

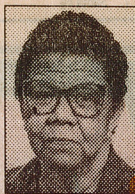
Black heroes can't be forgotten

The Emancipation Proclamation was a historic document issued by President Abraham Lincoln on Jan. 1, 1863 that led to the end of slavery in the United States.

Despite the white schools that refuse to teach black history as it should be taught — and I am mainly speaking of schools in the north — black history is here to stay, and — please God — will someday come into its proper perspective.

Some of our older and bygone heroes, such as Harriet Tubman, George Washington Carver, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Tony Lafon, Louis Armstrong, Granville Woods and Andrew Beard have paved the way and set examples for generations to come. They crossed seemingly insurmountable obstacles to reach the top.

Among the later heroes are: Martin Luther King Jr., who fought for justice and equality for all men; Rosa Parks, who refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white man and was jailed because of this act; Julian Bond, a freedom fighter and former congressman from Georgia; C. Dolores Tucker, the first black secretary of state in Pennsylvania; Walter White, a field-worker for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Roy Wilkins, the executive director of the



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**Clarine
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NAACP who led the organization through the turbulent 1960s; Thurgood Marshall, the first black member of the Supreme Court, who helped push through desegregation in the public schools; and Clarence Mitchel, head of the Washington bureau and legal advocate of the NAACP.

Also, Medgar Evers, killed by a white man because of his involvement in voter registration; Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a four-star general; John M. Johnson, who started the Johnson Publishing Company in Chicago, the Negro Digest, Jet and Ebony magazines; Earvin "Magic" Johnson; Earl G. Graves, who purchased the Pepsi-Cola Co. in Washington, D.C.; Parren J. Mitchell, former congressman; Earnesta Brown, a Wall Street insurance executive; George L. Johnson, who invented croutons; Emmet J. McHenry, who invented the National Informa-

tion Infrastructure; Terry Smith, an artist and inventor; Warren Thompson, owner of restaurant franchises to Shoney's and Big Boy restaurants; Earl Graves, publisher of Black Enterprise magazine; Barbara Jordan, first black woman in Congress since Reconstruction; and Alden McDonald, founder of the first black bank in New Orleans and the founder of four other banks in the city.

In the field of religion we have the Blessed Martin De Porres, a Dominican brother from South America who is being considered for sainthood by the Catholic Church.

And of course I can never forget and I will be forever grateful to the Sisters of Holy Family for my high school education. They are a black sisterhood founded during slave days to work among blacks. Their founder, the Rev. Mother Heneritta De Lille, is also being considered for sainthood. All that I am, and all that I'll ever be is because of these good and saintly nuns.

Because the white community of Easton fails to recognize and give our graduates jobs, they are moving on to other cities where they can obtain employment in their chosen fields.

■ Clarine Boyer is secretary of the Easton branch of the NAACP.