

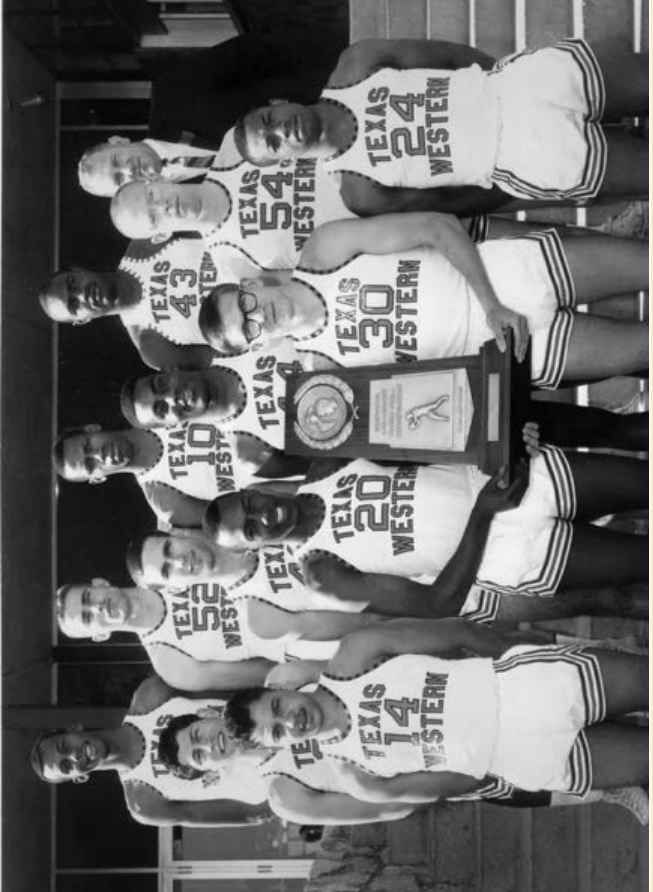
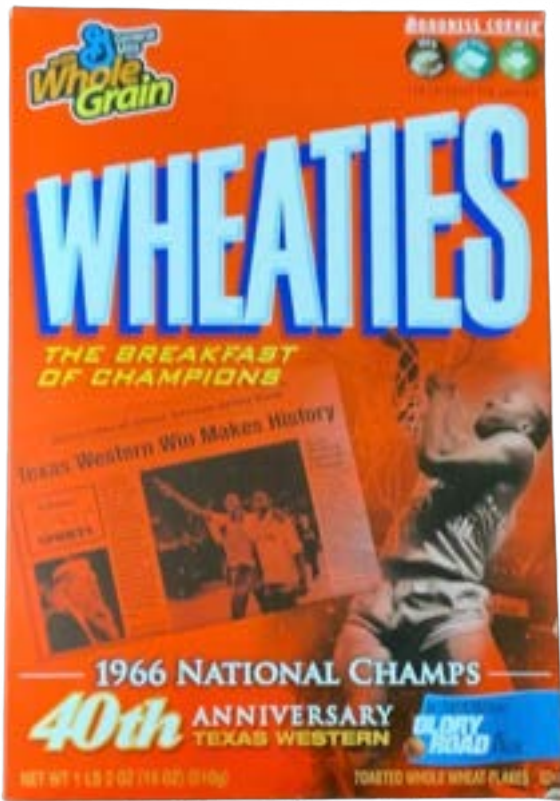
Still We Rise Materials Packet

# CELEBRATE

To be printed double-sided, flipped on the longside



June 19, 1865



### **Kwanzaa**

Kwanzaa is celebrated every year between December 26th through January 1st. The celebration was created by Maulana Karenga after the 1965 Watts Riots as a specific African American holiday. Karenga was a major figure in the Black Power movement and wanted African Americans a holiday other than Christmas where they could celebrate themselves and their history. In the seven-day celebration, each day is dedicated to different principles such as; Unity (Umoja), Self-determination (Kujichagulia), Collective work and responsibility (Ujima), Cooperative economics (Ujamaa), Purpose (Nia), Creativity (Kuumba), and Faith (Imani). This holiday is celebrated in the United States, Great Britain, Jamaica, France, Canada, and Brazil.

### **Juneteenth**

Juneteenth is a federally recognized holiday commemorating the emancipation of enslaved African Americans. The word, Juneteenth, was created by the combining of words "June" and "nineteenth" in celebration of the proclamation of freeing slaves on June 19th, 1865 in Texas. Many Juneteenth celebrations have been church oriented but later became larger celebrations in various cities. The holiday centers around celebrating the arts, dance, and resistance of African Americans. Many local churches, city institutions, and UTEP hold celebrations for the community to enjoy.

### **1966 NCAA University Division Basketball Championship Game**

On March 19, 1966, the Texas Western Miners (now UTEP) went against the Kentucky Wildcats for the NCAA university championship game. Texas Western had a starting lineup with five African American men as Kentucky had an all-white squad. The miners won the championship with a score of 72 to 65. Their coach, Donald (Don) Haskins was credited with being a leader in the desegregation of sports teams in the south. He continued to coach at UTEP until his retirement in 1999. Their journey to the championship came with hostility with rampant racism at out of town games, they were not invited to The Ed Sullivan Show, which was customary of all NCAA champion teams at the time, and they did not bring out a ladder to cut off the hoop netting which was a tradition since the creation of the championship. The victorious win is widely considered one of the most important games in basketball history as it opened doors for desegregating college sports and campuses. The team was later honored via a film titled, Glory Road in 2006 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of their historic win.

### **1966 NCAA University Division Basketball Championship Game**

On March 19, 1966, the Texas Western Miners (now UTEP) went against the Kentucky Wildcats for the NCAA university championship game. Texas Western had a starting lineup with five African American men as Kentucky had an all-white squad. The miners won the championship with a score of 72 to 65. Their coach, Donald (Don) Haskins was credited with being a leader in the desegregation of sports teams in the south. He continued to coach at UTEP until his retirement in 1999. Their journey to the championship came with hostility with rampant racism at out of town games, they were not invited to The Ed Sullivan Show, which was customary of all NCAA champion teams at the time, and they did not bring out a ladder to cut off the hoop netting which was a tradition since the creation of the championship. The victorious win is widely considered one of the most important games in basketball history as it opened doors for desegregating college sports and campuses. The team was later honored via a film titled, Glory Road in 2006 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of their historic win.



Date: Thursday, June 8, 1951



LEFT to right: Arthur W. Bennett, Harry W. Brown, George W. Shufley, Edward Green and Arthur Gray

## 5 Army blacks named to be generals

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Army yesterday named five more blacks to general positions in general, including the one who said he didn't even expect to make sergeant when he received his commission.

"Wonderful job," said the reaction of Col. Edward Green, 48, of Harry, W. Va., who he received his "second commission" when a single star.

Others named for promotion to brigadier general were Col. George W. Shufley, 42, of Patterson, Ala., Arthur J. Gray, 48, of Phoenix, Ariz., Harry W. Brown, 45, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and

Harry W. Brown, 45, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

When General Bennett, 42, was named, that was the first time the number of black Army generals.

Although the Army gained 42 officers during its age from 40 to 49 in 1950, only 10 were black and the rest were white.

One of the first was Col. William S. Lewis, 41, of West Point, S.C., son of retired Gen. William S. Lewis, 1st Lt. Lewis, was promoted from 1941 to 1945 as commander of the 2888 Central Postal Directory, the nation's highest military post.

He says one who could be named immediately, but said that they never expected to reach general when they joined the Army.

"I didn't think I'd ever make general," said Shufley, who volunteered as an aviator in 1936.

By the end of World War II Shufley was a tank lieutenant and decided to stay in. "I just liked being a soldier and thought my change for job opportunities were better inside the service."

Green, the only one of the five to start as an officer rather than when he drafted. The ranks, earned the Army in 1949 when the service were just begin-

ning to desegregate. "I thought the Army offered an opportunity for the black man," and I will do," he said.

All five were college graduates — some from West Point — and three attended Southern Baptist University. Among them that were a total of three parents' names and one other name.

In all of American history, only 10 blacks have made general or admiral before yesterday.

It is only in the last few years that blacks have had a chance to advance into the general's ranks in significant numbers. One black was promoted to 1950 and in 1951 and six in 1952.