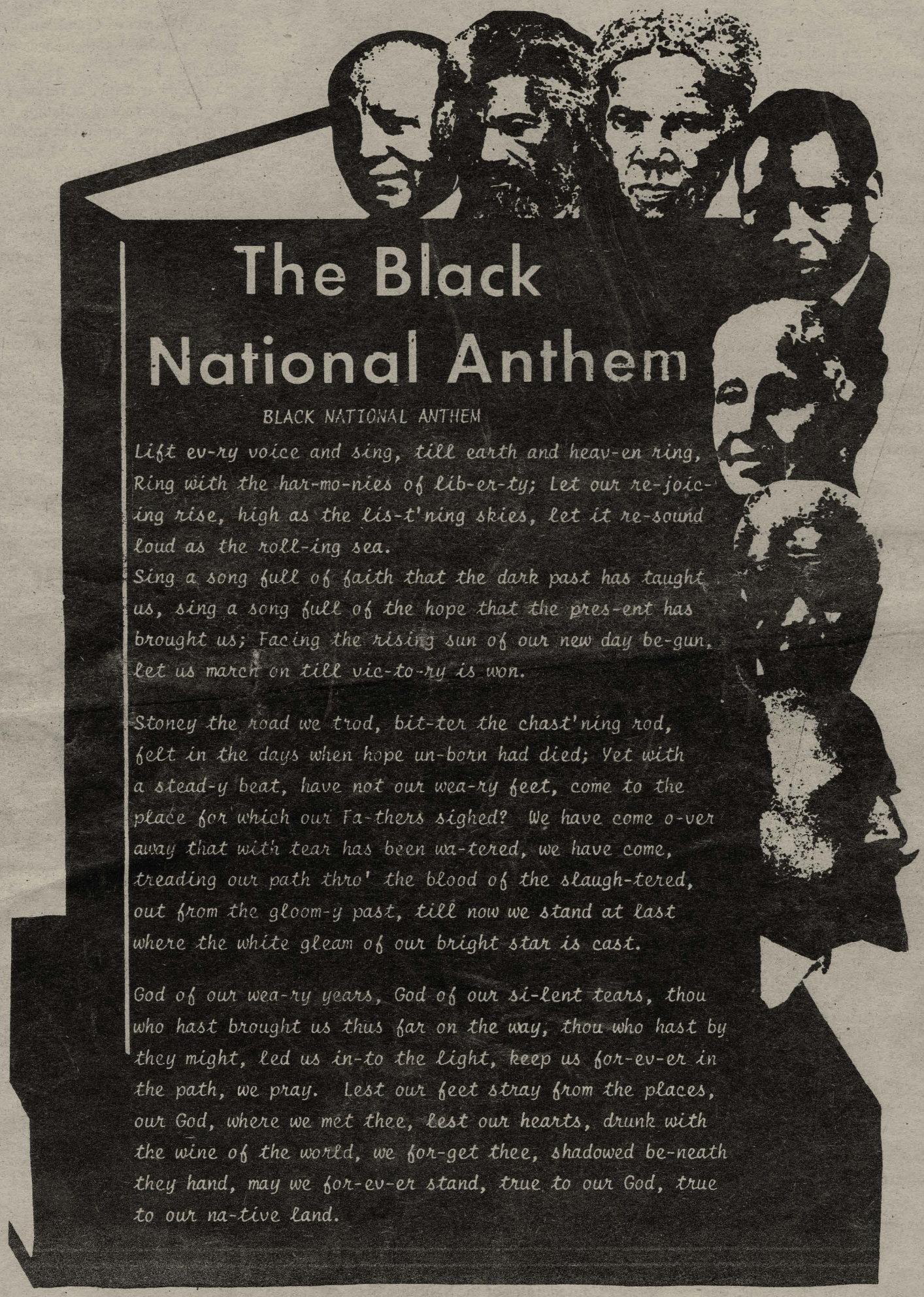
Salute to Black History



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.

Black History Month: February 1979

Special Black History Supplement to THE MEDIUM Section B

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 Feburary of 181[illegible] 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.

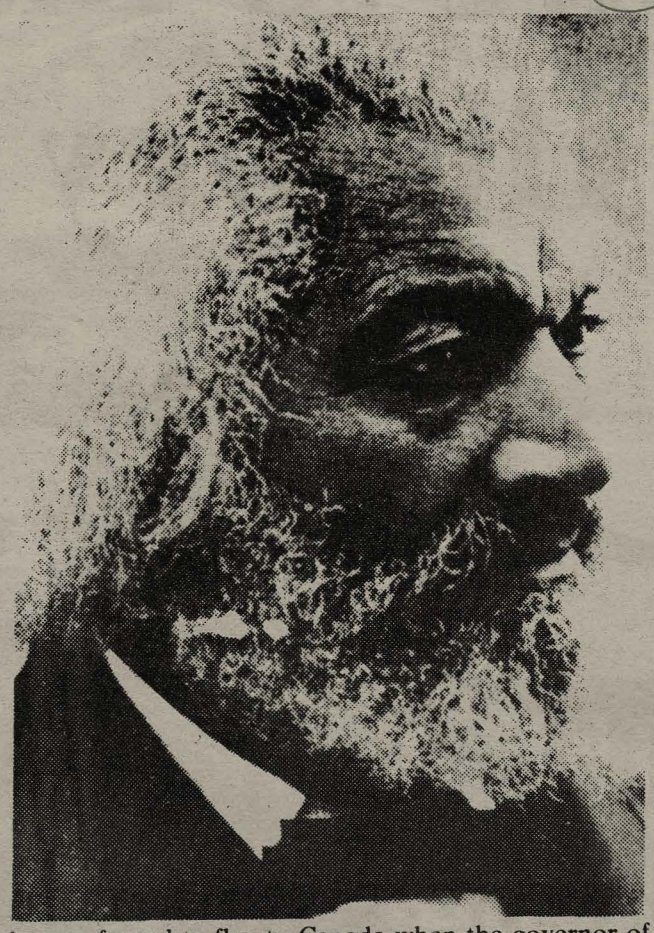
At the death of her husband, *Douglass* was sent to the country as a field hand. In his early teens, he began to teach in a Sunday school which was forcibly shut down by hostile Southerners. *Douglass* himself was severely flogged for his resistance to slavery.

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-Salvery 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 year later, in return for his strong support of the presidential campaign of *Benjamin Harrison*, *Douglass* was appointed to the most improtant 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.

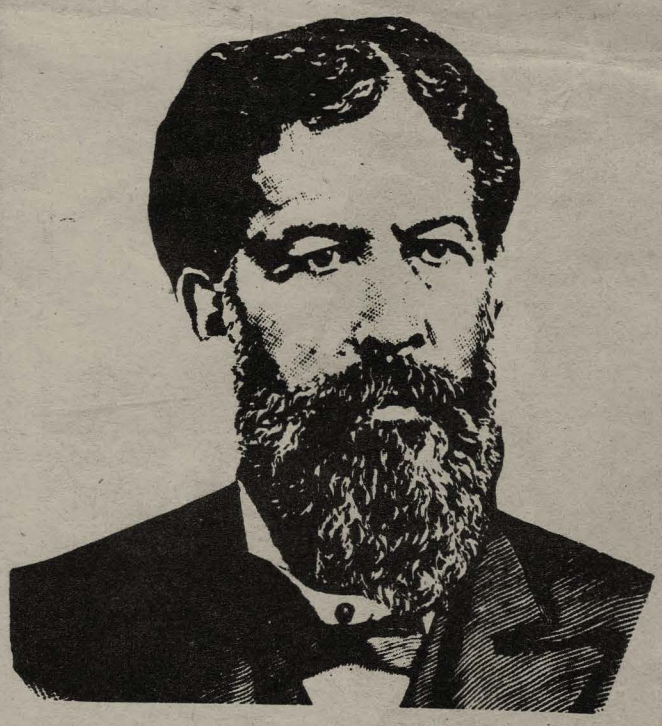
Four years later, *Frederick Douglass* died at his home in Washington D.C.

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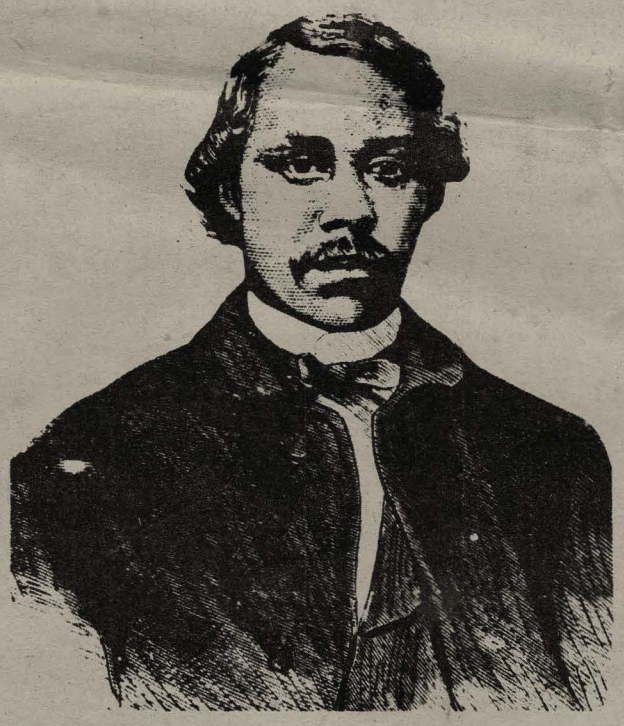
SAFECO

We pay tribute to Blacks achievement

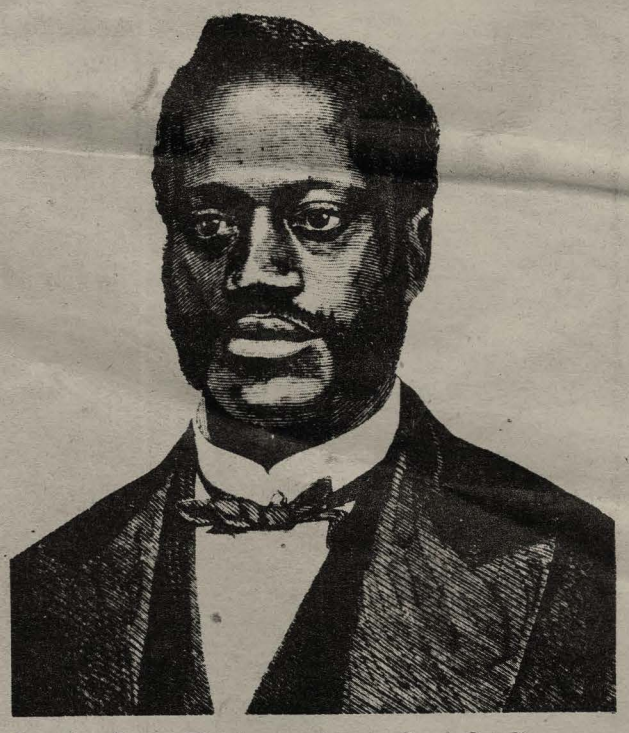
The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments



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 as 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.

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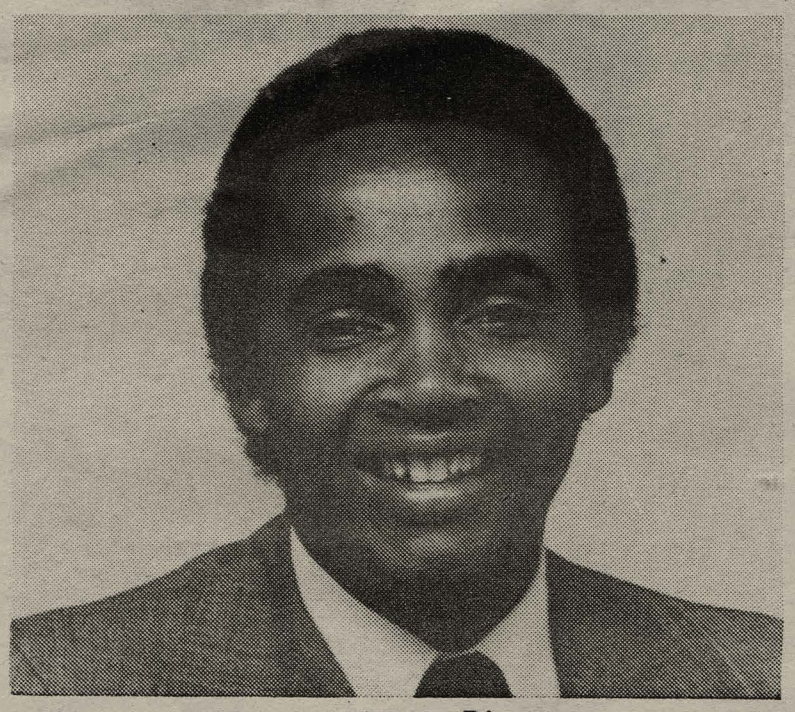


BLACK HISTORY IN NORTHWEST FORESTS

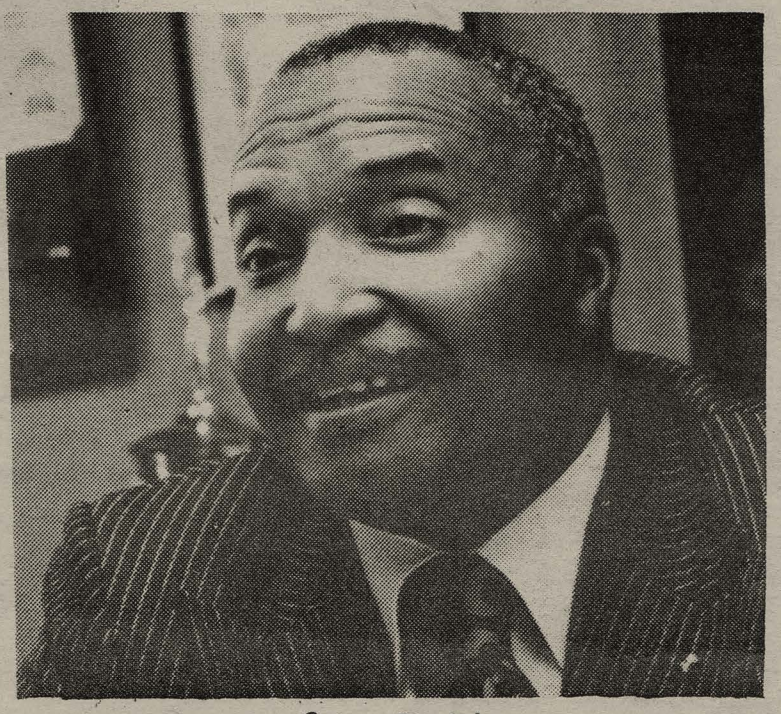
In 1945, Black paratroopers of the 555th Battalion were trained in timber jumping and firefighting to combat Japanese balloon fires. The training was conducted at Pendleton, Oregon. The balloon threat never materialized, so the 300 paratroopers were used as auxiliary forest fire suppressors throughout the West. In July 1945, 97 of these paratroopers were dispatched from the North Cascades Smokejumper Base to the Dean Creek fire on the Okanogan National Forest.

Saluting ...

Seattle's Black Councilpersons



Norm Rice



Sam Smith

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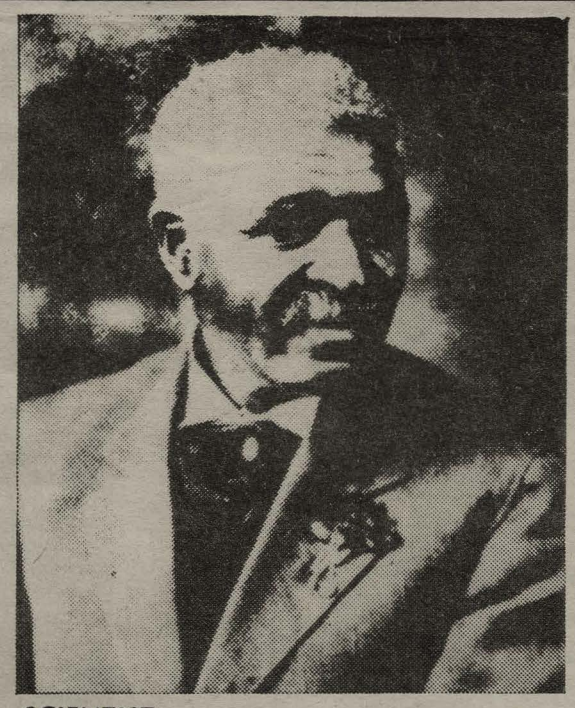
EDUCATOR

John Hope began his career in 1897 as an instructor in classics at what was then Atlanta Baptist Institute. The school was later renamed Morehouse College, and Hope became its first Negro president. A strong proponent of a liberal arts education, he was instrumental in uniting three colleges into what became the highly successful Atlanta University System.



BUSINESSWOMAN

Madame C. J. Walker was an orphan at six In 1889, fourteen years later, she was a widow. But by the age of 36 she had invented a popular line of cosmetics, including a new method of straightening hair. She promoted her products so skillfully – with franchises and a huge sales staff – that before her death she was one of America's first woman millionaires.



SCIENTIST

One of the grand old men of Negro history, George Washington Carver almost single-handedly revolutionized Southern agriculture. By making careful laboratory tests of staple crops, he extracted breakfast food from soybeans and turned the peanut into a variety of products, including a coffeelike drink, metal polish, shaving cream, paper, ink, linoleum and plastics.



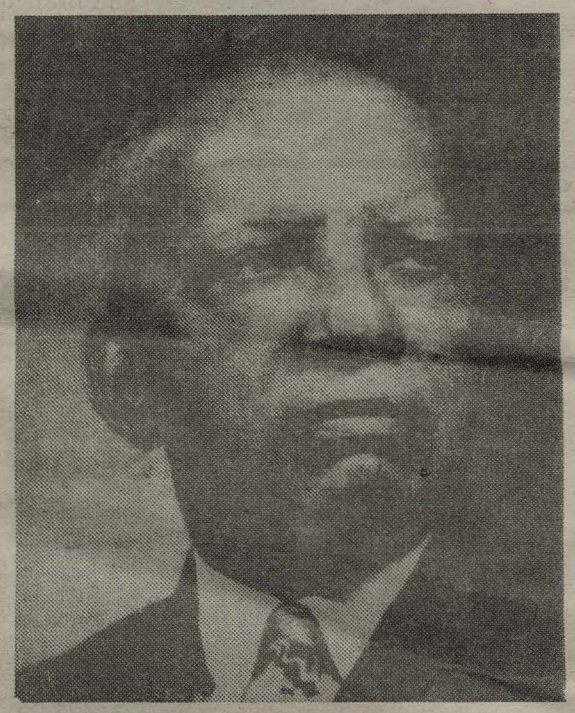
SCHOLAR

John Wesley Cromwell had a varied career – schoolteacher, newspaper editor, lawyer, government official and outstanding scholar of English literature. He also achieved eminence as a historian with the publication in 1914 of The Negro in American History, and served as secretary of the American Negro Academy, an organization of scholars based in Washington, D.C. and dedicated to the promotion of the arts and sciences.



NOVELIST

In four pioneering novels, Charles W. Chesnutt created a revealing picture of Negro life in the South. One of them, The House Behind the Cedars (1900), concerned the problem of racial "passing." (Chesnutt himself was so fair he worked as a bookkeeper, a normally "whites only" job, in North Carolina at the age of 14.) The Colonel's Dream (1905) described how small-town bigotry upset a Confederate colonel's hopes for social reform.



HISTORIAN

Carter G. Woodson, the son of a tenant farmer and former slave, has been called "the father of Negro history." After working as a coal miner in Virginia to finance his education, he began a long career of teaching and writing and received a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1912. One of his books, The Negro in Our History, published in 1922, was the first textbook of its kind and proved valuable later as U.S. schools began to develop black studies programs.

We salute Black Historians

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Black History Week

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS



And, we invite you to watch for Black Community Night coming to the KINGDOME February 16. Sponsored by THE MEDIUM Newspaper and the Seattle Super Sonics

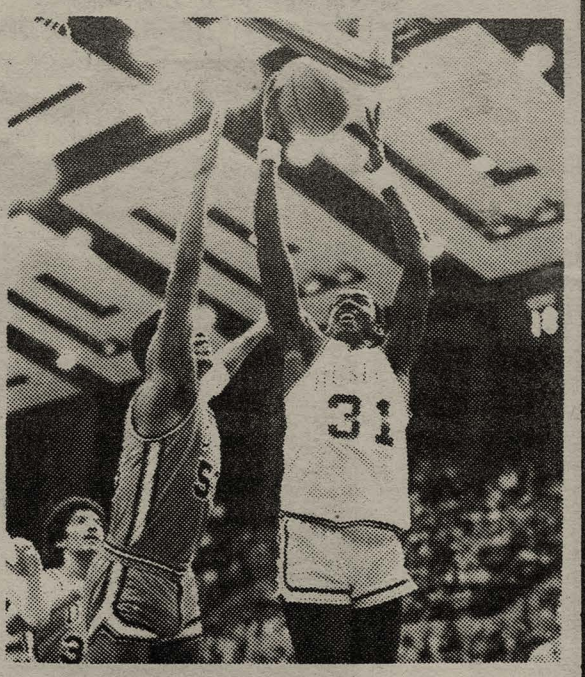
Washington



Bruce Harrell

HUSKY UW FEVER

All-Stars



Andre Griffin

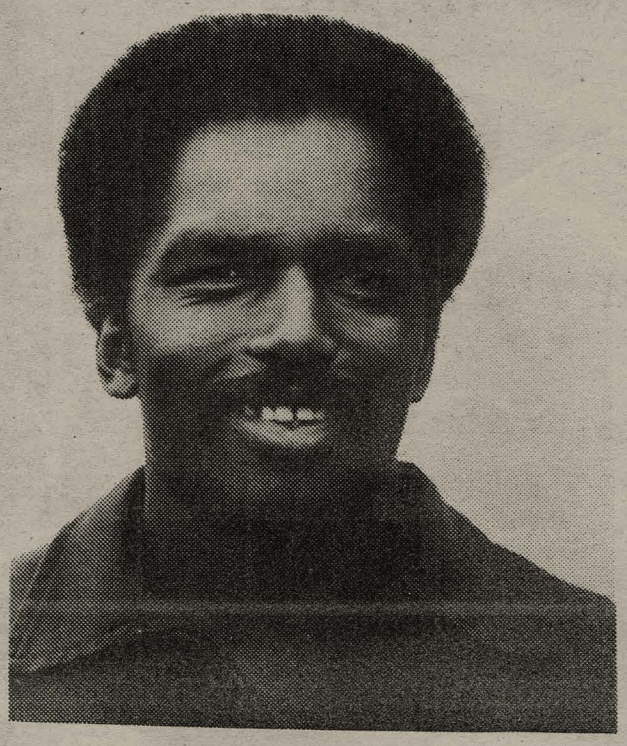


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Gertrude Peoples



Associate Athletic Director Don Smith



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

Black History Calander of Events

February

1 On this day in 1865 President Lincoln signed the joint resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives proposing the 13th amendment.

2 John S. Rock was the first Black to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. 1865

3 The first Black detective novel, *The Conjure-Man Dies* was published by Rudolph Fisher in 1932.

4 Two Blacks, A. Philip Randolph and Willard S. Townsend, were elected vice-presidents of the AFL-CIO in 1955.

5 The Manumission Society was founded in 1816 by a group of North Carolina Quakers, organized for the purpose of freeing the slaves.

---

6 The first Black quarterback in the American Football League was Marlin Briscoe. He played with the Denver Broncos in 1968.

7 President Truman appointed Irwin C. Mollison a judge of the U.S. Customs Court in 1945.

8 In 1964 Malcolm X organized the Organization for Afro-American Unity.

9 In 1964 Black tennis star Arthur Ashe, Jr. became the first Black member of the American Davis Cup Team.

10 The first Black person to serve on the Federal Reserve Board was Andrew Brimmer. 1966

11 Vermont was the first state to abolish slavery. 1777

12 On this date in 1865 Black clergyman Henry Highland Garnet delivered a sermon in the Capitol on the abolition of slavery.

---

13 In 1923 a Black basketball team known as The Renaissance Team was organized.

14 Date commemorated as birthday of abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass. 1817

15 The Canada Mission was organized in Canada in 1838 to aid the growing number of slaves that had fled there.

16 The 99th Pursuit Squadron was the first all Black air combat unit. It was formed at Tuskegee Institute in 1941.

17 Between 1889 and 1922 there were 3,436 recorded lynchings of Blacks in the U.S.

18 Benjamin Montgomery, slave of Jefferson Davis, invented a boat propeller. U.S. laws prevented slaves from receiving patents so Montgomery was never able to patent his invention.

19 From 1790 until the end of the slave period Virginia had the largest Black population.

---

20 The first Black Greek letter society, Alpha Phi Alpha, was organized in 1906.

21 Assassination of Malcolm X (El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz) in New York City. 1965

22 In 1925 A. Phillip Randolph organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a Black union organization.

23 Birth of W.E.B. DuBois, historian and civil rights advocate, in Great Barrington, Mass. 1868

24 Sadie T. M. Alexander was the first Black woman admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania. 1927

25 On this day in 1870 Hiram Revels began serving his term as Senator from Mississippi in the United States Senate. He was the first Black person to serve in the U.S. Senate.

26 The importation of slaves was prohibited in Pennsylvania in 1780.

---

27 Richard Allen organized the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia in 1794.

28 Ex-slave Amos Fortune founded the Jaffrey Social Library in Jaffrey, New Hampshire in 1795.

Establishment of the Black Church. 1794

In 1794, Richard Allen established in Philadelphia the first Black meeting house and called it Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was the beginning of the Black Church in America—an enduring force and training ground for Black leadership. The site on which the rebuilt church stands is the oldest property owned continuously by Blacks in America.

50TH ALL-STAR GAME SEATTLE '79

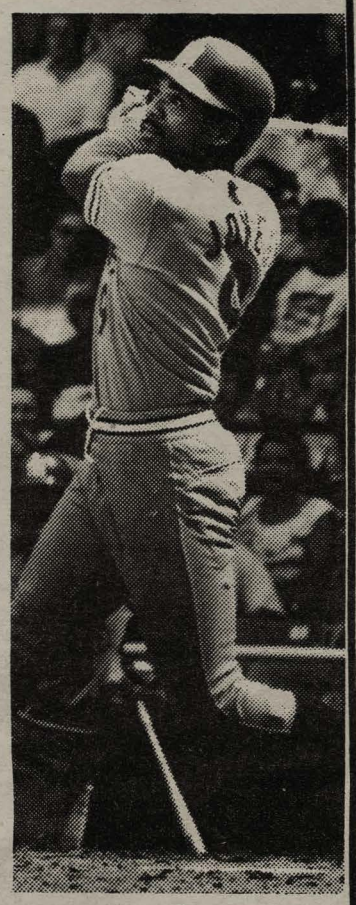
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Ruppert Jones; 1977 All-Star

The Dred Scott Decision

We Salute Black History Month — February!

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. Frémont, 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 Frémont'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 overruled 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 Taney 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 jubilant. But in the North and the West great mass meetings were held in furious protest against this decision. White voters in ever greater numbers were driven toward the anti-slavery movement. Many friends of freedom lost hope. But Frederick 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 plaintiff and his wife Harriet, and his children Eliza and Lizzie. It was originally brought against the administratrix of Dr. Emerson, in the circuit court of St. Louis county, Missouri, where the plaintiff recovered judgment; 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 plaintiff, 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 plaintiff "is a negro of African descent, his ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as slaves," and therefore the plaintiff "is not a citizen of the State of Missouri." To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and the court sustained the demurrer.

Thereupon the defendant pleaded over, and justified the trespass on the ground that the plaintiff and his family were his negro slaves; and a statement of facts, agreed to by both parties, was read in evidence, as follows: "In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negro slave belonging

Glimpses of the Greats.

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Illustration (A) pictures: Frederick Douglass; Martin Luther King, Jr.; Harriet Tubman and Mary McLeod Bethune.

Illustration (B) pictures: Whitney Young, Jr.; Mahalia Jackson, George Washington Carver and Sojourner Truth.

(Frames are not included)

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A Tribute To Jackie Robinson

1919 - 1972



Jackie Robinson **shown here going after umpire after spat with Cubs' Andy Pafko, was first (in 1946) black athlete to play in modern professional baseball.**

"I NEVER HAD IT MADE"

Jackie Robinson, who earned a place in history by breaking major league baseball's color barrier in 1947 and ascending to the Hall of Fame in 1962 came to the end of his personal history October 24, 1972 apparently from the result of a heart disease.

Robinson was stricken early Tuesday morning at his New York home and was administered to by police summoned by his wife. He was then rushed to Stamford Hospital but was dead of arrival at the age of 53.

Robinson was able to prove his versatility off the field as well as on. After he retired from baseball, he accepted an executive position with Chock Full O'Nuts, One of New York City's largest chain restaurants. He later resigned from the $50,000 per year position because of the company's failure to hire blacks to managerial positions.

His involvements included civil rights, finance as he was named chairman of Freedom National Bank of Harlem, and business where he ran the J & R Construction Company in Englewood, N. J.

Robinson's achievements often came in the face of physical impediments and loneliness that accompanies a man who will speak his mind on issues that others often avoid.

In addition to being a diabetic, Robinson completely lost the vision in his right eye and had impaired vision in the left which laser beam treatments improved to 20 - 30. Robinson also suffered a stoke in 1968.

Robinson worked on a book with journalist Al Duckett, "I Never Had It Made", with the title painting a symbolic picture of the Jackie Robinson story. In the book, Robinson says, "I have believed in one irregutable fact in my life. I was a Black man in a white world . . . I never had it made.

Compliments of: Sears

Two Women

Sojourner Truth



Two women who had been born slaves devoted all their energies to freeing others. Both were deeply religious. One Sojourner Truth, was termed a mystic. The other, Harriet Tubman, was a woman of action, but in times of stress her favorite prayer was, "Lord, you have been with me through six troubles. Be with me in the seventh." Both women were so famous while they lived that books were written about them although neither could read or write. Both women had married, but most of their lives each walked alone, and each covered wide areas in her travels. Each faced danger and possible death, one at mob-threatened meetings where abolitionists were stoned and the other at state boundary lines dividing freedom and slavery.

One day in 1843 Isabella decided to leave her job as a domestic servant to travel. "The Spirit calls me," she said, "I must go." With only a few coins in her purse, Isabella departed, feeling the call, although free herself, to preach and teach against slavery, under a symbolic new name. She declared, "The Lord gave me Sojourner because I was to travel up and down the land showin' the people their sins and bein' a sign unto them. Afterwards I told the Lord I wanted another name, 'cause everybody else had two names: and the Lord gave me Truth, because I was to declare truth unto people."

Sojourner Truth became a famous figure at anti-slavery meetings. Once she said about her work, "I think of the great things of God, not the little things." A very tall, very dark woman, with a deep voice like a man's, she electrified many audiences and irritated those who did not agree with her. When a man told her that he cared no about her speaches than he would about a fleabite, "Maybe not," Sojourner replied, "but the Lord willing, I'll keep you scratchin'."

Sojourner Truth was born Isabella Baumfree about 1797, the property of a Dutch master in New York, and she spoke English with a Dutch accent all her life. Her childhood home was a hotel cellar where her parents and a number of other slaves quartered. While still a child, Isabella's parents died, and she was sold and resold, finally becoming the property of one John Dumont in whose service she remained until New York State freed all its slaves in 1827. But Isabella's master did not want to let her go, so she ran away, leaving her children behind. When her five-year-old son Peter was sold to an Alabama owner Isabella went to court and succeeded in getting Peter back. Another time, accused of the murder of an employer by a white man who had no proof, Isabella again went to court, sued for libel and won a judgement of $125, an unusual vindication for a Black then.

We salute Black Historians

Compliments of: SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Harriet Tubman



Harriet Tubman was an even greater irritant to the slave owners than Sojourner Truth, for not only did she make speaches in the North but time after time she went into the South and brought slaves out to freedom. At one time $40,000 was offered for her capture. When she was about twenty-five she ran away herself from a Maryland plantation, leaving her husband, parents, brothers and sisters behind. Two brothers started out with her, but became frightened and went back. Perhaps to prevent this from ever happening again Harriet Tubman carried a pistol on her freedom forays and if a slave heading North in her parties faltered, she drew her gun and said, "You'll be free or die!" Strength to go on was always forthcoming.

Up creek beds, through swamps, over hills in the dark of night, on nineteen secret tips into the dangerous South, Harriet Tubman guided more than 300 slaves to freedom, including her aged parents. Once in 1851 she took a party of eleven all the way to Canada, since the Fugitive Slave Law had, by then, made it dangerous to stop short of the border.

Once slave in the party, on whose head was a $1,500 reward, was so frightened he would not say a work nor, on the train crossing from Buffalo, even look out the window at the scenery. But when he found himself on free soil, he sang and shouted so much no one could shut him up. Harriet Tubman said, "You old fool you! You might at least have looked at Niagara Falls on the way to freedom!"

Friendless and without work in Canada, Harriet herself prayed, cooked and begged for these refugees all winter. Then, in the spring she went back South to free more. She went alone, but once she got her slaves started, Harriet had help. There were secret stations of the Underground railroad from Wilmington, Delaware, to the Great Lakes-hiding places in barns, cellars, churches, woodsheds, caves- and white friends to help with food and warm clothing and wagons with false bottoms for long trips in harsh weather. Harriet Tubman one of the most famous "conductors" on the Underground Railroad, once said, "I nebber run my train of de track, and I nebber lost a passenger."

1954 Decision on Education was first argued in 1849 in the case of Sarah C. Roberts vs. The City of Boston

To acquire an education was the burning desire of most free Negroes, especially those who had formerly been slaves. Only a few Northern communities, and no Southern ones had free public schools open to Negroes. Ohio, from 1829 to 1849, excluded Negroes from the public schools and most of the other western states made little or no provision for them. In 1824 the City of New York took over the support of its seven African Free Schools. The first of these schools had been founded by the Manumission Society in 1787, with a white teacher, Cornelia Davis. Thus colored children had free education available to them in New York years before there were similar public schools for white children. And the African Free School became the precursor of the New York free public school system. Later, Manhattan's African Schools had Negro men and women teachers, and many distinguished persons were graduated from them, including Patrick Reason, Henry Highland Garnet and the actor Ira Aldridge.

In 1849 Sarah C. Roberts sued the city of Boston for its discrimination in refusing to admit a colored child to its school. Her lawyer was Charles Sumner, who was to become a noted abolitionist Senator, and Sumner's assistant was a young Negro attorney, Robert Morris. Their case was lost, but in 1855 the Massachusetts legislature declared that "no person shall be excluded from a Public School on account of race, color or religious opinions." In the South, of course, the few educational facilities which existed for free Negroes were entirely separate and often the teaching of Negroes had to be clandestine. But for almost thirty years prior to 1831 a Negro, John Chavis, conducted an excellent school in Raleigh, North Carolina, for white students by day and for Negroes by night. He had to dismiss his Negro students after 1831.

In the realm of higher education, the first colored student to graduate from an American college was John Russwurm, who received a degree from Bowdoin College in Maine in 1826. Oberlin in 1834 put to its white students a questionnaire "as to the practicability of admitting persons of color," and was one of the first colleges in the West to enroll not only Negroes, but women. It had been established by abolitionists who had withdrawn from Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati after free discussions of the evils of slavery had been curtailed there. In Kentucky an anti-slavery editor and an abolitionist minister in 1855 established Berea College, which freely admitted Negroes as well as whites. Its charter began with the phrase: "God hath made of one blood all nations that dwell upon the face of the earth." But, because many institutions of higher learning still had no place for free Negroes, colleges such as Wilberforce in Ohio (1856) and Ashmun Institute (later renamed Lincoln University) in Pennsylvania (1854) came into being especially for the education of Negro youth. Wilberforce was supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church and Lincoln by the Presbyterians.



The original building of the Wilberforce University.



Negro children being denied entrance to a school.

Black History Month....supports Black contributions

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In December of 1956 Mrs. Rosa Parks, above, once more rode in a bus like the one in which her impulsive action sparked a year-long successful Boycott.

We salute Black History Month

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE Founded 1910

The National Urban League grew out of the Committee on Urban Conditions among Negroes, which was formed in 1910 by a young Negro graduate student in social work at Columbia University, George Edmund Haynes, and Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., a white woman who had been active in the League for the Protection of Colored Women. The League's objectives were the improvement of the industrial and living conditions of city Negroes, with special reference to the broadening of occupational opportunities. Interracial in composition, its sponsors included Julius Rosenwald, Roger Baldwin, Booker T. Washington, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Kelly Miller and the Negro journalist Fred R. Moore. The first chairman of its board was Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, and its executive officers were Haynes and Eugene Kinkle Jones, a Cornell graduate who had specialized in economics and sociology. He became its executive secretary in 1914.

With headquarters in New York, the Urban League soon had branches in major cities across the country.

The sociologist Charles S. Johnson became in 1921 its director of research and investigation. In 1923 he founded the League's magazine *Opportunity, A Journal of Negro Life,* whose motto was "Not Alms, but Opportunity." The Urban League sought to overcome discrimination in employment and, by counsel and persuasion, to induce industries employing no Negroes to give them opportunities for work and industrial training. It sought to have those plants and foundries which used Negroes only in jobs of unskilled labor to upgrade them according to ability. It sought to ease the difficulties of adjustment between white employers and black employees. It developed a program and set up fellowships for the training of young social workers. Some of the most distinguished personalities in that field gained their training and early experience through the Urban League. The annual conferences of the National Urban League became significant gatherings for social workers of both races from all over America.



WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

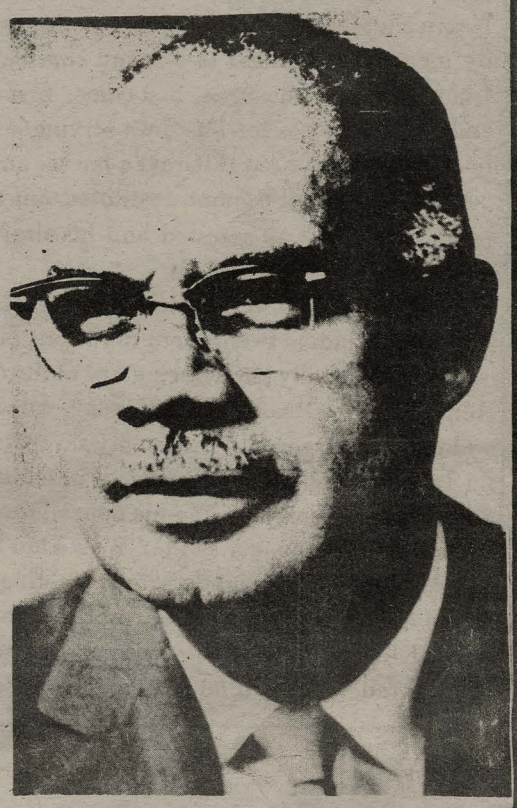
" Which way America....."



EUGENE KINKLE JONES



The seal of the National Urban League, whose slogans are "Jobs at All Levels," "Vocational Guidance," "Better Housing," "Better Health," "Education and Good Citizenship."



LESTER GRANGER

A Salute to Black History Month

Seattle Urban League

JEROME PAGE
Executive Director



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.

We salute Black History

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THE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY

The Long Journey from the back of the bus....

In Montgomery, Alabama, occurred an example of the Negroes' use of mass passive resistance. Seated in the colored section of a bus on her way to work one morning in 1955, Mrs. Rosa Parks was rudely ordered by the driver to move back and give her seat to a white man. She refused and was arrested. In protest, 98 per cent of the city's 50,000 Negroes subsequently refused to ride the buses. With the boycott supported by the Negro churches, car pools were organized and community meetings were held to demand courteous treatment from drivers, seats on a first-come, first-served basis and Negro drivers for bus lines serving colored neighborhoods. When Fred D. Gray, a lawyer and a minister, consequently draft-exempt, instituted suit to end segregated travel he was arrested and his draft status was immediately changed to 1-A.

In February, 1956, the mass arrests of almost 100 Negroes, including twenty-four ministers, began, among them the nationally known secretary of the A.M.E. Zion Home Missions Board, Dr. S. S. Seay. All were indicted on boycott charges and the twenty-seven-year-old Martin Luther King, Jr., a minister, was sentenced to 386 days at hard labor. Pending his appeal, the trials of the others were postponed, as the "Walk-Don't-Ride" boycott continued, with nightly prayer meetings held in the Negro churches. "We will not resort to violence," Reverend King declared. "We will not degrade ourselves with hatred. Love will be returned for hate."



An empty Montgomery bus during the boycott. Negroes normally constitute more than half of the city's bus riders. Without Negro patronage the company was forced to raise fares for white riders.



Mrs. Rosa Parks, a seamstress, whose arrest for refusing to move to the back of the bus started the boycott, is fingerprinted after her indictment by a grand jury under a seldom-invoked anti-boycott law.

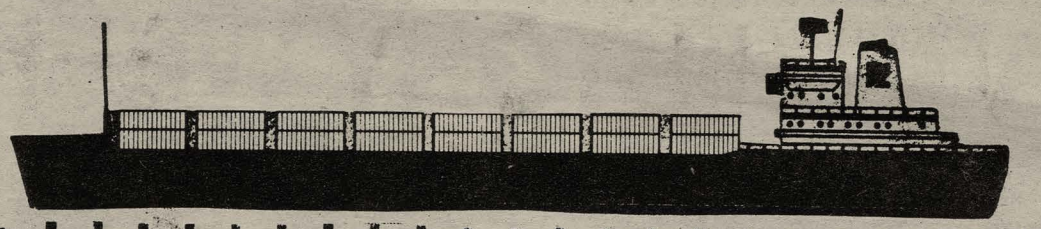
We salute Black Historians

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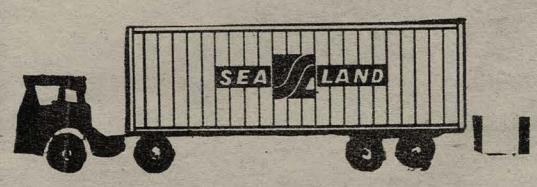
February 11-17, 1979

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The Black Woman Today



Mary Church Terrell

The civil rights struggle in the United States has been too often synonymous with the role of the Black woman in the struggle . . . oppressed even more than the Black man, by the slave system.

But in spite of the fact that a woman has to work harder than a man to achieve the same recognition and earn the same money, the Black woman also worked for the emancipation of her race, as a whole. On many occasions after emancipation, the currents of these two streams, Black rights and Women's rights, crossed and merged with each other . . . one of the ways, Black women fought both battles was to form a strong club movement, designed to improve the Black overall welfare and broaden the horizons open to women. The matri-

coping with their many roles. With the guidance of professional staff and volunteers, participants learn to improve basic math and communication skills, management of money, consumer habits, health and nutrition, and family planning. Beyond these immediate concerns, career information is made available. In 1974, 180 heads of households took part in the project; plans are being drafted for expansion of the project to other cities and for development of the Bethune Family Learning Center in Washington, D. C.

Another of the impressive undertakings which reinforce the NCNW's well-deserved reputation for service is Operation Sisters United. This project is an alternative to detention, focusing on establishing one-to-one relationships between troubled girls and NCNW volunteers. During 1974, forty girls, aged 11-16, were matched with a volunteer in a setting conducive to counseling, companionship and cultural activities.

The Center for Career Advancement, an after-hours program in language arts and business communication, was established in New York City with New York University to help under-educated women to upgrade their skills. 116 women enrolled in the Center in 1974 and, many, under the guidance of secretarial and administrative volunteers, went on to enroll in regular college programs.

Among the many other programs sponsored by the NCNW are the Liberty House Project in Jackson, Mississippi, the Fannie Lou Hamer Day Care Center in Ruleville, Mississippi, and Food For All, Inc. in Mississippi and Alabama.



US Senator H R REVELS of Mississippi — ROBERT C DE LARGE M C of S Carolina — JEFFERSON H LONG M C of Georgia — BENJ S TURNER M C of Alabama — JOSIAH T WALLS M C of Florida — JOSEPH H RAINY M C of S Carolina — R BROWN ELLIOT M C of S Carolina

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Black History Month

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