BLACKS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Black Soldiers on Duty in Every War

To the men of Color - Soldiers! I expected much from you. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

Although most history books do not record it, black Minutemen fought in the first two battles for America's independence, at Lexington and Concord. A Negro named Prince Estabrook fought the British at Lexington, and nine blacks were at Concord: Peter Salem, Cato Stedman, Lemuel Haynes, Cuff Whittemore, Cato Wood, Pomp Blackman, Cato Bordman and two men known only as Pompey and "Joshua Boylston's Prince," a slave. Blacks also fought at Bunker Hill, and two crossed the Delaware with General Washington to attack Trenton, New Jersey, on Christmas Day, 1776. Negro troops fought with Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. They served throughout most of the Civil War. And they went on to take part in every major military action from the Indian wars in the West through two world wars to the bloody battles of Vietnam.

In all of these conflicts, black soldiers had to struggle for the privilege of fighting at all; and often they received little or no lasting recognition for their deeds. It was a common belief among whites that blacks were cowardly under fire, and deeply ingrained in the American tradition was a reluctance to allow Negroes to handle firearms. Until the Korean war, blacks had almost always fought in segregated units. And throughout U.S. military history it was generally taken for granted that only whites possessed the necessary qualities to serve as commanding officers. The first Negro to graduate from West Point spent four lonely years during which his fellow cadets ostracized him.

Despite these attitudes, black Americans continued to prove their valor in combat. General John J. Pershing, who commanded all U.S. units in Europe during World War I, had earlier won his nickname "Blackjack" as a young lieutenant in command of the 10th Cavalry Regiment. Pershing led his Negro troops up San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War and during the punitive expeditions into Mexico in 1916. His men fought so bravely that Pershing once said, "We officers could have taken our black heroes in our arms."



THIS PAGE OF BLACK HISTORYSPONSORED BY

Pacific Northwest Bell

Reconstruction brought Black legislators to many areas for the first time. Peter H. Clark was the first Black man to sit in the Ohio legislature after the repeal of the Black Laws. Robert Brown Elliott, of South Carolina, was one of the most gifted and able of the Black Reconstruction legislators, serving South Carolina as both a state legislator and a United States congressman. Francis L. Cardozo, who had been educated in Scotland, held various state offices in Reconstruction South Carolina. He later served his state as speaker of its house.

John R. Lynch and John M. Langston were both elected United States Congressmen, from Mississippi and Virginia, respectively. Lynch later served as paymaster to the Army and Langston as minister to Haiti.

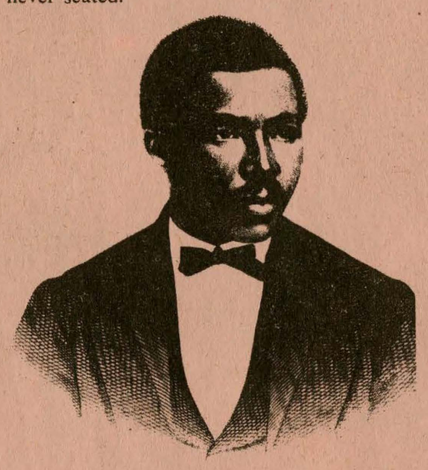
John Rock had the distinction of being, in 1865, the first Black lawyer admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

James T. Rapier, outstanding Alabama Reconstructionist, served in his state's constitutional convention in 1867. In 1872 he was elected to the United States Congress, where he served one term. Henry M. Turner, a Georgia post-war public servant, was a member of the state constitutional convention and a state legislator; later he was made a bishop in the A.M.E. Church. He also served as postmaster of Macon, Georgia, as a customs inspector and as a government detective.

John P. Green was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1881; he was one of the few Blacks to hold office after the collapse of Reconstruction in 1877.

Hiram Revels was the first Black to serve in the United States Senate. Revels was appointed by the Mississippi legislature to fill the unexpired term of former President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis. Blanche K. Bruce served one complete term in the United States Senate, representing the state of Mississippi.

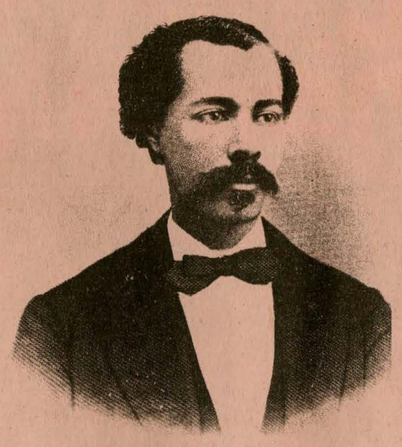
Jefferson F. Long, of Georgia, was the first legally recognized Black member of the United States House of Representatives. J. Willis Menard was the first Black man listed as a United States congressman, but the election was disputed and Menard was never seated.



Robert B. Elliott



Francis L. Cardozo



John R. Lynch

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Many Black American jurists have made lasting contributions to the civil rights cause. Perhaps the most important of these contributors is Justice Thurgood Marshall, who has dedicated his entire professional life to the courtroom battle for civil rights. An outstanding constitutional lawyer, Marshall became director of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund in 1939. He and his team of lawyers won civil rights decision after civil rights decision before the Supreme Court during the Warren era. Perhaps the most famous of these cases was the landmark school desegregation victory of *Brown* v. *The Topeka Board of Education* in 1954. In 1962 President Kennedy appointed Justice Marshall to the bench of the United States Court of Appeals for the second circuit. Subsequently, President Johnson appointed Justice Marshall United States Solicitor General, and in 1967 Marshall became the first Black Supreme Court justice.

Following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the nation's cities experienced a wave of riots such as had not been seen since the 1940's. Although many attempts have been made to alleviate the problems causing racial violence, there have been sporadic recurrences during the 1970's. Parts of New York, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Florida have recently been hit by outbursts of racial unrest.

Despite the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., his long-planned campaign to unite the poor of all colors at the nation's capital was carried out as scheduled during May and June of 1968. The Poor People's Campaign, as the movement was called, converged upon the Lincoln Memorial grounds and erected a tent city which was named Resurrection City. This campaign brought together poor people from all parts of the country in a concerted effort to confront Congress with their grievances.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference sponsored a march down Broadway, in New York, on April 5, 1971, toward the Wall Street district. The march was a protest that called for the end of the war in Vietnam, the establishment of a $6,500 guaranteed annual income and the release of all political prisoners in America. About four thousand demonstrators participated in this march, which was led by a mule—a symbol of SCLC since it was used at the funeral of Martin Luther King, Jr.



Thurgood Marshall



Demonstrators marching down Broadway in April 1971.

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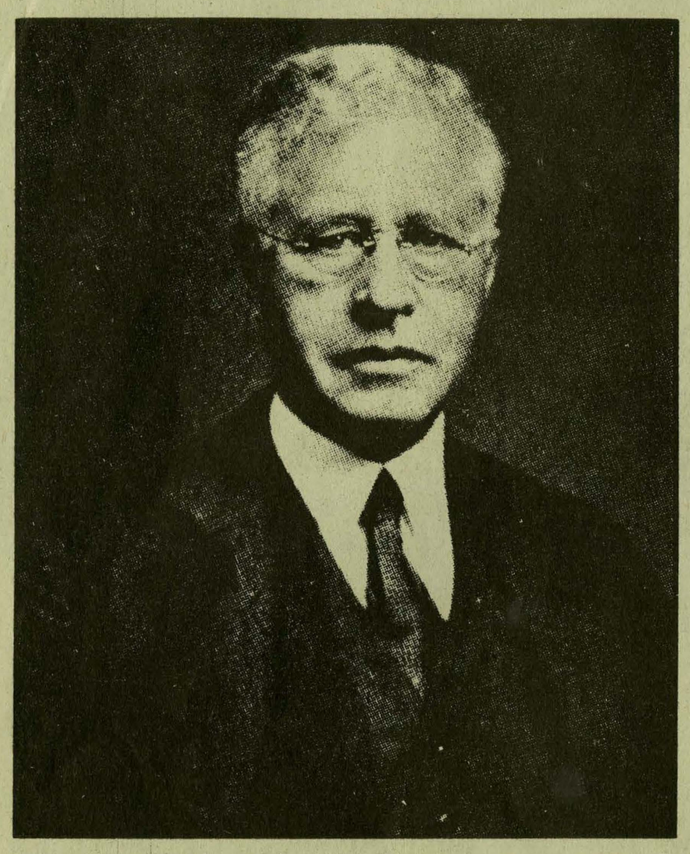
Some of 'History's Missing Pages'

SIDE BY SIDE FOR 200 YEARS
BLACK AMERICANS HAVE BEEN THERE

THE US NAVY SALUTES
BLACK HISTORY WEEK
FEBRUARY 16 - 20

U. S. NAVY RECRUITING COMMAND

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY



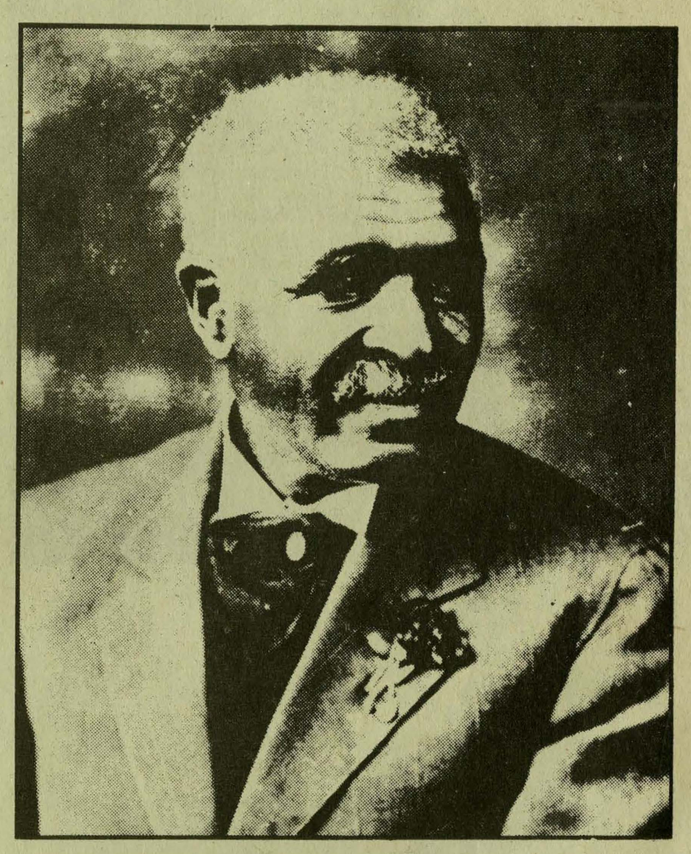
EDUCATOR

John Hope began his career in 1897 as an instructor in classics at what was then Atlanta Baptist Institute. The school was later renamed Morehouse College, and Hope became its first Negro president. A strong proponent of a liberal arts education, he was instrumental in uniting three colleges into what became the highly successful Atlanta University System.



BUSINESSWOMAN

Madame C. J. Walker was an orphan at six. In 1889, fourteen years later, she was a widow. But by the age of 36 she had invented a popular line of cosmetics, including a new method of straightening hair. She promoted her products so skillfully—with franchises and a huge sales staff—that before her death she was one of America's first woman millionaires.



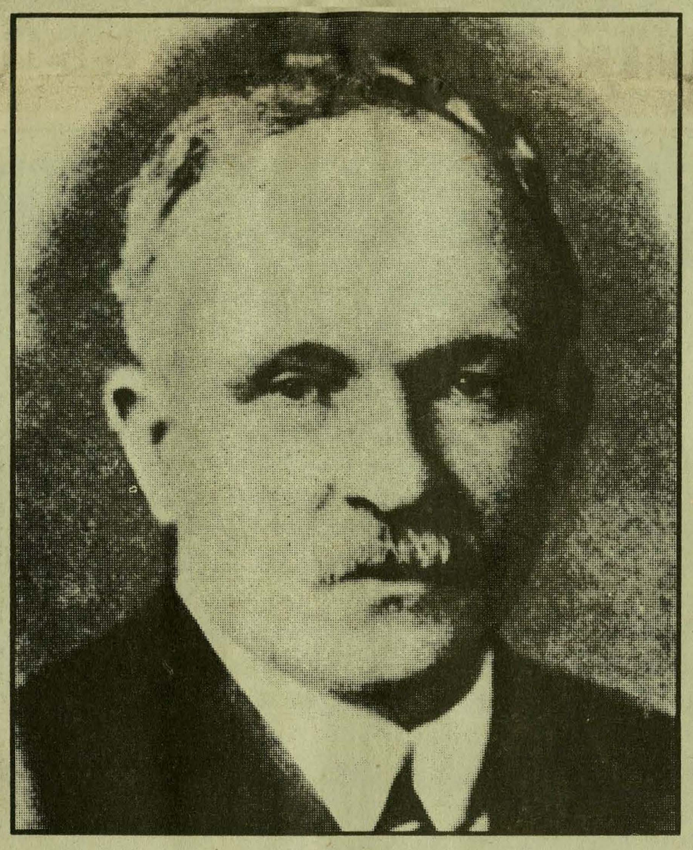
SCIENTIST

One of the grand old men of Negro history, George Washington Carver almost single-handedly revolutionized Southern agriculture. By making careful laboratory tests of staple crops, he extracted breakfast food from soybeans and turned the peanut into a variety of products, including a coffeelike drink, metal polish, shaving cream, paper, ink, linoleum and plastics.



SCHOLAR

John Wesley Cromwell had a varied career —schoolteacher, newspaper editor, lawyer, government official and outstanding scholar of English literature. He also achieved eminence as a historian with the publication in 1914 of The Negro in American History, and served as secretary of the American Negro Academy, an organization of scholars based in Washington, D.C. and dedicated to the promotion of the arts and sciences.



NOVELIST

In four pioneering novels, Charles W. Chesnutt created a revealing picture of Negro life in the South. One of them, The House Behind the Cedars (1900), concerned the problem of racial "passing." (Chesnutt himself was so fair he worked as a bookkeeper, a normally "whites only" job, in North Carolina at the age of 14.) The Colonel's Dream (1905) described how small-town bigotry upset a Confederate colonel's hopes for social reform.



HISTORIAN

Carter G. Woodson, the son of a tenant farmer and former slave, has been called "the father of Negro history." After working as a coal miner in Virginia to finance his education, he began a long career of teaching and writing and received a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1912. One of his books, The Negro in Our History, published in 1922, was the first textbook of its kind and proved valuable later as U.S. schools began to develop black studies programs.

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A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY

Minority Students Progress

Office Of Minority Affairs

University Of Washington



Myrtis Thompson
Supervisor

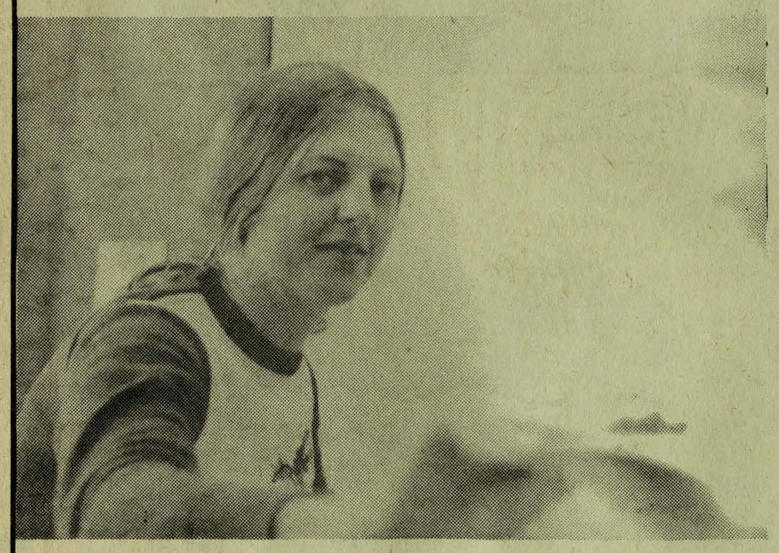


Dr. Samuel E. Kelly
Vice-President Of Minority Affairs
University Of Washington

When the Black American thinks of the Bicentennial he (she) thinks not only of the things that happened 200 years ago, but also of the things that have happened since then. Black Americans view the Bicentennial not only in light of the country's avowed goals of liberty and equality but of its actual practice in carrying out these great commitments. The Black American thinks of what was, what is and what could have been.

When Black Americans reflect upon the high-sounding ideals which were proclaimed when this nation was founded they hardly feel the inner glow that most of their white countrymen are likely to experience. Drawing from their knowledge of what their forbearers underwent, and from their own encounters with life one quickly realizes the gulf between the ideals of democracy on the one hand and its practice on the other. Education has been seen as the leveling force, hence, in our history, Black students and their supporters have demanded that institutions of higher learning recruit and respond to the needs of minority youth.

There is a high road and a low road to education in America. Travelers on the first are largely suburban, white and middle class. Those who trudge the second are urban, usually minority, and most often of limited financial means. Superficially, the two roads are well-paved routes to the good life. But they are not, in fact, the same. The high road leads from well-kept homes, through bright, well-financed schools to colleges and universities, then on to a lucrative life. The low road leads out of the ghettos, through dark and frequently ill-financed classrooms and often times returns to the dismal environment from which its travelers have come.



Judy Carr, Supervisor
Economically Disadvantaged Student
Division



Michael Castillano
Assistant Vice-President For
Supportive Services

The two roads have been running through American history since its beginning. During the more than two hundred years of slavery it was a crime to teach slaves to read or write. The scholarly slaveholder, Thomas Jefferson, expounded the equality of all men, but excluded Blacks whom he said were "inferior to....whites in the endowment of body and mind".

Such generally low regard for Black people and a desire to continue exploiting them after slavery made it easy to justify third rate Black education in the segregated schools of the South and in the so called ghettos of the North. One of the major institutions for transmitting and perpetuating racism is the school system, which contrary to the American myth, is neither "public" in the sense of being responsive to Blacks and other nonwhite minorities, nor able to educate, in the sense of meeting the needs of all the students and reflecting their diverse cultures, values, and histories.



Sandy Fujita, Supervisor
Asian Student Division

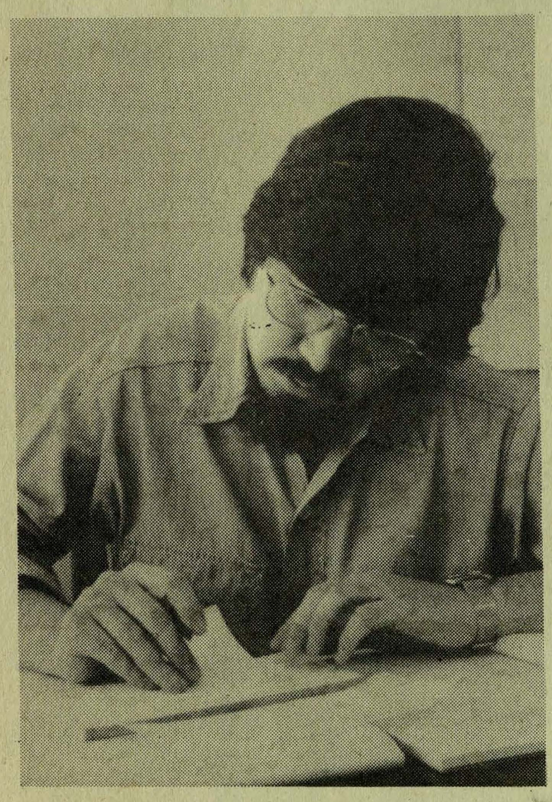


Supportive Service Staff

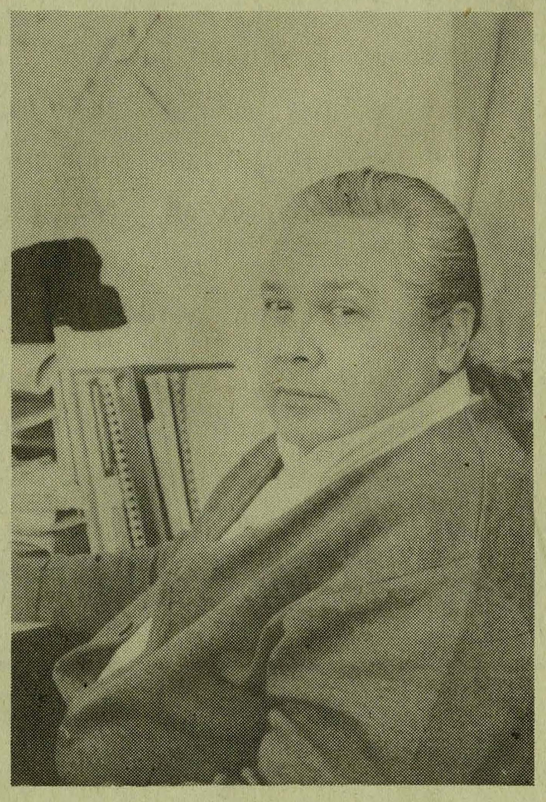
The Educational Opportunity Program of the University of Washington was conceived and has functioned for seven years on the concept that the highly visible minority groups have been victimized by a history of dis crimination in this country. There has been and continues to be a sustained commitment of the University to the Educational Opportunity Program and to the idea of equality of educational opportunity at the University of Washington. Likewise, the growth of the program and the educational attainment of its students has exceeded the expectations of many and is recognized by even our critics as a success. Last year, for example, enrollment in the Educational Opportunity Program increased by more than three hundred students. The total minority student enrollment at the University increased to 11.5 percent of the overall University enrollment compared to 4.0 percent in 1968-69.

The academic achievement of minority students should be recognized, for indeed the basis for enrollment is the successful striving toward a degree, as the success of such a program is reflected by its graduates. The average cumulative grade point average for EOP students during Spring quarter 1975 was 2.54 and since 1969, over 1,000 minority students have graduated through the Educational Opportunity Program, truly a historically significant accomplishment.

Although it has taken nearly two hundred years, the Educational Opportunity Program at the University of Washington is changing the dream of equality into reality. There are now more than 3,500 minority students enrolled at the University of Washington. These students can honestly say that public education is beginning for minorities. In spite of the fact that liberty and equality have not been fully extended to minorities, the success of EOP is a significant sign. It will not take minorities another 200 years to win the fight for equal liberty.

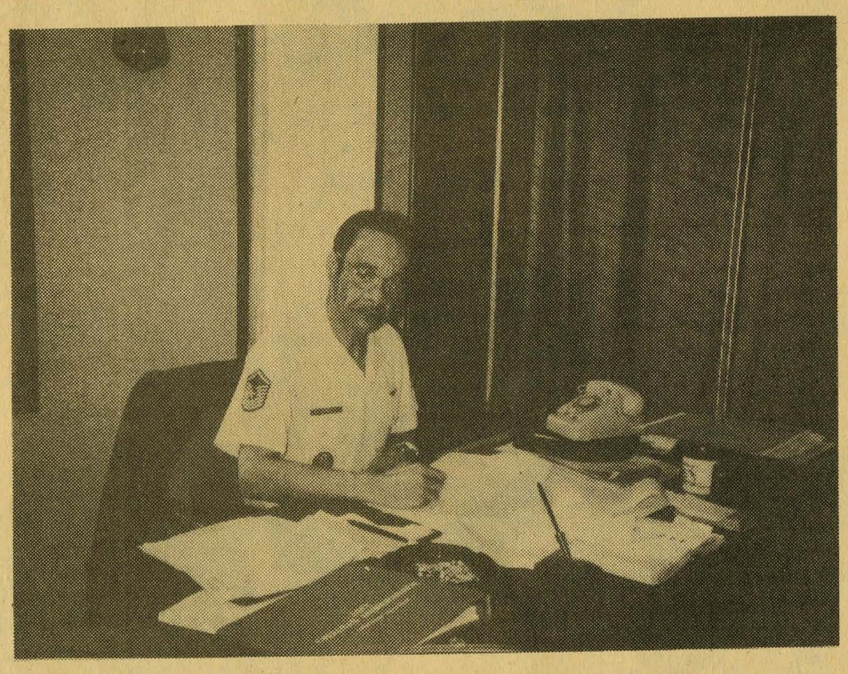


Daniel Avila, Supervisor
Chicano Student Division



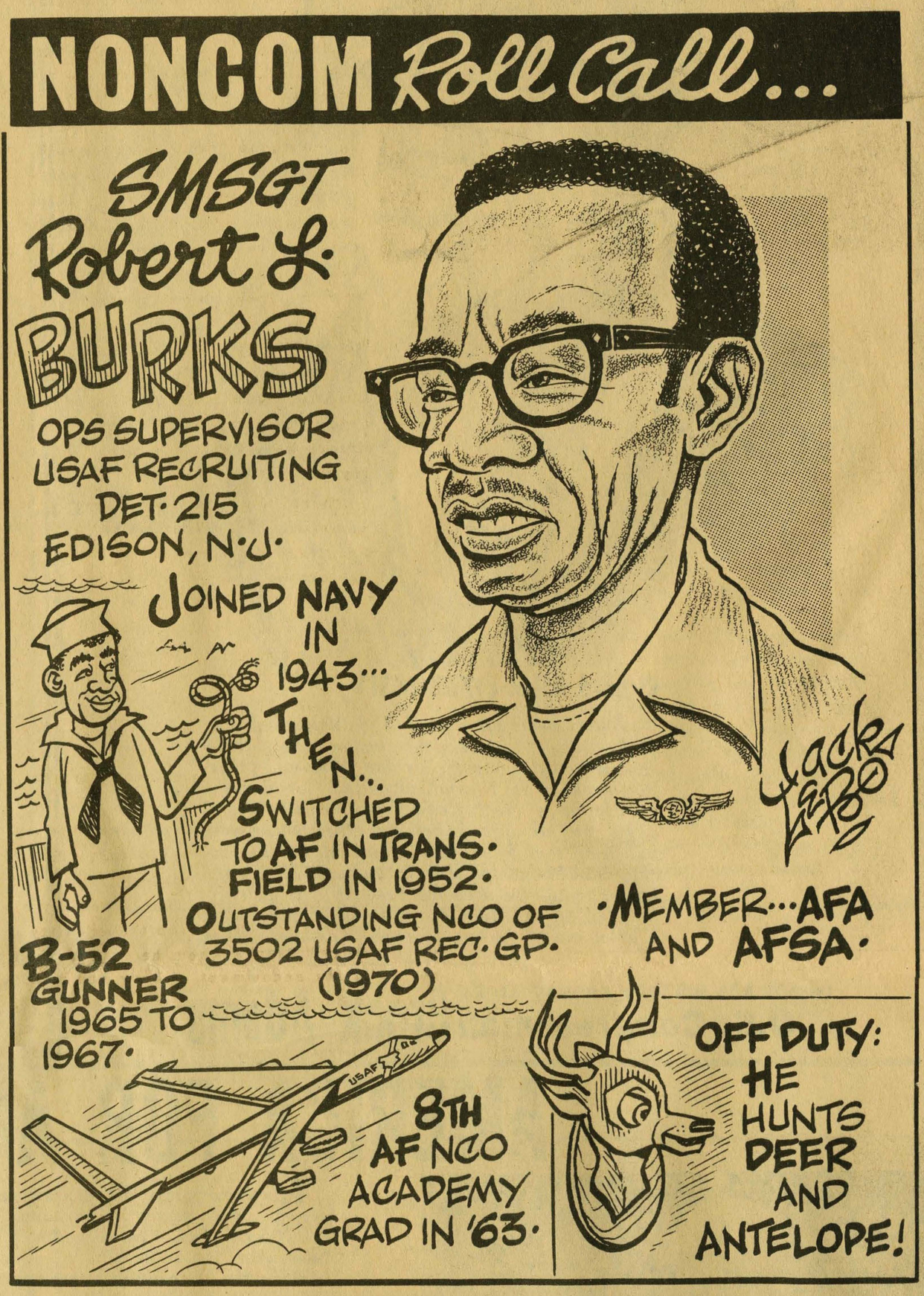
Don Mathewson, Supervisor
Indian Student Division

THE FACTS SALUTES SMSGT. ROBERT L. BURKS



Robert L. Burks
Senior Master Sergeant
USAF Recruiting Detachment
601, Operations Superintendent

Entered service U.S. Navy 1943; rate held - Bos'n Mate. Duty in Amphibious Corps South Pacific WW II. Awarded 4 battle stars. Discharged 1945. Re-entered Air Force 1952. Vehicle Dispatcher - 1952. Fuels Specialist - 1952 - 1954, Korea/Okinawa. Operations Supervisor, Vehicle Operations, 1954 - 1961, England and Westover AFB, Mass. Aerospace Ground Equipment Supervisor, 1961 - 1965. Aerial Gunner B-52 H, 1965. Homestead AFB, Florida, 1967. USAF Force Recruiting Command, 1967 - 1971. 42nd Bomb Wing Gunnery, 1971; Superintendent, Loring, 1973, AFB, Maine. 3506 USAF Recruiting, 1973. Group HQs, Mather AFB, CA, 1975. Group NCOIC Standardization, Quality Control. USAF Recruiting, Det. 601, present. Married 28 years. Wife, Cornelia D. Burks. Presently residing in Sacramento, CA with two dogs, Tippy and Rocky. Home of Record: Long Island, New York. Wife from Yonkers, N.Y. DOB 21 September, 1923.



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A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY



Richard Allen (1760-1831)

Within 11 years after the Bill of Rights and Declaration of Independence became the nation's most sacred documents, Richard Allen and other free blacks in the North realized that, for blacks, such terms as "created equal" and "unalienable rights" did not apply. Allen and other blacks were pulled off their knees in a "white" Methodist church in Philadelphia in November 1787. They immediately organized the Free African Society, then the African Methodist Episcopal Church which is today one of the largest religious denominations.



Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)

On July 4, 1881, Booker T. Washington opened the doors of Tuskegee Institute—a church and a shanty for classrooms, and 31 students from nearby farms. Today, there are some 3,500 students and 1,000 faculty members. Washington was an advocate of industrial training for blacks and, extremely effective with white philanthropists, influenced the donation of millions of dollars for their education. He died of a heart attack Nov. 14, 1915.

THIS BLACK HISTORY SPONSORED BY
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AMERICA FOR ALL AMERICANS

To commemorate the Bicentennial, February is being observed as Black History Month; normally, Feb. 8-14 would be Black History Week. The theme for this year's observance is "America for All Americans."

Too often, our heritage is viewed from the assumption that only white European culture has contributed to the development of the ideas and culture transmitted to America.

The Bicentennial Year is a good time to remember this is an ethnically diverse, racially mixed nation with people finding their roots not only in Europe, but Asia, Africa and the Middle East. And to remember the Indian tribes that welcomed the white man to the New World.

Perhaps, then, as we enter our third century as a nation, it may truly be "America for All Americans."



A FIRST SERGEANT with the 93d Infantry Division, and a veteran of two world wars, rests alone with his thoughts during a break along the Numa Numa Trail on Bougainville during World War II.



9TH CAVALRY TROOPERS fall in the fight for San Juan Hill in the painting by Fletcher C. Ransom, "Forgotten Heroes."



BLACKS ANSWERED General Jackson's call to aid him in the defense of New Orleans during the War of 1812.

NOT UNTIL KOREA did black and white soldiers fight side by side in integrated units.









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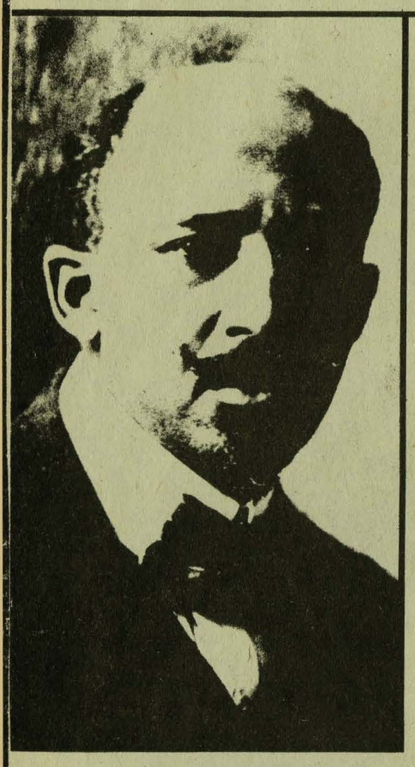
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Salute Black Soldiers Throughout History.

BLACKS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

W.E.B. Du Bois

A brilliant scholar, writer and early leader of the NAACP *(pages 98–99)*, Du Bois fought for full equality of all men. He also believed in the need for a spiritual unification of blacks everywhere. In 1961, having concluded that Negroes had no real future in the U.S., Du Bois went into exile in Africa, where he died in 1963. The passages below are from his book *Souls of Black Folk*, published in 1903.



Between me and the other world there is ever an unasked question: unasked by some through feelings of delicacy; by others through the difficulty of rightly framing it. All, nevertheless, flutter round it. They approach me in a half-hesitant sort of way, eye me curiously or compassionately, and then, instead of saying directly, How does it feel to be a problem? they say, I know an excellent colored man in my town; or Do not these Southern outrages make your blood boil? At these I smile, or am interested, or reduce the boiling to a simmer, as the occasion may require.

To the real question, How does it feel to be a problem? I answer seldom a word. And yet, being a problem is a strange experience. I remember well when the shadow swept across me. I was a little thing, away up in the hills of New England. In a wee wooden schoolhouse, something put it into the boys' and girls' heads to buy gorgeous visiting-cards — ten cents a package — and exchange. The exchange was merry, till one girl, a tall newcomer, refused my card — refused it peremptorily, with a glance. Then it dawned upon me with a certain suddenness that I was different from the others; or like, mayhap, in heart and life and longing, but shut out from their world by a vast veil.

It is a peculiar sensation, this sense of always looking at one's self through the eyes of others, of measuring one's soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt and pity. One ever feels his twoness — an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder. The history of the American Negro is the history of this strife — this longing to attain self-conscious manhood, merge his double self into a better and truer self. In this merger he wishes neither of the older selves to be lost. He does not wish to Africanize America, for America has too much to teach the world and Africa; he does not wish to bleach his Negro blood in a flood of white Americanism, for he believes — foolishly, perhaps, but fervently — that Negro blood has yet a message for the world. He simply wishes to make it possible for a man to be both a Negro and an American without being cursed and spit upon by his fellows, without losing the opportunity of self-development.

Frederick Douglass

As a young slave, he was whipped regularly in an effort to break his spirit; as an outspoken abolitionist he was once beaten unconscious in Indiana and left for dead; he spent two years in exile to avoid being returned to slavery. "It did not entirely satisfy me to narrate wrongs," he once said; "I felt like denouncing them." The passages below are compiled from speeches delivered by Douglass in 1863 and 1865



Men sneer at it as the "nigger question," endeavoring to degrade it by misspelling it. But they degrade nothing but themselves. The destiny of the nation has the Negro for its pivot, and turns upon the question as to what shall be done with him. Putting aside all the hay, wood and stubble of expediency, I shall advocate for the Negro his most full and complete adoption into the great national family of America. I shall demand for him the most perfect civil and political equality. It is demanded not less by the terrible exigencies of the nation, than by the Negro himself; for the Negro and the nation are to rise or fall, be killed or cured, saved or lost together. Save the Negro and you save the nation, destroy the Negro and you destroy the nation, and to save both you must have but one great law of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity for all Americans without respect to color.

The question is not whether the colored man is mentally equal to his white brother; for in this respect there is no equality among white men themselves. The question is not whether colored men will be likely to reach the Presidential chair. I have no trouble here: for a man may live quite a tolerable life without breathing the air of Washington. But the question is: Can the white and colored people of this country be blended into a common nationality? I answer most unhesitatingly. I believe they can.

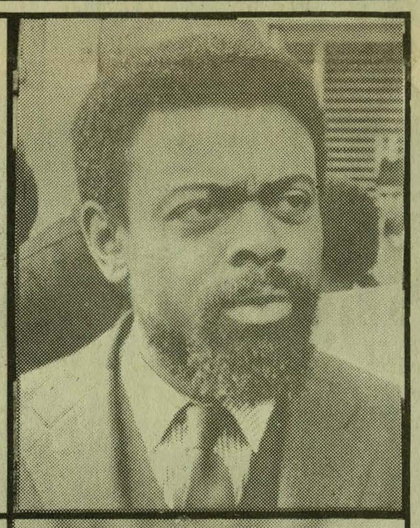
Despite all theories and disparagements, the Negro is a man. His virtues and his vices, his courage and his cowardice, his beauties and his deformities, his wisdom and his folly, everything connected with him attests his manhood.

I think the American people are disposed often to be generous rather than just. What I ask for the Negro is not benevolence, not pity, but simply *justice*. The American people have always been anxious to know what they shall do with us. I have had but one answer from the beginning. Do nothing with us! Your doing with us has already played the mischief with us. All I ask is give him [the Negro] a chance to stand on his own legs! If you see him on his way to school, let him alone! If you see him going to the dinner-table at a hotel, let him go! If you see him going to the ballot-box, don't disturb him! If you see him going into a work-shop, let him alone — your interference is doing him a positive injury.

LeRoi Jones

Poet, playwright and political organizer, Jones discussed the history of black protest in his 1961 book, *Home:*

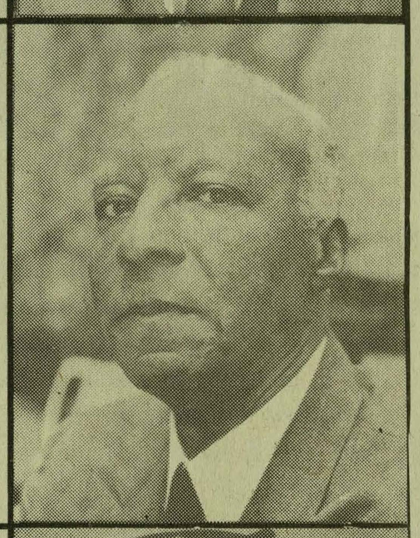
There have been black men trying to get other black men to protest and rise against the weight of America's oppression since those first clipper ships bringing them in in chains. . . . But to a large extent America convinced itself that the black man didn't mind being a slave. (You remember those grinning woogies strumming on the cotton bales? The happy-go-lucky image of Harlem is an extension of this.) Before the Negro came North there was not much room for any protest except one that would have to begin at violence. But the North offered at least a little more room to swing, buoyed up as it was, and is, by a kindly Liberal/Missionary syndrome that will let you say almost anything, as long as you don't threaten to *do* anything.



A. Philip Randolph

A longtime labor leader and advocate of nonviolence, Randolph made these remarks at the historic Washington March of 1963:

We are the advance guard of a massive moral revolution for jobs and freedom. This revolution reverberates throughout the land, touching every city, every town, every village where black men are segregated, oppressed and exploited. But this civil rights revolution is not confined to the Negroes; nor is it confined to civil rights. Our white allies know that they cannot be free while we are not. Now, we know that real freedom will require many changes in the nation's institutions. For one thing we must destroy the notion that Mrs. Murphy's property rights include the right to humiliate me because of the color of my skin. The sanctity of private property takes second place to the sanctity of a human personality.



Elijah Muhammad

The founder and leader of the Black Muslims exhorted his followers to separation in an address delivered in June 1963 and excerpted below:

We want justice for the so-called Negroes regardless of the price. We are fast learning that non-violence is not respected. Church services, praying and singing glory hallelujah are not regarded any more than singing the blues. We are falling on our knees praying to a merciless enemy (the White American), begging and pleading with blood and tears streaming down our bodies, without the slightest sympathy from the universally known murderers (the White Race of devils). Now, let us build a nation ourselves that God and the nations of the earth will respect. Do not you want your own Black Nation to see you in a better light? This is the desire of God for us. He did it for Israel. To give you some of this earth is the purpose of His (Allah's) coming.



Martin R. Delany

Trained in medicine and science, Delany was an abolitionist colleague of Frederick Douglass, who once said of him: "I thank God for making me a man simply; but Delany always thanks Him for making him a black man." In 1852 Delany wrote a book entitled *The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States*, from which the following passages are taken.



Cast our eyes about us and reflect for a moment, and what do we behold! every thing that presents to view gives evidence of the skill of the white man. Should we purchase a pound of groceries, a yard of linen, a piece of furniture — all, all are the products of the white man. Pass along the avenues of any city or town in which you live — behold the trading shops — the manufactories — see the stagecoaches coming in — look at the railroads interlining every section, bearing upon them their mighty trains, flying with the velocity of the swallow. Cast again your eyes widespread over the ocean — see the vessels with their white sheets spread to the winds of heaven. Look as you pass along through the cities, at the great and massive buildings — all standing as mighty living monuments, of the industry, enterprise, and intelligence of the white man.

How do we compare with them? Our fathers are their coachmen, our brothers their cookmen, and ourselves their waitingmen. Our mothers their nurse-women, our sisters their scrub-women, our daughters their maid-women, and our wives their washer-women. Until colored men attain to a position above permitting their mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters, to do the drudgery of other men's wives and daughters; it is . . . pitiable mockery, to talk about equality and elevation in society.

What is necessary to be done, in order to attain an equality, is to change the condition. White men are producers — we are consumers. They build houses, and we rent them. They raise produce, and we consume it. They manufacture clothes and wares, and we garnish ourselves with them. These are the means by which God intended man to succeed: and this discloses the secret of the white man's success with all of his wickedness, over the head of the colored man, with all of his religion. Until we are determined to change the condition of things, and raise ourselves above the position in which we are now prostrated, we must hang our heads in sorrow and hide our faces in shame. Our elevation must be the result of *self-efforts*, and work of our *own hands*. No other human power can accomplish it.

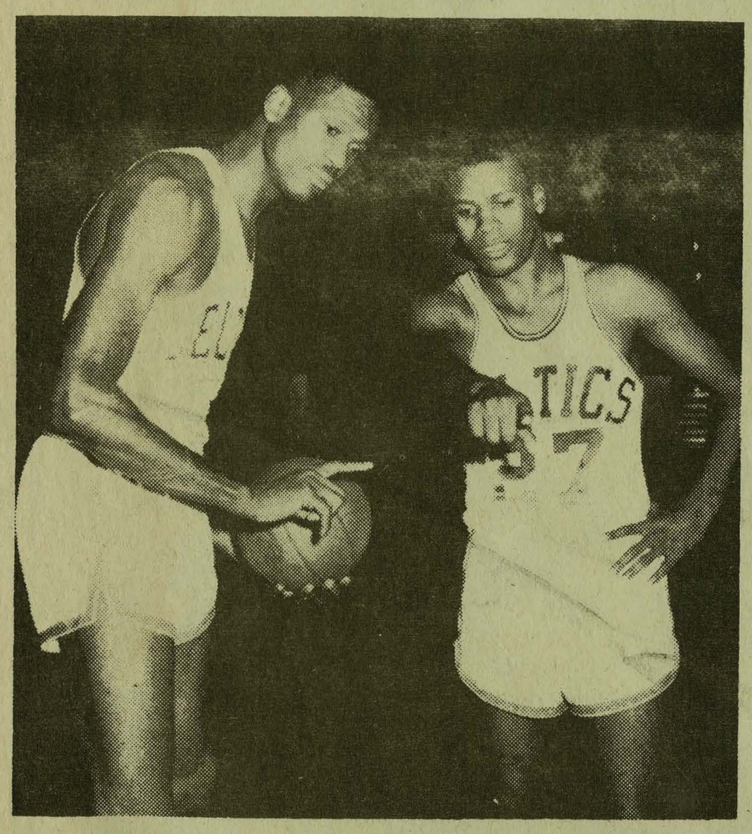
Are we willing to raise ourselves superior to the condition of slaves, or continue the meanest underlings, subject to the beck and call of every creature bearing a pale complexion?

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THE SAFECO INSURANCE COMPANY

SAFECO

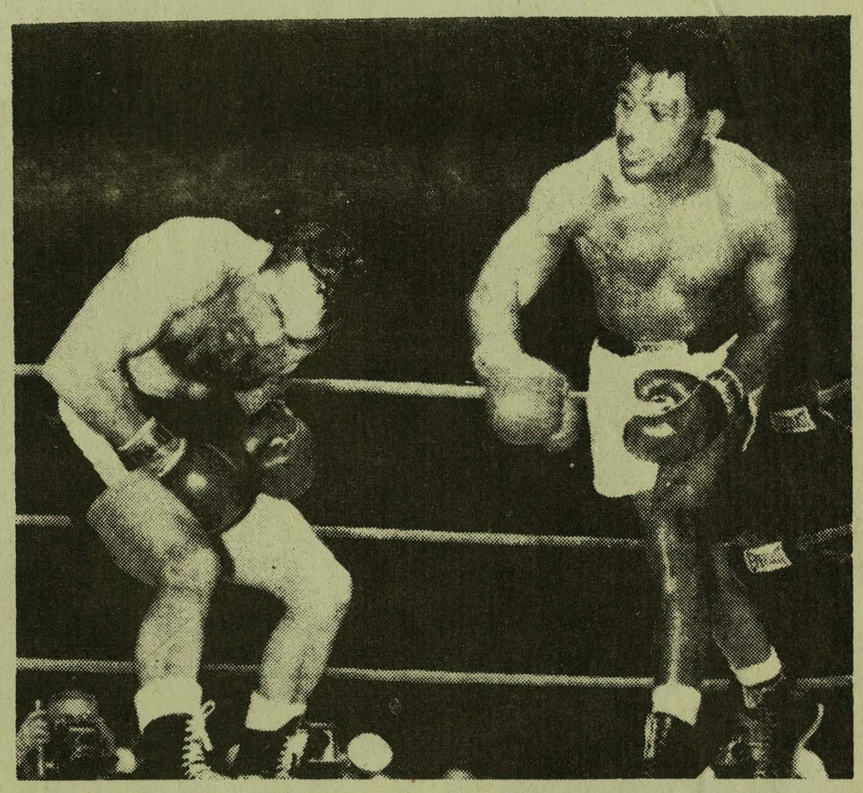
WE SALUTE BLACK HISTORY



Bill Russell (l.) and K.C. Jones were not only great players but have proven to be pro coaches of championship caliber.



Hank Aaron succeeded in shattering Babe Ruth's lifetime home run record in 1974. This season, as a Milwaukee Brewer, Aaron broke Ruth's lifetime R.B.I total. Aaron also holds the record for most seasons leading outfielders in double plays, most extra base hits, runs scored, games played and total bases. He is designated hitter.

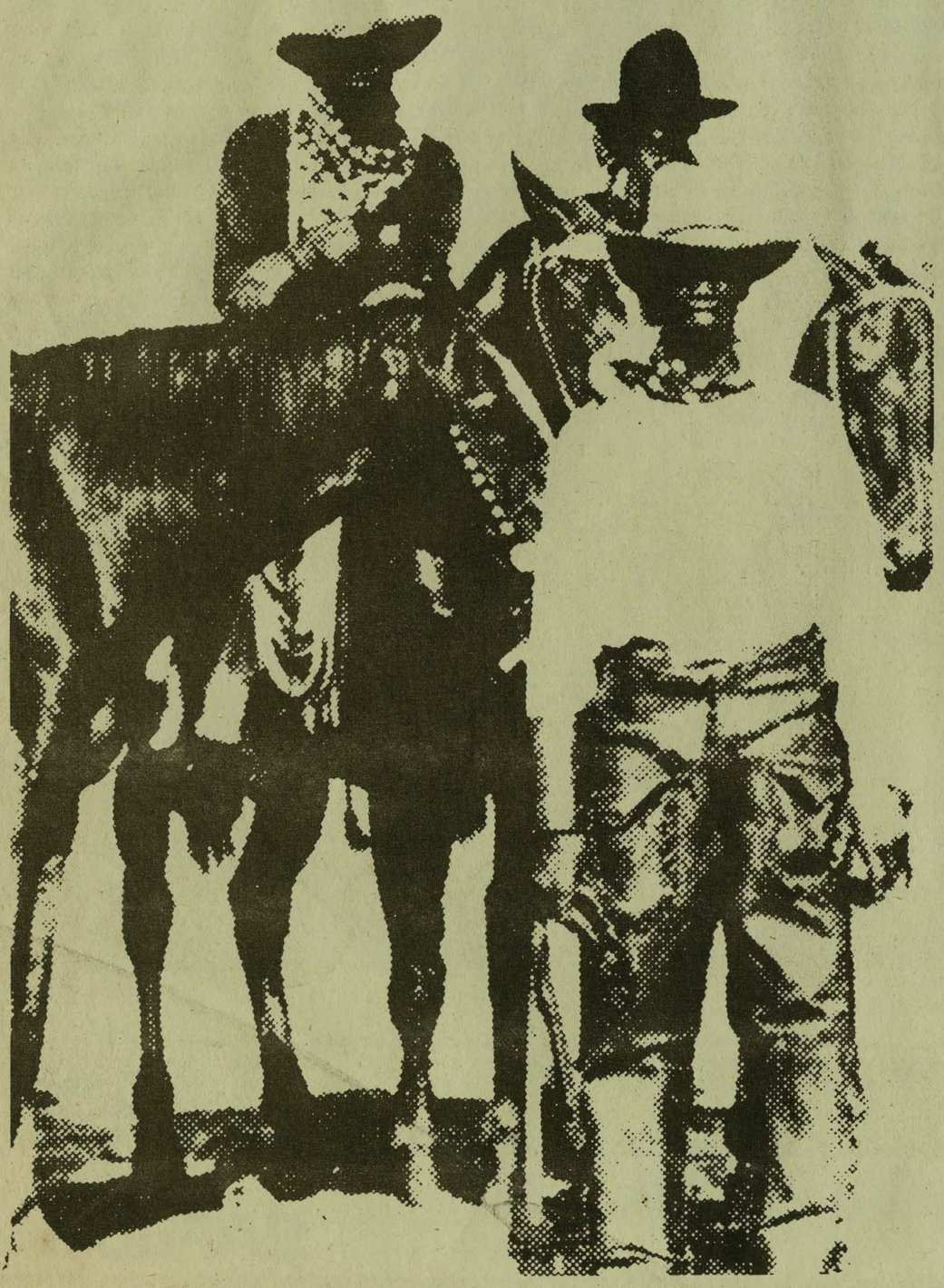


Sugar Ray Robinson, with possible exception of Muhammad Ali, was the smoothest, most exciting fighter in boxing history. He still holds the record for most recaptures of a title (5).

THIS BLACK HISTORY SPONSORED BY

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS

South by Northwest



Black participation in the settling of the Pacific Northwest was significant. Researchers for the Washington State University Black Studies Program spent over three years and two research grants gathering supportive data.

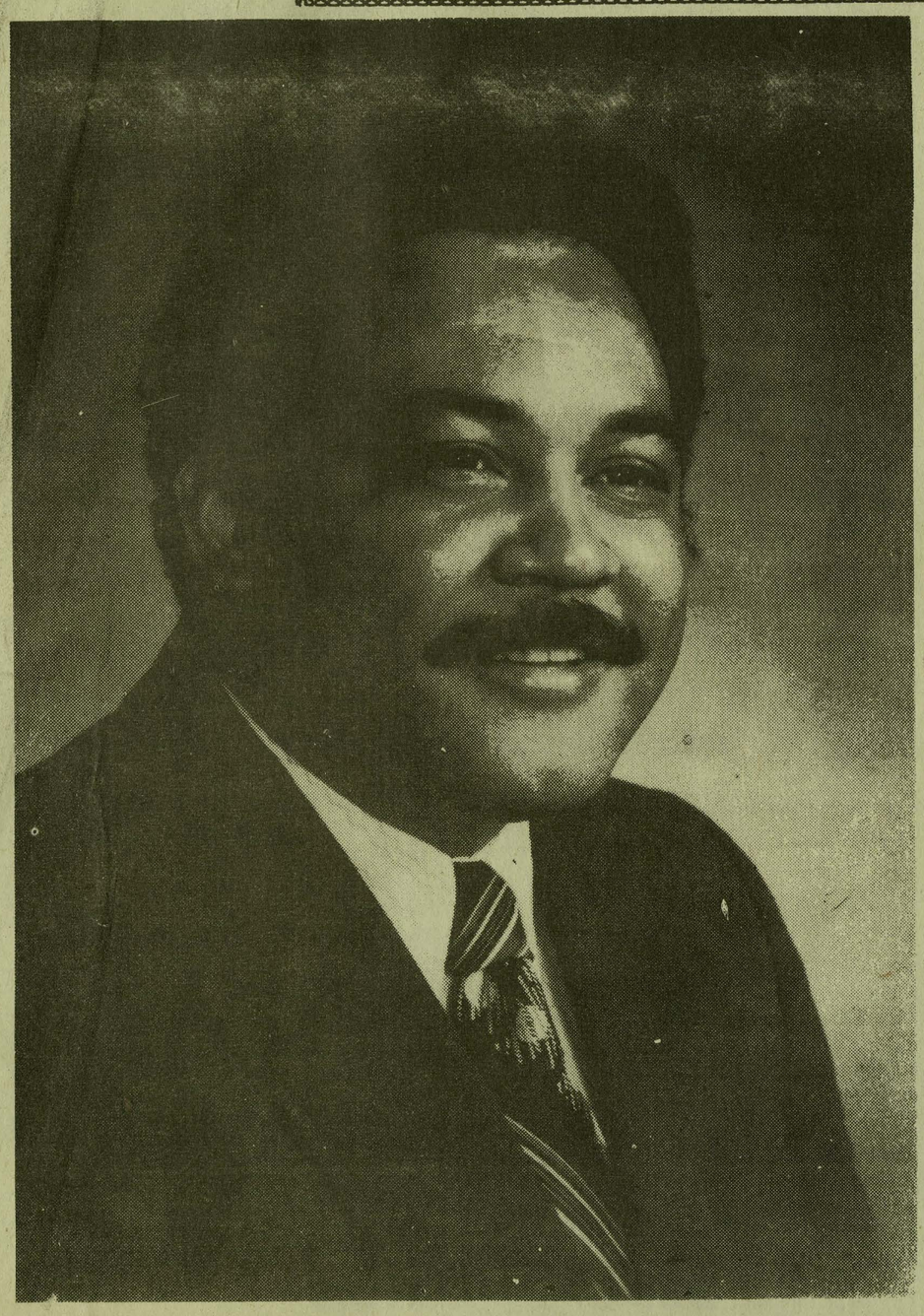
In order to raise general awareness of the Black historical roles, W.S.U. Black Studies Program Director Talmadge Anderson and researcher Quintard Taylor desired to use the data. The result was a consortium composed of Black Studies, W.S.U. Dept. of Education, and KWSU-TV, which produced five docu-dramas for schools and broadcast.

"South by Northwest" dramas depicting the arrival of Lewis and Clark, homesteads, cattle drives, and mining were video taped with Hollywood film techniques by Project Director Nate Long and Director Joe Wilcots. Below, Taylor starts the action as Thalmus Rasulala (center) awaits his cue.

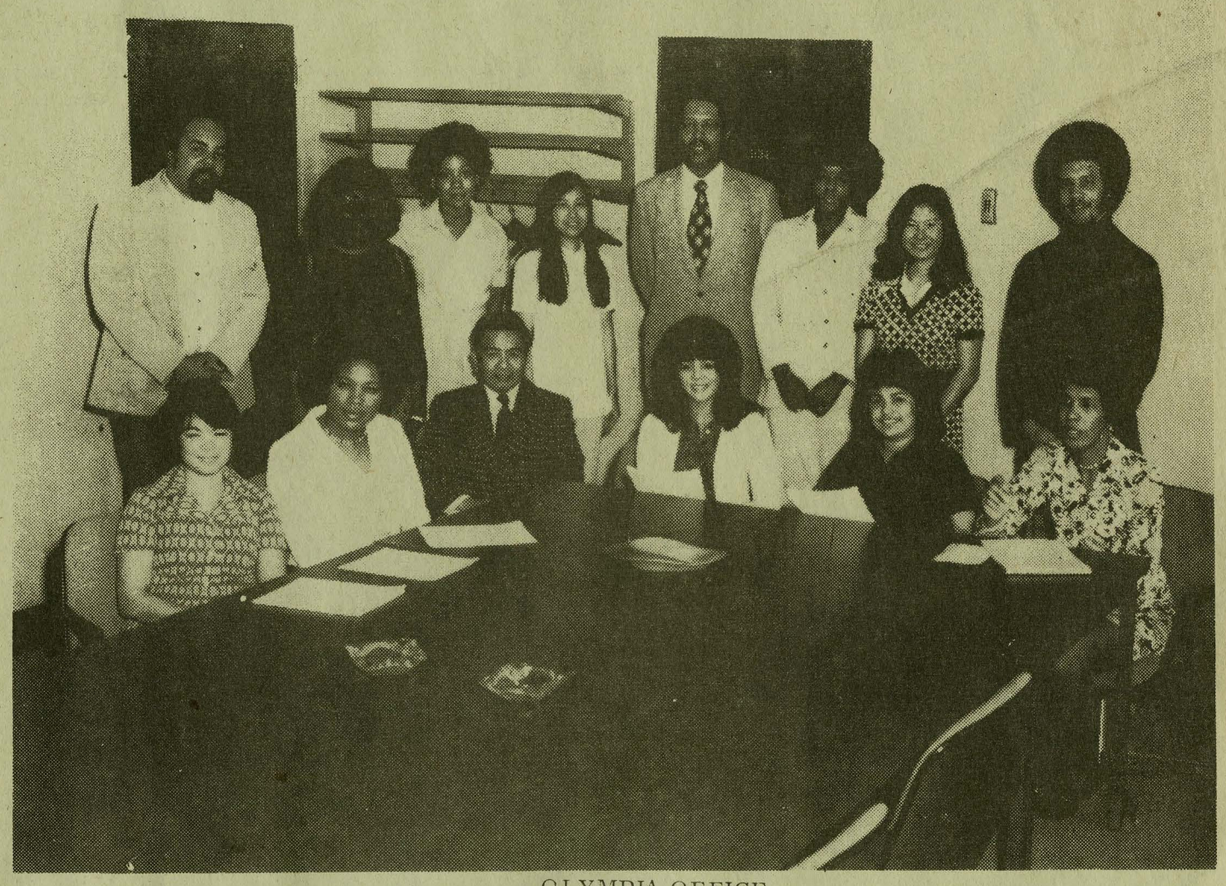


WE SALUTE BLACK HISTORY

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT



NORWARD J. BROOKS, COMMISSIONER



OLYMPIA OFFICE

Norward J. Brooks was appointed Commissioner of the Employment Security Department by Governor Daniel J. Evans effective January 1, 1974.

Under his leadership, the department has had an upsurge in job placement and related services provided to applicants. Special emphasis on applicant services has included job development for Vietnam-era and disabled veterans, minorities and the disadvantaged; increased opportunities for acquiring skills through enrollment in training programs; and improved employer relations, leading to increased job openings for the unemployed.

Policies and procedures have been implemented to assure that all department services, employment, and conditions of employment are provided to all persons on a non-discriminatory basis in compliance with state and federal laws and regulations against discrimination.

The department also prvides income maintenance in a dignified and timely manner in the form of unemployment compensation and other public funds dedicated to improving the economic status of individuals in need of rehabilitation services. The magnitude and economic importance of this function is illustrated by the fact that 161,963 individuals received some income maintenance from state unemployment insurance programs during fiscal year 1974. Another 11,801 individuals received payment from federal unemployment insurance programs administered by the department. Total monetary payments under state programs came to $177,019,824, under federal programs $15,622,990.

With approximately 2,000 employees, the total administrative expenditures of the department in fiscal year 1974 were slightly under $24,000,000. During this period 69,315 nonagricultural and 74,809 agricultural placements were made. Another 10,103 were enrolled in special manpower programs such as Manpower Development and Training, Work Incentive and the Jobs Optional and Public Employment programs.

The fundamental purpose of the department remains service to the community through the local offices. The economic well-being of the citizens of the state is served by the employment service in job finding and placement and by unemployment compensation payments to unemployed workers. Washington State is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or political affiliation.

For those desiring to serve, in the best sense of the word, a career in state government can be most rewarding. As Commissioner of the Employment Security Department, Mr. Brooks continually encourages people to consider a career in state government, particularly in the area of human resources. People representative of all the state's citizens are needed to best serve all of the people of our state.

How To Apply For Washington State Employment

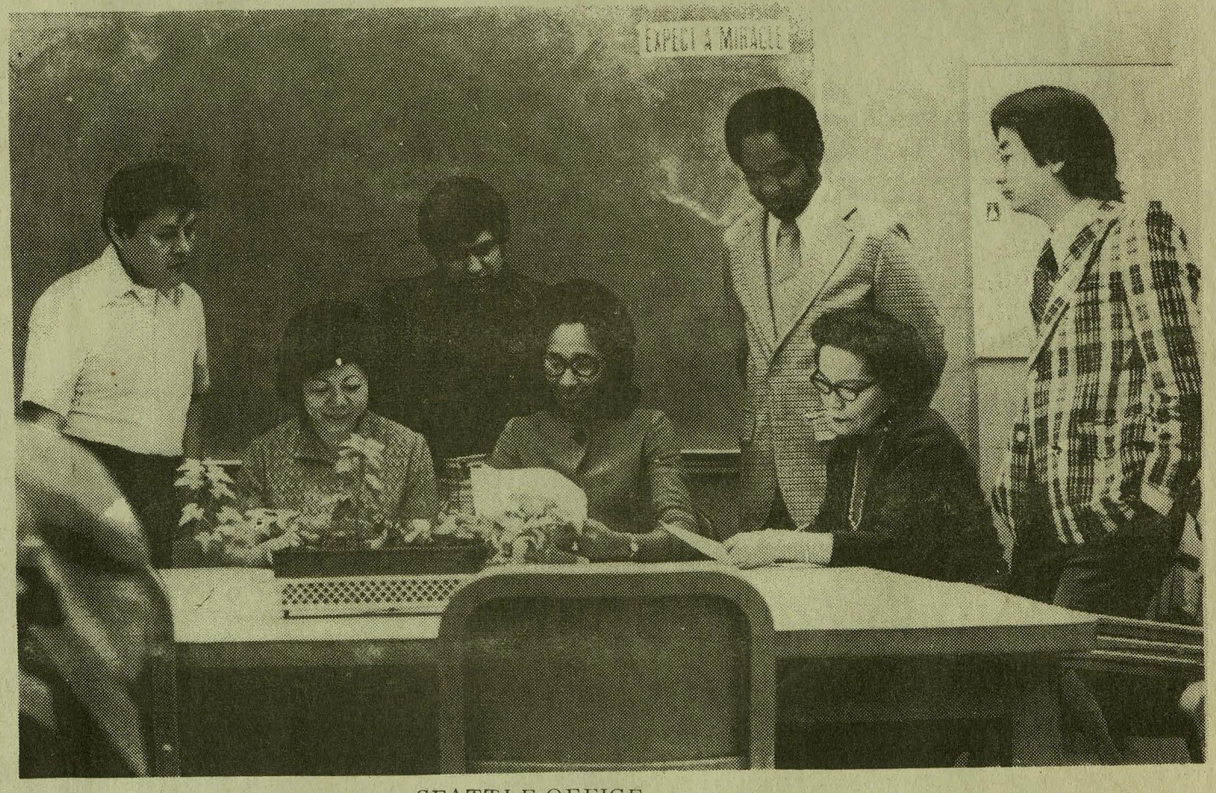
Applications for Washington State Civil Service jobs can be made at any one of the three locations of the Department of Personnel, the separate state agency charged with recruitment of state employees. The main office is located at 600 South Franklin Street, Olympia, with branch offices located at 312 First Avenue North, Seattle, and West 1709 Broadway, Spokane.

Current job openings are listed at each location in the form of an "Examination Announcement". Each listing describes the job, minimum requirements, examination procedures and salary. An applicant who meets the minimum requirements for a particular jobs listing must take the examination and score 70 percent or higher to pass. Successful applicants are then placed on a register according to examination score. A register is then established for each job class and each vacancy in that class is filled in turn by interviewing and selecting from the top three candidates on that register.

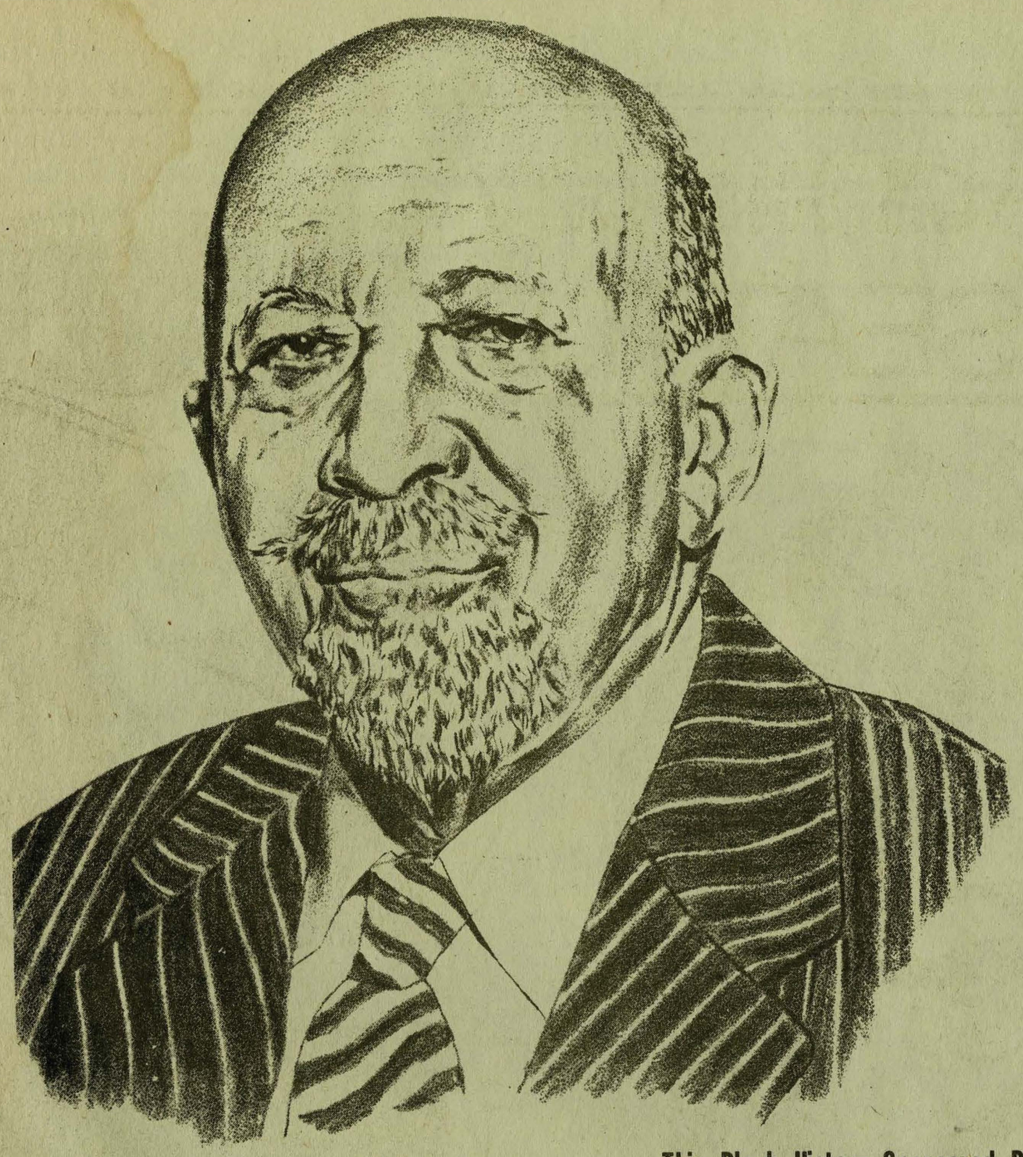
These procedures are in accordance with the Washington State Merit System, a system of hiring based on compensation and merit similar to that used by other states and federal government. Washington State is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applicantions from all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or political affiliation.



PIERCE COUNTY OFFICE



SEATTLE OFFICE

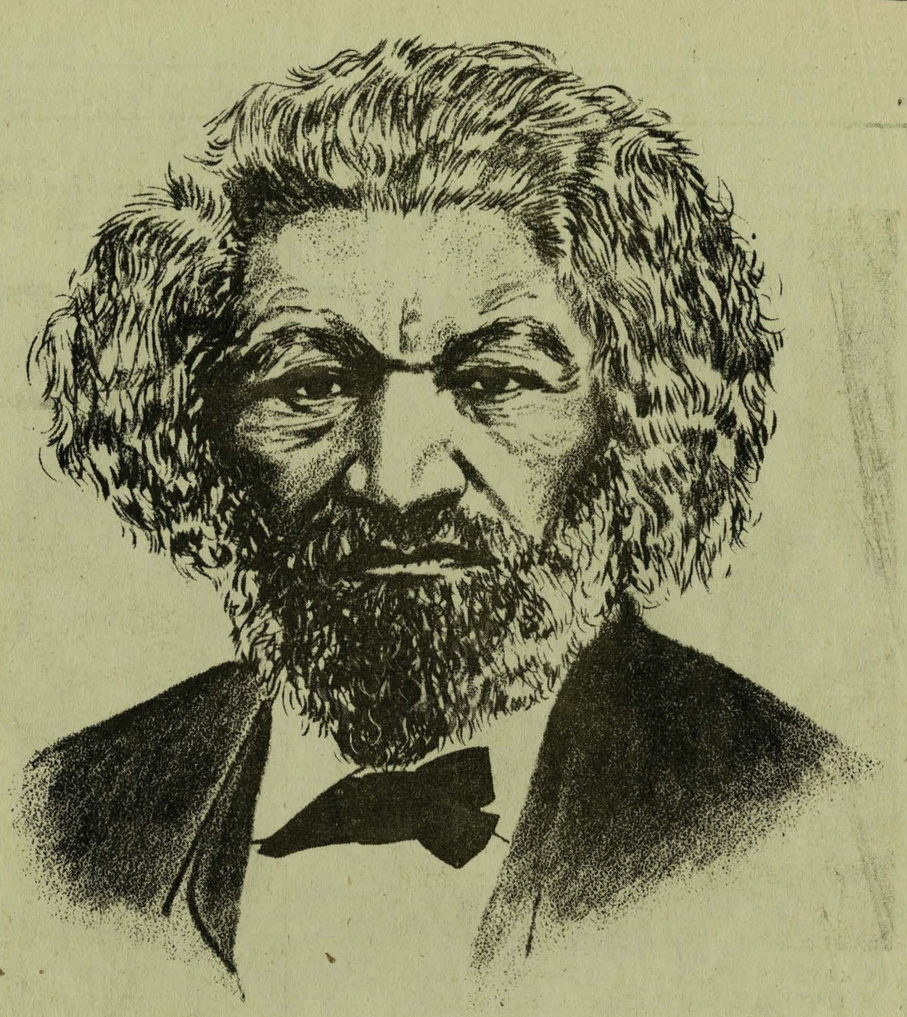


Dr. William E. B. DuBois (1868-1963)

W. E. B. DuBois, brilliant scholar, writer, and social scientist, was an international legend in his own time. He achieved his first fame as an opponent of Booker T. Washington's advocacy of industrial education for blacks; Dr. DuBois insisted that blacks ought to be trained in the liberal arts and the humanities. After Washington's death, DuBois was recognized as the "national spokesman for the Negro." He was a vigorous opponent of segregation and racism and was a founder of the NAACP. He renounced his American citizenship, became a citizen of Ghana, and died there in 1963 while working on the Encyclopedia Africana.

This Black History Sponsored By

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Frederick Douglass (1817-1895)

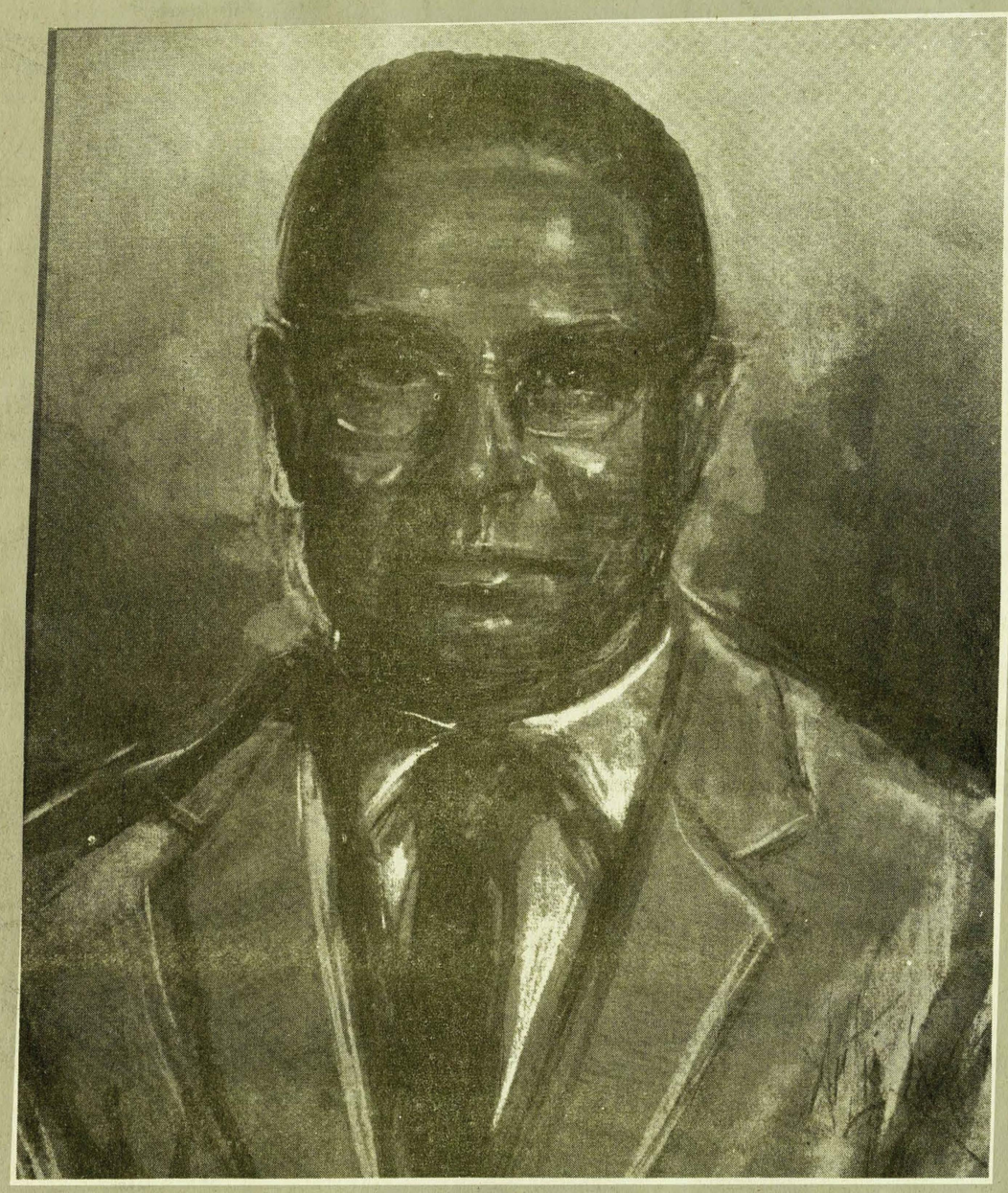
Though a slave, Frederick Douglass was a black man *who refused to bow even though his master whipped him each week for six months in an effort to break his indomitable spirit. At 21, he escaped to Massachusetts, learned to read and write, and became a powerful voice for abolition. He pleaded with Pres. Lincoln to free the slaves, and when the Civil War ended he held a variety of federal offices.*

This Black History Sponsored By

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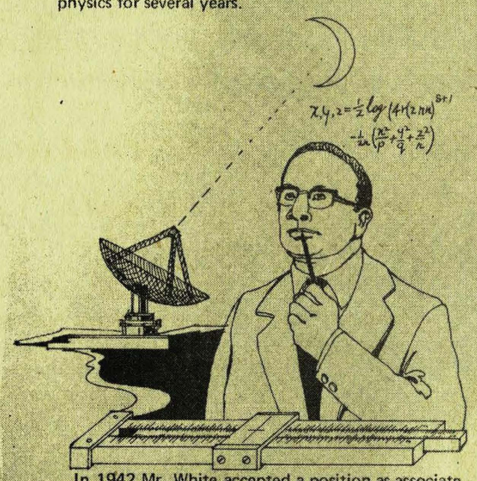
A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY



CLARENCE REED WHITE
Scientist – 1907-1969

Clarence Reed White was born November 6, 1907 in McKamie, Arkansas. His parents moved to Washington, D.C. when he was very young. He grew up in Washington and graduated from Dunbar High School. He was given a scholarship to Amherst College in Massachusetts and enrolled there in 1924. He graduated in 1928 with a major in mathematics and Latin.

He received a fellowship to do graduate work at Howard University and completed the requirements for the M.A. degree in 1930. A General Education Board Fellowship was awarded him to do further study in the department of astronomy at the University of California, Berkeley. After completing his studies at Berkeley, he taught mathematics and physics for several years.



In 1942 Mr. White accepted a position as associate physicist with the U.S. Army Signal Corps. He worked at Evans Signal Labs in New Jersey until 1946. Because of his background in mathematics and astronomy, he was assigned to work with a team of scientists who were experimenting with methods to determine the distance from the earth to the moon. The group successfully beamed radar to the moon and received back a signal. Their experiment proved that light could be reflected and also determined the precise distance from the earth to the moon. This pioneering effort was a forerunner of today's space program.

Mr. White was one of the first scientists to consider the possibility of sending a man to the moon. He sent a letter to the Signal Corps in 1944 regarding the scientific value of such a project. He received a reply stating that the government did not have money for such a nonsensical project.

On June 26, 1951 he received a copyright on his design of a Two-Dimensional Slide Rule. This unique device was designed to add another dimension to the conventional slide rule and make it possible for the user to add and subtract in addition to the usual operations. It also reduced the number of scales required to perform these operations. An abstract, *The Two Dimensional Slide Rule*, appeared in the bulletin of The Mathematical Association of America, April, 1961.

Other scientific contributions on which he received copyrights were: *Nomographic Computers as a Two Dimensional Slide Rule, Network Impedance Calculator* and *A Proposal for Dynamical and Theoretical Astronomy*. He was also the author of a book, *Two Mathematicians Play Contact Bridge*.

In addition to inventions, teaching was one of Mr. White's major interests; thus he held positions at Howard University; Bethune Cookman College Hampton Institute; South Carolina State College and Fort Valley State College in Georgia, where he taught from 1963 until the time of his death.

Mr. White was involved in several space and nuclear projects while working as a physicist at the missle test center, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. From 1955 to 1963 he was a mathematician at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

He did not limit his quest for knowledge to the laboratory, but throughout his career he participated in summer institutes and conferences, often as a lecturer. He also held membership in: American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Ordnance Association, American Mathematical Society and The Mathematical Association of America.

For his contribution of the Two Dimensional Slide Rule, he received an Academic Award for Creative Mathematics from Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in 1948. He was also cited in American Men of Science; Who's Who in American Education, and Who's Who in the South West. He was a member of Alpha Delta Astronomical Honor Society, University of California and Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society.

At the time of his death in 1969 he was assistant professor of mathematics and physics at Fort Valley State and was in the process of developing slide rule calculators to be used in some of his classes.

This Black History Sponsored By

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PORT OF SEATTLE



Charles P. Huey, Employee Relations and Equal Employment Manager.

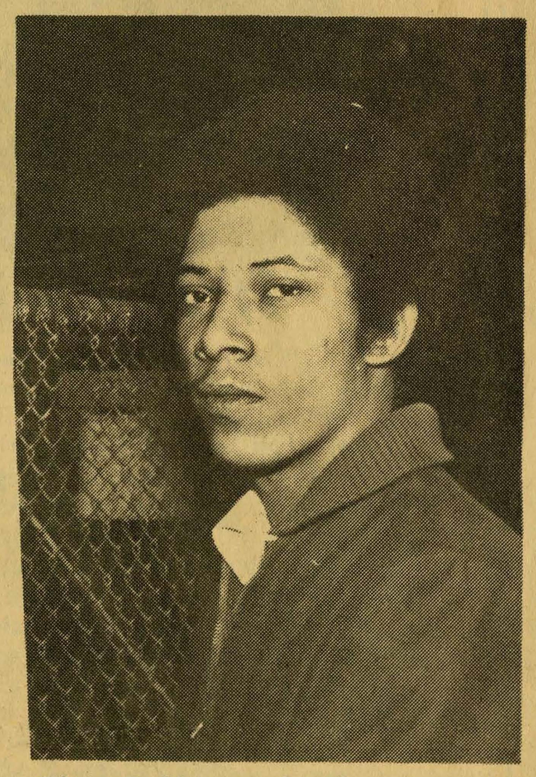


Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955)

One of the greatest women America has produced, Mary McLeod Bethune rose from a position as field hand picking cotton in South Carolina where she was born to one as advisor, confidante and friend of Pres. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. She served as Roosevelt's director of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration and was a familiar sight at the White House where she always pleaded for justice for blacks. Almost single-handedly she built Bethune-Cookman College in Florida, an institution whose graduates now number in the thousands.



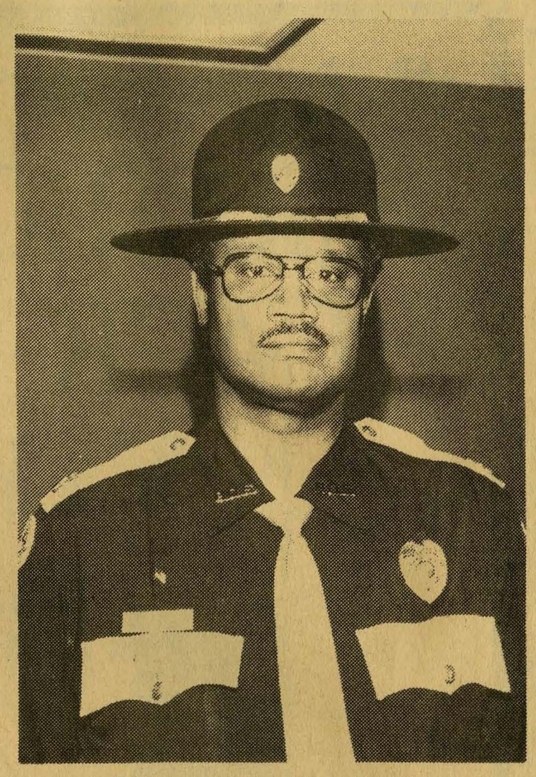
Dorothy Haynes, new employee.



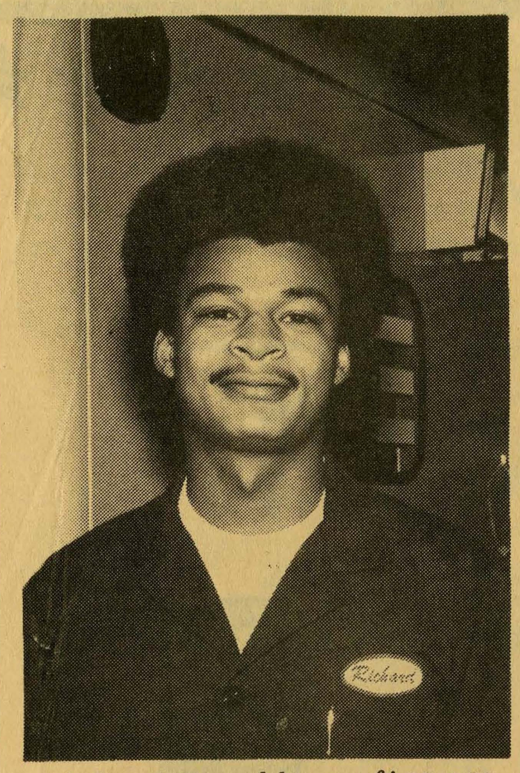
Glen Bell, mechanic, new employee.



Patrica Barkus, new employee.



Capt. Richard Steele



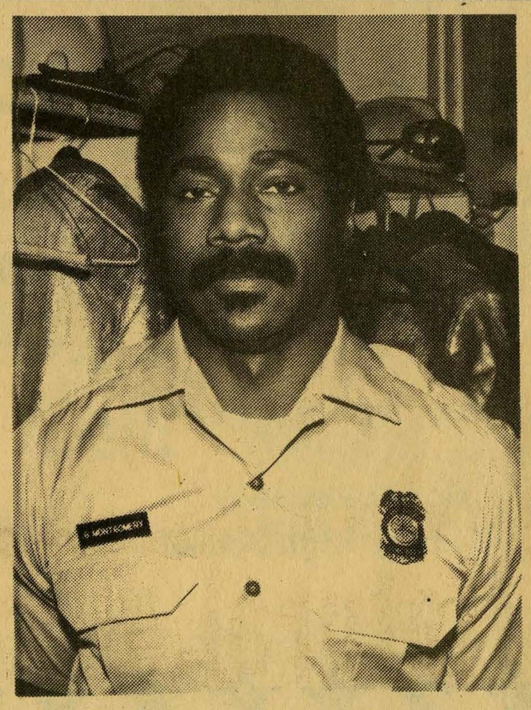
Richard Donaldson, fireman.

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PORT OF SEATTLE



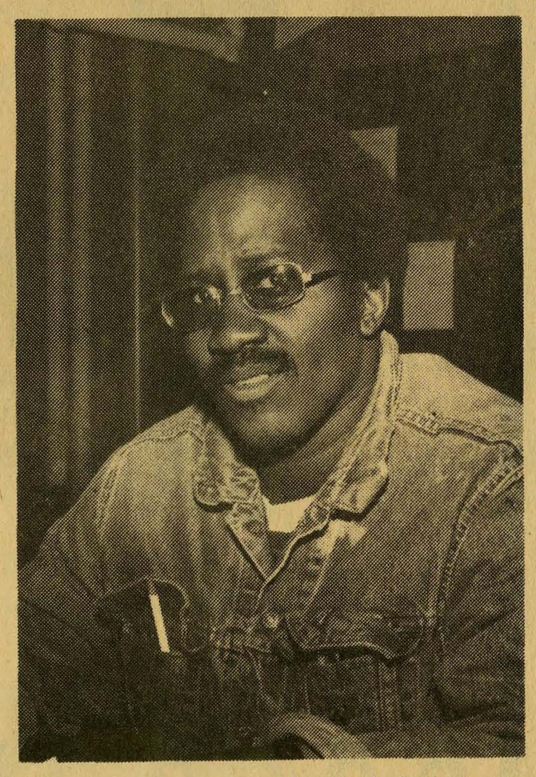
Katherine Mercer, new employee.



Gerald G. Montgomery, fireman.

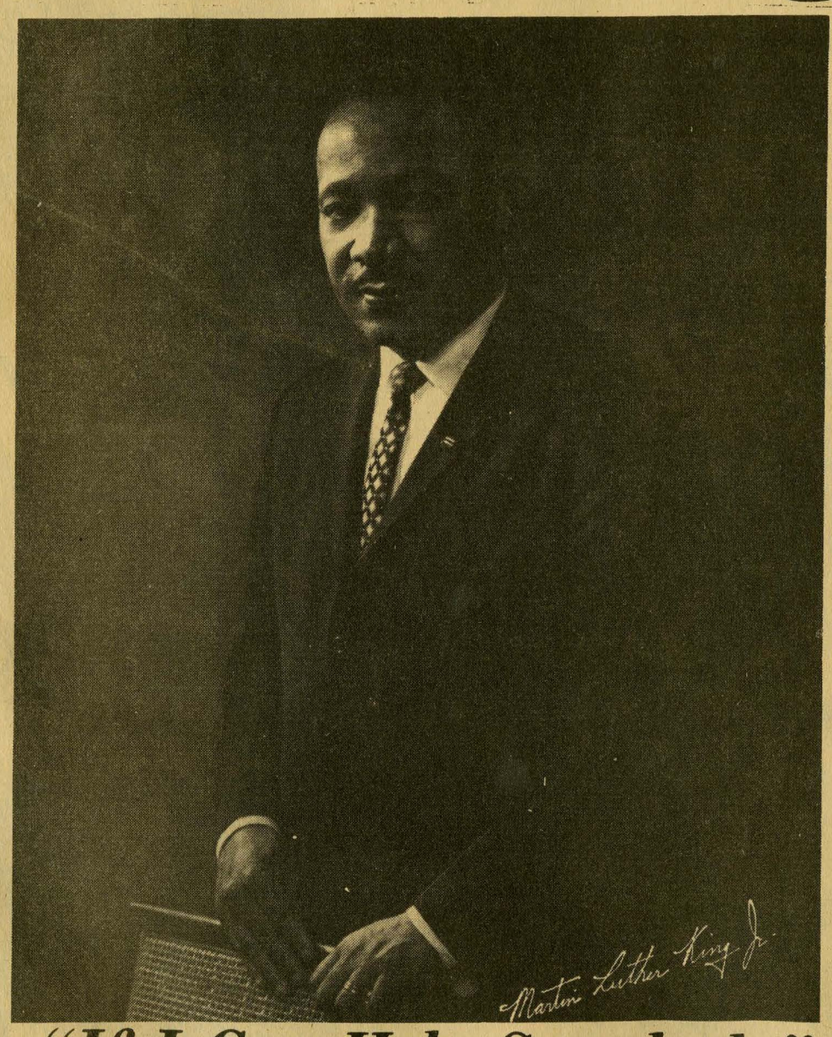


Elmore Williams, recently promoted to Lieutenant.



Roger Evans, electrician, new employee.

Martin Luther King



"If I Can Help Somebody"

Yes, if you want to, say that I was a drum major. Say that I was a drum major for Justice. Say that I was a drum major for peace. I was a drum major for righteousness.

And all of the other shallow things will not matter.

I don't have any money to leave behind. I won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind.

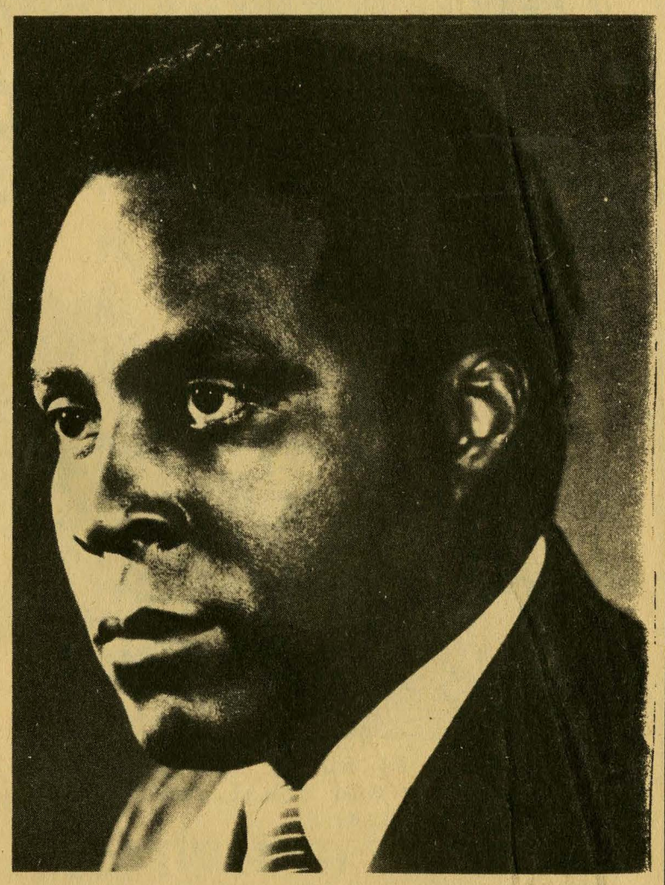
And that is all I want to say. If I can help somebody as I pass along, if I can cheer somebody with a song; if I can show somebody he's traveling wrong, then my living will not be in vain.

If I can do my duty as a christian ought.
If I can bring salvation to a world once wrought.
If I can spread the messages as the master taught.
Then my living will not be in vain.

- Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., February, 1968

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK
SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.
Executive Director,
National Urban League, Inc.



The course of social change and racial progress comes under the strong influence of Vernon Jordan. He recently succeeded the late Whitney M. Young, Jr. as Executive Director of the National Urban League.

Prior to this appointment, Mr. Jordan was Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., where he was labeled as a man of vision and action. He has also been Director of the Voter Education Project for the Southern Regional Council, working successfully to enlarge the ranks of Black voters. And he served as Georgia Field Director for the NAACP and as attorney-consultant with the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Jordan's background is in law; he earned his bachelor's degree from DePauw University, where, in 1969 he was honored as the University's outstanding alumnus. He was graduated from the Howard University of Law and won fellowships to Harvard University, the John F. Kennedy School of Government,

He has been dramatically involved and the Metropolitan Applied Research Center.
in many of the major events concerning civil rights in the 1960's and has had wide-range experience in politics and social welfare.

WE SALUTE
BLACK HISTORY

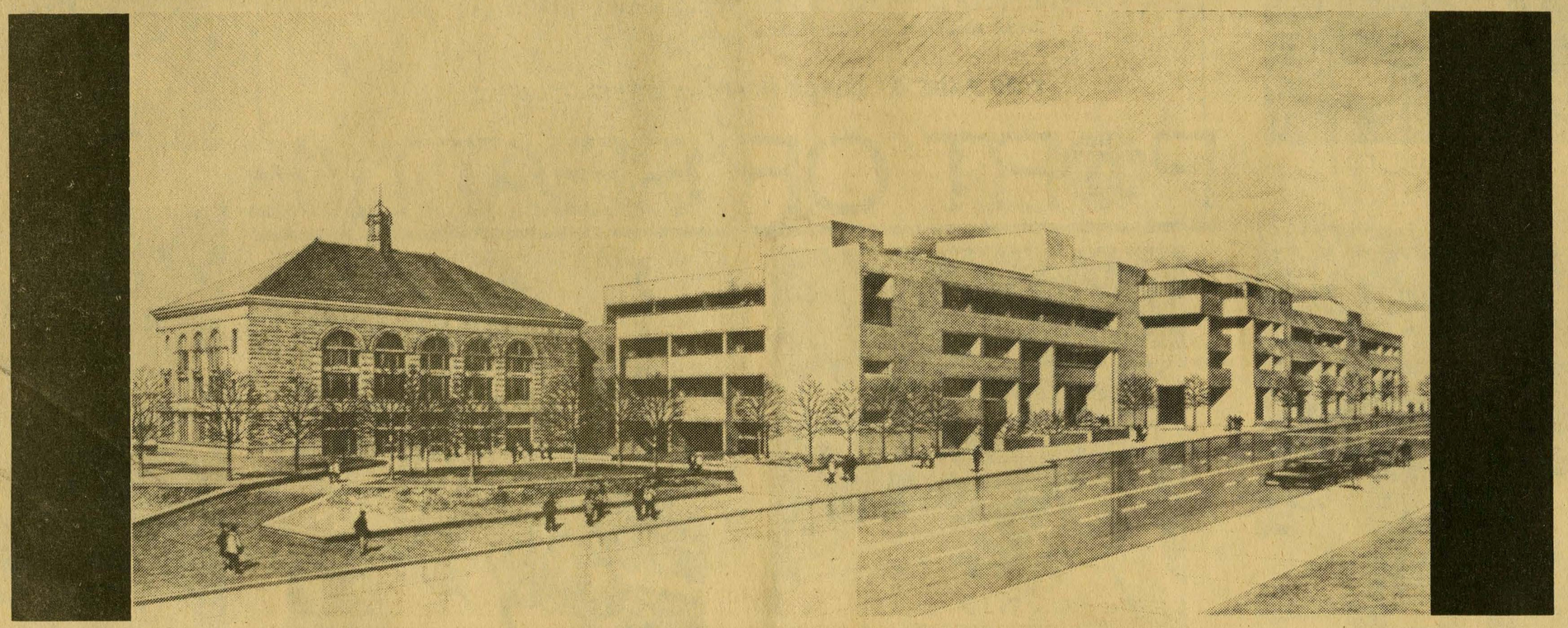
SEATTLE URBAN LEAGUE

MARK COOPER,
President of the Board of Directors

JEROME PAIGE,
Executive Director

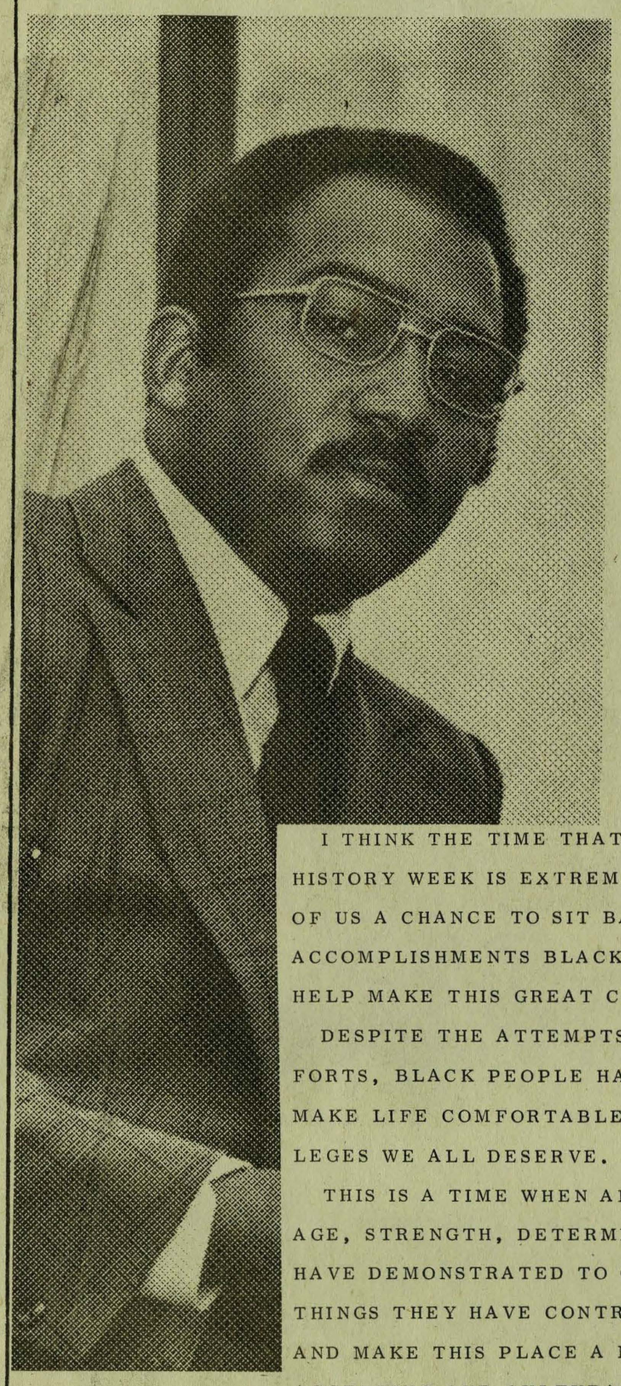
AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL/ BLACK HISTORY WEEK, 1976

SEATTLE CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE SALUTES BLACK HISTORY WEEK, 1976,
AND APPLAUDS 200 YEARS OF BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY



SCCC is growing. The architect's drawing pictures the completed campus, including the renovated auditorium, part of the former Broadway High School.

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK



37th District

STATE SENATOR

GEORGE FLEMING

I THINK THE TIME THAT IS SET ASIDE TO ACKNOWLEDGE BLACK HISTORY WEEK IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT IN THAT IT ALLOWS ALL OF US A CHANCE TO SIT BACK AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE VAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS BLACK PEOPLE HAVE MADE IN THE PAST TO HELP MAKE THIS GREAT COUNTRY WHAT IT IS TODAY.

DESPITE THE ATTEMPTS MADE BY SOME TO HINDER OUR EFFORTS, BLACK PEOPLE HAVE CONSTANTLY STRUGGLED TO TRY AND MAKE LIFE COMFORTABLE AND TO SECURE THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES WE ALL DESERVE.

THIS IS A TIME WHEN ALL OF US SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE COURAGE, STRENGTH, DETERMINATION, AND FAITH BLACK PEOPLE HAVE DEMONSTRATED TO OVERCOME TRIALS, TAKE PRIDE IN THE THINGS THEY HAVE CONTRIBUTED; AND JOIN TOGETHER TO TRY AND MAKE THIS PLACE A MORE COMFORTABLE PLACE FOR ALL, ACCEPTING OUR CULTURAL DIFFERENCES, YET LEARNING TOGETHER NOT ONLY THIS WEEK, BUT THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND.

Thurgood Marshall (1908-)

No black American can deny the debt owed to Thurgood Marshall, former chief legal counsel of the NAACP and now an associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. He was recognized as one of the greatest of all constitutional lawyers and helped lay the legal foundation for almost all civil rights legislation of modern times.



This Black History Sponsored By

Sam Smith

President, Seattle City Council

ALAIN LEROY LOCKE
Writer-Scholar – 1886-1954

Alain Leroy Locke, critic and chronicler of the Harlem Renaissance, was born in Philadelphia. He grew up there and attended Central High School and the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy. He enrolled at Harvard University, and graduated in 1907 with a B.A. degree and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. The academic record which Locke achieved as an undergraduate was evidence of his outstanding intellectual ability and potential for significant achievement in later life. In addition to this he possessed the integrity and moral stamina which won for him the world's most prestigious graduate scholarship, the Rhodes Scholarship established in 1899. In 1907 Locke became the first black Rhodes Scholar and studied at Oxford University in England until 1910. After leaving Oxford he studied philosophy at the University of Berlin for two years. In 1918 he completed his doctoral dissertation, "The problem of Classification in the Theory of Value", and was awarded the Ph.D from Harvard University.

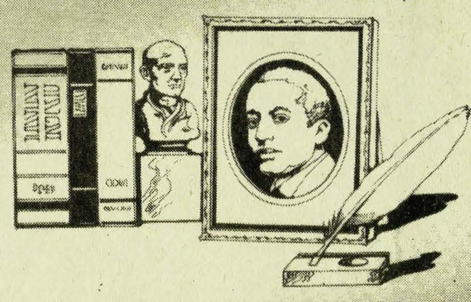
When Locke returned to America from Berlin in 1912 he joined the faculty of Howard University in Washington, D.C. He taught philosophy and English and in 1917 became full Professor of Philosophy and head of the department of philosophy. Locke continued on the Howard faculty, except for periodic leaves, until 1953. During the school year 1927-28 he was an Exchange Professor at Fisk University in Tennessee. In 1943 he had the privilege to serve as Inter-American Exchange Professor in Haiti. He was invited to serve as Visiting Professor at the University of Wisconsin in 1945 and lectured at the New School for Social Research in 1947.

Locke's unique insight and scholarly writing on the theory of values, an area of study which is highly subjective and, even controversial, won him distinction among his peers. His doctoral dissertation and his *Values and Imperatives in American Philosophy: Today and Tomorrow* were considered outstanding contributions to the field.

It is likely that Locke's most significant influence was in an area outside of his academic speciality. In 1925 he edited a landmark collection of the work of young black writers, *The New Negro*, which marked the arrival of the Harlem Renaissance. In commenting on the new movement for cultural self-expression Locke stated: "Social prejudice, which was meant to hamper the Negro—and which has hampered him in economic, political and social ways—has turned out to be a great spiritual discipline and a cultural blessing in disguise. For, it has preserved the Negro sense of a peculiar folk solidarity . . . the root of the paradox . . . the stone that was socially rejected in the practical aspects of the American democracy has become a cornerstone spiritually in the making of a distinctive American culture." Thus he emerged as the leading intellectual spokesman of the Renaissance—a period of remarkable creativity in black literature, art and drama.

Throughout his life Dr. Locke combined his studies in philosophy, education, the social sciences and the arts with his studies on the culture of Black America, and as a result contributed a unique collection of works on American culture. These include: *Race Contacts and Inter-Racial Relations*, 1916; *The Negro in America*, 1933 and *When Peoples Meet*, 1942.

For a number of years he directed a great deal of effort toward encouraging young writers and wrote annual reviews of their literature in various publica-



tions. In addition, he edited the March 1925 edition of *Survey* Graphics which was devoted entirely to the works of young Harlem writers. In 1927 he edited *Plays of Negro Life* and *Four Negro Poets*. In 1934 he founded Associates in Negro Education and served as editor of its series, *Bronze Booklets*. Locke made three significant contributions to the series: *Negro Art: Past and Present*, 1936; *The Negro and His Music*, 1936; and *The Negro in Art*, 1940.

After years of writing and lecturing, Dr. Locke desired to write one comprehensive book which would sum up his broad interest in black contributions to American culture. In 1951 he secured a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and a leave of absence from Howard University in order to begin preparing his masterwork. Ill health delayed the progress of his work; however, he was faithfully assisted by Margaret Just Butcher who carried on the research and writing and pledged to see it through to publication. In 1956, two years after his death, Locke's final literary and scholarly effort was published by Mrs. Butcher.



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Phillis Wheatley was one of revolutionary America's best known poets, white or black, and one of the first in a long line of distinguished black American writers.

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY

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and family



EDWARD "DUKE" ELLINGTON
Composer Musician 1899-1974

Edward (Duke) Ellington was born in Washington, D.C. in 1899. At seven years old he began taking piano lessons and continued his musical training with the intention of becoming a performing artist. He attended Armstrong High School where he earned the nickname "Duke" because of his suave manner and meticulous style of dress. Instead of going on to college after graduating from Armstrong High, Ellington decided to pursue his interest in commercial art and his new love—jazz music.

He formed his own jazz group which played for dances and parties in the Washington area. In 1923 Fats Waller persuaded him to move to New York. Duke and his Washingtonians were engaged at Barron's in Harlem and later at the Kentucky Club on Broadway. It was during this period that he expanded the rhythm section and developed unique solo styles. The band hit the big time with an engagement at the Cotton Club on Lenox Avenue, which lasted for two years. *Black and Tan Fantasy; Creole Love Call; The Mooche; Black Beauty* and *Mood Indigo* were a few of the compositions which emerged during this period. In 1932, the year of *Sophisticated Lady*, the band performed at Columbia University at the request of the director of the department of music.



In 1933 the Ellington band made it's first European tour. This trip was highlighted by appearances at the Palladium, the Trocadero in London, and the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. His reception in Europe was unprecendented and upon his return to America he found a musical following equally responsive to his creative efforts. *Daybreak Express; Solitude; In a Sentimental Mood; Caravan; Prelude to a Kiss* and *Harmony in Harlem* were among the hits which emerged during the band's first successful decade. Movie appearances included: *Murder at the Vanities* and *Belle of the Nineties*, 1934; *Symphony in Black*, 1935 and *A day at the Races*, 1937.

During the early 1940's Ellington produced some of his most outstanding works. Strayhorn's *Take the "A" Train*, became the band's theme song. In 1941 the band appeared in *Jump for Joy*, a musical revue which premiered in Hollywood. *I've Got It Bad and That Ain't Good*, was considered the outstanding work from this performance.

Ellington initiated a series of Carnegie Hall concerts in January 1943 with his presentation of *Black, Brown and Beige*. The composition, which ran about fifty minutes, was his first attempt at combining the essential elements of jazz into a work suitable for performance in a concert hall. During his subsequent Carnegie Hall recitals he introduced *Deep South Suite, Blutopia, Liberian Suite* and *New World A-Comin'. Harlem* was played at an Ellington concert in the Metropolitan Opera House in 1951. The Ellington band combined with the Symphony of the Air to premiere his *Night Creature* at Carnegie Hall in March 1955.

The popularity of Ellington was enhanced by his brilliant performance at the Newport Jazz Festival in 1956, which resulted in his appearance on the cover of *Time* magazine. In 1959 he wrote his first movie score—*Anatomy of a Murder*. The following year he wrote the score for *Paris Blues*.

Ellington wrote and produced *My People* for the Century of Negro Progress Exposition in Chicago (1963). He also wrote the music for a Canadian production of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*. In 1965 he performed in the Festival of the Arts at the White House and with the Boston Pops Orchestra at Tanglewood. Later the same year Ellington presented what he regarded as his greatest musical achievement —his first sacred concert. On September 16, 1965 Ellington and Company gathered in the chancel of San Francisco's Grace Cathedral and offered their best in music to the Creator, each in the language of his own instrument. The second sacred concert was presented in the world's largest cathedral, St. John the Divine in New York, before an audience of over six thousand people. Subsequent concerts were presented at St. Mark's in New Canaan, Connecticut and A.M.E. Mother Zion Cathedral in Harlem.

Duke Ellington's creative efforts won him honors in the *Down Beat* and *Metronome* polls and in the *Down Beat* Hall of Fame. In 1966 he was presented with the President's Gold Medal in Madrid, Spain. Yale University awarded him an honorary Doctor of Music in 1967. At a White House celebration on his seventieth birthday, Ellington was presented with the Medal of Freedom by the President. This was a fitting tribute to this genius of twentieth century music.

THIS MOMENT OF BLACK HISTORY PROUDLY PRESENTED BY

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1732 Broadway

PHONE 322-0013

BLACKS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

They Had A Dream --We Have A Future





Charles Young

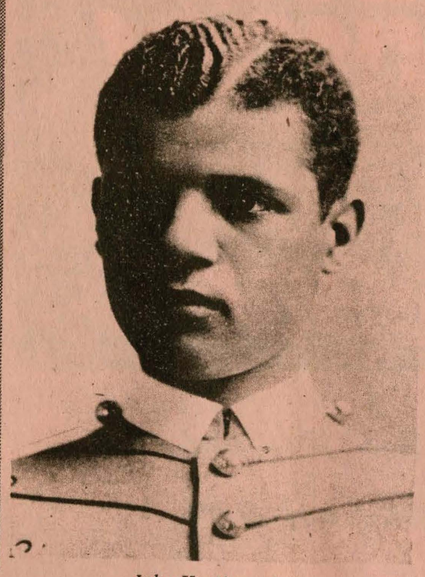
Henry O. Flipper was the first Black man to graduate from the United States Military Academy. Flipper was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Cavalry, where he encountered hostility from his white colleagues. Flipper's career in the military came to a somewhat questionable end in 1881, when he was relieved of his commission for conduct unbecoming an officer. Although Flipper was later exonerated of the charges, he never returned to the Army.

John H. Alexander, the second Black West Point graduate, served with distinction as a Cavalry commander in the American West. He and his men policed the open plains in order to ensure peace between the Indians and the newly arrived settlers. So highly regarded was Alexander that shortly after his death the Army named a camp in Virginia for him.

Charles Young was the third Black to graduate from West Point. Prior to his death in 1922, Colonel Young was the highest-ranking Black in the Armed Forces. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He had also served in the American West. Young was sent to Liberia as military envoy. He died in Nigeria of a tropical illness.

The Ninth Cavalry, a Black unit, fought sixty battles with the Indians between 1868 and 1890. They also served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Blacks of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries saw action in Cuba with Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. An Associated Press eyewitness credited them with saving Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men from extermination by the Spanish forces at San Juan Hill.



John H. Alexander



Henry O. Flipper

Frederick McKinley Jones

Refrigerated trucks and railway cars daily criss-cross the nation, hauling all manner of fresh foods for the American dinner table.

Few people know this was made possible by a Negro named Frederick McKinley Jones.

Before Jones put his wizardry to work, perishable foods were shipped packed in ice or in vehicles cooled by ice. On long hauls, any delay meant spoiled merchandise.

The invention eliminated the problem of spoilage. It revolutionized the eating habits of America.

Taken in by a kindly priest in Covington, Ky., Jones remained with him until he was 16, earning his keep by cooking and doing odd jobs around the rectory.

IN 1908, THE YOUTH took a job setting pins in a bowling alley and from that switched to a job as mechanic's helper in a Cincinnati garage.

He became garage foreman, then quit to work as chief mechanic on a 30,000-acre Minnesota farm.

Jones served in France in the First World War and after the war returned to the Minnesota farm. As a hobby he designed racing cars which he raced on the dirt track circuit.

In the late 1920's, his mechanical fame spread when he invented a series of devices to adapt silent movie projectors to talkies. His first device cost $100 and was superior to the $3,000 commercial model.

Jones was hired by a movie-supply firm in Minneapolis. A boast by his employer during a golf game with some friends led to Jones invention of the refrigeration system for trucks.

One of the men in the game was a trucker who had just had a truckload of poultry spoil. Jones' employer said his firm could develop a refrigeration system to avoid that kind of problem. His friend took him up on the offer.

JONES PUT TOGETHER a refrigeration unit from junk parts and mounted it on the truck cab. It did the job. He and his employer then formed a company to manufacture the device. Jones became vice president.

The unit was later used in the transportation of rocket fuel and frozen foods. Later Jones developed an air-conditioning unit for military field hospitals, a portable X-ray machine and a refrigerator for military field kitchens.

When he died in 1961, some 60 patents had been issued in his name.

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY

In 1787 Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, two free Black men of Philadelphia, established the Free African Society. This was the first known organization to be founded by Blacks for the improvement of the economic and social conditions of Blacks in the United States. Earlier that year, while Jones and Allen were worshipping at St. George's Methodist Church in Philadelphia, they had been forcibly removed from the church by white members for refusing to sit in the "colored section." Following this ouster from the white church, Jones left the Methodist denomination and became the first Black Protestant Episcopal clergyman in the nation. Allen, realizing that worship could not be confined to benches reserved for "Black and White," organized the African Methodist Episcopal Church and became its first bishop.

Benjamin Banneker (1731–1806), noted astronomer and inventor, was among the planners of the Federal City, now Washington, D.C., in the 1790's.

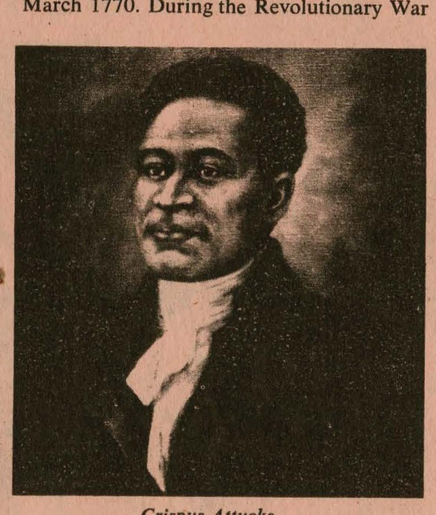
Phillis Wheatley (*c.* 1753–1784), an African slave belonging to the Wheatley family in Boston, wrote and published widely acclaimed poetry. During the American Revolution she wrote a poem dedicated to General George Washington; for this, the general sent her a note expressing his appreciation of her considerable talents.

Crispus Attucks, a seaman in Boston, was the first of five men shot and killed by the British during the "Boston Massacre" in March 1770. During the Revolutionary War Blacks served in integrated units. Many of these Black soldiers, among them Peter Salem, a hero of Bunker Hill, were noted for their valor in battle.

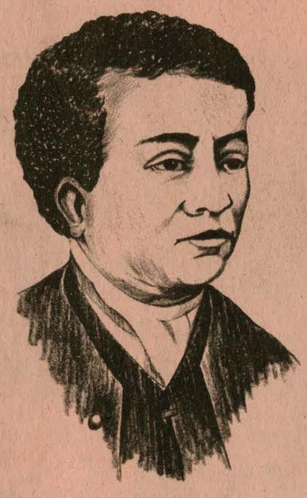
Prince Hall, a free Black of Boston, founded the first Negro Masonic lodge in 1787. Obtaining the charter for his lodge from the grand lodge in England because of discrimination by the white American Masonic orders, Hall organized the group which is now called the Prince Hall Grand Lodge. Today this lodge has a membership of over 100,000.



Richard Allen



Crispus Attucks



Benjamin Banneker

The first half of the twentieth century, particularly the period from the end of World War I to the Depression, witnessed a "Negro Renaissance" in the arts—especially in literature. The roots of this awakening lay in part in a growing awareness among writers and other creative people of their Black heritage and pride in that heritage—ideas which were furthered by new leaders such as Du Bois, and which could find expression in Du Bois' magazine *The Crisis*.

In the early twentieth century, however, serious Negro actors still found it almost impossible to establish a career. Richard B. Harrison (1864–1935), a distinguished Shakespearean actor, made his living giving programs of readings and found fame only in 1930 when he played the role of De Lawd in *The Green Pastures*.

Scholar and philosopher Alain Locke (1886–1954) documented the Black Renaissance in his anthology *The New Negro: An Interpretation* (1925). Outstanding writers of this period were the novelist and poet Jean Toomer (1894–1967), author of the novel *Cane*, and the poets Claude McKay (1890–1948) and Countee Cullen (1903–1946).

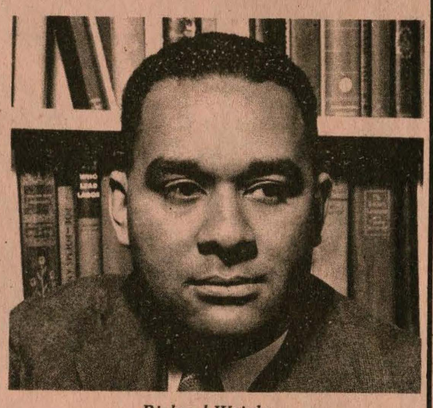
Later writers whose poems were published during the Negro Renaissance were Sterling A. Brown, poet, critic and scholar, Arna Bontemps, poet, novelist and scholar, and Langston Hughes.

The outstanding Black writer of the 1930's and 1940's was Richard Wright (1908–1960), author of *Uncle Tom's Children* (1938), a collection of stories, and the novel *Native Son* (1940).

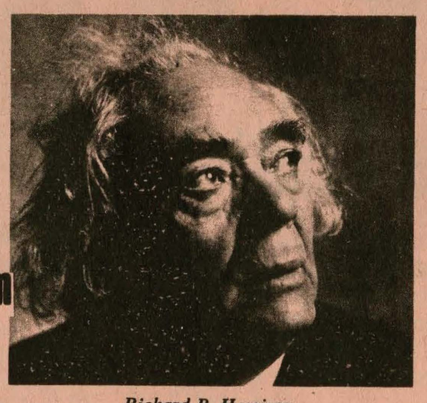
Leading musicians of this period included the singers Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes and conductor Hall Johnson, whose choir was well known to movie audiences and radio listeners.



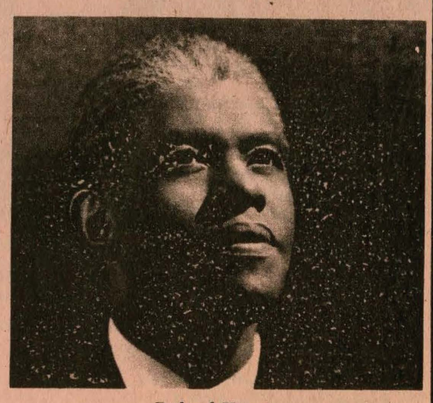
Alain Locke



Richard Wright



Richard B. Harrison



Roland Hayes

The Navy's first black aviator, Jesse L. Brown, was born in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. He grew up there, attended public school and then went on to study at Ohio State University.

He enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1946. When his enlistment terminated in April 1947, he accepted an appointment as midshipman in the U.S. Navy. Brown attended the Navy Pre-flight School at Ottumwa, Iowa. He completed flight training at Pensacola and Jacksonville, Florida. On October 24, 1948 he was designated a Naval Aviator and received his "Wings of Gold."

Midshipman Brown joined Fighter Squadron 32 on board the light aircraft carrier USS Wright in the winter of 1949. He was commissioned an Ensign on April 15, that same year. He transferred to the U.S. Naval Reserve as an Ensign in 1950. In the fall of 1950 his squadron embarked on the aircraft carrier USS Leyte, which sailed from Virginia to Sasebo, Japan, to join the Fast Carrier Task Force 77 in support of United Nations Forces in Korea.

Assigned to Fighter Squadron 32, Ensign Brown, pilot of an F-8F Bearcat Fighter Aircraft, flew 20 missions from October to December 1950. He became a section leader and earned the Air Medal for daring attacks against enemy lines of communication, transportation facilities, military installations and troop concentrations. He courageously led his section in the face of hostile anti-aircraft fire, and launched attacks that inflicted serious losses on the enemy and provided effective support for friendly ground troops.

Ensign Brown became the first black naval officer to lose his life in combat during the Korean conflict on December 4, 1950, while giving close air support to the Marines fighting near the Chosin Reservoir. Undeterred by heavy anti-aircraft fire, Brown repeatedly attacked hostile troops and continued aggressive strafing runs until his plane was struck by enemy fire and crashed. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross posthumously for his exceptional courage, airmanship and devotion to duty in the face of great danger.

In 1971 the Navy announced that a destroyer escort ship was to be named after Ensign Brown. The USS Jesse L. Brown (DE-1089) is the first ship of the U.S. Navy to bear the name of a black naval officer. It was built in Westwego, Louisiana and launched in March 1972 by Ensign Brown's widow. Designed to locate and destroy enemy submarines, the ship was built to accomodate 17 officers and 227 enlisted personnel.

The USS Jesse L. Brown was commissioned on February 17, 1973 at Pier 1 of the Boston Naval Shipyard, Charlestown, Massachusetts. She will join the Cruiser-Destroyer Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet and will be assigned to Destroyer Squadron Ten, Newport, Rhode Island. The ship's insignia symbolizes strength, courage and valor—qualities which characterized Ensign Brown, who gallantly gave his life for his country.

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METRO—MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITIAN SEATTLE

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

presents

A SALUTE TO
Some of 'History's Missing Pages'
Black Americans Past & Present

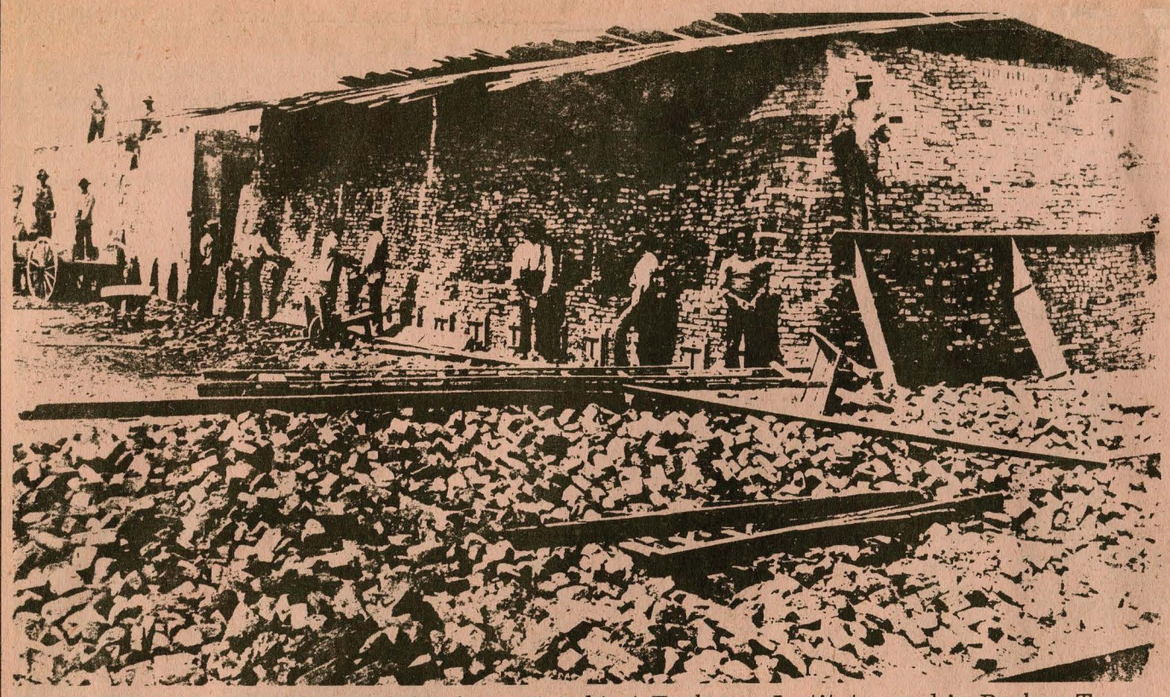
Some Famous Alumni Of Tuskegee Institute



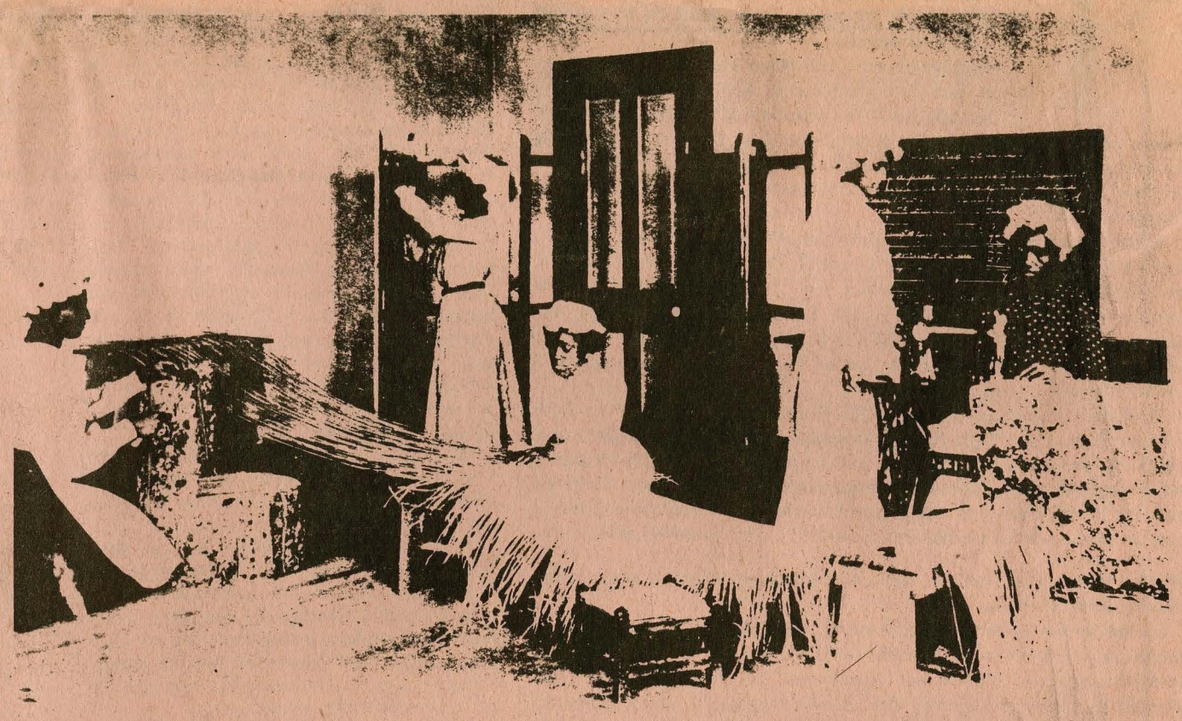
Bob Duckworth, Metro's affirmative action officer, was recently inducted into Tuskegee Institute's Athletic Hall of Fame. Duckworth, one of twenty individuals to be inducted this year, is thus far the youngest person to receive the honor.



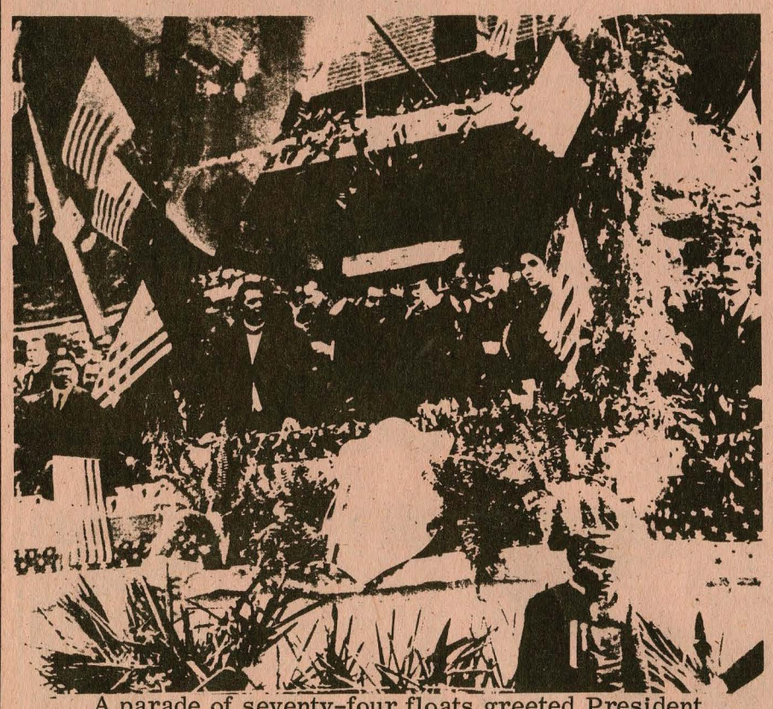
Four-star General Daniel James, Jr., a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.



Brickmaking was the second industry taught at Tuskegee Institute, and in Booker T. Washington's words his "most trying experience." Three times he and his students failed in making a successful kiln. On the fourth try, they succeeded and brickmaking became not only a successful income industry but a useful skill that benefitted students and provided material for campus buildings.



Basketry and upholstery were some of the numerous trades taught at Tuskegee Institute in its early days. In 1892 a Department of Women's Industries was organized by Margaret Murray Washington, wife of Tuskegee's principal.



A parade of seventy-four floats greeted President Theodore Roosevelt when he visited Tuskegee Institute in 1905. Each float depicted some phase of study or activity at the 24-year-old school. Top hat in hand, President Roosevelt converses with principal Booker T. Washington, at left. Roosevelt later became a member of the Board of Trustees, serving from 1910 to 1918.



George Washington Carver, teacher-scientist, who changed the economy of the South, was a man of great versatility. He was a horticulturist, painter and musician and enjoyed such hobbies as crocheting.



In 1941, America's First Lady, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, gave her vote of confidence to pilot training at Tuskegee Institute when she went aloft with Chief Flying Instructor Charles Alfred Anderson, the first black man in the nation to receive a private pilot's license. This was in 1929 in Philadelphia.

During World War II, cadets who were to make up the first all-black fighter units received their primary and acrobatic flight training at Moton Field built by Tuskegee Institute. Advanced and combat training was given at nearby Tuskegee Army Air Field, staffed by the Army Air Corps. The illustrious 99th Pursuit Squadron was activated at this field.