## Mexico

Insurrections in Mexico are recorded as early as 1519 and their increase is noted as a response to the Spaniard's frequent enactment of restrictive codes. Raiding Maroons began to threaten the orderly transport of good and a militia was formed to combat them.

Yanga (c.1560) was the Maroon leader of a settlement near Veracruz that wreaked havoc on the sugar plantations in eastern Mexico. So disruptive were he and his men that the Spanish Viceroy sued for peace.

Under, the terms, the Maroons were to be free, allowed to establish the city of San Lorenz de los Negros and Yanga was named governor of the town with his descendants to succeed him.

This treaty is notable, for it is recorded in Mexican archives as the only revolt ending in freedom for the Maroons (or any slaves) that was sanctioned and governed by law.

Vincente Guerreo (1782-1831), an illiterate ex-slave, fought against the Spanish and the Mexican aristocracy to free the poor and enslaved. He has been called the George Washington and Abraham Lincoln of Mexico. First, he drove the Spaniards out of Mexico, then he declared that all men were free and entitled to hold public office.

During the three wars that he opposed the forces in power, Guerrero fought with guerilla tactics from settlements in the mountains.

Popular with the masses who elected him president but despised by the aristocracy for emancipating the slaves, he too was betrayed by a friend with $13,000 blood money.

The revolution that followed his assassination firmly established his democratic policies and honored his memory by naming a state and city after him.

The history of Latin American and the Caribbean is written in revolutionary language, even today. Unrest marks much of the territory, and uneasy truces between the classes contantly threaten the peace.

## United States

Blacks have been involved in the defense of the United States from Colonial times. They have fought against the Indians, Spanish, French and English forces. The earliest recorded death of a black in an encounter seems to be 1689. Blacks were also the first to shed their blood during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars: Cripus Attucks in the former, and Nicholas Biddle in the latter. The distinction of firing the first shot at the Battle of Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War belongs to another black man, John Jordan.

Often the first to volunteer for the militia or armed services, the authorities acceptance or rejection of this willingness depended upon the depth of the crisis. Fear of arming slaves or free blacks rose during peacetime or minor skirmishes, and ebbed when the peril was real. This attitude, with laws to support the dichotomy, would persist well into the twentieth century.

## The Revolutionary War

After the Boston Massacre in 1770 in which Attucks was killed the escalation of hostilities for the next five years saw blacks enlisting as minute men and participating in a number of contests against the British. In the Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775 (marking the official beginning of the war), Prince Estabrook, Lemuel Haynes (later a minister of renown and a fierce abolitionist), Barzillai Lew and Peter Salem were part of the Militia. Salem has been credited with killing the British Major Pitcairn at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Lew, Haynes and Salem poor were also part of a small force under Ethan Allan and his Green Mountain Boys who captured Fort Ticonderoga from the British in 1775. Despite their evident bravery and ability to fight, in the early stages of the Revolution wholesale acceptance of Blacks in the military was not countenanced.

Two major factors forced a change. The initial enlistment time for members of the militia was drawing to a close, and the British offered any Black who joined their forces freedom and equality. While reenlistments in the Continental Army were meager, thousands of Blacks accepted the British terms.

The North was quick to match the British and a regiment of Blacks was formed in R.I. Eventually, all of the North and Middle Atlantic States authorized the enlistment of Blacks. Two states, South Carolina and Georgia refused to allow the slaves to become part of the Continental Army at any time; however, they were allowed, on a very limited basis, and under armed supervision, to build or repair roads. Consequently, many runaways joined the British forces in those states and were instrumental in the loss of Augusta, and Savannah, Georgia to the British. During the siege of Savannah, men who were to become important figures in their own revolution; Chavannes, Andre, Christophe, Rigaud, Villette, and Beauregard, were part of the 800 Haitian infantrymen and officers serving under the French allies who covered the retreat of the Continental Army.

Spain also joined into the cause and a force of Blacks, both slave and free with Black line officers, drove the British from Louisiana, Mississippi Mobile, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida. Six of the officers received medals of honor from the King of Spain.

Ironically, the area in which Blacks faced the least discrimination (ironically because this would change drastically in the late 19th early 20th century) was the navy. Pilots on a number of vessels, Blacks also served in every capacity. One young cabin boy, James Forten, was later to become wealthy from the invention of a sail that would revolutionize shipping.

Perhaps one of the most important functions of Blacks during the war was as spies. Often masking their inate intelligence with service behavior, they were able to infiltrate the inate intelligence with service behavior, they were able to infiltrate the British to gain important information. In one incident, Mammy Kate rescued the Governor of Georgia from a British prison by placing him in a large laundry basket under soiled clothing and carrying him out on her head. James Armistead was a courier between Lafayette, who commanded the forces of the French Allies, and infiltrators of the British forces. Without Armistead, Lafayette felt that he would not have been able to be so victorious against the British. Armistead was manumitted by Virginia in 1786 in gratitude for his services.

One of the more romantic episodes involved a slave named Pompey Lamb. When Fort Fayette, N.Y. fell to the British much of the state, including West Point, was threatened. Lamb, acting as a vendor, joined entrance to the fort. He did so for about two weeks, winning confidences and the password in the process. With this information, Continental forces were able to regain the fort.

At the end of the war, only three states, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, abolished slavery outright. The rest of the North 30° did so gradually until by 1820, all states admitted north of 36° 30' (the Mason Dixon Line) were free states. Those Blacks who were veterans, were generally granted their freedom. However, except for a limited number of menial tasks given to Black, the edict of "Whites Only" in the militia returned.

## War of 1812

Basically, this war was fought to guarantee freedom of the seas. On the Great Lakes and all along the Atlantic coastline, England began harassing American shipping and impressing American Seamen. Included in the capture of England's first impressment in 1807 were three Black sailors.

Sailors, then, were important in this war. Difficulty in recruiting whites for service in the navy forced the government to accept Black recruits, and they constituted about 20 percent of the total.

Difficulties were also experienced in recruiting enough whites for the militia to satisfy the quotas set by the Federal Government: still the fear of revolt by armed Blacks once again prevented some states from accepting Blacks in large numbers as soldiers. New York raised two regiments of Black Volunteers only when the city was endangered. Elsewhere, the Volunteers were utilized as laborers (road and fortification building, etc.) or as musicians.

Those that did become part of the fighting military were peerless. Specific or individual acts of heroism are meager at best: but, as a group the dispatches indicate their courage. Perhaps the lack of communiques on individuals may be due to the practice of sending a slave in place of the master and the master collecting the slave's pay and honor. The major engagements on the Great Lakes, along the Eastern coast, and in New Orleans indicate that without the Black serviceman, the war would have been lost.

Indeed, the Southeast was, in effect, lost because of the Black man. Once more, England offered freedom to slaves in exchange for their services; once more hundreds accepted the offer. Surely the information slaves possessed about American fortifications, strength, etc. led to the stunning defeat the British handed American forces throughout the South and as far north as Baltimore. So, fresh from these victories where they had burned and captured much of the South, including the capital, Washington, D.C., the British turned to New Orleans.

Louisiana, admitted a state in 1812, had free Blacks in its militia (now known as the National Guard). Governor Claiborne has the distinction of commissioning three blacks as second lieutenants, the first Black commissioned officers in the militia of any state in the Union. Promised all of the rights of white servicemen, i.e. rations, clothing, bonuses, pensions and land, 600 free Blacks with their own line officers were involved in the Battle of New Orleans. Led by Andrew Jackson who exhorted them to do battle for their country they helped to soundly defeat the British. The promises that were made to them were slow in coming, and, once the war had ended their suffrage ended.

The Blacks under the British fared little better: for, after losing the war, England rewarded many of her Black soldiers with reenslavement in the West Indies or resales as slaves in the South.

General Alexandre Dumas who almost became the leader of France

## The Seminole Wars

Little has been reported concerning Black involvement in the Seminole Wars which were fought after the War of 1812. Publically, it has been stated that it was to remove the threat of continuing a war with England as a result of that country's arming of the Indians in Florida (which was, at that time, a Spanish Colony). In reality, it was to prevent a rebellion among the slaves in the Deep South.

Long a source of irritation to the Georgia slaveholders, the Seminole Nation in North Florida had been a haven for Maroons (slave runaways). When an abandoned British fort was occupied by about three hundred Blacks and some Indians, it was the last straw. In 1819, American troops attacked "Negro Fort" as it came to be called. An American shell exploded the ammunition dump, destroying the fort and killing most of the inhabitants. Those who survived were returned to slavery. This was just the begining.

Statistics are unavailable as to the actual number of Maroons in Florida, but it would not be until 1842 that the rebellion could be said to have ended. During the ensuing years the Maroons (Black and Indian Seminoles) engaged the Union Army (regulars and volunteers) who used traditional strategies, in a guerilla war that threatened to demoralize the nation and eventually cost the Federal government some $5 million. The fear that was caused by the victories of the Seminole-Maroon forces: fear that a general slave uprising would be encouraged by these victories, forced the army to change tactic. Osceola, one of the Seminole Chiefs led the guerilla forces, but the Army's all-out offensive, where whole villages were torched and all Indians who were captured were resold into slavery, broke the back of the resistance. However, many hundreds of the Maroons escaped into Mexico where they continued their guerilla war fare against the Texans.

## The Civil War

At the end of the Seminole Wars, Blacks who had served as volunteers were released from the service woth none of the rights of the regulars. In addition, the states that had allowed Blacks to join the militia wrote exclusionary clauses into their Black Codes.

Although there were a number of individuals and abollitionist organizations that compaigned against slavery on moral grounds, there was a basic indifference throughout the North as to what the South did with its slaves. The South, of course, was attached to its way of life, and felt that its wealth could only be maintained through slavery.

The North and West had had a large influx of European immigrants who were easily assimilable into the mainstream without the inherent fear of rebellion in their ranks. Therefore, the North and West were vehemently opposed to slavery, not on moral grounds, but for the same reason that the South was for it: i.e., economics.

The Southern States refused to be dictated to, and the fear that the abolitionists would have their way led to secession. The fact that the Federal Government, under Lincoln, removed the entitlement that the South had had to Federal ports, post offices and land created the final catalyst for a divisive confrontation.

When the call was issued by Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, Frederick Douglass warned that the side which first summons the Negro to its aid will conquer. His words were to haunt the Union.

Individual commanders remembered Black participation in past wars and pressed for their mobilization. Others took it upon themselves to utilize Blacks in non-combative rolls: i.e., road-building, teamster work and the like. General Benjamin Butler was the first of the union officers to employ runaways to construct fortification and other work details.

Blacks from every station in life responded to the call for volunteers. Ploski and Kaiser state that, "Black frontiersman Jacob Dodoon (offered) to raise 300 Black volunteers to defend Washington D.C." Wilberforce students were also among the first to volunteer however, as in the past, all were summarily refused.

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Hints For Homemakers/Inez Kaiser

## No reason to get upset about greasy, oily stains

DEAR INEZ: My husband loves to work on our car. It's good to save money on auto repairs, but he always winds up with oil and grease all over his clothes. They're a terrible mess! I have tried all types of laundry detergents, but none of them really removes the oily dirt from his clothing. What should I do? —FRANTIC WIFE

DEAR FRANTIC WIFE: Your problem is shared by many wives and mothers. And, lucky for all of us, there's an easy solution on your supermarket shelves.

It's called CONCENTRATED "all," the laundry detergent that outcleans the leading laundry powder on high, greasy, oily dirt. "all" does a great job on the whole wash, but it is especially effective on tough stains.

Just three-fourths to one cup of this concentrated low-sudsing product will clean a normal wash in a top-loading automatic washer. You will find that CONCENTRATED "all" not only removes tough grease and oily dirt, but also such difficult stains as ketchup, gravy, ice cream, cooking oil and grass.

"all" works well on cottons and polyester fabrics as well. It even helps to get stains out of hard-to-clean polyesters. It also works well in every temperature of water—hot, warm or cold.

Helpful, easy-to-follow directions are found on each package with suggestions on such things as what temperature of water to use with different types of fabric.

So remember, CONCENTRATED "all" cleans your whole wash and should relieve your worries about oily, greasy stains. In fact, you will enjoy doing your laundry as much as your husband gets pleasure from repairing the car. Just try it and see for yourself.

HOW TO "BRUSH AWAY" BAD BREATH

EVERYONE IS TRYING to get the most for their money these days. One of the best buys for special value in the personal hygiene area is CLOSE-UP toothpaste.

CLOSE-UP is a gel toothpaste that contains real mouthwash to freshen your breath—and it also gets your teeth as white as they can be.

You can choose between regular and mint flavors. Both of them leave your breath so fresh that you will feel comfortable in any "close-up" situation.

CLOSE-UP is especially a favorite of men and women alike—ranging in age from 12 to 49. They like CLOSE-UP's super-whitening ability and the way it leaves their breath smelling so fresh.

This great toothpaste serves two purposes, yet you pay for only one product. What better buy would you want for your money than a tube of CLOSE-UP toothpaste?

So start using CLOSE-UP right away. You will be able to tell the difference—and so will your friends and family.

ADD GOOD TASTE TO YOUR BREAKFAST

THIS HAS BEEN a cold winter and the two Kaiser households have been eating plenty of French toast topped with MRS. BUTTERWORTH'S syrup.

On New Year's Day our son called to tell us that he had to go to the store to buy some MRS. BUTTERWORTH'S syrup because neither of his daughters would eat breakfast without it.

Richlynn, now almost five, makes her wishes known clearly. And Jasen, 21 months old, mumbles in agreement with whatever she says. She wants only MRS. BUTTERWORTH'S—to pour on her toast. It is the only syrup that she likes.

Of course, the glass figurine bottles in the shape of "MRS. B" fascinate her. Every time she sees a TV commercial she reminds her mother that MRS. BUTTERWORTH'S is her favorite brand of syrup.

The Kaiser family prefers MRS. BUTTERWORTH'S because it is thicker than the leading syrup and it tastes so good.

It's my guess that the Kaisers will be enjoying MRS. BUTTERWORTH'S for years to come. That's because the lady in the brown bottle leaves a good taste in everyone's mouth.

## Dates to be remembered

1844—Harriet Tubman, with the motto "You Will Be Free Or Die," was a widely known black woman abolitionist who freed over 300 slaves via Underground Railroad.

1850—Samuel T. Wilcox, a Cincinnati black man, owned a wholesale grocery that was the largest in the city.

1861—Nicholas Biddle, a black man, answering President Lincoln's call for volunteers to protect the Nation's Capitol, shed the first blood of the Civil War.

1862—Robert Smalls leader of a group of slaves who seized the Confererate gunboat "Planter."

1865—John S. Rock was the first black lawyer admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.

1865—Fannie Jackson Coppin was an educator and innovator in teacher training.

1866—Francis E. W. Harper addressed a Women's Rights Convention, and later was the first black woman to publish a novel in the United States (1895).

1872—Henry O. Flipper was the first black graduate of West Point Military Academy.

1873—Elija McCoy, ("The Real McCoy"), was best known for his inventions of devices for lubricating machinery while still in motion.

1881—Maria Louise Baldwin, distinguished lecturer, civic worker, educator and principal, later master of the Agassiz Grammar School in Cambridge, Massachusetts for over forty years—was the second female master there and the first black school master in New England.

BLACK HISTORY '82

IN 1962, HERMAN RUSSELL WAS THE FIRST BLACK ADMITTED TO THE ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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Black History is living history.

It grows day after day through the achievements of people like Herman Russell.

His vision and energy built his contracting business into a multi million dollar enterprise. One of his firms' biggest accomplishments was helping build America's newest and largest airport, Hartsfield Airport in Atlanta.

We're proud to congratulate Herman Russell. His future is sure to make history.

Coca-Cola

YOUR LOCAL COCA-COLA BOTTLER ACKNOWLEDGES LIVING BLACK HISTORY.



# Educator 9th woman to head Women's Bureau

Dr. Lenora Cole - Alexander was sworn in on Dec. 17, 1981, as director of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau by Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan. The ceremony took place in the Labor Secretary's office.

Dr. Cole - Alexander took the oath of office as she placed her hand on a Bible held by her husband, T. M. Alexander, a businessman from Atlanta. Her mother, Susie Cole, of Buffalo, NY., stood close by, proudly witnessing the ceremony.

Other members of Dr. Cole - Alexander's family sharing in the historic event were brothers Arthur Cole, deputy director of the Horace Mann Learning Center, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC., and John Cole, of Atlanta, assistant manager for the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA).

After the swearing in ceremony, Secretary Donovan presented a pin bearing an emblem of the Labor Department seal to the doctor's mother. Obviously proud of her children's accomplishments (she had eight children) Mrs. Susie Cole could also recall the time she was doubly pleased when two of her children — Lenora and Arthur — received their doctor's degrees at the same time in 1974 at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Secretary Donovan expressed his confidence in the new director and the "fine job she will do to help improve employment opportunities for women." He also stated his strong support for the work and goals of the Women's Bureau.

Noting that women are a significant and growing part of the labor force, the Secretary said that "by 1990, nearly two - thirds of all women are expected to be in the labor force. We must prepare now to meet that challenge. That's why we are so fortunate at this time to have the leadership of Dr. Cole - Alexander."

Secretary Donovan said he appreciated the fine spirit of cooperation which Dr. Cole - Alexander has already shown, and he concluded, "I am very grateful that she agreed to take on the job of Director."

Dr. Cole - Alexander is the ninth woman to head the Women's Bureau since it was created by an act of Congress in 1920. She was nominated to her post by President Ronald Reagan on Aug. 14, 1981, and confirmed by the U. S. Senate on October 27, 1981.

In her new role, Dr. Cole - Alexander is responsible for carrying out the Bureau's mandate to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of working women and to advance their employment opportunities. She is also responsible for insuring effective coordination among all Department of Labor agencies on matters which relate to the interests of working women.

Dr. Cole - Alexander has been in the vanguard of women being appointed as vice presidents of universities. Prior to her appointment as director, she was vice president for Student Affairs at the University of the District of Columbia.

Before that, from 1973 to 1977, she was vice president for Student Life at American University, Washington, DC. She also was assistant to the vice president at the State University of New York at Buffalo and interim director of the Cooperative College Center from 1969 to 1973.

Between 1961 and 1969, she was a research assistant at the State University and a teacher in Chicago.

Educated at the State University of New York at Buffalo, Dr. Cole - Alexander received her bachelor's degree at the State University College in 1957. She received her master's degree in 1969 and her Ph.D. in 1974 at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

A native of Buffalo, NY., Dr. Cole - Alexander has been involved in many professional and community activities. They include service on the boards or commissions of the DC Chamber of Commerce. Rental Accommodations Commission, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, National Council of Negro Women, Washington Opportunities for Women, Legal Aid Society of Washington, DC, and American Council on Education.

She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta and Phi Delta Kappa.

DR. LENORA COLE - ALEXANDER (far right) recently was sworn in as director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, by Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan (far left). Holding the Bible is her husband, T. M. Alexander, a businessman from Atlanta, while looking on is Dr. Alexander's mother, Susie Cole (second from left).

# Scholarship fund honors Isham Gregory Newton

By Schanolia Barnes

A scholarship fund has been established in memory of Isham Gregory Newton, known as a scholar, author, lecturer, and teacher, will be shared between three major universities.

The University of Maryland - Eastern Shore, Lincoln University, and the North Carolina Central University will receive the educational scholarship fund in memory of Dr. Newton totaling $62,700.

Dr. Newton served as grand basileus at the historic 50th anniversary of Omega Psi Phi in Washington, DC, in 1961. His association with American Political Science Association of University Professors, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association and Chi Gamma Mu Honorary Society.

In 1939, after receiving his A.B. degree from Lincoln University in Penn., Dr. Newton taught there while simultaneously beginning work on his M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania. Completion of his M.A. degree was delayed when Newton served in the Asiatic Pacific in World War II as a captain in the 810th Engineering Aviation Battalion.

The Asiatic Pacific Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque, the Phillipine Liberation Medal and the World War II Victory Medal were all earned by Newton when he returned from overseas in 1946. In 1947 he received his M.A. degree.

After becoming an instructor and later chairman of the Department of Political Science at the North Carolina Central University, Newton received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1956.

Dr. Newton spent most of his professional career at North Carolina Centra, but was also an instructor at Texas Southern University. He was also a Danforth Teaching Fellow at Atlanta University.

In 1965, at his northwest Argyle Terrace residence, Newton left his position with the third black college where he spent most of his teaching career, the University of Maryland Eastern Shore.

Both Lincoln and North Carolina Central will each receive $21,350 total by June 1982; the University of Maryland Eastern Shore will immediately get a $20,000 grant.

ISHAM GREGORY NEWTON

MRS. AMANDA E. NEWTON Mother of I. Gregory Newton

1950 — The first black person to win the Nobel Peace Prize was Dr. Ralph Bunche.

1971 — Captain Samuel L. Gravely Jr. became the first black admiral in U.S. Naval history.

1974 — The first woman to ever be trained by the Navy as a pilot was Jill Brown.

1977 — Janelle Penny Commession became the first black person to win the coveted "Miss Universe" title.

1980 — The black male population was armed for the first time with an electric razor that effectively fights the age-old problem of razor bumps — The Norelco Black Pro TM Rotary Razor TM.

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