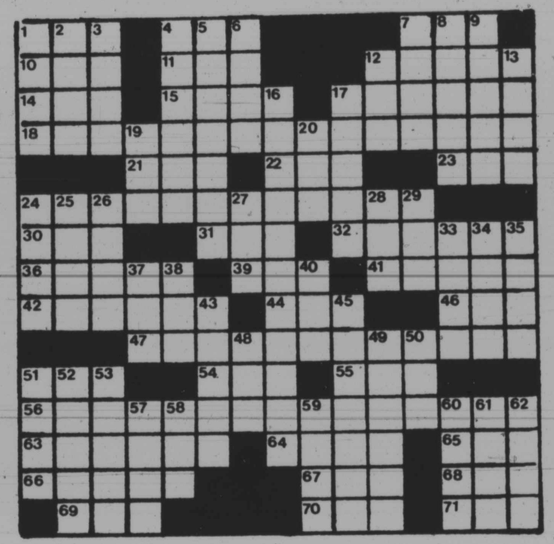
Black History Puzzle

ACROSS

1 Benj. "—" Singleton: led blk. exodus to Kansas
4 British Inits.
7 Govt. Dept. headed by P. Harris
10 Beckwourth Pass abbr. Disc. by James P. (a blk.)
11 Negatives
12 Alex. —: blk. Inv. of an elevator
14 Grain
15 Amos E. —: blk. Inv. of jar caps
17 Great African desert
18 Blk. Inv. of 24 across
21 —, Illinois
22 —o, Mexico
23 H. —awa Tanner: blk. artist
24 — truck: see 18 across
30 —fants Kloof, Botswana
31 "Blind Tom" had a good one: blk. musical genius
32 Blk. Inv. of the corn harvester
36 Spanish sign
39 Blk. boy King
41 R. P. —: blk. Inv. of corn silker
42 Space —: Inv. of 16 down
44 Nat —ner: blk. leader of slave revolt
46 Love in Scotland: blk. Inv. of the pencil sharpener
47 Blk. Inv. of a comb
51 —di, Sudan
54 Chemical suffix
55 Short formal wear
56 Blk. Inv. of sugar refining system
63 — sweeper: Inv. by Chas. Brooks
64 Pollute
65 Train station abbreviation
66 Atom bomb test site
67 M. M. Beth—: blk. school founder
68 Slave States
69 Bird of prey
70 H. Revels title: 1st blk. U.S. —
71 Geo. Monroe's fuel: blk. pony Express rider

DOWN

1 G. R. Simpson: blk —.
2 —, Mauritania
3 — Brock: blk. actor
4 Blk. Pro golfer Lee Elder's play?
5 Blk. builder of ships, Dawson Thomas' need
6 Sound: Pref.
7 —das—: Cab Calloway's call
8 Dr. D— Meriwether: blk. researcher
9 Has beens
12 — Guion Bluford: blk. astronaut
13 —andra, Ivory Coast
16 Blk. Inv. of 42 across
17 Jos. —: blk. Inv. of lawn sprinkler
19 —es Salaam, Tanzania
20 —fie, Cambodia
24 Mil. Corp.
25 Masc. name
26 See 42 across
27 Consume
28 Mr. Simpson's: blk. star of football
29 Fabulous bird
33 — Contendere
34 Jacket
35 Holy Ladies: abbr.
37 Moisture
38 See 5 down?
40 —, Iran
43 Signal
45 See 5 down?
48 Trinitrotoluene
49 John —: blk. designer of Hvy. Equip.
50 1011
51 Handle: Fr.
52 "Don't buy where you can't work"
53 African weapon
57 Mary: blk. Pres. of Detroit radio sta.
58 Fish
59 Debts
60 Per
61 Bear
62 — Machine: Inv. of 18 across



Carter G. Woodson
1875-1950

Scholar, historian and educator who founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the Journal of Negro History. He established Negro History Week.

In 1875, Carter Woodson was born on a small farm in Virginia, where he spent most of his childhood working with members of his family.

To further his education, Woodson moved to West Virginia and worked as a coal miner to earn enough money to attend Douglass High School.

After high school, Woodson attended Berea College in Kentucky. After two years, he returned to Douglass High School and became principal.

Later, he worked in the Philippine Islands as supervisor of schools. There, he mastered the Spanish language.

Returning to the U. S., he entered the University of Chicago and earned his Bachelor's and Master's degrees. In 1908, he studied in Paris at the Sorbonne.

Woodson taught at Armstrong High School in Washington, D. C. Using the Library of Congress, he completed his dissertation "The Disruption of Virginia".

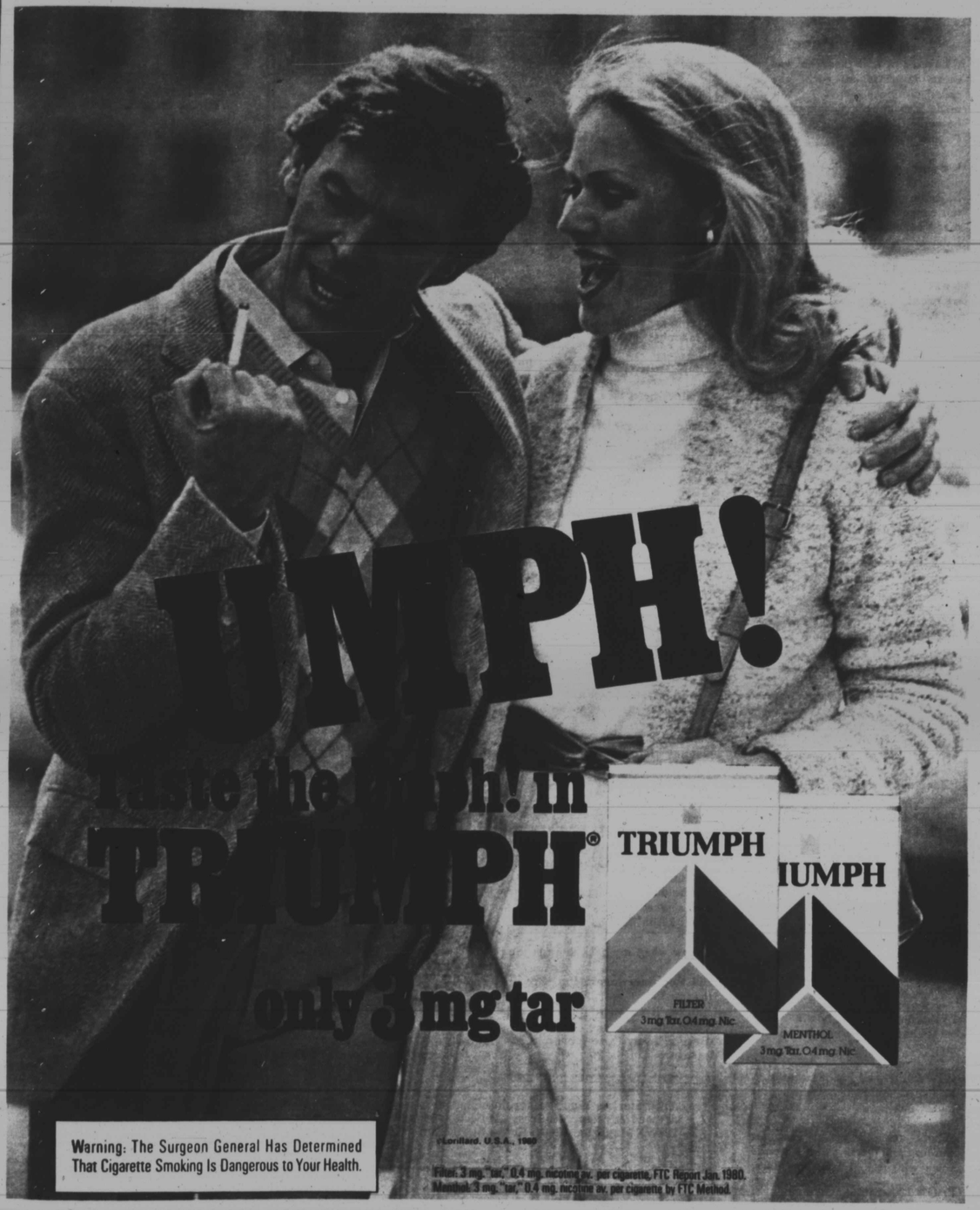
When he received his Doctor's degree from Harvard in 1912, he dedicated himself to furnishing black youth with the knowledge of their cultural heritage.

After years of study, Woodson had gathered a wealth of information which would facilitate his creation of an organization devoted to the study of the Negro American.

On September 9, 1915, the first meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History took place.

Woodson, anxious to fulfill objectives, published the Journal of Negro History by January 1, 1916, only a few months after ASNLH was founded.

Dr. Woodson's reputation as a scholar was a significant factor in the recruitment of the many capable men and women who comprised the staff of the ASNLH.

To further spread information about Negroes, in 1926 he established Negro History Week during which the attention of the nation was to focus on black achievement.

Carter Woodson's career was highlighted by many triumphs, but his prime achievement was the extensive record of black accomplishments which he brought to light.