

APPENDIX V – 226



# Spring 2017 Washington, DC Portion of the College and Cultural Tour



## Agenda for the Washington, DC tour of Spring 2017

### Tuesday 3/21/17

Depart Philadelphia 7:00 am  
Drive to Maryland 2 hrs 10 mins

Visit: 10:00 – 2:00 pm  
Coppin State University – Baltimore, MD  
Morgan State University – Baltimore, MD

Drive 90 mins. Check in hotel: Governor's House Inn. 6650 Arlington Blvd., Falls Church, VA

Washington, DC Sight Seeing: 5:00 pm – 10:00 pm

- White House
- [Lincoln Memorial](#)
- [Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial](#)
- [Washington Monument](#)
- [Jefferson Memorial](#)
- Dinner

### Wednesday 3/22/17 Washington DC

Depart Hotel: 8:00 am

Visit: 9:00 am – 12:00 pm

- Howard University (30 minute drive from Howard to Georgetown)
- Georgetown

Washington DC Sight Seeing (con't) 12:00 pm – 10:00 pm

Potential Options (would only choose one option):

1. [National African American History and Culture Museum](#) (walk up tickets are available starting at 1:00 would likely need to be in line by 12:30 p.m.)
2. [Smithsonian Air and Space Museum](#) – Great tour with African American History included as well (This location is close by my job, if you choose this tour more than happy to also do something at my office)
3. [Smithsonian National Museum of African Art](#) (This location is close by my job, if you choose this tour more than happy to also do something at my office)

5:30 – 8:30 p.m.

- Pentagon City Mall/Ice Skating/Dinner

9:00 p.m. Return to the hotel

### Thursday 3/23/17 Washington DC

Spend Tuesday and Wednesday night in Washington

Depart 8:30 am

Dinner/Hotel 5:00 -8:00 pm

## Tucsonan's with ties to Washington, D.C.

### Cressworth C. Lander



Cressworth C. Lander (5/15/1925 - 2/7/2015) was a forward-thinking administrator who worked in the public sector all of his professional life. He attended Dunbar School and thrived in the nurturing environment, graduating as valedictorian of his class. After attending Tucson High School he served with the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II at Camp Lejeune, N.C., achieving the rank of gunnery sergeant. He began his career in public service with the state of Arizona. In 1979, the Carter Administration recognized Cress's management and leadership skills and he was recruited to become the managing director of the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) in

Washington, D.C. He took a two-year leave of absence from the city of Tucson to run the CAB and sunset the agency. During his tenure with the CAB, he became a charter member of the federal government's Senior Executive Service. Returning to Tucson in 1981, Cress continued to provide innovative leadership within city government. He retired from the city of Tucson in 1992, but he still served the community in many capacities, one of which was board chair of The Dunbar Coalition, Inc., which is renovating Dunbar School, the segregated institution he attended as a child.

See more at:

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/tucson/obituary.aspx?pid=174158526#sthash.jszaenSu.dpuf>

### Dr. Melvin D. Dixon, D.D.S.



Born January 3, 1924 in Fresno, California to David and Denzil Dixon. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn Maxwell Dixon and their two sons, Melvin Morgan Dixon, D.D.S. and David Maxwell Dixon, M.D. (Andrea Serrano). He served in the U.S. Army during World War II in the South Pacific. He graduated from San Francisco State College and the Howard University College of Dentistry. After graduation in 1957, Dr. Dixon moved to Tucson, his wife's home where he practiced Dentistry for 40 years. Ten of those years were with his son, Dr. Mel Jr. He loved Tucson and said many times that he was certainly happy he moved here. Dr. Dixon was involved with many Community Activities

and Organizations. He and Dr. David Minter started the Medical and Dental Clinic for migratory farm workers in Marana. Other Organizations were the Tucson Airport Authority, Tucson Urban League, The Human Adventure Center, American Dental Association, Arizona Dental Association, National Dental Association, Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. died November 22, 2010 at the Oro Valley Hospital - See more at:

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/tucson/obituary.aspx?n=melvin-d-dixon&pid=146843112&fhid=8277#sthash.Gr6MDXV4.dpuf>

**Dr. Mel Dixon, D.D.S.**



Listed as one of Arizona's top dentists by Consumer's Research Counsel of America, Dr. Mel Dixon has over 20 years of clinical and technical expertise. He was born in Washington D.C. while his father, Dr. Dixon Sr., attended dental school. Upon graduation they returned to Tucson where he grew up. From there Dr. Mel Dixon received his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from Howard University College of Dentistry. He completed a general practice residency at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University at Harlem Hospital Center in New York City. He has since completed many advanced continuing education programs and is quite diversified in the field of dentistry. Dr. Dixon was a Major in the United States Air Force Reserves and served in Operation Desert Storm. He and his team take pride in creating beautiful, healthy, and natural looking smiles.

Volunteering extensively throughout his career, Dr. Dixon just recently returned from Guatemala with the St. Michael's Project, and is now a participating Dentist in the Smile Train volunteer program. Dr. Dixon also treats children in the Tucson Unified School District's Greyline Program, a local program designed to help school age children get back to dental health who otherwise could not afford to do so. He is on the Advisory Board of Big Brothers and Big Sisters. Most recently he was awarded the 2013 Arizona Vanguard Award, a recognition of his outstanding and unwavering community service in health and wellness. Dr. Dixon is an active member of the American Dental Association, Arizona Dental Association, Southern Arizona Dental Society, and Tucson Cosmetic Dental Study Club.

**Jenerra Albert**



Jenerra is a proud native of Tucson, Arizona. She is equally proud of her family-centered, outdoorsy, desert upbringing. Jenerra is a trained architect, having studied architectural design and theory in various countries; Italy, Switzerland, Colombia and Portugal, as well as many global cities such as, Paris, Istanbul, London, and her favorites: Chicago, Miami and NYC. Jenerra's craft lead her into real estate development and has worked in the industry since 2010. She is a graduate of Tucson High Magnet School, the Howard University School of Business, and received a Master of Architecture from the University of Miami.

She enjoys researching architectural structures and buildings. She loves exploring Contemporary Architecture from South America and sketching Classical Architecture in Europe.

Jenerra currently resides in New York City, and works on Wall Street as a corporate architect. She manages design and construction for a \$60 billion, global portfolio of real estate in the US, London and India. She is overwhelmingly close to her family and returns to Tucson as often as possible to visit them and join them in local community development projects.

**Marcus Tillman Coleman Jr.**



Marcus Coleman has more than ten years' experience in building, sustaining and improving the relationship between governments at the federal, state and local level and non-governmental organizations (e.g. private sector, faith-based, advocacy based and civic society), to resolve issues ranging from summer youth employment, to strengthening community resilience through national partnerships. His experience also includes serving as Obama for America's field organizer for Southern Arizona in 2008.

Currently, Marcus works at the Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships in the U.S Department of Homeland Security (DHS Center)—one of thirteen centers under the White House Office of Faith-based & Neighborhood Partnerships. At the DHS Center, Marcus's role includes working with faith-based and community-based organizations seeking to helping communities and people made vulnerable by natural and man-made disasters. His efforts have been featured in Fortune Magazine, Religion News Service and the Associated Press.

Marcus is a graduate of Tucson High Magnet School, Howard University (Bachelor's in Business Administration, Cum Laude); American University (Master in Public Administration); Harvard's National Preparedness Leadership Initiative and is a Truman National Security Project Fellow.



## African American History & Heritage

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The culture of Washington, DC, is infused with African American history.

- See more at: <http://washington.org/article/african-american-history-heritage#sthash.OPUwn7aB.dpuf>

With its Southern connections, Washington has always had a significant African American population. Before the Civil War, the city was home to a growing number of free blacks who worked as skilled craftsmen, hack drivers, businessmen and laborers. It also included enslaved African Americans and was the site of slave auctions before they were outlawed in the city in 1850.

Slaves owned in Washington were emancipated on April 16, 1862, nine months before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863. Washington remained home to a large African American population which created vibrant communities and championed civil rights despite racial segregation and prejudice.

DC's unique history is shaped by this strong African American heritage. By seeking out opportunity and succeeding in education, business and the arts, DC's black population became integral in the development of Washington's identity as a culturally inclusive and intellectual capital.

If you're interested in learning about DC's African American heritage, start your exploration with a visit to the [Smithsonian Institution's Anacostia Community Museum](#). Located in a historic African American neighborhood southeast of the Capitol, the museum houses a collection of approximately 6,000 objects dating back to the early 1800s. The history of this neighborhood—home to orator and abolitionist Frederick Douglass—is explored throughout the museum.

After you've visited the Anacostia Community Museum, pay a visit to the [Frederick Douglass National Historic Site](#), located at his home, Cedar Hill. When Douglass bought the nine-acre estate, he became the first African American to buy a home in the Old Anacostia neighborhood. Tour the 21-room Victorian mansion or take part in a program to learn about Douglass' efforts to abolish slavery. Set high in the hills, the house and its grounds also open up onto one of the most breathtaking views of the city.

Anacostia isn't the only area of DC with roots rich in black history. Duke Ellington was born and raised in Washington's [Shaw](#) neighborhood and played in his first band here. The music legend's influence is still evident throughout the city, especially in the [U Street Corridor](#)—dubbed “Black Broadway”—where Ellington grew up and where jazz greats like Cab Calloway, Pearl Bailey and Jelly Roll Morton once played. A clearly marked neighborhood heritage trail points out landmarks like the [Lincoln Theatre](#), the newly restored historic [Howard Theatre](#), the [African American Civil War Memorial](#) and the Thurgood Marshall Center for Justice and Heritage, home of the first African American YMCA. Nearby, Howard University is one of the nation's top historically black colleges.

Another way to discover DC's black history is to follow [Cultural Tourism DC's](#) African American Heritage Trail. More than 200 significant and historic sites rich in black history—from churches and schools to famous residences and businesses—have already been identified in the city, and the trails shed even more light on the contributions of DC's black population in terms of building strong communities, churches and businesses.

## **A BRIEF HISTORY OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN WASHINGTON, DC**

From CulturalTourismDC.org - <http://www.culturaltourismdc.org/portal/a-brief-history-of-african-americans-in-washington-dc>

African Americans in Washington, DC: 1800-1975

by Marya Annette McQuirter, Ph.D.\*

African Americans have been a significant part of Washington, DC's civic life and identity since the city was first declared the new national capital in 1791. African Americans were 25 percent of the population in 1800, and the majority of them were enslaved. By 1830, however, most were free people. Yet slavery remained. African Americans, of course, resisted slavery and injustice by organizing churches, private schools, aid societies, and businesses; by amassing wealth and property; by leaving the city; and by demanding abolition. In 1848, 77 free and enslaved adults and children unsuccessfully attempted the nation's largest single escape aboard the schooner Pearl.

On April 16, 1862, Congress passed the District of Columbia Emancipation Act, making Washingtonians the first freed in the nation, nine months before President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863. Congress had the authority to pass the DC Emancipation Act because it was granted the power to "exercise exclusive legislation" over the federal district by the U.S. Constitution. This federal oversight has been a source of conflict throughout Washington's history.

During the Civil War (1861-1865) and Reconstruction (1865-1877), more than 25,000 African Americans moved to Washington. The fact that it was mostly pro-Union and the nation's capital made it a popular destination. Through the passage of Congress's Reconstruction Act of 1867, the city's African American men gained the right to vote three years before the passage of the 15th amendment gave all men the right to vote. (Women gained the right to vote in 1920.) The first black municipal office holder was elected in 1868.

When Washington briefly became a federal territory in 1871, African American men continued to make important decisions for the city. Lewis H. Douglass introduced the 1872 law making segregation in public accommodations illegal. But in 1874, in part because of growing black political power, the territorial government was replaced by three presidentially appointed commissioners. This system survived until the civil rights movement of the 1960s brought a measure of self-government.



By 1900 Washington had the largest percentage of African Americans of any city in the nation. Many came because of opportunities for federal jobs. Others were attracted to the myriad educational institutions. Howard University, founded in 1867, was a magnet for professors and students and would become the "capstone of Negro education" by 1930. The Preparatory School for Colored Youth, the city's first public high school, attracted college-bound students and teachers, many with advanced degrees. (Founded in 1870, the school became renowned as M Street High School, and later, Dunbar High School.)

As far back as 1814, churches had operated and supported schools and housed literary and historical societies that promoted critical thinking, reading, lecturing, and social justice. African Americans also created hundreds of black-owned businesses and numerous business districts. At the dawn of the 20th century, African Americans had created a cultural and intellectual capital. Washington had relatively few "Jim Crow" laws. However, segregation and racism were endemic. The few existing laws mandated segregation in the public schools and recreation facilities but not in the streetcars and public libraries. African Americans, therefore, reacted strongly to President Wilson's (1913-1921) institution of segregation in all of the federal government agencies.

Clashes between African Americans and European Americans reached a fever pitch during the July 1919 race riot, when women and men fought back against violent whites, giving another meaning to the term "New Negro," a term usually associated with the cultural renaissance of the 1920s and 1930s. During the Great Depression (1929-1939) and World War II (1939-1945), the early civil rights movement gained ground.

In 1933, the same year that President Franklin Roosevelt (1933-1945) began to end segregation in the federal government, the young black men of the New Negro Alliance instituted "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work" campaigns against racist hiring practices in white-owned stores in predominantly black neighborhoods. The Washington chapter of the National Negro Congress also organized against police brutality and segregation in recreation beginning in 1936. The "Double V" effort - Victory Abroad, Victory at Home - increased civil rights activity. In 1943 Howard University law student Pauli Murray led coeds in a sit-in at the Little Palace cafeteria, a white-trade-only business near 14th and U streets, NW, an area that was largely African American. In 1948 the Supreme Court declared racially restrictive housing covenants were unconstitutional in the local *Hurd v. Hodge* case. Beginning in 1949 Mary Church Terrell led a multiracial effort to end segregation in public accommodations through pickets, boycotts, and legal action.

Four years later, in *District of Columbia v. John R. Thompson Co.*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation in Washington was unconstitutional based on the 1872 law passed during Reconstruction but long forgotten. In 1954 a local case, *Bolling v. Sharpe*, was part of the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision, which declared separate education was unconstitutional. In 1957 Washington's African American population surpassed the 50 percent mark, making it the first predominantly black major city in the nation, and

leading a nationwide trend. The 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom brought more than 250,000 people to the Lincoln Memorial. Its success was helped by the support and contributions of local churches and organizations. The assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, triggered immediate and intense reactions throughout the nation and the city.

During the 1968 riots, when buildings were burned and destroyed, many African Americans rebelled against continued racism, injustice, and the federal government's abandonment of the city. Even before Dr. King's assassination, demands for justice undoubtedly helped push the federal government to take first steps towards "home rule" by appointing Walter Washington as mayor in 1967. In 1974 residents chose Washington as the city's first elected black mayor and the first mayor of the 20th century.

By 1975 African Americans were politically and culturally leading the city with more than 70 percent of the population. The Black Arts, Black Power, Women's, and Statehood movements flowered here. Indeed, Marion Barry, who succeeded Washington as mayor, began his public life here as a leader of local justice movements. There were independent think tanks, schools, bookstores, and repertory companies. Go-go (DC's home-grown version of funk) as well as jazz, blues, and salsa, resonated from clubs, parks, recreation centers, and car radios. With the uniting of political activism and creativity, African Americans were transforming the city once again.

\*Reprinted from Marya Annette McQuirter, African American Heritage Trail, Washington, DC (Washington: Cultural Tourism DC, 2003).