The USF Institute on Black Life is celebrating its 30\textsuperscript{th} anniversary! Founded, developed and nurtured by Dr. Juel Smith in 1986, IBL has thrived as a center of research, scholarship and community outreach. There have been numerous innovative international projects over the years, including faculty trips to conferences in African countries and collaborative work with colleagues in African universities. Locally, IBL has supported projects that address a range of issues related to the history and culture of Tampa’s historically Black neighborhoods and communities. In the name of student success, IBL has maintained a robust scholarship program that awards at least 10 scholarships each year.

Over the years, IBL has witnessed profound changes, but these changes have been transformative. In 2009, we established a partnership with the Department of Africana Studies, embracing an interdisciplinary body of faculty members who would become the core IBL advisory committee. Now in 2016, we are very excited to be a part of the new School of Interdisciplinary Global Studies. As we continue to evolve, IBL maintains its mission to engage local, national and international communities in conversation on many complex and critical issues. We invite you to join us throughout the 2016-17 academic year as we celebrate IBL’s 30\textsuperscript{th} anniversary and move forward with a bold vision for greater achievement as a global research center.

\textit{Cheryl R. Rodriguez, Ph.D., Director IBL}
#IBLis30

**September 1791** Benjamin Banneker (November 9, 1731- October 9, 1806) published the first almanac by a black person. A free black man who owned a farm near Baltimore, Banneker was largely self-educated in astronomy and mathematics. He was later called upon to assist in the surveying of acreage for the construction of the nation's capital. He also exchanged letters with Thomas Jefferson, politely challenging him to do what he could to ensure racial equality.

Read more: [http://www.notablebiographies.com/Ba-Be/Banneker-Benjamin.html#ixzz4IGzdmKzn](http://www.notablebiographies.com/Ba-Be/Banneker-Benjamin.html#ixzz4IGzdmKzn)

**September 2, 1963** - Alabama Governor George Wallace blocked the federal government’s mandate to integrate – brazenly shutting down Tuskegee Public High School and surrounding it with state troopers.

**September 3, 1838** - Anti-slavery leader Frederick Douglass (February 1818- February 20, 1895) began his escape from slavery by boarding a train in Baltimore dressed as a sailor. He rode to Wilmington, Delaware, where he caught a steamboat to the free city of Philadelphia, then took a train to New York City where he came under the protection of the Underground Railway network.
September 4, 1923 - The famous scientist, George Washington Carver (1860s-January 5, 1943), was awarded the Spingarn Medal from the NAACP, for distinguished research in agricultural chemistry.

![Image of George Washington Carver]

September 5, 1960 - Léopold Sédar Senghor October 9, 1901 – December 20, 2001), a poet, politician and cultural theorist is elected as the first president of Senegal. He would hold the post for 20 years before retiring on December 31, 1980.

![Image of Léopold Sédar Senghor]

September 6, 1860 – Social activist Jane Addams was born September 6, 1860. Addams won worldwide recognition as a pioneering social worker, as a feminist, and as an internationalist. In 1883, she toured European cities to study famous historic sites, but was deeply moved by the hunger and misery she found. She then founded Hull House in Chicago to serve the sick and poor and managed the settlement for the next 46 years. Addams, along with scholar and activist W.E.B. DuBois, co-founded the National Organization for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909. In 1931, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. She died on May 21, 1935.
**September 7, 1986** - Bishop Desmond Tutu (b. October 7, 1931) became Archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa, the first black head of South Africa's Anglicans.

**September 7, 1993** - Joycelyn M. Elders becomes the first African American and the first woman named United States Surgeon General. Elders became Surgeon General of the Public Health Service on September 8, 1993, appointed by President Clinton. She was the first African American to serve in the position. In 1994, she returned to the University of Arkansas Medical Center as professor of pediatrics.

September 8, 1565 - Spaniard Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles at St. Augustine, Florida founded the first Catholic settlement in America.

September 9, 1915 - Carter G. Woodson (December 19, 1875 – April 3, 1950) founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, which was re-named the Association for the Study of African American Life, and History, in 1972. In 1916, he founded and The Journal of Negro History. He launched Negro History Week (later Black History Month) in 1926, earning him the title, “Father of Black History.”

September 10, 1999 - Serena Williams wins the U.S. Open Women’s Singles Tennis Championship in Flushing Meadows, the first African American woman to do so since Althea Gibson's win in 1958. In July 2016, she won her sixth Wimbledon for an historic 22nd Grand Slam.
September 11, 2001

September 12, 1977 – Stephen (Steve) Bantu Biko, (December 18, 1946 – September, 12 1977) was an anti- apartheid activist in South Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. The South African black civil rights leader, died on this day, while he was in prison.
**September 12, 1992** – Dr. Mae Carol Jemison (b. October 17, 1956), a physician and scientist, became the first African American woman in space when she traveled on board the space shuttle *Endeavor*.

![Image of Dr. Mae Carol Jemison](image)

**September 13, 1976** – Facing a lawsuit from students forced to attend boarding schools hundreds of miles from home, Alaska agreed to build local high schools in rural areas for Native American students. The State of Alaska agreed with Alaska Legal Services that villages that had an elementary school should have high schools. The State of Alaska immediately began a $143 million program to construct schools in compliance with the consent decree.
September 14, 1874 - White superemacist militia attacked New Orleans and overthrew Louisiana’s elected, integrated state government. The (so-called) "Battle of Liberty Place" happened on September 14, 1874, when members of the Crescent City White League (who were all white) attacked the New Orleans Metropolitan Police (who were white and black).

September 15, 1963 - the Klu Klux Klan bombs The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham. Four African American girls, Addie Mae Collins, Denise McNair, Carole Robertson, and Cynthia Wesley die in the blast, sparking armed conflict between blacks and whites. Although bombings of black churches had been occurring throughout the Deep South and particularly in Birmingham since 1948, this tragic event galvanizes the Civil Rights Movement.
**September 15, 1928** - Jazz musician Cannonball Adderley (September 15, 1928 – August 8, 1975) was born Julian Edwin Adderley in Tampa, Florida.

**September 16, 1928** - Okeechobee Hurricane kills 2500 people in South Florida, mostly migrant farmworkers; over 600 black victims buried in segregated mass graves with no memorial.
September 17, 1984 - Vanessa Williams (March 18, 1963) is crowned Miss America, the first Black woman in the history of the pageant had won the title. In the early history of the pageant, Black women could not even enter the competition.

September 18, 1937 - Zora Neale Hurston’s novel, *Their Eyes Were Watching God* is published on this day. It is the story of Janie Crawford's life as a woman in search of love and her own selfhood. Zora was born on January 7, 1891, in Notasulga, Alabama and died on January 28, 1960 in St. Lucie County, Florida.
September 18, 1895 - Booker T. Washington (April 5, 1856 – November 4, 1915) delivered the "Atlanta Compromise" speech at the Cotton States International Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia. Booker T. Washington Middle Magnet School in Tampa’s Central Avenue District is named in his honor.

September 19, 1994 - U.S. troops invaded Haiti, with the stated goal of restoring democracy. With military action clearly imminent, former President Jimmy Carter led a delegation to Haiti in search of a negotiated settlement. Carter, Senator Sam Nunn, and General Colin Powell flew to Haiti on September 17, well aware that they had little time to reach agreement. President Clinton approved Carter’s mission, but insisted that the military operation would proceed as scheduled. The invasion forces launched with the negotiations in progress, without any assurance whether they would make an opposed or a peaceful entry on to Haitian soil. The operation ended with the transfer to UNMIH command on March 31, 1995, and a peaceful election and transferal of power occurred on February 7, 1996. The operation yielded important lessons about the complexities involved in managing complex contingency operations.
September 20, 1989 - F.W. De Klerk was sworn in as president of South Africa. He began an era of reform aimed at ending apartheid and was succeeded by Nelson Mandela. He and Nelson Mandela jointly received the 1993 Nobel Prize for Peace for their collaboration in efforts to establish nonracial democracy in South Africa.

Photo: FW de Klerk and Nelson Mandela's relationship was marked by mutual resentment Photo: GETTY IMAGES

September 21, 1998 - Track star Florence Griffith Joyner died at the age of 38. In the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, Griffith became the first American woman to win four track and field medals — three gold and one silver — in one Olympic competition.

September 22, 1862 – President Abraham Lincoln issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves in territories held by Confederates as of January 1, 1863.
**September 23, 1863** – Feminist activist and scholar, Mary Church Terrell was born in Memphis Tennessee. A valiant anti-lynching activist, Terrell became the first president of the National Association of Colored Women. She earned her master's degree from Oberlin in 1888 and began her career as a teacher. After her marriage to Washington lawyer Robert Terrell, she became active in the suffrage movement, speaking out for women's right to vote, particularly on behalf of African-American women.

![Mary Church Terrell](image)

**September 24, 1957** - President Dwight Eisenhower ordered the National Guard to enforce racial integration of schools in Little Rock, Arkansas. [http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/central-high-school-integration](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/central-high-school-integration)

**September 25, 1789** - The first U.S. Congress proposed 12 Amendments to the Constitution, ten of which, comprising the Bill of Rights, were ratified.

**September 26, 1981** – Tennis champion, Serena Williams was born in Saginaw, Michigan.

**September 26, 1971** – The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics released a study showing that 27.9 percent of Blacks employed across the country held white-collar jobs in 1970. Ten years earlier in 1960, Blacks held 16.1% of white-collar jobs.
**September 27, 1817** – Hiram Revels (1827?-1901), who would become the first African American to serve in the United States Senate, was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was elected to represent Mississippi in 1870 and 1871 during the Reconstruction era.

**September 28, 2005** African American Civil Rights activist, Constance Baker Motley (b. September 14, 1921), passed away at age 84. Motley’s passion turned from law to politics in 1964, when she became the first black woman to win election to the New York State Senate. She had a very distinguished career as an attorney, judge, state senator and Borough President in Manhattan, New York.
**September 29, 1910** The National Urban League founded in New York City. The League is organized to help African Americans secure employment and to adjust to urban life.

**September 30, 1962**- U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Lafayette Black (February 27, 1886 – September 25, 1971) ordered the admission of a Black student, James H. Meredith, to the University of Mississippi. Although a riot occurred on the day that U.S. Marshals escorted Meredith to the campus, he did graduate from “Ole Miss” in 1963. Black served on the Supreme Court from 1935 to September 17, 1971. He died just one week later. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.