

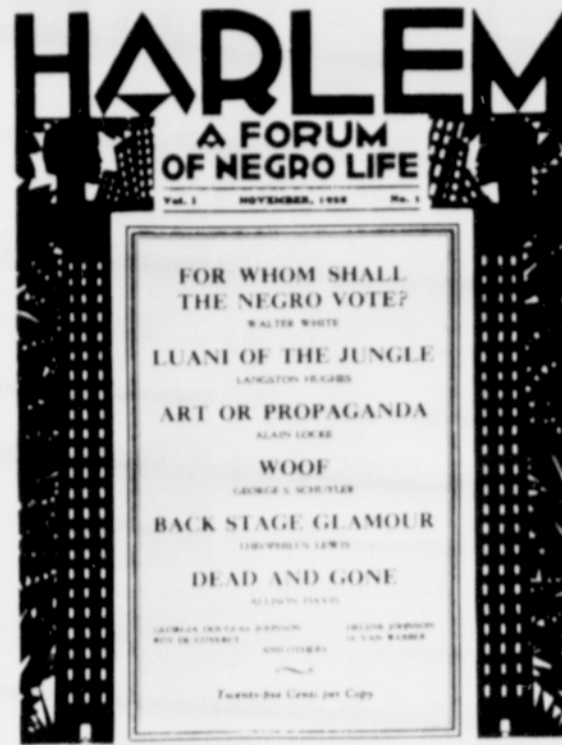
Hailing Harlem's Heyday



Despite injustices at home, W.E.B. DuBois urged blacks to win respect by contributing to the nation's World War I effort. Here, a member of Harlem's 369th Infantry Regiment reviews returning troops.



Either "loved or hated" in the words of one historian, W.E.B. DuBois wielded influence during the 1920s as editor of *The Crisis*, a journal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



Publications that raised issues of importance to black Americans were a mainstay of the Harlem Renaissance, a period of great creativity by black artists, writers and performers during the 1920s.



Alain LeRoy Locke, philosopher and editor of *The New Negro*, was present at the "creation" of the Harlem Renaissance—a 1924 dinner in New York attended by scores of artists and activists.



No year was complete during the Jazz Age without a show on Broadway starring black performers; in 1928 Bill "Bojangles" Robinson hit the heights in the musical review, "Blackbirds."



In Harlem's cabarets, and on downtown stages, blues singer Bessie Smith wowed audiences during the '20s.

Benefit Scheduled

Mrs. Edgar Bronfman, Jr., is chairperson of the National Urban League's 13th Annual "Party at the Plaza," on Thursday evening, March 6, 1986. The benefit is in support of the organization's nationwide efforts to secure equal opportunities for black Americans and other minorities. Tickets are \$250 each. For information, contact Mildred Hall at 212-310-9044.

CWAC Invites Public to Meeting

Christian Women Against Crime (C.W.A.C.) a Non-Profit Organization united for the purpose of healing the hurts of our community and furthering the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, by acting as a liaison between the Justice Department and the community invites the public to their regular meeting. (Every 3rd Saturday) at Morning Star Baptist Church 106 N.E. Ivy, Portland, OR. Saturday, February 15, 1986 at 4:00 p.m.



A college that started in the kitchen can really teach you how to take the heat.

Butter. Sugar. Sweet potatoes, flour and eggs. For most of us, they're only ingredients. But for Mary McLeod Bethune, who founded Bethune-Cookman college by selling sweet potato pies, these common staples were the makings of a great college—and a great future—for Black people.

Following Mary Bethune's recipe for success, Black colleges and universities are making the most of the talent, intelligence and determination of thousands of students. In this unique environment, students are encouraged to fully express all of their abilities. As scholars. Athletes. Musicians. Leaders. At Black colleges, there is no ceiling on achievement; no goal is too far-fetched.

And from the graduate classroom to the corporate conference room, that spirit of resourcefulness and achievement is a lasting benefit to the graduates of Black colleges and those who live and work with them. Is it any wonder that, though they enroll only 16% of Black college students, **Black colleges produce 37% of all Black college graduates?**

When you're considering colleges, why not consider the ones that gave us Martin Luther King, Jr. Thurgood Marshall and Andrew Young? If you're out to make something special of your life, Black colleges can really get you cooking.



**AMERICA'S BLACK COLLEGES
ARE YOU SMART ENOUGH TO GO?**



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