A SPECIAL EDITORIAL SECTION ON BLACK HISTORY

50¢

Unique Black Women



A Black History Supplement To: The Medium

©Copyright 1983 Tiloben Publishing Company, Inc.

February 1983

BLACK HISTORY

(1500 b.c. - 1926)

Unique Black Women

By Lois Yvonne Whaley

All civilizations have recorded the virtues of women in songs and poems. The principal theme balances their gentle strength against the aggressive nature of man, the warrior/provider. Even the language reinforces the vision of women as a source of benign strength, comfort and wisdom with such words as "motherhood," "mother tongue," and "mother wit."

But women have made contributions far beyond those associated with the word "mother." From the lofty heights upon which the poet has placed them, women have seen their world with eyes of realism, and found their assigned role as a passive individual, wanting.

No where is this more evident than the world of Black women.

"AFRICA"

In addition to their traditional position as homemaker, African women were held in high regard, and their wisdom was often used in matters of state. As advisers to chief or king, they often helped to determine the course of action to be taken.

Some became rulers in their own right, using their abilities to lead their countries to greater achievements.

One such women was **Queen Hatshepsut.** Born about 1500 B.C. to Thutmos I, who was the conqueror of the (then) known world, she became a member of her father's council and was included in the decision-making. She traveled with him throughout Egypt, and became totally familiar with the vast empire.

When Thutmos became paralyzed, he named his daughter chief adviser. So ably did she carry out her duties that her father then "promoted" Hatshepsut to co-ruler. Eventually, by royal decree, he gave her total powers and demanded of his people that they abide by her orders.

Up until this time, Egypt had been ruled by men only, and this move by Thutmos caused a great deal of unrest. To compromise, Hatshepsut married her half-brother, Thutmos II. This common practice among Egyptian pharoahs allowed them to retain the "purity" of the blood-line, and maintain power. The two ruled as co-regents for a time. The sickly boy-pharoah died and was replaced on the throne by Thutmos III, another half-brother to Hatshepsut.

Again, the Queen became a co-ruler. This time, however the pharoah became a strong ruler; and with the aid of the ages-old prejudice against women rulers, Hatshepsut was demoted to Royal Wife.

Court intrigue worked as well for Hatshepsut as it did for Thutmos, and she again became the sole ruler.

Then, a most amazing change occurred. Prejudice against female pharoahs was erased when Hatshepsut declared herself a male of virgin birth: the son of the Great God, Amen. All court portraits and scuplture depict her with a beard and a man's chest. During her reign, Egypt acquired great wealth and industry. As a reminder of her greatness, Hatshepsut had monuments and buildings erected that glorified "His Majesty, Herself," and an elaborate tomb built in the Valley of Kings.

After her death, her successor, Thutmos III, obliterated her name from all areas throughout Egypt.

Because it was considered sacrilegious to desecrate or disturb the tomb of king or Pharoah, Hatshepsut had the last word. She is the only royal female buried in the Valley of the Kings.

Makeda, Queen of Sheba, about 960 B.C. ruled Ethiopia (then called Sheba) during the time that King Solomon ruled Judea **(Jerusalem).** Anxious to build a temple to glorify his God, Solomon sought goods from far and wide. One of the merchants whose wares he purchased was Tamrin from Ethiopia. When Tamrin returned to his homeland, he told Queen Makeda of Solomon's gentle wisdom and justice. So impressed by Tamrin's information was the Queen, that she became anxious to learn from the wise man of Jerusalem.

Makeda set out from her country with lavish gifts for Solomon. (One, 120 "talents" of gold, would be worth millions today.) Upon her arrival, Solomon feted her, and she learned much from him.

Although Makeda was charmed by Solomon, she resisted him because of a law that Ethiopian queens must remain pure while they ruled. Solomon resorted to trickery to make Makeda yield. Inviting her to a sumptuous meal at his apartment, she consented provided he would continue to respect her. He agreed to do so, as long as she would not steal his greatest treasure. Why should she, the richest queen in the world, want to steal. She agreed to the meal.

As dinner progressed, Makeda grew more thirsty. Finally, she could no longer contain herself. Makeda excused herself, found a fountain, and drank mightily. Solomon followed the queen and accused her of reneging on the promise made. Water, in the desert countries, was indeed the greatest treasure to be found.

On this union was born a son, Menelik I, who helped to spread the religion of Judaism to Ethiopia, and the beginning of an unbroken lineage for almost 3000 years.

Another Ethiopian queen, Candace, was a ruler who remained true to her country's decree-that the female ruler must remain chaste. Her army of Amazons was feared throughout Eastern Africa and none dared to attack this formidable general. Even Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., refused to risk his reputation as conqueror of the word by attempting to annex Ethiopia as part of his empire.

Centuries later, another queen would emerge in the Near East, who was so admired by Catherine the Great of Russia, that she nicknamed her capital "The Palmyra of the North." This earlier queen was **Queen Zenobia.**

Her country, Palmyra, was said to have been founded by Solomon hundreds of years before. Because it was in the trade route between the East and the West, Palmyra was one of the Near East's richest countries. Rome, of course, was aware of this and sent a group of "advisers" to King Odenathus of Palmyra, thus adding this jewel to the Roman crown. Upon her husband's death, Zenobia ascended the throne, severed relations with Rome and ruled in her own right. As a ruler, she was strict but just.

Like Candace, Zenobia led her armies into battle, often marching for miles on foot in front of her infantry, or leading the calvary on horseback. Meals were taken with her officers, and the royal pomp and circumstance was often omitted in favor of the camaraderie she felt was necessary to maintain unity.

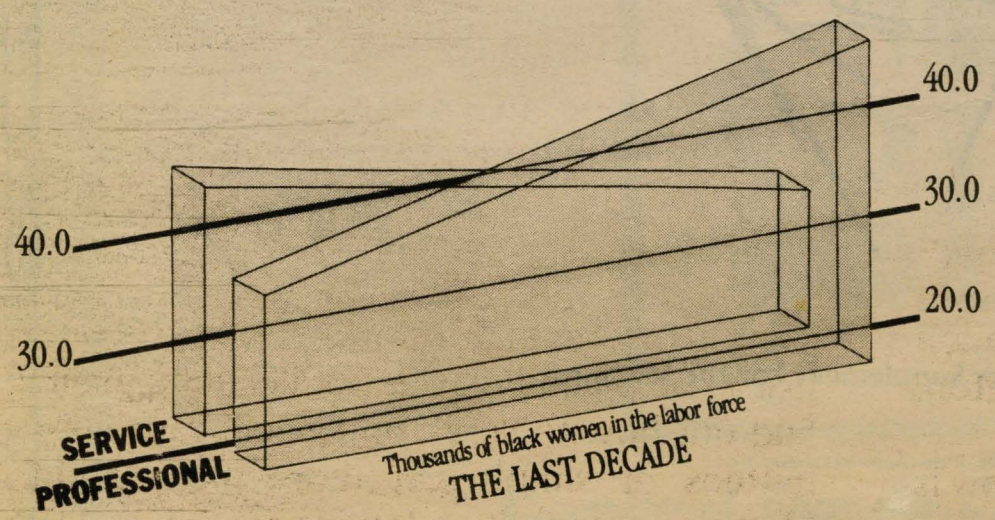
When Zenobia conquered Egypt, Rome became frightened and sent its greatest general, Aurelian, to subdue the queen's momentum. Riding at the head of her armored calvary, she attacked Aurelian's forces, but the skillful general managed to "hit and run" until Zenobia's armies were exhausted. When he attacked her troops in full force, she escaped momentarily, but she was captured by Roman soldiers as she tried to flee to Syria for asylum.

Queen Zenobia, who claimed to be a descendant of Cleopatra, was taken prisoner to Rome, where she died in 272 A.D.

The desire to keep foreigners from ruling her land became an obsession with another, and perhaps the greatest of all Black queens, Nzinga of Angola. Born in 1583, she dedicated her life to maintaining control of her country. A fierce abolitionist, Nzinga resisted attempts by the Portuguese to enslave her subjects. Leading her Amazon warriors in battle after battle, she stayed on the offensive both militarily and diplomatically. Her country became a haven for refugees from other African countries that

Cont'd. on Page 4.

Black Women Are Career Women.



That's always been true. Unlike other working women who swelled the labor force during the sixties and seventies, black women have represented half of the labor force since the turn of the century.

What has changed is where they work, what they do, and how much they earn. Upward mobility has become a reality to the three million black women professionals who are programming computers, managing business, directing agencies, holding public office, and practicing law and medicine.

We salute black women on the move up.

Washington State Employment Security JOB SERVICE

John Spellman, Governor Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner



Metro salutes Black History Month

Metro is proud of Dr. Constance W. Rice, one of its special employees and one of the highest-ranking black women in Washington's government.

Constance is the manager of Metro's communications division, responsible for local government relations, community relations, media, editorial services, library, graphics and audiovisuals.

She was special assistant to Metro's executive director and chair of ethnic and women's studies at Shoreline Community College before assuming her current position.

Dr. Rice received her bachelor of arts degree from Queens College in New York and a master's of public administration and Ph.D. in higher education administration from the University of Washington.

Serving on several community boards, she now is vice president of King County United Way, adviser to Women in Unity and a member of the NAACP and Urban League.

She is married to Norman B. Rice and has a twelve-year-old "soccer star" Mian, who attends Washington Middle School.

Metro began as a community project to solve metropolitan problems. Shaped by the people Metro serves, the agency's transit and water quality programs continue to benefit the community.

Some programs under way include developing co-generation of power at the West Point Treatment Plant, planning a central business district mall, expansion of the trolley system and improvements to Renton's treatment facilities.

Your ideas are important to Metro. If you would like to be placed on our publications mailing list, find out how to serve on citizens' advisory committees or simply get more information, call Metro's community relations section at 447-6762.

METRO
Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle

Unique Black Women Cont'd.



Queen Nzinga

were being raided by European slave traders. Consequently, her army grew larger and more powerful. During her reign of about sixty years, Angola prospered and remained free of European rule. Upon her death in 1663, the Portuguese were able to do that which they could not do while Nzinga was alive.

"THE COLONIES"

Although millions of African women were captured and transported to western shores, the spirit of Nzinga and her predecessors was never completely lost.

On the "Middle Passage," as the Atlantic trip has been called, numberless nameless heroines jumped to their death when they were allowed on deck for air; suffered self-mutilation, or willed themselves to death by fasting or swallowing foreign objects. Those-that embarked upon-these shores found other ways to resist the negative impact that slavery placed upon the human soul.

Initially, however, it should be noted that Blacks were brought here as indentured servants; required to serve a specified length of time before they were given their freedom. Records indicate that in the first half of the 17th century, most Africans "enjoyed" this kind of servitude, and free Blacks were to be found in just about every colony. The numbers of white males and females in the early years of colonization also brought about intermarriages between the colonists and indentured Black women.

This freedom was short-lived, however, for the colonists found that the continuing importation of Africans greatly increased the agricultural output and Virginia became the first of the colonies to pass laws that sharply defined the status of Blacks.

In 1661, a Virginia statute recognized the institution of slavery, and in 1662 the most important statute affecting Blacks was passed in that state. It read:

Children got by an Englishman upon a Negro woman shall bond or free according to the condition of the mother, and if any Christian shall commit fornication with a negro man or woman, he shall pay double the fines of a former act."

Because of the aforementioned shortage of white females, this statute had a terrific impact upon Black children, since only through the mother could they become slaves! Had mulatto children acquired the status of their father, they would have been born free. This allowed white masters to freely exploit their Black female slaves and to establish breeding farms.

Throughout this period, Blacks who had converted to Christianity were exempt from slavery once their term of indenture was completed. However, in 1667, a law was passed that declared baptism to be no deterrent to bring or remain a slave; and in 1669 the rights of free Black women were resisted. They would remain free, but they could not enjoy the same freedoms as white women. Finally, in 1723, free Blacks became disenfranchised: No longer could they vote or hold office.

And so slavery began with all of the colonies eventually enacting slave codes, so that by the time the 18th century began in earnest, slavery was the law of the land.

"THE NORTH"

As one goes further north in this country, it may be noticed that the climate is less conducive to the development of a strong agrarian economy. It was this factor that served to inhibit the growth of slavery in the northern colonies, and fostered a more tolerant attitude towards people.

This is not to say that slaves could not be found in the North, but they were nowhere in the numbers found in the South. Generally they were used in the domestic services and as artisians rather than as field hands. Although not free, they were ruled with a more relaxed hand and did not always suffer the kinds of degradations and cruelty that their southern counterparts withstood.

So, emboldened by this apparent freedom, in 1773 a petition was delivered by a slave to the House of Representatives in Massachusettes to eliminate slavery. Such a bill was drafted by Samuel Adams, John Hancock and John Pickering. It was passed by the House and Council. However, the governor did not sign the bill into law.

Jenny Slew was the next testor of New England tolerance, for she went to court in Essex, Massachusetts in 1776 to complain of having been forcibly enslaved since 1762 by a John Whipple. Her suit alleged that she had been "...held and kept in servitude... without any lawful right and authority...(and) did her other injuries against the peace and to the damage of (her)."

Whipple used as his defense that there was no such person as "Jenny Slew." He was acquitted and awarded four pounds. One wonders how one can receive an award from a non-existent person! Apparently the Judge of the Superior Court felt the same way, for when Jenny appealed, she won a reversal and her four pounds was returned.

Although Jenny won her freedom, it would not be until an act of cruelty against another slave in Massachusetts forced a real challenge against slavery in that state that did, indeed, speak to all persons and finally established a true Bill of Rights.

One **Elizabeth Freeman,** known as "Mum Bett," and her sister were owned by a family named Ashley. Angered over some action by Mum Bett's sister, the mistress attempted to strike the girl with a heavy implement. Bett protected her sister and received the blow instead, which left a deep scar upon her arms. Bett and her sister ran away and refused to return to the Ashley homestead.

Ashley then went to court to secure the return of his slaves, and Bett hired a lawyer. Sedgewick, her attorney, argued that the Bill of Rights declared that "...all (were) born free and equal." The jury found in Mum Bett's favor, and it awarded her money for damages. This case established the abolishment of slavery in Massachusetts, the first state to do so.

Lucy Terry Prince also sought justice. Born in Africa in 1730, she became a slave to a family in Deerfield, Mass. At the age of 16, she wrote, and had published, a poem about an Indian raid that took place nearby. This poem appears to be the only accurate detailed recording of the massacre. This marks Lucy Terry (Prince) as the first Black to publish in the U.S.

Married to Abijah Prince, he won his freedom and that of his wife either by service in the militia, where he fought gallantly against the Indians; or by manumission by his master. (The exact cause is unknown.) In addition, his master gave him some land in Northfield, Mass. Prince also applied to King George III and the governor of New Hampshire. He was one of 55 settlers who founded Sunderland, Vt. This was in addition to a 100 acre farm they owned in Guilford, Vt.

Lucy and Abijah were industrious and developed their property in Guilford into a model farm; so much so that it became a target of some of their white neighbors who sorely wanted it. The vandalism that the Prince's suffered caused Lucy to cross the state by horseback to appeal to the Governor's Council. She won; and the farm remained in their hands until Lucy's death in 1803.

When the Prince's son came of age to enter college, he attempted to enroll in Williams College, but this was denied. Ironically, the founder of the college had married Lucy and Abijah, but he had left instructions in his will that no Black student be admitted.

Once more Lucy's property was endangered, and once more she appealed to the court. When a boundary line on their Sunderland property was in dispute, she sued her white antagonist in Vermont's Supreme Court, pled her case, and won. The presiding judge said that Lucy "...made a better argument than he had heard from any lawyer at the Vermont bar." Until she died at

Cont'd. on Page 6.

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE

A statute of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune has been erected in Lincoln Park in Washington, D.C.

She was born on a plantation in Mayesville, South Carolina, and worked in the cotton fields until she was fifteen years old.

A benevolent dressmaker financed her education in Scotia Seminary in Concord, North Carolina, and she graduated from this institution in 1893. She went to Chicago, where she received a two year scholarship to attend the Moody Bible Institute with the intention of becoming a missionary in Africa.

Mrs. Bethune returned to the south to teach at Haines Institute in Augusta, Georgia. An ambitious and dynamic woman endowed with much foresight and a yearning to start a school of her own, she journeyed to the east coast of Florida to set up a school for Black railroad laborers' children. Thus, the Bethune-Cookman College was established in Daytona, Florida in 1904 with one dollar and fifty cents, and five pupils.

She rang doorbells, sent out news releases to whoever would print them, distributed leaflets, and spoke to churches and clubs, for support to build a school for Black children along the squalor of the Florida Coast. The school grew to educate thousands of Blacks each year.

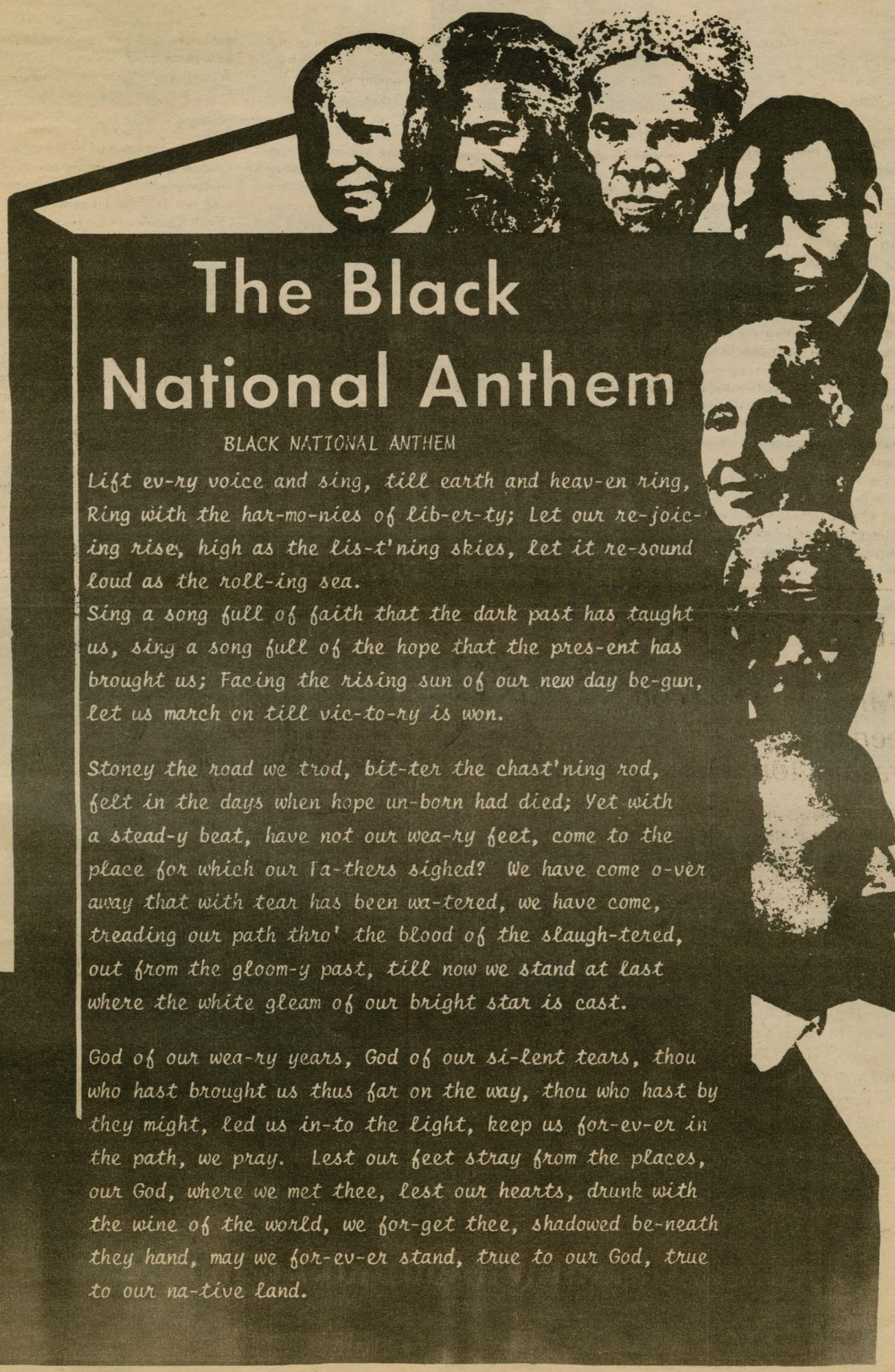
Mrs. Bethune became nationally known for her efforts to build, almost single-handedly, the Bethune-Cookman College. As a dynamic leader she was in demand as a speaker to organizations and colleges throughout the world. She was an advisor to President F. D. Roosevelt on Black affairs and was a consultant to the founding conference of the United Nations. She received many awards such as the NAACP Springarn Award in 1935 for distinguished achievement in education, the Gold Medal of Merit from the Republic of Haiti, the Thomas Jefferson Award, from the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, the African Star of the



Republic of Liberia and the Dorie Miller Award. She served as Director of the American Red Cross in the State of Florida and was the founder of the National Council of Negro Women. For many years she served as president of the Association for The Study of Negro Life and History. A great Black American, she came from the cotton fields of South Carolina, to heights achieved by no woman in the field of education and public services.

Compliments of: SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Salute to Black History



The Black National Anthem

BLACK NATIONAL ANTHEM

Lift ev-ry voice and sing, till earth and heav-en ring,
Ring with the har-mo-nies of lib-er-ty; Let our re-joic-
ing rise, high as the lis-t'ning skies, let it re-sound
loud as the roll-ing sea.
Sing a song full of faith that the dark past has taught
us, sing a song full of the hope that the pres-ent has
brought us; Facing the rising sun of our new day be-gun,
let us march on till vic-to-ry is won.

Stoney the road we trod, bit-ter the chast'ning rod,
felt in the days when hope un-born had died; Yet with
a stead-y beat, have not our wea-ry feet, come to the
place for which our Fa-thers sighed? We have come o-ver
away that with tear has been wa-tered, we have come,
treading our path thro' the blood of the slaugh-tered,
out from the gloom-y past, till now we stand at last
where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our wea-ry years, God of our si-lent tears, thou
who hast brought us thus far on the way, thou who hast by
they might, led us in-to the light, keep us for-ev-er in
the path, we pray. Lest our feet stray from the places,
our God, where we met thee, lest our hearts, drunk with
the wine of the world, we for-get thee, shadowed be-neath
they hand, may we for-ev-er stand, true to our God, true
to our na-tive land.

Compliments of: Promenade 23 • 23rd and Jackson Mon.-Sat. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Sunday 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

ROGERS TWENTY-ONE • 1126 Empire Way (Empire at Union) Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Sunday 10 a.m.-8 p.m.

Unique Black Women Cont'd.

the age of 91, she regularly rode horseback across the state to visit friends and her husband's grave.

Although Lucy Terry Prince was the first Black to publish a poem her fame has been eclipsed by **Phyllis Wheatley,** who had been born in Africa in 1761 and brought to America as a child. In less than two years, she was able to read and speak English fluently. Several years later, she was able to translate Latin. This gifted young poet's talents were recognized quite early by her owners, and she was encouraged to practice her art.

By the time she reached her teens, she was an accomplished poetress. Her book, **Poems on Various Subjects, Religions and Moral** was published in 1773, making her the first Black to have a book published in the colonies. This made her internationally famous and she was invited to England when she was twenty years old. There she enjoyed the attention of the English press.

After she returned to the colonies, her life became radically changed, for her owners died and manumission (freedom) left her without the care and support she had enjoyed before.

Wheatley married a freedman and bore three children. Never strong in health, she died in poverty in her early thirties.

Besides her love of writing, one of the highlights of her career was her visit with George Washington.

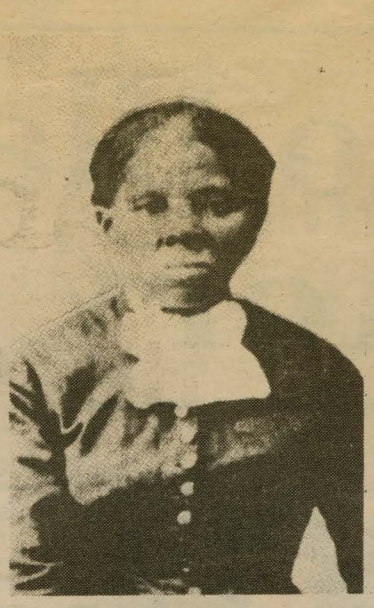
Another young Black woman was to figure, literally, in the life of George Washington.

During the Revolutionary War, whenever Washington was in the New York area, he and his officers often dined in Fraunces Tavern which still stands and operates in what is now known as Greenwich Village. Samuel Fraunces, born in the West Indies, used his daughter **Phoebe** as hostess. As such, she was responsible for seeing to the comfort of important customers. Therefore, whenever Washington came in to meet or dine with his men, Phoebe was in complete charge of preparations.

At this time, she was ardently pursued by a British officer. Using his relationship with Phoebe to learn of Washington's plans, he "happened by" on a particular evening. While the young lady was busy at the General's table, the soldier poisoned a dish that was about to be served. Phoebe, learning this after the food had been placed on the table, hurried into the dining room and cried out a warning just in time. Because of this, Phoebe and her father enjoyed Washington's friendship even after he became president,

Black women have long been willing to help save the lives of others, or to contribute their time and energies to significantly improve the quality of the lives of their people.

Well-known is the incredible story of **Harriet Tubman's** successful career as the "conductor on the Underground Railroad." Her guiding of over three hundred slaves to freedom, was aided by the establishment of the "Railroad" by benevolent men and women, mostly white, who were staunch abolitionists.



Harriet Tubman, master spy.



Phoebe saving George Washington from poisoning.

Not all of the Railroad's "agents" (as those who offered slaves hiding places, rides, etc. were called) were white, however. **Frances Watkins Harper** offered her home as a "station" on the Railroad.

Born in 1825 in Maryland to free parents, her status was threatened by a state law passed in 1851. Now a refugee, she took teaching posts in Ohio and then Pennsylvania. In the latter state she witnessed the awful conditions under which other refugees from slavery were living, and she became determined to help them in every way possible.

She went on a lecture tour to acquaint people throughout the Northeast of the conditions that slavery produced, and to seek financial aid to support the abolitionists' cause. A prolific writer, all of the money that she collected from her publishings and lectures she donated to "The Cause."

Well-documented is the life of another lecturer against the evils of slavery, **Isabella Baumfree**. Born in New York City in the 1790's, she lived with other slaves in the basement of a hotel owned by her Dutch master. Sold to another named Dumont after she became orphaned, she remained there, married and produced a family. When New York manumitted its slaves, Dumont refused to release his. Isabella ran away, leaving her family behind.

Following the lead of her early sisters, she brought suit in court twice; once to force the return of a son who had been sold into slavery, and the second time to sue a man for libel when he accused her of a murder of which she had been acquitted. She won both times.

When she felt the "call" to preach, she changed her name to **Sojourner Truth** and became a dynamic speaker at anti-slavery and women's rights meetings. At one of the meetings where she spoke, a man told her that he thought no more about what she said than a flea-bite. Sojourner replied:

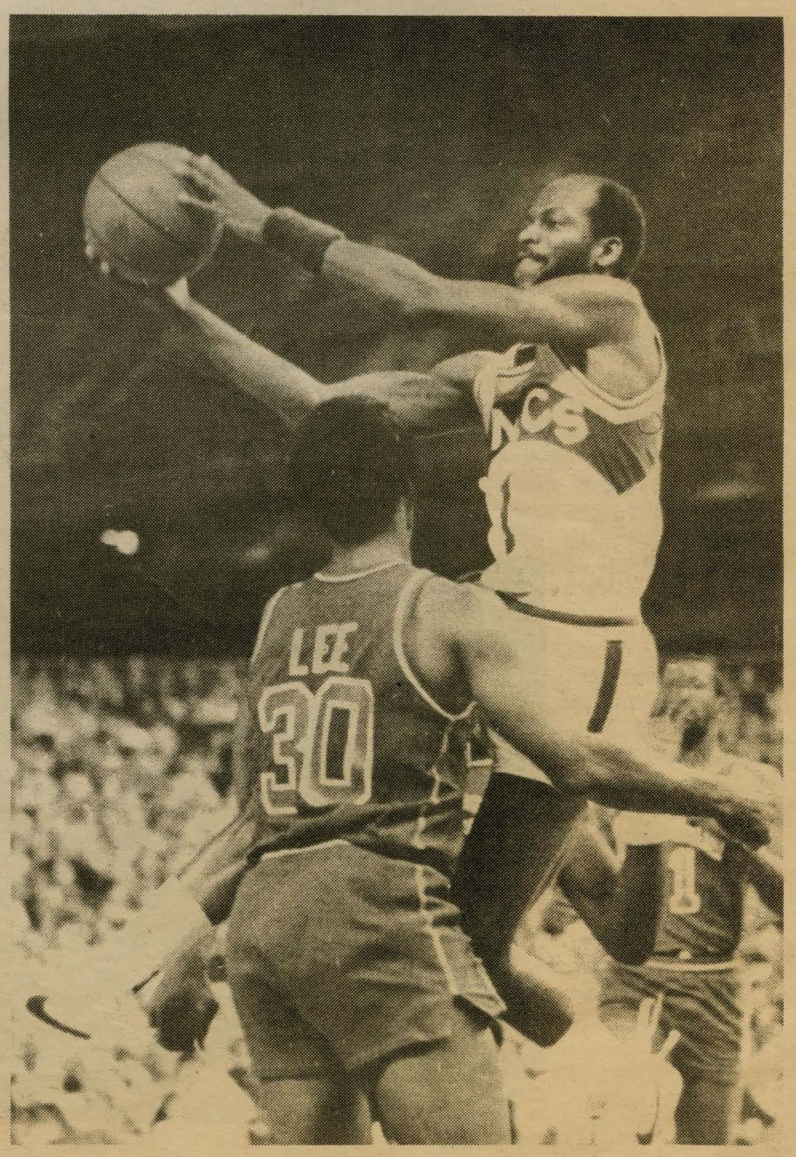
"Maybe not, but the Lord willin; I'll keep you scratchin."

Protests against slavery were not offered exclusively by those called "abolitionists." The form of one of the protests was perhaps the first organized boycott against slavery by Northern Blacks. It was instituted when Judith James and Laetitia Rowley organized the Colored Female Produce Society in 1831. Exhorting consumers to purchase goods only produced by free labor, they hoped to undermine the economy of the South and thus render slavery invalid. Although meeting with limited success, it served notice to all that strength there could be in a collective effort by

Cont'd. on Page 8.

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS

salute Unique Black Women and Black History Month 1983.



1979 - 80 N.B.A. World Champions



BLACK HISTORY...

...AN INVESTMENT IN AMERICA'S FUTURE!

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Region X, Seattle, Washington

Equal Housing Opportunity

Unique Black Women Cont'd.

women of color.

Other associations, organizations or socities were formed during the pre-Civil War days that protested slavery so that it was inevitable that spin-offs of these groups would evolve into a format that demanded civil rights for all Blacks. Here, Blacks found that the road they wished to travel would be a long, lonely one. Many white abolitionists who acknowledged that blacks should have their freedom were reluctant to agitate for equality. Therefore it was left, initially, to individual Blacks who were in a position to do so, to crusade for civil rights.

One of these was **Marie Stewart** who was born free in Connecticut in 1803. At the age of 28, she became a professional lecturer, the first American woman to do so. She vehemently demanded that her own people, as well as whites, take direct action in the abolishing of slavery and the instituting of civil rights for all Blacks.

Stewart was insistent that Blacks become financially independent through pooling their assets and forming cooperatives. She also insisted that her "sisters," as she addressed Black women audiences, take responsibility for the intellectual and moral education of their children. At the end of her speaking career, she became a teacher in Washington, D.C.

Another educator, **Mary Ann Shadd Cary,** taught in several northern states before she moved to Canada in 1850. Born a slave in Delaware in 1823, she was educated by Quakers and felt a deep commitment to teaching Blacks. When she felt compelled to leave the States because of the Fugitive Slave Act, she continued her teaching career by opening a school for refugees of slavery in Windsor, Ontario. Limited income from tuition and contributions was augmented by funding from the American Missionary Association.

Cary's encouragement of Blacks to emigrate to Canada remained unabated throughout this period, and she published a pamphlet called **Notes on Canada West.** This led her to found a weekly newspaper, **The Provincial Freeman.** As its editor from 1854-56, she encountered opposition from Windsor's townfathers because of her politics and gender. After her marriage to Thomas Cary in 1856, she resigned her post as editor, and returned to teaching. She continued to submit articles to the newspaper.

When the Civil War began, she was appointed a recruiter in Indiana, and helped to recruit a regiment of Black soldiers. After the war's end, she entered Howard Law School, graduated in 1883 as the second Black female lawyer, and entered into private practice in Washington D.C. Using her new skills to fight the injustices that her people suffered, she continued until her death in 1893.

As educators, Cary and Stewart were members of an army of women who are appalled at this monumentous task of educating their illiterate folks. They knew that without at least a rudimentary education, Blacks were at the mercy of unscrupulous white employers, and doomed to an unending cycle of generations of poverty and ignorance. Cary, as a lawyer, was well aware of how hopeless a task this seemed to be. However, she and her sisters did not give up.

Several schools in the North had been established. One of the earliest was by **Catherine Ferguson** of New York City. Illiterate, she was concerned with the religious instruction of poor children, and so opened Kathy Ferguson's School for the Poor in 1793. Her zeal and dedication came to the attention of the minister with whom she had Bible studies, and he offered larger quarters and helpers who taught the children how to read and write, in addition to their cathecism, which Ferguson taught. In all, she fostered forty-eight children. Those for whom she was unable to find suitable homes, she raised herself.

Nancy Gardner Prince trod a similar path in Boston, in 1833; but with less spectacular results. In that city all homes for orphans or destitute children admitted whites only. Recognizing that the people for whom she had worked represented the attitude of the majority of white people in that town, Prince was able to determine that they were Christian in name only.

Having acquired some knowledge of how to establish such an asylum while she was in St. Petersburg, Russia, she set about organizing the home with the help of others. Without strong funding sources, Prince was forced to close the home in a few short months.

Money, then, was often the bottom line in many attempts to acquire freedom from slavery, racism, ignorance and poverty. Those Blacks who could, did contribute to the various cause to alleviate the four nemeses; but, at best, their help was little more than a band aid where major surgery was indicated.

It can be argued with some validity that racism was the cause for the other three; but if major surgery was to be performed, many felt that poverty needed to be attended to first. Housing, nutrition, sanitation and health care appeared to be better for Blacks in the North, but women who wanted to go into the field of health met stronger resistance from their white counterparts in the North than in the South, where separation was the rule.

In the field of nursing, **Mary Eliza Mahoney** graduated from the School of Nursing, New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston in 1879. She became the first Black woman to receive her diploma in nursing. It would not be until 1891 when Dr. Daniel Hale Williams founded Provident Hospital in Chicago with its School of Nursing that numbers of Black nurses would be granted in the North.

New England, again, was the region that produced another "first" in the field of health. Fifteen years before Mahoney became a nurse, **Rebecca Lee** graduated from New England Medical College. Three years later, the second Black woman, Rebecca Cole, was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. After Reconstruction, she joined Charlotte Abby in Philadelphia where they offered medical and legal services to women.

Maria Steward, sister of **Sarah Garnet,** the first Black principal of a school in New York, graduated as the valedictorian of her class from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1870.

The 19th century would almost come to a close before women entered the field of dentistry and pharmacy.

Ida Gray, born in Clarksville, Tenn., graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in dentistry in 1890. She practiced in Cincinnati, Ohio. **Mary Williams** graduated from Howard University's School of Dentistry in 1896.

The new century saw few to add to the roster of female dentists; **Gertrude Curtis** received her degree from Columbia University in New York in 1909. **Annie E. Delaney** also received her degree and practiced in the State of New York, as did Curtis.

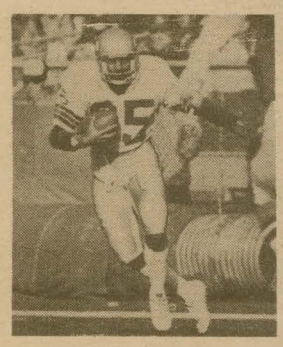
The first woman dentist of any race who served in the military was **Mary Jane Watkins,** a 1924 graduate.

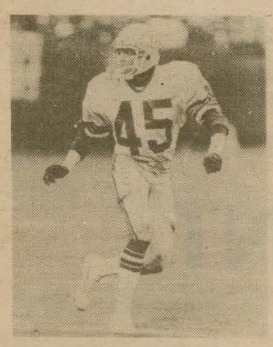
Pharmacy boasts fewer Blacks than any health field. Only four graduated before 1900, and the first was **Mary Ellen Morrison** in 1887.

Cont'd. on Page 10.

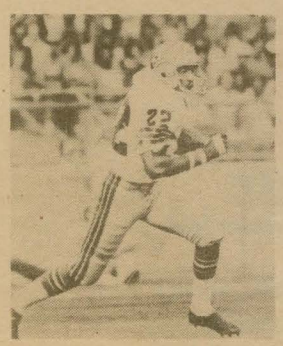


BILLIE HOLIDAY was the best-known jazz singer in America in the 1940's. She was born Eleanora Fagan, but took her more famous name when she became a singer. Also known by her nickname, "Lady Day," this jazz great also wrote many songs. Her troubles with drugs brought an early end to her career and her life.

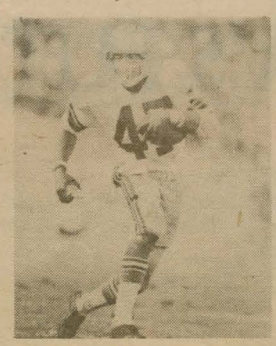

Paul Johns

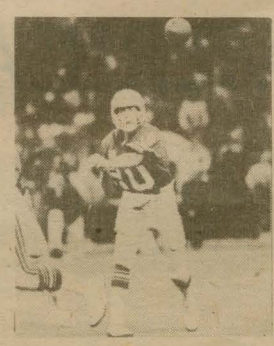

Kenny Easley

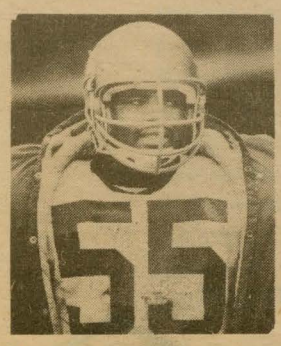

Keith Simpson

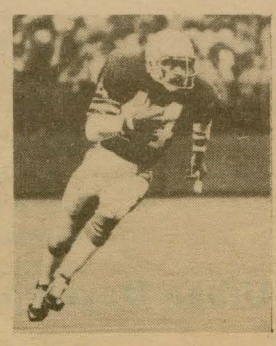

Dave Brown

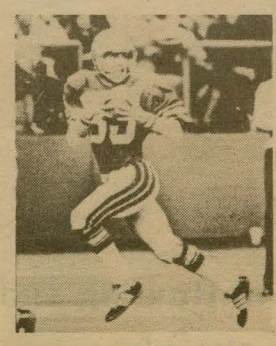

Jacob Green

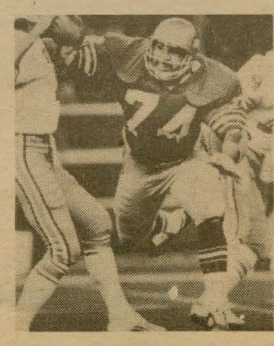

Sherman Smith


Jim Zorn


Michael Jackson


John Harris


Steve Largent


Manu Tuiasosopo

Seattle Seahawks Salute The Medium and Black History Week

A GREAT LINEUP
OF 1983 KINGDOME OPPONENTS

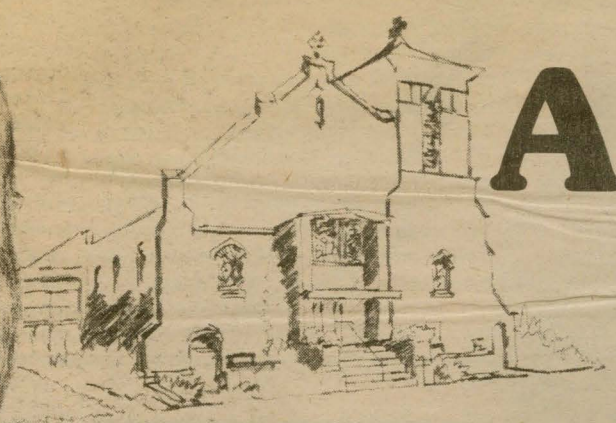
- LOS ANGELES RAIDERS
- SAN DIEGO CHARGERS
- KANSAS CITY CHIEFS
- DENVER BRONCOS
- NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS
- PITTSBURGH STEELERS
- WASHINGTON REDSKINS
- DALLAS COWBOYS
- GREEN BAY PACKERS
- MINNESOTA VIKINGS

sears

A Little HISTORY



Rev. Dr. Fred E. Stephens



First A.M.E. Church today

Almost a century ago, in 1885, the African Methodist Episcopal Church on fourteenth between Pike and Pine was organized as the first colored (black) mission in Seattle.

In July of 1927, members of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (colored), of 1245 Main Street, started soliciting funds for its new home. With more than 6,000 black folk in Seattle at that time, plans were being made to build on East Madison. During that time it was said there were four churches and one mission for colored people in Seattle.

On December 10, 1938, the congregation of the First African Methodist Church held a victory banquet and mortgage-burning ceremony at 1522 14th Avenue, celebrating the final payment of the church's debt.

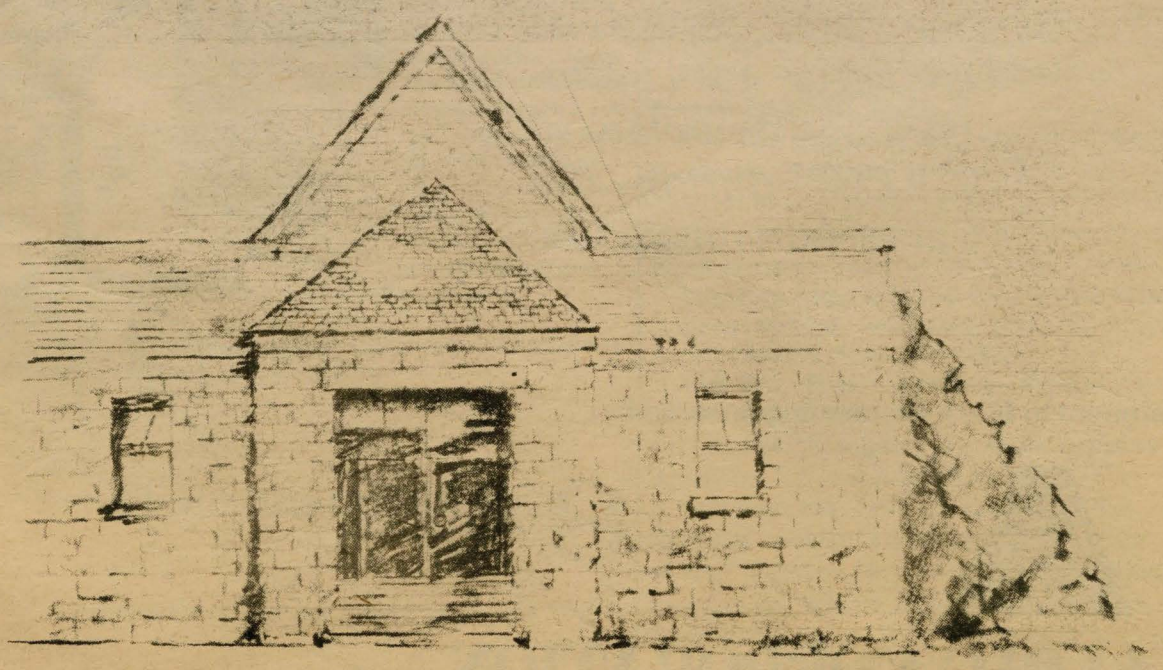
Today, the Reverend Dr. Fred E. Stephens heads a membership of over 2,000 people. "This is an active congregation that serves in all areas and all levels of life," Dr. Stephens said in his pastor's statement commemorating the First A.M.E.'s 95th anniversary. "We involve the seniors, young adults, teenagers and pre-teens. From the pre-school to Headstart, missionary work, Sunday School, Scouts, choirs, ushers, clubs, acolytes, Bible Study, Prayer Band, Housing Board, social concerns to senior citizens groups, we are very busy serving our community."

Dr. Stephens continued, "Our outreach programs include housing for senior citizens and low-income families, emergency feeding of the hungry, job placement, prison ministry, legal aid, voter registration and political involvement. We have been called an 'Affirmative Action Church.' We are proud of that designation, for it means that we are concerned about our fellow man and we are in the constant fight for civil rights, desegregation of public schools, equality of all persons and human dignity."

Sears

Sears is proud
to salute Seattle's
First African Methodist
Episcopal Church of Seattle.

SOURCE: Seattle Public Library—Seattle Churches As Known Through Seattle Newspapers (Ida Grace Corey, 1938)



The First Church built on present property.

Unique Black Women Cont'd.

One of the outstanding women to enter the field is **Ella Phillips Stewart.** Born in Virginia in 1893, the daughter of sharecropper parents, she distinguished herself academically by winning five major scholarships in the Storer College in W. Va. In 1916, she graduated from Pittsburgh University of Pharmacy, the first Black to do so, and was the first Black woman to pass the Pennsylvania State Board of Pharmacy.

Stewart worked as a pharmacist at a hospital until the end of W.W.I.

After her marriage to a fellow pharmacist in 1920, they moved to Toledo, Ohio, where they purchased a building, that had their drug store on the ground floor, and living quarters above. There, for 23 years, they served the community with total involvement in all areas: political, social, and professional.

Ella Stewart has been an author; goodwill ambassador for the U.S. Department of State; chairwoman for many important committees and organizations including the NACW; and board member for numerous organizations on the national, state, and local level. She has received numerous awards including having an elementary school named after her. Finally, still active, she is the oldest living Black woman pharmacist in the U.S. It would appear that she has done all that she set out to do; and more.

One who did truly realize an impossible dream was **Bessie Coleman.** Born in Texas in 1893, she was the twelfth of thirteen children. As a child, she watched the birds soar with beautiful freedom, and she longed to do the same.

Although she received negative responses from American flight schools, her enthusiasm never dampened. Her burning ambition brought her to the attention of Robert Abbott, the publisher of the **Chicago Defender,** who told her that she could learn to fly in France. With her customary zeal, she studied French and carefully saved her money.

While overseas neither her meager accommodations nor her daily nine mile walk to school fazed her, and she graduated in 1922. Returning to the U.S., she became the first Black licensed pilot in this country. Her first exhibition was at a Labor Day celebration on Long Island, N.Y.

Coleman became a proficient and exciting stunt pilot and her reputation grew. Although she was unable to fly in as many shows as she wanted to, the racism she encountered did not lessen her love for flying. Her career was tragically shortened when she crashed while enroute to a show in Florida in 1926.

THE SOUTH

As stated before, the climate peculiar to the South helped to create an agrarian economy, and large numbers of unskilled workers were needed to till the fields. As in the North, Blacks were



Ella Phillips Stewart

first indentured, but bit by bit, statutes were passsed that made freedom more illusory. After the invention of the cotton gin, the illusion disappeared and the reality of slavery was all too evident.

"Freedom," the magic state. Slaves whispered about it, wished for it, worked and saved for it, ran to find it, fought for it, died for it.

Gabriel Prosser, a slave in Virginia in 1800, planned a massive revolt that he hoped would free thousands of slaves in Richmond. Reminiscent of African traditions, his co-captain and chief adviser was his wife, **Nanny.** Placed in charge of acquiring weapons, she ordered those who were trustworthy with gathering up any available metal; plows, pitchforks, tools, etc.

Working at night, these implements were fashioned by a blacksmith into crude swords or bayonets. Between the two of them and several trusted friends, they organized their plans with military precision. Nanny was to lead one "regiment" into town. Gabriel and his brothers would lead others. Little else is known of the ill-fated plan, for on the appointed night a tremendous thunderstorm aborted the revolt, and none involved ever revealed the master plan. Nanny was hanged with her husband.

In all, there were hundreds of revolts on record, and Black women were as involved as their men.

Contrary to what some historians would have us believe (notably, U.B. Phillips), the life of a Southern slave was one of few pleasures and little free time. Black slave women worked in heavy industries. They pulled the cars used to haul out coal in the mines, dug the ditches for the Santee Canal in North Carolina, worked on the Louisiana levees, dug and laid tracks for some of the rail lines, worked in sugar refineries and lumber mills; in short, anything that a man was ordered to do, they were also forced to do.

On the plantation, all slaves worked from "Can't see to can't see." Even pregnancy offered no respite, for the slave usually worked until she went into labor, and was back into the fields within days of the birth of her child. House slaves were under the careful eyes of the mistress and often suffered because of the hatred the white women had for her imagined (or real) rival. Resistance by house slaves often took the form of feigned ignorance, ruined meals or clothing, vandalism, arson, poisoning and the like.

In Tennessee, one female slave reacted violently when her mistress hit her. Attacking the woman, the slave ripped off the mistress' clothes and forced her out the house. When men came to whip the rebellious slave, she attacked them as well. Refusing to be whipped and unable to be subdued, she was ordered to leave, but without her child. The nameless slave then grabbed her son by his legs and threatened to bash his head against the ground. She and her son were allowed their freedom.

Cont'd. on Page 11.

Brief Moments In Black History . . .

GWENDOLYN BROOKS . . . In 1950, Gwendolyn Brooks became the first Black to receive the Pulitzer Prize in poetry for her second book of poems, *Annie Allen*. She was named poet laureate of Illinois in 1968. She was born in Topeka, Kansas, but grew up and received her education in Chicago.

Patricia Roberts Harris

--was the first Black to be appointed in 1965 to the Senior diplomatic corps. She later served as ambassor to Luxemborg and Secretary of H.U.D. during the Carter Administration.



This moment in Black History is sponsored by:

ALPAC CORPORATION

Pepsi-Cola Seven-Up Bottling Company of Seattle

Unique Black Women Cont'd.

Margaret Garner carried out the threat to kill her children. As a slave in Kentucky, she and her family existed under severe conditions. During the harsh winter of 1856, the Garners, along with other slaves, fled across the Ohio River to Cincinnati. They were tracked by patrollers. Determined that her children would not be slaves, she cut the throat of one child while her captors were breaking down the door.

She was prevented from killing the others. While they were being returned to Kentucky by boat, Garner jumped overboard with her baby in arms. She was pulled from the river, but the baby drowned. Garner was sold to a cotton plantation owner in the deep South.

Records of specific acts of heroism are more limited from the South than from the North, partly because slave codes made it illegal to teach the Blacks to read or write. Those who were free and could teach, did so with the full knowledge that it could cost them their freedom. Those slaves who did learn the skills did it secretly, or were taught by the children of the master. Even those who possessed the most elemental skills felt it their responsibility to pass on this knowledge.

Milla Granson was a slave on a Mississippi plantation. A kindly master quoted that Milla was often beaten for not producing her quota, and he assigned her to the house. There, his young children taught her to read and write. Excited by her new awareness, she decided to open a school for the children of the slaves. In her small cabin behind the "Big House," they quietly came to her and stayed from 11 pm to 2 am. Each child would bring pine splinters for light.

The cabin was securely sealed and secrecy was very important. Milla was able to teach a dozen students at a time. When they learned all that she knew, the next class of twelve would begin. In this manner, she was able to teach hundreds of slaves. Some became so proficient that they wrote their own passes to freedom.



Margaret Garner

This hunger for knowledge would lead to the establishment of schools, some as simple as Granson's others on a grander scale once slavery was ended. Free Blacks in Washington, D.C. could not send their children to the public school, for which they were taxed, so they provided for the education of their young by supporting private schools. One of the first was founded by **Ann Marie Becraft** in Georgetown. Her seminary was both a boarding and day school. Other private schools soon followed in the District and elsewhere in the South, notably Charleston, S.C., Baltimore and New Orleans.

Myrtilla Miner established the first school of higher education for girls in 1851 when she founded the Normal School for Colored Girls in Washington D.C. Ridiculed and harassed for her "lofty ambitions," she persevered. Neither arson nor insults could prevent her from achieving her goal. Today, the school exists, a memorial to an indomitable spirit.

Ten years after Miner founded her school, **Mary Peake,** born free in 1823 in Norfolk, VA., opened a one room school on the first floor of her home in Hampton. Funded by the American Missionary Association, she taught about 50 girls, most of whom were free, with the understanding that secrecy was important. Although she felt ill, she continued to administer to the needs of her students until her death in February, 1862. Her school is believed to be the forerunner of Hampton Institute.

While it is unargueable that slavery has had a tremendous negative impact upon generations of Blacks, there were those for whom the fires of freedom never cooled. Recognizing that knowledge adds fuel to that fire, Black women have been founders of institutions that would educate their people; who, in turn, would educate more and so an unending chain would be forged-link by link.

In 1886, **Lucy Craft Laney,** a graduate of the first class at Atlanta University, founded Haines Normal and Industrial Institute in Augusta, Ga. Beginning with one teacher and six students, she built it into an academic institution that offered courses from the elementary level to teacher education. When promised funding from the Presbyterian Church was not forthcoming, she became a seasoned fund-raiser. For her efforts, she received a number of honors and the undying affection of her students.



Charlotte Hawkins Brown

Two women whose names are synonymous with education in the South are **Charlotte Hawkins Brown** and **Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.**

Brown opened her school, Palmer Memorial Institute, in 1902. As a prep school it attracted students from all along the Eastern Seaboard.

Mrs. Bethune founded her school in 1904 with five girls enrolled. Ten years later the school included secondary industrial and academic courses. Merging with Cookman Institute in 1925, it has evolved into the co-educational Bethune-Cookman College. Mrs. Bethune has been widely recognized with many honors, served on innumerable panels, and has been a consultant to President Roosevelt and the U.S. delegation which helped to form the charter of the United Nations.

Not all of the schools that were founded in the South were for children from stable homes. **Janie Porter Barrett** administered a school in a reformatory for Black girls in Peaks Turnout, VA. So well did she "...transform (ing) the lives of these girls..." that the Child Welfare Department of the Russell Sage Foundation gave the school its highest rating. Other schools were also founded for orphans and delinquents.

Black women who went into the field of education did so for the

Cont'd. on Page 13.



VIRGINIA SLIMS

You've come a long way, baby.



Fashions: Heylett



Menthol and
Lights Menthol

© Philip Morris Inc. 1983

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Menthol 100's: 15 mg "tar," 1.0 mg nicotine—Lights Menthol 100's: 9 mg "tar," 0.7 mg nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

Unique Black Women Cont'd.



Maggie L. Draper Walker

love of their people, not for fame or money, for money was often hard to come by in the families that most of these schools serviced. Realizing that money, or the lack of it, was often an issue of mountainous proportions, these tireless women were determined that their people would acquire skills to enable them to become self-supporting.

Once this was achieved, the next logical step would be to provide the ability to maintain some semblance of solvency and plan for the future through systematic saving.

The earliest savings institutions for Blacks were part of fraternal organizations or churches, and the monies were often used for sickness or burial - the forerunners of the modern insurance industry. Some free Blacks were able to use their money to make investments or they became lenders. Much money was placed in real estate, for Blacks have always been interested in owning their lands for a feeling of permanence or roots.

When the Civil War ended, the Freedman's Bank was established by Congress in 1865. When it failed nine years later, over 70,000 Blacks lost their money.

In Richmond, VA., a fraternal order, the Independent Order of St. Luke, had as a member **Maggie L. Walker.** Recognizing the need for a systematic savings program, she organized St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank, and encouraged Black investors to make regular, albeit small, deposits.



Madame C.J. Walker

In 1903, the name was changed to St. Luke's Bank and Trust Co., and Mrs. Walker became the first female bank president in America, Black or white. Maggie L. Draper Walker, born the daughter of a former slave in 1867, was active in other affairs: she established the newspaper **The St. Luke Herald,** was a partner in an unsuccessful department store-her only failure-founded The Richmond Independent School for Girls, and helped to establish a Black health care center.

The bank which she founded merged with another Black bank in Richmond and became the Consolidated Bank and Trust Co. with Mrs. Walker as its board chairman until she died in 1935.

Business acumen also exhibited by a woman whose name has been synonymous with beauty. Born in Delta, La. in 1875 to poor ex-slave parents; orphaned and married at fourteen, she was widowed at twenty with a young child to raise along. She then moved to St. Louis where she supported herself and her daughter by doing laundry. There, she met and married a newspaper man, Charles J. Walker.

Madame C.J. Walker, as she became known, developed and manufactured cosmetics which she first began selling door-to-door through the South and Midwest. She invented the "hot comb" and hair straightening process which initially brought her ridicule, but with which she eventually became the first Black millionairess.

Through her schools and correspondence course in beauty culture, she became the first Black person in the modern world to develop a large manufacturing business.

Mme. Walker had great admiration for educators and became a patron of six black youths every year whom she would send to Tuskegee. In addition, she donated thousands of dollars annually to indigent youths for college educations at other insitutions. She offered Mrs. Bethune her friendship and funding for the college. Dismayed by the lynchings that were sweeping the country, she donated five thousand dollars to the National Council on Lynching. This remarkable woman died in 1919.

Cont'd. on Page 15

LORRAINE HANSBERRY . . . While still in her 20's, Lorraine Hansberry wrote "A Raisin in the Sun," a play about a Black family in Chicago. It won the New York Drama Critics award as the best play of 1959. Her career was cut short when she died of cancer at the age of 35. After her death, a collection of her writings was published entitled, "To Be Young, Gifted and Black."



Marian Anderson

--was the first Black to appear in a major role at the N.Y. Met in the Opera Aida. She retired in 1965 after an illustrious career.

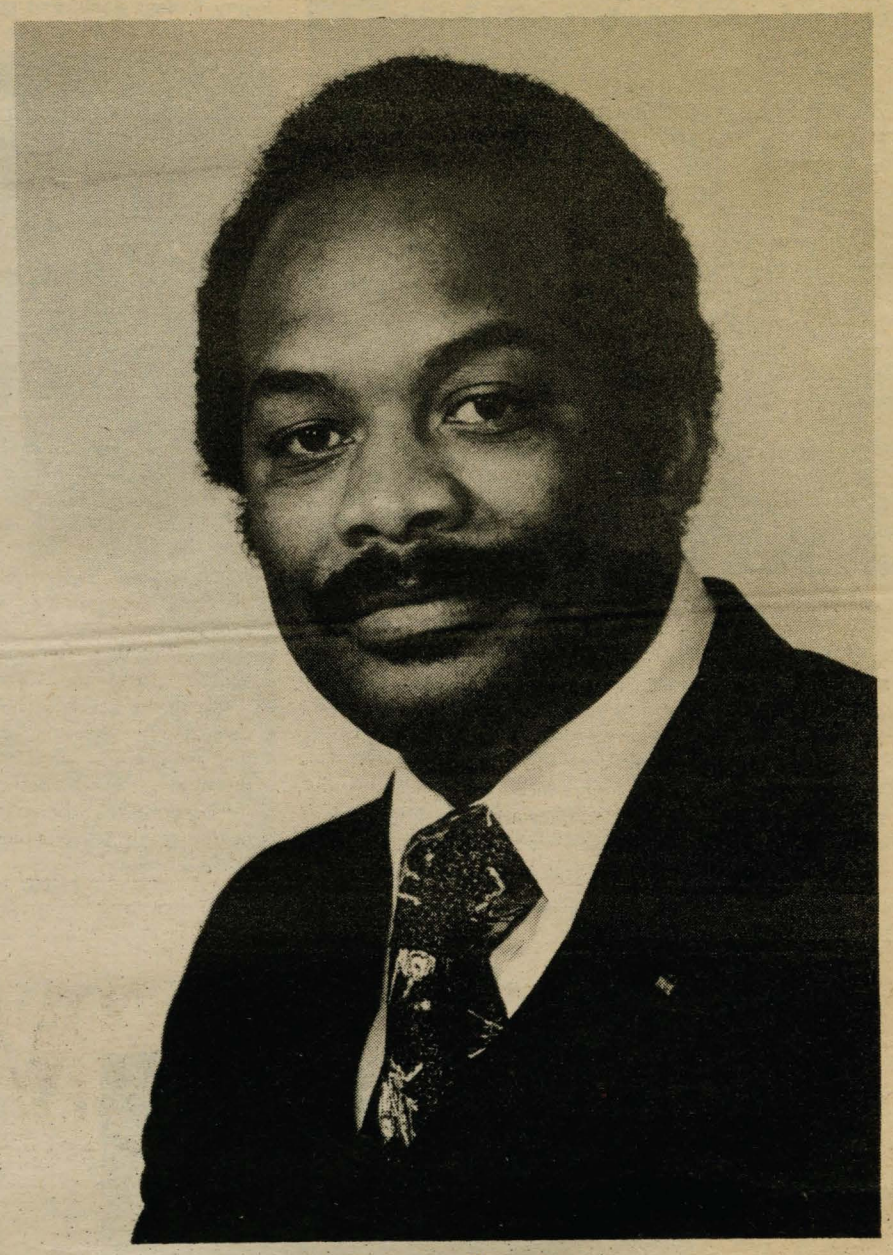
This moment in Black History is sponsored by:

DARIGOLD

PORT OF SEATTLE



Dr. LeRoi Smith
Equal Opportunity Officer



Charles Blood
Director of Human Resources

The Port of Seattle is anticipating 15 construction projects at the Airport, and 12 projects on the waterfront for 1983. All of these projects are tentative and interested contractors should read the *Daily Journal of Commerce* for the official announcement of bid opening for various proposed projects.

Any minority or women-owned businesses seek to provide the Port with an non-construction supplies should call Bobbie Wehrwein at 383-3240 for an appointment.

The Port of Seattle's Minority and Women Business Enterprise Program was initiated in September, 1980 with the passage of Port Resolution Number 2794. For the past two years the Port has sought to refine and to develop the program.

The goals for purchasing, consultant services, and small works (construction projects less than $40,000) are 10 percent Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and 3 percent Women Business Enterprises (WBE).

The Port accepts the certification of the following agencies: City of Seattle, King County, METRO, Washington DOT and SBA Region 10.

For more information, contact LeRoi Smith, Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, Port of Seattle, P.O. Box 1209, Seattle, WA 98111.

Unique Black Women Cont'd.

For many Blacks, the threat of lynchings was ever present, and organizations (such as the one mentioned), were formed to eliminate the practice. One of its most outspoken antagonists was **Ida B. Wells Barnett.** Born in Mississippi in 1862, she attended a local school until the death of her parents in 1878. Not old enough to teach, she changed her name and age and took a teaching job to support her orphaned brothers and sisters.

In 1884 she moved to Memphis where she enrolled at Fisk while still teaching. An opportunity arose to become part owner of the newspaper **Free Speech,** and she became its editor. Her never diminishing hatred of injustices caused her to write scathing editorials about the rampant racism in the area. When three of her close friends were murdered, i.e., "lynched" for being too successful in business, she wrote the first expose on lynching.

In 1895, her pamphlet **The Red Record** offered the first statistics on lynching. In it she proved that lynching was politically and economically motivated rather than sexually, since fewer than 50% of those lynched were accused of rape or attempted rape. Statistics five years later indicated that less than 15% of those lynched were so charged.

Barnett and her husband, Ferdinand, became active in the National Rights League. She was Chairman of the Anti-Lynching Bureau of the National Afro-American Council.

Replacing Barnett as the chairman of the Bureau was **Mary Church Terrell.** The two women would be involved in the founding of the NAACP in 1909. Less militant than Barnett, Terrell, however began to become more forceful in her actions and she organized a D.C. Branch of the NAACP. She dedicated her life, as did Barnett to "promote the welfare of my race."

Although the crusade of Barnett, and others, against lynching did not terminate the practice, it was well publicized. Assaults against Blacks through willful or negligent acts had been a centuries-old practice, and though they did not always end in death, the trauma received generally needed some form of medical attention. Most often it was through the healing hands and knowledge of African women that the lives of many slaves were saved.

Using techniques and remedies learned through folk medicine, they passed their skills on to younger slaves. As midwives, they brought with them the ability to deal with difficult births, including Caesareans. They also knew how to perform abortions on slaves who were carrying the unwanted childred on white men.

Health care was a prime importance to these early practitioners, and with their life-sustaining herb concoctions and broths, they supplemented the meager diets of the slaves.

As noted earlier, some of the schools founded in the South by



Ida B. Wells

Black women included in their curricula a course or two in nursing. In 1881, Spelman College was the first to offer a degree program in nursing, the second was the Dixie Hospital Training School which was affiliated with Hampton. Others soon followed. Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D.C. offered perhaps the best program in the South.

Graduates of this school were the first Black women to serve in the Army Nurses Corps. in 1891, and they served in the Spanish-American War. Many graduates of southern nursing schools remained in the region, and were committed to improve the health care and facilities available to Blacks.

After **Ellen W. Carter** graduated from the Dixie Hospital Nursing School in 1895, she worked tirelessly for better health care for Blacks in the Carolinas, Virginia, and Louisiana. **Petra Pinn** also dedicated her life to this end. Numerous other Black nurses used their training and talents to improve the quality of life of the indigent Blacks in the South.

Southern Black women have made important strides in another field of health. Three of them hold the distinction of being the first women doctors, Black or white, in the following states: Alabama, **Halle Tanner Dillon** 1891; Virginia, **Sarah G. Jones,** 1894; and South Carolina, **Matilda A. Evans,** 1898.

There are two other related fields of health, **Ida Mae Hiram** passed the Georgia State Dental Board in 1910, and practiced in Athens. In 1894 Meharry Medical College School of Pharmacy graduated three women: **Bella Coleman** from Mississippi; **Matilda Lloyd** from Tennessee; and **Margaret Miller** from South Carolina.

From their early beginnings, using rudimentary tools, passed down skills and knowledge from their African ancestors, Black women have evolved into highly trained specialists in the field of health, ceaselessly and unselfishly expending their energies for the betterment of their people.

THE WEST

As the "safety valve," the west offered to all a hope for a brighter tomorrow. Thus thousands, Black and white, made their way through the prairies and over the mountains to seek that which was denied them "back home".

Some, like **Biddy Mason,** were required to go west. As a 32 year old slave, she walked behind a 300 wagon caravan owned by her master who had decided to emigrate to California. During this long trip, she herded the cattle. Shortly after arriving in Los Angeles, her master decided to return to Mississippi, but Biddy appealed to a local sheriff who presented her case to court. She won the right to remain in California with her three daughters.

Through hard work and careful investments, she acquired much land. Biddy donated land for schools, churches and a nursing home. In addition, she aided flood victims and fed the men in the jails. She died a wealthy woman in 1891.

"Aunt" Clara Brown was also a shrewd investor. Born a slave in Virginia in 1803, she and her mother were sold, in 1806, to a family that headed west. Carefully saving every penny she could, she was able to buy her freedom in the 1850's. In 1859, while in St. Louis, she hired on as a cook to a party of prospectors, and the 30 wagon caravan ended in Denver. Brown then opened a laundry in Central City, Colorado and she began to save money to purchase the freedom of her family. With the money from her laundry, mining investments and nursing jobs, she accumulated ten thousand dollars in seven years.

Cont'd. on Page 18.

Brief Moments In Black History . . .

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM . . . In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the first Black woman ever to serve in the U.S. Congress. She ran for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States in 1972.

PHIL SMART, INC.

salutes

Unique Black Women

and

Black History Month

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr

A Man Of Great Spirit And Lov

By John Williams, Jr.
Chicago Weekend

THE SON of a baptist minister and a school teacher mother, Martin Luther King, Jr. was destined for greatness.

King's grandfather on his mother's side, Rev. Alfred Daniel Williams, had founded the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia in 1895. His father, who had become a pastor in 1932, built the church into one of the most important and influential churches in that city. Both King's father and grandfather had used the pulpit and church to gain rights for Afro-Americans in Atlanta. His grandfather, who was a charter member of the NAACP, was a leader in the 1920's of a drive to defeat local bond issues until a Black public high school was built.

During the same period he helped organize a successful boycott against a local newspaper that ridiculed Afro-Americans for seeking equal education. His son Martin Luther King, Sr., continuing in his father's tradition, protested against the humiliating effects of segregation in the South, while at the same time seeking improvements within the segregated system that cast Afro-Americans into inferior positions.

THROUGH ALL these protests, Marting Luther King, Jr. was present, a witness to the existing racial tensions and the possibilities for change. The young King, whose original name (Michael) had now been changed by his father, attended Booker T. Washington High School for Blacks in Atlanta. Skipping the ninth and twelfth grades, he was admitted to Morehouse College, in Atlanta, at the age of 15.

King was ordained at his father's church in 1947, and received a B.A. degree in sociology from Morehouse in 1948. Immediately thereafter, he entered Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania. In 1951, he became president of his senior class and won numerous honors. He was also awarded a fellowship to study on the graduate level at any college of his choice. He chose Boston University's School of Theology to study for a Ph.D., where he met, courted and eventually married Coretta Scott of Heilberger, Ala., who was studying voice at the New England Conservatory of Music (Boston, Mass.).

In 1954, King accepted the pastorship of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala. and there the legend began.

THE BOYCOTT lasted a year and finally in 1956, the federal District Court ruled against segregated seating on municipal buses. Five months later, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the decision and the bus segregation came to an end in Montgomery. King, who practiced the non-violent techniques of Mohandas Ghandi during the boycott, received international fame for his leadership during the boycott.

Before leaving Montgomery in 1959 to become co-pastor, with his father, at Ebenezer Baptist Church, King organized the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) "to carry on non-violent crusades against the evils of second class citizenship throughout the South."

In Dec. 1961, King began a campaign against segregation in Albany, Ga., at the invitation of several local leaders. It was a failure, and he withdrew in the fall with no victories, but a clear insight into his tactical weaknesses. Thus, in 1963, after reassessment, King launched a series of successful non-violent demonstrations in Birmingham that led to his arrest and confinement in jail during which time he wrote "Letter From a Birmingham Jail."

THESE demonstrations led to federal intervention and aided greatly in the passage of the 1965 Civil Rights Act. After his 1963 successes, King was one of the principals in the spectacular "March on Washington" that drew some 250,000 people to demonstrate in behalf of the pending civil rights bill. It was here, at the Lincoln Memorial, that he delivered his famous "I Have A Dream" speech. About this time, Time magazine selected him as Man of the Year, and in 1964 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The next few years were not good ones for King. He moved north to try to break down segregation. He was rudely greeted in Los Angeles and Chicago.

Back in the South in 1965, he helped to conduct a march that aided in bringing about the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In 1967, aware of the restlessness of those young Black leaders that championed militance and Black power, King denounced the American war in Viet Nam. In his view, the war was draining away the country's resources that, he felt, could be used to eliminate some of the poverty, misery and disease at home. His move to unite in one coalition the antiwar and civil rights causes gained him harsh criticism, but he nevertheless continued to speak out against the war.

ON APRIL 4, 1968, about 6 p.m., while on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tenn., where he had come to help the local sanitation workers in their strike for higher wages, he was shot by an assassin, allegedly James Earl Ray. King was pronounced dead at 7 p.m. in the emergency room at St. Joseph's Hospital.

King, who had touched the world with his magnificent manner and non-violent approach, met a violent end. His death caused riots, lootings, killings and waves of disorder in more than 120 U.S. cities, with the worst destruction taking place in Washington, D.C., only ten blocks from the White House. In a week or so the riots subsided, but the anger and frustration that had caused them remained.

Martin Luther King, Jr. left a legacy of spiritual leadership and love. His accomplishments were many, but he wanted to accomplish so much more. Though the years have gone by since his passing, his words and actions remain inspirational to those who were but children in the 1960's.

The world is a better place because Dr. King wanted every man and woman to have the chance to live a normal, healthy, and dignified life.



"Some men and women see things as they are and say why. I dream things that never were and say, why not?"

The Dream is 20.

Don't let it disappear. 20 years ago Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. shared his vision with us.

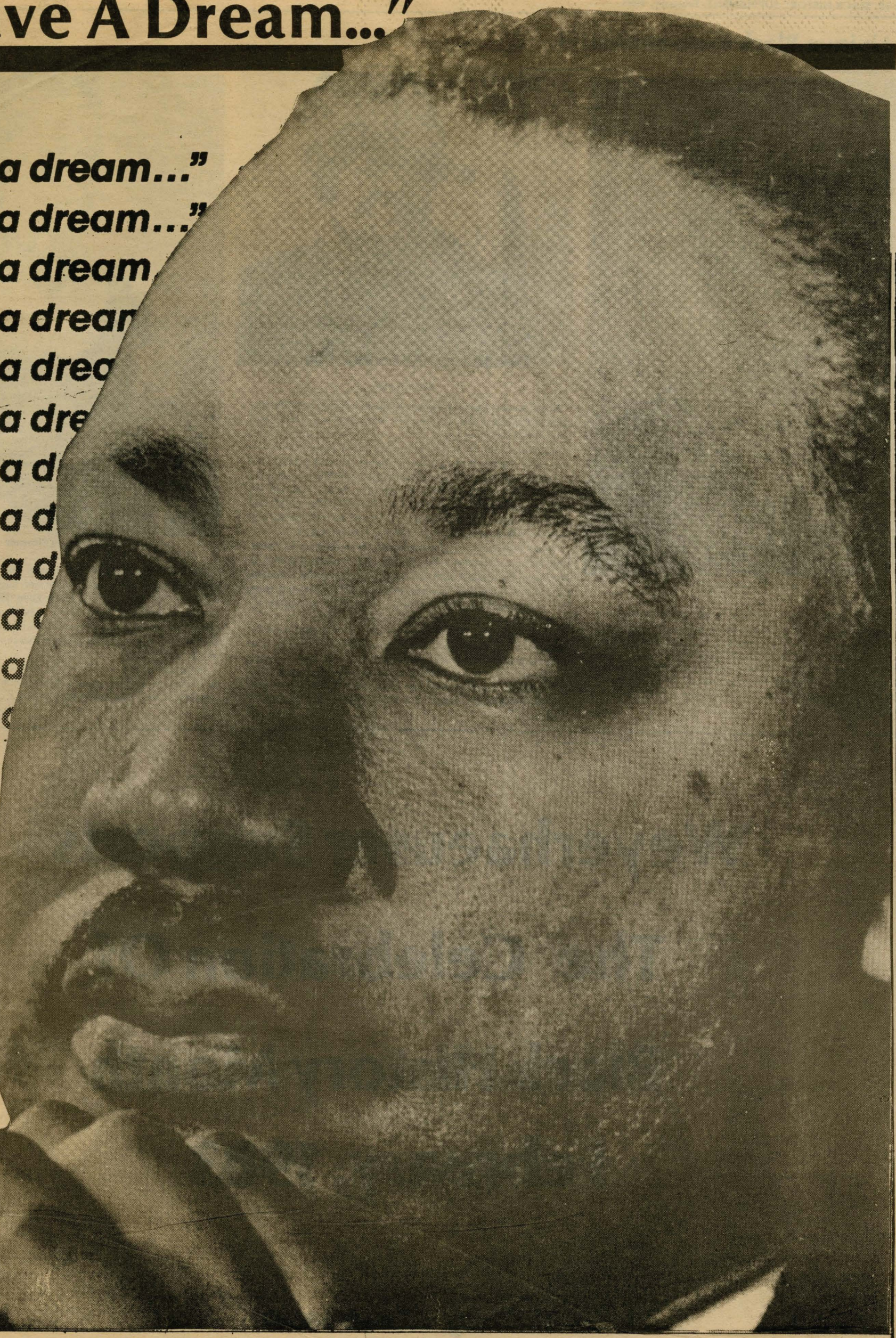
Let's keep alive his dream of all people walking together in Peace and Brotherhood.

He's gone. The dream lives.

"I Have A Dream..."

e

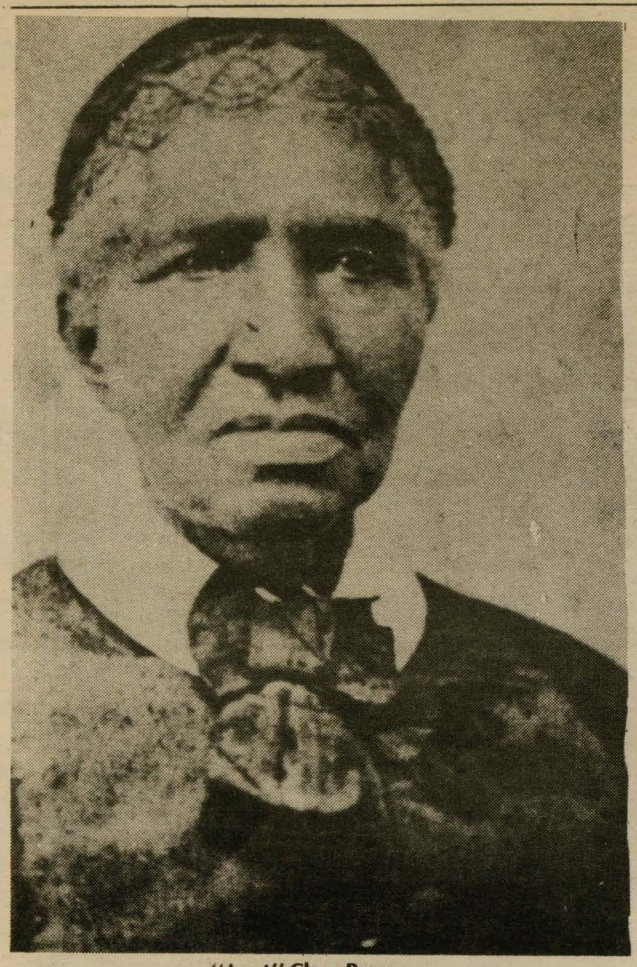
"I have a dream..."
"I have a dream..."
"I have a dream
"I have a drea
"I have a dre
"I have a d
"I have a d
"I have a d
"I have a
"I have a
"I have
"I have
"I have
"I have
"I have
"I have
"I have
"I have



We salute this moment and other Black Historians...

Pacific Northwest Bell

Unique Black Women Cont'd.



"Aunt" Clara Brown

Although unable to locate but one daughter, she found thirty-four other relatives. Mrs. Brown encouraged and sponsored wagon trains of Blacks to move west. Aunt Clara organized the first Sunday School in Central City and aided many organizations. She was buried with honors by the Colorado Pioneers Association. She has also been commemorated by a brass plaque in the St. James Methodist Church, and a chair in the Opera House is dedicated to her.



Mary Fields

Black women have performed in many unusual occupations; Nettie Elizabeth Miller was the first woman of any race to own and operate a drilling rig.

But perhaps the most colorful of the transplanted southerners was **Mary Fields.** Born a slave in Tennessee about 1830, she emigrated to Cascade, Montana after the Civil War. Standing six feet tall, she hauled freight and did other heavy work for the Ussuline Nuns at St. Peter's Mission. While hauling freight one night, her wagon was attacked by wolves and was overturned. She kept the wolves away all night with her rifle and pistol.

Always heavily armed, she would take on any antagonist. When angered by a co-worker a the Mission, she challenged him to a shoot-out. The Bishop fired her for her aggressiveness. Undaunted, she tried but failed as a restaurateur. In 1895, over sixty years old, she became a mail deliverer and gained reputation for dedication to her job in spite of the weather or roads.

When Fields was 70, she ran a laundry. Her buddies were the men at the saloon in town, where she drank and smoked cigars with the best of them. While at the saloon one afternoon, she encountered a man who owed her for laundry, invited him outside, and knocked him down with one blow. Satisfied, his bill with her was now settled. She died in 1914 having mellowed a bit with the years.



Mary Ellen Pleasant

The woman who came to be called the "Mother of the Civil Rights Struggle in California" has her beginnings shrouded in mystery. One story is that **Mary Ellen Pleasant** was born in Georgia in the early 1800's, freed by her master and educated in Boston. Another is that she was born in Philadelphia. However she came to be, there is no question that she fought vigorously for the rights of Blacks.

As the widow of a wealthy abolitionist, she used her inheritance to further anti-slavery causes while living in the East. She is reported to have supported John Brown's crusades with a thirty

Cont'd. on Page 20.

Weyerhaeuser Supports

The Celebration Of

Black History Month

February, 1983

Weyerhaeuser

The Tree Growing Company

Tacoma, Washington

PLEASE 593-4445

Charlayne Hunter-Gault

was the first Black woman to graduate from the University of Georgia. She has worked on the staff of New Yorker Magazine and is currently a N.Y. Times staff reporter and a correspondent anchor on the Mc-Neil Lehrer Report PBS TV show.



This moment in Black History is sponsored by:

McDonald's & You™

McDonald's Rainier Beach
9304 Rainier Avenue South

McDonald's
2336 25th Avenue South

DON'T JUST WATCH US GROW. GROW WITH US.

Throughout the State of Washington, one subject is sparking a great deal of interest. . . Rainier Bank. A close look will explain why we're regarded as a leader among the region's financial institutions. Rainier's reputation as a regional, national and international financial services organization is firmly established with over 135 branches throughout the state, fourteen International offices and our National Banking Department.

For over half a century, Rainier Bank has grown steadily as a strong, fiscally responsible bank, dedicated to the people and industries we serve. Today, we are operating in a climate of change: new laws and regulations, increased competition and the never ending need for sophisticated banking services helps us grow. It's an environment demanding new ideas, new options and new services.

Rainier Bank is also meeting the challenges of today and the future through its innovative people—a product of foresight, in-depth planning and leadership. At Rainier new ideas are not only listened to, but actively encouraged and rewarded.

We are always looking for new and innovative talent at Rainier Bank. We are firm believers in our products and if you have the skills we're looking for, if you're as progressive as we are, come in and talk to us about our career possibilities.

Send your resume in confidence or call **Recruiting Services, Rainier National Bank, P.O. Box 3966, NO5-4, Seattle, WA 98124. (206) 621-4045.** We are proud to be a leading Pacific Northwest Equal Opportunity Employer m/f/h/v.

RAINIER BANK
We're Involved **Member FDIC**

JOANNE DEEBER
621-4044

Unique Black Women Cont'd.

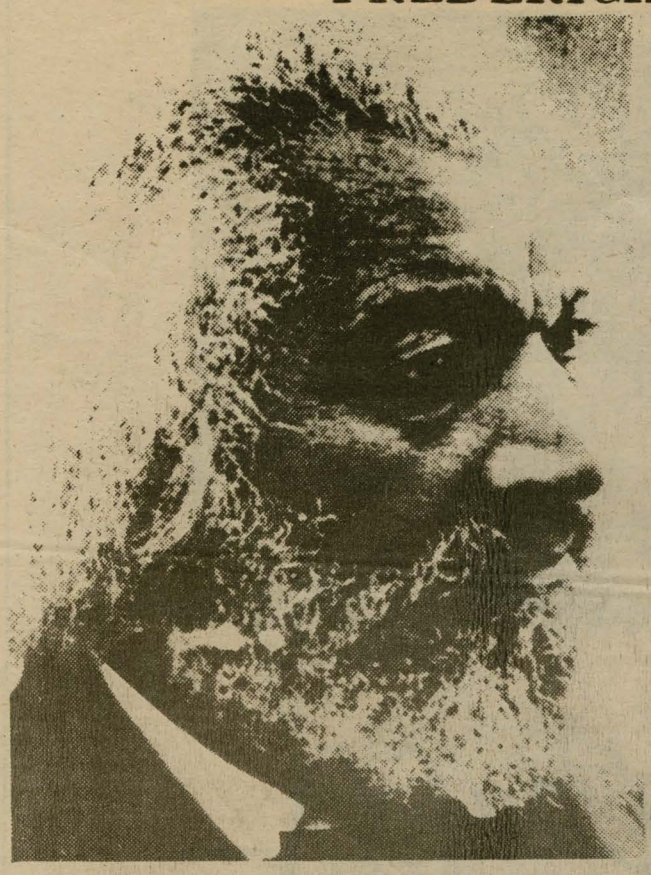
thousand dollar donation, aided fugitives from the South, worked with the Underground Railroad, and agitated for civil rights. When Brown was captured, she fled to California during the Gold Rush.

Settling in the San Francisco area, she opened several chic boarding houses and a chain of laundries; all on money she had received from speculating in gold and silver. She used much of what she earned to work towards the total freedom of Blacks in California and often rode into rural areas to rescue slaves.

After receiving rude treatment on a street car in San Francisco, Pleasant successfully sued the company. The result was that discrimination on public transportation ended in the state. Mary Pleasant died in 1904.

Abolitionists, civil rights activists, educators and social reformers, Black women moved into the twentieth century with a legacy of doers, movers and shakers behind them. Artists, jurists, legislators, industrialists, athletes, scientists, financiers, pilots, diplomats; the list is ever expanding. Although descendants of queens, and they came to America in bondage, Black women continue to forge those chains into a strong platform from which they can achieve that which has been so long denied.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS: Father of the Protest Movement



One of a handful of names which immediately leaps to mind at the mention of a Black American is that of **Frederick Douglass,** probably the foremost voice in the abolitionist movement of the 19th century.

Born in February of 1817 in Talbot County, Maryland, **Douglass** was sent to Baltimore as a house servant at the age of eight. He learned to read and write under the instruction of his mistress.

At the death of her husband, Douglass was sent to the country as a field hand. In his early teens, he began to teach in a Sunday school which was forcibly shut down by hostile Southerners. Douglass himself was severely flogged for his resistance to slavery.

After making one unsuccessful attempt to escape, Douglass managed to make his way to New York disguised as a sailor. Once in the North, it was not long before he found his true calling-leader in the anti-slavery crusade.

Taken on as an agent by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, he soon helped in the fight then taking place in Rhode Island against a new constitution aimed at disenfranching Blacks.

As the years passed, Douglass became an increasingly familiar figure to abolitionists throughout the country.

In 1845, after having published his Narrative at great personal risk (that of re-enslavement as a fugitive), he went to England where he raised enough money, through lectures on slavery and women's rights, to buy his freedom. Upon his return to his native shores, he founded the famous newspaper, *The North Star*. Later, he was forced to flee to Canada when the governor of Virginia swore out a warrant for his arrest on charges that he had conspired with John Brown, leader of the Harpers Ferry revolt.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Douglass--once again back in the United States-met with *President Abraham Lincoln* and assisted him in recruiting what were to become the celebrated 54th and 55th Massachusetts Negro regiments.

In 1871, during the Reconstruction period, he was appointed to the territorial legislature of the District of Columbia; in 1872, he served as one of the presidential electors-at-large for New York and shortly thereafter, became secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission.

In 1877, after a short term as a police commissioner of the District of Columbia, he was appointed Marshal-a post he held until he was named Recorder of Deeds in 1881.

Eight years later, in return for his strong support of the presidential campaign of *Benjamin Harrison, Douglass* was appointed to the most important federal post he was to hold--Minister Resident and Counsul General to the Republic of Haiti and, later, Charge d'Affaires for Santo Domingo.

However, when he saw his efforts being undermined by unscrupulous American businessmen interested solely in exploiting Haiti, he finally resigned his post in 1891.

Four years later, **Frederick Douglass** died at his home in Washington, D.C.

Hensel Phelps Salutes Black History Month

"We're Committed To Affirmative Action"



$50 million King County Correctional Facility Office at 516 James Street, phone - 628-9566.

HENSEL PHELPS CONSTRUCTION CO.

P.O. Box 3007
Seattle, Wa. 98114

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Hensel Phelps' Minority Business Enterprises Firms

Interstate Interior Systems, Inc.
P.o. Box 1158
Englewood, CO 80150

Interstate Interior Systems, Inc. Yes

Interstate Interior Systems, Inc.

Bo Rite Company, Inc.
P.o. Box 22312

Madison Builders Supply, Inc.
2021 E. Madison
Seattle, WA 98122

Madison Builders Supply, Inc.

Northwest Supply
1837 15th Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119

Rann Systems
5936 Woodwock
Baton Rouge, LA 70816

Tora, Inc.
P.o. Box 22844
Seattle, WA 98122

Hensel Phelps' Women Business Enterprises Firms

Barbara G. Anderson Co.
15925 NE 175th St.
Woodinville, WA 98072

Ben's Dozer Service
2622 Jones Avenue NE
Renton, WA 98031

Meridith Construction
P.O. Box 58823
Seattle, WA 98188

P. & G Landscaping, Inc.
159 73rd Avenue SE
Snohomish, WA 98290

Phoenix Painting
P.O. Box 2749
Seattle, WA 98111

Ramona & Associates
540 N. 83rd Street
Seattle, WA 98103

Don P. Schonert Co., Inc.
36 NE 126th Avenue
Portland, OR 97230

IN RECOGNITION OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH...



T.J. Vassar
4 year term
7th Director District

"This is the first time in the history of Seattle that two Blacks have served on the Seattle Public School Board at the same time. In commemoration of Black History Month we would like to thank you, the Black community for allowing us to make history."

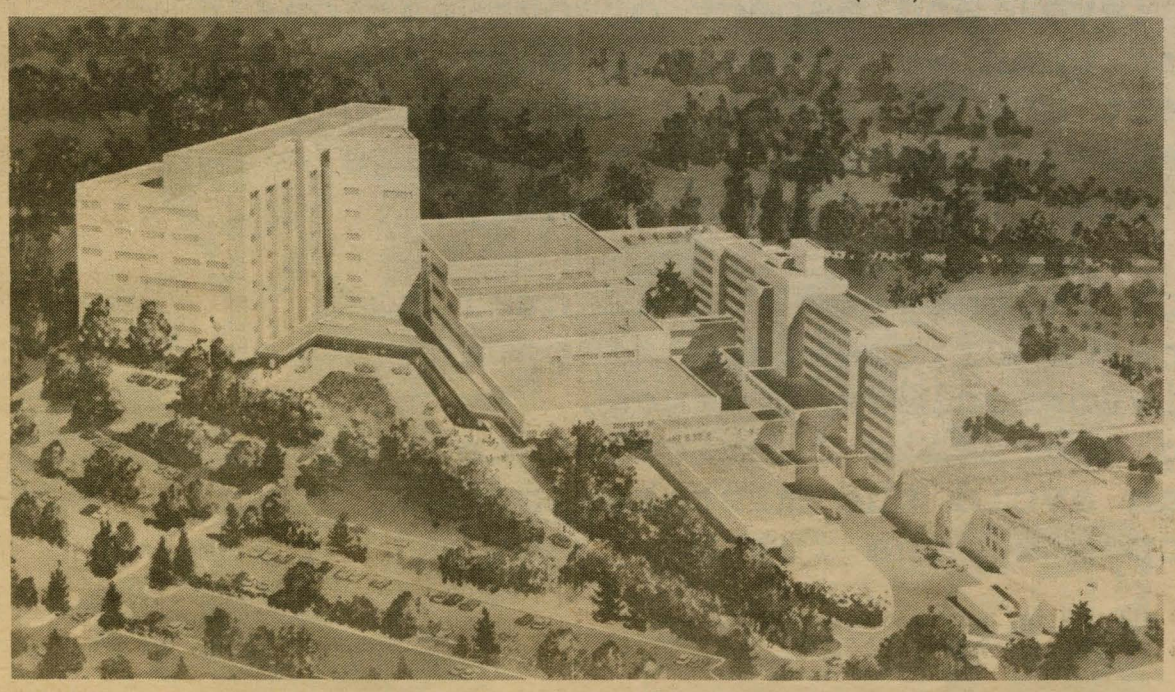


Michael Preston
4 year term
5th Director District

M.A. MORTENSON CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

4435 BEACON AVE. S., SEATTLE, WA. 98108
(206) 762-8921



Replacement Hospital
Veterans Administration Medical Center

In Recognition of Black History Month We Wish To

Salute The Accomplishments of Our

Women & Minority Subcontractors

BEACON HILL CRAFTSMEN
BEN CO. INC.
E.C. VENTURES UNLIMITED, INC.
GLOBAL CONSULTANTS/CONSTRUCTION
EARNEST L. GRICE & SONS, INC.
MADISON BUILDERS SUPPLY, INC.
NEA CONTRACTORS, INC.
PHINISEE CONSTRUCTION
TORA, INC.

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

National Afro-American (Black) History Month
February 1983

Every American can be grateful to the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History for its dedicated efforts to promote both popular and scholarly interest in American black history. From 1915 forward this organization has served to familiarize our citizens with the outstanding contributions of black Americans. Through its work, we as a nation can more fully perceive the meaning of the events that have shaped our destiny.

The observance of Afro-American (Black) History Month affords all of us a fine opportunity to recognize further and to appreciate the role of black Americans in the development of our nation. This annual observance promotes heightened awareness of the significant participation of black citizens in every level and aspect of our national life. It is a time when we transcend past struggles for advancement and gratefully acknowledge our rich and valuable diversity. Our heritage lends strength to the fiber of our country.

Understanding black history is fundamental to a thorough comprehension of the full scope and sweep of the American historical experience. By more fully appreciating America's commitment to freedom and justice, we can avoid the mistakes of the past and fulfill the hopes of the future.

Ronald Reagan

Great Kings Of Africa

Hannibal -- Ruler of Carthage (247-183 B.C.), is regarded as one of the greatest generals of all time, conquering major portions of Spain and Italy and nearly defeating the mighty Roman Empire. His brilliant military strategies, including his march through the treacherous alps with mighty African war elephants, have earned him an endruing place among military geniuses. (Charles Lilly)

Mansa Kankan Mussa -- King of Mali (1312-1377), won the respect of scholars and traders throughout Europe and Africa by his voyage of 6,496 miles on holy pilgrimage from Timbuktu to Mecca. He led a caravan of 72,000 followers safely across the Sahara Desert and back in his historic undertaking, done on the same grand scale as other accomplishments in business and the arts. (Higgins Bond)

Askia Muhammed Toure -- King of Songhay (1493-1529), was a devout Muslim who ruled his kingdom according to strict Islamic law. He united the entire central region of the western Sudan and established a governmental system revered today for its detail and efficiency. (Leo Dillon)

Menelek II -- King of Kings of Abyssinia (1844-1913), was the most powerful African figure of his time, converting a group of independent kingdoms into the strong empire known as the United States of Abyssinia (Ethiopia). His stunning victory over Italy in its 1896 attempt to invade his country placed him among the great military leaders of history. (Don Miller)

Osei Tutu -- King of Asante (1680-1717), was the founder of first king of the Asante nation, a great West African forest kingdom in what is now Ghana. He was able to convince a half dozen suspicious chiefs to join their states under his leadership. (Alfred J. Smith)

Affonso I -- King of Kongo (1506-1540), the first ruler to modernize Black Africa on a grand scale, making it possible for people to practice new skills in masonry, carpentry and agriculture. He was the first Black ruler to resist the slave trade. (Carl Owen)

Shaka -- King of the Zulus (1818-1828), built a small Zulu tribe into a powerful nation of more than one million people, and united all tribes in South Africa against Colonial rule. (Paul Collins)

Akhenaton -- Pharaoh of Egypt (1375-1358 B.C.), was the first ruler in recorded history to believe in the concept of One God. He and his wife, Queen Nefertiti, changed Egyptian culture so radically that their influences was felt centuries later. (Higgens Bond)

Sunni Ali Ber -- King of Songhay (1464-1492), developed Songhay into a major center of commerce, culture of Muslim scholarship. (Leo Dillon)

Taharqa -- King of Nubia (710-664 B.C.), controlled the largest empire in ancient Africa which stretched more than 1,500 miles south from the Mediterranean Sea and included Egypt and the entire Sudan. His power was equalled only by Assyrians. (John T. Biggers)

Moshoeshoe -- King of Basautoland (1815-1868), united many diverse groups which were uprooted by war, into a stable society where law and order prevailed and people could prosper. (Jerry Pinkney)

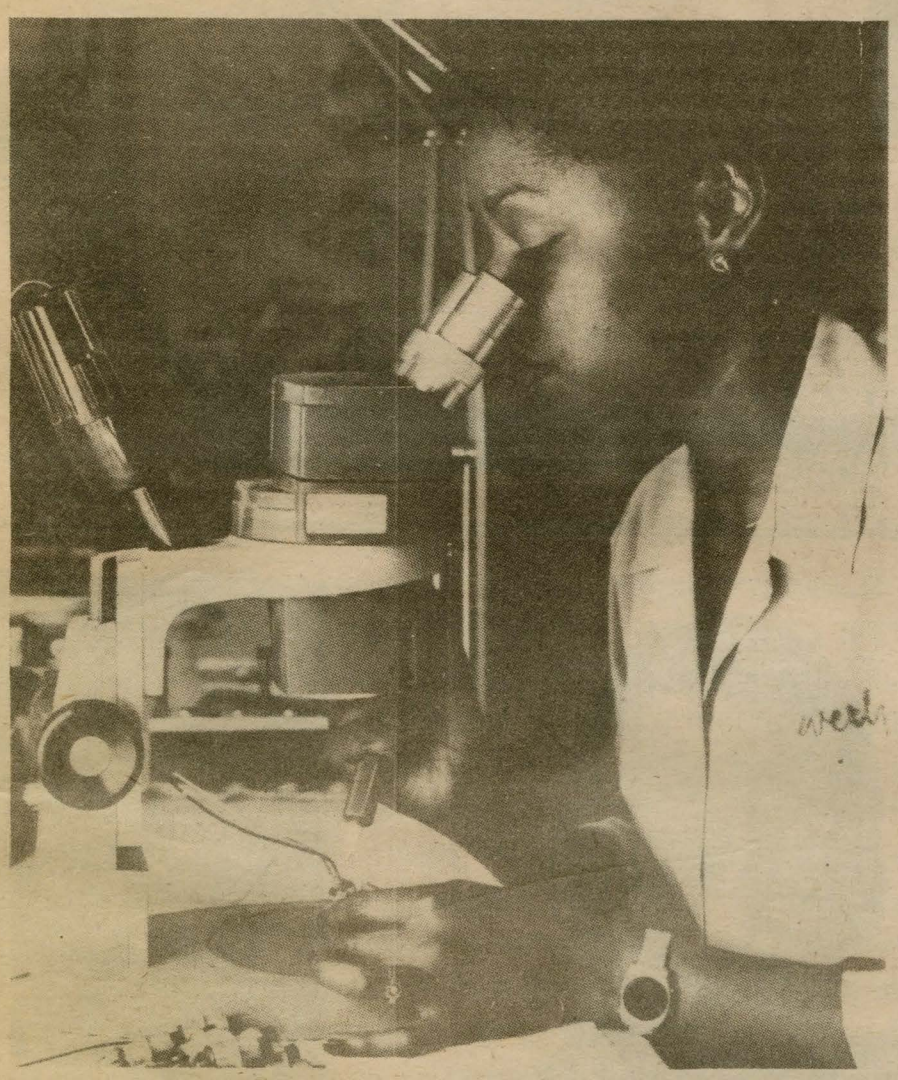
Idris Alooma --Sultan of Bornu (1580-1617), was an extraordinary leader who reunited the kingdoms of Kanem and Borno and established peace. (Charles Lilly)

Shamba Bolongongo -- African King of Peace (1600-1620), was hailed as one of the greatest monarchs of the Congo. He was noted for designing a complex and extremely democratic form of government featuring a system of checks and balances, which included judicial, administrative and military branches representing all Bushongo people. (Roy LaGrone)

Khama -- The Good King of Bechaland (1819-1823), distinguished his reign with the desire and ability to extract technological innovations from Europeans while resisting their attempts to colonize his country. (Carl Owens)

Samory Toure -- King of Bissandugu (Lived 1830-1900): As King of Bissandugu, King Samory defied French expansionism in Africa by unifying West Africa into a single state. He annexed the lands bordering Bissandugu and continued until his kingdom spanned 100,000 square miles making him the most powerful native ruler in West Africa. In each city, King Samory built a Mosque - a testimonia of his devotion to Islam. During the 18-year conflict with France, King Samory was know as "The Black Napoleon of the Sudan" by French commanders. (Ezra N. Tucker)

Behanzin Hossu Bowelle -- King of Dahomey (Lived 1841-1906): King Behanzin was the most powerful ruler in West Africa during the closing years of the 19th century. He placed an emphasis on preventing European intervention into his country, as he had seen occur in kingdoms surrounding Dahomey. He readily welcomed European visitors but took precautionary measures to prevent their spread of influence among his subjects. The people of Dahomey often referred to their monarch, King Behanzin, as the "King Shark" -- a Dahomeyan term which symbolizes strength and wisdom. (Thomas Blacksheer II)





Pride in Quality



Quality people are proud of what they do. At Sundstrand Data Control, Inc. high requirements demand the highest level of excellence in our products and people. Sundstrand Data Control, Inc. is a leader in the design and manufacture of sophisticated electronic equipment. This precise equipment requires skilled people to design, manufacture and maintain it. Our people, we believe, are the best at what they do. The result is the production of advanced technological equipment for aircraft, space vehicles, missiles, ships, submarines and off-shore platforms.

We are dedicated to producing high quality flight equipment for our customers. Everything from small, temperature activated switches to complex pilot warning and recording systems are designed, manufactured and tested at our Redmond facilities. These products are sold and serviced worldwide by our experts in the electronic and aerospace fields.

Sundstrand also produces the motion picture projection equipment and audio entertainment systems you have enjoyed on most all of the world's airlines. Quality audio and visual reproduction of the best recordings and movie features offered are recreated using Sundstrand equipment.

Our people are the finest asset we have-they are what make us a leader in the aerospace industry.

Sundstrand Data Control, Inc.
unit of Sundstrand Corporation

SUNDSTRAND

Duchake Industrial Park, Redmond, WA 98052, 206/885-3711, TWX 910/449-2860, Telex 32-0313

Black History Month Activities At The Univ. of Washington

Friday, Feb. 18, 12:00-2:00, Critical Issues Forum: "Capitalism, Racism, and "Unemployment" HUB, Rm 204N.

8:00 PM, Total Experience Choir, directed by Pat Wright, Kane Hall, Rm 130.; **Lecture by Dr. Maulana Karenga.** Assoc. Professor California State College - Long Beach "The Relevance of Black Studies" Kane Hall 130.

Saturday, Feb. 19, 2:00-4:30, Conference of Africa, Ethnic Cultural Center. Movie: "The Kingdom of Bronze" Panel Discussion: featuring Nnamdi Egbukich.

8:00 PM, Owambe Night Dance, Ethnic Cultural Center.

Thursday, Feb. 24, 7:00-9:00, Mini Film Festival with commentary by Aminfu, Ethnic Cultural Center. "Italy's Invasion of Ethiopia," "Dreadlocks Chronicle," "Kwanzaa Songs."

Friday, Feb. 25, 12:00-2:00, Critical Issues Forum: HUB, Rm 204N.

8:00 PM, Harambe '83 - Shades of Blackness in Harmony: A Talent Review, Kane Hall, Rm 130. (Donations welcome). Special guests include: Sam Smith, singer, Jubilation, and the Ocheami Dancers; **Black Student Dance** following talent show, ECC.

Saturday, Feb. 26 12:30 PM, Fiction Readings by Colleen McElroy and Toni Cade Bambara, HUB Audit. General Admission $3.00.

4:00 PM, Poetry Readings by Audrey Wright, HUB, Rm 200ABC.

7:30 PM, A reading by Maya Angelou - HUB Ballroom, General Admission $5.00.

7:00-9:00 PM, FINALE, Kane Hall, Rm 130. **Paul Robeson Theater Workshop,** excerpts from "Drums of Life" - Bobby Wooten, Director; **Political Commentary by Wayne R. Williams,** Director of Afro-American Studies, UW. "The Rehumanizing Mission of Afro-Americans"; **Public Lecture by Dr. Nathan Hare:** "Black Male/Female Relationships."

ALL EVENTS ARE FREE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.



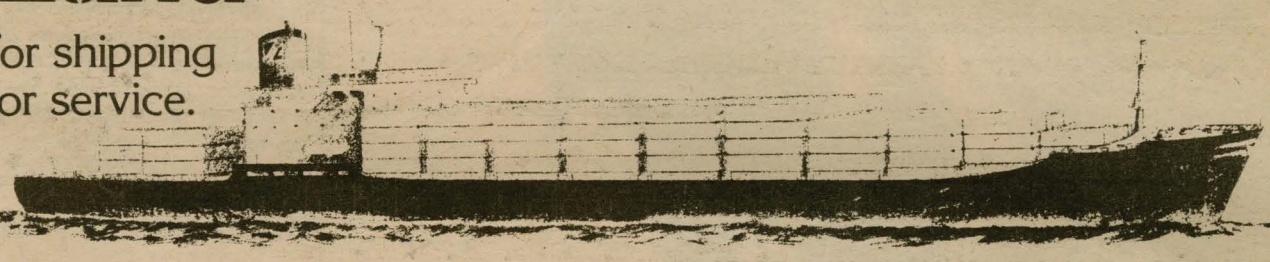
Sea-Land Salutes Black History Month And Dorothy Hollingsworth

A resident of Seattle since 1946, Dr. Hollingsworth is presently Director of Family and Youth Services for the City of Seattle. She recently completed a six-year term as an elected member of the Seattle School Board, and during her tenure served as president of the Board. A person of many accomplishments, she has served on: The National Board, YWCA: Advisory Board for Sesame Street; Planning Committee for White House Conference on Children; National Board, Conferences on Social Welfare; State Department of Social and Health Services (Children's Advisory Committee); Policy Board for our local Head Start program; Channel 9 VP Advisory Board, plus more. Honors include 1969 Matrix Table, Iota Phi Lamda Sorority Regional award, Women's Network Mentor's Award, 1982. Dr. Hollingsworth is truly

MAKING TOMORROW'S HISTORY TODAY

Sea-Land

What we did for shipping we're doing for service.

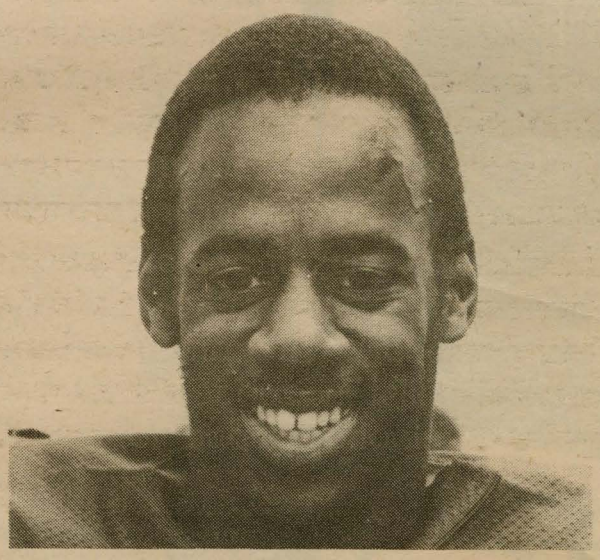


The University of Washington salutes Black History Month

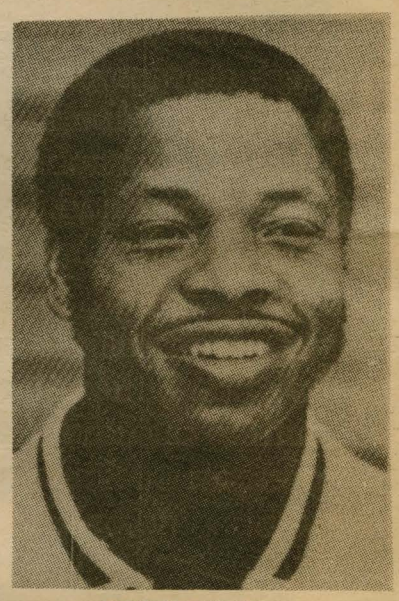
Seattle's Black Community, has seen many of its outstanding student-athletes choose the **University of Washington** to pursue a higher education.

The University of Washington salutes the many outstanding Black student-athletes and administrators — past and present — who make our lives so memorable and rewarding.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON HUSKIES



ANTHONY ALLEN



BOB JOHNSON



BRAD WATSON



ALVIN VAUGHN

History Of Blacks In The Northwest

1788

Marcus Lopez. Personal servant of Captain Robert Grey, killed at Tillamook Bay, off the Oregon coast.

1805-6

York, member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, spends the winter near present-day. Astoria, Oregon.

1836

Hinds, a Black fur trader, settles at the Marcus Whitman Mission near present day Walla Walla.

1845

George Washington Bush, one of the first permanent residents of Washington Territory, settles near present-day Olympia.

1860

William Gross arrives in Seattle and builds the second hotel in the city called "Our House."

1872

George Washington, pioneer of Lewis County Washington, founds the city of Centerville (now Centralia).

1888

Group of fifty Black miners arrive in Roslyn, Washington. By 1896 some two-thousand Afro-American miners and their families will have settled in Roslyn.

1889

Horace Cayton publishes first issue of the Seattle Republican, eventually to become the second largest newspaper in the city.

1907

Twenty Black families homestead 3,200 acres of land near Sunnyside, Washington.

1910

Spokane Blacks organize the Deer Lake Irrigation and Orchard Company.

1921

Mary Fields, stagecoach driver, freight hauler, laundress and temporary marshal of Cascade, Montana, dies at the age of 81.

1918

Blacks in large numbers begin to work as stewards for the Alaska Steamship Company.

Law Prohibiting Black land ownership repealed in Oregon.

1929

Wallace Thurman writes "The Blacker the Berry", a novel depicting Black lifestyles in Boise, Idaho, and other cities during the 1920's.

1934

William S. Badget elected to the city council of Gearhart, Oregon. First Black man elected to a public office in Oregon.

1944

War Manpower Commission begins recruitment of Black workers for industrial facilities in Seattle, Portland, Spokane, and other Pacific Northwest cities. This recruitment and other factors touched off large scale migration of Blacks to the region. A good example is Pasco, Washington where Black population grows from 6 in 1940 to 2,500 by 1948.

1948

Columbia River floods the "Vanport" housing project located between Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Washington forcing 19,000 people, most of them Black, to move to Portland, Seattle and surrounding cities.

1949

Oregon and Washington state legislatures pass Fair Employment Practices Laws in their respective states. These laws are the first in a series of Civil Rights laws adopted in the Northwest.

1950

Charles M. Stokes of Seattle is elected to the Washington state legislature, becoming the first Black man since William Owen Bush to be a member of that body.

1961

Selected boycotts of white-owned stores and businesses in Seattle result in Black employment gains.

1968

Art Fletcher, Pasco City Councilman runs for lieutenant governor, State of Washington.

1969

Unthank Park dedicated in Portland, Oregon. First city park to be named after a living Northwest Black citizen, Dr. DeNovel Unthank.

1970

William McCoy of Portland becomes the first Black man elected to the state legislature in Oregon.

ALEX HALEY SAYS:
"The Coast Guard can be the most important experience of your life."



Alex Haley, author of *Roots*.

"It was for me. To me, it's my alma mater. I learned how to write in the Coast Guard. I went in as a mess boy and I came out as a Chief Journalist.

"It was the most important experience of my life. And it can be yours too, if you're qualified."

Today, the Coast Guard offers great opportunities for young men and women. You can be part of a small service that does a big job: saving lives, fighting pollution, and enforcing maritime law.

If this sounds good to you, call or write us. As Alex Haley says: "You can do a lot of good for yourself helping others. And that's what the Coast Guard is all about."

HELP OTHERS. HELP YOURSELF.

The Coast Guard

Seattle Women Writers Festival Schedule of Events

Wednesday, February 23, 1983

Readings by poet Judy Grahn and fiction writer Barbara Wilson, 7:30 p.m., UW HUB West Ballroom, $4.00 general and $3.00 students and senior citizens.

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Science fiction readings by Joanna Russ and Vonda McIntyre, 12:30 p.m., UW HUB Auditorium, $2.50 general and $1.50 students and senior citizens.

Poetry readings by Carolyn Forche and Linda Bierds, 7:30 p.m., UW HUB West Ballroom, $4.00 general and $3.00 students and senior citizens.

Friday, February 25, 1983

Poetry readings by Ai and Gladys Cardiff, 12:30 p.m., UW HUB Auditorium, $2.50 general and $1.50 students and senior citizens.

Poetry readings by Denise Levertov and Beth [illegible], 7:30 p.m., UW HUB West Ballroom, $5.00 general and $3.00 students and senior citizens.

Saturday, February 26, 1983

Fiction readings by Toni Cade Bambara and Colleen McElroy, 12:30 p.m., UW HUB Auditorium, $3.00 general and $2.00 students and senior citizens.

A reading by Maya Angelou, 7:30 p.m., UW HUB Ballroom, $5.00 general and $4.00 students and senior citizens.

For further festival and ticket information, call the Women's Information Center, 545-1090.

Guy F. Atkinson Construction Company

ATKINSON

A Division of
Guy F. Atkinson Company

Division Offices:
2721 South Irving Street
Seattle, WA
206/328-2943

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY:

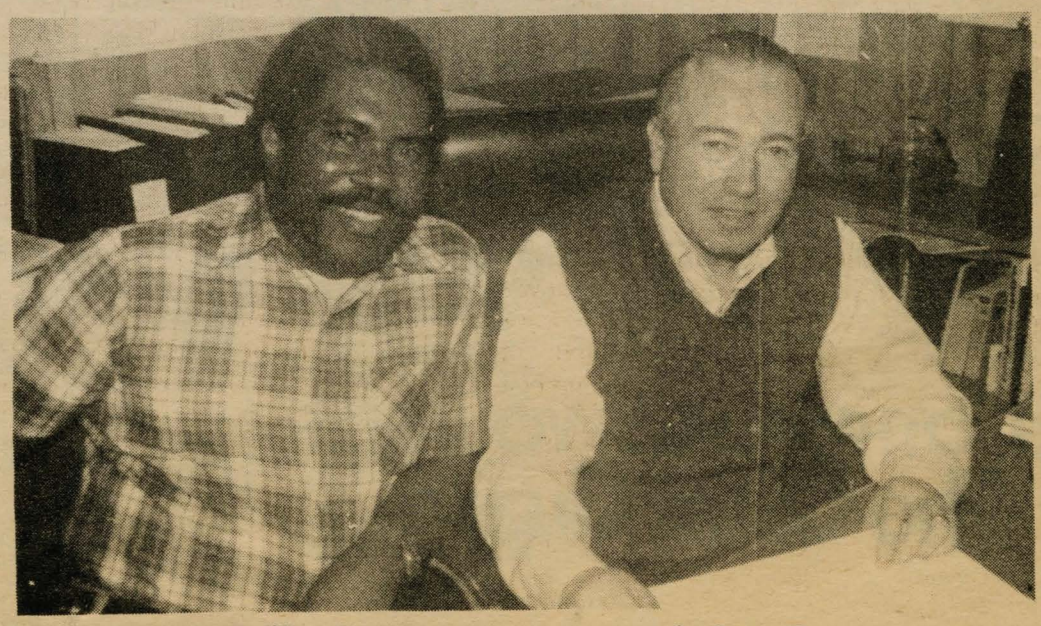
GUY F. ATKINSON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

It is the policy of Guy F. Atkinson Construction Company to provide equal access opportunities for employment, and for continuation of employment to all individuals without regard to race, color, religion, creed, national origin, age, sex, handicap, veteran status, or other factors unrelated to work. Further, it is our policy to take affirmative action to assure that no discrimination based upon any of the aforementioned factors occurs in our employment processes, in our promotions from within, or any phase of our training and development.

Mr. Willie Francis has been designated the Project EEO Officer and will have responsibility for implementing the Company EEO policy and procedures and responsibility for compliance with the EEO provisions of this contract.

WMBE Subcontractors

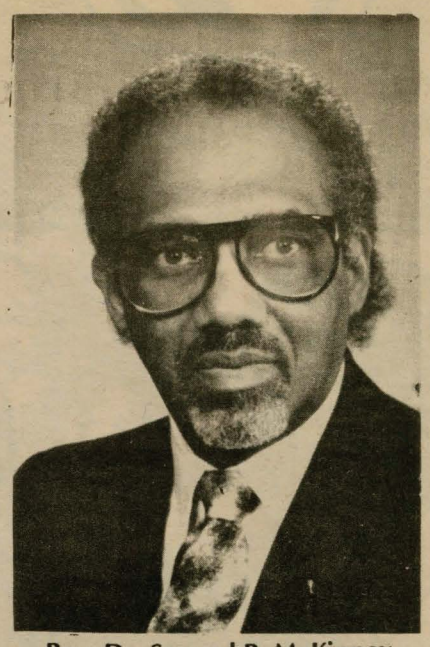
Cecil Collins Constr.
F. Paduano Company
R.E. Smith Company
Wright, Inc.
D.B. Murphy Contr.
Ballard Constr.
Rivera & Green
Hong Consulting Engs.
Rainier Steel
D. Leonard & Sons
3A Inds. & Ben-Co.
Stevenson Constr.
J.D. Trucking & Excavating



Willie Francis
Manager of Affirmative Action and Training

Dennis C. McCarry
Project Manager

We salute Black historians and
our board member, Rev. Dr. Samuel B. McKinney,
for 25 years of dedicated service
to the greater Seattle community.



Rev. Dr. Samuel B. McKinney

**The only bank
that's more than a bank
has more ways
for you to invest
your money.**

Washington Mutual

The only bank that's more than a bank.™

Washington Mutual Savings Bank and its affiliates:
Murphey Favre, Inc./Composite Research and Management Co./
Great Northern Insured Annuity Corp./Washington Mutual Service Corp.

The Dred Scott Decision

With "Bleeding Kansas" the chief campaign issue in the 1856 presidential election, the battle over slavery shifted to the ballot boxes. The Democrats nominated James Buchanan; the Republicans chose John C. Fremont, the explorer-hero; and the disintegrating Whigs endorsed the ticket of the Know-Nothings, who had picked Millard Fillmore. Buchanan won, with 1,800,000 votes to Fremont's 1,300,000 and Fillmore's 875,000. The Republicans had gained great strength. On March 6, 1857, two days after Buchanan's inauguration, the Supreme Court handed down a decision that made Dred Scott the best-known Negro in America.

Dred Scott was a Virginia-born slave who had been carried by his master, an Army doctor, from Missouri into the free state of Illinois and then into the free territory of Minnesota. He remained away from Missouri for four years before being returned to that state.

On the grounds that he had become a free man by virtue of residence on free soil, Dred Scott in 1846 sued for his liberty. A St. Louis court upheld his contention but was overrule by the Missouri Supreme Court. Meanwhile Scott was sold to another master but, with help from various sources, he carried his fight for freedom to a still higher court. In 1856 the final disposition of his case came before the highest court of the land in Washington.

Of the nine justices composing the Supreme Court, five, including seventy-year-old Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, were Southerners. At first the judges tried to avoid the crucial issue. But eventually Tancy announced that the questions of "peace and harmony" of the country required a settlement by judicial decision.

When Taney read his opinion, only one judge concurred with him; five others read separate and varied concurring opinions and two dissented head-on. The Chief Justice ruled that from the founding of the country Negroes had been "considered as a subordinate and inferior class of beings" who therefore "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." Taney further declared that Negroes could not rightfully become citizens of the United States, since the words of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were never meant to include Negroes. Dred Scott therefore had no right even to bring suit. Furthermore, Congress could not legally deprive slaveholders of their right to take human "articles of merchandise" into any part of the Union, North or South. In effect, the Supreme Court declared the Missouri Compromise and all other anti-slavery laws to be unconstitutional.

Taney's decree made the slave-holders and slave-catchers jubliant. But in the North and the West great mass meetings were held in furious protest against this decision. White voters in every greater numbers were driven toward the anti-slavery movement. Many friends of freedom lost hope. But Fredrick Douglass declared, "My hopes were never brighter than now... The Supreme Court is not the only power in this world... Judge Taney cannot bail out the ocean, annihilate the firm old earth or pluck the silvery star of liberty from our Northern sky."

The first page of the argument of Montgomery Blair, counsel for Dred Scott.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 7.-DECEMBER TERM, 1856.

DRED SCOTT, (A Colored Man)

vs.

JOHN F. A. SANDFORD.

Argument of Montgomery Blair, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in Error.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

This is a suit brought to try the right to freedom of the plantiff and his wife Harriet, and his children Eliza and Lissie. It was originally brought againt the administration of Dr. Eniermon, in the circuit court of St. Louis county, Missouri, where the plantiff recovered judgement; but on appeal to the supreme court of the State, a majority of that court, at the March term of 1852, reversed the judgment; when the cause was remanded it was dismissed, and this suit, which is an action of trespass for false imprisonment, was brought in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Missouri, by the plantiff, as a "citizen" of that State, against the defendant, a "citizen" of the State of New York, who had purchased him and his family since the commencement of the suit in the State court.

The defendant denied, by plea in abatement, the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States, on the ground that the plantiff "is a negro of Afican descent, his ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as slaves," and therefore the plantiff "is not a citizen of the State of Missouri," To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and the court sustained the demurrer.

Sponsored by: Prairie Market and TRADEWELL

SAFEWAY

Safeway Stores salutes Black Americans and recognizes February as Black History Month



a little bit more means . . .

Safeway's Guaranteed Meats
it isn't just meat . . . it's somebody's dinner!

Safeway's Garden Fresh Produce
We go where the crop is picked . . . for the pick of the crop!

Safeway's Bake Shop
tempting treats — freshly baked in our ovens!

One Stop Shopping
Safeway is all you need!

Today's Safeway.

SAFEWAY

Where you get a little bit more.



BOOKER TALIAFERRO WASHINGTON
1856-1915

Educator and statesman, Booker T. Washington was Frederick Douglass' successor as the foremost American Negro leader of his day. Unlike Douglass, Washington was never to hold official federal office, but he managed, nonetheless, to exert considerable influence upon several areas of public affairs—in particular, civil rights.

Washington was born a slave in Hale's Ford, Virginia, reportedly in April 1856. It is known that he entered Hampton Institute in 1872 and graduated four years later. After teaching for a short while, he continued his studies at Wayland Seminary in Washington, D.C.

Washington founded Tuskegee Institute in 1881, at the same time becoming its first president. Later, in addition to instituting a variety of programs for rural extension work there, he helped establish the National Negro Business League.

In sharp contrast to his famous predecessor, Washington was intent on setting forth a less militant and more conciliatory policy with respect to civil rights. Already in 1884, he emphasized the fact that "the best cause to pursue in regard to the civil rights bill in the South is to let it alone . . . and it will settle itself."

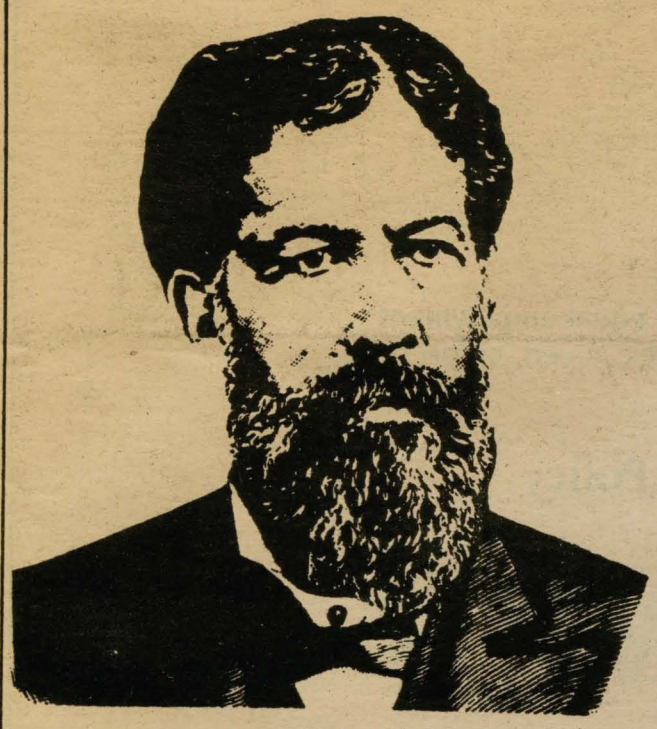
Some 11 years later, in his now-famous speech at the opening of the Cotton States Exposition, he expounded views that—by their very moderacy—were to turn most Negro intellectuals against him. It was even feared in certain quarters that the stand he was taking would only serve to encourage the foes of equal rights.

His central theme was that Negroes would best protect the rights vouchsafed them by the U. S. Constitution through their own economic and moral advancement; his major task, in this connection, was to win over to his moderate course diverse elements among Southern whites, without whose support the program he envisaged would have been impossible.

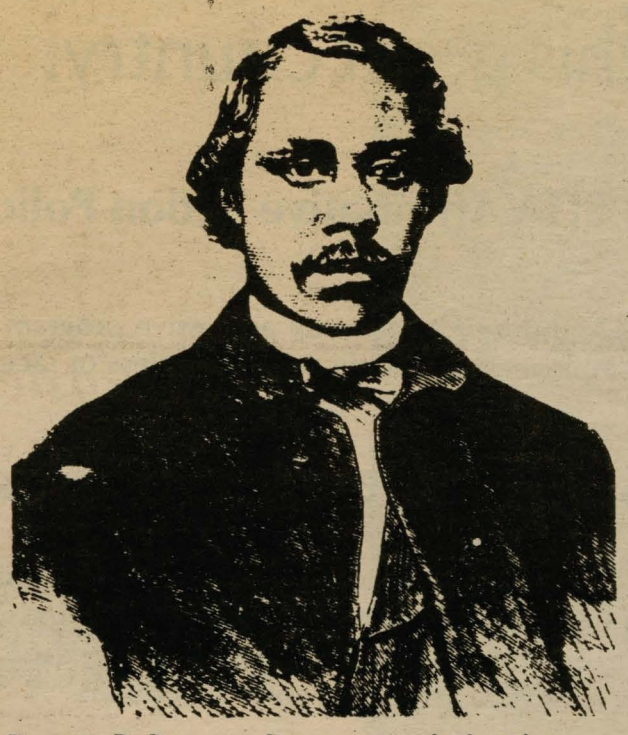
Paschen Contractors, Inc.

salutes
Unique Black Women
and
Black History Month

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments



John Mercer Langston, a Negro abolitionist and a Reconstruction leader, who became a Representative from Virginia.



Ebenezer D. Bassett, a Reconstruction leader who had studied at Yale, was appointed United States Minister to Haiti.



Jonathan Jasper Wright served in the South Carolina Senate and a. an associate justice of the State Supreme Court.

The combined effects of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1866, the Reconstruction Act of 1867 and the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868 brought some legal protection to Southern Negroes against former slave-holders and also inflamed the poor whites. The Civil Rights Act, which conferred rights of citizenship on the freedmen, was further bolstered by the Fourteenth Amendment: no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The Reconstruction Act, having placed ten states of the South under military government, put teeth in federal edicts of Army backing. Soldiers and officials of the Freedmen's Bureau attempted to protect the Negro's right to the ballot, fair working conditions and an education but with no help from former Confederates or the Southern press. When, in 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment guaranteed Negroes the right to vote—and Negroes in large numbers duly exercised this right—that was the last straw. Animosities developed which have festered to this day.

A Page of Black History by Sid Eland Distributing, Inc. and Schlitz Brewing Co.



Sid Eland Distributing, Inc.

The Seattle Housing Authority salutes the contributions of Black Americans to the History of this great country.

SHA Affirmative Action Policy

The Seattle Housing Authority maintains an aggressive program of equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants, regardless of race, sex, creed, color, or national origin.

Minority/Women Business Enterprise Policy

The Seattle Housing Authority has a goal of having 20% of the dollar amount of contracted work performed by Women and Minority Business Enterprises and prepares all bid packages in such a manner that Women and Minority Business Enterprises have the opportunity to bid on at least 20% of the total contract amount.

SHA employs about 250 regular employees. In addition, for special short-term projects, such as rehabilitating older buildings, the Authority hires temporary employees.
Sedonia Young, the Authority's Personnel Director, is also the Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action Officer for the Seattle Housing Authority. The Executive Director of the Seattle Housing Authority is Frederick C. Lamont.

Seattle Housing Authority
120 Sixth Avenue North
Seattle, WA 98109

ALLSTATE salutes the Seattle Chapter of the NAACP and Althea T.L. Simmons

Althea T. L. Simmons has served as executive secretary of the Texas State Conference of Branches, Legislative Advocate, Special Field Representative, Field Director, Summer Projects Director and Director of the NAACP National Voter Registration Project. She went to New York in 1965 as NAACP Training Director and was appointed to her present post, Director of the NAACP Washington Bureau in January, 1979.



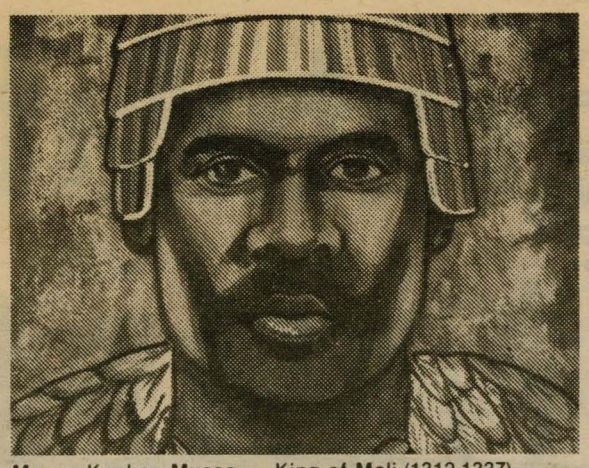
Althea T. L. Simmons

Lacy Steele is president of the Seattle Chapter of the NAACP.

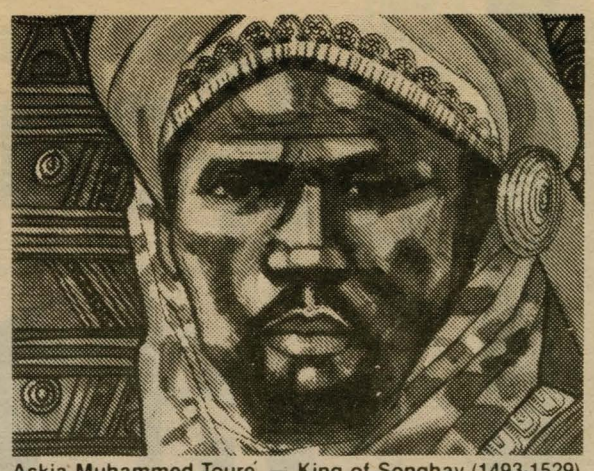
Allstate
an equal opportunity employer
10330 Meridian Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98133
(206) 527-5729



Idris Alooma — Sultan of Bornu (1580-1617)



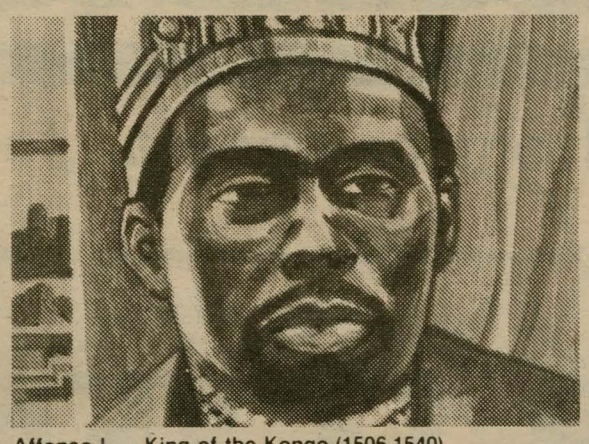
Mansa Kankan Mussa — King of Mali (1312-1337)



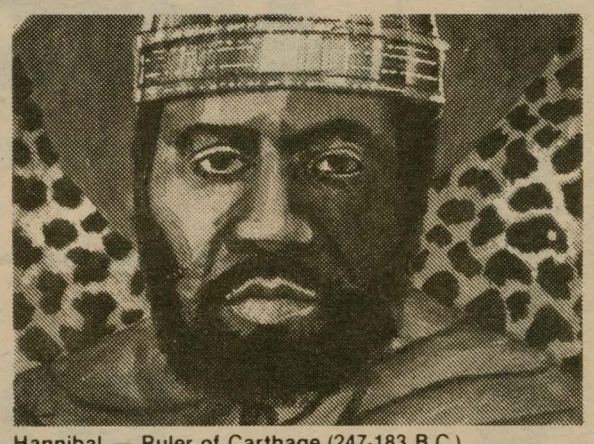
Askia Muhammed Toure — King of Songhay (1493-1529)



Menelek II — King of Kings of Abyssinia (1844-1913)



Affonso I — King of the Kongo (1506-1540)



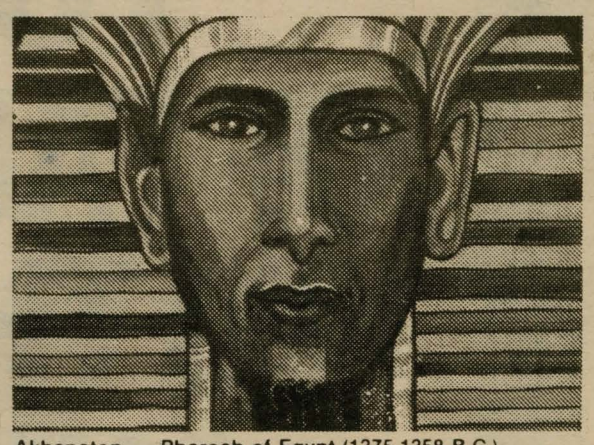
Hannibal — Ruler of Carthage (247-183 B.C.)



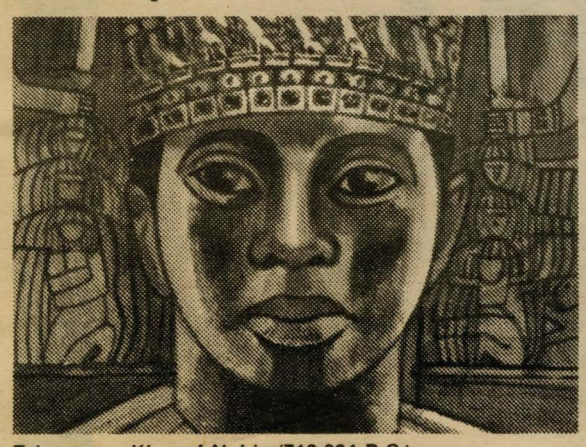
Shaka — King of the Zulus (1818-1828)



Sunni Ali Ber — King of Songhay (1464-1492)



Akhenaton — Pharoah of Egypt (1375-1358 B.C.)



Taharqa — King of Nubia (710-664 B.C.)



Osei Tutu — King of Asante (1680-1717)

There's a Great Future in your past.

You have a past that's a prophesy of your future.

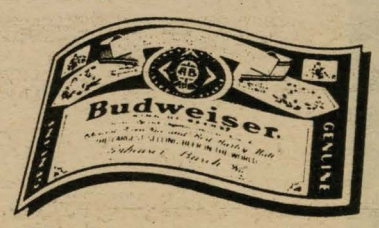
Great, highly-inspired Blacks have made their way through a turmoil of difficulties and injustices to become men of stature and respect.

Like these great Kings of Africa.

Granted, your future is in your hands, not theirs. But if ever you need inspiration for a successful future, look to your past. It is there that inspiration for success is firmly lodged.



Moshoeshoe — King of Basutoland (1815-1868)



Budweiser salutes Black History Month

KING OF BEERS® • ANHEUSER BUSCH INC • ST LOUIS

Congratulations

THE MEDIUM

a message from the people...to the people

FOR 13 YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY AND THE PEOPLE



General Foods Corporation

c 1983 General Foods Corporation.