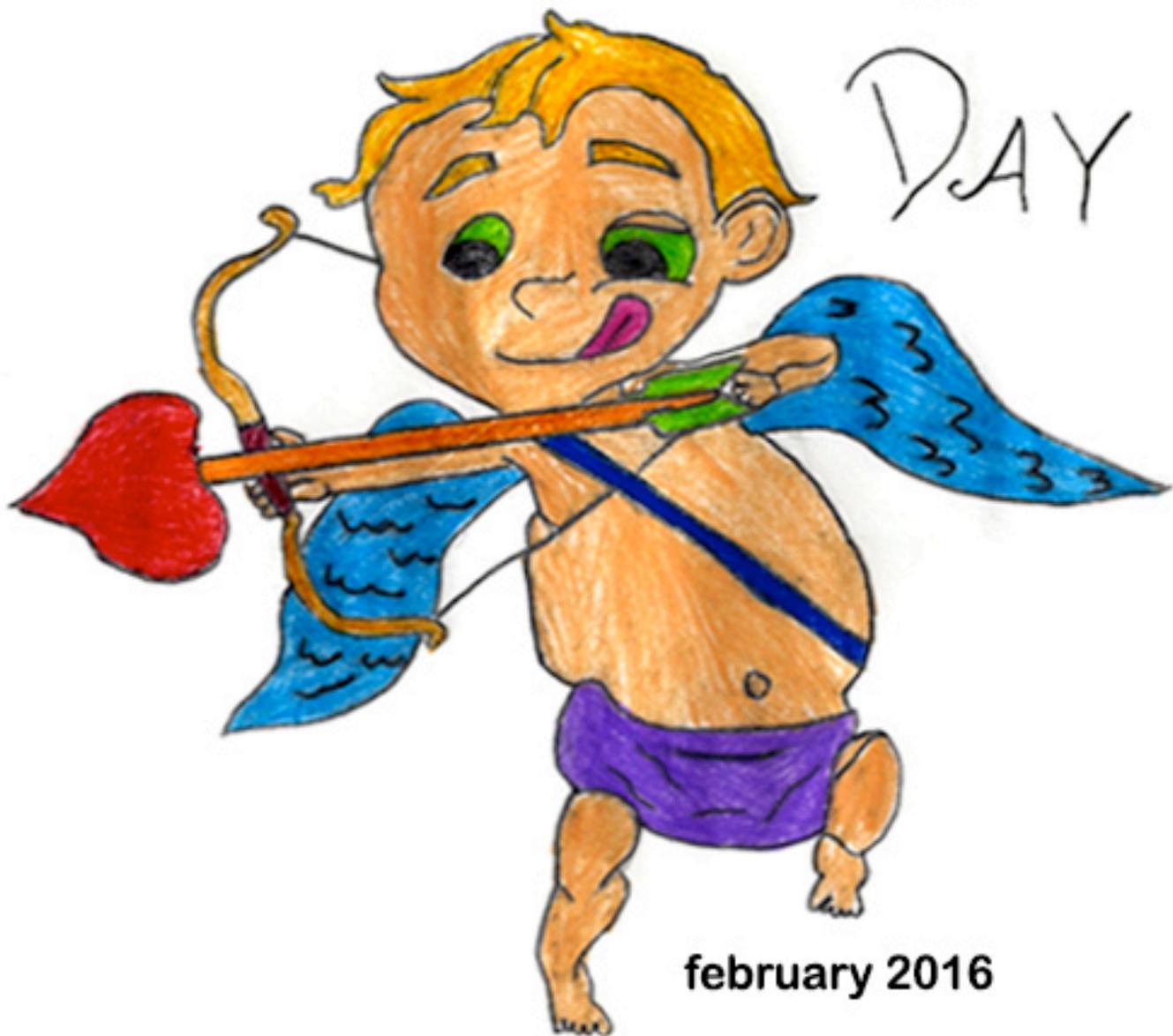


HAPPY
VALENTINE'S

DAY



february 2016

Home Instruction Teens

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HIT STAFF

Editor-in-Chief Jasmine Ramos

Staff Writers & Illustrators

Anonymous
Allan J. Casildo
J. Cruz (Q)
Yefri Gonzalez (Q)
S. Keys
Jasmine Ramos (M)
Matthew Tinaphong (M)

Teachers who have encouraged us

Brody Batziona
Mary Bradley (M)
Robert Cipriani (Q)
Yevgeny Ginzburg

HIT Advisor:

Maura Kane

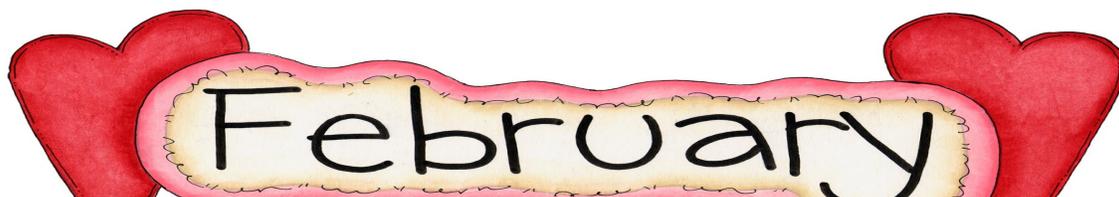
Our Assistant Principals

Queens: Mr. Bill Cornelius, Ms. Sharon Fennessy
Bronx: Mr. George Lombardi, Mr. Robert Walpole
Manhattan: Mr. James Maresca, Mr. John Curcio
Brooklyn: Ms. Geraldine Langella, Georgia Campbell
Staten Island: Mr. Joseph Paternoster

Our Principal

Ms. Ramona Pizarro

* Special thanks to Todd Alessandro, Robert Oliver, Pam Sanzaro & our WONDERFUL Principal Ramona Pizarro for all their help in producing this magazine!!



You can send us:



photography

puzzles

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riddles

poems

stories

movie reviews

book reviews

video game reviews

sports reviews

whatever you would like to share.



We need staff members who would like to work at home helping to put the magazines together every month. We will ask you to do a little typing and to feel free to share any ideas you have to improve our magazines. Frequently we are able to arrange for our secondary students to get school credit for their work on the magazine.

If you would like more information about becoming a staff member, email us at:

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WANTED:
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
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CONTESTS

Every month we try to list contests. Hopefully you will enjoy entering some of them.

If you do, please let us know and also send us a copy of your entry so that we can print it in HIT.

A number of our students have won these contests so you should really try.

Let us know if you win so we can mention that in the next issue.

If you have any questions please contact us at:

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SCHOLASTIC ARTS AND WRITING AWARDS

If you are seriously interested in art or writing you SHOULD enter this contest.

Prize: There are national and local awards

Grades: 7-12

Information: <http://artandwriting.org/awards/HowTo#process>

Ocean Awareness Student Contest 2016

Sponsored by: From the Bow Seat

Theme: *Making Meaning out of Ocean Pollution*

Prizes: \$250 -- \$1,500

Categories: Art, Poetry, Prose & Film

Grades: 6th – 12th

Deadline: June 13, 2016

Information: <http://www.fromthebowseat.org/contest.php>



Farewell & Congratulations to our Editor-in-Chief

Jasmine Ramos has been the wonderful Editor-in-Chief of HIT magazine for the past several months. She is now graduating from high school — so she will be leaving us. Jasmine has done an excellent job both as Editor and as a monthly columnist, and has been an absolute pleasure to work with! We will greatly miss Jasmine — but wish her all the best in her future pursuits & hope she will stay in touch with us (maybe even write an occasional article for HIT if she has the time!!!)

The word "Congratulations!" is written in a large, black, cursive script. The letter 'C' is particularly large and decorative, with a long, sweeping tail that underlines the rest of the word. The word is surrounded by several five-pointed stars of varying sizes and orientations, some in black and some in a light gray color. The overall style is celebratory and hand-drawn.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

By Jasmine Ramos (Grade 12, Manhattan)

Teacher: Mary Bradley

Titanic's Final Mystery

Titanic's Final Mystery is a documentary about the reasons for the sinking of *Titanic* and what really happened that night. The ship was built to be unsinkable, so what caused it to sink? This has been a mystery for over 100 years, since the tragedy happened in 1915, and this question has finally been answered.

Scientists started to investigate this event again by looking at data from logs and interviews, going to the actual site where the tragedy happened, to test the waters and see how the weather was during the time of the horrific tragedy, and speaking with other scientists and sailors that witnessed the event. On the night of the tragedy, the sky was very clear and full of stars that seemed to be twinkling, a beautiful site indeed although it was kind of unusual. However, as the ship was heading west, it traveled from the very warm Gulf Stream Current to the below freezing waters of the Labrador Current. Because of the extreme difference in the temperatures between the two currents, it created a lot of fog. The haze along with the bright stars created a mirage effect, which made it very hard to see accurately interpret things that they were seeing. As a result, there were three major factors that lead to the tragedy of *Titanic*.

Although there were two lookouts on the crow's nest all night, they only saw the iceberg 30 seconds before the ship hit it. Usually, a lookout would be able to see the iceberg 30 minutes before the ship is close enough to hit it, giving the captain enough time to maneuver around it. However, that night the fog was blocking the iceberg, so by the time the lookouts saw it, the ship was already approaching it head on. When the captain heard the bell, he tried to turn the ship, but there was not enough time to steer the ship away from the iceberg. Thus, the iceberg gouged the side of the ship, ripping

open the airtight compartments and filling them with freezing water. Ironically, the captain would have been better off hitting the iceberg head on, because then everything wouldn't have happened so fast and there would have been less damage done, because the front was stronger than the sides.

Furthermore, the crew on the *Titanic* tried to radio the *Californian*, which was the only back up ship around, but the *Californian*'s operator's radio was turned off and the operator had fallen asleep. On the other hand, their captain and signal officer correctly thought that they saw a Morse code light signal flashing from another ship. Unfortunately though, because of the mirage and flashing stars, neither of the ships could read the other's signals, and the *Californian* crew thought that maybe they were misinterpreting things, so they just stayed where they were, since they were also surrounded by icebergs.

The other factor that played a major role as well is that the foggy mirage covered up half of the *Titanic*, so the *Californian* didn't know that they were looking directly at the *Titanic*, which were the ones calling for help. Sadly, *Titanic* eventually sunk within 3 hours and thousands of people lost their lives and loved ones.

I'm glad that I got the opportunity to watch this documentary and find out what really happened to *Titanic*. The story of the *Titanic* has always fascinated me for some reason. I watched the movie *Titanic* a million times and always wondered what happened. How did it suddenly sink? There had to be a reason. Finally the mystery was solved. The sinking of the *Titanic* was a very sad and tragic event. Many lives were lost that night.





By Jasmine Ramos (Grade 12, Manhattan)

Teacher: Mary Bradley

Journey For Margaret

Journey For Margaret is an old black and white film about an American news reporter named John Davis, who is covering World War II in England, during the German Bombings of London. John Davis and his wife

Nora Davis are expecting their first child, but then their hotel gets bombed and she gets hurt and ends up having a miscarriage. After she recovers, she is told to come back to Connecticut, which is her hometown, because England is too dangerous to stay in at this time. John Davis is sent to an orphanage to write a story about the children who are affected by the war and lost their families. These children are deeply affected, both mentally and emotionally. As John Davis spends time at the orphanage and analyzes the kids, he becomes really attached to two little kids named Margaret and Peter. They soon become really close to him too and actually start fighting over him. They feel loved and protected when they are with Mr. Davis. John and Nora Davis decide to try to adopt Margaret and Peter since they suffered from their own loss as well. The biggest obstacle in the adoption process is getting out of England, because of the war that is going on. Each passenger is only allowed up to 40 pounds of luggage, but both of the kids together weigh up to 70 pounds, therefore he has to take just one of them, which isn't easy and a very painful decision to make. Truly the

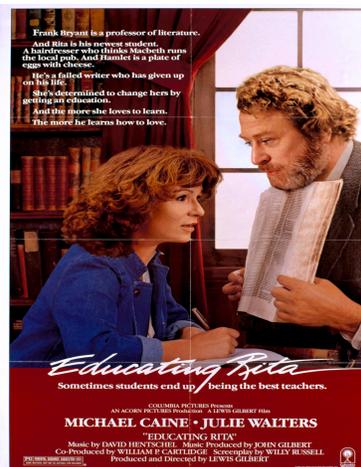
director of the orphanage gave the two children an IQ test and chooses Margaret to be the one adopted. Although Mr. Davis and the kids are hurt and saddened by the circumstances, Margaret and Mr. Davis have to catch the next available plane. Margaret is very angry with Mr. Davis about leaving Peter, but is also afraid of being abandoned herself. When they arrive at the airport in Southern England, they are pleasantly surprised to meet Peter who was brought over by another passenger as her luggage. Mr. Davis takes the two kids on a ship to New York and meets Nora who takes the press boat out to the ship to surprise him. While they're all happily together and snuggling, all of the city lights are going out, indicating that the US has entered the war.

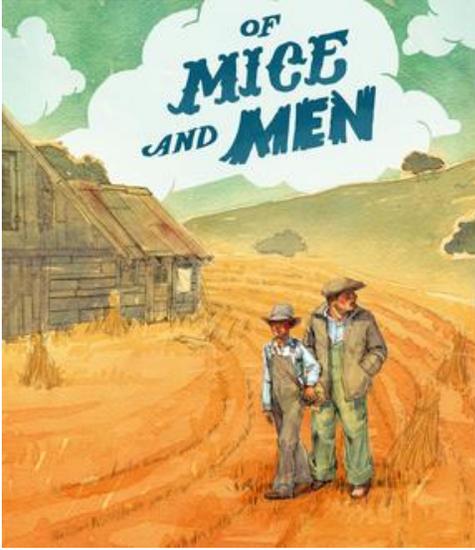
At first I wasn't sure if I was going to like the movie since it's in black and white, but I ended up really liking it. I found it to be very touching and sentimental. I was really happy that John and Nora were able to get both of the kids in the end, because I couldn't imagine anyone leaving cute little Peter behind.

By Jasmine Ramos (Grade 12, Manhattan)
Teacher: Mary Bradley

Educating Rita

Educating Rita is a movie about a 26-year-old woman named Rita (her real name is Susan) who was a hairdresser in Europe and wanted to have a better education and brighter future. She started going to an open college for tutoring sessions with a guy named Frank to work on her writing and literature skills. Although Susan was poor, low skilled, and didn't have a great support system, she was determined to learn and set higher standards for herself. She studied everyday after work by watching lectures on television, taking notes, writing essays, going to Frank for tutoring once a week, and traveling to another campus for summer school. Frank wasn't always easy to work with because he was always drunk and bitter; his life wasn't all roses. However, despite his issues he helped Susan through the hard times she faced and gave her more confidence. When testing time came, Susan was a little hesitant about taking it at first, but then she finally did and ended up passing with distinction, which means she got the highest score in the whole class. She was also offered job opportunities and was respected by her classmates. In the end, she was very grateful to Frank for giving her choices that she didn't have before. Susan took advantage of the choices that her family members never had. Although Frank was a bitter alcoholic, it made him feel good about helping Susan succeed.





POV Essay-Lennie-Final
By Matthew Tinaphong
Teacher: Yevgeny Ginzburg

Hi it's me -- my name is Lennie. I'm dead now, but I'm goin' tell you guys all the things that did this to me. I gone and touched a pretty lady's dress in Weed, then she went and tol' on me and George, so we started runnin' away. We ended up on some ole' farm. Me and George was goin' talk to the boss but George tol' me I shouldn't be speakin' to him, but I did. We then meet the boss' son Curley, and this time I was goin' keep my mouth shut, but he was real mean. He went and start a fight with me so I crushed his hand, but only 'cause George tol' me too. There were other folk on the farm like Slim. He was nice to me and he had pups that I liked to pet cause they was soft. I accidentally killed 'im when Curley's wife caught me doin' so. She let me feel 'er hair 'cause it was soft too, but she started yellin' for some reason. I tried to keep 'er quiet, but I ended up doin' her like I did the poor pup.

So, in Weed there was this lady with this real nice red dress, I jus' had to touch it 'cause it looked so soft. I didn't think she'd mind 'cause I wasn't goin' do no harm to her. But she went and got me in trouble. So, me and George had to run an' hide. We didn't had no food and no place to sleep when we was on the run. We was hidin' in the woods so nobody was goin' catch us. Honest, I ain't thought the lady woulda got so angry at me, it wasn't like I was goin' hurt her or nothin'. We went travelin' far to some farm in Soledad .

When we was at the farm George tol' me I shouldn't be sayin' a word to the boss, I remembered that. At the boss' office I tried to do what George tol' me to, but I accidentally tol' him I was strong as a bull. I was jus' sayin' what George was sayin'. I was thinkin' if I tol' the boss how strong I was he'd believe me. The boss wanted me to say more, but I didn't got any more to say and George ain't want me to speak anyway.

Then George started tellin' lies sayin' I was kicked in the head by a horse and that we was cousins, but he got us jobs. Good thing too, else George woulda been mad at me. All I did though was agree with George, but he still got mad 'cause I didn't talk. I was jus' tryin' to help George.

We started gettin' settled and we was meetin' the guys at the farm. We also meet the boss' son, Curley. I wasn't goin' mess this up too, but Curley was a small and mean fella, real mean. George tol' me to stay away from guys like that, so I was goin' do jus' that. Now, I tried to listen to George an' I did, but Curley start fightin' an' I ain't know what for. I was scared 'cause he hurt me. I wanted George to help, but he tol' me to get at him. The next punch he swung I grabbed it and I didn't know what I'd done, but I broke his hand. I didn't mean to, I swear I didn't, but I didn't know what to do. I was goin' do what George tol' me to, but George done changed his mind. He tol' me not to let him do that to me. So, I did what George tol' me too. I didn't want him to be mad at me.

Outta' all the farm hands Slim was my favorite. He was nice to me, not like everyone else. But he also had pups that were soft to pet. I asked if I could have one and Slim let me have one of his pups. I took care of it, and I could pet 'im much harder than any ole' mouse. Mice was too little, not like my pup. Then he went and got himself killed. I was jus' pettin' him I didn't know he was goin' die. Why'd he have to do that? I missed him. I'm so happy he's with me now. We waitin' for George now. My pup forgive me for killin' him, I know 'cause he tol' me so. I tol' 'im I didn't know I was gonna do that to him, I thought that only happened to small mice.

Curley's wife caught me when I was with my dead pup. She was pretty too, jus' like the lady from Weed. She made me feel better 'bout what I did. I didn't have no pup to pet no more, so she let me feel her hair. It was jus' like my pup. Her hair was soft and it smelled nice. I was strokin' it, but then she got mad at me for mussin' it up. She was yellin' real loud. I was 'fraid someone would hear, so I was jus' tryin' to keep her quiet by puttin' my hand on her mouth. I don't know what I did, but she was movin' 'round too much and then she went to sleep and I couldn't wake her up. I didn't think that'd happen.

I jus' didn't want anyone else find out what I did to Slim's pup. My hand was caught in her hair. I was so scared I couldn't let go. Next thing I know she was dead.

Since I accidentally killed Curley's wife, he was after me now. I run and hide where George tol' me to. I started seein' Aunt Clara. She's a lady that took care o' me 'fore George did. I saw a big rabbit too, oh I wanted to pet him so bad, but it started sayin' mean things to me. Aunt Clara was sayin' things too. Then George came and started talkin' to me 'bout our future. He was makin' me happy. He tol' me to look ahead where our farm'd be. Then it was all dark and now I'm here. I figured I was dead 'cause I never seen this place before.

So, that's what happened to me. The lady in Weed got me an' George runnin' to the farm. We met a bunch a folk there. Some of them was scary, but Slim was nice, I liked him. Oh, but I liked his pups more, too bad only one of them made it here. Then Curley's wife went and died. Hey wait, why ain't she here too? Well It don't matter anyway. After that I was killed. That's the story of what happened to me. Now that I think 'bout it, I'm not sure how I died.

RECIPES

How To Make Plantain With Beans!

By: Allan J. Casildo (Grade 5, Manhattan)

Teacher: Brody Batziona

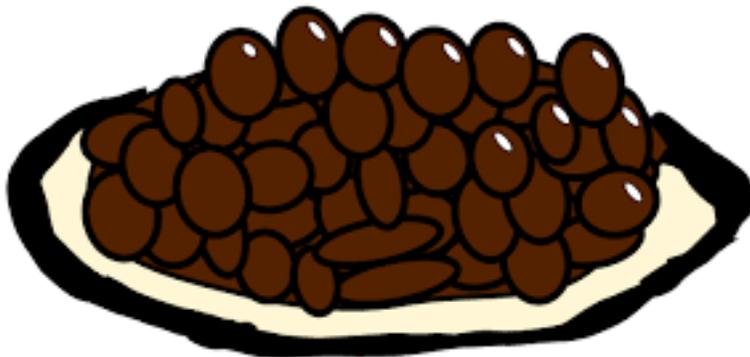
Do you want to learn how to make plantain with beans? Well, you could make them at home. You are going to read about how to make plantain with beans.

To start making plantains, you have to peel the plantains with a knife. Then, you cut the two ends off. Next, you cut the plantains sideways into 15 or 16 pieces, After that, you put the pot onto the stove. When you have done that, you pour oil into the pot. After that, turn on the stove, not too high, and not too low. Sprinkle the salt onto the plantain slices **ONE TIME!** Once the oil is boiled, put the plantains into the pot. Cook for 5 minutes. Turn off the stove. Use a fork to take out the plantains. Put the 2 paper towels onto the plate. Then, put the plantains onto the plate with a fork. Squeeze the plantains. You are half way done. Now, we have to make the beans.

Beans

First, you open the beans with a can opener. Then, you get a potato masher to mash the black beans. Next, you take out a pan and wash it. After that, take out the onions and the oil. Pour a little bit of oil into the pot. When you have done that, take out a knife and cut the onions ends off. Then, you cut the onions into small pieces. Next, you put the onions into the pan with the oil. Put it on medium heat. Put the beans into the pan for 15 to 25 minutes. Turn off the stove if it is ready. Eat the beans with plantains together.

Now you know how to make plantain with beans. You could follow the directions by making them or use your own ingredients. ENJOY YOUR BREAKFAST!



10 LITTLE KNOWN BLACK HISTORY FACTS

From: PBS.ORG

<http://www.pbs.org/black-culture/explore/10-black-history-little-known-facts/#.Vr0i8mQrK-U>

History is often reduced to a handful of memorable moments and events. In Black history, those events often include courageous stories like those of The Underground Railroad and historic moments like the famous “I Have a Dream” speech by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. But these are only a few of the significant and important events to know and remember.

In an effort to honor this expansive and growing history, Black History Month was established by way of a weekly celebration in February known as “Negro History Week” by historian Carter G. Woodson. But just as Black history is more than a month, so too are the numerous events and figures that are often overlooked during it. What follows is a list of some of those “lesser known” moments and facts in Black history.

Before there was Rosa Parks, there was Claudette Colvin.

Most people think of [Rosa Parks](#) as the first person to refuse to give up their seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. There were actually several women who came before her; one of whom was Claudette Colvin.

It was March 2, 1955, when the fifteen-year-old schoolgirl refused to move to the back of the bus, nine months *before* Rosa Parks’ stand that launched the Montgomery bus boycott. Claudette had been studying Black leaders like Harriet Tubman in her segregated school, those conversations had led to discussions around the current day Jim Crow laws they were all experiencing. When the bus driver ordered Claudette to get up, she refused, “It felt like Sojourner Truth was on one side pushing me down, and Harriet Tubman was on the other side of me pushing me down. I couldn't get up.”

Claudette Colvin’s stand didn’t stop there. Arrested and thrown in jail, she was one of four women who challenged the segregation law in court. If *Browder v. Gayle* became the court case that successfully overturned bus segregation laws in both Montgomery and Alabama, why has Claudette’s story been largely forgotten? At the time, the NAACP and other Black organizations felt Rosa Parks made a better icon for the movement than a teenager. As an adult with the right look, Rosa Parks was also the secretary of the NAACP, and was both well-known and respected – people would associate her with the middle class and that would attract support for the cause.

But the struggle to end segregation was often fought by young people, more than half of which were women.

Martin Luther King Jr. improvised the most iconic part of his “I Have a Dream Speech.”

On Wednesday, August 28, 1963, 250,000 Americans united at the Lincoln Memorial for the final speech of the March on Washington. As Martin Luther King Jr. stood at the podium, he eventually pushed his notes aside.

The night before the march, Dr. King began working on his speech with a small group of advisers in the lobby of the Willard Hotel. The original speech was more political and less historic, according to Clarence B. Jones, and it did not include any reference to dreams. After delivering the now famous line, “we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream,” Dr. King transformed his speech into a sermon.

Onstage near Dr. King, singer Mahalia Jackson reportedly kept saying, “Tell ‘em about the dream, Martin,” and while no one will know if he heard her, it could likely have been the inspiration he needed. Dr. King then continued, “Even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream....” And then the famous Baptist preacher preached on, adding repetition and outlining the specifics of his dream. And while this improvised speech given on that hot August day in 1963 was not considered a universal success immediately, it is now recognized as one of the greatest speeches in American history. For more information on the 1963 March on Washington, visit pbs.org/marchonwashington.

Inoculation was introduced to America by a slave.

Few details are known about the birth of Onesimus, but it is assumed he was born in Africa in the late seventeenth century before eventually landing in Boston. One of a thousand people of African descent living in the Massachusetts colony, Onesimus was a gift to the Puritan church minister Cotton Mather from his congregation in 1706.

Onesimus told Mather about the centuries old tradition of inoculation practiced in Africa. By extracting the material from an infected person and scratching it into the skin of an uninfected person, you could deliberately introduce smallpox to the healthy individual making them immune. Considered extremely dangerous at the time, Cotton Mather convinced Dr. Zabdiel

Boylston to experiment with the procedure when a smallpox epidemic hit Boston in 1721 and over 240 people were inoculated. Opposed politically, religiously and medically in the United States and abroad, public reaction to the experiment put Mather and Boylston's lives in danger despite records indicating that only 2% of patients requesting inoculation died compared to the 15% of people not inoculated who contracted smallpox.

Onesimus' traditional African practice was used to inoculate American soldiers during the Revolutionary War and introduced the concept of inoculation to the United States.

The earliest recorded protest against slavery was by the Quakers in 1688.

Quakers, also known as "The Society of Friends," have a long history of abolition. But it was four Pennsylvania Friends from Germantown who wrote the initial protest in the 17th century. They saw the slave trade as a grave injustice against their fellow man and used the Golden Rule to argue against such inhumane treatment; regardless of skin color, "we should do unto others as we would have done onto ourselves." In their protest they stated, "Pray, what thing in the world can be done worse towards us, then if men should robb or steal us away, & sell us for slaves to strange Countries, separating housband from their wife and children...."

Their protest against slavery and human trafficking was presented at a "Monthly Meeting at Dublin" in Philadelphia. The Dublin Monthly Meeting reviewed the protest but sent it to the Quarterly Meeting, feeling it to be too serious an issue for their own meeting to decide. The four Friends continued their efforts and presented at the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, but it wasn't until 88 years later that the Society of Friends officially denounced slavery.

Over the centuries, this rare document has been considered lost twice. Most recently it was rediscovered in 2005 and is now at Haverford College Special Collections.

Of the 12.5 million Africans shipped to the New World during the Transatlantic Slave Trade, fewer than 388,000 arrived in the United States.

In the late 15th century, the advancement of seafaring technologies created a new Atlantic that would change the world forever. As ships began connecting West Africa with Europe and the Americas, new fortunes were sought and native populations were decimated. With the native labor force dwindling and demand for plantation and mining labor growing, the transatlantic slave trade began.

The Transatlantic Slave Trade was underway from 1500-1866, shipping more than 12 million African slaves across the world. Of those slaves, only 10.7 million survived the dreaded Middle

Passage. Over 400 years, the majority of slaves (4.9 million) found their way to Brazil where they suffered incredibly high mortality rates due to terrible working conditions. Brazil was also the last country to ban slavery in 1888.

By the time the United States became involved in the slave trade, it had been underway for two hundred years. The majority of its 388,000 slaves arrived between 1700 and 1866, representing a much smaller percentage than most Americans realize.

The diverse history of Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

While Jewish and African American communities have a tumultuous shared history when it comes to the pursuit of civil rights, there is a chapter that is often overlooked. In the 1930s when Jewish academics from Germany and Austria were dismissed from their teaching positions, many came to the United States looking for jobs. Due to the Depression, xenophobia and rising anti-Semitism, many found it difficult to find work, but more than 50 found positions at HBCUs in the segregated South.

Originally established to educate freed slaves to read and write, the first of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities was Cheyney University in Pennsylvania, established in 1837. By the time Jewish professors arrived, the number of HBCUs had grown to 78. At a time when both Jews and African Americans were persecuted, Jewish professors in the Black colleges found the environment comfortable and accepting, often creating special programs to provide opportunities to engage Blacks and whites in meaningful conversation, often for the first time.

In the years that followed, the interests of Jewish and African American communities increasingly diverged, but this once-shared experience of discrimination and interracial cooperation remains a key part of the Civil Rights Movement.

One in four cowboys was Black, despite the stories told in popular books and movies.

In fact, it's believed that the real "Lone Ranger" was inspired by an African American man named Bass Reeves. Reeves had been born a slave but escaped West during the Civil War where he lived in what was then known as Indian Territory. He eventually became a Deputy U.S. Marshal, was a master of disguise, an expert marksman, had a Native American companion, and rode a silver horse. His story was not unique however.

In the 19th century, the Wild West drew enslaved Blacks with the hope of freedom and wages. When the Civil War ended, freedmen came West with the hope of a better life where the demand for skilled labor was high. These African Americans made up at least a quarter of the legendary

cowboys who lived dangerous lives facing weather, rattlesnakes, and outlaws while they slept under the stars driving cattle herds to market.

While there was little formal segregation in frontier towns and a great deal of personal freedom, Black cowboys were often expected to do more of the work and the roughest jobs compared to their white counterparts. Loyalty did develop between the cowboys on a drive, but the Black cowboys were typically responsible for breaking the horses and being the first ones to cross flooded streams during cattle drives. In fact, it is believed that the term “cowboy” originated as a derogatory term used to describe Black “cowhands.”

Esther Jones was the real Betty Boop!

The iconic cartoon character Betty Boop was inspired by a Black jazz singer in Harlem. Introduced by cartoonist Max Fleischer in 1930, the caricature of the jazz age flapper was the first and most famous sex symbol in animation. Betty Boop is best known for her revealing dress, curvaceous figure, and signature vocals “Boop Oop A Doop!” While there has been controversy over the years, the inspiration has been traced back to Esther Jones who was known as “Baby Esther” and performed regularly in the Cotton Club during the 1920s.

Baby Esther’s trademark vocal style of using “boops” and other childlike scat sounds attracted the attention of actress Helen Kane during a performance in the late 1920s. After seeing Baby Esther, Helen Kane adopted her style and began using “boops” in her songs as well. Finding fame early on, Helen Kane often included this “baby style” into her music. When Betty Boop was introduced, Kane promptly sued Fleischer and Paramount Publix Corporation stating they were using her image and style. However video evidence came to light of Baby Esther performing in a nightclub and the courts ruled against Helen Kane stating she did not have exclusive rights to the “booping” style or image, and that the style, in fact, pre-dated her.

Baby Esther’s “baby style” did little to bring her mainstream fame and she died in relative obscurity but a piece of her lives on in the iconic character Betty Boop.

The first licensed African American Female pilot was named Bessie Coleman.

Born in Atlanta, Texas in 1892, Bessie Coleman grew up in a world of harsh poverty, discrimination and segregation. She moved to Chicago at 23 to seek her fortune, but found little opportunity there as well. Wild tales of flying exploits from returning WWI soldiers first inspired her to explore aviation, but she faced a double stigma in that dream being both African American and a woman.

She set her sights on France in order to reach her dreams and began studying French. In 1920, Coleman crossed the ocean with all of her savings and the financial support of Robert Abbott, one of the first African American millionaires. Over the next seven months, she learned to fly and in June of 1921, the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale awarded her an international pilot's license. Wildly celebrated upon her return to the United States, reporters turned out in droves to greet her.

Coleman performed at numerous airshows over the next five years, performing heart thrilling stunts, encouraging other African Americans to pursue flying, and refusing to perform where Blacks were not admitted. When she tragically died in a plane accident in 1926, famous writer and equal rights advocate Ida B. Wells presided over her funeral. An editorial in the "Dallas Express" stated, "There is reason to believe that the general public did not completely sense the size of her contribution to the achievements of the race as such."

Image: Bessie Coleman and her plane in 1922, Monash University

Interracial marriage in the United States was banned in 1664 and not overturned until 1967.

During the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the growing number of interracial marriages (also known as miscegenation) between Blacks and whites led to the passage of this new law. The first anti-miscegenation law enacted was in the colony of Maryland in 1664 and additional colonies quickly followed suit. These marriages were prohibited and penalties included the enslavement, exile or imprisonment of the white perpetrators. These laws grew and evolved over the years and attempts were even made to modify the Constitution to ban interracial marriage in all states.

It would take three hundred years for this law to be overturned. In 1967, Richard Loving, a white man, and Mildred Jeter, a Black woman, were married in the District of Columbia. When they returned home to Virginia, they were arrested and convicted of violating the state's anti-miscegenation law. They each faced a year in jail and their case went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court found in favor of the Lovings in the famous trial *Loving v. Virginia*. They ruled that prohibiting interracial marriage on state and local levels was unconstitutional; this meant that marriages between the races were legal in the country for the first time since 1664.

In 2000, Alabama became the last state to officially legalize interracial marriage by removing the unenforceable ban that was still contained in their state constitution.

Beyond High School

If you are graduating in June,
you may be thinking about taking the SAT.

For information, got to:

<http://sat.collegeboard.org/register/sat-dates>

SAT Date	SAT Subject Tests Available (Find Dates)	Registration Deadline	Late Registration Deadline ?		Deadline for Changes ?	Status
			Mail	Phone/Online		
Nov 7	▶ Subject Tests	Oct 9	Oct 23	Oct 27	Oct 27	Register Late
Dec 5	▶ Subject Tests	Nov 5 Send Reminder	Nov 20	Nov 23	Nov 23	Register Now 24 days left
Jan 23	▶ Subject Tests	Dec 28 Send Reminder	Jan 8	Jan 12	Jan 12	Register Now 77 days left
Mar 5		Feb 5 Send Reminder	Feb 19	Feb 23	Feb 23	Register Now 116 days left
May 7	▶ Subject Tests	Apr 8 Send Reminder	Apr 22	Apr 26	Apr 26	Register Now 179 days left
Jun 4	▶ Subject Tests	May 5 Send Reminder	May 20	May 25	May 25	Register Now 206 days left

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How To Apply For Home Instruction

In order to request Home Instruction Services the parent/guardian will need to notify the school's guidance counselor and work with the school of affiliation to submit the following documents (**High schools students also have to submit permanent record and transcript**):
NOTE: Social Security Number is not required for HIPAA

[Home Instruction Referral Form](#)

Schools of affiliation are responsible for P.E. Modules
Students on Home Instruction are required to graduate with 4 credit of P.E.

[Click here for more information](#)

[Medical Request for Home Instruction](#)

[Authorization for Medical Release \(HIPAA\)](#)

NYCDOE School Calendar

Today  Saturday, January 9 



DOE WWW PARENTAL CONSENT FORM

I hereby give permission for my child's photograph, artwork, poetry or other work produced in conjunction with a school project, class or extracurricular activity, to be put on the Department of Education's World Wide Web (WWW) site, in accordance with the policies set forth in the DOE's Internet Acceptable Use Policy.

I understand that the information to be posted does not include information from my child's academic, guidance, permanent or cumulative record (i.e. grades or attendance records). I also understand that the information to be posted does not include other personal identifiable information such as my child's address, phone number, or social security number.

I hereby give permission for my child's photograph, artwork, poetry or other work produced in conjunction with a school project, class or extracurricular activity, to be printed in **HOME INSTRUCTION TEENS (HIT)** and/or **HOME INSTRUCTION KIDS (HI KIDS)** magazines.

Name of Student _____

Parent's Signature _____

Date _____

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