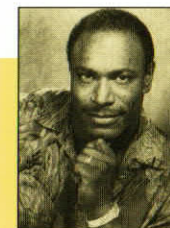
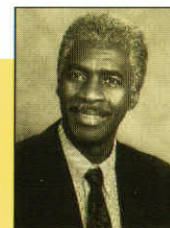
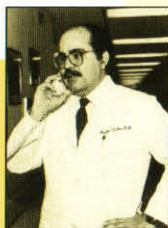
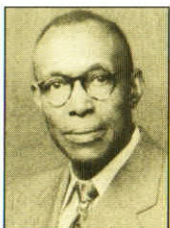


1998 AFRICAN- AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR



Beatrice Rice Thompson Dwight E. Woods Emory Shaw Campbell Juanita Willmon-Goggins Gilroye A. Griffin, Jr. John C. Artemus Lee Haney Raphael C. Lee Prezell Russell Robinson Sylvia Woods Peggy Dillard-Toone William "T" Thompson



Dear Students and Friends:

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

Nine 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 has been established to award scholarships to uprising college seniors majoring in education. Also a website featuring all honorees has been developed and is available via the internet.

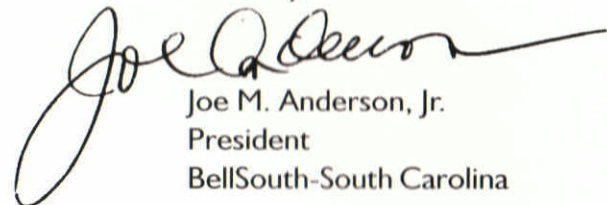
The individuals highlighted in this year's calendar have excelled in their respective fields and are role models for all of our children. They have succeeded in the areas of aviation, business, civil rights, community service, education, law, medicine, modeling, music and the arts, politics and sports.

This year, WIS Television has produced an exciting video which highlights the lives of the twelve 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 1998 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 1998 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", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

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:

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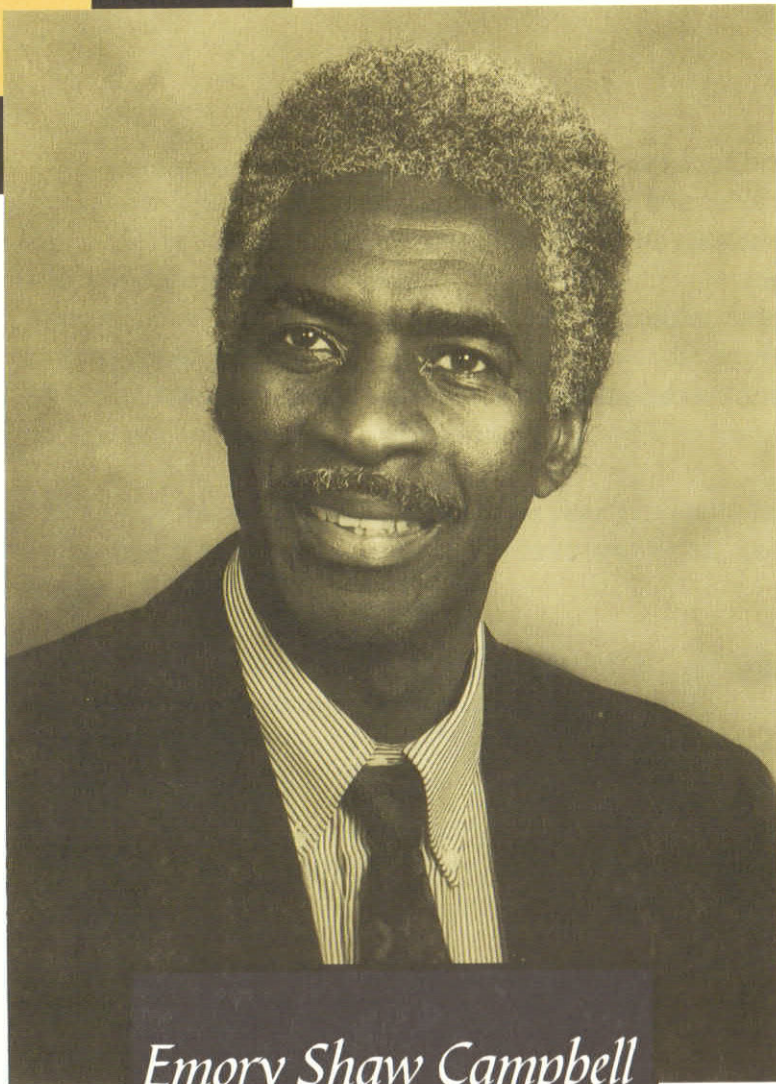
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Take Ten Productions
WIS Television

To order a videotape of the 1998 African-American History Calendar,
call or write:

Telemedia, 153 Grace Drive, Easley, South Carolina 29640
1-800-768-4336, Fax: (864) 269-7618

Price: \$24.50 (Includes sales tax and shipping and handling)

Additional copies of the calendar are available for purchase (on a cash-in-advance basis) through R. L. Bryan Company at (803) 343-6744.



Emory Shaw Campbell
Community Leader

Emory Shaw Campbell is an example of a native son who left his early environment and later returned not only as a leader but also as a visionary and proponent of constructive programs and policies. He was born in 1941 on Hilton Head, one of many islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Because of the isolation of these sea islands, the inhabitants were able to maintain their unique culture and language patterns. From his parents and

grandparents, Campbell learned the importance of education, family and community. His parents and paternal grandparents were all teachers.

When Campbell was young, high schools did not exist on Hilton Head Island. However, he was able to attend high school in the town of Bluffton, which had been recently linked to Hilton Head via a bridge. He studied at the segregated Michael C. Riley High School, graduating in 1960 as class valedictorian.

Enrolling at Savannah State College, Campbell showed his determination to succeed by making a forty mile a day commute, often hitchhiking in order to attend classes. In 1965, he earned his Bachelor of Science degree in biology. Joining the microbiology department at the Harvard School of Public Health, he researched by day and tutored students in the evening.

Campbell's concern for the future of the sea islands became apparent as he continued his education. Observing that "the urgent need on South Carolina's sea islands was skills among the indigenous citizens to address issues related to their environment and cultural heritage," Campbell was true to his convictions. After completing his M.A. from Tufts University in Boston, he returned to South Carolina to work at the Comprehensive Health Agency for Beaufort and Jasper counties. For almost ten years, he traveled throughout the sea islands, addressing environmental issues which affected the daily lives of the islands' people. His goal was to inform and discuss methods of preserving and enhancing the unique and rich Gullah heritage in the face of rapid development on the islands.

In 1980, Campbell took a step closer to his goal by becoming the executive director of Penn Center on St. Helena Island. (Founded in 1862, during the Civil War, by northern missionaries and teachers to help freed slaves as part of the Port Royal experiment, Penn Center became the first industrial training school for African-Americans in the United States.) He vigorously embarked on a program to revive the center's historical significance and to preserve the culture of the sea islands. To help achieve this, he organized the now nationally recognized Penn Center Heritage Days Celebration. He also revised the family farm program and expanded the museum program to assist writers, film makers and authors, among them Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe, Patricia Jones-Jackson and VertaMae Grosvenor.

Campbell has appeared in many documentaries, news magazines, films, and radio and television programs, including 60 Minutes, The Today Show and a PBS special, Family Across The Sea.

The contribution that Emory Shaw Campbell has made to the cultural heritage of South Carolina is enormous. He and his family live on Hilton Head Island, where he grew up and developed his love of the sea islands.





Juanita Willmon-Goggins
Legislator

Juanita Willmon-Goggins is a trailblazer. Many of her achievements have set the stage for African-Americans and women to make dreams become realities. Four years after the first black men since Reconstruction were elected to the South Carolina legislature in 1970, Willmon-Goggins became the first African-American woman elected to the state's general assembly. That same year, 1974, she was appointed as the first African-American

woman to serve on the United States Civil Rights Commission. (Established in 1957 and strengthened by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the commission serves as a clearinghouse to oversee civil rights legislation.)

A native of Pendleton, South Carolina, Willmon-Goggins graduated from the Anderson County Training School. At South Carolina State University, she earned a degree in home economics education, graduating in 1957. She later became certified as an elementary school teacher, serving in the public schools of York, Chester and Fairfield counties. She also continued her education at the University of South Carolina and Winthrop University.

Willmon-Goggins' determination to excel became evident at a very early age. She began speaking at public gatherings at the age of two, her mother encouraging her to learn Bible verses and short poems to recite at home, at church and in the community. "My parents instilled in me Christian values, emphasized the importance of hard work, and taught me the reward of work well done," she explained. Her teachers motivated her and helped enhance her talents.

Education has always been a top priority for Willmon-Goggins. While in the state legislature, she authored the original South Carolina kindergarten legislation. This bill illustrated the urgency of early education and the state's entire early childhood education grew from her initiative. She is currently President and Chief Executive Officer of the Juanita W. Goggins School of Excellence, a tutorial corporation for young people from kindergarten through twelfth grade.

In the six years that she represented District 49, York County, in the South Carolina Legislature, Willmon-Goggins used her influence to improve public health facilities in the state. She was responsible for creating Sickle Cell Anemia testing in all of the county health departments. (Sickle Cell Anemia is an hereditary ailment that primarily affects African-Americans.) She also served on the legislature's powerful Ways and Means Committee. (A Ways and Means Committee establishes methods and resources for raising necessary state revenues.)

A staunch member of the Democratic Party, Willmon-Goggins was twice a guest of President Jimmy Carter at the White House. She was the first African-American woman from South Carolina to be elected National Committeewoman for a major political party.

She has served on many boards and political committees which generate ideas and policies that touch the lives of women and African-Americans. Her political papers and souvenirs are on file at the Winthrop University Archives and there is a display of her achievements at the Smithsonian Institute.

This outstanding public servant and educator has received numerous awards and honors, including South Carolina State University's Alumna of the Year in 1975, and a National Spotlight Recognition at the university's centennial celebration in 1996. She is listed in many publications, including Who's Who in Politics in America.



FEBRUARY 1998

NationsBank

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

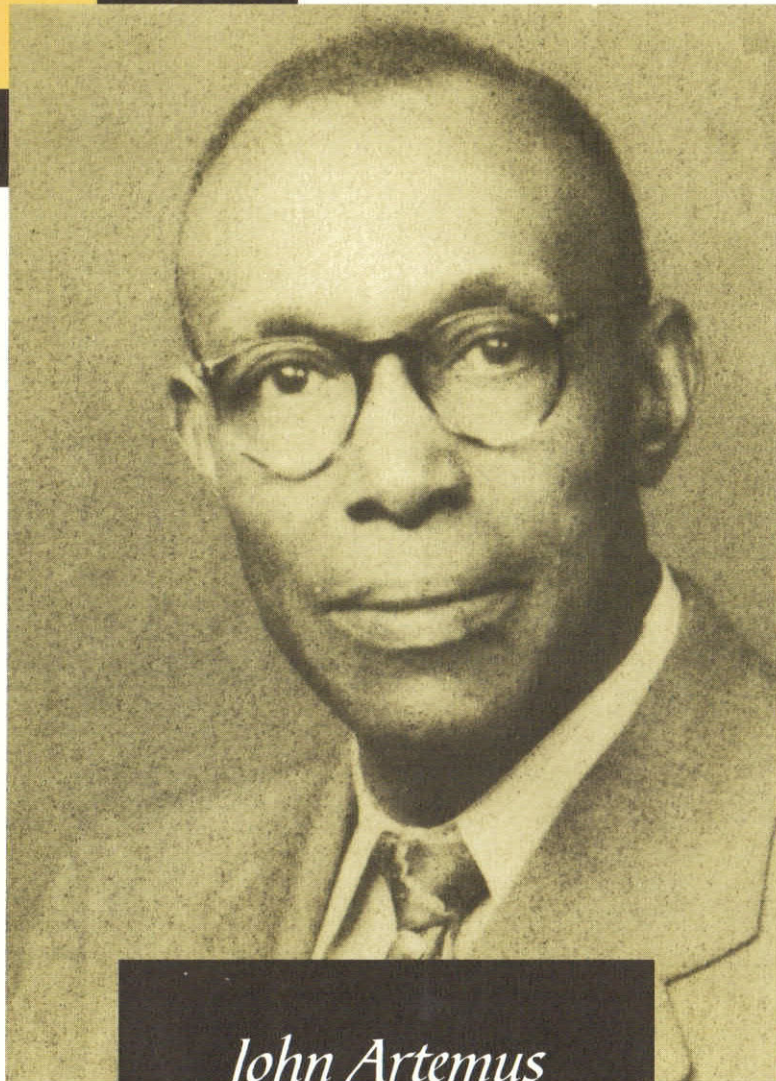
WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1 Langston Hughes, author, born in 1902.	2	3	4	5	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 Abraham Lincoln born in 1809. Congress enacted first fugitive slave law in 1793. NAACP founded in 1909.	13	Valentine's Day 14
15 Henry Lewis named director of the New Jersey Symphony in 1968. Nat King Cole died in 1965.	President's Day 16	17 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	Ash Wednesday 25	26	27	28



*John Artemus
Labor Organizer*

John Clarence Artemus was never afraid to take risks. At an early age, this native of Edgefield, South Carolina, understood that the system of segregation practiced against African-Americans in the South was wrong and had to be challenged. Because of brave leaders like Artemus, who were prepared to fight for fairness and justice, segregation was eventually defeated.

Born in 1885 to parents who were sharecroppers, Artemus realized that this type of farming system benefited only the white landlords and not the black tenant farmers. He was forced to leave Edgefield when he confronted his family's landlord over unfair wages.

Artemus moved to Columbia, where he worked for several of the city's major merchants as a store clerk. He worked during the day and attended Benedict College in the evening. During these years, he learned carpentry from local master craftsmen. He added to his knowledge of the building trade by studying construction and contracting through correspondence courses. He worked on many homes and rental properties in both black and white communities. After many years, Artemus left his carpentry trade to join the Columbia office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, founded by John Merrick, in Durham, North Carolina, in 1898. For 12 years, Artemus worked as an insurance agent and an assistant manager.

The Great Depression of the 1930s caused a decline in many businesses, including insurance. Artemus returned to carpentry, hoping to benefit from the federal building projects started by President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. Although racial discrimination was prohibited on all Public Works Administration projects, African-American workers were effectively barred from participating in these projects because the area contractors hired labor from all-white union organizations.

Artemus aggressively worked to solve this problem. He and a small group of supporters organized Local 2260 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to represent African-American workers throughout central South Carolina. Their efforts broke many racial barriers. As the union's business agent from 1939 to 1954, Artemus assured black participation in major construction projects, such as the redevelopment of Fort Jackson, the building of Shaw Air Force Base, the Savannah River Site, the DuPont Fibers complex near Camden, and numerous federal housing developments from New Jersey to Florida. From 1951 to 1959, this outstanding labor union leader represented the state's African-Americans as vice-president-at-large of the South Carolina Federation of Labor Executive Board.

The desire to involve African-Americans in politics and to guarantee their right to vote was another of Artemus' causes. He became the first treasurer of the newly formed Progressive Democratic Party, an organization formed to provide African-Americans with an opportunity to take part in state and national elections that were controlled by the all-white South Carolina Democratic Party. The Progressive Democrats were never officially recognized but their activism ultimately led to a 1947 court decision that stipulated that all citizens must be allowed to participate in the state's primary elections. Polling places were flooded by new voters in 1948.

"J.C." Artemus never relaxed in his quest to register and give political insight to new African-American voters. By 1950, he was a member of the Columbia Democratic Executive Committee. This great labor leader and political reformer also served as a poll manager at one of the city's most influential precincts from 1952 until his death in 1964.



MARCH 1998



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Dr. Jerome H. Holland elected to the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange in 1972.	Carole Gist crowned first black Miss USA in 1990.		Blanche Kelso Bruce of Mississippi elected to full term in U.S. Senate in 1875.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Harriet Tubman died in 1913.	Lorraine Hansberry play, "Raisin in the Sun," opened on Broadway in 1959.			
15	16	St. Patrick's Day 17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		AME Zion Church organized in S.C. in 1867.	Poll Tax ruled unconstitutional in 1966.	William H. Hastie confirmed as Federal District Judge of the Virgin Islands in 1937.		
29	30	31				
"Freedom's Journal", first Black newspaper, published in 1827.						



Beatrice Rice Thompson
Educator

As the eighth of nine children born to poor tenant farming parents in the segregated South, the prospects for Beatrice Rice Thompson did not look good. However, because of her intense determination to succeed and her parents' unflinching support, "Bea," as she was affectionately known, accomplished her goals of becoming a respected teacher and an active community leader. When times were difficult, she would recall her mother's belief that "winners

never quit and quitters never win." Born in the Fork Community of Townville, South Carolina, Thompson is a glowing example of a woman who did not quit.

Thompson's childhood dream was to advance as far as she could educationally. Beginning at Mount Pleasant Elementary School, she earned her high school diploma from the Reed Street School, the Anderson County high school for African-American children. She received a B.A. degree in English and French at South Carolina State College in 1955, and then returned to Anderson to teach at her former high school. She subsequently completed two masters' degrees, in English at Howard University and in guidance and counseling at Atlanta University. She later taught at Westside High School.

Her dream of reaching the top in education came in 1978 when she earned a doctorate in educational psychology at the University of Georgia. Her career as a teacher, a guidance counselor, a school psychologist and a coordinator of psychological services has been a blessing to Anderson School District Five, with which she was associated for 38 years.

Thompson has also excelled in the world of politics. In 1976, she became the first African-American elected to the Anderson City Council, a position that she still maintains. In 1980, she was elected to the South Carolina Municipal Association, serving as president between 1988 and 1990. At the national level, she has been a delegate to the Democratic Party's national conventions and longtime member of the party's national committee, representing South Carolina.

Always a supporter of projects designed to advance educational and community facilities, Thompson worked for the passage of the Education Improvement Act, was a member of the Advisory Board of Winthrop College, spearheaded the development of the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program in Anderson District Five, and served on the Board of Regents for Leadership South Carolina. Additionally, she is an advisor and consultant to the Anderson-Oconee Headstart Program. She was president of the South Carolina Personnel and Guidance Association from 1982 to 1984.

The success of the Westside Community Center is, in large part, a result of Thompson's determination to use her influence and energy to help others. She helped mobilize community sentiment to make the center become a reality and currently serves as president of the center, which houses a health center, several social service agencies, and programs for adult education, parenting, mentoring and neighborhood recreation.

Many honors, recognitions and awards have been bestowed on "Bea" Thompson. They include the South Carolina Headstart Association Award, the Omega Fraternity Citizen of the Year and the South Carolina Party Service Award. The Beatrice Thompson Municipal Park in Anderson is named after her. Despite her many honors, Thompson considers her role as a wife and mother to be the most rewarding part of her life. She continues to live by the philosophy instilled in her by her parents, who stressed, "Give to the world the best that you have and the best will come back to you."



APRIL 1998



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

			1 Hampton Institute opened in 1868.	2	3	4 Maya Angelou, author, born in 1928.
Palm Sunday Daylight Saving Time begins Colin Powell born in 1937.	5	6 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 Good Friday Richard Allen made Bishop of the AME Church in 1916.
Easter Free African Society organized in 1787.	12	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 Secretaries Day	23 National Urban League founded in 1913.	24	25
26	27 Orthodox Easter	28	29	30		



William "T" Thompson
Pilot and Attorney

Some occupations are more demanding than others. Can you imagine the amount of time that a person has to spend to become a qualified lawyer or an airline pilot? Now consider doing both at the same time. William "T" Thompson has achieved just that. A newspaper once wrote of Thompson that "He seems to make attaining the American Dream look easy." The reality is that the dream is possible but, as Thompson, a native of Orangeburg, South Carolina,

would be the first to admit, a person has to be determined and must work very hard to ensure success.

In 1969, Thompson became the first African-American from South Carolina to receive an appointment to the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs. He did not rest on his laurels. After graduating from the academy in 1973, he spent a year as the Minority Affairs Advisor to the superintendent of the academy, a position that he helped to create to assist in increasing the enrollment of African-Americans at the academy.

Entering jet pilot school in Valdosta, Georgia, Thompson finished as the outstanding lieutenant of his class. Selected for entrance into the Air Force Instructor Pilot School, he was based in California and, in his seven year tour, he held both the Instructor and Master Instructor designations and several other important positions. He also began work on both a master's degree in history and a Juris Doctor degree. In 1980, he left the Air Force and assumed a pilot's position with Delta Air Lines as a second officer on the Boeing 727 aircraft. He relocated to Boston to fly and to complete his final year at Suffolk University's law school.

During his tenure with Delta, Thompson has advanced through many positions and is currently a Captain on the MD-88 aircraft. He has been an active participant in the company's Flight Operations Department, representing Delta at conferences and civic engagements. He is one of the aviation industry's few African-American commercial pilots.

Recognizing the importance of creating opportunities for African-Americans in aviation, he has been a speaker at inner-city schools and helped establish a national scholarship program for minority students interested in aviation. He has served as committee chairman for the National Convention of the Organization of Black Airline Pilots and the Tuskegee Airmen. (Tuskegee University was the first facility in the United States to train African-Americans as pilots.) In 1983, he was appointed to the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission and is the longest serving commissioner in its history.

In addition to being an outstanding pilot, Thompson is a lawyer and an entrepreneur. In 1982, he passed the Massachusetts Bar, began the practice of law, and founded the Summit Group. Through growth, acquisitions and mergers, he built the company into a small conglomerate. The Summit Group currently owns several fast food franchises, a systems integration company, an engineering and testing company, and a medical services firm.

Community service is an integral part of Thompson's life. His extensive participation includes administrative responsibilities with the American Cancer Society, the National Association of Guardsmen and the Boy Scouts of America. He is an active member of the American Bar Association, the Air Line Pilots Association and the NAACP.



MAY 1998



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

					1	2
3	4 Freedom Rides began in 1961. Plessy vs. Ferguson upheld "Separate But Equal" doctrine in 1896.	5	6 Civil Rights Act signed by President Eisenhower in 1960.	7	8 Rev. Henry McNeal Turner died in 1915.	9
Mother's Day 10	11	12	13 Robert Smalls seized Confederate warship in 1862.	14	15	Armed Forces Day 16
17 Brown vs. Board of Education made "Separate But Equal" in public schools unconstitutional in 1954.	Victoria Day (Canada) 18	19	20 Robert N.C. Nix elected to U.S. Congress in 1958.	21	22 Claude McKay, poet, died in 1948.	23
24	Memorial Day Observed 25	26	27	28	29	Memorial Day 30
31	Madame C.J. Walker, entrepreneur, died in 1919. Miles Davis, jazz musician, born in 1926.					Musical "Shuffle Along" opened in New York in 1921.



Peggy Dillard-Toone
Model

For millions of people, Peggy Dillard-Toone is instantly recognizable. As a leading model in the world of fashion, she has been featured on the covers of international fashion and glamour magazines, like Cosmopolitan, Essence, Ebony and Mademoiselle, becoming only the second African-American woman to appear on the cover of Vogue. By her senior year in college, Dillard-

Toone had already made her mark in the North American, European and Japanese worlds of high fashion.

Born and raised in Greenville County, South Carolina, Dillard-Toone is the youngest of ten children. Her parents, Mary Poole-Dillard and the late Toy Dillard, Sr., realized early that she had a talent for the performing and visual arts. They encouraged her with ballet, tap, jazz, and gymnastic classes from the time she was five years old. These disciplines enhanced her desire to obtain academic excellence, at League Junior High and Wade Hampton High School. Dillard-Toone graduated at the age of 16 with a strong interest in architecture. Awarded a full-scholarship by J.E. Sirrine Architectural Firm, she moved to Brooklyn, N.Y., to attend Pratt Institute of Technology, earning a bachelors degree in the fine arts, with an emphasis on advertising, fashion merchandising and marketing.

Dillard-Toone inherited the skills for designing and making clothes from her mother. She worked as a fashion illustrator, a sewing instructor, and a display designer before sharing her talents with the world's top designers as a model. She is highly respected world-wide as a pioneer for African-Americans in the international fashion arena.

In the world of fashion and beauty, Dillard-Toone plays a multi-faceted role. For more than ten years, Dillard-Toone has owned and operated Turning Heads Salon, one of New York City's most renowned black hair care salons. The salon, even under new management, continues to be acclaimed for innovative and safe natural hair techniques. It is regularly featured in the pages of top fashion publications. Dillard-Toone sets trends and maintains high standards in the world of hair care. Her beauty advice has been featured in many magazines, including her monthly article on hair, diet, skin care, and holistic living in Sophisticate's Black Hair Care Guide.

Spirituality is an important part of Dillard-Toone's life. Growing up in a large family, she developed a strong sense of service to humanity that has manifested itself in a strong commitment to education and to the social and economic development in her community.

Dillard-Toone and her husband, the artist Lloyd Toone, moved to Harlem 18 years ago and restored a 110-year old Victorian mansion. It is one of two holistic-style bed and breakfast locations known as Villas de Toone. The second location is a ranch in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where she teaches yoga, organic gardening, and the arts of holistic healing. Dillard-Toone encourages young and old to study and respect their indigenous cultures while promoting an understanding of and an appreciation for all cultures.



JUNE 1998



TAKE 10 PRODUCTIONS

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

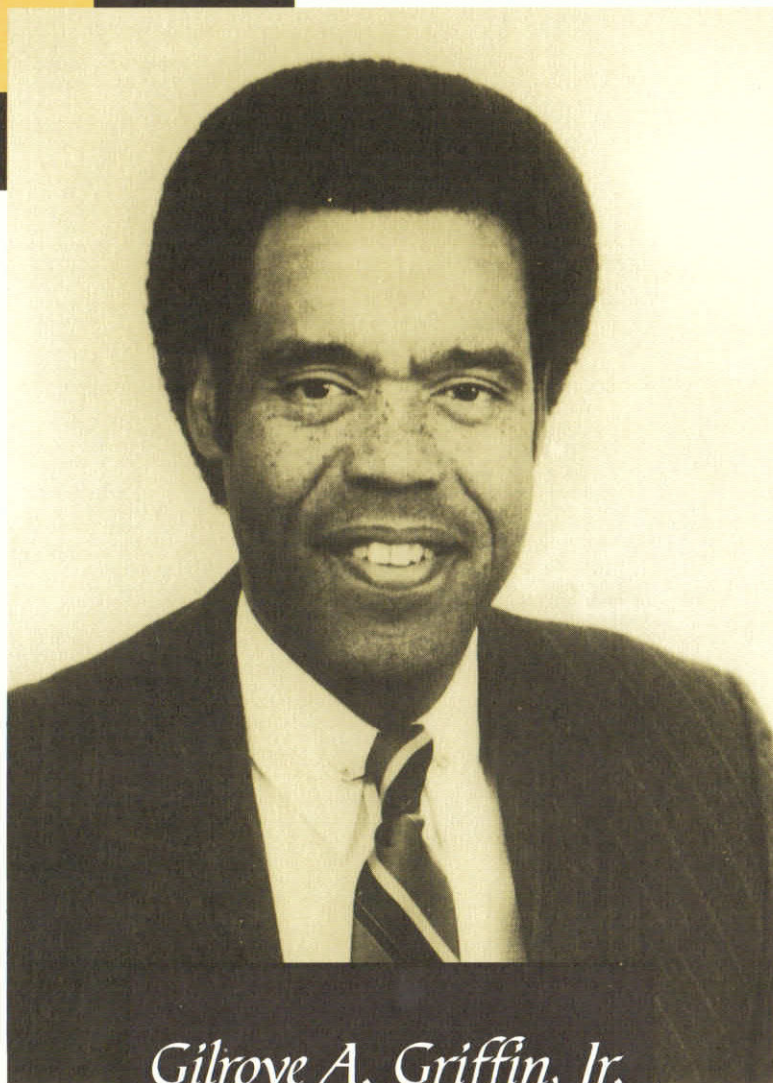
WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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



Gilroye A. Griffin, Jr.
Businessman

Gilroye A. Griffin, Jr., a native of Columbia, South Carolina, was born in 1938 into a family that stressed excellence and achievement. He certainly met all those expectations as he rose to the top of the corporate ladder. Griffin's parents were both public school teachers who valued education and instilled that philosophy in their only child. He attended Waverly Elementary School and Booker T. Washington High School. He then went north to pursue

his undergraduate education at Dartmouth College, from which he earned a B.A. degree in English. He subsequently achieved a Juris Doctor degree from Columbia University, with a specialty in labor law.

After receiving his law degree, Griffin spent two years as a company commander in the United States Army, stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, and Barstow, California. Following military service, he joined the Mobil Oil Corporation as an executive trainee. After two years, he was promoted to Mobil's corporate legal staff and was named counsel to the North American Division of the company. Three years later, he accepted an offer from the Bristol-Myers Company (currently Bristol-Myers Squibb) to become its manager of labor relations.

Endowed with knowledge and additional experience, Griffin in 1971 accepted an offer to become vice-president of corporate administration and associate general counsel of Bozell, Jacobs, Kenyon and Eckhardt, Inc., an international advertising agency. After serving in this position for five years, he moved to the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), Inc. in the role of vice-president of management development. In 1979, Griffin returned to Bristol-Myers as vice-president of employee relations, directing staff personnel, management development and labor relations activities. He eventually became vice-president of corporate relations, his responsibilities including control of public affairs activities at the pharmaceutical manufacturing sites as well as civic and community outreach programs on a global basis.

In 1994, Griffin made another move in the corporate world by joining Ray & Berndtson, an executive search firm in which he is currently a partner. Ray & Berndtson specializes in recruiting the best executives for outstanding companies all over the world. It is the sixth largest executive search firm in the United States and one of the ten largest in the world. Griffin's practice is highly diverse. He works extensively in consumer products, healthcare and energy, with expertise in diversity recruiting, human resources, law, and public affairs.

Griffin's professional and community affiliations indicate excellence as a public servant and leader. He serves on the boards of trustees of Charles R. Drew University School of Science and Medicine in Los Angeles and Benedict College in his hometown of Columbia, South Carolina. He is on the board of directors of both the Productivity Forum and Associated Black Charities. He is a member of the Society for Human Resource Management, the International Radio and Television Society, the Studio Museum of Harlem and 100 Black Men of New York.

Even though Griffin has lived in New York since 1962, he still maintains his membership of the First Calvary Baptist Church of Columbia, South Carolina.



JULY 1998



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

			Canada Day (Canada) Carl Lewis, athlete born in 1961.	1 Civil Rights Act of 1964 Signed. Thurgood Marshall born in 1908.	2 Tuskegee Institute established in 1881. Slavery abolished in New York in 1827.	Independence Day Tuskegee Institute established in 1881. Slavery abolished in New York in 1827.	4
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 of 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		



Sylvia Woods
Entrepreneur

The world changed for Sylvia Woods the day that Gael Greene, a famous food critic, walked into her tiny restaurant in Harlem, New York, in 1979. Greene's glowing review in New York magazine led to a flood of new customers, not just from the city itself but from all parts of the United States. The restaurant, **Sylvia's**, has since become known world-wide and its owner, South Carolinian Sylvia Woods, has been described by the New York Times as "the

Queen of Soul Food." For those who visit New York and who love the unique tradition of southern cooking, a meal at **Sylvia's** is a must.

Born in 1926 in Hemingway, South Carolina, Woods worked long hours in the heat of the bean fields of her hometown. She has fond memories of returning home and eating her mother's delicious meals. The importance of preparing and offering savory meals was instilled in her from childhood.

Woods married in 1944 and, two years later, the Woods family moved to New York City, where she worked as a waitress at a cafe known as Johnson's Lunch. After the owner relocated, she operated the cafe herself. In 1962, she borrowed money from her mother and purchased the cafe, which consisted of six stools and four booths. In 1963, she renamed the cafe **Sylvia's**. In 1968, she moved the establishment two doors down to its present location at 328 Lenox Avenue. It remained very small but, after the rave reviews of the late 1970s and early 1980s, the expansion of the business continued until the entire city block was purchased. The restaurant now has a seating capacity of over 300 and a banquet hall and a jazz and blues club have also been added.

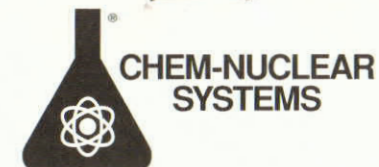
Sylvia's is truly a family enterprise. Woods, her husband, Herbert, and their four children are all instrumental in cultivating the growth of the business. Van Woods, their eldest son and president of Sylvia Woods Enterprises, is responsible for packaging and marketing some of the sauces, dressings, seasonings and specially prepared vegetables that are the hallmark of **Sylvia's**. "We found that many people wanted to take home the great taste of **Sylvia's**," he explained. In 1992, **Sylvia's** soul food items began to be sold in major supermarket chains and gourmet food shops throughout the nation. The company's success shows no sign of slowing down. As part of its global strategy, Sylvia Woods Enterprises has its own website on the Internet.

For more than thirty years, **Sylvia's** has offered the finest southern delicacies to international tourists, politicians, celebrities and others who keep returning for more. **Sylvia's** has been continually highlighted by national, state and local newspapers, magazines and television programs as a superb dining spot. The restaurant has received numerous awards and honors from community organizations and businesses for helping to improve the quality of life for Harlem residents by creating more than 75 jobs. In 1997, a second **Sylvia's** opened in Atlanta, Georgia.

Sylvia Woods' dream of being successful has taken her from the bean fields to the Internet. Her efforts have been influential in giving visibility to and international respect for the art of southern cuisine.



AUGUST 1998



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

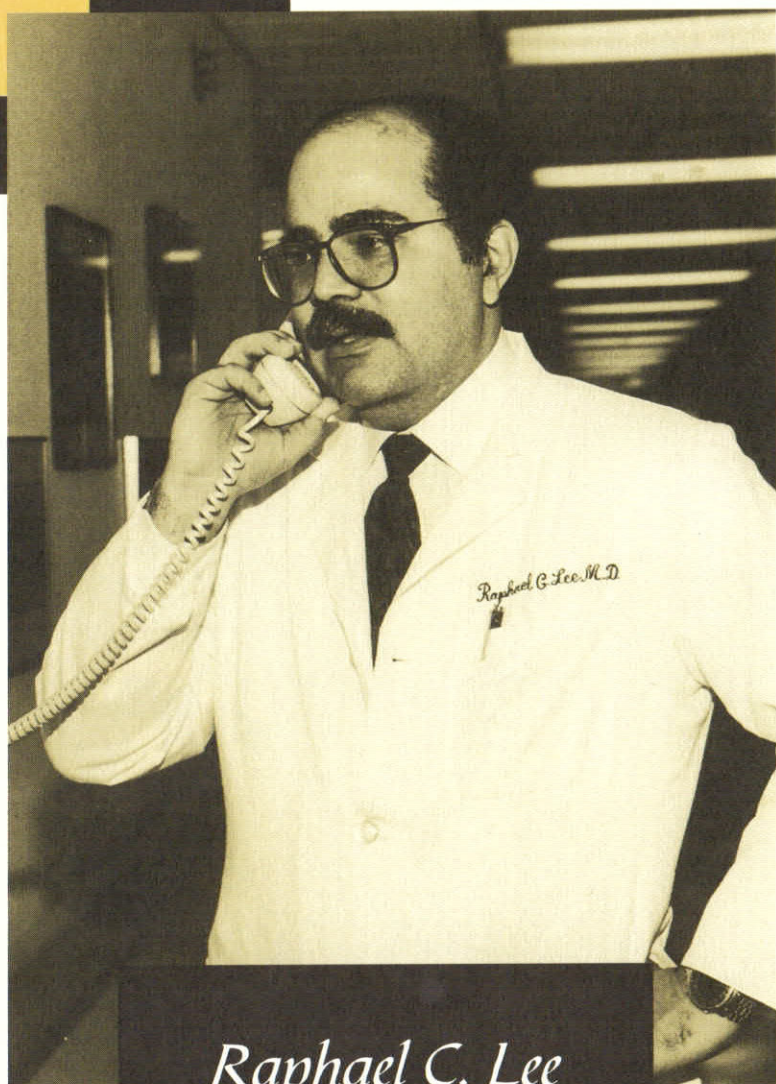
WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

						<p>1</p> <p>Whitney Young named executive director of National Urban League in 1961.</p> <p>Benjamin E. Mays born in 1895.</p>
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<p>9</p> <p>Jesse Owens won four Olympic gold medals in 1936.</p>	10	11	12	<p>13</p> <p>Voting Rights Act signed by President Johnson in 1965.</p>	14	15
16	<p>17</p> <p>Marcus Garvey born in 1887.</p>	18	19	20	21	22
<p>23</p> <p>National Negro Business League founded in 1900.</p>	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	<p>Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized in 1925.</p>	<p>W.E.B. DuBois died in 1963.</p>	<p>March on Washington in 1963.</p>		



Raphael C. Lee
Surgeon

Raphael C. Lee is a leader for the 21st century. The only surgeon ever to win the prestigious MacArthur Prize Fellowship, Dr. Lee was identified by Science Digest in 1984 as one of the "One Hundred Brightest Scientists in America Under Forty." He has carried out groundbreaking research in both surgery and biomedical engineering.

Born in Sumter, South Carolina, in 1949, Lee's interest in science began in St. Jude High School in his home town. Opportunities to pursue this interest were limited, however. "Because of segregation, I was thirteen before I could legally use the public library," he explains. "I did read books at school but many of them were outdated gifts from other institutions and schools." He graduated from high school in 1967. At first, he did not wish to follow in the footsteps of his father, uncles and cousins who were physicians. Lee enrolled at the recently desegregated University of South Carolina, earning a degree in electrical engineering. In his junior year, however, he became interested in lasers and their potential medical applications and decided to pursue medicine as a career.

Lee combined his interests in medicine and electrical engineering by enrolling in a double degree program at Drexel University and Temple University School of Medicine, achieving an M.S. and an M.D. in 1975. Later, he was awarded a surgical internship appointment at the University of Chicago Hospitals - Chicago, where he also started his residency in surgery. The renowned Chicago surgeons, among them David Skinner, M.D., and George E. Block, M.D., greatly encouraged his interest in academic surgery and provided him with the opportunity to enhance his formal graduate education.

In 1979, Dr. Lee completed his Sc.D. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology within a two year time frame. In the next four years, he completed his surgical residency at the University of Chicago and a residency in plastic and reconstructive surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

In November of 1981, Dr. Lee was selected among the first recipients of the MacArthur Prize Fellowship, an award given to unusually talented professionals to provide opportunity and resources for creative pursuits, which helped spur his career and establish his own research laboratory.

In January of 1983, Dr. Lee began dual faculty appointments at Harvard University and MIT. Working in Boston, he discovered an unrecognized cause of tissue injury in victims of electrical shock which has led to advancing a new therapy. In addition, he found several new pharmaceutical approaches to control excessive scar formation.

In 1989, Dr. Lee returned to the University of Chicago, rising to the rank of full professor in two years. Here, he developed research and clinical centers for electrical trauma victims and for patients with scar disorders and began FDA approved trials for the new treatments. Dr. Lee has won several prestigious awards, including the Searle Scholar Award in biological sciences, the James Barrett Brown Prize for the "Advancement of Knowledge in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery," the American Electrical Power Association Award for "Advancing Safety and Health," and others. In 1989, he was selected by the Museum of Science and Industry as one of sixteen most outstanding scientists in African-American history.



SEPTEMBER 1998



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

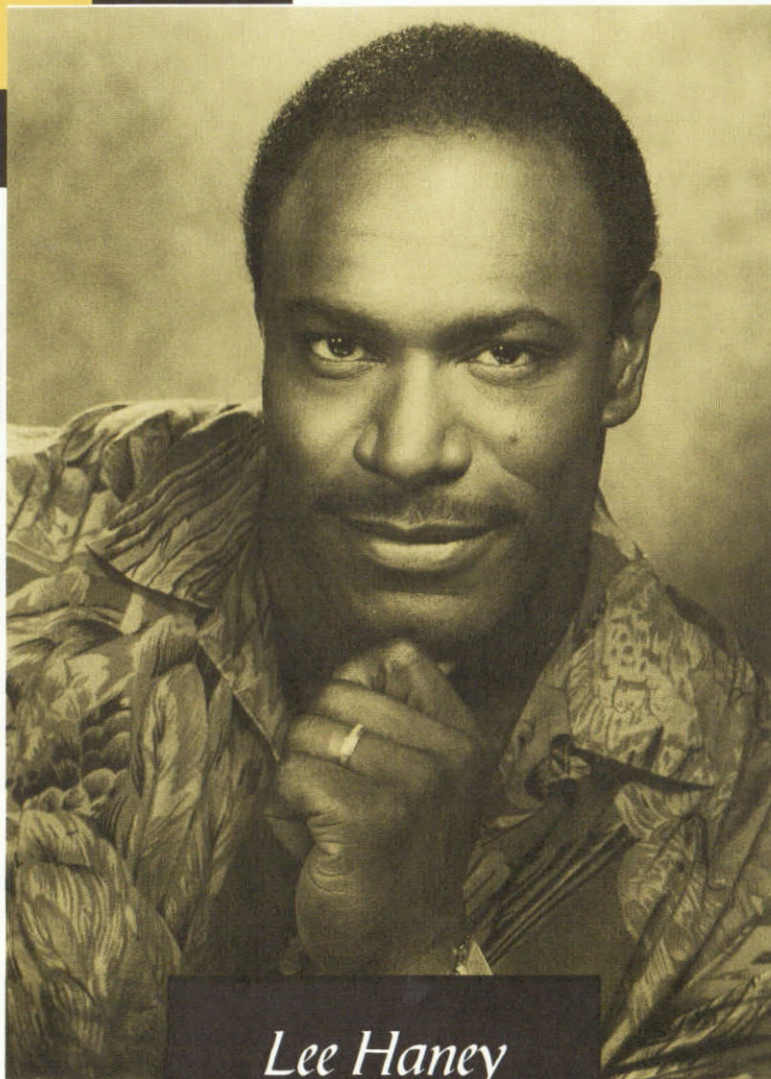
WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

		1	2	3	4	5	
		General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. named Commander-In-Chief of North American Air Defense Command in 1975.					
6	Labor Day	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Vanessa Williams crowned Miss America, 1983.	Dr. Mae Jemison first African American female astronaut in space in 1992.		United States Constitution signed in 1787.			
20	Rosh Hashanah	21	22	23	24	25	26
First episode of "The Cosby Show" aired in 1984.		Ralph Bunche awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.					
27	28	29	Yom Kippur	30			
"Memphis Blues" published in 1912.	"Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" published in 1929.						



*Lee Haney
Body Builder*

Lee Haney is a world record holder who has a unique place in The Guinness Book of World Records. Known as an author, entrepreneur and body builder, he has been featured on Life Styles of the Rich and Famous, with Robin Leach. Most of all, however, he is recognized for being Mr. Olympia. 'TotalLEEawesome' is the phrase that is most often associated with this remarkable human being.

Mr. Olympia is the world's most coveted body building prize. Haney captured the title in 1984 and held it for eight consecutive years, setting an all time world record.

Haney was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, in November 1959. He believed in academic preparedness. After graduating from high school, he earned a degree in criminal justice and youth counseling at Spartanburg Methodist College. A leg injury ended his hopes of becoming a professional football player. Refusing to be discouraged by the injury, he began lifting weights to regain his strength. Through hard work and self-motivation, he set his sights on becoming the world's best body builder.

As an amateur body builder, Haney held the titles of Mr. America and Mr. Universe. His first professional title was the Grand Prix, which he won in 1983. The following year, he won the first of his Mr. Olympia titles. When he won for the eighth successive time in 1991, he broke Arnold Schwarzenegger's seven title record. Haney has the distinction of being the youngest, at 24, and the largest, at six feet and 260 pounds, to capture the title.

He has won and defended his championships throughout the United States and Europe - from New York City to Brussels, Belgium, from Columbus, Ohio, to Goteborg, Sweden, from Los Angeles to Rimini, Italy, and Chicago and Orlando.

Haney has written books, established fitness centers, and designed training programs. His exercise books, *TotalLEEawesome* and *Ultimate Bodybuilding*, provide valuable insights into physical growth and development. Lee Haney's World Class Fitness Center, located in Atlanta, Georgia, and Lee Haney's Universal Center at Stone Mountain, Georgia, are two of his projected chain of fitness centers.

Haney has designed training programs for renowned athletes such as Evander Holyfield, the World Heavyweight Boxing Champion, Sean Bradley of the National Basketball Association, baseball player Gary Sheffield of the Florida Marlins, and football players Shannon Sharpe and Fred Stokes.

The project that has given Haney the greatest satisfaction, however, is Haney's Harvest House. Situated in College Park, Georgia. Harvest House is a forty acre retreat center for children of all ages and nationalities. The retreat provides an arena for a "back-to-basics" atmosphere that includes horseback riding, a petting zoo, and recreational fields. The ideals for Harvest House were instilled in Haney as a boy growing up on a small farm, where he learned that hard work and discipline were virtues.



OCTOBER 1998



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

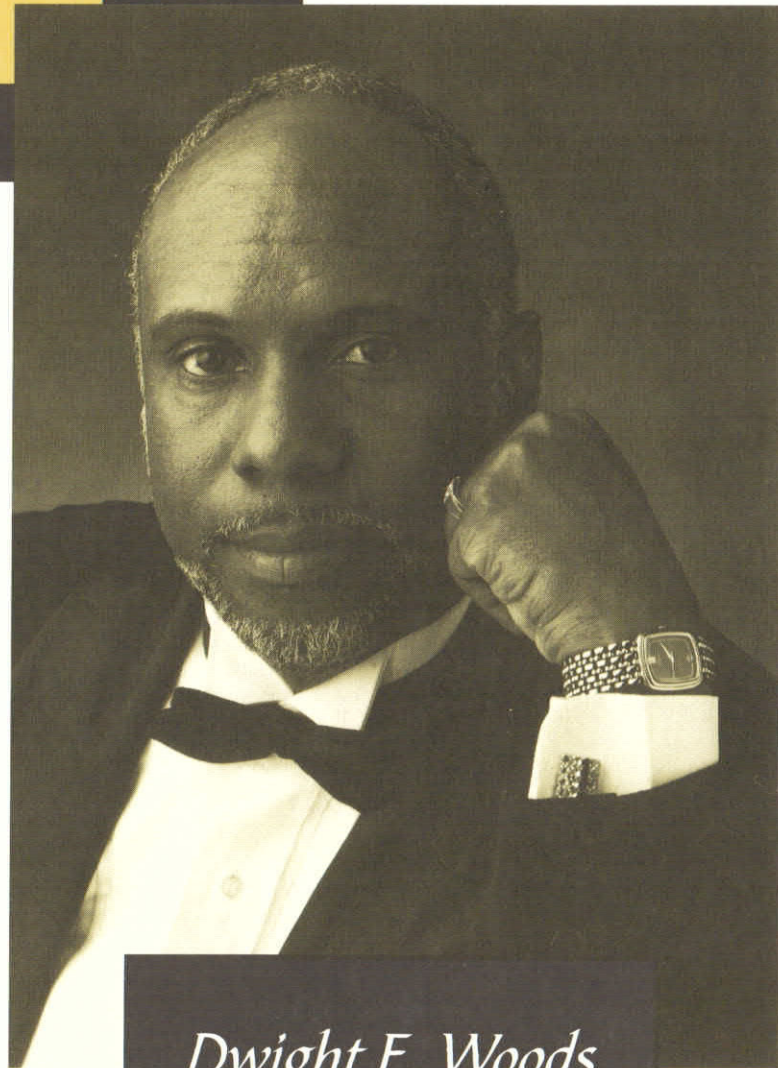
WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

				1 Colin Powell appointed first African-American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1989.	2	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	Columbus Day Observed	12	13 Martin Luther King, Jr. awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.	14 Clarence Thomas confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1992.	15 John Brown led attack on Harper's Ferry in 1859.	16 Capital Savings Bank opened in Washington, D.C. in 1888.
17	18	19	20 Dizzy Gillespie born in 1917.	21	22	23
24 United Nations Day	25 Daylight Savings Time Ends	26	27 B.O. Davis, Jr. became the first African-American General in the Air Force in 1954.	28	29	30
31 Halloween						



Dwight E. Woods
Musician & Theatrical Director

For the past 25 years, the musical and theatrical brilliance of Dwight E. Woods has been recognized in South Carolina and throughout the United States. Once described by Jacques D'Ambrose, the founder of the National Dance Institute, as "a national treasure," Woods is the director of the Phillis Wheatley Repertory Theater for Youth in Greenville, South Carolina.

A versatile composer and producer of musicals and music, Woods' compositions and theatrical productions are designed to be both entertaining and inspirational. He has written for both musical productions and gospel albums. His primary focus is to make a difference in the lives of people. This philosophy can be directly linked to his upbringing in Birmingham, Alabama. The tenth of eleven children of a Baptist minister and a homemaker, Woods learned from his parents that hard work and educational excellence are the keys to success. His parents admonished all their children to give something back to their communities. As a teenager, Woods was an active participant in the Civil Rights Movement.

In 1983, Woods started summer workshops at the Phillis Wheatley Community Center. Two years later, he began the development of a full-fledged musical theater program. He identified and nurtured the talents of aspiring young actors and musicians. This is the only youth repertory company in South Carolina to perform statewide and nationally, appearing before audiences from New York to Alabama.

Some of the original musical productions which Woods has developed and directed with the repertory theater are Til Victory Is Won, Mary Had A Baby, and A Night of Stars and Dreams. Among his most highly acclaimed musicals is Don't Give Up On Your Dream, a two act anti-drug musical, which has played to packed houses in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and New York. The musical and a documentary based on it have been adapted and telecast in South Carolina by SCETV.

Audiences have marveled at productions such as Have We Lost The Feeling?, which played in upstate South Carolina for two years, Where Everybody Is Somebody, developed by Woods for the 1984 James Cleveland National Music Workshop of America at Atlanta's Fox Theater, and Let The People Rejoice, which was performed by the nationally known Florida Mass Choir.

Woods is also an ardent supporter of many community causes. Through his humanitarian organization, *Second Chance*, he quietly gives moral and financial support to selected South Carolina prison inmates who are seeking positive changes in their lives. He has served on the Greenville County Schools' Fine Arts Center Advisory Board and the South Carolina Arts Commission Minority Arts Advisory Board. He is a 1988 recipient of the WYFF Television sponsored Jefferson Award, a 1990 recipient of the SCEA Walker E. Solomon Certificate of Award, and a winner of the 1991 South Carolina Black Male Showcase USA Top Achiever and Talent Award.

Through his extensive theatrical and musical ventures, Woods has helped hundreds of young people to realize their dreams.



NOVEMBER 1998



TAKE 10 PRODUCTIONS

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

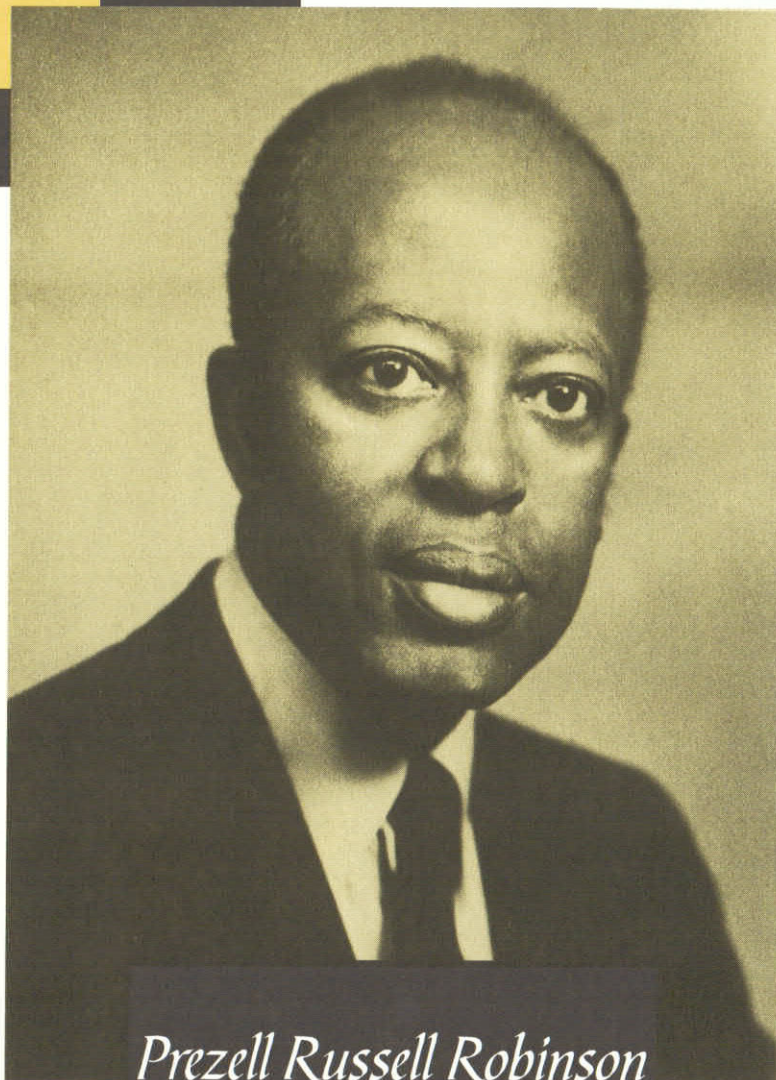
WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1 First issue of "Ebony" published in 1945. First issue of "Crisis" published in 1910.	2	3 Election Day 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	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 Thanksgiving Day Sojourner Truth, evangelist, died in 1883.	27 Richard Wright, author, died in 1960.	28
29	30					



Prezell Russell Robinson
Administrator & Educator

When Prezell Russell Robinson retired after 28 years as president in 1995, he had achieved his goal of taking a small and largely unknown historically black college and transforming it into a nationally known institution and one of the best colleges of its size in North Carolina. From undergraduate student to professor of sociology to dean and, ultimately, to president,

Robinson has been a guiding light for St. Augustine College, located in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Believing that educational institutions must exist on a sound financial footing, Robinson operated with a balanced budget during each year of his presidency. He was an energetic fundraiser and was responsible for the endowment at St. Augustine increasing from less than one million to nineteen million dollars. In 1988, he was voted by his peers as one of the most effective college presidents in the United States.

The academic and social significance of the historically black college is very important to Robinson. "St. Aug's has some of the top minds among young Blacks," he says. "Had it not been for places like St. Augustine, where would the black community of 30 or 40 years ago have gotten its doctors, lawyers, and teachers?" He maintains that St. Augustine and other historically black colleges and universities are beacons for freedom and justice in a country often riddled with discrimination.

Robinson has had first hand experience of the problem. During his youth, the schools for African-Americans in his hometown of Batesburg, South Carolina, offered no more than a tenth grade education. The eighth of nine children, he traveled to Voorhees College to attend the high school department for African-Americans run by the Episcopal Church. After graduating from high school and junior college at Voorhees, he served in the United States Army during the Second World War. Subsequently, he earned a B.A. degree at St. Augustine and a master's degree and a doctorate in rural education and rural sociology-economics at Cornell University.

Known to be gentle yet persuasive, Robinson has extolled the virtues of education throughout the nation and the world. His achievements have been recognized at the highest level. In 1992, President George Bush appointed him to serve as an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. He was nominated to the same post by President Bill Clinton in 1996. For many years, he has been selected by the U.S. State Department and the Department of Education to lecture and assist in educational endeavors in Africa, the Caribbean and the People's Republic of China.

Regarded as an eminent scholar as well as an outstanding administrator, Robinson has published articles in many professional journals. He is Vice-Chairman of the North Carolina Board of Education, and has served on the United Negro College Fund, the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the International Association of University Presidents and the Board of Trustees of Voorhees College. He is an active member of the Episcopal church and the Episcopal Church Pension Fund.

Numerous honors from civic, fraternal, educational and governmental bodies have been bestowed upon Prezell Robinson, including the Star of Africa, Liberia's second highest award. He has received ten honorary degrees, from leading colleges and universities including his alma maters, Voorhees College and Saint Augustine.



DECEMBER 1998



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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