



The Eaglette



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SCHS



From the Editor's Desk

According to numerologist.com, "it is the year of preparing and laying solid foundations for the future;" therefore, you must take your spiritual and physical journey seriously.

As we embark upon the second semester let us remember the aforementioned words and lay down the seeds of excellence for ourselves, our family, our friends and our students.

Natasha Watkins
Editor of SCHS Eaglette

I'm not a poet

By Timeya Currier

I'm not a poet

But if I was, I'd write about all the thoughts jumbling in my head, the bits and pieces that don't quite form a complete story

I'd write about how I'm an afterthought, the friend that trails behind when there's no more room on the sidewalk

I'm not a poet

But if I was, I'd write about how I talk too much and won't realize when I do it, but I can't shut up. And then I see that look on your face and without opening your mouth it's as if you're shouting at me to be quiet

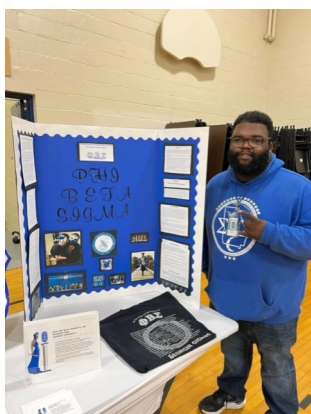
I'd write about how there's a million questions running through my mind but every time I go to open my mouth my brain comes up with an excuse not to say it

I'm not a poet

But if I was, I'd write about how talking to new people makes me nervous, so I hold onto the people I know aren't good for me

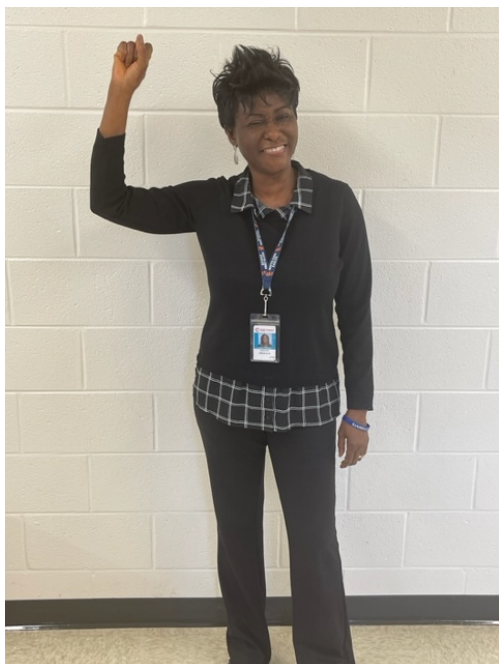
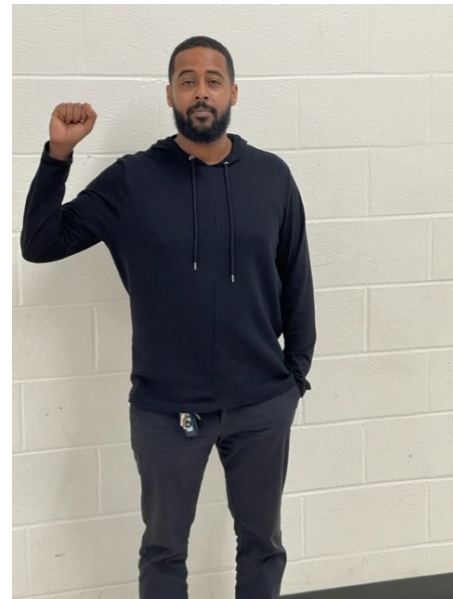
I'd write about how thinking about you brightens my day, but I know the picture I have of you in my head is false because all your imperfections I've twisted so you can be light at the end of the tunnel

I'm not a poet



BLACKOUT!!

The raised fist logo represents unity or solidarity, generally with oppressed peoples. The black fist, also known as the Black Power fist, is a logo generally associated with Black nationalism, Black pride, solidarity, and socialism.



Mamie Phillips Clark & Kenneth Clark

By Timeya Currier

Mamie Phipps Clark and her husband Kenneth Clark were the first African Americans to obtain their doctoral degrees in psychology from Columbia University. Together, the Clarks worked on the “Doll Test,” which showed that school segregation was psychologically harmful to Black children and helped supply evidence to end school segregation in the supreme Court case *Brown vs. The Board of Education*.

During Mamie's graduate year at Howard, she conducted her master's thesis called “The Development of Consciousness in Negro Pre-School Children”. The Clarks surveyed 150 black pre-school students to find out the age black children become aware that they were black. For the study the Clarks showed the children a set of pictures with images of white boys, black boys, animals, and other objects. They asked the boys to pick which picture looked like them, and then asked the girls to pick which picture looked like their brother or other male relatives. The conclusion of the study showed a distinct racial awareness of self in boys aged three to four years. In 1940 Mamie Clark began studying psychology at Columbia

University and was the only black person in her department. Mamie chose to study under Professor Henry Garret who was known for being a racist because she wanted a challenge. Garret tried to discourage Mamie's interest in pursuing a career in psychology, but in 1943 she graduated from Columbia with a PhD in psychology, making her the first black woman to do so.

In 1939, Mamie and Kenneth applied for the Julius Rosenwald Fellowship program, which was created to fund, support and advance the achievements of black people. Their proposal included two new methods for studying racial identity in children: a coloring test and a doll test. They were awarded the fellowship in 1940. The couple's goal was to prove the awareness of racial differences negatively affected development in black children and that, black people were not limited by innate biological difference but by social and economic barriers to success.

Their most famous work, the Doll Test assessed the racial preferences of black children ages two to seven in segregated schools using four identical dolls that differed only in hair and skin color. The Clarks tested over 250 black

children, 134 of who attended segregated public schools in the south, and 119 of who attended racially mixed schools in the northeast. They gave each child two dolls, a black one and a white one, then asked the children to tell the researchers which doll best fits the criteria the researcher asked for. The researchers asked probing questions like “which one is the good doll”, “which doll is ugly”, “which doll looks the most like you” and more. The Clarks found that black children preferred to play with white dolls and were more likely to describe the white dolls as the ‘nice doll’ and the black doll as the ‘bad’ doll. By age 7, 87% of the children correctly identified the brown doll as the one who looked like them. The majority of black children chose the white doll as the doll they wanted to play with, 59% indicated that the white doll was the nice doll, 59% indicated that the brown doll looked bad, and 60% chose the white doll as having the nice color. The findings were similar between both the segregated schools of the south and the mixed schools of the north, the Clarks reported that many of the southern children appeared to have internalized a passive, resigned acceptance of their inferior racial status, while children in the racially mixed schools





BLACK EXCELLENCE DAY



Actions That Show Care and Empower Black Culture

1. Support Black-owned businesses

Use Spendefy to find shops near you.

We Buy Black one of the largest online marketplaces

Mobile app EatOkra is a guide to Black-owned restaurants in your area.

2. Discover local and national Black history

Black Past is a 6,000-page reference center dedicated to providing information on Black history and African ancestry throughout the world.

The National Archives' African American Heritage center has tons of great resources to explore, including information on Black Power and a Guide to Black History.

3. Learn about important Black organizations

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

National Black Justice Coalition (NBJC)

National Black Chamber of Commerce

National Urban League Assoc. for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH)

4. Offer volunteer services and donations to organizations in Black communities

GuideStar - searchable nonprofits

Black Girls Code equip women and girls of color with the tools to build successful careers in the tech industry.

100 Black Men of America teaches Black youth about the importance being agents of positivity.

5. Promote Black art and entertainment

We live in a time that gives us instant access to consuming and sharing entertainment like never before. Support your Black movie producers, writers, and artists.

6. Attend Black-centric events

Now's a great time to check out virtual events that celebrate Black culture and offer opportunities to learn about issues that impact Black communities.

7. Recognize Black innovators and innovations

From innovations in elevator safety to central home heating, many Black inventions have revolutionized everyday life.



Doesn't she look REGAL!



Mamie Phillips Clark & Kenneth Clark continued

seemed more aware of the injustice of racial discrimination and were more upset by it.

Due to this work, Mamie served as an expert witness, testifying in many school desegregation cases. In 1954, she testified against her former professor, Henry Garrett in *Brown V The Board of Education*. Their Doll Test was submitted as evidence in support of the *Brown* case, saying that segregation, and the associated prejudice, produced pronounced negative effects in black children. Henry testified in favor of segregation, arguing that black and white children were naturally different. In the end the Supreme court ruled to end segregation in schools. This was the first-time social science research was used in a Supreme Court Case.

Mamie and her husband opened the Northside Center for Child Development in 1946, where they supplied psychological services to minority children in Harlem and conducted experiments on racial biases in education. In 1962, the Clarks created Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, which supplied resources for Harlem schools and reduced unemployment among Black citizens who had dropped out of school. Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark died of lung cancer on August 11, 1983, at age 66. Mamie Clark was a fierce advocate for integration, working at a time when a Black woman in psychology was a rare sight and job opportunities were scarce. During her lifetime she was

awarded the American Association of University Women achievement award for “admirable service to field of mental health,” and the National Coalition of 100 Black Women awarded her the Candace Award for humanitarianism.

CREDIT -

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/psychologist-work-racial-identity-helped-overturn-school-segregation-180966934/>

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/dr-mamie-hipps-clark> <https://thedig.howard.edu/all-stories/mamie-hipps-clark-pioneering-psychologist-behind-famed-dolls-test>

