

Assembly Resolution No. 822

BY: M. of A. Heastie

MEMORIALIZING Governor Kathy Hochul to proclaim
February 2024, as Black History Month in the State
of New York

WHEREAS, Black History Month, previously known as Negro History Week, was founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and was first celebrated on February 1, 1926; since 1976, it has become a nationally recognized month-long celebration, held each year during the month of February to acknowledge and pay tribute to African-Americans neglected by both society and the history books; and

WHEREAS, The month of February observes the rich and diverse heritage of our great State and Nation and encourages the celebration of Black History Month to provide a continuing opportunity for all people in the United States to learn from the past, and understand the factors that have shaped and guided the course of our present-day experiences; and

WHEREAS, Black History Month seeks to emphasize that Black History is American History; and

WHEREAS, Black History Month is a time to reflect on the struggles and victories of African-Americans throughout our country's history and to recognize their numerous valuable contributions to the protection of our democratic society in war and in peace; and

WHEREAS, Some African-American pioneers whose many accomplishments, all which took place during the month of February, went unnoticed as well as numerous symbolic events in February, that deserve to be memorialized include: John Sweat Rock, a noted Boston lawyer who became the first African-American admitted to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court on February 1, 1865, and the first African-American to be received on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives; Jonathan Jasper Wright, the first African-American to hold a major judicial position, who was elected to the South Carolina Supreme Court on February 1, 1870; President Abraham Lincoln submitted the proposed 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, abolishing slavery, to the states for ratification on February 1, 1865; civil rights protester Jimmie Lee Jackson died from wounds inflicted during a protest on February 26, 1965, leading to the historic Selma, Alabama civil rights demonstrations, including Bloody Sunday in which 600 demonstrators, including Martin Luther King, Jr. were attacked by police; Autherine J. Lucy became the first African-American student to attend the University of Alabama on February 3, 1956, she was expelled three days later "for her own safety" in response to threats from a mob; in 1992, Autherine Lucy Foster graduated from the University of Alabama with a Master's degree in Education, the same day her daughter, Grazia Foster, graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Corporate Finance; the Negro Baseball League was founded on February 3, 1920; Jack Johnson, the first African-American World Heavyweight Boxing Champion, won his first title on February 3, 1903; and Reginald

F. Lewis, born on December 7, 1942, in Baltimore, Maryland, received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1968, and was a partner in Murphy, Thorpes & Lewis, the first Black law firm on Wall Street, and in 1989, he became President and CEO of TLC Beatrice International Food Company, the largest Black-owned business in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Furthermore, the impact of African-American contributions to the moral fabric and history of this great Nation are ever-growing and unprecedented; more recently, on January 20, 2009, Barack Obama became the first Black President of the United States, earning his wife, Michelle Obama, the same distinction in her role as First Lady; Lloyd J. Austin has the unique distinction of being the first Black United States Secretary of Defense, sworn in on January 22, 2021; Ketanji Brown Jackson made history in her becoming the first Black woman to serve on the United States Supreme Court on June 30, 2022; and

WHEREAS, More notable African-American trailblazers who serve as a testament to the success, growth, and strength of our Nation are: Carole Gist, the first Black Miss USA of 1990; Toni Morrison, the first Black person to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1993; Robert Stanton, the first Black Director of the National Park Service in 1997; Venus Williams, the first Black woman to be ranked number one in tennis in the United States in 2002; Sophia Danenberg, reaching unprecedented heights, was the first Black woman to reach the peak of Mount Everest in 2006; Cheryl Boone Isaacs, who became the first Black president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in 2013; Paulette Brown, the first Black woman to become the American Bar Association President in 2015; Dr. Carla Hayden, the first Black Librarian of Congress in 2016; Jennifer King, the first full-time Black woman NFL coach, heading the Washington Commanders in 2020; Maya Angelou, the first Black woman to appear on U.S. currency in 2022; and Sika Henry, the first Black woman to be recognized as a Professional Triathlete in the United States in 2021, and inductee of the National Black Distance Running Hall of Fame in 2022, all of whom encompass the many more powerful Black individuals who pushed through countless obstacles to earn the respect of their peers and this Great State and Nation; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of the vast contributions of African-Americans, a joyful month-long celebration is held across New York State and across the United States with many commemorative events to honor and display the cultural heritage of African-Americans; and

WHEREAS, This Legislative Body commends the African-American community for preserving, for future generations, its centuries-old traditions that benefit us all and add to the color and beauty of the tapestry which is our American society; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations to memorialize Governor Kathy Hochul to proclaim February 2024, as Black History Month in the State of New York; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this Resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to The Honorable Kathy Hochul, Governor of the State of New York; and to the events commemorating Black History Month throughout New

York State.