



Good News

Macedonia Baptist Church

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A monthly publication for Members of Macedonia Baptist Church

Rev. Charles D. Twymon, Pastor

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Black History Month is an annual celebration of achievements by black Americans and a time for recognizing the central role of African Americans in U.S. history. The event grew out of "Negro History Week," the brain-child of noted historian Carter G. Woodson and other prominent African Americans. Since 1976, every U.S. president has officially designated the month of February as Black History Month. Other countries around the world, including Canada and the United Kingdom, also devote a month to celebrating black history.

The theme for 2019 focuses on Black Migrations which emphasizes the movement of people of African descent to new destinations and subsequently to new social realities. While inclusive of earlier centuries, this theme focuses especially on the twentieth century through today. Beginning in the early decades of the twentieth century, African American migration patterns included relocation from southern farms to southern cities; from the South to the Northeast, Midwest, and West; from the Caribbean to US cities as well as to migrant labor farms; and the emigration of noted African Americans to Africa and to

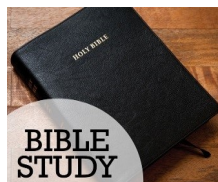
European cities, such as Paris and London, after the end of World War I and World War II. Such migrations resulted in a more diverse and stratified interracial and intra-racial urban population amid a changing social milieu, such as the rise of the Garvey movement in New York, Detroit, and New Orleans; the emergence of both black industrial workers and black entrepreneurs; the growing number and variety of urban churches and new religions; new music forms like ragtime, blues, and jazz; white backlash as in the Red Summer of 1919; the blossoming of visual and literary arts, as in New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago, and Paris in the 1910s and 1920s. The theme Black Migrations equally lends itself to the exploration of the century's later decades from spatial and social perspectives, with attention to "new" African Americans because of the burgeoning African and Caribbean population in the US; Northern African Americans' return to the South; racial suburbanization; inner-city hyperghettoization; health and environment; civil rights and protest activism; electoral politics; mass incarceration; and dynamic cultural production.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

BIBLE STUDY



attend.

Bible Study, led by Pastor Twymon, meets at 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. every Wednesday in Fellowship Hall. All members and guests are encouraged to

Monday, February 18, 2019



Saturday, February 2, 2019



Calling all Macedonia Members. Are you A Small Business Owner? Skilled Tradesman? Work in a profession that can assist others?

Bro Hayward Crawford & others will be putting together a new listing of services comprised from our members into a form of a directory resource.

What we need:

- * Your name
- * Your business, trade or profession title
- * Your business/place of work address/phone number/email/website
- * A brief synopsis of your business, trade or profession

Please send your inquiry to **Brother Hayward Crawford** at hcrawf88@gmail.com or contact directly at 734-444-2688

“Never be limited by other people’s limited imaginations.”

—Dr. Mae Jemison, first African-American female astronaut

Reminder



The Sunday School Department has started a new class for young adults, ages 18-20. The class will meet in the Church Parlor each Sunday at 9:30 a.m. Brother Michael Moore is the instructor.

39th Pastoral Anniversary Honoring Pastor Twymon

During the month of March, we will honor Pastor Twymon’s 39th anniversary as the shepherd of Macedonia.

Please refer to your weekly bulletin for future announcements and additional information.



SERMONS

CDs and DVDs are available through the Audio Ministry. Visit www.mbcDET.com/media or via the **MBCDET app** to listen to archived sermons.



Pastor Charles D. Twymon

-  December 30, 2018, 8:00 and 11:00 a.m.
“The Balm In Gilead,” Jeremiah 8:20-22
Pastor Charles Twymon
-  January 6, 2019, 8:00 and 11:00 a.m.
“The Great Commission”
Matthew 28:16-20
Pastor Charles Twymon
-  January 13, 2019, 8:00 a.m.
“Paul’s Formula For Success”
Philippians 3:7-8
Rev. James Jones, Pastor
First Glory Missionary Baptist Church
Detroit, MI
-  January 13, 2019, 11:00 a.m.
“Living My Blessed Life,” Psalm 1:1
Rev. Carl Livingston, Pastor
Walnut Grove Missionary Baptist Church
Clarksville, TN
-  January 20, 2019, 8:00 and 11:00 a.m.
“In Fear of God,” Luke 12:4-5
Pastor Charles Twymon
-  January 27, 2019, 8:00 a.m.
“Loosing To Win,” 1 Samuel 30:1-8
Rev. Raymond Willis, Pastor
Williams Memorial Baptist Church
Detroit, MI

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome our new members who joined in January.




**WELCOME
TO
MACEDONIA**

**MAXINE COLEMAN
HELEN HUNTER
KRAIG MARTIN
ALBERT RAMBLEY
YVETTE WATKINS
AKIKO WILLIAMSON**

The New Members Orientation Class
meets on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays
at **9:30 a.m.** on the second floor in the
Upper Room.

Sermons....Continued

-  January 27, 2019, 11:00 a.m.
“The Inspiration and Authority of the Scriptures,” 2 Timothy 3:10-17
Rev. Andre Pickens



BLACK MIGRATIONS

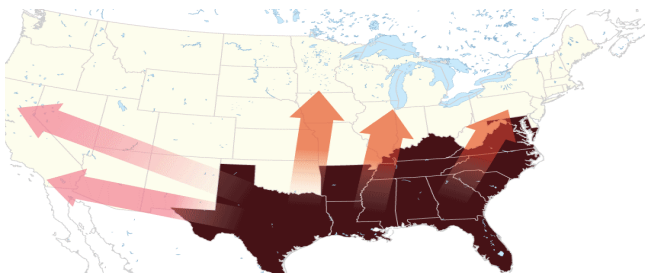
Submitted by Newsletter Staff

THE GREAT MIGRATION A MASS MOVEMENT NORTH

The Great Migration was one of the largest migrations ever of the African American population. Many scholars consider it as two waves, between 1916 and 1930, and from 1940 to 1970. The Great Migration saw a total of six million African Americans leave the South.

THE FIRST WAVE: OUT OF THE RURAL SOUTH

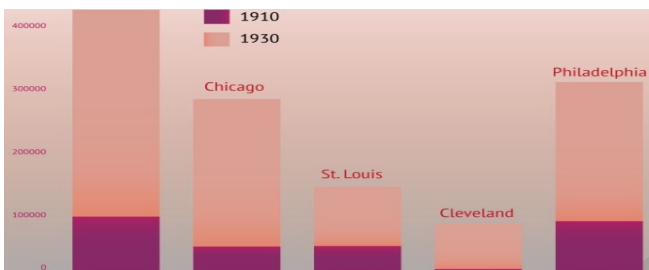
Work, both lack of it and opportunities, was a major reason for leaving the South. While the Boll Weevil infestation quickly destroyed the cotton industry between 1915 and 1920, World War I was creating jobs at factories and railroads in the North.



Between 1916 and 1918 alone, 400,000 African Americans migrated north. In the summer of 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad helped more than 10,000 African Americans move in order to employ them.

A Population Shift

The growing population of African Americans in more northern urban areas created strong and distinct communities that supported everything from black-owned businesses,



hospitals, and institutions to major cultural developments.

A Rising Culture

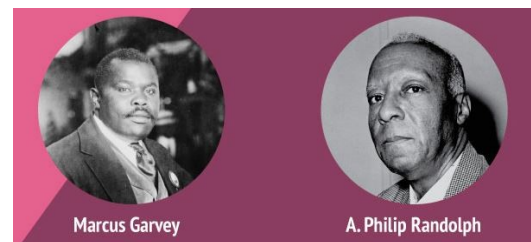
The wealth and community of talents in New York City helped spark The Harlem Renaissance in the 1920s, when writers Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston,



artists Romare Bearden and Jacob Lawrence, musicians Duke Ellington and James



P. Johnson, and activists Marcus Garvey and A. Philip Randolph gained recognition and fame.



The Urban South

Blacks moved to southern metropolitan areas, too. In the 1920s, cities like Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, and Memphis experienced black population growth rates ranging from 41 to 86 percent.

“Hate is too great a burden to bear. It injures the hater more than the hated.”
—Coretta Scott King

(Black Migration...Continued on page 5)

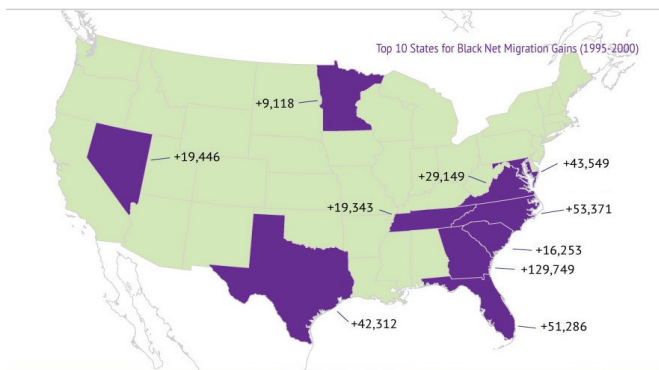
THE SECOND WAVE: OUT OF THE RURAL SOUTH

The stock market crash of 1929 and Great Depression that followed slowed the migration trend. However, as World War II revved up industry production, African Americans began to move from rural areas and into city centers again, and from southern cities to northern ones. By the end of World War II, the majority of the black population lived in urban areas.

This second wave saw more migration to coastal cities of California, Oregon, and Washington. Oklahoma lost 23,300 African Americans, 14 percent of its black population, while the state of California gained 338,000. In 1930, there were slightly over 50,000 African Americans living in California's major cities. By 1950 that number had increased to over 250,000.

A REVERSE MIGRATION

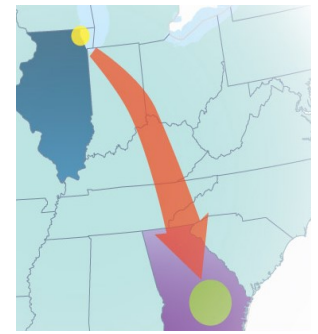
The last decades of the 20th century marked a new migration trend - by 1970 there were more African Americans heading to the South than leaving it. It was already in the late 1960s that the number of African Americans moving to the South eclipsed the number leaving. Since then, black migration to the South has continued to grow.



WHY MOVE SOUTH?

The two biggest reasons for this trend have been familial ties and economic betterment.

African Americans who have made this return - the vast majority of them have never lived in the South - have returned to areas where their families had been based. While northern cities have seen a decrease in manufacturing, industry and jobs are growing in the South and West. Cheap labor, tax breaks, and inexpensive land have generated more industrial jobs in the regions and have brought other economic opportunities with them. A lower cost of living has added reason to make the geographical move.



By 2010, Atlanta had surpassed Chicago as the metro area with the largest African-American population after New York.

A significant new migration movement is that of immigrants from Africa and the Caribbean. Between 2000 and 2010, black Africans represented the fastest-growing segment of the country's foreign-born population. In 2011, 1.7 million immigrants from the Caribbean and about 1.1 million from Africa were living in the country.

Less than 10% of Caribbean blacks live outside the Northeast and Florida. African immigrants are more widely settled. They are mostly concentrated in New York, Texas, California, Florida, and Illinois, with 21% living in Midwestern states, and 15% in Western states.

The African-American journey begins again.

Source: <https://www.pbs.org/wnet/african-americans-many-rivers-to-cross/history/on-african-american-migrations/>

In recognizing the humanity of our fellow beings, we pay ourselves the highest tribute."

—Thurgood Marshall, first African American U.S. Supreme Court member

THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

A Brief History By Wendell Smitherman

The original Booker T. Washington High School was constructed as a four-room building at 507 E. Easton St. in the now-historic Greenwood District of Tulsa, OK. Opening in fall 1913 the school welcomed 14 students with a teaching staff of two teachers.

Ellis Walker Woods, a native of Mississippi who had just moved to Tulsa from Memphis, Tenn., was named the school's first principal and served until 1948, making his tenure the longest in the school's 100-year history.

Outgrowing its physical facilities by 1920, a larger, three-story brick building replaced the original four-room high school on the site. The staff had now grown to 15. At school year's end, the Class of 1918 graduated seven.

With the increasing student population, new subjects were added to the curriculum, including public speaking, debate, oratory and music. (Note: The curriculum which included Latin, English, science, Algebra and history increased from eleven classes for the Freshman Class to fourteen by the senior year. In addition, all were required to take part in some form of athletics.)

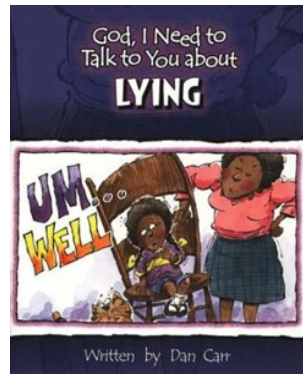
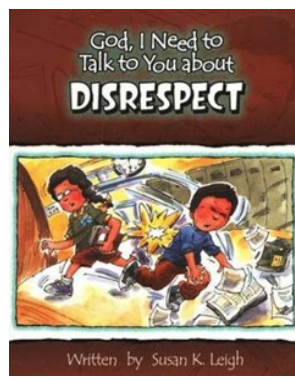
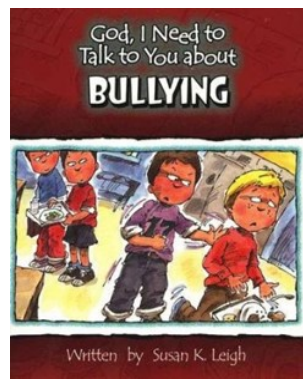
Basketball was added to the list of school activities in 1921 and would prove to be a monumental addition to the school's sports legacy.

Tragically, 1921 also brought the Tulsa Race Riot, resulting in many deaths and the virtual destruction of the Greenwood area that was home to many black families and black-owned businesses. The building housing Booker T. Washington was spared, and the school played a key role in the area's recovery as the American Red Cross set up temporary headquarters to direct and implement relief efforts.

(Continued on page 8)

MACEDONIA BIBLE & BOOK CORNER

Submitted by Sonja Gray



We have the **God, I Need to Talk to You** books in a variety of topics. These delightfully illustrated children's books deals with concerns youngsters encounter in their daily lives. These books point out the Good News of God's love and forgiveness, while the supporting Scripture verse emphasizes the point of the story. Recommended for ages 2 to 7. The benefits in these stories includes the following:

- Inexpensive way to teach Christian behavior
- Stimulates discussion between parent and child
- Uses children's feelings and experiences as a springboard for teaching prayer
- Addresses real-life situations and behaviors
- Offers practical useable information
- Friendly and affirming format
- Christ centered

These books are available in the Bible and Book Corner.



Invitation to: *Macedonia Baptist Church Sunday School*

Superintendent of Sunday School: *Rev. Ronald Davis*

Pastor: *Reverend Charles D. Twymon*

The Sunday School Ministry invites you, your family and friends to attend Sunday School classes. The classes begin at 9:30 a.m. We know you will enjoy the wonderful lessons that will be reviewed, and can apply these teachings to your everyday life. The list of lessons for February 2019 includes the following:

Christ's Authority Displayed

Date	Lesson	Scripture
February 3	Far-Reaching Authority	Matthew 8:5-13
February 10	Astonishing Authority	Matthew 8:23-34
February 17	Authority to Forgive Sins	Matthew 9:1-8
February 24	Delegated Authority	Matthew 10:1-15

UNEXPECTED, BUT GREAT USES FOR VICKS VAPORUB

Submitted by Gloria Crawford

Vicks VapoRub is a popular common cold remedy with medicated vapors. Its main ingredients - camphor, menthol, and eucalyptus - help relieve cough and nasal congestion. However, these are not the only benefits of the product.

- **Relieves headaches** - One of the most common uses for Vicks is to relieve a headache or migraine. But what many people don't realize is that this is actually one of the proven purposes for the product and something the brand actually promotes. According to the Vicks website it can be 'massaged' in to soothe headaches and body aches, with many choosing to softly rub the cream into their temples as the mentholated scent can release pressure in the head and relieve pain.
- **Repel Insects day and night** - Scared of bugs getting into your room at night or day? Merely, rub some Vicks onto your skin when you are going somewhere where you expect there to be insects. The product will work as a repellent meaning you'll be bite-free and beautiful.

- **Stop Stretch Marks** - Believe it or not, countless reviews of Vicks say that it is like a magic eraser of stretch marks or loose skin after pregnancy. While the makers of Vicks VapoRub do not claim that its product can actually reduce stretch marks or recommend its use as a treatment for skin conditions or scarring, the product has the anti-inflammatory property of eucalyptus, which women say that within a week of using it, their stretch marks were 60 to 100 percent gone.
- **Ear Pain Reliever** - Apply Vicks VapoRub on a cotton ball. Put it in an aching ear. It will provide you instant relief.
- **Soothe Aching Muscles** - For any runners out there. Vicks is a godsend. It can soothe your aching muscles easily, by improving your circulation. Just do the usual and apply the Vicks to your problem area—the pain relief is unrivalled.

Source: <https://brightside.me/inspiration-tips-and-tricks/12-unexpected-but-great-uses-for-vicks-vaporub-266460/>



Macedonia Baptist Church

14221 Southfield Road, Detroit, Michigan 48223

"Come over into Macedonia and help us." ACTS 16:9



(Booker T....Continued from page 6)

The next home of the High School opened at 1631 E. Woodrow Place in September 1950, graduating its first class in 1951.

Booker T. Washington was one of the first Tulsa public high schools to offer Advanced Placement courses and began offering the International Baccalaureate program in 1983.

The 2003-2004 school year marked the 90th anniversary of Booker T. Washington and the dedication of a new \$25 million, 250,000-square-foot school building.

Source: Excerpted from:
<http://www.tulsapeople.com/Tulsa-People/August-2013/BTW-centennial-memories/>
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Booker_T._Washington_High_School_\(Tulsa,_Oklahoma\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Booker_T._Washington_High_School_(Tulsa,_Oklahoma))
The rise and fall of Black Wall Street (Reklaw Education lecture series: Book 4

