- 20 1960 Senegal gained independence from France.
- 22 John Dorsey, black Catholic Priest ordained in Baltimore in 1902.
- Wilma G. Rudolph, former polio victim, became the world famous female track star who won three gold medals in the Olympic Games, Rome, Italy; born in St. Bethlehem, Tennessee (1940)
- 24 1896 Booker T. Washington received Honorary M.A. degree from Harvard University

1924 - P.A. Collins, political activist. Selected from the 21st District, New York City, on this day, became the first black delegate to a Democratic National Convention.

- 25 1876 Isaiah Dorman, a black interpreter living among the Sioux Indians, was one of the first to die in the Battle of Little Big Horn. 1975 — Mozambique gained independence from Portugal.
- 27 Paul Laurence Dunbat (1872-1906), poet and novelist, born in Dayton,



June 23, Wilma G. Rudolph, former polio victim, became the world famous female track star who won three gold medals in the Olympic Games, Rome, Italy; born in St. Bethlehem, Tennessee (1940).

- 28 Congressman Major Owens, (b. 1936). 1946 - Thurgood Marshall, Judge. In recognition of his outstanding achievement in the field of law, he was awarded a Spingarn Medal on this day. He became a Supreme Court Justice in 1967 1978 - Supreme Court handed down Bakke decision, affecting racial quotas in educational institutions and industry.
- 30 Lena Horne, entertainer, born in Brooklyn, New York (1917). 1974 - Mrs. Martin Luther King, St. slain at the organ during Atlanta

## JULY

1 Rawanda (Africa) obtained its independence from France in 1962. Burundi (Africa) gained its independence from France in 1962 Somalia (Africa) won its independence from Italy in 1960.

- 2 Thurgood Marshall, first black to hold the position of U.S. Solicitor General and first Black Supreme Court Justice, was born in 1908. Congress enacted the landmark 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibiting segregation in employment, education and public accommodations on the basis of race, sex, age, national origin, or religion. The Act is considered one of the most important pieces of civil rights legislation ever passed by Congress.
- 4 Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong (1900-1971), famous trumpeteer and jazz pioneer, born in New Orleans, Louisiana. Tuskegee Institute opened in 1881.
- 5 Cape Verte Islands gained their independence from Portugal in 1975. Arthur Ashe beats Jimmy Connors Wimbledon, England, in 1975.
- 6 Malawi (Africa) gained its independence from Britian in 1964.
- 7 1957 Althea Gibson won the women's single tennis championship at Wimbledon, England.
- 9 1893 Dr. Daniel Hale Williams (1858-1931), performed world's first successful heart surgery, at Provident Hospital in Chicago.
- 10 Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955), educator and White House advisor to three presidents, born in Mayesville, South Carolina.
- Sao Sao Tome and Principe gained their independence from Portugal in
- Bill Cosby, comic and entertainment personality born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 13 Caterina Jarboro, first Black to perform with an American opera company, in 1933.
- 14 1951 First national monument to honor a Black (George Washington Carver), dedicated in Joplin, MO. Basil A. Paterson, Esquire, became the first Black elected as Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1972
- 16 Ida B. Wells Barnett, organizer of Anti-Lynching Crusade, born in 1862
- 17 Absolom Jones became the first black obdained as a minister in

Billie Holiday, blues singer, (d. 1959) On this day in 1862, Congress approved the right of Black Americans

18 Jester Hairston, arranger of Afro-American folk songs, (b. 1901).

to bear arms to fight in the Civil War.

- 20 Black Power Conference opens, Newark, New Jersey, in 1967. 1950 - First U.S. victory in Korea won by black troops of 24th Infantry Regiment.
- 21 Congressman Edolphus Towns, (b. 1934). Mary Church Terrell organized and became first President of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896.
- 22 Jane M. Bolin, first Black woman judge, appointed in 1939.
- 23 1967 Urban Riot Detroit. Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgeon and physician, (b. 1891).

- 25 1943 First warship named for a Black. The S.S. Leonard Roy Harmon, launched in Quincy, Massachusetts.
- President Harry S. Truman, signed Executive Order ending segregation by the U.S. Armed Services in 1948 Liberia, founded by Black Slaves, gained recognition as an independent nation in 1847.
- 27 Martin Luther King, Sr., after 44 years as Pastor Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, retired in 1975. Black Boston women founded the Afric-American Female Intelligence



July 10, Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955), educator and White House advisor to three presidents, born in Mayesville, South

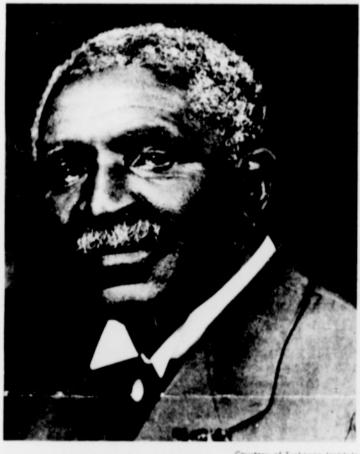
- 28 The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1868. granting former slaves citizenship rights in the U.S.
- 29 1895 First National Convention of Black Women held in Boston. Massachusetts.
- 30 The all Black 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions at San Juan Hill saved Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders from certain defeat in the Battle of El Caney in 1898.
- 31 Whitney M. Young, Jr. (1921-1971), Executive Director of National: Urban League, 1961, and author, born in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. Walter Carter, pioneer human rights leader died in 1971.

## AUGUST

- Dahomey (Africa) obtained its independence from France.
  - 1977 Roy Wilkins retired as Director of the NAACP.
- 2 1917 Leo Pinckney, was the first dragtee of World War I. 1924 — James Baldwin, author, was born on this day.

## 1864-1943

## Dr. George Washington Carver



- Born a slave, worked his way through Iowa State College at Ames.
- Headed agricultural research at Tuskegee.
- Produced 118 uses of the sweet potato.
- Received many medals and honors.
- Taught South to diversify crops, growing peanuts and sweet potatoes to enrich the soil.
- Discovered 300 substances derived from peanuts.
- Bequeathed his life earnings to the Carver Foundation.



Wilshire Park SENTRY

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