

The Afro-  
American  
Historical  
Calendar

1986

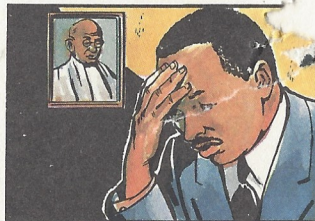


**Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**  
1929-1968

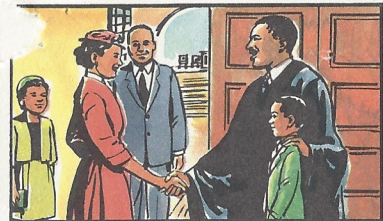
Famous Civil Rights leader, pastor and founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference whose non-violent marches and speeches paved the way to passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.



Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1929. At age 15, he entered Morehouse College, after which he attended Crozer Theological Seminary.



Later, while earning his doctorate at Boston University, he was influenced by India's Mahatma Gandhi, the famed advocate of passive resistance.



In May of 1954, Dr. King and his wife Coretta settled in Montgomery, Alabama, where he began his Christian Ministry at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.



A year and a half later, a Negro seamstress refused to surrender her bus seat to a white man and was arrested. In response, Dr. King led a successful boycott of the transit line, winning a great victory for Negro equality.



To further pursue the cause of civil rights, Dr. King, in 1957 formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which was committed to his ideology of non-violence direct action. The SCLC actively joined in the student sit-ins of the early Sixties.



Dr. King led his forces in a peaceful demonstration against segregation in Birmingham, Alabama, but the police countered with fire hoses, clubs and dogs.

When white extremists added murders and bombings, sensible citizens were shocked. A wave of concern sparked demonstrations throughout the U.S.

The mood reached its culmination in August, 1963, when 200,000 Americans, blacks and whites, joined in a march on Washington and heard Dr. King's immortal speech.



In 1964 Dr. King accepted the Nobel Peace Prize, yet his real satisfaction stemmed from the passage of the Civil Rights Act, which gave his people their most extensive gains in a century.



When his drive for voter registration in Selma, Alabama, met with tear gas and clubs, Dr. King stood firm until the patient, persistent pressure of non-violence prevailed.



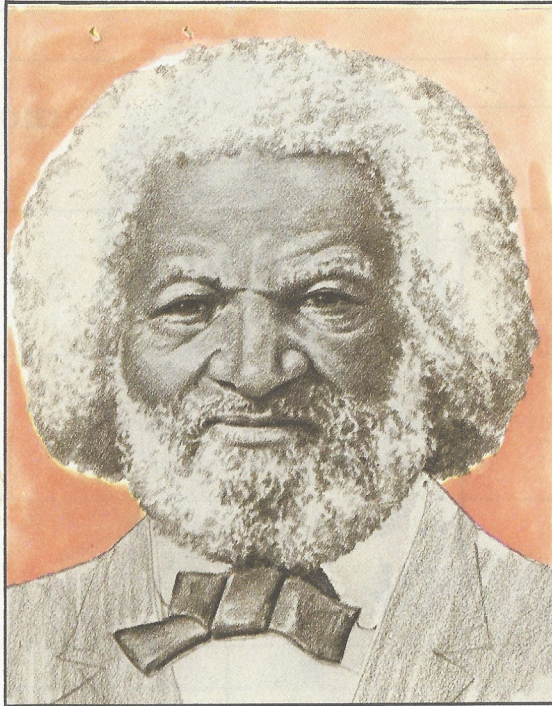
In March 1968, Dr. King went to Memphis to lead a march of striking workers, but violence erupted. While planning a second march, he was assassinated.



Martin Luther King left mankind a legacy in the form of a dream, a dream that all Americans shunned the deathmask of hatred and led the entire world to a new life of brotherhood and fellowship among men.



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**Frederick Douglass**  
1817-1895

The ex-slave who was the greatest of abolitionist orators, statesman and frequent advisor to President Lincoln.



Born a slave in eastern Maryland, Frederick Douglass was sent to Baltimore at age ten. His mistress felt compassion for him, and began to teach him to read.



The tutoring was discovered by his cruel master who halted the lessons and gave Frederick a beating he never forgot.



Six years later, Douglass was sent to a slave breaker, but one day the youth refused to allow the overseer to strike him. His defiant courage was an inspiration to the other slaves.



Douglass was then apprenticed to a caulker in Baltimore, where he was able to disguise himself as a sailor and escape to New York. Later, he married and moved to Massachusetts.



When Douglass made an impromptu speech before an anti-slavery convention in 1841, he was invited to join the abolitionist movement.



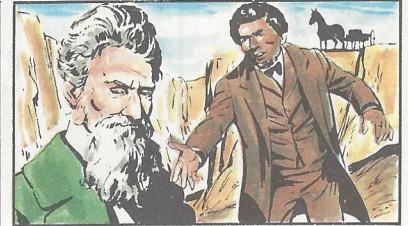
Despite a growing reputation as one of the most effective representatives of the Anti-Slavery Movement, Douglass was often abused and attacked.



The fugitive slave laws soon forced Douglass to flee to England where his fiery speeches aroused the sympathy of the British people.



They raised funds for him to purchase his freedom and passage to New York, where he published the famous North Star, with \$2,500 of the funds.



As the tension in the nation reached a feverish pitch, Douglass met secretly with John Brown and pleaded with him to abandon his planned attack at Harper's Ferry.



When the Civil War broke out, Douglass advised President Lincoln to make use of the black soldier in the Union cause.



After the War, Douglass served as a member of the Legislative Council of the District of Columbia, and was appointed secretary to a commission to Santo Domingo by President Ulysses S. Grant.



During these years, Douglass was given many honors and duties, yet he remained active in causes, especially women suffrage. He often attended their conventions and outspokenly expressed his views.



Until his death in 1895, Douglass' heart was always open to his people. Frederick Douglass, a man who courageously broke the bonds of slavery, stands as the foremost black American of the nineteenth century.



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**Roy Wilkins**  
1901-1981  
Civil Rights Activist, Politician, Statesman



The grandson of a Mississippi slave, Roy Wilkins was born in 1901. Since his father, a college educated Methodist minister, was forced to work long hours tending a brick kiln to earn a living, Roy was sent to live with an aunt in Minnesota at the age of four after his mother died.



Wilkins worked his way through the University of Minnesota as a Pullman car waiter, slaughterhouse worker and bellhop before earning a degree in sociology in 1923. His outrage over the lynching of a local Black youth marked the beginning of his life-long devotion to racial equality.



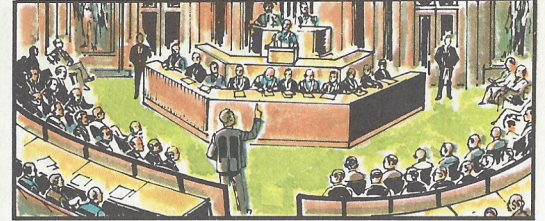
As a young columnist for the Kansas City Call, and later for The Crisis—the NAACP magazine and Black America's most powerful journalistic organ at the time—Wilkins eloquently voiced his outrage against white racism and began his crusade for racial equality for all minorities.



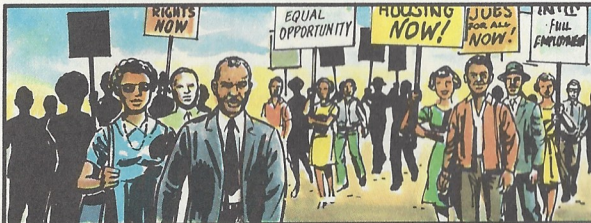
Wilkins became nationally famous in 1954 as the NAACP's chief planner behind the Brown vs. Board of Education Supreme Court ruling, a landmark court decision which ordered the desegregation of America's public schools and gave more equal educational opportunities to all Americans.



In 1955, Roy Wilkins began his reign as executive director of the NAACP, a post he would keep for the next 22 years. Under Wilkins' guidance, membership grew from 25,000 to over 400,000, attaining for the NAACP its greatest level of influence, strength and effectiveness.



Wilkins believed strongly that the best way for Black Americans to achieve equality was through legislation, the Courts, and the voting polls. His efforts produced the first Civil Rights Act in 1957 and 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Housing Act of 1968.



Although he advocated peaceful solutions to the problems facing Black Americans, Wilkins was not afraid to "take to the streets" to attain his goals. The courageous marches that he led in Washington, Selma, Montgomery, Jackson and Memphis met frequently with violent reaction.

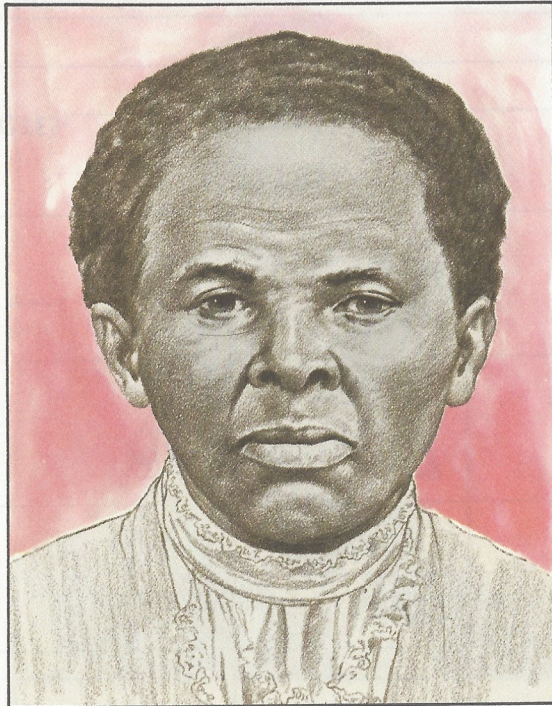


Roy Wilkins' retirement in 1977 marked the end of a lifetime of tireless service in the cause of equality for Black America. His death in 1981 at the age of 80 was mourned by the millions of Americans who had been touched by Wilkins' conviction, dedication and strong leadership.



The achievements of Roy Wilkins have enriched the lives of every Black American. His firm belief in the potential of a racially integrated and equal America have inspired countless others to continue the struggle against bigotry and racism.

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**Harriet Tubman**  
1821-1913

The Moses of her people who was the leading organizer and participant in the Underground Railroad.



As a slave child in Maryland, Harriet Tubman was frequently hired out to neighboring farms by her master, who had a surplus of slaves.



Often Harriet was forced to work until her health failed. She would be returned to her master to recover, and promptly hired out again. Her youth was a constant repetition of this heartless cycle.



Impelled by the hunger for freedom, Harriet made her break North in 1849. A Quaker family led her to the Underground Railroad.



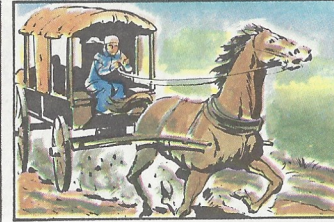
Under the cloak of night, Harriet made her way stealthily to the houses and barns that served as the stations of this unconventional railway. When she reached Pennsylvania and freedom, she dedicated herself to freeing other slaves.



With the help of the abolitionists, Harriet worked at several jobs until she was able to take an active role in the operation of the Underground Railroad. In late 1850, she rescued her sister and her two children from the bonds of slavery.



A short time later, she led several more of her relatives to freedom, but the passage of the Fugitive Slave Laws made her task doubly dangerous.



The new slave laws necessitated the extension of the Underground escape route to Canada. Harriet nevertheless intensified her operations.



In all, Harriet Tubman conducted more than 300 slaves along the Underground Railroad. The rewards for her capture "Dead or Alive" totaled \$40,000.



By 1857, Harriet was settled in Albany, New York, spending her time working and addressing Anti-Slavery rallies.



The next year she conspired with John Brown, recruiting ex-slaves to join his army, but a sudden illness kept her from Harper's Ferry.



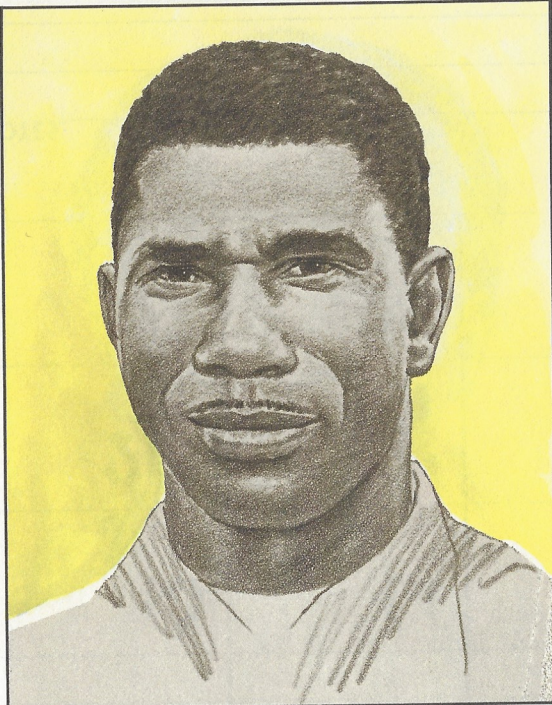
During the Civil War, Harriet Tubman was no less involved in the struggle for freedom. She first served the Union Army as a nurse, and later her skill and experience were utilized as a scout and a spy.



The end of the war did not curtail Harriet's activity. She worked for many causes, and in 1903 founded the "John Brown Home" for the aged.



Harriet Tubman's courage in the face of adversity has few equals in the annals of American History.



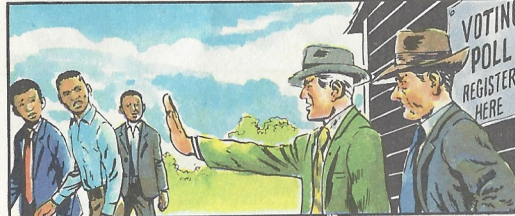
**Medgar Wiley Evers**  
1925-1963  
N.A.A.C.P. field secretary for Mississippi  
and martyr in the cause of Black equality.



Medgar Wiley Evers was born in Decatur, Mississippi on July 2, 1925. He became aware of bigotry at an early age when, at 14, he watched a lynch mob murder his father's friend. Medgar ran for help, but his family, fearing for their lives, could do nothing.



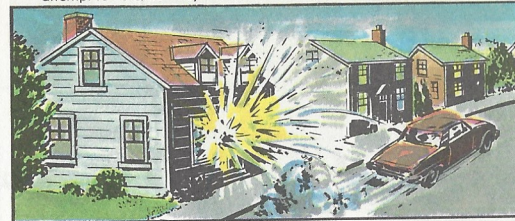
Medgar fought in World War II winning two combat stars for action in Normandy and northern France, but army life offered no escape from the prejudice he knew at home. He wrote to his brother, then in the Pacific, "When we get out of the army we're going to straighten this out!"



After the war, Medgar entered Alcorn A&M College, convinced that an education was essential to aid the downtrodden Delta Blacks. Active since high school in the N.A.A.C.P., he organized a small band of friends in an attempt to vote, but they were turned away at the polls.



In 1954, Medgar became N.A.A.C.P. field secretary for Mississippi in Jackson, and began to awaken the nation to the horrible conditions in his state by investigating and exposing atrocities against Blacks which the local segregationist press tried to conceal.



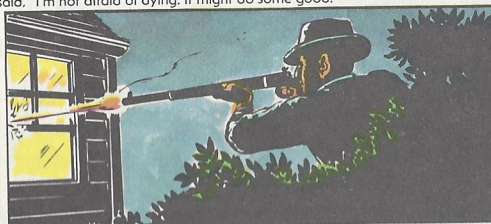
Evers and his family were in constant danger. His home was fire bombed and he was beaten when demonstrating against segregated bus seating, but he refused to retaliate. Violence was not the way to win equality. He said, "I'm not afraid of dying. It might do some good."



He continued to work tirelessly. In May of 1963, when violence flared during a Woolworth lunch counter sit-in, he organized a protest march. As a result 600 Black children were driven to a stockade outside of town. The power of the white police and courts seemed to be defeating his cause.



On June 11 in Alabama, Governor Wallace was forced to admit Black students to the State University and in Washington, President Kennedy appealed to Congress to put an end to segregation by law. Evers was encouraged. Now there was a President unafraid to fight for human rights.



That very night, an assassin's bullet, fired from a honeysuckle thicket in front of his home, ended the life of Medgar Evers. The New York Times called his murder a ghastly postscript to Kennedy's plea. The FBI was called in to investigate and a few days later the murderer was arrested.



By order of President Kennedy, Evers was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. His death had touched the national conscience as few events in the civil rights struggle had. His martyrdom signaled a new era of freedom for Blacks everywhere.



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**Adam C. Powell, Jr.**  
1908-1972

Successful civil rights activist.  
Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and U.S. Congressman.



Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. was born in Connecticut on November 25, 1908. He was a very handsome boy and was naturally spoiled by the family. The Powell's moved to New York City and lived uptown.



There was great unity between Adam, his sister Blanche, his parents and Josephine their housekeeper. Josephine taught Adam a lot and became his first educational influence.



At four, he was able to read the newspaper with Josephine's help. He was an exceptional student in school.



When the family moved to Harlem, Adam attended Townsend Harris Preparatory school. This school accepted only students with an "A" average.



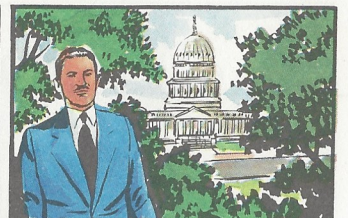
Attending City College and Colgate, he met Doc Altan whose patience and guidance inspired Adam to the ministry.



After a period in Europe, Adam returned to New York to become assistant pastor to his father at Abyssinian Baptist Church.



Satisfied with his work in the ministry, Adam formally announced his decision to run for the City Council and won.



He left New York and headed for Washington, D.C. and the United States Congress, where his militancy made him quite unpopular with the establishment.



As the only black elected to the House of Representatives from an East Coast city, he rammed legislation through the Congress.



Powell's attacks were aimed at wiping out discrimination in employment, housing and education. He knew how to wheel and deal with the politicians.



As chairman of the powerful Labor and Education Committee, he bargained to win equal rights for the 15 million blacks he represented.



Adam Clayton Powell is remembered as a defiant black man who dared to live in the same manner as his white political colleagues. He leaves behind a legacy of black pride.



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**A. Philip Randolph**  
1889-1979  
Pioneer labor leader and Civil Rights Activist



Asa Philip Randolph was born in 1889 in Florida. His father was a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church and often thrilled young Asa Philip with stories of Black accomplishment in the golden days of Reconstruction.



Inspired by his father's way with words, young Randolph wanted to be an actor. But his parents disapproved. So after graduating high school, he moved north to Harlem and took odd jobs while attending New York City College at night.



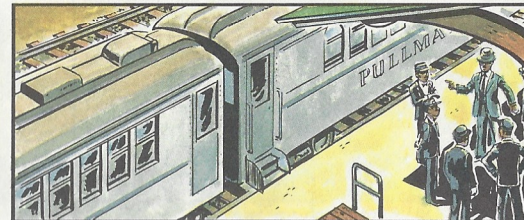
Soon he turned from the stage to the soapbox, orating on, as he put it, "everything from the French Revolution and slavery, to the rise of the working class." He raised his rich baritone voice on behalf of all downtrodden workers.



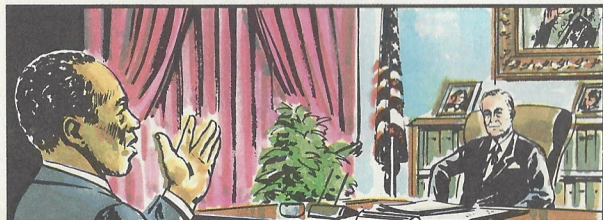
In 1917, he started a radical magazine, "The Messenger," and used his voice like a weapon, leading the Wilson Administration to label him the "most dangerous Negro in America."



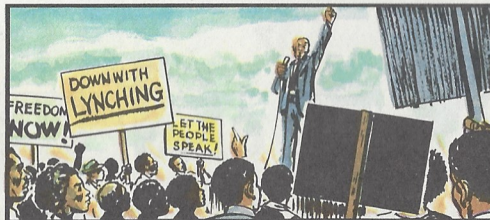
Randolph was neither a Communist or a Black nationalist. He was stubbornly independent. And, encouraged by his wife Lucille, he continued to speak out against racial and economic injustices inflicted upon Black workers.



In 1925, five Pullman porters asked him to help organize their union. The Pullman Company tried to crush the movement. But Randolph wouldn't be stopped. And, in 1937, Pullman signed its first contract with his Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.



Now a recognized leader, Randolph helped convince President Roosevelt to sign an executive order ending discrimination in defense and government employment. And in 1948, he influenced Truman's decision to ban discrimination in the military.



Through the 60's, Randolph remained an insistent voice for brotherhood and spoke with righteous passion at Black civil rights rallies. In 1964, he founded the A. Philip Randolph Institute to encourage Black participation in the labor movement.

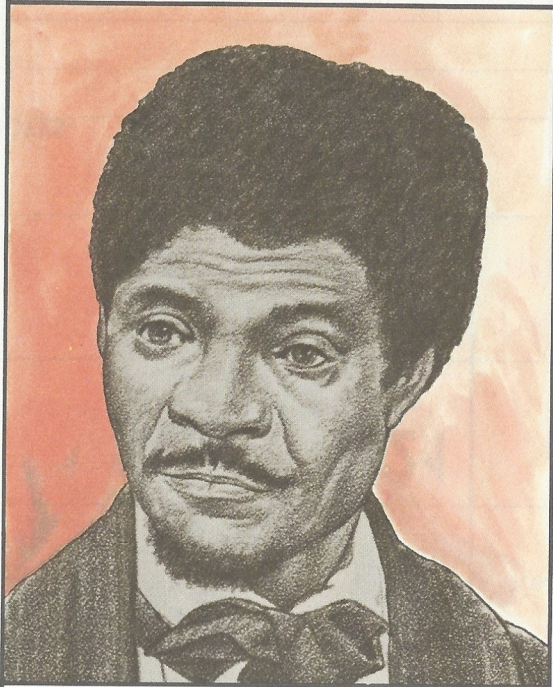


He was the Black spokesman for minimum wage laws, universal suffrage, and the right of unions to bargain collectively. Until his death, in 1979, it was said that, "Whenever a cause needed a symbol of integrity, Randolph was sure to be there."



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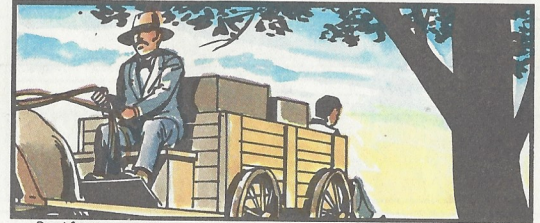




**Dred Scott**  
1795(?)–1858  
"The Case That Divided a Nation"



Along with the election of Abraham Lincoln and the John Brown rebellion, the Dred Scott case is commonly cited as one of the major factors leading to the Civil War. This landmark Supreme Court decision proved once and for all that slavery was a major cause of the war.



Dred Scott was a Missouri slave whose master was Dr. John Emerson, a surgeon in the U.S. Army. In 1834, Emerson took Scott to live in Rock Island, Illinois, a free state. Two years later in 1836, Emerson took Scott to live at Fort Snelling in the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase.



As in Illinois, slavery had been excluded from this territory by the Missouri Compromise. It was at Fort Snelling in an area that is now the state of Minnesota, that Scott met and married Harriet, a slave of Major Tallafiero.



Emerson died soon after he and Scott returned to Missouri. Scott then sued Mrs. Emerson for his freedom in 1846 on the grounds that his 17 year residence on free soil made him free. A lower court ruled in Scott's favor, but the decision was overturned upon appeal to the State Supreme Court.



After Mrs. Emerson remarried Dr. C. C. Chaffee, a member of Congress and an anti-slavery leader, ownership of Scott was transferred to Chaffee's brother, J. E. A. Sanford of New York. The case became Scott vs. Sanford in the U.S. Circuit Court of Missouri.



In 1855-56, Scott vs. Sanford was argued before the Court. The Court decided in favor of Sanford, citing that, since citizenship was not granted to Blacks in Missouri, Scott had no right to sue in their courts. The case was then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.



Three major questions were involved in this Supreme Court decision: (1) whether Scott was a citizen of Missouri, (2) whether Scott's residence in free territory made him free, and (3) whether the Missouri Compromise was constitutional in its prohibition of slavery in the Territories.



On March 6, 1857, Chief Justice Taney rendered the decision of the court—Scott was not entitled to Federal citizenship or his freedom. The Missouri Compromise was declared unconstitutional. Anti-slavery forces were shocked over this clear-cut victory for slavery and the South.



Famed abolitionist Frederick Douglass, however, wisely foresaw the outcome of the Dred Scott decision. "This very attempt to blot out forever the hopes of an enslaved people may be the one necessary link in the chain of events preparatory to the complete overthrow of the whole slave system."



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**Malcolm X**  
1925-1965

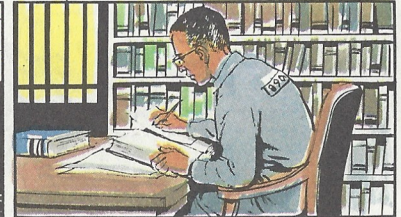
Fiery prophet of the 'Fifties', the strange steps of his short life led from racial hatred and separation toward reconciliation and brotherhood, and toward the reunion of the Afro-American with the culture of Africa.



Malcolm was born May 19, 1925. He lived in Lansing, Michigan, until his father died and his mother had a breakdown. Malcolm went to his sister's home in Boston.



He worked at different jobs and finally went to Harlem. He wanted "easy" money so he pushed dope and joined a burglary ring.



In 1947, he was caught and sent to prison. He began to educate himself by copying a dictionary, page by page. He read all the books he could find and wrote many letters.



While he was in prison his family told him about the Church of Islam and its leader Elijah Muhammad. He wrote Mr. Muhammad and studied his teachings. When he got out of prison he went to his family in Detroit.



He joined the Detroit Temple as Malcolm X, met Elijah Muhammad, and in 1953 he became assistant minister of the Detroit Temple of Islam. Within a short time, Malcolm established temples in Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, and Springfield.



In 1954, he was appointed minister of the New York Temple, and in 1957 he started the paper Muhammad Speaks.



Mike Wallace made a TV documentary on the "Black Muslims" in 1959. Almost overnight, Malcolm X became a national figure—and one who was widely feared.



In 1961 Malcolm was named the Nation's first National Minister. But in 1963 there was trouble within the Nation of Islam. Malcolm was suspended from the church.



In 1964 Malcolm made the Hajj, a pilgrimage to Mecca. It was a great turning point. He had spoken eloquently of his hatred of whites. But in the Muslim world he found a possibility of brotherhood he had never imagined. He wrote of it movingly.



He visited other parts of Africa before returning to New York to go on working on his autobiography with Alex Haley. He founded the Organization for Afro-American Unity.



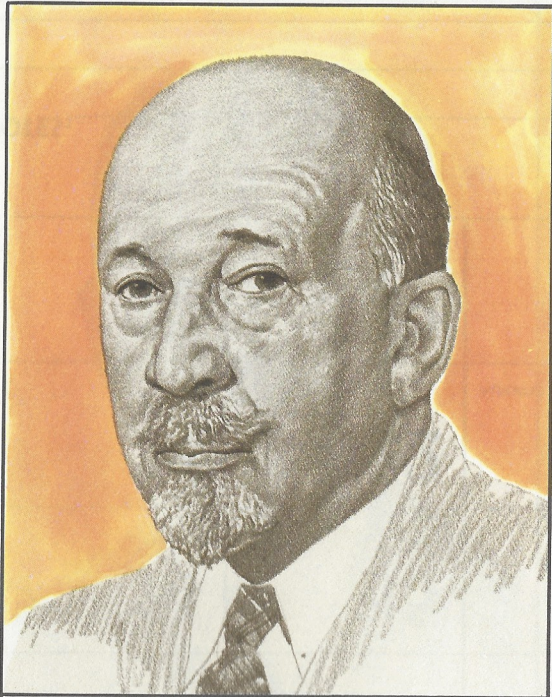
His life was threatened. February 13, 1965, he and his wife and children barely escaped when their home was firebombed. He expected to die before his book was published.



He was assassinated in Harlem February 21, 1965. Since then millions have read his speeches and his Autobiography. They are powerful forces in the fight against injustice.



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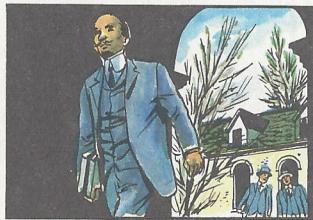


**W. E. B. DuBois**  
1868-1963

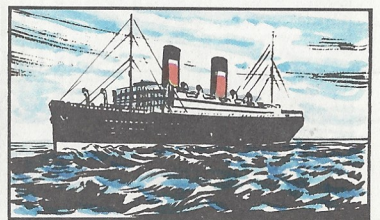
Sociologist, historian, educator, author, the first Negro Slater Fund Scholar and the first Negro to earn a Doctor of Philosophy Degree from Harvard University, truly a man for all seasons.



W. E. B. DuBois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He was the first Negro to attend and graduate from the Great Barrington High School.



He went to Harvard and got his B.A. in philosophy in 1890. He earned his Harvard M.A. in political economy and history in 1891.



He was the first Negro to receive a Slater Fund grant for study abroad, and spent two years at the University of Berlin, 1892 to 1894.



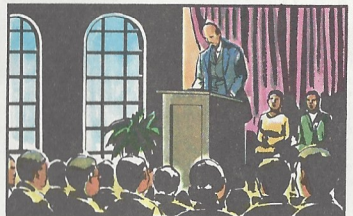
He returned to Harvard in 1895 and became the first Negro to earn a Harvard Ph.D. His thesis, *The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade in the United States of America, 1638-1870*, was the first book in Harvard's Historical Series.



He taught at Wilberforce for a year, married Nina Gomer, and went to the University of Pennsylvania to do his landmark socio-economic study of *The Philadelphia Negro*. From 1897 to 1910 he taught at Atlanta University.



When Frederick Douglass died many believed Booker T. Washington could take his place. DuBois disagreed. He published his opinions in *The Souls of Black Folk*.



DuBois and other civil rights leaders met in 1905 to start what was called the Niagara Movement. It led to the founding of the NAACP in 1910.



DuBois wrote a great deal, very well. He was an expert on African history and culture, and founded the Pan-African Congress, first held in 1919.



After 25 years as editor of the NAACP *Crisis*, he returned to Atlanta in 1936 as Chairman of the Sociology Department. A widower, he married Shirley Graham in 1951.



In the McCarthy era the 80-year old DuBois spoke out against restrictions on academic freedom. He was accused of being a foreign agent, but a Federal judge acquitted him.

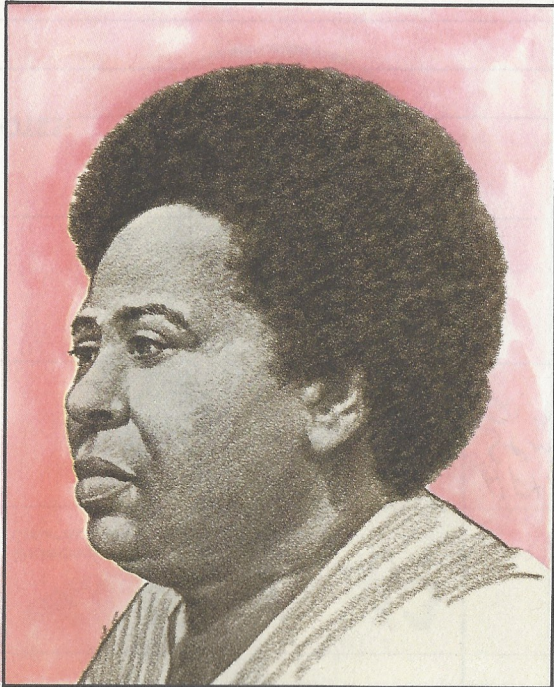


In 1961, as a protest, he gave up his American citizenship, joined the Communist Party, and became a citizen of Ghana. He died there August 17, 1963.



The next day 250,000 people took part in the great March on Washington to demand the rights for which Dr. DuBois had fought for nearly three-quarters of a century.

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**Fannie Lou Hamer**  
1922-1977  
Civil rights activist  
and a founder of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party



Fannie Lou Townsend was born in Ruleville, Mississippi in 1922, the youngest of 20 children. Her parents were sharecroppers, her grandparents, slaves. To help keep the family fed, Fannie Lou gathered cotton scrap and by the time she was 13, she could pick as much as a man.



Her hard working parents tried desperately to educate the family but Fannie Lou had to leave school at 12, just able to read and write. However, she learned other things from her family and church that influenced her life: belief in God, self-respect and the ability not to hate.



At 24 she married Perry Hamer, got a job as sharecropper and timekeeper on a plantation and worked to support her family and failing mother. It wasn't until the summer of 1962 that Mrs. Hamer's initial exposure to the Civil Rights Movement took place.



Stirred by the speeches she heard, she led 17 volunteers to the Sunflower County courthouse to try to register to vote. Their attempt was met by great hostility. She lost the job she'd held for 18 years, her husband was also fired and their landlord took their car.



Despite threats and acts of violence, she persisted. "You'll see me every 30 days 'til I pass," she told the registrar and on her third try became one of the first of the county's approximately 30,000 blacks to register to vote.



She worked tirelessly on voter registration and welfare programs. Continually harassed, even jailed and beaten, she refused to stop her fight for civil rights. Mrs. Hamer began to seek solutions to the problems of her people through politics.



Representation in and by the state Democratic Party was impossible for blacks so she helped to found the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in 1964. Her visit with Senator Hickenlooper in Iowa is said to have helped break the filibuster blocking the Civil Rights Act of '64.

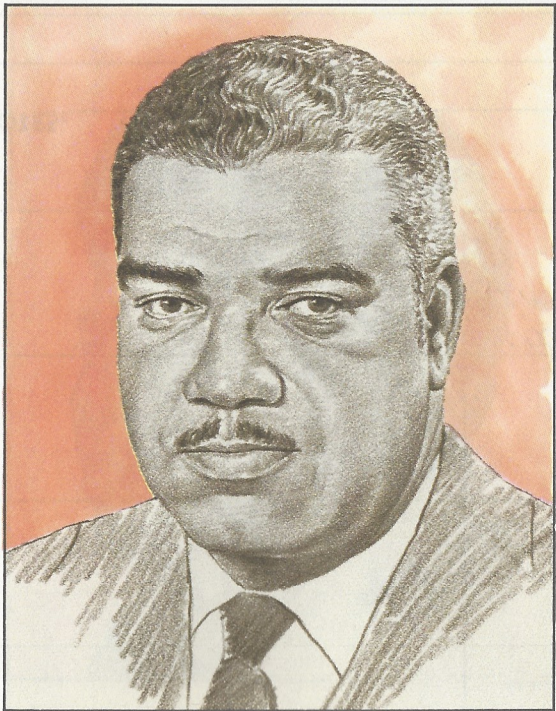


The Freedom Democrats challenged the white-led delegation at the 1964 Democratic National Convention but not until the Chicago convention four years later were they seated instead of the "regulars." Finally, Mississippi blacks had a political say in events to shape their future.



Mrs. Hamer died in 1977 and was buried in tiny Ruleville where hundreds of black and white mourners came to pay their final respects. U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young delivered her eulogy and the state legislature passed a formal resolution praising her stand for human rights.

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**Whitney M. Young, Jr.**  
1921-1971

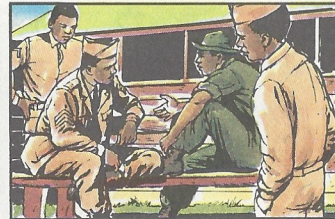
Executive Director of the National Urban League who inaugurated many programs enabling Negroes to move into business areas previously denied them. He secured funding for training programs for blacks.



As a youngster, Whitney Young, Jr. grew up on the campus of Lincoln Institute, a black boarding high school, in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky.



In 1941, he graduated from Kentucky State College and taught high school for a year in Madisonville, Kentucky, before joining the Army.



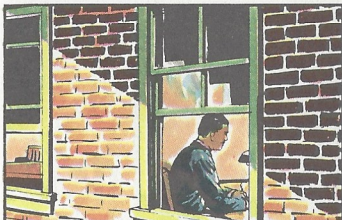
While serving as First Sergeant in a segregated unit during the war, Young was a very effective mediator in race relations.



His experience in the army led him into the race relations field and after the war, he and his wife moved to Minnesota where he did graduate work in social work at the University of Minnesota.



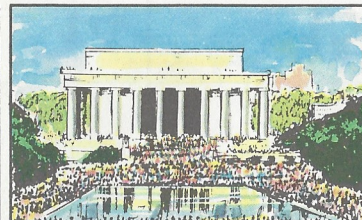
In 1947 Young became Director of Industrial Relations and Guidance of St. Paul's Urban League and in 1950 Executive Director of Omaha's Urban League. He became dean of the School of Social Work at Atlanta University in 1954.



After spending 1960-61 at Harvard under a special Rockefeller grant, Young became the Executive Director of the National Urban League.



In 1962, the government sponsored a 3-day conference of League professionals and volunteers as a result of Young's meeting with President Kennedy.



The following year Young was one of the main organizers of the historic March on Washington. He also began his syndicated column, "To Be Equal."



He persuaded business men in 1964 to participate in a League sponsored On-The-Job Training program. Within five years, this program had put over 50,000 "hardcore unemployed" men to work.



Under his leadership in the late 60's, the Urban Coalition, the Street Academy program for high school dropouts, the New Thrust Program and Black Students Summer Program for tutoring in ghettos, came about.



Young's last days were spent in Africa at the African-American Dialogue, a conference between African and American leaders. Throughout his lifetime he aroused consciences, opened up jobs and developed continuing programs.



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14	15	AFTER Seminars 2:30-4:30	17	18	19	20
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Winter Begins				Christmas		Hanukah
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