This epic poem tells the story of Odysseus and his long journey home, a man-eating Cyclops. It’s said that Polyphemus made his home on what is now modern-day Sicily. Fortunately, there are only cultural festivals, world-class golf courses, and delicious food.

In 1916, Woodson and his colleagues used this journal to publish those achievements along with insights from other black Americans who had come from and looking to their African ancestors for inspiration. During this time, more people were also celebrating Black History Month — which was quickly replacing the idea of “Negro History Week.”

February is Black History Month. It’s a month that recognizes the countless men and women who helped change the American cultural, social, and scientific landscape. Black history is American history. The two are inexorably linked. This month, we take a look at the history behind Black History Month and its century-long history.

Black History Month itself can be traced back to 1915 in Chicago. It was the 50th anniversary of emancipation by the state of Illinois. For reference, the Emancipation Proclamation was delivered by President Abraham Lincoln on Jan. 1, 1863. Illinois put its own emancipation into effect in 1865.

In 1915, many thousands of African Americans made the journey to Chicago to attend an exhibition that chronicled the many achievements that African Americans had made since slavery had been crushed only 50 years before. It was a three-week celebration.

One of the attendees, Carter G. Woodson, was in awe of everyone in attendance, not to mention all the achievements that were being shared at the event. Following the exhibition in Chicago, Woodson helped found the now-called Association for the Study of African American Life and History. Woodson’s goal was to bring the achievements of black Americans to a wider stage.

This led to the creation of The Journal of African American History in 1916. Woodson and his colleagues used this journal to publish those achievements along with insights from other black Americans from around the country. Woodson challenged others to follow in his footsteps.

And they did. In 1924, “Negro History Week” was founded. This eventually became known as “Negro Achievement Week.” It was part of greater outreach in many communities around the country to bring awareness of black achievement.

Woodson and others wanted more, however. Through the 1920s and ’30s, black culture grew in the U.S. At the same time, more black history was being taught in schools, even as many blacks and black communities faced oppression, especially in the Southern states.

As the Civil Rights Movement took hold in the ’50s and ’60s, more people made even greater strides. More people were learning about black history, and more black Americans where they had come from and looking to their African ancestors for inspiration. During this time, more people were also celebrating Black History Month — which was quickly replacing the idea of “Negro History Week.”

It wasn’t until 1976 that Black History Month was finally recognized nationally. It was 50 years after Carter G. Woodson made strides to change the American cultural landscape. Today, he and countless others are credited with having a major positive impact on American culture. It’s richer for their efforts.

As we round out the month, we do want to mention Valentine’s Day, too. That is to say, we want to share our love with our clients! Our clients are our No. 1 priority, and we’re here every step of the way. We’re here to not only handle your car accident cases and other injury cases, but we’re also here to make sure you get back pay on wages you may have lost following an accident or to make sure your medical bills get covered.

Every case is different and every client has different needs. It’s always been our goal to make sure every aspect of a victim’s life is taken care of so they have less to worry about. When you have less to worry about, you can focus more on recovery and getting back on your feet. We appreciate the trust you put in us to handle your case. You mean the world to us, and we only want you to have the best!

— Greg Herrman
Don’t just take our Testimonials word for it

The aquarium staff was grateful to have Miss Helen back.

On a hot summer day in late July 2018, three people entered Miss Helen’s home, forcibly removed her, put her in a stroller, and ran toward their getaway vehicle. This might sound like a typical kidnapping story, but Miss Helen is no ordinary person. She is a 16-inch horn shark living at the San Antonio Aquarium. Fortunately, their fishy behavior didn’t go unnoticed, and someone alerted the aquarium staff. One perpetrator drove away with Miss Helen in tow, but the other two were stopped by aquarium staff, later confessing with Miss Helen in tow, but the other two were stopped by aquarium staff, later confessing.

The development of autonomous cars has promised safer roads, even though these companies have products on the road right now. The safety of people around the vehicle has become a concern, yet the great support for the push of the advancement of technology still thrives.

The Animal Welfare Act, which was adopted in 1966, is the only federal law that regulates the treatment of animals in research, exhibition, transport, and by dealers. Interestingly, it only applies to warm-blooded animals, so if Miss Helen had needed further protection, she would be left out in the cold.

“The irony here is that the autonomous car technology touted for improved safety by its manufacturer has not lived up to expectations. In 2016, the federal government rolled out its first policy for automated vehicles. The policy does not delve into the details of manufacturing but outlines a safety checklist for the manufacturers to adhere to.

Additionally, some state laws have created guides for the manufacturers to follow. Well-known guidelines involve the test cars having standard vehicle registration and following approved routes with police escorts. However, none of the laws place any proactive emphasis on the protection of human lives.

With recurring accidents, lawmakers are not yet making tangible laws regarding self-driving vehicles in Texas.

Another potential situation worth taking into consideration is that when filing claims against these companies, victims might face stumbling blocks due to the lack of proper laws about autonomous vehicles.

Regardless, Texas might see more lawsuits filed against the manufacturers of these vehicles and the situation concerning casualties involving these self-driving vehicles won’t see any improvement if appropriate laws are not put in place.

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STEALING MISS HELEN

‘OCEAN’S 3’ ATTEMPT A HIGH-STAKES HEIST

No Minor Crime
While many animal lovers might disagree, animals are considered personal property, so stealing them is a crime of theft, not kidnapping. The penalties for stealing animals vary depending on each state’s laws, and some states have specific laws regarding animal theft.

In Texas, larceny law designates the theft of property valued between $1,500–$20,000 as a felony. In the case of Miss Helen, who’s valued by the aquarium at $2,000, the thieves committed a felony. Also, transporting certain animals requires special permits, which led to additional charges against the three thieves.

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Self-driving cars may be less prone to accidents, but they are not necessarily safer. So, here’s the question many people have: Who takes the responsibility for crashes involving autonomous cars?

Tesla, Uber, and Google are driving efforts to advance the technologies of autonomous cars, which are still in early development, even though these companies have products on the road right now. The safety of people around the vehicle has become a concern, yet the great support for the push of the advancement of technology still thrives.

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INGREDIENTS
* 1/2 tsp oregano
* 1 lb shrimp, peeled and deveined
* 1 tbsp minced garlic
* 4 tbsp olive oil
* 4 tbsp butter

DIRECTIONS
1. In a skillet over medium heat, melt 2 tbsp of butter with 2 tsp of olive oil. Add garlic and cook for 2 minutes.
2. Add shrimp and oregano, stirring frequently until shrimp is pink. Remove shrimp from skillet.
3. Add wine and lemon juice to skillet and bring the mixture to a boil.
4. Stir in remaining butter and olive oil.
5. Add cooked shrimp to skillet and cook for 1 minute, stirring occasionally.
6. In a serving bowl, top cooked linguine with shrimp mixture. Garnish with parsley and serve.