

THE MOSAIC

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“THE MOSAIC”

“Civil Rights in America”

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Nelson Mandela

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Events

Command Diversity Team:
 LCDR Burns: Diversity Officer
 HMI Lopez: Diversity LPO
 HM2 Kimble: Outreach/STEM

*“Struggle is a never ending process. Freedom is never really won; you earn it and win it in every generation.”
 -Coretta S. King*

"Civil Rights in America"

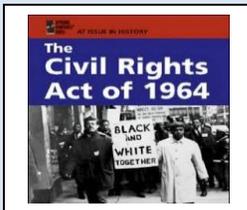
In 1926, African American/Black History month was originally recognized the second week of February as Negro History Week. This week was chosen to mark the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglas, two pioneers who paved the path for equality. In 1976, President Ford expanded the observance and proclaimed February to be Black History Month.

African-American Sailors have served the United States honorably through every major armed conflict since the Revolutionary War, including Operation ODYSSEY DAWN and Operation ENDURING FREEDOM. At present time, there have been 87 African American Medal Of Honor Recipients dating back to the American Civil War. Today, 17 percent of the Navy’s Active Duty force is comprised of African Americans that participate in every Naval Operation. In 1949, LCDR Wesley Brown became the first commissioned African American graduate of the United States Naval Academy and Edna Young became the first African American woman to enlist and achieve the rank of Chief Petty Officer.

Today, Vice Admiral Michelle Howard became the first female Naval Academy graduate to be promoted to the rank of Admiral, first black female to command a combatant ship, and first to be promoted to three-star Admiral. She also will serve as Vice Chief of Naval Operations and first black and female to become a four-star Admiral. These are some history-making examples of the impact of African American Sailors. As we recognize the many achievements, contributions, and rich history, we honor those who paved the way for Freedom and Equality. For more, please read NAVADMIN 016/14.

QUICK FACT

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is landmark piece of civil rights legislation in the United States that outlawed major forms of discrimination against racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities, and women. It ended unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace and by facilities that served the general public (known as "public accommodations").



BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Dr. David Satcher and Nelson Mandela

Dr. David Satcher, was born March 2, 1941 in Anniston, Alabama. At two years of age, he contracted pertussis (whooping cough), a common cause of complications and deaths among children from 1940-1946, before the availability of the pertussis vaccine. A black physician came to the family farm and gave a bleak prognosis, expecting him not to live more than a week. The physician stayed the day with him and gave his mother information on how to best treat her son. Dr. Satcher would later tell the Los Angeles Times that he could remember the painful and desperate struggle to draw each breath and the valiant efforts that his mother and the physician made in order to preserve his life. This unforgettable childhood experience inspired his decision, at age 8, to pursue medicine.

Dr. Satcher received a full scholarship to Morehouse College, where he studied biology and graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1963 with honors. He simultaneously received a Ph.D. in cytogenetics and M.D. from Case Western Reserve University in 1970 with election to Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Society. Upon completion of residency at the University of Rochester, Dr. Satcher began an illustrious and trailblazing medical career.

Dr. Satcher initially took a position as director of the King-Drew Sickle Cell Center, a research laboratory devoted to finding a cure for sickle cell anemia. He taught at UCLA and served as an interim dean at the Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School. In 1979, he became the chairman of the Morehouse College School of Medicine's Department of Community Medicine and Family Practice. There he was able to fulfill his dream of preparing young men and women to practice medicine in poor and urban areas where qualified physicians were often in short supply. He was also instrumental in the reorganization of Meharry Medical College, who at the time was at risk of losing its accreditation and in massive debt. He was appointed president of the college and chief executive officer of the associated Hubbard Hospital in 1982. Within four years of his arrival, budgets were balanced, \$25,000,000 of gifts and pledges were raised, and 94 percent of the students who enrolled were graduating after passing national examinations for health professionals.

Dr. David Satcher became the 16th Surgeon General of the United States. He served simultaneously in the positions of Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health from February 1998 to January 2001 retiring with the grade of four-star admiral. Upon departure from the post, Dr. Satcher became a fellow at the Kaiser Family Foundation. In 2006, he established the Satcher Health Leadership Institute (SHLI) at the Morehouse School of Medicine, which aims to improve public health policy for all Americans and is committed to eliminating health disparities for minorities, the poor, and other disadvantaged groups.

He now sits on the board of Johnson & Johnson and MetLife.



Dr. David Satcher



Civil Rights March in 1967



Rosa Parks rides on a newly integrated bus in 1956 following the court ruling desegregating Montgomery, Alabama's public transportation.

Born July 18, 1918 in Umtata, Transkei, Nelson Mandela was the first black president in South Africa after spending 27 years as a political prisoner. Nelson Mandela was a leading member of the African National Congress (ANC), which opposed South Africa's white minority government and its policy of racial separation, known as *apartheid*. The government outlawed the ANC in 1960. Mandela was captured and jailed in 1962, and in 1964 he was convicted of treason and sentenced to life in prison. He began serving the sentence as a prisoner in Robben Island, near Cape Town, but instead of disappearing from view, Mandela became a prison-bound martyr and worldwide symbol of resistance to racism. South African President F.W. de Klerk finally lifted the ban on the ANC and released Mandela in 1990. Nelson Mandela used his stature to help dismantle apartheid and form a new multi-racial democracy, for which he and de Klerk shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. Nelson Mandela was elected the country's president in 1994. He served until 1999, when he was succeeded by his deputy Thabo Mbeki. Mandela remained a celebrated figure in South Africa and throughout the world until his death in 2013.

Nelson Mandela was also called "Madiba", a nickname taken from his clan. In his autobiography, *Long Walk to Freedom*, he was given the English name "Nelson" by his teacher on his first day at school. Nelson Mandela was married three times: to the former Evelyn Mase from 1944 to 1957, to Winnie Madikizela from 1958 to 1996, and to Graca Machel from 1998. Nelson Mandela never wavered in his devotion to democracy, equality and learning. Despite terrible provocation, he never answered racism with racism. His life has been an inspiration to all who are oppressed and deprived and to all who are opposed to oppression and deprivation. He died at his home in Johannesburg on 05 December 2013.

Reminders & Upcoming Events

Check out our electronic Diversity Binder on the P: Drive!

Check out:

<http://www.facebook.com/navydiversity>

NHC Annapolis Black History Month Celebration

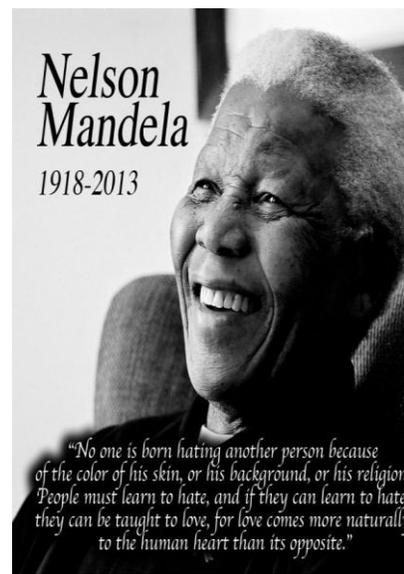
28 February 2014
1200, Lockwood Heaton

Bessie and Bill: Black Wings in Flight

26 February 2014
Smithsonian S. Dillon Ripley Center
Washington, D.C.

Mount Vernon Celebrates Black History Month

28 February 2014
George Washington's Estate and Gardens
Mount Vernon, VA



HISTORICAL EVENTS



June 2, 1863- Abolitionist and former slave, James Montgomery, led 300 African-American troops on a raid of plantations along the Combahee River. Meanwhile, backed by three gunboats, Harriet Tubman's forces set fire to plantations and freed 750 slaves.



June 6, 1966- James H. Meredith, the first African-American ever to attend the University of Mississippi, was shot by a sniper while on a lone "March Against Fear." He survived and the sniper was arrested.



June 7, 1893- In his first act of civil disobedience, Mohandas Gandhi refused to comply with racial segregation rules on a South African train and was forcibly ejected at Pietermaritzburg.