

# Racist fliers related to Bryant

EAGLE, Colo. (AP) - Racist fliers were scattered Tuesday on lawns and windshields in the town where basketball star Kobe Bryant is set to go on trial on sexual assault charges.

Later in the day, a white supremacist group acknowledged leaving the fliers - headlined "Don't have sex with Blacks" - and said they were in response to the Bryant case.

"We're concerned about areas such as Eagle County, where they have a relatively small number of Blacks," Erich Gliebe, a spokesman for West Virginia-based National Alliance, said in a telephone interview.

He said other fliers would be distributed as the case continues.

Earlier, Eagle County sheriff's spokeswoman Kim Andree said deputies were investigating, but did not be-

lieve the fliers were related to the case against Bryant. She did not return a telephone message Tuesday night after Gliebe's comments.

The Los Angeles Lakers star, who is Black, is charged with assaulting a white 19-year-old hotel worker at a resort in nearby Edwards in June. He has said the sex was consensual.

The fliers, beyond the headline, accused three Black men of lying about carrying HIV when they slept with white women.

The National Alliance was founded by the late William Pierce, author of the racist novel "The Turner Diaries" that figured prominently in the Oklahoma City bombing case.

FBI spokeswoman Ann Atanasio said the agency was monitoring the situation but taking no action.

"There is no threat con-

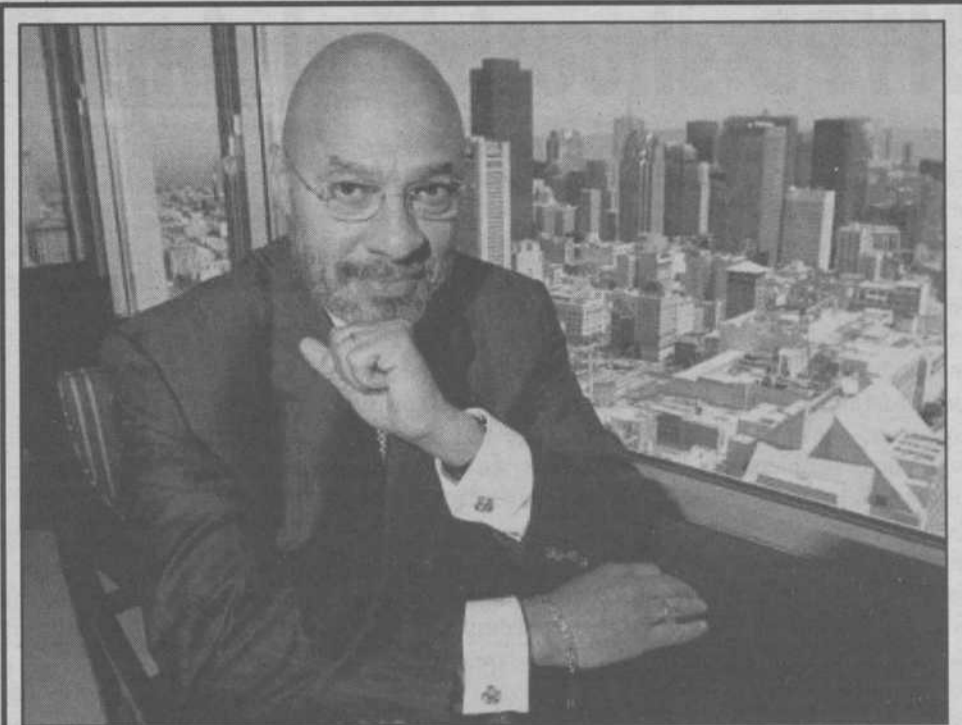
tained in them," she said of the fliers. "This is apparently a common tactic used by the National Alliance."

Andree would not say whether the National Alliance or similar groups had distributed fliers in Eagle before. She did not know how many fliers had been left.

The fliers listed a Denver-area phone number that is answered by a recorded message touting white supremacy. The man on the recording identifies himself as Pierce.

Roxie Deane, mayor of the community of 3,500, called the fliers "totally unacceptable," adding that she received two herself, bearing Denver postmarks.

Mark Potok, spokesman for the Southern Poverty Law Center, which monitors white supremacist groups, said the National Alliance often distributes such fliers.



## GOLDEN ARCHER

Former Detroit Mayor Dennis Archer poses for a picture in San Francisco. Not long out of law school, Archer went to his first meeting of the American Bar Association in San Francisco in 1972. He was one of just two black lawyers there, and among a small number who were members of this prestigious lawyers' group, which once excluded blacks. Meeting in the same city on Aug. 11, the association made Archer the first black president in the group's decorated 125-year history.

## Shropshire

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part of a four-man team sent to take over the Miller Brewing Co. following its acquisition by Phillip Morris in 1970. Shropshire and his team completely reorganized the sales department and distribution network and introduced new products, among them "Lite Beer," which revolutionized the brewing industry and made Miller the second-largest brewer in the world. As senior vice president and treasurer of Miller Brewing, Shropshire also managed its sponsorships of the National Baseball Association, National Basketball Association, NASCAR, USAC and other sports organizations.

For his leadership and exemplary public service, he received numerous awards and recognition, including honorary doctorates from five colleges and universities, the Alpha Phi Alpha Distinguished Service Award, B'nai B'rith Human Rights Award, Lincoln University Distinguished Alumnus Award and the NAACP Freedom Award for Business.

He was born to loving parents William Bruce Shropshire and Irene Bailey Shropshire on October 15, 1925, in Little Rock, Arkansas. He attended Little Rock's Dunbar High School and later earned his B.S. degree from Lincoln University in 1950, and did his graduate work at the New York University School of Business Administration.

He is survived by his wife, Jacquelyn Calloway Shropshire; two children, Terilyn Alyce Shropshire and Thomas Bailey Shropshire Jr.; daughter-in-law, Christina Marie Shropshire; granddaughter, Bailey Elizabeth Shropshire; and a brother, Dr. Bruce Shropshire of Atlanta.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, Aug. 22, 2003, at 10:00 a.m., at the Angelus Funeral Home, 3875 South Crenshaw Blvd, Los Angeles, CA.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests that donations be sent to the Boule Foundation, c/o Jacquelyn Shropshire, 8640 Canyon View Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89117.

## Meal program has changes

Special to Sentinel-Voice

Families who qualify for free and reduced-price meals need to submit only one application per household, according to new rules in the federal program.

All applications will be processed in the Clark County School District's Food Service Department instead of at the individual school, which means meal benefits will begin after the application is received and processed.

Applications may be submitted to the cafeteria manager at the child's school or to the Food Service Department, 4493 S. Arville, Las Vegas, Nev., 89103.

Eligibility is based on household size and family income.

# Judge ends K.C. school desegregation case

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) - A federal judge has ended federal oversight of Kansas City schools, striking down a 26-year-old desegregation lawsuit he said is no longer needed.

An attorney for plaintiff school children said he plans to appeal.

U.S. District Judge Dean Whipple said that the district is "unlikely to discriminate against African-American children again" and handed routine duties over to the superintendent, who no longer

has to consult with attorneys.

The decision came a year after Whipple ended federal oversight of school busing as well as the district's racial balance, facilities and budget.

Arthur Benson, the attorney for the plaintiff school children in the case, said he will appeal. He said Whipple should have used a different legal standard to analyze the district's achievement gap between black and white students, which was the last portion of the desegregation plan

the court was monitoring.

The case, filed in 1977, was one of a shrinking number of desegregation cases that have lasted for decades. It has cost taxpayers more than \$2 billion.

At a four-day hearing in May on the Kansas City School District's request to end the lawsuit, school attorneys and the teachers union told Whipple that the district had done enough to close the achievement gap.

"We worked very hard to prove we were worthy," Su-

perintendent Bernard Taylor Jr. said outside the courtroom Wednesday. "I know we have a lot of work still to do."

A federal court ruled in the lawsuit in 1984 that the district and state were liable for illegal segregation in Kansas City schools. The state agreed in 1996 to send \$320 million to the district to help it desegregate.

In the years following the ruling, the district hired librarians and counselors, built and upgraded schools and added magnet schools.

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