This Week in History

JULY 1

1898- The Black 10th cavalry charges Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, and relieves Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders."

1976- Newark mayor Kenneth Gibson is elected as the first African-American president of the U.S. conference of mayors.

1991- Former chairman of the equal opportunity commission and judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Clarence Thomas is nominated by President George Bush as associate justice of the Supreme Court to replace the retiring justice Thurgood Marshall. Thomas' senate confirmation hearings will be the most controversial in history and will include charges of sexual harassment by a former employee, Professor Anita Hill.

JULY 2

1908- Thurgood Marshall is born in Baltimore, Md. He will have the most distinguished legal career of any African-American as the NAACP's national counsel, director-counsel of the organizations Legal Defense and Education fund, and the leader of some of the most important legal challenges for African-Americans' constitutional rights, including Brown v. Board of Education in 1954. In addition to sitting as a circuit judge for the second circuit, Marshall will be named U.S. Solicitor General in 1965 and associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1967, where he will serve for 24 years.

1964-President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Civil Rights Bill, which includes the public accommodation and fair employment sections. The Civil Rights Act prohibits segregation in employment, education, and public accommodation on the basis of race, sex, age, national origin or religion.

JULY 3

1917- Three days of racial riots end in East Saint Louis. At least 40 and as many as 200 African-Americans are killed and hundreds more are wounded.

1962- Jackie Robinson, who broke the color line in professional baseball, is the first African-American inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, in Cooperstown, N.Y.

JULY 4

1776- The Declaration of Independence is adopted. A section written by Thomas Jefferson denouncing slavery is deleted.

1881- Tuskegee Institute opens in Tuskegee, Ala., with Booker T. Washington as its first president.

1991- The National Civil Rights Museum officially opens at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis Tenn., the site of the assassination of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

JULY 5

1882- Frederick Douglass delivers his speech "What to the American Slave is your Fourth of July.'

1899- Anna Arnold is born in Marshalltown, Iowa. Later known as Hedgeman, she will become the first woman to serve in the cabinet of a New York city mayor, a special projects coordinator for the Commission on Religion and Race of the Council of Churches, and recruiter of 40,000 Protestant churchmen to participate in the 1963 March on Washington.

JULY 6

1868-85 African Americans and 70 white representatives meet in Columbus, S.C., at the opening of the General Assembly. It is the first and last U.S. legislature with an African American majority.

1971- Louis Armstrong dies in New York City. He was one of the most popular and influential jazz musicians since his 1929 hit"Ain't Misbehavin" and had enjoyed an immensely successful performing and recording career.

1990- Jesse Owens is honored on a stamp issued by the U.S. Postal Service. He was a four time Olympic winner in the 1936 Summer Games in Berlin.

JULY 7

1791- The nondenominational African Church is founded by Richard Allen and Absalom Jones.

1915- Margaret Walker is born in Birmingham, Ala., encouraged by Langston Hughes and others she will become a writer best known for her volume of poetry For My People and her novel Jubilee.

1975- For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicidel When the Rainbow is Not Enuf, a play by 26 year old Shange, premieres in New York City.

This Week in History is compiled by Shantee Cooper, intern for the Las Vegas Sentinel-Voice.

The LAS VEGAS SENTINEL-VOICE Shingles vaccine being tested in adults over 60

Special to Sentinel-Voice of the chickenpox vaccine is being tested in elderly adults to see if it can prevent shingles.

Medicine in Houston is one of 21 medical centers testing the vaccine as part of a national Veterans Affairs causes a painful rash on one Cooperative Study.

Shingles is a painful skin and nerve infection caused by the varicella-zoster virus, the same virus that causes chickenpox. Most children get chickenpox and recover

from the widespread blisters Houston- A stronger dose it causes, but the virus then hides out in groups of nerve cells next to the spinal cord. At various times after chickenpox, most commonly Baylor College of in late adulthood, the varicella-zoster virus might reactivate and travel down nerves to the skin, where it side of the body, such as an area of the back, chest, or

face. The shingles rash usually heals within several weeks, but extreme pain from the damaged nerves can persist

for years. "More than half of all cases of shingles occur in patients who are 60 or older, and half of the people who live to age

85 will get the disease," said

Dr. Wendy Keitel, principal

site. "Although there are effective antiviral medications to treat shingles, patients could be spared the whole ordeal if we had a vaccine to prevent the disease."

investigator for the Baylor

July 1, 1999 / 13

navor

(Continued from Page 2)

"We want the rainbow, not just the cloud," said McCurdy at Monday's inaugural ceremony. "We want blacks appointed to high profile, paying jobs, not just non-paying appointments."

'The community (Westside) needs African-Americans in high places where their voices will be heard and have visibility," Goodman said. "I plan on surrounding myself with African-Americans, but one man can't do it all alone".



For Tickets and Information call the American Cancer Society: 798-6877

Or visit the ACS office at 1325 East Harmon Avenue (at Maryland Parkway)

**Cancer Survivors must pick up tickets at American Cancer Society office General Admission tickets ONLY available at SIGHT & SOUND: 648-4444, 1000 N. Martin Luther King

Visa, Mastercard, Discover Card and American Express Accepted

All proceeds to benefit cancer patients through services, research and education programs