Arts & Entertainment

Dick Gregory Dies at 84

By Stacy M Brown NNPA Newswire Contributor

egendary civil rights activist and comedian Dick Gregory died on Saturday.

He was 84.

Friends, family and celebrities took to social media to honor the icon and innovator of the Black community.

"It is with enormous sadness that the Gregory family confirms that their father, comedic legend and civil rights activist Mr. Dick Gregory departed this earth tonight in Washington, DC," said Christian Gregory, his son, in a statement posted on Facebook. "The family appreciates the outpouring of support and love and respectfully asks for their privacy as they grieve during this very difficult time.

On Facebook, Roland

Martin, a journalist and

host of NewsOne on TV

enormous respect for

"He was honest, truth-

ful, unflinching, unapol-

ogetically Black. He chal-

lenged America at every

turn. RIP," wrote Martin.

"He was one of the

sweetest, smartest, most

loving people one could

ever know," said Steve

Jaffe, Gregory's publicist

of 50 years, according to

The Hollywood Report-

er. Jaffe added, "I just

hope that God is ready

for some outrageously

Singer John Legend

tweeted that, "Dick Greg-

ory lived an amazing,

revolutionary life. A

groundbreaker in come-

dy and a voice for justice.

funny times."

Gregory.

ca at every turn

Quoting legendary entertainer Richard Pryor, sports writer Myron Medcalf tweeted, "Dick Gregory was the greatest, and he was the first. Somebody had to break down that door."

Dr. Benjamin F. Chavis, Ir. the president and CEO of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, also paid homage to Gregory.

'We salute and honor the living legacy of freedom fighter Dick Gregory. RIP," Chavis wrote on Twitter.

Gregory had been in a Washington, D.C. area hospital battling an undisclosed illness. However, as late as Thursday, family members were said to have been upbeat about his recovery and he even had plans to appear at a show on Saturday in the nation's capital.

Born Richard Claxton

"Dick" Gregory in St.

Louis, Missouri on Oct.

a comedian and civil

rights activist whose so-

cial satire changed the

way Whites perceived

African-American come-

dians, according to his

Dick Gregory entered

the national comedy

scene in 1961 when Chi-

cago's Playboy Club (as

a direct request from

publisher Hugh Hefner)

booked him as a replace-

ment for white comedi-

an, "Professor" Irwin

Corey. Until then Grego-

ry had worked mostly at

small clubs with predom-

inantly Black audiences

(he met his wife, Lillian

Smith, at one such club),

according to his biogra-

phy.

biography.

He was honest, truthful, un-

flinching, unapologetically

One said that he had 12, 1932, Gregory became

Black. He challenged Ameri-



Dick Gregory, pictured here in a photo that accompanied a 1964 interview with the New York World-Telegram, died Saturday at the age of 84.

such as Dr. Martin Lu-

ther King Jr., and orga-

nizations such as the

Student Nonviolent Co-

ordinating Committee

(SNCC), Gregory took

part in the Civil Rights

Movement and used his

celebrity status to draw

attention to such issues

as segregation and dis-

franchisement, accord-

pi governments stopped

distributing Federal food

'When local Mississip-

ing to his biography.

a day job as a postal employee. His tenure as a him a contract extension from several weeks to three years," Gregory's biography said.

"By 1962, Gregory had become a nationally known headline performer, selling out nightclubs, making numerous national television appearances, and recording popular comedy albums."

and Yohance."

While a student at Sumner High School in St. Louis he led a March protesting segregated schools. Later, inspired by the work of leaders

replacement for Corey was so successful - at one performance he won over an audience that included southern White convention goers — that the Playboy Club offered

Gregory's biography continued: "It's important to note that no biography of Gregory would be complete without mentioning that he and his beloved wife, 'Lil,' had ten children, who have become highly respected members of the national community in a variety of fields. They are: Michele, Lynne, Pamela, Paula, Stephanie (a.k.a. Xenobia), Gregory, Christian, Miss, Ayanna

surpluses to poor blacks in areas where SNCC was encouraging voter registration, Gregory chartered a plane to bring in several tons of food," the biography said.

"He participated in SNCC's voter registration drives and in sitins to protest segregation, most notably at a franchise restaurant in downtown Atlanta, Georgia. Only later did

time on social issues and less time on performing, his biography noted. He participated in marches and parades to support a range of causes, including opposition to the Vietnam War, world hunger and drug abuse.

Dorothy Leavell, chairman of the NNPA and publisher of the Crusader Newspaper Group said that this was a sad moment and a great loss

▲ ■ Dick Gregory was the greatest, and he was the first. Somebody had to break down that door

Gregory disclose that he held stock in the chain."

Gregory's autobiog-"Nigger," was raphy, published in 1963 and it became the number one best-selling book in America. Over the decades it has sold in excess of seven million copies. He explained his choice for the title in the foreword of the book, where Dick Gregory wrote a note to his mother, his biography explained.

'Whenever you hear the word 'Nigger'," he said, "you'll know their

advertising my book." Through the 1960s, Gregory spent more to America, especially Black America.

This is a sad moment and a great loss to America and especially Black America.

"Dick Gregory was a personal friend, but also a voice for Black America which has now been stilled," said Leavell. "Dick was also a close friend to the Black Press and the National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA)."

Leavell continued: "While we mourn this loss we are grateful for the many contributions he made that have helped us all."





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