Kennedy Legislation... Introduces Anti-Apartheid

Virginia Brown, First Lady of Riverside Chosen for Girl Scouts Highest Award.....

San Gorgonio Girl Scout Council has chosen Virginia Brown of Riverside as this year's recipient of its Service to Youth Award. The presentation will be made at the Council's annual Traditional Dinner on June 24. Jolly Tisdall will make the presentation on behalf of her parents, San Ber­rando County Sheriff Floyd and Jane Tisdall, who were recipients of last year's award.

The dinner will be held at the Gattem Hall, Arnold Officer's Club, High Altitude at Riverside. Corporate and com­munity leaders throughout Riverside and San Bernardino counties are expected to grace Ms. Brown's accomplishments while supporting San Gorgonio Girl Scout Council. The Council serves 25,000 girls and 4,500 adult volunteers in the two-county area.

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What disturbed me most on my visit to South Africa in January was the enormous emotional effect that my visit to South Africa in January had on me. I was tremendously touched by the courage and determination of the people I met, and the way in which they had overcome great challenges through their commitment to justice and freedom.

Recently Senator Edward M. Kennedy introduced the Anti­Apartheid Act of 1985. This legis­lation is intended to send a clear signal to the government and the people of South Africa that the United States will use appropriate economic pressure as part of the effort to achieve racial justice in that country and the peaceful elimination of apartheid.

This legislation has four basic provisions:

1. It prohibits new U.S. bank loans to the Government of South Africa.
2. It prohibits new U.S. bank loans to the Government of South Africa.

First Runner-Up Shenita Clark, a 5 year old kindergarten student of Mrs. Michelle Clark, and the great-grand daughter of Mr. Robert Clark, a 5 year old kindergarten student of Mrs. Michelle Clark, and the great-grand daughter of Mr. Robert Clark.

Second Runner-Up Toshamekia Doss, an 8 year old girl student of Mrs. Michelle Clark, and the great-grand daughter of Mr. Toshamekia Doss, an 8 year old girl student of Mrs. Michelle Clark, and the great-grand daughter of Mr. Toshamekia Doss.

Virginia Brown, Mrs. Brown's interest in children and reading, entertainment will include professional storytelling artist, Ruth of Riverside.

Miss Sheik Pageant

The Jr. Miss Sheik Pageant is expected to substitute in the absence of Jr. Miss Sheik. Second Runner-Up Shenita Clark, a 5 year old kindergarten student of Ms. Katherine Doss, is the daughter of Ms. Katherine Doss.

Bob Beavers

Harriette Moore Testifies at State Hearing.....

Harriette Moore, who coord­inates the Standard English Program in the San Bernardino City Schools, met with the State Appropriations Committee in Sacramento to support Senate Bill 1299, which would mandate a remediation program in California Schools for students who speak varieties of the English language other than standard English.

Senate Bill 1299, introduced by Democrat Dave Watson, would direct the State Board of Public Instruction to adopt rules and regulations for school districts to identify students who speak varieties of the English language other than standard English.

Currently, the San Bernardino City Schools offers a program at three elementary schools (Cali­fornia, San fernando, and Balboa) which is coordinated by Ms. Moore, a resource teacher.

Stenitta Clark

Bob Beavers

McDonald's Juneteenth Benefit, Sat. June 22nd

McDonald's has scheduled a two-day from a part-time crew employee, is now the highest ranking Black within the McDonald's Corporation. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Black Businessmen's Association. Mr. McDonald is a native of Watts, Los Angeles, and has served as a director of Big Brothers, the Ronald McDonald House and the Watts Community Center. As a former McDonald's franchised owner of 17 McDonald's restaurants, Mr. McDonald is a key member of the McDonald's management team. He is expected to substitute in the absence of Mr. McDonald.

The event was organized by the community's Business and Civic Leaders under the chairmanship of Diane Elliott, director of the International Service Center at the University of Cali­fornia, Riverside campus. Mr. Ron McDonald is a former McDonald's franchise owner who has served as a director of Big Brothers, the Ronald McDonald House and the Watts Community Center. As a former McDonald's franchised owner of 17 McDonald's restaurants, Mr. McDonald is a key member of the McDonald's management team. He is expected to substitute in the absence of Mr. McDonald.

The money will be used to support various projects related to girls and young women, including the San Gorgonio Girl Scout Council.

Dinner on June 24th

As one of the first African American leaders to visit the United States, Mrs. Brown's interest in children and reading, entertainment will include professional storytelling artist, Ruth of Riverside.

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Riverside Mortuary Inc.

Thursday, June 20, 1985

Family and Friends once again join Meter Goodspeed for the celebration of her 101st birthday at the home of her grand daughter, Etta Russe, 1410 N. Macustic St.

Meter Goodspeed was born June 17th, 1884 in Douglassville, PA. She was the oldest of twelve successors and brothers, three of whom are still living. They are Fred Roese, L. Elroy Young of Los Angeles, and Tyde Johnson, of Washington, DC. Goodspeed's first marriage to Frederick Walker produced eight children. The only surviving son, C.R. Walker of Douglassville, Texas. She has outlived three husbands.

Russ said her grandmother has numerous great-great-grand children.

Goodspeed came to California with her granddaughter in February, 1962 from Texas. Mrs. Goodspeed is doing well under the care of Dr. C. Seashore of Bakersfield, CA. The centenarian has let her age control her life much. She attends Sunday School church at Olive Missionary Baptist Church. During the week days, Mrs. Goodspeed will spend time in her bedroom sewing quilts. When asked how long she has been living in California. "I never took a drink, I don't smoke, and I wore pants, and I never voted."
Federal Government Announces Cancer Prevention for Blacks.

As part of a national effort to reduce the cancer death rate by half by the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) announced today is special effort to deliver cancer prevention information to Black Americans, one of the nation's highest cancer risk groups.

According to a recent report, Black Americans, one of the nation's highest cancer risk groups.

In 1981, the most recent year for which statistics are available, 211 per 100,000 Black Americans died of cancer compared with 164 white Americans, NCI reported. That same year, 335 of every 100,000 whites were diagnosed with cancer compared with 175 per 100,000 Black.

Vincent T. Duea, Jr., M.D., director of NCI, launched the prevention campaign at a media briefing in downtown Detroit. The city ranks third in the nation in the use of Black population. A luncheon ceremony followed for leaders of more than a dozen national Black organizations, Detroit officials, and community leaders.

For the best in Reading
Read Black Voice News
P.O. Box 1581
Riverside, CA 92502

CYA Appoints First Departmental Recruiter...

SACRAMENTO - The California Youth Authority has appointed its first Departmental recruiter, and he has been assigned to the parole agent examination.

The new recruiter is Brenda K. Johnson, director of personnel services, and will be responsible for all new employees, and must at least be a registered agent in college.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Riverside County Office on Aging and the Advisory Council of Aging
Announce the Availability of\nREQUEST FOR PROPOSAL PACKAGE
FOR FUNDS UNDER THE
california Senior Center Bond Act of 1984

$1,766,250 is available for Riverside County and proposals are sought from public or non-profit agencies either currently sponsoring or desiring to sponsor a senior center.

Applicants should either write or call Mr. Dick Weeks, Senior Center Bond Program Coordinator, P.O. Box 1480, Riverside, Ca. 92502, Telephone: (714) 443-7708, Deadline for requesting an RFP package is June 27th, 1985.

Philip Morris Makes Largest Grant For African Relief...

Philip Morris makes Largest Grant for African Relief...Philip Morris International, Inc., Executive Vice President, Geoffrey C. Bible, announced a $50,000 check to "Save The Children Federation for programs to aid hunger victims in Africa.

In making the announcement, David L. Guyer, president of the Federation, Bible said, "The suffering in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and other parts of Africa is causing human suffering and dislocation beyond measure. It is a tragedy that requires all of us - individuals and corporations - to do as much as we can to help."

Combined with a previous grant of $50,000 donated by the parent company, Philip Morris International, Inc., the total of $75,000 is the largest corporate monetary contribution that the Federation has received for its program to aid hunger victims in Africa. The gift will be used to purchase vehicles urgently needed to transport food, clothing and medical supplies from storage centers in Addis Ababa to relief stations in various parts of Ethiopia.

Guyer, thanking Philip Morris International, Inc., Executive Vice President, Geoffrey C. Bible, said, "With this support, we will strive toward long-term solutions to this crisis, and reach millions of lives in the world's best-selling...
L.A.'s Ex-Men Wins Local Budweiser Showdown....

(L.A., CA) - The Ex-Men, a five member rhythm and blues band from Los Angeles, recently won the Los Angeles Regional Budweiser Showdown, the nation's premier talent search sponsored by Budweiser beer, Polygram Records and Fenice Music Instruments.

In the finals held at Caesars Palace, Real, the Ex-Men defeated the other local entries Gary Ellis, A Genious and Big Nature, all of Los Angeles. For winning the competition, the group received $500,000 worth of equipment from Fenice Music Instruments.

RCC's Adams Named IVC Female Athlete Of The Year

Riverside City College track star Jackie Adams has topped her recordings career by being named 1985 Inland Valley Conference Female Athlete of the Year.

The 1983 Moreno Valley High graduate, finished second in the long jump, third in the 100-meter dash, fourth in the 200-meter dash and fifth place each for a combined total of 1,200 points, according to track coach Bruce Hare. She also set a new school record in the 400-meter dash at 59.2, shattering Long's 1983 record of 59.9.

Adams has lead RCC in scoring for two years along with winning the scoring champion in 1984 and 1985.

This season she broke two of her own school marks in the 100-meter hurdles (15.1) and the 400-meter hurdles (54.1).

Adams also set a new school standard in the 400-meter dash at 59.2, shattering Long's 1983 record of 59.9.

"If there are not many people who can be conference champs for two years," said RCC track coach at Adams. "She's been the one who always revolved around us and never took it out on us, which is what we have been trying to do for us without completing any goals."

Adams came to Moreno Valley when her father got an off-campus transfer to March Air Base. She did not participate in track at Alexander Junior High, but often watched her sister, Gwen, run at Moreno Valley High. When it was declared her run to return to Moreno Valley, she helped her team to four Sunset League championships.

In Adams's senior year, her 165 in the 100-meter goals was 165 in the Sunset League championship. Along with Raven Johnson, Chett Slater, and Jay Smith, Adams was a member of the CIF team which made the CIF finals. Smith and Adams teamed again in 1984 at RCC as members of the record setting 1600 meter relay team (4:03.5).

The ultimate marketing major claimed she was not that good a high school athlete and didn't have four years playing basketball. She wanted to continue school and continue in track. She get this feeling every year when track season comes around, she wants to continue as long as she remains competitive. The hard work is starting to pay off."

To supplement their local music equipment prize, the national winning group will receive an additional $10,000 in equipment, with the second place finalist getting $5000 worth and the third fourth.

First Correctional Officer's Ceremony

The ceremony of completion for the first Correctional Officers.

Shirley's Personal Salon 3765 Jurupa Ave. Suite I Riverside, CA. 92506 June Hair Special

Divine Touch $40

California Curl $35

Call or come in and Save!!

All Relaxers $25.00 includes cut/condo...

TCB $35.00...
budget Curl $25.00...

Call for your appointment Today! 682-0710

Special begins June 1st thru June 29th.

NORTH AMERICAN AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS IN PALMDOALE & OPERATION SECOND CHANCE, INC.

MW & B Enterprises is Accepting Applications for the First Annual "Mr. Black Riverside Contest"

Which will be held on Saturday September 7, 1985 at Raincross square in the large commons area. You must be 18 years old or older to participate.

Receive your application simply mail this entry form to:

MW & B Enterprises
7207 Hagmann Street
San Diego, CA. 92114

Or Call (619) 477-5437

DEADLINE FOR ENTRY IS JULY 15, 1985.

NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER...
By Stanley S. Scott

The coal miners are the singing out loud, and it is gratifying to hear them.

The miners are not alone in their struggle for better working conditions and higher wages. They are joined by other workers who are also fighting for improved working conditions and better wages.

For example, the miners are fighting for a living wage that will allow them to support their families. They are also fighting for safer working conditions, which is a just cause.

The miners are also fighting for recognition of their union, which will give them bargaining power with their employers and allow them to negotiate better working conditions and wages.

The miners are not alone in their struggle. They are part of a larger movement for social justice that is gaining momentum around the world. People are standing up for their rights, and their voices are being heard.

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RCC's Activities Program To Present a "College for Kids"

The Riverside City College Community Activities Program (CAP) will present a "College for Kids" during the summer beginning Monday, June 24. A community-oriented program for the whole family, the program includes workshops and recreational activities of interest to the community. Each summer, children age 3½ can participate in a variety of programs including arts and crafts, games, computer, cooking, swimming, dancing, drama, and pretty in a program designed to promote new friends of all your beauty needs. For a New Beginning comforts. She is prepared to take and former student of Moreno Valley High, opened "Bailey's Beauty Salon, Saturday June 20, 1985. I visited the shop with my friend, it is beautifully decorated with the latest in cosmetics and colors. She is very attentive to the needs of her customers and is very knowledgeable about beauty and wellness. Bailey's Beauty Salon is located on the corner of Alessandro Blvd. and Cabot St., the main entrance to March AFB. I have often challenged young people to discover a skill, develop it and use it to enhance the

Afro-American History Quiz

Jack Pot! $25.00

The rules are as follows: Anyone and everyone is eligible. Each week a total of five questions will be offered (4 main questions and 1 bonus question). A prize will be awarded to the earliest entrant having all four answers correct. A prize will be awarded to the earliest entrant having all four answers correct. Remember:

- The IRS will not go to virtually any length — including the commission of further illegal acts — in order to prevent the exposure of its own criminal activities. The Church of Scientology contends the heavy-handed, abusive and often illegal tactics used by the IRS in its attempt to gain control over individual Americans and take away their rights.
- Systematically, through the years, the Church has documented how the IRS has been a major source of the erosion of our personal and civil liberties.
- The Church has shown that the IRS has continuously managed to avoid a complete audit by either Congress or the Government Accounting Office. Any attempts to conduct such an audit have been met with various stipulations by the IRS against the individual or office involved.

The Church of Scientology has repeatedly pointed out, no single agency of government has the power to correct such a situation and considers that it is not answerable to the public. The perception that the IRS is being forced to abide by the laws of the United States is just not a perception that is expected to come true. Balanced surveys conducted recently by the Church show that the overwhelming majority of Americans feel that the United States would be better off if the IRS was abolished altogether.
- The Church believes that there is no such thing as a free society for an agency like the IRS which uses instruments of power over the individual to control our own citizens. The Church’s task, I believe, is to show that the IRS is a necessary evil and that the IRS is not exempt from the laws of the United States.
- We will not cease our demands for the truth until our petition is answered. We have perpetuated illegal acts. We are committed to expose the crimes committed by agents of the IRS.
- The Church has shown that the IRS is expected to do.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Vacation Van Turns Into Nightmare.....

Dear Editor:

Since the news media has been known to show an interest in helping people who have been victims of injustice, I am writing you this letter in hopes that maybe you can do something to help me.

On May 25th of this year I went to Dar Chevrolet at 11980 E. Princeton Blvd. in Norwalk CA, I went there because I was considering purchasing a van that they had for sale and this is what happened.

As the credit manager suggested I got my American Express card as a means of paying for monthly payments but, I later found out that to do this was as a charge for a car repair. I discovered this because, at a total cost of the van not function it was, once again, the gas gauge was malfunctioning, there were loose wires that no one seemed to know where to connect them, it hesitated, and gave off an awful smell when I drive a half a mile and this was one of the reasons I was considering purchasing a van there since they had car repairs.

In addition to the credit manager's suggestion I used my American Express card as a means of giving them the down payment they required, because he told me that he could arrange for monthly payments but, I later found out that what he actually did was process it as a charge for a car repair. I discovered this because, as it turned out the Van did not function it was, once again, the gas gauge was malfunctioning, there were loose wires that no one seemed to know where to connect them, it hesitated, and gave off an awful smell when I drive a half a mile and this was one of the reasons I was considering purchasing a van there since they had car repairs.

I am an equal employment opportunity believer and I have a Doctorate in History and have been known to show an interest in helping people who have been victims of injustice but, I later found out that what he actually did was process it as a charge for a car repair. I discovered this because, as it turned out the Van did not function it was, once again, the gas gauge was malfunctioning, there were loose wires that no one seemed to know where to connect them, it hesitated, and gave off an awful smell when I drive a half a mile and this was one of the reasons I was considering purchasing a van there since they had car repairs.

To Reconsider....

Recently Cal State University passed up in a chance to put the equal back in "equal opportunity" and the affirmative "affirmative action" to hire one of the best men for the "equal opportunity" position.

One man who could have had the degree and has the experience for the second spot.

Parents and students encourage involvement so that you will be included in planning, and execution of programs in school and otherwise, know that you will be in attendance.

Dear Editor:

I have been a subscriber to the Black Voice since its first issue in 1973. The Black Voice has been a source of information, a source of entertainment, a source of inspiration, and a source of strength to the Black community. The Black Voice has been a source of hope, a source of encouragement, and a source of motivation to the Black community. The Black Voice has been a source of support, a source of guidance, and a source of wisdom to the Black community.

It is with great regret that I inform you that I will no longer be a subscriber to the Black Voice. The reason for this decision is that I have found that I no longer derive the same level of benefit from the Black Voice that I did in the past.

I hope that you will continue to provide a reliable and accurate source of information to the Black community. I also hope that you will continue to provide a platform for black voices and perspectives to be heard.

Respectfully,

[Your Name]
Costume Jewelry Maker

IVALOU HARRIS designs and makes costume jewelry. Today she is explaining her business to her neighbor, Harriet Jackson. Harriet wants to learn more about making costume jewelry.

"How did you get interested in making jewelry?" Harriet asked.

"I love to make pretty things," Ivalou replied. "I take special pride in making tiny little things for my home. I went from simple table decorations to jewelry."

"Where do you get the materials?" asked Harriet.

"I buy earring and brooch kits from a wholesale house," Ivalou said. "The settings are something else. This month I am working with shells. I have a crew of children who gather shells for me. I pay them 25¢ for small shells and 50¢ for larger shells. When I say small, I mean tiny, tiny. Even the large shells have to be small enough for earrings."

"How do you sell your jewelry?" Harriet asked.

"I have an arrangement with the owners of one of the souvenir shops on the Boardwalk. The earrings sell like hot cakes," Ivalou said.

"Do you make earrings for pierced ears, too?" asked Harriet.

"Yes, Harriet," Ivalou replied. "The kits that I get contain gold-plated clip-ons and 14 K gold posts and wires for pierced ears."

"Do you take out ads in the newspaper?" asked Harriet.

"You know I do," replied Ivalou. "I advertise in our local newspapers and in two national magazines. It pays to advertise. I have more business than I can handle alone. That's the reason I thought you might like to help me."

"Your work really sounds interesting," Harriet said. "Do you think I can learn to make jewelry?"

"I know you like working with your hands. You like beautiful things, too," replied Ivalou. "I've seen you working in your garden. You have beautiful flowers."

"Thank you, Ivalou. I do like beautiful things and I do like to work with my hands," Harriet said. "If I decide to learn to make jewelry, will you make me your partner?"

"We'll talk about that later. Welcome to the world of costume jewelry," Ivalou replied.
Emiliano Zapata—Fighter for Land and Liberty

Emiliano Zapata, a mestizo, was born on August 8, 1879 in Morelos, a state in south central Mexico. His father died when he was 18 years old. Emiliano took care of the little farm and supported his mother and three sisters.

The large landowners of the region were taking the land of the poor and making it a part of their own. Zapata did not like this injustice. He spoke out against the landowners whenever he got the chance. Several times he had to leave home so that he would not be arrested.

In 1909, the people of Zapata's village elected him to head a committee to demand their rights. The government officials refused to listen to the committee. Zapata saw that the people would have to fight to get their land back. Violence was the only way. He organized the men into a little army.

After the Revolution broke out in 1910, Zapata's army seized land, killed landowners and government officials and defended the people against the government troops.

Zapata's army was called La Division del Sur (the Division of the South). His followers were called Zapatistas. His army used guerrilla tactics. They hit suddenly without warning and disappeared just as suddenly. This army was very hard to beat. The army also had the support of the people of the region. They organized to help Zapata in any way they could.

Although Zapata only went to elementary school, he was a very powerful public speaker. Many of the things he said are still remembered:

"Seek justice...not with your hat in your hands, but with a rifle in your fist."

"The enemies of the country and of freedom of the people have always given the name bandits to those who sacrifice themselves for the noble causes of the people."

"I want to die a slave to principles, not to men."

One of his statements was written by his men on the walls of Mexico City:

"Men of the South, it is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees."

Zapata did not seek power for himself.

On December 6, 1914, Zapata's Division del Sur joined with Pancho Villa's Division del Norte. These two men led 50,000 troops in a victory parade through the streets of Mexico City.

The officials of the government had tried for many years to defeat Zapata's army, but he won every battle fought in the south. Finally, the government officials decided that the only way to get rid of Zapata was by trapping him.

An officer of the government army started the rumor that he wanted to desert with 800 of his men and join Zapata's army. To prove that he was sincere, this officer murdered an entire army unit! The leaders of the government army were willing to kill their own men in cold blood to get rid of Zapata.

On April 10, 1919, Zapata agreed to meet this officer. He took a few of his followers with him. An honor guard of government soldiers was on duty outside the hacienda where the meeting was to take place. At the command "Present Arms!" the guards fired. Zapata and his followers were all killed.

Although their beloved leader was dead, the poor people's fight for justice continued for many years. Some say Zapata never died. They believe he is living in a cave in the mountains. They believe that he will come back to help the people when they need him.

To freedom lovers everywhere, Emiliano Zapata is still seen seated on a black horse, wearing a sombrero (large hat), spurs, a machete (a large, heavy knife), a revolver, a cartridge belt around his chest, and a bright red scarf around his neck.

Zapata was a very brave, very honest man. He was the servant of the people of Morelos and of all Mexico. He never sought personal glory or power. In fact, he asked nothing for himself.

In 1931, a statue of Zapata was placed in the square in Cuautla. It is only one of the many statues of this hero in Mexico. There is a mural (wall painting) by Diego Rivera in the Ministry of Education Building in Mexico City showing Zapata's bravery. Many Mexican stamps bear his picture.

Every May 10th, there is a horse festival in Cuautla in his honor. Hollywood made a movie in 1952 called Viva Zapata!
Carter Goodwin Woodson-Historian

Carter Goodwin Woodson was born on December 19, 1875 in New Canton, Buckingham County, Virginia. Both of his parents had been slaves. The Woodson's had a very large family.

The school year for Black children lasted only five months each year. Carter was not able to go to school every day of the five months because his parents needed him to help out on the farm. He studied very hard and finally finished grammar school.

There was no high school for Black children in Buckingham County. Carter and his older brother Robert Henry moved to West Virginia. The city of Huntington, West Virginia had a high school for Black children. It was called the Frederick Douglass High School. Carter and his brother got jobs in the coal mines. They were able to go to school only a few months each year.

Carter Woodson was not able to go to Douglass High School until he was 20 years old. After two years, he graduated with high honors. Then he went to Berea College in Kentucky. After two years, he began teaching school. Later, he became the principal of Frederick Douglass High School.

Carter G. Woodson became a supervisor of schools in the Philippine Islands. He lived there for four years. He also learned to speak Spanish.

In 1907, Woodson received a Bachelor of Arts (B.A) degree from the University of Chicago. After another year of study, he received a Master of Arts (M.A) degree from the same university.

Woodson taught at Miner Teachers College and Armstrong High School in Washington, D.C. At the same time he was working on his dissertation at the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress is the largest library in the world. It was founded in 1800.

Woodson earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) from Harvard University in 1912. He was the second Black man to earn the Ph.D. degree from this university. (W.E.B. DuBois was the first.)

During these years, Dr. Woodson started reading and doing research on Blacks in America and Africa. He found that many of the things that Blacks had done were not in the history books written by White historians.

Woodson wanted Black youth to know about the many contributions that Blacks have made to American History. He dedicated his entire life to this goal.

In 1915, Woodson and four other men founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. He wanted to form an organization to "free the mind from the distorted image of the Negro created by... a repressive government and society."

On January 1, 1916, the first issue of the Journal of Negro History was published. This magazine is considered a landmark (a very important happening) in Black history.

Early in 1924, Woodson got the idea of dedicating the second week in February to remembering the achievements of Black Americans. The first official observance of "Negro History Week" took place on February 7, 1926.

"Negro History Week" has grown into "Black History Month." The month of February contains the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Black History Month makes sure that the contributions of Black people will never be forgotten or ignored again.

Dr. Woodson wrote many books. Two of his books are called The Negro in Our History and The Miseducation of the Negro.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson died on April 3, 1950. A high school in Washington, D.C. is named in his honor.
Virginia is one of the 7 South Atlantic States. Virginia was named by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584 to honor Queen Elizabeth I, who was known as the Virgin Queen.

The area of Virginia is 40,815 square miles. The state ranks 36th in size (Alaska = 1st; Rhode Island = 50th).

More than 5,347,000 people live in Virginia. The state ranks 14th in population (California = 1st; Alaska = 50th).

More than 1,009,000 (18.9%) Black people live in the state of Virginia. The state ranks 12th in the size Black population (New York = 1st; Vermont = 50th). Virginia ranks 8th in percentage of Black population (Mississippi = 1st; Vermont and Montana = 50th).

There are more than 39,000 Hispanics in Virginia. This includes more than 10,000 Puerto Ricans; 24,000 Mexicans; and 5,000 Cubans.

There are more than 9,500 Native Americans (American Indians) in the state of Virginia.

Many of the other ethnic groups also live in this state. There are more than 9,400 Chinese; 18,900 Filipinos; 5,200 Japanese; 8,500 Asian (East) Indians; 12,600 Koreans and 10,000 Vietnamese.

Richmond is the capital of Virginia. It ranks 64th among the 75 largest cities in the U.S. There are 28 cities that have a Black population of more than 100,000. Richmond (113,000) ranks 25th [New York City = 1st; Pittsburgh = 28th]. Richmond (51.3%) ranks 9th in percentage of Black population [Gary (Indiana) = 1st; Los Angeles (California) = 28th].

Virginia was one of the seven states of the Southeast that left the United States because they wanted to keep Blacks in slavery. These states formed the Confederate States of America in 1861. Richmond became the capital of this country.

The other important Virginia cities are Norfolk which ranks 55th of the 75 largest cities, Virginia Beach which ranks 56th, Portsmouth, Alexandria, Newport News and Roanoke.

There are 91 Black elected officials in Virginia. This includes 5 members of the state legislature; 83 city and county officials, including Mayor Roy A. West of Richmond, Mayor Noel Taylor of Roanoke and 3 other Black mayors; and 3 elected law enforcement officials.

Some famous Black Americans were born in Virginia, including Carter G. Woodson, historian; Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Sr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church; Dorothy Maynor, concert singer; Ella Fitzgerald, the “First Lady of Song”; and James A. Bland, composer of “Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny,” which was chosen by the Virginia legislature as the official state song in 1940.
Black Cat's CUPBOARD

WILL EATING CARROTS MAKE ME SEE BETTER?

WILL EATING A GRAPEFRUIT MAKE ME LOSR WEIGHT?

WILL EATING FISH MAKE ME SMART?

NO ONE FOOD HAS THE POWER TO MAKE US MORE ATTRACTIVE, MORE INTELLIGENT, HEALTHIER OR MORE VIGOROUS!

SELECTING FOODS WISELY FROM THE WIDE VARIETY AVAILABLE TO US IS THE REAL "SECRET" OF A NUTRITIOUS DIET!

There are many pictures hidden in this scene.

1. Find the picture that shows what Ivalou uses to make earrings.

2. Find the first letters of the words Auxiliary to the National Medical Association.

3. Find the picture of Carter G. Woodson's head.

4. Find the picture of the State Flower of Virginia.

5. Find the picture of the State Bird of Virginia.

6. Find the head of Emiliano Zapata's head.
TUTOR'S GUIDE

The primary objective of The ADVANCEr is to fulfill a basic part of the reading, motivational, comprehension enhancement and ego strengthening needs of our young and older adults not presently in any formalized public school system. Its secondary purpose is to serve as an excellent and supplemental reading for the large number of young people in public (and other) formalized schools where such help is indicated.

This new learning enhancement tool is being put together on a volunteer basis (there are no paid staff either nationally or locally in AOP) by experienced professionals who often have varying views concerning how level-ways such students should be approached. Since many of you, too have opinions as reading specialists, we welcome your comments and would appreciate greatly your suggestions. Also, if you are interested in making contributions to the making of these materials, see the section on The ADVANCEr at the end.

This guide is primarily designed to arouse and maintain motivation in the student by continuously highlighting those elements in these articles which focus on issues of major concern to them; address their ego strengthening needs and sense of self; and convey productive alternatives to preconceived notions and ways of thinking that have hindered us from maximizing our potential.

This orientation can help make the necessary mechanical processes that follow more meaningful and acceptable to the student—something that he/she can see as making sense and helpful to them. Accordingly, we suggest that you:

(1) Motivate student interest by introducing difficult words in each article with a discussion. If a chalkboard, easel or chart paper is available, write them before or as they are used in context.

(2) Guide the reading of each article by posing questions using words in the text. If necessary, take a sentence at a time. At the student progresses, you can take a paragraph at a time.

(3) Teach one skill after each article.

(4) Have student re-read to put the skill word taught back into context.

For this issue, you might concentrate thusly:

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

COSTUME JEWELRY MAKER—Ask: Who is Harriet Jackson? How did Ivalou get interested in making costume jewelry? Where does she find the materials to make costume jewelry? Does she advertise in the newspaper? How did she sell her jewelry? Does she advertise in the newspaper? Does she advertise in the newspaper? Does she advertise in the newspaper?

DID YOU KNOW THAT.....—Ask: Who are the members of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association? What kind of work do they do? In how many states are the local auxiliaries located?

CARTER G. WOODSON—HISTORIAN—Ask: Why was Carter not able to go to school each day of the school year? How long did the school year last for Black children? Why did Woodson's life? Why do you think the triangular trade? Which New England state was #1 in the triangular trade? Which state was 2nd? Which New England state had the largest percentage of Blacks? What was the triangular trade? Which state had the largest percentage of Blacks? What was the most common form of punishment for slaves? Why were many slaves taught to read and write? Since slavery was milder in the New England colonies, why do you think many slaves ran away?


GRAMMAR REVIEW:

A paragraph is a group of sentences that talk about the same thing. Paragraphs are usually indented (a few letters in), so that you can tell the beginning of the paragraph. What is the first word in each paragraph of the story on page 1? Write a paragraph about your family in your notebook. Remember to indent the first word.

WE ARE SOMEBODY CORNER
It is important to know that the primary purposes of this “fun-to-learn” newspaper, known as The ADVANCER, include the following:

1. To serve as a supplemental—not a basai—reading-motivational and comprehension-enhancement tool;

2. To help rebuild the pride or sense of worth so deliberately and systematically stripped from Black families generations ago but which still remain unredressed to such a large degree today that many Black young students and adults have little or no will to learn or achieve;

3. To enable Hispanic students and their parents to better understand that America is their home whether they were born in the continental United States or not...and that they have a rich heritage upon which to build a bright future;

4. To maximize parental and other adult involvement by inserting The ADVANCER within the adult-oriented local cooperating community-building newspaper; And,

5. To assist in gaining a better racial understanding by students (mainly other Whites) in appreciating to a greater degree those aspects of the Black and African cultures which have been distorted so greatly and which remain unredressed so greatly and which remain unredressed...
Blacks in Colonial New England

The first record of Blacks in New England was in 1638 when a ship sailed into Boston harbor and unloaded a cargo of salt, tobacco, cotton, Blacks, and other things. From this time until the Revolutionary War, the ships of New England played a big part in the slave trade.

From 1701 to 1750, New England slave traders set up the triangular trade route. Their ships sailed to Africa taking goods with which to "buy" slaves. Some of these slaves were sold in the West Indies where sugar, rum and molasses were taken on as cargo. Other slaves were sold in the southern colonies.

Massachusetts was #1 in the slave trading business. Rhode Island was 2nd, Connecticut was 3rd and New Hampshire was 4th.

Most of the slaves taken from Africa by the slave traders of New England were left in the West Indies or the southern colonies, but a few slaves were brought to the New England colonies.

By the time of the Revolution, Rhode Island had the largest percentage of Blacks. Connecticut had the largest number of Blacks—6,464 to Massachusetts' 5,249. New Hampshire had the smallest number of Blacks—only 674.

Most of the New England colonies had a Slave Code by 1670. These laws made it illegal for Blacks to be on the streets at night, or to go beyond the town limits without a written pass. There were laws against selling liquor to Blacks and Whites socializing with Blacks. Very few crimes carried the death penalty. There were very few cases of branding or maiming. The most common form of punishment was whipping. It was often used by masters and by local officials.

The New England colonies were made up mostly of towns. Slaves worked as porters, clerks and messengers. Many slaves were taught to read and write so that they could do their work better.

Although slavery in New England was milder than in the southern colonies, many slaves ran away to the West Indies, to Canada, or to some other English colony.

New England slaves also resisted in other ways. They often set fire to houses, barns and ships. In 1723, a number of fires were started in Boston. Within a week 12 fires were reported. Several Blacks were arrested and accused of setting the fires. In several cases Blacks and Indians joined together to gain their freedom by violence.

In 1749, a young slave girl was badly burned when she tried to blow up her master's house by dropping a hot coal in a keg of gunpowder.

Free Blacks and slaves were required to follow the New England laws of marriage just like any other persons. They had to publish banns two weeks before the wedding. They had to go before a judge to get married.

The homes of free Blacks became the meeting place for social activities for slaves and free Blacks. Here they heard stories about Africa, sang and danced to their hearts' content.

Shells

As a science project, our class walked to the beach to see how many different kinds of shells we could find. We walked up and down the beach. We found shells of all sizes and shapes.

After gathering our shells, we took them back to school. We sorted them into four different piles.

The shells in the first pile were shaped like a lady's fan. The edges were crumby with ridges from top to bottom. These were scallop shells.

The shells in the second pile were smooth and round and all in one piece. These were moon shells.

The shells in the third pile had ridges like small ribs on their backs. The edges felt like the teeth of a saw. When these shells were put together, they looked like hearts. These were cockle shells.

Our last pile was the largest. These shells had smooth edges with tiny ridges on their rounded backs. The ridges looked like the widening circles in a pool of water. The inside of the shell was pearly white and trimmed with purple edges. These were clam shells.

Most of the students knew these shells because they have seen them at home. Our next project is to find out how these shells are made. The only thing that we are sure of is that the many different color patterns were made by the animal that once lived inside the shells.