

## NEWS BRIEFS

### TEXAS COURT: LEGAL CLIENTS RIGHTS VIOLATED

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) - A federal appeals court has struck down the way Texas pays for legal services for the poor in civil cases. Every state but Indiana employs a similar method, and the ruling could ultimately affect them, too, said Richard Samp, chief counsel for the Washington Legal Foundation. The Texas Supreme Court requires lawyers to deposit into special, interest-bearing accounts client money that is too small or kept too short a time to earn interest. The interest from the special accounts adds up to about \$5.3 million a year. The money is then distributed by a nonprofit organization to provide legal assistance to poor Texans. In a 2-1 decision last week, a panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said the interest income is the property of the clients whose money was deposited, not the government's. The setup involves only civil cases. In Texas criminal cases, poor people are provided with lawyers at taxpayer expense.

### COCOA GROWERS, CONGRESS AGREE TO PLAN TO FIGHT CHILD SLAVERY

Two congressmen have worked out an agreement to assist America's cocoa growers and chocolate manufacturers to stop the use of West African child slaves as cocoa producers. The agreement will push for the companies to develop labor standards and be part of an outside monitoring system to ensure they are followed. Two Democrats-Rep. Eliot Engel, D-N.Y., and Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, worked out the plan. "This breakthrough agreement will yield the first-ever global capacity in the agriculture and food processing sector to publicly and credibly certify that the cocoa and chocolate products we eat and enjoy every day have been produced without any of the worst forms of child labor," Harkin told reporters. The agreement followed reports that stated as many as 15,000 children have worked as slave laborers on the Ivory Coast. The area, Africa's largest exporter of coffee, is the producer of almost 50 percent of the world's cocoa.

### TRIAL FOR JAMIL AL-AMIN DELAYED UNTIL JANUARY

The murder trial for the man once known as H. Rap Brown, the fiery 1960s Black Power era leader, has been rescheduled for January 2002. Jamil Al-Amin, 57, now an Atlanta-based Muslim cleric, is in a Fulton County, Ga., jail awaiting trial for the killing of Ricky Kinchen, a Black county deputy. The trial was originally scheduled for September, but Fulton County Superior Court Judge Stephanie B. Manis said she postponed it to make sure he receives as far a trial as possible. The postponement is seen as a way to allow anti-Arab and anti-Muslim sentiments, which have significantly risen since the Sept. 11 attacks on America, to subside. Al-Amin is charged with killing Kinchen and wounding his partner, Aldranon English, after the officers tried to serve Al-Amin a warrant in March of last year for failing to appear in court. English is also Black. In the 1960s, Brown was chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee after that group adopted Black nationalism. He called for Blacks to wage an open rebellion against White supremacy.

### GAP EXISTS BETWEEN BLACKS, WHITES IN FLU SHOTS

There is still a significant gap between Blacks and Whites who use managed health care when it comes to vaccination rates, stated a medical journal study. The Journal of the American Medical Association recently reported that "Whites were substantially more likely to be vaccinated than African-Americans," with a 22 percent gap between the two races. Whites had a vaccination rate of 68 percent, compared to only 46 percent of African-Americans. Dr. Eric C. Schneider, a faculty member of the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, helped produce the study using data from the 1996 Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey. He told reporters that doctors "may want to be especially vigilant about offering vaccination to any eligible patient who has not received it before."

# New Orleans Mayor loses term-limit fight

NEW ORLEANS (AP) - Mayor Marc Morial's bid to run for a third term failed by a substantial margin Saturday, making him the third New Orleans mayor to lose a term-limit battle.

With all 442 precincts reporting, opponents of Morial's bid to change the City Charter had 64,373 votes, or 61 percent, to 41,651 votes or 39 percent in favor.

"I'm disappointed but I'm not upset at all; this has al-

ways been an uphill battle," Morial said. "We just couldn't overcome this sense among the voters that the two-term limit protected them."

Morial vowed to work hard until he leaves office in seven months. "We're not going into trot mode," he said. "We're going to keep on galloping."

Opponents applauded voters for upholding term limits in the face of an expensive campaign by a popular

mayor.

"This was not about any individual, it wasn't even about the mayor. It was the concept of a two-term limit and the people understood that," said Ron Nabonne, spokesman for Citizen to Save Our Charter.

Morial's proposal did not seek to do away with the city's two-term limit entirely. The narrowly crafted referendum sought an exception allowing Morial to run for one more

term. In the 1980s, Morial's father, then-Mayor Dutch Morial, failed in two attempts to persuade voters to allow him to seek a third term. In 1961, then Mayor Chep Morrison also lost a bid to throw out term limits.

Leading the opposition to the term limit change were city council members Troy Carter and Jim Singleton and state senator Paulette Irons, who all are considered candidates to replace Morial.

## Women

(Continued from Page 2) shows.

She arrived in Las Vegas in 1955 to perform as a dancer for the opening of the Moulin Rouge. Bob Bailey, her husband, was the house singer and emcee. After it closed, she worked with Larry Steel in a production on the strip at the Dunes and was also a lead dancer with Pearl Bailey.

She was the first black woman to dance in a house chorus line at the Flamingo Hotel & Casino.

When she retired, she became one of the first black women in Nevada to obtain a gaming license. She owned and operated many small nightclubs.

Alice Key and Bob Bailey hosted the first television talk show to feature African-American entertainers. Key also worked in civil rights in California and Nevada.

She was attending University of California in Los Angeles studying journalism



Former Sen. Richard Bryan presents Lucille Bryant with her certificate of appreciation. Sentinel-Voice photo by Dianna Saffold

when she decided to dance. She danced at the Cotton Club and did some work in films. She danced at the Ubangi Club in New York City and toured Europe with the Cotton Club show.

In 1943, she left dancing to become a journalist and wrote for the Los Angeles Tribune. She worked as editor of the Las Vegas Voice.

She was public relations manager for the Nevada Committee for the Rights of Women and the Economic Opportunity Board. She organized the Barbara Jordan Democratic Women's Club and was executive director of the Las Vegas Branch of the NAACP.

In 1983 she was appointed Deputy Commissioner for

Labor.

D. D. Cotton grew up in the Sugar Hill section of Harlem. She learned to dance with Katherine Dunham and spent her high school years dancing in clubs, chorus lines or as part of a team.

In the late 1950s she toured with a Cotton Club production that featured Cab Calloway.

In 1957 the production played in Las Vegas at the Royal Nevada Hotel. She became one of the first black women to break the line of job segregation on the strip and one of the first to become a dealer. She has worked as a floor person at the Tropicana, a management position.

The transcribing and binding of the individual histories was made possible by WRIN. Copies are available to the public at the UNLV library. "If this research was not done, the stories of major figures would be lost," said Joann Goodwin, director of WRIN.

## Farrakhan

(Continued from Page 1)

is Christianity, Minister Farrakhan said, pointing out that the principle of a just war exists in both religions.

The UN must define terrorism so governments can be judged by a correct standard, the Minister said. When the KKK burned down churches, it was not called terrorism, he added.

"We have to discern whether the governments of the world are repressive of the legitimate aspirations of their citizens. And if that is so and a person rises within that government to seek redress, to alter that government or replace that government, they are they terrorists or are they the liberators of their people from oppression?" he asked.

Fundamentalist Christians and Muslims only want their communities to return to the purity of the word of God, the Minister explained, and Islam is a theocracy.

"That's what the kingdom

of God represents," he continued, a government under the rules and laws of God.

He defined a patriot as one who is willing to pay the price of speaking truth to power; to point out the wrong that may lead to the correction of a practice that is against a nation's principles; and to uphold the principles that their flag represents, not just wave a flag.

Minister Farrakhan also called upon the religious community to accept their responsibility to call America's leadership to repentance. "If ever there were a time that spiritual watchmen and women need to be awake, that time is now," he said, adding, "their only fear should be what God will do if they do not deliver the message. It appears that the leadership in America today is spiritually blind and morally bankrupt."

"Must countless hundreds of thousands of innocent lives be lost and the cause of terror

never be addressed?" said the Minister, humbly asking the President to find a better way to defeat terrorism.

This is why the Day of

Atonement, practiced among the Hebrew faith as their holiest day, is a celebration that all of humanity needs to be a part of, he added.

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