

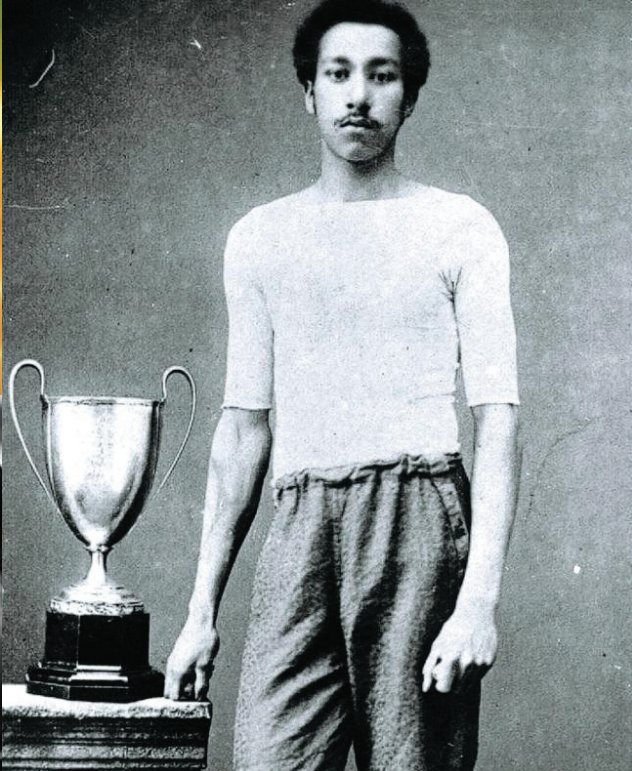
# BLACK MONTH

# HISTORY MONTH

## The Howler

ISSUE 4, VOLUME 3

FEB. 2025



**WANTED BY THE FBI**

**INTERSTATE FLIGHT - MURDER, KIDNAPING**  
**ANGELA YVONNE DAVIS**

Photograph taken 1969      Photograph taken 1970      FBI No. 867,015 G

Alias: "Tamu"

**DESCRIPTION**

Age:	28	Eyes:	Brown
Height:	5'6"	Complexion:	Light brown
Weight:	145 pounds	Race:	Negro
Build:	Slender	Nationality:	American
Hair:	Black		
Occupation:	Teacher		
Scars and Marks:	Small scars on both knees		

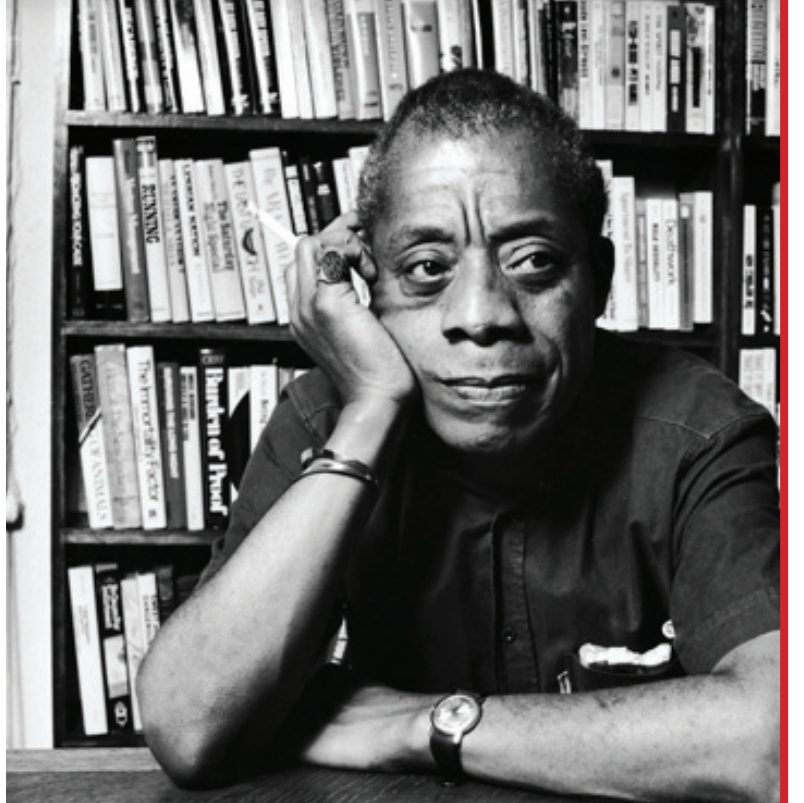
Fingerprint Classification: [REDACTED]

**CAUTION**

ANGELA DAVIS IS WANTED ON KIDNAPING AND MURDER CHARGES GROWING OUT OF AN ABDUCTION AND SHOOTING IN MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, ON AUGUST 7, 1970. SHE ALLEGEDLY HAS PURCHASED SEVERAL GUNS IN THE PAST. CONSIDER POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on August 15, 1970, at San Francisco, California, charging Davis with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder and kidnaping (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073).

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## A discussion about Black History Month

By: Bright Akli Managing Editor

Black History Month was established every February since 1976, it started as “Negro History Week” and then evolved into Black History Month which was officially recognized by President Gerald Ford who believed it was paramount to, “seize the opportunity to honor the too-often neglected accomplishments of Black Americans in every area of endeavor throughout our history.” In 1986, Congress officially recognized February as Black (Afro-American) History Month.

Despite the controversy surrounding certain decisions Ford made during his presidency, I share the same sentiments as Ford regarding his reasoning for being the first president to recognize Black History Month officially. Black people have been the cornerstone of many things in this country, Entertainment, Pop Culture, music, fashion, etc. It’s becoming increasingly common for nonblack artists to infiltrate, and appropriate

black culture for a quick buck, these individuals will be regarded for their, “fresh”, or “new” take on something Black people have already been doing. “Culture Vultures” is the term associated with such individuals, who will poach ideas from the Black community and then not give credit where credit is due. On an even bigger scale, AAVE (African-American Vernacular English) is a part of Black Culture, not

internet or TikTok “slang”. Black people have often been ridiculed by certain demographics, specifically White people and even other black people, because of their vernacular because it’s not “proper” English, ironically AAVE has become increasingly prevalent in lots of social media communities and the youth today. Often when it’s used by other non-black individuals it is misused, and the true meaning is misconstrued. The irony of non-black at-

tempting to distort AAVE into “internet” slang is insulting to black people who were mocked for that vernacular. The ignorance and pure denial of Black people’s impact, then and now by non-black individuals is rooted in pure prejudice and undermines My intent with this story is to encourage discussion amongst our TF South community of how Black History Month came to be, and the influences of black culture in our society today.



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## History of Six Triple Eight

Editor-In-Chief,  
Coryannah Hearn

Did you know that Black females worked during WW2 in the army? The Six Triple Eight is an all Black and Female Army Unit that worked in the postal unit during World War II in 1945. In the Unit, it consisted of 850 African American women that helped deliver mail, letters, and gifts to the troops in the Army. They were consistently pressured to deliver the mail by the other troops due to them being people of color and also women. The women went through segregation and were treated as if they were less valuable than the other troops who were men. There is a new movie that also came out to tell their story called Six Triple Eight. The Six Triple Eight is a good movie to watch

to learn more about the history of women and Black people. The group is better known as 6888th and the army is led by Charity Adams (played by Kerry Washington), who was the highest ranking Black female officer in the time of World War II. The movie has actresses such as Ebony Obsidian who played Lena Derri-cott King, Sarah Jeffrey who played Dolores Washington, and more. I believe that this movie was very informative because I previously did not know of this story of the women. It definitely persuaded me to learn more about their history and question why it was hidden all of these years. With the movie now being uncovered

and the truth about World War II coming out, Black History is able to prosper even more. Movies that are like this one are Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and more movies that learn about history for Black people that have or have not been told. Although the women were treated as less than and were thought of as “companions” by other Black male troops, the women succeeded in their tasks even with hardships. Because the women were abroad in Europe for the postage, they had to deal with thieves of the packages while also checking letters or mail that had nicknames, didn’t have a name at all, and used serial numbers to determine how to send

the letters. Six Triple Eight did not receive a lot of recognition until many years after the incident; however, they won awards such as the European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, World War II Victory medal, etc. The women worked really hard throughout their time and I would definitely recommend watching the movie if you want to learn more about how the group functioned during the war and just more about Black History in general, because it is definitely an important thing to remember.



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

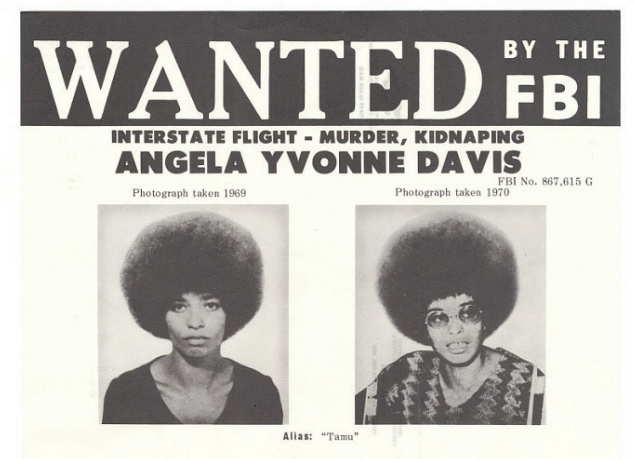
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## WANTED! Freedom on trial by Angelique Avila

Who is Angela Davis? Aside from being among the most iconic symbols of radical politics, and the Civil Rights Movement. Or even being wanted all across the country. You may not have recognized her name. In honor of Black History Month I'd like to highlight the great voice of Angela Davis. Angela Yvonne Davis is a political activist, author, philosopher and professor. She was born the 26th of January 1944 in the Birmingham Alabama. Growing up, Angela's neighborhood would gain the name 'Dynamite hill'. It would receive this name due to the constant bombing of Black residents' homes by the Ku Klux Klan. Although speaking out against racism in Birmingham was seen as unsafe her mother didn't care. Eventually she would take part in a communist based Black Civil Rights organization aimed to fight back the injustices facing Black community in Alabama. Despite the horrific racism Angela's family would face in her early childhood she pushed forward. She would attend a very progressive integrated high school in Greenwich Village, New York, living with a white host family. Here she began to dip her toes into activism attending Civil rights marches. Once finishing high school she would begin her studies at Brandeis University on a scholarship. Her junior year Angela would go abroad to study in Paris. Upon graduating from Brandeis she would move to Germany and earn her PhD in Philosophy. Eventually she would return to the states where she would become an assistant professor at The University of California Los Angeles. While working at UCSD she would briefly take part in the Black Panther Party. But leaving due to not agreeing with the organization's male leaders not making room for women to take on leadership roles. Instead she joined her local chapter of the

communist party. During 1969 Governor of California Ronald Reagan would pressure the University of California to fire Davis, due to political stances, and ties to the communist party. Instead of taking the defeat Davis would take the university straight to court. With the support of her colleges and students she would win the case. The court of California ruled that Davis could not be let go simply on the basis of her political stances. She would receive her job back but would later resign on her own terms once her contract with the university was up! After taking her leave Davis took part in 'The Soledad Brothers Defense committee. The Soledad brothers where three Black inmates detained at the Soledad prison accused of murdering a white prison guard. All three men would face the death penalty if found guilty. Davis and the rest of the defense committee would push for awareness and support for the case. Even raising funds to help with legal expenses. But soon a turning point would come racing towards Angela... On August 7th, 1970 17-year old militant activist Johnathan P. Jackson and his brother entered a California courtroom with a gun. Holding the courtroom judge and 4 more victims hostage. He only planned to release everyone only on the condition that the Soledad brothers be set free. Planning to flee with the hostages Johnathan, the courtroom judge and the other victims would be gunned down by officers. Amongst the chaos everyone listed would be killed. Once an investigation of the incident was launched it was revealed that the weapon used in the shooting had belonged to Davis. Angela pleaded her innocence and explained that the weapon was taken without her knowledge. To give some context, during this time Angela would be a great influ-

ence in political activism. A powerful voice for the injustices happening during this time. So it was expected that the government would have target on her back. Looking for anything to toss her in prison, in the hopes of silence her. The 70s was in no way a safe time for black and brown activist. This would be the peak of when the activist would be arrested, gang stalked and even assassinated by the FBI, in order to silence their voices. So Angela having already having been cheated by the system she went into hiding. And like clock work the FBI would launch a nationwide manhunt for Angela. Her face would be plastered all through the country. "WANTED: interstate flight, murder, kidnapping, 'armed and dangerous'" The poster was cropped in a way as to seem like mugshots of Davis. She was villainized by the media in order to create an image of a scary dangerous fugitive. Something she was not. She would soon be found in New York and detained. President Nixon at the time would even praise the FBI for "The capture of the 'dangerous terrorist Angela Davis'" She would be charged with conspiracy and murder. Being denied bail and be held in prison for 18 months as she waited for her day in court. The prison would even go as far as holding Angela solitary confinement due to her 'dangerous ideas'. During her time in prison she would experience the very corrupt prison system she had been fighting against. Taking note of this she would occupy her time by writing, yoga and reading in order to pass the time. Outside the prison walls Black activists and supporters of Davis would push for her release handing out pamphlets and buttons with sayings like 'Free Angela and all political prisoners'. Instead of



simply fading away after her arrest like the FBI hoped Davis would become an even greater symbol for radical politics and those facing racism all across the country. Even receiving a song dedicated to her by singer John Lennon and Yoko Ono called 'Angela.' Soon enough she cemented her spot as a true hero for social justice. In 1972, Angela would finally get her day in court. An all white jury would find Davis not guilty on all charges. Officially clearing her name for good. She later called this 'The happiest day of her life. Upon her release Angela became an even bigger advocate for abolition the the current prison system. A system that even today continues to falsely imprison thousands of Black men and women. She would go on to write countless books on social issues, in order to spread her knowledge. 'Women, race and class,' Angela Davis: An Autobiography' and 'are prisons obsolete?'. (which I'd like to note is currently banned in prisons.) Are all great pieces for literature that everyone should pick up, Today at of 80-years old Angela teaches at the university of Santa Cruz as a distinguished professor of feminism an history of consenes, and holding lectures all across the country. And of course she continues to be an advocate for the countless issues facing minorities. Even as of recently denouncing the re-election of Donald Trump. Speaking up in regards of the genocide

and destruction of Palestine. And even LGBTQ rights as she came out as a lesbian in the early 90s. Now to wrap this all up I'd like to say it's very clear we are in uncertain times. A looming recession, The re-election of Donald Trump and his questionable policies, A rise of censorship in social media, Mass deportations and so much more. You many feel like the world may be crumbling around you. But what are we supposed to do about all this? Well, looking back to activists through history like Angela Davis. Not only highlighting their voices, but taking note of what actions they took in order to fight back injustices can give us a little idea. Whether that be a small action like boycotting certain companies, Knowing your rights, spreading support and awareness. Or something bigger like attend and organizing protest. I think it's important for young people to take action even now more than ever. So YOUR actions make a impact little or small.

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## The first to do it: Alice Dunnigan

By Jelani Jones

Alice Allison Dunnigan was born on April 27, 1906 in Russellville, Kentucky. Due to her parents' teachings while growing up at a very young age, she learned to read by 4 years old. It was during her youth that Alice Dunnigan decided that she wanted to become a newspaper reporter in the future. At 13 years old, Alice spent her time outside of school writing one-sentence news items for the Owensboro Enterprise newspaper. She graduated from Knob City High School and went on to complete teaching courses at Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute. She taught Kentucky history in the Todd county school system, which was during segregation. She noticed that her class had zero knowledge or awareness of African American contributions to the commonwealth, so she started preparing Kentucky fact sheets as supplements to the required curriculum. They were collected and formed into a manuscript in 1939, and finally published in 1982 with the title "The Fascinating Story of Black Kentuckians: Their heritage and Tradition."

During World War II, Dunnigan moved to Washington, D.C., seeking better pay and a government job after being offered a job writing for the Chicago defender, which was a Black-owned weekly that didn't use the words "Black" or "Negro" in its pages. While there, she sought press credentials to cover congress and the senate. The standing committee of correspondents denied her request on the grounds that she was writing for weekly publications while reporters reporting the U.S capitol wrote and published daily. She eventually became a federal government employee. Six months after being denied, Alice earned the job as chief of the Washington bureau of the Associated Negro Press, as she served from 1947 to 1961, becoming the first African American woman to gain accreditation. She also became a member of the senate and house of representatives press galleries. In 1948, Alice was one of three African Americans and one of two women in the press corps that followed president Harry S. Truman's western campaign. Also that year, she became the first African American female White House

correspondent, and was the first Black woman to be elected to the women's national press club. Later in 1961 she was named education consultant to the president's committee on equal employment opportunity.

During Dunnigan's time at the White House, she suffered many racial indignities like being prohibited from entering certain establishments to cover President Eisenhower and sitting with servants to cover Senator Robert Taft's funeral. When she attended White House functions, she was mistaken for the wife of a visiting dignitary, because no one could believe that a black woman was attending such an event all alone. However, when John F Kennedy took office in 1961, he welcomed Dunnigan and answered all of her questions. After her days of working at the White House were over, Alice returned to writing, this time about herself. She wrote an autobiography about herself named "A Black Woman's Experience: From schoolhouse to White House" and had it published in 1974. Despite her work in government and politics, she was most proud of all her work



she accomplished in writing and journalism, and had received over 50 journalism awards. Nine years later she died due to Ischemic bowel disease in 1983. Two years after her passing she was inducted into the Black Journalist Hall of Fame. On November 30, 2023, the White House press corps named its briefing lectern the Dunnigan-Payne lectern after Alice Dunnigan and Ethel Payne, the first two black women in the White House press corps. Today, Alice Dunnigan is remem-

bered for being the first African American journalist to work in the White House and for her contributions to the educational curriculum in the state of Kentucky. Because of her drive and hard work, Alice Dunnigan became the first African American woman journalist to work in the White House, and win many awards in journalism and be inducted into the Black Journalism hall of fame, paving the way for future generations of African American journalists.

# BLACK MONTH HISTORY

## Fred Hampton by: Sebastian Martin

Fred Hampton was an African American civil rights leader born in Summit, Illinois. In Meg Mathias's article "Fred Hampton" it says that Fred was the first "Rainbow Coalition" to tackle the persistent issues of poverty, racism, and inequality plaguing impoverished white communities.

"The youngest child of Francis and Iberia Hampton, Fred was raised in the Chicago suburbs with his brother and sister". Quick fact, Iberia Hampton babysat Emmet Till. When Fred was in highschool in Illinois he created a student section for NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). It was

created to create work for the average struggling African American. As Hampton got older he would do more work for colored people in segregated areas.

would join the "Black Panthers" that was already created to protect and patrol Black neighborhoods. "It quickly evolved into a Marxist

can communities. Later on the Black Panthers grew stronger and the FBI saw them as a threat. With Hampton being one of the main targets as

raid. Fred was a powerful leader of the Black community and his accomplishments are celebrated today.



"In the summer of 1967 Hampton participated in (led, according to some accounts) a series of rallies to demand the construction of a racially integrated public swimming pool in Maywood" (Mathias). Later in 1968 Hampton

revolutionary group that called for paying reparations to African Americans for the centuries of exploitation they had endured, for exempting African Americans from the military draft, and for arming African Ameri-

leader the Black Panthers became more militant making him an international threat. Unfortunately because of all Fred Hampton accomplished, in 1968 Fred Hampton was assassinated in his bed during a

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## Queen of the Skies: Bessie Coleman

by Kedar Wright



Ever wondered if there was a Black female pilot? Who was Bessie Coleman?

Elizabeth Bessie Coleman was born January 26th 1892 Coleman grew up in a cruel world of poverty and discrimination. She was born in Atlanta, Texas, one county over from Paris, Texas, where whites lynched at least nine Black men between 1890 and 1920. African

Americans were barred from voting through literacy tests, poll taxes, economic reprisals and terrorism.

An American civil aviator, she was the first African American woman and first Native American to hold a pilot license, and is the earliest known Black person to earn an international pilot's license.

One of Coleman's quotes - The true worth of a race must be measured by the character of its womanhood

Even though there were challenges awaiting her just because of the color of her skin, she earned her license from the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale on June 15, 1921. Pilot Bessie Coleman, was the first Black American woman to hold a pilot's license at a time when Black people were prohibited from voting, using public places. Bessie Coleman may have flown under the radar compared to fellow aviation contemporaries, but she certainly made history and the plane she flew was a Curtiss JN-4D. Bessie Coleman was one of 13 children born to an Indigenous father and an African American mother. She has influenced millions of youth to pursue their

dreams when it comes to being a pilot and taking the skies. She also has her own coin (quarter) that is 8¢ alone and could be sold for \$250 to a whopping \$2,500 dollars. She tragically passed away in an aviation accident that also took the life of her plane partner.

And even has a library named after her and an Aviators club located in Chicago till this day. She was the first Black female pilot and showed that anything is possible with just enough work and effort being in the fields as a child and telling herself vowing to one day will matter to something.

## Arthur Wharton: Football History

By Nathalie Galvan

Arthur Wharton was an important figure in the history of football, known as the first Black professional footballer in the UK. Born in Ghana on October 28, 1865, Wharton moved to England in his youth, where his rare athleticism led him to excel in multiple sports, but it was football where he truly made his mark.

Wharton began his football career in the late 1880s, playing for Darlington FC before moving to Preston North End in 1886, where he became one of the first Black players in the Football League. His early career was defined by his agility, speed, and incredible goalkeeping

abilities, earning him a spot at Rotherham Town, and later, Sheffield United, among other clubs. Wharton played as a goalkeeper and outfield player, displaying his versatility.

Though his football career took off, it was during a time of racial prejudice and discrimination. Despite his clear talent, Wharton faced challenges because of his race. However, his playing style, quick reflexes, incredible speed, and skill captured the admiration of fans and teammates. In 1895, Wharton made a significant impact by becoming one of the first Black players in the English First Division.

Throughout his

career, Wharton played at a time when national barriers were beginning to be broken, yet he never received the recognition he deserved. After retiring from football, Wharton's life took a difficult turn as he struggled with financial instability. Even so, his legacy has since been hailed for breaking borders and for his leading role in the sport.

Arthur Wharton died in 1930, largely forgot-



ten by the public. However, in recent years, his contribution to football has been increasingly acknowledged, marking him as a true pioneer in the game's history.



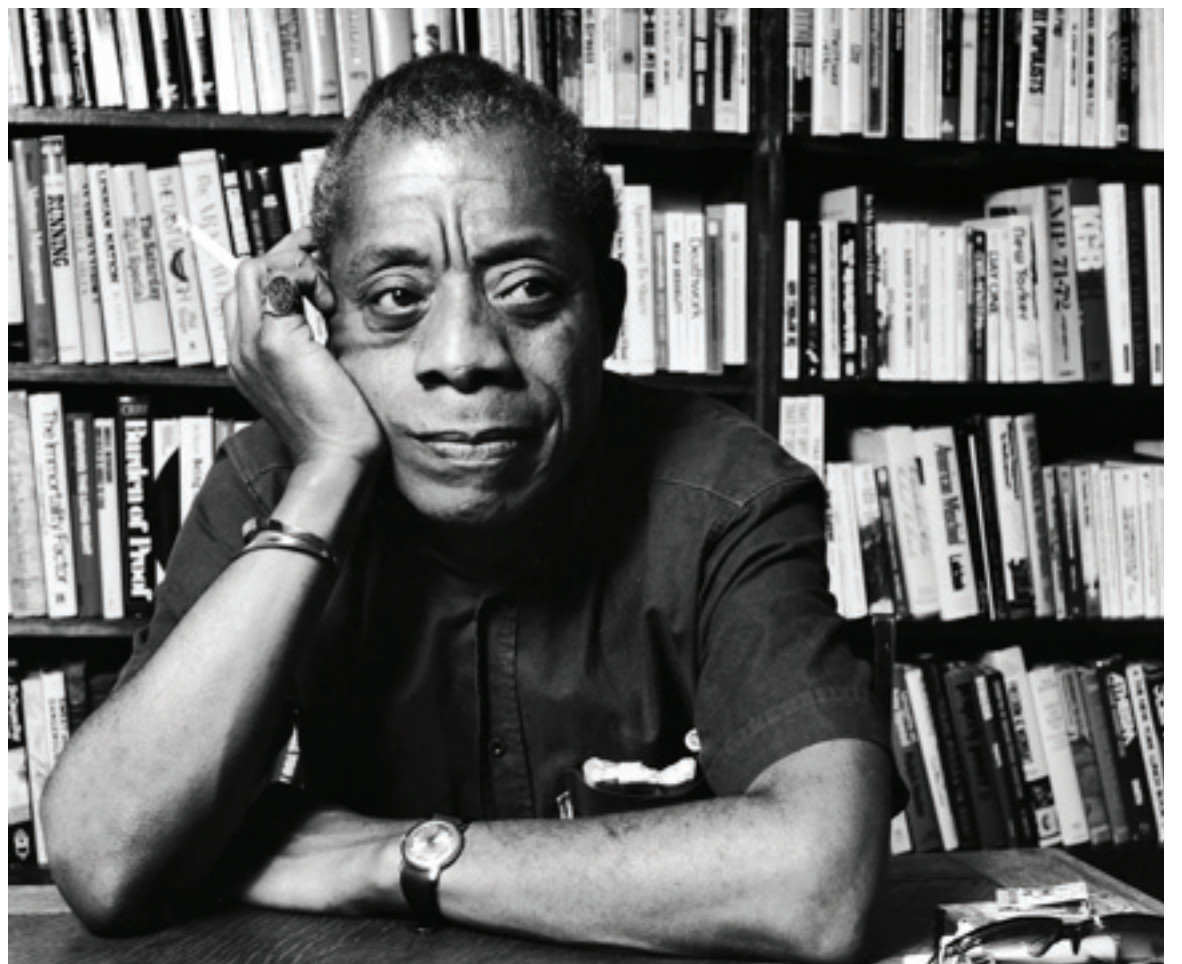
# BLACK HISTORY MONTH



## The Story of James Baldwin by: Nelson Santana

James Baldwin was an American writer and Civil Rights activist, born on August 2nd 1924 and died December 1st 1987, James Baldwin is best known for his semi-autobiographical novels that usually play on the center of race, politics, and sexuality. Baldwin as a writer dedicated his life to analyzing and talking about the alienation felt by minority groups living in the U.S. Baldwin since he too was apart of the minority groups. He ended up leaving America for Paris in 1948 after his mentor Richard Wright helped him obtain a fellowship to write his first novel but while in France the two were often at odds due to their very different views on how they

approached race in their writings. Baldwin also left the U.S for Paris because he could no longer tolerate the discrimination and homophobia that was prominently happening in the U.S at the time and that he faced first hand, both groups that Baldwin were a part of due to him being a gay African American man at the time. In Paris, Baldwin would spend the next forty years writing and publishing his African American literature and gay literature based novels. Baldwin attended many marches and protests, such as the March on Washington 1963 and the Selma to Montgomery March in 1965. Baldwin also attended an event



titled “The Negro Writer’s Vision of America” where during his presentation said “I know a story which America denies. And it denies it for the very good reason that my story, once told, confronts it with the truth about itself. In fact, my story, once told, will liberate America. The possibility of liberation—the necessity of becoming responsible for one’s own life—is

what most people most profoundly fear.” Unfortunately on November 30, 1987 in his house in St. Paul de Vence, James Baldwin passed away due to stomach cancer. Even after his death James Baldwin’s novels are still relevant today and many people still talk about his work and the things he wrote about the oppression of race and sexuality.

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## The History Behind Harriet Tubman

by: Saniya Porter

Harriet Tubman a lady who was born Araminta Ross in March 1822 is one of the most iconic in African American history. Known for her extraordinary bravery and unwavering commitment to the cause of freedom, Tubman played a crucial role in the abolitionist movement and the fight for civil rights. Born into slavery in Dorchester County, Maryland Tubman endured the harsh realities of bondage from a young age. Despite the oppressive conditions she developed a strong sense of independence and a deep faith in God, which would later fuel her

courageous actions. In 1849 fearing that she and her family might be sold, Tubman made the daring decision to

secret network of safe houses and abolitionist dedicated to helping enslaved people reach freedom

road, retiring to the south multiple times to guide enslaved individuals to freedom. Over the course of

war, guiding the Combahee River Raid, which resulted in the liberation of more than 700 enslaved people



escape. She successfully fled to Philadelphia, navigating the perilous journey through the underground railroad a

After gaining her own freedom, Tubman dedicated herself to rescuing others. She became a conductor on the underground rail-

approximately 13 missions, she is believed to have led 70 people, including her own family members to safety.

Tubman's incredible courage and resourcefulness earned her the nickname "Moses" as she led her people out of the bondage of slavery. During the civil war, Tubman continued her fight for justice by serving the Union Army in various capacities. She worked as a nurse, cook and spy, gathering valuable intelligence that aided Union forces. Notably she became the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the

# BLACK MONTH

## HISTORY

THE LEGACY OF JANE BOLIN: FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALE LAWYER

BY: AALIYAH HARB, FEATURE WRITER

Jane Bolin was a trailblazing attorney and judge who broke racial gender barriers in the United States. Born April 11, 1908, in Poughkeepsie, New York, she grew up in a family that valued education and resilience. Her father, Gaius Bolin, a lawyer, was an early influence, encouraging her to pursue a career in law despite the obstacles she faced as a Black woman in early 20th century America. Bolin graduated from Wellesley College in 1928, one of only two Black students at the time. She faced significant racism and isolation but persevered, graduating as one of the top students in her class. She then attended Yale Law School, becoming the first Black woman to earn a law degree there in 1931. In 1939, Bolin made history when she was

appointed to the bench of the New York City Domestic Relations Court by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia. As a judge, she worked tirelessly to reform policies that discriminated against minority children and families. She fought against segregation in child placement agencies, ensuring that children were placed based on need rather than race. Beyond her judicial work, Bolin was an advocate for education, civil rights, and the welfare of children. She was involved in numerous organizations, including the NAACP and the Urban League. Bolin served as a judge for 40 years before retiring in 1979, leaving behind a legacy of breaking racial and gender barriers while advocating for justice and equality. Jane

Bolin's career is a testament to her determination and vision. She not only opened doors for future generations of women and minorities in law but also dedicated her life to creating a more equitable society. "Those gains we have made were never graciously and generously granted. We have had to fight every inch of the way—in the face of sometimes insufferable humiliations," said Judge Bolin in 1958.



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## The Celebration of Nat Turner: The most effective slave revolt in history

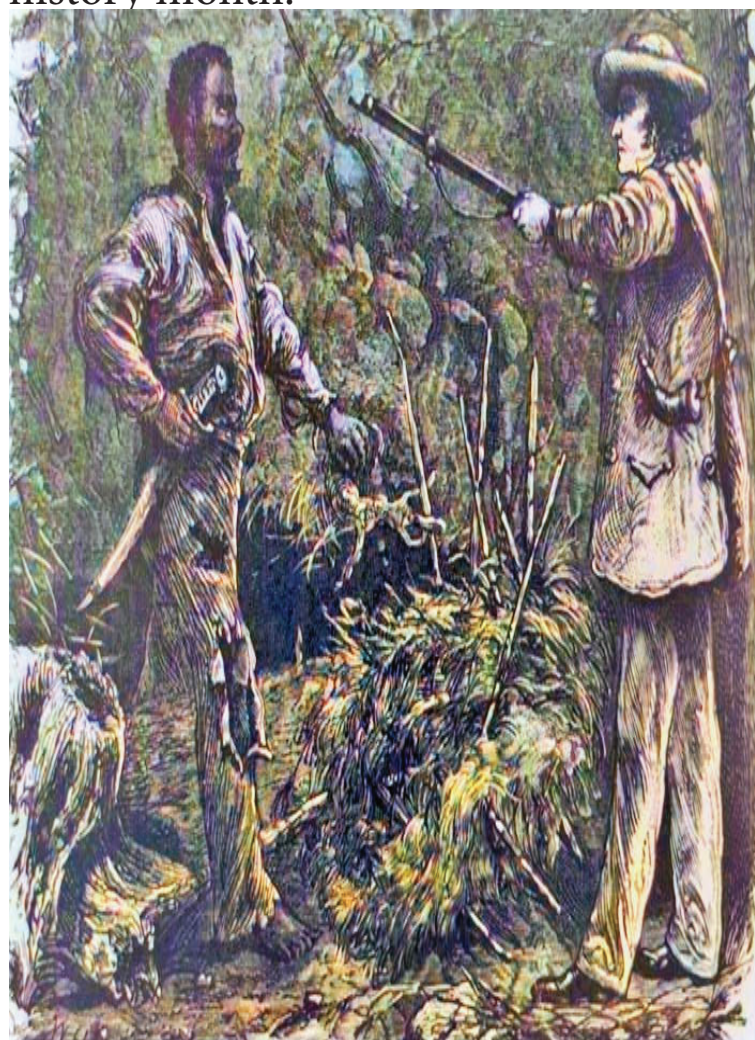
Written By: Christian Freeman

Nat Turner was born in Southampton County, Virginia, Turner was a slave who led the Revolt against slave owners. On the day of the revolt, August 21st, 1821. Turner would begin his movement with his followers, marching towards their master's house and killing the family within. They continued through the night walking through the county killing at least 55 people until the authorities caught up to them, stopping the revolt. While killing most of the insurgents, Nat Turner managed to avoid being caught for about two months. Sadly however, two enslaved men ended up spotting him near where the revolt originally took place, leading to a renewed

manhunt and eventually his capture on October 30th, 1821. Nat Turner was tried on November 5th, and sentenced to execution. To which he was hung and skinned on November 11, putting a sad end to one of the greatest revolt leaders to live. Along with him, the state of Virginia executed a total of 55 people, banished a couple and acquitted only a couple. The slave owners were reimbursed with more slaves and such was the end of the story. However beyond this, Nat Turner's revolt led to an innate fear developed in Virginia. Putting the state in a state of shock and fear for a good while. So much that his revolt eventually led to the abolishment of slavery in Vir-

ginia. Nat Turner is also cemented in history as the only Revolt led that was sustained and effective slave revolt. A slave killing a master was probably heard of, but on the level of being virtually unstoppable for only a few hours shocked the state. Nat Turner's name lives on, even in pop culture. Having multiple books written about him, a 2016 film and even an episode dedicated and based on his story in the Boondocks. Nat Turner is an example of someone history tried to forget, However his deeds, whether morally correct or not, change the course of human history and probably for the better. While it's important to acknowledge more peaceful people in history, it's good

to take a step back and look at everyone in history who has put their lives on the line for their rights, humanity and betterment of society. To which we can thank Nat Turner for Sacrificing his life, Teaching the word to slave, and leading the most historically important revolt in slave history, as we celebrate his life and accomplishments this black history month.



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## Kevin Hart

By Kaylynn Imala

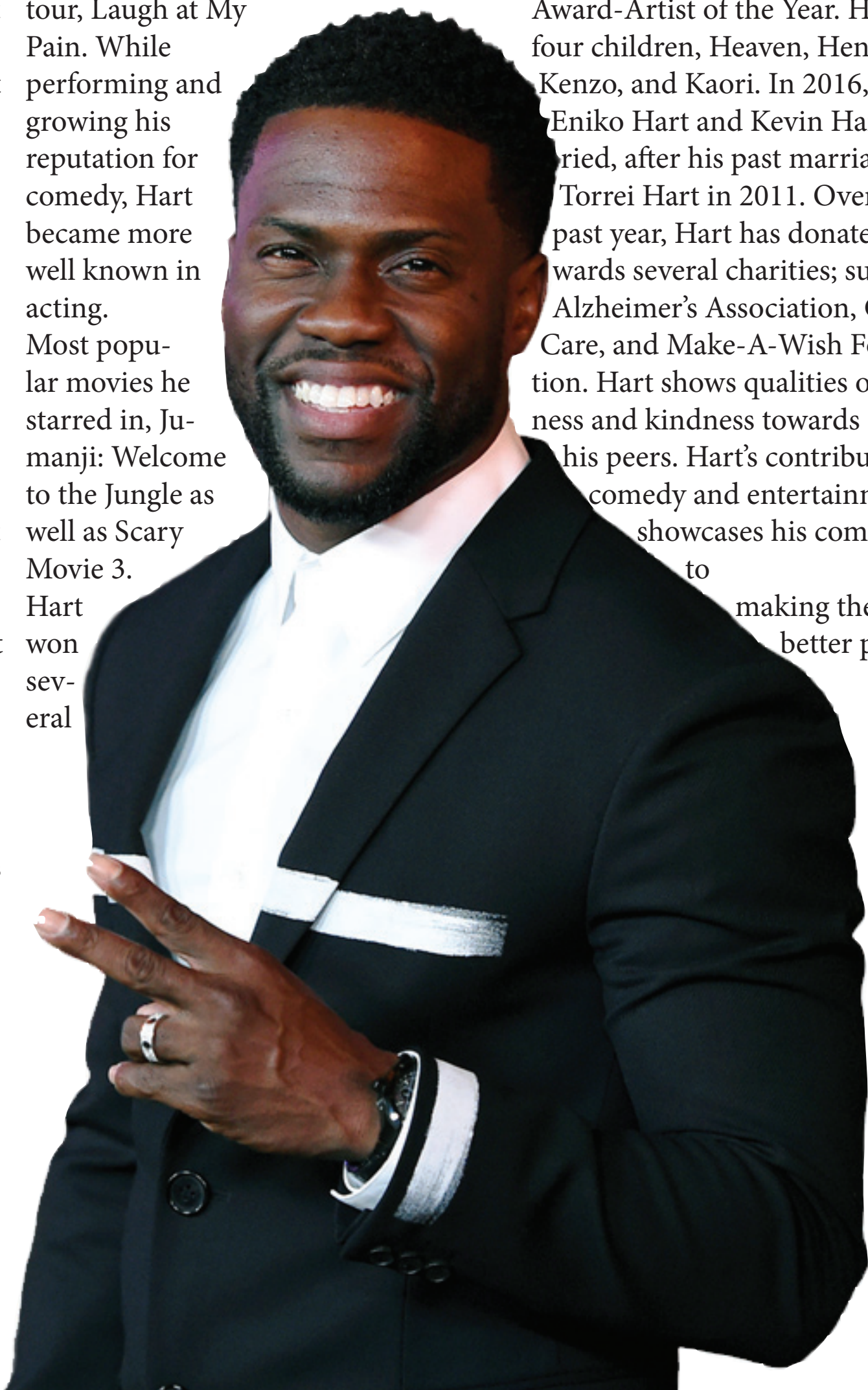
Kevin Hart, an individual that shines a spotlight on Black History Month. Hart was born on July 6, 1979, into a troubled structured household. Drugs were present within his childhood which enforced a mentality of wanting to escape reality. Comedy was that very thing for Hart, which he brought into his future down the line. His first stand up took place at The Laff House in Philadelphia, this humbled Hart, with insults and negative comments that tried to destroy his confidence. However, he kept fighting the negativity and created it into fuel for a chase of his dreams. In 2011, Hart grossed

over \$15 million dollars from his tour, Laugh at My Pain. While performing and growing his reputation for comedy, Hart became more well known in acting. Most popular movies he starred in, Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle as well as Scary Movie 3. Hart won several

awards: such as, 2012 BET

Award-Best Actor and 2014 Hollywood

Award-Artist of the Year. Hart has four children, Heaven, Hendrix, Kenzo, and Kaori. In 2016, Eniko Hart and Kevin Hart married, after his past marriage with Torrei Hart in 2011. Over the past year, Hart has donated towards several charities; such as, Alzheimer's Association, Cats Care, and Make-A-Wish Foundation. Hart shows qualities of selflessness and kindness towards his peers. Hart's contribution to comedy and entertainment showcases his commitment to making the world a better place.



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## Miles Davis

by Benjamin Gresham

As we enter the month of February go back and remember and celebrate Black History Month. A month that is celebrated by all and inspires other young black people to go and one of the people we are talking about is Miles Davis. He was born on May 26, 1926 he was born and raised in Alton, Illinois-- a state hero if you will. Miles was born in a middle class family and he first started playing the trumpet when he was just 13 years old. his first professional job when he got older he joined a band in st louis in 1941. He was also very smart at the age of 18 he received a scholarship Juilliard School, but it didn't take long for miles to follow his passion. He goes to New York. As he begins working on 52nd Street gigs alongside Charlie Parker in

1945. Very soon after miles is working for Coleman Hawkins and the big bands of Billy Ecstine and Benny Carter. During the

adding Cannonball Adderley in 1958. By this time Davis was inspired by George Russell theories and created his most famous album

with all of the other band members having memorable tunes as well. making another amazing harmony for people to enjoy. In

fanbase than before. From then to 1991, Davis remained vital and popular, receiving the Grammy Lifetime Achievement award in 1991 but unforgettable passing away that same year.

MILES DAVIS



1940s Davis got a couple of young talented jazz players, with all their talents combined Davis made his first cover the "Birth of the Cold". With davis different friends playing many different instruments and blending them together made a nice harmonizing sound that people really love to listen to. in 1955 Davis gathered up another band young talented band their names were John Coltrane, Red Garland, Paul Chambers, and Philly Joe Jones,

yet the "Kind of Blue" in 1959. Davis also had a good partnerships with Gil Evans recording five released songs like Miles Ahead, Porgy and Bess, Sketches of Spain, and Quiet Nights. in 1954 Davis brought in another young batch of talented musicians. which made him the second greatest quintet these people under his wing is this included Herbert Hancock, Tony Williams, Ron Carter, and Wayne Shorter. by this time Davis was now recording originals for himself

1968 Davis once again changes directions with his music showing his electric jazz side releasing "In a silent Way" with another release in 1969 "Bitches Brew" with this one bringing jazz and rock together to make something unreal. By the mid 1970s following the debilitating effects of a 1972 auto accident. Davis went into semi-retirement resting his body and letting him calm his mind. He returned in and went back on tour for 1981 having a bigger

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## Aurora James: Fashion Pledge

by Jaylennsia Rhea, Staff Writer

Aurora James 15% pledge. Introducing a black designer that made a difference Aurora James. Aurora James is the founder of the fifteen percent pledge and is creative director and the founder of the luxury accessories and the Brother Vellies. The fifteen percent which Aurora James came up with is a pledge, a nonprofit organization that asks major retailers to commit 15% of their shelf space spending power to black owned businesses. When Aurora James founded her nonprofit fifteen percent pledge in 2020, it was stirred by the murder of George Floyd, she knew she wanted to push for racial justice needed to include addressing the Black-White wealth gap. When black squares stormed social media feeds and corporations vowed to do better when it came to diversity. Aurora saw it as her chance for companies to be true to their word. On her Instagram account, she issued a challenge to major retailers asking them to commit to buying

15% of their products from black owned businesses. The post said “we represent 15% of the U.S population and we need to represent 15% of your shelf space.” It then went viral leading to the creation of the organization. The push for financial equality and opportunity was from Aurora James a personal experience as a small business owner; Beginning the creator of Brother Vellies, a luxury shoes and accessories, brand founded by her in 2013 to green showcases the handicraft artisans around the world, she knew very well connections and access to capital and not necessarily skills, ideas and hard work could determine the success of a brand. Even though Brother Vellies was popular it won a converted CFDA award in 2015, the brand still suffered from financial strain for some time because the loan Aurora took out due to limited funds. Aurora James wished to eliminate this problem with other entrepreneurs, with education resources like the fifteen percent pledge. She then says “I was actually aware of the fact talent is distributed

equally but opportunity and access is not” “When you don’t have friends and family to raise money from your industries it requires a lot of capital to scale, you have unique challenges, especially when you haven’t had the opportunity to acquire generational wealth in this country. “In the years since the percent pledge has been in place, 29 countries world wide have taken the pledge, including retailers like Sephora and wordstorm, putting more than 600 black owned businesses in the process. The organization is said to have big plans for the future; their goal is that by 2030. Black entrepreneurs will be responsible for \$1.4 trillion of wealth generation, increasing black business by 14.6%. Beginning last year Aurora also launched the friends and family collective, a \$850 million capital fund in partnership with private equity firm VMG partners, as part of an effort to support entrepreneurs; as of 2022 just 1% of revenue went to black founders. Quoted by Aurora James “I personally love investing in black owned brands and always have, but it isn’t just a nice thing that



I’m doing.” In addition Aurora James notes her career all the time, from fashion designer to launching her nonprofit and working in private ownership. “I’ve been self employed since day one” Aurora joked about having her first job doing her chores to other people and creating a margin. A quote Aurora remembers her adopted mom saying is a Nigerian proverb with her “until the lion has a historian, the hunter will always be the hero” Aurora says “I really learned from an anthropological lens” Explaining that Brother vellies started almost by accident when she started working with a bunch artisans across Africa and sold shoes she ap-

plied for CFD/ vogue fashion fund on a whim and won adding “Here we are 10 years later “bootstrap that” Brother was founded in 2013 with the goal of keeping traditional African designs practices and techniques alive, while also creating and sustaining artisanal jobs. Brother Vellies is now handmade across the globe and has been on sol-ange at the Met Gala Beyonce, Zendaya, Halsey, Niki Minaji, Hailey Balwin and more. In short, as a result of her advocacy, Aurora James has been awarded, and named to the 2021 TIME100 and 2020 Bloomberg 50.

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## The Impact of *Creed* by: Duanne Leavey II

Duanne Leavey II  
Rating: 8.5/10

I watched *Creed 3* and it's one of the best boxing movies in today's age. *Creed 3* takes place after Adonis Creed (Micheal B. Jordan) settles down with his wife Bianca (Tessa Thompson) and his daughter (Mila Davis-Kent) to take a step away from boxing, so he can spend time with his family. Later on Adonis opened up a boxing gym where young new fighters get trained. One day Adonis is leaving the gym and he sees a familiar face (Johnathan Majors) from his past. Micheal B. Jordan was the director of this movie, and he did a fantastic job. I like how when it came to the fights scenes how he used slow motion to re-

ally the impact of blows. Jonathan Majors performance in this movie was fantastic, he has a way of bringing intensity to his characters in any role he plays. Tessa Thompson does a great job at playing her supporting role as Bianca, and she does great in her other supporting roles as well. The acting in this movie was very believable and, Micheal B. Jordan's directing was very good from the specific shots to the epic moment. If you enjoyed Micheal B. Jordan's performance in *Creed 3*, then I would recommend that you watch (*Black Panther*). If Johnathan Majors performance took your breath away then you will love him

in the show (*Love-Craft Country*) which has a very sinister vibe to it. If you were impressed with Tessa Thompson's acting in this movie then I would definitely recommend (*Thor: Ragnarok*) and (*Men in Black: International*). This is a great sports movie that is up there with the *Rocky* Franchise, and other greats.





# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## Cynthia Erivo's illustrious career

By Rey Sifuentes

Cynthia Erivo has been a positive influence on this generation showcasing her talents through music, acting, and more. Both of her parents arrived in the UK in their early twenties and separated when she was young. Erivo has a rocky relationship with her father and remains estranged from him to this day. Erivo has been open about the reason her relationship with her father is the way it is, she states he never wanted anything to do with me. Her first acting project was "The Color Purple" at a small theatre in London. She stated herself "Had I not done that small play in London, I wouldn't have

done Broadway." This role earned her a Tony Award, after that she earned a Grammy and a Emmy award. Making

has received many accolades in her career including a Daytime Emmy Award, Tony Award, and even been nomi-

Good."

She connects with her fan base and the people love her! She is an enigma of success and overall a good role model. With all of her acting success and success in the music industry, it's no



wonder she is the star of the #1 highest-grossing Broadway musical movie of all time. You cannot deny Erivo's talent.

her one of few people to earn this triple crown of rewards. Erivo's breakout single was when she released the single "Rise Up" on October 25, 2019, and it became a Grammy-nominated track and helped elevate her career. Erivo

nated for a Golden Globe award. She had the pleasure of playing the great Aretha Franklin in "Genius: Aretha," and just recently portrayed Elphaba in "Wicked (2024)." Erivo has dabbled in the music industry but it's not her

prime focus. She mainly focuses on her acting career and since the success of Wicked, she is now more mainstream. Though new rumors suggest she is set to release her debut album shortly before the release of "Wicked: For

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## Giving Derrick his roses

by: Sheridan Mitchell

Black History Month is significant and recognizing important influential people who have a significant impact is important. Derrick Rose was born October 4, 1988, in the Englewood neighborhood on the south side of Chicago, Illinois to his mother Brenda who was very strict but loving and caring of her children. Derrick Rose was drafted into the NBA in 2008. However, before that, he played college basketball for the Memphis Tigers and his high school basketball team Simeon Career Academy in Chicago, Illinois. In his early high school years, he began playing basketball at his high school

where he quickly became known as one of the country's best players, he led his team to many wins in his time. After high school, he played for the Memphis Tigers and led his team to thirty-eight wins and the championship game. After his college season at age nineteen, he entered the NBA draft and was selected as the number one draft pick for the Chicago Bulls. Rose continued his basketball career with the Bulls earning the Rookie of the Year award for leading the Chicago Bulls to the playoffs. As the years went on Rose continued to prosper within his basketball career and was also given the MVP award at age twenty-two. As Rose's career

went on a knee injury seemingly ruined everything. Rose was forced to miss the 2012-2013 season and the playoffs. When he came back he began to have more frequent injuries which also caused him to be traded to the New York Knicks. In the span of 1 year, Rose was traded to the Utah Jazz, Minnesota Timberwolves, Cavaliers, and the Detroit Pistons. After a long successful and rough career in basketball, Derrick Rose announced his retirement on September 26, 2024. Derrick Rose has had an impact on the NBA heavily and has left a mark on the association as well. Many people respect him because of his drive and perseverance



through his rough trials during his time in the NBA. Since he no longer plays basketball he still has his hand in the community, he opened a flower pop-up shop to interact with fans and handed out thousands of free flowers to his hometown Chicago. This was an amazing venture because the flower business is very underrated and generates great revenue. Rose was able to

give back to his community at his pop-up shop and connect with his city on a different level.

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## Mike Tyson: One of the Most Influential

BY: SAVANNAH WILLIAMSON

Mike Tyson is one of the most influential and iconic boxers in history, representing resilience and strength for Black History Month. Tyson was born June 30, 1966, in Brooklyn, New York, and Tyson faced numerous challenges even from the start. In the beginning, his father abandoned the family, leaving his mother to raise Tyson and his 2 siblings alone. They experienced financial instability and frequently moved from one home to another. When Tyson was 10, Tyson was exposed to and started to engage in street life. It eventually led to multiple arrests by the time he was 13. During this time, he dealt with being teased for his lisp, voice, weight, and more.. which left him with a lot of anger and insecurity and eventually led to his involvement in multiple

physical altercations at the time.

When Tyson was sent to an reformation school in upstate New York, it was there his talent and passion for boxing was revealed. He was guided by Bobby Stewart, a juvenile detention counselor and retired boxer, who introduced him to the sport of boxing. Eventually, Stewart referred him to another legendary boxing trainer, Cus D'Amato. At 20 years old, Tyson became the youngest heavyweight boxing champion after defeating Trevor Berbick in 1986, where he then earned the nickname "Iron Mike".

Along with that:

-Tyson is the first heavyweight boxer in history to hold all three major championship belts.

-Of Tyson's 50

wins, 44 were by knockout

-Tyson staged impressive comebacks, including regaining the WBA and IBF titles in 1996

-Tyson was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of fame in 2011

-Tyson made an influence in entertainment, showing up in movies such as The Hangover and launching his podcast.

Despite his success, Tyson's journey was not easy. He faced legal troubles, financial problems, and also personal struggles. However, Tyson showed resilience in which he used these challenges for growth and transformation. His redemption arc serves as an example of inspiration as he rose above his problems and turned setbacks into opportunities. His legacy is

a reminder of the excellence of the strength within the Black community & his is now celebrated all around the world during Black History Month!



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

## Uncle Eddie

By: Logan Daigre, Head Designer

Eddie Thomas, better known by the students, including myself, as Uncle Eddie, was born on Aug. 14, 1972 in Detroit, Michigan. He spent a lot of time with his grandfather and father. His grandfather was a successful entrepreneur, and a World War II veteran. Eddie's grandfather taught Eddie the entrepreneurial mindset, and the importance of self-reliance. At age 14, Eddie moved to Lansing, Michigan. Here he fell in love with expressing himself through art, whether that be break-dancing, and graffiti. While in community college, a professor told him that he needed to do more with his gift at art, this led Eddie to gambling everything, and moving to Chicago to work on his art. He ended up working at the

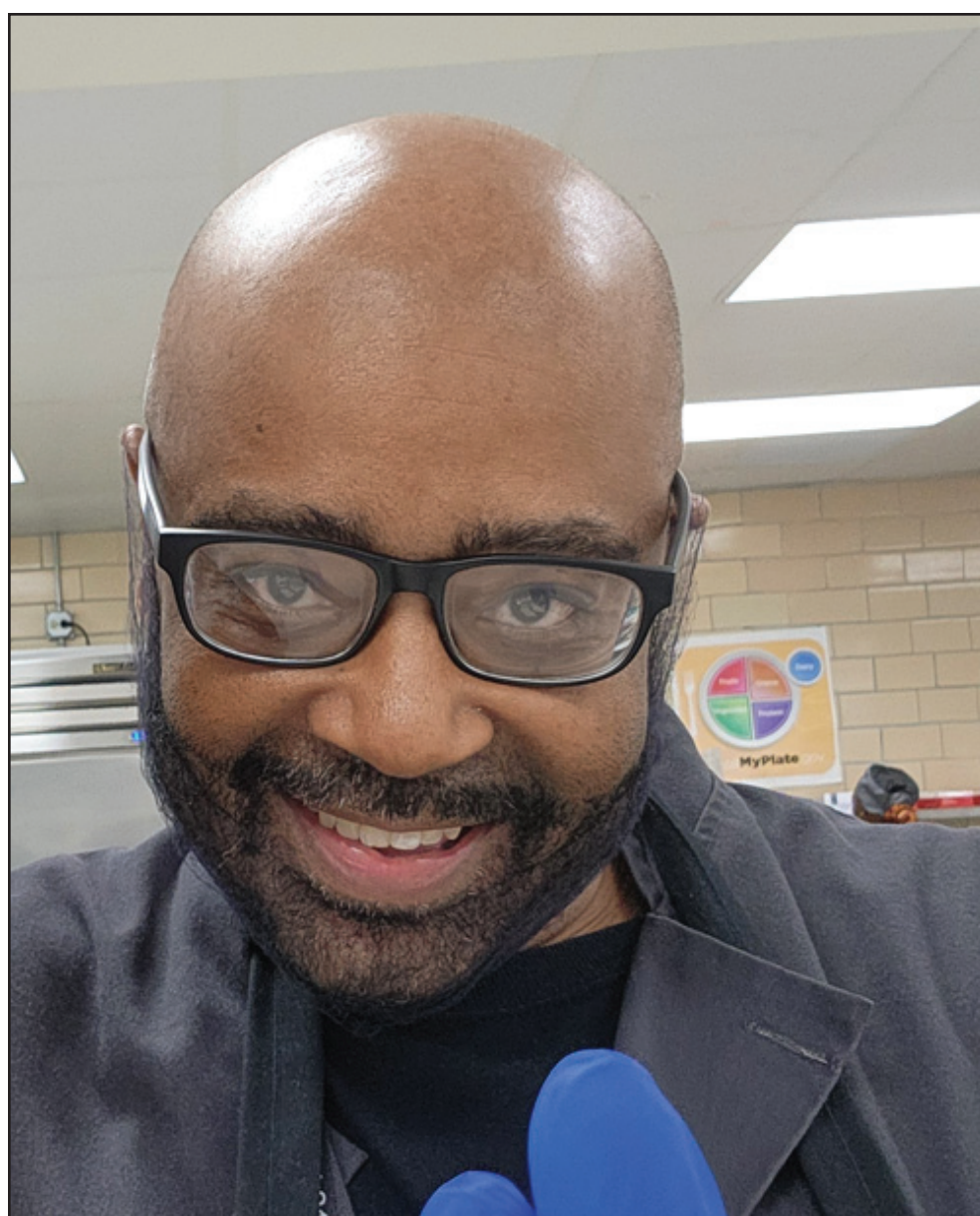
House of Blues. Using the things he learned from

ments were long-term, he needed a way to

moved to Nashville with his wife. He is trying to

start up a

part of working at South was, he stated "I loved seeing the positive effect I had with students, and the feedback I got from the kids. The students smiles gave me hope. I loved working with the kids, and always saw the best in them." I later asked him for advice to all the students here at TF South. He graciously gave 2 pieces of advice, these were "Don't aim for the moon, aim for the sun," and "Know how to adapt to change." I feel like not only can all Red Wolves learn from Eddie and his views on life.



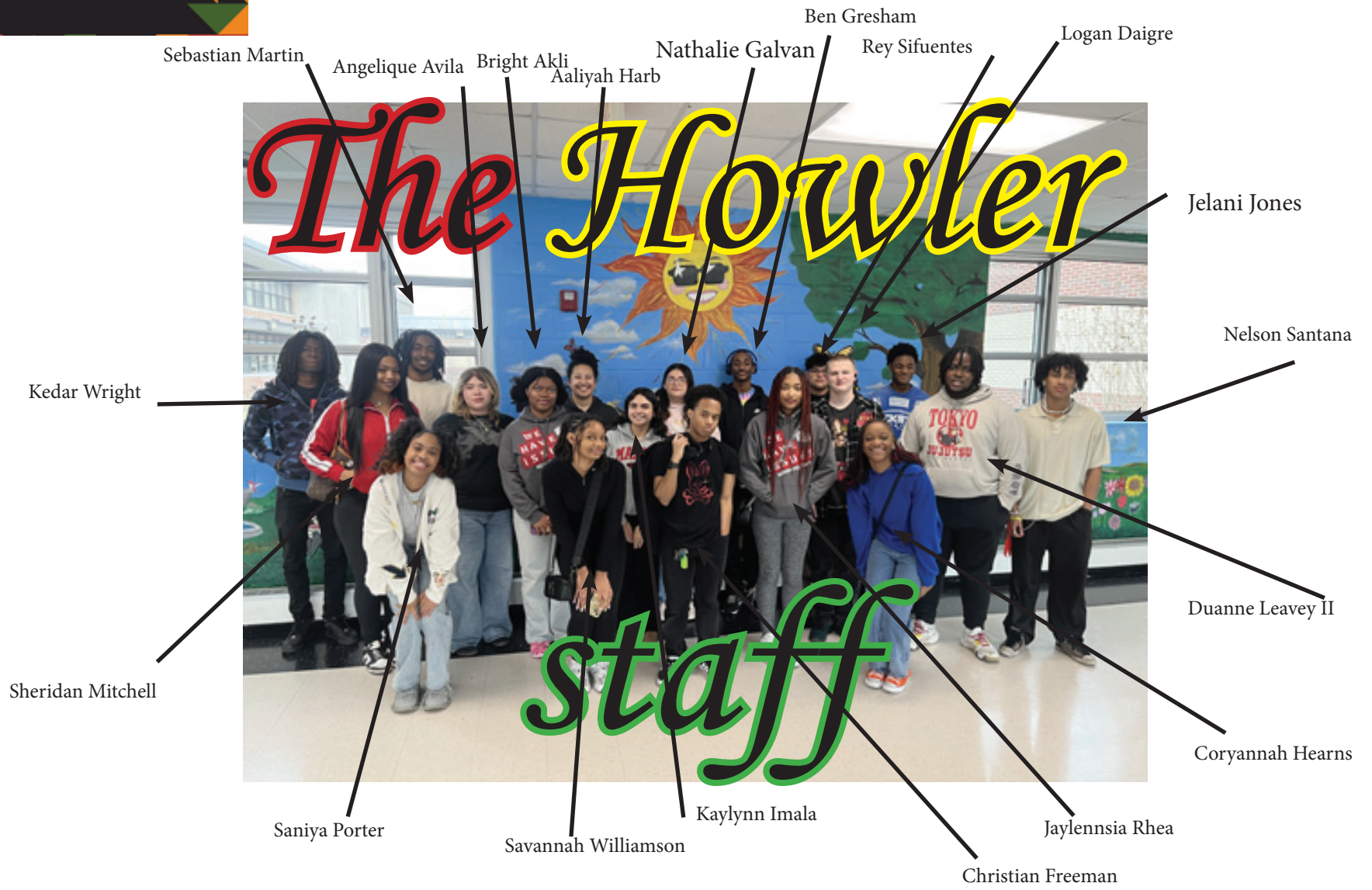
his grandfather, Eddie built and ran a lawn care business. The business boomed, and he ended up selling the business. With the money that he got from selling the business, he made many smart investments. Due to the fact that these invest-

pay his bills. This led him to getting a job in the TF South cafeteria. This is where I, and many others in the building were able to meet, and enjoy the man who brought love and passion not only into the school, but into the school food also. Recently, Eddie

clothing business, and helping his friend start a music streaming service. Eddie says that great things are coming in the future, with his businesses on the rise. He is ready for a fresh start in Nashville, and excited to start this new chapter of his life. When I asked what his favorite



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