Why a national monument for Mary McLeod Bethune

The National Council of Negro Women is calling people throughout the nation to participate in the dedication activities of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial in Washington, D.C., July 10.

This will be the first memorial to a black American to be erected on public land in the nation's capital.

The memorial will be placed in Lincoln Park where there stands now the Emancipation Group—statue of Abraham Lincoln and a newly freed slave at his knee.

In 1960, the National Council of Negro Women, asked the Congress for the authority to place in Lincoln Park a memorial in tribute to the contribution of black Americans in community and national life.

After thirteen years spanning the period of the civil rights movement when active solicitation had to be curtailed, the National Council of Negro Women has met the requirement of certifying to the Secretary of the Interior that funds have been raised to complete the Memorial in Lincoln Park.

The National Council of Negro Women is a coalition of 25 national organizations with an outreach to 4 million women.

The sculptural work of the Bethune Memorial is a grouping of three figures, by Robert Berks of New York.

The architectural work is by Hilyard R. Robinson of Washington, D.C.

Around the base of the monument will be the words of Mrs. Bethune's last Will and Testament — I Leave You Love — I Leave You Hope — I Leave You the Challenge of Developing Confidence in One Another — I Leave You A Thirst for Education — I Leave You a Respect for the Use of Power — I Leave You Faith — I Leave You Racial Dignity — I

Mary McLeod Bethune
Educator
1875-1955

Leave You a Desire to Live Harmoniously with Your Fellow Men — I Leave You, Finally, A Responsibility to our Young People.

The National Council of Negro Women is working in cooperation with the National Park Service which already has refurbished Lincoln Park, to provide a setting and a cultural experience which will have meaning not only on July 10-12, 1974, but will be a significant tribute to black Americans and an inspiration for generations to come.

As part of the permanent record of the Bethune Memorial, a Roll of Honor will list alphabetically by states the names of everyone who contributes one dollar ($1.00) or more to have his or her name inscribed.

Mary Jane McLeod, born July 10, 1875, the fifteenth of the seventeen children of Patsy and Samuel McLeod, was born free — and free she remained throughout her life.

However, as Rachman Holt reports in her biography, Mary McLeod Bethune, "In her innermost consciousness Mary Jane knew the story of slavery. She had heard the story, she had felt the story, in effect she had lived the story.

". . . she became as proud of her family's independence as of her African heritage. They were inextricably twined."

Mary McLeod gained her special insight into the everyday problems of the black youth of her time while growing up on a farm in Mayesville, South Carolina.

She spent seven years at Scotia Seminary in Concord, North Carolina from which she graduated in 1893.

She attended Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois from 1893 to 1895.

It was her intent to become a Missionary, but when her application for a post in Africa was rejected by the Presbyterian Board of Missions in New York, she turned instead to teaching.

She married Albertus Bethune in 1897 and had one son, Albert McLeod Bethune.

Herbert Hoover was the first American president to utilize her abilities.

In 1930 he invited her to a White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Franklin D. Roosevelt was quick to follow his predecessor's lead by asking her to serve on the Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration which he had helped to establish.

In 1935, after a year devoted to laying the foundation for NYA, the president was so impressed with Mrs. Bethune and her work that he set up an Office of Minority Affairs and named her the administrator.

This established a precedent as it was the first post of its kind ever to be held by an American Negro woman.

Congressional appropriations for the NYA continued from 1936 through 1944 and Mrs. Bethune's title was changed to the more specific one of Director of the Division of Negro Affairs.

Her duties consisted primarily of granting funds to deserving students — particularly black ones — who could not otherwise plan for higher education.

During the 1930's she was one of the leading figures, and the only woman, in President Roosevelt's unofficial "Black Cabinet" which initiated the fight for Black participation on all levels of the national government.

Mrs. Bethune was instrumental in establishing what is now known as Bethune-Cookman College, a merger of her own school, the Daytona Educational and Industrial School for Negro Girls, with the Cookman Institute.

Mary McLeod Bethune died in 1955 at the age of 80.

Although she had been the recipient of many important awards — among them the 1935 Springarn Medal — her greatest achievement was the legacy of a lifelong career dedicated to young people.

She was such a major figure in American Negro History that no comprehensive discussion of it is possible without mention of her name in some context.

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Maryland had major role in surveying nation's capital

CAMP MEETINGS were held in the 1800's at Fairfield, MARYLAND (Spring Fever, Oct. 1973) by Methodist Sis. Lucretia Mott and Lucretia Coffin and camp meeting around 1870 much like the African events which were termed "Praise music into gospel, blues and jazz in the lives of live women in black music."

Never since the Pilgrims came, BIG STAR Lincoln in the area by Pennsylvania Station, which shows the President leaving the chains of slavery. And although Congress abolished peddling, the Emancipation Statue was erected and paid for by former slaves.

Another historic point of interest is the restored Frederick Douglass Home, a 30-room residence located at 1411 W St., SE. Visitors to Washington can also tour the Afro-American Life and Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at 1401 14th St., NW.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a distinguished Black historian, founded the association back in 1915. Also in 1926 Woodson originated the idea of "Negro History Week," which was launched by the organization. For further information on the nation's capital, your travel agent or your guide to Black history.

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WASHINGTON — Back in 1790 George Washington appointed a three-man planning commission to lay out the nation's capital, headed by a French engineer named Pierre Charles L'Enfant. The commission also included George Thomas, a Quaker, and Andrew Ellicott, a surveyor—a free Negro Black.

Banneker, a self-educated scientist, helped survey the Washington area and along with Ellicott, selected the location for the White House, Capitol and other government buildings. Before the project was completed, however, L'Enfant quit and took the plans with him. Banneker and Ellicott redid them from memory.

There are no monuments or markets in Washington commemorating Banneker's achievements, but a commemorating Black historical pavilion of Black historical data would be incomplete without him.

There are several sights in

BENJAMIN BANNEKER
Maryland-born inventor

Washington related to Black History. Among them are the Lincoln Memorial, and the Ford Theater and Lincoln Museum, 511 Tenth St., NW. American Airlines, which offers frequent service to and from Washington, reports that the Ford Theater has been restored to look just as it

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The Founding of Baltimore

On August 8, 1729, an Act of Assembly was passed entitled "An Act for erecting a Town on the North side of Patapsco in Baltimore county, and for laying out the lots, 60 acres to land in and about the place where one John Fleming now lives."

When the town was first laid out there were no houses in Fleming's stood at about the on the ground, except John Fleming's.

The homestead of John Fleming was a religious center. Where Fleming stood is the original settlement. There were a number of older towns, now incorporated in the one city.

On January 12, 1730, the commissioners, appointed by Philip Jones, the county surveyor, laid off the town, beginning where Pratt and Light Intersect, running northwestwardly along Light Alley and Sharp St., crossing Baltimore Street, thence to a point near the South-west corner of St. Paul and Saratoga Sts.; thence along the Falls east and south eastwardly by various lines, thence by the site of the present Custom House, Exchange Place and Pratt Street, to the place of beginning.

Within these narrow boundaries, were laid the foundations of this metropolis. The selection of this site, seemingly accidental, could not have been more propitious, had the founders of Baltimore been gifted with prophetic vision. This location has made Baltimore great.

The site of the town was not the original settlement, There was a number of other towns, now incorporated in the one city. Baltimore is large in population, being about 900,000 in 1970. Its population has increased from two small towns, and grew to about 80,000. Her trading vessels have penetrated to every sea, and visited every port of importance in the world.

1ST IN TRADE

The First century of Baltimore's History illustrates this century. The population grew to about 80,000. Her trading vessels had increased from two small towns, and grew to about 80,000. Her trading vessels visited every port of importance in the world.

As the "Clipper" poured into the valleys to every quarter of the expanding West.

During the last year of the century, the scientific and mechanical discoveries and inventions that have revolutionized the world, were made.

Some of the most important of these originated or were first practically demonstrated in Baltimore. The Hall Road, Telegraph, City Gas Lights, the introduction of Gamo and Phosphates for the soil, the business of canning the products of the water and land.

The Centennial was celebrated by the citizens selected by the Baltimore and August 2, 1829 and was Susquehanna Railroad Company as the occasion for reaching conclusions.

The year 1880 marked a half century more of social, intellectual, scientific, mechanical, industrial and commercial progress, than any other period in human history.

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At the end of the August 10th, Hon. E. C. Latrobe, the citizens celebrated on Oct. 11

(Continued on Page 14)

In these days of international strife and tension, Hauswald's Bakery is happy indeed to help celebrate Brotherhood Week. A wise man once said: "To live is not to live for one's self alone; let us keep one another."

This is the spirit of brotherhood that will keep our democracy strong. It is the spirit of brotherhood that will keep the free world free, and maintain our American way of life through all the years to come.

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