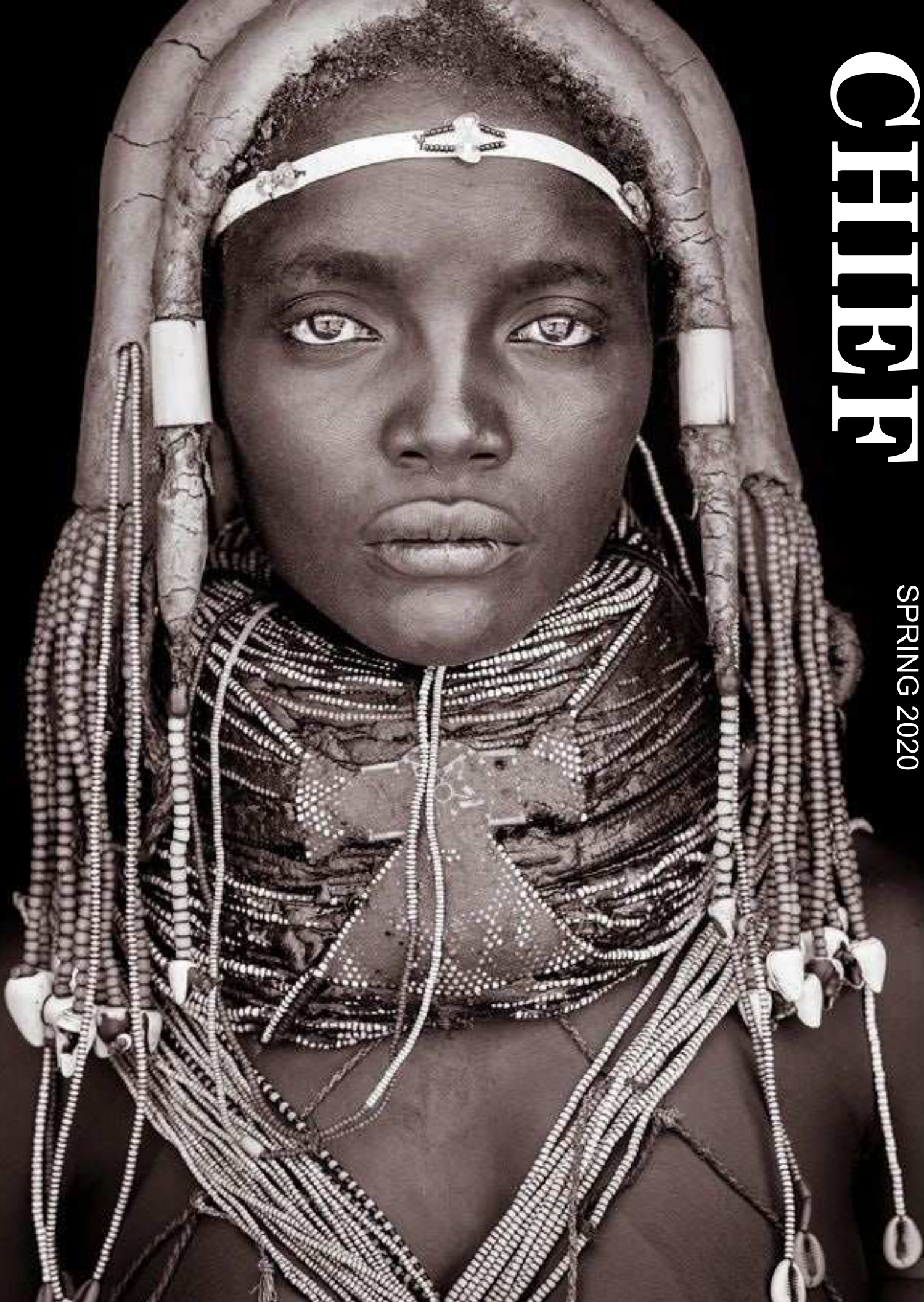


# CHITTY

SPRING 2020







Chiefy, chiefy in a new chief cloak  
I ain't even said a word, but my suit bespoke  
I got a new agenda, gotta carry through  
When your father's enemies are tryna bury you  
And the royal families are tryna marry you

Long live the chief

- JIDENNA







PHOTO BY GOOGLE IMAGES

## Africatown, USA

Africatown was founded by descendants of some of the enslaved people aboard the *Clotilda*, and it was the home to some of the last survivors of the transatlantic slave trade in the United States.

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PHOTO BY GOOGLE IMAGES

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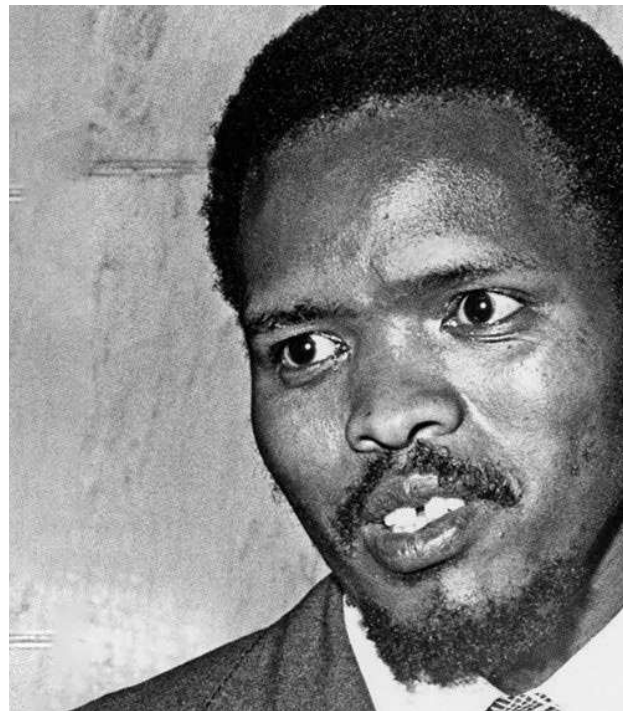


PHOTO BY GOOGLE IMAGES

*"It is better to die for an idea that will live, than to live for an idea that will die" - Biko*



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PHOTO BY **GOOGLE IMAGES**

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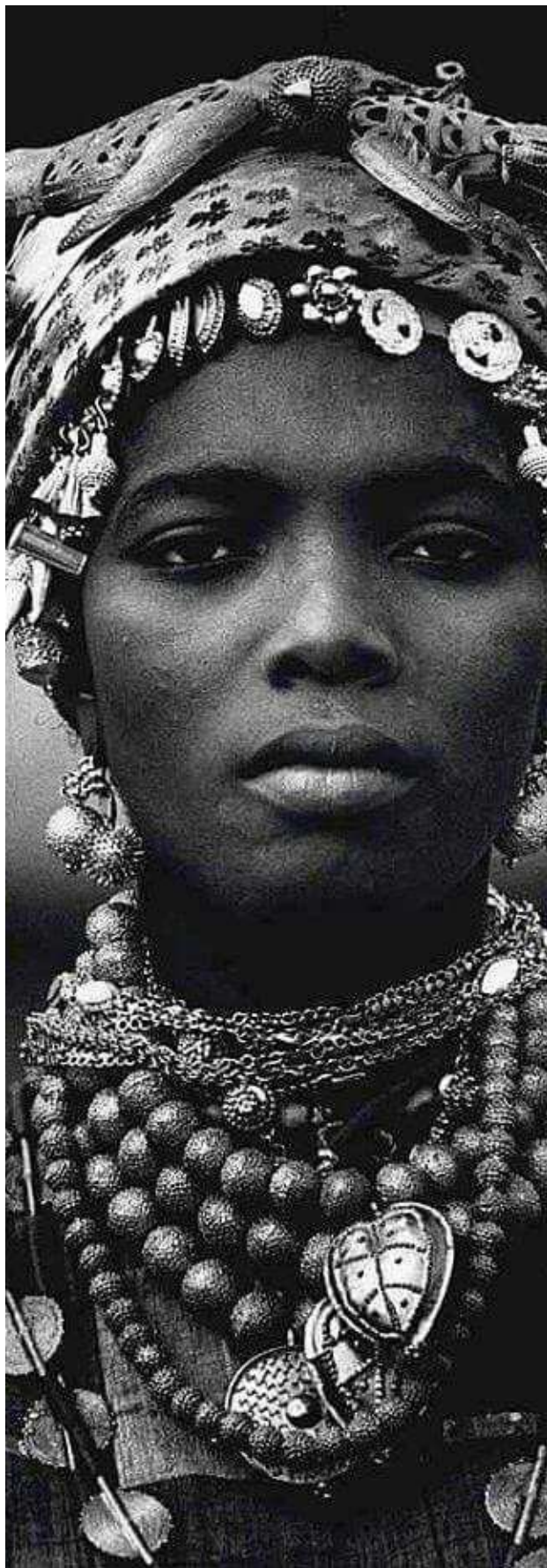
Often called the black Martha Stewart, Ms. Smith translated her sense of style into a series of books on cooking and entertaining.

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Known for her photographic narratives and video testimonies that examine the personal, yet contemporary stories of marginalized communities and individuals.





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# THE ROYAL COURT



"The way a chief  
acts affects the  
entire village."

- Ugandan  
Proverb

**C**hief is a magazine written by the 11th-grade students of Sankofa Freedom Academy. Chief talks about some of the most extraordinary people throughout the world and important events throughout history. The articles in this magazine represent a chiefdom which is the centralization of authority and pervasive inequality. A chief is someone who is a leader or something having the uppermost importance. The chief reason for this magazine is to inform people about leaders and issues throughout the world from sports to politicians and issues ranging from health to proper grooming. Chief reflects OUR history of how OUR people have overcome inequality by having their freedom of doing what they want for good and progressive reasons. Who are OUR people? I am referring to African Americans, Blacks, and individuals from the African Diaspora. There are challenging times in the world and this magazine will conquer and inform the masses on the other communities beyond. I hope you enjoy becoming chief in your sense and lead by not just reading, but making a change. Long live the chief!

ELIJAH MITCHELL  
Editor-in-Chief

# The Truth of Rosewood's Massacre

By Semaja Walker

Rosewood is a true story, where a massacre and burning happened in the African-American town of Rosewood, Florida. This occurred in 1923 by excessive large groups of white mobs. As expected, Rosewood was completely dismantled due to violence and vicious attacks. Because of everything taking a turn for the worse this led to the residents being driven out of Rosewood permanently. Years have gone by and the Rosewood massacre was all forgotten up until the 1980's when it was brought to the public's attention.

The trigger to the Rosewood massacre all started in the neighboring community of Sumner, Florida. When a 16-year-old married white woman by the name of Fannie Taylor, made a false accusation claiming that a black man that goes by the name of Jesse Hunter, had assaulted her. Several groups of white men went out to capture Hunter, once this news was "released". They believed that Jesse Hunter fled and was hiding in Rosewood with help from the black community. They assumed that at least one black man was believed to have information about the assault and was lynched. The lynching was sent to the black community as a warning. As the news of the alleged



PHOTO BY GOOGLE IMAGES

assault spread over a few days, hundreds of raging white men descended upon Rosewood. A gunfight between the whites and blacks broke out, resulting in many homes and other buildings to burn.

When it was over, there was an estimate of 30 black men, women, and children who had been killed/murdered. The lucky ones (Black homeowners in Rosewood) were able to escape into the woods nearby, then fled by train to Gainesville, and never returned. Years later, the survivors of the Rosewood Massacre recounted that Fannie Taylor made false accusations against Jesse Hunter just to cover up that she had an affair with another white man.

*Robie Martin came to see the dedication of a highway sign to the victims of the Rosewood massacre.*



# Opinion: Education and Racism

By Joshua Lubin

Racism does not only affect adults it also affects children's primary and secondary school (K through 12). Racism affects minority students throughout so many schools, not just in the United States of America but in the world too. All over the world, poor children and children from minority groups are not only less likely to be identified as being successful and talented but more likely to be identified for needing special education services by teachers. Segregation was one of the problems in improving education for marginalized children because of the unfair treatment and practices that stabilized minorities and advanced white children.

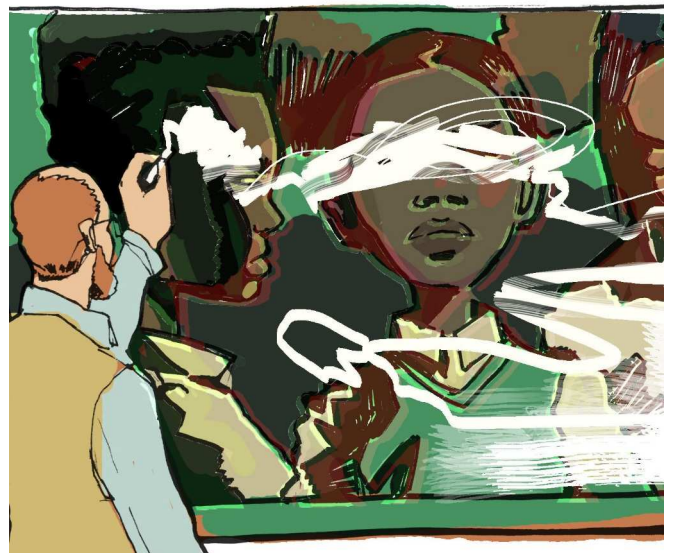
Poor students are most likely to attend institutions with other poor students. Today, black and brown students are most likely to attend schools with each other do not receive the proper tools to be educated compared to their white counterparts. As a country, we have to fix this now. Education is the



PHOTO BY GOOGLE IMAGES

key to freedom. The racial gap can be decreased with proper funding and resources that would be equal and not fair. Minority students need similar resources and teachers that are not in training, but love to teach. Segregation might have been looked at as the problem, but some say that integration is the problem as well. Integration makes minorities play on the same level as the majority community based on their rules. The way to alter the majority rule and make education equal for all is to fight for equality and to not be scared to challenge the

system and do what is needed for your community.



## Moving Abilities: Who is Anthony Robles?



PHOTO BY GOOGLE IMAGES

ranked sixth in Arizona. Robles won two state wrestling championships with a record of 96-0 his junior and senior year combined. Robles finished his high school wrestling career with a record of 129-15. Probably because of his missing leg, none of his top choices for college- Iowa, Oklahoma State, and Columbia- recruited him, though, he had a very successful high school career. Robles, as a freshman at Arizona University, finished sixth in the 2006 FILA Junior World Championships in the 55 kg Freestyle Wrestling category. Anthony Robles finished off his wrestling career at Arizona State with a record of 122-23, as a three-time Pac-10 wrestling champion, and also as a three-time All-American. He ranks eighth for most match wins by an Arizona State wrestler. In Roble's future, he had thoughts on becoming a motivational speaker, specifically for those who experience similar challenges. Anthony Robles has been a commentator of the NCAA Division I Wrestling Championships since the year of 2012 and set a world record of 62 at halftime of a New York Jets game for the most pull-ups in one minute in November of 2018.



**Alley'ah Murphy**  
A Junior at Sankofa  
Freedom Academy  
Charter School

Anthony Robles is an American wrestler who won the 2010-2011 NCAA individual wrestling championship in the 125-pound weight class. Anthony was born on July 20, 1988, with one leg. Anthony is the author of the book *Unstoppable: From Underdog to Undeclared: How I Became a Champion*; this book went on sale in 2012 on September 27th. Though Anthony was born with one leg, he received a prosthetic leg at 3 years old but he always refused to wear it. Anthony had got used to living and functioning with one leg

and started to gain strength with multiple different exercises. Anthony's wrestling career began in the eighth grade where he was inspired by watching his older cousin practice. Robles had a record of 5-8 ranked last in the city of Mesa, Arizona as a freshman in high school, as he was disadvantaged for being 10 pounds below his weight class. He had realized that he had great strength from the use of crutches and also became very skilled in offensive moves, he even created one of his own. Sophomore year, Robles





# Paris Can Be Home

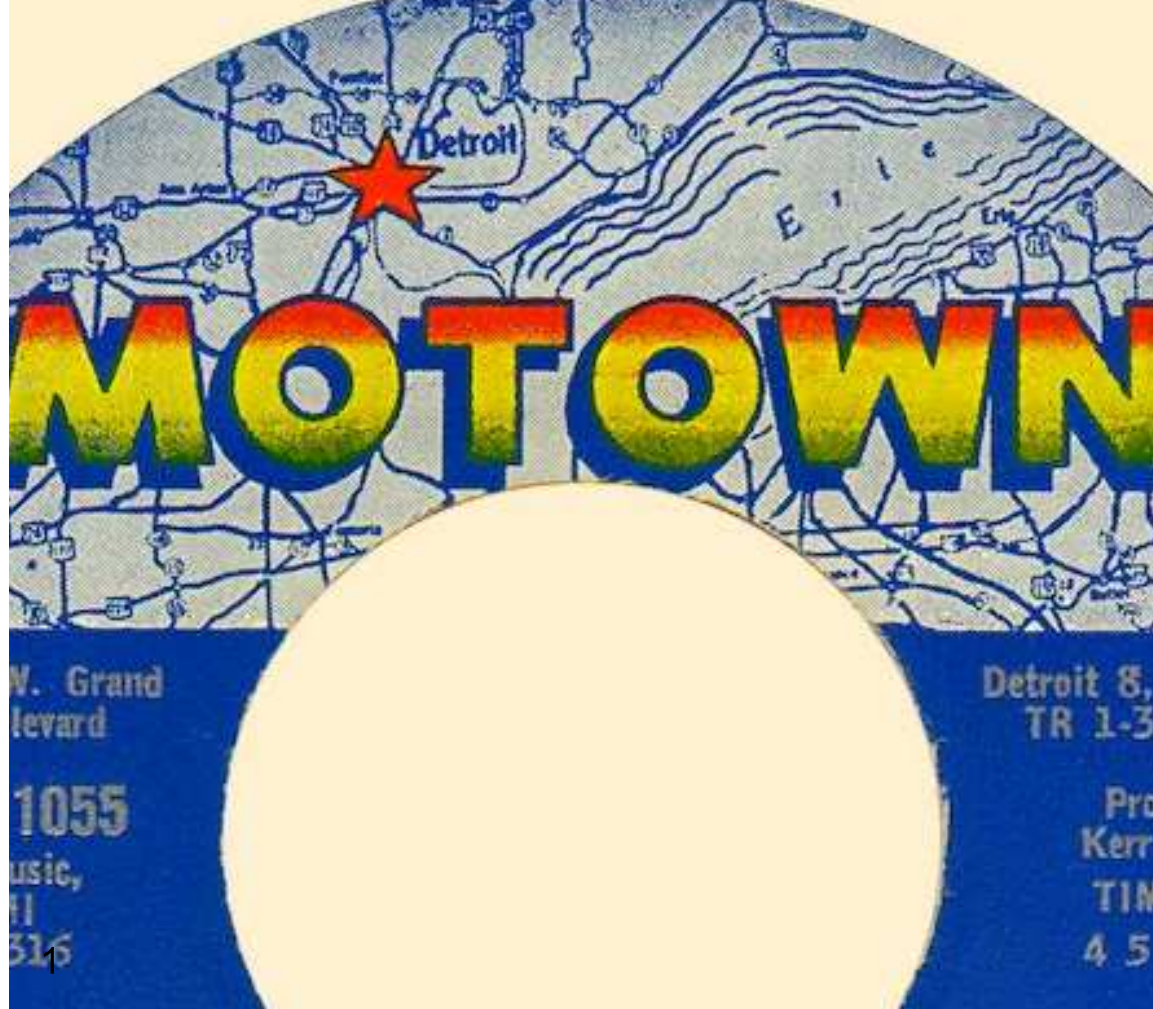
By Ny'jae Noble

For African Americans, Paris was rich in black history since the nineteenth century. Many African Americans escaped racism in their hometown and the destination for many was Paris, France. Many of the people mistakenly believe that the first great mass migration of African-Americans to France came with the Harlem Renaissance. It didn't, the first great mass migration came following the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. Later on, after World War I broke out, African Americans fought for freedom and democracy, something that they did not have in their country. African American culture grew in Paris between wars but France discovered African American music. The African American daughter of a housemaid, whose name was Josephine Baker, moved to France in 1925. Previously a club owner fought to have African American bands play but when Mrs. Baker's daughter appeared at the club she became a star attraction and was awarded the France Legion of Honor for fighting in the resistance in World War II. African American virtuoso Marian Anderson who got her start in Philadelphia sang at the Paris Opera House years before being barred from singing at Constitution Hall. Paris became a literary scene in 1946 with Richard Wright, James Baldwin, and Angela Davis. Many artists, writers, and intellectuals had to come to Paris to better their craft and their skills. Paris became an open door for African Americans because you could walk down the street and did not have to worry about people looking you up and down and thinking bad things about you. James Emanuel was a writer and his thoughts were that African Americans were accepted and not just tolerated in Paris. The reason African Americans felt Paris was a Haven was that they felt free, safe, and they were able to introduce many of their crafts within this city of lights. When some of these African Americans left the haven of Paris, France to come back to the states, they faced racial tensions and abuse, so they returned to Paris to live.

# Maybe It's The Same Old Song

Article by  
**Michael Hargrove**

Photos by  
**GOOGLE IMAGES**



**M**otown Records' parent organization, Motown Industries, was long the biggest dark possessed organization in the nation until it ran into some bad luck as of late, to a limited extent on account of some fruitless TV adventures and the misfortune to other record organizations of a portion of its top craftsmen, including Michael Jackson and Diana Ross. Berry Gordy Jr., the previous Detroit car specialist who incorporated Motown Records with what was before the country's biggest dark possessed business, has sold the organization for \$61 million to MCA Inc. The offer of the organization, which Gordy worked during the 1960s and 1970s with so many stars as Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, the Jackson 5 and Diana Ross, was finished up, even though it had been normal for quite a long time. MCA will set up 20% of the deal cost, with the remaining 80% given by Boston Ventures, a speculation organization situated in Boston that incorporates such financial specialists as Warner Communications and News Corp. Gordy will hold Motown's worthwhile music distributing division, including the exceptionally beneficial Jobete Music Co., and Motown's film and TV creation organization, which delivered such specials as a 25th commemoration Motown program in 1983.





- 1 Motown made its mark not just on the music industry, but society at large, with a sound that has become one of the most significant
- 2 Berry Gordy is the Founder of Motown Records.
- 3 From the beginning, The Miracles was Motown's center of gravity.
- 4 The Jackson 5 was the last great group to come out of Motown Records.
- 5 Diana Ross defines the music, the style and the cultural ascendancy of Motown Records.
- 6 "Hitsville U.S.A." is the nickname given to Motown's first headquarters.

# Chi-town Haven

Chicago has been a home for many African Americans, but now that home is making individuals leave. Is it still a haven?



Article by **Ra'nya Williams**  
Photography by **GOOGLE IMAGES**



**S** From 1915-1970, Chicago was the "Promised Land" to

southern blacks. African Americans heard stories of big city life, jobs with good wages, homes with running water, and basic freedoms denied to blacks in the South. Five hundred thousand African Americans ultimately moved to Chicago. With its political grounds and cultural awakening, blacks in Chicago experience success and another form of segregation. People are leaving Chicago for many reasons, but the main reasons are gun violence, the school system, and the raising of rent. People are leaving Chicago because the rent is too high and it's killing people's pockets. For example, one resident by the name of Kristin Ware stated, "As much as I love the city and the friend base that I've developed here, I just feel like the cost of living is getting out of control." Kristin Ware, who lives in Chicago's Hyde Park neighborhood stated, "I need to go to someplace where my dollar will just stretch a little bit further. And then also the school system here just isn't the best and there's a lot of things that go along with getting into the schools that are good in the city. So it's very competitive from that standpoint." That just

shows us that raising the rent puts people in jeopardy. Another reason people are leaving Chicago is because of gun violence. Some people worry about their safety because they hear gunshots. The effects of gun violence are felt by communities in the form of reduced investment from businesses and entrepreneurs.

Some people say they will never move back to Chicago because the school system is horrible. For example, a woman from Chicago said if she had kids that went to school there she would worry about their well-being and education because it's not a good environment and more than 2,100 students in Chicago Public schools, or CPS, are being left behind. Safia Samee Ali reported that as a nation they have experienced the deaths of 31 people in mass shootings while 59 people were just shot. That's sad because nobody wants to live somewhere where they don't feel wanted. Many people

"I need to go to someplace where my dollar will just stretch..."



Protesters demand adult trauma care at the University of Chicago Medical Center

are expressing fear and anxiety because they are scared and they are considering leaving Chicago. With its beauty and culture, many people decide to stay because of the strong roots, but African Americans are thinking about transition due to the gentrification and ill disparities in the community.



# Everywhere In The World

There are a total of 195 countries in the world. In October of 2019, 35-year-old Jessica Nabongo became the first black woman to visit every country in the world. Nabongo was born and raised in Detroit, Michigan to Ugandan Immigrants. She first started traveling at the age of six, when she went to London and Uganda. Now she travels the world and shares her experiences on her blog: *Catch Me If You Can*.

For a long time, she said that she would travel every country by the time she is 40, but decided she would travel everywhere by the time she was 35. She mentioned that some countries were easy to get into, but others were more challenging like the South Pacific because it is hard to get flights to small

countries such as Fiji.

People have asked her questions about what it is like traveling and why does she like to travel. Nabongo said, "It's because I was always very curious about daily life and culture. I wanted to see mundane things that people did every day in different cultural contexts." Nabongo plans on getting some rest and start some new projects and travel to Jordan in April 2020.

Nabongo stated that, "To travel just means to leave your home. You do not need to go halfway across the world. You can travel a hundred miles from your home - go to a new city in your state, or go to the next state over."

WRITTEN BY **ELIJAH MITCHELL**  
PHOTOGRAPHY BY **GOOGLE IMAGES**







Nabongo visits her 20th African Country, which was Botswana. She stopped for a minute on her way to Gaborone.

# O Racismo Existe No Brasil

By Joshua Lubin

Today, there are more than 75 million people from Africa descent living in Brazil, which currently gives Brazil the second-largest black population in the world. However, despite its large black population, Brazil was also the last country in the western hemisphere to abolish slavery. Social movements involving Black groups are found throughout Brazil's history. However, until the abolition of slavery in 1888, these social movements were almost always there because their main objective was the liberation of black slaves. Racism in Brazil is weird because the country is mostly a mixture of Spanish and African people. So what is the point of discriminating against each other over skin color? This is called colorism. There been so many Afro - Brazilian social movements just because of the injustice and inequalities due to race. Movements against racial injustice occurred in the 20th century stretching from Rio Janeiro. to Sao Paulo.

Brazil had a long history of discrimination against blacks. In Brazil, blacks have less schooling, and more problems finding jobs. Blacks in Brazil have low salaries where 63.7% of Afro Brazilians are unemployed. Most Brazilians of all colors acknowledge that there are racial prejudice and discrimination in the country. These policies represent a new stage in Brazil's effort to combat racial inequality; however, they are not without controversy as a backlash has recently begun. Detractors claim that class-based policies and universal reforms, such as improved public education, would have the same effect without having to define Brazilians based on race or color. A national debate about race and racism, ad the beginning of serious policy attempts to reduce racial inequality represent a new stage for Brazil.







# THE YEAR OF RETURN

## Ghana 2019

African Americans are returning to Africa because they want to escape all the bad things that are happening in the United States. Some people said they felt like it was just unsafe to live in America. After all, there were too many gun shootings, police brutality, and racism. Africa is home to more than 54 countries spanning almost 12 million square miles, and many of those countries are relatively safe compared to other popular expatriate destinations. For example, a girl named Joanna is one of several African Americans moving to the Motherland, some inspired by the recent “Year of Return” movement initiated by Ghana. Ghana has spent creating the year of return 400 years after the first Africans were brought in chains to Jamestown, Va. Last year, Ghana gave citizenship to 126 people of African descent, many of them Americans. This was important for African Americans to move back to Africa because it's a place where people can bring experiences. Americans who moved to Africa have cherished their newfound feeling of community as well. Ghana is focused on ensuring that our brothers and sisters have a safe, pleasant and wonderful journey home so they will want to come back, get involved, see the opportunity that exists in Ghana for us to work together and begin to rebuild what has been stolen and lost over the past 400 years.



**2020 Year of Return** By Marketa Crump

# FACETIME

By Ahmir Travers



Facial recognition is taking over schools with the technology that compares images or videos of people entering a school building. With a database of already known individuals, the face recognition confirms their identity usually to alert security staff or automatically admit someone into an area and the facial recognition and similar software have also been suggested for more routine tasks at school like taking attendance and investigating code of conduct violations. Critics add that it is not apparent that this software works as advertised and with relatively few trials in schools there is no real guarantee it will make students safer. For school officials, that might seem like more bang for their buck but critics worry that excessive use of the tool could turn into surveillance of students.

Studies have shown that some of the most popular surveillance systems exhibited bias, falsely identifying African-American and Asian faces 10 to 100 times more than Caucasian faces and exhibiting a higher rate of mistaken matches among children. Critics of the technology, including Mr. Shultz and the New York Civil Liberties Union, point to the growing evidence of racial bias in facial recognition systems. In December, the federal government released a study, one of the largest of its kind, that found that most commercial facial recognition systems exhibited bias, falsely identifying African-American and Asian faces 10 to 100 times more than Caucasian faces. Another federal study found a higher rate of mistaken matches among children.

Privacy advocates worry facial recognition is creating a surveillance state in schools, and they're not the only ones. The facial recognition companies are starting to see it, too. "Schools are supposed to be open environments, and they're supposed to feel welcoming," Real Networks' Vance said. "Short of creating these mini prisons, that's just not the right environment that people are trying to create in education."







# FREEDOM CHASE:

## A Movie Analysis of Queen & Slim

By Semaja Walker

“Queen and Slim”, directed by Melina Matsoukas and produced by Lena Waithe is a black romantic crime drama with the main characters being Daniel Kaluuya as Slim and Jodie Turner Smith as Queen. Queen is a defense attorney that has recently just learned that one of her clients has received the death sentence and Slim, who is a religious man that appeared to always “keep his head down”. Melina, the director states that she purposely gave them those names, she stated that all women in the black community are Queens and Slim is something that Black people are often called disrespectfully.

“Queen and Slim” contained symbolism throughout the beginning and end of the film. The film starts simple enough and it follows the two characters that seek themselves into this widespread police search after being stopped by the police and things took a turn for the worst and escalated into a shooting. The film opens up with Queen on a date with Slim, and it becomes obvious that in the beginning the both of them don’t have that instant connection with each other. When driving Queen home, Queen takes Slim’s phone and when Slim goes to grab it back from her he swerved in the road, and this grasps the attention of a police officer who pulls them over and began to search the car. The situation starts to intensify and the typical scenario that we come across in the U.S on the news and in person, a police officer kills an unarmed black person ( male specifically) under the influence that they a “threat.” This was all falling in that category because they were cooperating and ended up having a gun being pointed at them all for simply asking questions.

Queen and Slim follow up on what’s going on but where it ends up being different is that when Queen tries to record what’s going on she was shot at. Out of self-defense, Slim was wrestling the police officer getting his gun and use that same gun to shoot the officer, killing him. This was not on their agenda or supposed to happen, leaving the two with two choices and that was to be on the run or simply just turn themselves in. They chose to go on the run, and this leads to them causing a political movement in the country as they try and escape the authorities/ law.

Queen and Slim were being seen as heroes to the Black Lives Matter cause. Due to this, it begins to make the black community realize that they were not gonna keep putting up with the typical police officers and black people altercation story.



# AFRICATOWN

Africatown is a small community that was built by African captives who were brought over in a ship called “Clotilda” in either 1859 or 1860. This ship was known as the last US slave ship to bring captives from Africa to the United States. These slaves were brought over 50 years after the US had outlawed the slave trade. The only reason that the slaves were brought over from Africa was because of a bet that two white plantation owners made. The bet was that one of the white plantations, whose name is Timothy Meacher, could bring in 100 illegal individuals. However while on their way back from capturing the slaves the authorities got word that someone was trying to sneak illegal individuals so they were on the lookout for the Clotilda. To get away from the authorities, Meacher had the slaves brought inland to hide in the swamp, and he set the Clotilda on fire. After the emancipation of the slaves, the plantation owner would not provide a passage back to Africa from the slaves, so the

slaves decided to stay there and work till they had enough money to buy the land which is now known as Africatown. After the ancestors were able to buy the land they built their houses using sticks and branches from the trees around them. The Meacher family plantation surrounded them, they were also surrounded by paper mills, chemical plants, and oil storage tanks. After over 160 years Ben Raines, a reporter and a team from the University Of Southern Mississippi found a piece of wreckage from The Clotilda. Once the descendants of the Clotilda heard about this they finally had some type of hope because now they can have some type of justice and they have some form of evidence against Timothy Meacher. There's talk of redeveloping the town and opening a museum to house a replica of the Clotilda. The state has allocated \$3.5 million from its BP oil spill settlement to build an Africatown welcome center. The old one was washed away by Hurricane Katrina in 2005.



WRITTEN BY **SHANIA WALDEN**  
PHOTOGRAPHY BY **GOOGLE IMAGES**





A vandalized bust remains on display at what was the Africatown Welcome Center in Mobile, Ala.



# The Lost Women

By Alexis Jackson

The sheer number of displaced people is mind-boggling. Over two-and-a-half million people have fled the war in Syria and sought refuge in Turkey under the Turkish Government's Temporary Protection Regime. At least two million others have fled from Syria to Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq. More than six million people are internally displaced inside the war-torn country. In the chaos of violence, displacement, crossing borders, and trying to survive in a new country, opportunities arise for traffickers and exploiters to take advantage of vulnerable people. Throughout 2015, researchers investigated the effects of the Syrian conflict on trafficking in persons in the five countries with the highest numbers of displaced people: Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq. The research was conducted in the context of a project to increase and enhance knowledge on the effects of the Syrian conflict on trafficking and thereby contribute to improving the response by relevant actors operating in the countries under study. It is funded by the US Department of State. The resulting study on targeting vulnerabilities focuses on the phenomenon of human trafficking as defined in international law, and as it affects people displaced within and



PHOTO BY GOOGLE IMAGES

from Syria.

The challenges of survival in this context make people more vulnerable to many different human rights cases of abuse, including exploitation and trafficking. But the indications we found do not correspond to the popular image in the media, and often also among policy-makers, of trafficking being carried out by highly organized international crime bosses. Although there are some cases of organized cross-border trafficking, notably by the Syrian regime, Da'ish (ISIS) and other armed groups and organized networks, what is far more common is what we term "low-level" exploitation and trafficking. This is when children and adults are exploited by members of their own immediate or extended family, or by other people who are also themselves in a desperate situation.



PHOTO BY GOOGLE IMAGES



# FRANK TALK

By Ra'nya Williams

Stephen Bantu Biko died in police custody 41 years ago on September 12, 1977. After all these years he remains one of our country's most iconic struggle heroes and his life continues to inspire many generations. He was born on December 18, 1964, at his grandmother's house in Tarkastad, eastern cape. He was the third child of Mzingaye Mathew Biko & Mamcete Biko. He was expelled from schools for speaking up and not holding back from what he thought was right.

After he graduated from Saint Francis in 1966 he began attending the University of Natal medical school where he became active with the national union of South African students. In 1968, he co-founded the South African student's organization which was an all-black student organization for students. He eventually became SASO's President in 1969. Eventually, he was expelled for speaking up for himself and other people but that didn't stop him because that same year he found another black activist group and became the leader. During the late 1970's, he was arrested four times and for several months at a time. On September 11 he was found naked in a shekel several miles away, in South Africa. The next he died from a brain hemorrhage while still in police custody. His death caused protests, and national outrage because many people like me want to know how someone mysteriously died in police care & they know nothing about it ?! After the incident, police officers who held him were questioned but none were charged. However, when 2 years had gone by five officers confessed to killing him. It says in a newspaper article that "The officers reportedly filed applications for amnesty to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission after investigations implicated them in Biko's death, but amnesty was denied in 1999.



# Fashionable Schooling

By Shania Walden



Dao-Yi Chow

Public School Fashion is a clothing line made by Dao-Yi Chow and Maxwell Osborne. This clothing line was launched in the Spring of 2008 with Barneys New York. This clothing line began because while living in New York they attended public schools and that had a huge impact on their lives. While they attended public schools they noticed that many of the students that went there were grouped by what they wore. While creating this clothing they wanted it to show the attitude of their hometown. In the beginning, the clothing line was created for men. Before they launched their clothing line they used to work for DNKY. In 2010, Public School was the sole menswear brand chosen by the Council of Fashion Designers of America to be part of the start of the business development program. In June 2013, Public School was honored with the CFDA Swarovski Award for Menswear. During New York Fashion Week in February 2014, Public School introduced the brand's first womens wear collection. Overtime Public School gained a lot of recognition from the world.



Maxwell Osborne

It's paramount to the Public School brand DNA that it keeps its production roots in New York, supporting local tailors, pattern makers, and skilled garment workers. It is these genuine and personal experiences throughout the development process along with their design mantra "finding perfection in imperfection," that epitomize the brand and its commitment to creating high-quality clothing. After receiving many accolades for Public School, the brand continues to grow and be recognized by its peers. Most recently Public School became the first American designers to take home the International Woolmark Prize in 2015. In 2018, Public School opened their first retail concept space at 3 Howard St in New York City.

# FASHION





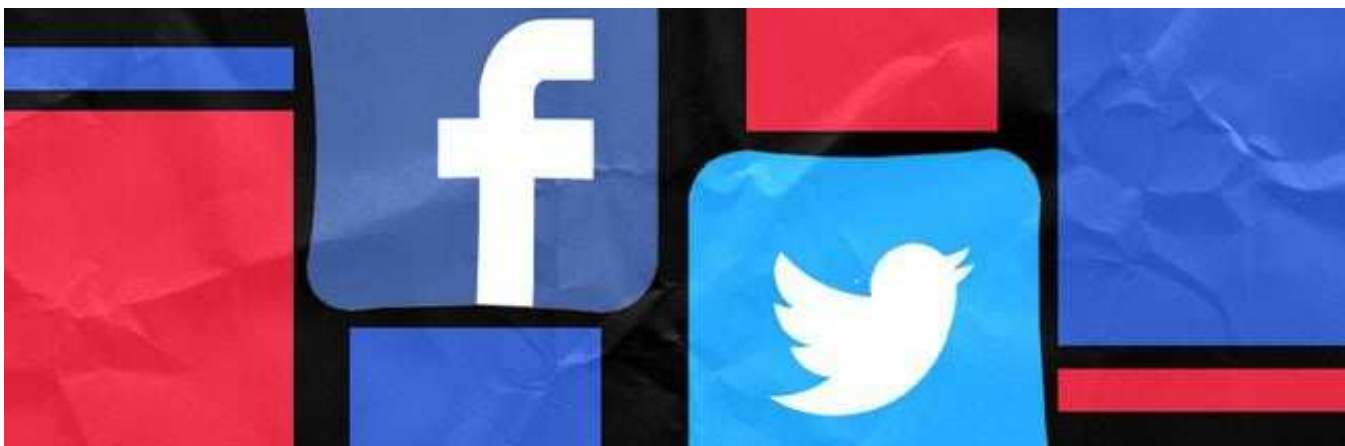
# Social Media Woes

By Marketa Crump

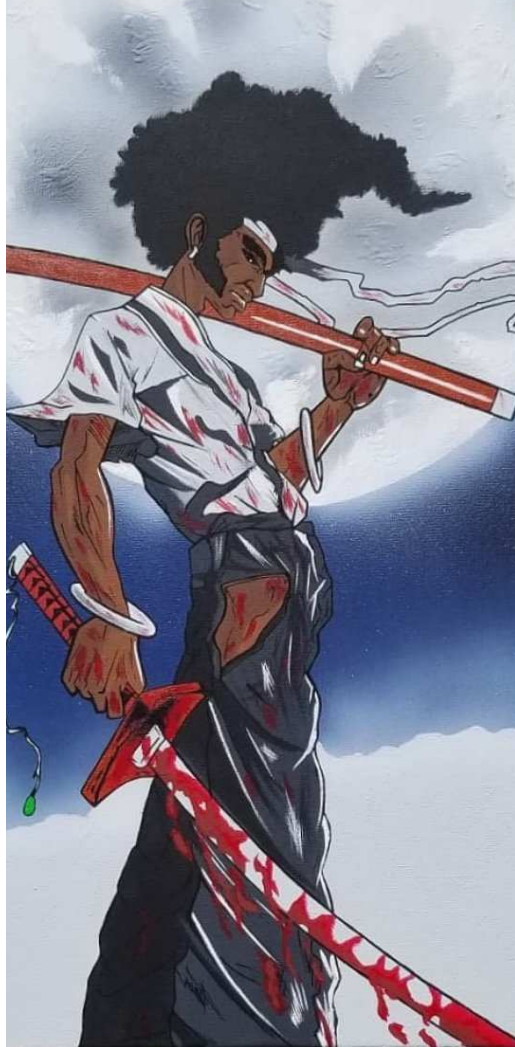


Facebook and Twitter disabled a revealing Russia linked operation designed to stoke racial tensions among African Americans in the United States. The malicious campaign relied on a lot of fake accounts and real people who lived in Ghana and Nigeria, some of them appear to have been duped into thinking they were aiding a nongovernmental organization. Facebook and Twitter shared polarizing content around social issues including race and civil rights. They also linked the operation to some of the same Russian actors that employed similar tactics 4 years ago to spread falsehoods during the 2016 presidential race. U.S. intelligence leaders are sounding the alarms about suspected Russian interference, Trump’s administration official told Congress that Russia’s online efforts did not seek to benefit a particular candidate and told lawmakers that Russia’s online efforts had “developed a preference” for Trump. All of those Facebook posts, tweets, and youtube videos also stoke social and political discord, including by trying to discourage black and Latino users from voting in the first place.

Both sets of accounts acted in ways similar to ones previously used by the Internet Research Agency to target African Americans. They pushed themes of black pride, racial oppression, and police violence, interacting heavily with both American Twitter users and also accounts determined were Russian. The oddest thing, however, was that the location of the Twitter accounts was listed as Ghana. The campaign disabled 49 accounts, 69 pages on Facebook, 85 accounts on Instagram and more than 13,000 users followed one or more of the pages, and 265,000 followed one or more of the suspended accounts on Instagram. On Twitter, the company said it discovered 71 accounts associated with the operation.







# Black Anime

By Michael Hargrove

There is a lack of black characters in anime and I feel as though it's because of who the audience of anime is. America is mostly a white dominant country so it's only right for the Japanese creators to fix anime up to be more for the white person. Even though blacks watch anime also, it's more important to impress the overall consumer or image of beauty because it's a business and cultural thing. Japan is one of the most homogeneous countries in the world. Less than 2 percent of Japan is made up of foreigners. Therefore, people of African descent wouldn't be in anime because they aren't commonplace. There are some black anime characters but they are either thugs, criminals, or slaves so there is always a negative appearance for a black character, but now times have changed. As the years go on, more and more black anime characters have been created. For example, Afro Samurai has been implemented in the anime world. He's the main character in the Afro Samurai. He's known to be the best black anime character. Other black characters have been created from Kaz Kaan to Kaname Tousen. Black anime characters are now on an uprising. Honestly, I don't watch anime but I feel as though there should be more black characters and more universal characters to leave the homogeneous world of Japan.





B. Smith was first diagnosed with Alzheimer's in 2013, before closing her New York restaurants the following year.



# Tribute to B. Smith

**Celebrating the life of an American restaurateur, model, author, businesswoman and television host.**



Barbara B. Smith was an American restaurateur, businesswoman, television host, model, and author. She was professionally known as B. Smith. B. Smith was born in the Pittsburgh suburb of Everson, Pennsylvania on August 24th of 1949 to her mother, Florence; who was a maid; and her father, William; who was a steelworker; but she was raised in Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Barbara attended Southmoreland High School before graduating in 1967. B. Smith began her career as a model in the mid-1960's, participating in the Ebony Fashion Fair; she later signed with the Wilhelmina Model's agency. She was the first African-American model to be featured on the cover of *Mademoiselle* magazine in 1976. Smith made an appearance as a model for Queen Sarah's wedding dress and also for a tour of her restaurant, B. Smith. Altogether, Barbara B. Smith made two appearances on *Mister Roger's Neighborhood*. She stated that she always had a passion to feed people, as to the fact that she started feeding her dolls when younger. B. Smith's half-hour syndicated television show, *B. Smith With Style*, came on weekly. Her show debuted in 1997 and aired weekdays on BTN and Bounce TV, and it had features of home decor and cooking segments. B. Smith appeared on a 1999 episode of the sitcom *Sabrina The Teenage Witch* on "Prelude to a

Kiss". She also accepted a role in play *Love, Loss, and What I Wore* that ran April 27th through May 29th in the year of 2011. Barbara B. Smith owned various restaurants called B. Smith. The first opened in 1986 in New York City on Eighth Avenue and 47th Street and years later moved onto Restaurant Row and 46th Street. She had another in Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York. Barbara had also owned a restaurant in Washington, D.C. in the historic Beaux-Arts Union Station which was reported would be closed in September of 2013. Her interests in decor and restaurant design led to the development of her first home collection which had debuted at Bed, Bath, & Beyond in the spring of 2001; B. Smith had launched a line of serveware in 2004 and debuted her first furniture collection in the spring of 2007 with the La-Z-Boy company Clayton Marcus. Barbara B. Smith had authored three books that concentrated on presentation and recipes. Those books are *B. Smith's Entertaining and Cooking for Friends* (1995), *B. Smith's Rituals and Celebrations* (1999) and *B. Smith Cooks Southern Style* (2009). Following her diagnosis of early-onset Alzheimer's, she and her husband, Dan Gasby, released *Before I Forget* in early 2016. In B. Smith's personal life, she had married twice and had no biological children. She had revealed that she had been diagnosed with early-onset Alzheimer's in June of 2013. February 22, 2020, Barbara B. Smith died at the age of 70 due to her diagnosis.

WRITTEN BY ALLEY'AH MURPHY  
PHOTOGRAPHY BY GOOGLE IMAGES

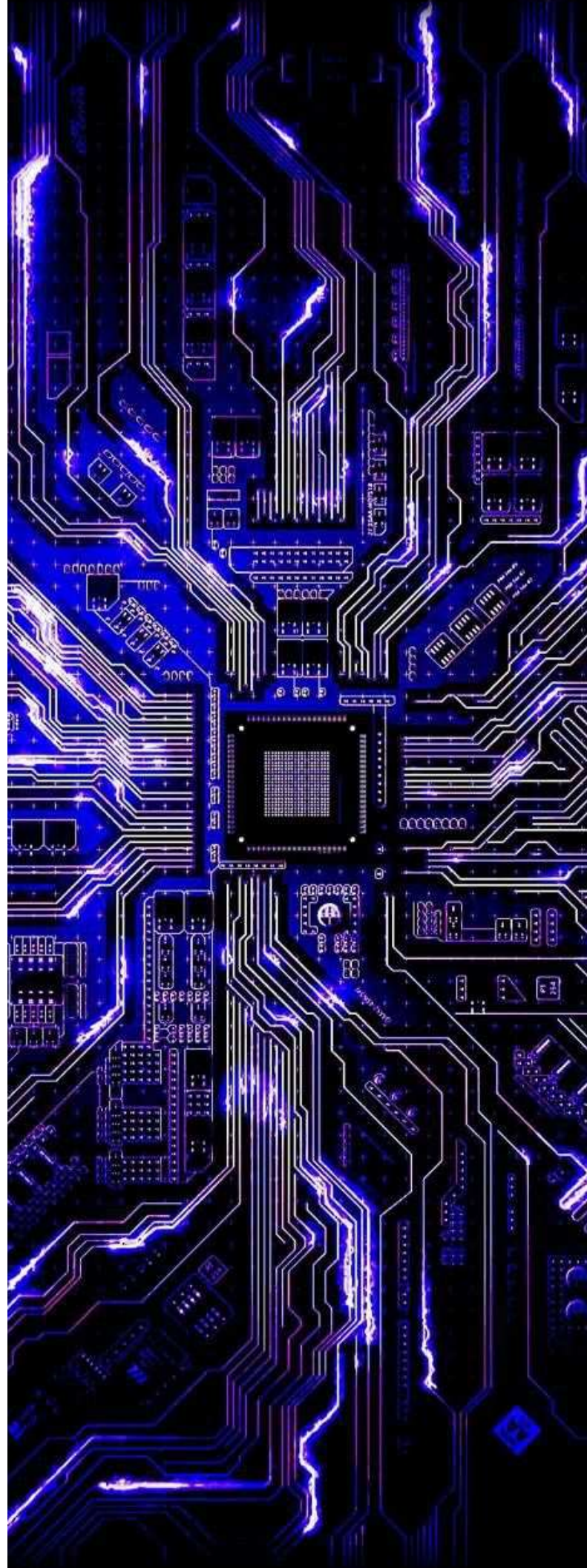


# Colored Gaming

By Alexis Jackson

African Americans make up a significant demographic of video gamers, the second largest ethnic group to play after Asian Americans. Yet, there is a paucity of African Americans in the video game industry. Only 2.5% of game developers are of color because people think only white people are supposed to be this creative, but black people are too. This means that not only are African American tech professionals missing out on obtaining some of the coolest jobs ever but also there has been an issue with the stereotyping and negative portrayals of black characters in games.

There are six top African Americans that are in the gaming industry and in 6th Dennis Mathews, Mathews is a game developer and founder of Revelation Interactive Game Development. He went to school initially for aerospace engineering but then went on to study game design. Mathews is also a developer for Terrific Studios L.L.C. Then in 5th is Marcus Montgomery, Montgomery was a lead game designer at Glu Mobile. He is also the founder of WeAreGameDevs.com—a platform for supporting diversity in the gaming industry. He made news recently by modifying a black barbie doll into a game developer doll for his wife who is also a game developer. In 4th we have Joseph Sauter, Sauter is the founder of Entertainment Arts Research Inc. a leader in the video game industry. He is the chairman of the International Game Developers Association's Diversity Advisory Board and the author of a series of game design and development textbooks published by McGraw-Hill. In 3rd we have Laura Teclemariam, Teclemariam works as a senior product manager for gaming and entertainment giant EA. She graduated with a degree in electrical engineering/computer science from the University of California, Irvine. Then in 2nd, we have Lisette Titre ACG artist and computer animator she has contributed to some of EA's highest-profile games, including Tiger Woods Golf for Nintendo's Wii, The Simpsons, and Dante's Inferno. Lastly, we have the money maker of them all coming in 1st Karisma Williams, Williams is the creative director of Matimeo.com and works at Microsoft as a senior experience developer/designer for Xbox Kinect, which lets players interact with video games without the use of a controller.







#6: DENNIS MATTHEWS



#5: MARCUS MONTGOMERY



#4: JOSEPH SAULTER



#3: LAURA TECLEMARIAM



#2: LISETTE TITRE



#1: KARISMA WILLIAMS

# BEAL'S EYE

By Ny'jae Noble



Endia Beal is a North Carolina based artist, who is internationally known for her photographic narratives and video testimonies that examine the personal, yet contemporary stories of marginalized communities and individuals. Beal currently serves as the Director of Diggs Gallery at Winston-Salem State University and Associate Professor of Art. In 2013, Beal graduated from Yale School of Art, with a Master of Fine Arts in Photography. While attending Yale, she created a body of work that explores the relationship of minority women within the corporate space. Her work was fully developed during the artist-in-residence program at the Center for Photography at Woodstock. Beal aligns herself with artists such as Carrie Mae Seems and Lorna Simpson, who use stories as the vehicle to question conformity and gender norms. Beal is featured in several online editorials including NBC, BET, the Huffington Post, Slate Magazine, PDN, and the National Geographic. She also appeared in Essence and Marie Claire Magazine. Her work has been exhibited in several institutions such as the Charles H. Wright Museum in Detroit, Michigan, the Harvey B. Gantt Center for African-American Art, Culture based in Charlotte, NC, the Aperture Foundation of New York, and the Samuel Dorsky Museum of Art at the State University of New York at New Paltz.

The reason that Endia Beal chose Photography is that when she was in high school her first love was shot and killed. She found Art as a vehicle to deal the death, at the time she just wanted to be alone but through art, she found her voice. She realized his death was tragic but was more tragic to her was how he was painted in the media as some kind of thug and criminal. He was in the wrong place at the wrong time, a poet, an artist, and a lover of music was what he was. She realized people that she loved were dying senselessly and that their personal stories were not begin told as individuals and how they lived. She started doing photography because it became an easier way for her to tell stories; she started going to places where people were afraid to go. Beal started photographing people who would normally be afraid to be photographed. She learned so much more about herself and had her ideas of who these people were going to be. In many cases, she found that she was wrong about the situation and learned from the truth chiefs that she photographed.







# BLACK CAESAR

Black Caesar had been targeted by slavers but managed to escape their grasp several times. In the end, however, it was a deception that brought about his capture. A captain managed to catch the African **chief's** attention with a gold watch and promising greater treasures. He succeeded in luring Black Caesar and his men onto his slave ship. The ship ran into a hurricane while off the coast of Florida, and the ship sank, killing almost everyone on board. The only two survivors were Black Caesar and the sailor, who got into a longboat filled with ammunition and supplies and escaped. Black Caesar and the sailor now turned to a life of piracy. Their *modus operandi* was to pose as shipwrecked sailors and to hail passing vessels for help.



Once they were on board a ship, they would drop their disguise, rob the ship, and take the loot back to their hideout. Most sources claim that Black Caesar eventually joined the crew of another infamous pirate, Blackbeard.

In 1718, Blackbeard was killed by Lieutenant Robert Maynard of the Royal Navy. Black Caesar was one of the few pirates who survived that battle. He was captured and brought to trial in Williamsburg, Virginia. He was found guilty of piracy and hanged.



*CHIEF: the head or leader of an organized body of people;  
the person highest in authority*



