

Quite a few Black Olympians in all categories were obliged to accept the rash of offers from national liquor and beer corporations as either "community relations" or "special market" representatives. They came as fast as new names emerged from the sporting ranks and new generations sprouted with new heroes and dead memories.

A sparse few hung on and became proficient in what they were doing. One of them is Herbert Paul Douglas, Jr., known to the track and field crowd as Herb Douglas. Douglas, who lives in Philadelphia, has risen to vice president of Schieffelin & Co., of New York City, and has been affiliated with the importer of Scotch and fine wines for more than 20 years.

He was one of the first post-World War II Olympic medal winners when he won a bronze medal in the long jump in London in 1948. One of his teammates was the astounding Harrison Dillard who won two gold medals in 1948 and two in 1952 and was the one time holder of 11 American, Olympic and world records.

Herb's feats that earned him an Olympic berth began in junior high school in Pittsburgh, earning letters in basketball, track and gymnastics. In 1936, the year Jesse Owens earned the "fastest human" gold medal in the 100 meters, Douglas was Pittsburgh's 75-yard dash champion. He was inspired by Owens who later met him and in subsequent years they became close friends.

In recent years, Douglas has been instrumental in keeping liason with former Black Olympic stars, all of them regardless of the years in which they participated maintain a high degree of comradery. In recent months, Douglas has organized the International Amateur Athletic Association that is designed to keep alive the competitive spirit of the late Jesse Owens. He, too, has managed to maintain a successful career in the private sector, which he attributes to his success in the Olympics.

Andrew W. Stanfield a former Gold Medalist is executive director of the Union Township Community Action Organization, headquartered at the Myra E. Kearsse Center, Vaux Hall, New Jersey. To Olympic followers, he is Andy Stanfield.

He has a staff of nearly 60 persons, some located in several other sites in the huge township, probably one of the biggest such areas of its type in New Jersey. It has been 31 years since he won his first Olympic gold medals at Helsinki, Finland, but around his desk are the photographic memories of an illustrious track career launched at nearby Seton Hall University.

Despite his busy program that involves hundreds of kids in head-start, elders in senior citizen projects, plus varied community projects, he is making plans for a mammoth New Jersey marathon, "Run for the Poor", scheduled for May 1984, with a goal exceeding a million dollars.



Johnson: All-around athlete

Rayford Johnson won the 1968 Olympic Gold Medal in the decathlon, considered to be the roughest test of all-around athletic ability in sports.

The decathlon consists of ten events designed to test strength, speed and agility. The events are: 100-meter dash, 400-meter run, 100-meter hurdles, 1500-meter run, broad jump, high jump, pole vault, discus, javelin, and shot put.

Born on August 18, 1934, in Hillsboro, Texas, the second of six children, Rayford's family migrated to California in 1935, where they lived in a box car near Kingsburg until his parents found work.

As a high school football player, Rayford led his team to three championships. He averaged 17 points to a game in football and hit .400 in baseball, but his first love was track. After his coach took him to see Bob Mathias, who had won the 1948 and 1952 Olympic decathlons, he decided that was his sport.

Four weeks later, as a junior, he won the California Junior AAU decathlon championship and repeated the following year. He finished third in the National AAU meet.

Accepting an athletic scholarship to ACLU, he passed up football to concentrate on track. He won the 1955 Pan American Games and later that year scored 7,985 points to break Bob Mathias' world record by 98 points. His record was bested by Vasily Kuznetsov of the U.S.S.R. a few months later.

In spite of a knee injury in the 1956 Olympics, he finished second to Milt Campbell, the first Black American to win an Olympic decathlon.

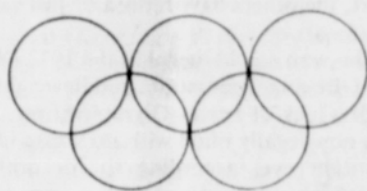
The rivalry between the Soviet and the American continued with Johnson winning in Moscow in 1958, setting a new record with 8,302. Kuznetsov topped that in 1959 with 8,357.

In July of 1960, Johnson won the National AAU decathlon in Eugene, again defeating Kuznetsov.

Johnson achieved his goal when at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, he won the gold medal with a record-breaking 8,392 points and was proclaimed "the greatest all-around athlete in the world."



Rayford Johnson, gold medalist in the decathlon at the 1960 games in Rome.



Evelyn Ashford

Evelyn Ashford is one of the U.S.'s bright hopes for the 1984 Olympics, she is holder of the world record of 10.79 and the U.S. record for the 100-meter dash. She is a member of the 4 x 100 relay which set new U.S. records of 41.63 and 41.61 (at altitude).

**Commissioner
Charles Jordan**

SHE MADE A DIFFERENCE.



Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune (1875-1955) spent most of her life helping others. At nine she walked ten miles to and from school, but still found the energy to spend her evenings teaching her family what she'd learned. As one of seventeen children there wasn't money for college, but with the help of friends and scholarships she managed to complete her education and become a teacher. In 1904 she started her own school for black children and in 1923 became founder and president of Bethune-Cookman College. She served as an advisor to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and as an administrator of the National Youth Administration. In 1935 she was awarded the Spingarn Medal for having reached the highest achievement in her field!

KOIN-TV salutes Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune!

