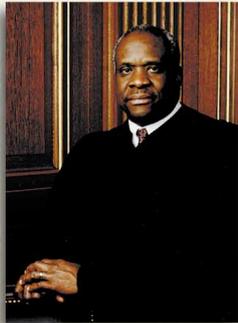




2005 Republican Freedom Calendar



July 13, 1868 – Louisiana Republican Oscar Dunn, a former slave, becomes nation's first African-American Lt. Governor



July 1, 1991 – President George H. W. Bush appoints Clarence Thomas to U.S. Supreme Court; previously served on U.S. Court of Appeals and as Chairman of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



July 7, 1981 – President Ronald Reagan appoints first woman to U.S. Supreme Court, former Arizona Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor; as Republican legislator in Arizona, she was first woman to serve as Majority Leader in any state

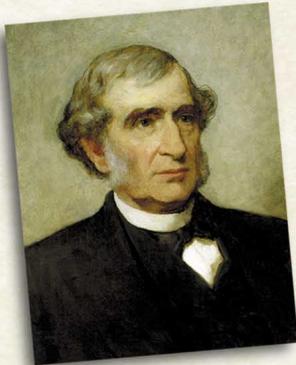


July 16, 1866 – Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson's veto of Freedman's Bureau Act, which protected former slaves from "black codes" denying their rights

July 22, 1993 – Death of Roscoe Robinson, first African-American four-star general in the U.S. Army; promoted in 1982 by President Ronald Reagan



July 2, 1862 – U.S. Rep. Justin Morrill (R-VT) wins passage of Land Grant Act, establishing colleges open to African-Americans, including such students as George Washington Carver



July 3, 1986 – At ceremony rededicating Statue of Liberty, President Ronald Reagan honors immigrants from all nations who come "to build a new world of peace and freedom and hope"



July 25, 2001 – California Republican Gaddi Vasquez nominated by President George W. Bush as first Hispanic to be Director of the Peace Corps



July 28, 1959 – Hawaii Republican Hiram Fong is elected as first Asian-American to serve in U.S. Senate



July 21, 1896 – African-American Republican activist Mary Terrell elected first president of the National Association of Colored Women

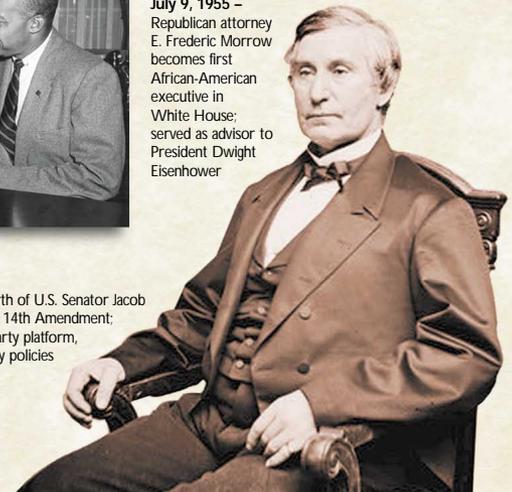


July 9, 1955 – Republican attorney E. Frederic Morrow becomes first African-American executive in White House; served as advisor to President Dwight Eisenhower



July 18, 1906 – Birth of Asian-American U.S. Senator Samuel Hayakawa (R-CA)

July 10, 1805 – Birth of U.S. Senator Jacob Howard (R-MI), co-author of the 14th Amendment; wrote first state Republican Party platform, condemning Democrats' pro-slavery policies



JULY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>JUNE</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4</p> <p>5 6 7 8 9 10 11</p> <p>12 13 14 15 16 17 18</p> <p>19 20 21 22 23 24 25</p> <p>26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>AUGUST</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</p> <p>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p> <p>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</p> <p>28 29 30 31</p>	28	29	30	<p>1 July 1, 1991 – President George H. W. Bush appoints Clarence Thomas to U.S. Supreme Court; previously served on U.S. Court of Appeals and as Chairman of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission</p>	<p>2 July 2, 1862 – U.S. Rep. Justin Morrill (R-VT) wins passage of Land Grant Act, establishing colleges open to African-Americans, including such students as George Washington Carver</p>
<p>3 July 3, 1866 – At ceremony rededicating the Statue of Liberty, President Ronald Reagan honors immigrants from all nations who come “to build a new world of peace and freedom and hope”</p>	<p>4 <i>Independence Day</i> July 4, 1867 – Republican Party is established in Georgia with racially-integrated state convention</p>	<p>5 July 5, 1801 – Birth of David Farragut, Tennessee-born Hispanic appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as first U.S. Navy Admiral</p>	<p>6 July 6, 1854 – First state Republican Party officially organized in Jackson, Michigan, to oppose Democrats’ pro-slavery policies</p>	<p>7 July 7, 1981 – President Ronald Reagan appoints first woman to U.S. Supreme Court, former Arizona Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor; as Republican legislator in Arizona, she was first woman to serve as Majority Leader in any state</p>	<p>8 July 8, 1970 – In special message to Congress, President Richard Nixon calls for reversal of policy of forced termination of Native American rights and benefits</p>	<p>9 July 9, 1955 – Republican attorney E. Frederic Morrow becomes first African-American executive in White House; served as advisor to President Dwight Eisenhower</p>
<p>10 July 10, 1805 – Birth of U.S. Senator Jacob Howard (R-MI), co-author of the 14th Amendment; wrote first state Republican Party platform, condemning Democrats’ pro-slavery policies</p>	<p>11 July 11, 1952 – Republican Party platform condemns “duplicitous and insincerity” of Democrats in racial matters</p>	<p>12 July 12, 1974 – Republican National Chairman George H. W. Bush establishes Republican National Hispanic Assembly</p>	<p>13 July 13, 1868 – Louisiana Republican Oscar Dunn, a former slave, becomes nation’s first African-American Lt. Governor</p>	<p>14 July 14, 1884 – Republicans criticize Democratic Party’s nomination of racist U.S. Senator Thomas Hendricks (D-IN) for vice president; he had voted against the 13th Amendment banning slavery</p>	<p>15 July 15, 1980 – NAACP President Benjamin Hooks addresses Republican National Convention; previously appointed by President Richard Nixon in 1972 as first African-American member of U.S. Civil Rights Commission</p>	<p>16 July 16, 1866 – Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson’s veto of Freedman’s Bureau Act, which protected former slaves from “black codes” denying their rights</p>
<p>17 July 17, 1862 – Over unanimous Democrat opposition, Republican Congress passes Confiscation Act stating that slaves of the Confederacy “shall be forever free”</p>	<p>18 July 18, 1906 – Birth of Asian-American U.S. Senator Samuel Hayakawa (R-CA)</p>	<p>19 July 19, 1867 – Republican Congress overrides Democrat President Andrew Johnson’s veto of legislation protecting voting rights of African-Americans</p>	<p>20 July 20, 1854 – Anti-slavery activists in Worcester, MA found Massachusetts Republican Party</p>	<p>21 July 21, 1896 – African-American Republican activist Mary Terrell elected first president of the National Association of Colored Women</p>	<p>22 July 22, 1993 – Death of Roscoe Robinson, first African-American four-star general in the U.S. Army; promoted in 1982 by President Ronald Reagan</p>	<p>23 July 23, 1840 – Birth of African-American Republican John Hyman; sold eight times as a slave, became U.S. Rep. from North Carolina (1875-77)</p>
<p>24 July 24, 1867 – Republican Party established in South Carolina; at convention, 76 of 124 delegates were African-American</p>	<p>25 July 25, 2001 – California Republican Gaddi Vasquez nominated by President George W. Bush as first Hispanic to be Director of the Peace Corps</p>	<p>26 July 26, 1990 – President George H. W. Bush signs Americans with Disabilities Act, world’s first comprehensive civil rights law for people with disabilities</p>	<p>27 July 27, 1960 – At Republican National Convention, Vice President and eventual presidential nominee Richard Nixon insists on strong civil rights plank in platform</p>	<p>28 July 28, 1866 – Republican Congress authorizes formation of the Buffalo Soldiers, two regiments of African-American cavalrymen</p>	<p>29 July 29, 1932 – Birth of Nancy Kassebaum, U.S. Senator (R-KS) and daughter of 1936 Republican presidential nominee</p>	<p>30 July 30, 1866 – Democrat-controlled City of New Orleans orders police to storm racially-integrated Republican meeting; raid kills 40 and wounds more than 150</p>
<p>31 July 31, 2000 – African-American U.S. Rep. J. C. Watts (R-OK) presides over Republican National Convention in Philadelphia</p>						

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

Section 1 of the 13th Amendment, written in 1865 by Senator Lyman Trumbull (R-IL), author of much of the Republican Party’s civil rights legislation after the Civil War

...

“No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

From section 1 of the 14th Amendment, written in 1866 by Rep. John Bingham (R-OH), one of the founders of the Republican Party

