

The YAKIMA STAR

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Serving Yakima and Eastern Washington minority Communities

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Black History Month



Tacoma Black Masons gather outside lodge in 1913.



Black Baptist Church at Roslyn near turn of the century.



Early Roslyn coal miner.



Powell Barnett played in the Roslyn band

1788
Marcus Lopez, personal servant of Captain Robert Grey, killed at Tillamook Bay, off the Oregon coast.

1805-06
York, member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, spends the winter near present-day Astoria, Oregon.

1836
Hinds, A Black fur trader, settles at the Marcus Whitman Mission near present-day Walla Walla.

1845
George Washington Bush, one of the first permanent residents of Washington Territory, settles near present-day Olympia.

1860
William Gross arrives in Seattle and builds the second hotel in the city called "Our House."

1872
George Washington, pioneer of Lewis County Washington, founds the city of Centerville (now Centralia).

1888
Group of fifty Black miners arrive in Roslyn, Washington. By 1896 some two-thousand Afro-American miners and their families will have settled in Roslyn.

1889
Horace Cayton publishes first issue of the Seattle Republican, eventually to become the second largest newspaper in the city.

1907
Twenty Black families homestead 3,200 acres of land near Sunnyside, Washington.

1910
Spokane Blacks organize the Deer Lake Irrigation and Orchard Company.

1921
Mary Fields, stagecoach driver, freight hauler, laundress and temporary marshal of Cascade, Montana, dies at the age of 81.

1918
Blacks in large numbers begin to work as stewards for the Alaska Steamship Company and the Pacific Steamship Company.

1924
Law prohibiting Black land ownership repealed in Oregon.

1929
Wallace Thurman writes "The Blacker the Berry", a novel depicting Black lifestyles in Boise, Idaho, and other cities during the 1920s.

1934
William S. Badget elected to the city council of Gearhart, Oregon. First Black man elected to a public office in Oregon.

1924
War Manpower Commission begins recruitment of Black workers for industrial facilities in Seattle, Portland, Spokane, and other Pacific Northwest cities. This recruitment and other factors touched off large scale migration of Blacks to the region. A good example is Pasco, Washington, where Black population grows from 6 in 1940 to 2,500 by 1948.

1948
Columbia River floods the "Vanport" housing project located between Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Washington forcing 19,000 people, most of them Black, to move to Portland, Vancouver and surrounding cities.

1949
Oregon and Washington state legislatures pass Fair Employment Practices Laws in their respective states. These laws are the first in a series of Civil Rights laws adopted in the Northwest.

1950
Charles M. Stokes of Seattle is elected to the Washington state legislature, becoming the first Black man since William Owen Bush to be a member of that body.

1961
Selected boycotts of white-owned stores and businesses in Seattle result in Black employment gains.

1968
Art Fletcher, Pasco City Councilman runs for lieutenant governor, State of Washington.

1969
Unthank Park dedicated in Portland, Oregon. First city park to be named after a living Northwest Black citizen, Dr. DeNovel Unthank.

1970
William McCoy of Portland becomes the first Black man elected to the state legislature in Oregon.

Mr. Valentine

A Salute to Black History



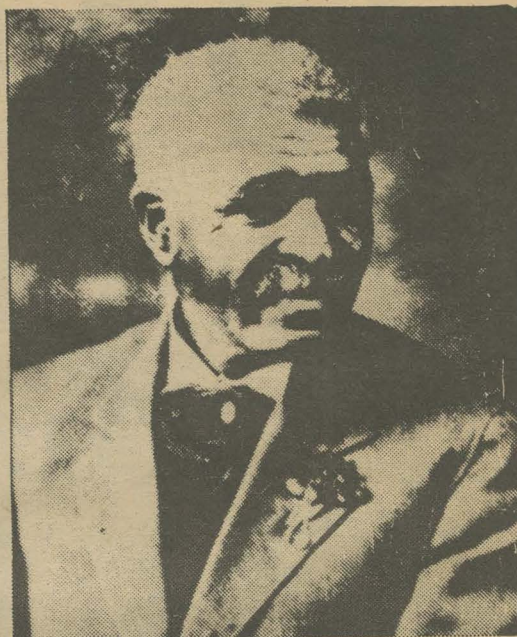
EDUCATOR

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.



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Public Service Announcement

YAKIMA: National Organization for Women Program Meeting will be held February 23, 1977, 7:30 p.m. at the YWCA. Jackie Bates, Professor in Early Childhood Education at CWSC, Graduate in Women's Studies from Stanford University presents: "Effects of Hormones on Sex Role Behavior," another view of the biological argument about sex role behavior. Childcare will be provided by: Ruth Mitchell and Sabrina Hutton.

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Observe Black History Month February 1977



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRI. 11 Vermont was the first state to abolish slavery. 1777

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRI. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRI. 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.

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

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

MON. 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.



T. J. Swann for night people

Yakima County Republican Central Committee

YAKIMA: Top committee appointments for the Yakima County Republican Party were made last night (Thursday) at the monthly meeting of the Central Committee Executive Board.

Ralph D (Sarg) Hubbard and Jim Wood, both of Yakima, were named by Chairman Ruby Dobbs to head the County Finance Committee.

"I have the utmost confidence that Jim Wood and 'Sarg' Hubbard have the expertise, enthusiasm and commitment to raise enough money over the next year and a half so we can attract and pledge financial support to Republican candidates in 1978," Dobbs said. "The Party organization has an obligation to help finance the General Election campaigns of our candidates for Courthouse and Legislative positions and we expect to be in a position to do so," Dobbs added. The Finance Chairmen will announce their county-wide committee within the next two weeks.

More committee assignments are Kathleen Hitchcock, Publicity and Glenn Kessinger, Voter Analysis. Tom Graham, Party Vice-Chairman will head up the Candidate Encouragement Committee.

Other business at the meetings were reports by State Committee

Representatives, Velma Kurbitz and Dr. Jim Weyrich, on the organization meeting in Renton on January 29 at which Ken Eikenberry, Seattle attorney, was elected State Chairman for the next two years.

Jon Mulvenon announced that the Lincoln Day Celebration, sponsored by the Yakima County Young Republican Club, will be a dance and social get-together on Saturday, February 26th, at Holy Redeemer Church Hall. Tickets are \$5 a couple or \$3 for singles and can be purchased at the door. "We are looking for a large crowd to join in the fun of celebrating the birthday of the Founder of the Republican Party," Mulvenon said in encouraging everyone to attend.

Tizzy



"When I grow up I'd love to take a trip around the world — if it's still here, that is!"

Job Opportunities

In the Coast Guard, "good work" is a good job well done. Helping yourself while you help save lives and property, keeping our seacoasts and waterways free of pollution, and free of accidents.

For you it can mean a recession-proof paycheck, starting at \$360 a month with your first raise right after boot camp. It also means free housing, food, clothing, medical and dental care. And 30-days of paid vacation every year.

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Lawrence Roybal Claims Police Brutality

Police Report

Sgt. G. D. Billbe

TOPPENISH: On 12-16-76, a violation of the state liquor laws was observed at the Eastside Market. The Eastside Market is located at 702 East Toppenish Ave. The above subject is the owner/operator of the market. Two warrants were issued on 12-30-1976 by Judge Grady for those violations. Those warrants were for (1) Furnishing liquor to minors; (2) Obstructing a public officer.

I personally went by the market on the night of 12-30-1976 to serve the warrants on the above subject. When I approached the market on 12-30-1976 I could see that he was the only one in the market at the time. Therefore, because he would not have had anyone to take over the market for him while the warrants were taken care of he was not arrested at that time.

On 12-31-1976, Officer Andrews and myself went by the Eastside Market. As we went by the market I could see that Mr. Roybal's wife was in the market with him. I then advised Officer Andrews that we would serve the warrants on him tonight, because Mrs. Roybal would be there to take over the store. Officer Gawlik who was on patrol was advised of the matter. After being advised of the upcoming arrests he detailed the Eastside Market for any assistance required.

On 12-31-1976 at 1657 hrs., Officer Andrews, Officer Gawlik, and myself checked out at the Eastside Market to serve the warrants. Officer Andrews and myself went into the market to serve the warrants. Officer Gawlik remained outside the market. He was advised if he observed a need for more assistance to come into the market.

Once inside the market I approached Mr. Roybal. I advised



TOPPENISH: Mr. Lawrence Roybal is charged with violation of the state liquor laws and obstructing a public officer. Mr. Roybal claims police beat him and put him in the hospital. The trial was postponed until March 14, 1977.

him that I had two warrants for his arrest. He asked me what the warrants were for. I advised him for furnishing liquor to minors, and for obstructing a public officer. Mr. Roybal told me that he wanted to see the warrants. I told Mr. Roybal that the warrants were at the station. I also told him that if he would come with me we could get the warrants taken care of. Mr. Roybal told me that he wasn't going anywhere. I again told Mr. Roybal that he was under arrest and to come with me. This time he started to walk to the back of the counter. I then reached out and took ahold of his right arm. Mr. Roybal continued to struggle and tried to pull away. I then placed Mr. Roybal into an arm lock. After getting Mr. Roybal into an arm lock I guided him between the counters and in the direction of the front door. When I got Mr. Roybal out from behind the counter Officer Andrews took ahold of his left arm. We then took him outside.

Once outside the subject was

put up against the back of the patrol car in an attempt to search the subject. Mr. Roybal was advised several times by myself to put his hands on the back of the patrol car and to step back. The subject would not put his hands on the back of the patrol car. After several attempts to get Mr. Roybal to put his hands on the back of the car I reached down and took ahold of his hand. I tried to put his hand up on the back of the patrol car. When I moved his hand up to the back of the patrol car, Mr. Roybal started to struggle. I had ahold of Mr. Roybal's right hand at the time he started to struggle. Officer Gawlik had ahold of his left arm. I placed the subject into an arm lock and placed a handcuff on his right wrist. I then brought his arm back down behind his back when Officer Gawlik brought his left arm down and handcuffed. After both arms had been handcuffed the subject was placed into the back of the patrol car. At 1659 hours I advised radio that we

were enroute to the station with a prisoner.

We arrived at the station at approx. 1702 hours. Once at the station I opened the rear door of the patrol vehicle. Mr. Roybal got out of the car by himself. I then took his right arm and directed him toward the front door of the station. As I approached the front of the station it appeared to me that Mr. Roybal tried to fall against the front door. I held the subject back and opened the door with my right arm. When I got the door open I then took Mr. Roybal into the station. I led him back to the booking area of the station.

Officer Gawlik and Officer Andrews then stayed with the subject in the booking area. I came around to the booking desk to read the warrants to the subject. I advised Mr. Roybal that these were the two warrants we had against him and that I would read the warrants to him.

I started to read the district court warrants to the subject. I had read approx. one line when Mr. Roybal told me that I didn't have to read the warrants to him and that he didn't want to listen to them. I told him that I had to read the warrants to him.

He said no and then started to struggle again. Mr. Roybal bent down to the waist and appeared to be trying to butt the officers with his head. Officer Gawlik took ahold of the cuffs. Mr. Roybal's actions were taking him in a circular manner. Officer Gawlik having ahold of the cuffs followed Mr. Roybal around in that manner until he brought him up against the wall of the booking room to get better control of Mr. Roybal. When Mr. Roybal was up against the wall he started screaming and crying that "you hurt my back, oh, you hurt my back".

The subject continued to scream the above mentioned words. I tried to read the warrants to Mr. Roybal but was

unable to because of his screaming. Mr. Roybal then requested to sit down. I then had Officer Gawlik and Officer Andrews assist Mr. Roybal to the back of the jail. Mr. Roybal was placed on a bunk and the handcuffs removed. We then returned to the front of the station.

I returned to the booking area to complete the required forms. I filled in the booking cards. I advised Officer Gawlik, Officer Andrews, and Disp. Gust that I would need a report on what had just happened. They then started to complete those reports.

I then returned to see about the condition of Mr. Roybal. When I entered the jail Mr. Roybal was moaning and screaming. I asked Mr. Roybal if he wanted to go to the hospital and have his back checked. He told me that he did. I then asked him if he could get up to go to the hospital. The subject tried to get up but was not able to. I then told him to lay back down and I would call an ambulance. I then locked Mr. Roybal's cell and returned to the front of the station. I told Officer Dawlik to place a call to Colonial and have them come to the station. The ambulance arrived at 1734 hours.

When I approached the jail section of the police department with the ambulance attendants I could not hear Mr. Roybal. When I opened the door to the jail Mr. Roybal then started to moan and scream again. The ambulance attendants then took care of Mr. Roybal. The attendants were Mr. Bill Brown of 517 West 3rd Street, Toppenish, WA, phone number 865-4717, and Mr. Charles Gonzales of 412 South Toppenish Ave., Toppenish, WA, phone number 865-2767. They placed a back support under Mr. Roybal and loaded him on a stretcher. Mr. Roybal was then handcuffed again and transported to the Toppenish Hospital. I instructed Officer Andrews to go to the hospital with the ambulance.