LEGAL NOTICES

(2)60 DAYS from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under section 9052 of the California Probate Code.

Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.

YOU MAY EXAMINE THE FILE KEPT BY THE COURT.
If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a *REQUEST FOR SPECIAL NOTICE* (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. *A REQUEST FOR SPECIAL NOTICE* form is available from the court clerk.

Attorney for petitioner:
Barbara L. Davis
SBN 98950
152 West Park Avenue
Suite 150
El Cajon, CA 92020
(619) 316-2537
11/14, 11/21, 11/28

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF
CORNELIO CRISTOBAL, JR.
Case Number:
37-2019-00024163-PR-LA-CT

To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate or both, of **CORNELIO CRISTOBAL, JR.**

A PETITION FOR PROBATE has been filed by **TISHA WHITE WALTON**

in the Superior Court of California, County of San Diego.

THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that **TISHA WHITE WALTON** be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.

THE PETITION requests the decedent's will and codicils, if any, be admitted to probate. The will and any codicils are available for examination in the file kept by the court.

THE PETITION requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.

A HEARING on the petition will be held in this court as follows: on **NOVEMBER 25, 2019** **AT 9:00 A.M.** in **DEPARTMENT 504** located at the **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO NEW CENTRAL COURTHOUSE 1100 Union St. San Diego, CA 92101**

IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.

IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR OR A CONTINGENT CREDITOR OF THE DECEDENT, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the **LATER** of either **(1)FOUR MONTHS** from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or **(2)60 DAYS** from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under section 9052 of the California Probate Code.

Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.

YOU MAY EXAMINE THE FILE KEPT BY THE COURT.
If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a **REQUEST FOR SPECIAL NOTICE** (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A **REQUEST FOR SPECIAL NOTICE** form is available from the court clerk.

Attorney for petitioner:
Scott R. Burton, Esq.
CBN 96898
574 S. Rancho Santa Fe Road
San Marcos, CA 92078
(760) 727-4746
11/07, 11/14, 11/21

SUMMONS

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
CENTRAL DIVISION
HALL OF JUSTICE
330 W. BROADWAY
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101

CASE NUMBER:
37-2019-00012149

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
Franklin Custom Finish, Inc., Michele Franklin, and Jarid B. Franklin

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:
Gary Wayne Myers

NOTICE!
You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.
There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.
NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of $10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case.

The name and address of the court is:
CENTRAL
330 W. BROADWAY
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:
DOUGLAS E. GEYMAN
750 B STREET, SUITE 2870
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101
(619) 232-3533

Summons Filed:
March 06, 2019
Order For Publication Filed:
August 13, 2019
10/24, 10/31, 11/07, 11/14

SIGN-UP ONLINE:

WWW.SDVOICE.INFO

ILLINOIS PRISON BANS BLACK HISTORY BOOKS

By Stacy M. Brown

NNPA Newswire

officials at Illinois' Danville Correctional Center removed about 200 books from a prison library and banned their use in an inmate education program because they said the books were "too racial."

The catalog ban included several classic books related to African American history like, "The Souls of Black Folk," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America," "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl" by Harriet Jacobs. According to published reports, three out of every four inmates in Illinois prisons are African American, causing some to conclude that banning the books was a means for prison officials to deprive blacks of learning their history.

The books are part of an education program initiated by the Education Justice Project (EJP) and run by the University of Illinois.

The Chicago Tribune, which first reported the dispute, noted that the flap between the program and prison officials started last year when the Education Justice Project began the review process for the upcoming semester's books and course materials. A corrections lieutenant told program officials that the problem with the materials was that they were "racial," according to testimony by EJP Director Rebecca Ginsburg.

"Censorship in prisons is the biggest First Amendment violation in America. Yet, it remains one of the least talked about and least examined," Kelly Jensen, a former librarian, wrote in a blog for Book Riot.

"Education empowers individuals to rise above their dispossession," stated D. Gilson, a writer for ExpertInsuranceReviews.com, told NNPA Newswire.

Bruce Mirken, a spokesman for The Greenlining Institute, said removing the books does reflect racism.

"All of American history has 'racial content,' from the Constitution's accommodation of slavery to the ethnic cleansing of Native Americans to Japanese internment during World War II," Mirken stated in an email to NNPA Newswire.

"To ignore black perspectives doesn't eliminate racial content, it just ensures that only white points of view get included."

ARTICLE CONTINUATION: BOTSWANA:

continued from cover

Africa roughly 200,000 years ago. What has been long debated is the exact location of this emergence and subsequent dispersal of our earliest ancestors," Hayes told reporters. "We've been able to pinpoint what we believe is our human homeland."

The study found that ancestors of modern humans thrived for about 70,000 years in and around Botswana until climate change forced a migration out of the area.

Study authors noted that some previous evidence had suggested East Africa as the ancestral home of modern humans, but their new DNA evidence concludes that it's South Africa.

The new report was published in the journal Nature.

Hayes noted that the Lo lineage and its sub-branches point back to an ancestral home that spreads from Namibia across Botswana and into Zimbabwe.

Her team then focused on geological, archaeological, and fossil evidence to gain insight into the climate and broader ecosystem in the region.

They discovered that a body of water called Lake Makgadikgadi—which is now salt pans—had at one time dominated the area.

Researchers said it was previously home to Homo Sapiens and was populated by modern humans for at least 70,000 years. However, the water eventually became a massive wetland.

"It would have been very lush, and it would have provided a suitable habitat for modern humans and wildlife to have lived," Hayes stated.

"We've known for a long time that modern humans originated in Africa roughly 200,000 years ago, but what we hadn't known until the study was where exactly this homeland was," she noted.

According to the DNA analyses reported in the study, the L0 lineage split 130,000 years ago when some of the founder population moved north-east along a green vegetated route that opened up as rains drenched the arid land.

The L0 lineage is the earliest known modern human populations.

The second wave of migration headed southwest about 20,000 years later as rainfall also increased vegetation in that direction.

Those who headed Northeast gave rise to farming populations, while those who went South became coastal foragers, the scientists believe.

"Essentially, these ancestors were the first human explorers," Hayes stated.

"Every time a new migration occurs, that migration event is recorded in our DNA as a time-stamp. Over time our DNA naturally changes, it's the clock of our history," Hayes continued.

"Everyone walking around today... it does actually come back to L0 being the oldest, and it all comes back to this one region."

Hayes and her colleagues used DNA to trace the first 100,000 years of modern humans. She said they worked with communities throughout Namibia and South Africa where they collected fossils and blood samples.

"Mitochondrial DNA acts like a time capsule of our ancestral mothers, accumulating changes slowly over generations," Hayes stated. "Comparing the complete DNA code, or mitogenome, from different individuals provides information on how closely they are related."

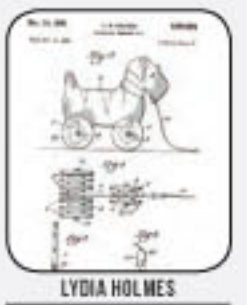
Taking into account the intensive study, "we propose a southern African origin of anatomically modern humans with sustained homeland occupation before the first migrations of people that appear to have been driven by regional climate changes," Hayes said.

To read the full study, go to nature.com.

TODAY IN BLACK HISTORY - November 14

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Booker T. Washington died, 1856 - 1915. was one of the foremost African-American leaders of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, founding the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, now known as Tuskegee University



LYDIA HOLMES

Lydia Holmes of St. Augustine, FL obtains Patent No. 2,529,692 in 1950 for several easily-assembled wooden pull toys including a bird, a truck and dog.

William Levi Dawson's Symphony No. 1, Negro Folk Symphony, was the firsty symphony on black folk themes by a black composer to be performed by a major orchestra. In 1934, it premiered conducted by Leopold Stokowski and performed by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The symphony was revised in 1952 with added African rhythms inspired by the composer's trip to West Africa. Dawson said that the composition was an attempt to convey the missing elements that were lost when Africans came into bondage outside their homeland.

WILLIAM LEVI DAWSON

THE LIBERTY PARTY

1839 - The Liberty Party, the first US anti-slavery party, convenes in NY for the first time

Condoleezza Rice was born on November 14, 1954, in Birmingham, Alabama. She was the first black woman to serve as the United States' National Security Adviser, as well as the first black woman to serve as U.S. Secretary of State from 2005-2009.

CONDOLEEZZA RICE

LEONA TATE

1960 — In New Orleans, LA, federal Marshals escorted four six-year-old girls to their new schools. Leona Tate, Tessie Prevost Williams, and Gail Etienne Stripling, who integrated McDonogh No.19 Elementary School, and Ruby Bridges, who stood alone to integrate William Frantz Elementary School.

VALERIE JARRETT

Valerie Jarrett née Valerie Bowman, was born November 14, 1956 in Shīrāz, Iran. She is an American lawyer, businesswoman, and politician who was a senior adviser to U.S. President Barack Obama.

Death of NATE LONG (1930-2002). Nate Long was an Air Force veteran, judo black-belt, filmmaker, television producer, director, stuntman, actor and teacher who worked both in Hollywood and the Pacific Northwest. Long is best known for producing South by Northwest (1974-75) and The Second Time Around (1979), series chronicling the lives of African American settlers in the Pacific Northwest. Nate Long died of leukemia in the Veterans Administration Hospital in Los Angeles on November 14, 2002.

NATE LONG

Gomillion v. Lightfoot, Mayor Of Tuskegee

GOMILLION

The U.S. Supreme Court's 1960 Gomillion v. Lightfoot decision ruled that Tuskegee city officials had unconstitutionally redrawn the city's boundaries to ensure the election of only white candidates in the city's political races. The case helped to lay the foundation for the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

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