



The Nubian News

Loving the Black Perspective

A Question For The Trenton Public School Superintendent

BY AL ALATUNJI

Mr. Superintendent when are you going to start the process of changing the names of Trenton schools which are named after white supremacists and slave owners? Everywhere else in the US there are some successful efforts taking place to remove statues and replace the names on schools and other public buildings that bore the names of white supremacists and racists. It appears that the Trenton Board of Education is still napping in their deep sleep.

There is an effort to rename Woodrow Wilson High School in Camden.

A high school located in an overwhelmingly Black neighborhood. It is being renamed because of the blatant racism of US President Woodrow Wilson.

Wilson was a straight up white racist who as president oversaw the unprecedented segregation of the federal bureaucracy. While he was president the establishment of separate toilet facilities for federal government workers based on race in federal buildings occurred. The establishment of separate eating tables, dressing rooms, restrooms and lockers took place under Wilson's administration, and yes he was fully aware of it and did nothing to prevent it.

Wilson also served as New Jersey governor prior to becoming president. He refused to hire Blacks in his administration as governor from 1911 to 1913. He also served as Princeton University president and was opposed to the admission of Black students at Princeton.

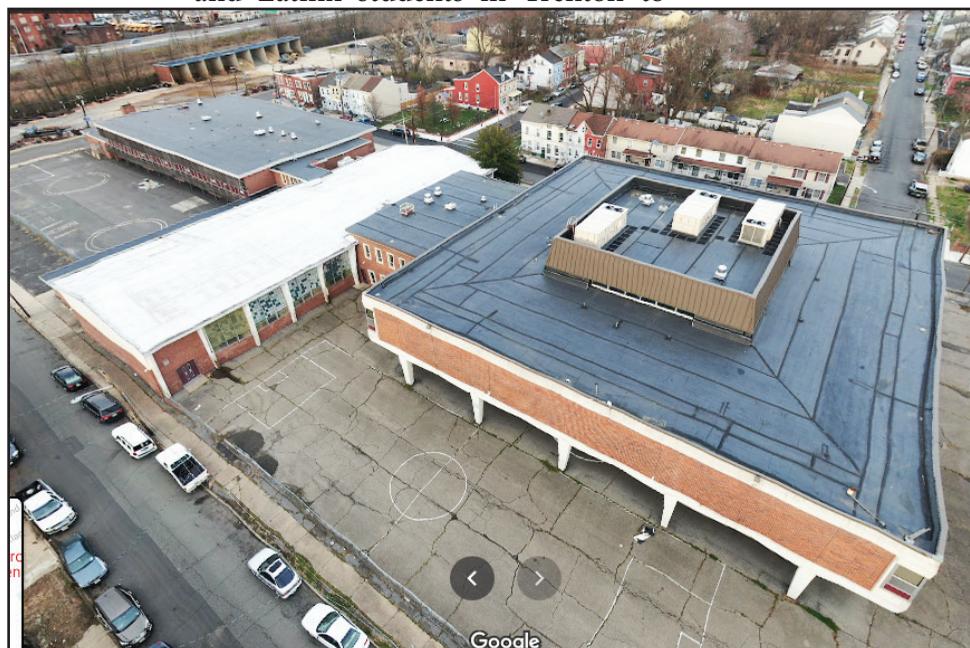
Wilson's name on that school is an

abomination and disrespects its students, most of whom are Black and Latinx.

If Camden can remove Wilson's name why can't Trenton?

Wilson's name is on the elementary school located on Girard Street in Trenton, a predominantly Black and Latinx neighborhood.

The Trenton Board of Education's inaction to change the name of that school is continuing to force Black and Latinx students in Trenton to



go to a school named for one of the worst racists ever to have served as president.

Then there is Washington Elementary School located on Emory Avenue in Trenton. Washington was disputably the first President of the US. He was also a slave owner. There is also Grant Elementary School located on North Clinton Avenue in Trenton. The school is named after President Ulysses S. Grant another slave owner. The idea that who is honored, what is remembered, what is memorialized tells a story about a society that can't be reflected in other ways.

It is time for Trenton's schools to be renamed. Question: Mr. Superintendent, can you do it for the students?

Una pregunta para el superintendente de la Escuela Pública de Trenton

Por Al Alatunji

TRADUCCIÓN POR LAURA LUCIA RODRÍGUEZ

Señor Superintendente, ¿cuándo va a comenzar el proceso de cambiar los nombres de las escuelas de Trenton que llevan el nombre de supremacistas blancos y propietarios de esclavos? En todas partes de los Estados Unidos se están llevando a cabo algunos esfuerzos exitosos para eliminar los estatutos y reemplazar los nombres en las escuelas y otros edificios

públicos que llevaban los nombres de supremacistas blancos y racistas. Parece que la Junta de Educación de Trenton todavía está durmiendo en los laureles.

Hay un esfuerzo para cambiar el nombre de Woodrow

Wilson High School en Camden.

Una escuela secundaria ubicada en un vecindario negro. Está siendo renombrado debido al racismo flagrante del ex presidente de los Estados Unidos Woodrow Wilson.

Hay evidencia sobre el racismo del ex presidente Wilson, puesto que como presidente supervisó la segregación sin precedentes de la burocracia federal. Mientras fue presidente, se produjo el establecimiento de instalaciones sanitarias separadas para los trabajadores del gobierno federal en función de la raza en los edificios federales. El establecimiento de mesas separadas, vestidores, baños y casilleros tuvo lugar bajo la administración de Wilson, y sí, él era

plenamente consciente de ello y no hizo nada para evitarlo.

Wilson también se desempeñó como gobernador de Nueva Jersey antes de convertirse en presidente. Se negó a contratar negros en su administración como gobernador de 1911 a 1913. También se desempeñó como presidente de la Universidad de Princeton y se opuso a la admisión de estudiantes negros en Princeton. El nombre de Wilson en esa escuela puede considerarse una falta de respeto a sus estudiantes, la mayoría de los cuales son negros y latinos.

Si Camden puede eliminar el nombre de Wilson, ¿por qué no puede Trenton?

El nombre de Wilson está en la escuela primaria ubicada en Girard Street en Trenton, un vecindario predominantemente negro y latino.

La inacción de la Junta de Educación de Trenton para cambiar el nombre de esa escuela continúa obligando a los estudiantes negros y latinos en Trenton a ir a una escuela que lleva el nombre de uno de los peores racistas que se hayan desempeñado como presidente.

Luego está la Escuela Primaria Washington ubicada en Emory Avenue en Trenton. Washington fue discutiblemente el primer presidente de los Estados Unidos. También era un dueño de esclavos. También está la Escuela Primaria Grant ubicada en North Clinton Avenue en Trenton. La escuela lleva el nombre del presidente Ulysses S. Grant, otro propietario de esclavos.

La idea de que quién es honrado, qué se recuerda, qué se conmemora cuenta una historia sobre una sociedad que no se puede reflejar de otras maneras.

Es hora de que las escuelas de Trenton sean renombradas. Pregunta: Sr. Superintendente, ¿puede hacerlo por los estudiantes?

Police Officers Charged In Fanta Bility's Murder

By AL ALATUNJI

Three police officers have been charged with their involvement in the murder of 8-year-old Fanta Bility who was killed outside a football game in a Philadelphia suburb. Initially, prosecutors blamed two Black teenage boys who had a grudge between them. The teens exchanged

grand jury developments led that office to drop those charges.

While the two Black teenagers are no longer facing murder charges for the death of Fanta, one of the teenagers has plead guilty to aggravated assault and illegal possession of a firearm and will serve a 32 to 64 month prison sentence. The other youth is



gunfire outside a high school football stadium just as a game was winding down. The Nubian News has been following and reporting on Fanta's murder from the outset.

Now, prosecutors are charging that Fanta was not killed by the two Black teenagers. Her death was caused by a barrage of bullets unleashed by three police officers on the scene, who began firing toward a car they mistakenly believed was the source of gunshots.

Prosecutors at first charged the two Black teenagers with first-degree murder for setting in motion the events that led to Fanta's death despite evidence that the bullets that ended young Bility's life had come from the weapons of the three police officers, not from the weapons of the two Black teenagers.

Bail has been set at \$500,000 for each of the police officers with a preliminary court hearing scheduled later in state court.

Although those demanding justice for Fanta Bility sought murder charges for the three police officers, the district attorney's office says that

scheduled to appear in court and is facing attempted murder, aggravated assault and gun possession charges.

The decision to pursue charges against the police officers came after a review of witness testimony, photos from the scene and ballistics evidence that clearly linked Fanta Bility's death and the other injuries to the way police responded to the initial shooting.

A grand jury found the officers collectively fired their guns more than two dozen times, leaving Fanta dead and wounding three others.

Ballistics evidence confirmed that the bullet came from a Glock 17 service weapon used by Sharon Hill police, the Philadelphia suburban town where Fanta was murdered. Investigators were unable to determine which of the three officers fired the deadly shot.

The police officers have been charged with 10 counts of reckless endangerment and one count of manslaughter and involuntary manslaughter.

Fanta Bility's family has also initiated a federal lawsuit against the Sharon Hill Borough, the police chief and the three officers in the incident.

COMPENSATORY-FUNCTIONAL DEFINITIONS

Compiled from "The United Independent Compensatory Code/System/Concept by Mr. Neely Fuller Jr.

Two (2) Basic Methods of Practicing Racism (White Supremacy)

1. Deceit ["Subtle" and/or Indirect Violence].
2. Violence, Direct [Including the Threat of Violence].

Explanation:

Deceit = Saying things that are false, and influencing non-white people to believe things that are not true. This is done in such a skillful manner that all non-white people, either directly, or indirectly submit to, and/or cooperate with, the practice of White Supremacy (Racism).

Violence = Using direct or indirect bodily harm, or threatening to use direct or indirect bodily harm, against non-white people who do not submit to, and/or cooperate with, White Supremacists (Racists) in a "Satisfactory" manner.

White Supremacy is always practiced with deceit, or with direct violence, or with a greatly sophisticated combination of both.

Six (6) Most Important Things to Remember About the Characteristics of Racistman and Racistwoman:

1. is generally, any "White" person, who speaks and/or acts in such

manner as to produce, or promote, the practice of White Supremacy (Racism).

2. are, collectively, the smartest, most powerful, most malicious, most deceitful, most technical, most efficient, most inventive, and most skillfully violent, of all of the people of the known universe.

3. have, as their ultimate objective, the eternal promotion of their pride, ego, and arrogant incentive by practicing the eternal domination and abuse of people whom they classify as "non-white".

4. always use deceit [indirect violence], direct violence, or the threat of direct violence to accomplish their ultimate objective of establishing, maintaining, expanding, and/or refining the practice of Racism (White Supremacy).

5. do not, at anytime, willfully and deliberately do, or say anything, without the intention of refining the practice of White Supremacy.

6. by practicing Racism (White Supremacy) are the greatest promoters of falsehood, non-justice, and incorrectness, among the people of the known universe.

You can order the digital edition of "The United Independent Compensatory Code/System/Concept online at: <https://producejustice.com/product/the-unit-ed-independent-compensatory-codesystemconcept-textbook/>

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Honramos a su honorable jueza Anne Thompson

Por Al Alatumji

Anne Elise Thompson fue la primera negra en servir como jueza de la corte federal de distrito de Nueva Jersey. Fue nominada a dicho cargo por el presidente Jimmy Carter en 1979.

La jueza Thompson se desempeñó como defensora pública y fiscal municipal de Lawrence Township antes de que el alcalde de Trenton, Arthur Holland, la nombrara jueza de la corte municipal en 1972.

Fue la jueza principal del Tribunal de Distrito de los Estados Unidos para Nueva Jersey de 1984 a 2001, cuando pasó a ser de alto nivel.

Nació en Filadelfia, Pensilvania el 8 de julio de 1934, la jueza Thompson recibió una licenciatura en Artes de la Universidad de Howard en 1955, una Maestría en Artes de la Universidad de Temple en 1957 y una Licenciatura en Derecho de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Howard en 1964. Fue abogada en la Oficina del Procurador del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos en Chicago, Illinois de 1964 a 1965. Fue escritora de subvenciones para United Progress, Inc. de 1966 a 1967. Se convirtió en defensora pública adjunta adjunta de la Oficina del Defensor Público de Nueva Jersey en la región de Mercer-Somerset-Hunterdon de 1967 a 1970. Fue fiscal municipal del municipio de Lawrence de 1970 a 1972. Fue jueza de la corte municipal de Trenton, Nueva Jersey de 1972 a 1975. Fue fiscal del condado de Mercer de 1975 a 1979.

La jueza Thompson nunca tuvo metas profesionales específicas, y nunca imaginó que sería parte de una clase histórica de juezas nombradas para el tribunal federal en 1979. Maestra de artes teatrales en sus primeros años después de la universidad, ingresó a la escuela de derecho y luego prosperó en un desafío profesional tras otro, teniendo éxito como defensora pública, fiscal y jueza.

“No tuve ninguna ambición en ningún momento. Para mí fue, ¿suena esto como algo que me gustaría hacer?”, dijo el juez Thompson. “Me encantaba cada trabajo que tenía”.

Recibió inspiración de sus padres negros, que tuvieron carreras profesionales exitosas a pesar de asistir a escuelas segregadas. Su padre obtuvo un título dental, pero aún tuvo que trabajar varios años como manipulador de equipaje ferroviario hasta que pudo permitirse comprar el equipo para establecer su consultorio dental en Filadelfia. La madre de la jueza Thompson se convirtió

en maestra.

“Mis padres eran del sur, y para ellos, la educación era muy importante”, dijo la jueza Thompson. “Tuve mucha motivación y apoyo durante toda mi joven vida”.

La jueza Thompson se matriculó en la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad



de Howard después de unos años de enseñar teatro. Trabajó para el Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, luego se mudó a Trenton y se casó con su esposo, Bill, quien también era dentista. Aquí su carrera legal avanzó rápidamente.

En Trenton, Thompson se convirtió en defensora público estatal en 1967 y fiscal municipal en 1970. Eso llevó a un cargo de juez amunicipal a tiempo parcial en 1972.

En 1975, el gobernador Brendan Byrne la nombró fiscal del condado de Thompson Mercer. Según un perfil del New York Times de 1979, fue la primera mujer negra en Estados Unidos en ocupar un puesto de este tipo. “Era un trabajo que me encantaba. Los desafíos eran enormes”, dijo el juez Thompson.

En reconocimiento al Mes de la Historia Negra, The Nubian News reconoce a la jueza de Trenton, Anne Thompson, una extraordinaria pionera.

We Honor Her Honor Judge Anne Thompson

By Al Alatumji

Anne Elise Thompson was the first Black to serve as a federal district court judge from New Jersey. She was nominated to the bench by President Jimmy Carter in 1979.

Judge Thompson served as a public

Office of the Public Defender in the Mercer-Somerset-Hunterdon Region from 1967 to 1970. She was the Municipal Prosecutor for Lawrence Township from 1970 to 1972. She was a municipal court judge for Trenton, New Jersey from 1972 to 1975. She was a prosecutor for Mercer County from 1975 to 1979.

Judge Thompson never had specific career goals, and never imagined she would be part of a historic class of women judges appointed to the federal bench in 1979. A theater arts teacher in her early years after college, she entered law school, and then thrived in one professional challenge after another—succeeding as a public defender, prosecutor, and judge.

“I didn’t have any ambitions at any point. For me it was, does this sound like something I would want to do,” said Judge Thompson. “I loved every job I had.”

She received inspiration from both her Black parents, who had successful professional careers despite attending segregated schools. Her father earned a dental degree, but still had to work several years as a railroad baggage handler until he could afford to buy the equipment to set up his dental practice in Philadelphia. Judge Thompson’s mother became a teacher.

“My parents were from the south, and for them, education was very important,” Judge Thompson said. “I had wonderful encouragement and support all through my young life.”

Judge Thompson enrolled in Howard University Law School after a few years of teaching theater. She worked for the US Department of Labor, then moved to Trenton and married her husband, Bill, who also was a dentist. Here her legal career quickly advanced.

In Trenton, Thompson became a state public defender in 1967, and a municipal prosecutor in 1970. That led to a part-time municipal judgeship in 1972.

In 1975, Gov. Brendan Byrne named Thompson Mercer County prosecutor. According to a 1979 New York Times profile, she was the first Black woman in America to hold such a post. “It was a job that I loved. The challenges were so great,” Judge Thompson said.

In recognition of Black History Month, The Nubian News recognizes Trenton’s own Judge Anne Thompson, a trail blazer extraordinaire

Black History Month Recognition of Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church Rev. S. Howard Woodson

BY AL ALATUNJI

Samuel Howard Woodson Jr., born in Philadelphia in 1916, received a B.S. degree in education from Cheyney

City Council in 1962, the first Black elected to office in Mercer County. In 1964, he won a special election to the New Jersey General Assembly. He would serve for thirteen consecutive



Training School for Teachers (now Cheyney University of Pennsylvania). In 1940 he became the first graduate student to matriculate into the School of Divinity at Morehouse College in Atlanta. While there he served as an assistant to the pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church. He received a B.D. degree from Morehouse, the first graduate degree ever offered at the school. He continued postgraduate work in sociology at Atlanta University.

Woodson was ordained as a minister in 1941 and was called as pastor of the Grace Temple Baptist Church in Lawnside, New Jersey in 1944. He moved to Trenton in 1946, serving as pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, where he would remain for 53 years. He became president of the Trenton NAACP, and the state NAACP in 1960.

Woodson was elected to the Trenton

years. Woodson was minority leader in 1968 to 1969 and associate leader for the 1972 session.

He was the state's first Black legislative leader when he became Assembly Minority Leader in 1968.

When Democrats gained control of the Assembly in 1974, Woodson was chosen as speaker, making him the first Black to hold a state house speakership since Reconstruction. He held the post in 1974 and 1975.

Woodson was re-elected six times to the State Assembly. He resigned from the Assembly in 1976 when Governor Brendan Byrne nominated him to serve in his cabinet as president of the New Jersey Civil Service Commission.

Rev. S. Howard Woodson died in 1999.

The Nubian News recognizes, appreciates and salutes Rev. S. Howard Woodson.

Fear of Black folks?
But mammies didn't slit
all white babies throats.

I 'm just sayin'

~Adele

Highly Recommended II

BY AL ALATUNJI

As we all try to stay safe, healthy, and alive as well as sane, and enter year three of the pandemic the following is a list of highly recommended television series. We compiled a similar list in the early months of the coronavirus shutdown and are back with a different list:

The Wheel of Time - Amazon Prime Video - This fantasy series is based on Robert Jordan's novel series of the same name.

SouthSide - HBO - It is an homage to working class Black Chicagoans.

Harlem - Amazon Prime Video - Comedy about a group of stylish and ambitious Black best girlfriends in Harlem NYC.

Carl Weber's The Family Business - BET+ - By day, the Duncans are an upstanding family who run a car dealership. By night, they live a dangerous secret life.

Run the World - STARZ - A group of Black women work, live and play in Harlem as they strive for world domination.

Being Mary Jane - BET - The series centers on successful broadcast journalist Mary Jane Paul played by Gabrielle Union and her professional and private family life while searching for "Mr. Right".

Mayor of Kingstown - Paramount + - A crime drama about an important contemporary issue, America's prison system.

Tyler Perry's The Oval - BET - The story of US President Hunter

M'kina Tapscott es la nueva directora ejecutiva de ARTWORKS

POR CARLOS AVILA

TRENTON-M'kina Tapscott es la nueva directora ejecutiva de Artworks en Trenton. Artworks es un centro de artes visuales que opera en el 19 Everett Alley, en Trenton, New Jersey.

Tapscott le sucede a Lauren Otis, director ejecutivo que estuvo al frente de Artworks hasta el fin del año 2021.

Tapscott tiene un interesante currículum profesional que seguro pondrá en práctica en su nueva función. Tapscott ha enseñado historia del arte y arte de estudio en todos los niveles, más recientemente en la Universidad de Houston, TX y en el Houston Community College. Es una artista en ejercicio, tiene un MFA de la Universidad de Houston y un BFA

Franklin and first lady Victoria Franklin, a power-hungry interracial couple, who present a perfect facade to the world while indulging in wild scandal.

Genius: Aretha - National Geographic - Explores the life and music genius of Aretha Franklin.

Power - STARZ - James "Ghost" St. Patrick, a wealthy New York nightclub owner who has it all, catering to the city's elite and dreaming big, lives a double life as a drug kingpin.

Power Book II - STARZ - A sequel to the series Power. On his own for the first time, Tariq St. Patrick navigates his new life, in which his desire to shed his father's legacy comes up against the mounting pressure to save his family.

Power Book III Raising Kanan - STARZ - In this crime drama fifteen-year-old Kanan Stark is eager to join his family's growing drug business in 1990s South Jamaica, Queens.

Game of Thrones - HBO - Medieval fantasy epic based on George R.R. Martin's best-selling book series "A Song of Ice and Fire."

BMF - STARZ - Is a crime drama television series, which follows two brothers who created the Black Mafia Family, a drug and money laundering organization.

And Just Like That - HBO - I sequel to the series Sex and The City with more diversity explores the journey from the complicated reality of life and friendship in the friends 30s to the even more complicated reality of life and friendship in their 50s.

de la Universidad Estatal de Texas. Desde el 18 de enero del presente año vino a Trenton para tomar la dirección de este centro de artes que quiere acercarse más a la comunidad local y por eso estará asistiendo a una reunión virtual con los padres de familia del condado de Mercer el próximo 15 de febrero a partir de las 10:30 AM. Los padres de familia y público en general están invitados para que se conecten y juntos aprender sobre los programas que ofrece ARTWORKS para los niños y jóvenes de la ciudad y el condado en general. Sin duda Trenton necesita una mayor actividad artística por lo que la presencia de una nueva directora ejecutiva como M'kina Tapscott al frente de esta institución crea gran expectativa en la ciudad.



COVID-19 and Children: An Update on Vaccines and the Disease

Tuesday, February 15, 2022 | 6 p.m.

Location: Zoom Meeting



While fewer children have been sick with COVID-19 compared to adults, there is a rising number of children contracting COVID-19 in the U.S. Join **DR. PUTHENMADAM RADHAKRISHNAN**, a board certified pediatrician in the Pediatric Services Department at Capital Health Medical Center – Hopewell, to get the facts on how best to protect your children. Dr. Radhakrishnan will share information about vaccine advances, approvals, safety and information on incidence of COVID-19 in children including increasing hospitalizations.

This event will be taking place virtually using Zoom. Register online at capitalhealth.org/events and be sure to include your email address. Zoom meeting details will be provided via email 2–3 days before the program date. Registration ends 24 hours before the program date.



@capitalhealthnj
capitalhealth.org

Women’s Heart Health

Thursday, February 24, 2022 | 6 p.m.

Location: Zoom Meeting



If you’re like most women, you’re probably busy taking care of everyone else. You and your heart health need equal time and attention. **DR. SATVIK SHAH**, fellowship trained cardiologist (and Lawrence Township native) from Capital Health Heart Care Specialists, will review gender differences in heart conditions and symptoms of heart disease. Become your own heart hero!

This event will be taking place virtually using Zoom. Register online at capitalhealth.org/events and be sure to include your email address. Zoom meeting details will be provided via email 2–3 days before the program date. Registration ends 24 hours before the program date.



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El Latino News

En Contacto con la Comunidad

Trenton – Mercer County

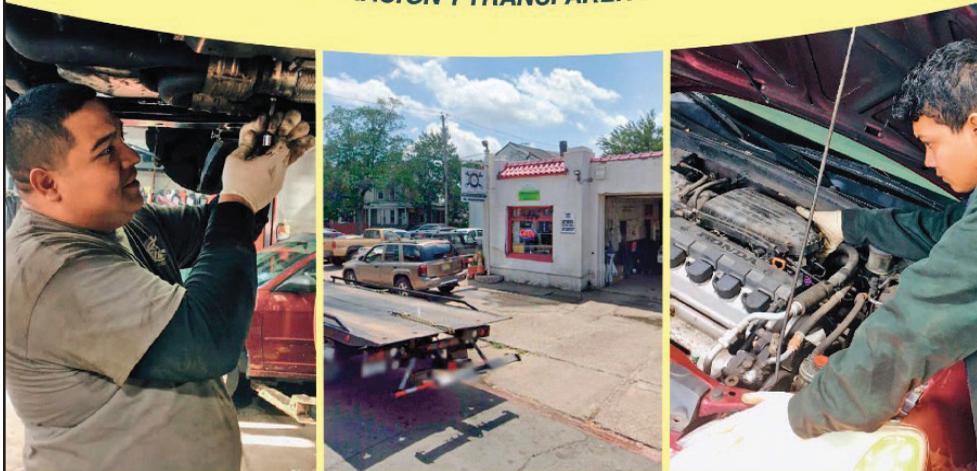


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XIOMARA AL PODER, OFRECE RECONSTRUIR HONDURAS

Por CARLOS AVILA

HONDURAS— La flamante presidenta de Honduras, Xiomara Castro, fue juramentada el pasado 27 de enero, como la primera mujer

expresidente Manuel Zelaya — derrocado por los militares en 2009— Castro, de 62 años, asumió en medio de la algarabía de unas 40 mil personas que asistieron al Esta-



en ostentar tal cargo y prometió refundar en lo social y económico a Honduras, que según declaró, está en bancarota. “El Estado de Honduras ha sido hundido estos últimos 12 años y lo recibo en bancarota”, anotó Castro, tras reiterar su propuesta de refundar la nación en un estado socialista y democrático.

Acompañada de su esposo, el

dio Nacional de Tegucigalpa para presenciar el hecho histórico. Sin duda no será cosa fácil pero la gran mayoría de la población que reside dentro y fuera de Honduras tienen la esperanza de que la economía y la seguridad mejore, con el fin de frenar las caravanas de migrantes que hasta ahora se ha visto organizarse con el fin de llegar hasta Estados Unidos.

Roy Freiman dirigirá el Comité de Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria de NJ

Por CARLOS AVILA

TRENTON—El asambleísta Roy Freiman (D- Somerset, Mercer, Middlesex, Hunterdon) ha sido



designado por el presidente de la Asamblea, Craig Coughlin, para tomar la dirección del Comité de Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria de la Asamblea para la 220ª sesión legislativa.

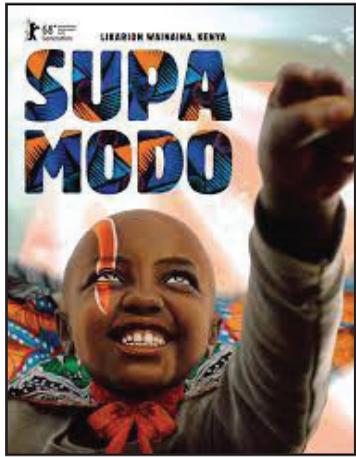
“Combinar la lucha contra la

inseguridad alimentaria con los esfuerzos para hacer crecer y sostener la industria agrícola será fundamental en nuestro objetivo de garantizar que ningún residente de Nueva Jersey pase hambre”, indicó en un comunicado de prensa el presidente de la Cámara, Craig Coughlin (D-Middlesex). “Estoy seguro de que Freiman liderará el panel en la presentación de una legislación que ayudará a reducir el desperdicio de alimentos y expandir los recursos para los agricultores y las empresas de Nueva Jersey. Freiman dirigirá el comité sobre temas relacionados con las diversas industrias agrícolas y agroindustriales del estado. El panel también considerará la legislación destinada a detener la inseguridad alimentaria en las comunidades de Nueva Jersey. Freiman, es miembro de la Asamblea General de Nueva Jersey, en representación del Distrito 16 en el que incluye el condado de Mercer. Asumió el cargo en 2018. Su mandato actual finaliza el 9 de enero del 2024.

SUPA MODO UN CANTO A LA SOLIDARIDAD EN COMUNIDAD

POR CARLOS AVILA

El Supa Modo es una película hermosa, llena de solidaridad y esperanza. Esta película rompe estereotipos. Muestra a una chica negra como una super-



heroína. Hace que esta película sea un arte de cómo motiva a otros no solo en África sino en todo el mundo a tener fe en sí mismos. Pensar que a veces lo imposible puede ser posible siempre y cuando creas en ti mismo. La solidaridad está presente en todos

los niveles. Mwix simpatiza profundamente con su hermana Jo, que sufre de cáncer terminal. El dueño de la tienda local se solidariza. La comunidad: niños, jóvenes, hombres y mujeres de todas las edades se solidarizan y hacen realidad el sueño de la niña. Utilizan el poder curativo que representa el acto de solidaridad dentro de una comunidad.

Me imagino que la posición del director Likarion Wainaina es contrarrestar la influencia occidental en la que los miembros de la comunidad son ajenos a los problemas de los demás.

La escena que más me impactó es cuando la niña le revela a su madre y a su hermana que es consciente de que todos conspiran simplemente para hacerla sentir bien. Así, ella también es cómplice de esta aventura que se registra a través de una película en el corazón de la comunidad, que al final le devuelve una sonrisa y paz a su madre.

Mejia es nombrado vicepresidente del Comité de Profesionales de NJ

POR CARLOS AVILA

responsable de monitorear, actualizar y enmendar las leyes que tratan con profesionales con licencia, como arquitectos o electricistas o inclusive enfermera/os.



El asambleísta Mejía es dueño de un negocio de bienes raíces residenciales y ha sido miembro de la Asamblea General de Nueva Jersey desde 2018. “Estoy agradecido por la oportunidad de continuar trabajando dentro del Comité de Profesiones Reguladas y estoy emocionado de volver a trabajar para mejorar las vidas de los miembros de la fuerza laboral de Nueva Jersey”. Señaló Mejía en un comunicado de prensa.

TRENTON- El asambleísta Pedro Mejía (D-Bergen, Hudson), ha sido designado para servir como vicepresidente del Comité de Profesiones Reguladas de la Asamblea,

Pedro Mejía se inició como asambleísta en el 2018, es de origen dominicano y reside en Secaucus, NJ.

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Honramos a su honorable jueza Anne Thompson

Por Al Alatumji

Anne Elise Thompson fue la primera negra en servir como jueza de la corte federal de distrito de Nueva Jersey. Fue nominada a dicho cargo por el presidente Jimmy Carter en 1979.

La jueza Thompson se desempeñó como defensora pública y fiscal municipal de Lawrence Township antes de que el alcalde de Trenton, Arthur Holland, la nombrara jueza de la corte municipal en 1972.

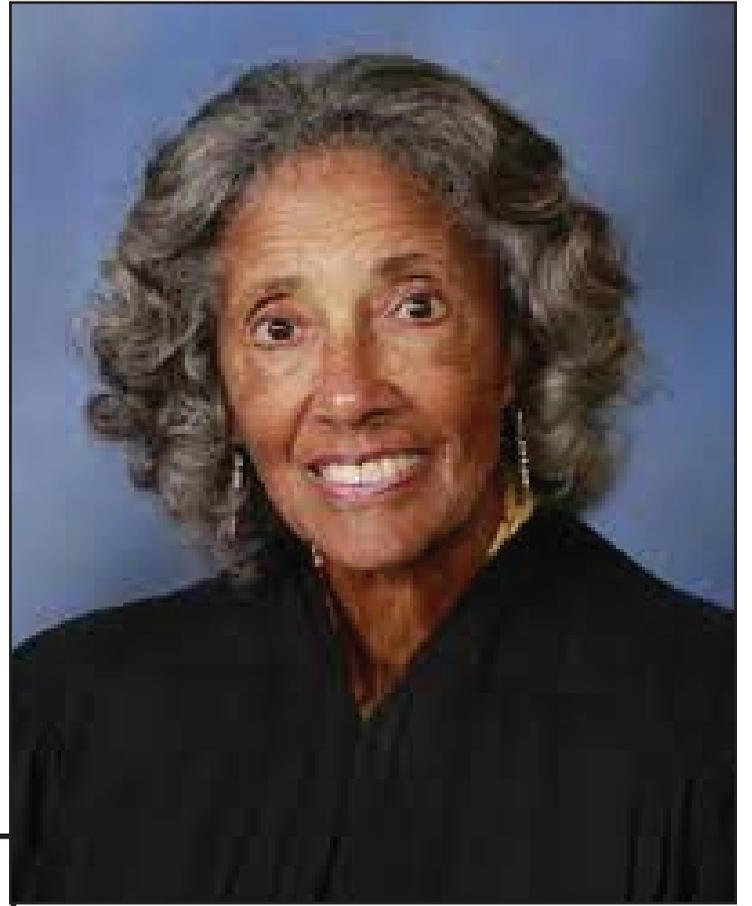
Fue la jueza principal del Tribunal de Distrito de los Estados Unidos para Nueva Jersey de 1984 a 2001, cuando pasó a ser de alto nivel.

Nació en Filadelfia, Pensilvania el 8 de julio de 1934, la jueza Thompson

recibió una licenciatura en Artes de la Universidad de Howard en 1955, una Maestría en Artes de la Universidad de Temple en 1957 y una Licenciatura en Derecho de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Howard en 1964. Fue abogada en la Oficina del Procurador del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos en Chicago, Illinois de 1964 a 1965. Fue escritora de subvenciones para United Progress, Inc. de 1966 a 1967. Se convirtió en defensora pública adjunta adjunta de la Oficina del Defensor Público de Nueva Jersey en la región de Mercer-Somerset-Hunterdon de 1967 a 1970. Fue fiscal municipal del municipio de Lawrence de 1970 a 1972. Fue jueza de la corte municipal de Trenton, Nueva Jersey de 1972 a 1975. Fue fiscal del

condado de Mercer de 1975 a 1979.

La jueza Thompson nunca tuvo metas profesionales específicas, y nunca imaginó que sería parte de una clase histórica de juezas nombradas para el tribunal federal en 1979. Maestra de artes teatrales en sus primeros años después de la universidad, ingresó a la escuela de derecho y luego prosperó en un desafío profesional tras otro, teniendo éxito como defen-



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sora pública, fiscal y jueza.

“No tuve ninguna ambición en ningún momento. Para mí fue, ¿suena esto como algo que me gustaría hacer?”, dijo el juez Thompson. “Me encantaba cada trabajo que tenía”.

Recibió inspiración de sus padres negros, que tuvieron carreras profesionales exitosas a pesar de asistir a escuelas segregadas. Su padre obtuvo un título dental, pero aún tuvo que trabajar varios años como manipulador de equipaje ferroviario hasta que pudo permitirse comprar el equipo para establecer su consultorio dental en Filadelfia. La madre de la jueza Thompson se convirtió en maestra. “Mis padres eran del sur, y para

ellos, la educación era muy importante”, dijo la jueza Thompson. “Tuve mucha motivación y apoyo durante toda mi joven vida”.

La jueza Thompson se matriculó en la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Howard después de unos años de enseñar teatro. Trabajó para el Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, luego se mudó a Trenton y se casó con su esposo, Bill, quien también era dentista. Aquí su carrera legal avanzó rápidamente.

En Trenton, Thompson se convirtió en defensora público estatal en 1967 y fiscal municipal en 1970. Eso llevó a un cargo de juez amunicipal a tiempo parcial en 1972.

En 1975, el gobernador Brendan Byrne la nombró fiscal del condado de Thompson Mercer. Según un perfil del New York Times de 1979, fue la primera mujer negra en Estados Unidos en ocupar un puesto de este tipo. “Era un trabajo que me encantaba. Los desafíos eran enormes”, dijo el juez Thompson.

En reconocimiento al Mes de la Historia Negra, The Nubian News reconoce a la jueza de Trenton, Anne Thompson, una extraordinaria pionera.

Si quieres contribuir a The Nubian News

Contacto 609

858-2777

email: nubian-news@

thenubiannews.com

Bill Preventing Police At Polling Place Now Law

BY AL ALATUNJI

Police officers will no longer be permitted to stand within 100 feet of a polling place or ballot drop box under a new law signed by Governor Phil Murphy in January.

The bill which became law was sponsored by State Senator Shirley Turner (D-Mercer and Hunterdon) and Assemblywoman Verlina Reyn-



olds-Jackson (D-Mercer and Hunterdon).

The new law includes both on-duty and off-duty law enforcement but would still permit local and county police to assist in the transportation of ballots and to enter polling locations in the event of an emergency.

Election boards are now barred from requesting law enforcement assistance at a polling place.

Potential voter suppression tactics are a major national concern at polling places at election time for the upcoming election. State Senator Turner's and Assemblywoman Reynolds-Jackson's legislation is aimed to protect voters from intimidation through the use of "poll watchers" and law enforcement officers stationed at NJ polling sites.

The gubernatorial election of 1981 was a prime example of voter suppression in state history. That year, voters came across patrols, many of them uniformed and armed, who were part of the National Ballot Security Task Force.

The National Ballot Security Task Force did not station its "security forces" in every town. For example, patrols were present in Newark but not a few miles away in Short Hills. They were present in Trenton but not in nearby Princeton, in Camden but not in neighboring Cherry Hill.

The 1981 NJ gubernatorial election ended up being the closest in the state's history. Out of more than 2.3 million votes cast, only 1,797 separated the winning candidate Tom Kean from the defeated candidate Jim Florio.

The Democratic National Committee sued in federal court on the grounds that the National Ballot Security Task Force violated the 1965 Voting Rights Act through illegal harassment and voter intimidation.

The Republican National Committee and the NJ Republican State Committee, the entities behind the Task Force, signed a consent decree in 1982 banning them from engaging in such conduct for the next 35 years.

The decree expired in 2018 and was not renewed. State Senator Turner and Assemblywoman Reynolds-Jackson and others were concerned that without a new consent decree or law that similar tactics could be employed in future elections.

For every positive development to expand voting rights in the US; women's suffrage, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, lowering the voting age to 18 and "motor-voting," there have been reprehensible efforts to stop people from voting. The new law would prohibit: a law enforcement agency from assigning law enforcement officers to any district board to enforce the election laws, maintain order, "peace and quiet" during the hours of registry and election, and assist the members of the board in carrying the ballot box or boxes to the office of the municipal clerk after the ballots are counted; and a law enforcement officer from serving as a member of the district board of elections or as a challenger during an election.

Prior to the new law, all of the above was permitted under state law.

The law does not prohibit the presence of a law enforcement officer when the law enforcement agency receives a call for assistance with a specific emergency or disturbance. The law enforcement officers responding to the call must promptly take the necessary actions to address and remove the emergency or disturbance from the location. The officers can remain at that location only as long as necessary to address and remove that specific emergency or disturbance.

Also, the district board must promptly notify the Secretary of State after law enforcement officers arrive due to an emergency or disturbance and the Secretary of State must keep a record of the incidents.

Online And Phone Scams Target Black Victims

BY AL ALATUNJI

According to a 2021 survey by the American Association of Retired Persons, about 2 in 5 Black adults were targeted by an online scam and 1 in 5 lost money to one. The most common scams Blacks fell victim to being work-from-home scams, affinity investment scams, lottery scams and romance scams. From multiple calls labeled "Scam Likely" on cell phones to suspicious emails awarding fake gift cards to social media posts promising the latest get-rich-quick scheme, scams are around every corner targeting everyone.

One report found that Americans



lost nearly \$30 billion to phone scams over the past year with 1 in 3 saying they fell victim. The average person lost around \$500. As 2022 rolls in, scams of all kinds are on the rise with scammers making off with billions.

Consumers are being warned of cyberattacks targeting individuals that use the same username and password on more than one website or app. In these cyberattacks, known as "credential stuffing," cybercriminals attempt to log in to online accounts using login credentials stolen from other online services. Specialized software enables attackers to generate and send tens of thousands of login attempts in quick succession. One company reported that it witnessed more than 193 billion credential stuffing attacks in 2020 alone.

Fresh off of the holidays, millions of Americans shopping online continue to be targets for scams. According to the FBI's Criminal Crime Complaint Center, victims received emails advertising hot-ticket or hard to find items, fake websites and ads promoting unrealistic discounts and bargains, and online surveys designed to steal personal information.

However, the most common scams were on social media, where young people particularly fall victim. Social media posts, often appearing to have been shared by a known friend, will offer vouchers, gift cards, freebies,

and contests. Users were also targeted with social media hosted ads for non-existent or counterfeit items.

In addition to losing money on a bogus purchase, unsuspecting consumers may be giving away personal information and debit or credit card details. Victims may receive nothing except a compromised identity or fraudulent card charges.

According to banking and consumer advocate experts the best way an individual can protect themselves online is to change passwords on various online accounts. They suggest making passwords longer.

They need to be about 10 digits or more because hackers have no desire to work hard to break you. They'd rather go to an easy password they can break then have to figure out 10 different digits. Social media is very vulnerable if you don't have a strong password.

As far as emails and websites are concerned, banking and consumer advocate experts

say never click on anything you aren't familiar with. Doing so can result in someone getting immediate access to your personal information. They also recommend not clicking it if you do not know who sent it. A person can ruin their entire database and their entire computer. If you don't want to delete it, find out who you can call directly or at least look it up. All they need is to be able to have access to your IP capability to control your equipment.

Banking and consumer advocate experts encourage people who do become victims of scams to inform the police. However, local law enforcement doesn't always have the resources and sophistication to investigate phone and internet scams. Many scams originate from foreign countries making it hard to arrest and charge suspects. However, according to banking and consumer advocate experts, consumer education is the best way to not become a victim.

Victims of phone scams can file a complaint with the Federal Communication Commission by going to consumercomplaints.fcc.gov. Online scam victims can file a complaint to the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) by going to ic3.gov/Home/File-Complaint.

Be safe, be smart

Nubian News Book Review

BY TERRI SCHLICHENMEYER

“Didn’t We Almost Have It All? In Defense of Whitney Houston”

BY GERRICK KENNEDY, FOREWORD BY BRANDY

c.2022, Abrams Press \$28.00

306 pages

That song.

It always makes you want to dance with somebody. It gets your feet shuffling and your behind bouncing and the lyrics pour out of your mouth. And that singer who first sang it to

that graced Whitney’s voice, it’s essential to understand the almighty power of Cissy Houston.”

Indeed, Houston learned at her mother’s knee about God and gospel music – knowledge that came from a far-back source: Cissy’s parents put church and choir center in *her* life. God was a beacon to Whitney, and other musical talents – cousins Dee Dee and Dionne Warwick and “auntie” Aretha – further guided the young Houston.

Her first album rose to Number One on the charts; “She was on fire out the gate...” says Kennedy. Most people remember the power of her biggest hit, that “BOOM,” he says, before Houston’s voice soars, but a combination of drugs, bad decisions, and a bad relationship plagued her toward the end of her life. We watched “in horror” as she slid and “By the early aughts we were all watching, waiting... for the worst to happen...”

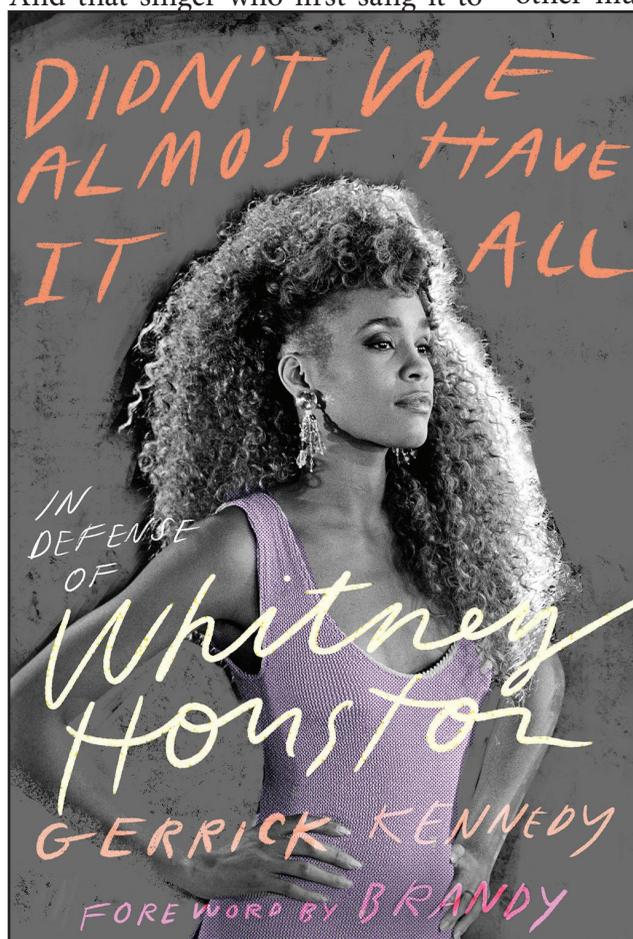
In his introduction, author Gerrick Kennedy indicates that he wanted his book about Houston to be different from all the

others, more meaning, less trouble. He succeeded. To a point.

It’s difficult to extricate Houston the icon from Houston the megastar – they are mostly one in the same – and stepping back two generations or profiling other singers and music executives doesn’t help as much as Kennedy asserts. That stuff is all fluff; interesting, but covered elsewhere.

The best part of “Didn’t We Almost Have It All?” comes in the latter third of the book. It’s *there* that Kennedy examines the depth of Houston’s contributions and the “meaning” of her decline and death to the Black community. There’s a lot of introspection in it, as well as a shift in how we think about our celebrities.

Tackle “Didn’t We Almost Have It All?,” therefore, and you can expect to see things you already know, but you can also expect to be delighted. It’s a fan’s book, for sure, and reading it might be the greatest love of all.



you...? You know what happened to her, but in “Didn’t We Almost Have It All?” by Gerrick Kennedy, you’ll get a few more pieces of the puzzle.

She died two days after he met her “in a room inside the Beverly Hilton...”

Gerrick Kennedy fell in love with Whitney Houston in a movie theater when he was just five years old. He purchased her music as a teen, followed her career closely, *he met her once*, and even now, his partner knows whose music is blasting when he sees Kennedy “floating away” with “earbuds poking out of my ears.” Now, nearly ten years since her death, Kennedy believes it’s time for a reckoning.

“We missed so much the first time around,” he says, and we need to look at Houston’s contribution to “our dialogue around celebrity, addiction... mental illness, and Blackness in America...”

“To fully appreciate the anointing

“The Last Slave Ship”

BY BEN RAINES

307 pages \$27.99

c.2022, Simon & Schuster

“The Black Joke”

BY A.E. ROOKS

c.2022, Scribner 400 pages \$29.00

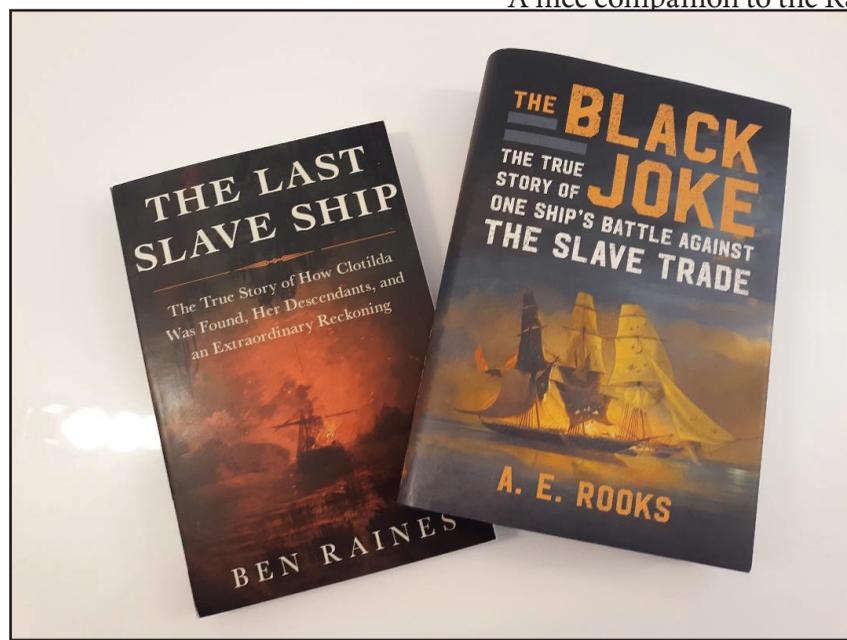
You can only imagine.

There was fear, of course, but also pain and a feeling of suffocation. Surely, there was a sense of embar-

it extends to the descendants of the captain and his cargo today.

“The Last Slave Ship” is an action-packed, whip-smart true account that’s filled with science, history, and compassion. Readers will devour it.

A nice companion to the Raines book



is “The Black Joke” by A.E. Rooks.

In the time between Napoleon’s fall in France and the very height of Queen Victoria’s reign in

England,

rassment when clothes were lost and bodily smells were unavoidable. Outrage, too, that was surely present, but you can only imagine. If you’re compelled to know, read these two great new books about the ships of the Middle Passage.

Not long ago, the news was buzzing with a very unexpected discovery: the remains of the *Clotilda*, an 160-year-old ship, were discovered in Alabama waters, half-burned but in good enough shape for its discoverers to know what it was and the importance it held...

“The Last Slave Ship” by Ben Raines (Simon & Schuster, \$26.00) begins the tale of those ruins in 1860, when more than five decades had passed since the importation of slaves from Africa had become law. Still, Timothy Meaher was a betting man. Meaher wagered that he could somehow send the *Clotilda* across the ocean, and back with human cargo, without getting caught. History, of course, didn’t allow that.

But this isn’t just a tale of a white man and a ship. It’s also a story of warfare, the capture of 110 people, and their sale in Africa by a king who showed no mercy and who almost re-captured the slaves-to-be to resell them. It’s a story of peril and politics, and

the *Black Joke* sailed the Atlantic on behalf of England to end the slave trade – not just in Great Britain, but on both sides of the ocean.

Until its capture by the Royal Navy in 1827, the *Black Joke* was a notoriously fast slave ship that shuttled humans from Africa to parts elsewhere. The Brits knew exactly what to do with it, once they had possession of the ship: they recycled it, making the *Black Joke* into an important part of their anti-slavery fleet and a speedy way to capture slaving vessels and free the people aboard them.

Like “The Last Slave Ship,” “The Black Joke” is full of action and heroism, but in a different way: the former includes the recovery of an important bit of U.S. history, while the latter is a wider story, both in scope and geography. Readers will be happy (and very well-informed) to read one, then the other, in quick succession.

Once you’ve done that, you may want more information so check with your favorite bookseller or librarian. They have many more stories of slave ships at their fingertips, including first-hand accounts from many points of view. All you have to do is ask and you’ll find more similar books than you can imagine.

Policías acusados del asesinato de Fanta Bility

Por AL ALATUNJI

Tres policías han sido acusados del asesinato de Fanta Bility, de 8 años, quien fue asesinada afuera de un partido de fútbol en un barrio a las afueras de Filadel-



asesinato para los tres oficiales de policía, la oficina del fiscal de distrito dice que los desarrollos del gran jurado llevaron a esa oficina a retirar esos cargos. Si bien los dos adolescentes ya no enfrentan cargos de asesinato por la muerte de Fanta, uno de los dos jóvenes se ha declarado culpable de asalto agravado y posesión ilegal de un arma de fuego y cumplirá una sentencia de prisión de 32 a 64 meses. El otro joven está programado para comparecer ante el tribunal y enfrenta cargos de intento de asesinato, asalto agravado y posesión de armas.

La decisión de presentar cargos contra los oficiales de policía se produjo después de una revisión del testimonio de testigos, fotos de la escena y evidencia balística que vinculó claramente la muerte de Fanta Bility y las otras lesiones con la forma en que la policía respondió al tiroteo inicial.

Un gran jurado encontró que los oficiales dispararon colectivamente sus armas más de 24 veces, dejando a Fanta muerta e hiriendo a otros tres.

La evidencia balística confirmó que la bala provenía de un arma de servicio Glock 17 utilizada por la policía de Sharon Hill, la ciudad suburbana de Filadelfia donde Fanta fue asesinada. Los investigadores no pudieron determinar cuál de los tres oficiales disparó el disparo mortal.

Los agentes de policía han sido acusados de 10 cargos de peligro imprudente y un cargo de homicidio involuntario y homicidio involuntario.

La familia de Fanta Bility también ha iniciado una demanda federal contra el condado de Sharon Hill, el jefe de policía y los tres oficiales en el incidente.

fia. Inicialmente, los fiscales culparon a dos adolescentes negros que tenían rencor entre ellos. Los adolescentes intercambiaron disparos afuera de un estadio de fútbol de la escuela secundaria justo cuando un juego estaba terminando. The Nubian News ha estado siguiendo e informando sobre el asesinato de Fanta desde el principio.

Ahora, los fiscales acusan que Fanta no fue asesinada por los dos adolescentes, sino que su muerte fue causada por una ráfaga de balas desatadas por tres policías en la escena, quienes comenzaron a disparar hacia un automóvil que erróneamente creían que era la fuente de los disparos.

Al principio, los fiscales acusaron a los dos adolescentes de asesinato en primer grado por poner en marcha los eventos que llevaron a la muerte de Fanta a pesar de la evidencia de que las balas que terminaron con la vida de la niña provenían de las armas de los tres policías, no de las armas de los dos adolescentes negros. La fianza se ha fijado en \$ 500,000 dólares para cada uno de los oficiales de policía con una audiencia preliminar programada más adelante en la corte estatal.

Aunque aquellos que exigían justicia para Fanta Bility buscaron cargos de

“WAKE-UP CALL”

By JOYCE M. KERSEY

The broken windows syndrome for schools and community and educational crises in the Trenton, NJ.

The city of Trenton is building a new image, but old problems still linger. Trenton may no longer make what the world takes, but it is making a concerted effort to convert its image from that of a tired, old industrial

are conflicted and troubled by family issues and unresolved neighborhood problems.

Unfortunately, some of these students have resorted to starting fights inside of the school building during school hours to resolve these issues. This is a broken window that will soon lead to many more windows being broken. One broken window is a signal that no one cares and breaking more



center to an updated urban center of art, history, and executive branches of government.

The city of Trenton is going through a wave of structural neighborhood redevelopment and revitalization as well as downtown restructuring for improved economic growth.

Several years ago, Trenton Central High School, was a historic aged building torn down and rebuilt into a new vibrant building for Trenton High school students to attend from grades 10-12. The student enrollment at the high school is approximately 1,685 students with a student/teacher ratio of 12 to 1. However, once inside of the building we have students that

windows becomes a practice. If the community does not focus on civil & domestic disorders in our homes, we risk escalating into bigger issues and falling into the “Broken Window Syndrome.”

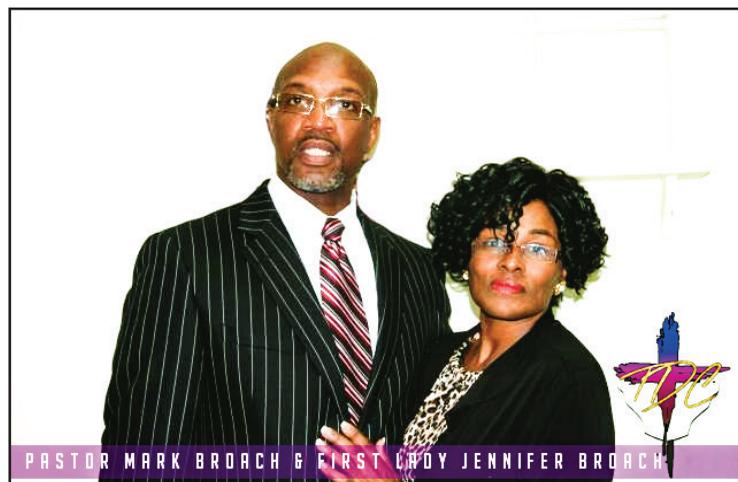
Schools alone cannot control this behavior unless they understand the human behavior that is handed down generationally in our homes and neighborhoods. Never doubt that a small group of citizens can change the world, indeed it is the only thing that ever has happened.

Let’s lower the temperatures and reduce the stress in our community and teach our children to respect our schools.

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You Want To Kill Because You Know People Are Trying To Kill You and Yours

Even Though It's Not Your Fault - Don't Kill - Get Help!

"The ultimate logic of racism is genocide, and if one says that one is not good enough to have a job that is a solid quality job, if one is not good enough to have access to public accommodations, if one is not good enough to have the right to vote, if one is not good enough to live next door to him, if one is not good enough to marry his daughter because of his race. Then at that moment, that person is saying that that person who is not good to do all of this **is not fit to exist or to live. And that is the ultimate logic of racism.**"

Martin Luther King Jr.

Below are resources to help you overcome the desire to kill:

If the desire to kill is overwhelming you and you are getting ready to act, DIAL 911, the National Crisis Hotline (1-800-273-8255) or the FBI tip line (1-800-255-5324) or GO to the nearest hospital emergency room (without taking a weapon). You are experiencing a genuine life-threatening emergency and you are entitled to immediate help.

Your life and the lives of others depend on it. **Do not talk yourself out of seeking help.**

CALL NOW! DO NOT DELAY!

VISIT the suicide prevention website at this link. Why a suicide prevention website?

Because suicide and homicide are both killing. Murder-suicides are all too common.

You may already be planning your own death. Even if not, you may have acknowledged and accepted the grave risk that by killing others you are likely to be killed. Many of the same powerful resources that help prevent people from committing suicide can also be used to help prevent people from committing homicide. When people say they are thinking about committing suicide, they are treated with compassion. You need compassion now.

Use suicide prevention resources to get help! They are available at many sites on the Internet!

VISIT www.miraclecourt.com and DOWNLOAD AND USE the free Miracle Court App.

The Miracle Court App lets you sue and experience getting justice against anyone, anywhere without harming them or yourself. It's fast, easy to use, and is based on a method shown in university research to help people safely release and overcome the desire for revenge.

"The first lesson that tragedy teaches...is that all violence is an attempt to achieve justice, or what the violent person perceives as justice, for himself or for whomever it is on whose behalf he is violent.... Thus, the attempt to achieve and maintain justice, or to undo or prevent injustice, is the one and only universal cause of violence." James Gilligan, M.D., Violence: Our Deadly Epidemic and Its Causes (New York: Putnam 1996) 11-12.

<http://www.savingcain.org/preventing-murder.html>

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