A Celebration of Black Amerian History

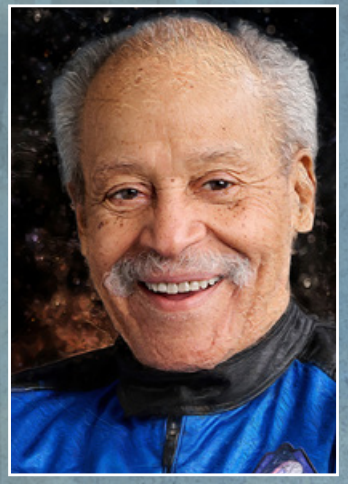
HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF BLACK AMERICANS





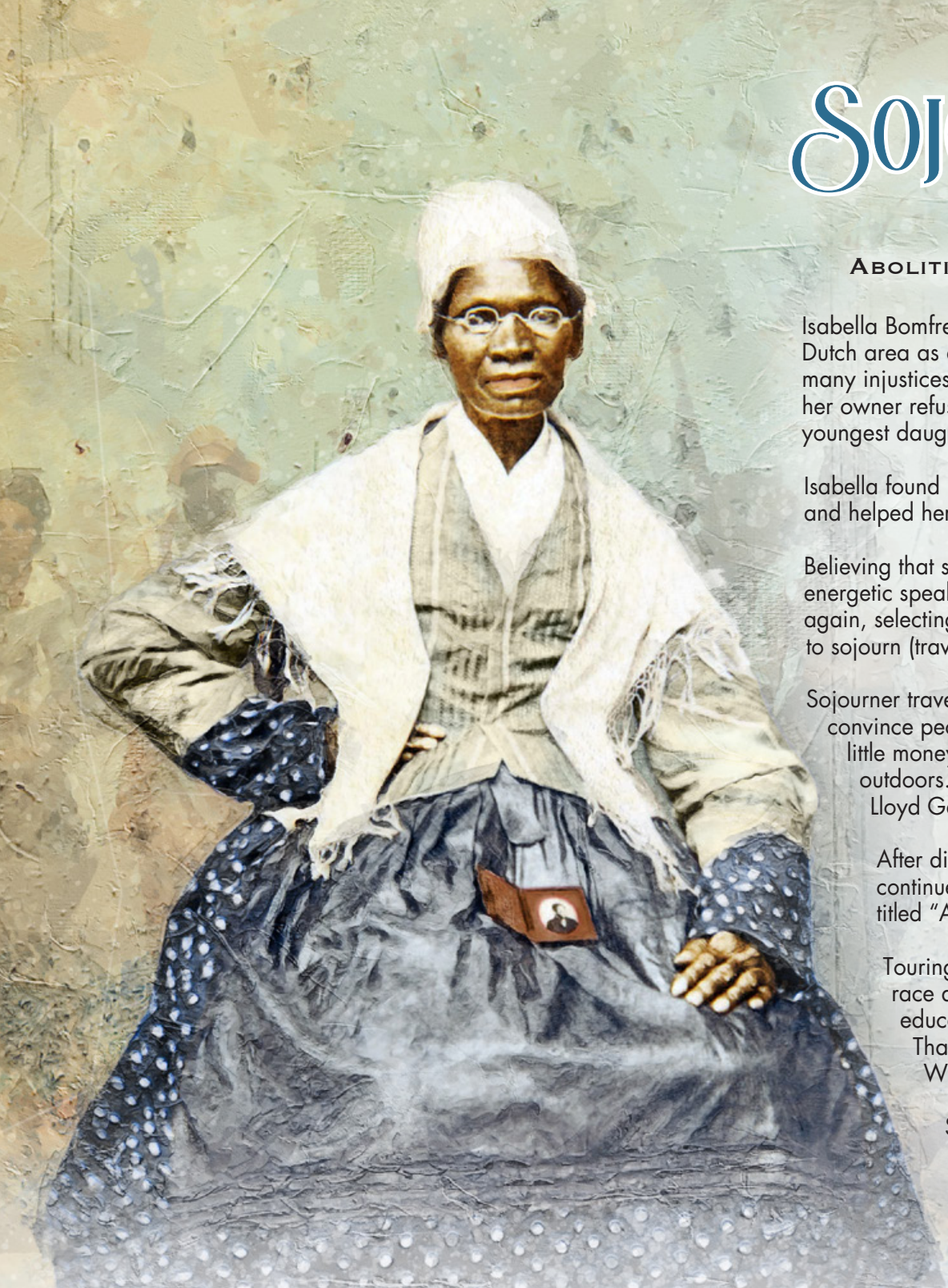






2027 CALENDAR



Sojourner Truth

1797 - November 26, 1883

Abolitionist . Women's Rights Activist . Author

Isabella Bomfree was born around 1797 in New York in a predominately Dutch area as a slave. She never learned to read or write, and endured many injustices by her owners. Once New York passed emancipation laws, her owner refused to let her go, Isabella made the decision to leave with her youngest daughter, claiming her own freedom.

Isabella found refuge at the home of the Van Wagenen's, who were abolitionists and helped her buy her freedom and changed her last name to Van Wagenen.

Believing that she had been blessed to speak the truth, Isabella became an energetic speaker at religious revivals. This is when she changed her name again, selecting the name Sojourner Truth. "Sojourner" because she was going to sojourn (travel) and "Truth" because she was going to declare the truth.

Sojourner traveled throughout the Northeast, telling her story and working to convince people to end slavery and support women's rights. She had very little money, so she often walked from place to place, sometimes sleeping outdoors. She met abolitionist leaders like Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, and David Ruggles along the way.

After dictating her story to a friend in 1850, Sojourner traveled west to continue her teaching. In 1851, she gave the famous speech, commonly titled "Ain't I A Woman", at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention.

Touring the country, she challenged many people's false beliefs about race and gender. Her thrilling speeches won her the respect of many educated people fighting for the rights of Black people and women. That included President Abraham Lincoln, who met with her at the White House in 1864.

Sojourner remained a passionate champion of all aspects of social justice, right up until her death on November 26, 1883.

"I am not afraid to stand alone, to speak my truth, and to fight for what is right."

- Sojourner Truth

JANUARY 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
DECEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	**FEBRUARY** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	New Moon: 7 First Quarter: 15 Full Moon: 22 Last Quarter: 29			**1** New Year's Day	**2**
3	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
10	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
17	**18** Martin Luther King Jr. Day (USA)	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**
24 **31**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**



Carter G. Woodson

December 19, 1875 - April 3, 1950

American Historian . Author . Journalist

A son of slaves, Carter grew up in central Virginia during the late 19th century, during and after the Reconstruction era. At the age of 20, Carter saved enough money to begin his formal education at Frederick Douglass High School.

He received his diploma in just two years, as he was already self-taught in basic reading, writing, and arithmetic. Woodson earned his first collegiate degree from Berea College in Berea, KY in 1903, and bachelor's degree and a master's degree at the University of Chicago, both in 1908.

In 1912, he earned his PhD in History from Harvard University, making him the second Black American (only following W.E.B. Du Bois) to graduate with a PhD from Harvard.

Carter noticed a glaring hole in the educational system in the United States. Schools were not including Black history in their curriculum. He worked tirelessly throughout his life to remedy this problem, becoming nationally recognized as "the Father of Black History."

In an attempt to correct such oversight, on September 9,1915, Carter co-founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc. (ASNLH), now known as the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, Inc. (ASALH).

Carter also started the academic publication "The Journal of Negro History" in 1916 and "The Negro History Bulletin" in 1937. In 1921, he founded the "Associated Publishers, Inc.", a company that published writings of Black scholars and women on African American history.

In 1926, Carter pioneered the celebration of "Negro History Week," in the second week in February, to coincide with the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Since 1976, February has been designated as Black History Month.

"For me, education means to inspire people to live more abundantly, to learn to begin with life as they find it and make it better." - Carter G Woodson

FEBRUARY 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2 Groundhog Day (USA)	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10 Ash Wednesday	11	12 Lincoln's Birthday (USA)	13
14 St. Valentine's Day	15 Washington's Birthday Observed (USA) President's Day (USA) Family Day (Canada)	16	17	18	19	20
21	22 Washington's Birthday	23	24	25	26	27
28						

New Moon: 6

First Quarter: 14

Full Moon: 20

Last Quarter: 28

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Josephine A. Silone Yates

November 15, 1859 – September 3, 1912

Professor . Writer . Public Speaker . Activist



Josephine Silone was a bright child, and her family strived to further her education. She submitted her first story for publication at the age of 9 to a New York magazine. Though the article was rejected, she received a letter of encouragement to continue to write.

She went to live with various relatives, furthering her education. Her teachers considered her their brightest pupil and eventually became the first black student to graduate from Rogers High School, as well as becoming the valedictorian of the class of 1877 and receiving a medal for scholarship. In 1879, Josephine went to Rhode Island State Normal School to become a teacher, graduating with honors, the only black student in her class. She was the first African American certified to teach in the schools of Rhode Island and when she took the teacher's exam, earned the highest score ever given in Providence. She later earned a master's degree from the National University of Illinois.

She took a position at Lincoln University in MO, becoming the first black teacher, teaching chemistry, elocution, and English literature. She went on to become the first black woman to head a college science department and to hold a full professorship at any U.S. collage or university. However, once she married William Yates, she had to give up her teaching position, as most schools prohibited married women from teaching.

For most of her life, Josephine wrote while teaching. She penned newspaper and magazine articles often under the alias, R. K. Potter. By 1900, she expanded her writing to include poetry, some of which was published.

Josephine founded the Women's League of Kansas City in 1893, and when it joined the National Association of Colored Women in 1896, she served as its treasurer, vice president and finally president in 1900.

"The aim of all true education is to give to body and soul all the beauty, strength, and perfection of which they are capable, to fit the individual for complete living." - Josephine Silone Yates

MARCH 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
FEBRUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
7	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**
14 Daylight Savings Time Change	**15**	**16**	**17** St. Patrick's Day	**18**	**19**	**20** Spring Begins
21 Palm Sunday	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26** Good Friday	**27**
28 Easter Sunday	**29** Easter Monday (Canada)	**30**	**31**	New Moon: 8 First Quarter: 15 Full Moon: 22 Last Quarter: 29	**APRIL** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	

Nat King Cole

March 17, 1919 – February 15, 1965

Jazz pianist . Singer . Actor

When Nat was four years old, Cole's mother recognized his musical talent and began giving him piano lessons. By the age of 12, he was already an accomplished pianist, displaying exceptional skill. By the time he was a teenager, he was performing in jazz clubs and working as a jazz pianist.

He started his career in the late 1930s, forming The King Cole Trio, which became the top-selling group (and the only black act) on Capitol Records in the 1940s. Starting in 1950, he transitioned to become a solo singer billed as Nat King Cole.

Nat scored an astounding 150 singles across Billboard's Pop, R&B, and Country charts. To understand just how popular and successful Cole was, it was often whispered that the mighty Capitol Records was in fact, "The House That Nat Built."

As a popular artist, Nat broke boundaries on radio, TV, and film. His 1946 radio show, King Cole Trio Time, was the first hosted by a Black man. He also had his own television variety show, "The Nat King Cole Show," which debuted in 1956 on NBC. His acting credits include such films as 1957's China Gate, 1958's St. Louis Blues, and Cat Ballou in 1965.

Nat won the 1959 Grammy Award for Best Performance By A "Top 40" Artist for "Midnight Flyer" and four years later, he was singled out with a special achievement award from the Golden Globes. In addition to being bestowed the Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (NARAS) – he was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame as an "Early Influence" in 2000.



"I … started out to become a jazz pianist; in the meantime I started singing and I sang the way I felt and that's just the way it came out." - Nat King Cole

APRIL 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
MARCH S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	**MAY** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23/30 24/31 25 26 27 28 29	New Moon: 6 First Quarter: 13 Full Moon: 20 Last Quarter: 28		**1** All Fools' Day	**2**	**3**
4	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
18	**19**	**20**	**21** Passover Begins Administrative Professionals' Day (USA)	**22** Earth Day	**23**	**24**
25	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	

Zora Neale Hurston

January 7, 1891 - January 28, 1960

Author . Anthropologist . Folklorist . Documentary Filmmaker



Zora was born in 1891 in Alabama to enslaved parents. They moved to Florida, where they made a better life for themselves. In 1917, Zora enrolled at Morgan College, where she completed her high school studies. She then attended Howard University and earned an associate's degree. In 1925, She received a scholarship to Barnard College and graduated with a BA in anthropology.

She also conducted field studies in folklore among African Americans in the South. Zora traveled to both Haiti and Jamaica to study the religions of the African migration. Her findings were also included in several newspapers throughout the United States and she often incorporated her research into her fictional writing.

In 1934, she published her first novel, "Jonah's Gourd Vine", which was well received by critics for its portrayal of African American life. Other novels soon followed: "Mules and Men" (1935), "Their Eyes Were Watching God" (1937), "Tell My Horse" (1938), and "Moses, Man of the Mountain" (1939), which firmly established her as a major author. Zora also wrote short stories, plays, essays and poems.

Zora was not only a writer, she also dedicated her life to educating others about the arts. In 1934, she established a school of dramatic arts at Bethune-Cookman College. Five years later, she worked as a drama teacher at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham.

Some of her accomplishments are being inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame, NY Writers Hall of Fame and Alabama Writers Hall of Fame, and her book, "Their Eyes Were Watching God", was made into a movie in 2005.

"Through it all, I remain myself." - Zora Neale Hurston

MAY 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
APRIL S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	**JUNE** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	New Moon: 6 First Quarter: 13 Full Moon: 20 Last Quarter: 28				1
2	3	4	5	6 Ascension Day	7	8
9 Mother's Day	10	11	12	13	14	15 Armed Forces Day (USA)
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24 Victoria Day (Canada)	25	26	27	28	29
30	31 Memorial Day (USA)					

Guion "Guy" S. Bluford, Jr.

November 22, 1942 – present



Aerospace Engineer
US Air Force Officer & Fighter Pilot NASA Astronaut
NASA's 1st African American Astronaut To Go To Space

As a youth, Guy enjoyed math and science, and his parents encouraged him to go to college. He earned an undergraduate degree in aerospace engineering at Penn State University in 1964, finishing as a distinguished Air Force ROTC graduate. Bluford took training to become a fighter pilot and flew 144 combat missions during the Vietnam War. In 1978, he earned a doctorate in aerospace engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology.

During that time, he worked at the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base as a staff development engineer. In 1977, Bluford applied to NASA to join the first class of astronauts intended to fly space shuttle missions. On August 30, 1983, Guy became the first African American into space, orbiting the Earth on the shuttle orbiter Challenger on the STS-8 mission.

Following that first mission, he flew three more times to space on STS-61A, STS-39, and STS-53. On all four flights, Guy served as a mission specialist and spent more than 28 days in space over the four missions.

Guy serves on the board for many science organizations and has received 14 honorary doctorate degrees and numerous awards and honors, some of which include the USAF Command Pilot Astronaut Wings, Distinguished Flying Cross, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medals, the Air Medal, the Strike/Flight Medal and NASA Distinguished Service Medal.

Guy was inducted into the International Space Hall of Fame in 1997, the United States Astronaut Hall of Fame in 2010, and the National Aviation Hall of Fame in 2019. He was also awarded the Ohio Distinguished Service Medal, Ohio's highest non-combat decoration of service medal.

"Your attitude determines your altitude. Approach every challenge with a positive mindset."

- Guion "Guy" S. Bluford, Jr.

JUNE 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
MAY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23/30 24/31 25 26 27 28 29	**JULY** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
6	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10** Shavuot Begins	**11**	**12**
13	**14** Flag Day (USA)	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19** Juneteenth National Independence Day (USA)
20 Father's Day	**21** Summer Begins	**22**	**23**	**24** St. John the Baptist Day (Que.)	**25**	**26**
27	**28**	**29**	**30**	New Moon: 4 First Quarter: 11 Full Moon: 18 Last Quarter: 27		

Condolezza Rice

November 14, 1954 – present

First African American Woman to Serve as Secretary of State

Condolezza was born on November 14, 1954, in Birmingham, Alabama. She earned her bachelor of arts in political science in 1974 from the University of Denver, her master's degree in political science from the University of Notre Dame in 1975, and her doctorate in political science from the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Denver in 1981.

After her graduation, Condolezza accepted a position at Stanford University as a professor of political science. In 1987 she served as an advisor to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and in 1989 was appointed director of Soviet and East European Affairs on the National Security Council.

Condolezza returned to Stanford in 1991 and from 1993 until 1999, serving as Stanford's Provost.

In 2001, she was appointed National Security Advisor by President George W. Bush, and succeeded Colin Powell as Secretary of State in 2005.

As Secretary of State, Condolezza supported the expansion of democratic governments, and championed the idea of "Transformational Diplomacy," which sought to redistribute U.S. diplomats to areas of severe social and political trouble, address such issues as disease, drug smuggling and human trafficking, and reemphasize aid through the creation of the position of Director of Foreign Assistance.

Condolezza helped successfully negotiate several agreements in the Middle East, including Israeli withdrawal from and the opening of the Gaza border crossings in 2005 and the August 14, 2006 ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah forces in Lebanon. She organized the Annapolis Conference of November 27, 2007, which focused on finding a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian problem.



"The first step for a leader is to be right with yourself. Integrity is the basis of leadership."

- Condolezza Rice

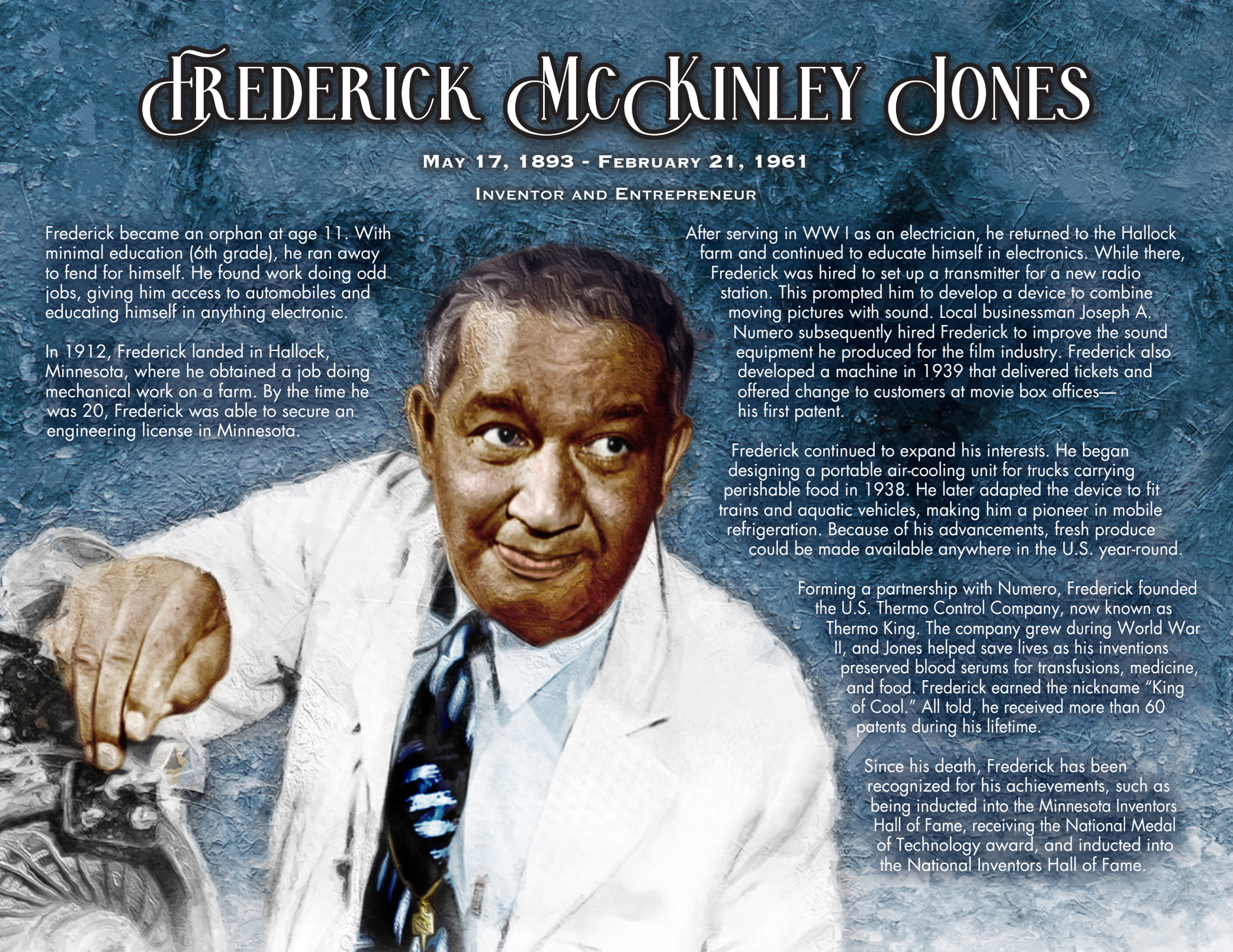
JULY 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JUNE S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	**AUGUST** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	New Moon: 3 First Quarter: 10 Full Moon: 18 Last Quarter: 26		**1** Canada Day (Canada)	**2**	**3**
4 Independence Day (USA)	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
18	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**
25	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**

Frederick McKinley Jones

May 17, 1893 - February 21, 1961

Inventor and Entrepreneur



Frederick became an orphan at age 11. With minimal education (6th grade), he ran away to fend for himself. He found work doing odd jobs, giving him access to automobiles and educating himself in anything electronic.

In 1912, Frederick landed in Hallock, Minnesota, where he obtained a job doing mechanical work on a farm. By the time he was 20, Frederick was able to secure an engineering license in Minnesota.

After serving in WW I as an electrician, he returned to the Hallock farm and continued to educate himself in electronics. While there, Frederick was hired to set up a transmitter for a new radio station. This prompted him to develop a device to combine moving pictures with sound. Local businessman Joseph A. Numero subsequently hired Frederick to improve the sound equipment he produced for the film industry. Frederick also developed a machine in 1939 that delivered tickets and offered change to customers at movie box offices—his first patent.

Frederick continued to expand his interests. He began designing a portable air-cooling unit for trucks carrying perishable food in 1938. He later adapted the device to fit trains and aquatic vehicles, making him a pioneer in mobile refrigeration. Because of his advancements, fresh produce could be made available anywhere in the U.S. year-round.

Forming a partnership with Numero, Frederick founded the U.S. Thermo Control Company, now known as Thermo King. The company grew during World War II, and Jones helped save lives as his inventions preserved blood serums for transfusions, medicine, and food. Frederick earned the nickname "King of Cool." All told, he received more than 60 patents during his lifetime.

Since his death, Frederick has been recognized for his achievements, such as being inducted into the Minnesota Inventors Hall of Fame, receiving the National Medal of Technology award, and inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

"There are 3 things to do to become successful. First, don't be afraid to get your hands dirty. Don't be afraid to work… Second, you have to read….And third, you have to believe in yourself. Don't listen to others tell you you're wrong." - Frederick McKinley Jones

AUGUST 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 Civic Holiday (Canada)	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

New Moon: 2

First Quarter: 9

Full Moon: 17

Last Quarter: 24

New Moon: 31

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

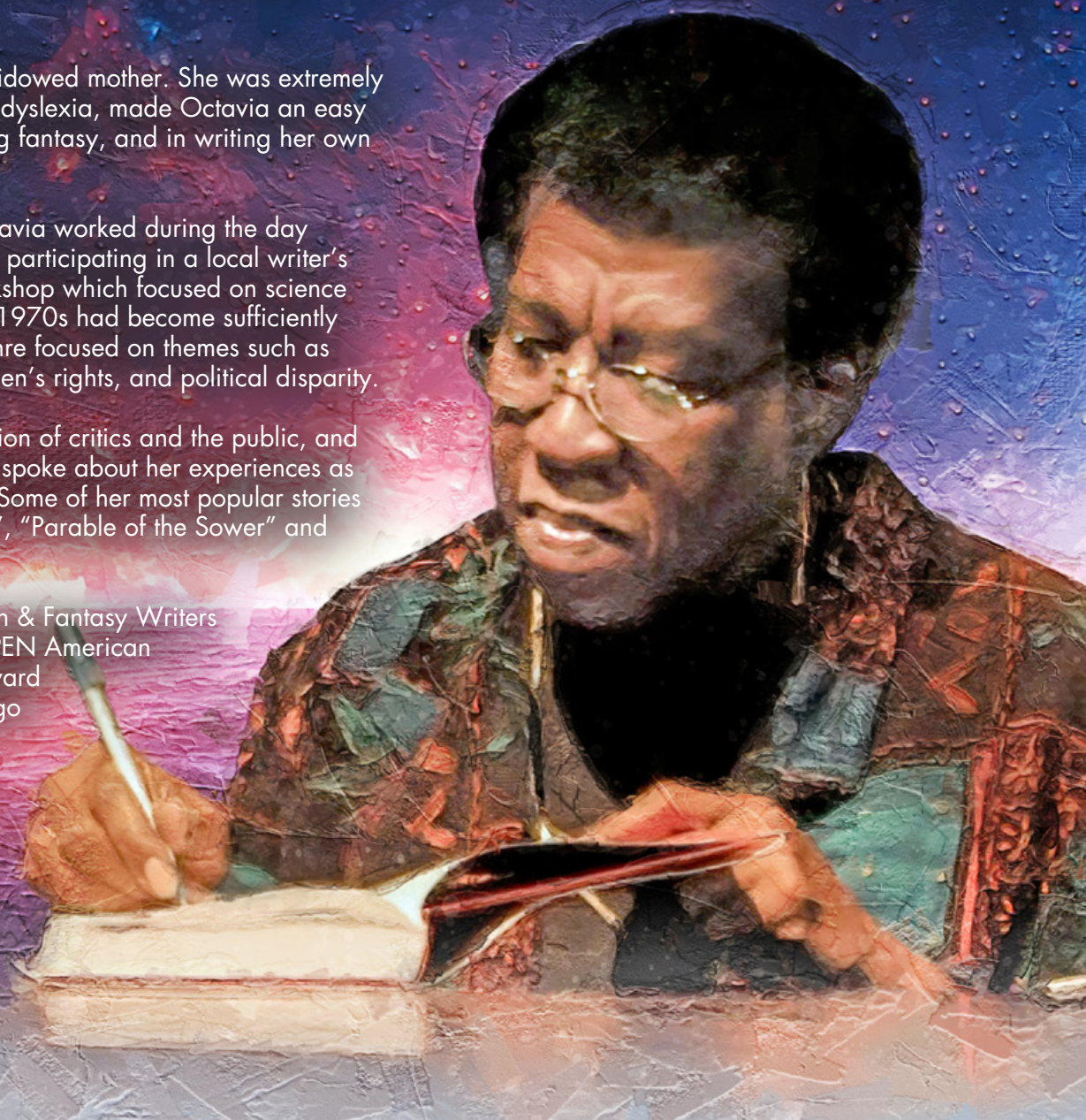
SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Octavia Estelle Butler

June 22, 1947 - February 24, 2006

American Science Fiction and Speculative Fiction Writer



Born in Pasadena, California, Octavia was raised by her widowed mother. She was extremely shy as a child, and her awkwardness, paired with a slight dyslexia, made Octavia an easy target for bullies. She found an outlet at the library, reading fantasy, and in writing her own stories in her big pink notebook.

After graduating from John Muir High School in 1965, Octavia worked during the day and attended Pasadena City College (PCC) at night. While participating in a local writer's workshop, she was encouraged to attend the Clarion Workshop which focused on science fiction. She sold her first stories soon after, and by the late 1970s had become sufficiently successful as an author to be able to write full-time. Her genre focused on themes such as injustice towards African Americans, global warming, women's rights, and political disparity.

Octavia's books and short stories drew the favorable attention of critics and the public, and awards soon followed. She taught writer's workshops, and spoke about her experiences as an African American, using such themes in science fiction. Some of her most popular stories that earned her awards are "Speech Sounds", "Bloodchild", "Parable of the Sower" and the "Xenogenesis" trilogy.

Some of her awards include Solstice Award, Science Fiction & Fantasy Writers of America, Induction to the Science Fiction Hall of Fame, PEN American Center Lifetime Achievement Award in Writing, Nebula Award for Best Novel, MacArthur Foundation "Genius" Grant, Hugo Award and Locus Award.

Octavia Butler was a pioneering writer of science fiction. Her books are now taught in schools and universities across the U.S.

"All that you touch, you change. All that you change, changes you".
- Octavia Estelle Butler

SEPTEMBER 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
AUGUST S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	**OCTOBER** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24/31 25 26 27 28 29 30	First Quarter: 7 Full Moon: 15 Last Quarter: 23 New Moon: 29	1	2	3	4
5	6 Labor Day (USA) Labour Day (Canada)	7	8	9	10	11 Patriot Day (USA)
12 Grandparents Day	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23 Autumn Begins	24	25
26	27	28	29	30 National Day for Truth and Reconciliation (Canada)		

Edward "Ed" Dwight

September 9, 1933 - present

Air Force Test Pilot . First African American Astronaut Candidate
IBM Computer Systems Engineer . Aviation Consultant . Restaurateur
Real Estate Developer . Construction Entrepreneur . Sculptor

Even at an early age, it was apparent Edward Dwight was mechanically gifted.

Ed enlisted in the United States Air Force, training as an airman. While training to become a test pilot, he attended night classes at Arizona State University, graduating cum laude with a Bachelor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering. Edward became America's first African American Astronaut Candidate.

After serving in the military, Ed tried many different careers: IBM Computer Systems Engineer, Aviation Consultant, Restaurateur, Real Estate Developer and Construction Entrepreneur. He can best be described as a true renaissance man, as he was successful at all of them.

But Ed still wasn't content. He realized he was happiest "building things with scrap metal". It wasn't until he was commissioned to create a statue for Colorado's capitol building in 1974, that he found his passion. Ed went on to earn an M.F.A. in sculpture from the University of Denver in 1977, as his attention was now focused on gallery paintings and sculptures, large-scale memorials and public art projects. He has completed over 128 public art and large-scale memorial installations throughout the United States. He has also created over 18,000 gallery sculptures, represented in several galleries throughout the country. Currently, Ed operates a 30,000 sq. ft. studio/gallery and foundry in Denver.

But Ed's achievements were far from over. On May 24, 2024, at age 90, Ed finally became an astronaut aboard Blue Origin's New Shepard NS-25 mission, as well as the oldest person to ever be in space.



"What people don't know is art was my deal and engineering was my sidebar."
- Edward Dwight

OCTOBER 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	**NOVEMBER** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	First Quarter: 7 Full Moon: 15 Last Quarter: 22 New Moon: 29			**1** Rosh Hashanah Begins	**2**
3	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
10 Yom Kippur Begins	**11** Columbus Day (USA) Indigenous Peoples' Day (USA) Thanksgiving Day (Canada)	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15** National Boss Day (USA) Sukkot Begins	**16**
17	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**
24	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
31 Halloween						

Ethel Waters

October 31, 1896 – September 1, 1977

Singer . Actress

First African Aerican Woman to Have Her Own TV Show

Ethel Waters was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, surviving a difficult childhood. "No one raised me, " she recollected, "I just ran wild."

In her early 20's, Ethel started singing in a local nightclub and was asked to join the Braxton and Nugent vaudeville troupe that performed regionally around Baltimore, Maryland. Since Ethel was tall and very thin, the promoter began introducing her as "Sweet Mama Stringbean".

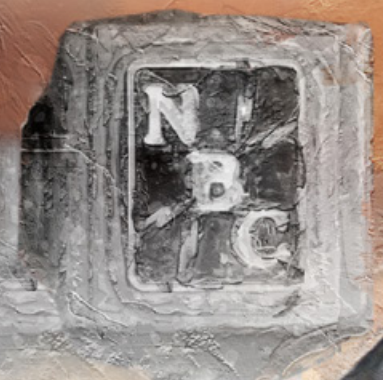
She became the first African American woman to integrate Broadway when composer Irving Berlin awarded Ethel a starring role in his Broadway musical "As Thousands Cheer". Her Broadway acclaim led Ethel into a career in film and later television, including an appearance in the all-black film, "Cabin in the Sky", which starred Lena Horne and was directed by Vincente Minnelli.

In 1939, Ethel became the first Black woman to star in her own television show. She was the second Black woman nominated for an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for her role in "Pinky" (1949). She was also the first Black woman nominated for a primetime Emmy Award for a single performance by an actress in the series "Goodnight Sweet Blues", "Route 66" in 1962.

In her later years, Ethel became fervently religious and toured with evangelist Billy Graham on his numerous crusades during the 1960s.

Some of her many awards include Best Actress by the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for Carson McCullers's stage play, "The Member of the Wedding" in 1950, a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, as well as a several of her songs inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame.







"There was one emotional outlet my people always had when they had the blues. That was singing." - Ethel Waters

NOVEMBER 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 All Saints' Day	2 Election Day (USA)	3	4	5	6
7 Daylight Savings Time Change	8	9	10	11 Veterans Day (USA) Remembrance Day (Canada)	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 Thanksgiving Day (USA)	26	27
28	29	30				

First Quarter: 6

Full Moon: 13

Last Quarter: 20

New Moon: 27

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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DECEMBER

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Oscar Devereaux Micheaux

January 2, 1884 – March 25, 1951

Author . Director



Never content on his family's farm, Oscar moved to Chicago at 17, working at various jobs for a living. He became a Pullman porter on the major railroads, gaining contacts and knowledge about the world through traveling and a greater understanding for business.

Oscar moved to Gregory County, South Dakota, where he bought land and worked as a homesteader. This experience inspired his first novels and films. While farming, Oscar wrote articles and submitted them to the press. The Chicago Defender published one of his earliest articles.

However, when his homestead failed, Oscar was forced to sell it in 1911. The next year, he began his publishing career at Woodruff Press of Lincoln, Nebraska, publishing "The Conquest". Oscar began work on a second book, "The Forged Note", and from 1914 to 1918 traveled among Lincoln, Gregory County, and Sioux City, Iowa marketing his work.

In 1918, his novel "The Homesteader", inspired Oscar to adapt his book into a movie. He founded the Micheaux Film & Book Company of Sioux City, and its first project was the production of "The Homesteader" as a feature film. Oscar began a major career as a film producer and director: He produced more than 40 films, prompting him to become widely known as a writer and a filmmaker.

Oscar's films were made during a time of great change in the African American community, featuring contemporary black life. He dealt with racial relationships between blacks and whites, and the challenges for blacks when trying to achieve success in the larger society.

Oscar produced over 40 films in his lifetime. He received the Directors Guild of America Awards, 1986 Golden Jubilee Special Award and a Star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

"One of the greatest tasks of my life has been to teach the colored man he can be anything." - Oscar Devereaux Micheaux

DECEMBER 2027

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	**JANUARY** S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23/30 24/31 25 26 27 28 29	First Quarter: 6 Full Moon: 13 Last Quarter: 20 New Moon: 27	1	2	3	4
5	6	7 Pearl Harbor Day, 1941 (USA)	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21 Winter Begins	22	23	24 Hanukkah Begins	25 Christmas Day
26 Boxing Day (Canada)	27	28	29	30	31	

Messenger Printed in U.S.A.

CALENDAR for 2027

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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CALENDAR for 2028

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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AUGUST

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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