



Edwin A. Harleston

Edwin A. Harleston was one of the most distinguished artists and civil rights leaders of his generation. Born in 1882 in Charleston, South Carolina, he graduated from Avery Institute in 1900 and Atlanta University in 1904. He studied at Howard University with the intention of becoming a physician; but, instead set his sights on art. From 1906-1912 he attended the School Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. In 1913, he returned to Charleston to help with the family funeral business. He soon became an active artist, businessman, and civil rights leader.

Harleston founded the Charleston NAACP in 1916 and was successful in its efforts toward educational reform for Black schools, teachers and principals. He was a firm believer in civil rights for all Americans.

By the 1920's Harleston's reputation as an artist had flourished. An active participant in the Harlem Renaissance, he received portrait commissions from all over the United States. Even though his primary mode of art was portraiture, his work also showed the people and culture of the era. In 1931, he joined the Harmon Foundation at International House in New York. The House had presented the first all Black exhibition in the United States.

Harleston created sensitive humanistic portraits of mostly African-American civic leaders, businessmen, and their families.

He always captured the strength and depth of his subjects' personalities. The Gibbes Museum and Art Gallery and the Avery Institute in his native Charleston co-hosted an exhibition of his work, Edwin Harleston: Painter of An Era, on the 101st anniversary of his birth. Among the portraits displayed was his painting of Aaron Douglas, one of the most significant African-American artists of the 20th century. This portrait was purchased by the Gibbes Museum. Many of Harleston's famous works, including *Mending Sock* and *The Old Servant* are in anthologies of African-American Art.

This outstanding public servant died in 1931 at the age of 49.

January



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

NEW YEAR'S DAY 1

1863
Emancipation
proclamation
issued

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1866
Fisk University
established

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1957
Southern Christian
Leadership Conference
founded

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1929
Martin Luther King, Jr.
born

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MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR. DAY 21

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1964
24th Amendment to U.S.
Constitution outlawed
poll tax requirements in
federal elections

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Dr. John Stevenson

One of South Carolina's leading educators, Dr. John Stevenson, was born on February 1, 1931 in Columbia, South Carolina. His parents were the Reverend John R. Stevenson and Mrs. Lillie M. Stevenson. He attended schools in South Carolina and received his B.S. from Allen University, an African-Methodist Episcopal school in Columbia. His education at Allen prepared him to compete at the best integrated, northern colleges with students who had better opportunities than he.

Upon graduation from Allen, John Stevenson went into the U.S. Army Corps. He was a duty officer in the Department of Army Cryptography at the Pentagon. He later did a tour in France and Germany. His experience in the U.S. Army was the first time he had competed in an integrated setting.

Dr. Stevenson earned his M.Ed. from Boston University and his Ed.D. in Public Administration from Columbia University. Though employment opportunities were available for him in the north, he returned to his native South in order to devote his life to the positive development of young people. He also desired to promote an integrated society in which all people can live.

An exceptional educator, he served as a teacher, counselor, principal, assistant superintendent, associate superintendent and deputy superintendent of schools. In 1986 Dr. Stevenson became Superintendent of Schools for Richland County District I. He was the first African-American to hold the position of superintendent.

Dr. Stevenson has been an advocate of positive educational change. During his professional career, he has strongly supported mandatory kindergartens for young people, smooth desegregation of public schools, and established high standards of academic excellence.

Under his leadership Richland School District I has received national and state acclaim for excellence in some of the district's programs.

A social and civic leader, Stevenson has served on many boards such as The Columbia Music Association, Koger Center for the Performing Arts, Benjamin E. Mays Academy for Leadership Development, State Board of Education, Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce and the Columbia Urban League.

Dr. Stevenson's message to young people is, *"Always believe in yourself. Success comes with hard work and belief in yourself. With this you can accomplish anything."*

February



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

1870
Jonathan Jasper Wright
elected to South Carolina
Supreme Court

1960
Student sit-in—North
Carolina A&T College

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1793
Congress enacted first
fugitive slave law

1809
Abraham Lincoln born

1909
NAACP founded

ASH
WEDNESDAY

13

VALENTINE'S
DAY

14

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1965
Nat King Cole died

16

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1895
Frederick Douglass died

1732
George Washington born

1868
W.E.B. Debois born

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Jane Edna Hunter

Jane Edna Hunter, the daughter of Edward and Harriet Harris, was born on December 13, 1882, on the Woodburn Plantation near Pendleton, South Carolina. She started work following her father's death in 1892. She ironed, sewed, cooked and washed for a variety of families until 1897 when she entered school for the first time at the age of 15. The school, Ferguson Academy in Abbeville provided her with four years of training. Though she could barely read when she entered, Jane Harris graduated in 1900 with an eighth grade education.

She worked in a variety of jobs, including a chamber maid, and was married to Edward Hunter, a man 40 years her senior. Later she studied nursing at Hampton Institute Training School for Nurses in Virginia.

In 1905, armed with the self-help philosophy of Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Hunter moved to Cleveland, Ohio, with "a nickel and a prayer." Observing the lack of decent employment and housing for Black women in Cleveland, she dedicated her life to their practical uplift. For six years, via deep religious convictions and hard work, she planned the Phillis Wheatley Association. In 1911, the organization opened its doors with a home to provide housing, employment and social development for African-American women. It became a prototype of many similar organizations established by the National Association for Colored Women as well as the Jane Addams School, an industrial training school for young white women in Cleveland.

Jane Edna Hunter's work was so successful she received support from leading philanthropists like John D. Rockefeller, Jr. She maintained that the association's purpose was "to afford Black women an opportunity for fuller development; to promote growth in Christian character and services through physical, social, mental and spiritual training." She firmly believed that youth must be trained with a purpose. They must have skills to accommodate the needs of the modern world.

She studied law and received her LL.B. from Baldwin-Wallace College in 1925. She passed the Ohio Bar Examination that year.

This great leader of 20th century women died at the age of 89.

March



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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1807
Slave trade banned

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1913
Harriot Tubman died

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ST. PATRICK'S
DAY

24

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GOOD FRIDAY 29

PASSOVER 30

PALM
SUNDAY

1966
Poll tax ruled
unconstitutional

31 EASTER
SUNDAY



James T. McCain

At the focal point of the Congress of Racial Equality's (CORE) move into national prominence in the late 1950's was the hiring of Field Secretary James T. McCain, a native of Sumter, South Carolina. McCain, an outstanding South Carolina educator, had been barred in 1955 from teaching because of his affiliation with the NAACP. CORE's recruitment of him as a field secretary helped the organization to gain national stature. Mr. McCain moved CORE into the South, where its members worked to *"eliminate discrimination on all levels."* He was a leader in the sit-ins and freedom rides of the 1960's.

Mr. McCain was widely known for promoting the goals of CORE. He worked in numerous communities throughout the South overseeing the group's field operations. Among the hundreds of students under his jurisdiction were civil rights volunteers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, who were later killed by hatemongers in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

CORE changed its bi-racial, non-violent, direct action thrust in 1965 and McCain left the organization in 1966. He then became Director of the Scholarship, Education, Defense Fund for Racial Equality (SEDFRE). SEDFRE's primary goals were to elevate the economic and political status of African-Americans.

In 1975 Mr. McCain was inducted into the South Caroliniana Society. He has contributed hundreds of manuscripts on the civil rights movement, 1957-1971 to the South Caroliniana Library.

As an educator, he served as a teacher, principal, college professor, registrar and college dean. A graduate of Morris College in Sumter, McCain earned his Master of Education Degree from Temple University in 1940. He has been active in many organizations, such as the South Carolina Council for Human Relations, the Palmetto Education Association, the S.C. Council on Aging, and the Governor's Council on Human Affairs for South Carolina.

McCain admonishes young people to *"aspire for excellence and to stop wasting so much time on unessential things"*.

April



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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1909
Robert E. Perry and
Mathew Henson reach
the North Pole

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1974
Hank Aaron hit 715th
homerun

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1866
Civil Rights bill granting
citizenship passed

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1787
Free African Society
organized

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1913
National Urban League
founded

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Dr. Ernest Everett Just

Epidemics of diphtheria and cholera were pervasive in Charleston, South Carolina in the winter of 1883. They greatly affected the poor masses who could not receive adequate health care. Ernest Just's two older siblings died from the diseases. He, a baby not yet four months, was somehow spared. His parents, Charles Fraser Just and Mary Matthew Just were among those who did not have adequate health care.

Ernest Just was born on August 13, 1883. He attended the Colored Normal Industrial Agricultural and Mechanics College at Orangeburg (now South Carolina State College) at the age of 13. In three years he received his Licentiate of Instruction which enabled him to teach in Black schools in South Carolina. Just later studied at Kimball Union Academy in New Hampshire and graduated from Dartmouth College. During his junior year at Dartmouth, he was given the highest academic award for an undergraduate, The Rufus Chaote Scholar. His records in English and Biological Sciences were outstanding.

Just's first job was at Howard University where he initially taught English. He soon joined the Department of Biology and Geology, where he excelled as a Zoology instructor. He greatly inspired his students and became one of the leading biologists in the United States.

In 1913, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gave Dr. Just its first Spingarn Award. The honor is given annually to an African-American who has had exceptional achievement in his or her field. At this time, Dr. Just was engaged in pioneering research on fertilization in marine invertebrates and the role of the cell surface in the development of such organisms. His studies demonstrated that all segments of a cell influence the cell's activity.

Ernest Everett Just received his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1916. A dedicated scientist, he spent almost every summer, from 1909-1930, conducting research at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Dr. Just left the United States in 1931 and lived in Europe. It was difficult for him to live and work in the U.S. because of racial discrimination in science laboratories.

In 1939 he wrote two books. His first, *The Biology of the Cell Surface*, was dedicated to his mother who greatly influenced his formative years while she taught school on James Island, South Carolina. His biographer, Dr. Kenneth R. Manning refers to Dr. Just as the "Black Apollo Of Science." Indeed, he was! His life showed that exploration of the scientific world is one of the many options available for today's young people. Dr. Just died in 1941.

May



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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1896
Plessey vs. Ferguson
upheld "separate but
equal" doctrine

1961
Freedom Rides began

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MOTHER'S DAY 12

13

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ARMED
FORCES DAY 18

1862
Robert Smalls seized
Confederate warship

1954
Brown vs. Board of
Education

19

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1925
Malcolm X born

1919
Madame C.J. Walker
died

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MEMORIAL DAY
OBSERVED 27

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The waiting list is long at the one room, Holy Cross-Faith Memorial Episcopal School, where Ruby Middleton Forsythe teaches on Pawley's Island, South Carolina. Ms. Ruby, as she is affectionately called, has been teaching school for over 65 years. Her school has 72 children, pre-school through fourth grade. She teaches discipline, respect, social responsibility, and the basics: reading, mathematics, spelling, and geography.

Ms. Ruby's students often enter school with an educational disadvantage. But, she instills in each of them that they can achieve. She insists that they never say, "I can't," but always, "I'll try." Many of the pupils walk for miles to get to school. Parents and volunteers support the school by taking turns cleaning, gardening, and transporting the youth. Many of the graduates go on to colleges and universities and make major contributions to society.

Ruby Middleton Forsythe was born on June 27, 1905, in Charleston. She attended Avery Institute for grammar and high school. Avery epitomized excellence and provided its students with the best liberal education and cultural experience. She received her B.S. from South Carolina State College and started her teaching career in 1924. Her husband, the late Reverend William Essex Forsythe, was an Episcopal Priest who was in charge of Holy Cross-Faith Memorial Church and School on Pawley's Island.

At age 85, Ruby Forsythe walks down the stairs from her living quarters above the school and begins another day of quality teaching and basic training. When she rings her brass school bell it is time for students to enter school and for the cultivation of each mind to commence. Ms. Ruby nurtures as well as teaches. She continues to teach because there is a need for children to learn. Her philosophy of teaching is:

"I like the idea of sowing the best seed into whatever soil we come in contact with. Watch the growth and the reproduction of the product sent forth."

Ruby Middleton Forsythe

June



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

1843
Sojourner Truth began
anti-slavery activist
career

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1942
Congress of Racial
Equality founded

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1910
William Crum appointed
minister to Liberia

1967
Thurgood Marshall
appointed to U.S. Supreme
Court

FLAG DAY

14

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FATHER'S DAY 16

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Mary McLeod Bethune

Mary McLeod Bethune was born near Mayesville, South Carolina on July 10, 1875. She was the 15th of 17 children of Patsy and Samuel McLeod. Her parents were slaves who were freed as a result of the Civil War. The McLeods were poor but very proud of their African heritage.

Mary Bethune's education started at a small, three month Presbyterian School near Mayesville. In 1888 with the help of a scholarship from the Presbyterian Church, she attended Scotia Seminary (Barber-Scotia College) and graduated in 1893. She graduated from Moody Bible Institute in Chicago in 1895. While teaching at Kindress Institute near Sumter, South Carolina, she met and married Albertus Bethune. They had one son, Albert McLeod Bethune. They lived in Savannah, Georgia and Palatka, Florida, where their marriage ended in 1904.

Mrs. Bethune and her son moved to Daytona Beach, Florida, where in 1904, she embarked on a dream to establish a school for Black children. With \$1.50, five little girls and her son Albert, she formed the Daytona Educational and Industrial School for Girls. The school flourished. In 1926, it merged with Cookman Institute and in 1929, the co-educational institution became Bethune-Cookman College.

Mrs. Bethune served as an advisor on racial affairs to Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. In 1934, she became Director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. She viewed her job as that of interpreting the needs of African-Americans to government agencies. In 1935, she founded the National Council for Negro Women. The "Council's House," located in Washington, D.C., is now a national historic site. She was an observer for the U.S. State Department at the United Nations Conference on International Organizations in 1945.

Shortly before her death in 1955, she wrote her *Last Will and Testament*. Among her words of wisdom were:

"I LEAVE YOU LOVE. Love builds. It is positive and helpful. It is more beneficial than hate. Injuries quickly forgotten quickly pass away. Personally and racially, our enemies must be forgiven. Our aim must be to create a world of fellowship and justice where no man's skin, color, or religion, is held against him. 'Love thy neighbor' is a precept which could transform the world if it were universally practiced. It connotes brotherhood and, to me, brotherhood of man is the noblest concept in all human relations. Loving your neighbor means being interracial, inter-religious and international."

July



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

2

Civil Rights Act of 1964
signed
1908
Thurgood Marshall born

3

INDEPENDENCE
DAY 4

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1868
Francis L. Cardoza
installed as South
Carolina's Secretary of
State

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1959
Billie Holiday died

18

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1868
14th Amendment ratified
1896
National Association for
Colored Women founded

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1926
National Bar Association
incorporated
1948
President Truman
banned discrimination in
armed services

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Dr. Stephen J. Wright

In the entry about his life in *Who's Who in America*, Dr. Stephen J. Wright stated:

In my opinion success can be attributed mainly to hard work. While luck plays a part in almost everyone's life, I deeply believe it plays favorites with those who are thorough and competent.

Self-preparedness has always been an essential ingredient in the life of Dr. Stephen J. Wright. As a youngster he believed he should develop his mind to the fullest and be ready to meet and conquer challenges and opportunities. Born in Dillon, South Carolina, he spent most of his early years in North Carolina. At the age of 15, he enrolled at Hampton Institute in Virginia. The year was 1926. Hampton had been attended by many of his relatives, including his father, a physician, who died when Stephen Wright was five years old.

He received his B.S. degree from Hampton in 1934, his M.A. from Howard University in 1939 and his Ph.D. from New York University in 1943. Such achievements were rare for Black Americans in the 1930's and 1940's.

This exceptional training prepared Dr. Wright for faculty and administrative positions at Hampton University. He subsequently served as President of Bluefield State College, 1953-1957, and President of Fisk University, 1957-1966. Fisk was viewed as one of the most outstanding African-American universities in the United States during Stephen Wright's tenure. Dr. Wright believes that historically Black colleges and universities must provide for their students the best possible education with the most competent faculty.

He has been President of the United Negro College Fund and Vice President of the College Entrance Examination Board. His self-preparedness and leadership ability resulted in his being an expert witness in cases involving equalization and desegregation, including those which consolidated into the historic, *Brown vs. the Board of Education*. Dr. Wright has served as a presidential appointee on two White House commissions. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees at four universities, including the University of Richmond.

Dr. Wright's writings on education issues and foreign affairs have appeared in journals such as the *Harvard Educational Review*, *Journal of Negro Education*, *Saturday Review*, *Journal of Higher Education* and *Journal of Educational Psychology*.

He has traveled throughout the world. For his educational knowledge and positive enhancement of humanity, he has received many honorary degrees. This eminent educator has helped to eradicate many legal, racial, and educational barriers for African-Americans. Thus, he has provided freedom for all of us. Early in life he equipped himself with the tools of knowledge that were essential for his life's work.

August



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

1895
Benjamin E. Mays born

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1965
Voting Rights Act signed
by President Johnson

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1936
Jesse Owens won four
Olympic gold medals

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1887
Marcus Garvey born

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23

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1900
National Negro Business
League founded

25

1925
Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters organized

26

27

1963
W.E.B. Debois died

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Marian Wright Edelman

In 1968 Marian Wright Edelman founded the Washington Research Project which became the Children's Defense Fund in 1973. She has been an advocate for the disadvantaged, especially children, for most of her professional career. Mrs. Edelman started her work for children in the mid-1960's, when, after becoming the first African-American woman admitted to the Mississippi Bar, she directed the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the NAACP in Jackson, Mississippi. She worked on numerous civil rights cases and helped to stop attacks directed against the Child Development Group (CDG) of Mississippi. The CDG was one of the largest Project Head Start Programs in the nation. It had over 100 centers in mostly rural, poor communities. She wanted to help save the children from poverty, ignorance, and malnutrition.

The Children's Defense Fund is the nation's strongest and most effective voice in the areas of teenage pregnancy prevention, child health, education, child care, child welfare and mental health and employment for young people. Mrs. Edelman believes that our country must *invest* in children in order to be strong and have future generations which produce. Based in Washington, D.C., the Children's Defense Fund researches issues which affect children, analyzes laws which impact children, scrutinizes budgets for children and reviews all social issues which relate to children. Marian Edelman labors to get politicians to be advocates for children.

Born in Bennettsville, South Carolina in 1939, the daughter of Reverend Arthur J. Wright and Maggie Leola Bowen Wright, Marian grew up in an environment that made African-Americans feel that they would not and could not achieve. Her parents admonished their children that it was their Christian duty to help their fellow human beings. They stressed that a good education and service were essential life ventures.

Marian Wright graduated from Spelman College in Atlanta in 1960 and studied in Switzerland, France, and the Soviet Union. She earned a law degree from Yale University in 1963. Her interest in law was promoted as she observed the dismal plight of poor African-Americans who needed legal aid in the South.

Mrs. Edelman has published widely. Her book, *Families in Peril: An Agenda for Social Change*, published by Harvard University Press, received rave reviews. She has traveled world-wide reviewing the international plight of children.

Her numerous honors and awards give credence to the impact of her work. She received more than 45 honorary degrees from colleges-universities throughout the nation.

September



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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LABOR DAY

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1975
General Daniel "Chappie"
James, Jr. named
Commander-in-Chief of
North American Air
Defense Command

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ROSH
HASHANAH

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YOM KIPPUR

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1970
Lou Brock stole 935th
base

1912
"Memphis Blues"
published

1829
Appeal to the Colored
Citizens of the World
published

29

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Annie Greene Nelson

"If a person is going to write, it must be a compulsion. A book, a story is something that must be written so people can feel it, see it as it unfolds. The plantation life was one of my most favorite subjects—the faith, the struggle, the perseverance. They never gave up, — the strict morals—the hard work. That is why I wrote "After The Storm."

Annie Greene Nelson

Annie Greene Nelson, South Carolina's first known, published, female African-American author, was born December 5, 1902, in Darlington County, South Carolina. She was the oldest of 14 children of Sylvester and Nancy Greene. Her parents instilled honesty, truth, devotion and love. She always has had a keen mind and her earliest recollection can be traced to a remembrance at the age of one year and nine months.

Her education started at a five-month school on the Parrot's Plantation in Darlington County and later she attended Benedict College and Voorhees College. She studied drama at the University of South Carolina when she was 80 years old.

Annie Greene Nelson's first published work, a poem entitled "What Do You Think of Mother" appeared in the Palmetto Leader newspaper in 1925. In part she said of her mother:

*So, while she lives be True,
Remember, she's the best thing on earth,
So, honor, love and cherish
The one who gave you birth.*

Mrs. Nelson's first published book, *After The Storm* (1945), and subsequent books, *The Dawn Appears*, *Don't Walk on My Dreams*, and *Shadows of the South Land* depict the lifestyles of average Black people. Her plays, *Weary Fireside Blues*, which was produced off-Broadway, and the 'Parrots' Plantation as well as her book, *To Paw With Love*, are autobiographical in that they reveal aspects of her triumphs and tragedies growing up in South Carolina. Always an optimist, Annie Greene Nelson is known for turning sorrow into laughter. Her latest manuscript, *Eighty, So What?*, indicates her ability to write about how great life can begin at 80.

She has given readings all over the state. She is a recipient of many honors, including the Lucy Hampton Bostick Award presented annually by Friends of the Richland County Public Library and the P. Scott Kennedy Award for dedication and devotion to African-American theatre.

October



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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COLUMBUS DAY
OBSERVED 14

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1964
Martin Luther King
awarded Nobel Peace
Prize

1859
John Brown led attack on
Harper's Ferry

1888
Capital Savings Bank
opened in Washington
D.C.

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UNITED
NATIONS DAY 24

25

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1972
Jack Roosevelt "Jackie"
Robinson died

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HALLOWEEN 31





The Honorable Harold A. Stevens

Until his retirement in 1977, Judge Harold Arnoldus Stevens was one of the nation's outstanding jurists. He was born on Johns Island, South Carolina, on October 19, 1907, the son of William F. and Lilla L. Johnson Stevens. He left Johns Island at the age of three, following the death of his father, and lived in Columbia with his mother and maternal grandparents, the Reverend and Mrs. C.H. Johnson, until his mother's remarriage. Stevens attended Claflin College High School and earned a B.A. from Benedict College in 1930.

Unable to attend the then-segregated University of South Carolina Law School, he went north. In 1936, he was the first Black to earn an LL.B. degree in Labor Law from Boston College.

He was elected to the New York Assembly from 1947-1950. His elections or appointments to the New York State courts commenced after that with his election to the New York Court of General Sessions. Subsequently, he served as Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court of Appeals. At the time of his retirement, he was the presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court and held the highest rank of any African-American in a state judicial system.

Judge Stevens has served as a trustee or board member for many organizations, including St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York Medical College, New York University Law Center Foundation, the Council of Religious and International Affairs, and the National Center for State Courts. He served as a Special Counsel to President Roosevelt's Commission on Fair Employment Practices. In the 1940's he was a counsel to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen. He is a veteran of World War II. The Honorable Judge has received numerous awards and honorary degrees of national and international dimension.

This outstanding native of Johns Island, South Carolina, became one of this nation's most outstanding jurists.

November



Southern Bell
A **BELL** SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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1910
First issue of *Crisis*
published

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ELECTION DAY 5

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1731
Benjamin Banneker born

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VETERAN'S DAY 11

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1915
Booker T. Washington
died

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THANKSGIVING
DAY 28

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1883
Sojourner Truth died



Clayton "Peg Leg" Bates

Clayton "Peg Leg" Bates is a great American hero. He was born in rural Fountain Inn, South Carolina and raised by his mother, Emma Bates, after his father abandoned them. When he was 12, he lost his left leg after it was mangled in the conveyor belt of a cotton separator at a mill where he was working. With no hospital nearby for Black people, his leg was amputated on the table in his mother's kitchen.

Clayton Bates loved to dance. He started dancing at the age of five. After the mill accident, people said he would never dance again. He started to dance again using two broomsticks under his arm until his uncle, Whitt Stewart, made his peg leg. Within a short time, his peg leg matched the dancing ability of his other leg.

Peg Leg and his mother moved to Greenville where he danced at carnivals and county fairs until he was discovered at Greenville's Black Liberty Theatre by a New York producer in 1927. By this time, he could leap five feet in the air and perform almost every known tap dance step. He performed at the Lafayette Theatre in New York with Bill "Bojangles" Robinson.

In a brief time Bates was a show-stopper, dancing at the Apollo Theatre, the Cotton Club and resorts and clubs throughout the United States. He gave two command performances before the King and Queen of England. He appeared on television variety shows, including the Ed Sullivan Show on which he appeared 21 times. He toured Europe, South America and Australia.

In 1951, Mr. Bates and his wife, Alice, transformed their 60-acre turkey farm in the Catskill Mountains of New York into a resort for African-Americans. For many years of his professional life, he had been denied the opportunity to sleep in hotels at resorts where he performed. He wanted a better life for his people.

An extraordinary human being, Peg Leg Bates has never boasted or sought self pity. He grew up in the rural, segregated South. He lost his leg and had no education. Yet, he educated himself and became one of the world's greatest dancers. He never considered himself handicapped.

"God showed me what to do with one leg. God blesses us all differently."

December



Southern Bell
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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HANUKKAH

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1955
Rosa Parks refused to
give up her seat on a
public bus

1847
First issue of *North Star*
newspaper published

1833
American Anti-Slavery
Society organized

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1865
13th Amendment ratified

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CHRISTMAS
DAY

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