

Degrees

Production of bachelor's and doctoral degrees since 1970-71 has experienced greater growth—almost double—in the SREB states than in the nation and in the South. And the 102 percent increase in associate degrees awarded Southern students was almost double that for the nation during the 1970's.

Business and management was the field of study chosen most often by all groups of students (male, female, black, white, Hispanic), at all degree levels, nationally and in the South. The computer sciences saw substantial growth in enrollment. The popularity of these career-oriented fields signals the importance today's students place on successful job placement following graduation.

A declining number of degrees were awarded in education at both the bachelor's and master's levels. However, this field continued to account for the largest single number of degrees awarded at the graduate levels. Education remained the largest field for both men and women at the doctoral level.

Women increased their share of degrees awarded at all levels nationally. In the South, they earned a higher proportion of degrees at all levels except the first professional. The number of first professional degrees doubled in the last five years, accounting for one in five degrees awarded in the region.

The traditional fields of library science, home economics, and foreign languages continue to attract the majority of women students at all levels. Fields showing the largest increase in representation by women at the master's level from 1975 to 1980, in addition to business and management, were engineering and law. Fields in which women made marked improvements in porportion of degrees awarded regionally include communications, health professions, mathematics, and public affairs. Law accounts for the largest number of degrees awarded to women in the first professional fields.

The declining number of blacks enrolled in the biological sciences over the past four years, nationally and in the South, is a source of concern. However, the number of Hispanic students majoring in the field increased by a substantial margin.

This Month In Black History

(Research by Marion Crowe)

Jet Magazine

January 1, 1863

President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation declaring "free forever the slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia." About 3,120,000 slaves were thus declared free.

January 1, 1948

Fritz Pollard, Brown University's All American halfback, became the first black to play in the annual Rose Bowl game in Pasadena, California. Brown was defeated 14-0 by Washington State University in the second of the classic series.

January 1, 1922

Wally Triplett and Dennie Hoggard of Penn State University saw action against Southern Methodist University in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas. They were the first blacks ever to play in the annual New Year's Day Classic.

January 2, 1906

E. Simms Campbell, cartoonist and artist, was born in St. Louis, Mo. He contributed cartoons to many national magazines including EBONY. Campbell also illustrated children's books and wrote articles on American jazz. His cartoons appeared in every issue of Esquire Magazine 1933-58 and almost every issue until his death in 1971.

January 3, 1966

The City Commission of Springfield, Ohio, unanimously elected Robert C. Henry, 44, as mayor of an intergrated Ohio city, had been elected to his second term as a city commissioner in November 1965. Henry pointed out that his duties as mayor (at \$2,500 annually) would be largely ceremonial with the city manager handling most of the executive mayors.

January 4, 1888

Jefferson G. Ish, Jr., educator and insurance executive, was born in Little Rock, Ark. Ish was president of the Arkansas State Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College in Pine Bluff 1915-1921. At the time of his death he was vice-chairman of the Board of Supreme Life Insurance Company.

January 8, 1922

Colonel Charles Young, first black to achieve that rank in the U.S. Army, died in Lagos, Nigeria while on duty as a military attache to the Liberian republic. Colonel Young began his famous ride on horseback at Wilberforce, Ohio and ended it 16 days later in Washington, DC. The ride was in protest over the Army retiring him one day before a long list of new generals were to be made. He was the sixth in line for promotion to brigadier general but was found physically unfit and retired from active service.

January 12, 1948

The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ordered Oklahoma "forthwith" to provide Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher of Norman, Oklahoma, the same education in law that furnishes white students. As a black she had been barred from entering the University of Oklahoma Law School.

January 15, 1929

Michael Luther King, civil rights leader, was born in Atlanta, Georgia. He later changed his name to Martin and went on to become one of the leading forces in the civil rights struggle of this century. Dr. King entered Moorehouse College with the intent of becoming a doctor, but he was so greatly influenced by the college president Dr. Benjamin Mays, that he decided to study Ministry. He was ordained by his father in 1948; and entered Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, PA, where he graduated in 1951. Dr. King chose to continue his study with two years of philosophy at Harvard and earned his Doctorate degree in Philosophy from Boston University in 1955. With a desire to revolutionize the status of the Southern blacks, Dr. King led a group of Atlanta ministers to form an organization which later became the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). A prophet of peace in a time of trouble, Dr. King became the impassioned voice of the people oppressed, upholding the philosophy of nonviolence until death by a sniper's bullet, April 4, 1968.

January 16, 1892

Doctor Lewis Carson was born in Marion, North Carolina. He owned and operated Carson's Private Hospital in Washington from 1919-1938. He was one of the first black physicians in Washington to operate in a white hospital.

January 18, 1949

Congressman William T. Dawson of Chicago was appointed chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department. He was the first black to head a standing congressional committee.

January 18, 1856

Doctor Daniel Hale Williams first doctor to perform a successful heart operation, was born in Pennsylvania. Doctor Williams was the surgeon who helped found Provident Hospital in Chicago. He died August 4, 1931.

January 24, 1835

Martin R. Delaney, physician and public official died in Xenia, Ohio. He graduated from Harvard University Medical School. While practicing medicine in Pittsburg, he was instrumental in wiping out a cholera epidemic in that city. Dr. Delaney was interested in the American Colonization Society because he felt Africa would be a better place for blacks. In the post Civil War years, Dr. Delaney worked with the Freedman's Bureau.

January 25, 1966

Constance Baker Motley became the first black woman named to a federal judgeship. She was born in New Haven, Conn., of West Indian parents. Her B.A. degree is from New York University and her LLB degree is from Columbia University Law School. While a law school student, Ms. Motley worked with the NAACP Legal and Defense Educational Fund, Inc. In 1964, she was elected to the state senate becoming the only woman among fifty-eight senators and the first black woman in the history of New York to sit in the upper chamber. In 1965, she became Manhattan Borough president, winning by a unanimous vote of the city council, thus becoming the first woman to win that office.

January 27, 1869

Will Marion Cook, distinguished composer, conductor and violinist, was born in Washington, DC. He was the son of a well-educated free parents who had moved from Fredericksburg, VA. Cook composed most of the music that William and Walker made famous in their series, including *In Dahomey*.

January 29, 1889

A. Wayman, a presiding elder in the AME Church was born in Garnett, Kansas. Rev. Ward was the first black man to graduate from the University of Denver. He was appointed by the mayor of Chicago to serve as chairman of the now defunct Relations Commission. He organized the NACCP in Colorado and black YMCA in 1920.

January 29, 1926

Violette Anderson became the first black woman lawyer admitted to practice before the US Supreme Court. Attorney Anderson was a Chicagoan.

January 30, 1844

Richard Theodore Greener, first black to graduate from Harvard College was born in Philadelphia. Greener, a noted

educator and lawyer, was famous for his debates with Frederick Douglass on whether or not blacks should migrate from the post Civil War South.

January 31, 1952

Oscar L. Thompson, the first black to receive a degree from the University of Texas, was awarded a master's degree in zoology. He later served as a research scientist in the human genetics foundation at the university.

Art Gallery

The Area of Art and Lyceum program at Fayetteville State University proudly commemorate Black History month by presenting the art of Dr. Oscar L. Logan in the Rosenthal Art Gallery. Dr. Logan is a sculptor. His sculpture is huge and highly satirical, exploiting, and exploring familiar aspects of black life.

The art exhibition opened February 7, 1983 and will continue until March 4, 1983. The show can be viewed Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. till 4:00 p.m.

Dr. Logan was born March 30, 1950 in Columbus, Mississippi. He received the Bachelor of Science degree in art education in 1971 from Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi; he received the Master of Arts degree in art education in 1975, the Master of Fine Arts degree in sculpture in 1976, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in art education in 1982 from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. Logan says "I prefer working figuratively utilizing a variety of media, i.e., clay (stoneware), plaster, metal (bronze, aluminum), etc. I seek to synchronize aspects of traditional African art forms with African-American sociocultural and political experiences to form relevant visual statements. Although much of my work is highly satirical in nature, it is my hope that it will cause viewers to think seriously about "Black Life" everywhere."

Dig Your Own Holes!

By Genevieve M. Jones


Mr. Charles T. Byrd, Jr., C.P.A. (Certified Public Accountant) of Greensboro, N.C., spoke at the Rudolph Jones Lecture Series, Thursday, January 20, at 2:00 p.m.

The subject Mr. Byrd spoke on was "The Entrepreneurial Spirit—Do You Have It?"

Mr. Byrd gave some characteristics to which students can become a good entrepreneur.

Mr. Byrd strongly believes that black students must develop their own economic basis. Byrd challenges the students of FSU to "Dig your own holes." — "Create yourselves with your own thoughts.

"There is no progress without struggle." — Fredrick Douglas



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