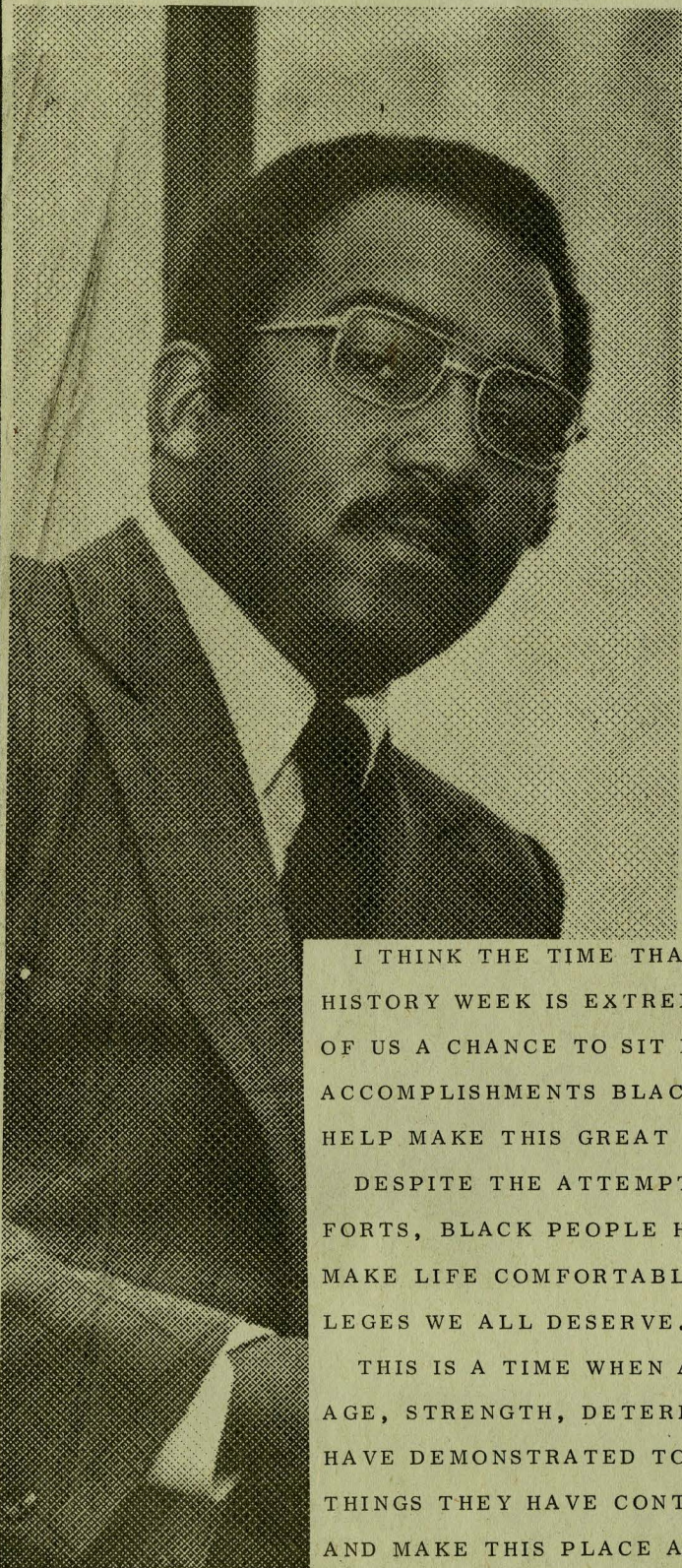


A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK



37th District STATE SENATOR

GEORGE FLEMING

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

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

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

Thurgood Marshall (1908-)

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



This Black History Sponsored By

Sam Smith

President, Seattle City Council

ALAIN LEROY LOCKE Writer-Scholar - 1886-1954

Alain Leroy Locke, critic and chronicler of the Harlem Renaissance, was born in Philadelphia. He grew up there and attended Central High School and the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy. He enrolled at Harvard University, and graduated in 1907 with a B.A. degree and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. The academic record which Locke achieved as an undergraduate was evidence of his outstanding intellectual ability and potential for significant achievement in later life. In addition to this he possessed the integrity and moral stamina which won for him the world's most prestigious graduate scholarship, the Rhodes Scholarship established in 1899. In 1907 Locke became the first black Rhodes Scholar and studied at Oxford University in England until 1910. After leaving Oxford he studied philosophy at the University of Berlin for two years. In 1918 he completed his doctoral dissertation, "The problem of Classification in the Theory of Value", and was awarded the Ph.D. from Harvard University. When Locke returned to America from Berlin in 1912 he joined the faculty of Howard University in Washington, D.C. He taught philosophy and English and in 1917 became full Professor of Philosophy and head of the department of philosophy. Locke continued on the Howard faculty, except for periodic leaves, until 1953. During the school year 1927-28 he was an Exchange Professor at Fisk University in Tennessee. In 1943 he had the privilege to serve as Inter-American Exchange Professor in Haiti. He was invited to serve as Visiting Professor at the University of Wisconsin in 1945 and lectured at the New School for Social Research in 1947.

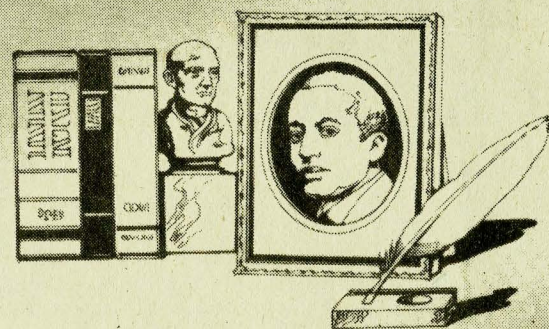
Locke's unique insight and scholarly writing on the theory of values, an area of study which is highly subjective and, even controversial, won him distinction among his peers. His doctoral dissertation and his *Values and Imperatives in American Philosophy: Today and Tomorrow* were considered outstanding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

It is likely that Locke's most significant influence was in an area outside of his academic speciality. In 1925 he edited a landmark collection of the work of young black writers, *The New Negro*, which marked the arrival of the Harlem Renaissance. In commenting on the new movement for cultural self-expression Locke stated: "Social prejudice, which was meant to hamper the Negro—and which has hampered him in economic, political and social ways—has turned out to be a great spiritual discipline and a cultural blessing in disguise. For, it has preserved the Negro sense of a

peculiar folk solidarity... the root of the paradox... the stone that was socially rejected in the practical aspects of the American democracy has become a cornerstone spiritually in the making of a distinctive American culture." Thus he emerged as the leading intellectual spokesman of the Renaissance—a period of remarkable creativity in black literature, art and drama.

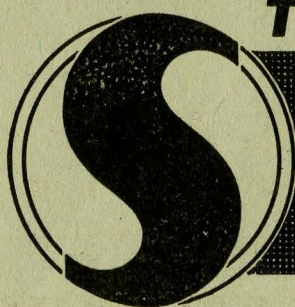
Throughout his life Dr. Locke combined his studies in philosophy, education, the social sciences and the arts with his studies on the culture of Black America, and as a result contributed a unique collection of works on American culture. These include: *Race Contacts and Inter-Racial Relations*, 1916;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

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



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

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



THIS BLACK HISTORY SPONSORED BY

SAFEWAY