

# Did You Know?

## **Dr. Shirley Jackson, Theoretical Physicist**

Her experiments with theoretical physics paved the way for numerous developments in the telecommunication space including the touch-tone telephone, the portable fax, caller ID, call waiting, and the fiber-optic cable.

## **Lewis Latimer, Inventor and Draftsman**

One of Latimer's greatest inventions was the carbon filament, a vital component of the light bulb. His inventions didn't stop there, working with Alexander Graham Bell, Latimer helped draft the patent for Bell's design of the telephone. This genius also designed an improved railroad car bathroom and an early air conditioning unit.

## **Marie Ban Brittan Brown, Inventor**

Although she was a full-time nurse, she recognized the security threats to her home and devised a system that would alert her of strangers at her door and contact relevant authorities as quickly as possible. Her original invention consisted of peepholes, a camera, monitors, and a two-way microphone. The finishing touch was an alarm button that, when pressed, would immediately contact the police. Her patent laid the groundwork for the modern closed-circuit television system that is widely used for surveillance, home security systems, push-button alarm triggers, crime prevention, and traffic monitoring.

## **Otis Boykin, Inventor**

His most notable contribution to science was likely the circuit improvements he made to pacemakers after losing his mother to heart failure — a contribution that has saved countless lives since. But this single improvement was among a long list of achievements. Boykin had 26 patents in his name and is famed for the development of IBM computers, burglar-proof cash register, chemical air filters, and an electronic resistor used in controlled missiles and other devices.

## **Elijah McCoy, Inventor**

In an effort to improve efficiency and eliminate the frequent stopping necessary for lubrication of trains, McCoy devised a method of automating the task. In 1872 he developed a "lubricating cup" that could automatically drip oil when and where needed — vital in avoiding sticking to the track. The lubricating cup met with enormous success and orders for it came in from railroad companies all over the country. It was so popular that when other inventors attempted to steal his idea and sell their own versions of the device, companies were not fooled. They insisted on the authentic device, calling it "the Real McCoy."

# Celebrating Black History

*Dream Big, There's Greatness Within You*



January 21, 2020

9:40 a.m.

Ms. Tenika Evans  
Assistant Principal



Mr. Bryan Jefferson  
Assistant Principal  
of Instruction

Mr. Eugene Bellamy, Jr.  
Principal

*Encourage. Empower. Elevate.*

# PROGRAM



Mistress of Ceremony — Miss Lamika Walker

Prelude	“Wake Up Everybody”
Greeting	Jenna Roundtree
“Lift Every Voice and Sing”	James Weldon Johnson
Welcome	Jerome L. Wright
Occasion	Joseph Ferguson
Selection	The Cannons
Spotlight in Politics	7th Grade Team
Spotlight in the Arts	8th Grade Team
“Emmanuel”	Cane Spirits
Spotlight in History	6th Grade Team
Spotlight in Sports	6th Grade Team
Spotlight in the Arts	Connect Team
“Ride on King Jesus”	Cane Spirits
Spotlight in the Arts	Connect Team
Spotlight in the Arts	6th Grade Team
“It is Well”	Mr. Eugene Bellamy, Jr.
Remarks	Mr. Eugene Bellamy, Jr.
Postlude	“Wake Up Everybody”

## Lift Every Voice and Sing

James Weldon Johnson

Lift ev’ry voice and sing,  
‘Til earth and heaven ring,  
Ring with the harmonies of liberty;  
Let our rejoicing rise  
High as the list’ning skies,  
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.  
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past  
has taught us,  
Sing a song full of the hope that the present  
has brought us;  
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,  
Let us march on ’til victory is won.



*Lift Every Voice and Sing* – often called “The Black National Anthem” – was written as a poem by NAACP leader James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938) and then set to music by his brother John Rosamond Johnson (1873-1954) in 1899. It was first performed in public in the Johnsons’ hometown of Jacksonville, Florida as part of a celebration of Lincoln’s Birthday on February 12, 1900 by a choir of 500 schoolchildren at the segregated Stanton School, where James Weldon Johnson was principal.