

Holiday Greeting Cards Raise Funds For Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Program

MILWAUKEE — Celebrate the holiday season this year by giving African American youths the chance at a college education with holiday greeting cards that benefit the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund.

Now in its fourth year, the holiday card fund-raising program has generated more than \$50,000 for the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund. This year's nine-card series includes African American motifs specially designed by the Kydd Group, L'Image Graphics and internationally renowned graphic artist Felix Ampah. Consumers can order the greeting cards by calling 1-800-444-GIVE (4483). Proceeds will be donated to the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund for student scholarships.

Established in 1987, the fund awards full, four-year scholarships to high school students to attend one of the nation's 37 historically black colleges or universities. Miller Brewing Company is a founding sponsor of the fund, which has benefited 87 students to date. The first class of scholars graduated earlier this year.

"The holiday card program truly exemplifies the spirit of the holiday season," said Noel Hankin, corporate

relations director for Miller Brewing Company. The program is also a wonderful and effective way to get the community involved in supporting higher education at black public colleges and universities."

Hankin noted that the holiday card program also reinforces Miller's commitment to minority economic development through the involvement of African American businesses that coordinate and execute various elements.

In addition to raising funds for the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund, the holiday cards assist non-profit organizations nationwide. Community and civic groups, churches and other non-profit organizations and worthy causes can purchase the cards at a special rate and use them in local fund-raising efforts.

Miller Brewing Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Philip Morris Companies, Inc. Principal beer brands include Miller Lite, Miller Genuine Draft, Miller Genuine Draft Light, Miller High Life, Miller Reserve, Lowenbrau, Milwaukee's Best and Meister Brau. Miller also produces Sharp's, a non-alcoholic brew.

African American History

October 2

1863 - Alexander T. Augusta, one of the first African American doctors of the Civil War.

1958 - Guinea gains independence from France.

October 3

1956 - Nat King Cole became the first African American performer to host his own TV show.

1968 - *The Great White Hope*, starring James Earl Jones as boxer Jack Johnson, opened on Broadway.

1974 - Vernon E. Jordan named to Clemency Board by President Gerald Ford.

October 4

1864 - *New Orleans Tribune*, Negro daily, began publication.

October 5

1872 - Booker T. Washington entered Hampton Institute.

1837 - J.H. Evans patented convertible settee-bed.

October 6

1871 - Fisk Jubilee Singers began first tour.

1992 - Sid Thompson became first African American named superintendent of schools in Los Angeles.

October 7

1800 - Gabriel Prosser hanged for revolt.

1934 - Playwright-poet Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones) born.

October 8

1804 - Jean Jacques I proclaimed Emperor of Haiti.

1941 - Rev. Jesse Jackson born.



Give the gifts of truth, love, and heritage. And receive the gift of peace this holiday season.



This season, as we share in our laughter and jubilation, we celebrate the gift of good friendships. Happy Holidays.

Book Amplifies Voices of Southern Women

By Pam Smith
NCSSU News Service

Dr. Lucinda H. MacKethan's new book "Daughters of Time: Creating Woman's Voice in Southern Story" fits comfortably on two sides of a coin. Heads, call it literature. Tails, call it history.

MacKethan, professor of English at North Carolina State University, traces the written expression of Southern women from antebellum to modern days and provides a literary framework for the historical women's movement.

Her book reveals the strategies Southern women employed to gain control of their lives, to overcome patriarchal dominance in order to become writers, and to shape their own destinies.

MacKethan is aware that there are those who would roll their eyes and say, "Oh, another feminist with an ax to grind."

But, she asserts, "We must take a longer look at history through Southern writers since the Southern region was so defined and determined by history.

Moreover, the classics need to be informed by the Southern female perspective. These voices are important in part because you can't understand the master without hearing the slave."

Historically, she noted, the struggle for self-determination was more wrenching for Southern black and white women than for their Northern sisters.

She said that the legacy of the male-dominated Southern culture, in which slaves and wives were possessions of the plantation master, has endured. In her book, MacKethan's emphasis falls on

intersecting points that produce growth for all Southern women.

MacKethan's interest in the stories of Southern women was inspired by her childhood visits to Kentucky, where she heard her grandmother spin her family's oral history. Understanding the past gave her clues to her own identity.

Similarly, in "Daughters of Time," the present is rooted in the past. MacKethan examines the historical writings of Harriet Jacobs, a slave girl from Edenton who took an aggressive route away from

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