On January 1, 1808, African-American layman Peter Williams, Jr. delivered a stirring speech condemning slavery in the United States. He called upon African-American Christians to take a leadership role in the battle to end slavery. He made the speech at the “African Church” a.k.a. Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, co-founded by his father, Peter Williams, Sr., on Church Street in lower Manhattan. The speech by Williams Jr. was followed in the next 18 months by the founding of two new black churches, Abyssinian Baptist Church in 1808, and the Free African Church of St. Philip in 1809. Later known as the St. Philip’s Episcopal Church in Harlem, its congregational roots reach back even further than Williams, Jr. momentous speech.

In 1704, Elias Neau, a French Protestant, opened his home to provide religious instruction to enslaved New Yorkers. Within a year the enrollment grew to 30 persons and the school moved to Trinity Church on Wall Street, and soon Neau’s students began to worship at Trinity, in segregated spaces, on Sunday afternoons. By 1726, the Trinity Church rector observed “upwards of a 100 English and Negro servants” attending catechism on Sundays. After the Revolutionary War, the black worshippers grew weary of the church’s refusal to condemn slavery or end the institution itself.

200th Anniversary of the St. Philip’s Episcopal Church

Dr. James McCune Smith, a member of St. Philip’s, was the first African-American doctor to receive an M.D. in the United States.

As seen on the screen in the Langston Hughes Auditorium: Barack Obama taking the oath of office with Michelle Obama by his side.

The line to view the inaugural ceremonies began to form at 7:30 a.m.
T
	hree months into Barack Obama’s tenure as President, the Schomburg Center is experiencing many of the effects occasioned by the economic crisis that has gripped the nation and the world over the last six months or so. President Obama’s visionary leadership has set the nation on a path of redeeming its lost prestige in the world and beginning to confront the mounting problems of poverty, unemployment, and economic and political instability that are commanding the attention of Americans from Wall Street to Main Street.

Projected budget cuts at the City and State levels coupled with the losses in our endowments have forced the Schomburg Center and The New York Public Library to plan for significantly reduced budgets in the coming years. Here at the Schomburg Center, we are modeling reductions of 25 and 35 percent. If implemented, they will seriously impact the Center’s staff, collections and program budgets, and days and hours of services. To address these prospective changes, the Center has been involved in two distinct though related planning processes.

As part of the budget reduction exercise, the Center has looked for ways of streamlining and refocusing current programs and services so as to extend our reach nationally and internationally while continuing to serve our current local, regional, and national constituencies. At the same time, a Blue Ribbon Strategic Visioning Committee co-chaired by Dr. Henry Louis Gates, Jr. and Dr. Johnnetta Cole has been convened to assist the Center in defining its mission and direction over the next decade. We will be using the insights from these two processes to adjust ourselves to the changing times.

In the meantime, we are actively involved in preserving and celebrating our history while creating opportunities for our users to envision and be actively involved in making the future. We are actively involved in preserving and celebrating our history while creating opportunities for our users to envision and be actively involved in making the future. We have recently hosted the 100th birthday of Dr. James Dumpson, a pioneer in the development of social work policies and practices in the United States. The development of social work policies and practices in the United States.

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In the meantime, we are actively involved in preserving and celebrating our history while creating opportunities for our users to envision and be actively involved in making the future. We have recently hosted the 100th birthday of Dr. James Dumpson, a pioneer in the development of social work policies and practices in the United States. James R. Dumpson Centennial Exhibition, curated by the Center, was mounted in the Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Reading Room and a centennial lecture in Dr. Dumpson’s honor was held in the Langston Hughes Auditorium featuring Dr. Richard English, Professor at the Howard University School of Social Work. One hundred year old Dr. Dumpson was in attendance at both functions!

Ninety-four year old Dr. John Hope Franklin made his transition on March 25, 2009. Dr. Franklin was one of the 20th century’s premier historians of the African-American and American experiences. He was also a good friend and supporter of the Schomburg Center. We join with the nation and the world in celebrating his life and legacy.

St. Philip’s Episcopal Church, one of the anchors of the black community in New York City, celebrates its 200 anniversary this year. It was the purchase of a major housing complex on 135th Street next to the Schomburg Center in 1911 that sparked the transformation of Harlem into a predominantly African-American community. The Schomburg Center is presenting the bicentennial exhibition of this historic church in its main exhibition hall beginning in May.

The presence of blacks in Europe was underscored during President Obama’s recent tour of European capitals. Recent migrations of blacks to Europe have created major changes in the African presence there as well as in the European societies themselves. In collaboration with the Africana Studies Program at New York University, the Schomburg Center is presenting the major photographic exhibition, They Won’t Budge: Africans in Europe in its Latimer Edison Gallery from April 22 to July 26.

Finally, the Schomburg Center’s Junior Scholars Program wraps up its eighth year of service with its annual youth summit on May 9. The 150 participants in the 25-week program will present the products of their studies of the black experience through song, dance, theater, spoken word and other performances as well as their website, exhibition, publication, and radio program products. Their visions of the past and the future are our future.

I close by noting with pleasure that Councilwoman Inez Dickens has secured $7.2 million in City capital funds to help complete Phase II of the Center’s renovation project. The National Endowment for the Humanities, a primary funding source for the Center’s Scholar-in-Residence Program, has awarded the Center a grant of $312,900 to support the program over the next three years. It will fund three six-month residencies annually. And a $75,000 grant from AT&T Foundation is helping fund the Center’s Junior Scholars Program this year. Needless to say, we still need your support if we are to survive the current economic downturn. Please give as much as you can and encourage others to do the same.

We are actively involved in preserving and celebrating our history while creating opportunities for our users to envision and be actively involved in making the future.

— Howard Dodson, Schomburg Chief
Junior Scholars Program Wraps up Year Eight

Junior Scholars Kelsey Paul-Stubbs, Dawnn Anderson, and Joseph C. Foster, II witnessed John C. Jefferson, Vice President, New York City External Affairs for AT&T award $75,000 in support of the Junior Scholars Program to Howard Dodson, Schomburg Chief, and David Ferriero, Andrew W. Mellon Director of the New York Public Library on February 23, 2009. The three Junior Scholars described the impact the program has had on their academic and personal development and the importance of the Junior Scholars Program to future students.

As the eighth year of the Junior Scholars Program comes to a close, 150 Junior Scholars will highlight their interpretation of We the People during the annual Youth Summit on Saturday, May 9, 2009 at the Schomburg Center. The students promise to enlighten the audience as they share their ideas through spoken word, visual arts, theater, dance, Internet radio, spoken word, the Schomburg Review magazine, the Web site, and video production.

Continued on page 8

In Memoriam:

Dr. John Hope Franklin
1915-2009

John Hope Franklin’s life was about affecting the world around him as a historian, author, and activist. Born January 15, 1915 in Rentiesville, Oklahoma to Buck and Mollie Colbert, Franklin learned to read and write by the age of four by watching his parents. He earned his B.A. at Fisk University and his M.A. and PhD at Harvard University.

As President of the student government at Fisk he was responsible for protesting the lynching of a local young black man all the way to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Later as a noted historian, he frequently assisted the NAACP’s fight for racial equality. He served as an expert witness in the 1949 case that successfully challenged Kentucky’s separate but equal graduate education system. He provided Thurgood Marshall with historical essays and a historical setting for the legal questions in Brown v. Board of Education. He joined other historians for Martin Luther King, Jr.’s 1965 march from Selma to Montgomery.

Dr. Franklin broke countless racial barriers: He was the first black department chair at a predominantly white institution, Brooklyn College; the first black professor to hold an endowed chair at Duke; and the first black president of the American Historical Association, and the first to deliver a paper before the Southern Historical Association, of which he later became president. Franklin wrote numerous books on both the black American and the southern experience, including The Militant South, Reconstruction After the Civil War, The Emancipation Proclamation, and Race and History: Selected Essays, 1938-1988, but perhaps his best known book is From Slavery to Reconstruction: A History of African-Americans, which is now in its eighth edition and has been translated into five languages.

Franklin was the James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History at Duke University and taught at many institutions, including Howard University, the University of Chicago, England’s Cambridge University, and his alma maters Fisk and Harvard. He received well over 100 honorary degrees and countless honors including the Organization of American Historians Award for Outstanding Achievement and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian honor, in 1995. In 2006, he was a recipient of the Schomburg Center 80th Anniversary Africana Heritage Awards Gala.
On Monday, October 20, 2008 the Schomburg hosted Black Liberation Theology: Black Theology and Black Women, as a follow-up to Understanding Black Liberation Theology: A 40-Year Retrospective. The panelists were Dr. Teresa L. Frye Brown, Emory University, Chandler School of Theology, Atlanta; Dr. Stacey Floyd-Thomas, Brite Divinity School, Texas Christian Academy, Fort Worth; Rev. Yvonne Delk, Center for African American Theological Studies, Chicago, and Dr. Jacquelyn Grant, Interdenominational Theology Center, Atlanta. The Rev. Violet Dease, Assistant Pastor, Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York, served as the moderator and the Rev. Dr. Joy R. Bostic, Case Western University, Cleveland delivered the opening prayer.

Dr. Bostic set the tone for the panel with the opening prayer, “we evoke and celebrate the spirits of these audacious women—our mother ancestors, who helped make a way out of no way.” Throughout the lively and inspirational discussion, this group of remarkable women spoke about the need for everyone to have a voice in the quest for liberation. Rev. Dease told the audience, “for those of you who were here several months ago, we know that there was a very simulating dialogue: Understanding Black Liberation: A 40-Year Retrospective. And we pray that this is the second installment of this trilogy, I don’t believe personally that the conversation would be complete until the men and the women come together.”

The panelists each delivered individual statements about Black Theology and how it relates to black women in a way that is both chronological and biographical. This was followed by a brief conversation between the panelists and then a Q&A with the audience. Dr. Yvonne Delk spoke about the long, arduous road from being marginalized in her neighborhood church and society to becoming the first woman to be ordained in the United Church of Christ. “This was a church composed mostly of women but yet a church that struggled with my call to ministry because it struggled with the role of women in church and in society,” she said of the church in which she grew up. “This is the same church where ministers reminded me over and over again that I was a child of god; this was the same church that preached to my mother, father, sisters, and brothers that we were not objects, but we were subjects; this was the same church that preached the message that God willed freedom and liberation for our race, but practiced the subordination of women.” Dr. Delk discovered her voice during the black power movement and paved the way for the countless female theologians that followed suit.

Dr. Jacqueline Grant talked about how important it was for those at the forefront of the black female theology movement to shape their own path. “The various
doctrines of Black Theology critique traditional theologies and begin with a race-analyses using liberation as its hermietical principle. In other words, it raises the questions of liberating God’s people from the sin of racism.” She continued: “Feminists represent another perspective in Black Liberation Theology, which focuses on gender contradiction. It challenges the sexism of traditional male-oriented theologies and the resulting discriminatory structures developed and maintained throughout the ages in the church and in the larger society. It addresses issues from the gender of God to its ramifications in all aspects of life: equal pay for equal work, leadership, and denied leadership in the church and in the government, and other political and social structures.”

According to Dr. Grant the terminology, Black Feminist Theology, was unsatisfactory. She went on to say, “we were not able to resolve our discomfort until 1984 [when] Alice Walker came forth with her introduction reminding us of the term “Womanist.” Black women then began to address themselves no longer as black feminists or black feminist theologians, but as Womanist Theologians. Womanist Theology is the voices of black women affirming the divineness manifested in the life work of black women in general and African-American women in particular. Womanist Theology is the broadening of the concerns of liberation to encompass the specificity in the experience of African-American women in the context of the United States of America while pushing us to embrace the ever-expanding inter-connectedness of black women reality or realities not only locally but globally.”

Dr. Stacy Floyd-Thomas explained how important it was to link the exploitation and marginalization of black women to history. “A Womanist approach to religion offers a huge step forward in revealing the moral identity crisis within both the church and society. This is a situation in which the marginalized, mainly black women wrestle with notions of being imprisoned by a colonized religion that beat us down physically, mentally, and spiritually Sunday to Sunday.” She added: “Our work as Womanists is an endeavor of head and heart that is done for and with our communities in mind, if not in fact in tow. In answering our call to a vocation steeped within a Christian social gospel that sees liberation for all as its principle goal. Womanist Theologians see it as our task to divest these spiritually bankrupt theological projects of cardinal conspiratorial offensives by decolonizing the spirit of Christian salvation.”

To inspire future generations of black women to pursue a higher calling to minister, Dr. Theresa L. Fry Brown explained how important it is to use examples—both literary and culturally—that are ultimately liberating. “African-American women should also use classical and cultural texts that seek and demonstrate how God has been present with us not just when we pay and go, but all throughout our lives. Through bible studies, sermons, songs, liturgies, prayers, and daily experiences black women need to begin to engage biblical text and determine for themselves the interpretation that affirms their humanity.”

One thing that all the panelists stressed was the need for people to advocate and affirm for one self. The Schomburg Center looks forward to a third forum on Understanding Black Liberation Theology that will bring together the leading male and female theologians in order to spark a conversation that will be as enlightening as the first two.

To view the video of this forum, please visit: www.schomburgcenter.org/blacktheology.
Obama: The Historic Campaign and Victory in Photos

Schomburg Society members and other invited guests preview the exhibition Obama: The Historic Campaign and Victory in Photos in the Latimer/Edison Gallery on December 10, 2008.

Deborah Willis (center) with Schomburg Chief Howard Dodson and some of the photographers whose images were featured in the Obama exhibition.

The Obama exhibition curators Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe and Deborah Willis.

Becoming American: African Americans and American Politics


Left, Schomburg Chief Howard Dodson signs copies of his new book Becoming American.

Below, Patrons in The Schomburg Shop getting copies of Becoming American and other items during the exhibition preview.
NYC Opera

Mezzo-Soprano Krysty Swann performed at the first of three New York City Opera events at the Schomburg Center entitled “I’m on My Way” on January 28, 2009. The evening included performances of excerpts from works by Anthony Davis, Richard Danielpour and Toni Morrison, as well as historical slides and recordings. Audrey DuBois performing at the first New York City Opera Event on January 28.

Soprano Camilla Williams at a special tribute in her honor at the second New York City Opera event at the Schomburg Center on February 11, 2009. The audience at the Camilla Williams tribute.

The Schomburg Reading Room: Writers on the Cutting Edge Series

Terri McMillan and John Edgar Wideman at the November 20, 2008 Reading Room event.

Ishmael Reed, Patricia Spears Jones and Lucille Clifton at the January 29, 2009 Reading Room.

Amiri Baraka, Herb Boyd and Jayne Cortez at the last Reading Room event on February 26, 2009.

slavery. In fact, among the all-white male Convention of New York Episcopal Diocese of 1787, nearly all were slaveholders.

In 1818 St. Philip’s was recognized as an Episcopal Parish, and Peter Williams Jr. became its first Rector. Skilled carpenters within its congregation built a small wooden church on Centre Street, near Worth Street. The church immediately became a center of anti-slavery activities, mutual aid, and worship. It survived the riot of 1834, when anti-black mobs attacked the church, and much of the building and its furnishings were destroyed. In 1855 parishioner Elizabeth Jennings won $225 from the Third Avenue Railroad in a lawsuit for racial discrimination after she was ejected from a streetcar.

In 1863, its new church on Mulberry Street was attacked during the Civil War Draft Riot. Police then used St. Philip’s as a barracks for militia and police, as they battled thousands of enraged whites for control of the city.

As New York grew and blacks moved north, the church moved too, first to 25th Street and finally to 134th Street. In 1911, the current church, designed by African-American architects Vertner Tandy and George Foster, was dedicated.

In 1957, St. Philip’s, whose membership included civil rights attorney Thurgood Marshall, had “taken over undisputed lead as the nation’s largest Protestant Episcopal Church,” reported The New York Times. The St. Philip’s Episcopal Church continues its tradition of worship as well as its work for social and economic justice. The exhibition of its 200th Anniversary, featuring documents and photographs of its rich history, opens at the Schomburg Center on May 2, 2009.

Junior Scholars Program Wraps up Year Eight

Continued from page 3

The year’s theme, We the People, provides the parameters for the Junior Scholars to define themselves as Americans and to determine their personal role in the present and the future. Junior Scholars studied and participated in the political process that culminated in the election of President Barack Obama. Students painted posters and organized a Voter Rally on the sidewalks surrounding the Schomburg Center, participated in a presidential debate among representatives from four political parties, attended the screening of the film 18 in ‘08: A Film, A Movement, A Change, and visited the exhibitions Obama: The Historic Campaign in Photographs and Becoming American: African Americans & American Politics at the Schomburg Center.

This past year, Junior Scholars expanded their knowledge base and understanding of relevant issues as a result of visits by Chief Howard Dodson; Dr. Ron Daniels, Institute of the Black World 21st Century; Tiokasin Ghosthorse, American Indian activist and historian; Gloria J. Browne-Marshall, The Law and Policy Group, and Chester Higgins, photographer. These special sessions, coupled with the academic coaching provided by Junior Scholars instructors, reinforce the existing environment that encourages scholarly inquiry and analysis. Our quest to transform Junior Scholars into lifelong learners occurs when the students discover the joy of learning and continually seek to deepen their awareness of the world.

Junior Scholars also spent time learning from Tuskegee Airmen Floyd Carter and Dabney Montgomery, author and journalist Sana Butler, and Associated Press reporter for the United States Supreme Court and author, Jesse J. Holland.

The Junior Scholars Program, a Saturday school for students between the ages of 11 and 17, welcomes new students to study African-American history and culture for twenty-five weeks. Applications are accepted during the summer for the program year beginning October 17, 2009. Please visit us at www.thejuniorscholars.org or contact Carlyle G. Leach, Director of the Junior Scholars, at cleach@nypl.org or Associate Director, Deirdre L. Hollman, at 212-491-2234 or dhollman@nypl.org.

Please join us on May 9, 2009 for the Youth Summit — WE THE PEOPLE!
Inauguration of Barack Obama: 44th President of the United States

Continued from page 1

audience. “Historic occasions such as this dealing with black people should be commemorated and celebrated in the world premier historic institution on the black experience,” said Schomburg Center Chief Howard Dodson.

“All across the world, this is a very special and important day,” said a tearful female visitor from Denmark.

“Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America,” said President Obama in his inaugural address, but he first acknowledged many generations of Americans, free and enslaved, who had come before him. “I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors,” said the new President.

The inaugural celebration at the Schomburg Center resounded with President Obama's emphasis on the struggles, successes, and sacrifices of earlier generations. Before witnessing the inaugural swearing-in, many visitors walked quietly through two new exhibitions: the Schomburg's Becoming American: African Americans and American Politics (also online and in the window gallery) and Obama the Historic Campaign & Victory in Photos, curated by Deborah Willis and Jeane Moutoussamy-Ashe.

Becoming American highlights political and legal strategies employed by blacks to overcome slavery and discrimination, and achieve victory. "This is a seminal moment in American and world history as confirmed by the response and embrace of the peoples of the world. No other presidential election has ever had this kind of impact globally," said Chief Dodson.

After President Obama's address, a few people returned to the Becoming American exhibition to verify if the words sung by Aretha Franklin were the same as those spoken by Dr. King at the historic March on Washington. Dr. King then dreamt of “the day when all of God’s children will be able to sing with new meaning.” His words, precisely those sung by Aretha:

My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountainside, let freedom ring!

“And if America is to be a great nation,” concluded Dr. King in August 1963, “this must become true.”
**NEW FROM THE SCHOMBURG CENTER**

**Get a Piece of Black History at The Schomburg Shop**

**NEW!!!!**

*Becoming American: The African-American Journey* (Sterling Publishing)
*By Howard Dodson*

*Becoming American: The African-American Journey* offers a unique chronological approach that affords readers an opportunity to begin discovering the active, generative role blacks have played in the making of America as we know it today.

It also reveals the ways in which blacks’ attempts to make America live up to its founding creed have kept them on the path to “Becoming American.”

*Price* $13.95

*African Americans in Politics Postcard Book*

A special commemorative postcard book, produced by the Schomburg Center and Pomegranate Communications, features 30 cards highlighting individuals and events of the black experience in American politics. This postcard book also serves as a companion piece to the Schomburg Center exhibition, *African Americans and American Politics.*

*Price: $9.99*

*A Journey into 365 Days of Black History: Notable Women 2009 Wall Calendar*

By the Schomburg Center, IOKTS Production, and Pomegranate Communications

The 2009 wall calendar focuses on African-American women who have risen to prominence and power despite numerous obstacles. The calendar features photographs from the Schomburg Center’s Photograph and Prints Division as well as biographical text on women like Jane Bolin, Marian Anderson, Lorraine Hansberry, and Katherine Dunham.

*Price: $13.99*

*A Journey into 365 Days of Black History in Praise of Women 2009 Engagement Calendar*

By the Schomburg Center, IOKTS Production, and Pomegranate Communications

The 2009 engagement calendar’s theme is also African-American women. It features artists, intellectuals, activists and also highlights key events in black history, specifically those connected with black women.

*Price: $14.99*

**EXHIBITIONS**

*James R. Dumpson Centennial Celebration: Creating a Caring Society*

April 2 through May 1, 2009

A centennial exhibition honoring Dr. James R. Dumpson, African-American social worker, educator, humanitarian, and social activist whose career has spanned the modern history of social welfare in the United States.

Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division

*They Won’t Budge: Africans In Europe*

April 22 through July 26, 2009

A photographic exhibition reveals the determination, resilience, and struggle of Africans living in Europe with more than 100 photographs by award-winning photographers. Curated by the Program in Africana Studies at New York University.

Latimer/Edison Gallery
ON-LINE SERVICES

Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience

The Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience, a digital archive of 30 volumes on major themes in African Diasporan history and culture available on-line by Pro-Quest to colleges and universities on a subscription basis, has been updated. The latest version features 30 essays written by an academic expert and features a timeline, images, and an extensive bibliography. Also included in this edition is “American Political Systems and the Response of the Black Community.”

The archive provides groundbreaking work from the foremost experts in the field. These leading scholars have selected core articles and book chapters that illustrate the best research and writing in a variety of disciplines, including history, religion, sociology, political science, economics, art, literature, and psychology. Presented in essay form, the writing is self-contained but links together to provide an exhaustive, interdisciplinary survey of the experience of peoples of African descent. While centered on African Americans, the survey examines African and Afro-Caribbean experiences as well. Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience presents ongoing debates and controversies in a thought-provoking and engaging way with the goal of encouraging continuing scholarship.

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AFRICANA HERITAGE

2009 Volume 9, Number 2

Africana Heritage is a quarterly publication of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture for members who contribute $35 or more annually. The Schomburg Center is one of the Research Libraries of The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

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A Message from the National Membership Chair

Knowing our legacy—undistorted by others and documented by those who lived it—correctly aligns you and me and our children in the continuing struggle to fully claim our dignity in all areas of life.

Please join with me and thousands of others who are making certain that the Schomburg has the funds not only to continue its unique mission, but to expand its outreach into every home, school, and library.

Please join me as a Schomburg Society Member now!

Dr. Maya Angelou

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- An invitation to an annual luncheon with the Chief

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