

Is the Black Influence on World History Being Erased?



Photo: Lens of Ansar

This carving, with obvious African characteristics, prove an ancient Black influence on the customs and life in Veracruz, Mexico where they were found. The Olmecs populated the area long before the great Indian civilizations that came later.

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Scientific or agricultural journals or magazines that have aided him in his research. He also mentioned findings of Professor Chris Spencer, Researcher at London's Natural History Museum, related to the discovery of flutes dating back 35,000 years ago. Some were made of ivory, the material – in ancient times – taken from the tusks of elephants in Africa and used to make merchandise or other items. The finding of these instruments led Stringer to conclude that they represented the level of “sophistication” of the Black people of that time.

Signs of the ancient people are even found in Mexico where pyramids and gigantic Olmec stone carvings have been discovered depicting humans with full, thick lips and wide noses, traits associated with African ancestry. These discoveries in Central and South America, predate the civilizations of the Mayans and Aztecs and prove that even the people later colonized and called “Mexicans,” “Latinos,” “Hispanics,” or “Spaniards” are faced with the evidence that Black Africans were the architects and founders of

their great civilizations. Not an easy admission for some to make, Dawit said, explaining that certain individuals choose to believe those giant Olmec statues in Mexico came from “outer space” rather than accept their Black heritage. “We all are affected by the self-hate and White supremacy. Not only is it Black people who don't want to identify with Africa but even people with high percentages of African blood don't want to identify with Africa or their Indian blood. They'd rather be Spaniard than Indian.” He went on to stress that some, however, do acknowledge the true history.

The rejection also exists in the Middle East where he noted that there are two million Black Arabs in Iraq, something many people don't know because the darker skinned residents are rarely shown in news reports. Black people are “on the bottom” in Iran, Mecca and Egypt too, Dawit said.

After his lecture, he told DWN that the Egyptians recently seen on the news protesting are the same ones that the country's darker citizens have complained about for centuries. News outlets have reported the looting of Egyptian museums and destruction of ancient artifacts, even King Tut's tomb, in the aftermath of the protests weeks ago. “That tells you that those Arabs over there, that's not their culture,” Dawit said. “If you look on the hieroglyphs, it's not their culture. They were the invaders,” he said of those most commonly portrayed as Egyptians today. “I understand that people are not getting their rights and rising up but the Nubians have been trying that against them for centuries.” The history of that struggle for justice, he said, has not received the same worldwide attention.

He hinted at why he believes the truth of Black history will never be taught in schools or the mainstream. “You build a mountain out of lies [and] when you pull that one brick out, the whole mountain is gonna crumble.” White scientists and others, he said, know the truth but most keep it hidden because “this whole thing is based

off of their ego.” Scientific journals and textbooks, rather than plainly state the African or Black origin of all humans, use terms such as “Austronesian,” “dark-skinned Caucasians,” or “Euro-Africans,” Dawit explained. “We're being erased out of history,” he declared, later stating his love for the “Diaspora” of Black people all over the earth, regardless of their differences of culture or religion.

The Black history he shared was inspiring to Reverend Dr. Roosevelt Price, II, who finds value in Black people “investigating” their history. “Find out more about the roots of humankind along the lines of Sankofa learning,” he said. “That you have to know about your past to know where you're going in your future.”

Shelley Allen attended with her family, including two children, and said Black history should be all year long and not just one month. Originally from Trinidad & Tobago, she encourages more families “to search more about our history and support venues like this,” referring to the BCAARL session.

Teen Vaccinations Encouraged



Denver Nuggets' Chauncey Billups (before this week's trade to the New York Knicks) shows his support as a student at Merrill Middle School in Denver, Colo. receives her meningitis vaccination as part of the Vaccines for Teens education campaign.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other leading medical groups recommend vaccination against influenza, meningitis and pertussis for preteens and teens, yet only half of teens in Colorado have been vaccinated against meningococcal disease. --Between 29,228 and 116,912 Denver-area residents will suffer from influenza in an average year, and 45 influenza-related hospitalizations have already been reported in Colorado this season --175 cases of pertussis were reported in Denver in 2010, despite high immunization rates --16 cases of meningitis were reported in Colorado in 2010, including 3 deaths

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