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# FOIA MARKER

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13798  
**Folder ID Number:** 13798-011

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**Folder Title:**  
African-American History Month 2/19/92 [OA 7568] [1]

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<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 19, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN RECOGNITION OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

The East Room

5:00 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Welcome to the White House, and thank you all very, very much for coming. The finalists and the semi-finalists of the McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow are here, and I want to salute them right off hand, over here. Welcome to the White House. (Applause.) And next let me single out as a fan, the representatives of the Negro League Baseball Players Association, over here. Very famous -- all. Welcome. (Applause.)

And to Mr. Justice White and members of our Cabinet, Chairman Powell and others, let me just say that I am honored to join you in celebrating African-American History Month. I'm especially proud to introduce two special guests that we're going to hear from in a minute -- Maya Angelou and Shirley Caesar -- right here. (Applause.)

Dr. Angelou, an author, editor, dancer, producer. Now the Reynolds Professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University, she built a career exploring the promise of freedom. And her book, "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," has thrilled readers and students by making the case for decency and courage and hope and determination.

And our other guest is, of course, one of America's greatest gospel singers. Grammy-Award winning -- brought some family along to celebrate, I see, but never mind, that's fine even in the White House, Shirley. (Laughter.) Grammy-Award winning Shirley Caesar has long "lifted her voice to sing" the bittersweet song of gospel. And her message, like the words of the well-known anthem, is "full of the faith that the dark past has taught us and the hope that the present has brought us."

African-American History Month lets us reflect on our past, its triumphs and its tragedies; and it bids us to celebrate and to remember. But while we may use this time to stop and take stock of race relations, we must guard against the trap of viewing black experience solely against the backdrop of race.

Too often the book of black history is defined only by the chapters -- important though they may be -- of slavery and emancipation and civil rights. African-American History Month puts on view a whole world of African-American experience -- experience that has often pushed back the boundaries of race relations, but that is not always, and only, defined by them.

This month explores another chapter -- Africans' roots explore new worlds. It celebrates the black pathfinders and trailblazers who pushed back the bounds of the unknown and expanded the boundaries of knowledge. Explorers like Pedro Nino, who followed the stars to a new world. Pioneers like Guion Bluford, Jr., who parted the stars toward the unknown; or Arctic explorer Matthew Henson, who braved the edge of creation at the newfound North Pole.

MORE

And then, of course, we salute other black pioneers -- pioneers whose compass was courage, whose map -- moral vision. These are people like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who realized "that the time is always ripe to do right." And we think of Alex Haley -- a writer described him as a man who "turned loss into pride, history into heritage and helped make black America a family again."

I'll never forget "Roots." You'll never forget Alex Haley. And then we think of A. Philip Randolph, the labor leader who fought to desegregate the military. Jesse Owens, whose triumph humiliated Hitler -- before the entire world, I might add. George Washington Carver, Rosa Parks, Dr. Charles Drew, Benjamin Banneker, the legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen. We think of Mr. Justice -- right here in the front row, our dear friend, Clarence Thomas. (Applause.) And we think, of course, of Colin Powell.

These pioneers -- and many like them -- peered over the rim of the possible and dared to walk where others had only dreamed. We, too, stand at the edge of a frontier -- the frontier of brotherhood, the frontier of a better tomorrow. It's up to us to see beyond old divides and set our sights on new common ground. And as we continue our efforts to create prosperity for all, we must also create new trust, a new tolerance, a new opportunity. And we will.

There is not -- and there will never be -- a place in America for hatred, for prejudice, for intolerance. And this is not America, this is not us. And let's push back the small crowds who preach hatred. Let's create room for the American Dream -- for a land where all God's children sing in the joyous songs of freedom.

And so that's our challenge. And I hope it will form the next chapter of our national history.

And so thank you all very, very much. And now for what we all came to hear. First, I've introduced you to Dr. Angelou, but I believe, Shirley, you are the lead-off hitter. And these guys would know exactly what that means, so come on up -- Shirley Caesar. (Applause.)

END

5:10 P.M. EST

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# NATION

## The Washington Times

### 'BLACK NATIONAL ANTHEM'

"Lift Every Voice and Sing," written in 1900 to celebrate Lincoln's birthday, has been called the "black national anthem"

Lift every voice and sing, till earth and heaven ring  
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;  
Let our rejoicing rise, high as the list'ning skies,  
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.  
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us  
Sing a song full of hope that the present has brought us.  
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,  
Let us march on 'til victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, bitter the chast'ning rod,  
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;  
Yet with a steady beat, have not our weary feet,  
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed.  
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered,  
We have come, treading our path through the blood of the  
slaughtered,  
Out of the gloomy past, 'til now we stand at last.  
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears;  
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;  
Thou who has by Thy might, led us into the light,  
Keep us forever in Thy path, we pray.  
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee.  
Lest our heart, drunk from the wine of the world, we forget Thee;  
Shadowed beneath Thy band, may we forever stand.  
True to our God. True to our native land.

### SONG

From page A1

stration after the school paper printed a white student's letter questioning why all students had to stand for the song at a Black History Month assembly.

In 1990, the song caused a stir in St. Louis during Black History Month. School officials suspended the playing of both "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Lift Every Voice and Sing" after a white parent questioned the daily singing of the black national anthem at a middle school.

"Lift Every Voice and Sing" isn't the only song causing some disharmony in the Old Dominion. Legislators are engaged in the annual ritual of considering alternatives to "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," and throughout the states of the Confederacy black students and parents have pressured schools to eliminate the singing of "Dixie," which is an emotional and cultural favorite of white students.

In Norfolk, students still sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" once a month during morning announcements. The Norfolk controversy started after Sharon Bennett, the mother of a fifth-grader, complained

in an article in the Virginian-Pilot newspaper. She said if students had to stand and sing a song for whites, "the black community would be upset."

Ms. Robertson said she knew of only two parents who objected to the daily singing of the song, which is not mandatory.

"We are just singing a song that uplifts people," she said.

Larrymore has about 700 students. About 45 percent are black.

Norfolk School Board Chairman Lucy R. Wilson said she heard nothing in the song that would promote separation of the races.

"Having the black national anthem sung during Black History Month is quite an appropriate thing to do," she said.

Leslie G. Carr, a sociology professor at Old Dominion University, argues that the dispute demonstrates the necessity of explaining the meaning and importance of the song.

"There's a difference between promoting pride in one's history and promoting separatism," Mr. Carr said. "I think there's nothing wrong with white students appreciating and valuing and understanding black history."

"Lift Every Voice and Sing" was written in 1900 by James Weldon

### TAXES

From page A1

concept of [increasing] personal income taxes, not necessarily on a permanent basis, but a temporary one. If you have a temporary increase in certain taxes it will bring in some revenue," said Mr. Williams, whose group also represents workers in Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Stafford counties.

them. Further, it drives the taxpayer base out of the District and into the suburbs," Mr. Manager said.

"It also does not address structural problems in terms of how many employees you have and the services they provide."

D.C. Council member John Ray also opposes Mr. Williams' suggestion. "Income taxes are already far too high. I think that any time income tax rates go higher,

he added, the mayor must include unions in her discussions.

Ultimately, he said, unions may reluctantly have to break with their most cherished tenet: not to allow the government to lay off workers during recessions.

Mr. Manager said charges that Mrs. Kelly has refused to meet with union leaders are untrue.

pressed frustration that Mrs. Kelly had refused to meet with union leaders to offer specifics about her plans to streamline the bureaucracy. Union leaders twice walked out of budget briefings by the city's chief negotiator after they learned the mayor would not attend.

On Saturday outside her party and High School her State of t "Until we c the adm

"An individual has not started living until he can rise above the narrow confines of his individualistic concerns to the broader concerns of all humanity."

"Every man must decide whether he will walk in the light of creative altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness. This is the judgment. Life's most persistent and urgent question is, What are you doing for others?"

"Everybody can be great. Because anybody can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and your verb agree to serve. You don't have to know about Plato and Aristotle to serve. You don't have to know Einstein's theory of relativity to serve. You don't have to know the second theory of thermodynamics in physics to serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love."

"Moral principles have lost their distinctiveness. For modern man, absolute right and absolute wrong are a matter of what the majority is doing. Right and wrong are relative to likes and dislikes and the customs of a particular community. We have unconsciously applied Einstein's theory of relativity, which properly described the physical universe, to the moral and ethical realm."

"We are prone to judge success by the index of our salaries or the size of our automobiles, rather than by the quality of our service and relationship to humanity."

"As long as there is poverty in the world I can never be rich, even if I have a billion dollars. As long as diseases are rampant and millions of people in this world cannot expect to live more than twenty-eight or thirty years, I can never be totally healthy even if I just got a good checkup at Mayo Clinic. I can never be what I ought to be until you are what you ought to be. This is the way our world is made. No individual or nation can stand out boasting of being independent. We are interdependent."



"In a multiracial society no group can make it alone. It is a myth to believe that the Irish, the Italians, and the Jews . . . rose to power through separatism. It is true that they stuck together. But their group unity was always enlarged by joining in alliances with other groups such as political machines and trade unions. To succeed in a pluralistic society, and an often hostile one at that, the Negro obviously needs organized strength, but that strength will only be effective when it is consolidated through constructive alliances with the majority group."

"In the final analysis the white man cannot ignore the Negro's problem, because he is a part of the Negro and the Negro is a part of him. The Negro's agony diminishes the white man, and the Negro's salvation enlarges the white man.

"What is needed today on the part of white America is a committed altruism which recognizes this truth. True altruism is more than the capacity to pity; it is the capacity to empathize. Pity is feeling sorry for someone; empathy is feeling sorry with someone. Empathy is fellow feeling for the person in need—his pain, agony, and burdens. I doubt if the problems of our teeming ghettos will have a great chance to be solved until the white majority, through genuine empathy, comes to feel the ache and anguish of the Negroes' daily life."

"Our cultural patterns are an amalgam of black and white. Our destinies are tied together. There is no separate black path to power and fulfillment that does not have to intersect with white roots. Somewhere along the way the two must join together, black and white together, we shall overcome, and I still believe it."

"We must develop and maintain the capacity to forgive. He who is devoid of the power to forgive is devoid of the power to love. There is some good in the worst of us and some evil in the best of us. When we discover this, we are less prone to hate our enemies."

"Forgiveness is not an occasional act; it is a permanent attitude."

"A man who won't die for something is not fit to live."

"The past is prophetic in that it asserts loudly that wars are poor chisels for carving out peaceful tomorrows. One day we must come to see that peace is not merely a distant goal that we seek, but a means by which we arrive at that goal. We must pursue peaceful ends through peaceful means. How much longer must we play at deadly war games before we heed the plaintive pleas of the unnumbered dead and maimed of past wars?"

"True peace is not merely the absence of tension; it is the presence of justice."

"Now let me say that the next thing we must be concerned about if we are to have peace on earth and good will toward men is the nonviolent affirmation of the sacredness of all human life. Every man is somebody because he is a child of God."

"We must have patience. We must be willing to understand why many of the young nations will have to pass through the same extremism, revolution, and aggression that formed our own history. Every new government confronts overwhelming problems. During the days when they were struggling to remove the yoke of colonialism, there was a kind of preexistent unity of purpose that kept things moving in one solid direction. But as soon as independence emerges, all the grim problems of life confront them with stark realism: the lack of capital, the strangulating poverty, the uncontrollable birth rates and, above all, the high aspirational level of their own people. The post-colonial period is more difficult and precarious than the colonial struggle itself.

"The West must also understand that its economic growth took place under rather propitious circumstances. Most of the Western nations were relatively underpopulated when they surged forward economically, and they were greatly endowed with the iron ore and coal that were needed for launching industry. Most of the young governments of the world today have come into being without these advantages, and, above all, they confront staggering problems of overpopulation. There is no possible way for them to make it without aid and assistance."

"It is time for all people of conscience to call upon America to return to her true home of brotherhood and peaceful pursuits. We cannot remain silent as our nation engages in one of history's most cruel and senseless wars. During these days of human travail we must encourage creative dissenters. We need them because the thunder of their fearless voices will be the only sound stronger than the blasts of bombs and the clamor of war hysteria.

"Those of us who love peace must organize as effectively as the war hawks. As they spread the propaganda of war, we must spread the propaganda of peace. We must combine the fervor of the civil rights movement with the peace movement. We must demonstrate, teach, and preach, until the very foundations of our nation are shaken. We must work unceasingly to lift this nation that we love to a higher destiny, to a new plateau of compassion, to a more noble expression of humaneness.

"I have tried to be honest. To be honest is to confront the truth. However unpleasant and inconvenient the truth may be, I believe we must expose and face it if we are to achieve a better quality of American life."

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Schedule	Schedule Proposal, re: Black History Month lecture; personal information redacted. (1 pp.)	02/04/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** African-American History Month 2/19/92 [1]

<b>Date Closed:</b> 11/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07568
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>	
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	

<b>MR Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>Disposition Date:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

<p><b>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</b></p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]  P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p>	<p><b>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</b></p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]  (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p>
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	Leigh Ann Metzger to Katherine Super, Re: Request for reception for African-American History Month (3 pp.)	02/04/92	<del>P-5</del>	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** African-American History Month 2/19/92 [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA  
 (Document Follows)  
 By MM (NLGB) on 01/19/2009

<b>Date Closed:</b> 11/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07568
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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February 4, 1992

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**SCHEDULE PROPOSAL**

**TO:** KATHERINE SUPER  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

**THROUGH:** DAVID F. DEMAREST, JR.  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

**FROM:** LEIGH ANN METZGER *lam*  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE  
PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

*Dr. Carter  
G. Woodson  
started  
Black History  
Month*

CLAUDIA A. BUTTS *CAB*  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

**REQUEST:** For the President to host a lecture  
(poetry/music) and reception in honor of  
African American (Black) History Month.

**PURPOSE:** To demonstrate your respect and appreciation  
for African American contributions to American  
society; to particularly pay tribute to African  
American Contributions in observance of African  
American (Black) History Month, 1992.

**BACKGROUND:** African American or Black History Month is the  
special observance to recognize the achievements  
and contributions of African Americans to American  
society.

African American History Month is traditionally  
held in the month of February, the month of  
President Abraham Lincoln's and Frederick  
Douglass's birthdays. The month long observance  
began in 1976. However, Negro History Week was  
started in February, 1926 by Dr. Carter G.  
Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study  
of Negro Life and History.

The 1992 theme is "Africans' Roots Explore New  
Worlds: Pre-Columbus to the Space Age."

Last year, you spoke before a distinguished  
audience in the East Room and honored the  
Tuskegee Airmen.

*[Handwritten scribble]*

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This year, we are requesting that you invite two prominent African Americans to participate in a presentation as part of your ongoing White House lecture series in the East Room. This would be followed by a reception in the State Dining Room to be hosted by you.

The two prominent African Americans that we recommend as the guest presenters are Maya Angelou, noted poet, historian, educator and Pulitzer Prize nominee, and legendary gospel singer and Grammy Award winner, Shirley Caesar.

Both Mrs. Caesar and Ms. Angelou have contributed immensely to the rich history of African American culture, not only in their respective fields but also in their efforts on behalf of the civil rights movement and on behalf of the underprivileged.

In the case of Ms. Angelou, at the request of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., she became the Northern Coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in the sixties. In the case of Mrs. Caesar, she is founder and president of Shirley Caesar Outreach Ministries, Inc., an organization providing emergency funds, food, clothing and shelter for the underprivileged.

Although both ladies reside in the state of North Carolina, Ms. Angelou is a native of Stamps, Arkansas. She is currently serving in a lifetime position as the first Reynolds Professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University in Winston Salem, North Carolina.

Mrs. Caesar, a native and resident of Durham, North Carolina, resides with her husband, Bishop Harold L. Williams. Together they co-pastor Mt. Calvary Holy Church in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and also oversee Calvary Outreach Mission, a food kitchen for needy families in Winston Salem.

Both Ms. Angelou and Mrs. Caesar have been supportive of your policies and programs. Both ladies publicly supported Justice Clarence Thomas during his nomination process.

**DATE AND TIME:** February 19, 1992; 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

**LOCATION:** East Room for program; State Dining Room for reception.

**PARTICIPANTS:** The President  
Mrs. Bush  
Secretary Sullivan (TBD)  
General Powell (TBD)  
Constance Newman (TBD)

All other Cabinet Members

Two hundred representatives from:

National Black Organizations (including heads of civil rights groups, sororities, fraternities and youth groups)  
Black Appointees (PAS)  
Black Military Heads  
Black Elected Officials (local and national)  
Grassroots Organization Leaders  
Black Press  
Black Pastors  
Distinguished Black Youth/Future Leaders.

**ORDER OF EVENTS:**

The format of this event would be to have Ms. Angelou and Ms. Caesar to do an hour-long joint presentation. Ms. Angelou would present significant African American contributions expressed in the form of poetry and dramatic readings and Mrs. Caesar would intermittently (or before and after) sing vocal renditions depicting the history of gospel music.

- The audience is seated.
- The President is introduced by Secretary Sullivan.
- The President and Mrs. Bush enter the room.
- The President gives greetings and brief remarks.
- The President introduces and presents the guest poetess and singer.
- The President sits down and remains throughout the program.
- The program ends after an hour.
- The President invites the entire audience to join him in a reception in the State Dining Room.

**REMARKS  
REQUIRED:**

To be provided by speechwriters.

**MEDIA  
COVERAGE:**

Open press (program only);  
Closed Press (reception).

# 1

## *A Brief History*

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*John Hope Franklin*

### NEW WORLD ADVENTURE

#### **African Pioneers in the New World**

It is significant that the first Negroes in the New World were not from Africa but from Europe. Their involvement in the European exploration of the New World in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is an important commentary on the connection between Europe and Africa by that time. As early as the fourteenth century, if not before, Europeans began to bring Africans into Europe. As the Spanish and Portuguese made contacts with the coast of Africa, going as far as the Gulf of Guinea, they began to appreciate the possibility of using Africans as an important source of labor for European ports, businesses, and homes. Thus they took Africans to Europe and made servants of them, justifying this invasion of human rights by declaring that Africans would thereby have the opportunity to cast off their heathenism and become Christians.

It was not long before Europeans were selling Negro servants in their home markets along with other African wares, and the slave trade soon came to be accepted as an important part of European commerce. Spanish and Portuguese traders appreciated the economic advantages afforded by such trading and by the time Portugal's remarkable Prince Henry died in 1460 this infamous commerce had become more than a passing fancy. Europeans were becoming accustomed to having Negroes do their work; and already they were looking into the possibility of using them in other ways. It was only natural, therefore, that as Europeans turned their eyes toward the New World they would "enlist" the services of the Africans both to further the cause of Christianity and to assist Spain, Portugal, France, or whatever country it might be, to exercise its sovereignty in the New World.

There was never a time in the Europeans' exploration and exploitation of the New World when they were without the services of black Europeans. The claim that Pedro Alonso Niño of the crew of Columbus was a Negro has never been disproved; and if he was indeed a black explorer he performed more than yeoman service for the Admiral of the Ocean Sea. In 1501 Spain lifted her ban on the taking of Africans to the New

World, and thereafter Africans almost invariably accompanied the Spanish explorers and settlers. There were at least thirty Negroes with Balboa when he discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513. When Hernando Cortes conquered Mexico in 1519, he had several in his ranks, one of whom planted and harvested the first wheat crop in the New World. Alvarado, the intrepid explorer of Equatorial South America, was accompanied by 200 Negroes when he arrived at Quito; and in his Peruvian expedition Pizarro took several along. Indeed, they were the ones who bore their leader into the cathedral after he was murdered.

When the Spanish and Portuguese explorers moved into what is now the United States, Negroes were at their sides. They accompanied Narvaez on his expedition in 1527 and were with Cabeza de Vaca in the exploration of the Southwest. Perhaps the outstanding black explorer was Estevanico, Little Stephen, who penetrated deep into the interior of the Southwest. When he encountered hostile Indians, he insisted that he was the emissary of the white men; but they killed him, believing him to be an imposter. Even so, he had paved the way for the conquest of the Southwest by the Spaniards.

The French also were accompanied by Negro servants when they undertook their explorations of the New World. In the Canadian expeditions, Negroes stood side by side with the Jesuit missionaries. As the French opened up the Mississippi Valley in the seventeenth century, blacks assisted in the settlement of the region. At the places later to be known as St. Louis and New Orleans, French Negroes helped to plant the flag of France and to establish the culture that was to make an indelible mark on the interior of the United States.

Exploitation of the rich natural resources of the New World was the primary aim of the Europeans. For this they needed an abundance of labor. Soon it became obvious that Indians were not the solution. The great susceptibility of the aborigines to the diseases of the Europeans, their firm commitment to a much simpler economic system, and their determination to escape the wrath and inhumanity of the Europeans ruled them out as a permanent and satisfactory source of labor. Europeans not only wanted more tractable servants, but they wanted them in greater quantities than the Indians could provide. Indians were utilized to the extent possible, but the Europeans early turned to other potential sources.

Europeans did not at first regard Africans as the answer to their labor problem, however. The poorer Europeans were their initial choice. In the first half of the seventeenth century, these landless, penniless whites were brought over in considerable numbers. Some were voluntary indentured servants, others were prisoners working out their fines, still others were simply kidnapped and sold into servitude. Europeans, especially the English, never knew when they would be swept up and taken to the New World against their will. In *Capitalism and Slavery*, Eric Williams has suggested that the horrors the poor whites of Europe experienced during this era were as great as those experienced by any group in the later years of the African slave trade.

It gradually became apparent, however, that white servants would not do. When

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Leon Day  
Josh Gibson, Jr.  
Jimmy Crutchfield  
\*Edward Schauder, Attny. Co-Founder

Former  
Players

(Smith/Grossman)  
February 14, 1992  
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AFRO-AMERICAN2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1992

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any  
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Thank you, and welcome to the White House. The finalists and semi-finalists of the McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow. Representatives of the Negro League Baseball Players, Incorporated. All of you, Barbara and I are honored to join you in celebrating African-American History Month. \ I am especially proud to introduce two special guests -- Maya Angelou and Shirley Caesar. \ \

Association

Not There

Professor <sup>Doctor</sup> Angelou -- author, editor, dancer, producer. Now the Reynolds <sup>P</sup> professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University, she had built a career exploring the promise of freedom. Her book, Now I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings has thrilled readers and students by making the case for decency, courage, hope, determination. \ \

Shes won 5 of them.

Our other guest is one of America's greatest gospel singers. It's no wonder that they rendered unto this Caesar a Grammy. \ \ Shirley Caesar has long "lifted [her] voice [to] sing" the bittersweet song of gospel. Her message, like the words of the the well known anthem, is "...full of the faith that the dark past has taught us..[and] the] hope that the present has brought us."

1 BK Nat Anth

African-American History Month lets us reflect on our past, its triumphs and its tragedies; it bids us to celebrate and to remember. But while we may use this time to stop and take stock

of race relations, we must guard against the trap of viewing black experience solely against the backdrop of race.

Too often the book of black history is defined only by the chapters of slavery, emancipation, and civil rights -- or in terms of tragedies: poverty, dependency, oppression. Americans also should celebrate the achievement of black Americans. Fortunately, African-American History month puts on view a whole world of African-American experience -- experience that has often pushed back the boundaries of race-relations, but that is not always, and only, defined by them. //

This month explores another chapter -- Africans' Roots Explore New Worlds. It celebrates the black pathfinders and trailblazers who pushed back the bounds of the unknown and expanded the boundaries of knowledge. Explorers like Pedro <sup>Alonso</sup> Nino, <sup>Columbus</sup> who followed the stars to a <sup>the</sup> New World. \ Pioneers like Guion <sup>Jr.</sup> Bluford, who parted the stars toward the unknown. \ Or arctic explorer Matthew Henson, who braved the edge of creation at the new-found North Pole. //

We salute other black pioneers -- pioneers whose compass was courage \ and whose map was moral vision. These are people like Dr. Martin Luther King, who realized "that the time is always ripe to do right." \ We think of Alex Haley -- a writer described him as a man who "turned loss into pride, history into heritage and helped make black America a family again." We will never forget Roots; we will never forget Alex Haley. \ We think of A. Philip Randolph, the labor leader who fought to desegregate

X

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The Negro Almanac

Letter from a Birmingham Jail 1/16/63

CS. Farley USA Today 2/11/92

The Negro Almanac p. 864

Alonso Columbus

Jr.

✓

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the military. \ Jesse Owens, whose triumphs humiliated Hitler -  
 - before the entire world. George Washington Carver \ Rosa Parks  
 \ Dr. Charles Drew and Benjamin Banneker. \ (Think of the ~~Black~~  
~~Eagles and the Tuskegee Airmen.~~ And we think of Colin Powell. -  
 - who won our respect, and helped win us a war. \\ These  
 pioneers -- and many like them -- peered over the rim of the  
 possible, and dared to walk where others had only dreamed. \\

We, too, stand at the edge of a frontier -- the frontier of  
 brotherhood, the frontier of a better tomorrow. Too often, too  
 much time is spent pointing fingers -- too little spent pointing  
 the way. \ It is up to us to see beyond old divides, and set our  
 sights on new common ground. \\

In America, every person should have the dignity of work. I  
 have proposed laws to create jobs -- and throw wide the doors of  
 opportunity. I know this may seem a little practical to discuss  
 here, but in the end, history will measure our deeds -- and if we  
 cannot offer work and hope to all, we will have failed.

When our economy grows, everyone can benefit, and we  
 eliminate the needless scramble for limited resources and  
 privileges. In the real world, opportunity paves the road to  
 brotherhood. \

But as we create prosperity, we also must create new trust \  
 new tolerance \ new opportunity. \ And we will. \\

There is not -- and there will never be -- a place in  
 America for hatred \ prejudice \ intolerance. This is not  
 America, this is not us.

The Negro Almanac

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the triumph (?)

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In our land of open hearts and opportunity, let us lift up our hearts and sing praises to brotherhood -- to unity -- to our common commitment to common decency. Let's push back the small crowds who preach hatred. Let us create room for the American Dream -- for a land where all God's children sing the joyous songs of freedom.

That's our challenge. And I hope it will form the next chapter of our national history.

Thank you. And now it's my pleasure to introduce Professor Angelou and Shirley Caesar.

# # #

what does this  
saph  
song  
beyond  
"Mush"?

Doctor

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(1929 - 1968)

Atlanta, Georgia

*Martin Luther King, Jr., won world-wide acclaim for his use of nonviolence as an instrument for social change in America. He was the youngest winner in history of the Nobel Peace Prize (1968). Among the biographies on King are What Manner of Man (1968), by Lerone Bennett, and Davis L. Lewis' Martin Luther King, Jr., A Critical Biography (1978).*

[1026] There is nothing more tragic than to find an individual bogged down in the length of life, devoid of breadth.

*The Measure of the Man* [1959]

[1027] . . . everything that we see is a shadow cast by that which we do not see.

*The Measure of the Man* [1959]

[1028] Nothing pains some people more than having to think.

*Strength to Love* [1963]

[1029] A nation or civilization that continues to produce soft-minded men purchases its own spiritual death on the installment plan.

*Strength to Love* [1963]

[1030] We are not makers of history. We are made by history.

*Strength to Love* [1963]

[1031] Shallow understanding from people of goodwill is more frustrating than absolute misunderstanding from people of ill-will.

*Letter from a Birmingham Jail* [January 16, 1963]

[1032] We will have to repent in this generation not merely for the vitriolic words and actions of the bad people, but for the appalling silence of the good people.

*Letter from a Birmingham Jail* [January 16, 1963]

[1033] We must use time creatively . . . and forever realize that the time is always ripe to do right.

*Letter from a Birmingham Jail* [January 16, 1963]

[1034] Oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever.

*Letter from a Birmingham Jail* [January 16, 1963]

[1035] War is a poor chisel to carve out tomorrows.

Television documentary [December, 1965]

ow of illegal immigrants. 3A.

**ERY?** Treasury Secretary  
as Brady, left, says he sees  
pass points" that indicate the  
my is looking up. 1B. 11A.

**HOT LINE:** USA TO-  
readers look for tips on cop-  
th the recession. 1,4B.

**WHACKS:** Forensic sci-  
delves into unsolved myster-  
m the past, including mur-  
Lizzie Borden's parents. 2A.

**IF. FLOOD:** Drought-  
ed state gets more rain than  
handle. 3A. Weather. 12A.

**DRIES:** Parents, suing for  
o build safer buses. 3A.

Older baby boomers have  
younger counterparts. 6A.

makers look for a way to get  
the Pentagon's budget. 4A.

State Baker proposes the  
back Russia's ruble, instead  
ormer Soviet republics. 4A.  
ists for cash payments. 4A.

**TION:** Refugees' lawyers  
stop their forced return. 4A.

Breast implants. In USA  
released by Dow Corning  
The FDA must assert new  
hat can hurt or kill." 10A.

critics are applying 1990s  
studies," says Keith McKen-  
w Corning Corp. 10A.

ons of Iola, Wis., marks 40  
f collectors' magazines. 1B.

y American." NAACP leader  
upport U.S. automakers. 1B.

am statistics and injuries. 6C.  
th's privy in Baltimore. 2C.

ss the USA are developing  
ss in their communities. 1D.

Kennedy-related videos. 1D.

ains her anonymity despite  
adio Flyer, due Feb. 21. 1D.

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s out ★★★½ hip hop. 4D.

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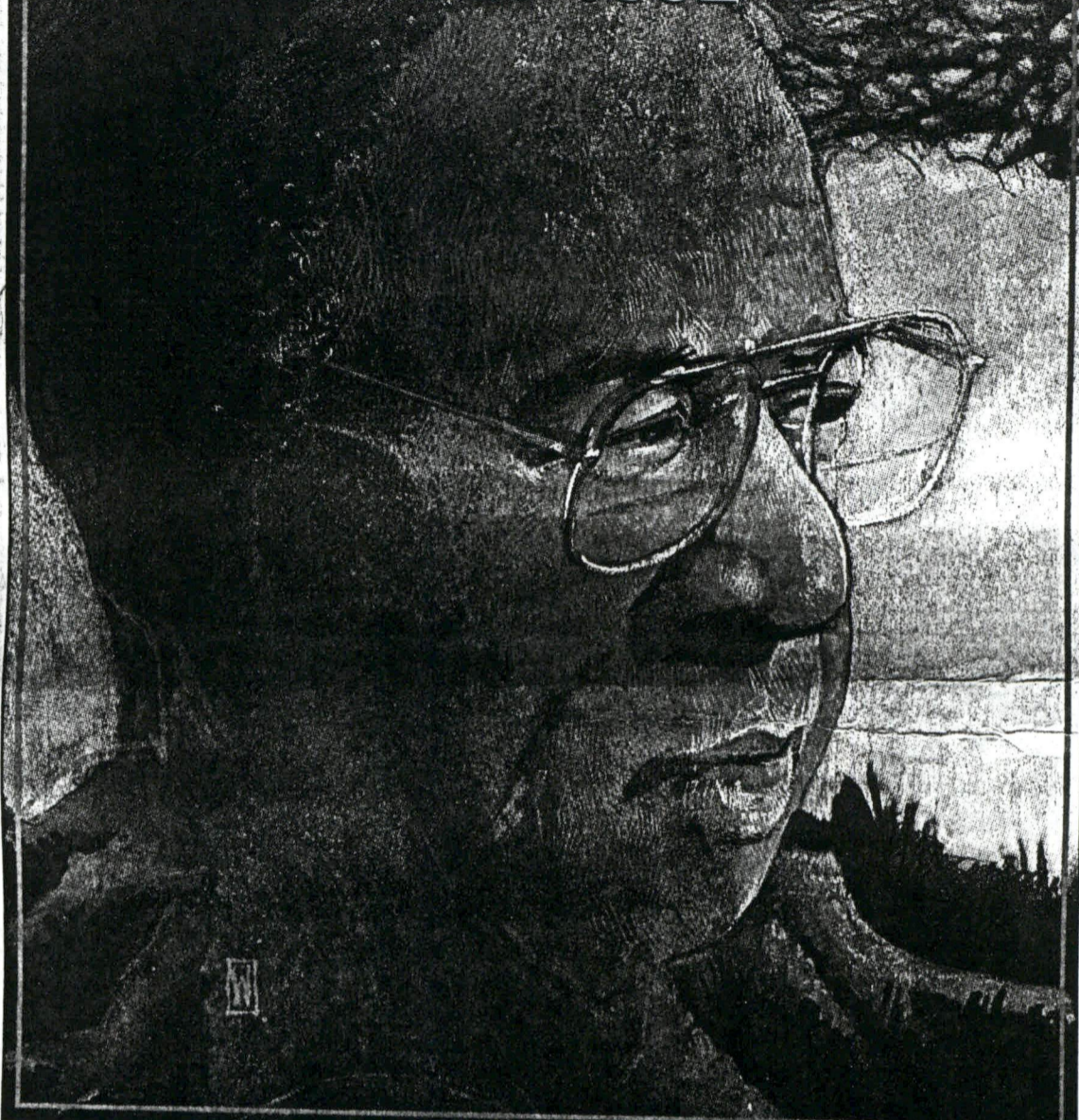
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illion in 1990. What the

# ROOTED IN HISTORY

## ALEX HALEY

### 1921-1992



By Web Bryant, USA TODAY

## Poll shows Tsongas in N.H. lead

By Bob Minzesheimer  
USA TODAY

Former Massachusetts sena-  
tor Paul Tsongas has taken a  
lead among Democrats in the  
New Hampshire presidential  
primary for the first time, a  
new USA TODAY/CNN/Gal-  
lup poll shows.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton,  
who vowed Monday to "fight  
like hell" to regain his momen-  
tum, continues to plummet.

The poll shows Tsongas lead-  
ing Clinton 33%-26%; Clinton  
led 37%-24% last week.

Meanwhile in Iowa, Sen.  
Tom Harkin was winning 78%  
of votes in his homestate Dem-  
ocratic caucuses — the cam-  
paign's traditional debut —  
which were uncontested be-  
cause of Harkin's advantage.

But fewer than 3,000 Iowa  
Democrats voted, compared to  
125,000 in 1988; most attention  
focused on New Hampshire.

The poll shows Clinton's sup-  
port eroded most among

## COVER STORY

# 'He was like a modern prophet'

Author's vision  
knit together  
nation's  
family  
remnants

By Christopher John Farley  
USA TODAY

Alex Haley was history's  
own alchemist.

He turned loss into pride,  
history into heritage and  
helped make black America a  
family again, an extended  
clan that stretched from  
North American shores to  
Mother Africa.

Now that family has lost  
one of its own. Haley died early Monday of cardiac arrest at  
Swedish Hospital Medical Center in Seattle. He was 70. The  
author of the multi-million-seller *Roots: The Saga of an  
American Family*, which inspired the most-watched TV  
miniseries of all time, had been scheduled to speak today at  
a Navy base near Bremerton, Wash.

"He was one of the greatest exponents of black American  
history," said writer Maya Angelou, a close friend.

► Editorial, 10A

Please see COVER STORY next page ►

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COVER STORY

Haley 'one in a million'

Continued from 1A

Dorothy Height, president of the National Council for Negro Women and Haley's friend for 25 years, said he was "like a modern prophet. He understood that we could be our best if we had a deep understanding and appreciation of each other. The nation, and indeed the world, owes him a great debt."

*Roots*, a fact-based book in the form of a novel, traced the lineage of Haley's family to a village in The Gambia, West Africa. The Pulitzer Prize-winning work was a publishing phenomenon, selling 1.5 million copies in hardcover and 4 million in paperback in the USA.

The 12-hour miniseries based on the book was first broadcast on ABC in 1977 and drew 130 million viewers.

Those projects inspired some people to name their children after the characters Kizzy and Kunta (Haley's ancestors). And they prompted people of all ethnic groups to research family trees and to re-investigate history, laying the groundwork for the current push for multicultural education.

"Before Alex Haley's researching, the idea of looking at a family tree with pride, of looking back to a family of people with slaves was absolutely unheard of," says Angelou. "Not only had we been told our history was ugly and shameful, but that there were no records. Alex Haley disproved both."

Haley was also the author of the landmark *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, on the slain Muslim leader. First published in 1965, it was the best-selling black nonfiction book of 1991. Spike Lee's movie version is due out this year.

More than 25 years after Malcolm's death, his legacy is a matter of debate, yet Haley's book is considered a classic.

Royalties had made Haley a wealthy man, and he became a fixture on the lecture circuit. Last month, cable TV's The Family Channel broadcast the *Roots* miniseries, and he renewed friendships with a number of the stars.

"He was the sweetest, sweetest man," said actress Leslie Uggams, who played Kizzy. "We just talked about how wonderful life can be. I was teasing him because he had gained some weight. And he laughed and said that he loved food and was enjoying life."

"Sweet" is a word that comes up a lot when friends talk about Haley, as do "kind" and "giving."

"He was the most gentle human being I've ever known," said actor LeVar Burton, who played Kunta Kinte in *Roots*. "Everybody knows Alex was a remarkable storyteller and when he spoke he was mesmerizing."

Haley wrote just one other book, *A Different Kind of Christmas* (1988), a novel for youngsters about a slave escape.

But at the time of his death, he was poised for flurry of activity. He was writing a book about Madame C.J. Walker, the first U.S. black woman to earn a million dollars. He was also writing a book about his hometown, Henning, and was completing one about his fraternal grandmother, titled *Queenie*, that CBS plans to develop into a miniseries.

Alex Palmer Haley was born in Ithaca, N.Y., in 1921, and grew up in Henning, outside Memphis, Tenn. As a boy, his grandmother used to tell him about their family. About "the African" Kunta Kinte, captured by slavers as he looked for wood to make a drum. About how this African called a guitar "ko" and a river "Kamby Bolongo."

Strange words. A mysterious past. Haley would investigate those stories and tell them to the whole world.

He joined the Coast Guard in 1939 and was a ship's cook in the South Pacific during World War II. At sea for months at a time, he dealt with the boredom by reading and writing. He began penning love letters for shipmates, then writing manuscripts. The Coast Guard created the position of chief journalist for him in 1952.

While researching *Roots*, Haley booked passage on a freighter from West Africa to the United States, and stripped each night to sleep on a rough board in the ship's hold between bales of raw rubber. He said he wanted to imagine what it was like "to lie there in chains, in filth, hearing the cries of 139 other men screaming, babbling, praying and dying around you."

"I have never known anyone that traveled more than Alex," says *Roots* producer Stan Margulies. He loved to take his famous freighter trips. He needed the isolation in order to write ... to unlock worlds for the rest of us."

In 1959 he left the Coast Guard to start a writing career. He collected hundreds of rejections, but persevered, selling stories to men's adventure magazines and *Reader's Digest*. Then came his books.

Haley, who had three failed marriages, is survived by his three children.

Says Margulies: "He had many ups and downs in his life and even at his worst moment ... he retained a sweetness about him."

"And he handled success as evenly as he took everything in his life."

Now he's gone.

Says Angelou: "He was a brother and a friend to me. I will miss him so. Just eight months ago, when my mother died, he was here holding my hand."

Says Oscar-winner Louis Gossett, Jr., who played Fiddler in *Roots*: "He was one in a million."

A million years, maybe. And that might not be long enough.

Contributing: Donna Gable, Matt Roush, Marilyn Elias

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# MAYA ANGELOU

"Ms. Angelou's force . . . derived from the projected image of common experience reflected in kaleidoscope mosaics and panoramic rhythms. With that authority born of integrity and that power engendered by pain, she filled the void of her audience's need, communing in raw emotions with the echoes of their minds; molding, fusing, entwining in a web of enchantment, both fears and aspirations.

Even now months later, the memory of her presentation warms me like a soft embrace . . . I recall her penetrating words and bathe in the ambiance of the evening.

From the moment Ms. Angelou stepped onto the stage, and the resonant strains of 'I opened my mouth to the Lord . . . ' reached our ears, she shattered our expectations, leaving us open, defenseless.

She humored us: 'I know you probably know everything already.'

She gave us laughter: Her description of the body language of black women . . . 'Mmmm! Mmmmm! Mmmmm!'

She moved us with her recitations of the poetry of others—Mari Evans, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Waring Cuney, and Georgia Douglas-Johnson—and shared poems of her own such as the poignant, *And Still I Rise*:

*You may wrise me down in history  
With your bitter, twisted lies,  
You may trod me in the very dirt  
But still, like dust, I'll rise.*

*Does my sassiness upset you?  
Why are you beset with gloom?  
'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells  
Pumping in my living room.*

*Just like moons and like suns,  
With the certainty of tides,  
Just like hopes springing high,  
Still I'll rise.*

*Did you want to see me broken?  
Bowed head and lowered eyes?  
Shoulders falling down like teardrops,  
Weakened by my soulful cries.*

*Does my haughtiness offend you?  
Don't you take it awful hard  
'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines  
Diggin' in my own back yard.*

*You may shoot me with your words,  
You may cut me with your eyes,  
You may kill me with your hatefulness  
But still, like air, I'll rise.*

*Does my sexiness upset you?  
Does it come as a surprise  
That I dance like I've got diamonds  
At the meeting of my thighs?*

*Out of the huts of history's shame  
I rise  
Up from a past that's rooted in pain  
I rise  
I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,  
Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.*

*Leaving behind nights of terror and fear  
I rise  
Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear  
I rise  
Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,  
I am the dream and the hope of the slave.  
I rise  
I rise  
I rise.*

Though visibly tired, perhaps oppressed by the heat, fatigued by the throng, she nonetheless proceeded with magnanimity to greet each one present, to autograph each book . . . From time to time as the throng pressed closer, she punctuated the air: 'Grace—remember we are about grace.'

The dictionary defines grace as beauty of form, composition, movement, or expression; a sense of what is right and proper, an attractive quality, feature, or manner. For Maya Angelou, in Maya Angelou, we understand grace to mean love, concern, compassion—not for one race or sex, one individual or people, but for all humankind."

*Excerpted from "Homage to an Empress..."  
Impressions and Memories of Maya Angelou*

By Thelma Thomas Khelghati  
Newcomb Under The Oaks

## BIOGRAPHY

MS. MAYA ANGELOU is hailed as one of the great voices of contemporary literature and as a remarkable Renaissance woman. Being a poet, educator, historian, best-selling author, actress, playwright, civil rights activist, producer and director, she continues to travel the world making appearances on college campuses, spreading her legendary wisdom. A mesmerizing vision of grace, swaying and stirring when she moves, Ms. Angelou captivates her audiences lyrically with vigor, fire and perception. She has the unique ability to shatter the opaque prisms of race and class between reader and subject throughout her books of poetry and her autobiographies.

Ms. Angelou's background is as complex as the woman herself. Born in St. Louis, she spent the early part of her childhood in Stamps, Arkansas. Her family then moved to San Francisco. Determined to carve out a stage career, Ms. Angelou studied drama and dance. In 1952 her career took a significant upturn. She received a scholarship to study dance with Pearl Primus in New York. She then joined the European touring company of *Porgy and Bess*. She sang the role of "Ruby" and was the lead dancer in the show which was presented in twenty-two European countries.

Ms. Angelou lived in Africa where she became the associate editor of the *Arab Observer* in Cairo. She was also the assistant administrator of the School of Music and Drama at the University of Ghana. She concluded her stay in 1966 as feature editor of the *African Review* in Accra.

In the sixties, at the request of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Ms. Angelou became the Northern Coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. She was also appointed by President Gerald Ford to the Bicentennial Commission, and by President Jimmy Carter to the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year.

In the film industry, especially through her work in script writing and directing, Maya Angelou has been a groundbreaker for black women. She was the writer of the screenplay *Georgia, Georgia*, which was the first original script by a black woman to be produced. She has also done numerous musical scores for her own films and others as well. Ms. Angelou was writer/producer for 20th Century Fox TV, for whom her film, *Sister, Sisters* was her first initial full-length effort.

In television, Ms. Angelou has made hundreds of appearances on both network and local talk shows. She was the subject of an hour interview with Bill Moyers on the PBS special in Salado, Texas. Her renowned autobiographical account of her youth, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, was a two-hour TV special for CBS in 1979. Other significant television accomplishments include the five-part mini-series, *Three Way Choice* (CBS), for which she was both the author and executive producer, and *Afro-American in the Arts* (PBS), for which she received the coveted Golden Eagle Award.

Drawing again upon her many talents, Ms. Angelou, in collaboration with Godfrey Cambridge, wrote, produced, and performed in the revue *Cabaret for Freedom*. She also appeared with Cambridge in Jean Genet's play *The Blacks*. This production later went on to win the Obie Award. In 1974, she wrote an adaptation of Sophocles' *Ajax* for the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles. Ms. Angelou's musical, *And Still I Rise*, for which she is librettist, lyricist and composer, was first produced in 1976. She wrote and presented a BBC

documentary, *Trying to Make it Home*, in 1988, and her most recent achievement is the production of *Moon on a Rainbow Shawl*, in which Ms. Angelou directed the play written by Errol John. This production opened in May, 1988 in London, England.

Ms. Angelou's awards and honors are unlimited in virtually every field. To mention only a few, she received the Chubb Fellowship Award from Yale University in 1970; a National Book Award nomination in 1970 for *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*; a Pulitzer Prize nomination in 1972 for *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'Fore I Die*; and a Tony Award nomination in 1973 for her performance in *Look Away*. Ms. Angelou was presented two awards from *Ladies Home Journal*: one for Woman of the Year in Communications (1976), and one for the Top 100 Most Influential Women (1983). She received the Matrix Award (also in 1983) and has been awarded over 30 honorary Doctorate degrees from schools such as Smith College, Mills College and Lawrence University. In 1977, Ms. Angelou was nominated for an Emmy Award for her role in Alex Haley's *Roots*. In 1981, she was appointed to a lifetime position as the first Reynolds Professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University in North Carolina. In 1987 Ms. Angelou was honored with the North Carolina Award in Literature, the highest the state bestows.

Infused with passion and an exuberant vitality, Ms. Angelou believes in social change for the betterment of those who have yet to share fully in the American dream. Today, Ms. Angelou continues her work and lectures throughout the country and abroad, sharing the black experience and educating her audience on the human condition. She strives to make us more aware of what each can endure, dream, fail at and still survive. She has given liberally to this contribution already through her literature and social assertiveness. She will continue to uphold this through her sharing and giving of songs, poems and stories, weaving together the three, making her very presence dynamic and compelling, leaving every audience visibly moved by each performance.

Ms. Angelou has had countless articles in a world of publications including *Life*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Essence*, *Harper's Bazaar*, and *The New York Times*. She speaks French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic and West African Fanti. Random House has published ten bestsellers by Ms. Angelou: *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*; *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'Fore I Die*; *Gather Together in My Name*; *Oh Pray My Wings are Gonna Fit Me Well*; *Singin' and Swingin' and Gettin' Merry Like Christmas*; *And Still I Rise*; *The Heart of A Woman*; *Shaker, Why Don't You Sing?*; *All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes*; and *Now Sheba Sings the Song*.

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Shirley  
Caesar**Says The Washington Post:**

*"(She) is one of the great...singers of our time, but many people have never been exposed to the bundle of dynamites' sheer energy because she has steadfastly worked in the gospel idiom...Her singing is superb, riding freely over thumping bass lines and earthy choruses alike. (She) can twist, compress and enhance a lyric a dozen ways without abandoning her central message of affirmation! Her gut level power and relentless vocal invention have been compared to Aretha Franklin and Mavis Staples, both of whom reached wider audiences after crossing the secular bridge."*

**D**iscovered at age 10...Nicknamed "Baby Shirley"...Shirley Caesar routinely canvassed the Carolinas and Virginia winning audiences with her young, yet inimitable style and panache. Prematurely quitting college to help a needy family member, Caesar parlayed her singing talents into a gospel music career. She auditioned for Albertina Walker and won a spot in the Caravans, an all-female group responsible for shaping early gospel music. Caesar later left the Caravans forming her current performance troupe, Shirley Caesar and the Caesar Singers.

Caesar is an 11-time Grammy Award nominee, cumulatively receiving more nominations than any gospel artist. The first gospel singer to win the coveted award, she's now collected five. Caesar's earned 10 Dove Award nominations scoring six wins. She has five Stellar Awards, two NAACP Image Awards, and three Recording Industry Association of America certified gold records to her credit. Caesar is also a Gospel Music Hall of Fame inductee and a SESAC Lifetime Achievement Award winner.

But Shirley Caesar is more than a singer. Her notable achievements transcend music. Education and self-improvement are central themes in her message and work as pastor and evangelist, wife, businesswoman, and civic leader.

A Durham, North Carolina native, Caesar is committed to revitalizing her home community. She is founder and president of Shirley Caesar Outreach Ministries, Inc., an organization providing emergency funds, food, clothing and shelter for the underprivileged. She operates Christian Outreach Ministry, a radio broadcasting, revivals, crusades, and evangelistic meetings organization.

Caesar and her husband, Bishop Harold I. Williams, oversee Calvary Outreach Mission, a food kitchen for needy families in Winston-Salem, NC. Jointly, they co-pastor Mt. Calvary Holy Church in Winston-Salem. And, Caesar also serves as an At-Large member of the Durham City Council, a post she won in 1987.

Caesar returned to college, graduating from Shaw University (Raleigh, NC) in 1984 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration. In 1988, she received the Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters degree from Shaw, which complements the Honorary Doctorate of Philosophy degree she accepted from Southeastern University (Charleston, SC) in 1980.

Currently, Caesar is seizing the excitement her latest record project, **I REMEMBER MAMA (WORD)**, creates. The "live" record's title song and concept video tribute Caesar's mother who died in 1988. The video features Caesar and her entire family re-enacting memorable childhood events, including a poignant portrayal of Caesar's own acceptance of the Lord. Caesar's sister Lucille recreates "Mama." Lucille Caesar passed away in March 1990, four months after taping the video.

The rigors of Caesar's career(s) require tremendous energy, enthusiasm, and dedication to balance travel, recordings, performances, and pastoral duties; however, Shirley Caesar manages them all. She's undoubtedly a model contemporary lady who unabashedly proclaims: "The Lord is first in everything I do."

**PERSONAL:**

Hometown, Durham, North Carolina  
 Married to Bishop Harold I. Williams (1983)

**EDUCATION:**

- 1988 Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters degree from Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1984 Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1980 Honorary Doctorate of Philosophy degree from Southeastern University, Charleston, South Carolina

**CURRENT RELEASE:** *I REMEMBER MAMA* (WORD), released November 1989

**ALBUM DISCOGRAPHY:**

- 1989 *I REMEMBER MAMA* (WORD)
- 1988 *LIVE...IN CHICAGO* (WORD)
- 1987 *HER VERY BEST* (WORD)
- 1986 *CHRISTMASING* (WORD)
- 1985 *CELEBRATION* (WORD)
- 1984 *SAILIN'* (WORD)
- 1982 *JESUS, I LOVE CALLING YOUR NAME* (WORD)
- 1981 *GO* (WORD)
- 1980 *REJOICE* (WORD)
- 1978 *SHIRLEY CAESAR SINGS HER GOSPEL FAVORITES* (SPIRE)
- 1978 *FROM THE HEART* (ROADSHOW)
- 1977 *FIRST LADY* (ROADSHOW)
- 1977 *OUR GREATEST HITS*/with James Cleveland (VESTA)
- 1977 *SHIRLEY CAESAR'S GREATEST HITS* (VESTA)
- 1975 *BE CAREFUL OF THE STONES YOU THROW* (HOB)
- 1975 *GO TAKE A BATH* (HOB)
- 1974 *THE KING AND QUEEN OF GOSPEL MUSIC, VOL. I & II*/with James Cleveland (HOB)
- 1973 *THREE OLD MEN* (HOB)
- 1971 *MY TESTIMONY* (HOB)
- 1970 *MILLENNIAL REIGN* (HOB)
- 1970 *GET UP MY BROTHER* (HOB)
- 1969 *INSPIRATIONS* (HOB)
- 1968 *JORDAN RIVER* (HOB)
- 1967 *I'LL GO* (HOB)

**MUSIC AWARDS:****DOVE AWARDS:**

- 1989 Traditional Black Gospel Album of the Year for *LIVE...IN CHICAGO*
- 1989 Traditional Black Gospel Recorded Song of the Year for "Hold My Mule"
- 1987 Traditional Black Gospel Album of the Year for *CHRISTMASING*
- 1985 Traditional Black Gospel Album of the Year for *SAILIN'*
- 1982 Traditional Black Gospel Album of the Year for *GO*
- 1981 Inspirational Black Gospel Album of the Year for *REJOICE*

**GRAMMY AWARDS:**

- 1985 Best Soul Gospel Performance/Female for "Martin" from the album *CELEBRATION*
- 1984 Best Soul Gospel Performance/Duo for "Sailin'" on the *Sea of Love* with Al Green

**GRAMMY AWARDS (Cont.):**

- 1984 Best Soul Gospel Performance/Female for the album *SAILIN'*
- 1980 Best Soul Gospel Performance/Female for the album *REJOICE*
- 1971 Best Soul Gospel Performance/Female for "Put Your Hand In the Hand"

**STELLAR AWARDS:**

- 1988 Best Solo Performance by a Female/Traditional
- 1987 Album of the Year/Traditional for *CELEBRATION*
- 1987 Excellence Award for Solo Female Gospel Artist/Traditional
- 1986 Excellence Award for Solo Female Gospel Artist/Traditional
- 1986 Album of the Year/Traditional for *SAILIN'*

**RIAA GOLD RECORDS:**

- *I'LL GO*
- *STRANGER ON THE ROAD*
- "Don't Drive Your Mama Away" (45 rpm single)

**MUSIC DISTINCTIONS:**

- 1989 First female gospel artist to perform at Harvard University
- 1988 *LIVE IN CHICAGO* album #1 on Billboard Magazine's Spiritual Albums chart for 50 weeks.
- 1986 SESAC Lifetime Achievement Award
- 1983 Tour of the Holy Land with Andre Crouch and Barry White
- 1982 Gospel Music Hall of Fame Inductee
- 1979 Performed at the White House for President Jimmy Carter
- 1978 Top Female Artist/Soul Award from Record World Magazine
- 1975 Best Female Gospel Singer/Ebony Magazine
- 1969 Golden Microphone Award/HOB Records
- 1967 Best Gospel Music Award/HOB Records
- 1958-1966 Member of The Caravans

**SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND HONORS:**

- 1990 McDonalds Life Time Achievement Award
- 1990 Essence Magazine Award for Achievement In the Arts
- 1987 Elected to Durham, NC City Council
- 1987 NAACP Achievement Award
- 1987 National Spokesperson for McDonalds "Salute to Gospel Music"
- 1985 NAACP Achievement Award

**TELEVISION APPEARANCES:**

Fox Network Arsenio Hall Show; NBC Today Show; CBS This Morning; ABC's Nightline; ABC's Good Morning America; Scott Ross "Straight Talk"/CBN; Richard Roberts Show; Lou Rawls "Parade of Stars"; Jerry Lewis Muscular Dystrophy Telethon; Ebony Awards; NAACP Image Awards; Stellar Awards; Grammy Awards; Dove Awards; "Carolina Saturday"/WRAL-TV, Raleigh, NC; "Reflections"/WTVD-TV, Durham, NC; "Jubilee Showcase"; "Hootenanny"

## REVERDY CASSIUS RANSOM

(1861 - 1959)

Flushing, Ohio

*Reverdy Ransom was a prominent bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He preached a social gospel advocating church leadership in community welfare and equal rights for Afro-Americans. A collection of his speeches, The Spirit of Freedom and Justice, was published in 1926.*

[434] [On slavery]:

It is no longer a question of property in human flesh or of the boundary lines of slavery. Today it is subtle, complex, involved. Then it struck men, now it strikes manhood; then it chained the intellect, now it removes the fetters from the mind but sets bounds as to the sphere of its exercise.

*The Martyrdom of John Brown*, Sermon delivered in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the hanging of John Brown. Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts [December 2, 1909]

[435] . . . we ask not that others bear our burden, but do not obstruct our pathway, and we will throw off our burdens as we run.

*Wendell Phillips*, Sermon, Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York [November 29, 1911]

[436] There is a strong effort to make a case against the Negro as "the sick man of America." His case has been diagnosed by doctors of every school of thought who have treated him for all the deadly diseases in the mental, moral, social, industrial and political catalogue, yet he continues to grow strong on the same meat and exercise that are the daily bread of all normal, healthy Americans. The trouble is not with the Negro, but with the physicians who are paranoics on the Negro question.

*Wendell Phillips*, Sermon, Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York [November 29, 1911]

[437] The white man held onto us in the days of slavery; we are holding onto him in the day of freedom, and we will not let him go until we are seated securely by his side in the full enjoyment of every right he holds as his most sacred heritage.

*Wendell Phillips*, Sermon, Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York [November 29, 1911]

- [223] Human law may know no distinction among men in respect of rights, but human practice may.  
Address, Louisville, Kentucky [September 1883]
- [224] Woman knows and feels her wrongs as a man cannot know and feel them, and she also knows as well as he can know, what measures are needed to redress them.  
*The Woman's Suffrage Movement*, Address published in *Woman's Journal* [April 14, 1888]
- [225] A government that can give liberty in its constitution ought to have the power to protect liberty in its administration.  
Address, Republican National Convention  
Chicago, Illinois [June, 1888]
- [226] It is better to be part of a great whole than to be the whole of a small part.  
Interview, Anacostia, Washington, D.C. [January, 1889]
- [227] The only excuse for pride in individuals or races is the fact of their own achievements.  
Address, Bethel Literary and Historical Association,  
Washington, D.C. [April, 1889]
- [228] A nation within a nation is an anomaly.  
Address, Bethel Literary and Historical Association,  
Washington, D.C. [April, 1889]
- [229] No man can point to any law in the U.S. by which slavery was originally established. Men first make slaves and then make laws.  
Address, Bethel Literary and Historical Association,  
Washington, D.C. [April, 1889]
- [230] The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.  
Address, Bethel Literary and Historical Association,  
Washington, D.C. [April, 1889]
- [231] A little learning, indeed, may be a dangerous thing, but the want of learning is a calamity to any people. . . .  
Address, Colored High School Commencement  
Baltimore, Maryland [June 22, 1894]

(Smith/Grossman)  
February 14, 1992  
Draft Two  
AFRO-AMERICAN2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1992

Thank you, and welcome to the White House. The finalists and semi-finalists of the McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow. Representatives of the Negro League Baseball Players, Incorporated. All of you, Barbara and I are honored to join you in celebrating African-American History Month. \ I am especially proud to introduce two special guests -- Maya Angelou and Shirley Caesar. \ \

Professor Angelou -- author, editor, dancer, producer. Now the Reynolds professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University, she had built a career exploring the promise of freedom. Her book, Now I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings has thrilled readers and students by making the case for decency, courage, hope, determination. \ \

Our other guest is one of America's greatest gospel singers. It's no wonder that they rendered unto this Caesar a Grammy. \ \ Shirley Caesar has long "lifted [her] voice [to] sing" the bittersweet song of gospel. Her message, like the words of the the well known anthem, is "..full of the faith that the dark past has taught us..[and]..the hope that the present has brought us."

African-American History Month lets us reflect on our past, its triumphs and its tragedies; it bids us to celebrate and to remember. But while we may use this time to stop and take stock

of race relations, we must guard against the trap of viewing black experience ~~(solely as a shadow)~~ against the backdrop of race.

Too often the book of black history is defined only by the chapters of slavery, emancipation, and civil rights -- or in terms of tragedies: poverty, dependency, oppression. Americans also should celebrate the achievement of black Americans. Fortunately, African-American History month puts on view a whole world of African-American experience -- experience that has often pushed back the boundaries of race-relations, but that is not always, and only, defined by them.

This month explores another chapter -- Africans' Roots Explore New Worlds. It celebrates the black pathfinders and trailblazers who pushed back the bounds of the unknown and expanded the boundaries of knowledge. Explorers like Pedro Nino, who followed the stars to a New World. \ Pioneers like Guion Bluford, who parted the stars toward the unknown. \ Or arctic explorer Matthew Henson, who braved the edge of creation at the new-found North Pole. \ \

We salute other black pioneers -- pioneers whose compass was courage \ and whose map was moral vision. These are people like Dr. Martin Luther King, who had a dream. \ We think of Alex Haley. \ ~~Or~~ <sup>I think of</sup> A. Philip Randolph, the labor leader who fought to desegregate the military. \ ~~Or~~ <sup>Jesse</sup> Jesse Owens, whose triumphs humiliated Hitler -- before the entire world. ~~Or~~ <sup>George</sup> George Washington Carver, ~~or~~ Rosa Parks; ~~or~~ Dr. Charles Drew and Benjamin Banneker. \ Think of the Black Eagles and the Tuskegee

*and*

Airmen -- and we think of Colin Powell. \\ These pioneers -- and many like them -- peered over the rim of the possible, and dared to walk where others had only dreamed. \\

We, too, stand at the edge of a frontier -- the frontier of brotherhood, the frontier of a better tomorrow. It is up to us to <sup>(see beyond)</sup> ~~turn our backs~~ on old divides, and set our sights on new common ground. \\

In America, every person should have the dignity of work. I have proposed laws to create jobs -- and throw wide the doors of opportunity. I know this may seem a little practical to discuss here, but in the end, history will measure our deeds -- and if we <sup>cannot</sup> fail to offer work and hope to all, we will have failed.

When our economy grows, everyone can benefit, and we eliminate the needless <sup>sordid?</sup> hateful scramble for limited resources and <sup>scarce</sup> privileges. In the real world, opportunity paves the road to brotherhood. \

But as we create prosperity, we also must create new trust \ new tolerance \ new opportunity. \ And we will. \\

There is not -- and there will never be -- a place in America for hatred \ prejudice \ intolerance. This is not America, this is not us.

In our land of open hearts and opportunity, let us lift up our hearts and sing praises to brotherhood -- to unity -- to our common commitment <sup>to</sup> common decency. Let's push back the small crowds who preach hatred. Let us create room for the American

Dream -- for a land where all God's children sing the joyous songs of freedom.

That's our challenge. And I hope it will form the next chapter of our national history.

Thank you. And now it's my pleasure to introduce Professor Angelou and Shirley Caesar.

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- [463] Losses always attend moving.  
*A Knowledge of History Conducive to Racial Solidarity*  
 Address, Wilberforce University [February 24, 1911]
- [464] No civilization can become world-wide and enduring if a white skin is the indispensable passport to justice and distinction. This would exclude . . . the majority of mankind.  
*Science and Christian Ethics* [c. 1912]
- [465] The ignorant are always prejudiced and the prejudiced are always ignorant.  
*Science and Christian Ethics* [c. 1912]
- [466] If the majority rules, then the earth belongs to colored people.  
*American Civilization and the Negro*, "Dominating Forces"  
 [1916]
- [467] Violence of language leads to violence of action. Angry men seldom fight if their tongues do not lead the fray.  
*American Civilization and the Negro*, "Dark Pages in the White Man's Civilization" [1916]
- [468] A . . . universal human stupidity is the belief that our neighbor's success is the cause of our failure.  
*American Civilization and the Negro*, "What the Negro May Reasonably Expect of the White Man" [1916]
- [469] The Negro has been grateful to his friends, forgiving to his enemies and has frequently disappointed the prophets.  
*American Civilization and the Negro*, "What Has the American Negro Done? What Ought He to Do? What Will He Do?" [1916]
- [470] 'Tis a long way from slavery to freedom. Sometimes the freedman is absolutely incapable of becoming a freeman.  
*American Civilization and the Negro*, "What Has the American Negro Done? What Ought He to Do? What Will He Do?" [1916]
- [471] No human folly can surpass the conceit of ignorance.  
*American Civilization and the Negro*, "Racial Differences"  
 [1916]
- [472] The man who believes his neighbor is foreordained to hell, is prone to raise hell for him.  
*American Civilization and the Negro*, "The Solution" [1916]

Germany said special precautions are being taken to see that the aid is not pilfered and sold on the black market.

Some officials, both in the former  
*see AIRLIFT, page A7*

could fail and a new dictatorship, communist or fascist, could take over.

While no one is starving, this winter is the worst here since the dark days of World War II.

Because of foreign help — mostly

European — there is some meat, milk and butter. But the freeing of prices at the beginning of the year has sent the cost of most consumer

*see RUSSIA, page A7*

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Tuesday, February 11, 1992  
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# Alex Haley, author of 'Roots,' is dead

By Alan McConagha  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Alex Haley, whose book "Roots" was applauded as a moving delineation of the black experience in America that touched readers of all races, died yesterday of a heart attack. He was 70.

Mr. Haley, whose other works included "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," died in Seattle's Swedish Hospital. He was admitted about 11 p.m. Sunday en route to a speaking engagement in Bangor, Wash.

Mr. Haley won the Pulitzer Prize in 1977 for "Roots." Its full title was "Roots: The Saga of an American Family," and it mixed research and

fiction to trace his ancestors through slavery back to West Africa.

A TV miniseries based on "Roots" drew 130 million viewers, then the largest audience in television history, and conveyed Mr. Haley's pride in his black forebears and his view of the interconnection of white and black history.

Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly yesterday called Mr. Haley "one of the foremost historians of our time, chronicling the lives and aspirations of African-American people."

"Although renowned for his brain-child 'Roots,' we should never forget the clever young writer who cap-

*see HALEY, page A10*

**Quest:**  
history to  
family tre

# HALEY

From page A1

tured the genius of Malcom X in 'The Autobiography of Malcolm X.' He will be surely missed."

D.C. Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton said, "Alex Haley was a literary pioneer whose art made the world understand and appreciate the African-American experience as no historian or sociologist has or could."

"'Roots' is a monumental work that required indefatigable energy, rare intellectual curiosity, consummate literary skill and a passion to find the hidden truth. The world will miss this black son of the American South."

Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "Alex Haley's voice may be stilled, but he will live on through generations still unborn."

"People all over the world knew Alex Haley," said Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, a friend and the former governor of Tennessee. "Every member of our family loved

Alex and his wonderful stories."

Fred Montgomery, a boyhood friend and now mayor of Henning, Tenn., where Mr. Haley grew up, said he made one "think that you were the celebrity and not him. He would reach down and help the poorest and smallest person."

Mr. Haley was born in Ithaca, N.Y., and moved with his family to Henning, where he and his mother lived while his father worked on a master's degree in agriculture at Cornell University.

Mr. Haley was inspired to become a writer by his older relatives, particularly his maternal grandmother, who carried on a tradition of reciting her family history at gatherings of relatives.

She was providing the storyteller with information that would later inform the genealogical detective work that created "Roots" and which began a personal search for his past that ended in a Gambian village.

Mr. Haley's father taught agriculture at a number of colleges in the South. After attending high school in Normal, Ala., Mr. Haley spent two years in two small black colleges.

In 1939, he joined the Coast Guard as a messboy, and during World War



Alex Haley poses on the lawn of his boyhood home in Henning, Tenn.

II he served as a ship's cook in the Pacific. During the long hours at sea, he experimented with writing.

Mr. Haley said in a 1988 interview that he was able to become a writer because his father pulled himself up

by his own bootstraps and left the life of a sharecropper behind.

"I was a sailor, I was a cook and this 'n' that, and it might be said I was bootstrapped up to being a writer, but the real bootstrapping was that which preceded me," he said.

When Mr. Haley left the Coast Guard in 1959, his rating was chief journalist. Determined to write full time, he began to get regular assignments from the Reader's Digest and did several interview jobs for Playboy.

His first book, "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," was developed from a series of Playboy interviews with the black leader. The book sold 6 million copies in eight languages.

"Roots," which took nine years of research and writing, was an instant success when it was published in 1976. Its warm descriptions of his ancestors' lives encouraged a wider interest in black genealogy.

This book sold 6 million copies and was translated into at least 37 languages.

It also attracted a plagiarism suit that was settled out of court. Harold Cortlander said a 100-word segment was taken from his novel "The Af-

rican." Mr. Haley said the material was given to him by a friend and was used inadvertently.

Mr. Haley was an active, spell-binding lecturer. He often traveled on cargo ships to find time to write and was working on a history of Henning and an account of C.J. Walker, the first black woman in America to earn \$1 million.

Last month, he announced he was giving up life on his Tennessee farm to devote more time to writing. He put the 127-acre farm in Norris, about 20 miles north of Knoxville, up for sale, asking \$1.25 million.

He had the reputation of being a patient, gentle man, grateful for his acclaim but otherwise unaffected by it. He was married three times.

Mr. Haley was connected to Washington through the presence of two younger brothers — George W. Haley, chairman of the Postal Rate Commission and losing candidate for the 1986 GOP Senate nomination in Maryland, and Julius Haley, president of SAH Inc., a Silver Spring architectural firm.

• This article is based in part on wire service reports.

# Bathing is ritual with food, vodka

By Judith Olney



# As in 1917, food riots could bring

"We must simply say thank you whatever the aid is," Mr. Yeltsin told Russian television. "So there cannot be satisfaction or dissatisfaction here, simply gratitude." At Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow, the Cold War seemed a faint memory as teen-age Soviet recruits helped unload the first of the desperately needed supplies from the belly of a C-5 transport plane. "It's a little shameful that my

# Alex Haley, who found his roots and inspired others, is dead at 70

By Kevin L. Carter  
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Alex Haley, 70, the African American author whose *Roots* popularized black history and inspired an interest in genealogy among all races, died yesterday morning in Seattle. Haley was admitted to Swedish Hospital about 11 p.m. Sunday and died shortly after midnight of an apparent heart attack. He was in Washington to speak at a banquet at a naval submarine base.

Haley's major works, *Roots: The Saga of an American Family* and *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, are among the most important books on African American history and culture to be written in the last 50 years. Haley won a Pulitzer Prize in 1977 for



Alex Haley

*Roots*, a mixture of fictional detail and painstakingly researched fact that traced his family to a West African village.

In January 1977, the eight-part, 12-hour ABC drama adapted from the book drew record audiences and, 15 years later, continues to hold the record as the highest-rated mini-series ever.

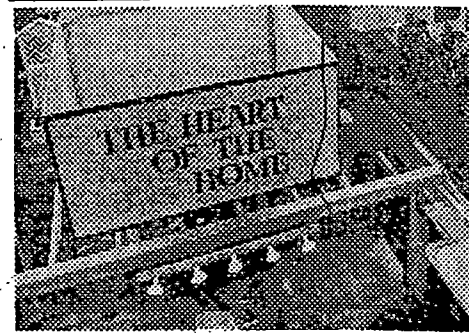
"It was the story of our people. It was the story of how we came from Africa," NAACP executive director Benjamin Hooks said from his Baltimore home yesterday. "The facts about the extended family he grew up in and that most black families grow up in is so important."

Haley's work continues to have a seminal, if submerged, impact on the black community. As African Americans face heightened danger from crime, poverty, drugs and a lack of leadership in the community, many are looking back for inspiration. *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* — published in 1965, the year of Malcolm's assassination — is one of the first books to which they turn.

The biography, required reading in many high schools and colleges, has sold more than six million copies in eight languages. It undoubtedly will sell many more after the fall release of director Spike Lee's film on the life of Malcolm X. At the time of his death, Haley was working as a consultant on the project, which will star Denzel Washington as the slain Muslim leader.

Haley also was involved in writing the script for *Queen*, a CBS mini-series tentatively scheduled for November, that was to reunite him with *Roots* producer David Wolper. The

(See HALEY on A10)



Where can you find out how to leaks, how to heal your lawn and how to carve turnips into little bunnies? Daily Magazine, Page C1.

Variably cloudy today, high 34. Partly sunny tomorrow, high 34. For weather report, Page D11.

National/International	Section A, C
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## Russian face in economic

By Fen Montaigne  
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

KHABAROVSK, Russia — On bluffs above the wide, frozen Amur River, 4,000 miles from Moscow but only a few miles from the Chinese border, is perched a classic example of Russia's post-Soviet economic distress.

A sausage factory.

The Khabarovsk Meat Kombinat among industries from one end of this vast country to the other, getting an unpleasant lesson in free market finance. People won't buy what they can't afford, and without customers, production workers can't keep their jobs.

As are thousands of other factories and businesses throughout the f

# Alex Haley, author of 'Roots' and 'Malcolm X,' dies

HALEY, from A1  
 six-hour project is based on the life of Haley's half-white paternal grandmother and her life in the South during the Reconstruction.

As influential as *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* has been, it is *Roots* — the heartbreaking and uplifting story of Kunta Kinte, a member of the Mandinka ethnic group in what is now Gambia — that earned Haley international acclaim and made him a wealthy man.

Kinte, kidnapped from the village of Juffure in 1767, was Haley's great-great-great-grandfather. Through the story of Kinte and his descendants, this country — and later, the world — became aware of an experience common to more than 100 million people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere.

The book sold six million hard-cover copies and has been translated into more than three dozen languages. The subsequent TV drama won an Emmy Award for outstanding mini-series and spawned *Roots: The Next Generation*, which was broadcast over seven nights in February 1979 and also earned high ratings. *The Next Generation* was followed in 1988 by the Christmas telemovie *Roots: The Gift*.

During his 12 years writing and researching *Roots*, Haley talked with a griot, or oral historian, in Gambia, and traveled an estimated half-million miles to pore over papers in more than 50 libraries on three continents.

As part of his research, Haley booked passage on a freighter from West Africa to the United States, stripping each night to sleep in the

hold of the ship on a rough board between bales of raw rubber.

His goal, he told an interviewer, was to experience what it was like "to lie there in chains, in filth, hearing the cries of 139 other men screaming, babbling, praying and dying around you."

"He was a man of indomitable courage," said John Hawkins, his longtime literary agent. "It took years and years and years to get *Roots* done. He never let anything get in his way. To have that strength of purpose and remain a very warm, kind human being is remarkable."

The acclaim *Roots* received was not universal, however. The book was attacked by some scholars for containing historical errors and by others for relying too heavily on oral accounts. Nevertheless, the book's popular success turned the folksy, engaging author into a favorite on the lecture circuit.

"I call him the great American griot of the 20th century," said Charles L. Blockson, historian and curator of the Charles L. Blockson Afro-American collection at Temple University.

Blockson, author of a book on black genealogy that was published three months after *Roots*, said he last spoke to Haley in October. Blockson had just returned from Paris and a conference on African American writing when he learned of Haley's death early yesterday.

"This has had a profound effect on me," said Blockson, who lives in Philadelphia. At the French symposium, he said, he participated in a memorial for Richard Wright, the exiled African American author of



Alex Haley at his boyhood home in Henning, Tenn., where he lived with his grandmother.

*Native Son* (1940).

"There's a link there," Blockson said. "During its time, *Native Son* had the same effect that *Roots* did."

He noted that Haley died during Black History Month, when the life and works of Haley, Wright and Mal-

colm X are discussed most extensively.

Alexander Palmer Haley, the eldest of three sons, was born on Aug. 11, 1921, in Ithaca, N.Y. After his wife's death, Alex's father — Simon Haley, a professor — sent the toddler to live with his maternal grandmother in

Henning, Tenn.

It was the tales of Kizzy and her son Chicken George that Haley's grandmother and four great-aunts told while sitting on the front porch. These tales inspired Haley to investigate his heritage.

"Children should talk to their grandparents," the author told the children of an Elkins Park elementary school in November. "That material is so precious, and when they're gone, it's gone."

When Haley was 15 years old, he graduated from high school in Tennessee. In 1939, he enlisted in the Coast Guard as a mess boy and launched his writing career by penning love letters for shipmates. He soon graduated to poetry and short stories.

After 20 years in the military, Haley retired with the rank of chief journalist and began full-time freelance magazine writing. *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, in fact, grew out of a series of Playboy interviews Haley conducted with the Muslim leader.

The lure of the sea remained with Alex Haley throughout his life. Whenever Haley wanted to write for extended periods, he did so aboard ship. His last book, *A Different Kind of Christmas*, about a slave's escape on the underground railroad, was written on a freighter from Long Beach, Calif., to Australia. The work was published in 1988.

At the time of his death, Haley was working on a history of his hometown of Henning, and on a separate book on the town's first black mayor.

In 1983, he purchased a farm in Norris, Tenn., outside of Knoxville. But last month, Haley announced that he would be giving up life on the farm to devote more time to writing. He had just put the 127-acre farm up for sale for \$1.25 million. Survivors include Haley's wife, My, and a son, Bill.

Inquirer wire services contributed to this article.

Bush's approach to health care reform is similar to those of others, percent of that came from Medicaid after people exhausted their savings federal spending of \$43 billion for in-home and nursing-home care.

Sparkling cubic zirconia in 14K gold, 1.75 ct. tw.

# 'ROOTS' AUTHOR ALEX HALEY IS DEAD AT 70

By JANE FURSE

Alex Haley, whose book "Roots: The Saga of an American Family" inspired Americans of all races to search for their ancestors, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Haley, 70, was admitted Sunday at 11 p.m. to Swedish Hospital in Seattle and died shortly after midnight.

The author, who lived in Beverly Hills, was in Seattle to give a speech.

The Pulitzer Prize winner became a writer relatively late in life. After 20 years in the Coast Guard, Haley embarked on a modest career as a magazine writer before penning his first book, "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," based on a series of interviews he did with the civil-rights leader for Playboy magazine.

After "Roots" — the culmination of 12 years spent tracing his mother's family to a North Carolina plantation and, ultimately, to a village in Gambia — Haley was catapulted into the spotlight.

The monumental family saga that he fleshed out with imaginative detail earned him the 1977 Pulitzer. A 1977 TV miniseries based on the book drew 130 million viewers — at the time, the largest audience in television history.

The book was translated into 37 languages and sold 6 million copies in hard-cover alone.

"It was the story of our people. It was the story of how we came from Africa," NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks said yesterday.

The rich descriptions of Haley's ancestors — from the African boy Kunta

Kinte to Haley's great-great grandfather, "Chicken George" — set off a wave of interest in genealogy that lasted long after the book faded from the best-seller list.

After "Roots," Haley wrote "A Different Kind of Christmas" — the story of a white Southern planter who joined the underground railroad to help escaped slaves.

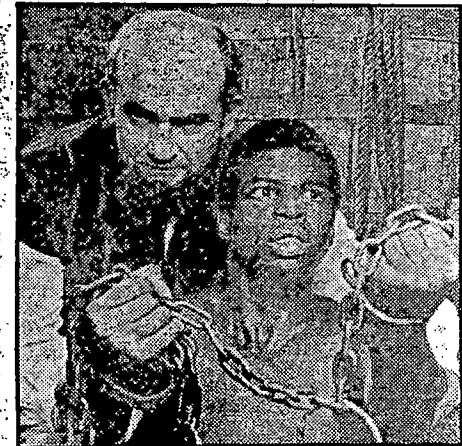
For the last five years, Haley traveled the country, telling stories of his heritage at black family reunions, sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women.

Born in upstate Ithaca, Haley grew up in the west Tennessee town of Henning, where he spent much of his childhood listening to the family lore told by his mother and aunt.

In 1939, he enlisted in the Coast Guard, where he was assigned to mess duty. He served for 20 years in the military.

On board ship, he started his writing career by helping shipmates with their love letters and by writing free-lance articles.

He recently took a voyage on a cargo ship to finish a book about his boyhood.



Associated Press

**TV CLASSIC:** Edward Asner (left) and LeVar Burton in 1977's "Roots."



Associated Press

**ALEX HALEY:** The author of "Roots" and "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" died early yesterday of a heart attack in Seattle.

# Alex Haley, 70, Author of 'Roots,' Dies

By ERIC PACE

Alex Haley, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "Roots: The Saga of an American Family," which chronicled his ancestors' origins in Africa and their passage from slavery to freedom in America, died yesterday at Swedish Hospital Medical Center in Seattle. He was 70 years old and had homes in Knoxville, Tenn., Norris, Tenn., and Seattle.

He died of cardiac arrest, said a spokeswoman for the hospital, Jane Ann Wilder. Mr. Haley's son, William Alexander Haley, said at a news conference in Seattle yesterday that his father had apparently suffered a heart attack and been taken to the hospital by ambulance. He was scheduled to speak today at the Bangor Naval Submarine Base at Bremerton, Wash., 15 miles from Seattle.

"Roots," which was published in 1976, spurred an interest in genealogy among Americans of many ethnic heritages. The ABC television mini-series fashioned from the book attracted millions of viewers early in 1977.

## Sharing a Legacy

The work, based in part on research in Africa, began with Mr. Haley's creative depiction of the birth of one of his ancestors, Kunta Kinte: "Early in the spring of 1750, in the village of Juffure, four days upriver from the coast of The Gambia, West Africa, a manchild was born to Omoro and Binta Kinte. Forging forth from Binta's strong young body, he was black as she was, and he was bawling."

The book ended with an account of the burial of Mr. Haley's father, and the author's affirming "the hope that this story of our people can help to alleviate the legacies of the fact that preponderantly the histories have been written by the winners."

Marly Rusoff, the executive director of publicity for Doubleday, which originally published the book, said yesterday that more than 1.5 million copies of

"Roots" had been published in hard cover, including book club editions, and that more than 4 million copies of the Dell paperback edition had been sold.

In addition, the book has been published in more than two dozen foreign countries, said John Hawkins, who heads the literary agency representing Mr. Haley.

The ABC mini-series of "Roots," first broadcast in January 1977, still ranks among the 100 highest-rated programs. According to Nielsen Media Re-

## One family's history in Africa and America spoke to millions.

search, its eight episodes reached average audiences that ranged from 28.8 million households to 36.3 million households. The sequel, "Roots: The Next Generation," was broadcast in February 1979 and also drew large audiences.

## Gratitude and Challenges

The cast of the 1977 mini-series, produced by David L. Wolper Productions, included LeVar Burton, Ben Vereen, John Amos, Leslie Uggams, Maya Angelou, Cicely Tyson, Edward Asner, Harry Rhodes and Robert Reed. The writer and television historian Les Brown wrote that the mini-series "emptied theaters, filled bars, caused social events to be canceled and was the talk of the nation during the eight consecutive nights it played on ABC."

Speaking of his writing's impact, Mr. Haley said in a radio interview last

month, "To this day, people, particularly African-American people but white people as well, will just totally, unexpectedly walk up and not say a word, just walk up and hug you and then say 'Thank you.'"

But the history of "Roots" was not untroubled. Lisa Drew, the book's editor at Doubleday, said yesterday that two copyright infringement suits had been filed against Mr. Haley. One was dismissed, she said, and one led to a settlement between Mr. Haley and Harold Courtlander, who had contended that a brief passage in "Roots" was taken from a novel that Mr. Courtlander had written. Mr. Haley contended that the words came from "something somebody had given me."

"Roots" drew widespread praise but also criticism from reviewers, many of whom expressed uncertainty about how to approach the book, which Mr. Haley called a combination of fact and fiction.

James Baldwin, writing in The New York Times, said the work was a powerful affirmation of what he called continuities and consequences in black history. But Jason Berry wrote in The New York Times Book Review that while "no other novelist or historian has provided such a shattering, human view of slavery," nonetheless it would be a great loss if Mr. Haley "didn't assemble his factual data into some sort of formal statement."

And R. Z. Sheppard, writing in Time magazine, praised "Roots" but said it had "considerable structural and stylistic flaws." He added, "In general, the more verified facts that Haley has to work with, the more wooden and cluttered his narrative."

## A Work on Malcolm X

Mr. Haley's other writings included "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," published in 1965. He also wrote for periodicals like Atlantic, Harper's, Reader's Digest and The New York Times Magazine.

More than six million copies of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," about the black nationalist who was assassinated in Harlem in 1965, were reported to have been sold by 1977 in the United States and other countries.

Reviewing the work in The Nation,



Alex Haley with the actor LeVar Burton on the set of the mini-series based on Mr. Haley's book "Roots." ABC, 1977

Truman Nelson said it was "a great book" and added, "You can hear and feel Malcolm in this book; it is a superb job of transcription." I. F. Stone said in The New York Review of Books that it was written with "sensitivity and devotion" but that Mr. Haley was "politically conventional" and had blunted part of Malcolm's views.

## Writing in Coast Guard

Mr. Haley was born on Aug. 11, 1924, in Ithaca, N.Y., the son of Simon Alexander Haley and the former Bertha George Palmer. He went on to study at Elizabeth City Teachers College in North Carolina from 1937 to 1939 and enlisted in the Coast Guard later in

1939, advancing to the rank of chief journalist before retiring in 1959. He then became a freelance writer.

Mr. Haley honed his writing skill during his years in the Coast Guard, working in his spare time. In 1952 the Coast Guard created for him the rank of chief journalist—a far cry from his first Coast Guard job as mess boy.

Musing on his career, he once said, "I was a sailor, I was a cook and this and that, and it might be said I was bootstrapped up to being a writer." But he said "the real bootstrapping" had been done earlier by his father, who rose from humble beginnings to earn a graduate degree in agriculture and went on to teach in Southern colleges.

In later years, after "Roots" brought him fame, Mr. Haley continued to do much writing at sea, this time as a passenger on cargo vessels, which gave him surcease from the harrier life of a celebrity.

His 1941 marriage to Nannie Branch ended in divorce in 1964. His 1964 marriage to Juliette Collins ended in divorce in 1972.

In addition to his son, who lives in Jefferson City, Mo., Mr. Haley is survived by his third wife, the former Myra Lewis of Los Angeles, from whom he was separated; two daughters, Lydia Ann Haley of Augusta, Ga., and Cynthia Gertrude Haley of New York City, and four grandchildren.

Dr. John Ashmead, 74, Professor;

## LENA MASON

(1864 - 1924)

Sedalia, Missouri

*Lena Mason was an evangelist and poet who lectured and preached throughout the East and Midwest for more than twenty-five years.*

- [459] When the Negro gained his freedom  
 Of body and of soul,  
 He caught the wheels of progress,  
 Gave them another roll.  
 He was held near three long centuries  
 In slavery's dismal cave,  
 But now he is educated  
 And unfitted for a slave.

*The Negro and Education* (s. 6) [c. 1894]

- [460] White man, stop lynching and burning  
 This black race trying to thin it;  
 for if you go to heaven or hell,  
 You will find some Negroes in it.  
*A Negro in It* [c. 1902]

## CHARLES VICTOR ROMAN

(1864 - 1934)

Williamsport, Pennsylvania

*Charles V. Roman, an ophthalmologist, did his internship in London, England. He later taught at Meharry Medical College and was editor of the National Medical Association Journal. Roman also published a collection of essays, American Civilization and the Negro (1916).*

- [461] Racial solidarity and not amalgamation is the desired . . . goal of the American Negro. Phyletic triumph through racial solidarity, rather than phyletic oblivion in the Lethan waters of miscegenation will be the teaching of that scholarship.

*A Knowledge of History Conducive to Racial Solidarity*  
 Address, Wilberforce University [February 24, 1911]

- [462] As black contains by absorption all the colors of the rainbow, though it does not reflect them, so the Negro has in him all the elements of civilization and may yet reflect them as brilliantly as any sons of men.

*A Knowledge of History Conducive to Racial Solidarity*  
 Address, Wilberforce University [February 24, 1911]

[463] I

[464] N

[465] T

[466] I

[467] V

[468] A

[469] T

[470] ?

[471] N

[472] T

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo with attachment	Claudia Butts to Jennifer Grossman, Re: Request to invite Negro Baseball League representatives to the White House (11 pp.)	02/14/92	<del>P-5</del>	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** African-American History Month 2/19/92 [1]

**Open on Expiration of PRA  
(Document Follows)  
By MM (NLGB) on 01/19/2009**

<b>Date Closed:</b> 11/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07568
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> S	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

<p><b>Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]</b></p> <p>P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]  P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]</p> <p>C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.</p> <p>PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.</p>	<p><b>Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]</b></p> <p>(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]  (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]  (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]  (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information</p>
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/14/92

TO: Jennifer Grossman

FROM: CLAUDIA A. BUTTS  
Associate Director  
Office of Public Liaison  
Room 197B, OEOB, x7845

*Finalists  
to Sam Fin*  
League  
McDonald  
Black History  
Museum of  
Tennessee

Jennifer,

I know this is last minute,  
but I need a big favor.

These guys (4 representatives)  
of the Negro Baseball League  
Players Association are  
going to be "very special  
guest" at our Black History Month  
event. They will not be the  
focus of the event, but we would  
like the President to mention  
their presence in a special way.

Please let me know what  
you can do. Feel free to call me  
at home. I'll be in the office  
part of the day on Monday.

Thanks

Claudia

P.S. attached is background information

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

APPOINTMENT

SCHEDULE

HONORARY POSITION

RESPONSE DUE DATE: February 14, 1992

REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

\_\_\_\_\_ SAM SKINNER  
\_\_\_\_\_ ANDREW CARD, JR  
\_\_\_\_\_ ROGER PORTER  
\_\_\_\_\_ SIG ROGICH  
\_\_\_\_\_ SUSAN PORTER ROSE  
\_\_\_\_\_ EDE HOLIDAY  
\_\_\_\_\_ CONSTANCE HORNER  
\_\_\_\_\_ GREGG PETERSMEYER  
\_\_\_\_\_ DORRANCE SMITH

\_\_\_\_\_ PHILLIP BRADY  
\_\_\_\_\_ DAVID DEMAREST  
\_\_\_\_\_ MARLIN FITZWATER  
\_\_\_\_\_ FREDERICK MCCLURE  
\_\_\_\_\_ CAM FINDLAY  
\_\_\_\_\_ BRENT SCOWCROFT  
\_\_\_\_\_ C. BOYDEN GRAY  
\_\_\_\_\_ *X Leigh Ann Metzger*

FROM: KATHY L. SUPER  
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

Please provide your recommendation the following scheduling request:

EVENT: Invite former members of the Negro Baseball League to the White House to recognize their accomplishments  
DATE: Open  
LOCATION: The White House

KAYE, SCHOLER, FIERMAN, HAYS & HANDLER

425 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

(212) 836-8000

THE MCPHERSON BUILDING  
901 FIFTEENTH STREET N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005  
(202) 682-3500

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SUITE 1600  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90067  
(213) 788-1000

SQUARE DE MEEÛS 30  
1040 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM  
(322) 514-4300

WRITERS DIRECT DIAL NUMBER

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TOWER 1 32<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR  
18 HARCOURT ROAD  
HONG KONG  
(852) 865-7676

TELECOPY NUMBERS  
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(212) 836-8760  
WASHINGTON (202) 682-3580  
LOS ANGELES (213) 788-1200  
BRUSSELS (322) 514-4437  
HONG KONG (852) 866-1062  
(852) 866-1259

February 3, 1992

(212) 836-8072

The Honorable George Bush  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Negro League Baseball Players Association, Inc.

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing at the request of Mr. Monte Irvin, a member of the baseball Hall of Fame and the President of a not-for-profit organization I ~~co-founded~~ and that my law firm represents on a pro bono basis, the Negro League Baseball Players Association, Inc. (the "NLBPA").

*refer to as  
"Very  
Special Guest"  
in  
POTUS remarks  
please  
perhaps  
after program  
before reception*

As a former captain of the Yale baseball team and as an avid sportsman, you may be aware that before Major League Baseball was integrated in 1947, Black baseball players formed the Negro Leagues. Outstanding athletes such as Hall of Famers Satchel Paige, "Cool Papa" Bell, Buck Leonard, Josh Gibson, Monte Irvin and Ray Dandridge, travelled across our nation and played our national pastime for the love of the game. At a time when racism was rampant, these individuals epitomized class in the face of adversity. These former athletes and their experiences are woven into the fabric of baseball lore as well as American culture.

The NLBPA was established in May of 1990 and is comprised of over 100 former members of the Negro Leagues, many of whom are indigent, elderly, and in poor health. The median age of our members is 75 years of age and the average annual income of our members is less than \$10,000. The objectives of the organization are to:

- (i) establish a fund for these athletes who do not have the benefit of a pension;
- (ii) educate the public about the contribution of these athletes to baseball and American history;

The Honorable George Bush

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February 3, 1992

(iii) seek enshrinement of all worthy Negro League athletes into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York;

(iv) provide moral and spiritual support for our members by sponsoring reunions and publishing newsletters; and

(v) sponsoring little league programs in the inner cities to perpetuate the rich history of the Negro Leagues.

The NLBPA has been featured in local and national periodicals. The NLBPA is proud that among its achievements in the past year, it sponsored an educational forum with eight of our members on Saturday, October 26, 1991, in New York City. On that day, Mayor David Dinkins proclaimed "Negro League Baseball Players Day." In addition, the NLBPA produced a postcard set on the Negro Leagues featuring Hall of Famers Willie Mays (who started his illustrious career with the Birmingham Black Barons), Monte Irvin, Buck Leonard, and Ray Dandridge. Furthermore, the NLBPA is sponsoring a little league team from the Brownsville section of Brooklyn in the inner city that will play under the "Homestead Grays" moniker.

Throughout the nation Americans are rediscovering these forgotten legends. On Friday January 31, 1992, Baltimore honored one of its native sons, former Newark Eagle pitcher Leon Day. On February 1, 1992, in Chicago WGN Television aired a documentary entitled: "American Giants" and an NLBPA fundraiser was held honoring two of our members Jimmie Crutchfield and the legendary Ted "Double Duty" Radcliffe. You might find it of interest that Mr. Radcliffe, a very jovial 89 year old gentlemen, received his nickname from sportswriter Damon Runyon who watched "Double Duty" catch a shutout hurled by Satchel Paige in the first game of a doubleheader at Yankee Stadium and then pitched a shutout himself in the nightcap.

Mr. President, I have watched with interest as, during the course of your presidency, you have lunched with or invited to the White House modern-day sports heroes, such as the winning teams from each professional sport. The gentlemen who are our members are truly sports legends who were every bit as skilled as their white contemporaries. As Black History Month is about to commence, I implore you to invite these living legends as your guests at the White House and thereby afford them the recognition they so richly deserve. Since many of these men are in their late seventies and eighties, this may be the last opportunity to honor these gentlemen as a group on a national level while they are still alive.

Our organization would be happy to coordinate the logistical details with a member of your staff.

The Honorable George Bush

3

February 3, 1992

I realize that in this election year you have an exceptionally busy schedule, but I believe that by agreeing to this request, you will confirm to the American people that you are indeed a truly compassionate man. We are hopeful that through your support, our objectives will be realized and our members will serve as a living testimony to the enduring triumph of the American spirit.

Thank you very much for taking the time to read this letter. On behalf of our members, I thank you for considering our request. I wish you the best of luck in your reelection bid.

Very truly yours,



Edward H. Schauder

EHS/ms

cc: Mr. Monte Irvin, President, NLBPA

**KAYE, SCHOLER, FIERMAN, HAYS & HANDLER**

425 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

(212) 836-8000

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TO: _____	Fax #: _____	Tel #: _____
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FROM: Ed Schauder

Total Number of pages including this cover sheet: 3

DATE: 2/13/92

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## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter	Edward Schauder to Claudia Butts, re: invitation of Negro League Baseball Players Association members to White House Black History Month Lecture. (2 pp.)	02/13/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** African-American History Month 2/19/92 [1]

<b>Date Closed:</b> 11/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07568
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>	
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	

<b>MR Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>Disposition Date:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

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FROM: Ed Schauder  
 DATE: 2/13/92

Total Number of pages including this cover sheet: 3

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PLEASE CALL US BACK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AT:**

(212) 836-8072

**NOTE:** Claudia, please call me when you receive this letter. Thanks. Ed

User #: 3679      Client #: 99999      Matter #: H100

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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Letter	Edward Schauder to Claudia Butts, re: invitation of Negro League Baseball Players Association members to White House Black History Month Lecture; Social Security and birthdate information. (1 pp.)	02/14/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** African-American History Month 2/19/92 [1]

<b>Date Closed:</b> 11/19/2004	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07568
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>	
<b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S	
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	
<b>MR Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>Disposition Date:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

KAYE, SCHOLER, FIERMAN, HAYS & HANDLER

Ms. Claudia Butts

2

February 14, 1992

I would like to thank you very much for your assistance in putting this together. I can tell you that the players are very excited and honored about participating in this event. As a token of our appreciation, Monte Irvin will be bringing an autographed post card set of thirty Negro League legends produced by the NLBPA to be presented to the President, if at all possible. In addition, I would appreciate if you would do anything in your power to arrange for a very brief photo opportunity with the President with our party.

I look forward to speaking with you shortly to work out any logistical details and once again would like to thank you for all your help.

Sincerely,



Edward H. Schauder

EHS/ms

Jennifer

Hopes this helps a little. I don't have any Pre-Columbus names for you, I believe Sammie is out of town. I left her message about your call.

Claudia  
ext. 7845

explorer to South Carolina to erect a settlement. However, they soon flee to the interior and settle with the native Americans.

Frontier Pioneer?

1538, Arizona New Mexico Estevanico, a black explorer, leads an expedition from Mexico into the territory of the American Southwest and is credited with the discovery of what is now Arizona and New Mexico.

1562, Hispaniola Britain enters the slave trade when John Hawkins sells a large cargo of blacks to Spanish planters. Though Queen Elizabeth allows Hawkins to include the figure of a bound black in his coat of arms, she denies that he transports slaves.

1600, Latin America Historical records indicate that by 1600, 900,000 slaves have been brought to Latin America. In the next century, 2,750,000 are added to that total. Slave revolts in the sixteenth century were reported in Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Panama, Cuba, and Mexico.



These half-starved and physically weak slaves have just disembarked in America.

To \_\_\_\_\_

Date 2/9/9 Time 1035a

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Sammy Ellis

of \_\_\_\_\_

Phone 202 265-5634

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Operator ME

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applying to both indentured servants and slaves are enacted in Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia. The Virginia law, passed in 1642, penalizes people sheltering runaways, 20 pounds worth of tobacco for each night of refuge granted. Slaves are branded after a second escape attempt.

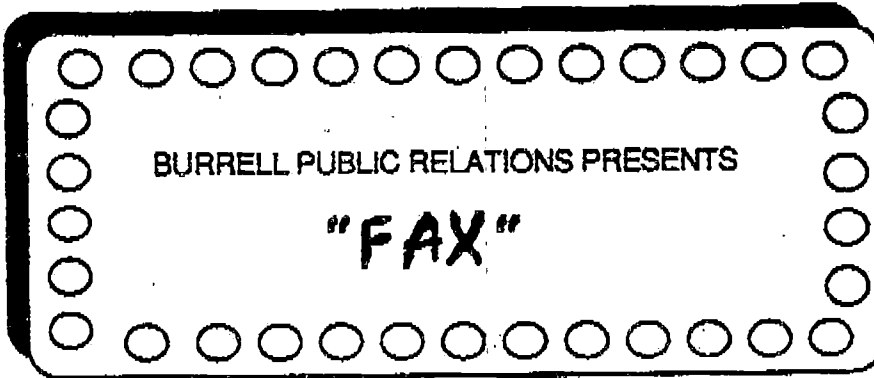
1641, Massachusetts Massachusetts becomes the first colony to legalize slavery, adding a modification that forbids capture by "unjust violence." This provision was subsequently adopted by all of the New England colonies.

1643, New England The groundwork is laid for eighteenth and nineteenth century fugitive slave laws in the United States when an intercolonial agreement of the New England Confederation declares that mere certification by a magistrate is sufficient evidence to convict a runaway slave.

1651, North Hampton, Virginia Anthony Johnson, himself a black, imports five servants and thus qualifies to receive a 200 acre land grant along the Puwgateague River in Virginia. Other blacks soon join Johnson and attempt to launch an independent black community. At its height, the settlement has 12 black homesteads with sizable holdings.

1662, Virginia The colony passes a law which provides

COMING TO A FAX MACHINE NEAR YOU



COVER SHEET  
(This is Page 1)

TO: Ms. Claudia Butts  
COMPANY: THE WHITE HOUSE  
TELECOPIER PHONE # 202/456-1647 BC# 20 1807  
SHOW DATE February 7, 1992 SHOW TIME 12:15 p.m.  
NUMBER OF PAGES (Including cover sheet) 4  
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS Per conversations with Anna Perez, please  
find the attached letter and fact sheet regarding McDonald's  
"Black History Makers of Tomorrow" program and upcoming Leadership  
Conference. Please feel free to call with any questions.

FROM Katrina Waddy  
DIRECT PHONE # 312/ 443-8745

IF ALL PAGES ARE NOT RECEIVED, PLEASE CALL 312/443-8717  
OUR TELECOPIER PHONE NUMBER IS 312/443-8686

THE END

# BURRELL PUBLIC RELATIONS INC.

20 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60602  
(312) 443-8700 • FAX: (312) 443-8686

SENT VIA FAX

February 7, 1992

Ms. Claudia Butts  
Associate Director  
President George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Butts:

Very few educators view black students as champions worth wrestling. Current statistics indicate that only 64 percent of all minority youth will graduate from high school. Furthermore, only 12 percent of these students actually graduate from college. Despite these discouraging odds, however, there are black teens in our society who dare to believe in the beauty of their dreams.

Take, for instance, the 16-year-old black girl from Detroit, whose goals include earning a masters and doctorate in environmental engineering from MIT. Or the junior varsity soccer team captain who juggles baseball, basketball, band and several other extra-curricular activities and still maintains a 4.26 grade point average. Another teen, recipient of the 1991 Harashin Scholarship, traveled to Nagaoka and Tokyo, Japan and later was host to a Japanese student's visit to America.

These teens are three of the 10 outstanding students McDonald's has selected as national winners of the 1992 "McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow" (BHMOT) program. We were referred by Anna Perez, Press Secretary to Barbara Bush, who is familiar with the program.

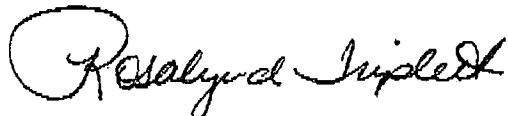
The program, now in its fifth year, honors high school youth who demonstrate exceptional qualities in the areas of leadership, scholarship, character and ability to make a positive impact on the future. Just as President Bush has taken an aggressive stand in combating illiteracy, McDonald's has taken the torch and developed a series of educational programs to help minority students attain a higher education. I have enclosed additional information on BHMOT to help familiarize you with the program.

The 1992 BHMOT national winners and five semi-finalists will be honored at the "McDonald's Leadership Conference" on Wednesday, February 19 - Friday, February 21 in Washington, D.C. During their stay in the nation's capitol, our teens will be thrilled to have the opportunity to meet President Bush.

Ms. Claudia Butts  
Page 2

Ms. Butts, I will call you early next week to discuss this matter in further detail. In the meantime, if you have any questions, please call me at 312/443-8740.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rosalynd Triplett". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Rosalynd Triplett  
Account Supervisor

Enclosure



# FACT SHEET

McDonald's Corporation • One McDonald's Plaza • Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

## **"McDONALD'S BLACK HISTORY MAKERS OF TOMORROW"**

### **"McDONALD'S BLACK HISTORY MAKERS OF TOMORROW" PROGRAM**

An educational program that salutes leadership, high character, and exceptional scholarship among the country's most talented youth. Honored during Black History Month, these young men and women represent a vision of hope for the future that will shape America. The program is sponsored by McDonald's to feature talented, minority youth and provide their peers with positive role models.

### **SELECTION PROCESS**

Since 1988, more than 6,500 students have submitted applications for "McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow" program. This year, participating students submitted an application form, along with a 500-word essay titled, "How I Plan to Make an Impact on Black History." The national selection panel included Frank Brown, Editor-in-Chief of Young Sisters & Brothers (YSB), Mary Johnson, education reporter, Chicago Sun Times, Frederick Lowe, business reporter, Chicago Tribune, and Leon Wynter, "Business & Race" reporter, Wall Street Journal.

### **AWARDS**

Each of the 10 winners will receive \$1,000 of McDonald's stock and an all expense paid trip to Washington, D.C. to participate in a live taping of Black Entertainment Television's (BET) "Teen Summit," which will air in February 1992. The ten national winners and five semi-finalists will attend the "McDonald's Leadership Conference" in Washington, D.C. The conference will include some of the country's foremost Black business, education, communications, and political leaders, who will provide our future leaders the opportunity to meet and learn from today's leaders.

### **BLACK HISTORY MONTH ADVERTISING**

The 1992 "McDonald's Black History Makers of Tomorrow" national winners will be featured in magazine and television advertisements. Television advertising will air during February, Black History Month. The magazine ad also will appear in the February issue of CLASS, CRISIS, EBONY, ESSENCE, JET and UPSCALE magazines.

### **McDONALD'S**

The world's leading food-service organization with more than 12,000 restaurants in 59 countries. Over seventy-five percent of McDonald's restaurant businesses are locally owned and operated by independent entrepreneurs.

msf/hbmc/92/factsht



Printed on Recycled Paper

**1903, Georgia and Ohio** Whites attack blacks in riots, which are spurred by charges that blacks have murdered whites.

**1904, Atlanta** Financier Andrew Carnegie brings together a parcel of prominent black leaders, including Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois, who discuss "the interests of the Negro Race." The personal and ideological clash between the two men is evident at the meeting, though there is agreement that the group should press for "absolute civil, political, and public equality." The group shows little fire in advancing familiar proposals for black self-help.

**1905, Fort Erie, New York** Twenty-nine militant black intellectuals from 14 states organize the Niagara Movement (a forerunner of the NAACP) in opposition to the conciliatory policies of Booker T. Washington. Delegates to the convention demand the abolition of all distinctions based on race.

**1906, Atlanta** An extended riot, in which respected black citizens are killed, brings the city to a standstill for several days. After the riot interracial groups are formed to better conditions for blacks, but many blacks emigrate and moderates lose influence.

**1906, Brownsville, Texas** Several black soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division are involved in a riot with Brownsville police and merchants. Following the incident, President Roosevelt dishonorably discharges three companies without a trial. These dishonorable discharges are finally reversed by the Army in 1972. The lone survivor is awarded \$25,000 by the Army in 1973.

**1907, Washington, D.C.** The Supreme Court upholds the right of railroads to segregate passengers traveling between states, even when this runs counter to the laws of states in which the train is traveling.

**1908, Washington, D.C.** The first black sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha, is founded at Howard University.

**1909, New York City** Partly in reaction to continuing riots, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is founded in New York, on the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. The signers of the original charter of incorporation include Jane Addams, John Dewey, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, William Dean Howells, and Lincoln Steffens. Booker T. Washington is opposed to the group. The NAACP concentrates on legal abuses of blacks. In 1910, it succeeds in having a Baltimore residential segregation statute declared unconstitutional, although the city succeeds later with more carefully drafted laws. In New Jersey, the NAACP secures the release of two blacks being held without evidence on murder charges.

**1909, North Pole** Matthew Henson places the flag of the United States at the North Pole. Henson, a black, was part of the Admiral Robert E. Peary expedition.

**1909, Memphis, Tennessee** William Handy composes campaign music for Edward Crump, the "Mayor Crump

Blues."

**1909, The United States** *Sambo* and *Rastus* comedy shorts, in which blacks are depicted as childlike and incompetent, become popular.

**1910, New York** The first edition of *Crisis Magazine*, edited by W. E. B. DuBois, appears. Only 1,000 copies are in print, but before the end of the decade circulation of the magazine has increased one-hundred fold. Among the articles in the first edition, is one by DuBois in which he

*Lieutenant Colonel Charles Young on the trail of Pancho Villa.*



Frontier  
✓

were free blacks commanded by Colonel Joseph Savary. These men, according to Jackson, manifested great bravery, "although they were poorly armed and sometimes forced to fight with empty guns used as clubs." After the first attack on December 23, 1814, Jackson withdrew his men to Chalmette, where he built a defensive breastwork which shielded his 4,000-man force. On Christmas Day, Pakenham arrived with his men, and sought immediately to engage Jackson's Creoles, Indians, Negroes, Kentuckians, and pirates. The Americans repulsed two attacks before girding for the decisive engagement on January 8. Pakenham was felled in this last desperate charge, struck, according to Jackson, "from the bullet of a freeman of color, who was a famous rifle shot and came from the Attakapas region of Louisiana." Among the hundreds of Negroes who had contributed to the victory was Jordan Noble, a 14-year-old drummer boy whose drum has been preserved at the Louisiana State Museum.

*James H. Dillard Home  
571 Audubon Street*

The home was built during the nineteenth century and James Dillard lived there from 1894 to 1913. Dillard played an important role in black education in the nineteenth century, strengthening vocational and teacher-training programs. Dillard's home was designated a National Historic Landmark on December 2, 1975 by the Department of Interior. Dillard University was named for the educator.

*The Louisiana State Museum*

The Louisiana State Museum contains a tablet inscribed in the memory of Norbert Rillieux, the New Orleans "quadroon libre" whose invention of the sugar evaporating pan revolutionized the sugar refining industry by reducing labor and costs to a bare minimum. Rillieux's father was a wealthy engineer and plantation owner. His mother was a slave.

*Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, Chalmette Unit*

The battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, at Chalmette Plantation, was a stunning victory over British forces in the War of 1812. General Andrew Jackson commanded about 5000 troops which included two battalions of "free men of color" who fought in the battle on January 8, 1815.

*Sharpsburg, Washington County, Battle of Antietam*

This was a critical battle of the Civil War which stopped General Robert E. Lee's invasion of the north and threat to Washington D. C. Blacks were employed by the quartermaster departments of both armies. President Lincoln used the occasion of the Antietam victory to announce on September 22, 1862, that on the first day of the following year he would issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

*Melrose  
Yucca Plantation*

The plantation was established by a former slave who became a wealthy business woman. It is located on Louisiana

493, Natchitoches Parish. The plantation was established during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The African House on the plantation, which is a unique structure with an umbrella like roof, may be of direct African derivation. The site was declared a National Historic Landmark by the Department of Interior on May 30, 1974.

*Port Hudson  
Port Hudson Siege Marker*

The besieged city of Port Hudson was the scene of numerous acts of gallantry involving black troops from the 1st and 3rd Louisiana Native Guards—freed men who were recruited in New Orleans by Union general Ben Butler. The city fell in July, but the bombardment began as far back as March of 1863. The *New York Times* wrote:

*Official testimony settles the question that the Negro race can fight with great prowess. Those black soldiers had never before been in any severe engagement. They were comparatively raw troops, and were yet subjected to... he charging upon fortifications through the crash of belching batteries. The men, white or black, who will not flinch from that, will flinch from nothing. It is no longer possible to doubt the bravery and steadiness of the colored race.*

The great majority of the Negro units in the battle were led by Negro officers, including Captain Andre Cailloux, who was given a state funeral after he fell on the battlefield. The funeral pageant was "the like of which" had never before been seen "in honor of a dead Negro." The site was declared a National Historic Landmark by the Department of Interior on July 1, 1974.

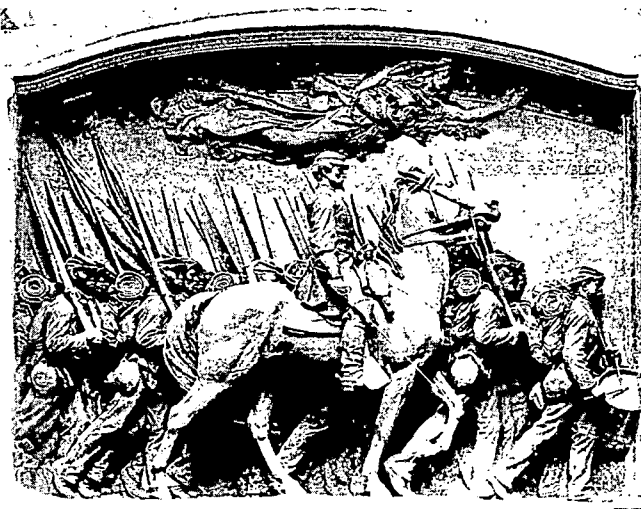
**MARYLAND**

*Annapolis  
Matthew Henson Plaque*

The Matthew Henson Plaque honors the memory of the only man to accompany Admiral Robert E. Peary on all of his polar expeditions. Henson was also the first man actually to reach the North Pole (April 6, 1909). Peary himself, barely able to walk, arrived there after Henson had taken a reading of his position and proudly planted the flag of the United States.



*The first man to walk on the North Pole was Matthew Henson.*



*Plaque commemorating Fort Shaw, home base of the 25th Infantry.*

and assistants, and 420 horses. Two of the most famous, well known for their other exploits, were Buffalo Bill Cody and Wild Bill Hickok. Two black men, for the most part forgotten, who rode the pony express were George Monroe and William Robinson. Little else is known of them except that they made their contribution to this epic saga in western history.

### **St. Louis**

#### *Old Courthouse*

*(Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)*

It was in the Old Courthouse in 1847 that Dred Scott, the most famous fugitive slave of his day, first filed suit to gain his freedom. For the next 10 years, the Dred Scott case was a burning political and social issue across the country. In 1857, it reached the Supreme Court. There, Chief Justice Roger Taney handed down the decision that slaves could not become free by escaping—or by being taken—into free territory, nor could they be considered American citizens.

Ironically, a few weeks after the decision was rendered, Scott was set free by his new owner. He died a year later.

#### *Scott Joplin Residence 2685-A Morgan Street*

The Scott Joplin residence was built in the 1890s and was the last surviving residence of Joplin. He was called the “king of ragtime” and was one of the most creative black musicians of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Joplin was born in Texarkana, Texas but he left home to earn a living when he was 14 years of age. Joplin played piano in the St. Louis and Sedalia, Missouri area in such places as saloons, gambling parlors, and vaudeville houses. His residence was declared a National Historic Landmark by the Department of Interior on December 8, 1976.

## **MONTANA**

### **Big Horn Station**

*Fort Manuel Marker*

Captain William Clark and his party, including the lively and valuable slave York, camped at this site on July 26, 1806, a year before Manuel Lisa established Montana’s first trading post. This site, too, was chosen by Major Andrew Henry as the Rocky Mountain Fur Company’s first trading post. Leader of that expedition was Edward Rose, another of the famed black mountain men and explorers active in the territory.

### **Crow Agency**

*Custer Battlefield National Monument—Reno-Benteen Battlefield National Monument*

These two monuments commemorate the famed Battle of the Little Big Horn, in which three batteries commanded by General George Armstrong Custer were slaughtered on June 25, 1876 by a group of Indian tribes led by Chief Sitting Bull.

The first skirmish that day involved an advance party under the command of Major Marcus Reno. One of the first to fall was Isaiah Dorman, a black who had lived among the Sioux and was serving as an army interpreter. Dorman was known to the Indians as “Teat,” or sometimes referred to as the “black white man.”

According to one account, the dying black was found by Sitting Bull himself, who ordered that his body not be mutilated in any way.

### **Fort Shaw**

*Site of Fort Shaw*

This military outpost was founded in 1867 and named after Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, commandant of the heroic 54th

## CIVIL RIGHTS AND BLACK POWER LEADERS OF THE PAST

Following are brief biographies of blacks, no longer living, who made profound contributions to the civil rights and political awareness of blacks in the United States. The Negro Almanac has selected this group on the basis of the contributions and fame of each individual. All shades of the political spectrum are represented, from carefully moderate Booker T. Washington to William DuBois, who supported the Communist Party in his late years.

### RICHARD ALLEN 1760-1831

Richard Allen was among the first black preachers to become prominent as a political activist. When still in his teens, Allen converted his master to Christianity and was permitted to buy his freedom.

Allen thought of people first as children of God and only then as members of a racial group. He believed that he could preach to both whites and blacks, and in this view Allen was supported by the Bishop of the Methodist Church. However, in 1787 Allen encountered intense bigotry at a church in Philadelphia and as a result, together with Absalom Jones, established the first black church in the United States, the African Methodist Episcopal. In 1816 Allen organized black Methodist congregations from several states into one group and was elected bishop.

Allen was aware that the prejudice which denied him the means to address integrated congregations also denied blacks the means to live in dignity. In 1787 he founded the Free African Society, which sought to further the social welfare and racial and religious awareness of blacks.

Allen remained a patriot throughout his life, strongly supporting the United States in the war of 1812 against Great Britain. In 1830 he formed a movement for settling blacks in Canada but opposed with intensity and vigor all efforts to resettle blacks in Africa.

### FREDERICK DOUGLASS 1817-1895

One of a handful of names which immediately leaps to mind at the mention of the American black is that of Frederick Douglass, probably the foremost voice in the abolitionist movement of the nineteenth century.

Born in February 1817 in Talbot County, Maryland, Douglass was sent to Baltimore as a house servant at the age of eight. He learned to read and write under the instruction of his mistress. At the death of her husband, Douglass was sent to the country as a field hand. In his early teens, he began to teach in a Sunday school which was forcibly shut down by hostile Southerners. Douglass himself was severely flogged for his resistance to slavery.

After one unsuccessful attempt to escape, Douglass managed to make his way to New York disguised as a sailor. Once in the North, he found his true calling—leader in the antislavery crusade. Taken on as an agent by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, he began his great life work.

Douglass soon became an increasingly familiar figure to abolitionists throughout the country. In 1845, after having

published his Narrative at great personal risk (that of enslavement as a fugitive), he went to England, where he raised enough money, through lectures on slavery and women's rights, to buy his freedom. Upon his return to his native shores, he founded the famous newspaper *The North Star*. Later he was forced to flee to Canada when the governor of Virginia swore out a warrant for his arrest on charges that he had conspired with John Brown, leader of the Harpers Ferry revolt.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Douglass—once again back in the United States—met with President Lincoln and assisted him in recruiting the celebrated 54th and 55th Massachusetts Negro regiments.

In 1871, during the Reconstruction period, he was appointed to the territorial legislature of the District of Columbia; in 1872 he served as one of the presidential electors-at-large for New York and, shortly thereafter, became secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission.

In 1877, after a short term as a police commissioner of the District of Columbia, Douglass was appointed marshal—a post he held until he was named recorder of deeds in 1881.

Eight years later, in return for his support of the presidential campaign of Benjamin Harrison, Douglass was appointed to the most important federal posts he was to hold—minister resident and consul general to the Republic of Haiti and, later, charge d'affaires for Santo Domingo. However, when he saw his efforts being undermined by unscrupulous American businessmen interested solely in exploiting Haiti, he resigned his post in 1891.

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

### W. E. B. DUBOIS 1868-1963

An outstanding critic, editor, scholar, author, and civil rights leader, William Edward Burghardt DuBois is certainly among the most influential blacks of the twentieth century.

Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts on February 23, 1868, DuBois received a bachelors degree from Fisk University and went on to win a second bachelors, as well as a Ph.D., from Harvard. He was for a time professor of Latin and Greek at Wilberforce and the University of Pennsylvania, and also served as a professor of economics and history at Atlanta University.

One of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909, DuBois served as that organization's director of publications and editor of *Crisis* magazine until 1934. In 1944 he returned from Atlanta University to become head of the NAACP's special research department, a post he held until 1948. Dr.



Reverend Richard Allen founded the Free African Society.

DuBois emigrated to Africa in 1961 and became editor-in-chief of the *Encyclopedia Africana*, an enormous publishing venture which had been planned by Kwame Nkrumah, since then deposed as president of Ghana. DuBois died in Ghana in 1963 at the age of 95.

His numerous books include *The Suppression of the Slave Trade* (1896), *The Philadelphia Negro* (1899), *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903), *John Brown* (1909), *Quest of the Silver Fleece* (1911), *The Negro* (1915), *Darkwater* (1920), *The Gift of Black Folk* (1924), *Dark Princess* (1928), *Black Folk: Then and Now* (1939), *Dusk of Dawn* (1940), *Color and Democracy* (1945), *The World and Africa* (1947), *In Battle for Peace* (1952), and a trilogy, *Black Flame* (1957-1961).

It is this enormous literary output on such a wide variety of themes which offers the most convincing testimony to DuBois' lifetime position that it was vital for blacks to cultivate their own aesthetic and cultural values even as they made valuable strides toward social emancipation. In this he was opposed by Booker T. Washington, who felt that the black should concentrate on developing technical and mechanical skills before all else.

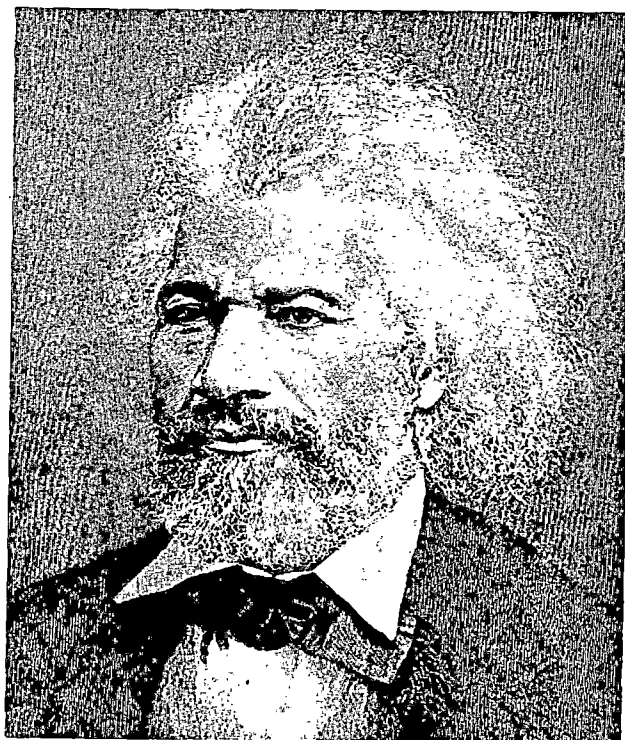
In 1961 at age 93, DuBois joined the Communist Party. He died two years later.

It was DuBois' affiliation with the Communist Party that prompted a spirited protest against the plan to erect a memorial in his hometown in 1969. Though DuBois was a lifelong radical, he functioned within the pale of society as an American during his most productive years.

#### T. THOMAS FORTUNE 1856-1928

T. Thomas Fortune was one of the most prominent black journalists involved in the flourishing black press of the post-Civil War era.

Born in Florida, the son of a Reconstruction politician, Fortune was particularly productive before his thirtieth year, completing such important literature as *Black and White:*



Frederick Douglass.

*Land, Labor and Politics in the South* and *The Negro in Politics* while in his twenties.

Fortune attended Howard University for two years, leaving to marry Miss Carrie Smiley of Jacksonville, Florida. The couple went to New York in 1878, with Fortune taking a job as a printer for the *New York Sun*. In time, Fortune caught the attention of *Sun* editor Charles A. Dana, who eventually promoted him to the editorial staff of the paper.

Fortune also edited *The Globe*, a black daily, and was later chief editorial writer and polemicist on the staff of *The Negro World*. In 1900 Fortune joined Booker T. Washington in helping to organize the successful National Negro Business League. His later activity with Washington gained him more notoriety than his earlier writing, although the latter is clearly more vital in affording him an important niche in the history of black protest.

In 1883 Fortune founded the *New York Age*, the paper with which he sought to "champion the cause" of his race. In time, the *Age* became the leading black journal of opinion in the United States. One of Fortune's early crusades was against the practice of separate schools for the races in the New York educational system.

Fortune was later responsible for coining the term "Afro-American" as a substitute for Negro in New York newspapers. He also set up the Afro-American Council, an organization which he regarded as the precursor of the Niagara Movement. In 1907 Fortune sold the *Age*, although he remained active in journalism as an editorial writer for several black newspapers.

At the time of his death in 1928, Fortune was writing for the *Negro World*.

Americans to receive an appointment to the National Endowment for the Arts.



Maya Angelou.  
(Photo by Bill Price/  
Vision.)

ANGELOU, MAYA (1928— ), author, dancer, producer, born in St. Louis, Mo. Angelou was a student of the modern dance under professionals Martha Graham, Pearl Primus, and Ann Halprin, then spent 16 years as a professional dancer and entertainer. She toured 22 countries as part of a U.S. State Department tour in 1954–55, during which time she taught dancing in several countries. She wrote for the *African Review* in Accra, Ghana; the *Arab Observer* in Cairo, Egypt; and several other publications in the period from 1962 to 1965. She wrote songs for B. B. King, and has written, produced, and appeared in many shows for National Educational Television. The story of her difficulties and unhappy childhood was told in her best-selling autobiography, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (1970). Her other books include *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'Fore I Die* (1971); *Gather Together in My Name*

(1974); and *Singin' and Swingin' and Gettin' Merry Like Christmas* (1976).

ANTHOLOGIES See BIBLIOGRAPHIES/BIOGRAPHIES/GUIDES

**A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE** Founded by A. Philip Randolph in 1964, the institute serves the Afro-American community in the field of civil rights actions and in the promotion of cooperation with organized labor. It favors full employment and the unionization of Afro-Americans, and it works toward these ends by organizing affiliate groups and coalitions to achieve political change. Among its many functions, the institute maintains close ties with several unions, distributes literature, watchdogs social and welfare legislation by the federal government, and works for voter registration. In 1973 the institute had 3 affiliates in 45 cities in 20 states. See also RANDOLPH, ASA PHILIP; RUSTIN, BAYARD.

## ARCHIVES

**ARCHIVES** Through the years, numerous libraries, historical societies, and archival institutions have collected and preserved materials, manuscripts, and records as well as printed matter pertinent to American history. The following summary is a sampling from that rich array of irreplaceable source materials so necessary for the study and understanding of the Afro-American and his history. The partial list of holdings of the few institutions described below indicate sources of information on the social, educational, economical, religious, and political life of the Afro-American as it relates to the total American picture.

Many institutions have published guides to and lists and inventories of their collections, which can be made available upon request or for use at the institution or which may be available in larger universities or research libraries. The prospective researcher who has exhausted the secondary sources would do well to contact the curator of the collection in which he is interested before attempting to visit the institution.

The size of the holdings is not indicated here,

and only a minimum of biographical information is included. Detailed descriptions of these and many other collections are contained in the following publications:

Hamer, Philip M. (ed.), *A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1961).

*Harvard Guide to American History* (The Belknap Press, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1954).

Library of Congress: *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1968* (Washington, D.C., 1969).

Schatz, Walter (ed.), *Directory of Afro-American Resources* (New York, R. R. Bowker Company, 1971).

**Dillard University, Amistad Research Center**, New Orleans, La. 70122. Clifton H. Johnson, director.

**American Missionary Society Archives, 1817–1920** Multidenominational society that established missions and schools throughout the United States and Canada; later sponsored by the Congregational church. Reports, financial statements, contracts, clippings, and correspondence of field ministers relating to conditions and

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thanks to them for chaining and handcuffing us, branding us, cramming fire down our throats, or for keeping us in slavery, and beating us nearly or quite to death to make us work in ignorance and miseries to support them and their families. They certainly think that we are a gang of fools.

*Appeal in Four Articles, IV [1829]*

[116] Treat us like men and we will be your friends.

*Appeal in Four Articles, IV [1829]*

[117] . . . remember Americans, that as miserable, wretched, degraded and abject as you have made us in the preceding, and in this generation, to support you and your families, some of you . . . will yet curse the day you were born.

*Appeal in Four Articles, IV [1829]*

## ABRAHAM

(born c. 1787)

Florida

*Abraham was a full-blooded African who joined the Seminoles as a young fugitive slave. He became one of their most influential leaders and played a key role as interpreter-diplomat during the Seminole wars.*

[118] We do not live for ourselves only, but for our wives and children, who are as dear to us as those of any other men.

*Letter to General T. S. Jesup [April 25, 1838]*

## GEORGE MOSES HORTON

(1797 - c. 1883)

Northampton County, North Carolina

*George Moses Horton, who remained a slave until emancipation, learned to read by memorizing hymns. Among his surviving works are Poems By a Slave (1837) and Naked Genius (1865).*

[339] [On Denmark Vesey]:

In judging the black man, oh, ye critics and philosophers, judge him not hastily before you have tried to put yourselves in his place. You may not even then succeed in doing him justice, for while he had his faults, and was sorely tempted he was, nevertheless, in every inch of him, from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head, a man.

*Right on the Scaffold, or Martyrs of 1882* [1901]

[340] . . . slavery is a breeding bed, a sort of composte heap where the best qualities of both races decay and become food for the worst.

Address, Annual Meeting of the American Negro Academy  
[December 28, 1915]

[341] You may ransack the libraries of the world, and turn over all the documents of recorded time, to match the Preamble of the Constitution as a piece of consummate political dissimulation and mental reservation as an example of how men juggle deliberately and successfully with their moral sense, how they raise above themselves huge fabrics of falsehood and go willingly to live and die in a make-believe world of lies. The muse of history, dipping her iron pen in the generous blood of the Negro, has written large across the page of that Preamble and the face of the Declaration of Independence the words, "sham," "hypocrisy."

*The Shame of America or the Negro's Case Against the Republic* [1924]

## THOMAS EZEKIEL MILLER

(1849 - 1938)

Ferebeeville, South Carolina

*Thomas E. Miller, a graduate of Lincoln University, studied law, passed the bar in 1875, and set up private practice in Beaufort, South Carolina. He was elected state senator in 1880, participated in the South Carolina Constitutional Convention (1895), and was president of the State Colored College in Orangeburg, South Carolina.*

[342] It is not the fear of negro supremacy in the South that causes the southern election of officers to suppress the negro vote, but it is the fear of the rule of the majority regardless of race. The master class does not want to surrender to the rule of the people, and

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GEORGE

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George  
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they use the frightful bugbear of negro rule to scare the white man and drive him under the yoke that has been bearing heavily upon him for more than a century.

Address, House of Representatives [February 14, 1891]

[343] I shall not be muffled here. Muffled drums are instruments of the dead. I am in part the representative of the living; of those whose rights are denied; of those who are slandered by the press, on the lecture platform, in the halls of legislation, and oftentimes by men in the livery of heaven, and I deem it my supreme duty to raise my voice, though feebly, in their defense.

Address, House of Representatives [February 14, 1891]

[344] We are no more aliens to this country or to its institutions than our brothers in white. We have instituted it; our forefathers paid dearly for it. The broken hearts of those who first landed here is the first price that was paid for the blessings for which we now contend. By the God of right, by the God of justice, by the God of love, we will stay here and enjoy it, share and share alike with those who call us aliens, and invite us to go. Together we planted the tree of liberty and watered its roots with our tears and blood, and under its branches we will stay and be sheltered.

Address, South Carolina State Convention  
[October 26, 1895]

## GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMS

(1849 - 1891)

Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania

*George Washington Williams was a soldier in the Union Army. He attended Howard University, Newton Theological Seminary, and was the first Afro-American elected to the Ohio Legislature. Williams also wrote History of the Negro Race in America, 1619-1880 (1883).*

[345] I have tracked my bleeding countrymen through widely scattered documents on American history; I have listened to their groans, their clanking chains and melting prayers until woes of a race and the agonies of centuries seem to crowd upon my soul as a bitter reality. Many pages of this history have been blistered with my tears; and although having lived but a little more than a generation, my mind feels as if it were cycles old.

Preface, *History of the Negro Race in America, 1619-1880*,  
Vol. II [1883]

- [389] Nobody cares anything for a man that hasn't something that somebody wants.  
*Address, The Alabama State Teacher's Association, Selma, Alabama [June 5, 1895]* [399]
- [390] No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem.  
*Cotton States Exposition Address, Atlanta, Georgia [September 19, 1895]* [400]
- [391] It is in all things pure and social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.  
*Cotton States Exposition Address, Atlanta, Georgia [September 19, 1895]* [401]
- [392] No race can wrong another race simply because it has the power to do so without being permanently injured in morals.  
*Democracy in Education, Address, Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, New York [September 30, 1896]* [402]
- [393] A sure way for one to lift himself up is by helping to lift someone else.  
*Daily Resolves [1896]* [403]
- [394] . . . do a common thing in an uncommon way.  
*Daily Resolves [1896]* [404]
- [395] A great deal of prejudice against the Negro exists in this country, but it stops when it comes to buying.  
*Solving the Negro Problem, Address, Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado [January 26, 1900]* [405]
- [396] . . . you can't make a good Christian out of a hungry man.  
*Solving the Negro Problem, Address, Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado [January 26, 1900]* [406]
- [397] Every individual and every race that has succeeded has had to pay the price which nature demands from all.  
*National Negro Business League Address, Boston, Massachusetts [August 24, 1900]* [407]
- [398] A race is not measured by its ability to condemn, but to create.  
*The Rights and Duties of the Negro, Address, National Afro-American Council, Louisville, Kentucky [June 2, 1903]* [408]

[678] Don't let ol' folks tell you about the good ol' days. I was there.  
Where was they at?

*Jet* [January 3, 1974]

[679] [On her early days in show business]:

I don't care if you could stand on your eyebrows, if you was colored you couldn't get no work at all outside the black theater and nightclub circuits.

*New York Post* [July 31, 1974]

[680] I used to work like a dog, and I never even knew what a one-hundred-dollar bill looked like until I had been in the business almost 50 years.

*New York Post* [July 31, 1974]

[681] Show business taught me everything, and I'd do it again. And I tell everybody to travel and not get married too soon. Because if you do, you'll always find somebody in the next country you like better.

*Washington Post* [October 4, 1974]

[682] There ain't nothin' an ol' man can do but bring me a message from a young one.

"Moms' " best known line

JEAN TOOMER

(1894 - 1967)

Washington, D.C.

*Novelist Jean Toomer, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and City College of New York, traveled widely both here and abroad. His single novel, Cane (1923), which sold only five hundred copies upon publication, is considered a classic work in Afro-American literature.*

[683] African Guardian of Souls, Drunk with rum,  
Feasting on a strange cassava,  
Yielding to new words and a weak palabra  
Of a white-faced sardonic god—  
Grins, cries  
Amen,  
Shouts hosanna.

*Conversion from Cane* [1923]

- [698] Men do not make impressions; impressions make men.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms, LIV [1931]*
- [699] A man is not as much as he feels he is, but as much as he feels.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms, LV [1931]*
- [700] The realization of ignorance is the first act of knowing.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms, LXIII [1931]*
- [701] Man, if he so wills, can do much for man, but only in the natural and human orders. We can be men only if we help each other.  
*The Flavor of Man, Address, Annual Meeting, Young Friends Movement of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [1949]*

GEORGE SAMUEL SCHUYLER

(1895 - 1977)

Providence, Rhode Island

*George S. Schuyler, a prominent journalist during the 1920s, was for many years an associate editor for the Pittsburgh Courier. His articles were published in various periodicals including American Mercury and The Messenger. Schuyler's only novel, Black No More (1931), is a satire on America's color problem.*

- [702] Morality is largely a matter of geography. -  
*Lights and Shadows of the Underworld, The Messenger [August, 1923]*
- [703] Few people are able to face realities of life without a stimulant.  
*Lights and Shadows of the Underworld, The Messenger [August, 1923]*
- [704] The most deluded people are the so-called sophisticated who imagine they have no delusions.  
*Shafts and Darts, The Messenger [November, 1923]*
- [705] [On social service]:  
A palliative invented by the upper-class, administered by the bright offspring of the middle-class to ease the pains of the working-class to keep them from ousting the upper-class.  
*Shafts and Darts, The Messenger [February, 1927]*

- [684] We have many reformers, few transformers.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms* [1931]
- [685] We start with gifts. Merit comes from what we make of them.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, VI [1931]
- [686] Let your doing be an exercise, not an exhibition.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, IX [1931]
- [687] Man adjusts to what he should not; he is unable to adjust to what he should.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XI [1931]
- [688] Acceptance of prevailing standards often means we have no standards of our own.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XII [1931]
- [689] Fear is a noose that binds until it strangles.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XVI [1931]
- [690] Men are most active when evading real issues, most powerful when rejecting real values.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XVIII [1931]
- [691] Some people endure so little so well that they appear satisfied.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XVIII [1931]
- [692] Men try to run life according to their wishes; life runs itself according to necessity.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XX [1931]
- [693] In being I am equal.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XXV [1931]
- [694] One may receive the information but miss the teaching.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XXXVII [1931]
- [695] Most novices picture themselves as masters—and are content with the picture. This is why there are so few masters.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XL [1931]
- [696] People mistake their limitations for high standards.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, XL [1931]
- [697] We learn the rope of life by untying its knots.  
*Definitions and Aphorisms*, LI [1931]

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(1895 - 1977)George S. Sa  
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- [923] It's been a special plight for the black woman. I remember my uncles and some of my aunts—and that's why it really tickled me when you talk about integration. Because I'm very black, but I remember some of my aunts was as white as anybody here—and blue-eyed and some green-eyed—and my grandfather didn't do it, you know.

*The Special Plight of the Black Woman*, Address, NAACP Legal Defense Fund Institute, New York, New York  
[May 7, 1971]

- [924] We get up there and sing O say can you see . . . so proudly we hail. I don't know what we've got to hail about when the MDFP and SNCC are fighting so hard to make this a great society.

*The Worker* [July 13, 1975]

- [925] . . . if this is a Great Society, I'd hate to see a bad one.

*The Worker* [July 13, 1975]

## PEARL BAILEY

(1918 - )

Newport News, Virginia

*Pearl Bailey, best known for her easy-going singing style, has starred on Broadway, television, and in films. In 1975 she served as a special advisor to the United States delegation to the United Nations. Bailey has published several books, including an autobiography, Talking to Myself (1971), Pearl's Kitchen (1973), and Hurry Up America, and Spit (1976).*

- [926] We're a great heart people.

*New York Post* [April 27, 1965]

- [927] Many people worry, but they don't do anything about it.

Interview, *The New York Times* [November 26, 1967]

- [928] People see God every day, they just don't recognize him.

Interview, *The New York Times* [November 26, 1967]

- [929] [On audiences]:

I see their souls, and I hold them in my hands, and because I love them they weigh nothing.

Interview, *The New York Times* [November 26, 1967]

PEARL BAILEY

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## GOSPEL MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES

Gospel music, a function of the camp-meeting spiritual, blues, and jazz, has as its theme uninhibited praise and joyous worship of God. Major rhythms of gospel pieces are up-tempo and syncopated, but their melodies remain simple enough to enable large numbers of untrained musicians to master the playing and singing. Their harmonies are generally uncomplicated, although they have of late begun to show the influence of other musical forms.

The main performer in gospel is an outstanding soloist who is usually backed by a combination of singers able to provide him or her with a moving foundation on which to base improvisations. (This is, then, not unlike jazz where the group often forms a fabric around and through which the soloist may move.) Another major aspect of gospel is the highly repetitious "drive" which seeks to raise the fervor of the audience by building a hypnotic effect over it. The repeated phrases of the "drive" are intended to sway the listener and create a mood which mounts to an apex of power.

### Historical Roots

The rich, vibrant gospel music of the American black—an integral part of most traditional black religious services—can be grouped into two main styles or divisions: spirituals themselves, with their poignant and soulful quality ("Deep River," "Were You There," "Nobody Knows the Trouble

I've Seen"), and camp-meeting songs, sung in part by a "leader" and then taken up by a "congregation," or chorus.

Along with traditional hymns, spirituals were sung during worship services in black Baptist or Methodist churches and were also heard in conjunction with the work songs which the black devised to help him through his wearisome field labors. The "field holler," a combination of yell and yodel developed by black slaves in the South, eventually became a component of solo blues, a musical diary through which blacks expressed despair and hopelessness.

Spirituals, hymns, and blues—these were the three ingredients which contributed most significantly to the development of gospel music in the post-Emancipation era. The black was free but remained a creature apart from the rest of humanity, still clinging to the single institution around which much of his social life revolved: the church.

Choral or communal singing in the black church soon came to be a highly organized practice. Certain arrangements of traditional spirituals then began to incorporate ideas from



*The Utterbach Concert Ensemble blends the fervor of gospel with classical and contemporary harmony.*

the blues idiom, together with a more syncopated, up-tempo style. In the early 1900s, a blues pianist, Thomas A. Dorsey, was sufficiently impressed by some of this music to write original tunes using this form. Dorsey was later responsible for popularizing it across the country by going on tour with Sallie Martin, a religious singer.

The leader-congregation style eventually gave way to the soloist-background method of performing. In this way, several soloists began to gain widespread fame for their artistic achievement. In the late 1930s, for example, Miss Roberta Martin of Chicago brought together several young soloists of varying styles and outstanding ability and formed a small, mixed group known as the Roberta Martin Singers. (This group is still in existence today.) Elsewhere in Chicago, Miss Mahalia Jackson was also on her way to becoming an international celebrity through her singular renditions of black gospel music. In the East, it was Clara Ward and the Ward Singers, given their original impetus by Mrs. Gertrude Ward. The Ward Singers introduced new techniques into their performances, employing all-female voices singing together in unusually high-pitched harmony and using synchronized theatrical motions and movements in their presentations.

### Postwar Trends

During World War II "jubilee" singing had a run of popularity, involving as it did male quartets who sang a type of arranged spiritual. Perhaps the most representative of these groups in this era was the Golden Gate Quartet. Radio appearances by such choral ensembles as The Wings Over Jordan group helped popularize the gospel style even further, making thousands of people more acutely aware of a coming musical trend. Soon, the recording industry (Apollo and Gotham records) took a more active interest in cultivating this brand of music. One of the first big recording successes for gospel was "Old Ship of Zion" by the Roberta Martin Singers, featuring the voice of Norsalus McKissick.

The music itself quickly became separated into two camps: gospel and quartet. Gospel included all-male, all-female, or mixed groups using piano or organ as accompanying instruments, whereas quartet involved all-male groups whose accompaniment was always provided by a guitarist. Gospel singers generally used colorful choir robes, whereas quartet groups were identified by conventional coat and trousers.

The first gospel recording which sold over a million copies—"Surely God Is Able" (Savoy Records)—was made during the late 1940s by Clara Ward and her group. Soon thereafter the Alex Bradford Singers recorded "Too Close to Heaven" (Specialty Records), a tune which approximated the success of "Surely." Gospel arrangers then began to pore through the pages of hymnals in search of appropriate material for the growing number of revivals, festivals, and other programs.

In the 1950s, the Davis Sisters came to dominate the gospel field, ushering in the era of "song battles" between competing groups which would try to outdo each other in the intensity and fervor of their performances. Some of the most popular tunes recorded by the Davis Sisters were "Jesus,"

"Reign in Jerusalem," "He'll Understand," "Plant My Feet on Higher Ground," and "Twelve Gates to the City." (Perhaps the arch rivals of the Davis Sisters during these years were the Gospel Harmonettes of Birmingham, led by Dorothy Love. Among the leading tunes recorded by the Harmonettes were "I'm Sealed," "You Must Be Born Again," "That's Enough," and "Lord, You've Been Good to Me.")

The leading quartet groups of this period included The Dixie Hummingbirds, The Nightingales, The Harmonizing Four, and The Soul Stirrers. (Sam Cooke, later to gain great fame in the popular music field, was once a regular performer with the last-named group, and had such hits as "Nearer to Thee" and "Touch the Hem of His Garment.")

### The Impact of Gospel

Gospel had profound effects on rock 'n' roll performers like Ray Charles and James Brown, both of whom retained the same inflections used by the gospel singer. In fact, many churches in which gospel music is sung have served as a kind of unintentional training ground for rock 'n' roll, popular, and jazz musicians whose trademark came to be called "soul."

Over the years, gospel forms have often been incorporated into more programmed arrangements in an effort to blend the fervor and excitement of the music itself with the form and texture of classical music.

Inevitably, gospel music achieved the international spotlight. Instrumental in this was Langston Hughes, whose singsong plays *Black Nativity*, *Jericho*, *Jim Crow*, and *Trumpets for the Lord* were successful abroad. In many respects, gospel's European success paralleled that of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, who toured Europe in 1870.

In the 1960s, gospel started to move from the churches into auditoriums across the country where jazz and folk music enthusiasts lined up to hear performances. Along with jazz and spirituals, gospel was recognized as a significant black contribution to American culture and the world of music.

The trend continued into the 1980s where such groups as The Winans, The Hawkins Family, Andre Crouch and other gospel artists had recorded music that was popular outside of the gospel community. A sign of recognition within the music recording industry was the fact that gospel singers now had their own category in being singled out for music awards.

While there was concern among some in the church, gospel singers became part of Broadway plays and other presentations outside of strictly gospel presentations. The trend of gospel singers to cross over and sing secular music continued with an unusual twist—some singers like Al Green left pop music and returned to his church roots, even so far as pastoring a church as well as recording gospel music.

Music had always been an integral part of the black worship experience and as the 1990s approached, there seemed to be strong indications that this would always remain the case—while a larger outside-the-church world continued to be a part of the following as well.

- 1975, September 3** The case of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and John Artis, who have been serving life sentences for murder since 1967, despite the fact that the two chief prosecution witnesses recanted in September 1974 (asserting they were coerced into perjury by the Passaic County Prosecutor's office) was sent by New Jersey Governor Byrne to the Assembly Judiciary Committee for review and to determine whether pardons should be granted. Carter has long claimed that he was framed because of his outspoken views about racism and police brutality in Paterson.
- 1975, September 29** WGPR-TV, the first black-owned, black-operated television station in the United States, goes on the air in Detroit.
- 1975, December** U.S. Attorney General Edward Levy opens an official review of the Martin Luther King assassination. Although self-confessed James Ray was convicted of the crime, many facts point to a conspiracy and suggest that those really responsible for the murder are still at large. These facts move the Justice Department to open a secret investigation as early as 1970, but the FBI refuses to turn over necessary records. The major questions are: Could Ray, a stranger to Memphis, find the perfect assassination spot in just 2 1/2 hours if he were acting alone? What are the New Orleans connections the assassin was afraid to discuss even while on trial for his life? Where did his escape money come from?
- 1975, December 4** Pointing to recently discovered graves and statues, archaeologists announce that Africans, rather than Columbus or the Vikings, were the first overseas explorers to set foot in the New World. Probably the first to come, perhaps as early as 4000 B.C., were fishermen from the Liberian area. Mali King Zabou Bakiri II is believed to have headed one of the last expeditions from Africa to the New World in the early 1300s, using compasses and navigational instruments developed for crossing the Sahara desert. The great Olmec civilization of ancient Mexico is now thought to have been a largely black culture.
- 1976, March 24** The Supreme Court decides that blacks who have been denied jobs in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act must receive retroactive seniority once they have been hired in those jobs.
- 1976, April 20** The Supreme Court rules that federal courts may order minority low-cost public housing in white suburbs of a city even when those suburbs have not been guilty of racially discriminatory housing practices. The Department of Housing and Urban Development can be ordered to provide such housing.
- 1976, April 26** The Metropolitan Applied Research Center, a major black research organization founded to serve as advocate for the urban poor, announces that it must close due to declining funds.
- 1976, June 1** A study by The Joint Center for Political Studies shows that blacks hold almost 4,000 elected posts in government, more than any other time in history. Still blacks comprise only 0.05% of the total elected officials in the country.
- 1976, June 14** The Supreme Court refuses without comment to review court-ordered busing for desegregation of Boston public schools. In January, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upheld a May 1975 ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Arthur Garrity ordering busing to achieve racial integration in the Boston school system. In April of that same year, a period of prolonged violence erupts in Boston after the topic of busing becomes the object of a bitter and simmering dispute.
- 1976, July** Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, New Jersey is elected the first black president of the 43-year old U.S. Conference of Mayors.
- 1976, August 31** A Chancellery Court in Mississippi awards \$1,250,058 to 12 white, Port Gibson merchants in damages from the NAACP due to the organization's successful boycott in 1966.
- 1976, October 2** U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz is reprimanded by President Gerald Ford for making "highly offensive" remarks about blacks. Butz issues an apology for his remarks.
- 1976, November 2** Blacks play a vital role as Jimmy Carter narrowly defeats President Gerald Ford in the presidential election. Carter received about 94% of some 6.6 million black votes.
- 1976, November 14** The congregation of President-Elect Jimmy Carter's Baptist church in Plains, Georgia votes to drop its 11-year ban on attendance by blacks.
- 1976, December 16-21** President-Elect Jimmy Carter appoints Andrew Young as Chief Delegate to the United Nations and Patricia Roberts Harris as Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- 1977, January 20** Clifford Alexander Jr. is sworn in as the first black Secretary of the Army. Appointees by President Carter include 19 blacks in the White House and 37 in other executive positions.
- 1977, February 6** Griffin Bell is confirmed as Attorney General despite opposition from leading blacks. Bell soon appoints two blacks—Wade H. McCree as Solicitor General and Drew Days as Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. However, Coretta King declares that Bell has an image that is almost segregationist and Congressman Parren Mitchell reveals Bell's membership in three social clubs that exclude blacks. During the Senate confirmation hearings, Bell saw himself as a voice of moderation, and despite the efforts of the NAACP to keep the hearings open, the hearings went behind closed doors and after a bitter Senate battle Bell was confirmed.
- 1977, March 2** Representative Charles C. Diggs of Michigan is indicted on charges of taking kickbacks from three Congressional employees and keeping on his payroll three

neighborhood of a northern Georgia town called Appalachee, was widely acclaimed. In the view of the reviewer for the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, it marked the literary debut of a significant modern American novelist of the stature of a Richard Wright or James Baldwin. The following year Raymond Andrews was the first recipient of the annual James Baldwin Prize presented by The Dial Press at a ceremony attended by Baldwin.

Andrews' second work, *Rosiebelle Lee Wildcat Tennessee: A Novel* (1980), chronicled the 40-year reign in Appalachee, beginning in 1906, of the spiritual and temporal leader of the black community there. And like his previous novel, it was illustrated by his brother Benny.

His third novel titled *Baby Sweets* (1984), is also published by Dial Press and illustrated by his brother Benny.

Raymond Andrews lives in New York City with his wife, Heidi, a classical singer from Switzerland, and their two cats.

**MAYA ANGELOU**  
**Writer, Poet, Actress**  
**1928**

Born in St. Louis, Maya Angelou spent her formative years shuttling between that city, a tiny, totally segregated town in Arkansas, and San Francisco where she realized her ambition of becoming that city's first Negro streetcar conductor.

In the 1950s, she studied dancing with Pearl Primus in New York, later appearing as a nightclub singer in New York



Maya Angelou, a writer, a poet, and nominated for an Emmy for her acting.

and San Francisco. She worked as an editor for *The Arab Observer*, an English-language weekly published in Cairo; lived in Accra, Ghana, where under the black nationalist regime of Kwame Nkrumah she taught music and drama; and studied cinematography in Sweden. She became a national celebrity in 1970 with the publication of *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, the first volume of her autobiography, which detailed her encounters with southern racism and a pre-pubescent rape by her mother's lover.

In 1971, she produced *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Die: The Poetry of Maya Angelou*; in 1975, *Oh Pray My Wings Are Gonna Fit Me Well* (poetry); in 1979, *And Still I Rise* (poetry); and in 1983, *Shaker Why Don't You Sing?* (poetry). In 1977, she was nominated for an Emmy award for her portrayal of Nyo Boto in the television adaptation of the best-selling novel *Roots*.

Three more volumes of her autobiography have been published: *Gather Together in My Name* (1974); *Singin' and Swingin' and Gettin' Merry Like Christmas* (1976); and *The Heart of a Women* (1981). In 1986, (paperback in 1987) *All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes* was published. She is now co-authoring with Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, Height's autobiography to be published by Warner Books early in 1990.

The extravagantly tall, multi-talented Angelou lives in Winston-Salem, North Carolina with her husband, Paul DeFeu.

**HOUSTON A. BAKER JR.**  
**Critic, Scholar**  
**1943-**

Born in Louisville, Kentucky, he graduated from Howard University Phi Beta Kappa, and received his master's and doctoral degrees from the University of California at Los Angeles. He taught English at Yale University and the University of Virginia. He is now the Albert M. Greenfield Professor of Human Relations at the University of Pennsylvania.

The author of many essays in books and magazines, Baker's books are: (editor) *Black Literature in America* (1971); (editor) *Twentieth Century Interpretations of Native Son* (1972); *Long Black Song: Essays in Black American Literature and Culture* (1972); *A Many Colored Coat of Dreams: The Poetry of Countee Cullen* (1974); *Singers of Daybreak: Studies in Black American Literature* (1975, 1983); (editor) *A Dark and Sudden Beauty: Two Essays in Black American Poetry by George Kent and Stephen Henderson* (1977); (editor) *Reading Black: Essays in the Criticism of African Caribbean and Black American Literature* (1978); *Blues, Ideology and Afro-American Literature: A Vernacular Theory* (1984); *Afro-American Poetics: Revisions Of Harlem and the Black Aesthetic* (1988); and *Modernism and the Harlem Renaissance* (1987, 1989). Baker has also published three volumes of poetry, the last one titled *Blues Journeys Home* (1985). He is editing a book about a black professor at Howard University who impressed him and steered him into literature.

# February 19

## Holidays

U.S. **Robert E. Lee Day**  
(Kentucky)

## Religious Calendar

### The Saints

**St. Mesrop**, bishop. Principal colleague of St. Isaac the Great in developing the Armenian church. Also called **Mesrop the Teacher**, or **Mashtots**. [d. 441]

## Birthdates

- 1473** **Nicolaus Copernicus**, Polish astronomer; developed the mathematics and was first to propose the heliocentric solar system. [d. May 24, 1543]
- 1717** **David Garrick**, British actor, theatrical manager. [d. January 20, 1779]
- 1743** **Luigi Boccherini**, Italian composer, cellist; developed concept of string quartets and quintets. [d. May 28, 1805]
- 1792** **Roderick Impey Murchison**, Scottish geologist; developed **Silurian system of geology**. [d. October 27, 1871]
- 1817** **William III of the Netherlands**, ruled 1849-90. [d. November 23, 1890]
- 1833** **Elie Ducommun**, Swiss journalist, pacifist; led organization of **International League of Peace and Freedom**. Nobel Peace Prize (with C. A. Gobat), 1902. [d. December 7, 1906]
- 1859** **Svante August Arrhenius**, Swedish chemist; Nobel Prize in chemistry for development of the theory of **ionization**, 1903. [d. October 2, 1927]
- 1863** **Augusto Bernardino Leguía y Salcedo**, Peruvian politician; President 1908-13; dictator 1919-30. [d. February 6, 1932]
- 1865** **Sven Anders Hedin**, Swedish scientist and explorer of central and east Asia; explorations determined the source of the **Indus River**. [d. November 26, 1952]
- 1880** **Alvaro Obregón**, Mexican revolutionary and reformer; President of Mexico, 1920-24. [d. July 17, 1928]
- 1893** **Sir Cedric Hardwicke**, British actor. [d. August 6, 1964]
- 1911** **Merle Oberon**, British actress; especially noted for her leading roles in the 1930s and 1940s. [d. November 23, 1979]
- 1912** **Stan Kenton**, U.S. musician, arranger. [d. August 25, 1979]
- Anton Buttigieg**, President of Malta, 1976-82.
- 1916** **Eddie Arcaro**, U.S. jockey; winner of 4,779 races, including five Kentucky Derbies.
- 1917** **Carson McCullers**, U.S. author and playwright; author of *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter*. [d. September 29, 1967]
- 1924** **Lee Marvin**, U.S. actor. [d. August 29, 1987]
- 1930** **John Frankenheimer**, U.S. director; known for his film, *Birdman of Alcatraz*.
- 1940** **Jill Krementz**, U.S. photographer, author; wife of Kurt Vonnegut.
- William (Smoke) Robinson, Jr.**, U.S. singer, songwriter, producer; famous for songs, *Shop Around* and *Tracks of My Tears*.
- 1960** **Prince Andrew Albert Christian Edward**, second son of **Queen Elizabeth II** of England.
- 1963** **Hana Mandlikova**, Czechoslovak tennis player; defeated Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratilova at the U.S. Open, 1985.
- 1966** **Justine Bateman**, U.S. actress; known for her role as Mallory Keaton on television series, *Family Ties*, 1982- .

## Historical Events

- 1800** **Napoleon** centralizes French administration; establishes himself in the Tuileries as First Consul.
- 1864** **Knights of Pythias** are founded.
- 1878** Patent for first **gramophone** is awarded to **Thomas Alva Edison**.

**St. Barbatus**, Bishop of Benevento; patron of Benevento. Also called **Barbas**. [d. 682]

**St. Beatus of Liebana**, priest. [d. c. 798]

**St. Boniface**, Bishop of Lausanne. [d. 1260]

**St. Conrad of Piacenza**, anchoress; invoked against ruptures. [d. 1351]

### The Beatified

**Blessed Alvarez of Cordova**, Dominican friar. [d. c. 1430]

**1915** A combined British-French fleet begins the naval bombardment of the **Dardanelles (World War I)**.

**1918** Nationalization of all land, farm buildings, machinery, and livestock is announced in Russia.

**1923** **Jean Sibelius** conducts the premiere of his *Sixth Symphony*, op. 104, in Helsinki.

**1929** The entire artillery corps of the **Spanish army** is disbanded by royal decree following riots and mutiny of artillery garrisons.

**1942** President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorizes the relocation of **Japanese-American citizens** to government-sponsored internment centers (**World War II**).

**1945** U.S. Marines invade **Iwo Jima**. (**World War II**)

**1962** U.S. Senator **Carl Hayden** completes fifty years of service in the U.S. Congress—the longest term in U.S. history.

Talks with France on ending the 7 1/2-year rebellion in **Algeria** conclude with full agreement on a cease-fire and accords on a provisional government.

**1964** Detection of **omega-minus sub-atomic particle**, providing confirmation of a new theory of binding forces in the atomic nucleus, is announced.

**1970** Detroit Tiger pitcher, **Denny McLain**, is suspended from baseball indefinitely for gambling.

**1972** Five U.S. airmen, allegedly captured during intensive bombing raids of February 16–17, are publicly displayed in **Hanoi (Vietnam War)**.

**1976** **Iceland** severs diplomatic relations with Britain in dispute over fishing limits in Icelandic waters.

**1977** **Lady Spencer-Churchill**, the 91-year-old widow of Britain's wartime leader Sir Winston Churchill, begins selling items of great sentimental value, citing serious financial difficulties.

**1982** The **DeLorean Motor Co.** of Belfast, Northern Ireland, is put into receivership.