Jazz Fest 2016
Week 1 Highlights

June 8, 1958
April 21, 2016
Sometimes it Snows in April

By Harry Colbert, Jr.
Insight News

“Sometimes it snows in April
Sometimes I feel so bad, so bad
Sometimes I wish that life was never ending,
But all good things, they say, never last” -♂

The reaction to the passing of Prince Rogers Nelson, more commonly simply known as Prince, has come from all reaches of society.

Prince was found unresponsive at Paisley Park – his home and entertainment compound – in the early morning hours of April 21. He was 57.

The death came as a shock to most, even after word spread that the prior week his plane had to make an emergency landing due to what was said to be flu-like symptoms. But Saturday before his death Prince hosted a party at Paisley and reportedly told fans he was in good health.

Statements from around the globe flooded in, with dignitaries and celebrities expressing their condolences. Even President Obama issued a statement within hours of Prince’s passing.

“The world lost a creative icon,” said the president. “Michelle and I join millions of fans from around the world in mourning the sudden death of Prince. Few artists have influenced the sound and trajectory of popular music more distinctly, or touched quite so many people with their talent. As one of the most gifted and prolific musicians of our time,

Cover Story, Continued on page 5.

Prince Rogers Nelson, one of the world’s most prolific and celebrated musical artists passed away from unknown causes on Thursday, April 21, 2016. The global reaction to his untimely death, was to bathe national landmarks in a wash of purple light. The Mercedes Benz Superdome and other iconic buildings radiated in a purple glow in homage to the artist.
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Xavier University Athletics Announces Medal of Honor Recipients

Data Staff Report

NEW ORLEANS — Jodi Hill (women’s volleyball) and Jarvis Thibodeaux (men’s basketball) received Xavier University of Louisiana Medal of Honor awards Monday evening during an athletic department ceremony which honored all nine XU teams.

This was the debut of a revamped end-of-year event in which award winners competed with student-athletes from other XU sports. The Medal of Honor was presented to the senior female and male student-athlete who best define the qualities of scholarship, athletics, leadership and service.

Hill, from Prairieville, La., and a graduate of Dutchtown High School, is a two-time Daktronics-NAIA Scholar Athlete. She was All-Gulf Coast Athletic Conference Tournament as a junior and a senior. Hill was named best trial advocate at the IIT Chicago-Kent Prelaw Undergraduate Scholars program, and she was one of 20 nationwide to be selected as a James S. Kemper Foundation Scholar.

Thibodeaux, from Houston and a graduate of St. Pius X High School, was a starter the past two years. His 17 rebounds Dec. 3 at Loyola are the most in a game by a Gold Rush player in the last 12 seasons. Earlier this month at XU’s Division of Business awards ceremony, Thibodeaux received Who’s Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities and the division’s outstanding student-athlete award. Nearly half of this year’s XU student-athletes are business majors.

Medal of Honor finalists were Emoni Harvey of women’s basketball (Memphis, Tenn., and Briarcrest Christian School), Chelsea James of women’s track and cross field (Gadsden, Ala./Gadsden City High School), Kevin Chauvat of men’s tennis (Sarcelles, France/home-schooled), and Brent Kitt of men’s track and cross country (Chalmette, La./Holy Cross High School).

Additional recipients were:
- Male Athlete of the Year: Morris Wright, basketball (Zachary, La./home-schooled).
- Female Athlete of the Year: Whitney Rathbun, basketball (New Orleans/John Curtis Christian School) . . . Finalists were Charlene Goreau, tennis (Toulouse, France/Raymond Naves School) and Claudia Haywood, volleyball (Memphis/Cordova High School).
- Female Senior Scholar-Athlete of the Year: Franziska Pirk, volleyball (Munich, Germany/Theodolinden Gymnasium) ... Finalists were Taylor Reuther, volleyball (Metairie, La./St. Mary’s Dominican High School) and Alesha Smith, basketball (Athens, Ga./Clarke Central High School).
- Male Junior Scholar-Athlete of the Year: Karan Salwan, tennis (New Delhi, India/Modern Xavier)

Dillard to Conduct Assessment of its School of Nursing

New Admissions to be Suspended for 2017-18 Academic Year

Data Staff Report

Dillard University has announced it will conduct a full internal assessment of its generic baccalaureate and LPN-BSN nursing programs. As a result, the University will suspend admission of new students into the programs for the 2017-2018 academic year. During the suspension, the program will continue to be evaluated and honed with a focus on the skill development and academic needs of its students. The primary focus will be raising the performance of students on the National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses (NCLEX-RN).

This suspension will not affect the status of those students currently enrolled in the program.

Dr. Yolanda W. Page, Vice President for Academic Affairs, stated such an assertive approach is necessary to allow administrators to thoroughly review all aspects of the program, including curriculum, staffing, and support mechanisms.

“Dillard University is home to Louisiana’s first BSN program,” said Dr. Page. “We owe it to our alumni and current students to ensure that the Dillard legacy of excellence in nursing remains intact.”

While suspending the program was a difficult decision, this action serves as an indicator of the University’s commitment to ensuring the program’s viability in the future.

School of Nursing Chair, Dr. Sharon Hutchinson added: “The School of Nursing has been working with and will continue to work closely with the Louisiana State Board of Nursing in getting the program back to the lofty status it has had historically.”

Because the suspension will affect students enrolling for Fall 2016, making the announcement at this time allows prospective freshmen and their families the opportunity to make a decision about selecting another major.

The baccalaureate nursing program currently has the conditional approval of the Louisiana State Board of Nursing and is accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Education in Nursing (ACEN).
Prince did it all – funk...R&B...rock and roll. He was a virtuoso instrumentalist, a brilliant bandleader, and an electrifying performer.

Minnesota Gov. Mark Dayton said in a statement that Prince made Minnesota a better place.

“Prince, and his music, defined an era. His tremendous talent was matched only by his generosity and commitment to improving his community. Our nation mourns the loss of a great artist today; one who has left an unforgettable mark on music history, and whose contributions to the betterment of our state will be remembered for years to come.”

Minneapolis Mayor Betsy Hodges said Prince was a city treasure.

“For the residents of Minneapolis, the loss of Prince is too large to describe. His music brought untold joy to people all over the world. But in Minneapolis, it is different. It (his death) is harder here,” said Hodges in her statement. “Prince was a child of our city and his love of his hometown permeated many of his songs. Our pride in his accomplishments permeates our love of Minneapolis."

“From his youth in the Minneapolis Public Schools, to his graduation from Central High School, to his breakthrough performance at the Capri on Broadway Avenue, to his worldwide success, he was one of us. He gave us more opportunities to hear his music than anyone else. What a blessing. Only now may we realize how lucky we were.”

United States Rep. Keith Ellison said April 21 will be remembered as a dark day in history.

“Money don’t matter to night
It sure didn’t matter yesterday
Just when you think you’ve got more than enough
That’s when it all up and flies away
That’s when you find out that you’re better off
Makin’ sure your soul’s alright
‘Cause money didn’t matter yesterday,
And it sure don’t matter to night” - Prince

“Lady Cab Driver, roll up your window fast lately, troubled winds are blowing hard and I don’t know if I can last.” - Prince

United States Sen. Amy Klobuchar thanked Prince for being the state’s top ambassador.

“I grew up with Prince’s music. He was a superstar composer, an amazing performer and a music innovator with a fierce belief in the independence of his art. He made ‘Purple Rain’ a household name, First Avenue a landmark, and brought international fame to Minnesota’s music scene. I was always so proud to say ‘Prince, he is from Minnesota.’”

The City of New Orleans, lifeblood of American music, joined in the celebration of the life of Prince in our own way, with our own tradition, a Secondline. On Monday, a massive Secondline paraded through Treme, filled with purple shirts, music and life, which is only fitting for this city of music to remember one of the best of our time.

New Orleans says “Good Night, Sweet Prince, may your journey be a peaceful one.”

Thousands of locals celebrate the life of Prince at the second line memorial parade on April 25, 2016 in New Orleans, Louisiana. (Photo courtesy of the Advocate)
Jazz Fest Weekend 1 Highlights!

Photos by Kichea S. Burt
Data News Weekly Contributor

So, the 2016 Jazz Fest kicked off last weekend at the Fairground Race Course and just as expected, the weather was great, the food was delicious and the music was red hot! Here are some highlights of the acts from last week, and make sure to get your tickets for this weekend's performances. It promises to be a weekend you won’t forget, and of course, Data will be there!

Janelle Monet

Bernie Morrel

Gerri Allen

Jimmie Garrison

Leo Nocentelli

Herbie Hancock, Wayne Shorter

Jack Delochnette

Visit www.ladatanews.com for more photos from these events
Data Zone, Continued from page 6.

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Sharon Jones  Taj Mahal  Preston Shannon  Stephen Gladney  Christian Scott  Rob Coltrane

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Blackonomics
Are Black People Becoming Obsolete?

By James Clingman
NNPA News Wire Columnist

Coalition-building is the best way for Black people to make the kind of progress we need to make in this country, especially when it comes to economic empowerment. Some have posited that Black people are swiftly becoming obsolete. From the agricultural economy to the industrial and mass production economy Black folks, in some cases, had it going on. Many individual Blacks did quite well with jobs and businesses in those areas. As we moved through the technology/information economy and now into the knowledge-based economy, the rules for survival have changed.

Are Black people as a group becoming obsolete? Someone said, “All the shoes have been shined and all the cotton has been picked,” which suggests that Black people are no longer needed by White folks. Therefore, if we do not change our ways when it comes to business and job development we will indeed become obsolete. Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Marcus Garvey spoke of a time when we would have to consider the question of Black obsolescence if we did not awaken from our deep sleep and refuse to be dependent upon the largess of others for our sustenance.

The strength we gain from coalescence will bring about this much-needed change, and one major step is to reach out and connect with other like-minded people of African descent. This should be done on a national and an international level, the closest area being just south of our country—the Caribbean.

One of the greatest Africans in modern history was born in Jamaica. Of course, that would be Marcus Mosiah Garvey, who founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA). Look across the Caribbean and you will find other Blacks who knew and followed through on solutions; they took action rather than merely talk about their problems. They stood up against aggression, ignorance, and oppression. They understood and followed through on the value of educating their people, and they subscribed to the lessons their elders left behind.

Haitian history shows us strength and refusal to submit to enslavement; it also shows us resolve and a willingness to help others, as in the case of Haitian soldiers going to Savannah, Georgia to fight against the British in the Siege of Savannah on Oct. 9, 1779, during the U.S. Revolutionary Army. We also remember the irrespensible Toussaint L’Ouverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, and Henri Christophe, Haitians who led the only successful slave revolt in the western hemisphere.

Many Black people came to the United States from the Caribbean and brought with them the same spirit, the same dedication and drive, and the same resolute character that causes men and women to seek for themselves, as Richard Allen taught back in 1787. Our Caribbean brothers and sisters have come with the determination to do their own thing to be successful, to rely on self, to cooperate with one another, and build an economic system within their own ranks. This article is written in an effort to celebrate our people and establish relationships that will engender cooperation among our people.

Marcus Garvey instructed us to do one thing prior to taking on economic change. He said, “All the shoes have been shined and all the cotton has been picked.” I suppose we have to reconcile ourselves to progress at a snail’s pace, to symbolism, not substance. I can’t wait to check the online polls that various groups sponsored. The Treasury Secretary asked for public input, and he got it. He says he was surprised about the amount of input that he got. He should not have been. Both women and men were passionate about changing symbols of supremacy, rending the currency of Andrew Jackson whose role in the oppression of Native Americans was shameful, including women on the currency. Perhaps this passion of symbolism can be converted in passion for substantive change. Perhaps we can use currency change to trigger a substantive movement for economic justice.


Harriet Tubman
Economic Freedom Fighter

Julianne Malveaux
NNPA Columnist

When Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew announced that Harriet Tubman would grace the new $20 bill, my heart sang hallelujah. Additional changes to the currency were also announced. The back of the $10 bill will now recognize the five leaders of the women’s suffrage movement and the back of the $5 bill to recognize civil rights leaders, and honor historic events from the Lincoln Memorial. The faces on our money will no longer be all pale and male, and that’s progress.

It is especially fitting that Harriet Tubman grace the $20 bill, since she was an economic freedom fighter. She is credited with ushering more than 300 people out of enslavement, many of them family members from the state of Maryland. She hit slaveholders in the pocketbook, costing them billions of today’s dollars. If the average enslaved person sold for $1000 (which is about right for 1860), then the 300 she freed cost $300,000 in 1860 dollars, or about $83.5 million in today’s dollars (calculated from The Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index). That’s quite a blow for a slaveholding society to absorb. Every time an enslaved person ran away, they struck a blow for freedom, and a blow against the economic stability of the South.

Enslavement was at the root of the development of contemporary U.S. capitalism. Black lives were the collateral that plantation owners used to purchase more land, to purchase more slaves, to purchase equipment, to expand. Enslaved people were, in many ways, a form of currency. Harriett Tubman gracing the $20 bill makes perfect sense.

The new $10 bill is supposed to be available in 2020, nearly four years from now. The new $20 bill may not be available until 2030. The design and production schedule have to be approved by the Federal Reserve Board. That shouldn’t be much of a challenge – Fed Chairman Janet Yellen has hailed the decision to put Harriet Tubman on the $20 bill, and many have applauded the other elements of currency design. Perhaps the Fed can be lobbied to speed the production schedule up. I can’t wait to stand in line and ask for my money in “Harriets.”

As exciting as the currency design is, it is a symbol, not a substantive change. Real change would close the income gap between men and women. Real change would close the racial economic gap. Real change would take a look at the reparations issue. In this last year of his Presidency, President Obama could use his executive order to appoint a commission to look into issues of racial economic justice.

He could make an amazing, if belated, contribution by bringing the reparations issue to the economic forefront. The Black Lives Matter community has raised the reparations issue with both Democratic Presidential candidates Hillary Clinton and Bernie Sanders. President Obama would be setting a precedent if he said he was engaged. Hundreds of thousands of people signed petitions, and participated with some of the online polls that various groups sponsored. The Treasury Secretary asked for public input, and he got it. He says he was surprised about the amount of input that he got. He should not have been. Both women and men were passionate about changing symbols of supremacy, rending the currency of Andrew Jackson whose role in the oppression of Native Americans was shameful, including women on the currency. Perhaps this passion of symbolism can be converted in passion for substantive change. Perhaps we can use currency change to trigger a substantive movement for economic justice.

Spiritually Speaking

In the World’s Prison, You are Free!

James A. Washington
NNPA News Wire Columnist

I remember a while back I heard Bishop T.D. Jakes of the Potters House preach a sermon that still resonates with me to this day. The gist of it was that a good portion of the Bible was written from a jail cell. I’m pretty sure his overall message had something to do with the church’s outreach ministry, which I understand to be significant. What struck me then and remains with me now is the reality of God’s Word and direction coming from the steadfast faith of those imprisoned. What is it about being a believer, a walking, talking believer that somehow frightens those in power so much, that a jail cell is an inevitable and practical answer? History suggests that professing one’s belief in Jesus Christ as Lord can literally be a death sentence. The Bible teaches us that eventually our belief will be put to the test. The thing is, have you ever wondered why God’s teachings are so feared by those who believe in other religions, or no religion at all?

At one time I used to say Jesus’ message made so much sense that even if He didn’t exist, we should invent Him. Now that I’m saved, I guess you could say I’m a candidate for institutional oppression. If you’re a believer, there are things in this world that want you dead. The odd thing about what Bishop Jakes said was and is that I don’t view myself as a threat to anyone based on my belief in one God, the Holy Trinity and the truth of Jesus Christ. But the world in which I live does. I suppose a larger issue might be have I done anything or said anything that should land me in jail, if jail is defined as that spiritual place that present day Sadducees and Pharisees want to send people like you and me? If I haven’t said or done anything, then maybe I better get going, stir some things up. In their day, the apostles, Paul and others were indeed looked upon as threats to the so-called establishment. That meant governments and principalities, as well as the church hierarchy of that day.

If nothing else, I don’t think anyone would argue that on His worst day, Jesus was the quintessential revolutionary. It still amazes me how such principles of unconditional universal love for humankind got him killed. And then it always hits me that this philosophy will ultimately attack and undermine entrenched institutional power of all kinds especially that contained within the church. That’s when I realize that if you are a believer in Christ, you are most certainly a threat to man. Man craves power and Christianity abdicates all power to Jehovah. We stand as representatives of that truth and stand trial everyday with the world as our judge and jury, or so it sometimes appears. That explains that target on the backs of believers throughout history and should remind us all that there is indeed a target on all of our backs. It’s a light, a very bright light illuminating the darkness that surrounds many a non-believer. All I can encourage you to do in the face of all this is to stay the course and know our defense attorney has already argued this case. The prosecuting attorney has already lost. So when you’re alone in your cell, remember this battle you’re in is over. The verdict is in. We win. Be humble in your victory.

May God bless and keep you always.

James A. Washington is the Publisher of the Dallas Weekly Newspaper.
The Great Migration was a Triumph of the Black Press

FBI, Lawsuits Could Not Stop Effort to Create Largest Migration in American History

By Erick Johnson
NNPA News Wire
Contributing Writer

There were over six hundred Black families applying for 53 apartment units in just one day in Chicago in 1917. In two years, more than 100 storefront churches would dot the South Side. By 1930 the number would climb to 338. During that time, the Black populations of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other major northern and western cities would explode as thousands arrived by train almost on a daily basis. In these cities a Black middle class was established and the largest migration of Blacks in American history swept the nation.

Today, on the 100th Anniversary of the Great Migration, many Blacks in the Midwest and Northeast have parents and grandparents who migrated from the South. Because of direct train routes, Blacks in Chicago are more likely to have parents or relatives from Mississippi. Blacks in New York and Philadelphia are likely to grandparents from South Carolina. The correlation exists also for other northern states that were accessible by direct routes that served their southern states.

Many left the South during the Great Migration, two periods in American history where the Black population dramatically shifted north and helped transform major cities in the Midwest, Northeast, and West. It’s also a period that gave birth to “Bronzeville” as a Black Metropolis, where thriving businesses, prominent writers and artists flourished during the Harlem Renaissance.

The force behind this movement was the Black Press. And behind the Black Press was the FBI and city officials who aimed to keep Blacks in their place.

Most Blacks who migrated from the South were poor Black men who temporarily left behind families while risking their lives for a future that was uncertain. Their wives and children would stay behind until the men would secure better paying jobs that would support their families.

With little money and the long journey, many did survive the trip. Others were not allowed to board the vehicles by racist train managers. Blacks who did make the trip experienced a side of America that was once off limits to them. Cities that flourished with economic opportunities and better captured the imagination of some six million Blacks, who for the longest time, yearned for prosperity and freedom.

They came from the South, a region whose economy was still struggling from the devastation caused by the Civil War and slavery. For thousands of Black families, jobs opportunities were few. The American dream remained distant and many could not read or write because of the lack of schools in segregated neighborhoods.

According to various news reports, the paper's readership went from 10,000 in 1916 to 230,000 in 1927. However, historians argue that the Black Migration was a major chapter in history that helped define the Black Press.

The Black Press was around long before the Great Migration, beginning with Freedom's Journal in 1827. However, historians argue that the Great Migration was a major chapter in history that helped define the Black Press.

In Chicago, many Black men secured jobs as Pullman Porters, which historians say established the city’s Black middle class. Before the mass migration, 67 Blacks worked in Chicago’s Union Stockyards, where they slaughtered and processed meat and cattle. After the first migration, the number hovered around 3,000. Most Black Pullman Porters and Stockyard workers were earning higher wages than the jobs they left in the South. On the South Side, the editor of the now defunct Chicago Bee, James Gentry, first coined the name “Bronzeville” because of the newly arrived Blacks from the South.

Other Black newspapers such as the Chicago Defender, Pittsburgh Courier, Philadelphia Tribune and New York Amsterdam News printed inspiring stories that sparked a migration explosion that began in 1916. Because of the Great Depression, the movement would cool before thousands more would move North between the 1950s and 1970s. One hundred years later, historians and residents today are marking the milestone with celebrations and seminars to educate a young generation whose parents and grandparents likely migrated from the South.

White newspapers during the Great Migration did not print stories about Blacks or their progress. The newspaper that has been widely credited for sparking the Great Migration is the Chicago Defender, a newspaper that was started with just 25 cents by Robert Sengstacke Abbott in 1905. Because of racism, Abbott, a native of Savannah Georgia, was unable to establish a law practice in Chicago and Gary, Ind. After he founded the paper in the kitchen of his landlord’s apartment, Abbott wrote scathing editorials against racism and ran stories that highlighted the success of Blacks migrating in Chicago. He urged readers to leave the South and post job listings, train schedules, and photos of the best schools, parks and housing in the city, in comparison to the deplorable conditions in the South.

Because of its coverage, the Defender gained a heavy readership. According to various news reports, the paper was read aloud during church services, in barbershops, homes and on the streets. With stories on Black culture, weddings and lifestyles, the Defender became a must read for Blacks. The paper’s readership went from 10,000 in 1916 to 230,000 in a week. During that time, as many as four readers reportedly shared a copy of the Defender.
Hillary Clinton Advances Toward Democratic Nomination

This week’s primary wins leaves her poised to become first female major party presidential nominee

Data Staff Report

Hillary Clinton is on the verge of victory in the Democratic presidential primary, winning in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Delaware on Tuesday night. Her rival, Sen. Bernie Sanders of Vermont, won in Rhode Island.

Clinton already appeared to be on the path to clinching the race and becoming the first female major party presidential nominee on April 19, when she earned a victory in her home state of New York. At that point, Sanders was left with an extremely slim chance of earning enough delegates to secure the party’s nomination. Tonight, that possibility all but closed.

Even before Clinton’s four victories, Sanders needed to win every remaining state in the Democratic primary by more than 13 points to surpass her in delegates, a scenario that no polls have predicted. Clinton would be the first female presidential nominee from the Democratic or Republican Party.

At the Philadelphia Convention Center, Clinton took the stage to the song “Eye of the Tiger.” In a nod to the movie “Rocky,” which is set in the city, she declared the evening a “great night” and looked ahead to the official end of the primary process.

“With your help, we’re going to come back to Philadelphia for the Democratic convention with the most votes and the most pledged delegates,” Clinton said. “And we will unify our party to win this election and build an America where we can all rise together, an America where we lift each other up instead of tearing each other down.”

Clinton’s remarks included several lines that have not been in her standard stump speech thus far, in which she acknowledged the surprisingly strong challenge Sanders has mounted and some of the core issues of his platform. After starting as a long shot, Sanders earned a string of victories against Clinton by painting her as insufficiently progressive and criticizing her ties to Wall Street and corporate megadonors. In her speech, Clinton argued that Democrats are largely in agreement on these issues.

“We will build on a strong progressive tradition, from Franklin Roosevelt to Barack Obama, and I applaud Sen. Sanders and his millions of supporters for challenging us to get unaccountable money out of our politics and to give greater emphasis to closing the gap of inequality,” Clinton said. “I know together we will get that done, because whether you support Sen. Sanders or you support me, there’s much more that unites us than divides us.”

Hillary Clinton greets and thanks supporters during her primary night rally in Philadelphia on Tuesday. (AP Photo/Matt Rourke)

Some White newspapers refused to carry the paper. In Mississippi, one county banned the Defender, declaring it “German propaganda.” In Fine Bluff, Arkansas, the city sued to get an injunction to prohibit the circulation of the Defender. Eighteen Black leaders including two ministers were named defendants in the lawsuit. In addition, the FBI began spying on the Defender six months before World War I, according to the Black Press Research Collective, a group of scholars who posted the report in March 2013. The report said the government kept a “vigilant watch” over the Defender and several Black newspapers, which were feared of having ties to the Communist Party.

The Atlanta Independent, a defunct newspaper that ran from 1903 to 1928, was also prohibited from being circulated.

Xavier, Continued from page 4.

School . . . Finalists were Adam Albrecht, tennis (LaDNA, Czech Republic/Gymnasium Breclav) and Langston Adams, track and field (Baton Rouge, La./Christian Life Academy).
• Female Junior Scholar-Athlete of the Year: Sha’Nel Bruins, tennis (Colfax, La./Grant High School) . . . Finalists were Terri Cunnumham, track and field (Nashville, Tenn./Martin Luther King Magnet High School) and Brandi Nelson, tennis (Jonesboro, Ga./Faith Academy).
• Male Newcomer of the Year: Setoelli . . . Finalists were Eliz Carter, basketball (LaPlace, La./East St. John High School) and Keairz Coleman, track and field (Harrisville, Miss./Mendenhall High School).
• Female Newcomer of the Year: Goreau . . . Finalists were Kayla Quincy, track and field (Avondale, La./Xavier Preparatory High School) and Kiara Robinson, basketball (Arlington, Texas/Mansfield Summit High School).

Sister Grace Mary Flickinger, Xavier’s longtime faculty representative to athletics, received a framed honorary letterwinner’s award as thanks for her service to the department.

Data News Weekly: “The People’s Paper, is looking for freelance writers to join our team print and digital team. We want to hear from you if you are a working journalist, or an aspiring journalist who has 5 years or more of newspaper or PR writing experience. We need writers who can cover New Orleans news stories, ranging from local high school sports, community events, City Hall and entertainment. Experience in print is necessary, experience in digital and social media are encouraged.

Compensation is competitive and great story ideas will be appreciated.

If you are interested, please send your resume and 3 writing samples to: terryjones@bellsouth.net and datanewseditor@bellsouth.net.

We can’t wait to hear from you!
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