**Black History Month**, or National African American History Month, is an annual celebration of achievements by black Americans and a time for recognizing the central role of African Americans in U.S. history. The event grew from historian Carter G. Woodson and other prominent African Americans. Since 1976, every U.S. president has officially designated the month of February as Black History Month. Other countries around the world, including Canada and the United Kingdom, also devote a month to celebrating black history.

As a Harvard-trained historian, Carter G. Woodson, like W.E.B. DuBois before him, believed that truth could not be denied and that reason would prevail over prejudice. He hoped to raise awareness of African American's contributions to civilization. The event was first celebrated during a week in February 1926 that encompassed the birthdays of both Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass.

(Excerpt from an essay by Daryl Michael Scott, Howard University, for the Association for the Study of African American Life and History)

“History tells a people where they have been and what they have been, where they are and what they are. Most important, history tells a people where they still must go, what they still must be.”

- Dr. John Henrik Clarke

**Upcoming Events:**
- AASA Candlelight Tribute to Nelson Mandela: Feb. 11, 7 p.m., Outside Stroud Hall
- Proud to be a Warrior: Feb. 11, 8 p.m., Lenape Lounge
- Soul Food Dinner: Feb. 20, 4:30 p.m., Dansbury Commons
- Step Show & After Party: Feb. 22, 7 p.m., Smith-McFarland Theater
- Honest Conversations: “I am not my hair” - Feb. 24, 7 p.m., Lenape Lounge
- ZUZU Acrobats: Rescheduled to March 4, 6 p.m., Abeloff
- Amil Cook #HIPHOPED Speaker, April 9, 7 p.m., Stroud 117

**Future Programming:**
- Women’s History Month Guests
- Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month Guests
Edward Bouchet (1852 – 1918) was the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from an American university and the first African American to graduate from Yale University in 1874. His area of study was Physics. Bouchet was also the first African American to be nominated to Phi Beta Kappa. Bouchet was also among 20 Americans (of any race) to receive a Ph.D. in physics and was the sixth to earn a Ph.D. in physics from Yale. After graduation, Dr. Bouchet's demonstrated brilliance and credentials did not afford him the opportunities (such as positions in research, or at top universities) typically available to people of his unusually high level of education. He spent the rest of his life as a well-respected teacher. He taught chemistry and physics for many years at the Institute for Colored Youth, a Quaker institution in Philadelphia. From "The History of Blacks at Yale University" The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education, No. 26. (Winter, 1999-2000) pp. 125-126

Did you know...

Tribute goes out to Nelson Mandela who passed away on December 5, 2013. In 1994 he was inaugurated South Africa’s first democratically elected President. Nelson Mandela never wavered in his devotion to democracy, equality and learning. Despite terrible provocation, he never answered racism with racism. His life was an inspiration to all who are oppressed and deprived, to all who are opposed to oppression and deprivation. Contributions can be made to the Nelson Mandela Foundation at www.nelsonmandela.org.