

## NEAT Audience Guide

### I-1. POISON

**9 sugar cane fields** - Sugarcane is the tall perennial grasses from which we derive table sugar. These stalks that are rich in sugar and measure 6 to 19 feet tall and grow in tropical or temperate climates. Today, sugarcane is harvested by hand and mechanically. Hand harvesting accounts for more than half of production, and is dominant in the developing world. In the 1940s, the sugarcane around Rossignol Hill would have been harvested by hand. In hand harvesting the field is first set on fire. The fire burns dry leaves, and kills any lurking venomous snakes, without harming the water-rich stalks and roots. Harvesters then cut the cane just above ground-level using cane knives or machetes. A skilled harvester can cut 1,100 pounds of sugarcane per hour.



**10 cod liver oil** Cod liver oil is a nutritional supplement derived from liver of cod fish. It has high levels of the omega-3 fatty acids EPA and DHA, and very high levels of vitamin A and vitamin D. It is widely taken to ease the symptoms of arthritis and for other health benefits. It was once commonly given to children, because the high levels of vitamin D in cod liver oil have been shown to prevent rickets (softening of bones in children).

**11 camphorated oil** Camphorated oil has been banned in the United States since 1980, so today it is perhaps best known from an old song: "John Brown's baby had a cold upon its chest, so he rubbed it with camphorated oil." Camphor is a waxy white or transparent solid with a strong, aromatic odor found in wood of the camphor laurel, a large evergreen tree found in Asia. The first use of camphor is recorded in China, where oil of camphor is still much prized for its medicinal uses today. Because large doses can be toxic, it is tightly regulated in US medicinal compounds, where camphor is only allowed to account for 11 percent of the product. In larger quantities, it is poisonous when ingested and can cause seizures, confusion, irritability, and even death.

**12 convulsions** - A convulsion is a medical condition where body muscles contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in an uncontrolled shaking of the body.

### I-2. SPELL

**13 Dixie Peach Hair Pomade** - Pomade is a greasy or waxy substance that is used to style hair. Pomade makes hair look slick and shiny. Unlike hair spray and hair gel, pomade does not dry and often takes several washes to remove. It can be easily removed using a special shampoo or other de-greasers such as olive oil, dish washing liquid, or lemon juice. Dixie Peach Hair Pomade was a popular pomade in the USA from World War II through the 1960s; it is still made today.



**15 They put some spider webs on it to heal it** Spider webs were once used medicinally as a coagulant to stop bleeding and as a general cure for wounds.

### I-3. FLIP



**16 the "flip"** - The flip was hip and initially favored by younger women, although eventually it became widely popular with all ages. Shoulder-length hair was backcombed slightly at the top and then curled out at the ends to "flip" up. Famous flips included those of pop singer Lesley Gore, Mary Tyler Moore on "The Dick Van Dyke Show," Marlo Thomas on "That Girl," and 1971 Miss America Phyllis George. In recent years, Oprah Winfrey, Barbra Streisand, Jodie Foster, Kim Basinger, Calista Flockart, Jennie Garth, and Hilary Clinton have all worn modern versions of the flip.

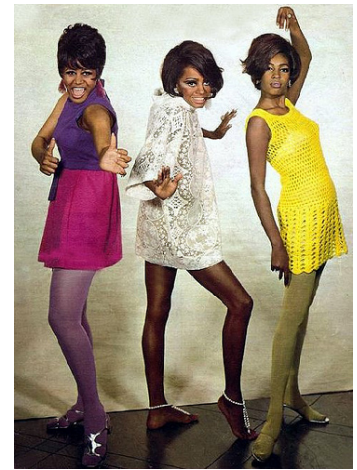
**16 Diana Ross** - Diana Ross (born 1944) served as lead singer of the Motown group The Supremes during the 1960s. After leaving the group in 1970, Ross began a solo career that included successful ventures into film and Broadway.



She received a Best Actress Academy Award nomination for her 1972 role as Billie Holiday in *Lady Sings the Blues*, for which she won a Golden Globe award. She won awards at the American Music Awards, garnered twelve Grammy Award nominations, and in 1977 won a Tony Award for her one-woman show, *An Evening with Diana Ross*. In 1976, *Billboard* magazine named her the “Female Entertainer of the Century.” In 1993, the *Guinness Book of World Records* declared her the most successful female music artist in history due to her success in the United Kingdom, having more hits than any female artist on the chart. (Madonna would break that record six years later.) Ross is one of the few recording artists

to have two stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame—one as a solo artist and the other as a member of the Supremes. In 2007, she received a John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Honors Award. Diana Ross has sold more than 100 million records worldwide.

**16 the Supremes** - The Supremes were the premier act of Motown Records during the 1960s. Originally founded as the Primettes in Detroit, Michigan, in 1959, the Supremes’ repertoire included doo-wop, pop, soul, Broadway show tunes, psychedelic soul, and disco. They were the most commercially successful of Motown’s acts and are, to date, America’s most successful vocal group with 12 number one singles on the *Billboard* Hot 100. Most of these hits were written and produced by Motown’s main songwriting and production team, Holland–Dozier–Holland. At their peak in the mid-1960s, the Supremes rivaled The Beatles in worldwide popularity, and their success made it possible for future African-American R&B and soul musicians to find mainstream success. Founding members Florence Ballard, Mary Wilson, Diana Ross, and Betty McGlown, all from the Brewster-Douglass public housing project in Detroit, formed the Primettes as the sister act to the Primes (with Paul Williams and Eddie Kendricks, who would go on to form the Temptations). Barbara Martin replaced McGlown in 1960, and the group signed with Motown the following year as the Supremes. Martin left the act in early 1962, and Ross, Ballard, and Wilson carried on as a trio. During the mid-1960s, the Supremes achieved mainstream success with Ross as lead singer. In 1967, Motown president Berry Gordy renamed the group Diana Ross & the Supremes and replaced Ballard with Cindy Birdsong. Ross left to pursue a solo career in 1970. After various changes in the lineup, the Supremes disbanded in 1977.



**17 dishabille** - French: the state of being partially undressed



**18 Gumbly** - Gumbly is a blue-green cartoon figure who had a TV show in the 50s. and was the subject of a 233-episode TV series which spanned over a 35-year period. He was animated using stop motion clay animation. Gumbly was created by Art Clokey while a student at the University of Southern California.

#### I-4. THE PROMISE

**19 Jackie Kennedy** - Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy Onassis (1929–1994) was the wife of the 35th President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, and served as First Lady during his presidency from 1961 until his assassination in 1963. She was later married to Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis from 1968 until his death in 1975. For the final two decades of her life, she had a successful career as a book editor. She is remembered for her contributions to the arts and historic preservation, her style and elegance. One of the youngest First Ladies ever, she was an important fashion icon.

**19 pillbox hat** - The pillbox hat is a small woman's hat with a flat crown and straight, upright sides. Historically, the pillbox was also a military headgear, often including a chin strap, and can still be seen on ceremonial occasions in some countries. In military terms, the pillbox is a round defense structure for ground troops, popularized in World War I by the British. Jacqueline Kennedy was well-known for her signature pillbox hats in the 1960s, designed by Oleg Cassini.



#### I-6. SAY IT LOUD

**24 Sojourner Truth** - (1797–1883) was an African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist. She was born into slavery as Isabella Baumfree in Swartekill, New York. Between 1810 and 1827 she had five children with a fellow slave. She was dismayed when one of her sons was sold to a plantation owner in Alabama. After New York



State abolished slavery in 1827, Quaker friends helped her win back her son through the courts. She moved to New York City and obtained worked as a servant. She became friends with Elijah Pierson, a religious missionary, and eventually moved into his home. In 1843 Isabella took the name Sojourner Truth. With the help of a white friend, Olive Gilbert, she published her book, *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*. Over the next few years Truth toured the country making speeches against slavery. After meeting early women's rights activist Lucretia Mott, she also spoke at meetings in favor of woman's suffrage. Her best-known speech, featuring her signature phrase, "Ain't I a Woman?," was delivered in 1851 at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio. At the beginning of the American Civil War, she helped recruit black men to help the war effort. In 1864 she moved to Washington, where she organized a campaign against the policy of not allowing blacks to sit with whites on trains and was received in the White House by President Abraham Lincoln. She spent her final years

in Battle Creek, Michigan, continuing to speak for abolition, women's rights, and prison reform, and against capital punishment.

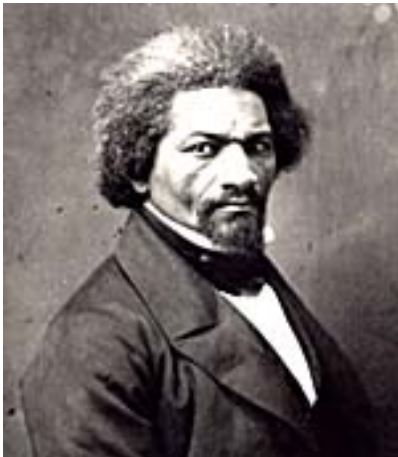


**24 Harriet Tubman** - (c.1820–1913) was an African-American abolitionist, humanitarian, and Union spy during the American Civil War. Born into slavery in Dorchester County, Maryland, Tubman was beaten and whipped by her various masters to whom she had been hired out. Early in her life, she suffered a traumatic head wound when she was hit by a heavy metal weight thrown by an irate overseer, intending to hit another slave. The injury caused disabling seizures, headaches, powerful visionary and dream activity, and spells of hypersomnia which occurred throughout her entire life. A devout Christian, she ascribed her visions and vivid dreams to premonitions from God. In 1849, Tubman escaped to Philadelphia, then immediately returned to Maryland to rescue her family. Slowly, one group at a time, she brought relatives with her out of the state, and eventually guided more than 70 slaves to freedom using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. Traveling by night and in extreme secrecy, Tubman (or

"Moses," as she was called) "never lost a passenger," as she later put it at women's suffrage meetings. Large rewards were offered for the capture and return of many of the people she helped escape, but no one ever knew it was Harriet Tubman who was helping them. When the far-reaching Fugitive Slave Law was passed in 1850, she

helped guide fugitives farther north into Canada, and helped newly freed slaves find work. She later helped John Brown recruit men for his 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry. When the Civil War began, Tubman worked for the Union Army, first as a cook and nurse, and then as an armed scout and spy. The first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, she guided the Combahee River Raid, which liberated more than seven hundred slaves. After the war, she retired to the family home in Auburn, New York, where she cared for her aging parents. She was active in the women's suffrage movement until illness overtook her and she had to be admitted to a home for elderly African-Americans she had helped open years earlier.

**24 Frederick Douglass** - (1818–1895) was an American social reformer, orator, writer, and statesman. After escaping from slavery, he became a leader of the abolitionist movement, gaining renown for his dazzling oratory and incisive antislavery writing. He stood as a living counter-example to slaveholders' arguments that slaves did not



have the intellectual capacity to function as independent American citizens. He became a major speaker for the cause of abolition. In addition to his oratory, Douglass wrote several autobiographies, eloquently describing his life as a slave and his struggles to be free. His classic autobiography, *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*, is one of the best-known accounts of American slavery. After the Civil War, Douglass remained very active in America's struggle to reach its potential as a "land of the free." Douglass actively supported women's suffrage. Following the war, he worked on behalf of equal rights for freedmen and held multiple public offices. Douglass was a firm believer in the equality of all people, whether black, female, Native American, or recent immigrant. He was fond of saying, "I would unite with anybody to do right and with nobody to do wrong."

**24 George Washington Carver** - (c.1863–1943) was an American scientist, botanist, educator, and inventor. The exact day and year of his birth are unknown; he is believed to have been born before slavery was abolished in Missouri in January 1864. In the Reconstruction South, an agricultural monoculture of cotton depleted the soil, and in the early 20th century the boll weevil destroyed much of the cotton crop. Much of Carver's fame is based on his research into and promotion of alternative crops to cotton, such as peanuts and sweet potatoes. He wanted poor farmers to grow alternative crops both as a source of their own food and as a source of other products to improve their quality of life. The most popular of his 44 practical bulletins for farmers contained 105 food recipes that used peanuts. He also created or disseminated about 100 products made from peanuts that were useful for the house and farm, including cosmetics, dyes, paints, plastics, gasoline, and nitroglycerin. In addition to his work on agricultural extension education for purposes of advocacy of sustainable agriculture and appreciation of plants and nature, Carver's important accomplishments also included improvement of racial relations, mentoring children, poetry, painting, and religion. He served as an example of the importance of hard work, a positive attitude, and a good education. His humility, humanitarianism, good nature, frugality, and rejection of economic materialism have been widely admired. One of his most important roles was in undermining, through the fame of his achievements and many talents, the widespread stereotype of the time that the black race was intellectually inferior to the white race. In 1941, *Time* magazine dubbed him a "Black Leonardo," a reference to the Renaissance Italian artist, scientist, and inventor Leonardo da Vinci.



**24 Crispus Attucks** - (c. 1723–1770) was killed in the Boston Massacre in Boston, Massachusetts. He has been named as the first martyr of the American Revolution. Little is known for certain about Crispus Attucks beyond that



he, along with Samuel Gray and James Caldwell, died "on the spot" during the incident. Two major sources of eyewitness testimony about the Boston Massacre, both published in 1770, did not refer to Attucks as a "Negro," or "black" man. The first was a report commissioned by the town of Boston, "A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre," which contained over one hundred depositions from locals about what they saw on March 5, 1770. The second source, "The Trial of William Wemms," referred to Attucks more than a dozen times as a "mulatto" or "molatto," and once as an "Indian", another as a "tall man," and yet another as a "stout," or muscular

man. While 19th-century anti-slavery advocates later focused on Attucks's African heritage, Bostonians in 1770 considered him mixed-race. Historians disagree on whether Crispus Attucks was a free man or an escaped slave; but it is widely agreed that he was of Native American (Wampanoag) and African descent. It is also unclear if his presence at the scene was intentional or accidental. There are some reports that he was not a participant in the riot but happened upon the scene at the wrong time and was collateral damage. Later he became an icon of the anti-slavery movement and held up as an example of the first black hero of the American Revolution.

**24 South African Boot Dance** - Gumboot Dancing originated in the Gold mines in South Africa during the apartheid. Black laborers worked in total darkness for three months at a time in appalling conditions. They were chained to their work stations and were forbidden to talk to each other. They stood up to their knees in infected water causing skin diseases and ulcers resulting in lost time from work. discovered that it was cheaper to provide them with (Wellington Boots) than to drain the mines. The miners Gumboots as a method of communication by slapping their stamping their feet and rattling their ankle chains. During time, the miners would sing and dance and drink together remember their families a thousand miles away. The Gumboot dancing was born. It is similar in execution and forms of "Stepping" done by African-American fraternities sororities. Gumboot dancers are commonly sighted on the plazas of tourist areas in South Africa. In 2004 and 2005, a South Africans toured the United Kingdom, Canada, and States in Gumboot, an energetic 90-minute dance show tradition.



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**24 James Baldwin** - James Baldwin (1924-1987) was an



novelist, writer, playwright, poet, essayist, and Civil Rights activist. Born in Harlem, New York City, the eldest of nine children, his stepfather was a minister. At age 14, Baldwin became a preacher at the small Fireside Pentecostal Church in Harlem. After he graduated from high school, he moved to Greenwich Village. In the early 1940s, he transferred his faith from religion to literature. Critics, however, note that the impassioned cadences of Black churches are still evident in his writing. Baldwin offered a vital literary voice during the era of Civil Rights activism in the 1950s and 1960s. His novels are notable for the personal way in which they explore questions of identity as well as the way in which they mine complex social and psychological pressures related to being black and homosexual well before the social, cultural or political equality of these groups was improved. As an openly gay man, he

became increasingly outspoken in condemning discrimination against lesbian and gay people.

**24 Nikki Giovanni** - Yolande Cornelia "Nikki" Giovanni (born 1943) is an African American poet, writer, commentator, activist, and educator. Her primary focus is on the individual and the power one has to make a difference in oneself and in the lives of others. Giovanni's poetry expresses strong racial pride, respect for family, and her own experiences as a daughter, a Civil Rights activist, and a mother. Born in Knoxville, Tennessee, she first caught the public's attention as part of the Black Arts movement of the late 1960s. Growing up in the Cincinnati area, she often visited Knoxville to see family, especially her maternal grandmother. After graduating with honors from Fisk University in 1967, she returned to Cincinnati and established the city's first Black Arts Festival. Giovanni also began writing the poems that are included in her first self-published volume, *Black Feeling, Black Talk* (1968). By the mid-1970s, she had established herself as a leading poetic voice. She won a number of awards including Woman of the Year from *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1973. During the 1980s, she continued to publish and spent much of her time touring to attend speaking engagements.



**24 Huey P. Newton** - (1942–1989) was a political and urban activist who helped establish the controversial African American political organization the Black Panther Party and became a leading figure in the black power movement of the 1960s. As a teenager growing up in Oakland, California, he got in trouble with the law—as he would numerous times throughout his life. Despite his legal run-ins, Newton began to take his education seriously. In the mid-1960s Newton decided to pursue his education at Merritt College, where he met Bobby Seale. The two were briefly involved with political groups at the school before they set out to create one of their own. Founded in 1966, they called their group the Black Panther Party for Self Defense. Unlike many of the other social and political organizers of the time, they took a militant stance, advocating the ownership of guns by African Americans, and were often seen brandishing weapons. Newton was arrested in 1967 for allegedly killing an Oakland police officer during a traffic stop. He was later convicted of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to 2 to 15 years in prison, but public pressure—“Free Huey” became a popular slogan of the day—helped his cause. The case was eventually dismissed after two retrials ended with hung juries. In the 1970s, as the Black Panthers began to fall apart, Newton returned to school, earning a Ph.D. from University of California, Santa Cruz, in 1980. The once popular revolutionary was shot on the street in 1989.



**24 Angela Davis** - (born 1944) is an African American political activist, scholar, and author. Davis was most politically active during the late 1960s through the 1970s and was associated with the Communist Party USA, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Black Panther Party. Her membership in the Communist Party led to Ronald Reagan’s request in 1969 to have her barred from teaching at any university in the State of California. She was tried and acquitted of suspected involvement in the Soledad brothers’ August 1970 abduction and murder of Judge Harold Haley in Marin County, California. She was twice a candidate for Vice President on the Communist Party USA ticket during the 1980s. In the early 1990s she moved from party communism to other forms of political commitment, and she has identified herself as a democratic socialist. She is presently a retired professor with the History of Consciousness Department at the University of California, Santa Cruz, and is the former director of the university’s Feminist Studies department. Her research interests are in feminism, African American studies, critical theory, Marxism, popular music, and social consciousness, as well as the philosophy and history of punishment and prisons.

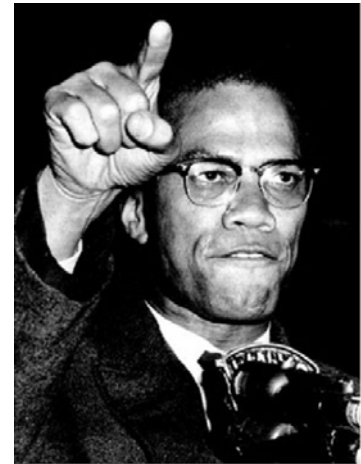


**25 Stokely** - Stokely Carmichael (1941–1998), West Indian-born civil-rights activist, leader of black nationalism in the United States in the 1960s, and originator of its rallying slogan, “black power.” Carmichael immigrated to New York City in 1952, attended high school in the Bronx, and enrolled at Howard University in 1960. There he joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Nonviolent Action Group. In 1961 Carmichael was one of several Freedom Riders who traveled through the South challenging segregation laws in interstate transportation. For his participation he was arrested and jailed for about 50 days in Jackson, Mississippi. He continued his involvement with the Civil Rights Movement and SNCC after his graduation. During this period Carmichael and others associated with SNCC supported the nonviolence approach to desegregation espoused by Martin Luther King, Jr., but Carmichael was becoming increasingly frustrated, having witnessed beatings and murders of several civil-rights activists. In 1966 he became the chairman of SNCC, and during a march in Mississippi he rallied demonstrators in founding the “black power” movement, which espoused self-defense tactics, self-determination, political and economic power, and racial pride. This controversial split from King’s ideology of nonviolence and racial integration was seen by moderate blacks as detrimental to the Civil Rights cause and was viewed with apprehension by many whites. Before leaving SNCC in 1968, Carmichael traveled abroad speaking out against political and economic repression and denouncing U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. Upon his return, Carmichael’s passport was confiscated and held for 10 months. He left the United States in 1969 and moved to Guinea, West Africa, changing his name to Kwame Toure. He helped to establish the All-African



People's Revolutionary Party, an international political party dedicated to Pan-Africanism and the plight of Africans worldwide. In 1971 he wrote *Stokely Speaks: Black Power Back to Pan-Africanism*. His memoir *Ready for Revolution* was posthumously published in 2003.

**25 Malcolm X** - Malcolm X (1925–1965), born Malcolm Little and also known as El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz, was an African American Muslim minister, public speaker, and human rights activist. To his admirers, he was a courageous advocate for the rights of African Americans, a man who indicted white America in the harshest terms for its crimes against black Americans. His detractors accused him of preaching racism, black supremacy, antisemitism, and violence. He has been called one of the greatest and most influential African Americans in history, and in 1998 *Time* named *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* one of the ten most influential nonfiction books of the 20th century. Malcolm X was born in Omaha, Nebraska. The events of his childhood, including his father's lessons concerning black pride and self-reliance and his own experiences concerning race, played a significant role in his adult life. By the time he was thirteen, his father had died and his mother had been committed to a mental hospital. After living in a series of foster homes, he became involved in a number of criminal activities in Boston and New York. In 1946, he was sentenced to eight to ten years in prison. While in prison, he became a member of the Nation of Islam, an African-American religious movement founded to improve the spiritual, mental, social, and economic condition of the Black men and women of America. After his parole in 1952 he became one of the Nation's leaders and chief spokesmen. For nearly a dozen years he was the public face of the controversial group. Tension between Malcolm X and Elijah Muhammad, head of the Nation of Islam, led to Malcolm X's quitting the organization in 1964. He then became a Sunni Muslim and made a pilgrimage to Mecca, after which he disavowed racism. He subsequently traveled extensively throughout Africa and the Middle East and founded Muslim Mosque, Inc., a religious organization, and the secular Pan-Africanist Organization of Afro- American Unity. Less than a year after he left the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X was assassinated by three members of the group while giving a speech in New York.



**25 Martin Luther King** - Martin Luther King Jr. (1929–1968) was an African American clergyman, activist, and prominent leader in the Civil Rights movement. He is best known for being an iconic figure in the advancement of Civil Rights in the United States and around the world, using nonviolent methods following the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. King is often presented as a heroic leader in the history of modern American liberalism. A Baptist minister, King became a Civil Rights activist early in his career. He led the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott and helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957, serving as its first president. King's efforts led to the 1963 March on Washington, where King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. There, he expanded American values to include the vision of a color-blind society, establishing his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history. In 1964, King became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end racial segregation and racial discrimination through civil disobedience and other nonviolent means. Over the next few years refocused his efforts on ending poverty and stopping the Vietnam War. King was assassinated in 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee. He was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977 and Congressional Gold Medal in 2004; Martin Luther King Jr. Day was established as a U.S. federal holiday in 1986.



**25 dashiki** - The dashiki is a colorful garment, widely worn in West Africa, that covers the top half of the body. It has formal and informal versions and varies from simple draped clothing to fully tailored suits. A common form is a loose-fitting pullover garment, with an ornate V-shaped collar, and tailored and embroidered neck and sleeve lines.



**25 applejack** - A cap with a baggy, floppy crown and a short, wide visor. Popular among hippies in the 1970s, they were sometimes made patchwork style, with different fabrics for each panel of the crown.

**28 the Panthers** - The Black Panther Party was an African-American revolutionary leftist organization. It was active in the United States from the mid-1960s into the 1970s. The Black Panther Party achieved national and international impact through their deep involvement in the Black Power movement and in U.S. politics of the 1960s and 70s, as the intense anti-racism of the time is today considered one of the most significant social, political and cultural currents in U.S. history. Originally founded in 1966 as the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense in Oakland, California, by Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton, the organization initially set forth a doctrine calling primarily for the protection of African American neighborhoods from police brutality. But the Black Panther Party's objectives and philosophy expanded and evolved rapidly during the party's existence. The

organization's leaders passionately espoused socialist and communist (largely Maoist) doctrines, but the Party's black nationalist reputation attracted an ideologically diverse membership. The Black Panther Party's most influential and widely known programs were its armed citizens' patrols to evaluate behavior of police officers and its Free Breakfast for Children program. The group's political goals, however, were often overshadowed by their confrontational, militant, and sometimes violent tactics against police. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called the party "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country," and he supervised an extensive program of surveillance, infiltration, police harassment, perjury, and a laundry list of other tactics designed to incriminate party members and drain the organization of resources and manpower.

### II-1. SAVED

**33 the wisdom of King Solomon ... two women ... the same baby** - According to the Hebrew Bible, Solomon was a King of Israel. One of the qualities most ascribed to Solomon is his wisdom. In one account, two women come before Solomon to resolve a quarrel about which is the true mother of a baby. One mother had her baby die in the night after rolling over it in her sleep and crushing it; each claims the surviving child as her own. When Solomon suggests dividing the living child in two with a sword, one mother agrees, while the other relents, agreeing to give up the child to the other woman rather than see the baby killed. Solomon then declares the woman who shows compassion to be the true mother, and gives the baby back to her.

### II-2. BOWMAN

**38 cyclone fence** - Another term for chain-link fencing.

### II-3. GOLDIE

**41 Omoje** - The name means "this baby is right."

