

BLAARK

by Martin Dreyer

19...


Julian Bond
Roy Wilkins
Muhammad Ali
Aretha Franklin
Stokely Carmichael
Jackie Robinson
Sidney Poitier
Harry Belafonte
Duke Ellington
Dick Gregory
Coretta King
Carl B. Stokes
Ike & Tina Turner
James Baldwin
Sammy Davis, Jr.
Shirley Chisholm

AND MANY OTHERS...

\$1.00

Black is...

Written by Martin Dreyer

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Publisher

INTRODUCTION

A flower grows through the crack in a city sidewalk. It blooms despite the resistance of the cold implacable concrete, despite the alien forces that surround it.

So it is with blacks in America.

They have known exploitation and oppression through the years, have been suppressed by a racist culture. But many are thrusting upward through the blind hatreds and unfounded fears, opening the cracks wider by means of their own special talents and genius.

They have emerged in many areas, as leaders in the political arena, in education and the arts and sports and the entertainment world, in the civil rights movement and other struggles for social change.

Some are militants, raising the clenched fist for black power and separatism. Others urge integration into American society by constitutional and non-violent methods.

Many say that the play period is over, that the time has come to change the system.

They all are leaders, outstanding black men and women who have fought their way upward. They've had to do it the hard way. In order to be considered on a par with the whites in any endeavor, they've had to demonstrate superiority.

The blacks have been successful for years in the sports and entertainment fields. But in recent times they have been taking charge, in numbers greatly disproportionate to their share of the general population.

They dominate in football, baseball, basketball, track, boxing. As singers, musicians, comedians, actors in film and TV, they brighten up a glum world in increasing numbers.

The biggest gain has been in the rough, bruising area of politics. Skillful campaigns have been mounted to register black voters and elect black candidates to office. It was seen as a potent weapon to fight white racism and corruption and to alleviate poverty and social conditions which have held black people down.

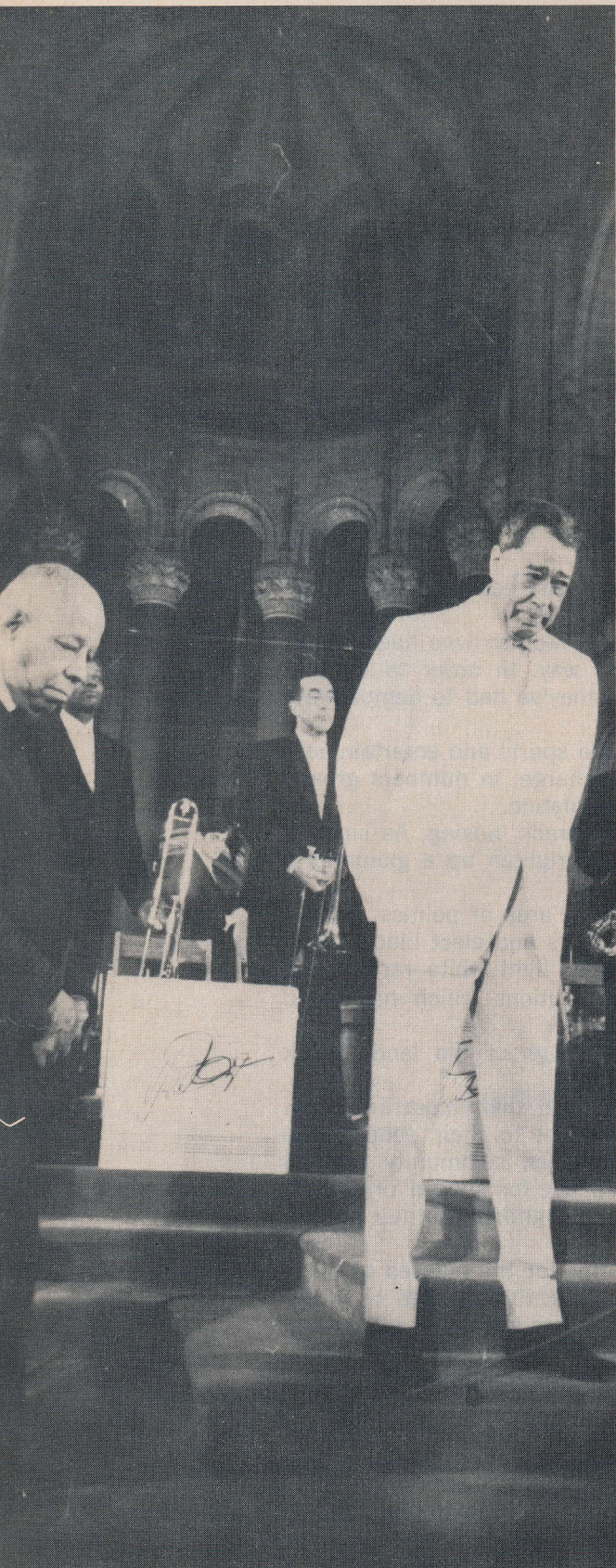
And the voice of a minority is now heard throughout the land—black officeholders at all levels, local, state and national.

These and other blacks have found fame. Perhaps their most important characteristic is their unselfishness, their commitment to their people. The black leaders held in the highest esteem in the black community are not those who play the "white man's game," who sell out for special privileges, but those who do not forget their roots and who keep fighting for their people, even if it proves harmful to their careers.

Some have been able to overcome the odds. But for the masses of black people, without unusual abilities and specialized skills, the chances of breaking out are still slim, the openings are still few. There has been a lot of promise and little real change. Many areas of achievement remain far from equal. Education, science and law, for example—all are overwhelmingly white-dominated.

In these pages you see some of the many blacks who have made the breakthrough, who say with hope and compassion to their brothers and sisters: "Follow me. The only way we can go from here is up."

—Martin Dreyer



DUKE ELLINGTON

In 1965 the Pulitzer Prize Advisory Board decided against honoring Duke Ellington with a long-term achievement award. Ellington's response to this was quoted around the world: "Fate's being kind to me. Fate doesn't want me to be famous too young."

He was then 66 years old.

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, composer, band leader, jazz musician. Man of great charm. A magician with the old tunes, the nostalgia, and "the wild things that are on top now."

You name it and he's done it. Network broadcasts, annual concerts at Carnegie Hall, performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, appearances at many jazz festivals, tours of Europe and most of the world. His 1966 tour, also starring Ella Fitzgerald, was one of the most successful jazz shows ever to tour Europe.

And recently he completed performances in Leningrad which received high praise from critics for helping the Soviet people "understand the soul of the Negro people."

In 1966 Ellington wrote a "sort of cross between a gospel song and a spiritual." He was asked by a priest to give a concert of the sacred music in Christ Church Cathedral in San Francisco. He thought it "might blow the walls" but it proved to be an uplifting experience for the audience and led to other such concerts.

For his sacred music, he uses "varying degrees of fire and brimstone."

"No jazzed up masses, but the words of the gospels as they can be understood set to our own type of music."

In 1969, on his 70th birthday, the Duke was guest of honor at a black-tie dinner in the White House, where his father once served as a butler. President Nixon expressed the sentiments of the nation when he awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian medal.

Asked earlier by a newsman if he'd ever met the President, he said, grinning: "I don't think so, unless he was one of those California jitterbugs that we used to play for back in the '40s."

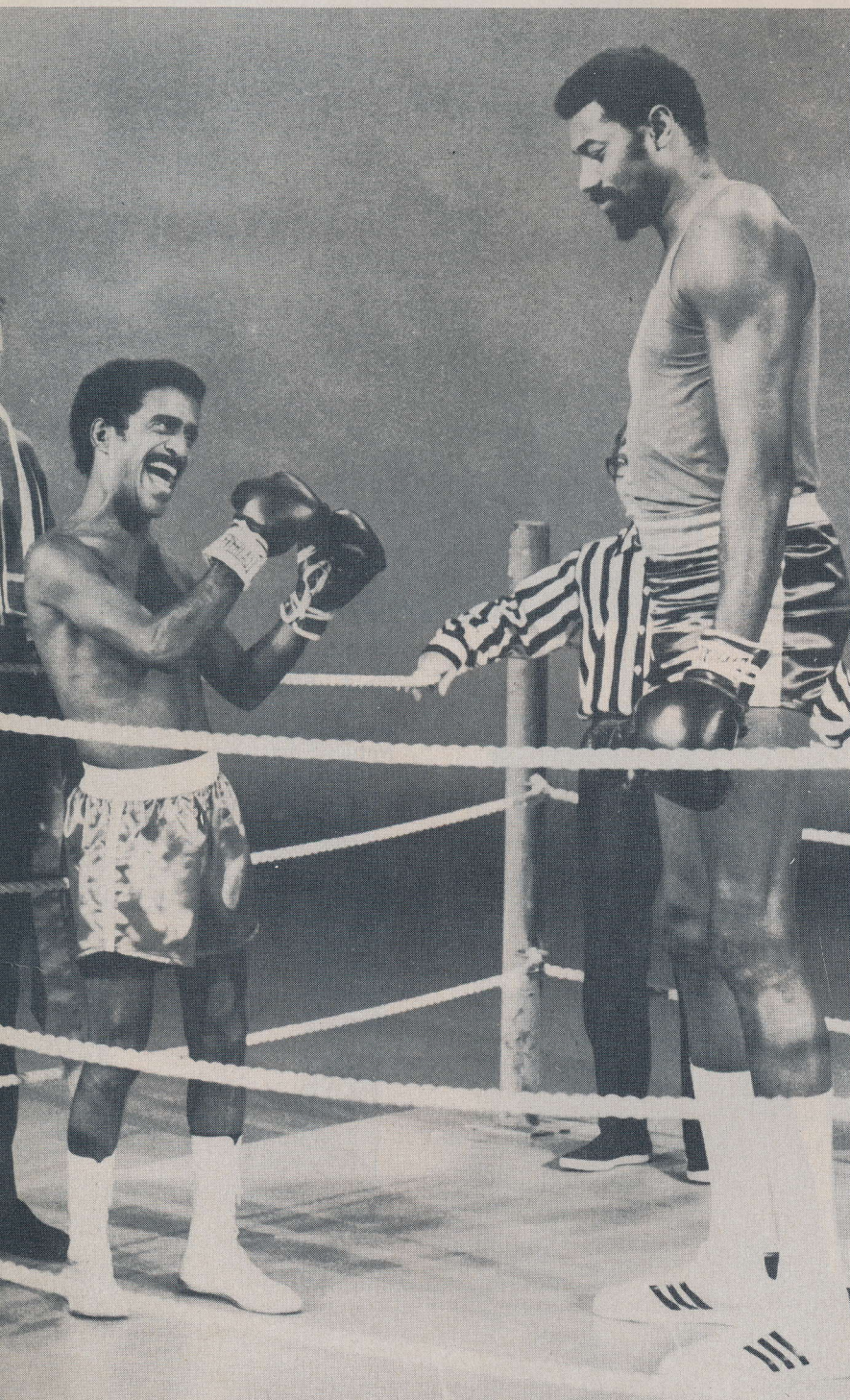
Duke Ellington and New York Episcopal Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, bow their heads during benediction following Ellington's "Sacred Concert" at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.



He holds two Grammy awards he received during award presentations at the New York Hilton in 1968. The Grammys are awarded annually by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.



The Duke thanks the President following presentation of the Freedom Medal.



SAMMY DAVIS JR.

Actor, singer, dancer, comedian, author, movie producer.

Wrap it all into a compact package of perpetual energy.

And you have Sammy Davis Jr.

The 45-year-old entertainer has notched up about a dozen films and 30 albums. His stage success became surefire with "Mr. Wonderful" and "Golden Boy." He charms his audiences with his supertalent in nightclub and TV shows.

Fans everywhere cheer him as he bursts on stage, a little man in moustache and gray Van Dyke, maybe dressed in black leather pants and pink balloon-sleeve shirt, singing, dancing, jesting, always at ease with his material.

Davis was married for eight years to May Britt, a blonde Swedish actress who joined him in the Jewish faith. They were divorced in 1968 and two years later he took a new wife, Altavise Gore, lead dancer in his nightclub act.

Among his many awards is the Spingarn Medal. The NAACP cited him for "his superb and many-faceted talent and commitment to the enduring values of the Judeo-Christian tradition."

He was named to the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity. As President Nixon made the appointment in a White House ceremony this past July, Davis was wearing a peace symbol around his neck and an American flag pin in his lapel.

His ever-gleaming smile masks a depth of feeling for his people's struggles and frustrations. He once said on the "Black Journal" show: "Popularity don't make you free. I'm shackled by the same things that happen to the guy in Watts."

"Get down on your knees and fight like a man!" says Sammy Davis Jr. as star cager Wilt (the Stilt) Chamberlain contemplates dunking him for a quick two points. It's a scene from Rowan and Martin's "Laugh-In" TV series.



The comedian and his dancer wife, Altavise, are catching an evening of theater.

ARETHA FRANKLIN

She's a hard act to follow, this powerful artist who puts everything into a song.

Aretha Franklin is one of the great soul stars in the country.

She performs magic, reaches emotional heights, in concert and recording session.

"I just like to feel good," she says about her singing.

The audience feels good, snapping and clapping, rocking and jumping, caught up in the excitement that the strength of her voice generates.

Billed as "Queen of Soul," she's grown far beyond other contemporary blues and gospel-rooted singers.

During a recent appearance on the "Tonight" show, she was called a "Superstar" by Joey Bishop, who then dipped solemnly into verse: "The more super the star, the more down to earth they are."

Born in Memphis, Aretha sang her first solo in a church choir when she was 12. Her father, Rev. C. L. Franklin, had a Gospel caravan and she toured with it until she was 18.

Her career zoomed when she cut albums and singles for Atlantic Records. Most of them reached gold disc status.

At times the tunes in her own life went false, when she had to fight many battles, including a divorce and illness.

But the truth is there when she pours out such songs as "A Natural Woman," "Respect," "Chain of Fools," "Baby I Love You," "Call Me," and lays a little blues on you with her Ray Charles-ish "Nighttimes."

Miss Franklin shook them up at the opening ceremonies of the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Many of the delegates were shocked by her version of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

They were accustomed to hearing the anthem sung by opera stars. She did it with her swinging, soul-type delivery.



Aretha Franklin shakes them up as she sings the national anthem at opening ceremonies of the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

SIDNEY POITIER

The world's greatest black actor?

You won't get an argument if you say Sidney Poitier.

He was the first black to win a top movie Oscar and rates high among the biggest box office attractions in the business.

Sidney was a gangly 15-year-old when he came to the United States from a poverty existence on an island in the Bahamas. He brought with him a thick calypso-type British West Indies accent that at first stymied his efforts to make it as an actor.

He and Harry Belafonte met head-on at the American Negro Workshop in New York. Throughout the years of their meteoric rise to stardom, they have remained good friends—and rivals.

Recently they got together in Mexico as co-producers of "Buck and the Preacher," a black Western. They both act in it and the handsome Poitier, an ambitious man with great drive and conviction, is also the director.

The 47-year-old actor has starred in many films, such as "A Patch of Blue," "Raisin in the Sun," "To Sir, with Love," "Duel at Diablo," "The Defiant Ones," "In the Heat of Night" and "Lilies of the Field."

For his role in the latter picture, in 1964, he was named the best actor of the year.

His "In the Heat of Night" was an Academy-award winning movie. He played a Philadelphia homicide detective in an uneasy partnership with redneck police chief Rod Steiger.

His honors include being appointed by President Lyndon Johnson as a member of the National Council on the Arts.

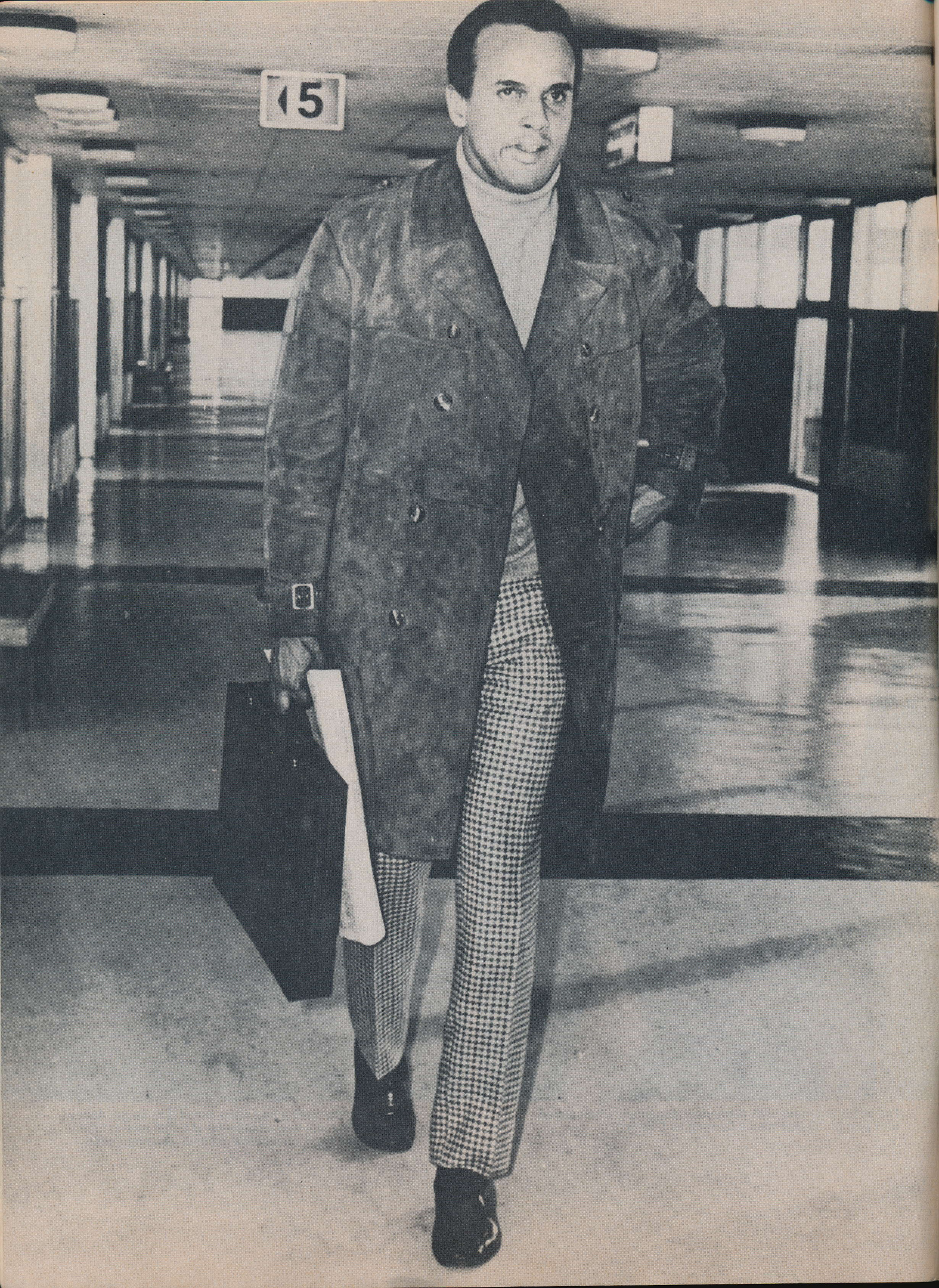
The State Department became concerned with one of his movies, "The Defiant Ones," and tried to keep it out of foreign film festivals because of the bad impression it might give about the United States. In it Poitier and Tony Curtis play a pair of convicts linked together through most of the action by chains.



The actor is shown with Katherine Houghton, who starred with him in "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner."



Sidney Poitier gets a hug from noted jazz singer Abbey Lincoln after she was chosen for the title role in "For the Love of Ivy," a romantic comedy starring Poitier.



HARRY BELAFONTE

A young Harry Belafonte fought for survival on Harlem slum streets.

It was a hard climb, from a tenement flat to a top rung in the entertainment world.

He made his debut as the juvenile lead in "On Strivers Row," a comedy about Harlem social climbers.

He studied acting with such as Elaine Stritch, Sidney Poitier, Marlon Brando and Tony Curtis, then tried singing at a jazz club and was a quick hit, making it big in those days of the Calypso craze. His triumphs mounted, until finally he was the highest paid entertainer in show business.

Throughout his career, the tall, lithe actor-singer, whose mother was a native of Jamaica, has been regarded as a sex symbol. Women are turned on by his deep-throated innuendos and the wry humor of his approach.

In 1967 Belafonte and Ella Fitzgerald were named man and woman of the year by the National Association of Radio Announcers.

The 44-year-old entertainer has been active in civil rights efforts through the years.

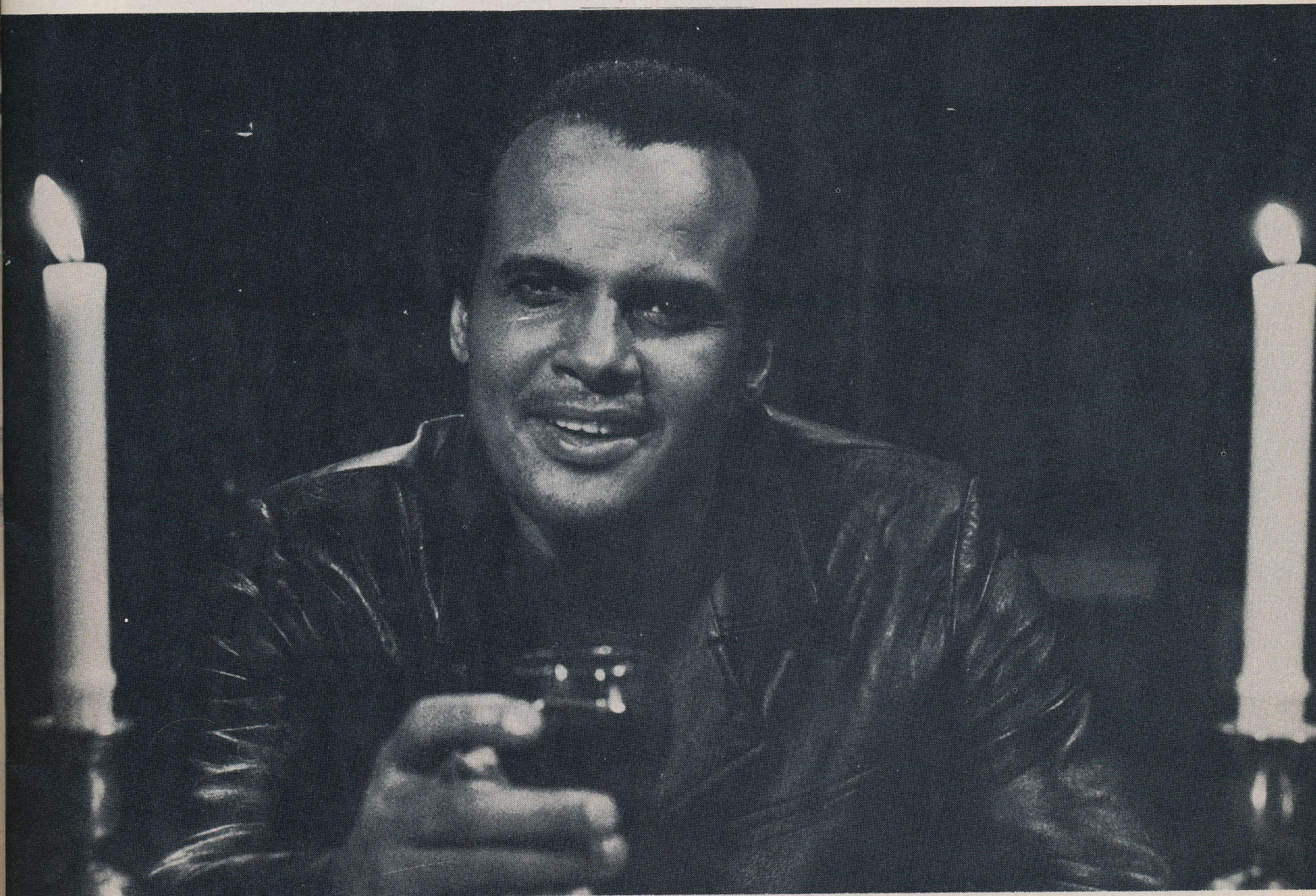
In late 1967 Belafonte gave a concert at Houston's Coliseum to raise money for Dr. Martin Luther King's civil rights projects. At that time two stink bombs were set off. Also, the sound equipment had been tampered with.

Belafonte interrupted his performance to tell the crowd of 5000:

"I was told that if I came to Houston, I would fare no better than John F. Kennedy did in Dallas."

Dr. King then said: "We've had problems here tonight. The forces of evil are always around."

Outside the Coliseum, several men distributed anti-King literature published by the United Klans of America.



Harry Belafonte plays a black angel opposite Zero Mostel's impoverished tailor in United Artists' "The Angel Levine."

ELLA FITZGERALD

She's the high priestess of pop music, a true artist with her roots solid in jazz.

Ella Fitzgerald has made it big with audiences, from her "A-Tisket A-Tasket" days of the '30s to her recent sell-out concert in Baelbek, Lebanon.

She's given numerous major concerts in the United States and on world tours. The public and critics hailed her European tour with the Duke Ellington band in 1966 and her album, "Ella at Duke's Place."

A singer with great vocal styling and absence of guile, Miss Fitzgerald has many outstanding LPs. She enjoys making music. Sometimes she'll sing into the yawning hours because she gets in such a "groovin' bag" with the musicians.

A rather discordant note was reached while she was touring with the "Jazz at the Philharmonic Company," assembled by Norman Granz, who later became her manager. They're still talking about it, the time back in 1955 when the company was playing at Houston's Music Hall. Seems that three of the musicians were in her backstage dressing room engaged in the noble art of crap-shooting. Miss Fitzgerald and Granz were non-participants. Dizzy Gillespie, the famous trumpeter, was crooning to the bones when five righteous vice squad officers stormed in, cried: "Aha, caught you!" and hauled everyone to the clink.

They each posted \$10 bond and got back in time to finish the show. Charges against Ella and her manager were later dismissed. Her \$10 is still awaiting her in the crimebusting city.

Ella Fitzgerald scored another triumph in her appearance with the Count Basie ensemble at the Deutschlandhalle in Berlin early this year. With her song "Lady Be Good," she had to give several de capos



LENA HORNE

She's a living legend, this glamorous grandmother whose appearances in many capitols of the world have helped international good will.

Lena Horne, shapely beauty with magnetic voice and personality, has captivated audiences everywhere. Movie, nightclub, TV, radio.

But there were many stains. She has had to fight racial indignities and break color barriers during her career as a singer.

Born in Brooklyn, she took her first job in show business at the age of 16. This was at the famed Cotton Club, where she worked with the orchestras of Duke Ellington and Cab Calloway.

She drew rave notices in Lew Leslie's Broadway show, "Blackbirds," and later was signed by MGM and appeared in top musicals.

Miss Horne's autobiography, "Lena," tells about her life in the world between black and white.

The 53-year-old singer, who has six grandchildren, feels that "things really haven't gotten better for black people."

In her own experience there was the time when she and her second husband, Lennie Hayton, a white musician, bought a home in California and had to buy a shotgun as protection against neighbors.

Once, in a Beverly Hills restaurant, a man called her a "nigger." The next few moments he was a frantic dodger as Miss Horne hurled glasses, ashtrays and a table lamp.

*Glamorous grandma Lena Horne
once threw everything but the
kitchen sink at a white racist.*



IKE AND TINA TURNER

It's a physical trip to catch the Ike and Tina Turner Revue.

One of the most dynamic acts in the business, the music and movement are alive and earthy and electrifying.

On the road since 1960, the revue has steadily moved up on the charts and in international popularity. The biggest boost was when they accompanied the Rolling Stones on that group's last American tour.

Ike Turner, born in Clarksville, Miss., is self-taught in music. Annie Mae Bullock (later Tina Turner) grew up in Knoxville, Tenn., where she sang in a church choir. They met in St. Louis and when Tina cut "Fool in Love," they had their first million-selling record and hit the big time.

Tina is described as a singing tigress. She stands near the three other girl singers, a wisp of cloth around her shapely body, and her voice builds up to a peak of excitement. Ike, with his electric guitar, and the other band members lay down a solid backing.

Their new Capitol album, "Her Man . . . His Woman," may be their earthiest.



The Turners, an earthy act.

SLY STONE

Seven exuberant young musicians form one of the nation's hottest recording groups.

The music of Sly and the Family Stone is full and vital, makes you dance and feel happy.

The group was organized in San Francisco in 1966 by Sly Stone, one of the many black musicians with styles ranging from soul to down home blues to rock'n roll who have made big splashes on the contemporary music scene. Musicians such as Richie Havens, B. B. King, Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, James Brown and Lightnin' Hopkins.

Sly formed his group when he was in his early 20s and had already achieved notable success in the pop music world. He'd scored as a writer ("Mojo Man" and "The Swim") and as a producer (The Beau Brummels, Mojo Man, Bobby Freeman and other artists on the Autumn label). He'd started out as a disc jockey on a rhythm-and-blues station in San Francisco.

His group recorded its first album, "A Whole New Thing," in 1967. It was written and produced by Sly Stone.

Millions dug his singing in "Woodstock," the three-hour documentary film about the great folk gathering up north.



Sly Stone wowed 'em in "Woodstock."

BIG MAMA THORNTON

The Queen of the Blues feels happy when she sings a sad song.

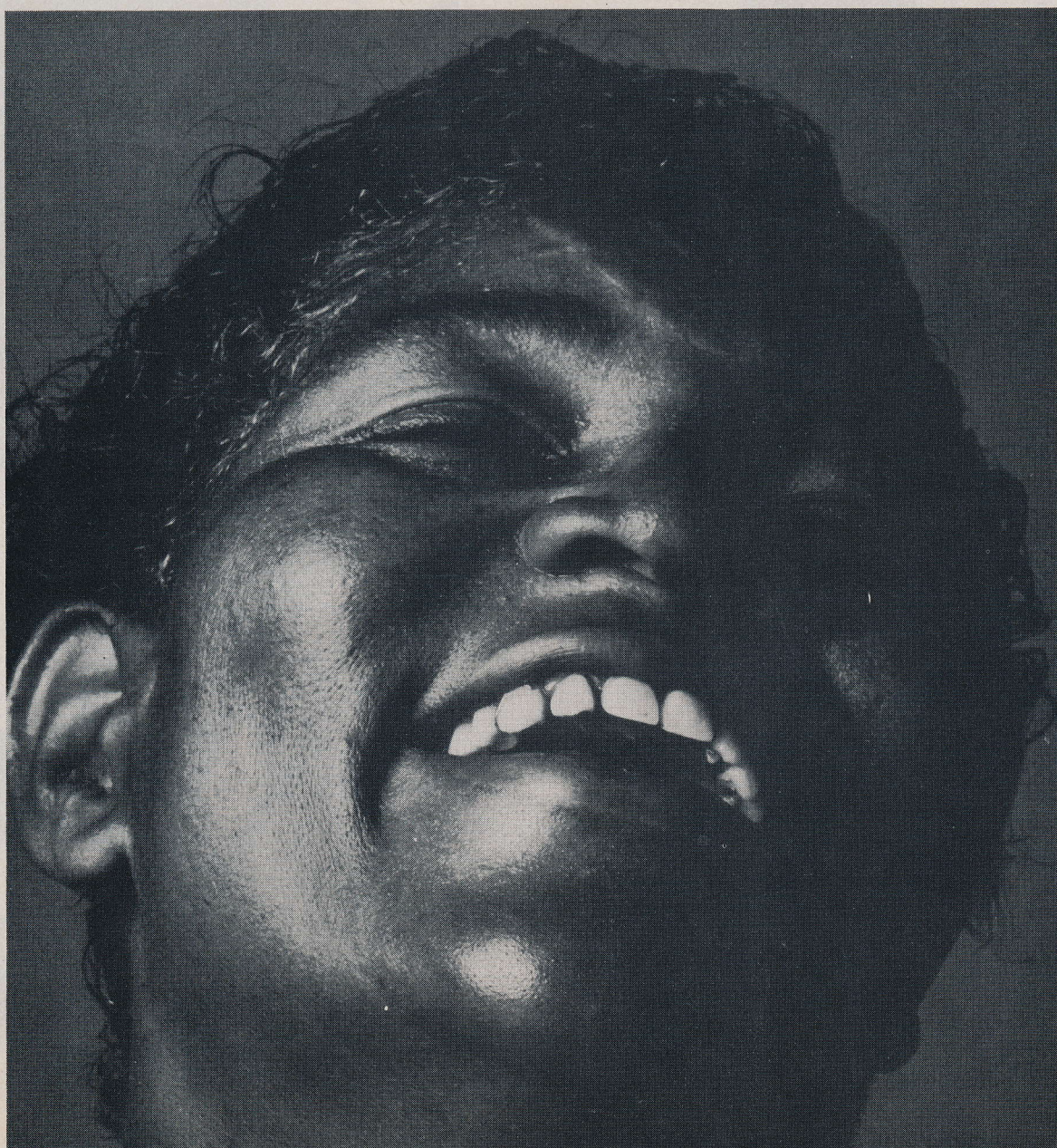
Big Mama Thornton says she's been blue all her life and she sings it the way she feels it. She has played at many jazz festivals and toured Europe with her band.

Audiences groove on her low, rolling voice and her whooping and hollering. Their big requests are for her hit songs, "Ball and Chain" and "Hound Dog."

Rock stars have imitated her. Janis Joplin shook them with Big Mama's "Ball and Chain" and Elvis Presley hit pay dirt with his version of "Hound Dog."

Born in Montgomery, Ala., the daughter of a minister, the 45-year-old singer was inspired by such blues greats as Bessie Smith and Ma Rainey. Her big idol was Louis Armstrong.

Big Mama, who has endured many struggles in life, recently cut a spiritual album "Saved."



Big Mama Thornton, Queen of the Blues.



MARIAN ANDERSON

Marian Anderson, one of the exalted artists of our time, was a cause celebre in 1939 when she was barred by the Daughters of the American Revolution from singing at Constitution Hall.

This racist action rocked Washington and all the civilized world and provoked Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, among others, to resign from the D.A.R.

Miss Anderson has appeared in all the famous concert halls. She has decorations from Sweden, Philippines, Haiti, Liberia, France, and numerous states and cities in the United States.

The woman who was to become one of the world's leading contraltos started out in the poverty of a single rented room in Philadelphia. Her father was a barber, her mother an ex-schoolteacher who had to take in washing. They were pious people who rejoiced in singing spirituals and they encouraged their daughter to be in the church choir. Through a fund raised in a church concert she was able to take singing lessons under an Italian instructor.

She began her singing career in 1924. Thirty-one years later this woman of statuesque dignity made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House as "Ulrica" in Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera." She was the first black to appear at the Met in a featured role.

Miss Anderson's many honors included being named a U. S. delegate to the 13th General Assembly, United Nations, and winning the Presidential Medal of Freedom award.

*Marian Anderson has been hailed
all over the world as one of the
singing greats of our time.*



DR. RALPH BUNCHE

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, grandson of an American Negro slave, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for bringing peace to the Holy Land.

He carried on as United Nations mediator in the clash between Jews and Arabs after his predecessor, Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, was assassinated. The armistice in 1949 ended a conflict that had threatened the entire Middle East.

After the shooting war was over, Bunche was praised by Walter Eytan of the Israeli foreign office for his "superhuman labors" and hailed by Col. Mohamed Ibrahim Seif Eddine of Egypt as "one of the world's greatest men."

He received many awards, including the Spingarn Medal, and was named "Father of the Year" in 1949.

Bunche supervised the setting up of U.N. conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in 1955 and 1958 and the establishment of the International Energy Agency.

He was Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld's special representative in the Congo in 1960, organizing the U.N. force there. Also, among other duties, he worked on a U.N. observation mission in Yemen.

In 1957 he was made Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, a title changed in 1969 to Under-Secretary General.

The 67-year-old native of Detroit was orphaned at 14. He worked his way through high school and had an athletic scholarship for college. He lettered in football, baseball and basketball at University of California at Los Angeles and was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate.

He received his doctorate from Harvard and has many honorary degrees. Fellowships took him on field trips to Africa, Indonesia and Malaya for study of colonial problems. He was a professor at Howard University and also at Harvard.

In 1963 Dr. Bunche received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

During an interview that year he said he believed the black's century-old struggle for equality was in its climactic phase.

He joined Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in the 1965 march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., in the demonstration in support of voting rights for blacks.

In 1968, before meeting with President Lyndon Johnson to discuss means of ending the Vietnam war, he said he was optimistic about bringing the war to the conference table.

"North Vietnam and the United States are not terribly far apart now, at least on paper."

He recently retired from the U.N. because of a lengthy illness.

JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL

Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall argued and won many civil rights cases when he was chief legal officer for the NAACP.

In appearances before the Supreme Court in the '40s and '50s, his most significant victories included the right for blacks to vote in the Democratic primaries in the South, and their right to participate freely in interstate travel, thereby eliminating the restrictions of state or local Jim Crow statutes.

Also, he was in charge of the entire campaign to outlaw segregation and discrimination in the field of education. This culminated in the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.

In 1967, Marshall became the first black ever named to the high tribunal.

The 63-year-old justice, born in Baltimore, Md., is a graduate of Lincoln University and Howard University Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1933, became U. S. Circuit Judge in 1961 and Solicitor General in 1965.

He was awarded the Spingarn Medal for his contribution to the advancement of blacks in American life.



Thurgood Marshall, a distinguished figure in his robe as Supreme Court Justice.

SEN. EDWARD BROOKE

When Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., was state attorney general, he summed up his feelings about segregation in a speech at a Boston Common rally.

"The Negroes have been denied their rights in the South for 100 years," he said. "They are fighting for the simple basic rights they have been entitled to ever since the Bill of Rights was adopted.

"It makes me wonder how legal segregation still exists 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation. At the rate these freedoms are being doled out in the South, it will be another 100 years before some measure of equality is attained."

In 1966, after two terms as state Attorney General, he defeated former Gov. Endicott Peabody and became the first black to be elected to the U.S. Senate since reconstruction days.

The 52-year-old Sen. Brooke, a tall and magnetic man, has a wife and two daughters. From a well-to-do family, he earned a B.S. degree at Howard University and an LL.B. at Boston University. He was an Army captain in World War II.

The senator, who has avoided association with the militant black movement during his political career, recently urged blacks to stay within "the mainstream of American society."



Sen. Edward Brooke mingles with the crowd during huge antiwar rally in Washington last year. At the left is Sen. Jacob Javits.



When Brooke was state attorney general, he was often too busy to go out to lunch. So he would bring his own soup to the office.

REP. RONALD V. DELLUMS

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew slashed criticism at Ronald V. Dellums, black radical Democrat of Berkeley, Calif., who was running for a House seat.

Agnew called Dellums an "enthusiastic backer and supporter of the Black Panther Party" and accused such prominent Democrats as Sens. Edward M. Kennedy and George McGovern of embracing radicalism in their party by supporting Dellums.

Dellums unseated his Republican opponent the next month, November, 1970, and hastened to thank Agnew for the "national publicity" of his criticism.

The 35-year-old moustached congressman, who had been a Berkeley city councilman, told a news conference that Agnew more accurately fits the description of a "political extremist" than he does.

This past June he urged black congressmen to form a Ralph Nader-type group to check on government programs.

"Somebody has to blow the lid off the system so that we can start changing it," he said.



He doesn't look like it or sound like it, but Ronald V. Dellums is a \$42,500-a-year Congressman.



REP. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

Her fighting weight is 95 pounds.

In her slum area district in New York the residents call her "Fighting Shirley Chisholm."

Mrs. Chisholm, a little woman with a big verbal punch, is the first black woman ever to serve in Congress.

Recently she landed a haymaker with the announcement that she will run for the presidency and enter at least three of the Democratic primaries—if she can raise enough money to finance her campaign.

"I'm doing it to shake the system up," she said. "This country is run by old, old men from the South, and I want to make the people at the national convention know they will have to deal with me."

And she added: "My campaign might well be the downfall of my career but I feel I have to do it. I am a revolutionary at heart now, and I intend to act as a catalyst for change."

The congresswoman joined other black political leaders in condemning the police action in putting down the prisoners' rebellion at Attica Prison this past September—an action which resulted in 42 deaths.

"What we do not seem to recognize," Mrs. Chisholm said, "is that they (the prisoners) are human beings that have certain basic, personal freedoms, that we have completely overlooked."

"If there's anything to be learned from this, it's that desperate, distraught men will do anything that has to be done if they feel that injustices continue in the prison system."

The former Brooklyn schoolteacher was a New York State Assemblywoman before running for Congress against Republican James Farmer, who had headed the Congress of Racial Equality.

After KO'ing Farmer in November, 1968, she vowed she would not be "a quiet freshman congressman."

She is outspoken, has a hearty laugh and clipped accents that stem from her early years in Barbados with her maternal grandmother. A keen scholar, she received her master's degree in childhood education at Columbia University.

As guest columnist in McCall's last year, the 42-year-old Shirley Chisholm said that in politics "being black is much less of a drawback than being female," and she pointed out that in her own career she has "faced undisguised hostility because of my sex."

In July she was one of a number of women who formed the Women's National Political Caucus in Washington, D.C. Other initiators of the caucus included Rep. Bella Abzug, Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem.

Their statement of purpose: "We will rally national support for the campaigns of women candidates—federal, state and local—who declare themselves ready to fight for the needs of women and of all under-represented groups. . . ."

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm has her sights set on being President "to shake the system up."

She was one of 12 black House members who recently called on President Nixon for an "unequivocal commitment" to the equal rights cause. Shown with her are, left, Reps. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., and Ronald Dellums, D-Calif.





Julian Bond talks about the murder of students at Kent State University and Jackson State College. He's on the Kent State campus, during a Memorial Observance.

JULIAN BOND

Julian Bond swept into the national limelight at the 1968 National Democratic Convention by promptly leading a Georgia challenge delegation.

A leader of the antiwar forces backing Sen. Eugene McCarthy, he was placed in nomination for the vice-presidency. But it was only a gesture, for he was just 28 at the time.

Bond, a handsome man with lean chiseled features, was elected Georgia state representative in 1965. An articulate politician, he also has displayed his eloquence on the professional lecture circuit—lectures which have put him in a big income bracket.

Born in Nashville, Tenn., of an affluent family, he entered the black struggle as a SNCC activist in the South. He's always been outspoken and today, as a legislator, he is even more forceful in his speeches and interviews.

Last year, during an interview on NBC-TV's "Today," Bond said he believed FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Atty. Gen. John Mitchell were leading a campaign to destroy the Black Panthers.

In a speech at Rice University he said that blacks are citizens of the United States "only in the narrowest sense of the word."

"They have been forced to assume the obligations of citizenship without access to its benefits. The great majority of black people in this country retain the status of colonial people."

He urged blacks to organize to become an effective force within the political system.

At a Memorial Observance this past May at Kent State University, Bond told students: "A year ago, murder was done here. A little less than a year ago, another set of murders occurred in Jackson, Mississippi. . . ."

He was referring to the killing of black students during campus unrest at Jackson State College, which received much less public attention than the slaying of whites at Kent State.

The controversial legislator from Atlanta is in the national limelight.



CORETTA KING

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. has become an eloquent voice in the causes for which her husband fought.

After an assassin's bullet took his life on April 4, 1968, she said: "I'm more determined than ever that my husband's dream will become a reality."

Today, she is tireless in her dedication, working for the causes of peace and brotherhood and understanding among races.

The attractive 43-year-old Coretta King is the recipient of many honors. During a worldwide trip in 1969 she was given a "universal love prize" at Verona, Italy, had a special audience with Pope Paul VI at Rome and received the Nehru award given posthumously to her husband at New Delhi, India. She and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi listened with tears in their eyes as Delhi University students sang "We Shall Overcome."

Mrs. King, who lives in Atlanta with her four children, has written a book, "My Life With Martin Luther King Jr."

Since his death, she has expressed herself forcefully on many issues. For example, last year she told the American Baptist Convention at Cincinnati that the Nixon administration was to blame for racial and campus violence.

The Nixon administration, she said, "has done more to provide disunity and a climate of violence in this nation than all of the so-called radical and militant groups combined."

Also, last year, she told a Tufts University audience that President Nixon's school desegregation policies are giving "aid and comfort to those who seek to preserve the old order."





Mrs. Coretta King confers with Rev. Ralph Abernathy at the memorial services for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Atlanta last year.

A tireless worker for peace and brotherhood, Mrs. King acknowledges applause as she prepares for an antiwar rally on the Ellipse across from the White House in May, 1970.



DICK GREGORY

In his album, "The Light Side: The Dark Side," Dick Gregory comes down heavy on racism and everything else morally corrupt in the nation.

The comedian who converted into a civil rights activist delivers this sardonic gem on black progress:

"The biggest breakthrough for black folks in the history of this country happened two years ago in the state of Texas. We got our first colored hurricane, Beulah."

On black studies: "That's a legitimate request. All at once young black Americans have decided they not going to be your niggers no more, so they say teach them who they are."

On democracy: "If democracy is as good as we tell you it is, why in the hell are we running all over the world trying to ram it down people's throat with a gun?"

A big star in show business, Gregory blew it all off to enter "the struggle for human dignity." He has been a leader in anti-war marches and other forms of non-violent protest. He has endured long hunger strikes, in protest of the war and "to dramatize the tragic and hypocritical nature of the narcotics problem in America." He was a candidate for the top job in the last Presidential race.

Much of his time has been spent on college campuses. He feels the destiny of America depends upon the young and calls them "the most morally dedicated, committed group of people that have ever lived in the history of this country—bar none!"

In his autobiography "Write Me In!" Gregory tells about growing up in the ghetto of St. Louis, becoming a track star in high school and college, and rising to the top as an entertainer.

"I achieved fame and fortune, both childhood ambitions, which were seen to be meaningless once attained. I learned early in life the corruption of the capitalistic system. Capitalism respects only wealth, no human values."

In another excerpt from his book he tells about meeting champions who were "not famous and certainly not wealthy."

"There have been many black champions in the sports arena and many black stars in show business. But the real champion, I have come to understand, is the man who has risen to the crest of life's highest purpose—singular and complete devotion to serving one's fellow man."



Dick Gregory addresses an estimated 125,000 persons in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, at conclusion of a massive antiwar march in April. He announced he was going on a hunger strike until the war ended.



This is the way Gregory looked after ending a nine-week fast in August, 1970. That fast was to protest the "hypocritical nature" of the nation's narcotics problem. He dropped from 168 pounds to 113 pounds.



ROY WILKINS

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, successfully argued for the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

He called this his greatest accomplishment. He was also instrumental in promoting much civil rights legislation in the 1960s.

Wilkins has criticized the "black power" concept, saying it can only produce futile anti-white action which will reverse the civil rights movement.

In 1968 the presidents of three NAACP branches asked him to resign. They called him "the No. 1 Uncle Tom in America."

He was accused of becoming "so much a part of the white establishment, he is no longer an effective representative of the black people."

Wilkins, a strong believer in the legal and governmental approach to minority rights, answers his critics by pointing to his record of action and accomplishment for black people.

This past July, in an address before the NAACP National Convention, he called for unity among blacks. He said it was not just a call for blacks to get together but also "a cry for unified action to save mankind."

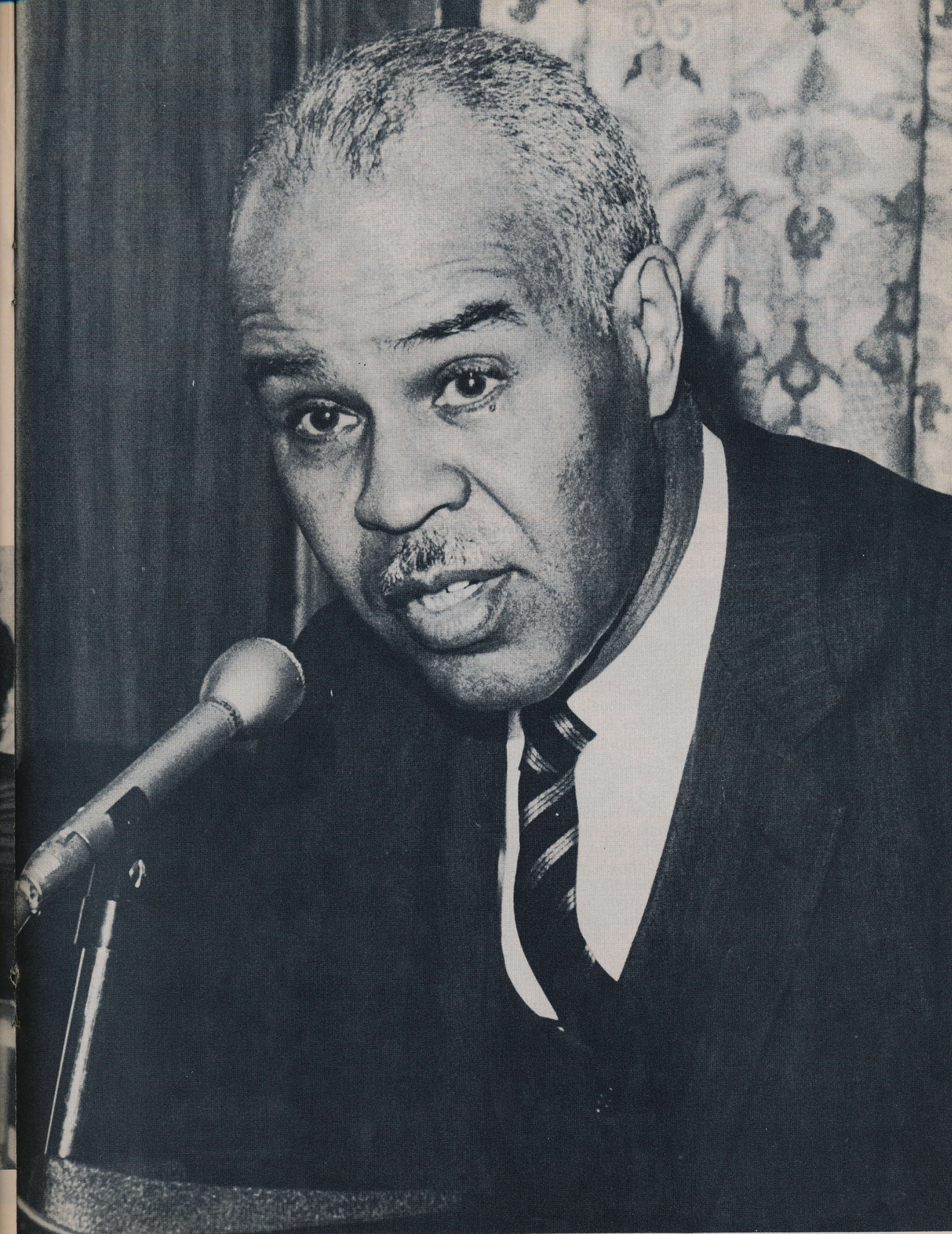
Now 70, Wilkins came up the hard way. He was born in poverty in St. Louis, worked as a Pullman car waiter and in a slaughterhouse, entered the University of Minnesota. After graduation, he became a reporter for the Kansas City Star.

He joined the NAACP staff in 1931, rose to executive director in 1955.

His honors include many honorary college degrees, the Spingarn Medal and the 1967 Freedom Award.



Roy Wilkins joins hands with three other leading black spokesmen prior to participating in a panel discussion at Boston College. Left to right, Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP; Masai Hewitt, a national leader of the Black Panthers; Dr. Ralph Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Roy Innis, director the Congress of Racial Equality.



Wilkins calls for unity among blacks "to save mankind."

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael is generally credited with developing and popularizing the concept of black power.

And he says he got much of his inspiration from the late Malcolm X, who was a dynamic force in the black liberation struggle.

In 1961, as a 20-year-old Howard University student, Carmichael went to Jackson, Miss., to be a freedom rider. He went on to become national leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

In 1968 he was expelled from SNCC because "we had political differences."

Phil Hutchings, SNCC's national program secretary, explained it this way:

"Brother Carmichael, both as a member and as chairman of SNCC, made tremendous strides in the fight for black liberation in the past eight years, but it has been apparent now for some time that SNCC and Stokely Carmichael were moving in different directions."

Carmichael is a graduate of Howard University, with a degree in philosophy. He is married to South African folk singer Miriam Makeba.

With Charles V. Hamilton, he authored the book "Black Power; Politics of Liberation in America," which may be the definitive work on the subject.

Last year, after returning from a long stay in Africa, he was summoned to testify about his travels before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

In a recent speech at the opening of the "Third World Conference" at the University of Houston, he called for an international black union and a revolution of blood in Africa and also predicted America will be destroyed by Africans.



Intense, driven by fierce conviction, Stokely Carmichael speaks about the fight for black liberation during a gathering in Washington last year.



Carmichael and his wife, Miriam Makeba, a singer, arrive in Washington after a long stay in Africa.



Standing in front of a statue of George Washington, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy talks to a Wall Street crowd prior to a mass march through the financial district on April 5. Marchers wanted a guaranteed annual income of \$6500, complete withdrawal from Indochina by the end of summer, and release of all "political prisoners."

REV. RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY

Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said last year that the organization must "lift Negroes to a new militancy of civil disobedience through which we can speak to youth."

The 45-year-old civil rights leader took over the SCLC top position April 6, 1968, two days after a sniper's bullet killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

He'd been with King from the start of the modern civil rights movement in 1955 when they launched the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. They went to jail together 17 times.

Abernathy was pastor of a small Baptist church in Montgomery that was bombed in 1957 during violence which followed integration of Montgomery buses. His home was bombed, too.

A graduate of Alabama State College, he was a sociology instructor there until entering the ministry.

Rev. Abernathy headed the Poor People's Campaign in 1968 and was arrested as he tried to lead a group of demonstrators onto the grounds of the U.S. Capitol.

He later told a Senate subcommittee that the most pressing needs of the poor include meaningful job-training and job-creation legislation and a crash program of low income housing.



Black leaders demonstrate solidarity with antiwar protesters. Rev. Ralph Abernathy speaks from the steps of the Capitol. Behind him, left to right, are Hosea Williams, a SCLC official; Rennie Davis, antiwar activist who is a leader of the May Day tribe; and Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich.

MAYOR CARL B. STOKES

Carl B. Stokes has faced many conflicts since 1967 when he became the first elected black mayor of a major American city.

During his tenure, Cleveland has had four chiefs of police and three directors of public safety.

The city council has consistently blocked his proposals for construction of public housing and has opposed him on a variety of other issues.

Mayor Stokes, who won reelection in 1969, began life in Cleveland's slums. His father died when he was two and his mother supported the family by working as a maid and through welfare payments.

Stokes dropped out of high school to do foundry work, then entered the Army. A graduate of University of Minnesota, he got his law degree in night school. He served three terms in the Ohio legislature before being elected mayor.

In May he told the nation's first Urban Technology Conference in New York that new building techniques won't solve housing needs unless there is a redistribution of income to the poor and fundamental changes in political institutions.



Cleveland's Mayor Carl Stokes whoops after his "marksmanship" victory over Wichita's Mayor A. Price Woodard in a high-noon shootout in Wichita's "cowtown" park. Stokes later spoke to Wichita State University students.

MAYOR CHARLES EVERS

Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, Miss., is the first black to mount a statewide campaign for governor.

He's running as an independent in the November general elections. His platform calls for strong public schools, prison and tax reforms, among many other planks. He hopes to unite some 300,000 registered black voters.

In 1969 Evers became the first black to serve as mayor of a biracial Mississippi town. His administration includes an all-black board of aldermen elected with him.

Taking over in a depressed community where half the 1000 black citizens were unemployed, Evers cajoled donations from wealthy Northerners, brought in industry, opened a public-health center and reduced the welfare rolls. Even some of the whites admit he's been a catalyst for an economic boom—a modest but hopeful one.

A big, heavy man of 49, he sits in his office under a painting of three murdered men—John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. His own brother, Medgar, was killed by an assassin in Jackson, Miss., in 1963 during the early violent days of civil rights demonstrations. Charles succeeded him as NAACP state field representative and soon engaged in boycotts of segregated business establishments and in a voter-registration drive.

In the October **Playboy Magazine** interview, Evers was asked about a reported contract on his life and a vow by the Ku Klux Klan that he won't live until election day.

"In Mississippi, **every** black man's life is in danger," he replied. "We go cheap down here: you learn to drink that in with your momma's milk. My life ain't worth a plugged nickel; I know that. I know they can gun me down in the back any time, jus' like they did Medgar. But that's not gonna stop me"



Charles Evers has hit the campaign trail in an all-out drive to be the first black governor of Mississippi. So far he has found speaking invitations from white groups to be "few and far between."

MAYOR RICHARD HATCHER

When Richard Hatcher was elected mayor of Gary, Ind., in 1967, he promised to find jobs for the poor, alleviate slum conditions and crack down on the city's racketeering and street crime.

Even his most vocal critics concede he has made some progress in fulfilling these commitments.

Hatcher points out that during his administration the city has received \$106 million in federal funds that has helped solve welfare and housing problems.

In May Hatcher won the primary election in his bid to continue as Gary's mayor.

The 12th of 13 children, he was born in a rural Georgia community where his father, a deacon in a Baptist church, worked as a laborer. He attended Indiana University, aided by an athletic (track) scholarship and a job waiting on tables. Later he went to law school.

He moved to Gary in 1959 to practice law, became active in the civil rights movement as an NAACP member, served as councilman and then ran for mayor.



Jubilant Mayor Richard Hatcher hugs one of his constituents after winning the primary election in his bid to continue in Gary's top office.

MAYOR WARREN WIDENER

It's the best show in any town.

We're talking about the city council meeting at Berkeley, Calif.

Mayor Warren Widener presides. The 32-year-old liberal attorney was elected in April, 1971, becoming the first black to assume Berkeley's top office.

He and three councilmen form the radical bloc, resulting in a 4-4 split in council voting.

The meetings are an evening's entertainment for visitors. Staid square types and hippies make the scene. Long hair, beads, Afro cuts. They crowd the chambers spinning the jive, slapping each other's palms, raising the clenched fist, crying "Right on!" and heckling.

At a recent meeting the council, in a 4-4 vote, refused to proclaim an Angela Davis Day. But Mayor Widener, exercising a prerogative of his office, did it anyway, describing the black militant as a political prisoner.



Congratulations poured in on the night that Warren Widener became mayor of Berkeley. He's shown at campaign headquarters listening to the sweet music.

MAYOR KENNETH GIBSON

Kenneth Gibson grew up in the ghetto streets of Newark, N.J. He kept growing until he became mayor of that city—the first black mayor in the Northeast.

Son of a butcher, he attended night classes for 12 years to earn an engineer's degree. He was elected mayor in June, 1970.

The stocky, soft-voiced, 39-year-old Mayor Gibson is married and has three daughters. His constant plea, as he tackles Newark's problems, is for unity among black and white Americans.

Recently he said he believes he's being spied on by several government agencies.

"I assume the agencies that watch activists have been watching me for a number of years because I was an activist.

"I make a joke of it. I start out my speeches by saying: 'Friends, spies and bugs'."



Kenneth Gibson flashes the victory sign at campaign headquarters after decisively defeating incumbent Newark Mayor Hugh Addonizio.

MUHAMMAD ALI

Even after his loss to Joe Frazier, Muhammad Ali is the hero.

A man with more charisma than any athlete of his time, he is still the best show in town.

But there is a change in him. He has toned down from his loud, boastful "I am the greatest" style and is quieter, more reflective. Maybe, as a man of intelligence and sensitivity, he is a little bored with the world of boxing.

But the flow of adrenalin is still strong in the showman they call the "Louisville Lip" and the wit is still keen, as he proved at a recent Aretha Franklin show when he told the audience that Frazier "hit me so hard in the last round that it jarred my kinfolk back in Africa."

And he showed that the tongue-in-cheek poet was still in there swinging when he orated about the next fight: "Joe's gonna come out smokin'—and I'm gonna come out pokin'."

The story of Muhammad Ali, formerly Cassius Clay, is known everywhere. In June the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously reversed his conviction as a draft-dodger—a conviction that cost him the heavyweight championship of the world. He had fought induction into the Army on the grounds that he should be exempt as a Black Muslim minister.

The more than three years of exile imposed when he refused to be drafted apparently took its toll. He dropped a 15-round decision to Frazier on March 8.

Son of a Louisville, Ky., sign painter, the 6-foot-3 fighter with the ripping lefts and rights dominated the boxing world of the '60s. His favorite stunt was to predict the KO round.

"He'll take his dive in five, and that's no jive, because I'm the quickest man alive."

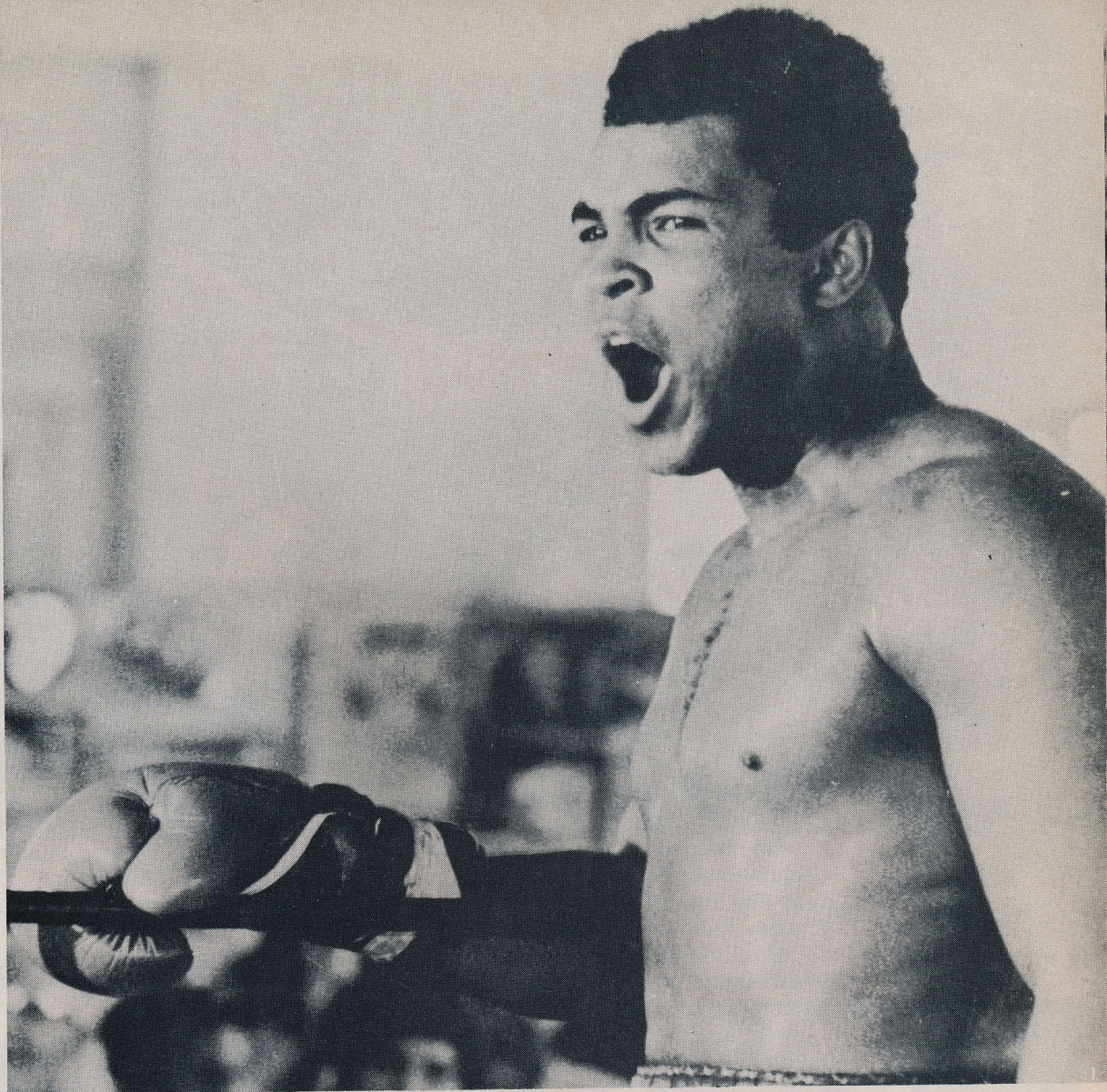
Ali indeed was the quickest and he "floated like a butterfly and stung like a bee" when he took the heavyweight crown in 1964 from Sonny Liston who couldn't answer the bell for the seventh round.

In July, 1971, his legs lasted through 12 rounds of dancing as he clobbered out a TKO over his ex-sparmate and game fighter, Jimmy Ellis. Now his sights are set for another shot at Frazier.

The boyish-looking, unscarred Ali lives with his 21-year-old wife Belinda X in their Cherryville, N. J., home, a "Spanish hacienda." She is also of the Muslim faith. They have three daughters.

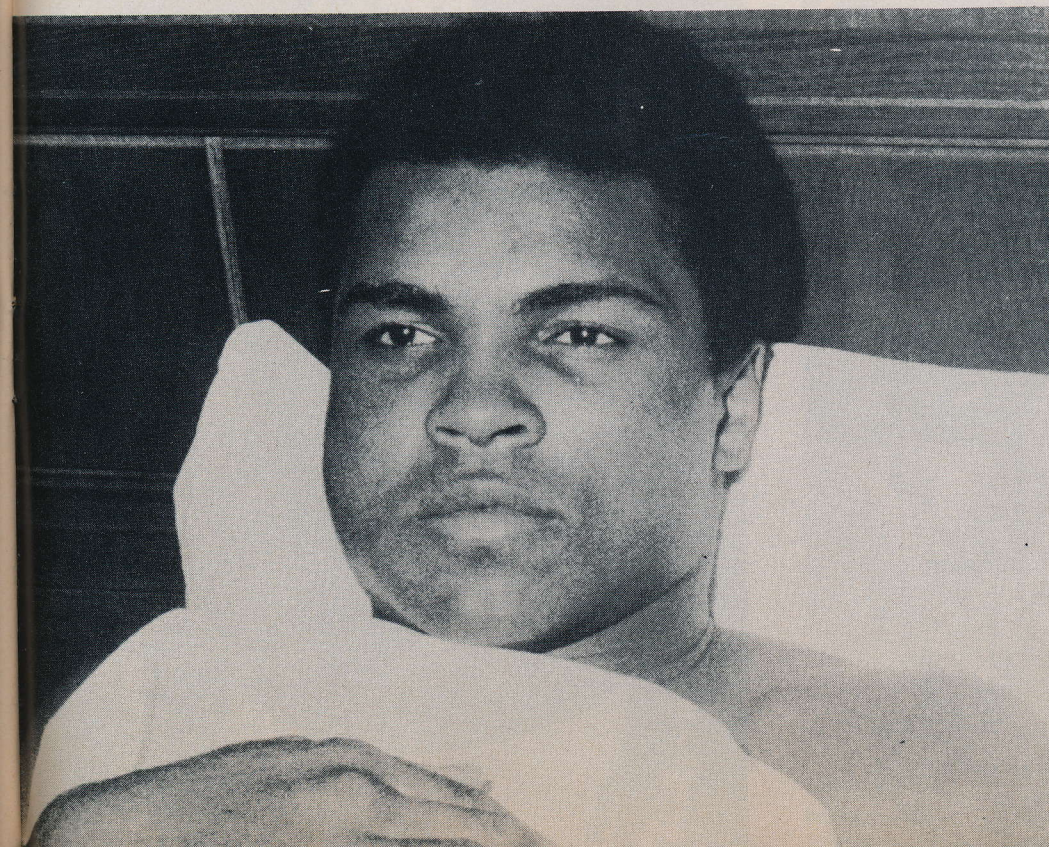
Caught in a tangle of material desires and spiritual beliefs, Ali has said: "Defeating a boxer isn't anything. I'm looking to defeat poverty, slavery and injustice now. These are bigger things."

Muhammad Ali
with his mouth in
its favorite position—before
the Joe Frazier fight.



After the fight he says: "I'm not going to cry."

Ali shows his approval during a speech by
Elijah Muhammad Poole, Black Muslim
"Messenger of Allah."



JOE FRAZIER

When Joe Frazier's thunderous fists silenced Muhammad Ali, he proved himself worthy of the crown, worthy of having his name in blazing lights with the other black heavyweight champs of modern times.

Joe Frazier, Muhammad Ali, Sonny Liston, Floyd Patterson, Joe Louis.

He retained his world heavyweight title on March 8 in a 15-round unanimous decision over Ali in what was trumpeted as the "Fight of the Century." (He'd won the title in elimination matches after the Boxing Commission had taken it away from Ali during the latter's draft-induction troubles.)

Born and raised in Beaufort, S.C., he gave early indication of future greatness when he won the Olympic heavyweight championship in the 1964 games.

As a pro, the man with the thumping hooks has a 27-0 record, with 23 knockouts.

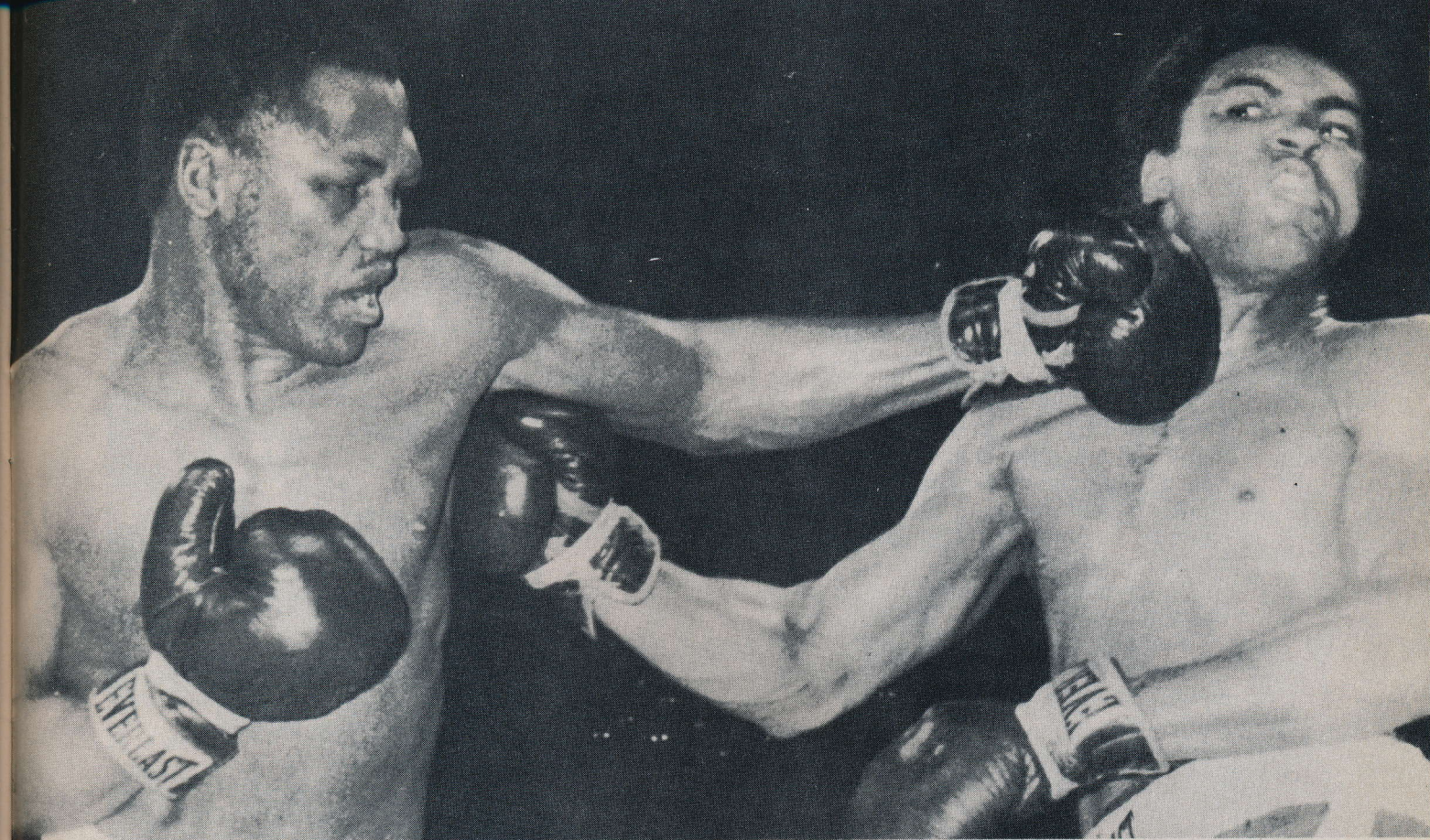
His manager, Yancey Durham, calls him Smokin' Joe because "he throws smoke like Vida Blue."

The 27-year-old champ has a wife, five children and a seven-piece combo. He's a soul/rock singer with the group that's appropriately called "The Knockouts." He's released three recordings, appeared on the Ed Sullivan and Tonight shows, played Las Vegas and toured Europe.

In April, after the Ali fight, Frazier became the first black to address the South Carolina legislature since Reconstruction.

He received his biggest ovation when he said: "Let's all pull together. Let's make South Carolina a nice place to live, and Philadelphia and New York, so that we can live together, play together and pray together."

His daughter, Jacquelyn, was introduced and really knocked them out with her poem: "Fly like a butterfly, sting like a bee—Joe Frazier is the only one who can beat Muhammad Ali."



A Frazier left hook catches Ali in the final round of their title bout.

"Baby, it's cold outside!" says the champ as he returns from a jogging session at his training camp at Kiamesha Lake, N. Y.



Smokin' Joe swings out in his singing and dance routine.



JIMMY BROWN

Jimmy Brown is considered the greatest ball carrier of all time.

As a running back for the Cleveland Browns, he rammed, crashed and ground his way to a career total of 12,314 yards and 106 touchdowns.

He led the National Football League in rushing in eight of his nine seasons.

While still on top, he hung up his cleats in 1965 at the age of 30 to test himself in another bruising field of action—a movie career. He has made love to Hollywood beauties in more than a dozen films.

He's been described in Hollywood as a swinger, "a very hip guy."

Controversial and outspoken, the powerful Brown has had brushes with the law and harassment by cops. In civil rights efforts he joined the drive for black economic power.

An All-American at Syracuse University, Brown was recently inducted into pro football's Hall of Fame, along with five other players and the late coach, Vince Lombardi.

At the enshrinement ceremonies in Canton, Ohio, Brown was a wide-shouldered, bronze figure as he stood at the mike. Those who knew him expected to hear criticism of the pro football establishment.

But instead, he thanked the people of Manhasset, his home town, "who came into my life when it could have taken any turn."

And he thanked his mother who "had a tough struggle when I was a little boy."

Finally, in his deep, resonant voice, he said: "The arrogant, bad Jimmy Brown can be humble when he is given true love."



The former superstar of the Cleveland Browns is making good gains in the field of acting.



In pro football's Hall of Fame there is no greater name than Jimmy Brown.

O. J. SIMPSON

The boy roams the ghetto streets of San Francisco. Poverty is everywhere, heavy and clammy as fog. The streets are for the tough guys. Gangs of 'em. And he's caught in the middle of it, mixing it up in wild play and shrill fights.

It's a grim beginning, and the future looks grimmer.

But then a game proves to be the difference. The game of football. He's good at it, shows early swivel-legged skill. It proves to be an ego builder, a release for his aggressions and frustrations. It's a way out.

O. J. Simpson was lucky. Other ghetto youths, lacking athletic excellence, find even this escape hatch closed.

But he followed the game to fame and fortune. He followed in the big footsteps of Jimmy Brown, Gale Sayers, Roosevelt Grier, Bob Hayes, Bubba Smith, Big Daddy Lipscomb and the many other black superstars.

O. J. was twice All-American at University of Southern California and winner of the 1968 Heisman Trophy.

In the 1968 season he erased the rushing records of such football greats as Red Grange and Tom Harmon by piling up 1709 yards.

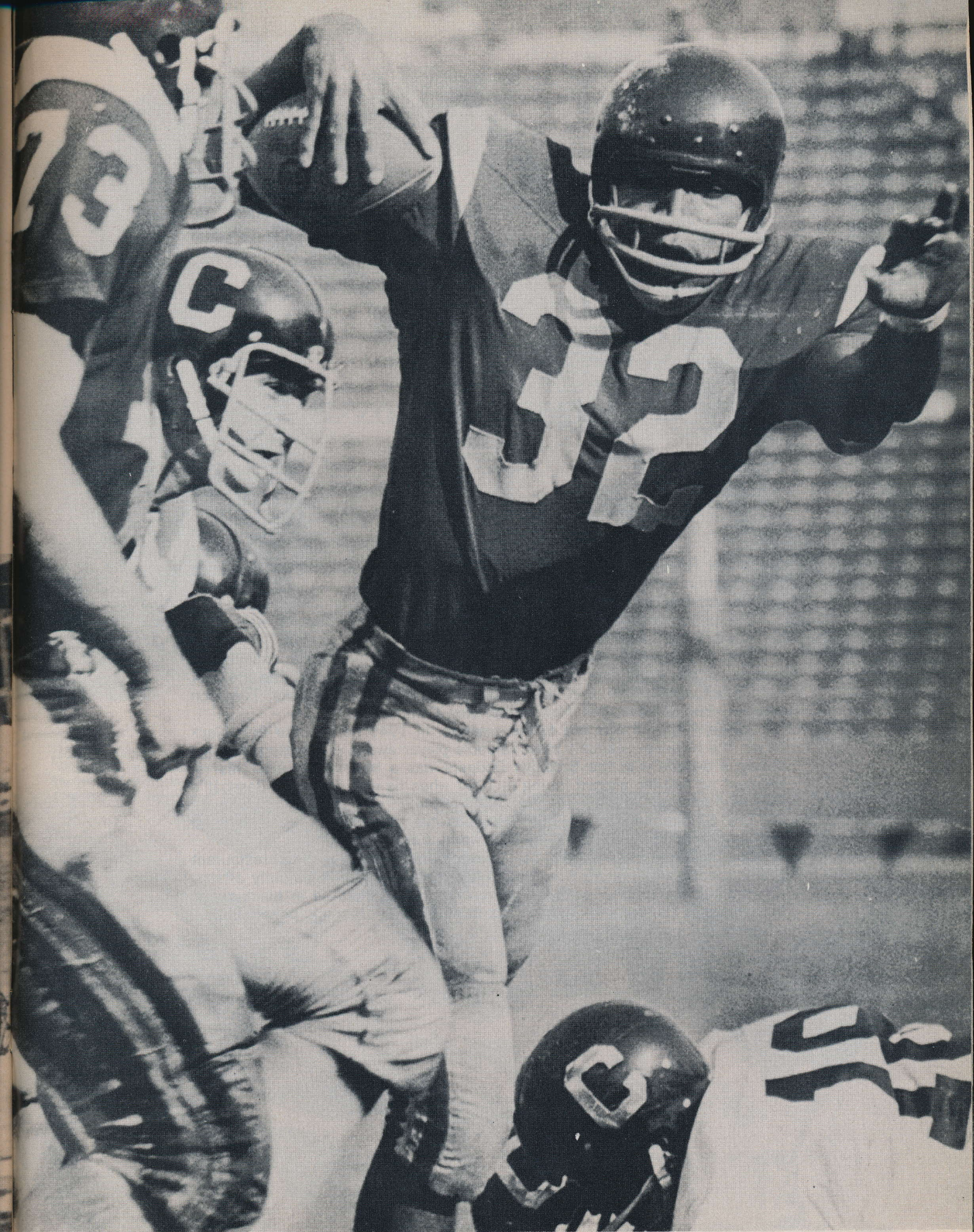
O. J. was reportedly a \$300,000 rookie when he signed up as a running back with the Buffalo Bills in the American Football League.

The grid star also is a special commentator for ABC sports programs and recently made his TV acting debut in the first episode of "Medical Center."

The 24-year-old O. J. Simpson has another ambition. He said he hopes some day to return to the ghetto of his birth and work among underprivileged children.



As a pro for the Buffalo Bills, he's shown diving for extra yardage after catching a Jack Kemp pass in a victory over the Miami Dolphins.



USC's O. J. Simpson sets up the first touchdown against University of California in 1968, the year he won the Heisman Trophy.

JACKIE ROBINSON

Jackie Robinson was the first black to break major league baseball's color barrier.

He was met by reactions as mixed as a slider and knuckle ball.

One player said of blacks: "It's too big for them. They'll never make it."

Another one said: "Hell, they'll own the game."

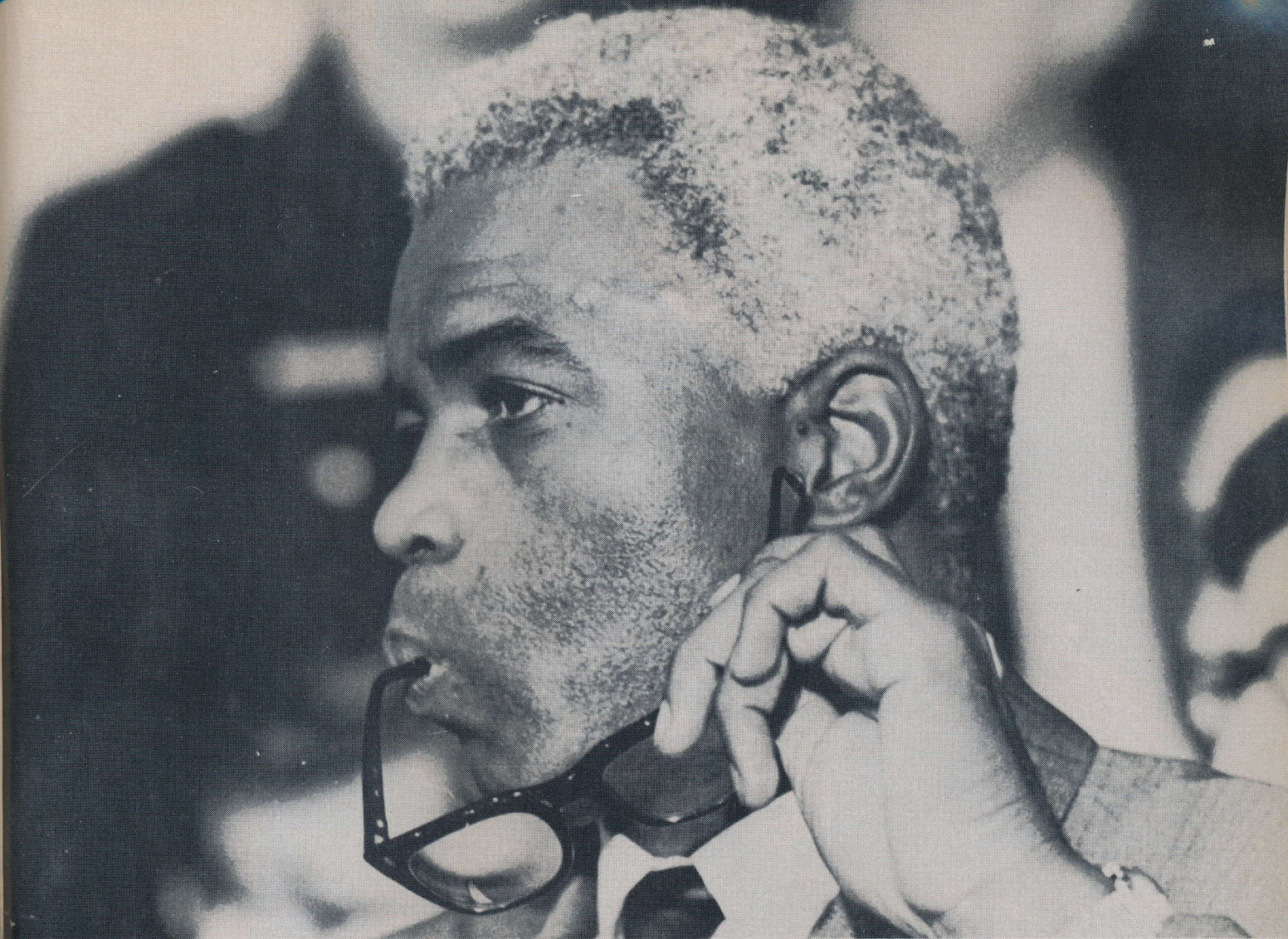
That was in 1947. Today they own a big hunk of the game, excelling in batting, pitching, fielding, base-running. The record books tell the story of such black superstars as Willie Mays, Henry Aaron, Ernie Banks, Ferguson Jenkins, Bob Gibson, Don Newcombe, Roy Campanella.

Jackie Robinson was one of the greatest. In 1949 he was the first black to win the National League's most valuable player award. His batting average during a decade with the Brooklyn Dodgers was a hefty .311. After his retirement he had his biggest inning in 1962 when he was named to Baseball's Hall of Fame.

The 52-year-old, white-haired Robinson has taken some good cuts at fast ones in the business and political world.

Board chairman of a Harlem bank, vice-president of a franchised restaurant chain, special assistant to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for community affairs.

In 1967, as special assistant, he reported a big increase in black-owned businesses in Harlem and said: "This is the kind of black power that I advocate."



Executive of a franchised restaurant chain, Robinson appears before a Senate subcommittee investigating "The impact of franchising on small business."

Jackie Robinson signs autographs before start of the "Oldtimers" game between the Angels-Dodgers at Anaheim Stadium in 1969.





Satchel Paige, whipping it over for the Kansas City Monarchs in Yankee Stadium, back in 1942.



The "World's Greatest Pitcher," upon his enshrinement in Baseball's Hall of Fame, in 1971.

SATCHEL PAIGE

Dizzy Dean had a glib way of calling himself "the greatest."

But after tangling with Leroy "Satchel" Paige on barnstorming trips in the '30s, he admitted that "he's the only pitcher greater than I am."

Tall, lean and loose-hanging Satchel Paige joined the Cleveland Indians in 1948 after hurling for countless teams in the old Negro leagues for more than 20 years. During those years he was touted as the "World's Greatest Pitcher, guaranteed to strike out the first nine men."

With his famous hesitation pitch he breezed them in awesome numbers and also whipped out some 100 no-hitters.

Although his age has always been top secret, he was thought to be 42 when he crashed the majors. In his rookie year he helped the Indians to the pennant with a 6-1 record.

A gyrating moundsman with a fantastic number of trick pitches and pinpoint control, he finally checked out of the majors in 1965. His age at that time? Sixty is a good guess.

This past August the legendary Satchel Paige won the big one. He was enshrined in Baseball's Hall of Fame.

In telling how he has avoided the old folks' rocking chair, Paige gives his six rules:

- Avoid fried meats which angry up the blood.
- If your stomach disputes you, lie down and pacify it with cool thoughts.
- Keep the juices flowing by jangling around gently as you move.
- Go very light on the vices, such as carrying on in society. The social rumble ain't restful.
- Avoid running at all times.
- Don't look back. Something might be gaining on you.

GEN. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS JR.

Here's a high-powered family that has bombarded stiff-necked tradition with many "firsts." As Lieutenant General in the Air Force, Benjamin O. Davis Jr. was the nation's highest ranking black officer before his retirement in 1969.

His father, Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr., who died last year at the age of 93, was the first black general in the U.S. armed forces.

The son was graduated from West Point in 1936 after surviving a session of cruel hazing. (No black had been graduated there in 50 years.)

He rose steadily in rank and in 1945 became the first black fighter pilot to win the Silver Star for gallantry after leading a strafing attack on railway targets in Austria.

As a three-star general, he was chief of the Air Force strike command in the Middle East.

When he retired after 37 years of service he became Cleveland's safety director. He had more time to pursue his hobbies of golf, chess, bridge and making jewelry with his wife Agatha.

In 1970 President Nixon appointed Davis director of the administration's new program to deter airline hijackings.

The 59-year-old retired general, tall, slim and straight as a bayonet, now has a new job. He is U.S. undersecretary of transportation.

He's shown with his wife after retiring last year to become Cleveland's public safety director.

Even a three-star general must put a newspaper under his shoes when he stretches out to catch the news. The wife of Lt. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. peers down at him from an oil painting to make sure he keeps the couch clean.



ADM. SAMUEL L. GRAVELY JR.

Samuel L. Gravelly Jr. is the first black to become an admiral in the U.S. Navy. He was promoted from Captain in April shortly before he brought the guided missile frigate U.S.S. Jouette home to San Diego from duty off the coast of Vietnam.

The 48-year-old admiral joined the Navy in 1942 as an enlisted man, served a three-year hitch and then returned to Virginia Union University where he got a B.A. in history. He earned his commission at officer candidate school at Columbia University and was recalled to active duty in 1949.

Admiral Gravelly lives in San Diego with his wife and three children.

To charges that blacks have to work harder than whites for promotion in the military, he claimed there's no racism in the Navy.

Critics say that statistics show that less than one per cent of the Navy's officers are black compared with more than three per cent in the other two services.



Samuel L. Gravelly Jr. made big waves in the Navy and became an admiral. Here you see him strolling on the deck of his ship with his wife, Alma.

DR. KENNETH B. CLARK

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, first black president of the American Psychological Association, has suggested development of new mind-affecting drugs to prevent politicians from abusing their power in public office.

In his presidential address in Washington in September, Dr. Clark said that such "medications" might be useful for all mankind "to contain human cruelty and destructiveness" and help eliminate racism and war.

The alternative, he warned, may be ultimate destruction of the human species.

Several psychologists later challenged his views, saying they couldn't agree with "the thesis that society's ills can be cured by a psychological pill" and they doubted that such a drug could be developed.

Clark, 57, is a professor of psychology at the City University of New York. He formerly held similar positions at Columbia University and University of California at Berkeley.

Born in the Panama Canal Zone, he received his B.A. and M.S. degrees from Howard University and Ph.D. from Columbia.

Recipient of the Spingarn Medal, among many other honors, he is author of several books, including "Prejudice and Your Child" and "Dark Ghetto."



Dr. Kenneth B. Clark has come up with revolutionary idea to cure society's ills.

DR. JAMES E. CHEEK

Dr. James E. Cheek, president of Howard University in Washington, D.C., told graduating black students last year that America has entered the '70s "clearly on the threshold of a revolution."

In an address at Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C., he said the demands of blacks are no longer for civil rights but for social justice.

Dr. Cheek charged that there's been "a steady march in the direction of repression and oppression" and that "America the beautiful has been moving toward America the hysterical."

"Clearly the nation has entered the decade of the seventies—if not already in the throes of an internal revolt—clearly on the threshold of a revolution whose outcome no one can predict."

Cheek was one of four blacks named by President Nixon last year to a special commission to study the causes and cures of campus unrest.

He was later quoted as saying that the Nixon administration fails to understand that some students and blacks fear repression by the federal government.

Born in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., Dr. Cheek has his Ph.D. from Drew University. He was president of Shaw University from 1963 to 1969, when he became president of Howard.



Dr. James E. Cheek says "America the beautiful has been moving toward America the Hysterical."

DR. LEON HOWARD SULLIVAN

Dr. Leon Howard Sullivan, a Baptist minister, is the first black man ever to rise to the board of directors of General Motors.

When he was appointed a director in January, he told a news conference: "I know I was elected first because I was black. I'm hoping my position, my place on the GM board, will enable me to impress big business that the black man is tired of being fed chicken bones. We want our share of the beef stew."

It was generally acknowledged that he was made a director to head off continuing criticism of GM and the industry.

The 48-year-old pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia was a pioneer in helping blacks find better jobs in industry.

As a new director of the world's largest corporation, Dr. Sullivan is making surprisingly big waves.

In April, for example, he was the only one of the 23-member board to publicly oppose GM operations in South Africa because of that nation's apartheid policies.



Dr. Leon Sullivan plans to lean on GM—from the inside.

LEROI JONES

Militant playwright-poet LeRoi Jones pounded out a new poetic philosophy at a recent poetry festival in New York.

"Poetry has to be functional. It has to commit people to the struggle. . . . We feel that poetry would be just one device in the arsenal to liberate us. It should collectivize us. As a people, we're trying to improve life on this planet."

The bearded, intense author, a leader in the national black liberation movement, was sentenced in 1968 to 2½ to 3 years in prison on charges stemming from possession of guns during Newark riots. The conviction was later reversed and he was acquitted in a retrial.

In 1969, at TSU's Black Arts Festival, Jones pled for black nationalism, a binding together of blacks on basis of "race, culture and consciousness."

One of his most powerful plays is "Slave Ship," staged in Brooklyn in 1969.

A white critic called it "a black militant play. It purports to counsel black revolution. It is a 'get whitey' play."



LeRoi Jones, shown with his wife, Sylvia, and son, Obalaji, says that poetry "has to commit people to the struggle."

JAMES BALDWIN

Tense, lean James Baldwin once described himself as "a hungry black cat."

That's what he writes about. Hungry black cats, himself and all his people, moving in an exile of loneliness and terror.

In his first Broadway play, "Blues for Mister Charlie," Baldwin dealt with racial problems in terms of the murder of a black boy by a white man.

His voice is raised in protest in his many books, such as "Another Country," "Notes of a Native Son," "Story of Roland," "Go Tell It on the Mountain" and "Tell Me How Long the Train's Been Gone."

The 47-year-old essayist-playwright-novelist was the winner of several fellowships and the National Institute Arts and Letters award. He was given a Doctor of Letters degree from the University of British Columbia.

Once a preacher in his father's Harlem church, Baldwin shocked the assembly of the World Council of Churches in Sweden in 1969. He told the gathering that Christian churches have betrayed the black man by their identification with racist structures in society.

And in an open letter to a nephew there were these perceptive words:

"You can be destroyed by believing that you really are what the white world calls a nigger . . . There is no reason for you to try to become like white people and there is no basis whatever for their impertinent assumption that they must accept you . . . You must accept them with love. For these innocent people have no other hope."



James Baldwin: "You must accept them with love."



FORWARD TIMES PHOTO

BLACK IS more than the acknowledged leaders you have read about in these pages. Black is a people. The family reunion shown here might contain a future Willie Mays or Julian Bond. But they will each play a part, be it big or small, in the struggle for a better life for themselves and their people. And we don't need to say it, for they would be the first to tell you, that black is . . . BEAUTIFUL.

Black[®]

by Martin Dreyer

is...



Julian Bond
Roy Wilkins
Muhammad Ali
Aretha Franklin
Stokely Carmichael
Jackie Robinson
Sidney Poitier
Harry Belafonte
Duke Ellington
Dick Gregory
Coretta King
Carl B. Stokes
Ike & Tina Turner
James Baldwin
Sammy Davis, Jr.
Shirley Chisholm

AND MANY OTHERS...

