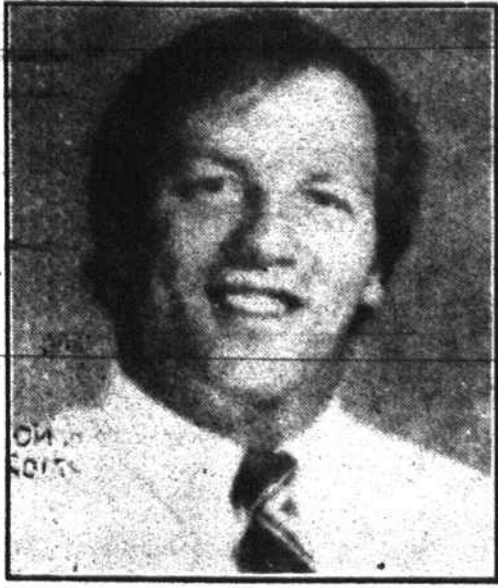


School board rejects teacher's resignation appeal

Staff Report

The request of a West Forsyth High junior varsity football coach and teacher's education instructor for the



Michael Wayne Huddleston

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School Board to allow him to resign in the wake of his arrest on drug charges last week has been denied.

School system attorney, Douglas

Punger, said the school board declined to accept the resignation of Michael Wayne Huddleston that he submitted to the board earlier this week.

"This is the third time the board has declined to accept a resignation of an employee charged with a serious crime," Punger said.

On Monday, Feb. 25, superintendent Dr. Larry D. Coble suspended without pay Michael Wayne Huddleston and said he would recommend that the board take action to dismiss him.

Huddleston, 39, who lives in Greensboro, and another man, Robert Gordon Hemrick, 43, of Clemmons were arrested and charged Thursday, Feb. 21, by undercover detectives of the Guilford County Sheriff's Department with felony conspiracy to sell and deliver marijuana, possession with intent to sell and deliver, sale and delivery of marijuana, and maintaining a vehicle to keep marijuana. Hemrick had been a volunteer assistant coach at West.

Sheriff's deputies charge that

Huddleston was involved in the sale of nearly a pound of pot to an undercover deputy posing as the cousin of a man Huddleston believed was his friend.

Huddleston has admitted that he had sold a half pound to the man twice before but never made a profit on either sale. But he said he never brought it into the high school.

Huddleston has taught school for 14 years, the last five at West Forsyth. He said he was sorry for the pain and suffering he had caused the school, his friends, and most of all, his family. He is married and has three children.

"This was not something I did to make money on the side. I was not leading a double life. I just want people to know that," Huddleston said during a telephone interview. But he said on the advice of his attorney, he could not discuss anything further about the case.

Huddleston wanted the board to allow him to resign in the hope that he might be able to secure another teaching job at some point in his now

uncertain future.

Punger said Coble will give Huddleston formal notice by letter before the end of the five-day suspension period which ends Monday Mar. 4, of his intention to continue with the dismissal proceeding. Punger said Huddleston will have 15 days from the receipt of that notice to exercise his

due process rights. Punger said those rights include a request for a review by a panel of the professional review committee; a hearing before the full school board; or Huddleston may choose to do nothing.

Punger said the recourse Huddleston chooses will determine the length of the process. Should Huddleston

decide to do nothing, Punger said the superintendent would proceed with his recommendation after the 15 day period ends.

Huddleston is currently out of jail on a \$2,500 dollar property bond and his trial date has been set for Mar. 25. Hemrick was in court Wednesday for his first appearance hearing.

Desert Storm proves Pentagon is an Equal Opportunity Employer

By TOM RAUM Associated Press Writer

President Bush said Monday the high proportion of blacks serving in Operation Desert Storm only underscores that the Pentagon "is the greatest equal opportunity employer around."

"For two centuries, black soldiers have established a record of pride in the face of incredible obstacles," Bush said at a ceremony honoring Black History Month.

Blacks make up 12 percent of the U.S. population, 20 percent of the military, and as much as 30 percent of Army ground forces in Saudi Arabia, according to the Pentagon.

Some black and civil rights leaders have expressed deep concern about the substantial number of black men and women on the front lines.

Bush told the East Room audience: "To those who question the proportion of blacks in the armed services today, my answer is simple. The military of the United States is the greatest equal opportunity employer around."

Bush cited a long list of black military leaders, including Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, seated behind him on the platform. Powell received a standing ovation.

Bush said Powell "answers those who criticize the proportion of blacks in the military by challenging all of America."

The president also gave an upbeat assessment of the progress of the ground war against Iraq, saying,

"We have the initiative, we intend to keep it."

The audience included members of the cast of "Black Eagles," a historical drama about the Tuskegee Army, America's first black fighter pilots who languished in obscurity for years after World War II.

Bush invited the cast to the White House after going to see the play at Ford's Theater last week.

He called the production "an incredible story of men who took their places among a very special group of heroes — black Americans who have fought for this country for over 200 years."

"And they never received the credit, they never received the credit that they deserved for their devoted patriotism, for their vision and their sacrifices," Bush added. He said the nation "owes a long-overdue tribute" to them.

Scott Whitehurst, 28, one of the actors, called the president's tribute to the Tuskegee Army "amazing."

"The president is a road marker to point attention to something that's been overlooked and not in the history books," Whitehurst said. "This is the story of people who did amazing things and were never thanked for it."

After the president's speech, stage manager Cheri Kechely said she spoke with "Black Eagles" playwright Leslie Lee.

"He said how actually rare it is that an acorn becomes the oak, that a seed we plant grows to fruition," she said. "To have the undivided attention of the president for 2 1/2 hours, to try to get our message across, is a thrill."

The truth about Queen Nefertiti

By LEGRAND H. CLEGG II

As we observe Black History Month in 1991, African-Americans should become keenly aware that a controversy focused on Black Studies is raging in academic circles and has spilled over into the mainstream press. Serious revisions have occurred in the curricula of a number of colleges and universities as well as elementary and secondary schools; and these changes, which provide a more balanced picture of nonwhite and female contributions to world civilizations and cultures, have outraged conservative educators and commentators.

Many opponents of the new Afrocentric educational thrust are especially appalled by the revisions that are taking place in the writing and teaching of history. Various Black scholars, for example, insist that the ancient, pre-Arab Egyptians were Black, and that famous Egyptian rulers, such as Queen Nefertiti, who are generally thought to have been Caucasian, were Negroid.

In 1990, a number of articles appeared in a variety of newspapers and magazines, including the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Washington Times, and U.S. News and World Report, condemning the emerging Africanized curriculum, and especially questioning contentions that Nefertiti was Black. Perhaps bowing to pressure from white educators, some African-American scholars have now begun to back away from their formerly strong stand in defense of the truth regarding Black history. This became patently clear in 1990 when a number of distinguished Black authorities joined their white colleagues in denying that Egyptian queen Nefertiti was Black.

It is critical that the movement now afoot to revise the American educational curricula remain on course. It is even more important that the African-American masses, who are gradually awakening to an appreciation of Black history, not receive mixed and confusing messages from Black scholars concerning that history. In this vein, let us briefly consider the truth about Nefertiti to set the record straight.

The famous queen was born during the Eighteenth Dynasty, an extraordinary chapter in the history of Egypt — then called Kemet, "The Black Land." Nefertiti's Egypt was far and away the greatest land on earth. A nation so opulent, so awesome, so powerful that her neighbors and subjects declared that gold was as plentiful "as dust" on her streets. The pharaohs and queens of this dynasty built lavish temples and magnificent obelisks, and extended their sovereignty northward into Syria and southward into the interior of Africa.

Recent evidence published in the Journal of African Civilizations and in a number of other sources clearly confirm that the ancient Egyptians were Black-skinned people and that their pharaohs and queens were overwhelmingly of the same racial type. In particular, mummies and sculptures of the Eighteenth Dynasty reveal the royal family to have had its genetic roots in Nubia, the Black nation just south of Egypt.

The only reason there is some dispute about Nefertiti's race is because of a lemon colored bust, allegedly depicting the queen, that was discovered by Professors Hermann Ranke and Ludwig Borchardt in 1912. Although everyone identifies this sculptural piece as a true representation of Nefertiti, there is no inscription on



Queen Nefertiti

it nor is there any other evidence to substantiate this conclusion.

In stark contrast to this, there are numerous wall carvings found throughout the ancient Egyptian capitol city of Akhetaton that depict Nefertiti and the members of her family with distinct and unmistakable African physical features. As a matter of fact, the queen is, sometimes portrayed in these scenes with her hair worn in cornrows. Furthermore, there is persuasive evidence that Nefertiti was the first council of her husband, the pharaoh Akhetaton, who was of unquestioned Black lineage.

The need to confirm Nefertiti's Black heritage is just another indication of the dishonesty of the American academic establishment, where Black scholars must overprove the obvious in order to receive a grudging seal of approval.

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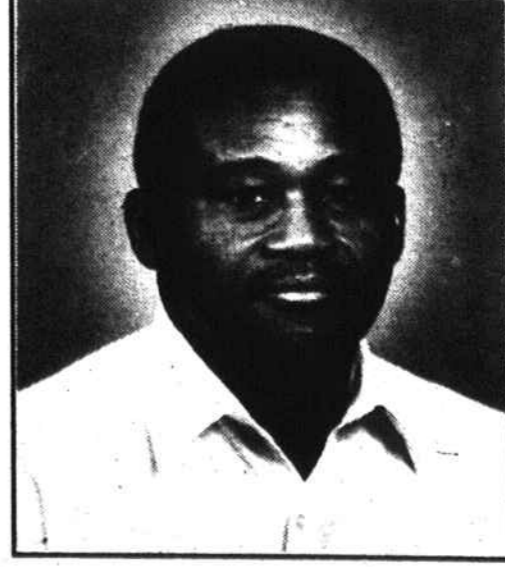

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*Here are three of hundreds of reasons
Forsyth Memorial Hospital celebrates
Black History Month*

 <p>Mary Williams</p>	 <p>John Moore</p>	 <p>Mary Francis</p>
<p>Mary Williams has been fascinated with equal employment opportunities ever since the Civil Rights Act was amended in 1972.</p> <p>That fascination led her to pursue training in the field and to leave her job as registration supervisor at Reynolds Health Center. Since coming to Forsyth Memorial Hospital in 1977, she has served as the director of equal employment opportunity and the personnel services manager. She was promoted to corporate director of equal employment opportunity for Carolina Medicorp, Inc. in 1990.</p> <p>A native of Winston-Salem and a graduate of High Point College, Williams is on the national board of directors of the American Association of Affirmative Action Officers and she is the director of the association's Region IV.</p> <p><i>"If students learn more about blacks in school, I believe barriers will be lifted for everyone. I take pride in the accomplishments of black people because they opened doors of opportunity for me."</i></p>	<p>Black History is full of stories of blacks helping other blacks to succeed. Just ask John Moore, a radiology supervisor with 25 years of service at Forsyth Memorial Hospital. If it weren't for mentors like Dr. Joseph Gordon of Kate B. Reynolds Hospital, Moore would never have fulfilled his dreams.</p> <p>When the Kinston native decided to become a radiology technician, few schools would train blacks in the field and those schools usually had no openings for new students or they had inadequate training programs.</p> <p>It was Gordon, the hospital's chief radiologist, who got Moore into the radiology program, got him a job at Meharry Medical School in Tennessee, and later hired him at Kate B. Reynolds.</p> <p><i>"Black History Month calls attention to the willingness of those who have come before to help others meet their destinies."</i></p>	<p>Mary Francis encourages blacks to apply themselves in schools so that they can share in the numerous opportunities awaiting those with a higher education.</p> <p>Francis, a native of Yanceyville, has a bachelor's degree in nursing from Winston-Salem State University, and a master's degree in nursing from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.</p> <p>A former Air Force nurse, Francis came to Forsyth Memorial Hospital in 1982. She worked as a rehabilitation nurse and a nurse coordinator before being promoted to director of nursing.</p> <p>Francis is grateful for the influence of strong black role models like her mother, who taught her to strive to be the best.</p> <p><i>"This month reminds us to appreciate the contributions black people have made to this world. We must remember those who have come before us."</i></p>

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