

Digging Deeper: Confronting Youth Crime's Causes and Solutions Christopher Freeze, the Special Agent in Charge of the Jackson Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recently spoke to the Rotary Club of Jackson in April with a message about how the community can help prevent [youth] crime: "We cannot arrest our way out of this law.

That started a long cycle of his going in and out of prison. Knight was dressed in shorts and a T-shirt when they walked up to the creek he had learned how to swim in. They started to explore. Suddenly, Knight saw a. Holding the gun in his hand, Knight began aiming at small crawdads and turtles in the creek. With approximately bullets, Knight and his friend took turns shooting the gun at small crawfish and turtles in the creek. Frontage Road, Highway 80, outside of a Chinese Restaurant, also in They were walking in a familiar alley when an unmarked police car came into view. Suddenly, a narcotics police officer accompanied by another officer began calling out to the two boys from the window of the car. Quickly, the two officers got out of the car. In seconds, the officers were pushing Knight and his friend onto the cop car to pat them down. Knight was also clean the first time the officer patted him down. Now, he wants to keep other young people from making similar mistakes. Like John Knight, many young people are growing up in Jackson in poor neighborhoods with limited opportunities in cycles of poverty passed down through the generations. Now more young people keep adding both causes and solutions to the wall. Several of the causes they identified are related to young people growing up in poor conditions: One is a high rate of school absence or dropping out; the other is being arrested as a minor, as Knight was when he shot at crawfish in his childhood watering hole. Those arrested for serious or very serious crime were even more likely to have dropped out or been chronically absent. BOTEK connected the dots about young people who get in trouble in Jackson to the results of poverty and its symptoms: Elements of dysfunction included poverty, disabilities, boredom, and lack of adult attention, death or absence of parents, often resulting from addiction or incarceration. BOTEK warns, though, that it will take more than juvenile arrest and detentionâ€”which increases the chance of prison laterâ€”to help this target group. The crime-analysis wall at the Youth Media Project proves this point. Many of the causes of crime lead straight back to generational poverty. The executive director of the Henley-Young Juvenile Justice Center sees a lot of young Jacksonians ensnared by crime come into the detention facility. Johnnie McDaniels, executive director of the Henley-Young Juvenile Justice Center, is not shy about saying that poverty and racism, which are linked, have led to the crime and trauma among many young people he sees in the detention facility. But not every young person has that path open to them. The facility is under a federal consent decree for traditionally poor conditions and care for the young people housed thereâ€”conditions that are starting to change. More than 30 million children are growing up in poverty. In one low-income community, there was only one book for every children. We have poor schools. We have poor everything. The Aspen Institute defines it this way: That means they too often turn to crime, especially during the worst time of day for youth crimeâ€”right after school. Wearing her black shirt and blue jeans paired with black Nikes and a blue polo hat, May stormed out of her home. She had to pay since she was no longer on the team. Thinking fast, May ran into a nearby restroom close to the football field. Suddenly, her hands were being placed behind her back, and she was being handcuffed. Likewise, Wingfield students identified domestic violence as well as a cause of violence in their crime analysis that now covers a large wall in the YMP learning space. One problem leads to another and can get progressively worse if not interrupted, McDaniels warned. A lot of them end up in the adult system because they commit adult crimes: School-to-Prison Pipeline Poor-quality and under-funded education plays a big role in youth crime. For many reasons, school does not always catch the interest of every student. Treating young people the same as adult suspects, especially for minor offenses, by handcuffing them, throwing them face-down on the top of a cop car or taking them to detention in the backseat of a police car are all ways to track them into the devastating pipeline. Inequities in areas such as school discipline, policing practices, and high-stakes testing contribute to the pipeline. But the research of Dr. Russell Skiba, psychology professor and director of the Equity Project at Indiana University, shows that young people of color are not getting suspended because they are more crime-prone. They have

resulted in an explosion of school suspensions, expulsions, and arrests that unfortunately contribute to and reinforce the School-to-Prison Pipeline. They are more likely to serve a longer sentence for the same if not lesser crimes as white youth. That trend reversed for a while starting in the s, but returned in the last decade. Studies from show that the rate per , juveniles for blacks was Out of every 10, teenagers, black juveniles are arrested compared to white juveniles. Growing Up in Chaos and Trauma A daunting bottom line for many black children is that they are growing up in chaotic situations, often experiencing deep trauma due to the violent cycles they have inherited. They have suffered some type of drug addiction. They have suffered some type of serious violent act, and you have to work with kids with those types of issues. Approximately 40 to 80 percent of incarcerated juveniles have at least one diagnosable mental health disorder. The study shows how common ACEs are and the effects they have on children as they enter adulthood, shaping the kind of adults they will be. According to the BOTEC study, Poverty contributes to crime and delinquency and leads to the disproportionate incarceration of black men. Participants in the study who lived in poverty mentioned frequently that they or family members needed mental health treatment, but failed to receive it. Many felt that they or their loved one have been misdiagnosed. Some participants mentioned being prescribed drugs, but not getting counseling. Young people can be affected both by suffering from mental illness and trauma, and by being exposed to circumstances that may lead to the development of an ACE. He offered a basic solution: The director of the Mississippi FBI agrees. Photo by Kelsee Ford Freeze agrees with McDaniels that all young people need opportunities to get involved in activities that can redirect their energies away from the streets. Her primary practice areas are criminal defense and family law. She is a dynamic teacher who encourages young people to write about their own experiencesâ€”from writing poetry about their families to tackling social-justice issues in their work. Aja Purvis stands in the back. Photo courtesy Imani Khayyam John Knight emphasizes that he liked school and made good grades. But his family was living in poverty, and his single mother could not provide well for him and his siblings. I cracked jokes, and I drew, and I made sure people liked me. Growing up in his circumstances was traumatic, Knight said: Do not get yo name on that book, John! The main problem juvenile offenders face, Knight said, is that the system does not really try to help them not re-offend. He uses the example of breaking your leg and then getting therapy for it to work right again. Knight, though, does not just blame the system for the cycle of crime too many young black people get caught up in. We keep the cycle going, too. They are planning a series of public, youth-led forums in every ward in Jackson, culminating in a youth-crime summit in spring If you want to get involved or sponsor their crime-prevention project, email info youthmediaproject.

2: Digging Deeper: Confronting Youth Crime's Causes and Solutions - JXN Pulse

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Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: The Issue of Racial Disparity. Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice. The National Academies Press. In the NCVS, the proportion in the other race e. In contrast, in the UCR, this percentage is only 2 percent. This may reflect the tendency of the police to categorize persons as black or white, because of their record-keeping system. Thus, it is possible that some of the respondents categorized as other in the NCVS data are classified as black in the UCR, inflating the rates for black juveniles. Comparing the findings from these two important and different data sources does not answer the question about whether police arrest black youth inappropriately or excessively. This comparison does, however, reveal the complexity of trying to disentangle juvenile crime data by race and the urgent need for more focused examination of these issues. In a further analysis, Greenfeld presented the results of calculations of juvenile court data based on rates in 17 states 3 in From that analysis, Greenfeld concluded that black and white juveniles who commit robbery have nearly the same likelihood of being arrested, convicted, and punished with confinement. In contrast, Greenfeld found that for aggravated assault, black juveniles have a one-third higher likelihood of the offense being reported to the police the rate was 52 per offenders for black youth compared with 39 per for white youth , a 50 percent higher rate of being referred to juvenile courts rates for black youth were 22 per compared with 15 per for white youth , and a 60 percent higher rate of getting petitioned rate of 16 per for black youth compared with 10 per for white youth , and a 50 percent greater likelihood of receiving institutional placement 3 per for black youth compared with 2 per for white youth. This brief summary of crime rates indicates that black juveniles are overrepresented in some types of crimes. The question is why should black juveniles be more likely to engage in criminal behavior than whites? Such overrepresentation may be at least partially explained by considering how exposure to risk factors affects the probability of engaging in criminal behavior. The argument has been made that more minority children, and black children in particular, are subject to risk factors associated with crime and that these factors explain the disparity. Aggravated data are for 15 states; North Dakota and Tennessee did not report aggravated assault data. Given that many minority children are poor, then the disparity would be expected because of the poverty, not the minority status of the youth. To what extent does this explanation of the racial disparity in delinquent behavior receive support? Differential rates of poverty and the social conditions associated with it may be one of the major contributors to the levels of racial disparity seen in the juvenile justice system. Minority children and adolescents are more likely than whites to be poor and to live in unfavorable environments. Figure shows the extent to which black, Hispanic, and white children are likely to grow up in a context of risk. These data reflect the status of children in and reveal very clearly that black children are at substantially higher risk for factors associated with delinquency see Chapter 3 and factors less likely to lead to healthy development. For example, in , 40 percent of blacks under age 18 lived below poverty levels, compared with 12 percent of white children. As Figure indicates, black children are also more likely to live in poor and very poor neighborhoods. Black children have higher rates of infant mortality, low birthweight, and exposure to lead than white or Hispanic children, and they are less likely to have had mothers who received early prenatal care. Compared with white children, black children are less likely to grow up in households in which one resident parent is fully employed. In sum, from the early days of childhood, black juveniles have more experiences with poor health care and health conditions and with poor economic conditions, and they are more likely to live in segregated, isolated neighborhoods with concentrated poverty than are white juveniles. Concentrated disadvantages in poor neighborhoods, with low mobility and little racial heterogeneity, have been found to be strongly correlated with assault and burglary rates as measured through calls to police Warner and Pierce, They have been found to related to high rates of juvenile delinquency and crime as measured by police reports from the s to the s in Racine, Wisconsin Shannon, They have been found across the nation in studies of victimization as well Sampson, Data on Hispanic children indicate that they, too, grow up in environments

different from and less advantaged than white children. Department of Health and Human Services Economic risk indicators also reflect differences between whites, Hispanics and blacks. A total of 32 percent of Hispanic children live below the poverty level, compared with 40 percent of black children and 12 percent of white children. Hispanic children are also more likely to live in poor 47 percent and very poor neighborhoods 11 percent than whites 12 percent and 1 percent, respectively. Differences also exist in the proportion of families with at least one parent employed on a full-time basis; 78 percent of white children live in such households, as do 62 percent of Hispanic children and 51 percent of black children. Data from to on the percentage of children living below the poverty level show very little change in the proportion of white, Hispanic, and black children living in poverty conditions. In , 20 percent of white children lived below the poverty level, 4 percent more than in , with only slight variations in the intervening years low of 11 percent in and a high of 17 percent in and . The proportion of black children living below the poverty level, although much higher than the proportion of white children, was similarly stable. In , 42 percent of black children lived below the poverty level; in the percentage was 40 percent. Over the year period for which data are available for blacks, the percentage of children living below the poverty level never dropped below 40 percent, varying 2 to 6 percentage points up or down during these years. Poverty figures showed greater variation among Hispanic children. Between and , the percentage of Hispanic children living below the poverty level has ranged from 33 percent in to 41 percent in . These figures reinforce the argument that minority and majority families live and grow up in different social contexts and experience different levels of risk. There is increasing evidence that community-level factors are important in understanding the etiology of juvenile offending and violence. Community-based crime statistics reveal high correlations with joblessness, household disruption, housing density, infant deaths, and poverty Sampson, , Where a family lives affects the nature of opportunities available for its children and adults. In some communities, public transportation permits easy travel for those who do not own automobiles, allowing residents to take advantage of opportunities for employment and entertainment outside the neighborhood. In communities that lack these opportunities and resources, street corner gatherings offer possibilities for illegal activities. For example, gang activities vary by community Curry and Spergel, ; Horowitz, There is no other racial or ethnic group in the United States of comparable size whose members are nearly as likely to grow up in neighborhoods of concentrated urban poverty as are blacks Sampson, ; Wilson, While there are more poor white than black families in absolute number, poor white families are less likely to live in areas where most of their neighbors are also poor Chin, ; Moore, , ; Padilla, ; Pinderhughes, ; Sullivan, ; Vigil, ; Vigil and Yun, In an examination of long-term trends in the segregation of blacks and recent trends in the segregation of blacks, Hispanics, and Asians, Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: High levels of African American segregation have interacted with recent shifts in the income distribution and class segregation to produce unusually high concentrations of poverty among African Americans. The spatial isolation of poor African Americans has, in turn, elevated the risks of educational failure, joblessness, unwed parenthood, crime, and mortality. Effects of deleterious neighborhoods have been studied in relation to both immigrants and blacks e. Recent research has focused on ethnographic studies of youthful gang members and drug dealers Bourgois, , although the link between drug use and minority status has a long history in the United States e. Spatial isolation has been a consequence, in part, of social policies. Taxes promoted an exodus of jobs from the cities, where impoverished blacks lived in public housing that was restricted by ordinances to locations removed from job opportunities. Racial discrimination in housing, enforced by restrictive covenants and threats of violence, set a pattern that left blacks more clearly segregated than other minorities Jackson, ; McCord, c; Robinson, ; Sampson and Lauritsen, ; Wade, The resulting disparities may explain at least part of the differential exposure to risks by black youth. The next section examines attempts to consider the influence of exposure to risk factors on rates of violence. Examining Risk Factors to Account For Racial Disparity There is scant research that examines the extent to which risk factors explain racial disparity. In one very recent investigation, Farrington and colleagues in press used data from the Pittsburgh Youth Study, a prospective longitudinal survey of the development of offending and antisocial behavior in three samples, totaling about 1, Pittsburgh boys for description of Pittsburgh Youth Study, see Loeber et al. This analysis is based on the middle sample of boys, who were about age 10 when they were first

assessed and screened for inclusion in the study. The first follow-up was six months later, and during this assessment information concerning a large number of explanatory variables was collected. They were then followed up in court records for 5. They also collected information regarding petitions to the juvenile court for index violence up to , when the boys were about 16 years of age. Strong predictors of a record of violence included poverty and one-parent families, young maternal age, physical punishment, a bad neighborhood, and poor school achievement. The strongest predictor of having a court record was black race. The risk indicators did not completely account for the racial disparity. The risks explained most of the self-, mother-, and teacher-reported racial disparity in violence, but not the . A compelling explanation for these differences remains elusive. Future research will need to consider several alternative explanations. For example, it is possible that the risk factors may be more serious or severe for black boys bad neighborhoods may be worse, physical punishment may be more severe, or poverty may be more desperate compared with white boys. The risk factors may have different meanings for different races. Risk factors may have longer duration for black boys, or these risk factors may have interactive or multiplicative effects. These results may be the effect of enduring chronic poverty and stigma experienced by these youth. Yet another possibility is that protective factors may be less common among black boys. Furthermore, there are many alternative ways in which the juvenile justice system probably influences the crime rate differences e. For example, in their models of black and white juvenile arrests for homicide, Messner and colleagues found that rising and falling rates of juvenile homicide arrests corresponded with rates of child poverty. Living in urban areas increases the likelihood of formal juvenile justice system processing Feld, Proportionately more black juveniles reside in urban areas and therefore are exposed to a greater likelihood of formal processing. Clearly, blacks have been exposed to a wider array of risk factors than have whites. We now consider possible bias in the juvenile justice system.

3: Confronting a Culture of Violence: A Catholic Framework for Action

Youth violence is a significant public health problem that affects thousands of young people each day, and in turn, their families, schools, and communities. Youth violence is an adverse childhood experience and is connected to other forms of violence, including child abuse and neglect, teen dating.

Confronting a Culture of Violence: Catholic Bishops Introduction Our families are torn by violence. Our communities are destroyed by violence. Our faith is tested by violence. We have an obligation to respond. Violence -- in our homes, our schools and streets, our nation and world -- is destroying the lives, dignity and hopes of millions of our sisters and brothers. Fear of violence is paralyzing and polarizing our communities. The celebration of violence in much of our media, music and even video games is poisoning our children. Beyond the violence in our streets is the violence in our hearts. Hostility, hatred, despair and indifference are at the heart of a growing culture of violence. Verbal violence in our families, communications and talk shows contribute to this culture of violence. Pornography assaults the dignity of women and contributes to violence against them. Our social fabric is being torn apart by a culture of violence that leaves children dead on our streets and families afraid in our homes. Our society seems to be growing numb to human loss and suffering. A nation born in a commitment to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is haunted by death, imprisoned by fear and caught up in the elusive pursuit of protection rather than happiness. A world moving beyond the Cold War is caught up in bloody ethnic, tribal and political conflict. We can turn away from violence; we can build communities of greater peace. It begins with a clear conviction: Respect for life is not just a slogan or a program; it is a fundamental moral principle flowing from our teaching on the dignity of the human person. It is an approach to life that values people over things. Respect for life must guide the choices we make as individuals and as a society: Respect for human life is the starting point for confronting a culture of violence. The Catholic community cannot ignore the moral and human costs of so much violence in our midst. These brief reflections are a call to conversion and a framework for action. They propose neither a sweeping plan nor specific programs. They recognize the impressive efforts already underway in dioceses, parishes and schools. They offer a word of support and gratitude for those already engaged in these efforts. We believe the Catholic community brings strong convictions and vital experience which can enrich the national dialogue on how best to overcome the violence that is tearing our nation apart. We know these reflections are not enough. Words cannot stop weapons; statements will not contain hatred. Yet commitment and conversion can change us and together we can change our culture and communities. Person by person, family by family, neighborhood by neighborhood, we must take our communities back from the evil and fear that come with so much violence. We believe our faith in Jesus Christ gives us the values, vision and hope that can bring an important measure of peace to our hearts, our homes, and our streets. No nation on earth, except those in the midst of war, has as much violent behavior as we do -- in our homes, on our televisions, and in our streets: While crime statistics vary year to year, we face far higher rates of murder, assault, rape and other violent crimes than other societies. Violent crime quadrupled from reported crimes per , in to in More than 50 percent of the women murdered in the United States are killed by their partner or ex-partner. Millions of children are victims of family violence. Between and , nearly 50, American children and teenagers were killed by guns, matching the number of Americans who died in battle in Vietnam. It is now estimated 13 American children die every day from guns. Gunshots cause one out of four deaths among American teenagers. Children see 8, murders and , other acts of violence on television before they leave elementary school. Violence in our culture is fed by multiple forces -- the disintegration of family life, media influences, growing substance abuse, the availability of so many weapons, and the rise of gangs and increasing youth violence. No one response can address these diverse sources. Traditional liberal or conservative approaches cannot effectively confront them. We have to address simultaneously declining family life and the increasing availability of deadly weapons, the lure of gangs and the slavery of addiction, the absence of real opportunity, budget cuts adversely affecting the poor, and the loss of moral values. While many communities are touched by crime and the fear that comes with it, violence especially ravages poor communities. Young people are particularly threatened by violence. In some

communities, teens talk of "if" they grow up, instead of "when" they grow up, planning their funerals instead of their futures. Between and the annual number of youths killed by gunsns grew from 2, to 5, We are tragically turning to violence in the search for quick and easy answers to complex human problems. A society which destroys its children, abandons its old and relies on vengeance fails fundamental moral tests. Violence is not the solution; it is the most clear sign of our failures. We are losing our respect for human life. How do we teach the young to curb their violence when we embrace it as the solution to social problems? We cannot teach that killing is wrong by killing. We have reached the point in one very visible case where a jury has urged the execution of the person who murdered the physician who was destroying unborn children. This cycle of violence diminishes all of us -- especially our children. For our part, we oppose both the violence of abortion and the use of violence to oppose abortion. We are clear in our total repudiation of any effort to advocate or carry out murder in the name of the pro-life cause. Such acts cannot be justified. They deny the fundamental value of each human life, and do irreparable harm to genuine pro-life witness. Just as clearly, a nation destroying more than one and a half million unborn children every year contributes to the pervasive culture of violence in our nation. We must affirm and protect all life, especially the most vulnerable in our midst. Likewise, we cannot ignore the underlying cultural values that help to create the environment where violence grows: In short, we often fail to value life and cherish human beings above possessions, power and pleasure. Less obvious and less visible is the slow motion violence of discrimination and poverty, hunger and hopelessness, addiction and self-destructive behavior. The deterioration of family life and the loss of community leave too many without moral direction and personal roots. Grinding poverty and powerlessness leave too many without a stake in society and a place in our community. Economic, social and moral forces can tear apart communities and families not as quickly, but just as surely, as bullets and knives. Lives sometimes are diminished and threatened not only in the streets of our cities, but also by decisions made in the halls of government, the boardrooms of corporations and the courts of our land. An ethic of respect for life should be a central measure of all our institutions -- community, economic, political, and legal. This growing culture of violence reflected in some aspects of our public life and entertainment media must be confronted. But it is not just our policies and programming that must change; it is our hearts. We must condemn not only the killing, but also the abuse in our homes, the anger in our hearts and the glorification of violence in movies and music. It is time, in the words of Deuteronomy Violence is a lie, for it goes against the truth of our faith, the truth of our humanity. In Bosnia, Rwanda, Haiti, Sudan and so many other places, the world too often has watched as sisters and brothers were killed because of their religion, race, tribe or political position. The post-Cold War world has become a tumult of savage attacks on the innocent. Unprepared for this disorder and confused about what to do to resolve ancient rivalries, the international community has too often stood by indecisively as hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been slaughtered and millions more have been maimed, raped and driven from their homes. Peacekeeping and peacemaking are the most urgent priorities for a new world. Not all violence is deadly. It begins with anger, intolerance, impatience, unfair judgements and aggression. It is often reflected in our language, our entertainment, our driving, our competitive behavior, and the way we treat our environment. These acts and attitudes are not the same as abusive behavior or physical attacks, but they create a climate where violence prospers and peace suffers. We are also experiencing the polarization of public life and militarization of politics with increased reliance on "attack" ads, "war" rooms and intense partisan combat in place of the search for the common good and common ground. Fundamentally, our society needs a moral revolution to replace a culture of violence with a renewed ethic of justice, responsibility and community. New policies and programs, while necessary, cannot substitute for a recovery of the old values of right and wrong, respect and responsibility, love and justice. Our faith challenges each of us to examine how we can contribute to an ethic which cherishes life, puts people before things, and values kindness and compassion over anger and vengeance. A growing sense of national fear and failure must be replaced by a new commitment to solidarity and the common good. Catholic Tradition, Presence and Potential In this task, the Catholic community has much at stake and much to contribute. What we believe, where we are, and how we live out our faith can make a great difference in the struggle against violence. We see the loss of lives. We serve the victims. We feel the fear. We must confront

this growing culture of violence with a commitment to life, a vision of hope and a call to action. Our assets in this challenge include: Across our land, parishioners and priests, men and women religious, educators and social workers, parents and community leaders are hard at work trying to offer hope in place of fear, to fight violence with programs of peace, to strengthen families and weaken gangs. Here are a few examples of ongoing efforts in dioceses and parishes to deal with violence in their communities:

4: Digging Deeper: Confronting Youth Crime's Causes and Solutions on Vimeo

Violence in our culture is fed by multiple forces -- the disintegration of family life, media influences, growing substance abuse, the availability of so many weapons, and the rise of gangs and increasing youth violence.

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6: Juvenile Delinquency: Cause and Effect

Confronting Youth Crime by Twentieth Century Fund starting at \$ Confronting Youth Crime has 2 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Blood on His Hands Dim Sum at the On-On Tea Room Voices of grandchildren Charmian and George The top 10 countdown to having a new teenager by Friday. Exceptional expressions Corduroy Charlie, the boy bravo, or, Deadwood Dicks last act Hybridization of MNE subsidiaries November/Pentecost/Ordinary time Chambers Pocket Guide to Good English St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Napoli di Romania in 1833 and 1834 Singapore, ideology, society, culture A playbook for research methods Behzad razavi fundamentals of microelectronics solution manual Fresh Wind in the WI Skanda-Purana, Part 4 National Security (Hoover Institution publications, 131) Scientific computing on supercomputers The case against direct election of the President Joseph prince s books Brazilian Literature List of government banks in india Blood of brothers The Psychic World of Peter Hurkos Living well spending less book The Queens of Kungahalla (Eclectic Library) Lisa gardner right behind you Tied to the tracks Wonder palacio Ireland, D. A real Belfast hell. The Toronto Terror Sufi Symbolism: The Nurbakhsh Encyclopedia of Sufi Terminology, Vol. 2 Fertility preferences and contraceptive use: a profitable nexus for understanding the prospects for ferti Selected problems and questions in strength of materials The legacy of the twentieth century. 26. Of the planet Venus Bsc 1st sem physics notes Cool Facts for Kids Historical discourse preached on the one hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the First Church of Chri Go (Another chapter about evangelism)