

Feb. 11

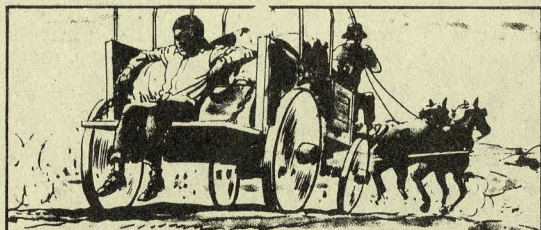
A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb. 15

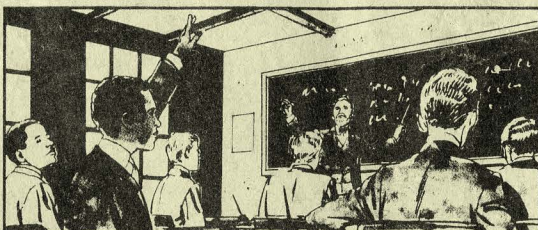


Ernest Everett Just
1883 - 1941

Magna cum laude graduate of Dartmouth, became pioneer zoologist and foremost authority on the embryological resources of marine animals, pioneered study of environment versus heredity.



At 17 years of age, Ernest gathered his few belongings and went North for his secondary school education. He had been a promising student in South Carolina and his thirst for knowledge led him to Kimball Academy in New Hampshire.



His admission to Kimball Academy was the beginning of a long career of study and accomplishment. Completing a four year course in three years, he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1907, the only magna cum laude in his class.



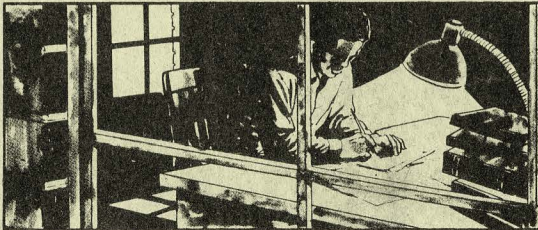
Just taught at Howard University where his efforts to improve medical education led to recognition in the field of scholars. He was involved in significant biological research and received the first Spingarn Medal Award in 1915.



During the summer months, he studied and did research work at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. He was able to secure leaves of absence periodically for graduate study at the University of Chicago. By 1916 he received his Ph.D.



As a result of his summers at Woods Hole, Just became the foremost authority in the embryological resources of the marine group of animals. Because of his research, scientists began to revise their approaches to the mysteries of life.



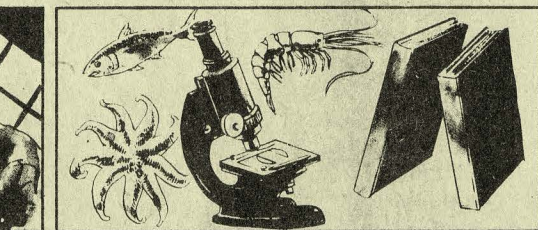
They began to understand the importance of environment versus heredity, the subtle differences between living and non-living things, and the nature of cell division. Most of his theories were explained in detail in his writings.



Although his teachings, research, and writings were opening doors for scientists and scholars, America was shutting doors to this great scientist because he was black. This lack of recognition caused him to spend the last few years of his life in Europe.



Authorities in great European universities and institutes welcomed him with fellowships and research grants. He worked most extensively in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology in Berlin and the Zoological Station in Naples.



Recognized by scholars and laymen as an outstanding scientist and teacher, his life exemplified a long struggle to find the meaning of life. He died in October 1941, a giant among scientists and scholars.

SENTINEL NAACP CREDIT UNION

COMPLIMENTS OF 2002 East Union Street Seattle, Washington 98122



Louis Armstrong
1900 - 1971

Rose from poverty in New Orleans to attain fame at home and abroad as foremost exponent of American jazz, touring Europe, Africa, Russia, and South America as "Goodwill Ambassador" for the State Department.



"The King of Jazz" was born in New Orleans on July 4, 1900. He learned to read at an early age and enjoyed reading to his elderly neighbors.



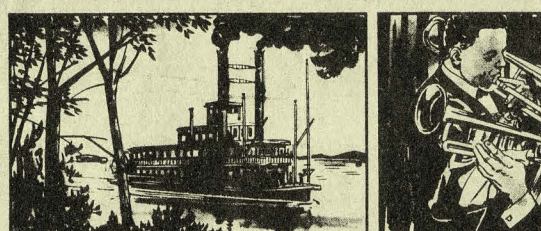
At age 13, Louis "borrowed" a pistol for a New Year's celebration. He was arrested while firing it and sent to the Colored Waifs' Home for Boys.



For the next four years he worked where he could, but in his spare time he played music. His favorite band was the Onward Brass Band led by Joe Oliver and Emmanuel Perez. Oliver was very fond of Louis and helped him in many ways.



The Onward Brass Band gave way to a new one headed by Kid Ory and Joe Oliver. In the summer of 1918, Oliver went to Chicago and Kid Ory hired Louis as his replacement. Armstrong was barely 18!



A year later Louis joined Fate Marable's band, the first black band to play on the riverboats and in the little towns where they docked.



In 1922 he joined Joe "King" Oliver's band in Chicago. His recordings made with the Hot Five and Hot Seven brought worldwide fame. At that time he switched from cornet to trumpet.



He made his first movie, Pennies From Heaven, in 1936 with Bing Crosby.



In 1947 when the Big Band era was ending, Louis' close friend and manager, Joe Glaser, replaced his big band with the All-Stars, a smaller group.



They toured Europe, the Soviet Union, South America and Africa—sometimes sponsored by the U. S. State Department. Armstrong was widely hailed as a "Goodwill Ambassador," but he would have nothing to do with politics.



Ira Frederick Aldridge
1807 - 1867

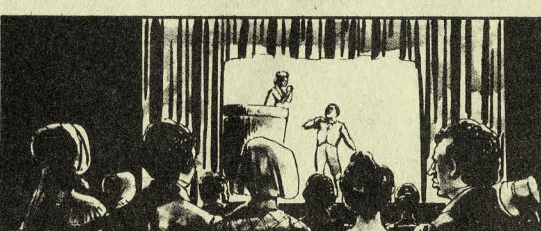
World renowned Shakespearean actor of the 19th Century who performed before crowned heads of Europe. His Othello to Edmund Kean's Iago made theatrical history at Covent Garden in 1833.



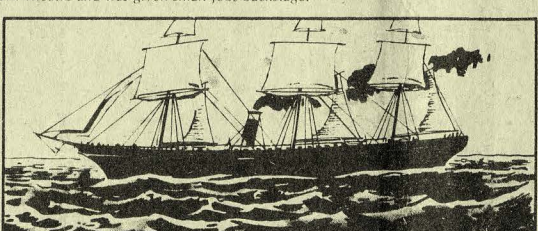
Details on Ira Frederick Aldridge's birth are uncertain. He was born in New York or Baltimore in 1805 or 1807. It is certain that he grew up in New York where he attended the African Free School.



His father, a minister, wanted his son to follow the same calling, but he became stage struck at an early age. He began running errands for the Park Theatre and was given small jobs backstage.



From seeing to doing was inevitable for Ira. Around 1820, a Negro named Henry Brown operated the African Theatre in New York. Ira played small roles there and then more important parts. He even played in Romeo and Juliet.



His career could not develop in America, so he turned his hopes to England. Henry Wallack, the actor, was returning to England and took Ira as his valet. They sailed in 1824 and Ira Aldridge was never to return to America.



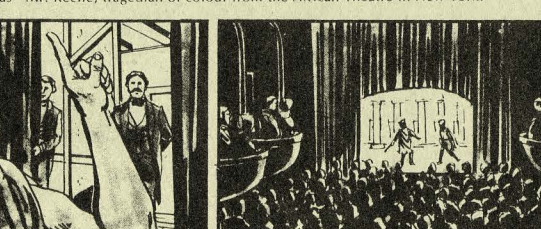
He did odd jobs at the Coburg Theatre in London. The management of the theatre capitalized on wide-spread anti-slavery sentiment and starred Ira, billing him as "Mr. Keene, tragedian of colour from the African Theatre in New York."



The public liked him but criticism was devastating when he played Othello. He needed a proper education. Accepted at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, he studied the classics and literature—a "gentleman's education."



After Glasgow, he gained popularity in black roles while touring with local repertory companies, and won acceptance playing white parts.



In 1831 he played Othello in Dublin where he was seen by the great Shakespearean actor, Edmund Keane, who recommended him to the Theatre Royale in Bath.



In 1833 he played Othello at Covent Garden but left after two performances when London critics attacked him on racial and social grounds.

Black Citizens' Income Grows Rapidly, Economic Study Shows

NEW YORK.—Has the economic situation of blacks been improving over the last decade or two? If so, by how much has such improvement taken place? These are some of the controversial questions raised and analyzed by a landmark study just published by the Black Economic Research Center entitled, "Aggregate Personal Income of the Black Population of the U.S.A., 1947-1980."

The primary focus of the study is the economic well-being of the black population. As such, the study develops annual estimates of black personal incomes on both a national and regional basis. The figures show that non-white income increased from 7.2 billion dollars in 1947 to a level of 53.1 billion dollars in 1971. Projections for 1980 place this figure somewhere between 68 billion dollars and 71 billion dollars, measured in terms of 1971 purchasing power. Black per capita income also showed a correspondingly marked increase over the same period.

Robert S. Browne, director of the center, stated that the study arrived at the following conclusions:

- There has been absolute real improvement in the income of blacks.
- On a national basis this income has grown faster than white income, and, thus, there has been modest relative improvement.
- Much of the observed rise in relative income between 1960 and 1970 was due to cyclical factors.

series are Six Million Acres: the Decline of Black Owned Land in the South (by Robert S. Browne) and Property Tax Burden: The Techniques of Property Assessment in Mississippi (by Barbara Phillips and Joseph Huttie).

The Black Economic Research Center is a non-profit organization devoted to enhancement of black economic development through research and scholarship. The publication of the Review of Black Political Economy, a quarterly journal, is among its many other activities.

The study may be purchased for the nominal sum of \$3 per copy from the center at 112 W. 120 street, New York City, N. Y. 10027.

JACKSON'S '74 GOAL



REV. JESSE JACKSON

CHICAGO—The Rev. Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH — People United to Save Humanity — will concentrate in 1974 on jobs and building the black business community.

PUSH is two years old and boasts a dozen chapters in major cities across the nation.

Jobs for both black and white workers are needed to reduce street crime and drug addiction, to cut the costs of welfare, and to stabilize the inner city's economy, Jackson believes.

Looking back over the last year, Jackson is proudest of his continuing efforts to rebuild the civil rights-labor coalition which dissolved after the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Jackson is allied with more than 10 labor unions, the powerful United Auto Workers among them, in the Coalition for Jobs and Justice.

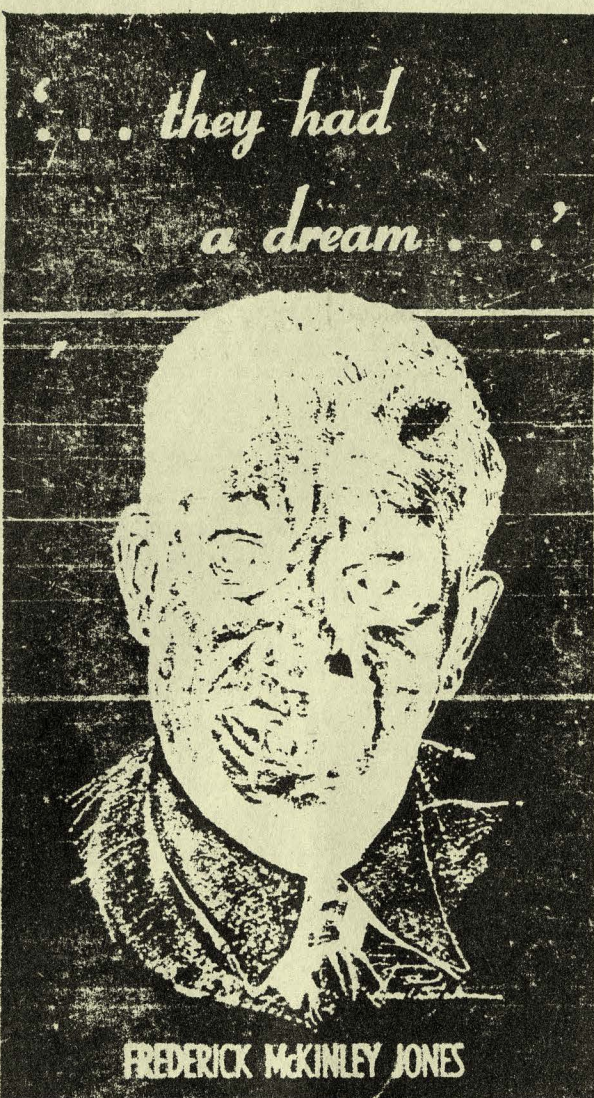
Last year's PUSH Expo drew 500,000 patrons, Mayor Richard J. Daley among them.

For the future, PUSH will work for expansion of black banks, insurance companies, real estate, trucking, and investment companies, Jackson said, all designed to

Products, the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. and most recently, a \$50 million venture with the Miller Brewing Co.

The aim will be to prevent layoffs of black workers and to enlarge the minority labor force in 1974, Jackson said.

"PROGRESS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY"



Born in Cincinnati in 1892, Jones was orphaned at the age of nine and never managed to get more than a sixth grade education.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They Had A Dream --We Have A Future

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