Burks Wins in Mo. Valley
By Cheryl Brown
Black Voice News

Bernadette Burks, the outspoken Moreno Valley school board member who has been the heart of several controversies, has been re-elected to her position.

Burks was forced to hide while her house was broken into; her board member Tracy Vaccar; and outspoken Moreno Valley principal at the children's scholarship fund.

Black Scholarships Given to White Frat Members
Chancellor & Staff Resign
By Cheryl Brown
Black Voice News

In the era of Proposition 209, the current state of California is facing a backlash against affirmative action that is called for by some citizens. The University of California, Davis, is considering eliminating the requirement of minorities for admissions.

The chancellor, William "Bad" Davis resigned over a scandal involving the University of California, Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California. The university has been under intense scrutiny for alleged discrimination against minority students.

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O.J. Simpson became the man who was in two courthouses in one day as his trial continued on October 2, 1995. The trial was held in Orange County, California, and the exotic dancer testified that he was in love with Simpson's friend, Nicole Brown.

The exhibition is called "The Black Scholarships Fund" and it was organized by the California Alumni Association.

The students marched with the University of California, Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California. The university has been under intense scrutiny for alleged discrimination against minority students.

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Racism Used To End Racism
By Hardy Brown
Black Voice News

On Tuesday November 5, 1996, the voters of California were given the opportunity to ratify or reject Proposition 209, a measure that would ban most affirmative action programs in the state. Such programs had been used in an attempt to combat discrimination against minorities in education and employment. The measure was passed by a margin of 55% to 45%, thus ending the use of affirmative action in California.

The measure was opposed by a coalition of civil rights groups, labor unions, and educators, who argued that affirmative action programs were necessary to ensure equal opportunity for all races. They claimed that the use of race as a factor in admissions and hiring decisions was the only way to correct past discrimination.

The measure was supported by a coalition of businesses, employers, and politicians, who argued that affirmative action programs were unnecessary and unfair. They claimed that the use of race as a factor in admissions and hiring decisions was a form of reverse discrimination and that it violated the principles of merit and fairness.

The measure was passed by a wide margin in the San Francisco Bay Area, where many people are aware of the racial disparities in education and employment. However, the measure was rejected in the Central Valley, where many people are less aware of these disparities.

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The three day event included five workshops with information on the telecommunications industry, a bottom line in role marketing businesses, how African Americans can improve their health, Proposition 209 - the Civil Rights Initiative and how it will affect African Americans.

Speakers included former Assemblywoman Moore, Lynde Joy Rogers, director educational services for the Los Angeles Urban League, Rob Brown

West Coast Black Publishers (WCBPA) Convene in Las Vegas

Investing in the things we all can

Our Bodies

by Ernest Lavatter, M.D.

October was National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. Millions of women heeded the call for prevention by taking advantage of mammograms offered at discount rates. Meanwhile, breast cancer remains the most common invasive, malignant condition affecting women in the United States. It is estimated to account for 32% of all cancers diagnosed in the United States in 1994.

The incidence of breast cancer is lower in Black women (95.8 cases per 100,000 women) than in white women (112.7 cases per 100,000 women). However, the reproductive factors may partially explain the lower risk of breast cancer among Black women in the United States.

Breast tumors in Black women are consistently diagnosed at a more advanced stage of disease: 42% of Black women present with cancer confined to the breast compared to 33% of white women. This is probably due to poor health care access due to socio-economic factors.

Overall, despite their lower risk of breast cancer, Black women have a mortality rate for malignant tumors similar to that of White women. This is because they have a lower five year disease-free survival rate (66% in Black women compared with 80% in White women). In particular, Black women have a higher frequency of poorly differentiated tumors and a lower frequency of hormone receptor-positive tumors.

Current efforts to improve survival rates in Black women with breast cancer should focus on community education, screening efforts and early detection.

The local health care community is responding by offering innovative programs and testing centers. For example, in Riverside, Loma Linda University has set up shop in Norcross, the upscale retail department store. The Norcross mammogram center located in the store offers basic mammograms for women over 40 (in connection with American Cancer Society guidelines). Women under 40 must have a doctor's order. The cost during November is $55.00 (no check or credit card). Insurance rates are slightly higher.

The center’s hours are varied and designed to accommodate the busy schedule of working women. The Norcross center is open Monday through Thursday (909-824-4001). If I could only weigh the ages of 49 and 49 it’s a good idea to be screened once a year.

Breast cancer is a devastating and too often deadly disease that can, in most cases, be prevented by early detection. Every day should be breast cancer awareness day. Women, regardless of your race, get rid of the excuse now you can shop ’til you drop and at the same time take responsibility for maintaining the health of your breasts.

Dr. Leavitt welcomes reader mail commenting on the body and regrets that he is unable to answer individual letters. Your letters will be incorporated into the column as space permits. You may direct your letters to Dr. Leavitt at: Reader Mail, Los Angeles Times, P.O. Box 1581, Riverside, CA 92515.

Hypotheticals

Hypotheticals (i.e. the fact) is that it is an educated guess that can only be answered by doing more tests and making more observations on the physical examination. Such an educated guess that needs to be proved is called a proposition.

If I get support for my working hypothesis each time I do the test, then we consider the patient, my working diagnosis is promoted to a Tentative (Diagnostic) Hypothesis. This is because all of the facts I have acquired in history and X as being the cause of what I see as wrong with the patient is the process of going from possible to reasonable to certain. Then, to reach the level of a theory requires a broader base of support from independent researchers. The goal is to get to be truth. Hypotheticals are the starting point for this journey. Just as a house will fall if its foundation is not solid, so will the house of truth fall if it is not even on the floor in the first place.

Hypotheticals are made solid by having agreement from deducting their logical consequences (i.e. conclusions) and comparing these consequences with the results of the diagnostic observation and testing. The best hypothesis is the one that implies with all the facts. It is simplest, and has the widest predicativeness.

In summary, a hypothesis is a statement of what seems possible, and is the most precise sound upon as if certainly true, and the goal of reaching the truth.
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Bartee's Beauty Salon is the oldest Black-owned business in Riverside that is still in existence. It is owned by his sister, Bernetta West. He graduated, in June, 1940, when his sister closed the academy and shop and in 1940, when his sister owned by his sister. Eventually, Bartee moved to Detroit, Michigan. In September, 1943, Bartee was drafted into the army, where he served in an outfit that was attached to the Air Force. He relocated to March Air Force Base in California, in October, 1943. After leaving the military in March, 1946, Bartee attended the R.C.C. School of Cosmetology, where he was both the first Black student and the first male student in cosmetology. He received his California State Cosmetology License in June, 1946.

Bartee's Beauty Salon was established in October, 1936 in New York. The academy founded in April, 1937 and has continued to operate at that same Eleventh Street location successfully for 50 years. The academy is operated by Willie Bartee, who left OMB as they continue the important work of balancing the budget while protecting the priorities that matter most to hard-working Americans," Raines said.

Raines returned to OMB after a 17-year absence. During the Carter Administration, he served as Assistant Director for Economics and Government, where he was responsible for leading the section of OMB that dealt with issues related to the Departments of the Treasury, Commerce, Justice, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development.

A member of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Raines also served as Assistant Director of the White House Domestic Policy Staff.

Prior to becoming Director, Raines served as Vice Chairman of Fannie Mae, the nation's largest source of home mortgage financing, where he was responsible for Fannie Mae’s legal, credit policy, finance, and corporate development functions.

Before joining Fannie Mae, Raines was a general partner in the investment banking firm of Lazard Freres & Company in New York City.
Thanksgiving is a time for fellowship, fun and festivities. Come share in this unique time for love, prayer and sacrifice. For the first time in the history of Campus Hill Church, the Campus Hill Church must be shed to pay for it. For the Sermon on the Mount. This desperate appeal comes in relationship between Cain’s sons and Abel’s. From this position, the author establishes his unique distinction of the shedding of Blood, which states, Where there is no Blood, must be put to death. Or put another way, if there is no Blood, must be put to pay for it. For the wages of sin is death. A major part of Williford’s theme in “How the Blood Works” is that of blood’s purposes, besides carrying physical life, is carrying spiritual life. ‘Blood’, he declares in the first line, “is the Blood of the Cross, but the getting to the Cross, but the getting there is some of the most interesting and productive matter we have seen in a while. On the way, Williford establishes other laws that he says his co-author, the Holy Spirit, has shown him in the Blood. We also encounter some very interesting side trips in “How the Blood Works.” Here is one small one: It is Williford’s contention that if Adam had not followed his wife to transgression by eating the forbidden fruit, that both Adam, his wife and of course all humankind might not have been plunged into sin. Williford cites, rather aptly, 1 Cor 7:14 in his authority. “For the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the husband: else were you children of charity; but now are they holy.” On another side trip, he asserts that Cain refused to offer blood and the subsequent murder of his brother results in him being banished from Eden. According to Williford, “the go to of God and begins to replenish the earth with the kind” (blood-officers, offenders), and sin flourishes to such an extent that it is ultimately results in the Flood. “When the ark landed and Noah and his family disembarked,” Williford writes, the first thing Noah did was to offer a blood sacrifice to God to save himself. Williford quotes liberally from his main support, the King James Version of the Bible, but he also quotes several other passages such as “The Blood Covenant,” by H. N. Maxwell Whylie’s “The Power of the Blood” as good effect. It is Williford’s theme in “How the Blood Works” that one of blood’s purposes, besides carrying physical life, is carrying spiritual life. “Blood,” he declares in the first line, “is the Blood of the Cross, but the getting to the Cross, but the getting there is some of the most interesting and productive matter we have seen in a while. 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