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FREE COMMUNITY DINNER

Hammond Christian Reformed Church will sponsor a Free Community Dinner on Thursday evening, October 31, 2024 from 6 – 7 p.m. You are invited to join members of the Hammond Christian Reformed Church for this free meal. Meatloaf, mashed potatoes, vegetable, salad, dessert and a beverage will be served. The Hammond Christian Reformed Church is located at 167th St. and Baring Ave. across from the Woodmar Sports Complex. Call (219) 844-3331 for more information.

SERVICES/TIMES: Sunday Worship Service: 11:00 a.m.
Ladies Coffee Break: Tuesday 9:00 a.m. & 6:00 p.m.
Men's Bible Study: Wednesday 9:00 a.m.



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Improvements coming to the Jean Shepherd Community Center

Mayor Thomas M. McDermott, Jr. and the Hammond Parks and Recreation Department are excited to announce enhancements to the Jean Shepherd Community Center.



“We wanted to fill the void for the booming interest in pickleball in Hammond and beyond and The Jean was the perfect location to house this growing community. These

renovations will complement our Dowling Complex Facilities, offering recreation opportunities year-round,” stated Mayor McDermott. “I’m looking forward to welcoming a new group of athletes to the city.”

The Hammond Parks and Recreation Department will also add three pickleball courts to Pulaski Park.

For more information, contact Juan Soto, Dowling Athletic Complex Manager, at (219) 554-0155.

The Jean Shepherd Community Center is located at 3031 J.F. Mahoney Dr, Hammond, IN 46323.

Source: City of Hammond

The Jean Shepherd Community Center will transform into a state-of-the-art pickleball and community center housing 12 indoor courts and updated food and drink amenities. The city will partner with a local pickleball group to offer clinics, tournaments, drop-ins, and leagues starting in early November.

Perennial favorites at The Jean such as the Monster Mash, Indoor Garage Sales, and Flower Giveaway will return after the improvements along with the use of the walking track. New membership opportunities will be available in early 2025.



Mayor's Night Out 2024

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1910 167th St, Hammond, IN

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www.hammondrc.org

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Pastor Roosevelt Dixon

(219) 853-9951

Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
Sunday Worship 11:15 p.m.
Waterliving621@gmail.com

Mt. Zion Baptist Church

1047 Kenwood St., Hammond, IN

(219) 931-4337

Sunday 11:00 a.m.
Wednesday Bible Study 6:30 p.m.
Wednesday Prayer 6:00 p.m.

New Hope Missionary Baptist Church

1117 Merrill St., Hammond, IN

Reverend Herman A. Polk, Sr.

(219) 932-5955

Sunday 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School 9:00 a.m.
Wednesday 8:30 a.m, 1:30 & 7:00 p.m.

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www.newziontemple.org

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5310 Hohman Avenue

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(219) 932-0702

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Monday,
Wednesday
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(219) 932-4660

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Sunday School 10:30 a.m.
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**information submitted subject to editing for clarity and space allotted*

Indiana's Viva Kennedy Campaign

The Viva Kennedy campaign was mostly known to exist in the American southwest, originating in Arizona. It is reported that a low-level Mexican-Irish campaign worker, a Latino member of his senatorial staff, or a well-known progressive Los Angeles politician came up with the idea for the Viva Kennedy campaign, as to which is unclear. What was clear at this time, Latinos were not being politically courted by either presidential candidate. By the 1960s, Latino veterans who served with distinction in World War II and the Korean War were organizing local chapters of national Latino-serving civil rights organizations; the American G.I. Forum and League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). In the history of presidential campaigns, this was the first national campaign that put forth an organized effort to engage the American Spanish-speaking voter.

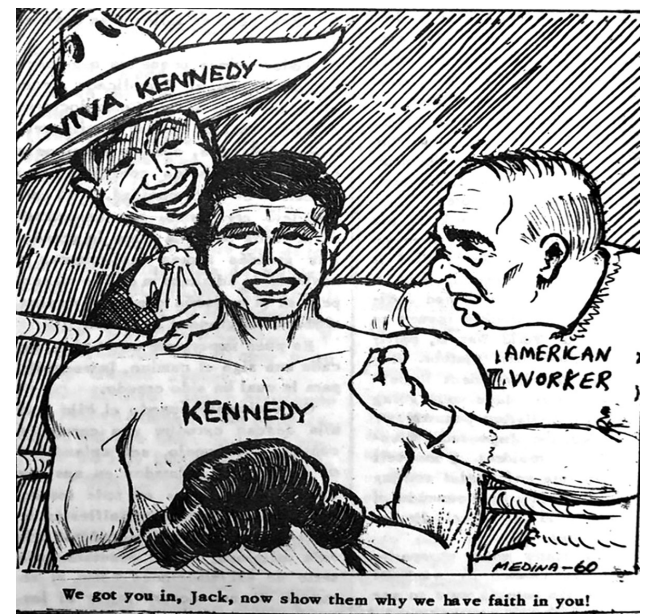
After the 1960 Democratic Convention, the first of many Viva Kennedy clubs (also known as Viva Kennedy-Johnson clubs) were formed to help elect Senator John F. Kennedy and simultaneously drive voter registration of U.S. Latinos, primarily Mexican Americans in the southwest. A Los Angeles city councilman, Edward Roybal was already a proven leader in earning the Latino vote and initially worked with Kennedy and his Texan running mate, Lyndon Johnson on this national campaign. The first Viva Kennedy campaign headquarters was established in Arizona. While this campaign focused on Mexican Americans, many Puerto Ricans held positions with local Viva Kennedy clubs. Kennedy campaigned in the heavily

Puerto Rican-populated New York neighborhood, Spanish Harlem. At his campaign stage at 116th and Lexington Avenue, his wife, Jackie, greeted the crowd in Spanish and Italian. Afterwards, he met with locals at voter registration sites. This produced a large and previously unseen Puerto Rican voter turnout in mainland politics. The national campaign and local clubs provided resources and access to a population that had never been formally democratically engaged.

In northwest Indiana, Latinos of Indiana Harbor, East Chicago, and Gary were already politically organized. They were mostly the first-generation that were the children of the Mexican pioneering families from the late 1910s and 1920s or members of the growing Puerto Rican community. And many were veterans of both World War II and the Korean War. By the end of the 1950s, they had established Democratic clubs and local chapters of national civil rights organizations like the American G.I. Forum and League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). In previous decades the community had cultural and mutual aid societies, established by their parents' generation. By the end of the 1950s, young Latinos had entered local politics; the first ever elected Latino in Indiana, Joseph Maravilla was voted onto the city of East Chicago School Board in 1956, who also served as board president. This same year, the bilingual newspaper The Latin Times, rolled off the press from the famed Spanish language newspaper publisher, Figueroa Printers. This printshop initially published

the first Spanish-language newspaper in Indiana in 1925. Much like its predecessor, The Latin Times helped keep residents aware of issues, both political and non-political. This new generation being politically mobilized and organized, was the perfect environment for Indiana's only Viva Kennedy campaign headquarters.

Eight months after John F. Kennedy campaigned in select Lake County cities, one of those cities being East Chicago, a Viva Kennedy Headquarters opened its doors at 3513 Main Street in the heart of the Indiana Harbor. The Viva Kennedy Headquarters was emblazoned with the official logos, the words "Viva Kennedy" inside the shape of a sombrero (Mexican wide-brimmed hat) or a cartoon-like Kennedy wearing a sombrero and riding a burro (Spanish for donkey). A car parade kicked off the opening of the headquarters. Those who were elected to this headquarters' leadership positions were Rogelio Candelaria, Jesse Rodriguez, Valentino Martinez, Joe Alamillo, and Dr. Richard Rucoba. Louis Martinez was elected as the state chairman; Enos Guanajuato as the state vice chair; Joseph Porras as state sub-secretary and Mrs. Manuel Soto as state treasurer. In 1960, John F. Kennedy won his presidential election, with a high turnout of Latino voters. However, this would not be the last of the Kennedy family courting Indiana's Spanish-speaking voters.



This win and national level of political engagement inspired more political mobilization within the Northwest Indiana community. In 1961 Joseph Maravilla who initially spearheaded the Viva Kennedy Club of East Chicago, launched a local chapter of a national non-partisan political association called, PASO, which stood for Political Association of Spanish Speaking Organizations. Joseph was quoted in The Hammond Times newspaper, saying that "15 of the 20 states" that participated in the Viva Kennedy movement are represented in PASO. Years later, in 1968, the Democrats of Northwest Indiana continued to be politically courted by the Kennedy family. In April, Robert F. Kennedy campaigned in Hammond, East Chicago, and Gary. Robert was hosted at a reception at St. Michael's Ukrainian Church Hall in Hammond and a Viva Kennedy rally was held at East Chicago's Washington High School. He later spoke at the Municipal Auditorium in Gary. It was his last visit to Indiana before the May primary. Robert, like his brother John, would later be assassinated on June 6, 1968.

Research by: George Triantafyllou

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For more information or to participate, please contact the Hammond Park Department at (219) 853-6378.

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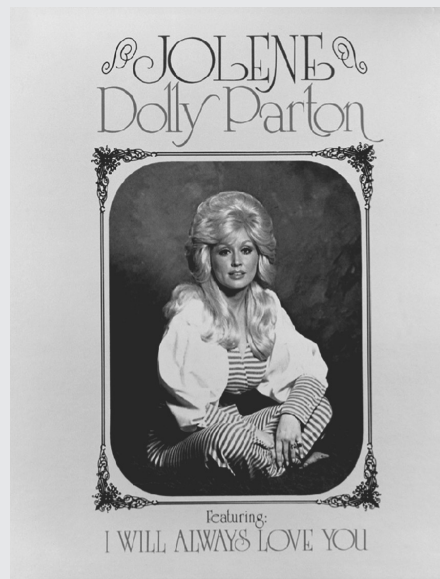
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Dolly Parton releases hit single “Jolene”



On October 15, 1973—four months before the release of her 13th studio album, “Jolene”—country star Dolly Parton releases the record’s titular song with the memorable refrain “Jolene, Jolene, Jolene, Joleeeene.”

In Parton’s self-penned lyrics, she described an auburn-haired, fair-skinned beauty named Jolene, and pleaded with her not to take Parton’s man. The chorus begins with the quadruple Jolene refrain, then “I’m beggin’ of you, please don’t take my man.” Then, after another Jolene refrain comes this: “Please don’t take him just because you can.”

The sensational song with 200 words and a haunting melody became a No. 1 country hit in both the U.S. and Canada.

Parton has said that the inspiration for Jolene came from a young redheaded girl, about 8 years old, who asked Parton for her autograph.

“I said, ‘Well, you’re the prettiest little thing I ever saw. So what is your name?’”

And the girl replied, “Jolene,” Parton said in an NPR interview. “And I said, ‘Jolene. Jolene. Jolene. Jolene.’ I said, ‘That is pretty. That sounds like a song. I’m going to write a song about that.’”

The song’s lyrics were inspired by a redheaded bank teller that kept flirting with Parton’s husband, Carl Dean. “She got this terrible crush on my husband,” Parton told NPR. “And he just loved going to the bank because she paid him so much attention. It was kinda like a running joke between us. She had everything I didn’t, like legs—you know, she was about 6 feet tall. And had all that stuff that some little short, sawed-off honky like me don’t have. So no matter how beautiful a woman might be, you’re always threatened by certain You’re always threatened by other women, period.”

Rolling Stone ranked “Jolene” as No. 63 in its 2021 The 500 Greatest Songs of all Time. More than 30 singers have done a cover of “Jolene,” including Jack White, whose “Jolene” cover is a staple at The White Stripes concerts.

Parton—a larger-than-life celebrity as a musician, actress, businesswoman, and philanthropist—started in country music, but became more mainstream with two No. 1 hits on the Billboard Hot 100: “9 to 5,” which debuted in 1980, and “Islands in the Stream, a 1983 duet with Kenny Rogers.

Source: History.com Staff

What is a Hoosier?

How did Indiana get its nickname as “The Hoosier State”? And how did people from Indiana come to be called “Hoosiers”? There are many different theories about how the word Hoosier came to be and how it came to have such a connection with the state of Indiana.

One of the earliest known uses of the term is found in an 1827 letter that states, “There is a yankee trick for you – done up by a Hoosier.” Other early uses provide some clues about the meaning of the word. In 1831, Gen. John Tipton received a proposal from a businessman offering to name his boat the “Indiana Hoosier” if Tipton would give him business in the area. Sarah Harvey, a Quaker from Richmond, explained in an 1835 letter to her relatives, “old settlers in Indiana are called ‘Hoosiers’ and the cabins they first live in ‘Hoosier nests’ . . .”

The word “Hoosier” was widely used by the 1830s. Around this time, John Finley of Richmond wrote a poem called The Hoosier’s Nest, which was widely read. He wrote the word as “hoosier” and did not explain its meaning, which leads historians to believe that Finley felt his readers would already know and understand the word. Finley wrote, “With men of every hue and fashion, Flock to this rising ‘Hoosier’ nation.”

So, what does the word mean? In 1848, Bartlett’s Dictionary of Americanisms defined “Hoosier” as “A nickname given at the west, to natives of Indiana.” In John Finley’s poem, the word “Hoosier” seems to refer less to the pioneers of Indiana and more to the qualities he thought they possessed, like self-reliance and bravery.

No one seems to know how the word “Hoosier” came to be. Some people think it was meant to mock Indiana as a rough, backwoods and backwards place. Others think that early settlers used the term with pride to describe themselves as a hearty, courageous group. One historian, Jacob Piatt Dunn, even suggested that the word “Hoosier” originally referred to boatmen who lived on the Indiana shore. We may never know for sure, but research and debate are likely to continue about this mysterious word.

The following theories and stories about the origin of the word “Hoosier” are known to be false:

- *It comes from the word Hoosa, which means American Indian maize or corn.*
- *Hoosier’s Men was a term used for Indiana employees of a canal contractor named Hoosier.*
- *“Who’s ear?” – Writer James Whitcomb Riley joked that this question, supposedly posed by early Indiana settlers following tavern fights which had resulted in someone’s ear being cut off and left on the floor, eventually became the word “Hoosier.”*
- *“Who’s yer/here?” – This was supposedly the way early Indiana settlers would respond to a knock on their cabin doors. The story goes that it was eventually shortened to “Hoosier?”*
- *“Who’s your [relative]?” – Again, legend has it that this question was eventually shortened to “Hoosier?”*

Research by: George Triantafyllou

Purdue University Northwest to offer Applied Artificial Intelligence master's degree

Purdue University Northwest (PNW) will begin offering a new Master of Science in Applied Artificial Intelligence degree program, with the first students expected to begin courses in spring 2025.

PNW's master's degree in Applied Artificial Intelligence (AI) will prepare accepted graduate students with AI knowledge, hands-on experiences and advanced practical skills, including the design, development and implementation of AI applications to real-world challenges and responsive uses of AI technology.

"As the premier metropolitan university in our region, we need to address the needs of the industry by developing innovative programs," said Mohammad Zahraee, interim dean of PNW's College of Technology. "Our M.S. in Applied Artificial Intelligence will accomplish this goal by cultivating graduates to fill the gaps of much needed skills for our regional industry, as well as

innovate in today's technology-driven world."

Applied Artificial Intelligence graduates will be qualified to step into several fields as savvy computer programmers and data analysts. Graduates will become transformative leaders in the technology sector who can investigate complex scenarios, make data-informed recommendations for action, and deliver workable solutions to real-world challenges.

AI is a flourishing technology that can impact and benefit several sectors, including health care, manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, construction, education, cybersecurity, finance and more. Applied Artificial Intelligence students will learn how AI can be harnessed for challenging real-world problems, data analysis, task automation and process efficiencies in these fields and beyond.

"Today, organizations are looking for a workforce with AI competency to help tackle many challenging problems,"



Purdue University Northwest will begin enrolling students in its new Master of Science in Applied Artificial Intelligence degree program in spring 2025.

said Keyuan Jiang, chair of PNW's department of Computer Information Technology and Graphics. "Offering this new hands-on master's degree at PNW can help narrow the workforce shortage gap, especially in the field of applied AI. Faculty in our department and college have a track record of conducting applied research projects and offering relevant courses. Students enrolled in the new degree program will benefit significantly from the rich resources we have."

Prospective students can learn more by emailing techgrad@pnw.edu or by visiting pnw.edu/technology.

Additional information about graduate studies at PNW can be found at pnw.edu/graduate-studies.

Purdue University Northwest

Purdue University Northwest (PNW) is a premier metropolitan university dedicated to empowering transformational change in our students and in our community. Located in Northwest Indiana, near Chicago, PNW values academic excellence, supports growth, and celebrates diversity. For more information about PNW, visit www.pnw.edu.

Source: Purdue University Northwest



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The presidential heart attack that changed America

Heart disease is no stranger to the White House. But in a century of presidential cardiac crises, none affected America the way Dwight Eisenhower's 1955 heart attack did. The incident first shocked, then enlightened the nation. And coming right before an era of rapid scientific progress, it highlights how much researchers have learned about heart health.

The list of presidents with cardiovascular problems in the past 100 years is almost as long as the list of presidents. Franklin D. Roosevelt died of a stroke at age 63 while in office. Calvin Coolidge died of a heart attack at age 60, four years after leaving the Oval Office. Lyndon Johnson had a heart attack before he ascended to the White House and died of one at age 64 after he left.

At 66, George H.W. Bush was treated for atrial fibrillation, a type of irregular heartbeat, while in office. After leaving office, Bill Clinton needed quadruple coronary artery bypass surgery in 2004 at age 58 and a stent procedure in 2010.

That's just a sampling. Eisenhower's heart attack stands out in part because it happened during an era when people were paying more attention to cardiovascular disease, but even doctors knew strikingly little about it. "The very phrase 'risk factor' didn't exist," said Dr. Thomas H. Lee, chief medical officer at the consulting firm Press Ganey. "So the idea that you could predict who was at risk didn't exist." Lee, who wrote about Eisenhower's case for the *New England Journal of Medicine* in 2020, said heart attacks at the time "came out of nowhere, and they were terrible." Even for those who made it to the hospital, the death rate was as high as 40%.

Eisenhower's case began on a golf course in Denver on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 23, 1955. The World War II hero, who had been elected in 1952, complained of indigestion. He blamed the discomfort on his lunch, a hamburger with Bermuda onions. But shortly after midnight, he woke up with severe chest pain. His wife, Mamie, summoned his personal physician, who arrived at 3 a.m. Exactly what care the president received next is debated, but it's likely the main attempt at treatment at that point was to simply give him morphine for his pain. It wasn't until the next afternoon that an electrocardiograph was brought in to measure his heart's electrical activity. It was only after Eisenhower awoke at 1 p.m. that the device was used to confirm he'd had a significant heart attack.

"When you look back at his care at that time, it's really remarkable how different it is from now," said Dr. Adrian Messerli, section chief of interventional cardiology at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Messerli co-wrote a *NEJM* article about Eisenhower's heart attack on its 50th anniversary.

Messerli said the slow pace of the president's care contrasts with what would be done today. Time is now known to be of the essence, which is why 911 should be called immediately when people experience heart attack symptoms. A patient would be rushed to the hospital, examined immediately with an ECG and sent to the catheterization lab for a procedure to clear any blocked arteries. Almost none of that was possible in 1955. Coronary care units did not exist. Neither did CPR or portable defibrillators for people who went into cardiac

arrest. Those all came along a few years later, said Lee, who also is a senior physician at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital. "Good care was you put people to bed, and you hoped for the best," he said.

The lack of effective care made news about a presidential heart attack terrifying. The then-U.S. surgeon general, Dr. Leonard Scheele, equated his shock to what he felt after Pearl Harbor was attacked. On the Monday after the news broke, the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 6%—a \$14 billion loss that was the largest since the stock market crash of 1929. Into this fearful atmosphere stepped Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital. He had been summoned by military doctors and flown to Denver on Sunday. White, who had helped found the American Heart Association in 1924 and had treated the likes of Andrew Carnegie and William Randolph Hearst, was "arguably the most respected physician in the country," Lee wrote.

Eisenhower had cleared the way for an unprecedented public discussion of his health by ordering his press secretary to "tell them everything." White reviewed the president's records, consulted with his doctors and examined the man.

And before a packed news conference on Monday morning, White seized the moment not simply to discuss the president's prognosis, but to teach. "Heart attacks became less mysterious and less frightening to millions of Americans that day," Lee wrote, "and White gave them the message that they could take steps to reduce their risk."

White explained that the president's problem was not related to golf or Denver's high altitude, as some suspected. He



President Dwight D. Eisenhower uses a stethoscope to listen to the heart of Dr. Paul Dudley White, who had treated him for a heart attack.

spelled out the process of what he called "coronary thrombosis," where a clot prevents blood from flowing to the heart.

Speaking from the frontiers of understanding, White said that heart attacks might be related to factors such as diet, alcohol, tobacco, exercise and family history. Crucially, Lee said, White also provided honest hope about the president's chances for recovery. Also crucially, White said a heart attack did not mean the end of a productive life, as many thought at the time.

The nation listened. As Clarence G. Lasby wrote in his 1997 book "Eisenhower's Heart Attack: How Ike Beat Heart Disease and Held on to the Presidency," White had gone to Denver as a consultant; a few weeks later, he was a national celebrity. The immediate effect was to dispel the notion that heart attack survivors were doomed to lives of inactivity. Over time, Messerli said, White's message also "may have improved the public's tolerance for financing cardiovascular research and medical research generally."

His cardiovascular problems did not end, though. Eisenhower had a stroke in 1957 that affected his ability to speak. Another heart attack in 1965 ended his participation in public affairs. He died of congestive heart failure in 1969 at the age of 78.

Source: American Heart Association



SEEKING INFORMATION

ASSAULT ON FEDERAL OFFICERS AND VIOLENCE AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL WASHINGTON, D.C. JANUARY 6, 2021



Photograph #536-AFO



Photograph 526-AFO



Photograph #532-AFO



Photograph #472-AFO



Photograph #403 AFO



Photograph #167-AFO



Photograph #365-AFO



Photograph #370-AFO



Photograph #517-AFO



Photograph #74--AFO

DETAILS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Washington Field Office is seeking the public's assistance in identifying individuals who made unlawful entry into the United States Capitol Building and assaulted federal law enforcement personnel on January 6, 2021, in Washington, D.C.

Anyone with information regarding these individuals, or anyone who witnessed any unlawful violent actions at the Capitol or near the area, is asked to contact the FBI's Toll-Free Tipline at 1-800-CALL-FBI (1-800-225-5324) to verbally report tips. You may also submit any information, photos, or videos that could be relevant online at fbi.gov/USCapitol. You may also contact your local FBI office or the nearest American Embassy or Consulate.

When calling to provide a tip on one of these individuals, please reference the above photo number, including the AFO.

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