

THE

BLACK LENSTM

NEWS FROM A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE

MILLION MAN MARCH 10/10/15 Justice or Else Theme Unites Young and Older Blacks

By Michael H. Cottman
(<http://urbannewsservice.com>)

Washington- Bill Murrain, a lawyer from Conyers, Georgia, traveled to the National Mall for the 20th anniversary of the Million Man March and stood side-by-side with three generations of black males: his sons, son-in-laws, and five grandsons.

And as Murrain walked near the White House, he spoke with pride about the accomplishments of black Americans over the years, which includes the historic election of President Barack Obama, the nation's first African-American president.

"The fact is, for all of its imperfections, we live in the most magnanimous country in the world," said Murrain, who voted for Obama in both presidential elections. "I am reassured that the next generation of black males has a brighter future ahead of them. They awoken to a First Family and a nation lead marvelously by one of their race, President Obama, and my grandsons take it as a normal occurrence," Murrain said. "It is their reality."

Murrain joined thousands of African-American men and women who assembled on the National Mall for the 20th anniversary of the Million Man March, which boasted a modern-day theme that resonated with many African-Americans and other people of color: "Justice or Else."

As a civil rights attorney in the 1960s who rallied for social justice, Murrain said he was reminded of his racial confrontations with police in places like the Mississippi Delta, Stockton, California and Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Racial profiling and the number of young black men who have been wounded or killed by police is a crisis, Murrain said, twenty years after the Million Man March.



"It pains me greatly that in these days, in these times, we must still respond to the cry that 'BLACK LIVES MATTER,'" Murrain said. "Our quest and our charge, having been here today, is to recognize that it is our responsibility to strive to assure that our good days must increasingly outnumber our bad days."

But some key observers and civil-rights activists assert that, since the original Million Man March, life for many young black men has grown progressively worse. More black men are being incarcerated at higher rates and young African-American men are falling behind their peers in the classroom, according to a PBS report on the dropout rate. Only 54% of African-Americans graduate from high school, compared to more than 75% of their Caucasian and Asian-American peers.

African-American males are filling up prisons nationwide in disproportionate numbers, the NAACP estimates, comprising 1 million out of a total of 2.3 million incarcerated men.

In fact, if current trends continue, according to the NAACP, "one in three black males born today can expect to spend

time in prison during his lifetime." Also, 49% of African-American males have been arrested before age 23, and one in three African-American men age 18-24 is unemployed.

Dwayne Morgan, 36, drove nine hours from Indianapolis to Washington, D.C., with his nephew and four cousins. "I wanted them to witness this event, and I wanted them to learn about what's happening around them," Morgan said, as he stood on the Mall. "And I wanted them to learn something about themselves." "I came because my parents want me to learn about our history," said Laurence Shelton, 14, who came to the Million Man March from Gary, Indiana.

And Lewis Allen, 14, from Indianapolis, said his family expects a positive change from his experience at the Million Man March, adding

that he has a responsibility as a black teenager to learn more about African American history. "They want me to leave Indianapolis as a boy," Allen said, "and come back as a man."

Thousands of young black males like Allen could experience racial profiling in their lifetime. In fact, California police now must report racial characteristics of any person they stop, under a new law intended to respond to public controversy over the high-profile, police-related deaths of unarmed black men including Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, Freddie Gray in Baltimore, and Eric Garner in New York City.

"I came because I wanted to be a part of something positive," said Tinzelow Baldwin, 40, who traveled from Charlotte, North Carolina. "I'm tired of seeing so many young black men being shot by police. I'm just tired of it."

For more information about the 20th Anniversary of the Million Man March visit: <http://www.justiceorelse.com>

AS ORIGINAL TUSKEGEE AIRMEN FADE, EFFORT TO SAVE THE LEGACY GROWS



Photo Credit: Avis Thomas Lester

By Avis Thomas Lester
(<http://urbannewsservice.com>)

More than 16,000 Tuskegee Airmen made history, but now only about 250 remain.

When the heroes returned, some from overseas after World War II, they were still treated as second-class citizens in the South. They were simply known as participants in the Tuskegee Experience – pilots, engineers, mechanics, instructors and other support personnel enrolled in an Army Air Force program to train black

aviators at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama from 1941 to 1946.

Ten years after the war's end, they became household names when Capt. Charles E. Francis, a Howard University graduate, published "The Tuskegee Airmen: The Men Who Changed a Nation," about the unit's exploits during the war.

Today, only a few now attend the Tuskegee Airmen's annual conventions, where one of the most popular events is the Lonely Eagles Ceremony, where a bell is

rung and the name recited of each member who has passed since the last convention.

"They are dying off at a pretty rapid rate," said Byron Morris, 74, of Bowie, Md., a retired civilian U.S. Air Force official who joined the East Coast chapter of Tuskegee Airmen Inc. in 1994. Morris is one of a few new members who are working to ensure the world never forgets their contributions.

Several veterans of the Tuskegee program formed Tuskegee Air-

men Inc. in 1971 to keep the legacy alive. They opened the membership in 1975.

Tuskegee Airmen Inc. now numbers about 1,500, including the 250 known original members. There are a number of living Tuskegee program veterans who do not belong to the group, officials said.

Recently, 200 people – including a few "Originals," as they are called – gathered at Fort Lincoln Cemetery in Washington, D.C.,

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ON MY MIND

THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITOR



by Sandra Williams

Sharing My Space

This month I'm sharing my space with another writer. I love her words and I admire her courage, and my brain is tired. So I am grateful for her presence and her dedication to speaking her truth.



Love

by Sharron Davis

Love
 Cover me like a blanket,
 wrap your loving arms around me,
 consume me
 Cast out fear
 Wipe the stain of sin away
 You
 Accept me as I am
 Change me, not control me, in order to use me for a purpose greater than I
 Love you
 And even when my actions don't say the same
 You show me more of your goodness leading me to repent of my ways
 Causing me to recognize the measure of my need for you, honestly
 It's hard for me to say I do
 The thought of undergoing another disappointment is at times unbearable
 Bearing the weight of broken trust
 Expectations melt to dust, one breath and it's gone
 Yet you inspire me to hold on
 My hopes are never too high for you
 For you always exceed the limits I place on you
 Love
 Reaching the depths of my desires and searching my heart to fulfill my needs
 You discover the parts of me I build walls around so no one sees
 How needy I really am
 For you
 When I don't want to admit the truth and attempt
 To replace you with temporary satisfiers and selfish desires, you still love me
 This truth never ceases to amaze me
 How someone so undeserving of such faithfulness can still be a recipient of it
 You're incomprehensible
 And I'm willing to accept this because I ought to be rejected, and I'm not
 Only you
 Can love me when I'm unworthy thus affirming my worthiness of you
 Love
 Are nothing less than perfect
 Shining brighter than rays from the Sun, you outlast the Summer solstice
 My heart beams for you
 And because of you
 I know I'm Loved
 Love

QUESTION OF THE MONTH

Blacks Make Up 17%* of the Military, What Percentage of them are Officers?



Brigadier General Michael A. Calhoun was appointed the first African American Adjutant General by Florida Governor Rick Scott. He is a recipient of the Legion of Merit Medal and the Bronze Star Medal.

9% According to an article published in the Huffington Post in 2011, I wonder if things have gotten any better?

THE BLACK LENS NEWS SPOKANE

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BLACK NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Local, State, National and Around the World

Assata Shakur's Extradition Is 'Off the Table' Says Cuba



(Source: Diana Ozemebhoya Eromosele - <http://theroot.com>)

Despite the U.S. and Cuba restoring diplomatic relations, a Cuban official has recently said that Cuba has absolutely no intentions of returning Assata Shakur to the U.S. to serve out her prison sentence for the murder of a New Jersey state trooper in 1973, given that Fidel Castro granted her political asylum in 1984.

According to The Root, top New Jersey officials, including Gov. Chris Christie and Sen. Bob Menendez, have called on Cuba to extradite Shakur to the U.S. to serve out her sentence. Shakur was one of the most visible members of the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army in the 1960s and 1970s.

"I can say it is off the table," Gustavo Machin, the deputy director for American affairs at the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replied when asked if Shakur would be returned. He also questioned the fairness and validity of Shakur's 1977 criminal trial, adding "There are very serious doubts about that case," said Machin. "We consider that a politically motivated case against that lady."

Meet The Nigerian Genius Who Designed Chev's Volt



(Source: reprinted from <http://africanglobe.net>)

Jelani Aliyu is from Sokoto State, Nigeria and is General Motors Lead Exterior Designer and the designer of the Chevy Volt. The Volt has been described as an American Revolution and one of the hottest concepts in the design line.

Jelani was born in 1966 in Kaduna, the fifth of seven children. From 1971 to 1978, he attended Capital School, Sokoto, and in 1978, he gained admission into Federal Government College, Sokoto, where he graduated in 1983 with an award as the best in Technical Drawing.

After FGC, he got admission into the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria to study Architecture, but soon discovered that curriculum did not support his future vision and plans. He instead attended Birnin Kebbi Polytechnic and was there from 1986 to 1988, earning an associate degree in Architecture, with an award as Best All-Round Student. While there, he did some in depth research into home design and construction, looking into materials and structures that would be most compatible with our environment and climate; buildings that would stay cool in a hot environment with little, or no artificial electrical air conditioning.

In 1990, Aliyu moved to Detroit, Michigan to enroll at the College for Creative Studies in Detroit under a Sokoto Scholarship board sponsorship. He received his degree in automobile design in 1994 and began his career with the design staff of General Motors, working on the Buick Rendezvous and was the lead exterior designer of the Pontiac G6. He also worked on the Astra with General Motors' Opel Division. His work on the design of the Chevrolet Volt was unveiled in 2007.

The November Issue of Ebony Magazine Features Shattered Image of the Cosby Show's Huxtable Family



(Source: Shanita Hubbard - <http://huffingtonpost.com>)

Ebony Magazine has waded into the controversy surrounding comedian Bill Cosby with the release of the cover for its upcoming November issue. The cover features a shattered picture of the fictional Huxtable family and a feature story entitled "Cliff-hanger: Can the Cosby Show Survive? Should it?"

History Has Been Made. Female Genital Mutilation Banned In Nigeria.



(Source: Kimberley Richards - <http://aplus.com>)

Nigeria recently made history by outlawing female genital mutilation. The ban falls under the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015 that was passed in Senate on May 5 and recently enacted into law. This was one of the last acts by the outgoing president, Goodluck Jonathan.

Female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C) is the act of either partially or totally removing the external female genitalia or causing injury to the female genital organs for non-medical purposes. According to UNICEF: "More than 130 million girls and women have experienced FGM/C in 29 countries in Africa and the Middle East where the practice is most common."

Now with the new law criminalizing this procedure, the hope is the ban will fully eliminate this practice and be strongly enforced to combat any existing societal pressures.

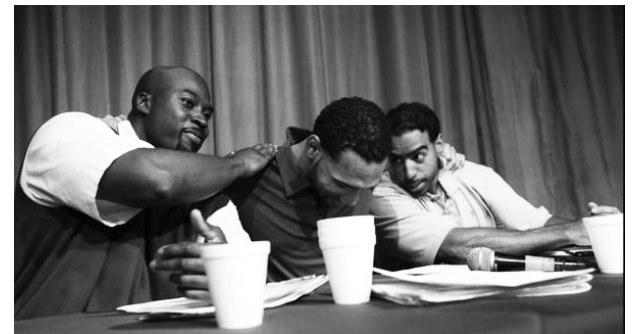
33 Historically Black Colleges and Universities Pledge to Establish Tobacco-Free Campuses



(Source: Starla Stiles - <http://blacknews.com>)

Truth Initiative and Shaw University hosted 33 Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to kick-off the Tobacco-Free HBCU Campus Initiative. Led by Truth Initiative and former U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Regina Benjamin, the initiative provides grants to HBCUs to assist them in their efforts to establish comprehensive tobacco-free policies on their campuses. For morning information visit: www.truthinitiative.org.

Prison Debate Team Trounces Harvard Debate Team In Highly Anticipated Match-Up



(Source: <http://newsone.com>)

Debaters from the Eastern New York Correctional Facility defeated debaters from Harvard University, proving that some of our nation's greatest human minds are behind bars. According to the Wall Street Journal, the three men, all incarcerated for violent crimes, are enrolled in the Bard Prison Initiative, a program extension of Bard College in Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y. The debate took place at the maximum security prison and the crowd was filled with fellow students who burst into applause when the judges announced their decision.

According to the Wall Street Journal, in the Bard team's first debate in 2014, they defeated the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. "We might not be as naturally rhetorically gifted, but we work really hard," said Alex Hall, a 31-year-old from Manhattan convicted of manslaughter. The inmates are not allowed to use the internet to prepare. They have to rely solely on books that can take weeks to become available in the prison's library.

Mary Nugent, one of the judges, shot down speculation that the team won out of political correctness or sympathy. "We're all human," she said. "I don't think we can ever judge devoid of context or where we are, but the idea they would win out of sympathy is playing into pretty misguided ideas about inmates. Their academic ability is impressive."

Higher Mortality Rates for All Races in Communities With High Levels of Racial Prejudice



(Source: *Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* <http://jbhe.com>)

A new study by researchers at the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, and Harvard University finds that both Blacks and Whites who live in communities with a high level of racial prejudice have higher mortality rates. The research included surveys of more than 11,000 people on racial attitudes conducted between 1993 and 2002. These results were compared to death records in the communities where then survey respondents lived.

The data showed that communities with a higher level of anti-Black prejudice had a death rate for people of all races that averaged 24 percent higher than in communities with low levels of racial prejudice. The authors of the study conclude that "living in a highly prejudiced community had similar harmful effects among both Blacks and Whites. Community-level racial prejudice may disrupt social capital, and reduced social capital is associated with increased mortality risk among both Whites and Blacks."

The article, "Effects of Racial Prejudice on the Health of Communities: A Multilevel Survival Analysis," was published on the website of the *American Journal of Public Health*.

The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education is dedicated to the investigation of the status and prospects for African American in higher education. For more information about JBHE visit: <http://www.jbhe.com>

YOU SHOULD KNOW

(Or Things You Probably Didn't Learn In School)

HAZEL WINIFRED JOHNSON

Art and History by Bertoni

By Bertoni Jones

(jbaguart@yahoo.com)

Hazel Winifred Johnson was born one of seven children in West Chester, Pennsylvania on Oct. 10 1927. She grew up on a farm in nearby Malvern with her parents and siblings and learned responsibility early on. Her father farmed, raised livestock, and supplied tomatoes for the Campbell's Soup Company.

Hazel's success came early through her academic excellence at Tredyffrin-Easttown Junior/Senior High School (Now known as Conestoga High). After high school she pursued her dream of becoming a nurse by applying to the Chester County Hospital's Nursing Program. Upon application she was told bluntly that "we've never had a black person in our program and we never will."

With the help of a well-connected mentor Hazel moved to New York City and entered the Harlem Hospital's Nursing Program in 1947. After graduation in 1950 she remained at the Harlem Hospital's emergency ward for five years before entering The Army's Nurse Corps at Walter Reed Medical Center in Washington D.C. in 1955.

While giving full dedication to her calling she never stopped climbing and enhancing her academic standings. Hazel gained a B.S. from Villanova in 1959, a M.S. from

Columbia in 1963, and a Ph.D. from Catholic University in 1978. But prior to receiving her Ph.D. she was appointed director of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing as a Colonel.

In 1979 President Jimmy Carter appointed her Chief of the Army Nursing Corps and conferred a new title upon her, the rank of Brigadier General. In 1981 General Johnson married David Brown and took the name Hazel Johnson-Brown, though they had no children.

Hazel Johnson was the first female General of Asiatic descent in Army history, only the third female Army General ever, and the first Nursing Corps appointee with a Ph.D. She served the Army from 1955 until her retirement from service in 1983. Under her command she oversaw more than 7,000 service members, 8 Army medical centers, 56 community hospitals and 143 clinics worldwide. Even after her retirement she continued to stay an active medical advisor and mentor in the field of nursing.

Hazel Winifred Johnson-Brown passed away August 5, 2011 at age 83 and was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington Virginia - Section #60, Site 9836.

Sources:

Black Heritage Day III (Jamiyo Mack).

Blackartdepot.com/African-american-history.com

Dailylocal.com/article/DL

arlingtoncemetery.mil



THE TRIPLE NICKEL

WWII: BLACK PARATROOPERS IN WASHINGTON STATE



Photo: <http://www.triplenickle.com>

What is Operation Firefly?

It was May of 1945, when an elite unit made up of some of the Army's best trained paratroopers were assigned to a remote airstrip in Oregon as part of a highly classified mission known as *Operation Firefly*.

This first all-black paratrooper unit's mission and service involving Washington State made quiet history and is all but forgotten.

Robert L. "Bob" Bartlett, a Vietnam Veteran and faculty member in the Department of Sociology and Justice Studies at Eastern Washington University, will be bringing the

story of the "555" and their service to life in a surprising and insightful community presentation.

Trained by U.S. Forest Service Rangers, members of the "555" jumped on some 36 forest fires as first responders, and in the process of helping to save our forests, they gained military fame as the first all-black "Airborne Infantry Firefighters."

Liberty Lake Municipal Library and Humanities Washington are partnering to present the story of the "555" and invite the community to this engaging conversation.

For more information visit: <http://www.triplenickle.com>

COMMUNITY PRESENTATION

THE TRIPLE NICKEL: BLACK PARATROOPERS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Presented by Robert L. "Bob" Bartlett
Vietnam Veteran & EWU Faculty Member, Sociology & Justice Studies

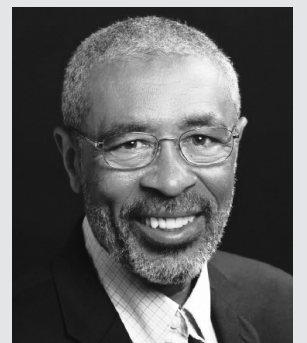
Thursday, Nov. 12, 2015
6PM

Liberty Lake Municipal Library
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Cost: Free

On the Web: www.humanities.org/calendar-events

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NAACP UPDATE

SPOKANE
NAACP

<http://www.SpokaneNAACP.com>

Fighting on Two Fronts: 'Double V'

By Naima Quarles-Burnley
Spokane NAACP President

As we celebrate Veterans Day this month, I find myself reflecting upon the fact that African Americans have participated in every armed conflict in American history. Black people could serve in the military as early as the 18th century. The first American to die in the struggle for independence was Crispus Attucks, a black man who died in the Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770, five years prior to the Revolutionary War.

African-Americans have fought for the United States of America throughout its history, defending and serving this country even during a time when we were denied our basic rights and only viewed as 3/5th human. Often, Black leaders felt that African Americans could make the strongest case for freedom and citizenship if we demonstrated heroism and commitment to this country on the battlefield.

Nonetheless, it was easy for African Americans to see the hypocrisy between conditions at home and the call to fight for freedom overseas. We saw the gap between the promise and performance of American freedom when it came to the civil rights of African Americans. Many black people felt conflicted, at best, and in the worst case, alienated from the war effort. So it is not surprising that a letter to the Editor of the most widely read black newspaper in America, the Pittsburgh Courier, sparked a national campaign that embraced the dualism of our fight. In honor of the battle against enemies from without and

within, they called it "the Double V Campaign."

The letter to the Pittsburgh Courier Editor, penned by James G. Thompson eloquently articulated the contrasting sentiments of many African Americans when he wrote (excerpts):

Being an American of dark complexion and some 26 years, these questions flash through my mind: "Should I sacrifice my life to live half American?" "Will things be better for the next generation in the peace to follow?" "Would it be demanding too much to demand full citizenship rights in exchange for the sacrificing of my life?" "Is the kind of America I know worth defending?" "Will America be a true and pure democracy after this war?" "Will colored Americans suffer still the indignities that have been heaped upon them in the past?" ... I suggest that while we keep defense and victory in the forefront that we don't lose sight of our fight for true democracy at home.

The "V for Victory" sign is being displayed prominently in all so-called democratic countries which are fighting for victory over aggression, slavery and tyranny. If this V sign means that to those now engaged in this great conflict then let colored Americans adopt the double VV for a double victory; The first V for victory over our enemies from without, the second V for victory over our enemies within. For surely those who perpetrate these ugly prejudices here are seeing to destroy our



democratic form of government just as surely as the Axis forces.

This should not and would not lessen our efforts to bring this conflict to a successful conclusion; but should and would make us stronger to resist these evil forces which threaten us. America could become united as never before and become truly the home of democracy.

... In conclusion let me say that though these questions often permeate my mind, I love America and am willing to die for the America I know will someday become a reality.

-JAMES G. THOMPSON
(James G. Thompson, letter to the editor; Pittsburgh Courier; originally printed January 31, 1942).

Victory at home, Victory abroad, VV, Double V, the newspaper intertwined the two V's into a symbol and a national campaign that urged black people to support the war effort, while at the same time challenge the government to make the rhetoric of the Declaration of Independence and the equal rights amendments to the Constitution a reality for every citizen, regardless of race.

Our African American Veterans waged a battle for freedom on two fronts, both at home and as we fought to protect the freedom of others abroad. These Warriors had double duty as they faced segregation in combat. Yet, the Pittsburgh Courier was there to tell their stories of how

they were fighting racial discrimination within the armed forces while insisting that their quest for civil rights at home was equally important as the fight against fascism abroad.

The NAACP joined forces with the black press, the Urban League and other organizations to use the "Double V" campaign as an opportunity to push for equality at home. The NAACP built a mass movement during the years of World War II by pressing the "Double V campaign" to integrate the defense industries.

The demand for civil rights was mounting and in 1948 President Harry S. Truman responded by ordering the desegregation of the Armed Services and equality of treatment and opportunity without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. Even though the laws changed the attitudes of military leaders were slow to change. It wasn't until 1953 that segregation officially ended when the Secretary of Defense announced that the last all-black unit had been abolished.

We still are fighting a war on many fronts as an African American community. In Spokane County we are disproportionately overrepresented in school expulsions, mass incarceration and in the contraction of HIV/AIDS. We are no longer segregated but we have not obtained racial equality as measured by equal opportunity. The Spokane NAACP is calling all citizens to join the war effort as we work to ensure the protection of Civil Rights and the dismantling of racial barriers everywhere.

(*For Resources: see online version)

To contact the Spokane NAACP call (509) 209-2425 (extension 1141), or visit the Spokane NAACP website at <http://spokaneaaccp.com>.

THOUGHTS FROM A GRANDMOTHER

Tips From Grandparents Who Babysit

By Evelyn Anderton

In the 50's and 60's everyone had a special name for their grandmothers, Big Momma, Madea, Nana, Granny or Grandma. In many families grandmothers were considered that solid rock of the families, and in many cases the solid rock of our neighborhoods. Grandmothers were the only babysitters we ever knew. Back in the day we didn't go to daycare, we went to grandma's house.

I had a very remarkable grandmother/babysitter. She was about 5'2, 120lbs and didn't take any trash from anyone. My grandmother had never attended any parenting classes, so she had never heard of "time out", but she heard about time up. My brothers and I thought she was the roughest, toughest, meanest lady on the planet earth. We were never overly excited about spending time at her house, because during our visit someone would get a spanking, or we all would have to hear a sermon on right and wrong.

Due to some unfortunate circumstances we ended up living with my grandparents for a very long time. We were no longer visiting grandchildren that she babysat, we became house guest. I don't think I could ever repay my grandmother for the wisdom she shared with me through-



out those years. One of the many things my grandmother taught me was to treat people the way I wanted to be treated. I hope my grandmother is looking down from heaven today and is proud of her grandchildren, knowing that she was very instrumental in molding our lives.

Being a grandparent is an awesome job, not just baby sitting, but teaching, loving, sharing your wisdom and being part of our children's lives.

These are a few tips for parents who use grandparents to babysit:

1. **Don't expect grandparents to raise your children.** We want to spoil them and then send them home. It is your

responsibility to teach your children to be honest and respectful.

2. **Talk about the rules at grandparent's house.** Things you children may get away with at home will not be tolerated at their grandparent's house. Sassy mouths, not picking up behind themselves, and foul language, to name a few.

3. **Don't take us for granted.** Although some grandparents are willing to provide daycare, it may not be ideal for others. Appreciate having a grandparent who provides child care and eases your financial burden of paying for daycare. Don't get upset when we are unable to babysit. Remember just because we are willing to babysit doesn't mean that we do not have social lives and other commitments.

4. **You may need to bring food.** Although it may seem as if the refrigerator is always full, believe me it is not necessarily kid friendly. If you know that your kid is a very picky eater, please bring some of his/her favorite foods. Remember that grandparents are likely not to have a lot of junk food in the house. Grandparents tend to have meals that are not very appealing to the grandchildren.

5. **Keep your cell phone on.** I know there are places that require you to turn off all cell phones, the doctor's office, at the movies and especially while at church. Otherwise, keep your cell phone on vibrate at all times. We won't call you unless it is an emergency.

6. Last but not least, **Pick up your children on time.** We love our grandchildren very much, but if the pickup time is at noon, please don't arrive at 5 o'clock. That may determine when our next time will be to be your babysitter.

IN THE SPIRIT

HEART OF A SERVANT LEADER

Holy Temple Celebrates 34th Pastor and Wife Anniversary

The Holy Temple Church of God in Christ family and members of the Spokane community gathered together on Sunday, October 25, to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of Superintendent Ezra D. Kinlow and First Lady Eleise Kinlow. The theme for the afternoon's service was "Heart of a Servant Leader," and that theme was echoed in the words of the guest Speaker. Superintendent Leon Brewer, Jr., who traveled to Spokane from New Testament Church of God in Christ in Portland Oregon for the anniversary celebration.

Superintendent Brewer's message focused on three areas: the heart of a leader, the service of a leader and the rewards of a leader. "The Lord did not create the church to be a motel," he told the crowd, "with people passing through on their way to someplace else." He encouraged the congregation to "get the 'UR' back in the church." The service was a spirit-filled celebration of Pastor and First Lady Kinlow and their dedication to their church and to the impact that they have had on the Spokane community.



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VETERANS DAY 2015

The Black Lens is proud to honor the men and women from our community who served in the United States Military. We participated in all branches and comprised a variety of ranks. We served for only a few years or for several decades. Some of us were highly decorated, most were not, but the presence of each one of us was instrumental in the process of moving the armed services and this country further in the direction of fully living out the ideals and values that our service members represent. The photos on these pages are only a small snapshot of our community and I apologize to those that were missed, but I hope that these pages will be the beginning of an annual tradition. To all of our service members **Thank you for your service!**



Elmer Anderson
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Gardner "June" Anderson
US Army
Corporal
Years of Service: 1950 - 1952



Keyonia Anderson
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 12



Amos Atkinson
US Army
Sergeant (E-5)
Years of Service: 22



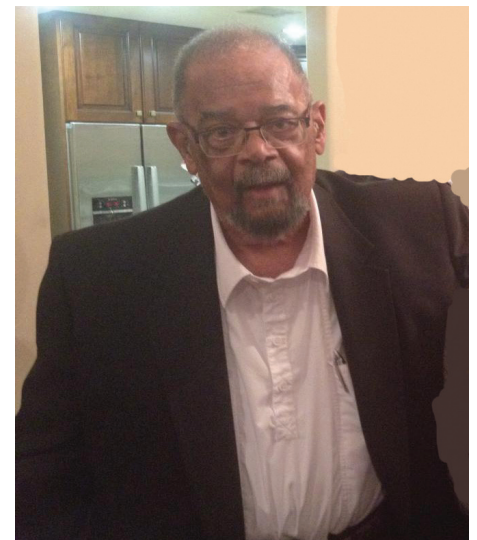
Chuck Anderton
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Chester Andrews
US Air Force
Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Darrel Andrews
US Air Force
Airman First Class
Years of Service: 4



Roth Ashby
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



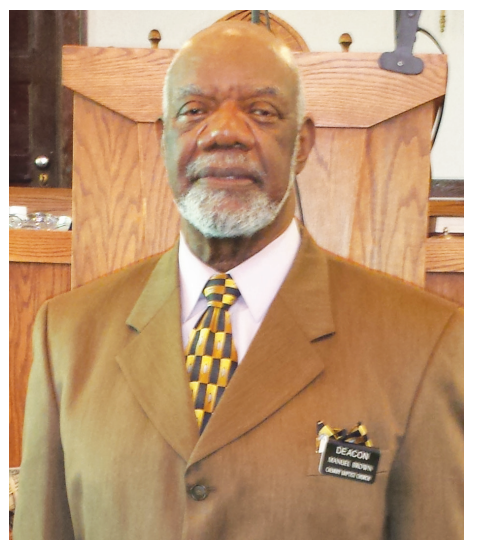
Joseph Baptiste
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Bob Bartlett
US Army
Specialist (E-4)
Years of Service: 1970 - 1974



Teneasa Tyler Brehmeyer
US Air Force
Senior Airman
Years of Service: 1994 - 1998



Manuel Brown
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 24

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William Caldwell
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Aurthur Lee Carter
US Air Force
Staff Sergeant
Years of Service: 1957 - 1963



Sly Chatman
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 1975 - 1998



Rickey Davis
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Craig Dorsey
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Mark Duncan
US Air Force
Airman First Class
Years of Service: 3-1/2



James Fisher
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Charles Fleming
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Deceased



Terry W. Frazier
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 21



Curtis Hampton
US Air Force
Senior Airman (E-4)
Years of Service: 1974-1978



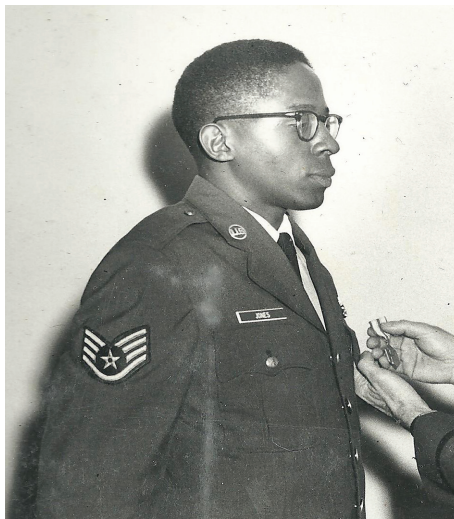
Carl Jenkins
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 20 years 9 months



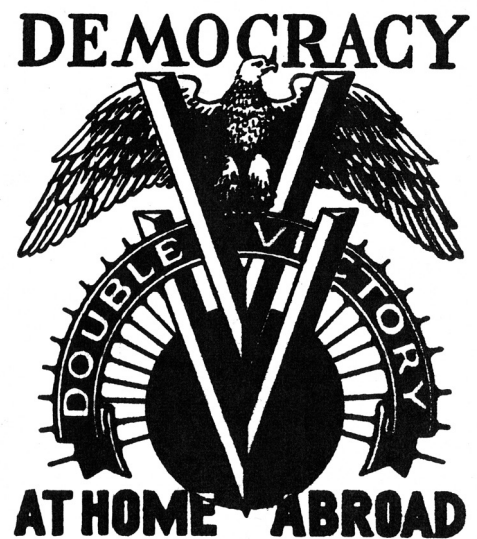
Thomas Johnson
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Bernard Jones
US Airforce, Civil Air Patrol
Tech Sergeant, Lt. Colonel
Years of Service: 23 + 20



Douglas F. Jones
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 1951 - 1971



THANK YOU FOR YOUR SERVICE



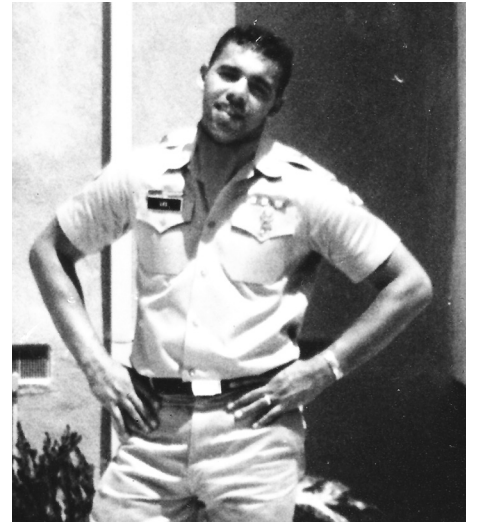
Ronald Joyner
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



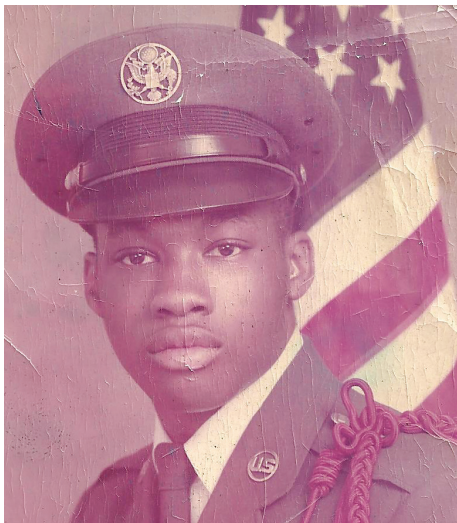
Michael Kay
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Vance Kelley
US Air Force
Master Sergeant (E-7)
Years of Service: 1960 - 1980



Alex Lee
US Air Force
Sergeant (E-5)
Years of Service: 1970 - 1977



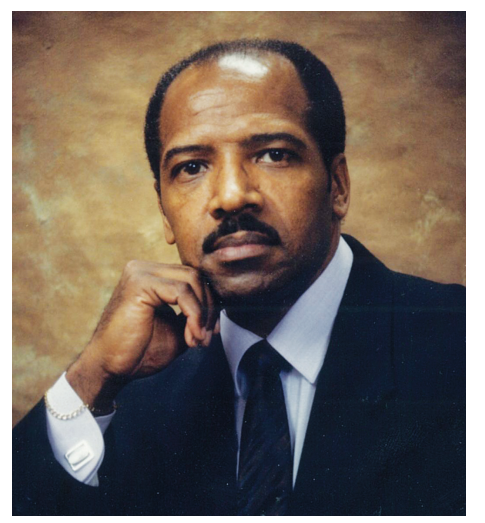
Jonathan Mack
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 1970 - 1990



Robert Milton
US Navy
Seaman (E-3)
Years of Service: 1963 - 1968



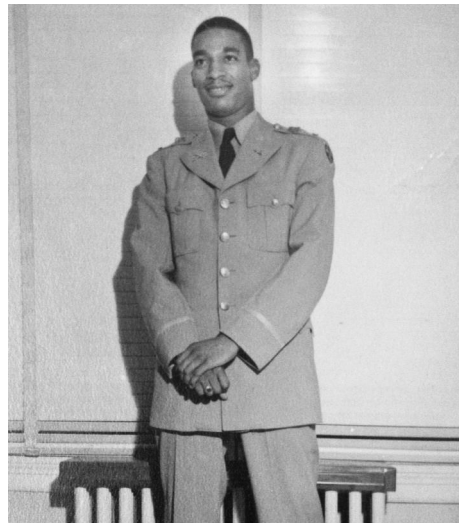
Cornelius Nolan
US Army
Private
Years of Service: 1955-57



David Parker
US Air Force
Senior Master Sergeant (E-8)
Years of Service: 1962 - 1989



Jasmine Phillips
US Air Force
Staff Sergeant
Years of Service: 11



George R. Quarles
US Army
First Lieutenant
Years of Service: 2



Floyd N. Rhodes III
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant
Years of Service: 20



Larry Roseman
US Air Force
Senior Airman (E-4)
Years of Service: 4



Kitara Shaules
US Army
Sergeant
Years of Service: 1997-2003



Eugene Singleton
US Air Force, Civil Air Patrol
Tech Sergeant, Chaplain
Years of Service: 20 + 20

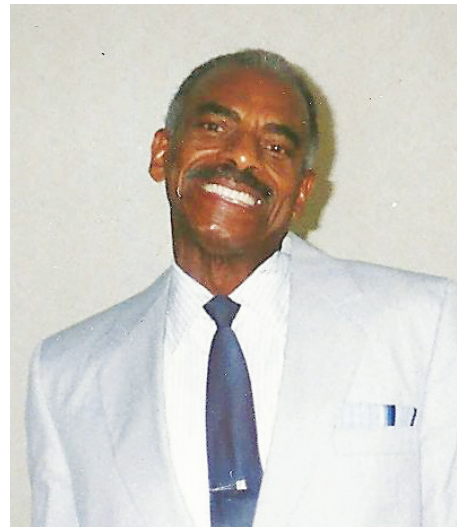
VETERANS DAYS 2015



Cheyunnteen Stanley-Bryant
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 30



Donnie P. Stone
US Army
Sargeant (E-5)
Years of Service: 1968-1971



Aurthur C. Trent
US Army Air Corps
Sergeant
Battle of Normandy & D Day



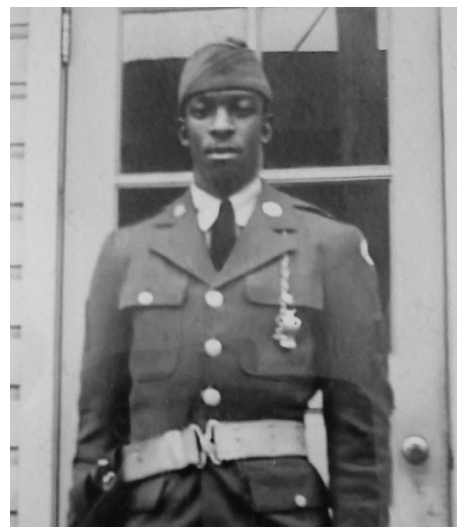
James Troutt
US Air Force
Senior Master Sargeant
Years of Service: 27



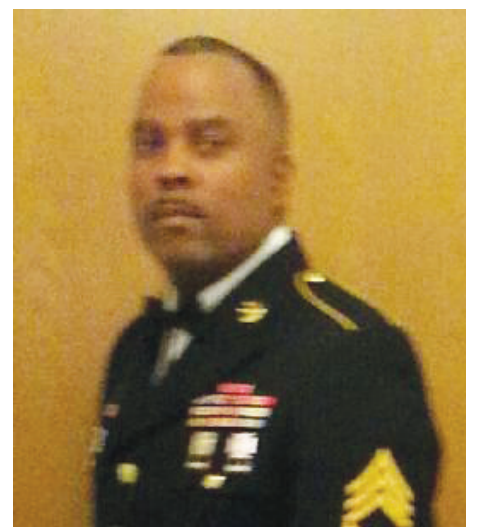
Gayla Thomas
US Navy
Senior Chief Petty Officer
Years of Service: 24



Myra Trent
US Coast Guard
Private 1st Class (E-3)
Years of Service: 1979 - 1980



Vernon Parker Trent
US Army
Sergeant
Years of Service: 1941-1945



Marvin Tucker
US Army
Sergeant First Class
Years of Service: 20



Faith A. Washington
US Air Force
Sergeant (E-4)
Years of Service: 1975-1979



Percy Happy Watkins
US Air Force
Airman 2nd Class
Years of Service: 1961 - 1965



Marvin White
US Air Force
Tech Sergeant (E-6)
Years of Service: 1971 - 1991



Charles Williams
US Air Force
Master Sergeant
Years of Service: 1978 - 2000



Thomas E. Williams
US Army
Command Sergeant Major (E-9)
Years of Service: 1948 - 1978



MSgt Robert C. Williamson Jr.
US Air Force
Security Police Specialist
1972-1992

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Ezra and Eleise Kinlow

BUSINESS / ECONOMICS

FRESH SOUL:

A RESTAURANT THAT PLANS TO CHANGE LIVES

If you have driven down Fifth Avenue in the East Central neighborhood lately, you will probably have noticed that brightly colored blue building on the North side of the Street. You probably will also have noticed Michael Brown working in the empty building or somewhere on the grounds.

Fresh Soul is project of the Spokane Eastside Reunion Association, a non-profit organization run by Michael Brown that works to make a positive impact on young people in Spokane. Fresh Soul is Michael's heart project and you can see his eyes light up when he talks about it.



The resaurant will feature Southern style cooking and a take out window, and it will also have a community garden and Jazz and Blues music which you will be able to listen to on the outdoor patio.

But Michael's vision is to not only have Fresh Soul be a business establishment in the neighborhood, but he also wants the restaurant to involve the community and for it to be a place that creates an opportunity

for young people to learn and grow and develop their skills.

Proceeds from the restaurant will go to support job training opportunities for youth and community members, internships and scholarships as well as other community based project geared towards uplifting the East Central neighborhood.

It's a big dream and big dreams cost money. Michael is determined to be debt free with his project, so he has set up a Go Fund Me account to give the community a chance to be a part



of making Fresh Soul a reality. "How often do you get the chance to be a part of something like this that is going to be a life changer for youth," Michael asks. "How cool would it be to say that I was a part of something bigger than me. Even if I am only able to invest one dollar, I can still say that I played a part."

For more information about the Spokane Eastside Reunion Association visit <http://www.spokaneeastside-reunion.com>. To make a donation to the Go Fund Me campaign to support Fresh Soul visit <http://www.gofundme.com/freshsoul>.

LONG TERM CARE INSURANCE

By Otis Manning

As we age the risk of needed Long Term Care services increases. So, we need to know what is Long Term Care Insurance and how we can pay for the care and protect our assets that we have worked so hard for over our lifetime.

We advise all of our clients to have a Long Term Care Plan in place because after we have diligently helped them in their Retirement Planning over the years and they have accumulated significant assets, we do not want to see those assets depleted because of the high cost of Long Term Care services.

WHAT IS LONG-TERM CARE?

Long-term care services may include help with activities of daily living (ADLs), home health care, respite care, hospice care, or adult day care. Care may be given in a nursing home, an assisted living facility, a hospice facility, or in your own home. Personal care (sometimes called custodial care) helps a person with activities of daily living. These activities include bathing, eating, dressing, toileting, continence, and transferring.

HOW MUCH DOES LONG-TERM CARE COST?

In 2010, assisted living facilities reported charging \$3,293 a month (for a one bedroom unit) on average \$39,516 each year, including rent and

most other fees. Home health care averaged \$21 per hour for a home health aide in the U.S.

WHO PAYS FOR IT?

People pay for long-term care in different ways. These include individuals or their families personal resources, long-term care insurance, and some help from Medicaid for those who qualify.

Medicare & Medicare supplement insurance, and the health insurance you may have at work, usually won't pay for long-term care. Medicare's skilled nursing facility (SNF) benefit covers very little of nursing home care. While Medicare may cover up to 100 days of skilled nursing home care in each benefit period when you meet the conditions, after 20 days you must pay a coinsurance fee. In 2012, that coinsurance was \$144.50 per day.

While Medicare sometimes pays for skilled care, it doesn't cover care in assisted living facilities. Medicare supplement insurance (Medigap) is private insurance that helps pay for some of the gaps in Medicare coverage, such as hospital deductibles and physician charges greater than Medicare approves. Medicaid is the government-funded program that pays for nursing home care only for individuals who are low income and



have spent most of their assets.

Many people start paying for nursing home care out of their own money and "spend down" their income and assets until they are eligible for Medicaid.

WILL I NEED LONG-TERM CARE?

About 70% of people who reach age 65 are expected to need some form of long-term care at least once in their lifetime.

WHAT IS LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE?

Long-term care insurance is one way you may pay for long-term care. It was introduced in the 1980s as nursing home insurance but now often covers services in other facilities.

DO I NEED TO BUY LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE?

Whether you should buy a long-term care insurance policy depends on your age, health, overall retirement goals, income, and assets. For instance, if your only source of income is a Social Security benefit or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), you probably shouldn't buy long-term care insurance, as you may not be able to afford the premium. If you have a large amount of assets but don't want to use them to pay for long-term care, you may want to buy a long-term care insurance policy. Many people buy a policy because they don't want the government or their family to have to care for them or pay for their care.

IS LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE RIGHT FOR YOU?

You should NOT buy long-term care insurance if: You can't afford the premiums. You don't have many assets. Your only source of income is a Social Security benefit or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). You often have trouble paying for utilities, food, medicine, or other important needs. You're on Medicaid.

You SHOULD consider buying long-term care insurance if: You have many assets and/or a good income. You don't want to use most or

all of your assets and income to pay for long-term care. You can pay the insurance premiums, including possible premium increases, without a problem. You don't want to depend on support from others. You want to be able to choose where you receive care.

WHAT SERVICES ARE COVERED?

Nursing home care. Home health care. Respite care. Hospice care. Services in assisted living facilities. Services in adult day care centers.

WHAT SERVICES AREN'T COVERED (EXCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS)?

A mental or nervous disorder or disease, other than Alzheimer's disease or other dementia. Alcohol or drug addiction. Illness or injury caused by an act of war. Attempted suicide or intentionally self-inflicted injuries.

WHEN WILL I BE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS?

Being unable to do activities of daily living, or ADLs, is the most common way insurance companies decide when you're eligible for benefits. Most companies use six ADLs: bathing, continence, dressing, eating, toileting, and transferring. Typically, a policy pays benefits when you can't

Continued on Page 14

OUR VOICES

SEPARATE AND IMPOVERISHED

By Jesse Jackson Sr.

(TriceEdneyWire.com) - Sen. Bernie Sanders, the Democratic candidate for president, shocked people when he noted that 51 percent of African-Americans aged 17 through 20 who have graduated high school or dropped out of high school are unemployed.

PolitiFact.com confirmed the statement as “mostly true,” suggesting that the numbers might even be worse than Sanders suggested.

This level of unemployment is a death sentence for a generation — representing for too many the dying of hope, of potential and even, in an age of mass incarceration, of freedom.

The figure is shocking, but the reality cannot be denied. For all the progress we have made on race in this country, there is still a stark difference between black and white poverty. As Emily Badger reports in the Washington Post, “The poverty that poor African-Americans experience is often different from the poverty of poor whites.” A poor black family is much more likely to live in an impoverished neighborhood. The concentrated poverty, as Badger writes, “extends out the door of a family’s home and occupies the entire

neighborhood around it, touching the streets, the schools, the grocery stores.”

A new report on the “Architecture of Segregation” by Paul Jargowsky for the New Century Foundation details the stark differences that exist in cities across the country.

In metropolitan Chicago, for example, more than one in three poor African-Americans live in what are called high-poverty census tracts (neighborhoods where the poverty rate is above 40 percent). That is 10 times the rate for poor whites. And it has gotten worse, not better, in cities across the country over the course of this century.



Separate and impoverished. We know the effects. Infants suffer bad nutrition, grow up surrounded by lead paint. Children navigate mean streets to go to impoverished schools.

They lack after-school and summer programs. Families break apart. Guns and drugs come in; jobs go out. There’s no affordable transportation to get to where the jobs are. Houses are abandoned. Hospitals close. Decent grocery stores are nowhere to be found.

As Jargowsky says, this isn’t really an accident. It is the product of systemic discrimination, of zoning laws that shield

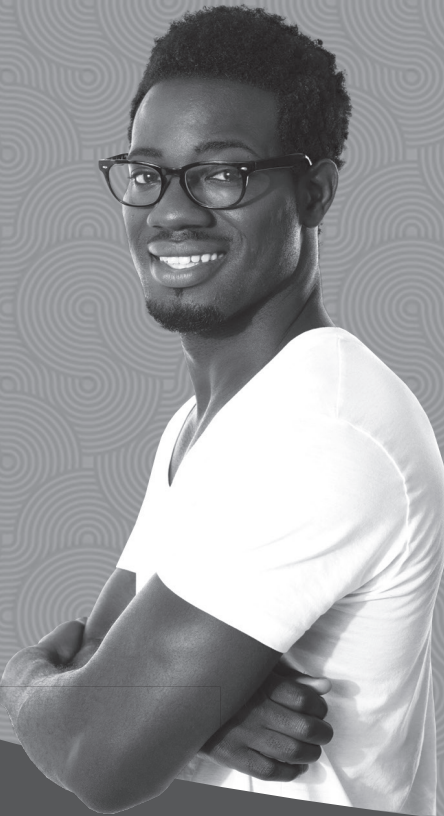
off wealthy areas from the poor, of public housing that is concentrated in a few neighborhoods. Isolation in poor neighborhoods is an imposition, not a choice.

This could be different. In London, for example, every region must have some social housing for poor and working class people. Imagine if every suburb were required to provide a proportionate amount of housing for the poor and the lower-wage workers. Suddenly the poor would have access to better schools, better health care, safer streets, more role models and healthier (and less expensive) food stores.

This takes a plan, a plan that will meet great resistance. Dozens of Chicago’s wealthy suburbs, Badger notes, have ignored state deadlines to produce affordable housing plans.

Poor African-Americans are penned up, in poor neighborhoods and too often literally in jails and prisons. This is an imposition, not a fate, a policy choice that is morally indefensible and socially explosive.

Rev. Jesse Jackson Sr. is president/CEO of the Rainbow/PUSH Coalition



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OUR VOICES

QUESTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

By *Julianne Malveaux*

(TriceEdneyWire.com) - Bye, bye Biden. The Vice-President who might have given the Honorable Hilary Clinton a run for her money has concluded that the timing is not right for him. Clinton needs someone to rattle her cage, to push her to be more focused in the general election. Now, Senator Bernie Sanders will push her to the left. Biden may have pushed her back to center, enhancing her electability.

No matter. The late Congressman William Clay (D-MO) often said that black folks should have “no permanent friends, no permanent enemies, only permanent issues”. How hard will African Americans push candidates for President in 2016, whether they are African American or white, Democratic or Republican, legacy candidates (Bush, Clinton), or outsiders? We should directly challenge these candidates on race matters, and push it as aggressively as we can. Hats off to the #BlackLivesMatter movement for doing exactly that – pushing until our issues garnered recognition among Democrats. Republicans were not asked, nor did they volunteer, their perspective on race matters.

If I were questioning these candidates on race matters, here’s what I’d ask about their views:

1. What do you think about race relations in our nation? If you think they are broken, how would you fix them? If you think everything is fine, how do you account for

the differentials we can measure in terms of income, employment and educational attainment?

2. Do you think that race matters? How? Do you think that the Presidential bully pulpit is an appropriate platform from which to raise this issues? Assuming that you are inaugurated in January 2016, what would be your first speech on race, and whom would you offer it to?

3. Do you believe in targeted programs? In other words since African Americans were disproportionately hit by the Great Recession, should this community get disproportionate assistance in recovery funding. How would you manage this?

4. How do you define affirmative action? Do you agree with its premise and support its implementation?

5. The African American unemployment rate has been twice that of whites for five decades. Do you feel any obligation to close the gap? How would you approach that? Too many have accepted this employment gap as historic. Should the African American community accept this as a permanent gap?



6. How would you deal with some of the educational challenges in the African American community, from differences in high school graduation rates, to differences in college attendance? Would you increase the Pell Grant, and where would the money come from? How strongly will you support HBCUs (Historically Black Colleges and Universities), and can these institutions

expect more support from your administration?

7. The criminal justice system seems biased against African Americans, and the recent spate of the killings of black men at the hands of white officers magnify this. What are your plans to reform a system that is so clearly biased that half of prison populations are African American (yet only 13 percent of the population)?

8. African Americans disproportionately depend on Social Security, mainly because as few as a third have company provided pensions. Calls for Social Security reform have included proposals to cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or both. What is your position on Social Security changes? How do you think African Americans are

affected by these changes? What will you do to mitigate the disproportionate impact of social security changes on African Americans?

9. Who are the African Americans on your campaign team? What are their roles? Will you contract with African American entrepreneurs to do your printing, or media buys and to provide other services? Do you have a goal for what percentage of your campaign budget will be awarded to African American businesses?

10. Do you support the Affordable Care Act, which increases health insurance availability for African American, as well as all Americans? If you do not support the Affordable Care Act, how will you improve health access?

Historically, African-Americans heavily support democrats, and from what I see in the Republican field, we should continue to do so. However, Democratic candidates should not take the African American community for granted and those Democrats in the race should be willing to answer these questions.

Hilary Clinton enjoys significant support among African Americans. Our support should not excuse her from asking questions about her support of African Americans. If we don’t ask her these questions, we have no right to ask them of others.

Julianne Malveaux is an author and economist based in Washington, D.C. Her latest book “Are We Better off? Race, Obama and Public Policy” will be released in November 2015 and is available for preorder at www.juliannealveaux.com

POTENTIAL IS NOT POWER

By *James Clingman*

(TriceEdneyWire.com) - This is a follow up to a Blackonomics article from several years ago. It reemphasizes the importance of action over rhetoric, and as we consider this particular time in history and all the financial and intellectual resources among Black people in America, I figure it’s time to revisit the concept of “potential.”

Have you ever heard someone say, “Black people have the potential to be a force to be reckoned with,” or “The potential among Black people is off the charts?” How about this one? “Black folks have all of the potential in the world, to become, to achieve, to affect, and to change.” Sounds great, doesn’t it?

Some of us walk around with our chests stuck out bragging about how much “potential” we have. But the real question is, “What about power?” Potential is not power; having potential is not even close to having power. If all we have is the potential to be powerful, we have nothing but a good feeling.

The definitions of potential are: “Having or showing the capacity to become or develop into something in the future; latent qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success or usefulness.” Other terms such as, possibility, capable of, latent, prospective, and would-be are also used to define potential. To put it bluntly, a lot of potential has ended up in cemetery.

Like power, potential can only be brought to fruition, if it is utilized; otherwise, how do we know we have potential? How do we know we have power, especially political and economic power, if we never use it to make

our lives better? Like a battery on a shelf, the potential within Black people could sit forever and never come to fruition. Will our potential to be powerful ever be realized?

The words used to describe potential are not those upon which to hang our collective hat. We must not continue to be content with having potential. We must actualize our potential, not sit on it as though it’s some kind of honorable throne. Potential leaves butt-prints; action leaves footprints.

We can convert our potential into action by supporting Black owned companies and by leveraging our votes in quid pro quo agreements that benefit Black people. Three examples of Black owned companies that could use some of our “potential,” if it is converted into action, are Ice Supreme, in Atlanta, Blue Delta Water, and Freedom Paper Company, both located in



Maryland.

Ice Supreme, in business for ten years, developed and sells the “world’s healthiest frozen treat,” a product that does not contain the kinds of ingredients that cause diabetes or exacerbates its effects. Who has more diabetes than Black folks?

Blue Delta Water has a PH value of 7.6 - 8, which makes it alkaline rather than acidic. I am not a doctor but I am told by some who are that an alkaline environment is healthier for our bodies, making us less likely to succumb to various diseases. To put it in an even simpler way, who does not drink water?

All that really needs to be said about Freedom Paper, a company that sells bathroom tissue and other paper products, is “Duh!” Imagine if our churches, hotels, and restaurants bought their paper products from Freedom Paper. Nuff said, right?

Turning our potential into real power simply requires practical action, not dialogues, speeches, or marches. It requires a conscious commitment and maybe even some sacrifice, as W.E.B. DuBois said in reference to Black people supporting Black businesses. It takes a willingness

to run away from the Democrat plantation, not to the Republican plantation, but to our own plantation where only independent, informed, and critical thinking voters reside.

Finally, let me share with you an action-oriented group of individuals who are committed to doing away with our potential by working collectively and cooperatively toward a common goal of Black economic and political empowerment. It is called The One Million Conscious Black Voters and Contributors (OMCBV&C).

The OMCBV&C, comprising thousands of members from 33 states, has and is currently working collectively to empower Black people by implementing practical solutions to the problems cited and recited by our people. We are not “about to” start; we are not “fixin’ to start;” and we are not “gettin’ ready to start.” The OMCBV&C is doing what many are just talking about. In addition to recruiting what is just 2% of Black people in this country, this movement has pooled our dollars to pay our own way, written a political platform containing 15 relevant planks, and supports and works with other groups, organizations, and initiatives to create and sustain an even stronger political and economic base.

The OMCBV&C does not rely on potential; it is using real power to affect positive change for Black people. Interested? Go to www.iamoneofthemillion.com

AFRICAN AMERICANS AND EDUCATION

Looking Back in Order to Move Forward:
A Seven Part Series By Lawrence Burnley, Ph.D.

Part III: Schooling and the Reproduction of Social Class

From its inception, stratification based on social and economic class existed in the U.S. and was pervasive throughout the new Republic. Not only was formal schooling directly influenced by social stratification; it also served to perpetuate, sustain and reproduce it. In the early Republic, the quality of education attained by children was partly affected by which of the relatively diverse options their parents could afford or by their racial and/or gender classification.

Thomas Jefferson, a strong advocate for state-sponsored education, did not advocate for the same type of education for all people, and for some he didn't advocate for education at all. In a letter to his nephew Peter Carr, Jefferson cited two class distinctions, the laboring and the learned. The former would be provided with general education that was accessible to all whites, and the latter would be provided "professional schools" or academies of higher learning. The learned were those who were deemed to be "headed towards positions of political, social, and intellectual leadership."

As we have already stated in part I of this series, the founding fathers believed that for republicanism to survive, an intelligent yeomanry was needed. Daniel Webster, Benjamin Rush, Jefferson and others believed an organized and state-financed system of education was needed to create and reproduce the virtuous citizenry needed to

build, sustain, and expand the Republic. The purpose of education, though not explicitly articulated by the early reformers, was to establish, sustain, protect, and expand the domination of white Anglo-Saxon Protestant male socioeconomic and political domination and power. This was a presumably republican and Christian form of capitalism. Virtue was to be understood and accepted only to the extent that it did not threaten to disturb the dominant class and racial stratification of society. Neither was it to disturb the existent power relations within the social framework of the new Republic.

Despite the rhetoric of faith, liberty and freedom espoused by the founding fathers and many of the most influential architects of formal schooling in the U.S., there existed an enormous gap between the ideas of native Protestant republican ideology and the extent to which formal schooling benefited, or failed to benefit, the constituents it purported to serve.

To make this point, Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis argue, "The popular objectives, slogans, and perspectives of reform movements have often imparted to the education system an enduring veneer of egalitarian and humanitarian ideology, while the highly selective implementation of reforms has tended to preserve the role of schooling in the perpetuation of economic order."

Supposedly, one of the primary attributes of a republican democratic form of education was that its function would be in opposition to a form of education that fixed "each class of citizenry to its proper place in the social order." However, the emerging system of education in the early national period would in fact "fix" certain classes or groups within the society to a particular place in the social order.

When examining the relationships between landowners and business elites and poor whites, between men and women, whites and blacks, and other racial/ethnic groups, it becomes clear that education and access to quality and diverse forms of schooling were never created to challenge structures that perpetuate oppressive power relations.

Bowles and Gintis make this point when they write, "The educational system serves—through the correspondence of its social relation with those of economic life—to reproduce economic inequality and to distort personal development.

Thus under corporate capitalism, the objectives of liberal educational reform are contradictory: It is precisely because of its role as producer of an alienated and stratified labor force that the educational system has developed its repressive and unequal structure. In the history of U.S. education, it is the integrative function which has



dominated the purpose of schooling, to the detriment of the other liberal objectives."

Clearly, within the context of the early national period, dominant Protestant expressions of Christianity and republicanism were practically synonymous and were associated with economic growth, i.e., massive accumulation of material, land and wealth by White men, and western expansionism – each of these "pillars" buttressed by a system of enslaved labor and the genocide of Indigenous peoples. These were cornerstones that shaped and informed the foundation upon which African American literacy development, schooling and other forms of education were built.

It needs to be said here that there were in fact other expressions of the Christian faith fueled Biblically-informed resistance to slavery and the provision of educational opportunities by both Black and Whites. I will address that in part IV of this series.

Next in this Series - Part IV: "Schooling and the Intersection of Gender and Race"

Long Term Health Care

Continued from Page 11

do a certain number of the ADLs, such as two of the six or three of the six.

INFLATION PROTECTION

Inflation protection can be one of the most important features you can add to a long-term care insurance policy. The daily benefit automatically increases each year by a fixed percentage, usually 5% for the life of the policy or for a certain period, usually 10 or 20 years.

THIRD PARTY NOTICE

The third-party notice benefit lets you name someone the insurance company would contact if your coverage is about to end because you forgot to pay the premium. This is important so your policy does not lapse unintentionally.

WAIVER OF PREMIUM

A Premium Waiver lets you stop paying the premium once you're eligible and the insurance company starts to pay benefits.

WHAT IF I CAN'T AFFORD THE PREMIUMS AFTER I BUY THE POLICY?

Non forfeiture Benefits If, for whatever reason, you drop your coverage and your policy has a non forfeiture benefit, you'll get some value for the money you've paid into the policy.

WILL MY HEALTH AFFECT MY ABILITY TO BUY A POLICY?

Companies that sell long-term care insurance medically "underwrite" their coverage. They look at your current and past health before they decide to

issue a policy.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I HAVE PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS?

A long-term care insurance policy usually defines a pre-existing condition as one where you got medical advice or treatment or had symptoms within a certain period before you applied for the policy.

IF I ALREADY OWN A POLICY, SHOULD I SWITCH POLICIES OR UPGRADE THE COVERAGE I HAVE NOW?

Before you switch to a new long-term care insurance policy, be sure it's better than the one you have now.

In order to evaluate if Long Term Care Insurance is right for you it is highly recommended that you contact a Financial Services Professional that has experience in this area.

For additional information on this article you may contact: Otis Manning, Retirement Solutions, 9212 E. Montgomery Avenue, Suite 401-4, Spokane Valley, WA 99206, email:ombusiness7@aol.com.

Disclaimer: This article is not intended to give legal, tax or investment advice. You must consult your own adviser in order to determine what is best for your specific situation.

Tuskegee Airmen

Continued from Page 1

for a memorial service for William E. Broadwater, who died Sept. 22 at age 89 of complications of coronary disease.

Broadwater was among the youngest of the Originals. A native of Bryn Mawr, Pa., he served as a Federal Aviation Administration chief, and graduated as a bomber pilot in the Class of 45E, in August, 1945. By the time his aviator training was over, so was the war.

According to the group's website, Broadwater was the 12th Original to die this year. Twenty-four died in 2014 and 35 in 2013. Including Broadwater, at least 129 Airmen have passed since 2011, the website shows. At least three additional Originals who died this year are not listed.

In March, Leroy A. Battle, of Harwood, Md., a Harlem-born jazz drummer, longtime member of the Washington Marching Band and a music educator for Prince George's County, Maryland, schools, died at age 93. He passed on a Saturday night, wearing his Tuskegee Airmen hat while listening to a recording of "Roy Battle and the Altones," the jazz band he started years ago, according to the Capital Gazette.

Perhaps the most poignant of the 2015 deaths were those of Charles Huntley, Jr. and Joseph Shambrey, who both died on Jan. 5 at age 91 in Los Angeles. They grew up as friends in South Central Los Angeles, enlisted in the military together in 1941, trained at

Tuskegee as mechanics, were assigned to the same fighter squadron and were deployed to Italy together. They both returned to Los Angeles, where their friendship continued until their end.

The oldest known Original is Walter Crenshaw, of Los Angeles, who will turn 106 on Oct. 27th. He served as a mechanic from 1942 to 1944.

Oliver Carter, 73, of Sterling, Va., a former East Coast chapter president and Air Force veteran, said the Airmen will be remembered for initiating what would become the civil rights movement. Their success led to the desegregation of the military in 1948 and integration of society in general, he said.

He recalled a group of Tuskegee pilots, who, in April 1945, protested against segregated facilities by forcing their way into an officers' club at Freeman Field in Seymour, Ind., that had been designated for "supervisors," who were all white, instead of using one designated for the "trainees" – or blacks.

The incident came to be known as the Freeman Field Mutiny. "Ten years before Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on that bus, those men disobeyed an order in protest," Carter said. "Some of them were arrested ... Technically, they could have been executed. At the time they didn't know what would happen. But they ... were heroes. That should never be forgotten."

For more information about the Tuskegee Airmen, visit: <http://tuskegeearmen.org/>

NOVEMBER EVENTS

NOVEMBER 3
ELECTION DAY!
REMEMBER TO VOTE.
POLLS OPEN UNTIL 7PM

NOVEMBER 3
PARENT ADVOCACY GROUP
Do you have a student in Rogers High School? Or want to learn how to help our African American students? Join us for this important parent's meeting.
6 pm
Refreshing Springs Church
1206 E. Broad Street, Spokane
For more information, contact Bernice Buchanan at (509) 354-4630 work or (509) 599-2015 -cell.

NOVEMBER 7
NAACP FREEDOM FUND BANQUET
"Freedoms Under Fire"
Special Guest Speaker - Hilary Shelton, Director NAACP Washington Bureau
6:00pm - No Host Social
7:00pm Banquet
9:00pm Dancing and Photos
Northern Quest Resort and Casino
Airway Heights, WA
Tickets \$50 per person or \$400 for a reserved table of eight (Proceeds benefit the Michael P. Anderson Scholarship Fund)
For information call (509) 325-3722

NOVEMBER 12
THE TRIPLE NICKEL BLACK PARATROOPERS IN WASHINGTON STATE
Presented by Robert L. "Bob" Bartlett Vietnam Veteran & EWU Faculty Member, Sociology & Justice Studies
Thursday, Nov. 12, 2015
6PM
Liberty Lake Municipal Library
23123 E. Mission Avenue, Liberty Lake
Cost: Free
Questions? Shardé Mills at 509-435-0778 or smills@libertylakewa.gov

NOVEMBER 16
BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH HARVEST HEALTH FEST
Resources to help families and individuals make better health care decisions and find supportive resources. The DSHS Mobile Office will also be there so that you can apply for: Cash Assistance, Basic Food Assistance, Medical Assistance, Childcare Assistance, or drop off DSHS paperwork
11am - 4pm
Bethel A.M.E. Church
645 S. Richard Allen Court, Spokane
For more information contact Betsy Williams at (509) 535-6913

NOVEMBER 16
NAACP MONTHLY MEETING
Join the NAACP for our monthly general membership meeting
7:00pm
Community Building - Lobby
35 W. Main Street, Spokane WA
For more information contact the NAACP at 509-209-2425 (ext 1141) or visit the website at <http://spokaneNAACP.com>

NOVEMBER 26
SPOKANE MINISTER'S FELLOWSHIP ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE
10am
Unspeakable Joy Christian Fellowship
13315 W 13th Ave, Airway Heights, WA

NOVEMBER 28
COMMODORES IN CONCERT
Longtime Motown legends and R&B stars with hits including "Brick House", "Easy", "Lady (You Bring Me Up)", and "Machine Gun"
Tickets: \$45, \$55, \$75
7:30pm (Doors open at 6:15pm)
Northern Quest Resort and Casino
100 N Hayford Rd, Airway Heights, WA 99001
Box Office: 509-481-6700 or 877-871-6772

JANUARY 9
SAVE THE DATE!
MLK Center Prayer Breakfast
More information to come!

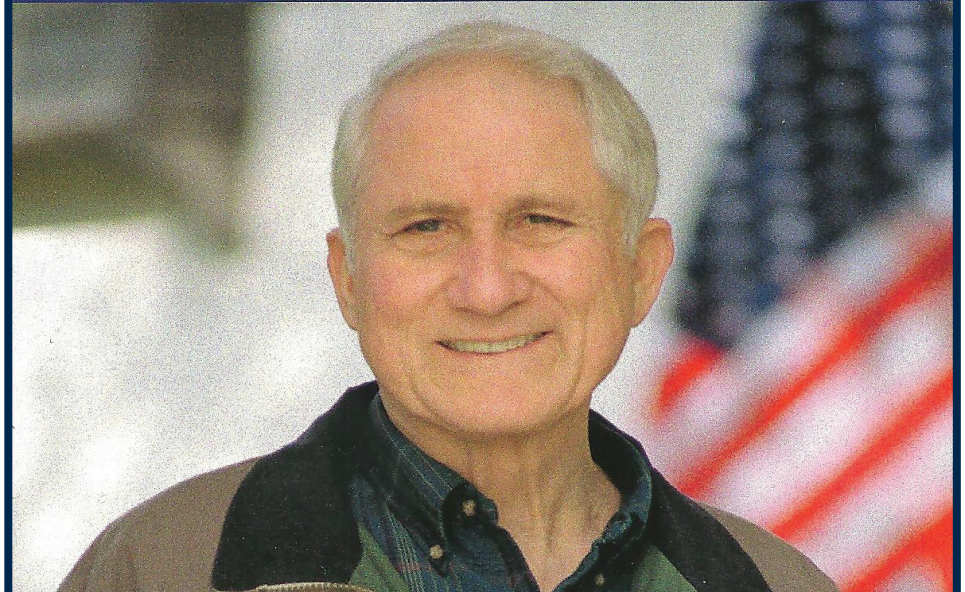
Send information about upcoming community events to sandy@blacklensnews.com.

AHERN

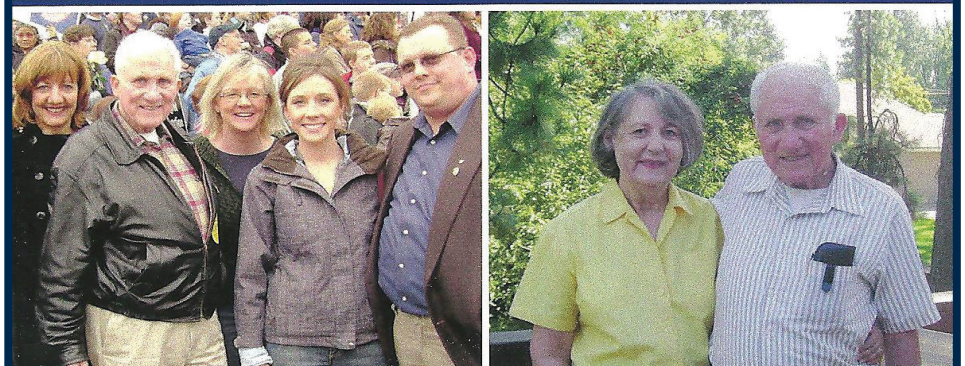
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City Council President

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96TH ANNUAL NAACP FREEDOM FUND BANQUET

“Freedoms Under Fire”



Special Guest Speaker

Hilary O. Shelton

Director of the NAACP Washington Bureau & VP for Advocacy and Policy

November 7, 2015

7pm

Northern Quest Casino, Airway Heights

BANQUET TICKETS \$50 PER PERSON (RESERVED TABLE OF 8 \$400)

For additional information or to order tickets call 509-325-3772