

Tiger News

February Edition.

Black History Month

This past Friday, February 22, 2019, was CMIT's Black History Month Celebration. The week of the 18th through the 21st were the days leading up to this festivity. Holding this celebration was to honor black people and who they are, making people aware of the contributions of African Americans in history. This month gives people of color a chance to show how great they really are.

There were days planned before leading up to this assembly. These events throughout the week led to students were spending an entire day of school in the gym, learning more about black culture. The days that led up to this day were "Take a Stand day" on Tuesday, "HBCU Day" on Thursday and "Black Out Friday". On Monday there was no school because it was a holiday and Wednesday school was closed due to the weather. For "Take a Stand Tuesday" students were dressed as someone that they thought were important to history or someone who they believe tries to make a difference to the black community. Students were to learn about their person just in case they were asked questions. For "HBCU Day" students were to wear something representing an HBCU. On Friday, the day of the Assembly, it was "Black Out Day". Students wore all black. During first period, students waited in their classroom to be called to the Gym to start the celebration.

During the Assembly, there were various performances. The opening performance was the steel drums by Sam Hannah. After the steel drums, students were informed about the history of the Black National Anthem, students sung Lift Every Voice and Sing, known as the Black National Anthem. The color guard team dancers, ASA, and Mr. Carter's band performed after this. Mr. Hommel's drama club then gave a stellar performance. The Movement consisted of 2 members of Kappa Alpha Psi. The next performance was The Struggle. Afterwards, we had amazing songs sung by performers from Glee Club. There was a beautiful heart melting performance. It was so elegant and graceful, but it had a powerful message hidden within it. After the dance of elegance from the Ladies Troupe, an amazing drum solo to Super Bad was performed by Jordan Bocage.



After his performance, students were sent to their 3rd, 4th, and 5th periods for lunch, only because students MUST have lunch. When those periods were done, the students were then called back into the gym for the rest of the fun. From those 3 period, the students were greeted by the guest performers ... Phi Beta Sigma. They gave an amazing step performance for the students. When they were done it was time for the Family Reunion. It was a mixture of old and new school... just the way to end the day!

The aspects of this assembly that were productively highlighted how much fun it is to be black and how happy we are regardless of the backlash we are given. We celebrate this month in honor of our achievements. Black people have come a long way from slavery, but we still have a lot to do and we will overcome those obstacles. Being black is beautiful and it's nothing to be ashamed of.

ARTS AND CULTURE

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ARTS AND CULTURE

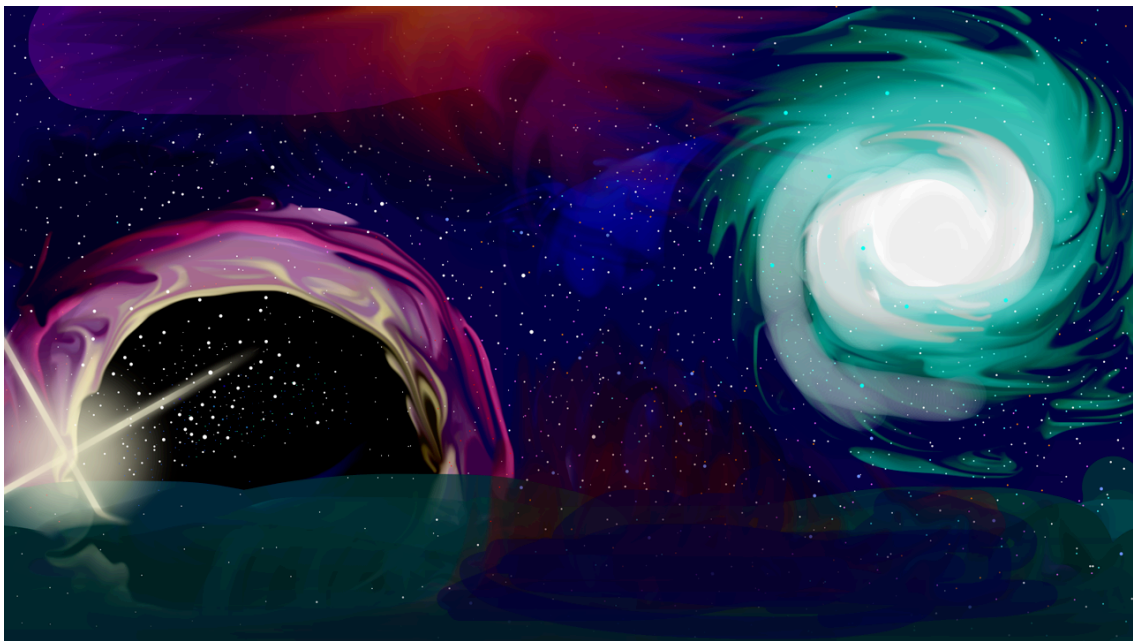
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POLITICS & SOCIETY

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Arts & Culture

“Galaxy Horizon”



Graphic Design Submitted By: Kristopher Fleming

Black in Amerikkka

Cameron Carr

What is the purpose?
Shooting is not the answer
Rooting is the answer

Uplifting one another
Is the best
To come together
We celebrate
To remember those
Of color who went through violence

Our black is beautiful
We must feel confident
Never worry about what
People think of you
Remembering those who cared
For America

With tragedy hitting the world
We should stop
Should we call the cops?
Some cops
Who can you trust
In a moment like this?

We must all come together
Talk it out and shout it out
We need
Not that much of what we want

Pride Picnic

Jada Williams

Fights, ugly stares, and terrible affairs
Who wouldn't be intimidated by all
this melanin
Who wouldn't be proud of this
beautiful brown skin and curly hair
Hundreds and thousands of years of
shared music, dancing and food
Who wouldn't want to be attached to
such a wonderful culture
A wonderful community where not
only do we keep all these amazing
practices with us forever
But also make history
So many things to be proud of
Everything we have, had, and are
going to get are all things we worked
for as people
We should be so proud of that

History Feature

CMIT Staff Writer Gabrielle Taking

Madam CJ Walker



Madam CJ Walker was originally born as Sarah Breedlove on December 23, 1867 in Louisiana. Both of her parents died, leaving her as an orphan at the age of seven. After her parents' death, she moved in with her older sister, Louvinia, and her husband. They lived in Mississippi, which is where Sarah picked cotton and did work in households as a job. There weren't any documents at the time that showed she was employed. Because of the mistreatment, she received from both her job and brother-in-law, she decided to marry Moses McWilliams. Soon after, she had a daughter, A'Lelia. Sarah and A'Lelia moved to St. Louis after McWilliams' passing. Sarah took on the job as a washerwoman, earning \$1.50 a day, which was enough to send her daughter to a public school. After a few months, she met her second husband, Charles J. Walker. He worked in advertising which would help her down the line.

During the 1890s, Sarah developed a scalp disorder that caused hair loss. Because of this, she began to experiment with home remedies and store bought hair-care treatment to help grow out her hair. In 1905, Sarah was hired as a commission agent by Annie Turnbo Malone and moved to Denver, Colorado. Sarah's husband helped start her business. He created advertisements for hair care treatments for African-Americans. He persuaded her to change her name to "Madam CJ Walker" since the name was well-known. Walker travelled to the south and southeast with her husband to promote her products. She gave lectures to demonstrate her "Walker Method" which included her formula for pomade. In 1908, Walker opened up a factory and a beauty school in Pittsburg and transferred her business operations in to Indianapolis. This made her company very successful. In 1913, Charles and CJ Walker divorced. Walker continued to travel to Latin America and the Caribbean to promote her business and recruit employees to work at the company. /nthropies for educational scholarships and donations to homes of the elderly, the NAACP, and the National Conference on Lynching, and other organizations that helped benefit the lives of African-Americans. On May 25, 1919, Madam CJ Walker died of hypertension at the age of fifty-one. She was known as the first black woman to become a millionaire. Her legacy continued to grow even after her death.



Fannie Lou Hammer

CMIT Staff Writer Alwyn Manill



Fannie Lou Hamer was born on October 6, 1917, in Montgomery County, Mississippi. Her mother had 20 kids and she was the youngest. Her parents were sharecroppers and she was working the fields at age 6. She continued working as a sharecropper and at age 12 she dropped out to work full time. Fanny kept on working until she married Perry Hamer. They worked on a cotton plantation together. They were unable to have kids because Hamer's surgeon had to remove her uterus in order to remove a tumor.

Fannie Hamer attended a civil rights protest which was to encourage African Americans to vote. They traveled to the courthouse in Indiana to register but they were faced with opposition from law enforcement. Fannie was fired from her job and driven from the plantation. Soon, Fannie Lou Hamer joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Hamer was often shot, beaten, and arrested. She once got put in a Winona jail and was beaten so badly that she suffered kidney damage.

In 1964, Hamer found the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. This was to bring the attention of the nation to the civil rights struggle in Mississippi. The following year, Hamer ran for the Mississippi Congress but was unsuccessful. Hamer also helped the poor families in her community. She set up organizations to increase jobs for minorities. She also helped establish the National Women's Political Caucus in 1971.

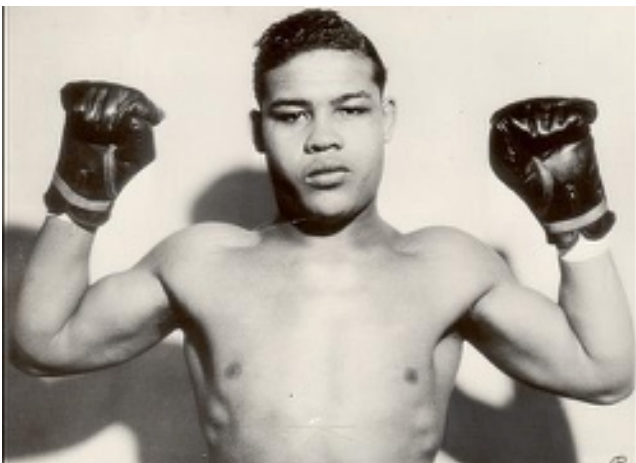
In 1976, Fannie Lou Hamer was diagnosed with breast cancer. Hamer passed away on March 14, 1977, in Mound Bayou, Mississippi. At her funeral, Andrew Young Jr., said: "None of us would be where we are today had she not been here then," On her tombstone, a famous quote of hers is written; "I am sick and tired of being sick and tired."

Joe Louis Barrow

CMIT Staff Writer Oshimeghie

Joe Louis Barrow was an African American boxer nicknamed the "Brown bomber". He was born in Alabama on May 13, 1914. His grandparents were slaves and his father was committed to an asylum when he was two. His mother raised him and his seven siblings by herself. She later got remarried to Pat who also had eight children and they relocated to Detroit, Michigan where they could work in factories.

He was introduced to boxing by his friend and shortened his name to Joe Louis so his mother would not find out. However, she eventually found out about him boxing and allowed it because he was passionate. Louis was boxing and sending seven dollar checks home to his family. As an amateur he won 50 of 54 matches and 43 was knockouts. Louis was a very successful amateur boxer and he later got the attention of John Roxborough who became his life long manager. Roxborough also taught him about black power and basically up lifted him as a black man. In Louis first professional fight he knocked out Jack Kracken. Towards the end of 1935, he earned \$371,645 in professional purses.



When the United States entered World War II, Louis enlisted in the Army. He fought exhibition matches to raise money for the Armed Services and boost morale for the troops and made donations to military relief funds. Historian Jeffrey Sammons says, "Joe Louis set a stunning example through his acts of patriotism, and even the South responded appreciatively." In 1949, Louis retired as the undefeated champion. He invested a lot of money in businesses. The Joe Louis Restaurant, the Joe Louis Insurance Company, a softball team called the Brown Bombers, Joe Louis Milk Company, Joe Louis Punch (a drink), the Louis-Rower P.R. firm, and several others. All eventually failed and he gave money to the government as well, paying back the city of Detroit for any welfare money his family had received, and donating huge sums earned from his exhibition boxing to the war effort. Despite all the money he had made Louis did little to protect himself financially and wound up owing a tremendous amount of back taxes.

As for his personal life he married Marva Trotter. They divorced, remarried and then divorced again in 1948. In 1955 Louis married Rose Morgan their marriage was annulled in 1958. In 1959 he married Martha Jefferson. He had affairs with celebrities like Lena Horne, Sonja Henie, and Lana Turner, and some showgirls. He fathered two kids and adopted three more kids. Toward the end of his life, Louis took a job as a greeter for a Las Vegas casino. The government agreed not to collect on the back taxes, and he lived comfortably among friends. He died on April 12, 1981. President Ronald Reagan allowed Louis to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery with military honors. At the end of his memoir, Louis wrote, "I almost always did exactly what I wanted to do."

Politics and Society

Thurgood Marshall

CMIT Political Editor Dimitri Finch



Thurgood Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland on July 2, 1908. His grandfather was a slave and his father encouraged his an appreciation for the United States Constitution and the rule of law. His father's name was William Canfield Marshall and worked as a railroad porter. His mother's name was Norma Arica and she was a teacher. Thurgood Marshall attended Frederick Douglass high school in Baltimore and graduated early in 1925 with a B- grade average. He also placed in the top third of his whole class. His classmates include several future Black leaders such as Langston Hughes and even the future President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah.

Once he graduated high school, he attended Lincoln University, which was a historically black university in Pennsylvania. Originally, Thurgood wanted to study medicine and become a dentist. Although this is the case, his application that was sent to Lincoln University had his studied major as law. Initially, Thurgood did not take his studies seriously. He got suspended twice for ridiculous pranks across campus to several students.

Thurgood started to take his studies seriously several years into the university and married Vivien Buster Burey in 1929. He then graduated Lincoln University with an honors Bachelor of Arts in Humanities, and majored in American literature and philosophy. Since he graduated with a law major, he then had to attend law school. So he decided to attend the University of Maryland School of Law. After graduating law school he then began his 25-year affiliation with the NAACP in 1934.

Thurgood Marshall earned a very important place in American history with two accomplishments. NAACP is one accomplishment. The other accomplishment is how he guided the litigation that destroyed the legal underpinning of Jim Crow segregation. He also served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the US. Thurgood Marshall died in 1993 on January 24th and successfully became known as the first African- American justice.

Black History Assembly

CMIT Staff Writer Damon Edwards II

The Black History Month Celebration Assembly specifically highlighted the black heritage and culture. We sang and danced to songs that are culturally significant to people of color. Most importantly though, we all had fun doing it. I think that's the most important part because I think that students will actually learn more if they are enjoying themselves because they're going to remember the moment. The only place that I'd say it lacked and didn't really represent our culture was at the end when everyone was dancing to random songs. But, now that I think about the songs weren't even that random; the majority of the songs that we listened to were made by black artist. For example, we danced to the wobble, the cupid shuffle and other cultural dances that people of color have danced for over centuries. Furthermore, I think that the assembly did well in terms of the acoustics. I acoustics were better than I expected them to be because usually when we have assemblies in the gym, you can barely hear what's going on. Moreover, I think the worst part of the assembly was problem when they came up and the 'Who Am I' segment. I think that it could've been planned in a better way because that was the only part when we were just sitting. Also, I didn't like that we were sitting down for the majority of the time in the first segment; the second segment was way better considering that we were up and actually interacting with each other. But overall, I think the assembly was well planned and executed by the staff and students, and the assembly accomplished the goal it set out to.

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