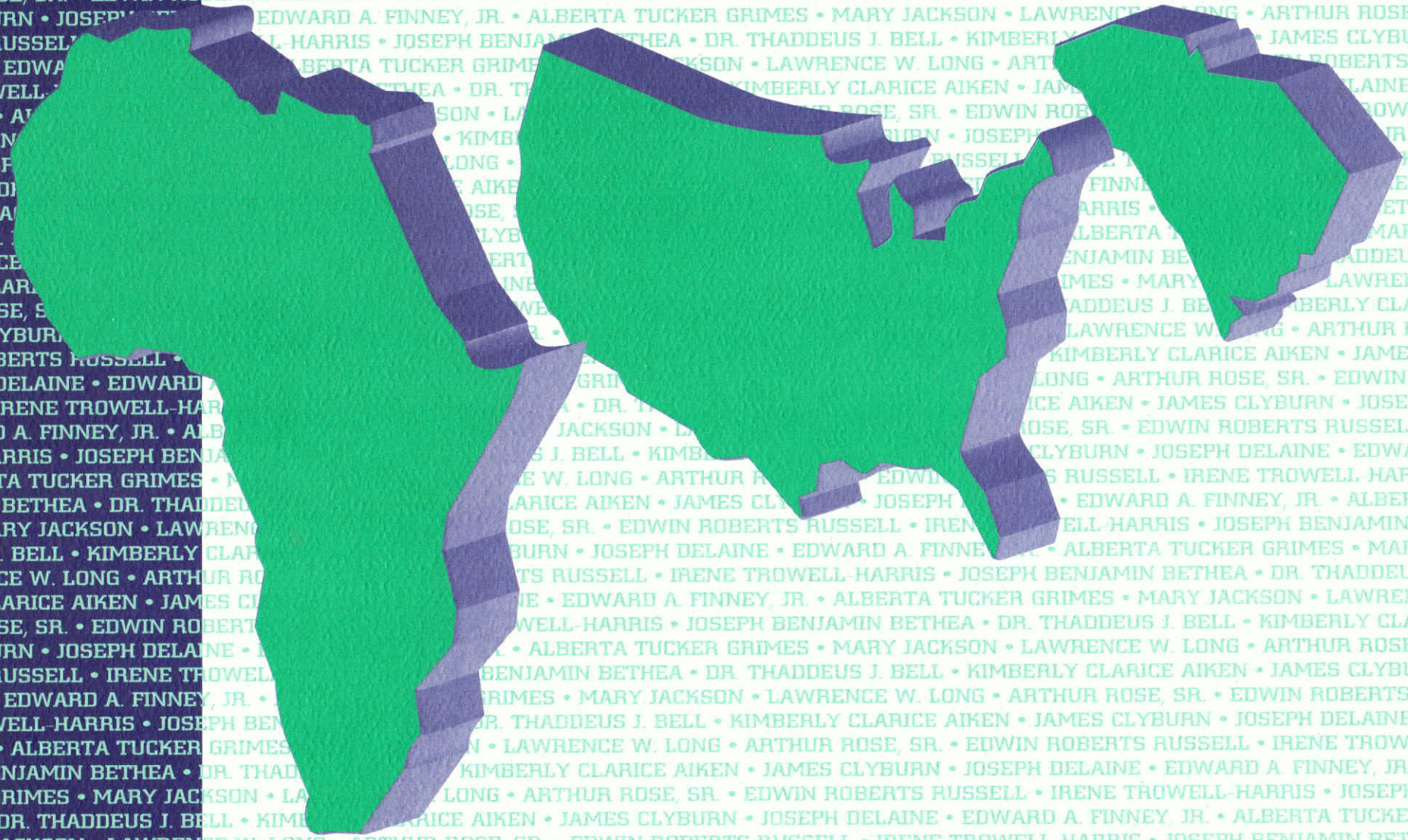


1995 SOUTH CAROLINA AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR



Dear Students and Friends:

Southern Bell is pleased to present the sixth edition of the South Carolina African-American History Calendar.

Five years ago, we began producing these special calendars to feature one of the many different cultures which have influenced the growth and development of the Palmetto State. Southern Bell 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.

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, medicine, community service, athletics, art, military service, spiritual counseling, politics, civil rights, education, and science.

This year WIS Television has produced an exciting video which highlights the lives of the 12 people featured 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 1994 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 Southern Bell. If you have any comments or questions about the calendar, please send them to Calendar, P.O. Box 752, Columbia, S.C. 29202

The 1995 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,



Joe M. Anderson, Jr.

President

Southern Bell - South Carolina

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

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Mary Jackson is a living link to a 300-year-old tradition which can be traced to the Senegambia area and the Ivory Coast of West Africa. Jackson makes very distinctive baskets, known as sweetgrass baskets. Her work has been widely exhibited throughout the nation and is also represented in the private collections of foreign dignitaries, including Great Britain's Prince Charles, Monaco's Princess Caroline, and Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan.

"It is considered to be one of the oldest art forms of African origin in America," she explained, "and is the only basket of its kind in the United States." The plant called sweetgrass can only be found in the coastal dunes of the southeastern United States. It is the basic ingredient in creating the coiled baskets that are in such great demand among tourists who visit Charleston.

Jackson is a member of Charleston's Mount Pleasant community, the mecca of sweetgrass basketmaking. Ironically, the end of slavery in the United States almost led to the disappearance of the craft. Plantation owners in the rice-growing low country regions of the Southeast valued highly the experienced basketmakers who could make the baskets for carrying the rice grains. In the years following, the basketmakers became very secretive about their work.

"Until recently, this was a very guarded tradition," said Jackson, "because people in the community were afraid outsiders would come in and tell us how to make and sell the baskets." Jackson is a founding member and president of the Mount Pleasant Sweetgrass Basketmakers' Association.

Jackson learned how to make baskets from her mother at the age of four, but abandoned the art when she moved to New York after graduating from high school. She returned to the state in 1972 and took up basketmaking again in her spare time. When she decided to leave her secretarial position to look after her son, she became a full-time basketmaker and began to appreciate the legacy.

"Later, I realized that my mother had taught me more than just an art form. She put me in touch with my past, with my ancestors who brought this tradition with them as slaves from Africa," said Jackson.

"It is important to hold on to our heritage," she said. "The baskets are practical; they were made to be used. But, at the same time, they will always be a link to our past."

Creating a sweetgrass basket is time consuming. The larger, intricately detailed baskets sometimes take months to make. The baskets are not simply for show; they can be used as bread baskets or storage containers.

Not only is Jackson an expert at traditional basketmaking, but she has introduced different shapes and designs, which reflect a modernization of the craft. She explained, "I just took it a step beyond. My work is larger than the traditional."

In attempting to preserve this rich cultural heritage, she has traveled to present lectures at conventions, museums and galleries all over the United States to define and defend the craft of basketmaking as an acceptable artistic interpretation. Also, she presents workshops to local schools and art organizations across the United States. She is aware that not too many young people are attracted to the idea of basketmaking. An even greater threat is the increased coastal development, which has created a shortage of sweetgrass by wiping out many of the wetland areas of the southeast.

"Sweetgrass basketmaking is a tradition that I am very proud of and I won't let die," she declared.

Orange

Mary Jackson

January 1995



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

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	4	5	6	7 Marian Anderson's debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1955
8	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 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



Dr. Thaddeus J. Bell

Although he had always been interested in sports, Thaddeus Bell was more than 40 years old before he competed in a track event. In 1987, he became the fastest man in the world over the age of 40 when he won a gold medal in the men's age 40-44 division 100-meter dash at the World Veterans' Games in Australia.

Two years later, Bell, recovering from an injury, won the gold medal in the age 45-49 division. For many people, though, these achievements are less impressive than the outstanding work that he has done as a doctor in his home town of North Charleston.

Why did it take so long for Bell to realize his athletic prowess? "My father would not allow me to play sports while I attended college because he thought it was more important for me to concentrate on my studies," he explained. "Not participating in college sports left a void in my life."

Years of intensive study in medical school meant that Bell could not devote time to sports until his late thirties. He began sprinting seriously in 1985 as a way to stay fit.

The potential for Bell to become a top class athlete was never far below the surface. As a student at C.A. Johnson High School in Columbia, he was an excellent football player who became a semiprofessional player with the Charleston Sports. Later, he was invited to attend the Washington Redskins training camp. The call of the medical profession was greater, however, and just a few days later, the Medical University of South Carolina accepted his application. By this time, Bell had already earned a bachelor's degree in biology from South Carolina State College and a master's degree in science education at Atlanta University, Georgia. Today, he is a clinical assistant professor in Family Medicine at MUSC and is the assistant dean for minority students.

In 1981, Bell joined the United States Air Force Reserve as a flight surgeon, eventually rising to the rank of major. Also, he founded and became the medical director of a clinic in Cross, a poverty-stricken community in Berkeley County.

"I was repaying a debt," said Bell. "It is probably the greatest contribution I have ever made." Bell grew up in a public housing area of Allen-Benedict Court in Columbia. He remembered, "When I was growing up, my mother always reminded us to never forget where we came from." At the Family Health Center in Cross, Bell often worked for free because many people had no other source of medical care and no money to pay for his services.

Bell has also served as the medical director and a consultant at the Charleston County and the Berkeley County jails. "One of the things really bothering me as a black man and parent is the plight of young black males. I am deeply concerned about having more young black males in jails than in colleges," said Bell.

In 1986, he opened his own private practice in North Charleston and Bell was able to combine his love of running track with medicine. Recently, he worked at the U.S. Olympic Festival-94 as a sports medicine physician and was selected by USA Track and Field as the Chief Medical Officer at the IAAF World Cup and Track Field Competition in London.

He has lectured on the problem of drug abuse among athletes and he has been the physician for both high school and college sports teams. "When you can influence other people to get involved in something that's going to benefit them healthwise, that's a great feeling. I get excited about that," he said.

February 1995



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
5	6 Jonathan Jasper Wright elected to South Carolina Supreme Court in 1870	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 direc- tor of the New Jersey Symphony in 1968 Nat King Cole dies in 1965	16 Joe Frazier became World Heavyweight Boxing Champion by a knockout in 1970	17	18
19	President's Day 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) wins World Heavyweight crown in 1964
26	27	28				



On a hot July day in 1988, the United Methodist Church of South Carolina reached a significant milestone. For the first time since the state's white and black Methodist churches merged in 1972, an African-American was elected bishop to lead the members of the South Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church. For Joseph Benjamin Bethea, the occasion of his installation as bishop at Columbia's Washington Street Church was unforgettable. He had returned home to his native state after a 32-year absence.

Bethea quickly set about to create a more open church and a greater degree of cooperation and understanding between white and black Methodists. In 1990, he sent two black pastors to minister to predominantly white churches and three white ministers to preach to largely black congregations. Bethea's commitment to integration in religion is consistent with his belief that the church can only be strong if its decision-making process incorporates people of all ethnic groups.

"God loves all people. People of all races and cultures can serve in leadership positions in the church," he said. "Integrating the church is the key to attracting young people to the ministry. The church becomes a place where they can work, and I think people will better hear the call of God in their lives if they hear the church is open."

The South Carolina United Methodist Conference has more African-American members than any other conference in the nation and Bethea is more than qualified to initiate cross-racial appointments. Most of his work in the ministry has been carried out in North Carolina, where he was instrumental in securing the appointment of a black woman to an all white Methodist church. As superintendent of Rockingham District, he was successful in instilling harmony in a tri-racial district, where there were almost equal numbers of white Americans, African-Americans and Native Americans. He had been in South Carolina scarcely a year when he helped ease community tensions after an integrated Methodist youth group was refused admittance to the Saluda Swim and Tennis Club.

Bethea's commitment to civil rights has always been strong. During the famous lunch counter sit-ins in Greensboro in the early 1960s, Bethea, then a pastor in the city, openly supported the students who sought desegregation.

Bethea was literally born to preach. His father, the Reverend Rufus Bethea, was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and young Joseph delivered his first sermon from the pulpit of his father's church at the age of five. The call of the ministry was not insistent, however, and Bethea became more interested in music. He learned to play the trombone and performed with jazz bands, which helped provide him with a source of income when he attended college in Orangeburg.

After completing his bachelor's degree at Claflin College in 1953, Bethea planned a career in public education. His father had other ideas. Convinced that his son would commit to the ministry, the elder Bethea enrolled him in seminary during his final year in college.

"My father enrolled me before I even knew about it," said Bethea. "I don't know whether he had some insight." He went on to earn a master of divinity degree at Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia. After pastoring churches in upstate South Carolina and North Carolina, he helped develop and served as the Director of the Black Church Studies Center at Duke Divinity School in Durham, North Carolina.

Bishop Bethea has received numerous honors and awards including the Order of the Palmetto, the highest honor bestowed to noted individuals by the state of South Carolina. It is a fitting tribute to a man who has done so much to integrate churches in the state and the country.

Bishop Joseph Benjamin Bethea

March 1995



Southern Bell
A BELLSOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

Ash Wednesday

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2

3

4

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

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6

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11

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

Harriot Tubman died 1913

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

12

13

14

15

16

St. Patrick's Day

17

18

Frederick Douglass named
U.S. Marshall of the
District of Columbia in
1877

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

AME Zion Church orga-
nized in S.C. in 1867

Poll Tax ruled unconstitu-
tional in 1966

26

27

28

29

30

31

William H. Hastie con-
firmed as Federal District
Judge of the Virgin Islands
in 1937



Grimes

Alberta Tucker Grimes

President Lyndon Johnson wanted change. As part of his Great Society program, Johnson in 1965 ordered the creation of a Head Start project to help preschool children from disadvantaged homes. In Greenville, a school counselor named Alberta Grimes heard of the program and tried to discover more about it. At her own expense, she went to Washington, D.C., where she received the information she needed.

The result of her initiative was the first Head Start program to be funded in South Carolina. Grimes received a grant to educate 450 preschool children in Greenville County. To secure federal funds, she had to organize a bi-racial committee, a task which was difficult and dangerous.

"There was a lot of opposition to the plan," said Grimes. "At that time South Carolina was still fighting desegregation."

Of her many outstanding achievements, Grimes considers this to be her most significant. "The need for preschool education was so urgent," she noted. "I always resented discrimination; all children should have the same opportunities." Her proposal for the initial grant application was subsequently used by 15 other counties in the state to establish Head Start. Thousands of underprivileged children received an opportunity for education that they could never have had without her efforts.

Although born in Oberlin, Ohio, her outstanding public service has been performed in South Carolina where she has lived and worked for the past 60 years. She graduated from Southern University in Louisiana and earned a master's degree from Columbia University.

Her career began at Sterling High School where she became a biology teacher. In 1952, Grimes became the first black school counselor in Greenville County and soon afterwards she became the first full-time African-American counselor in the state. Through her counseling position, she motivated hundreds of young people to pursue college degrees. She raised funds for needy students by asking co-workers and her family for contributions.

Grimes was responsible for the establishment of "college nights," which allowed students and parents a preview of more than 20 colleges in the Southeast. Later, she served as a counselor at the Clemson University Branch and the College Transfer program at Greenville Technical College.

She explained, "I wanted to do everything I could to make young people realize the importance of worthwhile goals to become productive citizens in a world with its changing demands."

Following her official retirement in 1977, Grimes continued to help students complete admission forms and financial aid applications. She also worked as an administrator with Jesse Jackson's EXCEL project, a student motivational program.

As a leader and organizer of numerous national and local organizations, she has held various positions. She was the first African-American woman to serve as a member on the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina. She was a charter member of the Greenville Urban League, President of the Democratic Women of Greenville County, and founder of the Greenville Chapter of Jack and Jill of America.

In 1980, Grimes received the prestigious Jefferson Award, which is granted to individuals with high ideals and achievements as volunteers in public service. In 1992 she received the Lifetime Service Award from the Greenville County Human Relations Commission. These and her numerous other awards are testimony to the outstanding public service she has rendered to South Carolina.

April 1995



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Hampton Institute opened in 1868

Daylight Saving Time begins 2

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4

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8

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

Colin Powell born in 1937

Hank Aaron hit his 715th home run in 1974

Palm Sunday 9

10

11

12

13

Good Friday 14
Passover begins at sundown

15

Passover

Civil Rights Bill granting citizenship passed in 1866

Richard Allen made Bishop of the AME Church in 1916

Free African Society organized in 1787

Easter Sunday 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Founding of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1960

National Urban League founded in 1913 23

24

25

Secretaries Day 26

27

28

29

30



Reverend Joseph A. DeLaine

To the South, the United States Supreme Court's decision to end segregation in the nation's public schools was a calamity; for a middle aged Methodist minister from Clarendon County, South Carolina, it was the fulfillment of a lifelong crusade. The Reverend Joseph Armstrong DeLaine, who died in 1974, was one of the true heroes in the civil rights struggle to break down the barriers of segregation.

DeLaine's commitment to his faith and to the cause of civil rights began at an early age. Expected to become a farmer or a craftsman, he enrolled instead at Allen University in Columbia, where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1931. To finance his education, DeLaine worked as a laborer and ran a dry cleaning business near the campus.

DeLaine remained at Allen to pursue a bachelor of divinity degree at the university's Dickerson Seminary. He combined preaching with teaching and was a public schoolteacher in South Carolina for 17 years.

As a teacher at the Macedonia Baptist High School in Blackville, DeLaine saw that discrimination was not just racial. Despite his being a popular and effective teacher, the school's trustees would not give him a permanent appointment unless he left the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Of this incident, he wrote: "A person who hates another because of looks is just as bad as one who stupidly hates another's faith in the church of his choice."

DeLaine's name will always be associated with Clarendon County. In 1943, he was instrumental in obtaining the county's first NAACP chapter and became its president. "He had so much integrity and the people had absolute confidence in him," recalled Robert Palmer, NAACP chapter president of Sumter County. "He was a humble man, but fearless."

Courage and dedication were essential qualities that the early pioneers of the civil rights movement had to possess. During his activist years in the 1950s, DeLaine received death threats. Both his home and his church were burned to the ground, and he fought off an angry mob who came to remove him from his parsonage.

The origins of the now famous Clarendon County School Segregation Case began in the late 1940s when DeLaine, along with other African-Americans, sought to secure equal educational opportunities for black children. Many participants in the movement lost their jobs. DeLaine, his two sisters and a niece were all fired from their teaching positions. In 1950, for his own safety, he was moved from Clarendon County to another pastorate in Lake City.

In May 1951, this first legal challenge to the validity of the "separate but equal" doctrine in public schools was heard in Charleston before a panel of three federal judges. Among them was Judge J. Waties Waring who issued the dissenting opinion that segregation in South Carolina's public schools was unconstitutional. Upon appeal to the United States Supreme Court, Briggs v. Elliott, as the case was known, was returned to the lower court for a review of South Carolina's efforts to improve the conditions in black schools. Ultimately, Briggs v. Elliott became one of five cases which were considered and heard collectively under the name of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.

Success came at a price for DeLaine. In Lake City, he was subjected to a reign of terror that eventually persuaded him to leave the state. "I am not running from justice but INJUSTICE," he told the FBI. He was relocated to upstate New York, where he organized and became pastor of an AME church in Buffalo. Appropriately, the new church was called the DeLaine-Waring AME Church, after the two men who had done so much to revolutionize the educational system of South Carolina.

May 1995



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	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	8 Rev. Henry McNeal Turner died in 1915	9	10	11	12	13 Robert Smalls seized Confederate warship in 1862
Mother's Day 14	15	16	17 Brown v. Board of Education made "Separate But Equal" in public schools unconstitutional in 1954	18	19 Malcolm X born in 1925	Armed Forces Day 20 Robert N.C. Nix elected to U.S. Congress in 1958
21	Victoria Day (Canada) 22 Claude McCay died in 1948	23	24	25 Madame C.J. Walker died in 1919	26	27
28	Memorial Day Observed 29	Memorial Day 30 Musical "Shuffle Along" opened in New York in 1921	31			



There have been many firsts in American history but few as noteworthy as the signal achievement of Irene Trowell-Harris. In October, 1993, this woman who began life on a small cotton farm in Aiken was selected to become the first female African-American general in the 357-year history of the National Guard, the military's oldest branch.

Trowell-Harris knew what she wanted to do from a very young age. As she picked cotton with her 10 brothers and sisters on their parents' farm in Aiken, she watched planes as they passed overhead and dreamed that someday she would fly for a living. Her mother, however, wanted her to be a nurse. After she graduated from high school, she earned a nursing diploma from the Columbia Hospital School of Nursing.

Her dream of flying would not die. In April 1963, Trowell-Harris was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the New York Air National Guard. She enrolled in the Aerospace School of Medicine, Flight Nurse Branch, San Antonio, Texas and graduated as a flight nurse in February 1964. Her position required specialized training in the care of military personnel, their families and diplomats during national and international flights. She remained on flying status for 11 years, traveling all over the world.

Trowell-Harris advanced quickly in the ranks, earning promotion to flight nurse instructor in 1966 and to chief nurse a few years later. "During a transport, the nurse is the senior medical person on the plane," she explained. "Along with the medical team, you decide who goes on the plane and who doesn't. It is very important to make that judgment properly." Her stellar career in the Air National Guard allowed for a perfect combination of her love for airplanes and her commitment to nursing.

During her 30 years with the Air National Guard, Trowell-Harris has excelled at academics, beginning with nursing school then graduating cum laude with a bachelor's degree from Jersey City State College in 1971. She earned a master's degree in public health from Yale University in 1973 and a doctorate in health education from Columbia University in 1983.

As a brigadier general, Trowell-Harris serves as the Air National Guard nursing assistant to the Director, Directorate of Nursing, Office of the Air Force Surgeon General. In March of 1986, she became commander of the 105th United States Air Force Clinic in Newburgh, New York. This position made her the first nurse in Air National Guard history to command a medical facility.

As a civilian, she has worked as a senior staff specialist with the American Nurses Association in Kansas City, Missouri. She was the chairperson of the ANA Task force on AIDS and served as the association's congressional district coordinator in New York. Currently, she is director of patient care inspections and evaluation division, Office of the Inspector General, at the Department of Veterans' Affairs in Washington, D.C.

Trowell-Harris has taught and lectured at several of the nation's military and civilian institutions. She has also held positions in nursing, civic and military committees to develop policies designed to produce positive changes in society.

"You must work hard, stay focused, get a good education, visualize the future and dare to be a part of it," is her message to the youth of South Carolina. "I want to inspire young people all over the country to set high goals and reach them - especially in this day when so many young people feel hopeless. If students apply themselves, they can succeed."

Brigadier General Irene Trowell-Harris

June 1995



Southern Bell
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 Sojourner Truth began anti-slavery activist career in 1843	2	3
4	5	6 Congress of Racial Equality founded in 1942	7	8 Supreme Court banned segregation in Washington, D.C. restaurants in 1953	9	10
11	12	13 Thurgood Marshall appointed to U.S. Supreme Court in 1967	14 Flag Day	15	16	17 Black soldiers fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775
18 Father's Day	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28 Organization for Afro-American Unity founded in 1964	29	30	



Dr. Long

Dr. Lawrence W. Long

Often overlooked in the struggle to secure better living conditions and social services for black people in the segregated South is the role played by the medical profession.

African-American doctors in the segregated South were frequent targets of discrimination. Salaries and facilities were inferior to those enjoyed by white doctors and blacks had great difficulty in obtaining internships because they were denied admittance to white hospitals. Convinced that the black medical profession in South Carolina was "in a state of coma," Long was determined to do something about it. The tragic death of an older sibling convinced Long at a very early age that he should work to become a doctor.

After receiving his degree from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Long opened his medical office in Union, S.C. He established the first state-licensed hospital for black people in Union, one of the first in the state headed by a black physician, after several of his critically ill patients were not allowed to be treated in white hospitals. The Union Community Hospital provided preventive medical services and mass immunizations. His immunization program was so successful that it was adopted throughout Union County.

In 1934, Long began to sponsor annual medical clinics in Union, attracting doctors from South Carolina and other southern states. His clinics continued for 47 years and provided many African-American doctors with the opportunity to upgrade their skills in the face of segregation. Among the many guest clinicians who attended the conferences was Charles Drew, M.D., the inventor of blood plasma.

"I feel that without a doubt the annual clinics that were held by my husband were the forerunners of continuing education for black physicians in the South Carolina area," said his wife, Ms. Julia Spann Long. "My husband was a staunch believer in continuing education."

Before Long died in 1985, he used his position to embrace the youth in the community by building and operating the Union Community Center. It was the only recreational facility for African-Americans in the piedmont area. The facility consisted of a swimming pool, playground, baseball field, basketball court, skating rink and cafeteria.

Long was an innovator in more ways than one. Not simply content with improving facilities for the black community, he advocated integration of the community as far back as the 1930s. Not only was this idea unpopular with white southerners but also with some of his African-American colleagues. Long believed, however, that segregation had put the black medical profession in the South "on the brink of destruction" and that its only hope of survival was to provide a quality health-care facility for "his" people. Also, in keeping with his concern for social justice, Long organized the first chapter of the NAACP in Union County.

Elected to the Palmetto Medical Association in 1940, Long served as president for one year. During his tenure, he organized four area medical societies to promote unity among the physicians of the state. In 1960, President John F. Kennedy invited him to the White House to discuss the Medicare Bill. In 1957, he was named "Doctor of the Year" by the National Medical Association.

In 1981, he was recognized by the president and board of trustees at Meharry College. Appropriately, the plaque which he received read, "Presented to Dr. L.W. Long for 50 years of Service to Mankind."

July 1995

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						Canada Day (Canada) 1
2 Civil Rights Act of 1964 signed Thurgood Marshall born in 1908	3	Independence Day 4 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 Holiday died in 1959	18 Lemuel Haynes 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 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					



Edwin Roberts Russell

As a black youth growing up in segregated South Carolina in the 1920s and 1930s, Edwin Roberts Russell's hopes for his own future were realistic. "I wanted to become a carpenter and build things," he said. Never in his wildest dreams could Russell have imagined what he would one day help to construct: the atomic bomb which helped the United States defeat Japan and achieve victory in World War II.

Born in 1913 in Columbia, he attended Benedict College Elementary Training School and graduated from Voorhees High School in Denmark in 1931. Encouraged by family members to pursue a college degree, Russell received a bachelor of science degree with honors from Benedict College in 1935 and earned a master's of science degree in chemistry from Howard University two years later. To help finance his education, he used his carpentry and bricklaying skills that he had believed would be his life's work. Russell spent the next four years as a chemistry instructor at Howard University, before entering the University of Chicago to pursue a doctorate in surface chemistry. He had been there a short time when he joined a project involving top-secret experiments.

With the United States at war against both Germany and Japan, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt had given his authorization for work to begin on the construction of an atomic bomb - the famous Manhattan Project. Russell, who joined the Manhattan Engineer District in July, 1942, was one of those scientists directly involved in the production of atomic energy. The excruciatingly slow process of separating plutonium from uranium took more than two years before Russell and his associates were able to produce enough plutonium to manufacture an atomic bomb.

Both physically and psychologically, the war years were painstaking ones for Russell. The scientists worked long hours and were constantly under the surveillance of the FBI. When the bombs were finally dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, hundreds of thousands of Japanese were killed.

"We were not thinking about the destruction of anybody," explained Russell. "Our goal was to produce energy and you have to remember that ten times as many people could have been killed if the war had continued."

While working on the project, Russell encountered the ugly reality of segregation. At a pilot plant built in Tennessee, white and black scientists were housed in separate facilities, a fact which caused Russell to refuse to join the research team there. Instead, he remained in Chicago, where he was research chemist and section leader of the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory and Argonne National Laboratory.

In 1947, he returned to Columbia to become a professor of chemistry and chairman of the science division at Allen University. In 1957, he joined the E.I. Dupont Savannah River Laboratory in Aiken as a research chemist until his retirement in 1976.

In addition to his work in the development of atomic energy, Russell was awarded a series of U.S. patents for proven experiments dealing with the Atomic Energy Program. He has written several classified publications in the field of nuclear energy and he has served as a contributing editor to the National Nuclear Energy Series. Also, Russell has been the recipient of numerous awards, honors and citations for his outstanding contributions to the field of science.

"Success is setting one's mind to achieve the seemingly unreachable goals," is the message he has imparted to inspire young people to enter the world of science.

August 1995

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 died in 1868	12
13	14	15	16	17 Marcus Garvey born in 1887	18	19
20	21	22	23 National Negro Business League founded in 1900	24	25 Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized in 1925	26
27 W.E.B. DuBois died in 1963	28 March on Washington in 1963	29	30	31		



Ernest A. Finney, Jr.

After graduating from law school in 1954, Ernest A. Finney, Jr. found it difficult to earn a living from legal work, so he supplemented his salary by teaching school and waiting tables. Ironically, the young lawyer attended his first meeting of the South Carolina Bar as a waiter serving other members of the Bar. The reason: Finney is black. At that time, blacks were not allowed membership in the state lawyers' association.

Times have changed! In May 1994, the state's general assembly elected that same Ernest Finney to the position of Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, effective December of 1994, making him the first African-American Chief Justice of South Carolina since Reconstruction.

Finney's qualifications are impeccable. In 1976, he won election as South Carolina's first black circuit judge. He has been on the state Supreme Court since 1985.

Finney was born in 1931 in Smithfield, Virginia. His mother died when he was 10 days old. He was raised by his father, Dr. Ernest A. Finney, Sr., a dedicated educator who instilled in his young son an understanding of the importance of a good education. The family moved to Washington, D.C., where the elder Finney worked as a civil training officer for the War Department.

During this time, young Ernest observed that black lawyers were respected citizens who influenced the lives of many people. He decided to pursue a legal career.

Finney earned a bachelor of arts degree from Claflin College in 1952. He then enrolled in South Carolina State College's School of Law, from which he graduated in 1954. He was armed with a law degree but could not find work as a lawyer so he worked as a teacher in Conway for the next five years.

Finney has always shown tremendous concern for young people. "I think one of the heartaches I have as an individual is to see so many of our young people who get turned off by the system or turn away from applying their best efforts and just waste their lives. That is tragic."

In 1960 Finney moved with his family to Sumter and devoted himself to the full-time practice of law. He gained a reputation as an outstanding defense lawyer and advocate for civil rights. He defended more than 6,000 clients who had been arrested for taking part in sit-ins, freedom rides and demonstrations. Because the legal system in South Carolina protected segregation, he lost almost every case which went to trial, but won all but two on appeal to higher courts.

"I have never known abject poverty, but I have known segregation in its worst forms," said Finney. "I therefore believe the law is absolutely necessary to protect the rights of all citizens." In 1963, Finney served as chairman of the South Carolina Commission on Civil Rights.

After serving in the vanguard of the movement to advance the cause of racial justice, Finney was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1972. He was subsequently appointed a member of the House Judiciary Committee, making him the first African-American to serve on that key committee in modern times. Finney was one of the founders of the Legislative Black Caucus and served as charter Chairperson from 1973-1975.

Finney is eligible to serve as chief justice for nine years until he reaches the state's mandatory retirement age of 72. According to legal experts, major challenges come with the position that include needs such as administrative changes within the court system and reforms to reduce the backlog of court cases.

"We have to dedicate ourselves and our court system to the task of ensuring that everyone receives fair and impartial treatment in our judicial system," he vows.

September 1995



Southern Bell
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. named Commander-in-Chief of North American Air Defense Command in 1975	2
3	Labor Day 4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15 Dr. Mae Jemison first African-American female astronaut in space in 1992	16
17 United States Constitution signed in 1787	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rosh Hashanah begins at sundown 24	Rosh Hashanah 25	26	27 Memphis Blues published in 1912	28 Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World published in 1929	29	30



"I am fascinated to witness molten metal. When properly controlled it is channeled into art forms that often defy my imagination." It is difficult to believe that anything could defy the imagination of Arthur Rose, Sr., a South Carolina artist whose works have won international acclaim.

As an expressionist, Rose has been able to use a variety of media to create unusual art forms. "You have to be flexible in the way you think about art if you want to do something like this," he said. "Very often I will just start drawing, painting, or welding and find my design after I start." His most famous sculptures are those of animals, most notably his "Charging Bison" and "Killer Whale." Rose, however, insists that he is first and foremost a painter, and many of his works are in oils and acrylics.

Rose was brought up in Charleston. Living close to the ocean helped him to express himself artistically. "My inspiration comes from the sea coast and the relative freedom of the waves, and the winds which are not static, but are forever on the move."

His work has been exhibited in public and private art galleries in South Carolina and across the nation. He has been featured in one-man and group exhibitions throughout the country. Rose is a member of numerous professional organizations. He has received many honors and awards for his work in the field of art, including mentions in "Who's Who in American Art," "Who's Who Among Black Americans," and "Personalities of the South."

Fortunately, Rose was prepared to share his unique gifts and his name will always be associated with Claflin College in Orangeburg. He gained a college degree from Claflin in 1950.

Two years later after earning a master's degree in art from New York University, Rose returned to teach there for a 25-year period as chairman of the art department. He found that he had to be more than a teacher. Until the mid 1960s, Claflin was the only college in South Carolina where African-Americans could get a degree in art. Many of his students were poor and Rose was always there to lend a helping hand, often taking them home and giving them meals, and providing them with art supplies.

Many of the gifted students who came under his guidance at Claflin subsequently went to graduate school and became both artists and educators. One of them, Dr. Leo Twiggs, who established the art program and museum at South Carolina State College, has described Rose as "a one man department. In his own unique way, he has shaped the perspective of generations of Black visual artists in his native state. He has shaped their collective consciousness and through them and his students, his influence remains incalculable."

As a result of his exemplary service in the field of education, Rose was chosen to appear in the 1972 edition of "Outstanding Educators of America." In 1977, the artist who has frequently been called "the Dean of Black Arts in South Carolina" left Claflin to become artist in residence at Voorhees College in Denmark, a position he held until 1985. He returned to Claflin College as an associate professor of art and taught through 1991. Claflin College recognized his contributions by naming the gallery in the WVM Fine Arts Center the Arthur Rose Gallery.

His motto for a successful future is "Never let hard work or criticism impair your progress. Take them as a challenge and master your dreams." As he himself did, Rose urges young people to "pursue your vision to the fullest."

Arthur Rose, Sr.

October 1995



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Colin Powell appointed first African-American Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff in 1989	2	3 Yom Kippur begins at sundown	4 Yom Kippur	5	6 Fisk Jubilee Singers began national tour in 1871	7
8 Jesse Jackson born in 1941	9 Columbus Day observed	10	11	12 Columbus Day	13	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	27 B.O. Davis, Jr. became first African-American general in the Air Force in 1954	28
29 Daylight Saving Time ends	30	31 Halloween Jackie Robinson died in 1972				



Strange

James E. Clyburn

When he was growing up in Sumter, James Clyburn wanted "to go to Washington to become part of the political process." Not since the days of Reconstruction, more than a century before, had South Carolina elected an African-American to serve in the national Congress. Curiously, the last black person to represent the state was a relative of Clyburn's - his great, great uncle, George Washington Murray.

Then, on November 3, 1992, Clyburn was elected to represent South Carolina's Sixth Congressional District in the House of Representatives in the 103rd Congress of the United States. James Clyburn's election marked a significant milestone in the state's interesting political history.

Although his place in history is assured, Clyburn has consistently underplayed the significance of his achievement. "I see that as a circumstance of birth," he said. "What is important is to take circumstances and turn them into something substantive for the people of the Sixth District and the people of South Carolina."

Congressman Clyburn is equally modest about his record as a civil rights activist in the 1960s, as southern states began the painstaking process of desegregation. As a junior at South Carolina State College in 1960, he was arrested for taking part in sit-ins at segregated lunch counters. One of his classmates recalled, "He was instrumental in getting the older students to go along with the protests."

Clyburn, however, has never campaigned for public office on his civil rights record. "I am not one of the people who wear their past on their shirt sleeve, to show how black they are." This does not mean that Clyburn has been blind to the problems of contemporary race relations in the United States. "Racism is more of a problem today than it was 20 years ago," he said. "When the economy is in trouble, racial tensions rise."

The course of his career indicates very strongly that Clyburn's concern is for all people. After graduating from college, he became a teacher, an employment counselor and a director of youth and community projects. His interest in the well-being of young Americans is evident despite his very heavy schedule as a congressman. He likes to provide inspirational messages to schoolchildren.

"My message is it doesn't matter where you started from, you can be whatever you want to be. I often tell young people to hold fast to their dreams and never let others discourage them," said Clyburn.

Considering his background, it is hardly surprising that one of Clyburn's chief concerns as a congressman is social reform. From 1974 to 1992, he was the Human Affairs Commissioner for South Carolina. "Some people pounce on welfare recipients with a mindset that they are to blame for all the ills of society," he said. "But how can we have the personal security that we need when so many people with jobs don't have health care or child care?"

Clyburn made an immediate impact at his first congressional session. He is the president of the freshman class of congress and serves on the Public Works and Transportation and the Veterans' Affairs committees, and was elected as the 'whip' of Zone 12, which includes South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee.

"As a congressman, I help to set the legislative agenda," said Clyburn. "That means that issues that are very important to the people of the Sixth District can get priority both by me and by the leadership of the House of Representatives."

November 1995



Southern Bell
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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 First issue of <i>Ebony</i> published in 1945 First issue of <i>Crisis</i> published in 1910	2	3 James Clyburn, first S.C. African-American elected to U.S. Congress after post-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 born in 1746	Election Day 7	8	9 Benjamin Banneker born in 1731	10	Veterans Day 11
12	13	14 Booker T. Washington died in 1915	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	Thanksgiving Day 23	24	25 Dancer Luther "Bill" Robinson died in 1949
26 Sojourner Truth died in 1883	27 Richard Wright died in 1960	28	29	30		



In September of 1993, before a wildly cheering audience in Atlantic City, New Jersey, she was crowned Miss America. Just a few months later, she was sleeping in a cardboard box on a street in Iowa. A disastrous slide into poverty and obscurity? Not for 19-year-old Kimberly Clarice Aiken, who has used her reign as Miss America 1994 to publicize the plight of the millions of homeless people in the United States.

Aiken is committed to help solve the growing problem of homelessness. She is the founder and president of HERO (Homeless Education and Resource Organization), which offers assistance to agencies that provide aid to the homeless. She has given hundreds of speeches and visited Washington, D.C. to present her platform on the issue to national lawmakers.

Experts on this important social issue have been impressed by her knowledge of and concern for America's homeless. Aiken promotes a social agenda which includes better health care, housing and employment facilities.

"Apart from the millions of men, women and children who live in poverty, there are countless others who are just one step away from being homeless," she said. "My main goal is to get homeless people off the street and get people who may be homeless to not be in that situation...It can happen to you; it could happen to your family."

Her familiarity with the problem of homelessness was obvious at a very young age. Aiken's parents have a home-care nursing company and an uncle runs a food distribution center. At 14, she read to children who stayed in shelters. Her efforts to get high school students to volunteer to help in homeless programs has resulted in thousands of donations to charitable organizations.

"Young people are the future of the country and they need to know that they can make a difference," said Aiken.

Her beauty, poise, talent and intellectual ability are just a few of the reasons why Kimberly Aiken charmed the nation as Miss America 1994. She became the fifth African-American to hold the title and the first from South Carolina.

The older of two daughters born to Charles and Valerie Aiken of Columbia, Kimberly proved to be a fighter when, at the age of 11, she underwent brain surgery, making a quick recovery from the operation.

Aiken is a 1992 graduate of Columbia High School, where she developed her leadership skills by holding various positions in student government. She won many titles in pageants and was particularly active in the school's chorus and band. She traveled extensively with the United States National Chorus, in which she was featured as a soloist. She received training in voice, drama, modeling and dance which prepared her for the coveted crown which she has worn with dignity. Aiken is a college sophomore and is majoring in accounting.

Aiken has received countless awards and honors including the Order of the Palmetto, which is the highest honor bestowed upon individuals in South Carolina. She has made several television appearances and is included in an official commemorative Miss America porcelain doll collection.

Speaking to thousands of students, Aiken repeatedly preaches her positive message: "You can be anything you want to be. Stay drug free and listen to your parents and teachers and you will live happy lives." All of the young people who have met her can see the results and rewards of hard work, motivation and dedication.

Kimberly Clarice Aiken

December 1995



Southern Bell
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SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

3

First issue of *North Star* newspaper published in 1847

10

Hanukkah begins at sundown

24

New Year's Eve

31

4

American Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1833

11

Hanukkah

PUSH founded in 1971
13th Amendment ratified in 1865

25

Christmas Day

5

Joseph H. Rainey (S.C.) first African-American elected to Congress in 1870

12

19

Carter G. Woodson born in 1875

Boxing Day (Canada) **26**

6

13

20

27

7

14

21

28

1

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

8

15

Maggie Lena Walker, banker, died in 1934

22

29

2

9

16

23

30