

DR. MACEO NANCE

Former president of S.C. State University, Orangeburg

The late Dr. Maceo Nance knew a new day was coming. He was the president of S.C. State University during its darkest hour, the Orangeburg Massacre of 1968 that claimed the lives of three students and injured 27 more when civil rights protestors were attacked with lethal violence by the state's Highway Patrol. Nance is credited with holding together a fractured community and nursing a wounded institution to health during that pivotal, historic moment. He is also credited with laying the groundwork for an institution that is today globally competitive and is among the top institutions in the nation for producing African American college graduates. Nance's 19-year tenure coincided with some of the most dramatic change in American history, as we changed from a nation crippled by racial segregation to a nation empowered by a commitment to live up to its highest ideals. Confident this day was coming, Nance engineered the transformation at S.C. State, from the segregation-era school limited to producing mostly teachers and farmers to a university that builds leaders in every field.



Learn more about the people featured in this calendar at www.scafricanamerican.com

2006

SOUTH CAROLINA AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

 **BELLSOUTH**

  



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

2 Frank Robinson, professional baseball player, named MVP of the American League, 1966.

3

Charles Houston, NAACP leader, was born in 1895.

4

Labor Day

Louis Latimer, inventor and engineer, was born in 1848.

5

George Washington Murray was elected to Congress from South Carolina in 1895.

6

The National Black Convention met in Cleveland in 1848.

7

Integration in public schools began in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore in 1954.

8

Althea Gibson became the first African American athlete to win a U.S. national tennis championship in 1957.

9

Carter G. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915.

10

Mordecai Johnson, first Black president of Howard University, died in 1976.

11

"Duke" Ellington won Spingarn Medal for his musical achievements in 1959.

12

Jackie Robinson, first Black baseball player in the major leagues, was named National League Rookie of the Year in 1947.

13

Alain L. Locke, philosopher and first Black Rhodes Scholar, was born in 1886.

14

U.S. Cabinet member Constance Baker Motley was born in 1921.

15

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

16

Claude A. Barnett, founder of the Associated Negro Press, was born in 1889.

17

United States Constitution signed in 1787.

18

Booker T. Washington delivered "Atlanta Compromise" address in 1895.

19

Atlanta University was founded in 1865.

20

First episode of 'The Cosby Show' aired in 1984.

21

F.W. Leslie, inventor, patented the envelope seal in 1891.

22

Ralph Bunch awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.

23

John Coltrane, innovative and famed jazz musician, was born in 1926.

24

Nine African American students integrated Little Rock High School in 1957.

25

Barbara W. Hancock became the first African American woman named a White House fellow, 1974.

26

Bessie Smith, blues singer, died in 1937.

27

'Memphis Blues' published in 1912.

28

'Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World' published in 1929.

29

Hugh Mulzac, first African American captain of a U.S. merchant ship, launched with the 'Booker T. Washington' in 1942.

30

Johnny Mathis, singer, was born in 1935.