RYALES PHOTO

PERFECT ATTENDANCE at Fairmount Hill Vocational High School was rewarded by honors at the recent Black History celebration. In the Big Wheels Club are Edward Faulkner, John Harris, Pamela Richardson, James Phillips, Frederice Dickens, Tyrone Johnson, Keith Leggins, Deano Morgan, Emery Shields, Darlene Watson, Patricia Faison, Jerlynn Booker, Deborah Adams, Samuel Hackely, Percy Robinson, Sabrina Kelly, Michele Haskins, Charles Cochrane, Richard Brown, Michael Johnson, Eric Alexander, Kevin Bell, Christopher Braswell, Eldridge McNeal, Vincent Millard, Stephen Rogers, Andrew Blake, Jerry Goodwin, Robin Coleman, Patricia Freeman, Mary James, Walter Muse, Kevin Saunders, Michael Saunders, Robert Lockett, Ronnie Outlaw, Darlene Brice, Lesa Flemming, Gwen McDuffie, Angela Tutt, Kevin Byers, James Harris, Richard Jones, Michele Jones, Jonathan Boyd, Sjaron Featherstone, LeVonne Lockett, Michele Johnson, Angelo Knight, Anthony Morgan, Quires Morgan, Tim Wicks, Tony Wilson, Antonnette Robinson, John Banks, Kevin Mason, Andre Watson, Beverly Moore, Payton Dower, Joseph Lockett, Theresa Wright, Angela Brooks, Patricia Lee and Ravon Boone.

Fairmount Hill celebration

Fairmount Hill celebration 9 pt sc BACK PAGE

The Social Studies Department of Fairmount Hill Vocational High School under leadership of Mrs. Dorothy Chambers, department head, launched Black History Month in the Baltimore public schools on Feb. 1 using the theme "Heritage for America".

Following the Anthem, Lift Every Voice and Sing, the proclamation was read by narrator Cathy Robinson. The school choir now noted across the city as one of the best received sustained applause for rendition of Spirituals and popular songs which bore out the theme, "Struggle and Progress".

Guest speaker Del. Larry Young was introduced by Ernest W. Lee, the Fairmount Hill principal. Also on the program were Prince Harding, Sierre Leone, West Africa and Momadee Joseph Woahtee, Liberia, West Africa. Dr. Samuel L. Banks brought greetings.

The salute to the Falcons was by York Eggleston and Daniel Lyons and The Challenge by Anthony Purvis, Darlene Brice, Jamilla Smithers, Antainez Keene and Cathy Robinson. Mrs. Valeria McIntyre gave the salute to the senior class, Luisa Alston, Michelle Brown, Robin Coleman, Victor Dewitt, Bonnie Farrow, Sandra Horton, Elaine Martin, Cynthia Prescott, Anthony Purvis, John Banks, Kim Carroll, Michael Dew, Beverly Edwards, Joyce Fulgham, Rebecca Knox, Colleen Moore, Kathy Pressley and George Sheppard.

Also receiving ovations was the school band. Guests were Walter Robbins, Central Region administrative assistant and Mrs. Janet K. Williams.

On the Social Studies Dept. program committee were Mrs. Chambers, chairman and members Boykin Davis, William Hellen and Robert Ingram. The luncheon was by Mrs. Gutherie Jackson, Harry Jackson and the Tearoom students. Mrs. Jackson was lauded by the administration and presented a bouquet of roses by Mrs. Jesse Gladden, educational specialist.

Music was by Mrs. J. Goldsmith and Charles Anderson; choreography by Miss Sharone Braxton and art by Muriel Johnson, Mrs. Carrie Bowens and Mrs. Pearl Hicks. Hosts and hostesses were under Mrs. Dorothy Ervin and programs by Mrs. Norma Cole and business students.

TEAROOM SERVICES staff awarded for excellence at the Fairmount Hill celebration included citations for Mrs. Gutherie Jackson, teacher, and students Angela Simmons, Kevin Harris, Jay Wright, Sharone Haggins, Theresa Locklear, Cynthia Prescott, Patricia Williams, Lynette Foster, Jane Johnson, Casandra Myers, John Morton.

RYALES PHOTO

PG County Alphas sponsor job fairs

On back-to-back weekends, the members of Kappa Epsilon Lambda Chapter, Alpha PhiAlpha Fraternity, Inc. (P.G. County) held two successful job clinics for county high schoolers.

The clinics were designed to provide county youth with first-hand information on how to find and apply for jobs; how to handle the interview; preparing the resume; where to look for jobs; and how to apply for summer and-or full-time employment with the federal government.

More than 12 agencies from the metropolitan area were represented at each "clinic."

Many of the participants were surprised to learn how simple it is to apply for and often get good employment opportunities; and even more surprised to learn that most summer jobs are usually filled by March.

As an added incentive to become more familiar with the ins and outs of job hunting, the Alphas are supplying each participating high school (represented at the clinics) with a 45-minute cassette tape and supportive information on how to find and apply for jobs with the federal government.

SIX MARYLAND SENATORS headed by Senator Robert L. Douglass, the chairman of the Legislative Black Caucus are (L to R) Senators Clarence M. Mitchell III, Aris T. Allen, Robert L. Douglass, Verda F. Welcome, Tommie Broadwater and Clarence Blount.

RYALES PHOTO

20 members of the Maryland General Assembly

Del. Frank M. Conaway — Del. Walter R. Dean — Del. Hattie Harrison — Delegate Troy Brailey

Del. Margaret H. Murphy — Del. Joseph A. Chester — Del. Sylvania W. Woods — Del. Wendell H. Phillips — Del. John W. Douglass

Del. Larry Young — Del. Isaiah W. Dixon — Del. Lena K. Lee — Del. Howard P. Rawlings — Del. Nathaniel Exum

NOTHING NEW to us are the beautiful hair-dos of ancient African origin admired here by Congressman Parren J. Mitchell at a recent conference in Washington, D.C.

RYALES PHOTOS

We wore corn curls 10,000 years ago

HER OWN DESIGN set off by a spear on top — CECILY TYSON, the movie star, set the pace

The latest rage in hairdos the one now sweeping the country and reaping as much as $600 a head for hairdressers, is one which black persons originated over 10,000 years ago on the banks of the Nile in Egypt.

Excavations of the Great Pyramid of Giza near Cairo show the queens and princesses of that era they estimate to have been at the dawn of civilization in that land, show the ladies with scores of braids that were set off by beads made of gold and priceless gems.

Actress Cecily Tyson started the fad back in 1978 and appeared at the Congressional Black Caucus dinner which attracted over 6,000 fashionably dressed women and men from across the land.

Now making headlines is the blond actress Bo Derek whose hairdo is the exact same pattern of the Egyptian women and many of our ladies who up to now "thought nothing of it." Even little girls have their hair done in corn curls by their mothers today.

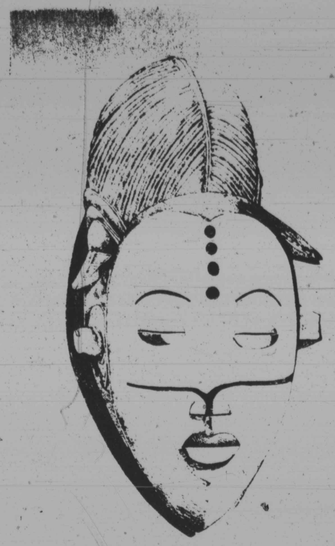
In fact, what is a pastime event, our designing hair flair on a sunny afternoon outdoors, is now consuming 10 hours and gulping up over 30 $20 bills in New York's exclusive salons. The high class parties and the high tone cafes and supper clubs are now witnessing skinny braids that end in African beads zizzing around on famous heads.

The bottom line is that our African type beads have gone up in price, the very ones we were selling for 25 cents each. Now they are at the end of rich girls pigtails at as much as $20 each. Just to be different, some ladies are asking for diamonds and others, chicken bones.

Baltimore Afro-American

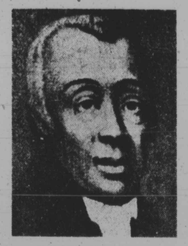
WE ARE NOW IN OUR 88TH YEAR

AFRO History Month Supplement FEBRUARY 16, 1980



1980 History Month Supplement

'Heritage for America'



RICHARD ALLEN
Founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
Educational reformer

SOJOURNER TRUTH
Abolitionist and Underground Railroad agent

FREDERICK DOUGLASS
Leading orator and famed journalist

February is month of Heritage

By Charles A. Dugger

Did you know that Judaism and Christianity have their roots in ancient African religion? Yusef, Ben-Jochanin, the Ethiopian historian, has written a book about this fact entitled "African Orgins of Major Western Religions."

Have you heard of Queen Nzinga and her accomplishments? Information about her can be found in "The Destruction of Black Civilization" by Chancellor Williams.

What do you really know about Marcus Garvey? Read about him in "Garvey and Garveyism" by Amy-Jacques Garvey.

Did you know there were also maroons in the United States? John Hope Franklin wrote about them in his book "From Slavery to Freedom."

What do you know about the Scottsboro boys? Find out about them in "We Charge Genocide" by William L. Paterson.

Were you aware that Western greed over Africa was one of the main reasons for World Wars I and II? Read "The World and Africa" by W.E.B. Dubois.

February is Black History Month in the United States. This month-long commemoration of black history and black accomplishments was originally one week in duration.

The recognition of black history was begun in the United States by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a black historian and teacher. Dr. Woodson started black history week because he observed that black people were not aware of their roots, culture, and heritage.

He recognized that the white man was very ignorant of black history. The more ignorant the white man had kept the black man, the easier it was to take advantage of the black man.

All during slavery and after, the black man had been led to believe that the black race had never accomplished anything and was inferior to the white race. Until his death, Dr. Woodson did research, taught students, wrote books, and edited a black history journal to prove the white man false and to inform black people truthfully of their past.

In his later years, Dr. Woodson firmly criticized the education that young blacks were receiving, saying it was planned and systematic miseducation. Books by this black historian include "African Background Outlined; "Education of the Negro Prior to 1861; Free Negro Families in the United States in 1830;" The Mind of the Negro as Reflected during the crisis 1850-1860;" "A Century of Negro Migration;" "History of the Negro Church;" "The Negro Professional Man and the Community;" and "The Miseducation of the Negro."

February is the month that witnessed the birth of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the NAACP, this is the strongest black civil and human rights' organization in the United States. This organization, now 68 years old, was originally begun by W.E.B. DuBois, William Monroe Trotter, and others. This organization, has fought long and hard for black equality and justice.

In February in the year 1919, the first Pan-African Congress met in Paris during the same time as the World War I. Peace Conference at Versailles was being held. Organized by W.E.B. DuBois, this first Pan-African Congress had fifty-seven delegates, including sixteen U.S. blacks, twenty blacks from the West Indies, and twelve Africans. There were some Haitians present. This first Pan African Congress demonstrated the potential for world-wide black unity. (Since the first meeting, there have been six other Pan-African Congresses.)

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois was also born in the U.S. in February. DuBois was a human rights activist, scholar, social theorist, historian, teacher, novelist, and Pan-African leader. Dr. DuBois constantly fought against lynchings (cold blooded murders of black women and men) while he was the editor of "Crisis," the NAACP magazine.

Although he had disagreements with Booker T. Washington and Marcus Garvey, DuBois never stopped working in behalf of black people. He said, "The problem of the twentieth century will be the color line." His books include "The Souls of Black Folk;" "Black Folk, Then and Now;" "Suppression of the African Slave Trade in the U.S.;" "Dark Water;" "The Philadelphia Negro;" "The Dark Princess;" "The Quest of the Silver Fleece;" "The Gift of Black Folk;" and "The World and Africa." Dr. DuBois died in Ghana in 1963.

Richard Allen, the black American religious leader was born in the month of February. After not being accepted by whites in their churches and pulled from his knees while at prayer, Allen immediately formed the Free African Society. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1794, this black spiritual leader established Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest independent black church in the United States.

February was also the month that Langston Hughes, the prolific black American playwright, novelist, poet, short story writer, and satirist was born. Hughes created the popular character, Jesse B. Simple, and wrote satires about Simple's experiences with daily U.S. race relations and black life in Harlem, New York. Writings by Hughes include "Weary Blues;" "Not without Laughter;" "The Ways of White Folks;" "Fine Clothes to the Jews;" "The Big Sea;" "Simple's Uncle Sam;" "The Mulatto;" "Simply Heavenly;" and "Tambourines to Glory."

Two of his famous poems are "The Negro Speaks of Rivers" and "A Raisin in the Sun."

The first black commissioner to Haiti from the United States was born in February. This was the slavery abolitionist, orator, newspaper editor, and black leader named Frederick Douglass. This escaped slave spoke throughout the North in England about the evils of slavery. He published "The North Star," a black freedom newspaper. (The North Star was also the astronomical guide that the runaway slaves used to direct them North, sometimes all the way to Canada). Douglass spoke of the many contradictions in the U.S. government and in the country's social relations in his famous speech criticizing the Fourth of July, America's Independence Day. Douglass emphasized, "Men are not valued for what they are; men are valued for what they can do...We must build as well as live in houses. We must make as well as wear shoes." He reminded black people, "If there is no struggle, there is no progress." It is said that his dying message to blacks was "protect."

It was in February about eight years ago in the United States that at least two black college students were killed on their South Carolina State College campus in Orangeburg, South Carolina. Heavily armed policemen converged on the campus and fired hundreds of rounds of ammunition into a girls' dormitory. The students had been trying to integrate a bowling alley near the college campus.

These events and people are only a small amount in the vast reservoir of black history. The focus of this article was only on one month in one country. There are many other countries where black people were and are, and eleven remaining months in the year. The black historian, James A. Rogers, emphasized that we must not be misled by the white man who has "bleached" history. The black historian and teacher, Chancellor Williams, explained in his book, "The Destruction of Black Civilization," that Western man has successfully erased, blotted out, and stolen black history and accomplishments.

After thorough research, Williams stated that the Greeks and Romans took much of African religion and culture as their own. Historian Williams also related how ancient Egypt evolved from more ancient Ethiopia although the Western historians and scholars have done all in their power to make Egypt "Caucasian" from its inception.

White scholars even try to say that Egypt is not in Africa but in the Middle East. Western man is very serious in maintaining his world domination.

In the late 60's and early 70's young black people demanded to be taught more about their culture and heritage. Black people must seriously study if we are to learn more about ourselves and apply that knowledge to the present and our future. When black people become better informed of what we have done and have not done on this planet, we can better do what has to and will have to be done. When we study our black history, we are communicating with our ancestors, and we become stronger and healthier as a people.

The fruit must relate to its roots. We must never forget that if there were no roots, there would be no fruit — us.

WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS
Essayist, reformer, prophet

WALTER F. WHITE
Long-time NAACP executive director

Reflect on the meaning of black heritage

The national observance of Black History Month provides a most propitious and timely opportunity for 30 million black Americans to reflect on the profound meaning of the theme, "Heritage for America," adopted by the National Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History.

However, it should be kept in mind that the study of the history and background of Balcblack Americans transcends the annual monthly observance, but is, in truth, a life-long endeavor for Black people.

Historical episodes in the life of black people have many modern day meanings and applications. I am reminded of the first newspaper, Freedom's Journal, founded in March, 1827, by John B. Russwurm, the first black college graduate in the United States, and Samuel E. Cornish; a distinguished Black preacher and writer. Russwurm and Cornish in their first editorial in 1827 made a cogent and potent observation which was compelling pertinence for 30 million black people today:

We wish to pleas our own cause. Too long
have others spoken for us. Too long has the
publick (i.e., old spelling) been deceived
by misrepresentations, In things which concern
us dearly...

The civil rights of a people

Continued on page 33

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
Educator and public servant

MARY CHURCH TERRELL
Educator, Lecturer

RALPH J. BUNCHE
United Nations peacemaker

NANNIE H. BURROUGHS
Founder of girls school

LT. GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS
United States Air Force

MADAME C.J. WALKER
Manufacturer, philanthropist

WILLIAM H. HASTIE
Federal judge

ALONZO F. HERNDON
Businessman