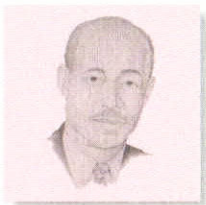
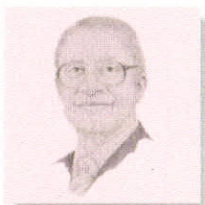


# SOUTH CAROLINA AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR



## Dear Students and Friends:

BellSouth is pleased to present the eighth edition of the South Carolina African-American History Calendar.

Eight years ago, we began producing these special calendars to feature one of the many different cultures which has influenced the growth and development of the Palmetto State. BellSouth wanted to assist the South Carolina Department of Education in meeting the Educational Improvement Act mandate which calls for the inclusion of African-American history in the social studies curriculum. The response from students, educators and the general public has indicated that the calendar has filled a gap in the history books, and that it has helped to build a better understanding of African-American culture. This year, with the help of added co-sponsors, a scholarship fund is being established to award a scholarship for uprising college seniors majoring in education. Also a website featuring all honorees is being developed and will be available in 1997.

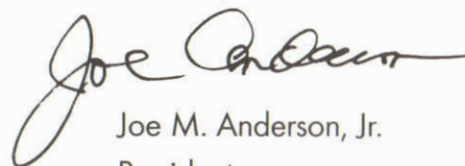
The individuals highlighted in this year's calendar have excelled in their respective fields and are role models for all of our children. They have succeeded in the areas of law, community service, athletics, art, politics, civil rights, education, entertainment, broadcasting, law enforcement, mathematics and business.

This year, WIS Television has produced an exciting video which highlights the lives of the 12 people in the calendar. WIS is providing copies of the video to the South Carolina Department of Education for use in classrooms. Teachers can borrow a copy of the 1997 African-American History Calendar Video from the Audio-Visual Library of the South Carolina Department of Education by writing to AV Library, 513 Gervais Street, Columbia, S.C. 29201.

Your opinion about this educational program is valuable to WIS Television, the South Carolina Department of Education, and BellSouth. If you have any comments or questions about the calendar, please send them to Calendar, P.O. Box 752, Columbia, S.C. 29202

The 1997 African-American History Calendar is a testimonial to the superb strength, hard work, and dedication of the people featured. We hope that their stories will inspire you and the children of South Carolina!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Anderson", written in a cursive style.

Joe M. Anderson, Jr.

President

BellSouth-South Carolina



**BellSouth thanks those individuals and organizations who provided input and photographs used in the creation of portraits, historical perspectives and facts of interest and significance to this calendar. We gratefully acknowledge the following:**

Dr. Grace Jordan McFadden  
The University of South Carolina

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Hammond School

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The Greenville Cultural Exchange Center  
Greenville, South Carolina

Curtis Franks  
Avery Research Center  
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Christine Brouwer, graphics  
Take Ten Productions  
WIS Television

**To order a videotape of the 1997 African-American History Calendar, call or write:  
Telemedia, 153 Grace Drive, Easley, South Carolina 29640  
1-800-768-4336, FAX: (864)269-7618  
Price: \$19.95 (Plus shipping and handling)**





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## Israel Brooks, Jr.

### Law Enforcement Officer

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Highway safety is something that citizens too often take for granted. A major responsibility of Israel Brooks, Jr. is to be sure that the highways are as safe as possible for all who travel on them. Nominated by U.S. Senator Ernest Hollings and appointed by President Bill Clinton, he has been United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina since March 1994.

Born in Newberry, South Carolina, in 1944, Brooks is the fourth of seven children. His parents emphasized hard work and responsibility. He served in the US Marine Corps for four and a half years and was honorably discharged in 1967 with the rank of sergeant. His work assignments included a tour at the National Security Agency in Laurel, Maryland, where his duties required a 'top-secret' cryptographic clearance obtained through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. From 1967 to 1994, he served with the South Carolina Highway Patrol. He was the state's first black trooper. His first job was in Beaufort County where, by 1975, he was promoted to sergeant.

A good highway patrol person can also be a good teacher. Brooks was a highway patrol police instructor at the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy from 1976 to 1982. He attended many law enforcement-related schools throughout the country, mastering the most efficient techniques, and supervising and training law enforcement officers from many statewide agencies. In 1982, as a lieutenant, he became the Highway Patrol's Equal Employment Opportunity Officer. His responsibilities included

statewide recruiting, affirmative action, researching and compiling of statistics, serving on promotion boards, and internal affairs' investigations. In 1987, he was promoted to captain and became the commanding officer of the Internal Affairs Unit. This organization was the first formal unit of the highway patrol since its inception.

In 1990, Brooks was promoted again. He became a major and was assigned as Highway Patrol Administrative Officer with administrative duties for the entire South Carolina highway system. In March 1994, he relinquished that position to accept President Clinton's offer to become Marshal for the District of South Carolina.

Brooks has lectured throughout the state and the nation. He has received numerous awards for his professional and public service. He was selected by the American Society for Public Administration as one of the 1995 recipients of the National Public Service Award. The award recipients represent local, state, national, and international management level practitioners, who are dedicated public servants who make outstanding contributions. Marshal Brooks accepted the "Distinguished District of the Year Award" in 1996. This award was given to the District of South Carolina for being the "best district in the nation in efficiency, service, and work ethics."

Brooks has served on numerous committees including the US Marshals Service Director's Advisory Committee, the Federal Executive Council, and the South Carolina Correctional Association Board.



# January 1997



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1 New Year's Day

Emancipation Proclamation  
issued in 1863

2

3

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.  
elected chairperson of the U.S.  
House of Representatives  
Committee on Education and  
Labor in 1961

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5

6

7

Marian Anderson's debut in  
the Metropolitan Opera  
House in 1955

8

Butterfly McQueen, actress,  
born in 1911

9

Fisk University  
established in 1866

10

Southern Christian  
Leadership Conference  
founded in 1957

11

12

13

14

15

Martin Luther King, Jr. born in  
1929

16

17

Cassius Clay  
(Muhammad Ali) born  
in 1942

18

19

20 Martin Luther  
King, Jr. Day  
(Observed)

21

22

23

24

Coach Clarence "Big House"  
Gaines won record 800th  
college basketball game in  
1990

25

26

27

28

Ronald McNair,  
astronaut, died in Challenger  
explosion, 1986

29

Oprah Winfrey,  
entertainer, born in 1954

30

31



## Fouche'na Everlyne "Che" Sheppard Storyteller



From the moment she was born, Fouche'na 'Che' Sheppard was regarded as a special child. West African tradition asserts that the seventh child is particularly significant and should be named accordingly. Her mother followed this tradition and so Fouche'na Sheppard, a native Gullah, as the seventh child in her family, was named after her grandmother. Her naming was particularly prophetic because her grandmother's stories and oral traditions became the focus of Sheppard's life work.

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, the young Sheppard had difficulty reading and comprehending. Her self-esteem was low. She also spoke Gullah, which she never viewed as unusual until she was informed by her elementary school teacher that such language was not spoken in school. In 1985, she discovered that she had dyslexia, an ailment which impairs one's ability to read and comprehend. Throughout her bouts with depression and self-doubt, her grandmother sustained her. "She taught me to use my voice, to communicate through song and dance, and to have faith no matter what."

Sheppard used her grandmother's wisdom to move beyond her ailment. Corrective therapy, utilizing poetry and storytelling, were the driving forces. Her grandmother's native Gullah stories, which were imbedded in her memory, became very important. She turned a disorder, her dyslexia, and Gullah, a beautiful language of which society made her feel ashamed, into advantages, by becoming a creative and nationally recognized poet, storyteller, and public speaker. Her poems and stories are imbued with Gullah tradition. They have a purpose and are spiced with movement and dance, rhythm and emotion, and "call and response", which are identifiable with West African or coastal sea island African-American culture.

Using her grandmother's teaching and stories to develop a framework for her storytelling, Sheppard explains that "the Gullah stories are not religious. But, within their secular context they teach morals and ethics." Even though the stories are entertaining, "There is a message in every story. It may be that you should be responsible for your actions, that you should be yourself, and that you should be aware."

Sheppard's contributions extend beyond her work as a storyteller. She is also a leader in the fight against alcoholism, drug addiction, and violence in Charleston. As founder of the "Save the Children" campaign and president of the Bayside Neighborhood Council, she diligently worked to get the City of Charleston and members of the private sector to change Bayside Manor Apartments Complex from the crime-infested neighborhood that it had become over the years to a community of pride and a safe environment for all of its residents, especially children.

Her work as a storyteller has received national acclaim, and she has also taken up acting, making her debut in the Moja Arts Festival's 1995 production of "One Monkey Don't Stop No Show." She has presented workshops, has held residencies, and has participated in numerous festivals, including Spoleto. Among her affiliations are the Avery Institute of African-American History and Culture, the National Association of Black Storytellers, the Charleston Area Arts Council, the Charleston Symphony Orchestra Community Advisory Board, and the National Association of Black Journalists.

Sheppard is a full-time student in management at Trident Technical College and is a nontraditional student in theatre at the College of Charleston. She also received an A.A.S. degree in human services from Trident Technical College.



# February 1997

# NationsBank®

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Langston Hughes, author,  
born in 1902

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6

Jonathan Jasper Wright  
elected to South Carolina  
Supreme Court in 1870

Ernest Finney appointed  
Chief Justice of South  
Carolina Supreme Court

7

8

9

10

11

12 **Ash  
Wednesday**

Abraham Lincoln born in  
1809

Congress enacted first fugi-  
tive slave law in 1793  
NAACP founded in 1909

13

14 **Valentine's Day**

15

Henry Lewis named director  
of the New Jersey Symphony  
in 1968

Nat King Cole died in 1965

16

Joe Frazier became World  
Heavyweight Boxing  
Champion by a knockout in  
1970

17 **President's  
Day**

Michael Jordan, basketball  
player, born in 1963

18

19

20

Frederick Douglass died in  
1895

21

22

George Washington born in  
1732

23

W.E.B. DuBois born in 1868

24

25

Cassius Clay (Muhammad  
Ali) won World Heavyweight  
crown in 1964

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27

28

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## Taft M. Watson

### Basketball Coach

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On March 12, 1994, Taft M. Watson accomplished something remarkable even by his own lofty standards of excellence. The basketball teams that he coached won two statewide titles on the same day. Watson led Terrell's Bay High School to the state Class A girls' title with a 43-30 win over McBee. He then guided his boys' basketball team to a 58-48 victory over Williston-Elko.

South Carolina's winningest basketball coach was born on December 23, 1921, in Horry County, South Carolina. His love for basketball can be traced to his school years. He played on the Mullins Area school team between 1937 and 1940 and on the Benedict College team in 1940. Taft has coached basketball for 47 years. Thirty-eight of those years have been at Terrell's Bay High, located in a tiny South Carolina hamlet and bearing the address Centenary. "You can only find us if you get lost," says Watson.

Watson retired in 1989 to spend more time with his ailing wife. After her death, he was lured back to Terrell's Bay as athletic director and girls' basketball coach.

Basketball has always been a way of life at this high school. Before his retirement, Watson coached boys' and girls' basketball and had 1,200 career victories. As a result of his outstanding record, he was inducted into the Benedict College Hall of Fame in 1991, the South Carolina Athletic Hall of Fame in 1995, and the National School Sports Hall of Fame a year later.

By 1995, Coach Watson's boys' teams had won 16 conference championships and his girls' teams had

won 20. He has captured 10 state championships, the boys winning three times and the girls seven times. His strategy of winning requires focus and dedication. "I keep telling my players that it's us against the world. There are bigger schools and better gyms. We still play in the same place and our enrollment is 286. We have been through a lot of consolidation and we still play winning basketball," explains Watson.

In addition to coaching basketball, Watson is an outstanding leader in his community. His achievements include initiating the organization and fund drive for the Centenary Community fire department. He was a charter member of the Marion-Dillon County Drug and Alcohol Commission, a member of Mullins Bi-Racial Committee, a member of the Mullins Planning Commission, and chair of the Board of Deacons of Mt. Olive Baptist Church.

His honors and awards include a street leading to Terrell's Bay High School being named Taft Watson Boulevard and the gymnasium at Terrell's Bay being named Taft Watson Gym. He has been featured in The State, The Greenville News, Florence Morning News, and Sports Illustrated.

Watson's achievements prove that it is not the size of the school or the population of a community that determines success. It is, instead, the willingness of leaders to teach and those who learn to apply those skills not only to the gratification of winning a basketball game but also to their goals in life. South Carolina's winningest coach has touched the lives of many young people and has inspired them to be the best in whatever they attempt to do.





# March 1997

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

2

Dr. Jerome H. Holland elected to the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange in 1972

3

Carole Gist crowned first black Miss USA in 1990

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5

Blanche Kelso Bruce of Mississippi elected to full term in U.S. Senate in 1875

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9

10

Harriet Tubman died 1913

11

Lorraine Hansberry play, Raisin in the Sun, opened on Broadway in 1959

12

13

14

15

16

17 **St. Patrick's Day**

18

19

20

21

22

23 **Palm Sunday**

Freedom's Journal, first black newspaper, published in 1827

24 AME Zion Church organized in S.C. in 1867

25

Poll Tax ruled unconstitutional in 1966

26

William H. Hastie confirmed as Federal District Judge of the Virgin Islands in 1937

27

28 **Good Friday**

29

**Easter Sunday** 30

31

# Jonathan Green

## Artist



Jonathan Green's art depicts the richness of the Gullah culture into which he was born in 1955 in Garden's Corner, located in the South Carolina lowcountry. His mother and grandmother both spoke Gullah, a beautiful, rhythmic language which combines English and West African dialects and can be traced to the slave era in areas of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and North Carolina. Green has always treasured this unique culture.

Oral story-telling is an important ingredient of the Gullah environment. Green not only spoke the language but also listened to and shared the stories. These experiences were the inspiration for his later work as an artist.

After high school graduation, he served in the US Air Force. During this time, he worked as an illustrator and soon became a certified air force illustrator. He completed his air force duty in 1975 and then studied fabric construction at East Grand Forks Technical Institute in Minnesota and art at the School of Art Institute in Chicago, where he earned a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in 1982. He then toured Mexico and created paintings motivated by his travels. Favorable reviews followed. Green was inspired by the renowned African-American painter, Jacob Lawrence, whose work he studied. Lawrence emphasized that the role of the African-American artist was to serve as a story teller. One could, therefore, "read" the picture and know the story. Green's art translates the oral traditions and stories of the Gullahs. His paintings, GULLAH LIFE REFLECTIONS, depict not only the diversity of the skills, but also the homogeneity of the Gullah culture.

Green currently lives in Naples, Florida, and is one of the most sought after African-American artists. He is also a generous painter. His calendar on GULLAH LIFE REFLECTIONS helped generate much needed funds for Penn Center on St. Helena Island, South Carolina. (This is the site of Penn School which was founded in 1862 as the first industrial training school for African-Americans.) He has served on the Board of Directors of Share Our Strength and actively supports its long-term solutions to eradicate hunger nationally and internationally. He has also served as a board member of the Chicago Academy for the Arts and as vice president of the Collier County United Arts Council in Naples, Florida.

His art is located in many collections, including the Greenville County Museum of Art and McKissick Museum at the University of South Carolina. His work is cited in more than 100 publications and articles and he is listed in Who's Who In American Art 1995-1996. Among his many awards is a Martin Luther King, Jr., Humanitarian Award for the Arts.

Green's illustrations appear in artistic publications, including the children's books Father and Son and Noah and Crosby. Gullah Images: The Art of Jonathan Green was published in 1996 by the University of South Carolina Press.

As an artist, Jonathan Green demonstrates excellence not only as a painter but also as a story teller. His work influences others to appreciate the richness and diversity of the Gullah people, a segment of the South's population that has contributed much to its historic growth and development.



# April 1997



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Hampton Institute opened in 1868

2

3

4

Maya Angelou, author, born in 1928

5

Colin Powell born in 1937

6

Daylight Saving Time begins

Robert E. Perry and Matthew Henson reached the North Pole in 1909

7

8

Hank Aaron hit his 715th home run in 1974

9

Civil Rights Bill granting citizenship passed in 1866

10

Richard Allen made Bishop of the AME Church in 1916

11

12

Free African Society organized in 1787

13

Thomas Jefferson's Birthday

14

15

Jackie Robinson made Major League debut in 1947

16

Founding of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1960

17

18

19

20

21

22

First Day of Passover

23

Secretaries Day

National Urban League founded in 1913

24

25

26

27

Orthodox Easter

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# Charity Edna Adams Earley

## Army Lieutenant Colonel



Charity Edna Adams Earley holds the unique distinction of having risen to the highest military rank attained by an African-American woman in the Second World War. She was born in Kittrell, North Carolina, in 1918, and raised in Columbia, South Carolina. Earley attended the public schools of Columbia-Howard School, Waverly School, and Booker T. Washington High School, from which she graduated without ever missing a day of class.

From the time she was in the fifth grade, Earley knew that she wanted to major in mathematics. She enrolled at Wilberforce University, the first baccalaureate university for African-Americans, founded in 1856 in Xenia, Ohio, where she earned her B.A. in mathematics in 1938. When she left the South to study in the Midwest, she always remembered the words of her father, a minister, who admonished, "We have tried to teach you right from wrong. Just do right." Upon graduation, she returned to Columbia for four years to teach mathematics and science.

Greater challenges beckoned Earley. She applied for and was eventually accepted into the first Women's Auxiliary Army Corps-WAAC, which had been established during World War II. At the time of her entry, she did not know that the United States was at war. By the end of the war more than 4,000 African-American women had enlisted. She did realize that African-Americans had always been loyal to their country and viewed military service as being intertwined with freedom and full citizenship.

Earley served in the Women's Army Corps from July 1942 to March 1946. She moved up the ranks and became a lieutenant colonel, the highest position available for women, except the corps director. She

commanded the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion through its moves from Birmingham, England, to Rouen and Paris, France. This was the only group of African-American women to serve overseas during World War II. Additionally, she was a company commander and a station control and training officer.

After her army years, Earley earned her M.A. degree in vocational psychology from Ohio State University and studied further at the University of Zurich and at the Jungian Institute of Analytical Psychology in Zurich, Switzerland. She became a mathematics and science teacher, and Dean of Student Personnel Services at both Tennessee A & I University and Georgia State College (now Savannah State College).

Public service is an integral part of Earley's life. She has served on both civic and corporate boards and has done volunteer work for the Red Cross, the Urban League, the YWCA, the United Way, and the United Negro College Fund. She has received several recognitions, including induction into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame. She has also received a Brotherhood Award from the Dayton Area National Conference and a "Black Women Against the Odds" tribute to the top 100 women in African-American history, sponsored by the Smithsonian Institute. The Charity Edna Earley Scholarship at Wilberforce University was established in her honor. She has received honorary doctorates from Wilberforce University and the University of Dayton.

Her book, *One Woman's Army*, published in 1989 and reissued in 1996, is a vivid story of her experiences and travels in the U.S. Army.



# May 1997

## DESA, Inc.



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

4

Freedom Rides began in 1961

Plessy v. Ferguson upheld "Separate But Equal" doctrine in 1896

5

6

Civil Rights Act signed by President Eisenhower in 1960

7

1

2

3

8

Rev. Henry McNeal Turner died in 1915

9

10

11 **Mother's Day**

12

13

Robert Smalls seized Confederate warship in 1862

14

15

16

17 **Armed Forces Day**

Brown v. Board of Education made "Separate But Equal" in public schools unconstitutional in 1954

18

19 **Victoria Day (Canada)**

Malcolm X born in 1925

20

Robert N.C. Nix elected to U.S. Congress in 1958

21

22

Claude McKay, poet, died in 1948

23

24

25

Madame C.J. Walker, entrepreneur, died in 1919

Miles Davis, jazz musician, born in 1926

26 **Memorial Day Observed**

27

28

29

30 **Memorial Day**

Musical "Shuffle Along" opened in New York in 1921

31



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## Isaac Samuel "I.S." Leevy Johnson

### Attorney

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Taught as a young boy that service to humankind was life's most noble endeavor, I.S. Leevy Johnson certainly took the message to heart. Born in Columbia, South Carolina in 1942, he was greatly influenced by his maternal grandfather, Isaac Samuel Leevy. His grandfather, though blind, was a successful businessman, owner of Leevy's Funeral Home and a greatly respected public figure. I.S. was his grandfather's "eyes." His grandfather taught him an appreciation for politics, adherence to one's principles and beliefs, how to operate a business, and how to work with people from all social and economic backgrounds.

After graduating from C.A. Johnson High School in Columbia, Johnson entered the School of Mortuary Science at the University of Minnesota from which he received his Associate Degree in 1962. He wanted to become a mortician. He then enrolled at Benedict College to study business, receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in 1965. Joining the recently desegregated University of South Carolina Law School, he earned his Juris Doctor degree in 1968. In 1970, he founded the law company of Johnson, Toal, & Battiste, P.A. This integrated law firm signaled a new era in South Carolina race relations. Johnson became an outstanding people's advocate, focusing on trial work.

In 1985, he reached the pinnacle of the state's legal profession when he became President of the South Carolina Bar.

Johnson is actively involved in bar association work on the national, state, and local levels. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the National Bar Association and served on the ABA's Commission on Minorities in the Profession. He is also active in the General Practice Section of the ABA,

having served as division director and a participant on special task forces devised to enhance the quality of legal services rendered by attorneys to the public by small and medium-sized law firms.

His service to higher education is also significant, having served for over fourteen years as a member of the Board of Trustees at South Carolina State University and as chairman from 1980 to 1990.

Johnson's list of achievements is remarkable. In 1970, he was one of the first African-Americans elected to the SC General Assembly since Reconstruction and he is a founding member of the SC Legislative Black Caucus. He organized the first African-American group to own a radio station in South Carolina, starting WOIC in 1974. He is the first African-American to serve as Chairperson of the Executive Committee of First Union Bank of South Carolina. He has been featured in *Ebony* magazine and was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame in 1993. In 1996, he became the first African-American to receive "The Compleat Lawyer Award" from USC's School of Law for professional conduct, high competence, and proper conscience.

For more than a quarter of a century, Johnson has received awards, commendations, and positions of honor, from organizations which include the Urban League, the NAACP, fraternities and sororities, and Benedict College, where he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. The Richland County Bar bestowed its most prestigious honor on him in 1992, when Johnson received the John W. Williams Award.

A mortician at heart, Johnson now owns Leevy's Funeral Home, which is still maintained with the same professionalism and dignity instilled years before by his mentor and grandfather.



# June 1997

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<b>1</b>  Sojourner Truth began anti-slavery activist career in 1843	<b>2</b>  T. Thomas Fortune, journalist, died in 1928	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>  Congress of Racial Equality founded in 1942	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b>  Supreme Court banned segregation in Washington, D.C. restaurants in 1953	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>  Thurgood Marshall appointed to U.S. Supreme Court in 1967	<b>14</b> <b>Flag Day</b>
<b>15</b> <b>Father's Day</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>  Black soldiers fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>22</b>  Joe Louis became youngest world heavyweight boxing champion in 1937	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>  Organization for Afro-American Unity founded in 1964
<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>					





# Nina Mae McKinney

## Actress

Nina Mae McKinney was one of the most "successful" African-American actresses of the late 1920's and 1930's. Nannie Mayme McKinney, her given name, was born in 1912 in Lancaster, South Carolina. Her parents moved to New York in search of better opportunities and left her to be raised by her great aunt, Carrie Sanders, who worked as a maid and a cook for Colonel and Mrs. Leroy Springs of Springs Industries and who lived in a small dwelling at the rear of their home.

At a young age, McKinney's duties were to deliver and collect parcels from the local post office. To entertain herself as she made the trips, she did stunts on her bicycle. These feats, which drew attention, were her initial entrance into acting. While in her teens, McKinney left the rural South and moved to New York to live with her parents. She soon gained work as a dancer in New York City night clubs and chose Nina Mae as her stage name. She later obtained a role in Lew Leslie's Blackbirds revue, which starred the famous tap dancer and actor Bill 'Bojangles' Robinson.

In 1929, King Vidor, of MGM Studios, cast McKinney as Chick, a rather promiscuous young woman, in his film Hallelujah. She was felt to be a natural actress. Her movements, and command of the required language, made Chick come alive. She performed all of her subsequent roles with the same zest and acting ability. The "McKinney" model was later studied and became the learning technique of other African-American actresses, such as Dorothy Dandridge. Hallelujah was the first sound film to depict African-American life and to reveal the nature and scope of African-American families.

McKinney's success in Hallelujah did not

generate leading roles for her in the American film industry. She was relegated to assuming routine black characters or to partaking in independently produced, low-budget, all black movies, as was the pattern for most of the outstanding African-American actors and actresses of the era.

Despite her obvious talent, McKinney was virtually unknown among American theatre goers of the 1930's. Black actors and actresses, as film historian Donald Bogle so definitively researched in his study of the African-American film industry, were relegated to that of the "Toms, Coons, Mulattoes, Mammies, and Bucks." McKinney acted in a few other films in the 1940's. Her most notable role was in Pinky. McKinney was also a stage actress and performed at the famous Apollo Theatre in Harlem.

Barred from opportunities and stardom in Hollywood, she soon left the United States and took her great talents to Europe. This was not uncommon because minimal job opportunities and the racism and discrimination of the time resulted in many African-American artists becoming expatriates. In Greece, she was known as the Black Garbo. She performed all over Europe, singing in nightclubs and cafes in cities such as London, Budapest, Dublin and Paris. In England she starred with the great actor Paul Robeson in the film Sanders of the River. She returned to the United States, where for a while she performed in some all-Negro productions.

Nina Mae McKinney, a wonderfully gifted actress, who set the stage for others via her unique style, died in New York City in 1967.



# July 1997



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

**1** **Canada Day**  
(Canada)

Carl Lewis, athlete, born in 1961

**2**

Civil Rights Act of 1964 signed

Thurgood Marshall born in 1908

**3**

**4** **Independence Day**

Tuskegee Institute established in 1881

Slavery abolished in New York in 1827

**5**

**6**

Althea Gibson won Wimbledon in 1957

**7**

**8**

**9**

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

**10**

**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17**

Billie Holliday, singer, died in 1959

**18**

Lemuel Haynes, first black Congregationalist minister, born in 1753

**19**

**20**

**21**

14th Amendment ratified in 1868

National Association for Colored Women founded in 1896

**22**

**23**

**24**

Mary Church Terrell, educator, died in 1954

**25**

**26**

Patrick Francis Healy, first African-American awarded a Ph.D in 1865

President Truman banned discrimination in the armed services in 1948

**27**

**28**

**29**

**30**

**31**

## J. Arthur Jones Mathematician



At an early age, J. Arthur Jones, a native of Greenville, South Carolina, realized that expertise in the field of mathematics was not only a viable resource that could be used in one's daily life but also a path to boundless opportunities. Throughout grade school, undergraduate and graduate schools, he studied many areas of mathematics and was inspired by the challenges they brought. Jones uses his skills to help motivate and challenge others to excel in the subject of mathematics.

Jones graduated from Greenville's Sterling High School and continued his education at Lincoln University-Pennsylvania, one of the country's oldest African-American liberal arts schools. He earned a master's degree in mathematics from Pennsylvania State University in 1961 and a doctorate in mathematics from the same university in 1965.

He is now the Senior Associate for the Quality Education for Minorities (QEM) Network in Washington, D.C., where he provides leadership to numerous national efforts to motivate and assist minority students at all academic levels to seek careers in mathematics, science and engineering. He is also a leader in the QEM Technical Assistance Project, supported by the National Science Foundation. This program assists 19 states (including South Carolina) in formulating statewide action plans to augment their number of minorities earning undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Jones' commitment to infusing more minorities into mathematics, science, and engineering did not begin with QEM. Before joining that staff in 1995, he was Director of the Office of Equity and Diversity for

the National Research Council, a role which he also had with the Mathematical Sciences Education Board from 1992 to 1994. In 1989, he was appointed by the President of the National Academy of Sciences as Steering Committee Chairperson for the MSEB project, "Making Mathematics Work for Minorities."

The same year, he founded Futura Technologies, Inc. to support new methods in education via technology. This company skillfully designed mathematics materials for teachers, students and parents.

Jones' experience in research planning and methodology, program analysis and evaluation, policy analysis, budgeting, mathematical applications and mathematics and science education spans 30 years, including 14 years of service with the National Science Foundation as a senior program analyst for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences and as head of the Program Analysis Office.

This brilliant mathematician is the author of five books in the MathVision series which stress hands-on activities for teachers and students. His papers on "The Mathematics and Science of Basketball" have motivated many young people to learn mathematical and scientific concepts through the sport of basketball. Between 1967 and 1972, he was a professor and chair of the Department of Mathematics at Florida A&M University.

He has received many honors and recognitions for his work with children and schools. He is also the founder and director of the School-Home Alliance for Revitalized Education (SHARE), which links cooperative activities between schools and communities to enhance quality education.



# August 1997

**COLUMBIA™**  
**Providence Hospital**  
**Providence Heart Institute**  
† A Ministry of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Whitney Young named  
executive director of National  
Urban League in 1961

Benjamin E. Mays born in  
1895

2

3

4

5

6

Voting Rights Act signed by  
President Johnson in 1965

7

8

9

Jesse Owens won four  
Olympic gold medals in  
1936

10

11

Thaddeus Stevens, abolition-  
ist, died in 1868

12

13

14

Ernest Everett Just, scientist,  
born in 1883

15

16

17

Marcus Garvey born in  
1887

18

19

20

21

22

23

National Negro Business  
League founded in 1900

24

25

26

27

W.E.B. DuBois died in 1963

28

March on Washington in  
1963

29

30

31

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car  
Porters organized in 1925

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## William "Bill" Terrell

### Broadcaster

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Believe in yourself and prepare yourself to meet life's challenges. Cultivate the positive attributes and productive skills of each individual. Give people the necessary resources to qualify for opportunities. Try to aid in the development of that which is good and wholesome in each person. This philosophy has worked for Bill Terrell and the message has been heard by many thousands of people who have watched his television programs and listened to him on the radio. Terrell has produced radio and television programs in South Carolina for the past thirty years.

Terrell is director of African-American Programming for South Carolina Education Television. He is the executive producer and host for *Job Man Caravan* and executive producer of *For The People*. *Job Man Caravan*, initially produced in 1968, is the longest running series on South Carolina ETV. Its original purpose was to assist in combatting unemployment in the African-American community by giving information on job preparation and employment. Terrell and his staff go on-site to interview dutifully employed African-Americans in a variety of jobs with the aim of demonstrating success in different fields of employment. Those who watch, they believe, will be motivated by the achievements of others.

*Job Man Caravan* also introduces and addresses many issues facing the African-American community, such as teen pregnancy, infant mortality, AIDS, legal battles and affirmative action. In both 1968 and 1969, Terrell received regional Emmy awards for *Job Man*

*Caravan*. Today, the program covers a lot of ground, including community and family features.

As executive producer of *For the People*, he and the show's first host, Listervelt Middleton, launched this program into national and international acclaim. *For the People*, which is in its 26th season on SCETV, focuses on national and international issues affecting people of African descent.

Terrell has also been the radio play-by-play announcer for South Carolina State University's football team since 1980. The program is aired on more than twenty radio stations. He previously served as radio announcer and program director at WOIC-AM and WWDM-FM.

Terrell was educated at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee and Memphis State University, from which he earned a B.A. in political science. He has served his community in a variety of areas, having been a member of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Urban League and the Columbia Opportunities Industrial Center, campaign chair for the United Black Fund of the Midlands, Little League coach, and a host for South Carolina United Negro College Fund Telethon.

This public servant has been honored for his outstanding achievements, including induction into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame. He has an Achievement Award from the South Carolina Scholastic Broadcasters, a Brotherhood Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and a Service Award from the Bahai Faith Religious Organization.



# September 1997

**WIS**   
THE SPIRIT OF CAROLINA

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

**1** **Labor Day**

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

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6**

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**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

Vanessa Williams crowned  
Miss America, 1983

**15**

Dr. Mae Jemison first African  
American female astronaut in  
space in 1992

**16**

**17**

United States Constitution  
signed in 1787

**18**

**19**

**20**

First episode of The Cosby  
Show aired in 1984

**21**

**22**

Ralph Bunche awarded  
Nobel Peace Prize in 1950

**23**

**24**

**25**

**26**

**27**

Memphis Blues published in  
1912

**28**

Appeal to the Colored  
Citizens of the World pub-  
lished in 1929

**29**

**30**



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## Larry Doby

### Baseball Star

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Larry Doby played a major role in making 1947 an unforgettable year in the history of baseball. Just three months after Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier by becoming the first African-American to play in the National League, Doby integrated the American League by making his debut for the Cleveland Indians.

Doby's sporting abilities were evident from a very early age. Born in Camden, South Carolina, in July 1924, he grew up in Paterson, New Jersey, where he attended Eastside High School and played for the Newark Eagles in the Negro Leagues. After graduating from high school, he attended Long Island University before interrupting his studies to enlist in the United States Navy. In 1946, he returned from his tour of duty and resumed playing with the Eagles.

In July of the following year, Bill Veeck, the progressive owner of the Cleveland Indians, signed Doby to a major league contract. By 1948, he was the team's regular right fielder, hitting .301 that year. Doby played ten seasons with the Indians. In the majors, he played for thirteen years. During his career with the Indians, the team set a record of 111 wins in a season. He hit 32 home runs in both 1952 and 1954 to lead the league. In 1954, Doby scored 102 runs to help the team win the American League pennant. He led the league in RBIs (runs batted in) that year with 126. He played in every All-Star game from 1949 to 1954.

The road to success was not easy for Doby. The rapid transition from the Negro Leagues to the American

League gave Doby no time to prepare for the constant taunts and racial slurs that he was forced to endure. He spent many hours alone, ostracized because of the color of his skin. Undaunted, Doby continued to excel, becoming a ray of hope for all the black players who followed in his footsteps. He always remained optimistic. "Baseball can show society how people can work together and be successful. I'm not saying we're perfect, but we're far ahead, no question," he once said.

After his playing years, Doby coached with the Montreal Expos and the Cleveland Indians before becoming coach of the Chicago White Sox in 1978, the second African-American manager in major league baseball. In 1989, he moved to another level of baseball working in Major League Baseball Properties with Bart Giamatti, the commissioner of baseball. This position gave him authority to influence decisions concerning the game. In 1995, he was named Special Assistant to the American League president, Gene A. Budig.

This baseball giant has received many honors and recognitions from the Cleveland Indians, including having his number retired by the Indians on July 3, 1994. The Larry Doby Scholarship has been established in association with Cleveland State University and the NCAA, and there is also a Larry Doby RBI Program (Reviving Baseball in the Inner City).



# October 1997



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Colin Powell appointed first African-American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1989

2

Rosh Hashanah

3

4

5

6

Fisk Jubilee Singers began national tour in 1871

7

Toni Morrison became first African-American to win Nobel Prize in literature

8

Jesse Jackson born in 1941

9

10

11

Yom Kippur

12

13 Columbus Day observed

14

Martin Luther King, Jr. awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1964

15

Clarence Thomas confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1992

16

John Brown led attack on Harper's Ferry in 1859

17

Capital Savings Bank opened in Washington, D.C. in 1888

18

19

20

21

Dizzy Gillespie born in 1917

22

23

24 United Nations Day

25

26 Daylight Savings Time ends

27

B.O. Davis, Jr. became the first African-American general in the Air Force in 1954

28

29

30

31 Halloween

Jackie Robinson died in 1972





# November 1997

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

First issue of Ebony published in 1945

First issue of Crisis published in 1910

2

3

James Clyburn, first S.C. African-American elected to U.S. Congress after Reconstruction

Carol Moseley Braun first African-American woman elected to U.S. Senate in 1992

4

**Election Day**

5

Walter E. Washington elected Mayor of Washington, D.C. in 1974

6

Absalom Jones, minister, born in 1746

7

David Dinkins elected first black mayor of New York City in 1989

8

9

Benjamin Banneker, surveyor, born in 1731

10

11

**Veterans Day**

12

13

14

Booker T. Washington died in 1915

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Scott Joplin, composer, born in 1868

25

Luther "Bill" Robinson, dancer, died in 1949

26

Sojourner Truth, evangelist, died in 1883

27

**Thanksgiving Day**

Richard Wright, author, died in 1960

28

29

30



# Margaree Seawright Crosby

## Educator



In her personal testimony, There Is Still Life After Cancer, Margaree Seawright Crosby reveals a philosophy that has sustained her throughout her life. That philosophy is to help others and never to give up though obstacles may seem impossible to overcome. Crosby has not let adversities infringe on her personal life or her commitment to educating and helping others. Twice diagnosed with cancer, ovarian cancer in 1984, followed by five hospitalizations, breast cancer in 1988, which resulted in a mastectomy, and a stroke in 1991, she proclaims, "My goals in life are to stay well and become a national spokesperson for breast cancer awareness."

A survivor of cancer, she has been a national and state advocate for cancer research and early testing. Her public service announcements have been aired on television and her story was featured in "Life After Cancer," on Spartanburg's WSPA-TV. In 1995, she was appointed by the Governor of South Carolina and the South Carolina Cancer Society as a delegate to the first National Congress on Cancer Survivorship held in Washington, DC.

Born in Greenville, South Carolina, in 1941, Crosby was the youngest of four daughters. She attended the all black Sterling High School, where the Rev. Jesse Jackson was one of her classmates. After graduation, she enrolled at South Carolina State College from which she earned her B.S. degree in elementary education in 1963. There she became involved in the civil rights movement. In 1961, she and a group of college students led a protest that resulted in the desegregation of the Greenville Public Library.

Crosby continued her education by earning her M.Ed. in reading education from Clemson University

in 1973 and her Ed.D. in urban education/reading from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in 1976. She began work in the College of Education at Clemson University in 1977. An excellent teacher, researcher, and scholar, Crosby quickly moved up the professorial ranks until she became a tenured full professor, the first African-American female to achieve that position at Clemson. She has gained national and state recognition for her expertise. She specializes in teacher training, language arts and reading education.

She has published numerous articles and professional papers. She has been a panelist at conferences and symposia, and conducted workshops and seminars. She is knowledgeable in many areas of education, having taught in Head Start, elementary, middle and high school as well as at the college level. As a result of her outstanding achievements in civil rights, education, health-related issues, and public service, she is included in Everyday Heroes, a textbook for middle and high school students.

Crosby is active in many organizations and has held leadership positions on several boards, including the South Carolina International Reading Association. She is the first female to serve on the Board of Directors of Greenville Memorial Hospital. At Clemson University, she serves on the President's Commission on the Status of Women. She has received numerous awards and honors at national, state and local levels. She is a recipient of the South Carolina Women of Achievement Award, presented by the South Carolina Commission on Women. She has been listed in Jet magazine, Outstanding Young Women of America, and Who's Who in American Education.



# December 1997

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<b>1</b>  Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>  First issue of North Star newspaper published in 1847	<b>4</b>  American Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1833	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>  Joseph H. Rainey (S.C.) first African-American elected to Congress in 1870	<b>13</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>  Maggie Lena Walker, banker died in 1934	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>  PUSH founded in 1971 13th Amendment ratified in 1865	<b>19</b>  Carter G. Woodson, historian, born in 1875	<b>20</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b> Hanukkah begins at sundown	<b>24</b> Christmas Eve Hanukkah	<b>25</b> Christmas Day	<b>26</b> Boxing Day (Canada)	<b>27</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b> New Year's Eve			

