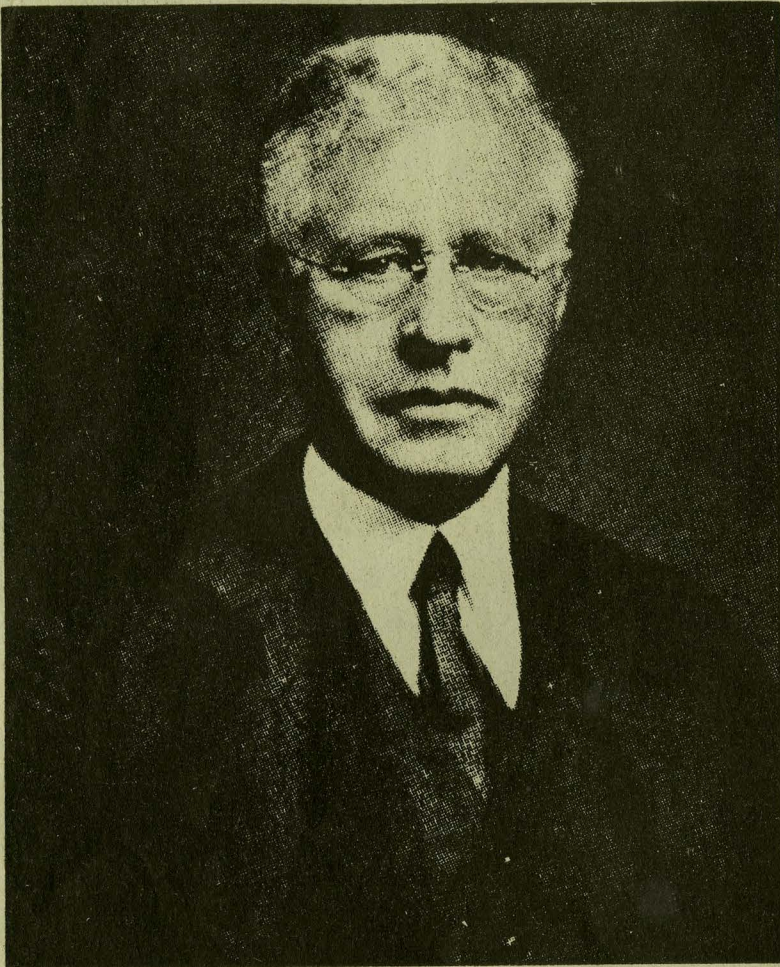


A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY



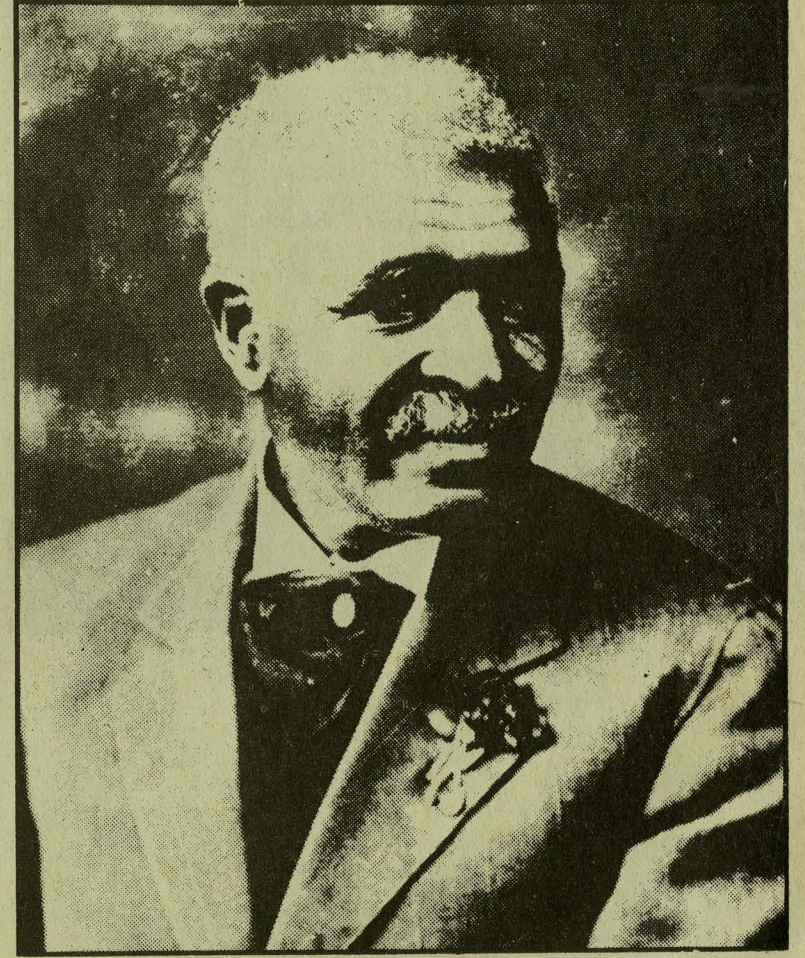
EDUCATOR

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.



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.

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