

presented by

The voice of the Black Community

THE NORTH WEST FACTS

And THE FACTS Advertisers

Special Thanks

NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE AND UNITED INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS PROGRAMS
HOWARD S. WRIGHT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
LOCKHEED SHIPBUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON OFFICE OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
SEATTLE CITY LIGHT
PACIFIC CAR AND FOUNDRY
WASHINGTON NATURAL GAS COMPANY
TV AND STEREO MART
PORT OF SEATTLE
UNITED STATES ARMY RECRUITERS
SEATTLE READY MIX CONCRETE COMPANY

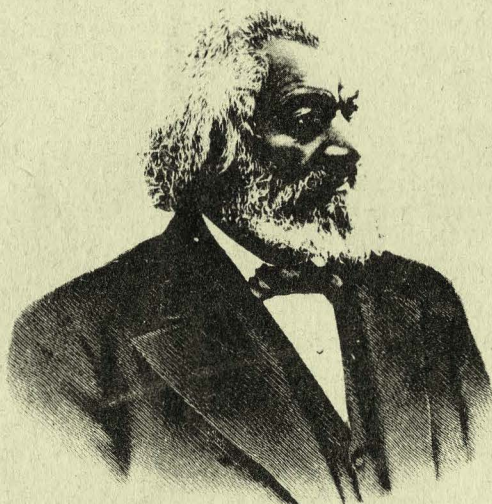
ALLSTATE
VALU-MART
SAFECO
MAYFAIR STORES
CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES
SOUTH CENTRAL REALTY
BANK OF CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES NAVY RECRUITER
LIBERTY BANK OF SEATTLE
JORDAN-MATHIS AND ASSOCIATES
SENTINEL NAACP CREDIT UNION

Slave revolts and rebellions were common throughout the history of Black slavery in the United States. The best-known revolt today is Nat Turner's insurrection, which occurred in Southampton County, Virginia, in August 1831, and resulted in the deaths of fifty-seven whites. After several weeks in hiding, Turner was captured in the neighborhood. He was hanged, together with some of his followers. Many other Blacks had been killed indiscriminately during the revolt.

In 1843, in addressing a convention of Blacks in Buffalo, New York, Negro abolitionist Henry Highland Garnet admonished his listeners to take to the streets and fight, to use violence against violence, to obtain the equality that was rightfully theirs.

Charles Lenox Remond was one of the first men to become affiliated with the abolitionists after they organized and was probably the most prominent Black abolitionist prior to Frederick Douglass' entry into the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Frederick Douglass—former slave, abolitionist, lecturer, writer, politician and perhaps the greatest nineteenth-century Black leader—is almost a legend, so outstanding were his accomplishments.



Frederick Douglass

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

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

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

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

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



Charles Young

Dorie Miller was the first Black hero of World War II. Miller was a messman on a ship at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack. Though untrained as a gunner, Miller manned an antiaircraft gun after its operator had been shot down. He was credited with having destroyed four enemy planes and was awarded the Navy Cross. In 1943 he was killed in action.

Fourteen World War II Liberty Ships were named for Black leaders. One, the *Booker T. Washington*, was launched in 1942. Hugh Mulzac, a Black man with twenty-two years' experience and training, was made her captain. Mulzac refused the Navy's choice of an all-Black crew, and he was allowed to choose his men not on the basis of race but on the basis of ability and performance.

Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., was the first Black to hold the rank of brigadier general in the United States Army. He received the single star in 1940 and served in that capacity throughout World War II.

Lieutenant General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., was the Air Force's first Black appointee to this

rank. He now serves as head of the President's Commission for the Prevention of Skyjacking.

In May 1971 the Army promoted three Black colonels to the rank of brigadier general. They are General Roscoe E. Cartwright of Kansas City, General Oliver W. Dillard of Margaret, Alabama, and General James F. Hamlet of Alliance, Ohio.

Samuel Lee Gravely, Jr., was the first Black to be named an admiral in the United States Navy. Appointed in May 1971 by President Nixon, Admiral Gravely will be stationed at the Pentagon.

Brigadier General Daniel "Chappie" James, of the Air Force, is presently serving as deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

The first Black general in the military reserves was confirmed by the Senate on June 4, 1971. He is Brigadier General Benjamin L. Hunton, fifty-one, of Hyattsville, Maryland.

Other high-ranking Black officers are Lieutenant Colonel Frank E. Peterson, Jr., of the Marines, and Commander Bobby C. Wilks, of the Coast Guard.



The discovery of Nat Turner



Henry O. Flipper



John H. Alexander



Dorie Miller



Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.



Roscoe E. Cartwright



Samuel Lee Gravely, Jr.



Benjamin L. Hunton



Daniel James

IN THE GRAND STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY AND
EQUALITY NOW WAGING IT IS MEET, RIGHT AND
ESSENTIAL THAT THERE SHOULD ARISE IN OUR
RANKS, AUTHORS AND EDITORS, AS WELL AS
ORATORS, FOR IT IS IN THESE CAPACITIES THAT
THE MOST PERMANENT GOOD CAN BE RENDERED
TO OUR CAUSE.....

Frederick Douglass

Editorial from North Star, Vol. 1, No.1

Urban League
447-37-92
Didn't do