

WEEKEND EDITION

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NFL Will Play Black National Anthem at Games

By Stacy M. Brown
NNPA Newswire Senior Correspondent
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When Colin Kaepernick took a knee during the playing of the national anthem to bring awareness to social and other injustices faced regularly by Black and Brown individuals in America, the National Football League, President Donald Trump, and others wrongly associated the quarterback's actions as a protest against the U.S. flag and the nation's military.

In the aftermath of the police killing of George Floyd, protests and demonstrations have awakened America and most of the world to the plight of African Americans who long have suffered injustice, inequality, and an overall lack of understanding.

The NFL remains at the forefront of the new understanding, and now they've taken that knowledge, and, in an unprecedented decision, the league announced it would play Lift Every Voice and Sing – the Black National Anthem – before every opening day game this year.

The performance of the song will occur before "The Star-Spangled Banner," the NFL said. The league's season opener is

scheduled for September 10, with the Kansas City Chiefs hosting the Houston Texans.

"The league taking the opportunity to play "Lift every voice and sing" (the Black national anthem) is sweet. It's a great way to honor those who started this movement year and years ago," tweeted Jacksonville Jaguars wide receiver Chris Conley.

"For those who aren't familiar with it, this song seeks to remind us of our past as a country and to strive to be better. It speaks to all of us, not just Black people, even tho it became a rallying cry for Blacks in the Jim Crow era. It is a beautiful message birthed from pain," Conley added.

"To those claiming the song is derisive, I ask which part? Much like America the Beautiful is played to honor, this song is the same. It's isn't for "just Black people" it's for all who acknowledge the past and press toward a better future."

As noted in Sports Illustrated, Lift Every Voice and Sing has an extensive history since its first inception as a poem in 1899. According to the NAACP, its lyrics were penned by writer and NAACP leader James Weldon Johnson (a Jacksonville native). It was eventually adopted for music by his brother, John Rosamond Johnson. Years later, it was adopted by the NAACP as the organization's official song.

According to the NAACP, the song was

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COPING WITH COVID-19



THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN OUR COMMUNITY: LET'S NOT PUT OUR HEALTH AT RISK

By J.C. Watts, founder and chairman of J.C. Watts Companies

Washington, D.C., city attorney George Valentine was Black, brilliant, and fit. But after contracting COVID-19, he became so weak, he had trouble moving and even speaking. When it got to the point where he could barely breathe, George called an ambulance and waited on the steps of his house for it to arrive. Every second he waited must have seemed like an eternity. Two days later, George died. He was 66 and had suffered from diabetes and high blood pressure before getting sick with the coronavirus.

New research seems to confirm that, across the nation, the coronavirus has disproportionately impacted Black people, with death rates more than twice as high as that for any other race. Why is this happening-and can we do anything about it?

There are several explanations for the disparity, and most have to do how we live, where we work, and our underlying health conditions. There are also factors that are within our immediate control that we can all do right now to protect ourselves, but that many in our community are failing to do.

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THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN OUR COMMUNITY: LET'S NOT PUT OUR HEALTH AT RISK

(continued from cover)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) cite several possible reasons that Black Americans are more affected. One is that many of us live in more highly populated areas where it's more difficult to practice physical distancing from one another. Many of us also live in multi-generational households where it's easier for younger family members to spread the virus to more vulnerable elderly members. This is especially true for lower-income households with smaller living spaces.

Another reason is that a large percentage of African Americans hold frontline service industry jobs as food servers, cleaners, and personal-care providers, and in fields such as nursing that are all considered essential during the pandemic, and they bravely continue to go to work each day.

One other big factor is that, sadly, our people also tend to have more underlying medical conditions-like obesity, diabetes, and hypertension-that make us more vulnerable.

While many of these factors are difficult to change in the near term, we can do some things immediately to reduce our risks. In my own community in Oklahoma, I've witnessed many Black folks not wearing masks or practicing any degree of physical distancing in public. A lot of people just plain aren't following recommendations to keep themselves and their families safe.

Let's be real for a minute. Some of this stems from past experiences with government that make people skeptical about what they're hearing from public officials. For some, it's the bitter memories of government-enforced segregation and other racist policies. For others, it's the fact the young Black men have more negative encounters with the police, and people don't want to wear masks and give anyone an excuse for mistaking them for criminals. For others, it's that politicians have made promises to us for decades and have failed to make good. Why trust them now?

Despite all this, please don't put your health at risk. We have to do all we can to protect our communities and our loved ones from being exposed to infection.

First, avoid close contact with people who are sick. Being in the same enclosed room with somebody who has the virus can lead to infection. Second, keep at least six feet between you and others if you have to leave home. People can be infected even if they're not showing symptoms. Third, wash your hands or sanitize them often and for at least 20 seconds. Also avoid touching your face, mouth, and eyes with unwashed hands.

I know the advice about wearing masks is a tough one for many folks, but perspectives have changed during this pandemic. So, cover your mouth and nose with a bandana or other face covering if you have to leave home. The mask provides some protection for others in case you're infected and don't know it.

Finally, be sure to get medical help if you have any flu-like symptoms or have trouble breathing, persistent pain in your chest, a fever, or a dry cough.

As I write this, The Heritage Foundation's National Coronavirus Recovery Commission, of which I'm a member, is wrapping up its final report offering recommendations to help us all recover from this pandemic. The commissioners are deeply concerned that COVID-19 has hit minority communities so hard and are urging medical researchers to look into how we can prevent this disproportionate impact in the future.

The commission is also recommending ways that our churches and community institutions can be a positive force for encouraging people to take preventative actions to stop the spread of COVID-19.

I'm hopeful that our nation will conquer this disease and that together, we will emerge from this chapter in our history stronger than before. But ultimately for that to happen, the cure must start with us.

J.C. Watts is founder and chairman of J.C. Watts Companies, chairman of Black News Channel, and a member of National Coronavirus Recovery Commission.

NFL Will Play Black National Anthem at Games

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first performed in Jacksonville at a school where James Weldon Johnson was the principal.

As part of a celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday on February 12, 1900, Lift Every Voice and Sing was publicly performed by 500 school children at the Stanton School.

The NFL has recently acknowledged it was wrong in how it handled Kaepernick, who has mostly been black balled from the

game. Commissioner Roger Goodell has said he now would encourage teams to sign the former Super Bowl quarterback.

Because Goodell has reversed course and said he would allow kneeling, the league came under enormous criticism from President Donald Trump, who now is calling for a boycott of the NFL.

Sen. Ted Cruz called the decision to play the Black National Anthem "asinine," further fueling racial tensions that have already boiled over since the Floyd killing.

Racism And Distrust In The Country's Medical System Among African Americans

NEW YORK, NY—It's no secret that the nation has seen a disproportionate loss of life among black Americans.

That was the case in May 1968, when Bruce Tucker, a black factory worker, suffered a skull fracture and was rushed to the Medical College of Virginia (MCV).

In less than 24 hours, the MCV surgeons had transplanted Tucker's heart into the chest of a white businessman, prompting America's first civil lawsuit for the wrongful

death of its kind as explored in *The Organ Thieves: The Shocking Story of the First Heart Transplant in the Segregated South* (Gallery/Jeter Publishing), by Pulitzer Prize nominee and investigative journalist Chip Jones.

For the first time, *The Organ Thieves*

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To Save Black Lives, and the Soul of Our Nation, Congress Must Act Boldly

By Kamala Harris & Cory Booker

For too long, Black people in America have been burdened with the unjust responsibility of keeping ourselves safe from police.

We have been raised by elders and have been taught to pass along to future generations the understanding that every day, we must prepare how to navigate and even survive in a world where there is still no equal protection under the law and where too many officers view Black people as a threat to be protected against instead of people worth protecting.

This is a fact we are reminded of every time we learn the name of another Black person who has been killed by law enforcement — George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Elijah McClain, Tamir Rice, who should have been celebrating his eighteenth birthday yesterday — while recognizing there are so many more whose names we will never know.

And for too long, Congress has failed to require accountability and hold officers who do wrong responsible for their actions to prevent the killing of Black Americans at the hands of law enforcement from oc-



Senators Corey Booker and Kamala Harris listen intently during a Senate committee hearing. —Photo courtesy of AP via the Chico Enterprise-Record

curing again, and again, and again.

It is important that at this moment, Congress and the country are able to recognize the truth that America has a wretched and disturbing history of Black people being killed by law enforcement.

But recognizing that painful reality is not the same as taking bold action to change it.

The Republican JUSTICE ACT was voted down in the Senate earlier this week after an effort by Majority Leader McConnell to push a bill through with no measures of accountability, no end to the kinds of egregious practices like chokeholds and no-knock warrants in drug cases, and no input from the civil rights organizations that have been working on these issues for decades.

In short, the JUSTICE Act would have wholly failed to bring the changes needed to policing in America that will save lives.

Our opposition to the JUSTICE Act was not about a Republican bill versus a Democratic bill — it was about the fact that proceeding with an approach so threadbare and ineffectual and calling it progress would actually set us back in the effort to address the very serious problems we have with policing in America.

A little over two weeks ago we, along with many of our Democratic colleagues in the Senate and the House, introduced the Justice in Policing Act, a bill that zeroes in on the areas most in need of urgent

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2010 Census Omitted 3.7 Million Blacks – Nearly Five Times Its Original ‘Undercount’ Claims

Confusing and conflicting explanations provide few answers while raising numerous questions

By Hazel Trice Edney
(TriceEdneyWire.com)

A special report released by the National Urban League reveals that the U. S. Census Bureau omitted at least 3.7 million African-Americans from its 2010 count, nearly five times the 800,000 “undercount” that the bureau has long reported.

Largely due to the Coronavirus, the sluggish response to the 2020 Census count now un-

derway is on track for the same or even worse results, NUL predicts. The organization says the Black community stands to lose billions of dollars and significant political power if something is not done quickly to speed up and establish a more accurate count.

“As a gauge, last decade, 9% of Black people in the U.S. (ap-

proximately 3.7 million people), were missed in the 2010 Census – an “omission” rate higher than any other racial or ethnic group,” says NUL’s 12-page “State of the 2020 Census” report released June 17. “Preliminary assessments of 2020 Census household response rates to date, portend the potential loss of billions of dollars in federal funding allocations, power and political representation for the Black population, if nothing is done to stop this trend.”

Using the mapping tool of the City University of New York (CUNY), the NUL reports that “currently, approximately 25% of households residing in predominantly Black areas are in the bottom 20% of response rates (below 50%),” so far.

Among the report’s key findings:

Young Black Children are poised to experience historic undercounts in the 2020 Census...Seven out of 10 black and brown children 0-5 years old were not counted in the 2010 Census.

Several large cities and jurisdictions with predominate or large Black populations trail their state response rates by 10 or more percentage points (i.e., St. Louis, Mo., Los Angeles, Calif., Miami, Fla., and Detroit, Mich.

The U.S. Census Bureau’s enumeration of persons experiencing homelessness has not occurred.

The U.S. Census Bureau’s

difficulty in rescheduling the enumeration of college and university students and conducting outreach targeting these communities with clear and concise guidance, will impact local communities and the black count overall, if not corrected.

An undercount of the Black population in southern states will impact the overall Black count in America. One U.S. Census Regional Census Center is responsible for enumerating seven states (Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana), with significant Black populations in the 2020 Census.

The Census count started April 1. People can respond by phone, mail or online. Through July, August, September, and October, Census workers will escalate their attempts to count college students; plus anyone who has not responded by going to homes until the end of October.

Civil rights organizations have gone into high gear with an educational campaign pushing the importance of an accurate Census count to the Black community and other communities of color. Yet, it appears that the extent of the Census omissions in 2010 is now being widely reported for the first time.

“The U.S. Census Bureau and the current Administration must do all that it can to ensure an accurate count of the Black population by reallocating

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To Save Black Lives, Soul of Nation, Congress Must Act Boldly

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change: ensuring accountability for law enforcement in our courts, providing oversight of police departments and implementing transparency into their use of force.

Our bill will make sweeping changes to law enforcement practices and systems of accountability and begin to address and root out deadly systematic bias — and yes racism — in policing.

Our bill was designed with the understanding that, to address police brutality and discriminatory policing, we have to be able to hold police accountable in our courts for misconduct.

We must reform the criminal and civil standards that apply

to law enforcement misconduct, which includes changing the provision in federal law known as “Section 242” that deals with criminal law enforcement conduct and eliminating “qualified immunity” for police so that we can ensure dangerous police are held accountable in court.

Our bill will change the standard for police officers to use deadly force from “reasonable” to “necessary”, when no other reasonable alternatives are available.

In addition, our bill will encourage states attorneys general to open independent investigations and expand on pattern and practice investigations, which are needed when police departments are found

to have consistently used excessive force.

Our bill will improve transparency into policing by collecting better and more accurate data of police brutality and use-of-force.

Local police departments must report use-of-force incidents to the Department of Justice and we need a national police misconduct registry to document police abuses.

Right now, the closest thing we have to a national registry are the few times these egregious acts are captured on video and make their way onto social media and the news. This is unacceptable.

The bill from our Republican colleagues would have created commissions, reports and studies on the problem of police violence.

It would not have reformed the impossibly high standards by which police can be held criminally liable for use of force, or given the American people the right to hold law enforcement officers accountable in civil cases for misconduct.

It would not have created a national use of forced standard. It would not have created a public national police misconduct registry.

It would not have banned the deadly practices of choke-

holds, carotidholds, and no-knock warrants in drug cases.

It would not have saved Black lives.

We recognize that there is no one singular policy prescription that will fix or erase the centuries of systematic racism and excessive policing that have created this unjust reality.

We need a holistic set of policy reforms to reimagine our entire criminal justice system.

And we need to understand that public safety is not simply about law enforcement.

We need to be investing our resources in strengthening communities not criminalizing them — that means investments in healthcare, in education, and economic opportunities.

Both of us grew up with parents who were part of the civil rights generation in the 1960s. They were activists who organized, marched, volunteered and participated in a mass movement to raise our national consciousness, advance our culture, and critically, change our laws.

Their work grew into a multi-generational, multi-faith, ethnically diverse American movement whose activism led to some of the most important legislation in our nation’s his-

tory: the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Without them, we would not be writing this today, let alone be among the six popularly elected Black U.S. Senators in our nation’s history.

Because of them, we know that today, change is possible, but it is not inevitable.

Across our nation, protesters are again forcing America to confront the ways our country has failed, and continues to fail Black Americans and fall short of our foundational aspirations, that we are a nation of liberty and justice for all.

And critically, these activists are calling on all of us to make this time in our history more than a passing moment, but a movement.

To do that, we have to act boldly. We cannot settle on an inadequate middle ground that will simply nibble around the edges instead of making real change.

If someone’s knee is on your neck, you cannot take it halfway off and call it progress.

There is no halfway when people’s lives are at stake. We save them or we do not.

The choice is still up to Congress.

Racism And Distrust In The Country’s Medical System Among African Americans

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shows how racially biased attitudes fit a broader pattern of discriminatory behavior toward black patients in the 1960s. Jones uncovers never-before-heard details and new investigative reporting including:

1. The non-consensual surgical extraction of Bruce Tucker’s heart by surgeons at the Medical College of Virginia. After a junior medical examiner okayed the operation, Tucker’s beating heart was transplanted into the chest of an ailing white business-man without any prior consent by Mr. Tucker’s family.

2. Original archival legal and court documents, buttressed by eyewitness interviews with physicians, lawyers and journalists—many of whom will be available for an interview for the book—who provide a tense, minute-by-minute account of the last hours of Bruce Tucker.

3. Medical professional betrayals that mounted after the MCV doctors and administrators were shocked and dismayed to lose the heart transplant race to a previously obscure South African doctor, Christiaan Barnard, on December 3, 1967.

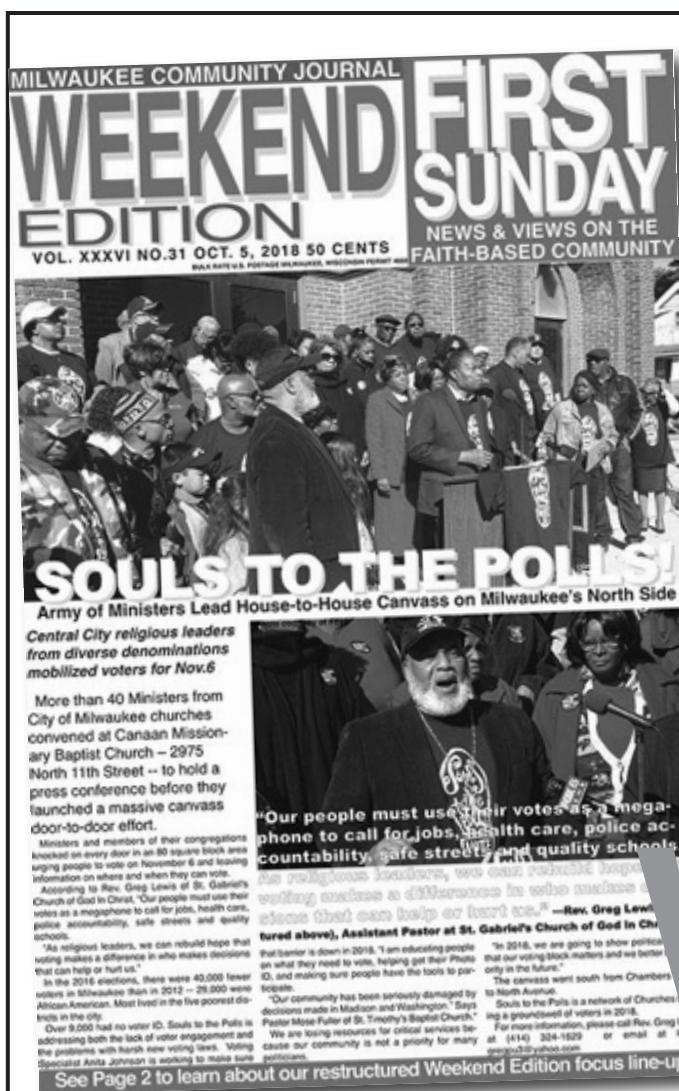
4. The first interview about the case in nearly half a century with L. Douglas Wilder, who was the Tucker family’s attorney in the case, and who would go on to become the first elected black governor in the United States.

5. How Tucker’s brother William, a local storeowner and cobbler, was frantically calling the hospital after getting a tip from an insider that surgeons were planning something strange for Bruce, who was unconscious at the time.

6. An in-depth exploration of the tradition of body-snatching that required surgical residents to work with professional grave robbers, a/k/a “resurrectionists.” These practices lingered in the former capital of the Confederacy throughout Reconstruction and near the dawn of the 20th century. The book reveals the strange life of MCV’s live-in body snatcher, Chris Baker— a black man who was revered by white medical students even as he faced threats of violence by local black citizens.

7. A controversy surrounding MCV in 1994 when evidence of dumping bodies into old wells popped into public view during a construction project at what is now Virginia Commonwealth University’s medical center. After archeologists managed to exhume more than 50 human remains, the university ordered the site shut down—leaving an untold number of other remains beneath the front entrance of the building.

To receive a hard copy or to discuss interview opportunities with Chip Jones, please contact Justin Loeber at 212-260-7576 or justin.loeber@mouthdigitalpr.com.



GET YOUR WEEKEND EDITION ONLINE!

With area churches closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the city’s “stay-at-home” order, the Milwaukee Community Journal’s WEEKEND EDITION can now be found and read ONLINE! Just go to milwaukeecommunityjournal.com and click on the cover of the WEEKEND EDITION! You will then be able to read it online the same way you can read the MCJ online!

It's not exactly business as usual for the dental industry – or patients – as offices reopen for routine care amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

The outbreak of the virus has brought several changes, some of which may be permanent, in how dental offices protect their employees and patients.

"Dentists have always prioritized safety, but now we've significantly ramped up our precautions and standard practices because we want both patients and workers to feel comfortable during a time of great uncertainty," says Dr. Kyle Bogan (www.drkylebogan.com), a general dentist and speaker on workplace culture.

"After three months of being able to handle only emergency cases because of the pandemic, we understand the challenges as we reopen for elective and preventative care. The experience, knowledge and concern for patients that oral care workers bring to their positions is especially important at this time."

Dr. Bogan points out some concerns of patients and dental staffs and new protocols being implemented as offices reopen:

Pre-screening patients. The asymptomatic carrier of COVID-19 limits the effectiveness of pre-screening patients for the virus, but patients should be asked a range of relevant pre-visit questions on the phone. "It forces dental staff to treat every patient as if they have the virus," Dr. Bogan says. "Before patients come in, they need to be asked if they've had COVID-19 symptoms and, if so, if they've been tested."

Upon arrival, a new look. Dr. Bogan says that staff can allay patients' fears by informing them of all the new safety procedures their office is taking. The visit will look and feel much different from the moment they arrive. "Patients can expect to wait outside upon arriving for their appointment until summoned by the staff," he says.

"This will greatly reduce the number of people in the waiting room and the time you're close to other people. And patients should have their temperature taken upon arrival. The office should be devoid of the usual magazines and toys, and hand sanitizer should be



How Dental Offices Are Protecting Patients And Staff During The Pandemic

available."

Helping fearful employees. It's understandable if oral care workers are hesitant to return, and Dr. Bogan says it's important to engage them in dialogue about their concerns. "The person may be worried about contracting the virus from a patient or co-worker," he says. "They may be high-risk or have

someone at home who is. Ask them what you could do to alleviate concerns, and make sure your office is following the CDC and ADA recommendations and requirements.

Aerosols and protection. Most dental procedures create aerosols – sprays of saliva or blood from a patient's mouth splashing into the air. Given the possibility of the virus being included in those particles, the attending staff around the patient should wear more personal protective equipment, and environmental upgrades also are advisable. "The ADA recommends face shields, N95 and KN95 masks, goggles and disposable gowns," Dr. Bogan says. "Some practices are installing plexiglass in the front office area, air-purification systems and ultraviolet lights to reduce exposure to aerosols."

Diligent hygiene and cleaning. "Dentists and hygienists should adhere strictly to hand hygiene measures," Dr. Bogan says, "including before and after contact with patients, after contact with contaminated surfaces or equipment, and after removing PPE. Disposable gowns should be discarded in a dedicated waste container after use. Cloth isolation gowns should be laundered after each use. The staff will thoroughly clean patient treatment areas between appointments with disinfectants."

"It's important for people to get back to the dentist for routine treatment," Dr. Bogan says. "The virus can give some people a reason to stay away, so it's critical for dental practices to do all the right things to mitigate risk."

About Kyle D. Bogan, DDS

Dr. Kyle Bogan (www.drkylebogan.com) is a general dentist and a speaker/consultant on workplace culture. He is the owner of North Orange Family Dentistry. Bogan earned a Fellowship in the Academy of General Dentistry and a Fellowship in the International College of Dentists. He is a member of the American Dental Association, the Ohio Dental Association, the International Dental Implant Association and the American Academy of General Dentistry. Bogan earned his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from The Ohio State University, graduating Magna Cum Laude, and played sousaphone in the marching band.

2010 Census Omitted 3.7 Million Blacks – Nearly Five Times Its Original 'Undercount' Claims

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media resources and outreach to address these circumstances," says NUL President/CEO Marc H. Morial in a release accompanying the report. "Historically, African Americans have been undercounted each decade. Approximately 3.7 million African Americans were entirely uncounted in the 2010 Census. The 2020 Census raises new risks and uncertainties that put an already vulnerable Black count at extreme risk."

The 3.7 million omission appears even more extreme when compared to numbers used by other civil rights groups.

A simple Google search turned up a March 2019 "Fact Sheet" led by the Leadership Conference Education Fund (a subsidiary of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights) which was also signed by the Georgetown Law School's Center on Poverty and Inequality and by the Economic Security and Opportunity Initiative.

The Fact Sheet states, "The 2010 Census undercounted the African-American population by more than 800,000."

The "800,000" number is footnoted and attributed to a 2012 U.S. Census Bureau press release announcing estimates of undercounts.

Yet another number has been used by the NAACP for the

2010 Census undercount.

Page 7 of a federal lawsuit filed two years ago by the NAACP against the U. S. Census Bureau, Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross and President Donald Trump states, "The 2010 Census did not account for 1.5 million black and Hispanic residents, which would be enough people to fill two Congressional districts."

NUL's omission number of "3.7 million"; the Leadership Conference's undercount of "more than 800,000" and the NAACP's combined "undercount of 1.5 million Black and Hispanic" residents. This scenario raises the question. Which one is correct?

In response to questions from the Trice Edney News Wire, the Census Bureau and the civil rights organizations sought to explain the conflicting numbers.

For the most part, the explanations remain fuzzy at best, opening yet more questions than providing answers.

The confusion apparently comes down to the vague difference between the terms "net undercount" and "omissions."

Census consultant, Terri Ann Lowenthal, said she is the source of the NUL's 3.7 million omission number.

She emailed a one paged document in which she listed the "net undercount" of Black people as 827,152 (2.06 per-

cent) and "Omissions" as 3,734,229 (9.3 percent).

As for the NAACP's lawsuit, which says the "2010 Census did not account for 1.5 million black and Hispanic residents", Lowenthal's document appears to dispute that number.

"Many news articles and even some fact sheets have incorrectly cited a figure of '1.5 million minorities missed in the 2010 Census,'" Lowenthal says in a footnote.

"From what I can tell, that number is loosely derived from the national net undercount of Blacks (~ 827,000) and Hispanics (of any race) (~764,000) in the 2010 Census."

In another email, Beth Link, Census campaign director for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which reported the "more than 800,000" undercount in its fact sheet, recommended a book, titled "Differential Undercounts in the U. S. Census. Who is Missed?"

Link described the book as a "great resource on omissions." But the "Terminology" chapter of that book, by social demographer William P. O'Hare, clearly implies that the Census use of the term "net undercount" to describe people who were not counted is erroneous.

O'Hare's book states, "It is important to recognize that the net undercount does not reflect the number of people missed even

though the term undercount is often used to suggest this. As stated earlier, net undercounts reflect a balance of people missed and people counted more than once or otherwise included erroneously," O'Hare writes.

Jeri Green, consultant and senior advisor to the NUL on Census matters, said in an interview that its cited 3.7 million Black "omissions" from the 2010 Census is accurate without question.

Green is a former senior advisor for civic engagement in the office of the Census Bureau director.

She is also a specialist on engagement with civil rights organizations and historically undercounted populations as they relate to critical 2020 Census issues.

"The cold-blooded straight up number of Black people that were missed in the 2010 Census is that number, 3.7 million," Green says. "It's a number that you won't see out there."

"But I can give you reference after reference of 3.7 million Black people who were missed in the Census – using the Census Bureau's own figures."

Meanwhile, the NUL's State of the 2020 Census" report has sounded an alarm, apparently using the words "undercount" and "omissions" interchangeably.

"A census undercount of any population in the U.S. would have far-reaching implications.

"For Black populations, the consequences would be devastating, particularly in the aftermath of COVID-19 which has exposed deep systemic and underlying economic, wealth and health disparities within African American communities.

Similarly, as racially-motivated police brutality in the Black community continues with deadly effect, an accurate census count helps ensure fair political representation and federal funding to address these concerns," Morial says in the Executive Summary of the report.

The purpose of this State of the 2020 Census report is to 'sound the alarm' about the current status of the Black census count.

Over the past three months of 2020 Census operations (starting last March 12th for most of the United States), the National Urban League has observed low response rates across heavily populated Black localities – both urban and rural. As a contributing factor, COVID-19 has disrupted Census operations off and on, for the entire nation.

A full, fair, and accurate 2020 Census count remains imperative as we rebuild our communities in a post COVID-19 environment."

LEGALS&CLASSIFIEDS

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<p>SUMMONS (PUBLICATION) STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY NOTICE AND ORDER FOR NAME CHANGE HEARING Case No. 20CV2538</p> <p>In the matter of the name change of: RACHEL LEE HAWKEN</p> <p>NOTICE IS GIVEN: A petition was filed asking to change the name of the person listed above: From: RACHEL LEE HAWKEN To: RACHEL LEE PIZZINO Birth Certificate: RACHEL LEE PIZZINO</p> <p>IT IS ORDERED This petition will be heard in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Judge’s Name: HON. WILLIAM S POCAN Room 401 PLACE: 901 N. 9th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53233 DATE: July 9, 2020 TIME 8:45 A.M.</p> <p>IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: Notice of this hearing shall be given by publication as a Class 3 notice for three (3) weeks in a row prior to the date of the hearing in the Milwaukee Community Journal, a newspaper published in Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Dated: 5-21-2020 BY THE COURT: HON. WILLIAM S POCAN Circuit Court Judge 155/6-10-17-24-2020</p> <p>SUMMONS (PUBLICATION) STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY NOTICE AND ORDER FOR NAME CHANGE HEARING Case No. 20CV2856</p> <p>In the matter of the name change of: HUNTER WILLIAM RUNE</p> <p>NOTICE IS GIVEN: A petition was filed asking to change the name of the person listed above: From: HUNTER WILLIAM RUNE To: HUNTER JOHN MACIEJEWSKI Birth Certificate: HUNTER WILLIAM RUNE</p> <p>IT IS ORDERED</p>	<p>This petition will be heard in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Judge’s Name: HON. WILLIAM S POCAN Room 401 PLACE: 901 N. 9th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53233 DATE: July 2, 2020 TIME 9:30 A.M.</p> <p>IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: Notice of this hearing shall be given by publication as a Class 3 notice for three (3) weeks in a row prior to the date of the hearing in the Milwaukee Community Journal, a newspaper published in Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Dated: 5-13-2020 BY THE COURT: HON. WILLIAM S POCAN Circuit Court Judge 154/6-10-17-24-2020</p> <p>SUMMONS (PUBLICATION) STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY NOTICE AND ORDER FOR NAME CHANGE HEARING Case No. 2020CV002808</p> <p>In the matter of the name change of: DESMOND ALEXANDER JOHNS</p> <p>NOTICE IS GIVEN: A petition was filed asking to change the name of the person listed above: From: DESMOND ALEXANDER JOHNS To: DESMOND ALEXANDER VALENTINE Birth Certificate: DESMOND ALEXANDER JOHNS</p> <p>IT IS ORDERED This petition will be heard in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Judge’s Name: HON. WILLIAM S POCAN Room 401 PLACE: 901 N. 9th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53233 DATE: June 17, 2020 TIME 2:30 P.M.</p> <p>IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: Notice of this hearing shall be given by publication as a Class 3 notice for three (3) weeks in a row prior to the date of the hearing in the Milwaukee Community Journal, a newspaper published in Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Dated: 5-7-2020 BY THE COURT: HON. WILLIAM S POCAN Circuit Court Judge</p>	<p>151/5-13-20-27-2020</p> <p>SUMMONS (PUBLICATION) STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY PETITION FOR NAME CHANGE FOR MINOR CHILD UNDER 14 Case No. 20CV003327</p> <p>In the matter of the name change of: D’ANDRE LATRELL DOWNEY JR BY: PAZARA JASHIR HARRIS</p> <p>THE PETITIONER (S) STATE (S): 1. The Petition is brought by one of the parents of the minor child who has two living parents and paternity has been established. 2. Petitioner’s address is 416 N 75th Street, Milwaukee Wisconsin 53213 the minor child address 416 N 75th Street Milwaukee Wisconsin 53213. 3. The minor child was born on 4/29/2018 in the State of Wisconsin 4. The name that appears on the minor child’s birth certificate is D’ANDRE LATRELL DOWNEY 5. The birth certificate was issued in the state of Wisconsin 6. The minor child is not a sex offender required to register under 301.45 Wis Stats., or a similar law of any other state. 7. I/We wish to change the minor child’s name to: PRINCETON JASIAH HARRIS For the following reason(s) Due to the instability of the father son relationship 8. I/We wish to change the name on the child’s Wisconsin birth certificate.</p> <p>I declare under the penalty of false swearing that the information I have provided is true and accurate. PAZARA HARRIS/Petitioner 416 N 75th Street Milwaukee Wisconsin 53213</p> <p>Dated: 6-5-2020 BY THE COURT: HON. WILLIAM S POCAN BR. 26 Circuit Court Judge 157/6-17-24/7-1-2020</p> <p>SUMMONS (PUBLICATION) STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY NOTICE AND ORDER FOR NAME CHANGE HEARING</p>	<p>Case No. 20CV001246 In the matter of the name change of: KAMRYN ALEXANDER SMITH By (Petitioner) SHELLEY JEAN GILBERT</p> <p>NOTICE IS GIVEN: A petition was filed asking to change the name of the person listed above: From: KAMRYN ALEXANDER SMITH To: KAMRYN ALEXANDER GILBERT Birth Certificate: KAMRYN ALEXANDER SMITH</p> <p>IT IS ORDERED This petition will be heard in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Judge’s Name: HON. CARL ASHLEY BR. 33 Room 500 PLACE: 901 N. 9th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53233 DATE: JULY 8, 2020 TIME 10:00 A.M.</p> <p>IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: Notice of this hearing shall be given by publication as a Class 3 notice for three (3) weeks in a row prior to the date of the hearing in the Milwaukee Community Journal, a newspaper published in Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Dated: 2-14-2020 BY THE COURT: HON. CARL ASHLEY Circuit Court Judge 156/6-17-24/7-1-2020</p> <p>SUMMONS (PUBLICATION) STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY NOTICE AND ORDER FOR NAME CHANGE HEARING Case No. 20CV3516</p> <p>In the matter of the name change of: BRADLEY RICHARD HIGHTDUDIS</p> <p>NOTICE IS GIVEN: A petition was filed asking to change the name of the person listed above: From: BRADLEY RICHARD HIGHTDUDIS To: SOPHIA ALEXANDREA BRADLEY Birth Certificate: BRADLEY RICHARD HIGHTDUDIS</p> <p>IT IS ORDERED This petition will be heard in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Judge’s Name: HON. WILLIAM S</p>	<p>POCAN Room 401 PLACE: 901 N. 9th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53233 DATE: August 5, 2020 TIME 2:30 P.M.</p> <p>IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: Notice of this hearing shall be given by publication as a Class 3 notice for three (3) weeks in a row prior to the date of the hearing in the Milwaukee Community Journal, a newspaper published in Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Dated: 6-24-2020 BY THE COURT: HON. WILLIAM S POCAN Circuit Court Judge 159/7-1-8-15-2020</p> <p>SUMMONS (PUBLICATION) STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT MILWAUKEE COUNTY NOTICE AND ORDER FOR NAME CHANGE HEARING Case No. 20CV002798</p> <p>In the matter of the name change of: ALETHIA JUNE PAPAS</p> <p>NOTICE IS GIVEN: A petition was filed asking to change the name of the person listed above: From: ALETHIA JUNE PAPAS To: ALETHIA JUNE BURGAU Birth Certificate: ALETHIA JUNE PAPAS</p> <p>IT IS ORDERED This petition will be heard in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Judge’s Name: HON. JEFFREY A CONEN Room 402 PLACE: 901 N. 9th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53233 DATE: July 8, 2020 TIME 3:00 P.M.</p> <p>IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: Notice of this hearing shall be given by publication as a Class 3 notice for three (3) weeks in a row prior to the date of the hearing in the Milwaukee Community Journal, a newspaper published in Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Dated: 5-20-2020 BY THE COURT: HON. JEFFREY A CONEN Circuit Court Judge 158/6-24-26/7-1-8-2020</p>
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