

Feb. 11

WE SALUTE BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb. 15

In 1905 W. E. B. Du Bois called a conference in Niagara Falls of prominent Blacks for the purpose of organizing a new pressure group. The result was the Niagara Movement. Although this movement did not grow in strength or membership during its four-year existence, it set the stage for the organization, in 1909, of a stronger and more permanent body, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Du Bois became editor of its official publication, *The Crisis*, in 1910, and was regarded as one of the major spokesmen for Black people through much of the first half of the twentieth century.

Eugene Kinckle Jones was active with the National Urban League from the year of its founding, 1911. He was executive secretary until 1941. In 1948 he was appointed a member of the Fair Employment Board of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Carter G. Woodson, educator, historian, author and founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, was the second Black to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard (in the field of history). W. E. B. Du Bois, who had been the first, had obtained his degree in 1895. Woodson received his in 1912. As of spring 1969, the total number of Blacks to receive advanced degrees in history from Harvard was only six. In 1916 Woodson issued the first number of the *Journal of Negro History*, which was, and has remained, the main source of articles by distinguished scholars, both Black and white, on all subjects pertaining to Black history and culture.

Marcus Garvey was known as a latter-day colonizationist and a Black nationalist. Garvey was born in Jamaica and came to the United States after having made a series of attempts to organize Blacks in his country. He founded the Black Star Line, with three ships, for the purpose of carrying disaffected Blacks back to Africa. His steamship company folded and Garvey was convicted of fraud, but he remained a hero to the Black masses.

The Amenia Conference, held in 1916, was a biracial meeting of interested and prominent citizens who wished to lay a foundation for a more just and democratic society.



W. E. B. Du Bois



Carter G. Woodson

Dr. Harland L. Randolph was appointed president of Federal City College on October 21, 1969. Dr. Randolph is president of a college established by Congress in November 1966 as the District of Columbia's first public four-year liberal arts college and the first urban land grant college in the United States.

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, was named executive director of the National Urban League, succeeding the late Whitney M. Young, Jr.

John Hope Franklin, historian and author, is considered one of the foremost scholars of Black history today. He taught at many universities, both in the United States and abroad, including Cambridge. He is now head of the history department at the University of Chicago.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, has also been forced, of late, to cope with angry militants who object to the older, more traditional, approaches followed by the NAACP. Wilkins still maintains his leadership of the largest civil rights group in the country, but he is operating under stress both within his organization and without.

James Farmer, founder and former director of the Congress of Racial Equality, was ousted from this position with the takeover of CORE by a more militant group. Farmer ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in the 1968 elections, losing to Mrs. Shirley Chisholm. (He was one of the few Blacks to take a job in the Nixon administration, but recently resigned as assistant secretary of administration with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.)

The late Whitney M. Young, Jr., former head of the Urban League, sought to foster cooperation between white business and the Black community. Although he was successful to a marked degree, Young encountered much criticism from Blacks who disapproved of his close ties with the white establishment.

Floyd McKissick, for a time considered a member of the angry, militant sector of the Black leadership, headed CORE after Farmer's resignation. In 1968 it appeared that McKissick, too, was following too "soft" a line for the Black membership. McKissick took a year's leave of absence and left the management of CORE to acting director Roy Innis.

Stokely Carmichael evolved from the non-violent approach advocated by Dr. King to

a more active response—one that is interpreted for many people by the popular (and multi-interpreted) expression "Black power." Carmichael made many speeches across the nation in an attempt to encourage acceptance of this term of no explicit definition. In 1969 Carmichael married the famous African songstress Miriam Makeba and eventually left the United States to reside in Guinea, Africa. While in Guinea, Stokely returned to the United States to give lectures and to help define Black power as a preface to the more intensive concept of Pan Africanism.



Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.



Whitney Young



James Farmer



John Hope Franklin

Medgar Evers was a field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi before his tragic assassination in 1963. Charles Evers came to Mississippi later that year and took over his brother's leadership of the Black rural population of the state. In 1969 Charles Evers became mayor of Fayette, Mississippi. The election of a Black mayor in the state that is the most belligerent member of the former Confederacy is a tribute to the abilities of both of the Evers brothers.

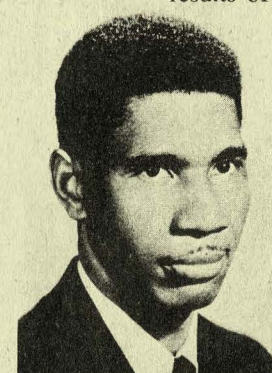
The late Malcolm X was a former disciple of Elijah Muhammad and the Black Muslims. As a result of his trip to Mecca, Malcolm X deviated from the views of separatism preached by Elijah Muhammad. This resulted in Malcolm X's ultimate split from the group and the formation of his own organization. Malcolm X's message was one of unity for Blacks through a Pan African movement. His untimely death by assassination did not still Malcolm's message but elevated him to martyrdom and his words to scripture.

Bobby G. Seale, the once obscure national chairman of the Black Panther Party, along with codefendant Ericka Huggins, became a principal in one of the most celebrated and longest trials of the decade. They were charged with aiding and abetting a kidnapping and murder involving the death of a party member, in New Haven, who was suspected of being a police informer.

The presiding Judge, Harold M. Mulvey, passed down an unprecedented ruling involving the Black Panther Party by dismissing all charges against the defendants after the trial ended in a hung jury. The charges were dropped on the grounds of massive publicity surrounding the case.



Malcolm X

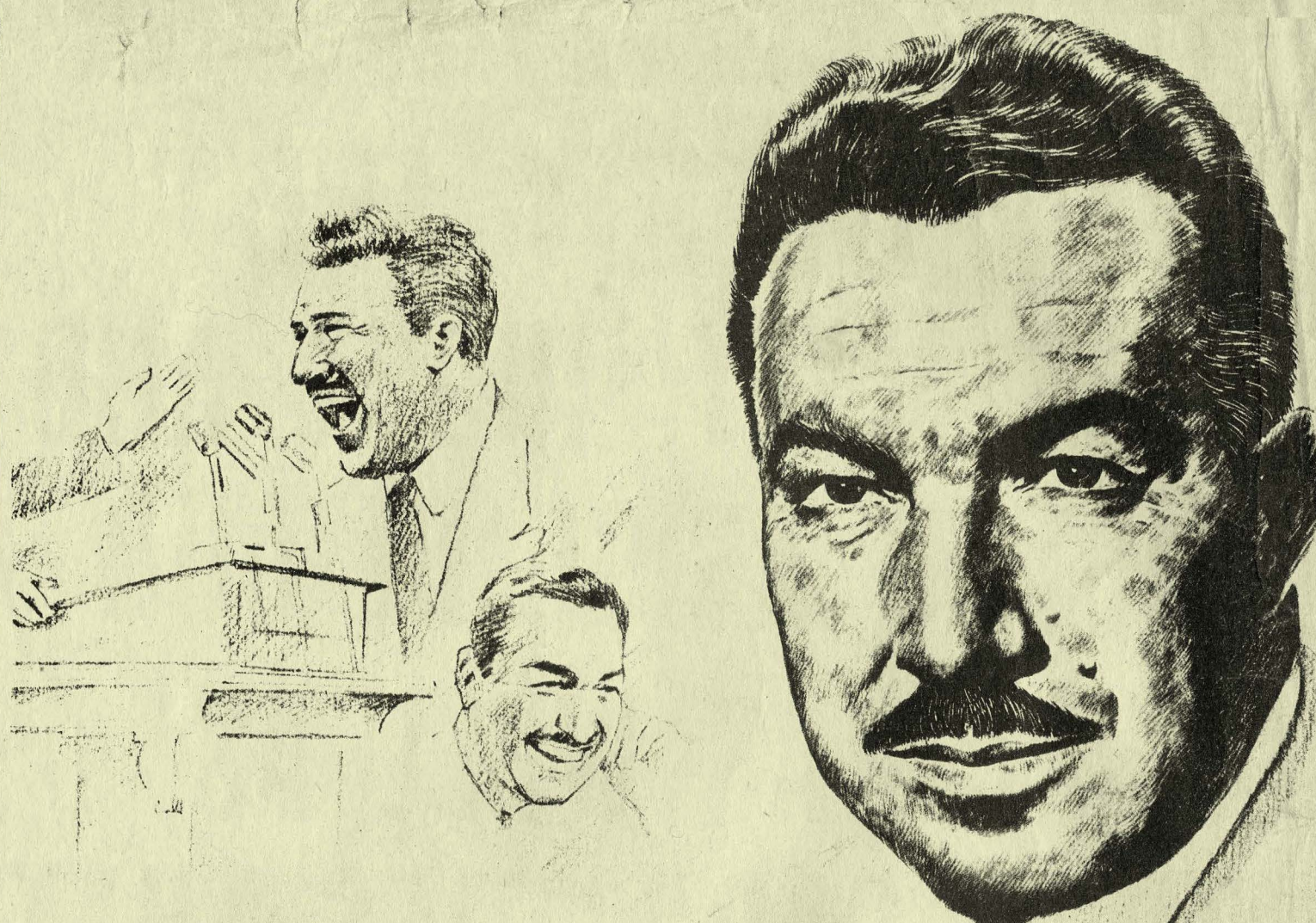


Medgar Evers



Martin Luther King, Jr.

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY



ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR. (1908-1972)

U.S. CONGRESSMAN, CLERGYMAN. Born in New Haven, Conn. B.A., Colgate, 1930. M.A. Columbia, 1932. Succeeded his father as pastor, Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church, 1937. First Negro elected to New York City Council, 1941; U.S. House of Representatives, 1945. Became chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, 1960. The Powell committee speeded enactment of 48 pieces of social welfare legislation, including Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. First minister to bring the black church into the civil rights arena. "Big Daddy's" elegant style and militant manner created a new image for black people everywhere. Author: *Marching Blacks*, 1945.

A salute from all of us: /



George Laverne George Ray

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