



EXPLORE UNHERALDED EVENTS THROUGH RECORDS AND PERSONAL PAPERS

THE BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

**RACIAL SITUATION
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

On June 11, 1964, twenty nine Negro youths paraded through downtown St. Augustine carrying anti-segregation signs. They were closely watched by the local police department and no incidents resulted.

At 12:35 PM, June 11, 1964, ten demonstrators were arrested by Chief of Police Virgil S. Sheriff L. O. Davis, at the entrance to the restaurant locked and refused entrance to two demonstrators. The manager asked the group to leave and did not serve Negroes. The demonstrators were then placed under arrest on charge of trespassing with malicious intent, breach of conspiracy. One hundred dollars bond was posted. Included in this group were Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) officials, Reverend Luther King, Jr., Ralph David Abernathy, Bern Lee, Clyde C. Jenkins, Lucille Charles, Bern Mary Barbara Smith, Catherine Jean Fontress, and R. N. Hoffert.

At 12:45 PM, four other demonstrators at the Monson Motel under the name of individuals were arrested.

HEADQUARTERS 33RD FIGHTER BATTALION
A. F. O. 500, U. S. ARMY
25 June 1944.

OPERATIVE SECTION REPORT NO. 11.

MISSION NO. 11, 100th, 301st, and 302nd FIGHTER BATTALIONS.

1. MISSION AND TARGET: To strafe troops on roads between Sanj and Kralavice, Jugoslavia, and Laurens-Albona, and Parano-Salvatore, Italy.
2. AIRCRAFT AND CREW: 24 P-47's took off from Rentella A/D at 0900. 4 returned early (all spares). 12 ships strafed while 8 ships furnished top cover. 12 ships strafed ships, radio station, motor launches and shoreline in Pola, Istria, Trieste area, when no troops were seen at assigned target.
3. ROUTE: Base direct to target returning direct to base.
4. RESULTS, PERFORMANCE, AND ACCIDENTS: 20 P-47's in 5 flights of 4 each went on deck to approximately 45 degrees 39 min. N., and 14 degrees E. at which point 2 flights of 4 each rose to furnish top cover while 3 flights of 4 each continued on deck to target.
5. RESULTS OF BOMBING:
 - 1 destroyer bearing German Cross on smokestacks was attacked by 8 P-47's at deck level. The destroyer was seen to fire smoke, then explode and sink off Pirova at 45 degrees 31 min. N., and 13 degrees 32 min. E. at 1043 hours. The first pass at the destroyer was made by a line ship formation, then destroyer turned sharply and was attacked broadside by 8 P-47's in line-strail.
 - 2 P-47's strafed 2 radar or radio stations at Brioni 44 degrees N. and 13 degrees 42 min. E.
 - 1 P-47 was fired on by sailboat off Istria at 45 degrees 33 min. N., and 13 degrees 36 min. E. - sailboat destroyed.
 - Strafed vehicles (military) and wharf area and shops at 45 degrees 37 min. N., and 13 degrees 47 min. E. Results not observed.
7. BOMB PERFORMANCE AND ACTIVITIES: None
8. PLAIN: I L at Pola, N I L at Ancona where pumps were destroyed. (How many ships destroyed?)



THE BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

ProQuest® History Vault's coverage of the Black Freedom Struggle offers all levels of researchers the opportunity to study the most well-known and also unheralded events of the Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century from the perspective of the men, women, and sometimes even children who waged one of the most inspiring social movements in American history.

The Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century consists of four modules: two modules of Federal Government Records, and two modules of Organizational Records and Personal Papers, offering unique documentation and a variety of perspectives on the 20th-century fight for freedom. Major collections in these modules include Civil Rights records from the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and George H. W. Bush presidencies; the Martin Luther King FBI File and FBI Files on locations of major civil rights demonstrations like Montgomery and Selma, Alabama or St. Augustine, Florida; and the records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

These collections contain documentation from the founding of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in the last decade of the 19th century to the riots that followed the verdict in the Rodney King police brutality case in the last decade of the 20th century. In the intervening 100 years, researchers will encounter documentation on subjects like the Great Migration, the East St. Louis Riot of 1917, the activities of members of

the Federal Council on Negro Affairs during the New Deal, the March on Washington Movement during World War II, the landmark Brown v. Board of Education decision, the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the 1963 March on Washington, the protests in Selma, Alabama, that inspired the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968, and the National Black Political Convention in 1972.

BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS

The focus of the Federal Government Records module is on the political side of the freedom movement, the role of civil rights organizations in pushing for civil rights legislation, and the interaction between African Americans and the federal government in the 20th century.

Major collections in this module include the FBI Files on Martin Luther King Jr.; Centers of the Southern Struggle, an exceptional collection of FBI Files covering five of the most pivotal arenas of the civil rights struggle of the 1960s: Montgomery, Albany, St. Augustine, Selma, and Memphis; and records from the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations, detailing the interaction between civil rights leaders and organizations and the highest levels of the federal government. These collections document the major milestones and events of the civil rights movement: Brown v. Board of Education in 1954; the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955; the Little Rock School Desegregation Crisis in 1957; the sit-in movement of the early 1960s; civil rights demonstrations in Albany, Georgia, in 1961-1962, and in Birmingham, Alabama

in 1963; the March on Washington in August 1963; the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Bloody Sunday and the Selma to Montgomery March; the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and the Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike in 1968. This module also contains important documentation that shows the longer arc of the freedom struggle both before and after the highpoint of the post-World War II civil rights movement.

These topics include:

- Forced labor in the first half of the 20th century (in Peonage Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, 1901-1945)
- Migration of African Americans to urban areas that began during World War I
- East St. Louis riot of 1917
- Scottsboro Boys case and campaigns for the passage of anti-lynching legislation
- Heroic combat record of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II
- President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights
- FBI Files on organizations such as the Black Panther Party and the Nation of Islam that the FBI labelled as "Black Extremist Organizations"
- Civil Rights during the Bush Administration, focusing on President Bush's veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1990 and the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1991

Collection List

- African Americans in the Military: Subject Files of Judge William Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War:
 - Part 1: "A-C"
 - Part 2: "D-M"
 - Part 3: "N-Z"
- Black Workers in the Era of Great Migration, 1916-1929
- Centers of the Southern Struggle: FBI Files on Selma, Memphis, Montgomery, Albany and St. Augustine
- Civil Rights during the Bush Administration, Subject File of the White House Office of Records Management, 1989-1993

- Civil Rights during the Carter Administration, 1977-1981
Part 1: Papers of the Special Assistant for Black Affairs:
 - Section A
 - Section B
 - Section C
 - Section D
- Civil Rights during the Eisenhower Administration, Part 1: White House Central Files, Series A: School Desegregation
- Civil Rights during the Johnson Administration, 1963-1969:
 - Part I: White House Central Files and Aides Files
 - Part II: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Administrative History
 - Part III: Oral Histories
 - Part IV: Papers of the White House Conference on Civil Rights
 - Part V: Records of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission)
- Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration:
 - Part 1: The White House Central Files and Staff Files and the President's Office Files
 - Part 2: The Papers of Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
 - Part 3: The Civil Rights Files of Lee C. White
- Civil Rights during the Nixon Administration, 1969-1974
Part 1: The White House Central Files
- Department of Justice Classified Subject Files on Civil Rights, 1914-1949
- East St. Louis Race Riot of 1917
- FBI Files on Black Extremist Organizations:
 - Part 1: COINTELPRO and the Deacons for Defense
 - Part 2: Huey Newton and Eldridge Cleaver of the Black Panther Party
- Federal Surveillance of Afro-Americans, 1917-1925, The First World War, the Red Scare, and the Garvey Movement
- New Deal Agencies and Black America
- Peonage Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, 1901-1945
- President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights
- Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices, Part 1: Racial Tension File, 1943-1945

In Ottawa, Canada, four teen-age girls walked up and down in front of the U.S. Embassy picketing for equal rights for American Negroes. They represented the New Democratic Youth, junior wing of the New Democratic Party.

Coupons clipped from ads in English language newspapers in Rome were turned in to the U.S. Embassy in Rome by Americans who wished to express their support of the March on Washington. Among those participating were Mrs. Louis S. Gimbel, Jr., of New York, Roland Ballard, an actor and also from New York and two teen agers from the Riverdale Country School in New York.

The same kind of response was recorded in London when some 35 persons presented a petition to the U.S. Embassy calling for the end of segregation and discrimination in America. Only one of this group was a Negro.

SPECIAL ANP MARCH COVERAGE

SNICK CHAIRMAN, JOHN LEWIS, ASKED TO TONE DOWN MARCH SPEECH WASHINGTON (ANP)--John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, toned down his prepared speech for the March on Washington it might have developed.

...ple, archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocese to the "inflammatory" flavor of certain passages to withdraw from the program if it were not

...d the invocation at the massive rally, said platform with a speaker "making these state-

...ng civil rights leaders grew pretty hot when med he was "forced" to capitulate. And he

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

GSA030 427P EDT AUG 18 60 AB199
 A LLN233 LONG PD ATLANTA GA 18 309P EST
 JOHN W WINCHELL, CHAIRMAN INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
 WASHDC
 REQUEST IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF VIOLATION CIVIL RIGHTS CHILDREN
 THIRTEEN FOURTEEN AND SEVENTEEN YEARS OF REVEREND FRED SHETTLESWO
 WHILE ENROUTE FROM MONTEAGLE TENNESSEE TO BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA
 AUGUST 16, 1960 VIA GREYHOUND BUS CHILDREN WERE ASKED TO MOVE
 TO REAR OF BUS FOR SEGREGATED SEATING AT CHATTANOOGA TENNESSEE
 THEY REFUSED AT GADSDEN ALABAMA DRIVER CALLED POLICE AND HAD
 CHILDREN ARRESTED. THESE FACTS CONFIRMED. FORTHRIGHT ACTION
 BY YOUR OFFICE IMPERATIVE IN VIEW OF OBVIOUS INTENT BY SOME
 PERSONS AND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES TO CONTINUE DENIAL
 OF CIVIL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGRO AND HIS EQUAL PROTECTION AND
 JUSTICE UNDER LAW
 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR PRES SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP



- Records of the Tuskegee Airmen, Part 1:
 Records of the Army Air Forces
- The Civil Rights Movement and the Federal Government:
 - Records of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, 1958-1973
 - Records of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Discrimination in Transportation, 1961-1970
 - Records of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights:
 - Police-Community Relations in Urban Areas, 1954-1966
 - School Desegregation in the South, 1965-1966
 - Special Projects, 1960-1970
- The Martin Luther King, Jr. FBI File:
 - Part I
 - Part II: The King-Levison File

ORGANIZATIONAL RECORDS AND PERSONAL PAPERS, PART 1

The Organizational Records and Personal Papers bring a new perspective to the Black Freedom Struggle via the records of major civil rights organizations and personal papers of leaders and observers of the 20th-century Black freedom struggle. The three major civil rights organizations are the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Papers of civil rights leaders included in this module are those of the civil rights and labor leader A. Philip Randolph; the long-time civil rights activist and organizer of the March on Washington, Bayard Rustin, and the papers of the pioneering educator Mary McLeod Bethune.

Through records of Claude A. Barnett's Associated Negro Press, this module also branches out to cover other aspects of African American life in the 20th century, like religion, sports, education, fraternal organizations, and even the field of entertainment. Founded by Barnett in 1919, over the next five decades the Associated Negro Press covered an amazing variety of stories on Black life in America as well as foreign news of interest to Blacks. It is in the pages of the Associated Negro Press and the files collected by Barnett that researchers will find documentation on things like Marian Anderson's powerful concert at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939; Jackie Robinson's desegregation of Major League Baseball in 1947; and the controversial re-election of Joseph H. Jackson to his fifth term as president of the National Baptist Convention in 1961. The Barnett Papers also feature interesting coverage of the 1963 March on Washington, during which Martin Luther King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream Speech." The March on Washington is a good example of the benefits of cross-searchability in History Vault because unique documentation on this speech and the March itself is also found in the Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the A. Philip Randolph Papers, and the Bayard Rustin Papers.

Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the organization led by Martin Luther King Jr. during the highpoint of the civil rights struggle, includes field reports from civil rights activists at the front lines of the movement, correspondence with SNCC, NAACP, and other groups, fundraising and financial records, public relations materials, and background files on many of SCLC's most important projects that contributed to the very definition of the modern civil rights movement.

Records of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC), the oldest African American women's organization in the United States, feature documents on the state and local affiliates of the NACWC, publications of the organization's national office, minutes from the NACWC's national convention from 1895-1992, and materials on important civic leaders like Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Mary Talbert, Mary Church Terrell, Margaret Murray (Mrs. Booker T. Washington), Mary McLeod Bethune, Jennie Moton (Mrs. Robert Moton), Hallie Quinn Brown, and Daisy Lampkin.

The Mary McLeod Bethune Papers document the life of one of the most influential African Americans in the quarter century from 1930-1955, founder of Bethune-Cookman College, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, member of the National Youth Administration during the New Deal, and founder of the Federal Council on Negro Affairs (the so-called "Black Cabinet").

Bayard Rustin Papers cover the man who spent almost 50 years fighting for civil rights and was an important behind the scenes adviser to A. Philip Randolph and Martin Luther King Jr. One of the most important series in this collection includes the files detailing Rustin's pivotal role in the preparations for the 1963 March on Washington.

Finally, Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century, Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 1 includes collections on two Black power organizations: The Revolutionary Action Movement and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers.

Collection List

- Bayard Rustin Papers
- Black Power Movement
 - League of Revolutionary Black Workers, 1965-1976
 - Papers of the Revolutionary Action Movement
- Claude A. Barnett Papers
 - Part 1: Associated Negro Press News Releases, 1928-1964: Series A: 1928-1944; Series B: 1945-1955; Series C: 1956-1964
 - Part 2: Associated Negro Press Organizational Files, 1920-1966
 - Part 3: Subject Files on Black Americans, 1918-1967 Series A: Agriculture, 1923-1966; Series B: Colleges and Universities, 1918-1966; Series C: Economic Conditions, 1918-1966; Series D: Entertainers, Artists, and Authors, 1928-1965; Series E: Medicine, 1927-1965; Series F: The Military, 1925-1965; Series G: Philanthropic and Social Organizations, 1925-1966; Series H: Politics and Law, 1920-1966; Series I: Race Relations, 1923-1965; Series J: Religion, 1924-1966; Series K: Claude A. Barnett, Personal and Financial, 1920-1967
- Mary McLeod Bethune Papers: The Bethune-Cookman College Collection, 1922-1955
- Mary McLeod Bethune Papers: The Bethune Foundation Collection
 - Part 1: Writings, Diaries, Scrapbooks, Biographical Materials, and Files on the National Youth Administration and Women's Organizations, 1918-1955
 - Part 2: Correspondence Files, 1914-1955
 - Part 3: Subject Files, 1939-1955
 - Part 4: Administration of Bethune-Cookman College and the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation, 1915-1955, and the Supplement to Part 4
- Papers of A. Philip Randolph
- Records of the American Committee on Africa:
 - Part 1: ACOA Executive Committee Minutes and National Office Memoranda, 1952-1975
 - Part 2: Correspondence and Subject Files on South Africa, 1952-1985
- Records of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, 1895-1992:
 - Part 1: Minutes of National Conventions, Publications, and President's Office Correspondence
 - Part 2: President's Office Files, 1958-1968
- Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1954-1970:
 - Part 1: Records of the President's Office
 - Part 2: Records of the Executive Director and Treasurer
 - Part 3: Records of the Public Relations Department
 - Part 4: Records of the Program Department
- Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Series A: Holdings of the Chicago Historical Society:
 - Part 1: Records of the BSCP, 1925-1969
 - Part 2: Records of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP, 1931-1968
 - Part 3: Records of the BSCP Relations with the Pullman Company, 1925-1968

FREEDOM'S DAY
 UNDER AUSPICES LINCOLN MEMORIAL HISTORICAL
 ASSOCIATION To Be Celebrated
TOWNSHIP AUDITORIUM
JANUARY 1, 1943

Plenty room for our white fellow citizens, black boys and white boys who speak the same language—who love their country, are shedding their blood on the far-flung battle fields for the U.S. "that the jewel of liberty may not perish" . . . all, Roman and Pagan, will introduce the program.



Presentation of Medal to JOE LOUIS. Why explained in 14 reasons.

THE PROGRAM WILL BEGIN AT 8 O'CLOCK
 REVEREND L. C. JENKINS
 Pastor of Union Baptist Church
 will deliver the principal address

SOME REASONS WHY THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, A N D HISTORICAL SOCIETY SELECTED THIS YEAR, JOE LOUIS AS AN OUTSTANDING CHARACTER WORTHY OF HIS RACE AND COUNTRY AND ANY HONORS THIS SOCIETY COULD BESTOW

1. His home training as a youth was early pursued in his selection of the U. S. C. S. as a place to spend his leisure hours.
2. His selection of the noble sport of boxing SELF DEFENSE in the field arena was the key to his future greatness.
3. After donning upon the ring as a career, he accepted with discreet consideration the support of distinguished trainers "Chaps."
4. His record in the ring for valorous and unprovokedly preserving the rules of the game, has been above reproach.
5. His love for the Bible, his abstinence from even tobacco and his refusal to allow his name to be associated in increasing the sales of liquor and his kindred evils is a commitment to the strictness of

- four things that enriches society—
9. His unassailable defeat of Schmeling that kept the world on its side at the Atlantic
10. His various benefactions irrespective of race epitomizing in his donating to the NAVY BENEFIT the largest sum of any individual contribution.
11. THE OFFERING OF HIS LIFE IN DEFENSE OF HIS COUNTRY BY ENROLLING AS A COMMON SOLDIER, TO DEFEND LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY for a week in the Drive of a bloody conflict for its survival.
12. His giving the nation a slogan—"IF IT COULD WIN" which means the liberating of the oppressed and "preserving the jewel of liberty among the family of nations"
13. Joe Louis is the greatest GOOD WILL L. M.



ORGANIZATIONAL RECORDS AND PERSONAL PAPERS, PART 2

The second module of Black Freedom Organizational Records and Personal Papers is highlighted by the records of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), records of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Africa-related papers of Claude Barnett, and the Robert F. Williams Papers. SNCC, CORE, SCLC, and NAACP are arguably the four most important organizations that were involved in the civil rights struggle in the 1950s and 1960s. With the publication of this module, History Vault now includes major collections on all four of these organizations.

One of the most important civil rights groups of the 1960s, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was formed by student activists nationwide in response to the burgeoning student sit-in movement in 1960. SNCC adopted the Gandhian theories of nonviolent direct action, which had been formulated by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in the 1940s. The SNCC collection includes correspondence, project files, internal reports, and printed materials generated by the SNCC organization as it challenged racial barriers, faced internal crises, and sought a leadership role in the fight for desegregation, voter's rights, and Black power. The collection includes documentation on the important moments in SNCC history, like John Lewis's election as SNCC chairman in 1963; SNCC involvement in the Birmingham demonstrations in the spring of 1963; Lewis's speech at the August 1963 March on Washington; the Mississippi Summer Project in 1964; the election of Stokely Carmichael as SNCC chairman and the radicalization of the group as Carmichael moved to identify the SNCC with the militant Black Power

Movement; the 1967 election of H. Rap Brown as chairman, marking an even greater shift toward militarism; and SNCC's collapse in 1970 from loss of leadership and funds.

Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 2 also include the records of another major civil rights organization, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). In 1941 a small group of student activists in Chicago banded together, embracing Mahatma Gandhi's principles of nonviolent direct action in their fight against segregated housing and places of public accommodation. Within three years, this local cell had become a national organization that would, in the ensuing two decades, play a prominent role in the American civil rights movement.

In this collection, students will find documents on CORE's fight for equal housing, equal employment opportunities, desegregated schools and transportation and voting rights. CORE's pioneering Journey of Reconciliation in the 1940s and its later involvement in the Freedom Rides in the early 1960s are also documented here, as is CORE's relationship with other civil rights organizations such as SNCC, SCLC, NAACP and the Urban League.

Robert F. Williams is one of the most underestimated forces in American political history. The Robert F. Williams Papers span from 1951 to 1996, and cover each of the major episodes in Williams's career. In the 1950s, this includes Williams's leadership of the Monroe, North Carolina, NAACP branch; his advocacy of the use of force; and his subsequent ouster from the NAACP in 1959. In 1961, Williams and his family escaped from North Carolina to Cuba after Williams was accused of kidnapping a Klansman and his wife. In Cuba, Williams became a celebrity and friend of Cuban



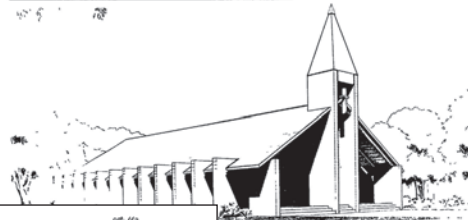
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Newsletter

Volume 1 August, 1963 Number 11

Churches To Rise From Ruins



Birmingham Moves To End Segregation As Voter Drive Mounts

The last vestiges of segregation began crumbling in Birmingham, Ala., on July 30 as lunch counters in the downtown shopping area and outlying suburban communities began desegregating their facilities and serving Negroes without incident. The move was part of a four-point settlement plan agreed to on May 10 following a crucial five weeks of non-violent demonstrations, mass jailings and the use of fire hoses and vicious K-9 corps police dogs.

The integration of Birmingham's lunch counters in 14 stores within a two-day period followed closely earlier "good faith" efforts on the part of Birmingham authorities to live up to the agreement. Within a few days after the settlement was reached, the following were accomplished:

- 1) Fitting rooms were desegregated (within three days).
- 2) White-Negro signs were removed from drinking fountains and public rest rooms (within 30 days).
- 3) Public golf courses, closed by the city following a court order last year that they be desegregated, were re-opened voluntarily with four of the city's seven links thrown open on an integrated basis.



...ing erected on site of ruins of bombed and burned out structure. Below, Jackie Robinson (foreground) and Rev. Jesse R. Baptist Church in Terrell County, Georgia.

...ing erected on site of ruins of bombed and burned out structure. Below, Jackie Robinson (foreground) and Rev. Jesse R. Baptist Church in Terrell County, Georgia.

WASHERMAN, MISS STATE OFFICIALS ATTEMPT FEDERAL STATE
WASHERMAN IN DENIAL FOR USE OF BOMB, SCHEDULED DEED IN EYE
OF GREAT BLIND IN BIRMINGHAM

...ing erected on site of ruins of bombed and burned out structure. Below, Jackie Robinson (foreground) and Rev. Jesse R. Baptist Church in Terrell County, Georgia.

leader Fidel Castro. From Cuba, Robert and Mabel created the weekly radio program, "Radio Free Dixie," and they continued to publish "The Crusader," the newspaper that Williams had started in 1959. Williams relocated to China in 1966. There, as in Cuba, Williams enjoyed celebrity status and fraternized with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. Williams returned to the United States in 1969, moved to Baldwin, Michigan and involved himself in local politics.

A significant portion of the Robert F. Williams Papers consists of items in Williams's own words, including correspondence written by Williams and writings and speeches, particularly in The Crusader newsletter and "Radio Free Dixie" broadcasts.

In spite of his exile, Robert Williams had a strong influence on the Black Freedom Struggle. His militant rhetorical style—vigorous, colorful, vitriolic—was emulated throughout the Black Power movement. Williams's followers in the U.S. established organizations such as the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Republic of New Africa, and the Black Panther Party's public posture of the armed militant was consciously influenced by Williams.

Rounding out this module are the Africa-related papers of Claude Barnett Papers; the Arthur W. Mitchell papers, focusing on Mitchell's career as a member of the U.S. Congress from Chicago from 1934-1942, and the Midwest Academy Records, Series 4, containing Heather Booth's personal files in her work on the Mississippi Freedom Summer.

Collection List

- Arthur W. Mitchell Papers
- Black Power Movement, Papers of Robert F. Williams
- Claude Barnett Papers, Series 2: Africa and Other Foreign Interests, 1925-1966
- Congress of Racial Equality Papers, 1941 - 1967
- Congress of Racial Equality Papers, 1959-1976,
 - Part 1: Western Regional Office, 1962-1965
 - Part 2: Southern Regional Office, 1959-1966
 - Part 3: SEDFRE, Series A. Administrative Files, 1960-1976
 - Part 3: SEDFRE, Series B. Administrative Files, 1960-1976
 - Part 3: SEDFRE, Series C. Legal Department Files, 1960-1976
- Congress of Racial Equality Papers: Addendum, 1944-1968
- Congress of Racial Equality, Chicago Chapter
- Midwest Academy Records, Series 4 (Heather Booth's Personal Files, 1963-1989), Subseries 1 (Pre-Midwest Academy Files, 1963-1971)
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Papers



MEMORANDUM FOR MEL BRADLEY
FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER
SUBJECT: Martin Luther King Holiday

We have been asked to investigate ways in which we can most appropriately respond to the proposal that a national holiday be declared in honor of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

Your analysis should include background information, a few options and a recommendation. The background information should include an assessment of our current holidays. For example, I assume it's correct that at this point we have no national holidays in honor of any individual with the exception of Presidents' Washington and Lincoln and that, in fact, Lincoln Holiday is not a national holiday but celebrated on a state basis.

Among the options...

BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS, SUPPLEMENT

This module supplements the original module of Federal Government records by adding civil rights records from the Ford and Reagan presidencies. With the addition of material from the Ford and Reagan presidencies, History Vault's Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records collections now include records from the Theodore Roosevelt administration through the George H. W. Bush administration.

The Ford administration records in this module consist of the subject files of J. Stanley Pottinger, who was the assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, which enforced civil rights laws, and the subject files of Anne R. Clarke, who was a special assistant in the Research Unit of the Civil Rights Division's Sex Discrimination Program. The files of Pottinger and Clarke detail the implementation of federal civil rights law from 1973 through 1977 and thus are an important complement to the other Black Freedom modules that focus on the campaigns that led to the passage of landmark legislation like the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights of 1965. In addition, a sizable percentage of the Ford era records address women's rights and sex discrimination. Major topics in these records include the Equal Rights Amendment, the International Women's Year, abortion, and women in the military.

Records from the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library consist of the White House Office of Records Management Subject File on Human Rights and seven collections released as a result of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The seven FOIA collections cover affirmative action; Bob Jones University; busing and school desegregation; civil rights; fair housing; Martin Luther King Jr. Day; and the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988, Grove City College and the Civil Rights Restoration Act, and the Voting Rights Act of 1982.

Collection List

- Civil Rights during the Ford Administration: Subject Files of Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger and Special Assistant Anne Clarke
- Civil Rights during the Reagan Administration
 - FOIA Released Records on Affirmative Action
 - FOIA Released Records on Bob Jones University
 - FOIA Released Records on Busing and School Desegregation
 - FOIA Released Records on Civil Rights
 - FOIA Released Records on Fair Housing
 - FOIA Released Records on Martin Luther King Jr. Day
 - FOIA Released Records on the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988, Grove City College and the Civil Rights Restoration Act, and the Voting Rights Act of 1982
 - Subject File of the White House Office of Records Management, 1981-1989

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