Feb. 11

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb. 15

presented by

The voice of the Black Community

THE NORTH WEST FACTS

And THE FACTS Advertisers

Special Thanks

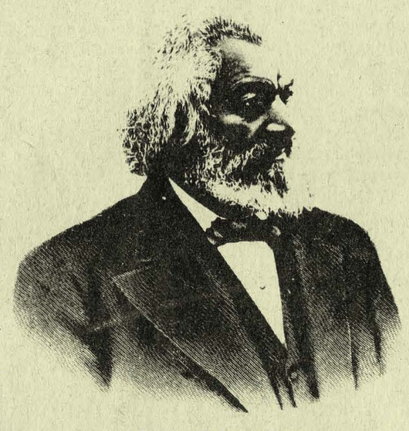
NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE AND UNITED INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS PROGRAMS
HOWARD S. WRIGHT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
LOCKHEED SHIPBUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON OFFICE OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
SEATTLE CITY LIGHT
PACIFIC CAR AND FOUNDRY
WASHINGTON NATURAL GAS COMPANY
TV AND STEREO MART
PORT OF SEATTLE
UNITED STATES ARMY RECRUITERS
SEATTLE READY MIX CONCRETE COMPANY
ALLSTATE
VALU-MART
SAFECO
MAYFAIR STORES
CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES
SOUTH CENTRAL REALTY
BANK OF CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES NAVY RECRUITER
LIBERTY BANK OF SEATTLE
JORDAN-MATHIS AND ASSOCIATES
SENTINEL NAACP CREDIT UNION

Slave revolts and rebellions were common throughout the history of Black slavery in the United States. The best-known revolt today is Nat Turner's insurrection, which occurred in Southampton County, Virginia, in August 1831, and resulted in the deaths of fifty-seven whites. After several weeks in hiding, Turner was captured in the neighborhood. He was hanged, together with some of his followers. Many other Blacks had been killed indiscriminately during the revolt.

In 1843, in addressing a convention of Blacks in Buffalo, New York, Negro abolitionist Henry Highland Garnet admonished his listeners to take to the streets and fight, to use violence against violence, to obtain the equality that was rightfully theirs.

Charles Lenox Remond was one of the first men to become affiliated with the abolitionists after they organized and was probably the most prominent Black abolitionist prior to Frederick Douglass' entry into the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Frederick Douglass—former slave, abolitionist, lecturer, writer, politician and perhaps the greatest nineteenth-century Black leader—is almost a legend, so outstanding were his accomplishments.



Frederick Douglass



The discovery of Nat Turner

Henry O. Flipper was the first Black man to graduate from the United States Military Academy. Flipper was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Cavalry, where he encountered hostility from his white colleagues. Flipper's career in the military came to a somewhat questionable end in 1881, when he was relieved of his commission for conduct unbecoming an officer. Although Flipper was later exonerated of the charges, he never returned to the Army.

John H. Alexander, the second Black West Point graduate, served with distinction as a Cavalry commander in the American West. He and his men policed the open plains in order to ensure peace between the Indians and the newly arrived settlers. So highly regarded was Alexander that shortly after his death the Army named a camp in Virginia for him.

Charles Young was the third Black to graduate from West Point. Prior to his death in 1922, Colonel Young was the highest-ranking Black in the Armed Forces. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He had also served in the American West. Young was sent to Liberia as military envoy. He died in Nigeria of a tropical illness.

The Ninth Cavalry, a Black unit, fought sixty battles with the Indians between 1868 and 1890. They also served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Blacks of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries saw action in Cuba with Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. An Associated Press eyewitness credited them with saving Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men from extermination by the Spanish forces at San Juan Hill.



Henry O. Flipper



Charles Young



John H. Alexander

Dorie Miller was the first Black hero of World War II. Miller was a messman on a ship at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack. Though untrained as a gunner, Miller manned an antiaircraft gun after its operator had been shot down. He was credited with having destroyed four enemy planes and was awarded the Navy Cross. In 1943 he was killed in action.

Fourteen World War II Liberty Ships were named for Black leaders. One, the *Booker T. Washington*, was launched in 1942. Hugh Mulzac, a Black man with twenty-two years' experience and training, was made her captain. Mulzac refused the Navy's choice of an all-Black crew, and he was allowed to choose his men not on the basis of race but on the basis of ability and performance.

Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., was the first Black to hold the rank of brigadier general in the United States Army. He received the single star in 1940 and served in that capacity throughout World War II.

Lieutenant General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., was the Air Force's first Black appointee to this rank. He now serves as head of the President's Commission for the Prevention of Skyjacking.

In May 1971 the Army promoted three Black colonels to the rank of brigadier general. They are General Roscoe E. Cartwright of Kansas City, General Oliver W. Dillard of Margaret, Alabama, and General James F. Hamlet of Alliance, Ohio.

Samuel Lee Gravely, Jr., was the first Black to be named an admiral in the United States Navy. Appointed in May 1971 by President Nixon, Admiral Gravely will be stationed at the Pentagon.

Brigadier General Daniel "Chappie" James, of the Air Force, is presently serving as deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

The first Black general in the military reserves was confirmed by the Senate on June 4, 1971. He is Brigadier General Benjamin L. Hunton, fifty-one, of Hyattsville, Maryland.

Other high-ranking Black officers are Lieutenant Colonel Frank E. Peterson, Jr., of the Marines, and Commander Bobby C. Wilks, of the Coast Guard.



Dorie Miller



Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.



Roscoe E. Cartwright



Samuel Lee Gravely, Jr.



Benjamin L. Hunton



Daniel James

IN THE GRAND STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY AND EQUALITY NOW WAGING IT IS MEET, RIGHT AND ESSENTIAL THAT THERE SHOULD ARISE IN OUR RANKS, AUTHORS AND EDITORS, AS WELL AS ORATORS, FOR IT IS IN THESE CAPACITIES THAT THE MOST PERMANENT GOOD CAN BE RENDERED TO OUR CAUSE.....

Frederick Douglass
Editoral from North Star, Vol. 1, No.1

Urban League
447-37-92

Didn't do

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.

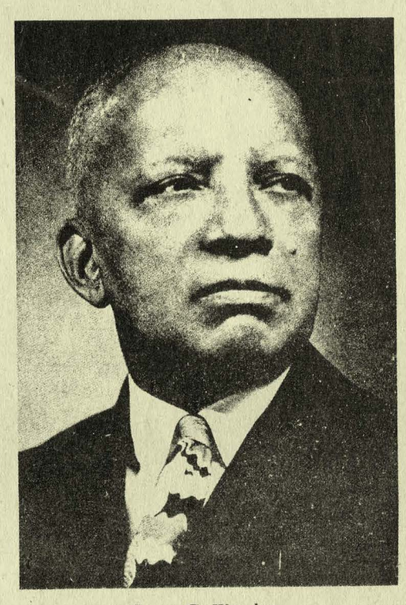
Carter G. Woodson, educator, historian, author and founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, was the second Black to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard (in the field of history). W. E. B. Du Bois, who had been the first, had obtained his degree in 1895; Woodson received his in 1912. 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 nonviolent 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.

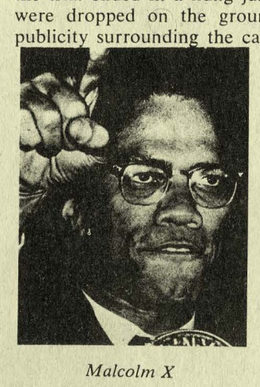
The presiding Judge, Harold M. Mulvey, passed down an unprecedented ruling involving the Black Panther Party by dismissing all charges against the defendants after the trial ended in a hung jury. The charges were dropped on the grounds of massive publicity surrounding the case.

Huey P. Newton, supreme commander and minister of defense of the Black Panther Party, who had been convicted of manslaughter of an Oakland patrolman, was freed after two clamorous years. Newton was found guilty in September of 1968, but massive public support to the chant of "Free Huey," and a successful court appeal, overturned the ruling.

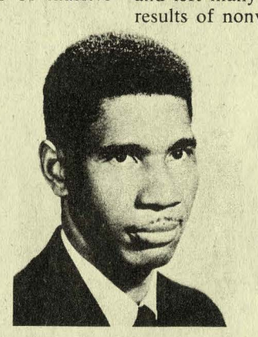
The political strategy of Newton has changed greatly. He no longer seeks to confine the Party to the Black community and has opened Panther arms to whites as well. With more confidence this time, the number one Panther will again face trial in 1971 in the slaying of the Oakland patrolman.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Baptist minister and a great motivator of Black people, organized in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955, the Montgomery Improvement Association, following Mrs. Rosa Parks' famous refusal to move to the back of a bus. The MIA led a successful boycott by the Black community against the Montgomery public transit system. This boycott and its resultant publicity brought Dr. King to a position of leadership which he used to further the civil rights cause, until he was struck down by an assassin's bullet in April, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee.

With the rise of the Black power concept, Dr. King's nonviolent approach to civil rights was rejected by many of the Black youth throughout the nation. His death, however, served as a cohesive force among Black people, binding them closer under a common tragedy. The death of Dr. King gave impetus to the Black power movement and left many Blacks disillusioned with the results of nonviolent protest.



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

COMPLIMENTS OF
South Central Realty

2822 EMPIRE WAY SO.

"Free Counseling"
725-8900

SYMBOL OF PROFESSIONALISM

Make the CONNECTION

The Bank of California CONNECTION
CHECK GUARANTEE CARD

Now one card connects you to the most useful package of personal banking services ever put together. All for only $2.50 per month, with no minimum balance needed.

Ask for our Connection application at the office nearest you.

The Bank of California
A good solid Connection

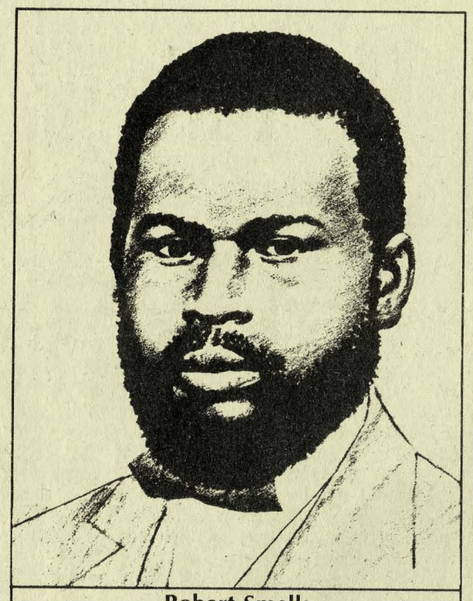
Seattle Main Office 910 Fourth Avenue Seattle, Washington 98164
815 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104
1011 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Washington 98402

©1973 The Bank of California, N.A., Member F.D.I.C.

Feb. 11

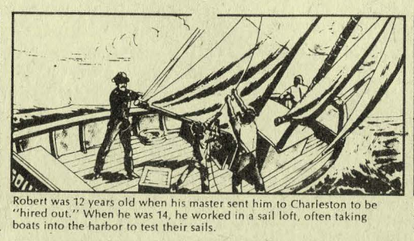
A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb. 15

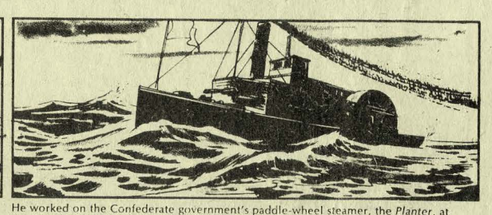


Robert Smalls
1839—1915

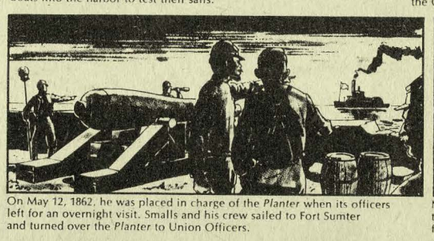
Captain of the *Planter* in the United States Navy during the Civil War. Later served five terms as Representative from South Carolina in the Congress of the United States.



Robert was 12 years old when his master sent him to Charleston to be "hired out." When he was 14, he worked in a sail loft, often taking boats into the harbor to test their sails.



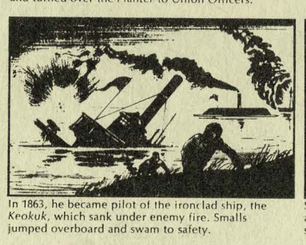
He worked on the Confederate government's paddle-wheel steamer, the *Planter*, at the start of the Civil War. Studying the inlets, fortifications and defenses along the Charleston coast, Smalls planned to steal the ship and sail to freedom.



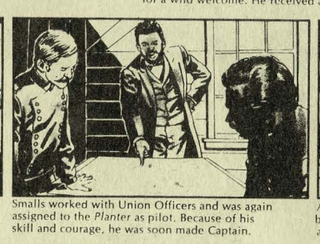
On May 12, 1862, he was placed in charge of the *Planter* when its officers left for an overnight visit. Smalls and his crew sailed to Fort Sumter and turned over the *Planter* to Union Officers.



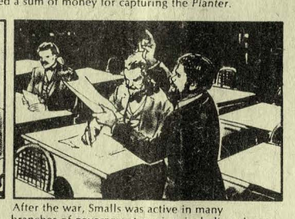
News of the daring escape was flashed around the country. Smalls was taken to Washington, D. C., to meet President Lincoln and to New York City for a wild welcome. He received a sum of money for capturing the *Planter*.



In 1863, he became pilot of the ironclad ship, the *Keokuk*, which sank under enemy fire. Smalls jumped overboard and swam to safety.



Smalls worked with Union Officers and was again assigned to the *Planter* as pilot. Because of his skill and courage, he was soon made Captain.



After the war, Smalls was active in many branches of government service, including almost a decade as Congressman of South Carolina.



In 1876, corrupt southern Democrats falsely charged Smalls of "violating the purity of the ballot box by unblushing fraud." He was convicted and sentenced to three years in jail. After serving a few days of the sentence, he was released and the case eventually dropped.



The southern Democrats organized for "the end of Smalls" during the 1886 election and the ballots were manipulated to defeat him. Smalls sought to prove he won, but Congress denied him a seat by a 142-127 vote.

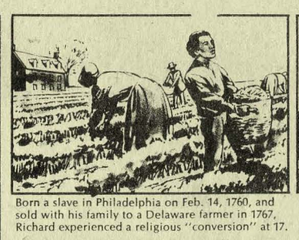


Several years later, Smalls was appointed Collector of Customs for Beaufort, South Carolina. He served in this capacity until 1913 when a Republican Congress failed to confirm his appointment. He died in Beaufort in 1915.

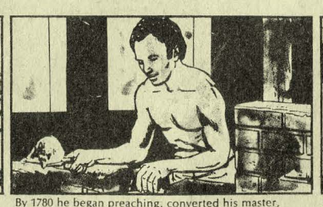


Richard Allen
1760—1831

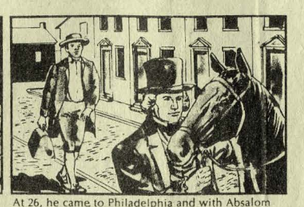
Co-founder of the Free African Society, established Bethel Church, first African Methodist Episcopal Church and became first Negro Bishop of any church in the United States.



Born a slave in Philadelphia on Feb. 14, 1760, and sold with his family to a Delaware farmer in 1767, Richard experienced a religious "conversion" at 17.



By 1780 he began preaching, converted his master, purchased his freedom, and was proficient as a wood-cutter, brickmaster, and wagon team driver.



At 26, he came to Philadelphia and with Absalom Jones, established the Free African Society, the first step for blacks toward organized social life.



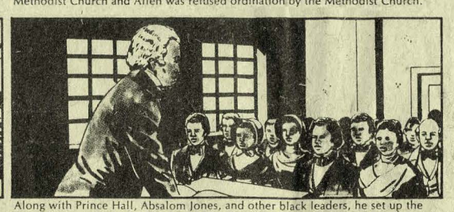
Despite its separate nature, the Society helped blacks and whites alike. They nursed the sick during the yellow fever epidemic in 1793. During the War of 1812, they recruited 2,000 blacks to defend Philadelphia against the British.



Allen preached to mixed congregations, but it became apparent that he was not welcome in white churches. He and Jones were thrown out of St. George's Methodist Church and Allen was refused ordination by the Methodist Church.



This prompted Allen to establish Bethel Church, the first African Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides being a place of worship and assembly, it was a temporary home for former slaves, a Sunday School, and Adult Evening School.



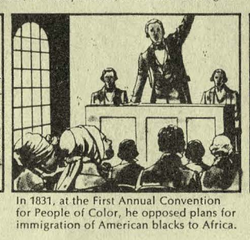
Along with Prince Hall, Absalom Jones, and other black leaders, he set up the Second African Lodge in 1798 and a Grand Lodge in 1818. Concerned with social and economic problems of his people, he continued to preach and to pray.



In 1816, he was finally ordained as a minister and later became the first Negro Bishop of any church in the United States.



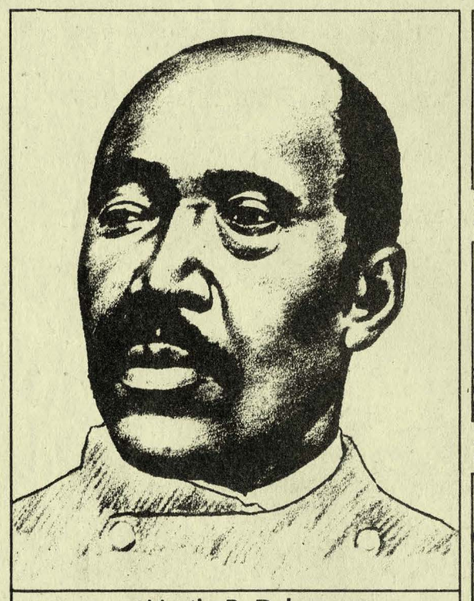
Through his efforts the First General Conference of the African Methodist Church was held in Philadelphia in 1820. He established missionary work in the South, Haiti, and Africa.



In 1831, at the First Annual Convention for People of Color, he opposed plans for immigration of American blacks to Africa.



He was active in the "Free Produce Society" which bought from merchants who refused to sell slave labor produce. This economic boycott set the pattern for those of the 19th and 20th Centuries. Richard Allen died March 25, 1831.



Martin R. Delany
1812—1885

Doctor of Medicine, editor, abolitionist speaker, scientist and explorer, ardent fighter for the rights of freedmen, first Negro Field Officer in United States history.



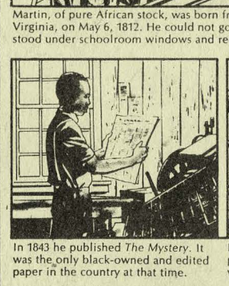
Martin, of pure African stock, was born free in Charles Town, Virginia, on May 6, 1812. He could not go to school but he stood under schoolroom windows and recited lessons he heard.



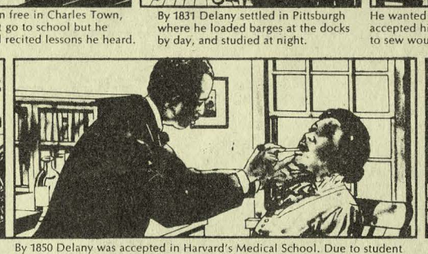
By 1831 Delany settled in Pittsburgh where he loaded barges at the docks by day, and studied at night.



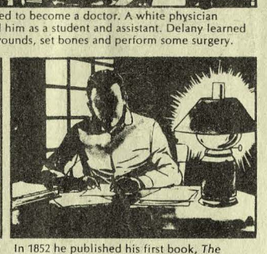
He wanted to become a doctor. A white physician accepted him as a student and assistant. Delany learned to sew wounds, set bones and perform some surgery.



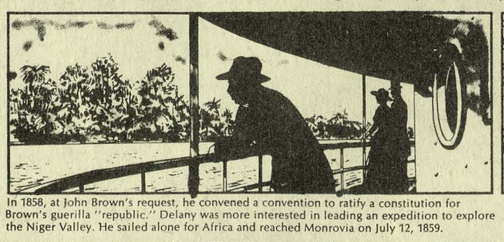
In 1843 he published *The Mystery*. It was the only black-owned and edited paper in the country at that time.



By 1850 Delany was accepted in Harvard's Medical School. Due to student protest, he was not allowed to return for the necessary second term. He went back to Pittsburgh without a diploma and set up office as a doctor.



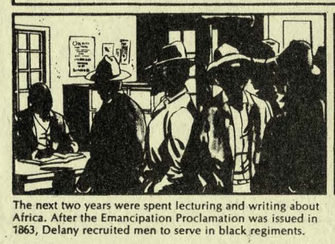
In 1852 he published his first book, *The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States.*



In 1858, at John Brown's request, he convened a convention to ratify a constitution for Brown's guerilla "republic." Delany was more interested in leading an expedition to explore the Niger Valley. He sailed alone for Africa and reached Monrovia on July 12, 1859.



He joined Robert Campbell in Abbeokuta. A tribal war kept them from reaching the Niger. Delany went on to London and lectured all over England and Scotland. He returned to his family for Christmas 1860.



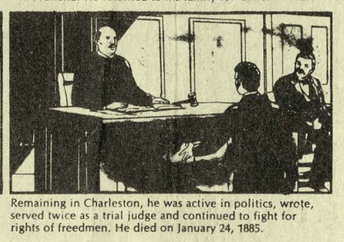
The next two years were spent lecturing and writing about Africa. After the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863, Delany recruited men to serve in black regiments.



He met with President Lincoln in February 1865 and presented a plan to send black troops led by black officers into the South.



He was commissioned the first black major in the U. S. Army and sent to Charleston, S. C. After the war, he was assigned to the new Freedman's Bureau and in 1868, honorably discharged.



Remaining in Charleston, he was active in politics, wrote, served twice as a trial judge and continued to fight for rights of freedmen. He died on January 24, 1885.

COMPLIMENTS OF

HOWARD S. WRIGHT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Seattle, Washington

HOWARD S. WRIGHT CONSTRUCTION CO.
W
1885

Feb. 11 **A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK** Feb. 15

Allstate®

10330 Meridian Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98133

EDWARD "DUKE" ELLINGTON
Composer Musician – 1899-

Edward (Duke) Ellington was born in Washington, D.C. in 1899. At seven years old he began taking piano lessons and continued his musical training with the intention of becoming a performing artist. He attended Armstrong High School where he earned the nickname "Duke" because of his suave manner and meticulous style of dress. Instead of going on to college after graduating from Armstrong High, Ellington decided to pursue his interest in commercial art and his new love–jazz music.

He formed his own jazz group which played for dances and parties in the Washington area. In 1923 Fats Waller persuaded him to move to New York. Duke and his Washingtonians were engaged at Barron's in Harlem and later at the Kentucky Club on Broadway. It was during this period that he expanded the rhythm section and developed unique solo styles. The band hit the big time with an engagement at the Cotton Club on Lenox Avenue, which lasted for two years. *Black and Tan Fantasy; Creole Love Call; The Mooche; Black Beauty* and *Mood Indigo* were a few of the compositions which emerged during this period. In 1932, the year of *Sophisticated Lady*, the band performed at Columbia University at the request of the director of the department of music.



In 1933 the Ellington band made it's first European tour. This trip was highlighted by appearances at the Palladium, the Trocadero in London, and the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. His reception in Europe was unprecendented and upon his return to America he found a musical following equally responsive to his creative efforts. *Daybreak Express; Solitude; In a Sentimental Mood; Caravan; Prelude to a Kiss* and *Harmony in Harlem* were among the hits which emerged during the band's first successful decade. Movie appearances included: *Murder at the Vanities* and *Belle of the Nineties*, 1934; *Symphony in Black*, 1935 and *A day at the Races*, 1937.

During the early 1940's Ellington produced some of his most outstanding works. Strayhorn's *Take the "A" Train*, became the band's theme song. In 1941 the band appeared in *Jump for Joy*, a musical revue which premiered in Hollywood. *I've Got It Bad and That Ain't Good*, was considered the outstanding work from this performance.

Ellington initiated a series of Carnegie Hall concerts in January 1943 with his presentation of *Black, Brown and Beige*. The composition, which ran about fifty minutes, was his first attempt at combining the essential elements of jazz into a work suitable for performance in a concert hall. During his subsequent Carnegie Hall recitals he introduced *Deep South Suite, Blutopia, Liberian Suite* and *New World A-Comin'*. *Harlem* was played at an Ellington concert in the Metropolitan Opera House in 1951. The Ellington band combined with the Symphony of the Air to premiere his *Night Creature* at Carnegie Hall in March 1955.

The popularity of Ellington was enhanced by his brilliant performance at the Newport Jazz Festival in 1956, which resulted in his appearance on the cover of *Time* magazine. In 1959 he wrote his first movie score–*Anatomy of a Murder*. The following year he wrote the score for *Paris Blues*.

Ellington wrote and produced *My People* for the Century of Negro Progress Exposition in Chicago (1963). He also wrote the music for a Canadian production of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*. In 1965 he performed in the Festival of the Arts at the White House and with the Boston Pops Orchestra at Tanglewood. Later the same year Ellington presented what he regarded as his greatest musical achievement –his first sacred concert. On September 16, 1965 Ellington and Company gathered in the chancel of San Francisco's Grace Cathedral and offered their best in music to the Creator, each in the language of his own instrument. The second sacred concert was presented in the world's largest cathedral, St. John the Divine in New York, before an audience of over six thousand people. Subsequent concerts were presented at St. Mark's in New Canaan, Connecticut and A.M.E. Mother Zion Cathedral in Harlem.

Duke Ellington's creative efforts won him honors in the *Down Beat* and *Metronome* polls and in the *Down Beat* Hall of Fame. In 1966 he was presented with the President's Gold Medal in Madrid, Spain. Yale University awarded him an honorary Doctor of Music in 1967. At a White House celebration on his seventieth birthday, Ellington was presented with the Medal of Freedom by the President. This was a fitting tribute to this genius of twentieth century music.



COMPLIMENTS OF

VALU-MART
A Division of Weisfield's Inc.

AURORA 185th & Aurora North
BURIEN 14300 1st Ave. South
TACOMA 2921 South 38th Street
BELLEVUE 2041 148th Ave. N.E.
EVERETT Highway 99 So. at 9028 Evergreen Wy.
GREENWOOD 1st N.W. at N.W. 85th Street
MIDWAY 25250 Pacific Highway South

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

from all the United States Army Recruiters in the Seattle - Tacoma area

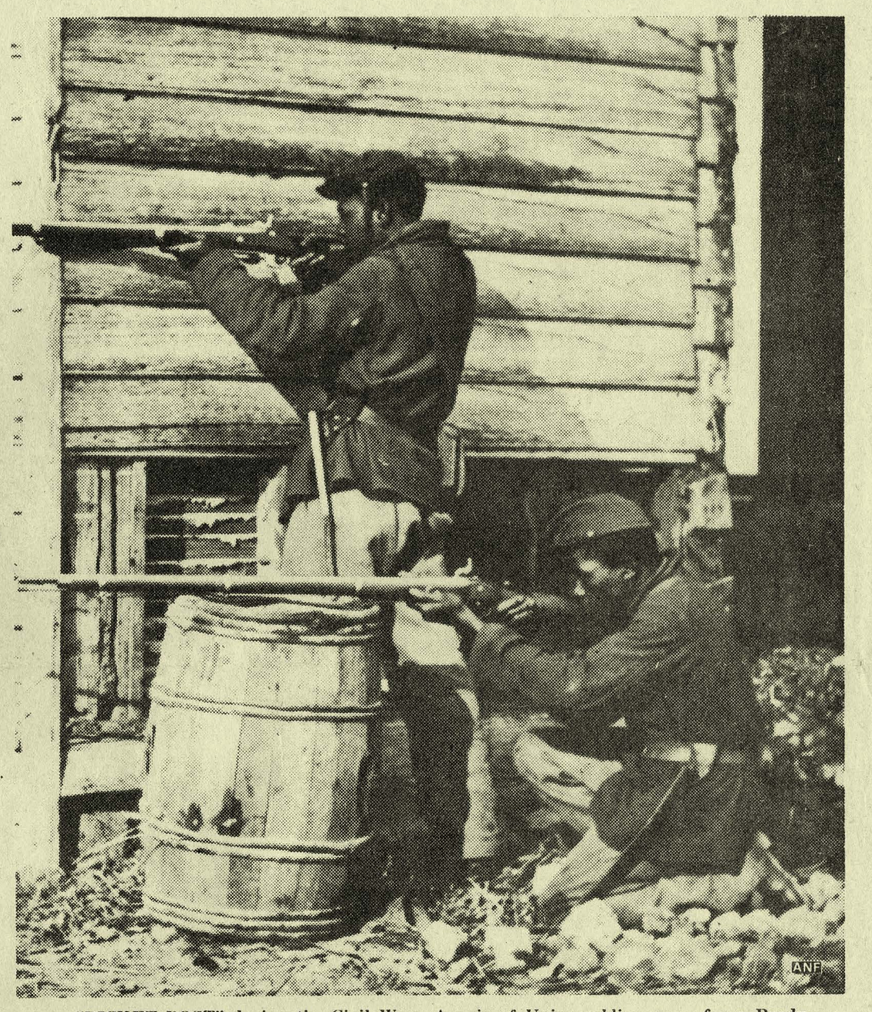


PETER SALEM (far right) was one of a score of blacks who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill during the Revolutionary War. It was Salem who killed Major Pitcairne, the British commander, during the battle. (Library of Congress engraving by James Mitan after a painting by John Trumbull)

Lew Maxwell
Paul Whalen
Philip Brooks
Mike Yoneyama
Charles Mocking
Homer Huff
Tom Sunick
Andy Cooper
Bob Ash
Cliff Hensley
Jerry Lensegrav
Jerry McDowell
Rich Buttram

Bill Sanchious
Ron Henry
Rolla Mabry
Marion Cox
Johnny Erwin
Darrell Newberg
Linton King
Tony Rush
Jim Randa
John Alexander
Joe Gonzales
Dennis Stowell
Ed Beerbower

Charles Devening
Ted Jackson
Morris Cook
John Mennitto.
Ron Neal
Ron Simmons
John Day
Roy Robinson



"PICKET POST" during the Civil War. A pair of Union soldiers pose for a Brady photograph. (Library of Congress photo by Mathew B. Brady)

Black Soldiers During the First Century



THE MEDAL OF HONOR was awarded Lt. Powhattan Clark (standing) of the 10th Cavalry for rescuing one of his men under heavy fire during the Geronimo Campaign. (U.S. Army photo now in the National Archives)



AN ESCAPED SLAVE who joined the Union Army during the Civil War, poses in full uniform and field pack. (Library of Congress photo)



MEMBERS OF THE 107TH U.S. COLORED INFANTRY pose for a Brady photograph during the Civil War. (Library of Congress photo by Mathew B. Brady)



THE ALL-BLACK 9th and 10th CAVALRY, known as the Buffalo Soldiers, storm the Spanish at the Battle of Quasimas during the Spanish-American War of 1898. (Library of Congress Painting)

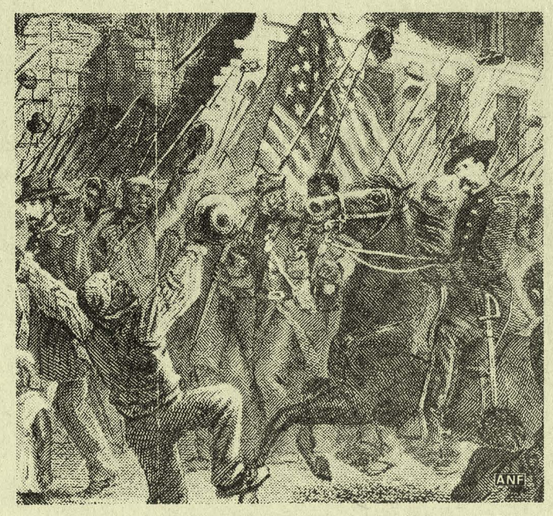
Selected Pictures, 1770-1898



THE FIRST MAN TO DIE in the American Revolution was Crispus Attucks, an escaped slave. He was killed while leading a crowd of protesting men and boys down King (now State) Street, Boston on March 5, 1770. The event quickly became known as the Boston Massacre. Attucks is laying just left of center. (Library of Congress engraving by Paul Revere)



A GROUP OF UNIDENTIFIED BLACK SOLDIERS guard a stage coach carrying mail and the Wright Surveying Party in 1867. (U.S. Army photo now in the National Archives)



THE ALL-BLACK 55th MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT triumphantly march into Charleston, Virginia during the Civil War. (Library of Congress engraving)

Feb. 11

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb. 15

Booker T. Washington

A leading spokesman for Southern blacks from the 1880s through the early 1900s *(page 85)*, Washington believed that Negroes should concentrate on useful trades like farming and carpentry. Although sometimes branded a "conciliator," Washington was concerned about the effects of segregation, as he indicated in the following remarks excerpted from a speech delivered in Brooklyn, New York, in 1896:

It is said that the strongest chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The most intelligent man in your community has his intelligence darkened by the ignorance of a fellow citizen in the Mississippi bottoms. The most wealthy in your city would be more wealthy but for the poverty of a fellow being in the Carolina rice swamps. No member of your race in any part of our country can harm the weakest and meanest member of mine without the proudest and bluest blood in the city of Brooklyn being degraded.

I know that, whether in slavery or freedom, we have always been loyal to the Stars and Stripes, that no schoolhouse has been opened for us that has not been filled; that 1,500,000 ballots that we have the right to cast are as potent for weal and woe as the ballot cast by the whitest and most influential man in your commonwealth. I know that wherever our life touches yours we help or hinder; that wherever your life touches ours you make us stronger or weaker. Further, I know that almost every other race that tried to look the white man in the face has disappeared.

My friends, we are one in this country. There is no power that can separate our destiny. The Negro can afford to be wronged; the white man cannot afford to wrong him. Unjust laws or customs that exist in many places regarding the races injure the white man and inconvenience the Negro. The Negro can endure the temporary inconvenience, but the injury to the white man is permanent. It is for the white man to save himself from his degradation that I plead. Physical death comes to the one Negro lynched in a county, but death of the morals - death of the soul - comes to the thousands responsible for the lynching. This country demands that every race measure itself by the American standard. By it a race must rise or fall, succeed or fail, and in the last analysis mere sentiment counts but little.

During the next half-century and more my race must continue passing through the severe American crucible. In working out our destiny, while the main burden and center of activity must be with us, we shall need in a large measure the help, the encouragement, the guidance that the strong can give the weak. Thus helped, we of both races in the South shall soon throw off the shackles of prejudice and rise above the clouds of ignorance and selfishness.



COMPLIMENTS OF

President : Wilson Gulley

United Inner City

Development Foundation

Chairman-Garcia Massingale

National Business League

Chairman-Willie W. Ross





COUNTEE CULLEN (1903-1946)

POET. Born Countee Porter in Baltimore, Maryland. Orphaned at an early age and adopted by Reverend Frederick Cullen of New York City. B.A., New York University, with Phi Betta Kappa honors, 1925; M.A., Harvard, 1926. Guggenheim Fellowship for study in France, 1928. Nationally acclaimed poet at 21 with publication of his first book of poems, Color, which won the Harmon Foundation's gold medal for high achievement in literature, 1925. Taught French in Harlem schools for 13 years. Primarily a lyrical and emotional poet; one of the leading figures in the "Harlem Renaissance" of the 1920's. Other books: The Ballad of the Brown Girl, 1927; The Black Christ and Other Poems, 1929; On These I Stand, 1947.

COMPLIMENTS OF

mayfair

WHERE SHOPPING IS STILL A PLEASURE!





BILLIE HOLIDAY (1915-1959)

BLUES SINGER. Born Eleanora Fagan and dubbed "Lady Day" by Lester Young, Billie Holiday was a product of the East Baltimore slums. Moved to New York City and began her singing career in an assortment of Harlem nights spots, 1929. Featured vocalist with Benny Goodman's Band; vocalist with orchestras of Count Basie and Artie Shaw. Regarded as the outstanding modern jazz female singer in the great blues tradition of Ma Rainey and Bessie Smith. Her sensitive handling of tone and rhythm projected a universal sense of loneliness and sultry pathos. A Decca recording artist, many of her records are collectors items: "Strange Fruit," "Lover Man," "Them There Eyes," and "God Bless the Child."

COMPLIMENTS OF

Seattle READY MIX CONCRETE

SOUTH
7100 SECOND AVENUE S.W.

RO 3-2250
MAIN OFFICE PHONE

CENTRAL
2501 N. NORTHLAKE WAY
ME 4-3633

READY MIX CONCRETE • SAND AND GRAVEL • CRUSHED ROCK
SELECTED FILLS • ROCKERY ROCK • GABION ROCK





SARAH McWILLIAMS WALKER (1867-1919)

COSMETICS MANUFACTURER, PHILANTHROPIST. Madame C. J. Walker, as she was known, was born to ex-slave parents in Delta, Louisiana. Overcame an early life of poverty and hardship to become first black woman to attain great wealth by her own efforts. First to develop and produce hair and beauty products, together with a system of beauty culture, for black women. An innovative businesswoman and financial genius, she had more than 2,000 agents selling and demonstrating the "Walker System" of hair styling and cosmetics. Donated large sums of money to Negro institutions and charities. Founded an academy for girls in West Africa and bequeathed $100,000 to it.

COMPLIMENTS OF

Center for Urban Studies

128 16th E. 323 1788

Director, Bill Harris

Staff, Kathy Bourne and Ronni Gilboa

Feb 11 **WE SALUTE BLACK HISTORY WEEK** Feb. 15

PORT OF SEATTLE



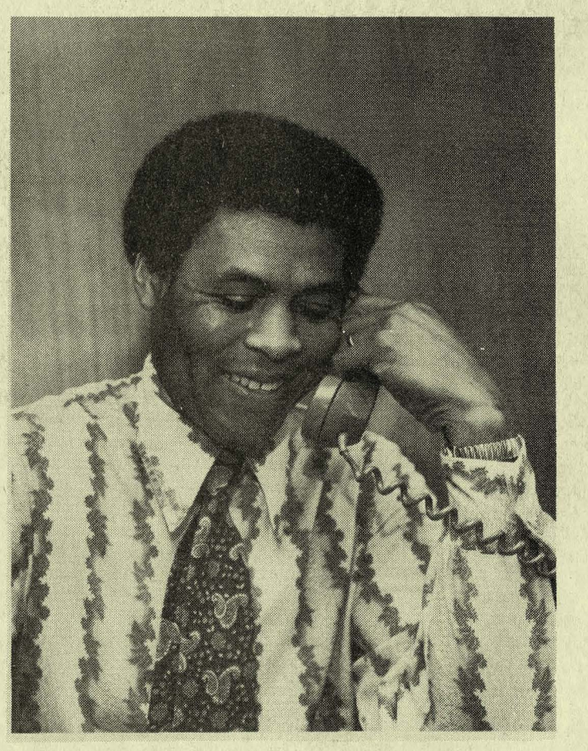
Charles P. Huey has just completed his first year as the Port's Equal Opportunity Officer. His duties include administering Contract Compliance and promoting recruitment and upward mobility of minorities and women.



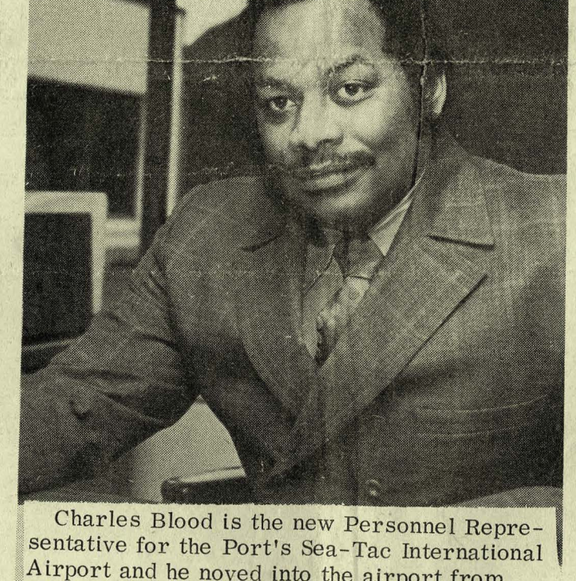
A brand new member of the Port's Real Estate Department, Rosie Raye Smith is a Rental Management Specialist working at Pier 66. Mrs. Smith's previous work experience has included serving as Educational Supervisor for the Moses Lake Job Corps Center for Women and teaching in the Seattle Public School System. The last two and a half years she has been with Seattle Model City Program as Housing and Physical Environment Coordinator.



Sergeant Richard M. Steele is congratulated by Port General Manager J. Eldon Opheim on his promotion to Captain January 31 when that position was created at Sea-Tac International Airport police department. Steele is a retired Air Force Master Sergeant with much of his service in the military police. Sea-Tac's Police Chief A. Dean Barker says of Steele that "he's a top-notch supervisor...he knows everything that's going on and he knows where his men are at all times.



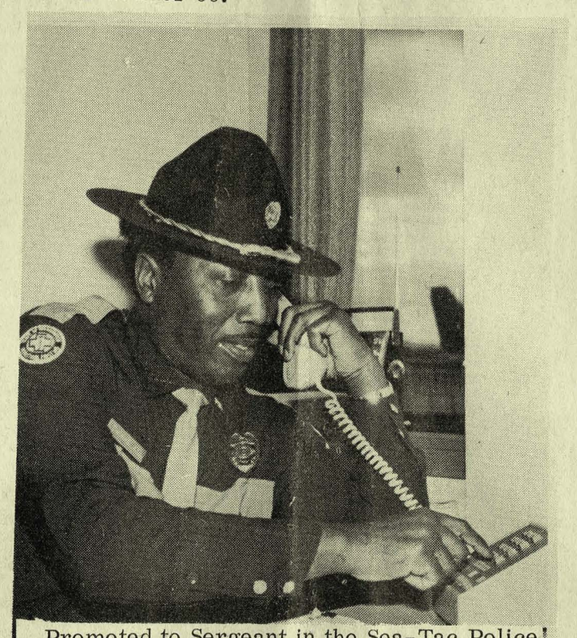
In October 1972, Cecil Patterson joined the Port's Engineering Department and very quickly moved up to Chief Administrative Engineer. This was due not only to his academic background but to his ability to coordinate smoothly with the many engineering sections and their diverse activities. Cece holds a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering and a Master's in Business Administration.



Charles Blood is the new Personnel Representative for the Port's Sea-Tac International Airport and he noved into the airport from Pier 66 in October. He is in charge of all personnel matters at Sea-Tac. Prior to this promotion, Charles worked as Personnel Interviewer at Pier 66.



Elmo Williams earned his sergeant's stripes in January also. He is also retired military, having been a Chief Warrant Officer with the M.P. batallion at Fort Lewis where he was also personnel officer. He has an Associate Arts degree in Law Enforcement and is working on another degree right now.



Promoted to Sergeant in the Sea-Tac Police Department in January, Abner L. Thomas is a former military police veteran and is attending classes at Fort Steillacoom Community College. He is a military certified instructor in special tactics.

PORT OF SEATTLE

Feb.11

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

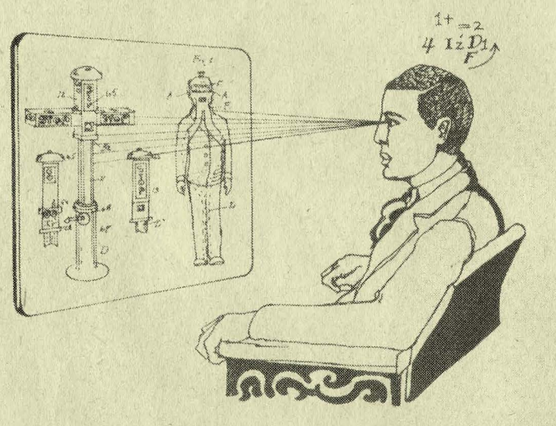
Feb. 15

GARRETT A. MORGAN
Inventor – 1877-1963

On March 4, 1877 Garrett A. Morgan was born in Paris, Kentucky. He attended elementary school in his home town but had no further formal training. He left home at the age of fourteen to find work. After a brief stay in Cincinnati, he moved on to Cleveland where he spent the rest of his life.

Morgan taught himself enough about sewing machines in order to be able to secure a job as a machine adjuster. In 1907 he opened his own sewing machine sales and repair shop. Then in 1909 he opened a tailoring shop where he manufactured dresses, suits, and coats and employed thirty-five workers. During this time, chance brought about his first invention.

Morgan was experimenting at home with a chemical solution that could be applied to a sewing machine needle to reduce friction and eliminate the scorching of woolen material. When the time came to go to dinner, he wiped his hands on a piece of wiry pony-fur cloth. When he returned, he noticed that the wiry fuzz of the cloth had apparently been straightened out by the chemical solution. Realizing the possibilities of the solution, Morgan decided to try it out on his neighbor's dog. It worked so well that the



neighbor did not recognize his own dog. Then Morgan tried it out on his own hair, a little at a time, then gradually his whole head. It worked and thus was born the first human-hair straightener. The G.A. Morgan Refining Company was organized in 1913 to market the hair refining cream.

In 1912 Morgan developed the Safety Hood, later known as the gas mask. U.S. Patent number 1,113,675 was granted in 1914 for what Morgan described in his application as a "Breathing Device". The device consisted of a hood to be placed over the head of the user. Extending from the hood was a tube long enough to be placed beyond the reach of gas fumes and dust through which the wearer could breathe fresh air. The lower end of the tube was lined for some distance with an absorbent material such as sponge which was moistened with water before use. This served to cool the air and prevent smoke and dust from going into the tube. A second tube containing a valve was attached to the hood for transmitting exhaled air. The National Safety Device Company was set up to manufacture and sell the Safety Hood, and Morgan became the general manager.

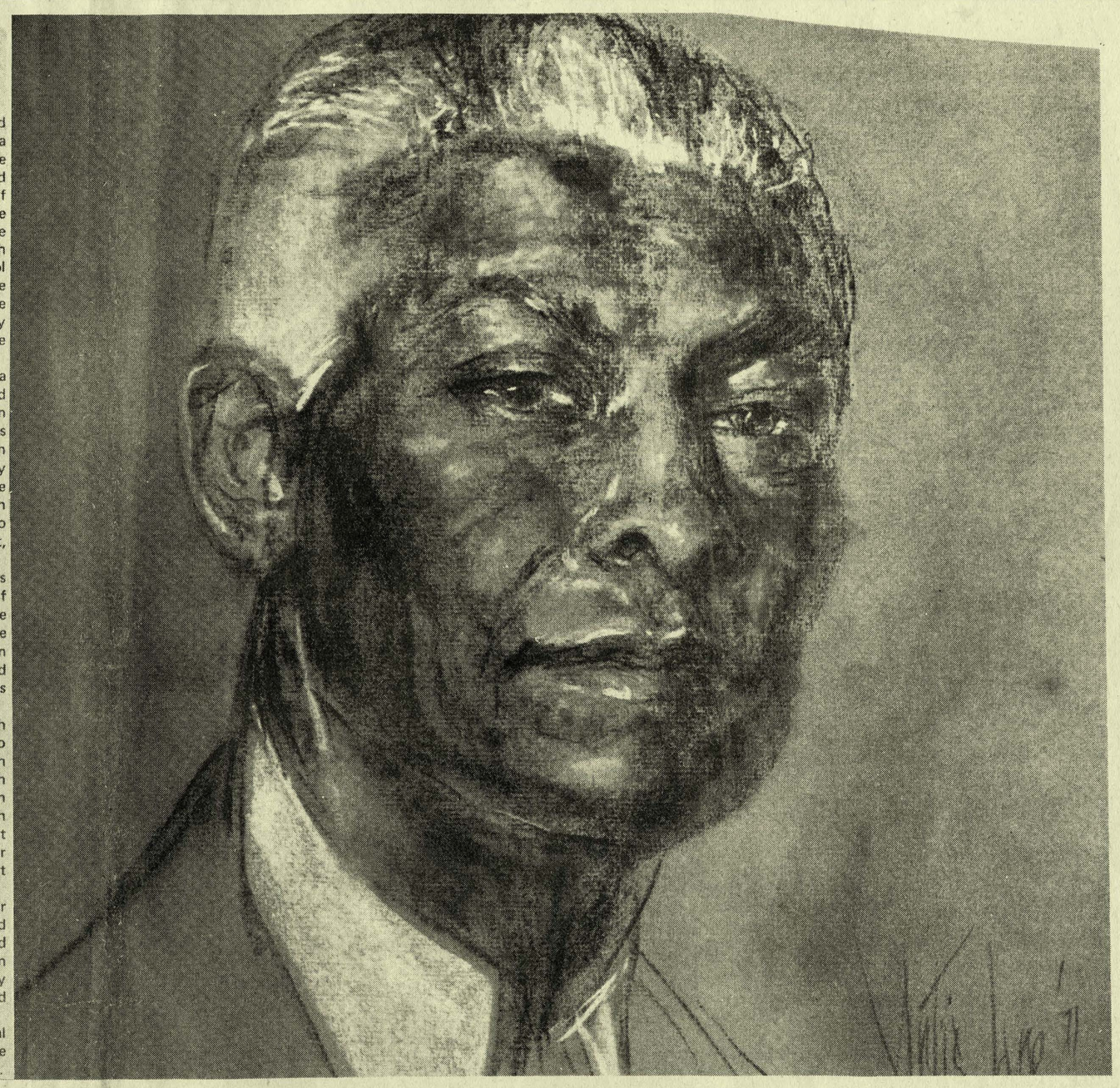
On July 24, 1916, Morgan's invention was put to a crucial test. An explosion occurred in a tunnel of Cleveland Water Works, 250 feet below Lake Erie. Thirty-two men were trapped in the gas and smoke filled tunnel and it was feared that they would suffocate. Help was sought from Morgan, who, along with his brother put on their Safety Hoods and entered the tunnel. After a long and tense period of waiting, Morgan emerged carrying an injured man on his back. He and his brother kept making trips back into the tunnel until all of the trapped men were brought out, although all of them were not alive.

The story of this heroic deed was carried in newspapers all over the country. Morgan was honored by the citizens of Cleveland as well as the International Association of Fire Engineers. Requests poured in for demonstrations of the Morgan Safety Hood, and as a result, Morgan set up his own company to manufacture and sell the hoods. During World War I, the hood was improved upon and emerged as the gas mask used by the U.S. Army as standard equipment.

Morgan witnessed a traffic accident one day, which involved an automobile and a horse and carriage. The two vehicles collided at a street intersection and resulted in injury to the occupants and the death of the horse. With the growing number of automobiles on the street, Morgan recognized the need for a safety device to prevent such accidents. He conceived the idea of electric-light signals at intersections with different colored lights as signals for traffic to stop and go. Thus the world's first traffic-light signal was born.

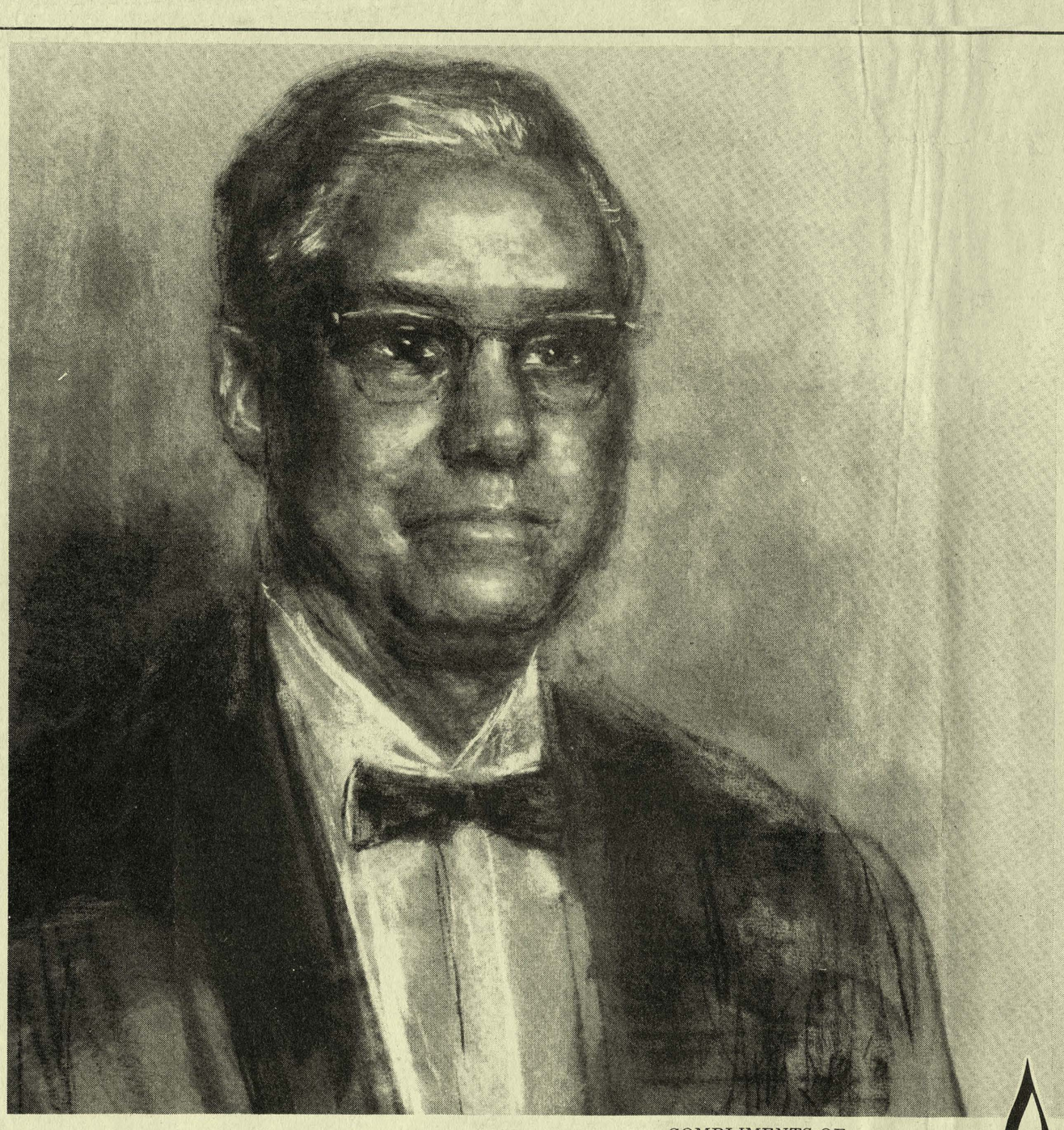
In November 1923, Morgan received U.S. Patent number 1,475,024 for his traffic signal and also secured British and Canadian patents. The rights to the signal system were sold to the General Electric Corporation for $40,000. Morgan did not confine himself to the development of safety devices, but also invented a woman's hat fastener, a round belt fastener and a friction drive clutch.

Six months before his death, in 1963, Morgan's signal system was displayed at an exhibit and he was cited by the U.S. Government for having invented the first traffic signal.



COMPLIMENTS OF

PACIFIC CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

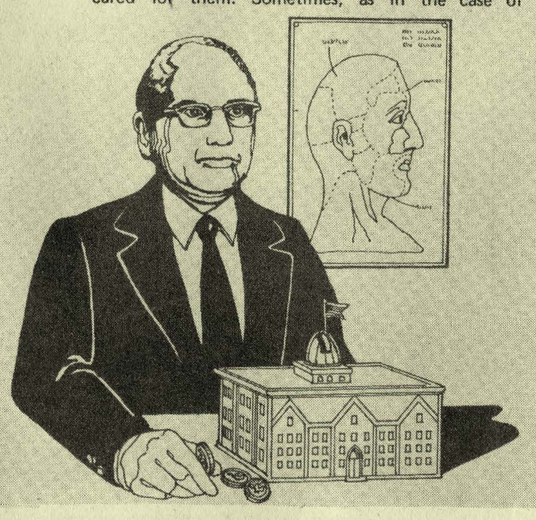


THEODORE K. LAWLESS
Physician–1892-1971

Theodore K. Lawless, one of the world's leading skin specialists, gave of himself, his talents, his wealth and, most of all, his wisdom. Born in a small Louisiana town in 1892, his parents were moderately well off in comparison to the majority of friends and neighbors. As a result, they always shared with others. Their son was greatly influenced by their example. The decision to become a physician resulted from his desire to help others. As a child, he worked with a veterinarian and his concern for sick animals was transferred to a concern for sick humans.

After completing high school, Lawless enrolled at Talladega College in Alabama and graduated with a B.A. in 1914. Thereafter he engaged in extensive preparation for his career in dermatology. From Northwestern University he received his M.D. in 1919 and his M.S. in 1920. During 1920-21 he served as a fellow at the Vanderbilt Clinic, Columbia University and the Massachusetts General Hospital. From 1921 to 1923 he worked at the Pathological Institute in Freiburg, Germany; the Kaiser Joseph Hospital in Austria and the St. Louis Hospital in Paris, France.

Dr. Lawless taught at the Northwestern University School of Medicine from 1924 to 1941. In 1924 he set up practice in dermatology on Chicago's South Side. Here, he was close to the people he wanted to help. His patients came from every social strata and every section of the country. He won the respect and admiration of his patients because they knew he cared for them. Sometimes, as in the case of servicemen, he charged no fee for medical care.



In addition to his practice and teaching duties, Dr. Lawless served as senior attending physician in dermatology and syphilology at Provident Hospital in Chicago. His research in the treatment of skin diseases enabled him to make significant contributions towards the treatment of leprosy and syphilis. Recognized as an authority in his field, he was called upon to serve as a consultant at the Geneva Community Hospital in Switzerland.

Having grown up in the South, Dr. Lawless was keenly aware of the financial problems black students encountered in their efforts to secure college training. Thus, he poured thousands of dollars into black institutions like Talladega, Dillard University, Prairie View College in Texas, and Fisk University. He gave Lawless Memorial Chapel to Dillard University as a memorial to his late father, and also established Gentilly Gardens, a $700,000 apartment complex located near the campus. His philanthropic generosity extended as far away as Israel, where at the Beilinson Hospital a dermatology clinic was made possible through his efforts. The $500,000 clinic was named in honor of Dr. Lawless. Dillard University; T.K. Lawless Dermatology Department of Seilism Hospital, Tel Aviv, Israel and the American Committee for the Wiesmann Institute of Science, Inc. were named as beneficiaries in his will.

Consistent with his desire to give of himself wherever needed, Dr. Lawless rendered service to the federal government as a consultant for the Chemical Warfare Board and the Advisory Committee on VD during World War II. He also served on the Prison Welfare Committee of Cook County; the Chicago Board of Health; the advisory board of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, and on the trustee boards of various colleges.

Dr. Lawless was a member of the American Medical Association; the National Medical Association; Chicago Medical Society; Academy of Science; the International Congress of Dermatology, and because he achieved distinction as an expert in his field was accepted by his peers as a Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology.

He received various honors in recognition of his outstanding professional and philantropic efforts. Among them: the Harmon Award in 1929; the American Music Festival Award in 1949; an award from the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce for service to the community, and the NAACP's Spingarn Medal in 1954. The city of Chicago paid tribute to him, along with the state of Illinois, at a testimonial dinner in his honor in 1963. ■

COMPLIMENTS OF

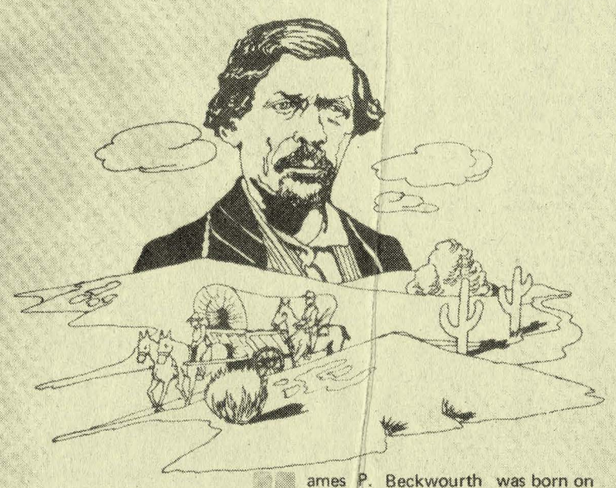
WASHINGTON NATURAL GAS COMPANY

Feb.11

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb. 15

JAMES P. BECKWOURTH
Trail Blazer – 1798-1866



James P. Beckwourth was born on a Virginia plantation—miles away from the untamed west he was destined to help conquer in future years. Although he was the son of the plantation owner, he was still a slave, and determined to gain his freedom whenever the opportunity came. The plantation owner moved to Missouri in 1810 and hired Beckwourth out to a blacksmith in St. Louis. In spite of the fact that he learned the trade, he was not pleased because he had dreams of finding freedom and adventure in the West.

The opportunity Beckwourth hoped for came in the fall of 1823 when he signed up with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. He was employed as a blacksmith, but soon proved worthy of the responsibility to purchase horses for the trappers. In 1825 he learned how to trap beavers and the next year was allowed to accompany the other trappers into Yellowstone country. This trip led to his first encounter with the Blackfoot Indians who had a reputation for being a hostile tribe. He volunteered to meet with the Blackfoot chiefs in order to establish a trading post with them. To the amazement of his fellow trappers, Beckwourth succeeded and in three weeks obtained thirty-nine packs of beaver fur from the tribe.

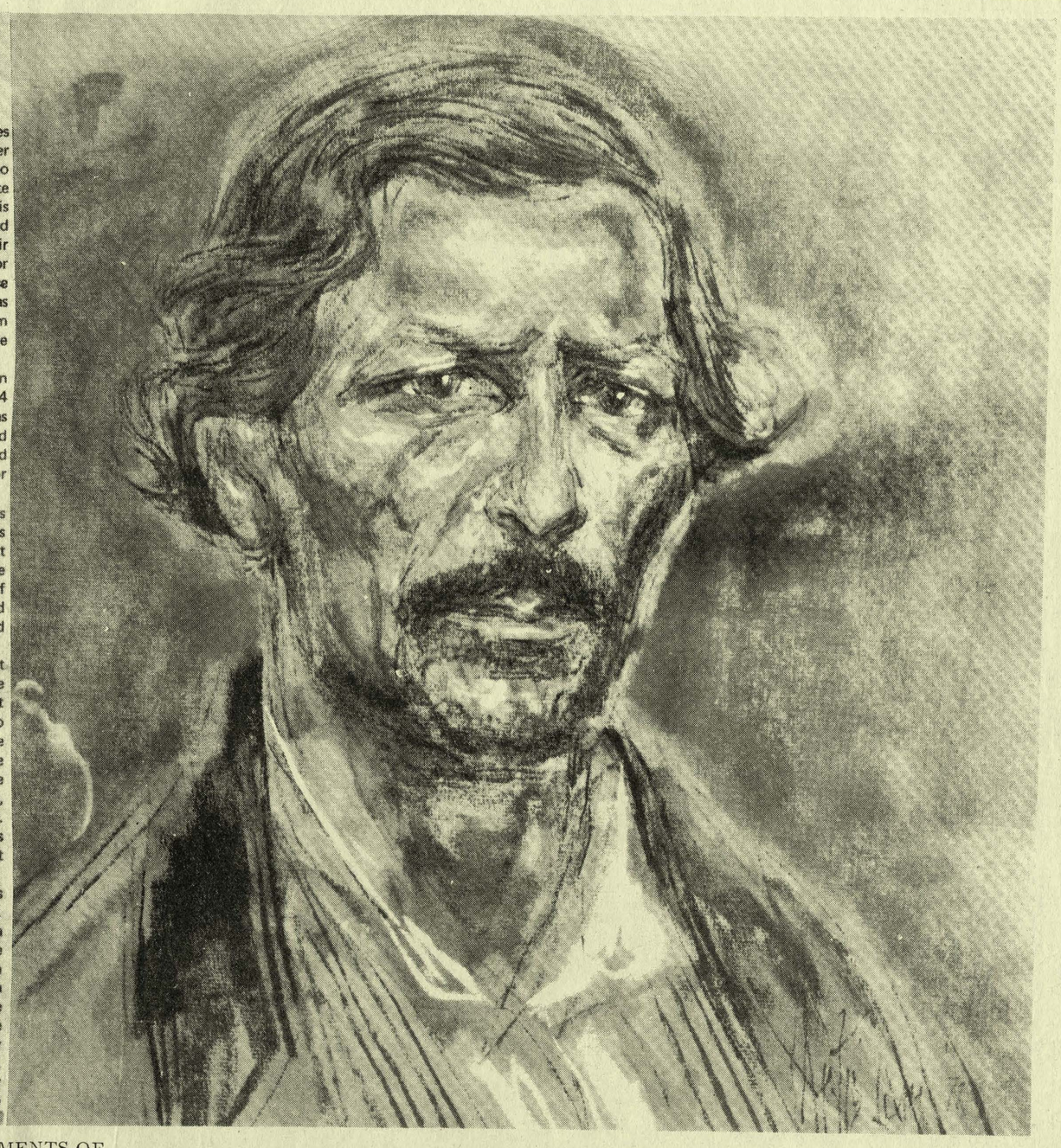
In September 1828 Beckwourth had his first encounter with the Crow Indians, who invited him to become one of them. He visited one of their villages with a trapper married to a Crow woman. The trapper told the Crows that Beckwourth was an Indian who had been captured as a small boy and raised by white people. One of the old Crow women decided that this must be her long-lost son, so Beckwourth was invited to remain as a member of the tribe. He adopted their way of life and proved himself to be a brave warrior in their battles against enemy tribes. His influence among the Crows was so great that eventually he was chosen their chief and allowed to select a wife from among their prettiest women. He lived with the Crows for six years.

For a while Beckwourth was a guide to wagon trains crossing the mountains to California. In 1844 he joined Kearney's forces in California and served as a dispatch rider in the Mexican War. Because he had roamed the Rocky Mountains as a fur trapper and knew the region so well, he became chief scout for Fremont's exploring expedition in the Rockies.

During the gold rush Beckwourth discovered a pass through the Sierra Nevada Mountains which was named after him. He laid out a trail which made it possible for thousands of settlers to pass through the mountains on their way to the gold fields of California. Beckwourth settled down for a while and operated a trading post and hotel. Then he journeyed to Denver in 1852 and settled on a ranch there.

He tried to volunteer to serve in the Civil War, but was turned down because of his age. In 1864 the Army realized that he could still be useful as a scout so he was recruited to serve with the Colorado Volunteers. In 1866 he was hired to accompany the cavalry to Montana to serve as peacemaker with the Crow Indians who would be encountered along the way. When the cavalry neared the Crow Village, Beckwourth went on ahead to talk with the chief. This proved to be the end of his long, adventurous journey for two days later he died in the chief's tent and was buried in the tribal burying ground.

Beckwourth was a skilled story teller and in his autobiography, *The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth* (1856), he described his experiences as a frontier trail blazer. While some of his stories may be considered the romanticized version of a mountain man's life, *Beckwourth Pass* in the Sierra Nevada Mountains is no legend. The trail he laid out was the route used by the railroad that was built through the territory in 1868. Along this route was born the city of Reno, Nevada on the banks of the Truckee River. Travelers today pick up Beckwourth's trail as they ride along U.S. 395, west of Reno on their journey to California. ■



COMPLIMENTS OF

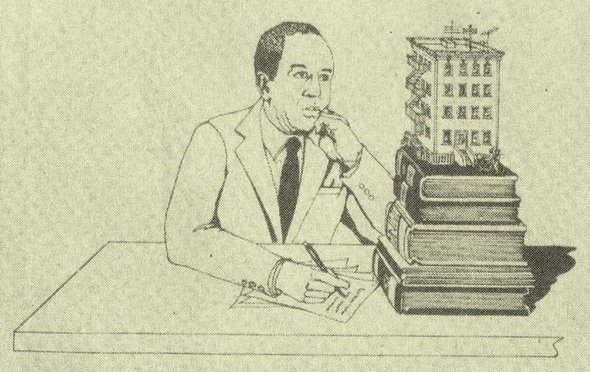
Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company



LANGSTON HUGHES
Poet 1902 – 1967

Langston Hughes, one of America's most prolific writers, was born in Joplin, Missouri. The first few years of his life were spent with his grandmother in Lawrence, Kansas. His grandmother taught him the value of pride and self respect. She carefully selected his friends and activities, primarily to protect him against the shame and embarrassment of discrimination. Nevertheless, he was forced to attend segregated schools in Lawrence and Topeka, Kansas. It was in a Topeka library that he was introduced to the wonderful world of books; and thus developed the urge to write and create his own word pictures of life. Hughes completed grammar school in Lincoln, Illinois and was the poet of his class. Throughout high school in Cleveland, Ohio, he continued to lose himself in the world of books.

After graduating from high school he went to Mexico to live with his father, and work in his father's business. During his stay in Mexico, Hughes wrote "The Negro Speaks of Rivers" a poem which was published in *The Crisis* in 1921. Except for this creative effort, the fifteen month visit was an unpleasant one, resulting in his decision to return home.



He enrolled at Columbia University but stayed for only one year. The university did not offer the creative challenge he sought, so for a while he studied on his own and worked at odd jobs around New York City. Then he ventured on a journey which opened a new life. For three years he traveled as a seaman to West Africa, Paris, Italy and Spain.

Hughes worked his way back to New York and went to live with his family in Washington, D.C. He spent one year working in the office of The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. His zest for life took him away from this dignified position to jobs in restaurants and laundries, which were for him, more fun. It was while working as a bus boy at the Wardman Park Hotel, that he met poet Vachel Lindsay, one of his idols. He reluctantly gave Lindsay copies of "Jazzonia", "Negro Dancers", and "Weary Blues", and asked him to read them. Hughes, who merely sought the approval of his idol, had no idea that he would become headline news. When he arrived at the hotel the next morning, reporters and cameramen were waiting to meet the "Negro bus-boy poet", whom Lindsay had discovered. The wave of popularity and the praise of his idol were heartening to the young poet. He gained acceptance as a writer, but also recognized the need to finish college. Thus, he enrolled at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and continued to study there until he graduated in 1929.

Hughes spent vacations, as well as several years after graduation, in Harlem. The mobility and excitement of the city during the 1920's provided a fitting environment for him. He loved the lights, the laughter, the sounds, and the people.

His creativity helped to make this period a renaissance. *Weary Blues; Fine Clothes to the Jew; Not Without Laughter,* and *The Ways of White Folks* were works produced during this era.

Hughes' works have appeared in many forms: national magazines; Broadway plays; movies; television; newspapers and volumes of verse. His creative efforts, which spanned forty years, included: *The Big Sea*, his autobiography written in 1940; *Shakespeare in Harlem; Fields of Wonder* (1947); *Simple Speaks His Mind* (1950); *Laughing to Keep From Crying* (1952); *I Wonder as I Wander* (1956); *Twelve Moods for Jazz* (1962); and *The Panther and the Lash* (1967). The latter was a final collection of poetry published after his death.

In addition to the admiration and respect of many friends, Hughes also received numerous awards. Among them: The Harmon Gold Award for literature, 1930; Guggenheim fellowship for creative writing, 1935; Rosenwald fellowship, 1941; Ainsfield-Wolfe Award for the best book on race relations, 1954; NAACP's Spingarn Award, 1960. In 1961 he was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Further evidence of the wide acceptance of the literary achievements of Langston Hughes is the fact that he was able to support himself entirely on professional earnings. In addition, he had the distinction of being called the "Poet Laureate of Harlem." ■

COMPLIMENTS OF

Seattle City Light

Feb. 11

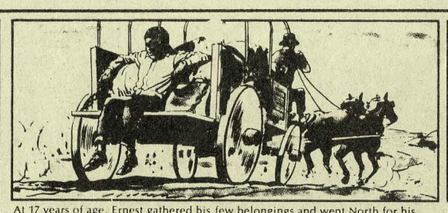
A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

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.



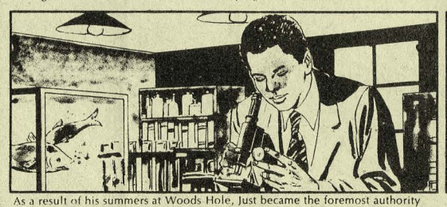
His admission to Kimball Academy was the beginning of a long career of study and accomplishment. Completing a four year course in three years, he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1907, the only *magna cum laude* in his class.



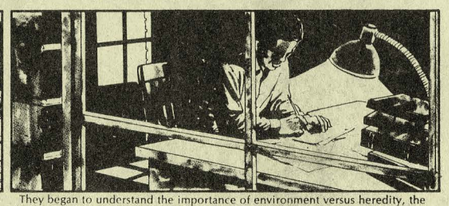
Just taught at Howard University where his efforts to improve medical education led to recognition in the field of scholars. He was involved in significant biological research and received the first Spingarn Medal Award in 1915.



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.



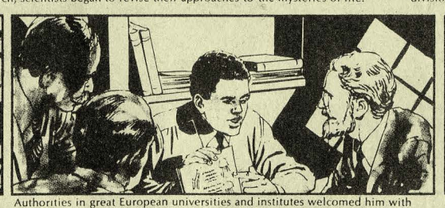
As a result of his summers at Woods Hole, Just became the foremost authority in the embryological resources of the marine group of animals. Because of his research, scientists began to revise their approaches to the mysteries of life.



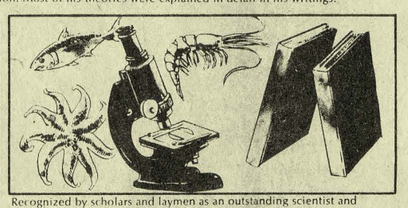
They began to understand the importance of environment versus heredity, the subtle differences between living and non-living things, and the nature of cell division. Most of his theories were explained in detail in his writings.



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

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.
- The remaining improvement in the relative income of blacks has been brought about by structural changes and internal migration of blacks.
- Structural changes have had an unfavorable or limited impact on the relative income of black males in all regions and a favorable impact on the relative income of black females over the 20 years from 1950-1970.
- Most of the non-cyclical improvement in the relative income of blacks was due to inter-regional shifts of the black population.
- The relative income of the black population has deteriorated since 1953 in the northeast and north central regions, has deteriorated since 1960 in the west, and has improved since 1960 in the South.

The study concludes that "in view of the above findings, it is difficult to understand how the general impression evolved that racism was on the wane in the economic sphere or that the relative economic situation of blacks had improved sharply over the past decade or two."

The 75-page report, including 26 statistical tables and two appendices, was prepared by David H. Swinton and Julian Ellison of the staff of the Black Economic Research Center. The study is the third in a series of monographs recently published on the subject of black economic development. Two others in the 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.



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.



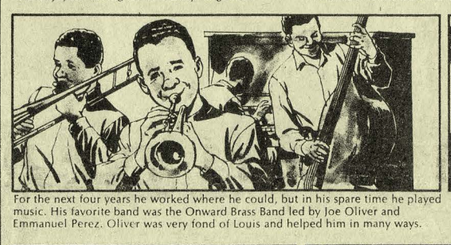
"The King of Jazz" was born in New Orleans on July 4, 1900. He learned to read at an early age and enjoyed reading to his elderly neighbors.



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.



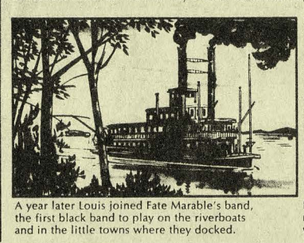
He learned to play the cornet and was made leader of the Home's brass band. He was already known as a cornet player when he was released at 14.



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.



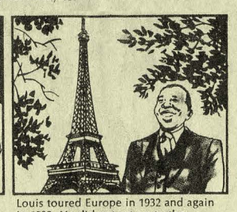
The Onward Brass Band gave way to a new one headed by Kid Ory and Joe Oliver. In the summer of 1918, Oliver went to Chicago and Kid Ory hired Louis as his replacement. Armstrong was barely 18!



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.



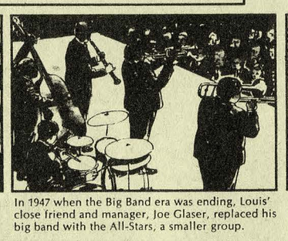
In 1922 he joined Joe "King" Oliver's band in Chicago. His recordings made with the Hot Five and Hot Seven brought world-wide fame. At that time he switched from cornet to trumpet.



Louis toured Europe in 1932 and again in 1933. He did not return to the United States until 1935.



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



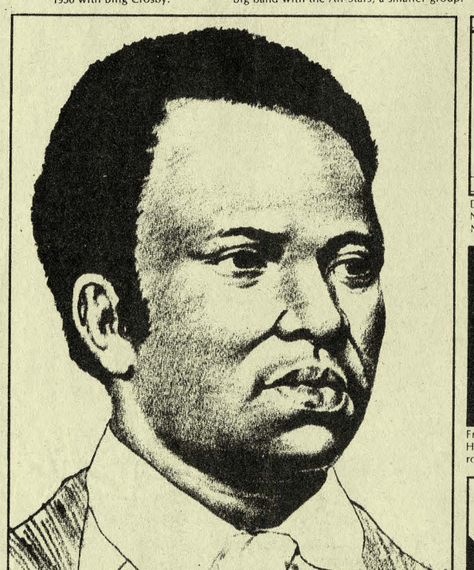
In 1947 when the Big Band era was ending, Louis' close friend and manager, Joe Glaser, replaced his big band with the All-Stars, a smaller group.



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.

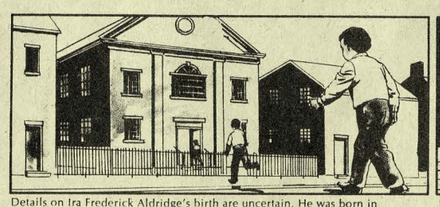


He sang more in his unique style in the latter part of his career spanning more than 55 years. To millions of fans throughout the world, he was the greatest of New Orleans jazzmen who created an authentic American art form.



Ira Frederick Aldridge
1807–1867

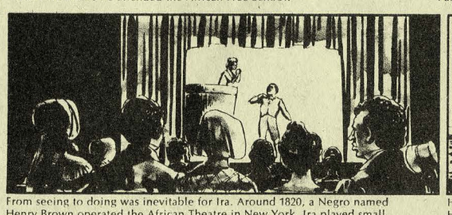
World renowned Shakespearean actor of the 19th Century who performed before crowned heads of Europe. His Othello to Edmund Kean's Iago made theatrical history at Covent Garden in 1833.



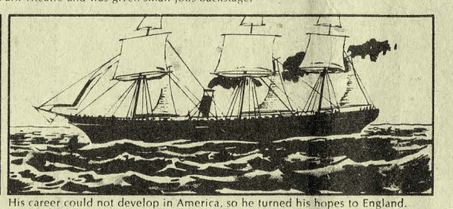
Details on Ira Frederick Aldridge's birth are uncertain. He was born in New York or Baltimore in 1805 or 1807. It is certain that he grew up in New York where he attended the African Free School.



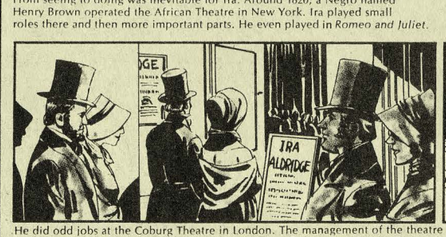
His father, a minister, wanted his son to follow the same calling, but Ira became stage struck at an early age. He began running errands for the Park Theatre and was given small jobs backstage.



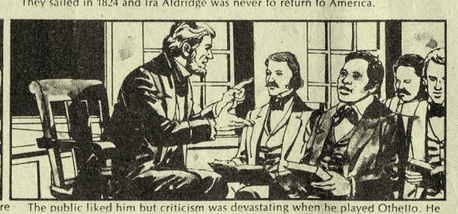
From seeing to doing was inevitable for Ira. Around 1820, a Negro named Henry Brown operated the African Theatre in New York. Ira played small roles there and then more important parts. He even played in *Romeo and Juliet*.



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.



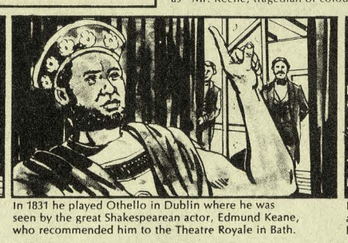
He did odd jobs at the Coburg Theatre in London. The management of the theatre capitalized on wide-spread anti-slavery sentiment and starred Ira, billing him as "Mr. Keene, tragedian of colour from the African Theatre in New York."



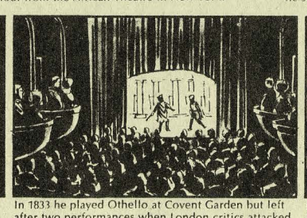
The public liked him but criticism was devastating when he played Othello. He needed a proper education. Accepted at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, he studied the classics and literature—a "gentleman's education."



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.



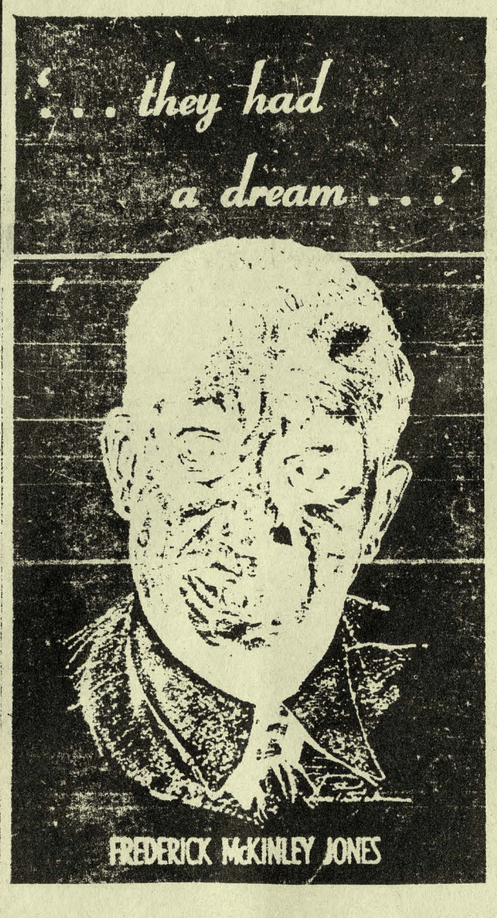
In 1833 he played Othello at Covent Garden but left after two performances when London critics attacked him on racial and social grounds.



From 1852 to 1855 Aldridge toured Europe, giving a command performance in Berlin. Performances in most of the European capitals brought him triumphs and honors as one of the great Shakespearean actors of all time.

LIBERTY BANK OF SEATTLE

"PROGRESS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY"



Refrigerated trucks and railway cars daily criss-cross the nation, hauling all manner of fresh foods for the American dinner table.

Few people know this was made possible by a Negro named Frederick McKinley Jones.

Before Jones put his wizardry to work, perishable foods were shipped packed in ice or in vehicles cooled by ice. On long hauls, any delay meant spoiled merchandise.

The invention eliminated the problem of spoilage. It revolutionized the eating habits of America.

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

COMPLIMENTS OF

NORTHWEST COUNCIL OF BLACK PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

MEMBER OF "ENGINEER'S CENTER"
PHONE (206) 284-8213
(SUITE 206)

1800 WESTLAKE AVENUE NORTH
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98109

Feb. 11

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb. 15



Shirley Chisholm



William L. Clay



George W. Collins



John Conyers, Jr.



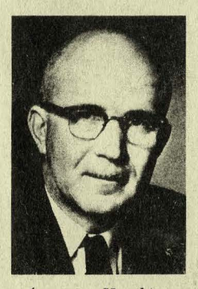
Ronald V. Dellums



Charles C. Diggs, Jr.



Walter E. Fauntroy



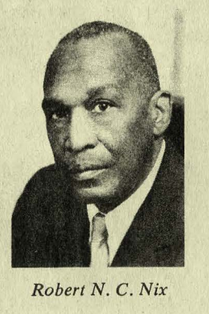
Augustus Hawkins



Ralph H. Metcalfe



Parren J. Mitchell



Robert N. C. Nix



Charles B. Rangel



Louis Stokes

A new power bloc, the Black caucus, has housed itself within the Congress of the United States. The Black caucus, comprised of thirteen of the fourteen Congressional members, was organized for the purpose of opening some line of communication between the Nixon administration and the Black people of this country.

The chairman of the caucus is Charles C. Diggs, Jr., United States Congressman from Detroit since 1954. Congressman Diggs is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa.

Robert N. C. Nix has been a United States Congressman from Pennsylvania's 2nd district since 1958. Nix serves as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postal Operations. He startled many of his constituents when he introduced a "back-to-Africa" resolution.

Augustus Hawkins has been United States Congressman from the 21st district of California since 1963. His majorities in the elections of 1962 and 1964 were among the largest ever won by a Congressional candidate. Hawkins had been a California assemblyman since 1934 and has recently circulated a budget in excess of $100,000 for an organization serving state and local Black officials as well as congressmen.

When Representative John Conyers, Jr., was elected in 1964, Michigan became the first state to send two Blacks to Congress at the same time (the other is Congressman Diggs). Conyers presented the joint testimony of the Black caucus members in opposition to the Supreme Court nominations of Judges Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell. He is also sponsor of a "full-opportunity act" which would designate $30 billion annually over the next decade to the areas of jobs, housing and education. Sections of the bill are presently before various Congressional committees.

One of the newest Black members of Congress is Representative George W. Collins for the 6th district of Illinois. Collins served as temporary speaker of the House in December 1970 by invitation of House Speaker John W. McCormack.

Representative Ralph H. Metcalfe from Illinois was, in 1969, the first Black alderman to be elected president tempore of the Chicago city council—a position second to the mayor's in presiding over council meetings. Metcalfe succeeds the late William Dawson.

Parren J. Mitchell represents the 7th district of Maryland. He is a former professor at Morgan State College and has a history of active civil rights participation.

Representative Charles B. Rangel defeated the famous Harlem representative of a quarter of a century, Adam Clayton Powell, in the 1970 New York Democratic primary. Representing New York's 18th Congressional district, Rangel hopes to establish a federal bank within his district which would give credit to slum residents.

Representative Louis Stokes, in his second term of office, was appointed as the first Black member ever to sit on the Appropriations Committee of the House. During his freshman term in 1969 he sponsored a bill that would entitle every citizen to a quality education—from preschool to college graduate level.

William L. Clay, Representative from Missouri's 1st district, is a strong critic of the Nixon administration. It was he who called for the organization of a political Black voice, in response to Nixon's failure to meet with the then eight Congressional members of the caucus.

Representing the 30 per cent white and 70 per cent Black and Puerto Rican Bedford-Stuyvesant district of Brooklyn, "Fighting Shirley Chisholm" defeated Republican James Farmer, former head of CORE, to become the first Negro congresswoman in the United States. Her activism in Congress has received much publicity.

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy of Washington, D.C., became the first delegate to the United States Congress representing the nation's capital since the nineteenth century. Representative Fauntroy significantly outpolled six other candidates of widely varying platforms. Elected March 23, 1971, Fauntroy was seated as a nonvoting delegate and has since sought support for an expanded home rule bill for the District.

In 1966 Edward W. Brooke became the first Black to be elected to the United States Senate since Reconstruction. Senator Brooke, a Republican, first gained prominence in Massachusetts while serving as chairman of the Boston Finance Committee in 1961–62. In 1966 a predominantly white electorate sent Brooke to the Senate. Brooke has rejected Nixon's offer to join his cabinet. Although not a member of the Black caucus, Brooke is a close friend in the United States Senate.

Special Thanks

It is with extreme pleasure that THE FACTS takes this opportunity to celebrate Black History Week, February 11th through 14th. For many years Blacks have played a vital role in the history of the United States. In our struggle for survival and in our determination to succeed, we must press on in the pursuit of equality, justice, understanding and full participation until the promise of America is realized by all its people.

A special thanks to THE FACTS staff:

Earlene Welky
Judith Williams
Norma Collins
Brian Jaybush
Donald Coleman
Jerry Dawson

for their extra efforts on this special issue. Both the staff and our sponsors hope the following pages will enlighten many of our readers. I know all Americans will proudly join us in a well-deserved "Salute to Black History."

Bernie Foster
Advertising Director
THE FACTS NEWSPAPER

get to know these people



a special offer from your Coca-Cola bottler. "An Illustrated History of Black Americans" a $7.95 value for only $3.25.

This hard cover Time-Life publication filled with illustrations and photographs can be yours for only $3.25 with proof of purchase of Coca-Cola.
Get your copy soon. Look for details at participating stores where you shop for Coca-Cola, or fill out the order blank.

Please send me _____ copies of "An Illustrated History of Black Americans" @ $3.25 each. Total amount enclosed _____.

For each book ordered please include proof-of-purchase of Coca-Cola which may be any one of the following: a) six branded plastic cap liners from bottle caps; or b) one proof-of-purchase seal from bottom of a carton of cans or no-deposit bottles; or c) three neck labels from large no-deposit bottles; or d) one embossed trademark from a plastic collar (holder) on a six-pack of cans; or e) a cash register tape with the price of a carton of Coca-Cola encircled. Do not mail metal bottle caps. Send check or money order (payable to History of Black Americans) with proof-of-purchase to:

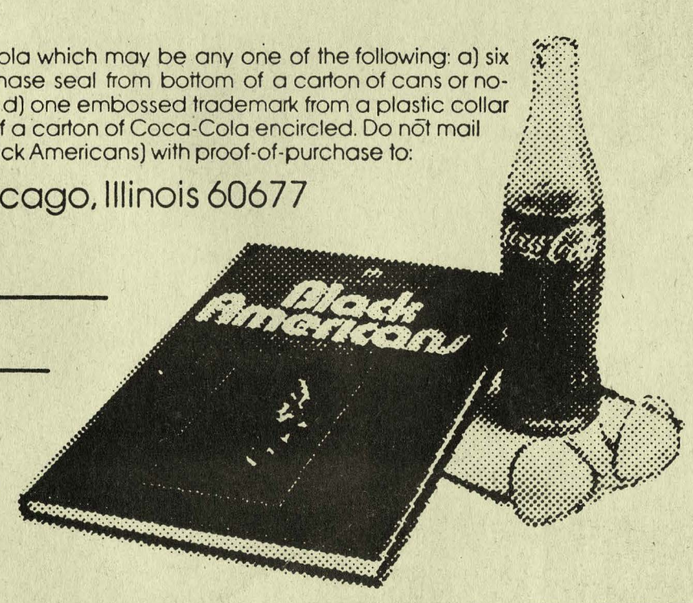
History of Black Americans P.O. Box 4448, Chicago, Illinois 60677

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. This offer expires Aug. 31, 1974. Offer good only in USA where unconditionally valid.



"Coca-Cola" and "Coke" are registered trade-marks which identify the same product of The Coca-Cola Company.

Enjoy Coca-Cola

It's the real thing. Coke. Trade-mark®

Bottled under the authority of The Coca-Cola Company by the people in your town who bring you Coca-Cola.

Feb. 11

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb.15

ALAIN LEROY LOCKE
Writer Scholar 1886 – 1954

Alain Leroy Locke, critic and chronicler of the Harlem Renaissance, was born in Philadelphia. He grew up there and attended Central High School and the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy. He enrolled at Harvard University, and graduated in 1907 with a B.A. degree and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. The academic record which Locke achieved as an undergraduate was evidence of his outstanding intellectual ability and potential for significant achievement in later life. In addition to this he possessed the integrity and moral stamina which won for him the world's most prestigious graduate scholarship, the Rhodes Scholarship established in 1899. In 1907 Locke became the first black Rhodes Scholar and studied at Oxford University in England until 1910. After leaving Oxford he studied philosophy at the University of Berlin for two years. In 1918 he completed his doctoral dissertation, "The problem of Classification in the Theory of Value", and was awarded the Ph.D from Harvard University.

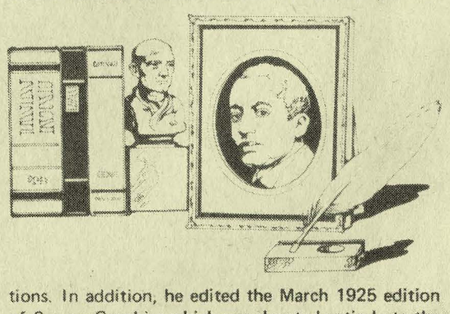
When Locke returned to America from Berlin in 1912 he joined the faculty of Howard University in Washington, D.C. He taught philosophy and English and in 1917 became full Professor of Philosophy and head of the department of philosophy. Locke continued on the Howard faculty, except for periodic leaves, until 1953. During the school year 1927-28 he was an Exchange Professor at Fisk University in Tennessee. In 1943 he had the privilege to serve as Inter-American Exchange Professor in Haiti. He was invited to serve as Visiting Professor at the University of Wisconsin in 1945 and lectured at the New School for Social Research in 1947.

Locke's unique insight and scholarly writing on the theory of values, an area of study which is highly subjective and even controversial, won him distinction among his peers. His doctoral dissertation and his *Values and Imperatives in American Philosophy: Today and Tomorrow* were considered outstanding contributions to the field.

It is likely that Locke's most significant influence was in an area outside of his academic speciality. In 1925 he edited a landmark collection of the work of young black writers, *The New Negro*, which marked the arrival of the Harlem Renaissance. In commenting on the new movement for cultural self-expression Locke stated: "Social prejudice, which was meant to hamper the Negro—and which has hampered him in economic, political and social ways—has turned out to be a great spiritual discipline and a cultural blessing in disguise. For, it has preserved the Negro sense of a peculiar folk solidarity . . . the root of the paradox . . . the stone that was socially rejected in the practical aspects of the American democracy has become a cornerstone spiritually in the making of a distinctive American culture." Thus he emerged as the leading intellectual spokesman of the Renaissance—a period of remarkable creativity in black literature, art and drama.

Throughout his life Dr. Locke combined his studies in philosophy, education, the social sciences and the arts with his studies on the culture of Black America, and as a result contributed a unique collection of works on American culture. These include: *Race Contacts and Inter-Racial Relations,* 1916; *The Negro in America,* 1933 and *When Peoples Meet,* 1942.

For a number of years he directed a great deal of effort toward encouraging young writers and wrote annual reviews of their literature in various publications. In addition, he edited the March 1925 edition of *Survey* Graphics which was devoted entirely to the works of young Harlem writers. In 1927 he edited *Plays of Negro Life* and *Four Negro Poets*. In 1934 he founded Associates in Negro Education and served as editor of its series, *Bronze Booklets*. Locke made three significant contributions to the series: *Negro Art: Past and Present,* 1936; *The Negro and His Music,* 1936; and *The Negro in Art,* 1940.



After years of writing and lecturing, Dr. Locke desired to write one comprehensive book which would sum up his broad interest in black contributions to American culture. In 1951 he secured a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and a leave of absence from Howard University in order to begin preparing his masterwork. Ill health delayed the progress of his work; however, he was faithfully assisted by Margaret Just Butcher who carried on the research and writing and pledged to see it through to publication. In 1956, two years after his death, Locke's final literary and scholarly effort was published by Mrs. Butcher.



COMPLIMENTS OF

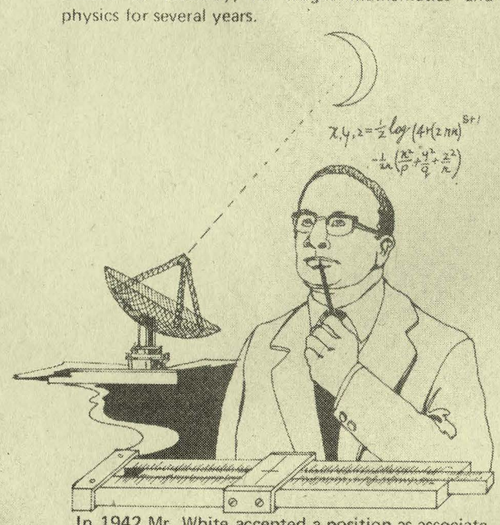
SAFECO INSURANCE



CLARENCE REED WHITE:
Scientist 1907 – 1969

Clarence Reed White was born November 6, 1907 in McKamie, Arkansas. His parents moved to Washington, D.C. when he was very young. He grew up in Washington and graduated from Dunbar High School. He was given a scholarship to Amherst College in Massachusetts and enrolled there in 1924. He graduated in 1928 with a major in mathematics and Latin.

He received a fellowship to do graduate work at Howard University and completed the requirements for the M.A. degree in 1930. A General Education Board Fellowship was awarded him to do further study in the department of astronomy at the University of California, Berkeley. After completing his studies at Berkeley, he taught mathematics and physics for several years.



In 1942 Mr. White accepted a position as associate physicist with the U.S. Army Signal Corps. He worked at Evans Signal Labs in New Jersey until 1946. Because of his background in mathematics and astronomy, he was assigned to work with a team of scientists who were experimenting with methods to determine the distance from the earth to the moon. The group successfully beamed radar to the moon and received back a signal. Their experiment proved that light could be reflected and also determined the precise distance from the earth to the moon. This pioneering effort was a forerunner of today's space program.

Mr. White was one of the first scientists to consider the possibility of sending a man to the moon. He sent a letter to the Signal Corps in 1944 regarding the scientific value of such a project. He received a reply stating that the government did not have money for such a nonsensical project.

On June 26, 1951 he received a copyright on his design of a Two-Dimensional Slide Rule. This unique device was designed to add another dimension to the conventional slide rule and make it possible for the user to add and subtract in addition to the usual operations. It also reduced the number of scales required to perform these operations. An abstract, *The Two Dimensional Slide Rule,* appeared in the bulletin of The Mathematical Association of America, April, 1961.

Other scientific contributions on which he received copyrights were: *Nomographic Computers as a Two Dimensional Slide Rule, Network Impedance Calculator* and *A Proposal for Dynamical and Theoretical Astronomy.* He was also the author of a book, *Two Mathematicians Play Contact Bridge.*

In addition to inventions, teaching was one of Mr White's major interests; thus he held positions at Howard University; Bethune Cookman College Hampton Institute; South Carolina State College and Fort Valley State College in Georgia, where he taught from 1963 until the time of his death.

Mr. White was involved in several space and nuclear projects while working as a physicist at the missle test center, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. From 1955 to 1963 he was a mathematician at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

He did not limit his quest for knowledge to the laboratory, but throughout his career he participated in summer institutes and conferences, often as a lecturer. He also held membership in: American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Ordnance Association; American Mathematical Society and The Mathematical Association of America.

For his contribution of the Two Dimensional Slide Rule, he received an Academic Award for Creative Mathematics from Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in 1948. He was also cited in American Men of Science; Who's Who in American Education, and Who's Who in the South West. He was a member of Alpha Delta Astronomical Honor Society, University of California and Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society.

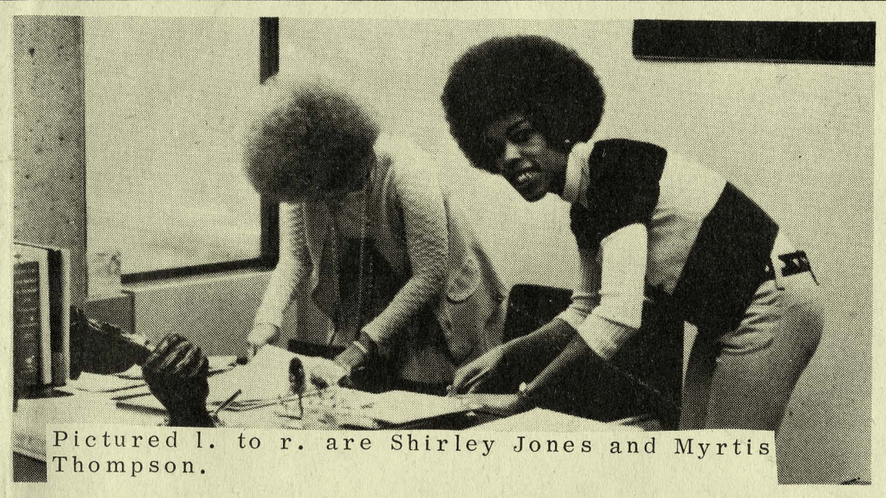
At the time of his death in 1969 he was assistant professor of mathematics and physics at Fort Valley State and was in the process of developing slide rule calculators to be used in some of his classes.

COMPLIMENTS OF

University of Washington Department of Sports Programs

Feb. 11 **A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK** Feb. 15

Minority Students Progress At University of Washington



Pictured l. to r. are Shirley Jones and Myrtis Thompson.

In 1968 the University of Washington, across the ship canal from Seattle's Central Area and within a short distance of three high schools attended heavily by Blacks, had among its 31,913 students a negligible handful of minority students. In a three city Puget Sound metropolitan area heavily populated by Blacks, the University of Washington, which is the largest publicly-supported institution of higher education in the West, enrolled fewer than 100 Black students; in a state with a great Indian heritage there were fewer than a dozen American Indians; in a state with a large population of migrant workers and other farm laborers of Chicano background, there were fewer than 25 Chicanos.

The University's Educational Opportunity Program has come a great distance in that time, and it aims to go further. It would like for the fathers and mothers of minority students in elementary and high schools to see the kind of opportunity for their children that they themselves did not have as young men and women.

In the years just ahead, according to Dr. Samuel E. Kelly, the University's Vice President for Minority Affairs, the Educational Opportunity Program will not only grow but it will aim for much greater involvement of minority students in law, medicine, the other health professions, and science-related careers.

The year 1968 saw University of Washington officials confronted by Black students and people from the community who demanded a firm commitment of resources to the development of a comprehensive program of recruitment, admission, and supportive services for minority and disadvantaged students. These efforts and demands layed the foundation for what is now the Educational Opportunity Program, administered by the Office of Minority Affairs.

From a modest populace of 257 minority students in 1968 among a total University population in excess of 31,000, the Office of Minority Affairs through it's EOP has expanded to include 2175 undergraduate and 550 graduate and professional students. As of Autumn, 1974 the total University of Washington enrollment is 34,545 of which 11.1 per cent are minority students.

The efforts of a small number of students, capitalizing on the climate of the late sixties, with administrative guidance and support has developed into an almost unparalleled minority educational program. It derives it's strength and directs it's major thrust toward a multi-ethnic program through it's four ethnic divisions (Chicano, Black, Asian and Native American). One of the pillars of the Office of Minority Affairs is it's philosophical foundation as stated by Dr. Samuel E. Kelly, Vice President for Minority Affairs, "The Office of Minority Affairs supports a pluralistic social and economic environment which strives to enhance and support the beauty and richness of divergent cultures. In this manner all groups can contribute to the preservation and hence, the appreciation of their distinct historical and cultural contributions."

In recognition of Black History Week certain historical parallels are visible in the emergence and struggle for survival of Black people and in the continual striving of the Office of Minority Affairs toward equal access to higher education for all. Both are examples of conflict, change and a perpetual striving for recognition and survival. We must recognize that change and progress has been forth-coming for Black people, but we must not become complacent nor insensitive to the continuing need to effect change.

Equally important, we must remember that, historically, significant change has not been forthcoming without the struggle and dedication to our basic principles. The striving of Black students is exemplified in their academic, social and political achievements. Black students, ever cognizant of their historical repression, have achieved personal growth, self-pride and have demonstrated a persistence in the face of adversity.

The Office of Minority Affairs assumes an advocacy role in it's concerted effort to impact the educational process through recognition that education has been one of the major institutions for the transmittal and perpetuation of racism. Contrary to myth, education has neither been "public" in the sense of being responsive to Blacks nor able to educate, in the sense of meeting the needs of all students and reflecting their diverse cultures, values, and histories.

The Office of Minority Affairs is indeed a part of Black History and has pledged it's support to the educational welfare of Black as well as all minority students. It has also pledged itself to produce the quality professionals that are so badly needed in the Black community. The Office of Minority Affairs encourages Black students to seek education as a vehicle to initiate and facilitate positive change in the lives of Black people and our communities.

Support The E.O.P. Scholarship Program

For Information Contact

Office Of Minority Affairs U Of W

543-6598



WE SALUTE BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Seattle Area

CPO Larry Dyshart
PO1 George Sidley
PO1 John Tehan
PO2 Charles Jackson

Tacoma Mall

CPO John Lee
CPO Bob Allison
PO1 Gary Grout
PO1 David McPhaden
PO1 Kathy Dyer

U.S. NAVY RECRUITER

300 120 Ave. N. E. Bldg. 1 Suite 200

Bellevue , Wash. 98005