

The Cardinal



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Black History Month



ARTS AND LITERATURE



SPORTS



RELIGION



POLITICS

During Black History Month, *The Cardinal* honors African Americans who have made significant contributions in arts, literature, sports, religion, and politics. In this edition, we celebrate their accomplishments and highlight a select group of African Americans who are popular within our Lasallian community.



Inside This Edition

Arts and Literature

Kehinde Wiley	-----	4
Langston Hughes	-----	6
Trevor Noah	-----	7
Louis Armstrong	-----	8
Marvin Gaye	-----	9

Sports

Jackie Robinson	-----	10
Willie O'Ree	-----	11
LeBron James	-----	12
Muhammad Ali	-----	13
Serena Williams	-----	14

Religion

Mother Henriette Delille	-----	15
Mother Mary Lange	-----	15
Julia Greeley	-----	16
Father Augustus Tolton	-----	16
Pierre Toussaint	-----	16

Politics

Eric Adams	-----	17
Barack Obama	-----	18
Kamala Harris	-----	19
John Lewis	-----	20
Martin Luther King, Jr.	-----	21



ARTS & LITERATURE

By Christopher Hurley

The Cardinal celebrates Black voices and literature. Thanks to the work of African American authors, the world can understand the struggles and triumphs of African Americans.

In the chart below, a select group of the Lasallian community has identified their favorite African American authors and literary works.

Ms. Carlsen	Austin Channing Brown	<i>I'm Still Here</i>
Ms. Conroy	Ta-Nehisi Coates	<i>Between the World and Me</i>
Ms. Dowd	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie	<i>Americana</i>
Ms. Fields	Countee Cullen	"Nocturne"
Mr. Hurley	Richard Wright	<i>Native Son</i>
Mr. Perez	Ernest J. Gaines	<i>A Lesson Before Dying</i>
Brother Richard	Langston Hughes	<i>The Collected Poems of Langston Hughes</i>
Ms. Romanosky	Toni Morrison	<i>Home</i>
Mr. Stark	Zora Neale Hurston	<i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i>
Brother Thomas	Zora Neale Hurston	<i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i>
Ms. Toney	Maya Angelou	<i>I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings</i>



ARTS & LITERATURE

Kehinde Wiley

By Joshua A Rocamora

Born on February 28, 1977, Kehinde Wiley is an American portrait painter whose works have made a global impact. Through his portraits, he displays contemporary black culture as well as brings attention to various injustices today. Power is at the center of Kehinde Wiley's paintings. Utilizing his influence as an artist, he is able to convey the strengths of black men and women through portraiture.



Kehinde Wiley graduated with a master in fine arts at Yale University and began the advancement of his career in Harlem, New York where he recieved an artist-in-residency. Here he began a new approach to portraiture.

Wiley paints similarly to classical European paintings. However, he sets himself apart by creating hyper-realistic portraits accompanied by vibrant foliage that surrounds the subject. His subjects' heroic poses have been inspired by European classical paintings. They express the power of an individual. More specifically, Wiley wishes to convey the idea of chance. To Wiley, chance is the opportunity to view an individual in their most candid state. Therefore, most of his subjects are strangers wearing normal everyday clothes. By depicting his subjects in powerful poses in their most candid state, he demonstrates the strength of individuals.

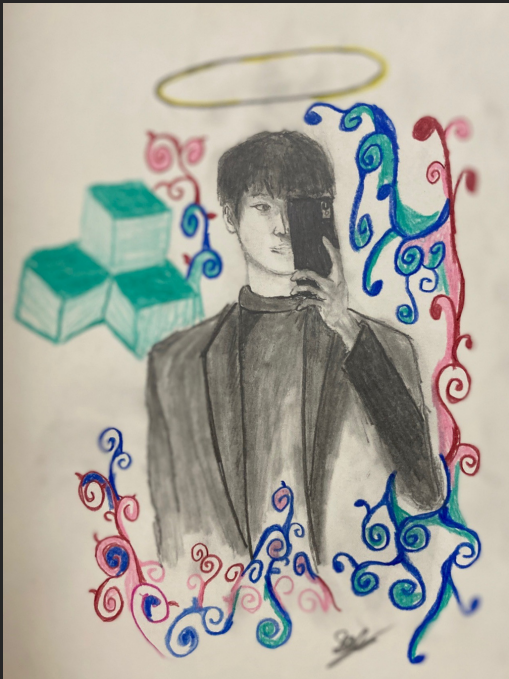
In contrast to classical European paintings that contain powerful people of royalty and nobility, Wiley gives ordinary people the spotlight.





ARTS & LITERATURE

Kehinde Wiley Inspired Art @ La Salle



By Sealtiel Bernal (2022)



By Jared Rosado (2022)



By Joshua Rocamora (2022)



By Erick Fernandez (2022)



ARTS & LITERATURE

Langston Hughes

By Joshua A Rocamora

Born on February 1, 1901, Langston Hughes was a leading African American writer during the Harlem Renaissance. The Harlem Renaissance is a period when the neighborhood of Harlem bloomed in the growth African American culture, with a special focus in art, music, poetry, plays, and literature. Hughes' works were a catalyst for the growth of African American culture in Harlem. His works mainly focus on civil rights for African Americans.

Some of Langston Hughes' most acclaimed and influential works are "The Negro Speaks of Rivers" (1921), "I, Too, Sing America" (1945), "Dreams" (1922), and "Mother to Son" (1922).

"Harlem" by Langston Hughes, is a popular poem in the Junior English curriculum at La Salle Academy. The poem conveys the hardship African Americans face in pursuit of their dreams. The poem is also used as inspiration for Lorraine Hansberry's play, *A Raisin in the Sun*. Hansberry's play repeats the salient theme of pursuing ones' dream, despite discrimination.

<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/langston-hughes>
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Langston-Hughes>



Harlem

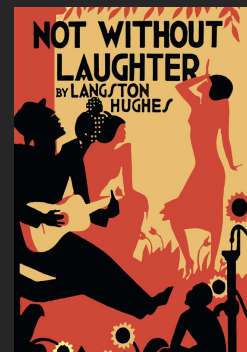
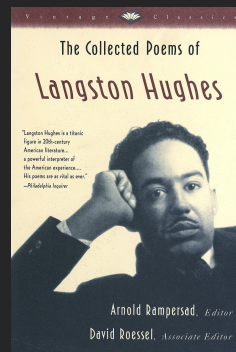
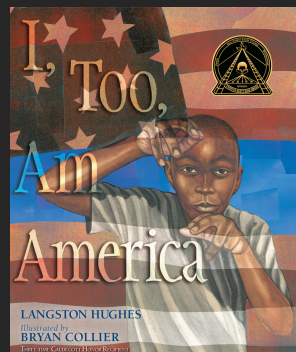
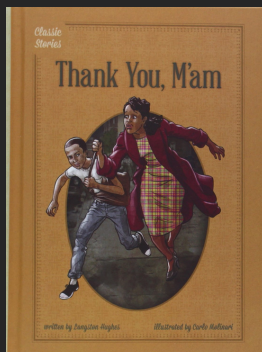
By Langston Hughes

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up
 like a raisin in the sun?
 Or fester like a sore—
 And then run?
 Does it stink like rotten meat?
 Or crust and sugar over—
 like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags
 like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?





ARTS & LITERATURE

Trevor Noah

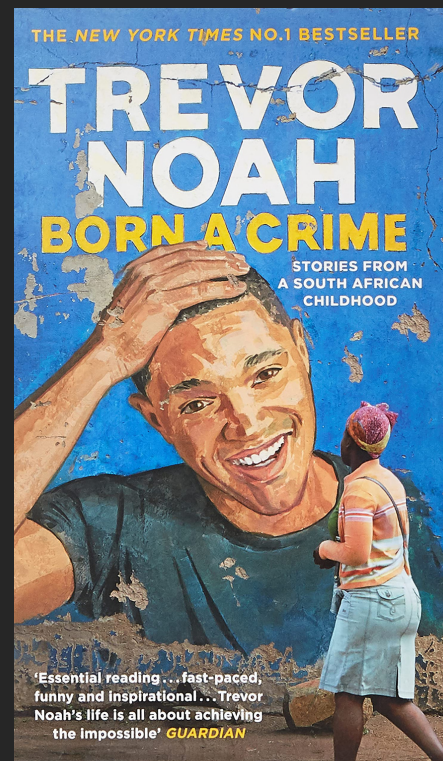
By Joshua A Rocamora

Many Lasallians came to know Trevor Noah from reading his award winning autobiography, *Born a Crime*, during the summer of 2021. The autobiography is about the early life of Trevor Noah in his home country of South Africa. There, he faced the threat of the Apartheid, a segregation system in South Africa designed to separate non-white from white individuals. Despite his unfortunate circumstances and experiences during early childhood, he is able to write about his personal experiences with humor.

Ms. Conroy, principal, supported La Salle's decision to assign students *Born a Crime* for their summer reading and encouraged parents to read it as well. In an interview with *The Cardinal*, Ms. Conroy states the book has many relatable themes and applies to people of all ages and backgrounds. Trevor Noah's personal experiences give first hand description about the culture, people, and daily life in South Africa. Ms. Conroy specifically enjoys Noah's humorous approach that makes his stories not only enjoyable, but relatable.

Noah's search for his own identity also uncovers many universal themes such as love and personal growth, resilience through religion and education, and the cycle of poverty. One of Ms. Conroy's favorite parts is Noah's ability to unite and understand people coming from different backgrounds by finding a common ground in language.

Today, Trevor Noah is the host of *The Daily Show* and continues to bring laughter to many.



<https://www.trevornoah.com/about>



ARTS & LITERATURE

Louis Armstrong

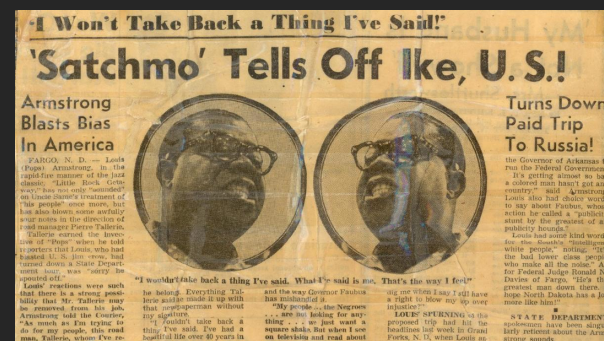
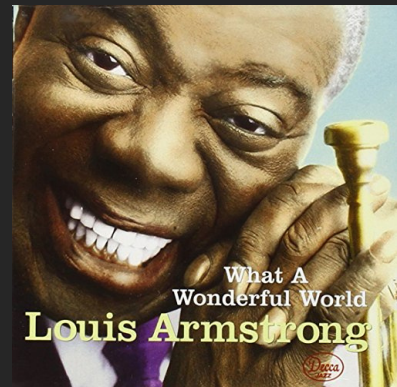
By Joshua A Rocamora

Louis Armstrong is a renowned Jazz musician best known for his outstanding trumpet performances and singing. He was born on August 4, 1901 in an impoverished neighborhood of New Orleans, Louisiana known as "The Battlefield." Despite having a difficult childhood, with both his parents absent for most of his early age, his early experiences have led him to become one of the greatest Jazz musicians of all time.

Louis Armstrong was arrested on New Year's Eve in 1912 for firing his stepfather's gun in the air in celebration of the new year. As a consequence, he was sent to the Colored Waif's Home for Boys. This unfortunate event turned out to be a path for Armstrong to find his passion for music. In the home, he received musical instruction and he continued to pursue music after he was released.

Joe "King" Oliver, a renowned New Orleans cornet player, helped the young Louis Armstrong develop his horn skills. Later on, Armstrong took Oliver's role in Kid Ory's band (the most popular band in New Orleans at the time) and began to build his reputation. From then on, his musical talent took the world by storm.

Louis Armstrong also played a significant role in the civil rights movement. He used his celebrity influence and risked his career to speak out against segregation in the public schools of Little Rock, Arkansas. In September of 1957, Armstrong canceled his tour of the Soviet Union to protest the injustices in Arkansas known as Little Rock Nine.



<https://www.biography.com/musician/louis-armstrong>



ARTS & LITERATURE

Marvin Gaye

By Joshua A Rocamora

Marvin Gaye was born on April 2nd, 1939 in Washington D.C. He lived a difficult early life under the control of his strict, abusive father. However, he found peace in music.

At an early age, he mastered the piano and drums. After graduating from high school, he adopted a love for Rhythm and Blues and Doo-wop. These two genres served as a foundation for Gaye's personal growth and his love for music. In the late 1950s, he joined The New Moonglows.

Marvin Gaye's reputation continued to grow and his performances with The New Moonglows caught the attention of Motown Records. In 1961, he signed to Motown and played numerous roles such as drummer for Stevie Wonder and The Supremes. His first break was in 1962 when he hit Top 40 for the first time with his solo single "Hitch Hike."

Marvin Gaye made a number of hit songs with Motown such as "Mercy Mercy Me," "Ain't No Mountain High Enough," and "Inner City Blues." The Vietnam War years affected his music and he created hits such as "What's Going On?" - a focus on the United States' involvement in the Vietnam War.

"War is not the answer,
For only love can conquer hate
You know we've got to find a way
To bring some lovin' here today" -
Marvin Gaye - *What's Going On*

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Marvin-Gaye>
<https://www.biography.com/musician/marvin-gaye>





SPORTS

Jackie Robinson

By Christopher Hurley

Jackie Robinson was born in Cairo, Georgia on January 31, 1919, with dreams of playing major league baseball. He attended Pasadena Junior College and then University of California, Los Angeles where he became the school's first athlete to win varsity letters in four sports: baseball, basketball, football, and track.

Robinson's playing career began in 1945 for the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro leagues. He accepted a contract worth \$400 per month and appeared in the 1945 East-West All Star Game. After this season, Robinson met with Brooklyn Dodgers team president and general manager, Branch Rickey who offered him a contract for \$600 a month, for the 1946 season. Robinson was assigned to the Dodgers' minor league team, the Montreal Royals, then proceeded to lead the International League that season with a .349 batting average and .985 fielding percentage. He was named the league's Most Valuable Player. In 1947, Robinson was called up to the major leagues six days before the start of the season and officially broke baseball's color barrier on April 15, 1947 in a 5-3 win against the New York Yankees.

In a brief interview with La Salle's head varsity baseball coach, Chris Washington, I asked him what he has to say about Jackie Robinson's impact on sports. Coach stated that Robinson brought about change in America's pastime. He also said Robinson inspired other athletes like Willie O'Ree who broke hockey's color barrier in 1958. Coach also finds it amazing he is the only African American varsity baseball coach in the Catholic High School Athletic Association that has over 30 teams. Coach believes that this statistic shows that there still needs to be change in sports.

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/jackie-robinson><https://www.biography.com/athlete/jackie-robinson>

<https://www.baseball-reference.com/players/r/robinja02.shtml>

Facts:

- 7-time All Star
- 1947 Rookie of the Year
- 1949 Batting Title
- 1949 Most Valuable Player 1955 World Series Champion
- 1962 National Baseball Hall of Fame
- 1984 Presidential Medal of Freedom





SPORTS

Willie O'Ree

By Christopher Hurley

Willie O'Ree is often referred to as the "Jackie Robinson of ice hockey." He was the first black player in the National Hockey League. He made his National Hockey League (NHL) debut with the Boston Bruins on January 18, 1958, against the Montreal Canadiens. O'Ree played professional hockey from 1958-1979, primarily for the Western Hockey League's Los Angeles Blades and San Diego Gulls. Throughout his playing career, he suffered much abuse from players and fans. Racial remarks were thrown at O'Ree. During a game against the Chicago Blackhawks, Eric Nesterenko butt-ended O'Ree, knocking out his two front teeth and breaking his nose. There were many games where O'Ree said he was lucky to get out of the arena alive.

In 2018, the NHL instituted the annual Willie O'Ree Community Hero Award "to recognize an individual who- through the sport of hockey- has positively impacted his or her community, culture, or society" In November of 2018, O'Ree was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame and is now the National Hockey League's Diversity Ambassador. He continues to inspire many black athletes.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Willie-ORee><https://www.npr.org/2022/01/19/1074039448/willie-oree-hockey-jersey-retired-nhl-color-barrier><https://www.hockeydb.com/ihdb/stats/pdisplay.php?pid=8354>

Facts:

- Broke NHL's color barrier in 1958
- NHL Diversity Ambassador
- 2018 NHL Hall of Famer
- 2020-21 Canada Sports Hall of Fame
- #22 Retired by the Boston Bruins





SPORTS

LeBron James

By Christopher Hurley

LeBron James was born on December 30, 1984, in Akron, Ohio and currently plays for the Los Angeles Lakers. He is widely regarded as one of the best basketball players and is usually compared to Michael Jordan.

James attended St. Vincent-St. Mary High School in Akron and was drafted first overall in 2003 by the Cleveland Cavaliers. He made an immediate impact by winning the 2003-04 Rookie of the Year Award and back-to-back Most Valuable Player (MVP) Awards before leaving Cleveland for the Miami Heat. When James joined the Miami Heat, he won the National Basketball Association (NBA) Championship, NBA finals MVP and MVP in 2012 and 2013. He made it to the NBA finals in all four seasons with Miami.

In 2014, James returned to the Cavaliers with the goal to win an NBA championship. After losing to the Golden State Warriors in the NBA finals in the 2014-15 season, James and the Cavaliers came back from a 3-1 series deficit to win the title and end a 52-year Cleveland sports curse. James stayed in Cleveland for two more seasons. Subsequently, his team lost to the Warriors in the finals in both years. In the 2018 offseason, James signed a contract with the Los Angeles Lakers. After an injury-riddled first year, James and the team won the NBA championship in his second season.

Although James has an incredible track record on the court, he has a great one off the court as well. He is a big supporter of the Boys and Girls Club of America, donating 2.5 million dollars in 2010. He started the LeBron James Family Foundation which works with children in James' hometown of Akron, Ohio. He is a positive influence to children throughout the world.

<https://history-biography.com/lebron-james/><https://www.britannica.com/biography/LeBronJames>

<https://www.basketball-reference.com/players/j/jamesle01.html>

Facts:

- 4-time NBA Champion (2012, 2013, 2016, 2020)
- 4-time NBA Most Valuable Player (2009, 2010, 2012, 2013)
- 4-time NBA Finals Most Valuable Player (2012, 2013, 2016, 2020)
- 2003-04 Rookie of the Year
- 18-time All Star
- 17-time All NBA
- 2003 First Overall Pick





SPORTS

Muhammad Ali

By Christopher Hurley

Muhammed Ali, born Cassius Clay, was born on January 17, 1942, in Louisville, Kentucky. He is known as both an incredible boxer and political activist. Ali began training as an amateur boxer at the age of 12. At the age of 18, he won a gold medal in the light heavyweight division at the 1960 Summer Olympics and turned professional later that year. Ali won the world heavyweight championship on February 25, 1964 against Sonny Liston in what was considered a major upset. Throughout his boxing career he fought in many big boxing matches including fights against Sonny Liston, Joe Frazier and George Foreman. On March 8, 1971, Muhammed Ali fought Joe Frazier in the fight of the century. It was the first time ever that two undefeated boxers who held or had held the world heavyweight title fought each other for that title. Frazier won in 15 rounds by a unanimous decision.

Ali was also a political activist. He refused to be drafted into military for the Vietnam War in 1966 due to his religious beliefs and ethical opposition to the war. He was found guilty of draft evasion and stripped of his boxing titles. He stayed out of prison while appealing the decision to the Supreme Court. His conviction was overturned in 1971.

Despite Ali's struggles, he continued to promote world peace, civil rights, cross-cultural understanding, interfaith relations, humanitarianism, hunger relief and the commonality of basic human values.

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/muhammad-ali><https://www.biography.com/athlete/muhammad-ali>

Facts:

- 56 boxing victories in 61 total fights, 37 by knockout
- 1960 Olympic gold medalist
- 3-time heavyweight champion
- Named Sportsman of the Century by *Sports Illustrated*





SPORTS

Serena Williams

By Christopher Hurley

Serena Williams is widely regarded as one of the best tennis players of all time. Throughout her tennis career she has won 73 career singles titles, 23 doubles titles and two mixed doubles titles. She turned professional in September of 1995 and entered her first Grand Slam Tournament, the Australian Open in January of 1998 where she lost to her sister, Venus.

Williams was ranked Women's Tennis Association (WTA) world number 1 for the first time in her career, at age 20. WTA ranked her singles world No. 1 on eight separate occasions between 2002 and 2017. On her sixth occasion, she held the ranking for 186 consecutive weeks, tying the record set by Steffi Graf. In total, she has been WTA No. 1 for 319 weeks, which ranks third since WTA Rankings began.

Aside from tennis, Williams is very active doing charity work. In 2004 and 2005, Serena and her sister, Venus, visited hospitals and played several tennis matches in predominantly black cities to raise money for the local Ronald McDonald House charities. In 2008, as part of the Serena Williams Foundation's work, Williams helped to fund the construction of the Serena Williams Secondary School in Matooni, Kenya. Serena and Venus collaborated on the Williams Sisters Fund to work on philanthropic projects together. Also in 2016, Serena and Venus teamed up in their childhood home in Compton, California to found the Yetunde Price Resource Center, in honor of their late sister. The Resource Center provides services to families affected by community violence.

Throughout her career, Williams has inspired many on and off the tennis court.

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/muhammad-ali><https://www.biography.com/athlete/muhammad-ali> Serena

Facts:

- 73 career singles titles, 23 doubles titles and two mixed doubles titles
- Singles record of 855-152
- 4-time Olympic gold medal winner
- Tied the record set by Steffi Graf for consecutive WTA No. 1 rank





BLACK CATHOLICS ON THE ROAD TO SAINTHOOD

By Alejandro Alvarez Luna

The Black Catholic community is thrilled to have five devoted and caring black persons on the road to sainthood. Their lives have been filled with devotion and love for their communities. They led exemplary lives and held on to their faith despite a world that was filled with prejudice and oppression. *The Cardinal* hopes that these holy men and women would be granted sainthood in the near future.

Mother Henriette Delille

Mother Henriette Delille was born in 1812 the great, great granddaughter of a West-African slave. She was responsible for organizing the Foundress of the Sisters of the Holy Family in 1842 with its mission to nurse the sick, care for the poor, and educate the illiterate. Mother Delille died in 1862 and left behind an organization committed to helping those in need in New Orleans. Venerable Henriette Delille lived her prayer, "I believe in God, I hope in God. I love. I want to live and die for God."



Mother Mary Lange

Although not much is known about Mother Mary Lange's early life, it is believed that she was born in Santiago de Cuba around 1784. In 1813 she immigrated to the United States and realized that her fellow Caribbean immigrants needed education. She provided this facility during a very challenging time as she was a black woman during slavery. She is the Foundress of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, the first African American religious congregation. She is also the first African American Mother Superior. She dedicated her life to educating and teaching her community until she died in 1882.





Fr. Augustus Tolton

Born in 1854 to a slave family, Father Augustus Tolton was a victim of mistreatment from slave owners. In 1862, his family escaped from slavery. This was a crucial moment in his life because it was then he decided to dedicate his life to God. He taught religion classes to black children in Quincy, Illinois. He was refused seminary training in America but a few sympathetic priests and nuns helped him to receive a proper education and eventually seminary formation in Rome. In 1866, he was ordained a priest in Rome. He sadly passed away at the young age of 43 leaving behind a legacy as America's first black priest. He showed himself a priest-servant to both black and white communities at a time when it was not lawful to do so. His courage and innocent determination in the face of incredible prejudice are indeed remarkable.



Pierre Toussaint

A slave born in Haiti in 1776, Toussaint was brought to the United States in 1787. He is considered by many as the founder of New York Catholic Charities. He helped raise funds for the Oblate Sisters of Providence and for the construction of the Old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Lower Manhattan. He was a brilliantly disciplined man who attended masses daily for 60 years despite his illnesses or inclement weather. In 2000, there was news about Toussaint curing a 5-year old boy from Maryland of scoliosis. His mother had invoked the Venerable Pierre Toussaint for his help. The John Hopkins Hospital was stunned that the boy's illness had disappeared. In 2002, the Vatican accepted this as a genuine miracle. Pierre Toussaint is now on the path to sainthood.



Julia Greeley

Born sometime in the early 1800s as a slave in Missouri, Julia Greeley lost her eye when a cruel slave master with a whip intended for her mother, hit her in the eye. Freed by Missouri's Emancipation Proclamation Act of 1865, Greeley worked as a domestic for many white families in Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Anything that she had in excess, she would donate to the needy and if she didn't have enough, she would beg on their behalf. Greeley was constantly devoted to the Blessed Sacrament and the Blessed Virgin. She joined the secular Franciscan Order in 1901 and remained active until she died in 1918. Julia Greeley, Denver's "Angel of Charity," is on the path to sainthood because of her aid to countless families in poverty.





POLITICS

Eric Adams

By Jon Ruiz

Eric Adams, born on September 1, 1960 in Brownsville, New York, now serves as the 110th mayor of New York City. He is the second African American mayor of New York City. The first African American Mayor of New York City was Mayor David Dinkins who served from 1990 - 1993. Mayor Adams has an illustrious career. He first served as an officer in the New York City Transit Police and then the New York City Police Department for over two decades, retiring at the rank of captain. In addition, Adams represented the 20th Senate district of Brooklyn, New York from 2006 to 2013. Mayor Adams believes that his background as a retired New York Police officer, who later pursued a career in politics, makes him qualified to serve as New York City Mayor.



As a young black man, Mayor Adams experienced injustice and it is within this frame of mind that he plans to transform New York City and address the root causes that lead to gun violence. Mayor Adams plans to increase economic opportunities, improve the education of city children, and provide greater access to mental health support.

The Cardinal is hopeful that New York City under Mayor Adams' leadership will become a safer city for all people regardless of color, gender, race, or creed.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/22/opinion/eric-adams-black-new-york.html>



POLITICS

Barack Obama

By Jon Ruiz

Former President Barack Obama was the first African American to become president of the United States of America. He was born on August 4, 1961, to a white American mother from Wichita, Kansas and to a Black father from Alego, Kenya. As a young adult, he attended Occidental College in Los Angeles, then transferred to Columbia University where he studied political science and international relations. In 1988, Obama went to Harvard Law School, where he attracted national attention as the first African American president of the *Harvard Law Review*.

Obama's political career began in 1996 as a state senator in Chicago, Illinois. He served three terms from 1997 to 2005. He became the first African American president in 2009 and served for two terms until 2017. As president, Obama's most important accomplishment was the Affordable Care Act in 2010. This gave all Americans access to affordable health care.

Two events that clearly moved Obama were the 50th anniversary of the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, and the dedication of the National Museum of African American History and Culture. At Selma, Obama said that "America is not perfect but we are getting closer." At the museum opening, he stated that every one should be aware that the work to build America is not yet done.

The Cardinal recognizes the impact of Obama's statement and honors him for his vision and dedication for a stronger America.



<https://www.harvardmagazine.com/alumni-in-the-news/barack-obama-of-harvard-law-school>



POLITICS

Kamala Harris

By Joshua A Rocamora

Kamala Harris is the first female and African American Vice President of the United States. She was born on October 20, 1964 in Oakland, California. Harris comes from a diverse family. Her mother, Shymala Gopalan, emigrated from India and her father, Donald Harris, from Jamaica. Shymala Gopalan was a breast cancer scientist and Donald Harris was a Stanford professor. Both of her parents were activists and were involved in the civil rights movement of the 1960s. Her parents' activism eventually led Kamala Harris to pursue a life of public service and fight for justice.

Kamala Harris first became involved in public service when she joined the Alameda County District Attorney's Office where she prosecuted cases of gang violence, drug trafficking, and sexual abuse as a deputy district attorney between 1990 to 1998. She then went on to become a senator with immigration, criminal justice reforms, women's rights, and financial security for Americans as her priorities.

Now, as Vice President of the United States, Kamala Harris makes even greater impacts on society as she continues her public service. Her identity and her ambitions to meet her full potential inspire many people. Harris believes that "even in dark times, we not only dream, we do. We not only see what has been, we see what can be. "



<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice-president-harris/>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Kamala-Harris>

<https://www.vogue.co.uk/arts-and-lifestyle/gallery/kamala-harris-best-quotes>

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/kamala-harris>



POLITICS

John Lewis

By Alejandro Alvarez Luna

On the 21st of February 1940 on the outskirts of Troy, Alabama, one of the most important civil rights activists of the 1960s was born. His parents were sharecroppers. He attended segregated public schools and was encouraged by his parents not to challenge the Jim Crow laws.

Lewis, however, was motivated to join the fight for equality and justice due to the courageous leadership of Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr. At the American Baptist Theological Institute and Fisk University, Lewis studied nonviolent protest and became involved in sit-ins at lunch counters and other segregated places. He also participated in the 1961 Freedom Rides and endured many arrests and beatings. Two years later at the March on Washington, Lewis was the youngest speaker at the event. In 1964 while participating in a march from Selma to Montgomery on the Edmund Pettus Bridge, Lewis was beaten by state troopers and had his skull fractured.

Lewis entered elective office as an Atlanta city councilman in 1981 and in 1986 began representing a district that included Atlanta in the U. S. House of Representatives. He remained in that position until his death in 2020 after an eight month battle with pancreatic cancer.

Forever an iconic member of the civil rights movement and always fighting for what was right, this Black History Month *The Cardinal* honors John Lewis.

<https://www.biography.com/political-figure/john-lewis>

<https://www.aclu.org/congressman-john-lewis>





POLITICS

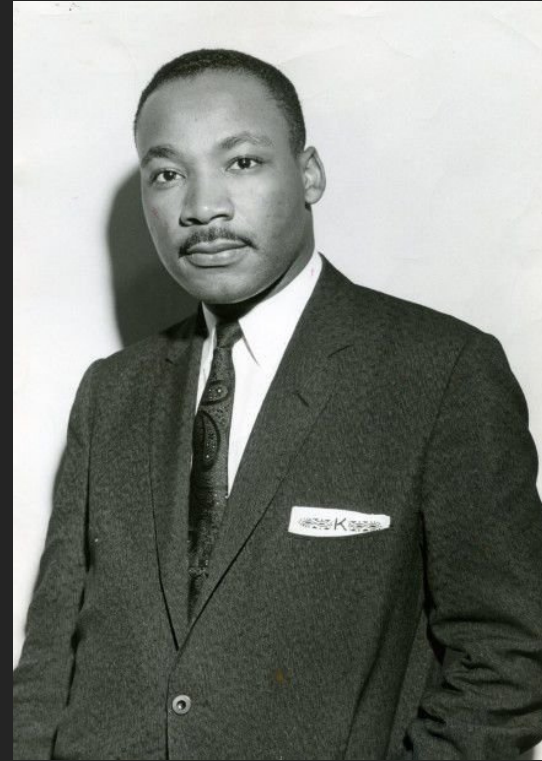
Martin Luther King, Jr.

By Christopher Hurley

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. Son of early civil rights activist and minister Martin Luther King, Sr., King used nonviolence and peaceful protests to lead the civil rights movement in the United States from the mid-1950s until his death by assassination in 1968. King participated and led marches for the right to vote, desegregation, labor rights, and other civil rights. He played a large role in the Montgomery bus boycott, after Rosa Parks refused to surrender her bus seat to a white passenger. As a consequence, he was arrested for violating the city's segregation law.

King's leadership was fundamental to the ending of legal segregation of African Americans in the South and other parts of the United States. In 1964, King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "for his nonviolent struggle for civil rights for the Afro-American population."

The Cardinal salutes Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr for his astounding leadership, enthusiasm, and passion for the "unalienable Rights of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" for all Americans regardless of their color, race or creed.



<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1964/king/biographical/>

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/martin-luther-king-jr>
<https://thekingcenter.org/about-tkc/martin-luther-king-jr/>



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