

# Civil Rights History Project collection



**American Folklife Center, Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.  
April 2013**

Contact information: <https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.afc/folklife.contact>

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Additional search options available at: <https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.afc/eadafc.af013005>

Prepared by Kate Stewart, Guha Shankar, and Steve Berkley

Finding aid encoded by Kate Stewart, March 2013  
Revised December 2023

## Collection Summary

**Title:** Civil Rights History Project collection

**Inclusive Dates:** 2010-2016

**Call No.:** AFC 2010/039

**Creator:** American Folklife Center

**Creator:** National Museum of African American History and Culture (U.S.)

**Extent (whole collection):** 1,202 items

**Extent (oral histories, 139 interviews):** 1,024 video files (HD, Apple ProRes 4:2:2 HQ) : color, sound

**Extent (oral histories, 6 interviews):** 15 videocassettes (DVCam) : color, sound ; 1/4 in.

**Extent (manuscripts):** 147 transcripts : digital, pdf

**Extent (graphic materials):** 16 photographs : color, digital, jpg

**Language:** Collection material in English

**Location:** American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

**LC Catalog record:** <https://lcn.loc.gov/2012655221>

**Summary:** Collection of 145 filmed oral history interviews of 175 participants in the United States civil rights movement and their family members.

**Online Content:** The Civil Rights History Project collection is available on the Library of Congress website at <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.afc/collafc.afc2010039>. The interviews are also accessible through the Library's YouTube site and the National Museum of African American History and Culture website.

## Provenance

Accessioned; 2010-2016.

## Accruals

No further accruals are expected.

## Processing History

The Civil Rights History Project collection was processed by American Folklife Center staff between 2013 and 2018. Video processing was done by Guha Shankar and Steve Berkley. The finding aid was arranged and encoded in EAD by Kate Stewart in 2013. An accrual was encoded in EAD by Farrah Cundiff in 2022.

## Other Repositories

The interviews in this collection are also a part of the collections of the [National Museum of African American History and Culture](#).

## Copyright Status

Duplication of collection materials may be governed by copyright and other restrictions.

## Access and Restrictions

The Civil Rights History Project collection is open to research. To request materials, please contact the Folklife Reading Room at <https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.afc/folklife.contact>

Certain restrictions to use or copying of materials may apply.

## Online Content

The Civil Rights History Project collection is available on the Library of Congress website at <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.afc/collafc.afc2010039>.

The interviews are also accessible through the Library's YouTube site and the National Museum of African American History and Culture website.

## Preferred Citation

Researchers wishing to cite this collection should include the following information: [item, date, container number], Civil Rights History Project collection, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

## Administrative History

On May 12, 2009, the U.S. Congress authorized a national initiative by passing The Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-19). The law directed the Library of Congress (LOC) and the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) to conduct a survey of existing oral history collections with relevance to the civil rights movement, and to record new interviews with people who participated in the movement.

The American Folklore Society (AFS) oversaw a research team of four scholars who gathered information for the survey in 2010. The information was compiled into the [CRHP National Survey Database of Civil Rights Collections](#) in 2011 by Washington State University's Center for Digital Scholarship and Curation.

The NMAAHC sponsored six initial interviews in late 2010. The NMAAHC contracted with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Southern Oral History Program to conduct 50 more interviews in 2011, recorded by Media Generation. An additional 52 interviews were conducted in 2013; and 37 interviews conducted in 2016. Videography and tech support was provided by the UNC Southern Oral History Program, Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, and Future View Inc.

Curation, preservation, and access to the interviews is a joint undertaking of the American Folklife Center and the NMAAHC.

## Scope and Content

The collection contains 145 filmed oral history interviews of 175 participants in the United States civil rights movement and their family members. Also includes interview transcripts and photographs. The oral histories were conducted by historians Julian Bond, Taylor Branch, David P. Cline, Emilye Crosby, John Dittmer, Will Griffin, Hasan Kwame Jeffries, Joseph Mosnier, LaFleur Paysour, Dwandalyn Reece, Patricia Sullivan, and Kieran Walsh Taylor. Most of the interviews were filmed by John Bishop.

The interviews were conducted with activists who were also lawyers, judges, doctors, farmers, journalists, professors, union organizers, teachers, and musicians, among other occupations. The interviews cover a wide variety of topics within the civil rights movement, such as the influence of the labor movement, nonviolence and self-defense, religious faith, music, and the experiences of young activists. Most interviewees belonged to national organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), or the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). They also belonged to specialized and local groups including the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), the Deacons for Defense and Justice, the Cambridge (Maryland) Nonviolent Action Committee, Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRC), the National Student Association (NSA), the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), and the Newark Community Union Project. Some interviews were conducted in groups with families, couples, or participants of the same event. Several of the interviews were conducted with the children of civil rights leaders including Clara Luper, Robert Hicks, Gayle Jenkins, Ralph Abernathy and Oliver Hill, Sr. Interviews were also conducted with activists who worked in cities that are not well-known for their civil rights movement history, including Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Saint Augustine, Florida; Seattle, Washington; and Bogalusa, Louisiana. Major civil rights movement

events discussed in the interviews include the Albany Movement, the Selma to Montgomery Rights March, the Orangeburg Massacre, the March on Washington, the Freedom Rides, Mississippi Freedom Summer, the riots of 1968, and the murder of Emmett Till.

## Arrangement

The collection is arranged in two series: Series 1: Administrative; and Series 2: Interviews. Interviews are listed in order of interview number.

## Selected Search Terms

The following terms have been used to index the description of this collection in the LC Catalog. They are grouped by name of person or organization, by subject or location, and by occupation and listed alphabetically.

### People

Abernathy, Donzaleigh  
Abernathy, Juandalyann R.  
Abernathy, Ralph David, 1959-  
Abernathy, Ralph, 1926-1990.  
Ackerman, David M.  
Ackerman, Satoko Ito, 1939-  
Adams-Johnson, Frankye  
Alexander, Roberta  
Anderson, Cynthia Baker  
Anderson, Fletcher, 1938-  
Anderson, William G., 1927-  
Arellanes, Gloria, 1946-  
Avery, Annie Pearl, 1943-  
Bailey, D'Army, 1941-2015  
Bassett, Emmett W., 1921-  
Bassett, Priscilla, 1928-  
Bates, Scott, 1923-2013  
Becton, Julius W. (Julius Wesley), 1926-  
Bennett, Geraldine Crawford  
Bishop, John Melville  
Blake, Harry, 1934-  
Bond, Julian, 1940-2015  
Booker, Simeon, 1918-2017  
Branch, Raylawni G., 1941-  
Branch, Taylor  
Breux, Toni, 1947-  
Broadway, Louise W., 1930-  
Brown, Amos C. (Amos Cleophilus)  
Brown, Harold K., 1934-  
Brown, Robert J., 1935-  
Browner, Clifford  
Bruce, Walter, 1928-2014  
Burns, Julia Matilda, 1938-  
Burras, Carol Cummings, 1945-  
Caldwell, Ben R.  
Camarillo, Mateo, 1941-  
Carawan, Candie  
Carawan, Guy

Carlos, John, 1945-  
Carter, Robert L., 1917-2012  
Churchville, John Elliott  
Clark, Robert George, 1929-  
Cleaver, Kathleen  
Cline, David P., 1969-  
Collins, Barbara Maria, 1947-  
Connor, Peggy Jean  
Conway, Purcell Maurice, 1948-  
Cotton, Dorothy F., 1930-2018  
Cox, Courtland, 1941-  
Crosby, David L., 1941-  
Crosby, Emilye  
Crosby, Patricia A.  
Dahmer, Ellie J., 1925-  
Dahmer, Vernon Ferdinand, 1908-1966.  
Dahmer, Vernon, Jr.  
Daniels, Jonathan Myrick, 1939-1965.  
Derby, Doris Adelaide  
Diamond, Dion T., 1941-  
Dittmer, John, 1939-  
Dixon, Aaron, 1949-  
Dixon, Elmer  
Dove, Samuel, 1942-  
Dudley, John F., 1933-  
Duncan, Gwendolyn Annette  
Evers, Medgar Wiley, 1925-1963.  
Finney, Ernest A., Jr. (Ernest Adolphus), 1931-2017  
Forman, James, 1928-2005.  
Fuller, Linda, 1941-  
Funchess, Glenda, 1954-  
Gaither, Thomas Walter, 1938-  
Geiger, Jack, 1925-  
George, Virginia Simms, 1940-  
Glascoe, Myrtle Gonza  
Greenberg, Jack, 1924-2016  
Greene, Freddie, 1945-  
Griffin, Willie James, 1974-  
Grinage, Ben.  
Grinnell, Gloria Claudette, 1939-  
Guster, Leesco  
Guyot, Lawrence, 1939-2012  
Hamer, Fannie Lou.  
Hamilton, Audrey Nell  
Hansen, Bill, 1939-  
Hayling, Robert Bagner  
Head, Rosie M.  
Henderson, Juadine  
Hicks, Charles Ray, 1945-  
Hicks, Darryl Robertson  
Hicks, Gregory Vincent, 1950-  
Hicks, Robert Lawrence, 1948-  
Hicks, Robert, 1929-2010.  
Hicks, Valeria Payton

Hicks, Valeria Payton.  
Hildreth, Marilyn Luper, 1947-  
Hildreth, Marilyn Luper, 1947-  
Hill, Oliver W., 1949-  
Holloway, Eddie A., 1952-  
Holloway, Emma Kate  
Holloway, Lucius, 1932-  
Hopkins, Evans D., 1954-  
Howard, Elbert, 1938-2018  
Howell, Embry  
Howell, Joseph T.  
Hrabowski, Freeman A.  
Huggins, Ericka  
Hutchings, Phil, 1942-  
Jackson, Gertrude Newsome, 1923-  
Jarmon, Charles  
Jeffries, Hasan Kwame, 1973-  
Jenkins, Esau, 1910-1972.  
Jenkins, Gayle, -2002.  
Jenkins, Mary F., 1928-2014  
Jenkins, Timothy Lionel, 1938-  
Jenkins, Willie Elliot, 1952-  
Jenkins, Willie Elliot, 1952-  
Jones, Clarence B., 1931-  
Jones, James Oscar, 1943-  
Jones, Jamila, 1944-  
Jones, Mary A., 1933-  
Jones, Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1914-2018  
Kennard, Clyde, 1927-1963.  
King, Lonnie C., 1936-  
King, Martin Luther, Jr., 1929-1968.  
Ladner, Dorie  
Ladner, Joyce A.  
Lawrence, William M., 1922-2014  
Lawson, Jennifer, 1946-  
Leventhal, Willy S. (Willy Siegel), 1946-2016  
Long, Worth W.  
Lowery, Joseph E.  
Lucy, William, 1933-  
Luper, Calvin, 1946-  
Luper, Clara, 1923-2011.  
Magee, Clarence  
Mahone, Sam, 1945-  
Marshall, Cecilia, 1928-  
McCarty, Michael D., 1950-  
McClary, Robert, 1938-2017  
McCullar, Johnnie Ruth, 1940-  
McDew, Charles  
McKinney, Samuel Berry, 1926-  
McLaurin, Charles  
McNichols, Steven  
Miller, Carolyn, 1953-  
Miller, Grace H., 1932-  
Miller, James E., 1949-

Moldovan, Alfred, 1921-2013  
Montes, Carlos, 1947-  
Moore, E. Maynard, 1938-  
Moore, William Lewis, 1927-1963.  
Mosnier, Joseph  
Mtume, Norma  
Mulholland, Joan Trumpauer, 1941-  
Newson, Moses J., 1927-  
Noonan, Martha P.  
Parker, Wheeler, 1939-  
Parker, Wheeler, 1939-  
Patton, Gwendolyn M., 1943-  
Paysour, LaFleur  
Perry, Matthew J. (Matthew James), 1921-2011  
Reece, Dwandalyn R.  
Richardson, Gloria, 1922-  
Richardson, Judy, 1944-  
Robinson, Betty Garman  
Robinson, Reginald, 1939-  
Rosenberg, Jean Voelker  
Rosenberg, John M., 1931-  
Roxborough, Mildred Bond, 1926-  
Russell, Bill, 1934-  
Sales, Ruby  
Saunders, William, 1935-  
Seeger, Pete, 1919-2014  
Sellers, Cleveland, 1944-  
Sherrod, Charles, 1937-  
Sherrod, Shirley, 1948-  
Siler, Charles E.  
Simmons, Gwendolyn Zoharah  
Simpson, Euvester, 1945-  
Smith, Jeanette, 1940-2018  
Sobol, Anne Buxton  
Sobol, Richard B.  
Stewart, Eleanor, 1938-  
Strickland, William, 1937-  
Suggs, Frances L., 1935-  
Suggs, Harold, 1935-  
Sullivan, Patricia, 1950-  
Taylor, Kieran Walsh  
Terry, Esther M. A., 1939-  
Thelwell, Michael  
Till, Emmett, 1941-1955.  
Till-Mobley, Mamie, 1921-2003.  
Tillow, Kay  
Tillow, Walter M., 1940-  
Todd, Lisa Anderson, 1942-  
Tuttle, Rick  
Ulmer, JoeAnn Anderson  
Varela, Maria, 1940-  
Vickers, Barbara Edna, 1923-  
Vivian, C. T.  
Walker, Theresa Ann

Walker, Wyatt Tee  
Walter, Mildred Pitts  
Williams, Cecil J., 1937-  
Williams, Junius W., 1943-  
Wright, Simeon, 1942-2017  
Wright, Simeon, 1942-2017.  
Young, Carrie Lamar, 1948-  
Young, Sam, 1950-  
Zapata, Luis, 1944-2015  
Zellner, Dorothy

### **Organizations**

Albany Movement (Albany, Ga.)  
American Folklife Center  
Archive of Folk Culture (Library of Congress)  
Black Panther Party.  
Black People's Unity Movement (Philadelphia, Pa.)  
Bogalusa Voters League.  
Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee (Cambridge, Md.)  
Citizenship Education Program.  
Civil Rights History Project (U.S.)  
Congress of Racial Equality.  
Council of Federated Organizations (U.S.)  
Crown Zellerbach Corporation.  
Deacons for Defense and Justice.  
Democratic National Convention (1964 : Atlantic City, N.J.)  
Dexter Avenue Baptist Church (Montgomery, Ala.)  
Federation of Southern Cooperatives.  
Free Southern Theater.  
Freedom Singers (SNCC)  
Harambee Singers.  
Highlander Folk School (Monteagle, Tenn.)  
Koinonia Farm.  
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (U.S.)  
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (U.S.)  
Library of Congress  
March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (1963 : Washington, D.C.)  
Medical Committee for Human Rights (U.S.)  
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.  
Mississippi Freedom Labor Union.  
Mississippi Freedom Project.  
Mississippi Freedom Schools.  
Montgomery Gospel Trio.  
N.S.M Freedom Library.  
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.  
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.  
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Youth Council.  
National Brown Beret Organization.  
National Museum of African American History and Culture (U.S.)  
Newark Community Union Project (N.J.)  
Nonviolent Action Group (Washington, D.C.)  
Northern Student Movement.  
Selma to Montgomery Rights March (1965 : Selma, Ala.)  
Southern Christian Leadership Conference.  
Southern Oral History Program.

Southwest Georgia Project.  
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (U.S.)  
Students for a Democratic Society (U.S.)  
Summer Community Organization and Political Education (Organization)  
United States National Student Association.  
United States. Department of Justice. Civil Rights Division--History.

### **Subjects**

African American athletes--Interviews.  
African American civil rights workers--Interviews.  
African American clergy--Interviews.  
African American college students--Interviews.  
African American college teachers--Interviews.  
African American journalists--Interviews.  
African American judges--Interviews.  
African American lawyers--Interviews.  
African American veterans--Interviews.  
African American women civil rights workers--Interviews.  
Chicano movement.  
Civil rights demonstrations--Florida--Saint Augustine.  
Civil rights demonstrations--Louisiana--Bogalusa.  
Civil rights demonstrations--Oklahoma--Oklahoma City.  
Civil rights movements--United States.  
Civil rights workers--United States--Interviews.  
Discrimination in employment--United States.  
Discrimination in medical care--United States.  
Discrimination in public accommodations--United States.  
Folk singers--Interviews.  
Freedom Rides, 1961.  
Montgomery Bus Boycott, Montgomery, Ala., 1955-1956.  
Nonviolence--United States--History--20th century.  
Poor People's Campaign.  
School integration--United States.  
Voter registration--Southern States.  
Women civil rights workers--United States--Interviews.

### **Places**

United States--Race relations.

### **Form/Genre**

Digital photographs.  
Interviews.  
Manuscripts.  
Oral histories.  
Personal narratives.  
Transcripts.  
Video recordings.

## Description of Series

### Container

### Series

#### [Series 1: Administrative](#)

#### [Series 2: Interviews](#)

#### [Robert L. Carter oral history interview conducted by Patricia Sullivan in New York, New York, October 23, 2010](#)

**Biographical History:** Robert L. Carter was born in 1917, grew up in New Jersey, and attended Lincoln University, Howard University Law School, and Columbia University Law School. He worked as a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attorney, legal assistant to Thurgood Marshall, 1944-1955, general counsel, 1955-1968 and judge, 1972-2012. He argued many civil rights cases such as *Sweatt v. Painter*, *Brown v. Board of Education*, and *Sipuel v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma*. Carter died in 2012.

**Summary:** Robert L. Carter recalls growing up in Newark, New Jersey, and attending Lincoln University, Howard University Law School, and Columbia University. He discusses hearing Marian Anderson sing at the Lincoln Memorial and his service in the segregated army during World War II. He recounts his career as a lawyer with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, including the *Brown v. Board of Education* case and other legal cases that ended segregation.

#### [Mildred Bond Roxborough oral history interview conducted by Julian Bond in New York, New York, October 29, 2010](#)

**Biographical History:** Mildred Bond Roxborough was born in 1926, grew up in Brownsville, Tennessee, and attended Howard University, New York University, and Columbia University. She married John W. Roxborough, II, in 1963. She worked as an administrator at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1954 to 1997.

**Summary:** Roxborough discusses how she became active in the Civil Rights Movement at the age of nine, when she sold subscriptions to the NAACP *The Crisis* magazine. Roxborough began working with the NAACP as a fieldworker and worked in a variety of administrative positions including as director of development.

#### [Myrtle Gonza Glascoe oral history interview conducted by Dwandalyn Reece in Capitol Heights, Maryland, November 17, 2010](#)

**Biographical History:** Myrtle Gonza Glascoe was born in 1936 and attended Howard University, University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard University. She worked as a social worker, college professor, and teacher. From 1965 to 1967 she was a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Field Secretary in Phillips County, Arkansas, and West Point, Mississippi.

**Summary:** Myrtle Gonza Glascoe recalls growing up in Washington, D.C., attending Howard University and the University of Pennsylvania, and her early career in education and social work. She remembers joining the Baltimore Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), moving to California, and her work as a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Field Secretary in West Point, Mississippi and Phillips County, Arkansas, where she worked closely with Howard Himmelbaum and Gertrude Jackson. She also discusses her work as the director of the Avery Research Center and her opinions on the education of African Americans.

**Gertrude Newsome Jackson oral history interview conducted by LaFleur Paysour in Marvell, Arkansas, November 22, 2010**

**Biographical History:** Gertrude Newsome Jackson was born in 1923 in Madison, Illinois, married Earless Jackson in 1943, and had nine children. She attended Marvell High School and worked as a farmer and housewife. Jackson and her husband were farmers in Jonesridge, Arkansas, and provided food and shelter to Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) fieldworkers in Marvell, Arkansas during the 1960s.

**Summary:** Gertrude Jackson recalls growing up in Madison, Illinois, and Marvell, Arkansas. She recalls organizing her community to renovate a local segregated school and becoming involved in the civil rights movement in rural Arkansas. She discusses assisting Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) fieldworkers Howard Himmelbaum and Myrtle Glascoe, working for Head Start, and starting a community center. Jackson's grandson is also interviewed.

**Lawrence Guyot oral history interview conducted by Julian Bond in Washington, D.C., December 30, 2010**

**Biographical History:** Lawrence Guyot, Jr., was born in 1939 in Pass Christian, Mississippi. He married Monica Kline in 1967 and had two children. He attended Tougaloo College and Rutgers University, worked as a lobbyist and longshoreman in Washington, D. C., and fundraiser for Mary Holmes Junior College. He was a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Field Secretary and chair of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Guyot died in 2012.

**Summary:** Lawrence Guyot recalls growing up in Pass Christian, Mississippi, and the influence of his family, and attending Tougaloo College. He remembers meeting members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), joining the organization, and participating in Freedom Summer. He discusses his opinions and memories of Mississippi politics, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and his later life in Washington, D. C.

**C. T. Vivian oral history interview conducted by Taylor Branch in Atlanta, Georgia, March 29, 2011**

**Biographical History:** C. T. Vivian was born in 1924 in Howard County, Missouri, married Octavia Genes, and had four children. He attended Western Illinois University and worked as a minister and civil rights leader in Nashville, Tennessee.

**Summary:** C. T. Vivian recalls growing up in Macomb, Illinois, working in Peoria, Illinois, and his call to the ministry. He discusses attending the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, where he met other civil rights activists and participated in demonstrations. He remembers planning the Freedom Rides, his imprisonment at Parchman Prison, the Children's Crusade in Birmingham, Alabama, and working for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

**Ruby Nell Sales oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, April 25, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Ruby Sales was born in 1948 and grew up in Alabama. She attended Carver High School, Tuskegee University, and Manhattanville College. She worked as the founder and director of Spirithouse and as a social justice activist. She was a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) field worker in Alabama.

**Summary:** Ruby Sales discusses her father's military career, growing up in Columbus, Georgia, and attending the Tuskegee Institute. She recalls joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Selma to Montgomery March, registering voters in Lowndes County, Alabama, and her arrest in Hayneville, Alabama. She remembers the murder of Jonathan Daniels, a seminary student who saved her life, and discusses

her opinions on African American history and the current rate of African Americans in prison.

**Doris Adelaide Derby oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, April 26, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Doris Derby was born in 1939 or 1940 in the Bronx, New York. She married Bob Banks and attended Hunter College and the University of Illinois. She worked as an artist, photographer and educator at Georgia State University. Derby was a civil rights activist and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) fieldworker in Georgia.

**Summary:** Doris Derby discusses her childhood in the Bronx, joining a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) youth group, and attending Hunter College. She recalls her work in African art and dance, and traveling to Albany, Georgia, to join the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) with voter registration. She remembers teaching adult literacy in Mississippi with SNCC, starting the Free Southern Theater, and working for Head Start.

**Jamila Jones oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, April 27, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Jamila Jones was born in 1944 in Montgomery, Alabama. She worked as singer and artist and wrote one of the verses of the song, "We Shall Overcome."

**Summary:** Jamila Jones recalls participating in the Montgomery Bus Boycott as a child and forming a singing group at age 11, the Montgomery Gospel Trio, to raise money for the Civil Rights Movement. She recalls helping the Freedom Riders, visiting the Highlander Folk Center, writing a new verse of the song "We Shall Overcome," and founding the Harambee Singers.

**Simeon Wright oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Chicago, Illinois, May 23, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Simeon Wright was born in 1942 in Doddsville, Mississippi. He married Annie Cole in 1971 and attended the Moody Bible Institute. He worked as a pipefitter, Sunday school teacher, and deacon. He is the author of *Simeon's Story: An Eyewitness Account of the Kidnapping of Emmett Till* (Chicago, IL. : Lawrence Hill Books, c2010).

**Summary:** Simeon Wright discusses his cousin, Emmett Till, and his attempts to correct the historical record concerning Till's murder. He recalls Till's visit to his home in Mississippi, going to Bryant's store, and the night that Till was kidnapped. He remembers the trial, moving to Chicago, and how the murder and publicity affected his family.

**Wheeler Parker oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Chicago, Illinois, May 23, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Wheeler Parker was born in 1939 in Schlater, Mississippi, grew up in Chicago, Illinois, and married Marvel McCain in 1967. He worked as a barber, photographer, and pastor. At age 16, he traveled from Chicago to Mississippi with his cousin Emmett Till and witnessed his kidnapping.

**Summary:** Wheeler Parker, Jr., discusses his visit to Mississippi with his cousin, Emmett Till. He recalls the incident at Bryant's store and the night that Till was kidnapped, and Till's funeral in Chicago. He remembers how the murder and publicity affected his family, the reopening of the case in 2004, and efforts to memorialize Till.

[Marilyn Luper Hildreth oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 24, 2011](#)

**Biographical History:** Marilyn Hildreth was born in 1947 in Oklahoma. Her mother, Clara Luper, was a teacher and local civil rights activist. Hildreth participated in many sit-ins and demonstrations with her mother and brother Calvin in Oklahoma City. She attended Douglass High School and worked in insurance sales and administration.

**Summary:** Marilyn Hildreth describes growing up in segregated Oklahoma and the leadership of her mother, Clara Luper, in the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) youth group. She recalls participating in a drug store sit-in as a child, and the success the group had with several restaurants in Oklahoma City. She remembers her mother's leadership in the African American community in Oklahoma, and her involvement in the 1968 sanitation workers' strike.

[Calvin Luper oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 24, 2011](#)

**Biographical History:** Calvin Luper was born in 1946 in Oklahoma. His mother, Clara Luper, was a teacher and local civil rights activist. He participated in many sit-ins and demonstrations with his mother and sister Marilyn in Oklahoma City. He attended Douglass High School and the University of Oklahoma and worked as an electrician.

**Summary:** Calvin Luper remembers his mother, Clara Luper, and her leadership in Oklahoma City's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Youth Council. He recalls participating in sit-ins in drug stores and restaurants, and hosting a radio show with his mother. He also remembers other leaders in Oklahoma's Civil Rights Movement, including Dr. Charles N. Atkins, E. Melvin Porter, and Ada Lois Sipuel.

[James Oscar Jones oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Austin, Texas, May 25, 2011](#)

**Biographical History:** James Oscar Jones was born in 1943 in Willisville, Arkansas, married Mildred Neal in 1963 and had three children. He attended Pine Bluff A&M College, the University of Arkansas, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. He worked at the National Sharecroppers Fund, the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, Community Resource Group, and the Texas Department of Agriculture. He was a civil rights activist in Arkansas and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** James Oscar Jones remembers growing up on a farm in Arkansas, the integration of Central High School in Little Rock, and attending the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College in Pine Bluff. He discusses his involvement in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and meeting activists Bill Hansen and Ben Grinage. He recalls participating in sit-ins at Woolworth's drug store in Pine Bluff, and helping African Americans in rural areas become political candidates.

[Anne Sobol and Richard Barry Sobol oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 26, 2011](#)

**Biographical History:** Anne Sobol was a lawyer and wife of Richard Sobol.

**Biographical History:** Richard Sobol was born in 1937 in the Bronx, New York and married Anne Buxton in 1975. He attended Union College and Columbia University School of Law. He worked as civil rights attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Washington, D.C.

**Summary:** Richard Sobol discusses his early career as a lawyer in Washington, D. C., his involvement with the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, and his decision to move to New Orleans to become a civil rights lawyer. He recalls meeting Robert

Hicks of Bogalusa, Louisiana, being personally protected by the Deacons of Defense and Justice, and his involvement in many job discrimination cases brought against the Crown Zellerbach paper mill. He also discusses other employment, labor union, and housing discrimination cases he argued. His wife, Anne, is also briefly interviewed.

**Cynthia Baker Anderson and Fletcher Anderson oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Bogalusa, Louisiana, May 27, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Cynthia Baker Anderson grew up in Bogalusa, Louisiana. She was married to Fletcher Anderson and had three children.

**Biographical History:** Fletcher Anderson was born in 1938 in Bogalusa, Louisiana, married Cynthia Baker and had three children. He graduated from Central Memorial High School and worked at the Crown Zellerbach paper mill in many jobs, eventually as an overhead crane operator. He joined the Deacons of Defense and Justice and the Bogalusa Voters League, and was a leader of the Civil Rights Movement in Bogalusa.

**Summary:** Cynthia and Fletcher Anderson remember the segregation and job discrimination they faced in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and their decision to join the Civil Rights Movement. Fletcher recalls working many different jobs at the Crown Zellerbach paper mill, the harassment of the police and Ku Klux Klan, and joining the Deacons of Defense and Justice. They discuss their job discrimination lawsuits, their friends involved in the civil rights movement, and the current state of race relations in Bogalusa.

**Hicks family oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Bogalusa, Louisiana, May 27, 2011**

This interview is currently restricted.

**Biographical History:** Barbara Maria Collins was born March 3, 1947 to Valeria and Robert Hicks with siblings Valeria Smith and Arlene Hicks. She attended Dillard University, BA and Tulane University, MPH.

**Biographical History:** Carol Cummings Burras was born March 1, 1945 in Bogalusa, Louisiana, to Robert and Valeria Hicks. Her siblings were Gregory, Robert Jr., Charles and Barbara. She attended Our Lady of the Holy Cross, New Orleans, BA; and Southeastern University, MA.

**Biographical History:** Charles Hicks was born February 25, 1945 in Bogalusa, Louisiana to Robert and Valeria Hicks with siblings Charles, Barbara Collins, Robert and Gregory. He attended Syracuse University, BA, MA and University of Maryland, MLS.

**Biographical History:** Darryl Hicks was born in Bogalusa, Louisiana to Robert L. Hicks, Jr. He was the grandson of civil rights activists Robert and Valeria Hicks. He attended Southern University.

**Biographical History:** Gregory Hicks was born June 1, 1950 in Bogalusa, Louisiana to Robert and Valeria Hicks with siblings Charles, Robert Jr., and Barbara Collins. He attended Southeast University, Lafayette.

**Biographical History:** Robert Hicks was born November 15, 1948 in Bogalusa, Louisiana to Valeria and Robert Hicks. He attended Grambling State University.

**Biographical History:** Valeria Payton Hicks was born in Bogalusa, Louisiana. She married Robert Hicks and had four children, Charles, Robert Lawrence, Gregory and Barbara Hicks Collins. She attended Picayune Community College for a Nursing degree and worked as a restaurant cook, domestic worker, and nurse.

**Summary:** The Hicks family remembers their childhood in segregated Bogalusa, Louisiana, and their father, Robert Hicks, a local civil rights leader. They recall leading a children's civil rights march in Bogalusa to protest discrimination at Woolworth's, hosting two white civil rights workers, Bill Yates and Steve Miller, and being protected by the Deacons of Defense and Justice.

**Geraldine Crawford Bennett, Toni Breaux, and Willie Elliot Jenkins oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Bogalusa, Louisiana, May 28, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Geraldine Bennett Crawford lived in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and worked as a maid and a nurse. She was the sister of civil rights activist Gayle Jenkins.

**Biographical History:** Toni Breaux was born April 10 1947 in Bogalusa, Louisiana, to Gayle E. Expose, who later married Monroe Jenkins. Her siblings were Don Duan Expose and Willie "Chuck" Jenkins and she is the niece of Geraldine Bennett. She married Michael Harry Melton, Sr. in 1971 and Roger Breaux II in 1990 and had 3 sons. She attended Dillard University, BA; Southeastern Louisiana University, M.Ed. and worked as a teacher.

**Biographical History:** Willie Elliot Jenkins was born December 7, 1952 to Gayle E. and Monroe Jenkins with siblings Willie "Toni" Expose and Don Duan Expose. He was the nephew of Geraldine Bennett. He participated in the Civil Rights Movement in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and integrated the public schools.

**Summary:** Geraldine Crawford Bennett, Toni Breaux, and Willie Elliot Jenkins remember their mother and sister Gayle Jenkins, a leader of the civil rights movement in Bogalusa, Louisiana. They discuss their family history, how the family became involved in the movement, and Willie Jenkins' court case to integrate the public schools. They recall being protected by the Deacons of Defense and Justice, marching in local rallies, and memories of their late brother Don, who was also involved in the movement.

**Annie Pearl Avery oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Selma, Alabama, May 31, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Annie Pearl Avery was born in 1943 in Birmingham, Alabama and grew up in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married Harrison Avery, had two children, and worked as a dishwasher in the 1960s. Avery was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Annie Pearl Avery remembers her childhood in Birmingham, Alabama, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at age sixteen. She recalls attending a SNCC meeting in Atlanta and being stranded and threatened in Marietta, Georgia, on the way home. She discusses her involvement in the Albany Movement, her many arrests for protesting, marching with William Moore, and participating in voter registration drives in many locations across the South.

**Gwendolyn M. Patton oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Montgomery, Alabama, June 1, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Gwendolyn Patton was born 1943 in Detroit, Michigan. She attended Tuskegee University, Antioch College, Union Graduate School, and Interdenominational Institute of Theology. Patton was a civil rights activist and archivist.

**Summary:** Gwendolyn Patton discusses attending the Tuskegee Institute, where she became involved in many civil rights organizations and was elected student body president. She recalls hosting the Freedom Riders in 1961, and spending a year in a segregated sanitarium when she had tuberculosis. She recounts organizing Tuskegee students for the Selma to Montgomery March, occupying the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, and registering voters in Lowndes County.

**Charles F. McDew oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Albany, Georgia, June 4, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Charles McDew was born in 1938 in Massillon, Ohio. He attended Roosevelt University and South Carolina State University, and worked as a community organizer and educator at Metropolitan State University in Minnesota.

**Summary:** Charles McDew recalls growing up in Massillon, Ohio, his family's involvement in the steel mill unions and attending South Carolina State University. He remembers being arrested three times in two days for not obeying segregation laws in South Carolina, founding the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and registering voters in Mississippi.

**Charles Melvin Sherrod oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Albany, Georgia, June 4, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Charles Sherrod was born in 1937 in Surry, Virginia, married Shirley Miller Sherrod in 1966 and had two children. He attended Virginia Union University and Union Theological Seminary, and worked as a community organizer and chaplain.

**Summary:** Charles Sherrod recalls how he became involved in the Albany Movement in Georgia, recruited local residents, and led marches and protests against segregation.

**Joseph Echols Lowery oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, June 6, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Joseph Lowery was born in 1921 in Huntsville, Alabama, married Evelyn Gibson in 1950, and had three children. He attended Paine College, Paine Theological Seminary, and Chicago Ecumenical Seminary. He worked as pastor and civil rights activist in Mobile, Alabama, and was a co-founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

**Summary:** Joseph Lowery recalls his position as pastor at the Warren Street Church in Mobile, Alabama, in the 1950s. He remembers joining the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the differences in race relations between Mobile and other southern cities, and helping to found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He reflects on the effectiveness of nonviolence, the libel suit against him, sit-ins across the country, and the Selma to Montgomery March.

**Matthew J. Perry oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Columbia, South Carolina, June 7, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Matthew J. Perry was born in 1921 in Columbia, South Carolina, married Hallie Bacote, and had one son. He attended South Carolina State College and South Carolina State College of Law, and worked as a civil rights attorney and judge in South Carolina. Perry died in 2011.

**Summary:** Judge Matthew J. Perry recalls serving in the military during World War II, and experiencing discrimination during the war. He remembers watching a trial that inspired him to go to the newly formed law school at South Carolina State College. He discusses his start as a trial lawyer in Spartanburg, South Carolina, the famous civil rights cases he argued, joining the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and his admiration for the African American lawyers who mentored him.

**Ernest Adolphus Finney oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Columbia, South Carolina, June 8, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Ernest Finney was born in 1931 in Smithfield, Virginia, married Frances Davenport, and had three children. He attended Claflin College and South Carolina State University School of Law. He worked as a civil rights lawyer, judge and interim president of South Carolina State University.

**Summary:** Ernest Finney recalls his father's teaching career and attending law school at South Carolina State College. He remembers defending the "Friendship Nine," a group of college students who protested segregation in Rock Hill, South Carolina. He discusses joining the South Carolina Human Rights Commission, serving as a state representative, and his election to the State Supreme Court.

[Cecil J. Williams oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Orangeburg, South Carolina, June 9, 2011](#)

**Biographical History:** Cecil J. Williams was born in 1937 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and married Constance Goode in 1959. He attended South Carolina State College and Claflin College, and worked as a photographer.

**Summary:** Cecil J. Williams remembers his childhood in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and starting his career as a photographer for several African American publications in his teens. He remembers photographing President Kennedy, Thurgood Marshall, and other civil rights leaders. He also discusses the Briggs v. Elliot school desegregation case, and his photographs of the Orangeburg Massacre.

[William Saunders oral history interview conducted by Kieran Walsh Taylor in Charleston, South Carolina, June 9, 2011](#)

**Biographical History:** William Saunders was born 1935 in New York, New York, married Henrietta Jenkins, and had 10 children. He attended Southern Business College, Southern Illinois University Vocational Education, and the University of Nevada. He worked as a politician and CEO of Committee on Better Racial Assurance Human Services Agency.

**Summary:** William Saunders remembers his childhood on Johns Island, South Carolina, and working with Esau Jenkins, a local civil rights leader. He recalls serving in the army during the Korean War, attending the Highlander Folk School, and working at a mattress factory. He also discusses founding the *Lowcountry Newsletter*, helping the workers in the Charleston Hospital Strike of 1969, and running unsuccessfully for the state senate.

[Esther M. A. Terry oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Greensboro, North Carolina, July 6, 2011](#)

**Biographical History:** Esther M. A. Terry was born in 1939 in Wise, North Carolina, as one of twelve siblings. She attended Bennett College, the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and the University of Massachusetts Amherst. She worked as professor and academic administrator.

**Summary:** Esther M. A. Terry remembers growing up in Wise, North Carolina, and attending Bennett College. She recalls planning the Greensboro Woolworth's sit-in with students from the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina (later North Carolina A&T University), being arrested for her participation, and the support of the Bennett College President, Dr. Willa Player. She also discusses attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for her master's degree, and founding the African American Studies program at the University of Massachusetts (Amherst campus), where she earned her PhD and taught for many years.

[Evans Derrell Hopkins oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Richmond, Virginia, July 7, 2011](#)

**Biographical History:** Evans Hopkins was born in 1954 in Danville, Virginia, married Ruth Hopkins, and had one son. He attended R.J. Reynolds High School and Winston-Salem State University. He joined the Black Panther Party and worked as a writer. Hopkins is the author of the book, *Life After Life: A Story of Rage and Redemption*.

**Summary:** Evans Hopkins recalls growing up in Danville, Virginia, and participating in efforts to desegregate public schools and the library. He remembers joining the Black Panther Party in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Oakland, California, and working on Bobby Seale's campaign for Mayor of Oakland. He also discusses his imprisonment for car theft and the high rate of incarceration among African American men.

Courtland Cox oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Washington, D.C., July 8, 2011

**Biographical History:** Courtland Cox was born in 1941 in Harlem, New York. He attended Howard University and worked in government and business in Washington, D. C. Cox was a civil rights activist and a founder of the group that became the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Courtland Cox recalls growing up in Trinidad and New York City, and attending Howard University. He remembers organizing student protests in Washington, D. C., with the Nonviolent Action Group, which later merged with other groups to become the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He also discusses the March on Washington, the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, changes in SNCC, and attending the Sixth Pan-African Congress.

Simeon Booker and Moses James Newson oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Washington, D.C., July 13, 2011

**Biographical History:** Simeon Booker was born in 1918 in Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Virginia Union University and became a the first African American journalist at the *Washington Post*. He covered the trial of Emmett Till's murder and the civil rights movement for *Jet* and *Ebony*.

**Biographical History:** Moses J. Newson was born in 1927 in Fruitland Park, Florida, married Lucille Wallace in 1948, and had four children. He attended Storer College and Lincoln University, and worked as a journalist covering the civil rights movement for the *Memphis Tri-State Defender* and the *Baltimore Afro-American*.

**Summary:** Simeon Booker and Moses Newson recall their early careers in journalism at several African American newspapers. Newson remembers covering school desegregation cases in Clinton, Tennessee and Hoxie, Arkansas, for the *Memphis Tri-State Defender*. Booker discusses covering the Emmett Till murder and the integration of Little Rock High School for *Jet*. They both remember covering the Freedom Rides and the March on Washington.

Freeman A. Hrabowski oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Baltimore, Maryland, August 14, 2011

**Biographical History:** Freeman Hrabowski was born in 1950 in Birmingham, Alabama, married Jacqueline Coleman, and had one son. He attended Hampton Institute and the University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign, and was the president of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. He participated in the 1963 Children's Crusade in Birmingham.

**Summary:** Freeman A. Hrabowski recalls growing up in Birmingham, Alabama, and attending the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. He remembers being arrested for marching in the Birmingham Children's Crusade in 1963, and remembers the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church. He also discusses attending Hampton University and later starting the Meyerhoff Scholars Program for African American men studying math and science.

John Elliott Churchville oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 15, 2011

**Biographical History:** John Churchville was born in 1941 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He attended Antioch University, Rutgers School of Law, and Canterbury University, and worked as lawyer, businessperson, educator and community organizer. He was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** John Churchville recalls growing up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his mother's career as a music teacher, moving to New York, and converting to Islam. He remembers joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), registering voters

in Americus, Georgia, and in Mississippi. He discusses moving back to Philadelphia, converting to Christianity, and founding the Freedom Library and Black People's Unity Movement.

**Jack Greenberg oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New York, New York, July 18, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Jack Greenberg was born in 1924 in Brooklyn, New York. He attended Columbia University and worked as a staff attorney and Director-Counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and as a law professor. He is the author of *Crusaders in the Courts: How a Dedicated Band of Lawyers Fought for the Civil Rights Revolution* (2004).

**Summary:** Jack Greenberg remembers attending Columbia University Law School, working for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, and arguing the Brown v. Board of Education case. He discusses working on many other civil rights cases, such as Coke v. City of Atlanta, Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, and Griggs v. Duke Power.

**Gloria Hayes Richardson oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New York, New York, July 19, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Gloria Hayes Richardson was born in 1922 in Baltimore, Maryland, married Henry Richardson in 1945 and Frank Dandridge in 1964, and had two children. She attended Howard University and worked as a city contract manager and program officer. She was a civil rights activist in Cambridge, Maryland, and a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Gloria Richardson recalls growing up in Cambridge, Maryland, attending Howard University, and joining Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) with her daughter, Donna, after returning to Cambridge and running her father's drug store. She recalls traveling to the South with her family to assist SNCC with voter registration, organizing the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, assisting E. Franklin Frazier with research on African Americans, and marching in a protest where the police used cyanogen gas. She also discusses attending the March on Washington, her involvement with the Nation of Islam, and meeting Malcolm X.

**Alfred Moldovan oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New York, New York, July 19, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Alfred Moldovan was born in 1921 the Bronx, New York, married Jean Moldovan, and had two children. He attended City College and Chicago Medical School and worked as a doctor and member of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

**Summary:** Alfred Moldovan remembers growing up in the Bronx and the influence of his parents, who were Jewish Hungarian immigrants. He recalls serving in the air force as a radio repairman during World War II and later attending medical school. He discusses founding the Medical Committee for Human Rights and traveling to the South to assist injured civil rights activists at events such as the Selma to Montgomery March.

**Junius W. Williams oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Newark, New Jersey, July 20, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Junius Williams was born in 1943 in Suffolk, Virginia, married Antoinette Ellis, and had four children. He attended Amherst College and Yale University, and worked as an attorney, musician, and educator. He was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Junius Williams recalls growing up in Richmond, Virginia, attending Amherst College, and joining the student group Students for Racial Equality. He remembers attending the March on Washington, organizing a civil rights conference at Mount Holyoke, and joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He also discusses traveling with other students to the Selma to Montgomery March, being arrested at the march with Worth Long, working as a community organizer with the Newark Community Union Project, and witnessing the riots in Newark, New Jersey, in 1967.

**Emmett W. Bassett and Priscilla Tietjen Bassett oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Grahamsville, New York, July 21, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Emmett W. Bassett was born in 1921 in Henry County, Virginia, attended Tuskegee Institute, University of Massachusetts, and Ohio State University, and worked as a microbiologist. Priscilla Tietjen Bassett was born in 1928 in Plainfield, New Jersey, attended Smith College and Queens College and worked as a librarian. The Bassetts married in 1950, had three children, and were civil rights activists in New York.

**Biographical History:** Priscilla Tietjen Bassett was born on May 25, 1928 in Plainfield, New Jersey. She married Emmett Bassett in 1950 and had three children, Mitzi, Jonathan and Lydia. She attended Smith College, AB; Queens College, New York, MLS and worked as a librarian.

**Summary:** Priscilla Tietjen Bassett recalls growing up in Plainfield, New Jersey, and attending Smith College, and Emmett W. Bassett remembers growing up in Henry County, Virginia, serving in World War II, and attending Tuskegee Institute, where he assisted George Washington Carver with research. They tell how they met at a protest of a segregated restaurant in Massachusetts, raising money for Emmett Till's mother, their involvement in many civil rights groups in New York, and attending the March on Washington. They also discuss Emmett's career as a professor of dairy science, Priscilla's career as a librarian, and their struggles as an interracial married couple.

**Pete Seeger oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Beacon, New York, July 22, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Pete Seeger was born in 1919 in New York, New York, married Toshi-Aline Ota in 1943, and had three children. He attended Harvard University and was a folk singer and civil rights activist.

**Summary:** Pete Seeger recalls performing at a concert with Paul Robeson in 1949 in Peekskill, New York, visiting the Highlander Folk School, and the evolution of the song "We Shall Overcome." He remembers performing at many civil rights events, including the Selma to Montgomery March. He also discusses his thoughts on Presidents Barack Obama and Rutherford B. Hayes.

**Dorothy Foreman Cotton oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Ithaca, New York, July 25, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Dorothy Cotton was born in 1930 in Goldsboro, North Carolina and married George Junius Cotton in 1955. She attended Shaw University, Virginia State College, and Boston University. She worked as a civil rights worker, leader, and educator.

**Summary:** Dorothy Foreman Cotton discusses growing up in rural North Carolina, attending Shaw University and Virginia State College, working as a housekeeper for the president of these colleges, Dr. Robert Prentiss Daniel, and meeting her husband, George Cotton. She discusses attending the Gillfield Baptist Church in Petersburg, Virginia, working with pastor Wyatt T. Walker on organizing civil rights protests and meetings, and meeting Martin Luther King, Jr. She moved to Atlanta to assist Walker in his work with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, where she became Director of

Education for the organization. At the Highlander Folk School, she met Septima Clark and Esau Jenkins and led the Citizenship Education Program. She also discusses the impact of King's assassination on the movement and the philosophy of nonviolence.

**William G. Anderson oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Detroit, Michigan, July 26, 2011**

**Biographical History:** William G. Anderson was born in 1927 in Americus, Georgia, married Norma Lee Dixon, and had five children. He attended Fort Valley State College, Atlanta College of Mortuary Science, and Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, and worked as an osteopath. He was also a civil rights activist in Albany, Georgia.

**Summary:** William Anderson recalls growing up in Americus, Georgia, serving in the navy during World War II, and his friendships with Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ralph Abernathy. He remembers opening his osteopath practice in Albany, Georgia, becoming a leader of the Albany Movement, and supporting protesters from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He discusses his several arrests with King and Abernathy, appearing on Meet the Press, the closing of all public facilities in Albany, and his later friendship with Sheriff Laurie Pritchett.

**Phil Hutchings oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Oakland, California, September 1, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Phil Hutchings was born in 1942 in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Howard University and worked in education and non-profit management. He was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Newark, New Jersey.

**Summary:** Phil Hutchings recalls growing up in Cleveland, Ohio, his parents' involvement in many civic organizations, and attending Howard University. He remembers joining the Nonviolent Action Group (a precursor to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)), protesting at the White Rice Inn in Maryland, and working with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. He discusses moving to Newark, New Jersey, to work for SNCC, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and the Newark Community Union Project. He also recalls organizing District of Columbia residents for the March on Washington and witnessing the Newark riots in 1967.

**Thomas Walter Gaither oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 12, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Thomas Gaither was born in 1938 in Great Falls, South Carolina, married Diane Jenner in 1968 and had two children. He attended Claflin University, Atlanta University, and the University of Iowa. He worked as a construction laborer, civil rights activist, forester, and biology professor at Slippery Rock University.

**Summary:** Thomas Gaither recalls growing up in Great Falls, South Carolina, attending Claflin College, and leading the college's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) chapter. He remembers the student sit-ins in Orangeburg, South Carolina, joining the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and being arrested for protesting in Hollywood, Florida. He discusses organizing the Freedom Rides, his belief in nonviolence, and earning his PhD in biology at the University of Iowa.

**Audrey Nell Hamilton and JoeAnn Anderson Ulmer oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 13, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Audrey Hamilton grew up in Saint Augustine, Florida, and participated in the Civil Rights Movement.

**Biographical History:** JoeAnn Ulmer grew up in Saint Augustine, Florida, and participated in the Civil Rights Movement.

**Summary:** Audrey Hamilton and JoeAnn Ulmer recall growing up in St. Augustine, Florida, and participating in sit-ins led by Dr. Robert Hayling at Woolworth's drug store as teenagers. They recall serving a sentence in jail, attending reform school, and meeting Martin Luther King, Jr., and Jackie Robinson.

**Purcell Maurice Conway oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 13, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Purcell Conway was born in 1948 in Saint Augustine, Florida. He participated in the Civil Rights Movement in Saint Augustine and worked as a police officer in New York.

**Summary:** Purcell Conway recalls growing up in St. Augustine, Florida, and working many odd jobs. He recalls facing discrimination, participating in demonstrations, and witnessing a riot when attempting to integrate the beach. He also discusses moving to New York City, his career as a police officer, and successfully suing the city for discrimination in promotions.

**Barbara Edna Vickers oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 13, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Barbara Vickers was born in 1923 in Saint Augustine, Florida, and attended Excelsior High School. She was a beautician and civil rights activist in Saint Augustine.

**Summary:** Barbara Vickers recalls growing up in St. Augustine, Florida, working in a shipyard in New York during World War II, and returning to St. Augustine with her husband. She remembers working as a beautician, working with her neighbor, Dr. Robert Hayling, to organize civil rights protests and participating in kneel-ins in segregated churches. She also discusses raising money to build a monument to the foot soldiers of the Civil Rights Movement in St. Augustine.

**Gwendolyn Annette Duncan oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 14, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Gwendolyn Duncan was born in 1956 in Saint Augustine, Florida, married Richard Allen Duncan in 1976, and had five children. She attended St. John's River College and worked as an educator and in non-profit management. Duncan is President of 40th ACCORD (formally the 40th Anniversary to Commemorate the Civil Rights Demonstrations, Inc.), a non-profit established 2003 to promote awareness of local civil rights movement history.

**Summary:** Gwendolyn Duncan recalls her family history in Saint Augustine, Florida, watching a Ku Klux Klan parade through the black neighborhood of Lincolnville, and integrating a white school. She discusses the efforts in St. Augustine to commemorate the local Civil Rights Movement, including the ACCORD Freedom Trail.

**Robert Bagner Hayling oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 14, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Robert Hayling was born in 1929 in Tallahassee, Florida, married Athea Hayling, and had three children. He attended Florida A&M College and Meharry Medical College and worked as a dentist. He was the principal leader of the Saint Augustine movement in the early 1960s.

**Summary:** Robert Hayling recalls serving in the air force during World War II, attending the Meharry Dental School, and participating in civil rights protests in Nashville, Tennessee. He remembers starting his dental practice in St. Augustine, Florida, leading the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) youth group, and the exclusion of African Americans from St. Augustine's 400th anniversary

celebration, and being attacked by the Ku Klux Klan. He also discusses resigning from the NAACP, the support of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) for local protests, and his move to Cocoa, Florida.

**Gwendolyn Zoharah Simmons oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Gainesville, Florida, September 14, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Gwendolyn Simmons was born in 1944 in Memphis, Tennessee, and had one daughter. She attended Spelman College, Antioch University, and Temple University. She worked as a professor of religion at the University of Florida. She was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Gwendolyn Simmons recalls joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) while a student at Spelman College. She remembers directing SNCC's voter registration and Freedom School, called the Freedom Summer Project in Laurel, Mississippi. She discusses learning about Black Nationalism in New York, the decision in SNCC to expel white members, and her work with the American Friends Service Committee's Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights to interview members of organizations investigated by the FBI's Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO).

**Shirley Miller Sherrod oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Albany, Georgia, September 15, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Shirley Sherrod was born in 1948 in Baker County, Georgia and married Charles Sherrod in 1966. She attended Fort Valley State College and Albany State University, worked as a community organizer in rural farming and land issues, and was head of Federation of Southern Cooperatives.

**Summary:** Shirley Sherrod recalls growing up on a farm in Baker County, Georgia, her father's murder, and joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She remembers traveling to Washington, D. C., to protest the Justice Department, and the attacks on her husband, Reverend Charles Sherrod, a civil rights leader in Albany, Georgia. She also discusses starting the New Communities Land Trust and working for the Federation of Southern Cooperatives and other organizations to help African American farmers.

**Kathleen Cleaver oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, September 16, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Kathleen Cleaver was born in 1945 in Dallas, Texas, married Eldridge Cleaver, and had two children. She attended Oberlin College, Barnard College, and Yale University, and worked as a political activist, attorney, and professor. She is noted for her involvement with the Black Panther Party with Eldridge Cleaver.

**Summary:** Kathleen Cleaver recalls growing up in Tuskegee, Alabama, India and the Philippines while her father worked for the foreign service. She remembers dropping out of college to work for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) as a secretary, and witnessing the dissolution of that organization. She discusses meeting her husband, Eldridge Cleaver, joining the Black Panther Party, and organizing against police brutality.

**Candie Carawan and Guy Hughes Carawan oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New Market, Tennessee, September 19, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Candie Carawan was born in 1939 in Los Angeles, California, married Guy Carawan in 1961 and had two children. She attended Pomona College and worked at the Highlander Folk Center as a cultural educator, singer, artist and potter.

**Biographical History:** Guy Carawan was born in 1927 in Los Angeles, California, married Noel Oliver in 1954 (d. 1958) and Candie Anderson in 1961 and had two children. He attended Occidental College, UCLA, MA and worked at the Highlander Folk Center as music director, collector and performing musician.

**Summary:** Candie Carawan recalls attending Fisk University as an exchange student and meeting civil rights activists in Nashville, Tennessee. She discusses meeting Guy Carawan at the Highlander Folk School, the importance of music to the civil rights movement, and Guy's work to record singers involved with the movement. The two perform several songs, including "Tree of Life," "Eyes on the Prize," and "We Shall Overcome."

**David Mercer Ackerman and Satoko Ito Ackerman oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Washington, D.C., September 20, 2011**

**Biographical History:** David M. Ackerman was born in 1942 in Savanna, Illinois, married Satoko Ito in 1967 and had one child. He attended Knox College, the Chicago Theological Seminary and Georgetown Law Center, and worked as an attorney.

**Biographical History:** Satoko Ito Ackerman was born December 16, 1939 in Osaka, Japan to Masaru and Hiroko Ito. Her siblings were Seiji and Yoshiko. She married David Ackerman in 1967 and had one child, Julienna. She attended Yankton College, BA and Chicago Theological, MA and worked in child care and public policy.

**Summary:** David and Satoko Ackerman recall meeting at the Chicago Theological Seminary and remember their classmate Jesse Jackson urging students to attend the Selma to Montgomery March. They recall traveling to Selma, participating in the march, and their later life in Silver Spring, Maryland.

**Dorie Ann Ladner and Joyce Ladner oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Washington, D.C., September 20, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Dorie Ladner was born in 1942 in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She attended Jackson State College, Tougaloo College and Howard University and worked as a social worker.

**Biographical History:** Joyce Ladner was born in 1943 in Battles, Mississippi, married Walter Carrington and attended Jackson State College; Tougaloo College, BA; Washington University-St. Louis, MA, PhD; and worked as a professor.

**Summary:** Doris and Joyce Ladner discuss organizing for the March on Washington with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Dorie Ladner recalls her work with SNCC in Natchez, Mississippi, and the murder and trial of Medgar Evers. They both remember growing up in Palmers Crossing, Mississippi, their family history, joining the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) youth chapter led by Clyde Kennard, and the impact that Emmett Till's murder had on their generation. Doris also recalls attending Tougaloo College, staying at the Freedom House in Jackson, Mississippi, and organizing the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

**William Lamar Strickland oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Amherst, Massachusetts, September 23, 2011**

**Biographical History:** William Strickland was born in 1937 in Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Harvard University and worked as a professor of political science and Afro-American Studies at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

**Summary:** William Strickland recalls growing up in Boston, Massachusetts, attending Boston Latin High School and Harvard University, and serving as a Marine. He remembers his friendship with Malcolm X, joining the Northern Student Movement, and his work with Vincent Harding and the Institute of the Black World. He also discusses the current research on Malcolm X and his opinions on politics.

**Carrie Lamar Young oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Little Rock, Arkansas, September 26, 2011**

**Biographical History:** Carrie Young was born in 1948 in Barton, Arkansas, married Howard L. Himmelbaum in 1967 and later Carl E. Young, and had one child. She attended the Opportunity Industrialization Center and the University of Arkansas-Little Rock, and worked as a keypunch operator, accounting clerk, publication printing, and in data entry and administrative work.

**Summary:** Carrie Young recalls growing up in on a farm, moving to West Helena, Arkansas, with her family, and meeting civil rights organizers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), including Myrtle Glascoe, Bill Hansen, and Howard Himmelbaum. She remembers registering voters, gathering signatures to overturn a poll tax, and protesting at the Arkansas state capitol. She discusses her marriage to Howard Himmelbaum, suing her employer for discrimination, and working with the group Black United Youth in Little Rock, Arkansas.

**Elmer Dixon oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Seattle, Washington, February 28, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Elmer Dixon was the co-chair of the Seattle, Washington, chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and also established the Seattle chapter of the Black Panther Party with his brother, Aaron Dixon. He later worked in the field of diversity and cross-cultural communication.

**Summary:** Elmer Dixon discusses his childhood in Chicago, Illinois and Seattle, Washington, where he marched with Martin Luther King, Jr., and heard Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) leader Stokely Carmichael speak. At 17 he met Black Panthers Bobby Seale and Huey Newton in Oakland and established, with his brother Aaron Dixon as Defense Captain, the Seattle chapter of the Black Panther Party. Dixon discusses his work with the Panthers, the survival of several of the programs he started, including a health clinic, his work after the Panther chapter closed down in 1978, and his current position as director of an executive consulting firm specializing in diversity issues.

**Steven McNichols oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Burlingame, California, March 1, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Steven McNichols was a freedom rider with the Congress of Racial Equality and civil rights director of the National Student Association. He attended the University of California, Los Angeles and the University of Texas at Austin. He was elected Civil Rights Director of the National Student Association, supported the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and assisted the Delta Ministry and Department of Agriculture with distributing surplus food to poor African Americans in Mississippi. He later worked for Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and pursued a law degree and career as an employment discrimination attorney.

**Summary:** Steven McNichols discussed his childhood in New York City, his mother's illnesses and attending the University of California, Los Angeles in 1958. He became involved in politics through the National Student Federation and National Student Association, and participated in the Freedom Rides, riding a train from Los Angeles, California, to Houston, Texas. He also discusses his work with the Delta Ministry, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and the 1964 Democratic Party convention.

Mildred Pitts Walter oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in San Mateo, California, March 1, 2013

**Biographical History:** Mildred Pitts Walter and her husband, Earl Walter, were active in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in the late 1950s helping to desegregate housing in California. She also helped recruit Freedom Riders from California. She later became a teacher and prolific children's book author.

**Summary:** Mildred Pitts Walter discusses her early life in Louisiana, attending Southern University, and moving to Los Angeles in 1944. Pitts recalls meeting Earl Walter whom she married two years later, her work with Earl who headed the Los Angeles chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) from 1951 to 1963, CORE pickets of housing developers in Los Angeles, and her work as a clerk in the LA school district while getting her teaching credentials. She also discusses her career writing over 20 books for children, her work with a national association of nurses to develop culturally sensitive training, marching in the Soviet Union for peace, her ideas about civil rights and human rights.

Amos C. Brown oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in San Francisco, California, March 2, 2013

**Biographical History:** The Rev. Dr. Amos C. Brown was a civil rights activist in Jackson, Mississippi. He attended Morehouse College, Crozer Theological Seminary, and United Theological Seminary. He served as pastor of San Francisco's Third Baptist Church and was a board member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

**Summary:** Reverend Dr. Amos Brown discusses his childhood in Jackson, Mississippi and meeting Medgar Evers, who quickly became his mentor. Brown was a leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) as a teenager, leading the Jackson chapter and then the whole state Youth Council and traveling with Mr. Evers across the country to attend a national conference. He was asked to leave his high school for making comments to the Cleveland Plain Dealer about unequal schools for blacks, and remembers his participation in a 1961 Freedom Ride, his travel to Africa as part of Operation Crossroads Africa, and his work at Third Baptist Church on various social causes.

Clifford Browner oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013

**Biographical History:** Clifford Browner was a civil rights activist in Terrell County, Georgia. He attended Albany State University and joined the Army, and eventually worked in factories in Flint, Michigan, and Atlanta, Georgia.

**Summary:** Clifford Browner discusses his childhood in Sasser, Georgia, and how he came to be involved in the Southwest Georgia Movement for civil rights in the early 1960s. He describes mass meetings at Mount Olive Baptist Church, protesting racial segregation at his high school, and participating in the March on Washington. He concludes the interview by evaluating the changes he has seen in southwest Georgia over his lifetime.

Lucius Holloway, Sr., and Emma Kate Holloway oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013

**Biographical History:** Lucius Holloway, Sr., was a civil rights activist in Terrell County, Georgia, Vice President of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the plaintiff in a voter registration court case, Holloway v. Wise. He later became County Commissioner of Terrell County.

**Biographical History:** Emma Kate Holloway was a civil rights activist in Terrell County, Georgia. She also worked as a beautician.

**Summary:** In this short interview, Lucius Holloway, Sr., and Emma Kate Holloway describe their experiences in Terrell County, Georgia. They discuss their childhood memories of Southwest Georgia, and how they came to meet and marry. The remainder of the interview focuses on their involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, the harassment they faced from white supremacists, and their role in registering black voters.

**Sam Mahone oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Sam Mahone was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Americus, Georgia. He attended Tougaloo College and the Art Institute of Atlanta and worked in several art museums and galleries.

**Summary:** Sam Mahone discusses his experiences of racial segregation and discrimination in Americus, Georgia, and how he came to be involved in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). After he joined SNCC, he participated in an array of activism: picketing a segregated movie theater, registering voters, and organizing in the black community. He also discusses the arrests that he and other activists experienced due to their activism, including the Americus Four case and the Leesburg Stockade. He concludes the interview by discussing his current involvement in showcasing African American art.

**Robert McClary oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Robert McClary was a civil rights activist with the Southwest Georgia Project in Worth County, Georgia.

**Summary:** In this short interview, Robert McClary discusses his involvement in the Southwest Georgia Project. McClary describes attending mass meetings in Worth County, Georgia, and he discusses his work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Along with keeping the books, he registered voters and informed people about welfare services.

**Johnnie Ruth McCullar oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Johnnie Ruth McCullar was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Terrell County, Georgia. She also worked as a certified nursing assistant and paraprofessional teacher.

**Summary:** Johnnie Ruth Browner McCullar describes growing up in southwest Georgia, attending segregated schools in Sasser, Georgia, and her work in the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. She was a secretary of the Terrell County Movement and she also participated in sit-ins and helped to register voters. McCullar reflects on the legacy of the movement, noting the changes in social and political life that she has witnessed during her life, but also recognizing present-day challenges.

**Sam Young, Jr., oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Sam Young, Jr., worked as a civil rights activist with the Southwest Georgia Project and also as a printer and farmer.

**Summary:** Samuel J. Young, Jr., describes his childhood in Worth County, Georgia, during the 1950s. He recalls the racial violence that he witnessed and heard stories about as a child. After graduating high school he joined the Southwest Georgia Project. He helped

to start a newspaper for the project and was also involved in the group's initiative to develop a self-sufficient farm to counteract discrimination against black farmers.

#### Grace Miller oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013

**Biographical History:** Grace Hall Miller was a homemaker in Baker County, Georgia. She was a civil rights activist and became a member of the Baker County Board of Education.

**Summary:** Grace Hall Miller (mother of activist Shirley Sherrod) describes her childhood in Baker County, Georgia, her education in segregated schools, her marriage to Hosie Miller, and their early involvement in the Civil Rights Movement. Grace Hall Miller's commitment to the Baker County Movement grew following the murder of her husband by a white neighbor in 1965. She describes how her house became headquarters for the local movement and how the community rallied to support her and her children. Miller's children were among the black students who integrated white schools, and because of their experience, she dedicated much of her life to improving education.

#### Louise Broadway oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013

**Biographical History:** Louise Broadway was a civil rights activist in Baker County, Georgia, and also worked as a doctor's assistant.

**Summary:** Louise Willingham Broadway shares her experiences of segregated education in Baker County, Georgia, and she discusses the lessons that her parents taught her when she was a child. Broadway describes her experiences as a mother sending her daughter to an all-white school. She also describes her involvement in the Baker County Movement, especially her work for a doctor who treated Freedom Riders.

#### Mary Jenkins oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013

**Biographical History:** Mary Jenkins was a civil rights activist in Albany, Georgia. She attended Fisk University and Georgia State University and worked as a teacher. She is the author of *Open Dem Cells: A Pictorial History of the Albany Movement*.

**Summary:** Mary Jenkins describes Albany, Georgia, during her childhood and discusses moments when she encountered racial prejudice. She describes her education in all-black schools, her decision to attend Fisk University, and her longing to become a teacher. Around the time of *Brown v. Board of Education*, she began teaching in Georgia and witnessed negative reactions of white administrators to the decision. Jenkins describes her decision to join the Albany Movement, and she shares memories of working with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

#### Mary Jones oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013

**Biographical History:** Mary Jones was a civil rights activist in Albany, Georgia, and also worked as a teacher.

**Summary:** Mary Jones describes her childhood in Albany, Georgia, including the work she did as a child and her memories of school. Jones discusses learning about the Civil Rights Movement by reading the newspaper, and she describes her children's experiences as they entered white schools. After she joined the Albany Movement, she helped to register voters, participated in marches and boycotts, and joined the police committee to recruit African American police officers. She closes the interview by discussing the legacy of the Civil Rights Movement.

Walter Bruce oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Durant, Mississippi, March 11, 2013

**Biographical History:** Walter Bruce was a civil rights activist in Mississippi. He also worked as a carpenter and gospel singer with the Soul Travelers.

**Summary:** Walter Bruce shares memories of his childhood in Durant, Mississippi, where his family sharecropped. As a young man he became a carpenter and also a gospel singer. He describes his early involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, including his participation in Mississippi Freedom Summer. Bruce was involved in community and political organizing throughout the 1960s, from helping to start health clinics and participating in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to his involvement in sit-ins and marches. Bruce also discusses the process of choosing and running black candidates for political office in the 1960s.

Euvester Simpson oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Jackson, Mississippi, March 12, 2013

**Biographical History:** Euvester Simpson attended Tougaloo College and Millsaps College and was a civil rights activist in Mississippi with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She later worked as a legal secretary, program administrator and business owner.

**Summary:** Euvester Simpson discusses her childhood in Itta Bena, Mississippi, and she describes her parents' decision to send her to Racine, Wisconsin, to attend high school because they were fed up with segregated public schools in Mississippi. For her last year of high school, Simpson returned to Mississippi, and she became active in the Civil Rights Movement. She describes attending a citizenship school in Charleston, South Carolina, going to mass meetings, and being arrested with a group of women, including Fannie Lou Hamer. She also discusses her involvement in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Council of Federated Organizations, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Simpson ends the interview by discussing the legacy of the movement.

Julia Matilda Burns oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Tchula, Mississippi, March 13, 2013

**Biographical History:** Matilda Julia Burns was a school teacher and civil rights activist in Mississippi.

**Summary:** Julia Matilda Burns describes her experience in segregated schools in Humphreys County, Mississippi, where she grew up. After becoming a teacher at Marshall High School in Belzoni, Mississippi, she began to take notice of the Civil Rights Movement, but her involvement was limited because she did not want to lose her job. Burns describes protests by whites against school desegregation in Tchula, Mississippi, and her experiences as a teacher in Tchula. She also discusses her successful election for a position on the school board and the work she accomplished during her tenure.

Rosie Head oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Tchula, Mississippi, March 13, 2013

**Biographical History:** Rosie Head Howze was a civil rights activist in Mississippi. She worked in many different roles providing community services for children.

**Summary:** Rosie Head describes her early life in Greenwood, Mississippi, where her family lived and worked on a plantation. She discusses how her parents faced racial discrimination in their work and how they were cheated by the plantation owner and then blacklisted. In 1964, Head joined the Civil Rights Movement in Tchula, Mississippi, where her family had relocated. Head recounts the various ways she was involved in the movement: registering voters, working with Freedom Summer volunteers, helping

to establish the Child Development Group of Mississippi, and campaigning for black candidates for political office.

**Robert G. Clark, Jr., oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Pickens, Mississippi, March 13, 2013**

**Biographical History:** The Honorable Robert G. Clark, Jr., is one of the many African American politicians who were elected to state legislatures following the Voting Rights Act of 1964. He was the first black representative elected to the Mississippi State House since the late 19th century, the first African American to serve as a committee chair in the Mississippi House and in 2004, he became the first African American to have a Mississippi state building named in his honor. He served as Speaker Pro Tempore from 1992 to 2003, when he retired as the longest serving representative.

**Summary:** Robert G. Clark, Jr., describes the early life experiences that led up to his successful campaign for political office in the Mississippi Legislature, where he became the first African American elected since Reconstruction. He discusses his childhood in Pickens, Mississippi, and he describes the family farm that he now owns, his relationship to his family, and the expectations that they had of him to receive an education. Clark discusses his career as an educator, and he describes how the Civil Rights Movement influenced him. After a failed campaign for school superintendent he volunteered to run for state office. Clark describes his experiences in the Mississippi Legislature, focusing on how he helped to pass the Education Reform Act.

**H. Jack Geiger oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in New York, New York, March 16, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Dr. Jack Geiger became active in the civil rights movement in the 1950s. He helped black medical students obtain admission to the University of Chicago. He also established the first Office of Economic Opportunity health centers in Mound Bayou and Boston.

**Summary:** Dr. Jack Geiger discusses his early life experiences and how he came to be a leading figure in the Medical Committee for Human Rights. He describes his childhood in New York City, where he found a mentor in actor Canada Lee, his college experience at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and his time as a U.S. Merchant Marine. He discusses his involvement in the Commission for Racial Equality and the American Veterans Committee in Chicago during the late 1940s. While attending medical school at Case Western Reserve University, Geiger's interest in community-centered health grew, especially after a trip to South Africa. He eventually volunteered as a medical professional in Mississippi, where he helped to establish the Tufts-Delta Health Center in 1965.

**Ben Caldwell oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Los Angeles, California, April 11, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Ben Caldwell was a Vietnam veteran, artist and filmmaker. He was a member of the L.A. Rebellion and the founder of the KAOS Network, a community arts center, in Los Angeles, California.

**Summary:** Ben Caldwell shares his family's history in the Southwest and his childhood experience in New Mexico. Caldwell describes his military service during the Vietnam War and how his experiences made him reflect on racial prejudices in the United States. He began studying art, and he eventually moved to Los Angeles, where he has been part of a black arts movement since the 1970s. He discusses the L.A. Rebellion, a collective of black filmmakers from UCLA, as well as various art projects in which he has been involved and documentary films he has produced.

[Rick Tuttle oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Culver City, California, April 11, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Rick Tuttle attended Wesleyan University and the University of California, Los Angeles, and participated in the Freedom Rides of 1961. He helped found the California Federation of Young Democrats and later became the Los Angeles City Controller and a lecturer at the School of Public Policy at UCLA.

**Summary:** Rick Tuttle describes his family background and when he first became aware of the sit-in movement and the Freedom Rides when he was a student at Wesleyan University. As a graduate student at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), he was recruited to join the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1963 and went to Greenwood, Mississippi, to work on voter registration drives. He also briefly spied on white supremacist and Ku Klux Klan meetings. After being driven out of Mississippi by threats, he joined the Chatham County Crusade for Voters in Savannah, Georgia. Tuttle describes being arrested in Savannah for disturbing the peace and the subsequent trial. Tuttle discusses the work he did after leaving the Movement: as the comptroller in Los Angeles he helped to bring an end to segregation at private clubs and participated in the anti-apartheid movement.

[Joan Trumpauer Mulholland oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Arlington, Virginia, March 17, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Joan Trumpauer Mulholland attended Duke University and Tougaloo College. She joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and participated in the Freedom Rides of 1961. She later worked at the Smithsonian Institution, at the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Justice and as a teacher in Arlington, Virginia.

**Summary:** Joan Trumpauer Mulholland shares how, as a child in Arlington, Virginia, her awareness of racial disparities grew. As a student at Duke University, she began participating in the sit-in movement. She soon moved to Washington, D.C. and joined the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), which led her to participate in the Freedom Rides of 1961. She describes in detail serving time at Mississippi State Penitentiary (Parchman Farm) with other civil rights activists. Mulholland also discusses attending Tougaloo College and her involvement in the Jackson sit-in movement.

[Martha Prescod Norman Noonan oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Cockeysville, Maryland, March 18, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Martha Prescod Norman Noonan grew up in Rhode Island and attended the University of Michigan. She was a fundraiser and a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She later worked as a community organizer in Baltimore, Maryland.

**Summary:** Martha Prescod Norman Noonan describes her childhood in Providence, Rhode Island, and being one of the few black families in the neighborhood. Her parents urged her to attend the University of Michigan, where she joined Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and learned about the Civil Rights Movement in the South. She eventually made her way to Albany, Georgia, where she worked with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. She also worked in the Movement in Mississippi and later in Alabama. Noonan describes the March on Washington, her perception of Mississippi Freedom Summer, and the early iterations of Black Power.

[Cleveland Sellers oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Denmark, South Carolina, March 21, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Dr. Cleveland Sellers was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and was arrested after the Orangeburg

Massacre in 1968. He later became a professor of African American studies at the University of South Carolina and president of Voorhees College.

**Summary:** Cleveland Sellers shares memories of growing up in Denmark, South Carolina, especially the influence of Voorhees College in the community. He organized a Youth Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Denmark, and he describes the group's activities. He discusses his first impressions of Howard University, where he joined the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG). He shares memories of the March on Washington and the role of students in organizing it, his involvement in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and his role in the Mississippi Freedom Project. He also describes the goals of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the tensions that developed within SNCC in the late 1960s.

**William S. Leventhal oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in El Segundo, California, April 13, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Willy Siegel Leventhal attended the University of California, Los Angeles and worked for the Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He later became a special education teacher and baseball coach and worked on several political campaigns.

**Summary:** Willy Siegel Leventhal discusses his childhood in California, his experiences at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) in the 1960s, and his involvement in the Summer Community Organization and Political Education Project (SCOPE). Leventhal describes what it was like to be a Jewish child in a mostly Catholic community and how his childhood experiences informed his later activism and identity. Baseball was especially important to him, as he witnessed the first Jewish and African American ballplayers desegregate the Major Leagues. Leventhal became active in SCOPE during his first year at UCLA, after Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., visited campus to recruit students. Leventhal describes the SCOPE training in Atlanta, and he shares his memories of living and working in Macon and Americus, Georgia.

**Gloria Claudette Grinnell oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Ojai, California, April 14, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Gloria Claudette Collins Grinnell grew up in California and attended Virginia Union University. She participated in sit-ins in Richmond, Virginia, and later became a teacher in Los Angeles, California.

**Summary:** Gloria Claudette Grinnell recounts her participation in the sit-in movement in Richmond, Virginia, when she was a student at Virginia Union University. She describes her family's history on the East Coast and explains how she and her mother ended up in San Francisco. She discusses her decision to move from California to attend Virginia Union. She describes the sit-in movement that she joined in 1960. She discusses returning to California and her career with the Los Angeles Unified School District.

**Clarence B. Jones oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Palo Alto, California, April 15, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Dr. Clarence B. Jones attended Columbia University and Boston University school of Law. He was a former personal counsel, advisor, draft speech writer, and close friend of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He also worked as an entertainment lawyer and investment banker.

**Summary:** Dr. Clarence B. Jones shares memories from his work as a legal advisor and speechwriter for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In particular, he describes his significant contributions to the "I Have a Dream" speech, which King delivered at the March on Washington in 1963. Jones also describes his early life living in a Philadelphia home for indigent black orphans and foster children, because his parents, who were both domestic workers, could not afford to provide for him. Jones talks about his education at Columbia

University, his training as a classical clarinetist, and some of his early encounters with leftist politics while in New York. Jones discusses the death of his mother and the profound effect it had on him. He describes his time spent in the military during the Korean War. Other topics discussed in the interview include Jones's marriage to Anne Norton, his studies at Boston University Law School, and his move to California to become an entertainment lawyer.

**Samuel Berry McKinney oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Seattle, Washington, April 17, 2013**

**Biographical History:** The Reverend Dr. Samuel McKinney attended Morehouse College and became the minister of the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Seattle, Washington. He was a leader in the Civil Rights Movement in Seattle and founded the Central Area Civil Rights Committee.

**Summary:** The Reverend Dr. Samuel Berry McKinney recalls growing up in Cleveland, Ohio, and attending Morehouse College, where he got to know fellow freshman Martin Luther King, Jr. After service in the Army Flight Corps during World War II and finishing his college education, McKinney became a minister at a church in Seattle, Washington, where he contributed to the creation of the Liberty Bank. He discusses his role in founding the Central Area Civil Rights Committee in Seattle.

**Charles Siler oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Dallas, Texas, May 10, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Charles Siler attended Southern University in Louisiana and became a civil rights activist. He also was a Vietnam veteran, museum curator, and cartoonist.

**Summary:** Charles Siler remembers his early life in Louisiana, including a penchant for drawing that began before the age of two, quitting the Boy Scouts when his troop made black Scouts walk behind the horses in a local parade, and picketing Louisiana's segregated State Library as a senior in high school. He was eventually expelled from Southern University because of his activism. He joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He was drafted in 1967 and served in the military in the Vietnam War. He continued his civil rights advocacy as he took a variety of positions at cultural institutions and began a career as a cartoonist. The interview closes with Siler's reflections on identity and the process of learning from those who are ideologically different.

**Aaron Dixon oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Seattle, Washington, May 11, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Aaron Dixon was a co-founder of the Black Panther Party in Seattle, Washington. He later worked for many non-profits, founded Central House, and ran for U.S. Senator as a Green Party candidate in Washington State.

**Summary:** Aaron Dixon describes his childhood in the Midwest and in Seattle and how he became a leader in the Black Panther Party, helping to found the Seattle chapter of the Party. Dixon describes in detail his family history and the influence of oral tradition on his racial consciousness. He discusses the role of the Black Student Union at the University of Washington and details how the murder of Little Bobby Hutton influenced him profoundly and led him to join the Black Panther Party. He describes the Party's influence in Seattle and Oakland, his role in the Party, tensions with the police, tensions among members, and how the goals of the Black Panther Party shifted over the 1960s and 1970s.

[Bill Russell oral history interview conducted by Taylor Branch in Seattle, Washington, May 12, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Bill Russell was a leader in the sports arena as an advocate for justice and equality, both as a member of the basketball teams for the University of San Francisco and the Boston Celtics.

**Summary:** Basketball player Bill Russell remembers his childhood in Louisiana and Oakland, California, in the 1940s. After winning two Final Fours with the University of San Francisco, he won an Olympic gold medal and an NBA championship playing for the Boston Celtics, one of thirteen Russell would win, including eight in a row. Russell had a difficult relationship with the sports media in Boston, but a better one with his Celtics teammates. He defends the organization as progressive on racial matters (as opposed to the Red Sox) and describes a post-retirement reconciliation with Boston that resulted in considerable Red Sox support for his mentoring organization and a statue of him, erected in 2013.

[Linda Fuller Degelmann interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Americus, Georgia, May 28, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Linda Fuller moved to the cooperative Koinonia Farm with her husband Millard in the 1960s. The Fullers founded Habitat for Humanity in 1976.

**Summary:** Linda Fuller Degelmann discusses her experiences at Koinonia Farm in Americus, Georgia, and how she and her husband Millard Fuller were inspired to start Habitat for Humanity. She describes her childhood in Birmingham, Alabama, and her memories of racial segregation from childhood through young adulthood when she became aware of the Freedom Rides and the Civil Rights Movement. She and Millard decided to move to Koinonia Farm in 1968, where they worked on cooperative industries, helped to establish a child development center, and built homes, which provided the seeds for Habitat for Humanity. She goes on to describe the growth of Habitat for Humanity in the United States and internationally, and she explains the religious principles of the organization as well as linking it to the Civil Rights Movement.

[Lonnie C. King oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Atlanta, Georgia, May 29, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Lonnie C. King was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and a leader of the Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR)

**Summary:** Lonnie C. King shares his memories of growing up in Atlanta, where he attended Ebenezer Baptist Church and was close with Martin Luther King, Jr.'s family. He recalls his stint in the U.S. Navy, his years as a student at Morehouse College, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Atlanta in the 1960s. He also remembers his relationships with older African American leaders in Atlanta, including Martin Luther King, Sr., Benjamin Mays, and Rufus Clement, and the various boycotts and protests staged by the Atlanta Student Movement while he was its director.

[Scott Bates oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Sewanee, Tennessee, June 20, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Scott Bates was a World War II Army veteran and a professor of French at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee. He was deeply involved with the Highlander Folk School.

**Summary:** Professor Scott Bates describes his career as an educator and civil rights supporter in Sewanee, Tennessee. He discusses his memories of race relations on U.S. Army bases during World War II, and he describes how he moved from the Midwest to Sewanee, Tennessee to become a college instructor of French. Once in Sewanee, Bates

soon learned about the Highlander Folk School, where he attended civil rights meetings, spent time with Myles Horton, and served on the board.

Walter Tillow oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Louisville, Kentucky, June 21, 2013

**Biographical History:** Walter Tillow was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He was also a labor organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), an anti-war activist, and member of the Communist Party.

**Summary:** Walter Tillow discusses how he joined the Civil Rights Movement as a college student and how that led him into labor and leftist movements. He describes his childhood in New York City and the leftist politics of his parents, as well as how he learned about the Movement as a college student at Harpur College and as a graduate student at Cornell University. In 1963 he joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and moved to Fayette County, Georgia where he worked on voter registration drives. He later worked in the SNCC communication office in Atlanta. He describes in detail the movement for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. In 1965 he left the Movement to work for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) and he later worked for the Communist Party.

Lisa Anderson Todd oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, D.C., June 24, 2013

**Biographical History:** Lisa Anderson Todd was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She later became a lawyer and judge.

**Summary:** Lisa Anderson Todd shares memories from when she was a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) volunteer in Mississippi in 1963 and her recollections of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. Todd describes how she was introduced to the Movement during her participation in a work camp at Tougaloo College and how she went on to do voter registration work, first with the American Friends Service Committee in Greensboro, North Carolina, and then with SNCC in Greenville, Mississippi. Todd shares her memories as well as her book research on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. She also describes her college years at Cornell University; her decision to attend law school at Stanford; her interest in civil rights law; and her work as a lawyer and later as an administrative judge.

William Lucy oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, D.C., June 25, 2013

**Biographical History:** William Lucy was a civil rights activist and labor leader with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

**Summary:** William Lucy discusses his role in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) in the 1960s, especially how he and the union supported the 1968 sanitation workers' strike in Memphis, Tennessee. In 1966 Lucy started to work for AFSCME in Washington, D.C., as the Associate Director of the Department of Legislation and Community Affairs. Lucy explains AFSCME's support of the Civil Rights Movement, especially the push to expose the economic exploitation of African Americans. Lucy narrates the events of the 1968 sanitation workers strike in Memphis, discusses the involvement of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and describes the union's strategies. Lucy also discusses his involvement in the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists and the Free South Africa Movement.

[Luis Zapata oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Silver Spring, Maryland, June 27, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Luis Zapata was a civil rights activist and labor organizer. He worked for the United Farm Workers, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union, and many other organizations.

**Summary:** Luis Zapata describes his childhood in Orange County, California, and how he came to join the labor movement as a college student at San Jose State University. He discusses the organizing work he did with the United Farm Workers and how he ended up moving to Cleveland, Mississippi, for four years where he organized for the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union and helped to register voters with the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Zapata also discusses his later involvement in the congressional campaign of Mike Espy as well as his participation in international movements for human rights.

[John Dudley, Eleanor Stewart, Charles Jarmon, Frances Suggs, Harold Suggs, and Samuel Dove oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hyattsville, Maryland, June 28, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Charles Jarmon participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. He later became a professor of sociology and associate dean at Howard University

**Biographical History:** Eleanor Stewart participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. She later became a vocalist, conductor, and music teacher in Washington, D.C.

**Biographical History:** Frances Suggs participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. She later became a music teacher and manager in Washington, D.C.

**Biographical History:** Harold Suggs participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. He later became a businessman and educator in Washington, D.C.

**Biographical History:** John Dudley participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. He later worked as a youth home director for the Bureau of Rehabilitation in Washington, D.C.

**Biographical History:** Samuel Dove participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. He was also a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** The interviewees in this group interview were students who staged a walkout in 1951 at the all black, segregated Adkin High School in Kinston, North Carolina, to protest unequal conditions. The interviewees describe their family backgrounds, life in segregated Kinston, and Adkin High School. They remember learning that their school was unequal to the all-white school from which they were barred, and planning and staging a school-wide walkout and march without the assistance of any adults. They also discuss their lives since high school.

[Cecilia Suyat Marshall oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, D.C., June 30, 2013](#)

**Biographical History:** Cecilia Suyat Marshall, a Filipino born in Hawaii, came to the United States in 1948. She worked as a secretary for the NAACP before marrying civil rights lawyer Thurgood Marshall.

**Summary:** Cecilia Suyat Marshall recalls moving from Hawaii to New York where she found a job as a secretary with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1948. Marshall notes some of the highlights of her experiences at the NAACP offices, including the organization's victory in the Brown v. Board case, traveling the South with NAACP staff, and attending conferences. There she

met the many local people who gave the Civil Rights Movement strength. She left the organization after her marriage to Thurgood Marshall, and with that departure became more of a mother and wife than an activist, but retained her activist spirit with membership on the boards of progressive organizations.

**D'Army Bailey oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Memphis, Tennessee, August 13, 2013**

**Biographical History:** D'Army Bailey was a civil rights activist, lawyer, judge, actor and member of the Berkeley, California, city council. He helped found the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis, Tennessee.

**Summary:** D'Army Bailey describes growing up in Memphis, Tennessee, the influence of the Crump political machine in city politics, and his involvement with the Memphis NAACP at an early age. He talks about his participation in the civil rights activism as a student at Southern University, for which he was ultimately expelled. Bailey describes his move to Clark University in Massachusetts, where he became involved in the Northern Student Movement. After discussing his time spent at Boston University Law School, Bailey talks about a series of jobs he had related to civil rights and legal services, including serving as the director of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRC). Bailey also describes his career in California as a Berkeley City Councilman, his recall from that post, and his subsequent move back to his hometown of Memphis, where he has served as a lawyer, judge, and founder of the National Civil Rights Museum.

**Kay Tillow oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Louisville, Kentucky, August 14, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Kay Tillow was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and a labor leader of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU).

**Summary:** Kay Tillow describes learning about the Civil Rights Movement as a student at the University of Illinois, where she got involved with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She remembers attending the trials of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) workers in Cairo, Illinois, and traveling to Ghana in 1962. When she returned to the United States in 1963 she participated in sit-ins in Atlanta, Georgia, and demonstrations in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She discusses her work with the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 1199, a hospital workers' union, and organizing victories in Pennsylvania. Tillow also discusses her role in the Coalition of Labor Union Women and her current work on health care reform.

**John and Jean Rosenberg oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Prestonburg, Kentucky, August 15, 2013**

**Biographical History:** John Rosenberg was an attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. He was a prosecutor on the trials for the murders of James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman in Mississippi. He is the founder of AppalReD (Appalachian Research and Defense Fund) in Kentucky.

**Biographical History:** Jean Rosenberg was a research analyst for the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division and the wife of lawyer John Rosenberg.

**Summary:** Jean and John Rosenberg begin this interview with recollections of their families' backgrounds. Jean learned about social issues as she was raised by a Quaker family in Pennsylvania, and John's family fled Germany under threat from the Nazis. Jean attended Wilmington College and became a research analyst for the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division. John grew up in Gastonia, North Carolina, where FBI agents kept tabs on his family, attended Duke University, served in the Air Force,

and attended the University of North Carolina School of Law. He became an attorney with the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, which became effective after reorganization by John Doar. Much of this interview concerns Jean and John's work with the Civil Rights Division, including support for voter registration efforts in Georgia and Alabama, the investigation of the Hartman Turnbow case, in which a black activist was arrested for an arson attempt on his own home, and an effort to address a murder in Mississippi. John also addresses the effects of the Voting Rights Act in the South, the role of the lawyers in the Civil Rights Division in relation to the FBI and local law enforcement, and a variety of other cases and issues he dealt with. After retirement, the Rosenbergs founded the Appalachian Citizens Law Center.

**William M. Lawrence oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Roanoke, Virginia, August 16, 2013**

This interview is currently restricted.

**Biographical History:** William Lawrence was a long-time employee of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Roanoke, Virginia.

**Summary:** William Lawrence describes his long career with the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Roanoke, Virginia. Lawrence was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1922 but grew up in Roanoke and worked for the railroad most of his adult life. He discusses conditions of labor, race relations at the workplace, and his experience working as a foreman.

**Oliver W. Hill, Jr., oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Petersburg, Virginia, August 17, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Oliver W. Hill, Jr., was the son of civil rights attorney Oliver W. Hill, Sr. He integrated the Richmond, Virginia, public schools as a child and became a professor of psychology.

**Summary:** Oliver W. Hill, Jr., discusses his father, civil rights lawyer Oliver Hill. He explains his father's childhood and education in Roanoke, Virginia, how he ended up at Howard University in the 1920s, where he was in the same class as Thurgood Marshall and studied law under Charles Hamilton Houston. In the 1930s Hill reunited with both of them to work for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, which was focused on challenging segregation laws. Hill describes his own experience as a black student integrating a white school in Richmond, Virginia, attending Howard University, becoming a psychology professor at Virginia State University, and working with Bob Moses on the Algebra Project. He also discusses the education of African American children, school reform, and student testing.

**John Carlos oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in New York, New York, August 18, 2013**

**Biographical History:** John Carlos was a member of the American Olympic track team and was the Bronze Medalist at the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico, where he protested racism around the world. He later played football in the NFL, and worked as a counselor and track and field coach.

**Summary:** John Carlos discusses his childhood in Harlem, New York, the changes that he saw in Harlem with the widespread use of heroin and the splintering of families, and describes the disparities in education for black children when he was growing up. He remembers the influence of black leaders including Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Carlos was recruited to run track at East Texas State University, where he experienced racial discrimination and was treated poorly by his coach. He explains his protest at the 1968 Olympics, including the symbols that he and Tommy Smith employed to protest racial discrimination, and he describes the emotional impact that the protest had on him.

**Ekwueme Michael Thelwell oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Pelham, Massachusetts, August 23, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Dr. Ekwueme Michael Thelwell is a scholar, activist, writer, and administrator at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. He served as a staff member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and worked as a civil rights activist in the deep South and in Washington, D.C.

**Summary:** Ekwueme Michael Thelwell remembers his time as a student activist at Howard University and his experiences with the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). Working primarily out of Washington, D.C., Thelwell marched in and organized demonstrations and made major contributions to SNCC and MFDP strategy around voter registration and the MFDP's 1965 effort to challenge the seating of the Mississippi congressional delegation. He details the developing MFDP strategy, his attempts to navigate Washington politics, and his relationships with various figures involved in the effort.

**Virginia Simms George oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Northborough, Massachusetts, August 24, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Virginia Simms George was a civil rights activist in Richmond, Virginia, and later a human resource professional, teacher, counselor in Massachusetts.

**Summary:** Virginia Simms George remembers growing up in segregated Newport News, Virginia, attending Virginia Union University, and her desire to become a lawyer. She recalls participating in a protest at Thalhimers department store in Richmond, Virginia. She discusses her work as a teacher, counselor, and volunteering for many organizations. She also discusses the commemoration of the protests in Richmond, and her thoughts on racism and other civil rights issues today.

**Robert J. Brown oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in High Point, North Carolina, October 1, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Robert J. Brown was a police officer and founder of B & C Associates, Inc., a public relations firm.

**Summary:** Robert Brown describes his childhood in High Point, North Carolina, the poverty and segregation that defined his childhood, and how his grandmother influenced him by telling stories about his family's history during slavery. Brown became one of the first black policemen in High Point and later transitioned to a position as a federal agent in New York. He returned to North Carolina in 1960 to start a public relations firm, B & C Associates, Inc., which advised companies about how to change policies on race and segregation. Brown also shares stories about serving as a special assistant to President Richard Nixon and his role in bringing attention to apartheid in South Africa through his relationship with Nelson Mandela and his family.

**Harry Blake oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Shreveport, Louisiana, October 3, 2013**

**Biographical History:** The Reverend Harry Blake is the pastor of Mt. Canaan Baptist Church in Shreveport, Louisiana. He served as the first field secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and as president of the Louisiana Baptist State Convention and General Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

**Summary:** The Reverend Doctor Harry Blake discusses his childhood on a plantation in Louisiana in the 1930s and 1940s and how he became a leader in the Civil Rights Movement in Shreveport, Louisiana. Blake joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1960 after he heard Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., give a speech at Bishop College in Texas, where he was a student. Blake discusses his pastorate at Mount Canaan

Baptist Church in Shreveport, how he came to develop a good relationship with local politicians, and the work he continues to do within the context of the civil rights struggle.

**Abernathy family oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Atlanta, Georgia, and Stuttgart, Germany, October 10, 2013**

**Biographical History:** Donzaleigh Abernathy is an actress, producer, director, and writer in Los Angeles, California.

**Biographical History:** Juandalyann R. Abernathy is an opera, concert, and African-American spirituals singer.

**Biographical History:** Ralph David Abernathy, III, is a social justice activist, and a former Georgia State Senator and member of the State House of Representatives.

**Summary:** Donzaleigh Abernathy, Juandalyann Abernathy, and Ralph Abernathy, III, recall their father, Ralph David Abernathy and their own experiences as children in the Civil Rights Movement. The Abernathy children spent much of their childhoods with the children of Martin Luther King, Jr. Unlike the King children, the Abernathy siblings actively participated in direct action, including the Poor People's Campaign. All three children felt palpably the fear of violence in their everyday lives. This interview offers an intimate portrait of the home of a civil rights icon and of the intense friendship between Abernathy and King.

**Wyatt Tee Walker oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Richmond, Virginia, July 9, 2014**

**Biographical History:** Wyatt Tee Walker, African American pastor, national civil rights leader, theologian, and cultural historian. He was educated at Virginia Union University, B.S. in chemistry and physics and the Virginia Union Graduate School of Theology. He was a chief of staff for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and in 1958 became an early board member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He helped found a Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) chapter in 1958. As executive director of the SCLC from 1960 to 1964, Walker helped to bring the group to national prominence.

**Biographical History:** Theresa Ann Walker was a civil rights worker and Freedom Rider.

**Summary:** Dr. Walker reflects on his involvement in the freedom movement, especially his work as Martin Luther King's chief of staff and as the Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) from 1960-1964. He recalls helping to organize the Children's Crusade in Birmingham, Alabama, and supporting Dr. King in transcribing and publishing "Letter from a Birmingham Jail." He also remembers preaching in Petersburg, Virginia, and Harlem, New York, and becoming involved in several later movements, including anti-apartheid and pro-charter schools activism. Towards the end of the interview, his wife, Theresa Ann Walker, joins him on camera to talk briefly about her experiences in the movement.

**Ellie Dahmer oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, November 30, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Ellie Jewel Davis, born in Rose Hill, Mississippi, attended Alcorn State University and Tennessee A&I, and worked as a teacher throughout Mississippi. She married Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr. (1908-1966) in March of 1952. Vernon Dahmer was a leader in the Civil Rights Movement and president of the Forrest County chapter of the NAACP in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. On January 10, 1966, the Dahmer home was firebombed by the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Though Ellie escaped with the children, Vernon died from resulting injuries.

**Summary:** Ellie Dahmer discusses her involvement in the NAACP and voting rights activism in Forrest County, Mississippi. She recalls her experiences in education, both as a student at local schools, Alcorn State University, and Tennessee A&I, and as a teacher in schools throughout Mississippi. Her career as a Forrest County election

commissioner is also discussed. She speaks about her husband, fellow activist Vernon Dahmer, and remembers the night when Klu Klux Klan members burned her home, killing her husband and injuring her children.

**Peggy Jean Connor oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, November 30, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Peggy Jean Connor is a strong movement activist, whose early involvement in voter registration included two important lawsuits. She was very active in Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).

**Summary:** Peggy Jean Connor discusses her role in the Civil Rights Movement in southern Mississippi. She focuses particularly on voter registration, Freedom Day, being a Democratic National Convention delegate, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), her arrest, organizing the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), and the *Connor v. Johnson* lawsuit.

**Raylawni G. Branch and Jeanette Smith oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 1, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Jeanette Smith, Mississippi Civil Rights worker, worked with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

**Biographical History:** Raylawni G. Branch, Mississippi pioneer of the Civil Rights Movement, a professional nursing educator and US Air Force Reserve officer. She is best known for her leading role in the integration of the University of Southern Mississippi (Hattiesburg) in 1965.

**Summary:** Raylawni G. Branch and Jeanette Smith discuss their involvement in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi-based Civil Rights Movement. They remember their upbringings as mixed race children, Smith in Mississippi and Branch in Mississippi and Chicago, Illinois. Branch recalls entering as one of the first black students at the University of Southern Mississippi. Both speak about their activism for voting rights and education, as well as sharing their philosophies on issues of race, discrimination, and activism.

**Clarence Magee oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 1, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Clarence Magee, born in 1932 in Columbia, Mississippi, was the oldest of ten children and was raised working on his parents' farm. He studied biology at Alcorn A&M graduating in 1954, and attended graduate school at Harvard. He served in the U.S. Army for two years and was stationed in Germany. After leaving the service he taught in several schools in Hattiesburg. He cofounded the Hattiesburg Association for Civic Improvement and was active in helping schools formulate desegregation plans. He was also involved in NAACP and in training for the Freedom Summer. He later worked for the Southern Mississippi Planning and Development Commission and the federal Department of Agriculture, Food, and Consumer Service office in Mobile, Alabama.

**Summary:** Clarence Magee discusses the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi. He recalls growing up in Marion County, Mississippi, where he was pushed by his family to pursue an education. He remembers becoming involved with the Hattiesburg branch of the NAACP after he was barred from registering to vote in 1956, then working in sensitivity training for Freedom Summer volunteers. He also discusses teaching in schools, working for the federal government, and co-founding the Hattiesburg Association for Civic Improvement.

Vernon Dahmer, Jr. oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 1, 2015

**Biographical History:** Vernon Dahmer, Jr. was born in 1929 in Kelly Settlement, Mississippi. The son of civil rights activist Vernon F. Dahmer, he joined the military in 1951, and after retiring from the Air Force, now resides in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

**Summary:** Vernon Dahmer, Jr., remembers growing up near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and discusses his experiences relating to segregation and race, as a child and in the military. He also recalls the night his family's home in Hattiesburg was firebombed, killing his father, Vernon Dahmer, Sr., and his subsequent involvement in the trials of the Ku Klux Klan members who staged the bombing.

Eddie Holloway oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 2, 2015

**Biographical History:** Eddie Holloway was born in Hattiesburg, Mississippi in 1952. While he grew up in Hattiesburg, he also spent summers with family in Bessemer, Alabama. He enrolled at the University of Southern Mississippi in 1970. After graduating, he was employed at William Carey University and also worked in alcohol and drug treatment facilities. He eventually returned to work at USM for 40 years before he retired. In that time, he was the first African American to serve as Dean of Students, Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs.

**Summary:** Eddie Holloway discusses growing up in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, as well as his involvement in Freedom Schools and other civil rights causes. He remembers his experiences as a child in a segregated society and school system, attending University of Southern Mississippi during its transition from a segregated to an integrated school, and his observations of the current educational environment as Dean of Students at USM.

Glenda Funchess oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 2, 2015

**Biographical History:** Glenda Funchess, born in 1954 in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, was one of the first African American children to attend the previously segregated, predominately white schools in Hattiesburg. She attended the participated in Freedom Summer and attended Freedom School at Mt. Zion Baptist Church. She currently practices law in Hattiesburg and teaches at the University of Southern Mississippi.

**Summary:** Glenda Funchess speaks about her childhood in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She remembers her experiences as one of the first children to desegregate Hattiesburg schools, as well as her involvement in Freedom Summer and at the Mount Zion Church Freedom School. She also discusses the relationship between churches and the Civil Rights Movement, and current civil rights activism and historical preservation.

Nathaniel Hawthorne Jones oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Claiborne County, Mississippi, December 3, 2015

**Biographical History:** Nathaniel Hawthorne Jones was born in Claiborne County, Mississippi in 1914.

**Summary:** Nathaniel Hawthorne Jones recalls his involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, specifically the Port Gibson Movement, in Mississippi. He discusses being drafted into the Navy in 1944 and the racial discrimination he experienced in his role as a Steward Mate. During the Port Gibson Movement, he was involved in the Port Gibson Merchant Boycotts, organizing protests at Alcorn College, and participating in voter registration activities.

Leesco Guster oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Port Gibson, Mississippi, December 3, 2015

**Biographical History:** Leesco Guster was born in 1936 in Port Gibson, Mississippi. After growing up in various places in Mississippi, she briefly moved to Chicago before returning to Mississippi during the 1960s. She was heavily involved in voter registration and is a lifetime member of the NAACP. She has operated a child day care center for over 30 years and continues to be active in her church community.

**Summary:** Leesco Guster remembers experiencing segregation growing up and working in Port Gibson, Mississippi, and Chicago, Illinois. She recalls her work as an activist in Port Gibson, where she canvassed for voting rights, boycotted segregated businesses, and joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She also discusses churches' role in the Civil Rights Movement and her participation in the trial NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co.

Carolyn Miller and James Miller oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Port Gibson, Mississippi, December 4, 2015

**Biographical History:** James E. Miller was born in 1949 and grew up in Port Gibson, Mississippi, where he met his wife, Carolyn Miller, in the youth group of the NAACP and participated in the Port Gibson boycotts. He was involved with Mississippi Cultural Crossroads and worked as County Administrator in Claiborne County, Mississippi.

**Biographical History:** Carolyn Miller was born in Alcorn, Mississippi in 1953 and grew up in Hermanville and Port Gibson, Mississippi. She was involved in the youth chapter of the NAACP, where she met her husband, James Miller, and she participated in the Port Gibson boycotts. She taught at A. W. Watson elementary school, was involved in Mississippi Cultural Crossroads, and was a library board member.

**Summary:** James and Carolyn Miller discuss their experience of living in Port Gibson, Mississippi during the Port Gibson Movement. They specifically reference the downtown merchant boycotts and how race and class tensions impacted the local community. They discuss their persistence in building interracial coalitions and emphasize the strength of local community building, political accountability and leadership for the sustainability of Port Gibson.

Patricia A. Crosby and David L. Crosby oral history interview, with Worth W. Long, Carolyn Miller and James Miller, conducted by Emilye Crosby in Port Gibson, Mississippi, December 4, 2015

**Biographical History:** David L. Crosby is a civil rights activist. He co-founded Mississippi Cultural Crossroads in Port Gibson, Mississippi in 1976.

**Biographical History:** Patricia A. Crosby is a civil rights activist. She co-founded Mississippi Cultural Crossroads in Port Gibson, Mississippi in 1976.

**Biographical History:** Worth W. Long was born in 1936 in Durham, North Carolina. He joined the Air Force around 1953. In 1959, he was a student at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas, he worked as a medic at the Little Rock Air Force base, served on the executive board of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and worked at Duke University Bale Research Lab in Durham, North Carolina. He became involved with organizing events in the civil rights movement as early as 1956, continuing through the 1960s, including participation in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). After the height of the civil rights movement, he was involved in folk music programming through the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, Delta Blues Festival, Louisiana Zydeco Festival in South Carolina, Penn Center Heritage Festival in Florida, and Zora Neale Hurston Festival. In 1977 he was funded by the Ford Foundation Leadership and Development program to study folklife and community empowerment with Alan Lomax at Columbia University. He joined the Mississippi Cultural Crossroads Board in 1980.

**Biographical History:** Carolyn Miller was born in Alcorn, Mississippi in 1953 and grew up in Hermanville and Port Gibson, Mississippi. She was involved in the youth chapter of the NAACP, where she met her husband, James Miller, and she participated in the Port Gibson boycotts. She taught at A. W. Watson elementary school, was involved in Mississippi Cultural Crossroads, and was a library board member.

**Biographical History:** James E. Miller was born in 1949 and grew up in Port Gibson, Mississippi, where he met his wife, Carolyn Miller, in the youth group of the NAACP and participated in the Port Gibson boycotts. He was involved with Mississippi Cultural Crossroads and worked as County Administrator in Claiborne County, Mississippi.

**Summary:** Patricia and David Crosby discuss the founding and subsequent work of the Mississippi Cultural Crossroads, a cultural arts organization in Port Gibson. The organization was a legacy of the Civil Rights Movement and it did important activist work in generating arts and cultural activities and documenting and interpreting local movement history. Worth Long, James and Carolyn Miller, who were involved in the organization also participate in the interview.

#### Charles McLaurin oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Indianola, Mississippi, December 5, 2015

**Biographical History:** Charles McLaurin is a civil rights advocate, born in Jackson, Mississippi in 1939. He joined the Army Reserves in about 1955. He joined the civil rights movement in 1960, helped register voters, and served as Fannie Lou Hamer's campaign manager when she ran for Congress in 1964.

**Summary:** Charles McLaurin discusses his work as a Civil Rights activist in the 1950's and 60's. He begins by discussing the racism he experienced growing up and how this shaped his personal and political values. McLaurin mainly describes working with African American voter registration rights issues, SNCC, and the Freedom Riders. He describes how he became a congressional officer for a number of years in Mississippi, working closely with Fannie Lou Hamer as her congressional campaign manager. McLaurin describes his involvement in a range of Mississippi-based protests, as well as his experiences with the judicial system and his personal arrests.

#### Worth W. Long oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Jackson, Mississippi, December 6, 2015

**Biographical History:** Worth W. Long was born in 1936 in Durham, North Carolina. He joined the Air Force around 1953. In 1959, he was a student at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas, he worked as a medic at the Little Rock Air Force base, served on the executive board of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and worked at Duke University Bale Research Lab in Durham, North Carolina. He became involved with organizing events in the civil rights movement as early as 1956, continuing through the 1960s, including participation in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). After the height of the civil rights movement, he was involved in folk music programming through the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, Delta Blues Festival, Louisiana Zydeco Festival in South Carolina, Penn Center Heritage Festival in Florida, and Zora Neale Hurston Festival. In 1977 he was funded by the Ford Foundation Leadership and Development program to study folklife and community empowerment with Alan Lomax at Columbia University. He joined the Mississippi Cultural Crossroads Board in 1980.

**Summary:** Worth W. Long largely discusses experiences growing up in a household strongly connected to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Long discusses churches as important aspects of community building and as meeting spaces for the African American civil rights activists. He recalls personal experiences participating in protest and other forms of activism during the 1950's and 60's, including his participation with Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other organizations involved in the Civil Rights Movement. He discusses some of his community-based political

philosophies, and ends with a discussion of a powerful experience in the Kilby prison in Alabama.

**Frankye Adams Johnson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Jackson, Mississippi, December 6, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Frankye Adams-Johnson was born in Pochahontas, Mississippi to a family of sharecroppers. As a teenager in Jackson, Mississippi, she participated in the NAACP, COFO, and SNCC as a youth organizer and was heavily involved in the Jackson civil rights movement in 1963. In 1964, she enrolled at Tougaloo College where she continued to be involved in civil rights demonstrations. After moving to New York in 1967, she co-organized the White Plains branch of the Black Panther Party. Adams-Johnson became a college professor in the 1980s, and returned to Jackson from New York in the late 1990s.

**Summary:** Frankye Adams-Johnson recalls her involvement as a Civil Rights activist in the Jackson Movement. While a student at Tougaloo College she became involved with SNCC, the Freedom Riders and the March on Washington. Placing emphasis on the themes of racial consciousness, gender and violence, she traces the evolution of her political role, concluding with her involvement in the Black Panther Party.

**Betty Garman Robinson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Baltimore, Maryland, December 8, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Betty Garman Robinson was born on January 8, 1939 in New York City. She enrolled in Skidmore College in 1956 and became involved with NSA and attending National Student Congress meetings. In 1960 she became the assistant vice-president of the NSA, organizing the National Student Congress for the following summer where she first met members from the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). In the fall of 1961 she attended graduate school to study Political Science in Berkeley, California. In November of 1963 she attended the Howard Conference in Washington, DC and was recruited to join SNCC, leaving graduate school for a position with the organization. Robinson then went to Mississippi for Freedom Summer in 1964 and became the Northern Coordinator in the Greenwood Office. In 1965, she moved to Washington, DC was involved in the Free DC Movement and the Bus Boycotts, and later the anti-war movement and women's movement of the 1970's. She is currently involved in Showing Up For Racial Justice (SURJ), an organization in Baltimore that is committed to fighting structural inequity and racial injustice.

**Summary:** Betty Garman Robinson shares her experience in the Civil Rights Movement. She discusses her early involvement with the National Student Association (NSA) and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), before joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1963. Of her many roles, she recalls serving as a Northern Coordinator in Greenwood, Mississippi during Freedom Summer 1964 and her later efforts that focused on bringing federal programs into southern communities. She discusses the role of women in SNCC and emphasizes the openness the organization had to women taking initiative and the impact it had on her activism. Shedding light on the on the inner organizational tensions of interracial relationships, the attitudes of white communities, and her navigation of "white privilege" she offers a unique perspective on the experience of role of white women in the Civil Rights Movement.

**Dorothy Zellner oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Baltimore, Maryland, December 8, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Dorothy "Dottie" Zellner was born on January 14th, 1938 in New York City. She joined the NAACP in high school, and later went to Miami, Florida to enroll in a CORE workshop, training in non-violent organizing. Under CORE, she moved to New Orleans and was involved with "casing" sites for sit-ins and outreach

to the white community. Dotty left CORE and was hired by the Southern Regional Council and moved to Atlanta in June of 1961. Later that year, she became involved with SNCC, organizing a Civil Liberties Workshop in the spring of 1963, and later marrying her husband Bob Zellner the following August. In 1964 she moved to Boston with her husband forming a Northeast Regional Office of SNCC while recruiting and interviewing prospective volunteers for the Freedom Summer Project. In 1965, Dottie had a daughter, and moved back to Atlanta with her new child and husband. She and her husband wrote a Grassroots Organizing Work (GROW) proposal to SNCC, to stay a part of the organization. She later moved to New Orleans to work with Anne and Carl Braden of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) for five years. Zellner worked as a nurse for several years before joining the Center for Constitutional Rights in 1984. In 1998, she became director of publications and development for the Queens College School of Law. She lectures and writes frequently about the civil rights movement and co-edited *Hands on the Freedom Plow: Personal Accounts by Women in SNCC*. As of 2014, she is involved in advocacy work on behalf of Palestinians

**Summary:** Dorothy Zellner reflects on her experience as one of the early organizers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Offering a unique perspective as a white woman in a black-led organization, she sheds light on the dynamics of race and gender in the Civil Rights Movement. Detailing the efforts of her and her then husband Bob Zellner, she discusses her involvement in organizing civil liberties workshops, forming a Northeast Regional Office of SNCC, and her role in recruiting Northern volunteers for the 1964 Freedom Summer Project. She discusses SNCC's decision to exclude white workers by the late 1960s and reflects on the complexities of this consensus. Emphasizing how SNCC was dynamic in its ability to function as a non-racial community, she considers its deterioration an endured loss for American society. She continues to pride SNCC as her life's work, to this day.

**Timothy Jenkins oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, DC, District of Columbia, December 9, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Timothy Jenkins was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 30, 1938, and was raised in a family invested in education. He received full tuition funding from a scholarship to Howard University in 1956. He stayed connected to the university after he graduated through his position as the National Affairs Vice President for the United States National Student Association. This position is also how he got involved with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He later went to law school at Yale, which was integral to his contributions to the Civil Rights Movement. Jenkins' role in the SNCC summer meeting of 1961 was particularly important in deciding to create Freedom Schools. He also attended and helped organize the Greenwood Folk Festival, and other folk festivals. He continues his involvement with law and racial justice.

**Summary:** Timothy Jones discusses his personal experiences growing up in Philadelphia and in particular his experiences in integrated school. He describes at length his experience attending Howard University, and why Howard was so important to the Civil Rights Movement. He describes how he became a lawyer, and his political involvement with the Civil Rights Movement as an African American lawyer. Jenkins discusses some of the nuances of the political climate of the 1960s, and how that influenced SNCC's decision-making process. Jenkins concludes the interview by recalling the three events that he felt he directly affected the course of history.

**Judy Richardson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Silver Spring, Maryland, December 9, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Judy Richardson was born on March 10, 1944, in Tarrytown, New York. In 1962 she was one of eight black students accepted into Swarthmore

College and was involved with the Students for Democratic Society's (SDS) chapter named the Swarthmore Political Action Committee (SPAC). From 1963 to 1965, she held various positions with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), including moving around the country for demonstrations, executive secretarial duties, and proposing Residential Freedom Schools. She left work to attend Columbia University in New York City, and eventually worked with Drum and Spear Bookstore in Washington, DC. She was involved in the production of the documentary *Eyes on the Prize* and works with the SNCC Legacy Project at Duke University.

**Summary:** Judy Richardson was born on March 10, 1944. As one of eight black students accepted into Swarthmore College in 1962, she recalls her initial involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, attending mass meetings and participating in freedom rides in the Cambridge, Maryland Movement. She discusses her decision to join the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), where she served as a secretary for then executive secretary, Jim Forman. She recalls her involvement with Freedom Summer 1964 and her proposal to organize a SNCC Residential Freedom School in 1965. After leaving SNCC, she discusses her involvement with Julian Bond's all-black political party in Lowndes County where she served as a temporary head of communications. She discusses her later community organizing efforts in Washington, DC and her current involvement with the SNCC Legacy Project at Duke University.

**Juadine Henderson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, DC, District of Columbia, December 3, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Juadine Henderson was born in Batesville, Mississippi and attended church regularly growing up. She learned about the NAACP, SNCC, and the Freedom Songs through her church. In June of 1963 she went to Greenwood, Mississippi with John Smith of SNCC to attend a one week voter registration workshop, and shortly after decided to join the movement and began work with voter registration programs. Henderson was arrested on multiple occasions because of her involvement with the Civil Rights Movement. She attended Bishop College, George Washington University, and Columbia University at different points in her life. She eventually moved to Washington DC, first working with Drum and Spear bookstore, and then became a journalist; a career she held for twenty eight years.

**Summary:** Juadine Henderson recalls her initial interaction with Frank Smith, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1963, and his influence on her decision to attend a voter registration workshop in Greenswood, Mississippi. She discusses how exposure to the movement was instrumental to her later decisions to become involved with the Freedom Labor Union, work on voter registration projects on plantations throughout Mississippi and attend the Poor People's Campaign in Washington, DC. She discusses her multiple arrests, participation in movement activities, and how the role of the church, freedom songs, and "black beauty" served as empowering symbols to affirming her identity as a black woman in the movement.

**Freddie Greene Biddle oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, DC, District of Columbia, December 10, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Freddie Greene was born in was born in Greenwood, Mississippi on February 15, 1945 where she experienced firsthand segregation. She attended mass meetings in 1962 when SNCC came to Greenwood, Mississippi and was involved with the organizing efforts for the discontinuation of food being sent to Leflore County. Later on, Greene went to Dillard University in New Orleans where she became involved with Tulane University's Student Group and met Cathy Cage. Greene went to McComb, Mississippi during Freedom Summer 1964 and attended the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. She left Dillard University to continue her work with voter registration for African Americans. She was arrested for

her demonstration efforts. She later moved to Atlanta, Georgia to work in the SNCC office and was involved with the switchboard and financing. In the summer of 1968, Freddie left SNCC and moved to Washington, D.C, where she started working with the United Neighborhood Youth Program.

**Summary:** Freddie Greene was born in Greenwood, Mississippi on February 15, 1945. She discusses how living in a segregated community exposed her to the early efforts of the Civil Rights Movement. She reflects on her decision to leave Greenwood and attend Dillard University in New Orleans in 1962. Feeling disconnected with the movement, she became a participant in the McComb project during Freedom Summer 1964. After returning to school post-Freedom Summer, she decided to leave and joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1965. She discusses her involvement working on voting registration and canvassing, as well as her role of working on the switchboard and in finance in SNCC's Atlanta Office.

**Reginald Robinson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, District of Columbia, December 11, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Reginald Robinson was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1939. After leaving high school during the eleventh grade to work, he eventually attended Cortez Peters Business College, where he first got involved in civil rights through the student organization, Civic Interest Group. He quickly became involved with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1961. Working for SNCC as a field secretary, his duties focused on supporting voter registration in McComb, Mississippi and Cambridge, Maryland. After SNCC, he worked multiple jobs around the country before finally settling in Washington, DC, where he eventually retired in 2001.

**Summary:** Reginald "Reg" Robinson shares his experience of working for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and how he became known as an "advance man" throughout the Civil Rights Movement. Beginning with his involvement with the student-led Civic Interest Group in Baltimore, Maryland, he discusses how his involvement with the Cambridge Movement led him to becoming a field secretary for SNCC. He recalls how Voter Education Programs and various recruitment activities of SNCC epitomized the rule of "building and growing" and prides himself for remaining committed to ensuring civil rights today.

**Jennifer Lawson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, DC, District of Columbia, December 11, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Jennifer Lawson was born in June of 1946, in Fairfield, Alabama and encountered racial segregation as a young child. Lawson later attended Tuskegee College. In the summer of 1963 she moved to New York City to pursue an internship at Sloan Kettering Center and in the summer of 1964 pursued a Research Aide role, meanwhile attending demonstrations to protest Martin Luther King in Birmingham Jail. While at Tuskegee she was involved with the student group that worked on desegregating Macon County and mobilizing voting registration. After Freedom Summer 1964, she went to Jackson, Mississippi to work on voter registration, and later left school in the Spring of 1966 to join SNCC and work in Wilcox County. After she left SNCC, she worked at the National Council of Negro Women and worked with Dorothy Height and Fanny Lou Hamer. She was involved with designing the symbol of the Black Panther for the Lowndes County Party, and created political education material through art. Lawson was elected to the central coordinating committee of SNCC, and then moved to Atlanta. At the time when SNCC began to adopt racial separatism, she left the organization. She attended Columbia University to pursue art in formal education, and studied film, working in public television for the last thirty years. Lawson is active in volunteering with the SNCC Legacy Project today.

**Summary:** Jennifer Lawson shares her experience throughout the Civil Rights Movement. She discusses her decision to leave college to join the movement, and her involvement with voter registration activities in Mississippi. She joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1966 and was elected to the organization's central coordinating committee. She shares her role in designing the Black Panther symbol and campaign materials for the Lowndes County Freedom Organization (later the Black Panther Party). She reflects on the issues surrounding racial separatism and her decision to leave organizational efforts in search of other activist work, including joining the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW). She recalls going to Cuba and being involved with art programs that celebrated African and Cuban heritage and moved to Tanzania from 1970-1972 and became part of a writer's group with Walter Rodney. She later attended Columbia University to merge her interest in civil rights activism and art, and pursued a film degree.

**Dion Diamond oral history interview conducted by David Cline in Washington, District of Columbia, December 13, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Dion Diamond was born in Petersburg, Virginia in 1941. Growing up in the segregated community of Petersburg, he began doing sit-ins, often by himself. He enrolled in Howard University in 1959, where he was a founding member of Nonviolent Action Group, staging protests at Glen Echo, Maryland and Arlington, Virginia. He also was a part of the Freedom Riders and was a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Mississippi and Louisiana from 1961 to 1963. During this time, he was arrested over 30 times. He later attended the University of Wisconsin and earned a graduate degree from Harvard University.

**Summary:** Dion Diamond discusses his activism and experiences during the Civil Rights Movement. He remembers growing up in segregated Petersburg, Virginia, and attending Howard University, where he began organizing for civil rights. He also recalls his work in Mississippi and Louisiana as a Freedom Rider and activist, his studies at University of Wisconsin and Harvard University, and his later career. Finally, he speaks about contemporary activism and rights issues.

**Joseph Howell and Embry Howell oral history interview conducted by David Cline in Washington, District of Columbia, December 13, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Embry Howell was born in 1945 in Bethesda, Maryland. She grew up in Davidson, North Carolina and attended Davidson College before transferring to Barnard College. She later attended graduate school at the University of North Carolina. She earned a Ph.D. in Public Policy from George Washington University. She has had a long career as a health policy researcher, primarily at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C. She worked for SNCC in Southwest Georgia during the summer of 1966.

**Biographical History:** Joseph Howell was born in 1942 in the suburb of Belle Meade in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1964 while a student Davidson College, he organized a civil rights march in Charlotte. He went on to attend Union Theological Seminary and the University of North Carolina where he earned a planning degree. He worked for SNCC in Southwest Georgia during the summer of 1966. He is the author of *Civil Rights Journey : The Story of a White Southerner Coming of Age during the Civil Rights Revolution* (2011) which details his experience working with the civil rights movement.

**Summary:** Joseph and Embry Howell recall the summer of 1966 in Southern Georgia. Recruited by Charlie Sherrod of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) they discuss the complexities they encountered from embodying a white identity, most significantly through their experience of living with a black family in the South. They emphasize how changing racial perception and power influenced a shift in SNCC's tactic of nonviolence, ultimately leading to greater forms of militancy under ideologies of Black Power. In spite of the complicated nature of navigating

racial tension, they remained committed to working with voting registration activities, organizing efforts, and the Head Start program and were guided by the belief of helping others.

**E. Maynard Moore oral history interview conducted by David. P. Cline in Washington, District of Columbia, December 14, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Reverend E. Maynard Moore was born in Petersburg, Virginia in 1938. In his youth, he was generally unaware of the segregation in his community. As a teenager, he participated in the Methodist Student Movement and began to interact with black students in other Methodist groups and became aware of civil rights issues. After attending undergraduate college at Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Virginia, he went to seminary school at Southern Methodist University in 1959. He participated in sit-ins in the Dallas area and worked with migrant communities during summer breaks. In 1964, he was accepted to the University of Chicago Divinity School to do doctoral work. During this time, he and classmates drove from Chicago to join the march to Montgomery for the last few miles. In 1966, he became the national coordinator for Student Interracial Ministry. For most of his career, he has focused on urban ministry projects.

**Summary:** Maynard E. Moore shares his experience in the Civil Rights Movement as a minister and how the intersection of religion and education provided an opportunity for racial integration. He recalls his involvement in the Methodist Student Movement from his early career as a migrant camp worker, to later pursuits in doctoral education, up to his participation in the Selma march. Emphasizing the commitment to non-violence, he discusses how religion grounded the efforts of Civil Rights activists, was used as a tactic to navigate racial tension in the South, and inspired the growth and mobilization of student-led action groups.

**Julius W. Becton oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, December 15, 2015**

**Biographical History:** Lieutenant General Julius W. Becton, Jr., United States Army, retired, was born in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He joined the Army Air Corps in July 1944 and graduated from Infantry Officer Candidate School in 1945. Becton originally separated from the Army in 1946, but he returned to active duty in 1948 when the Army was officially desegregated. Eventually, rising to the rank of Lieutenant General, he served during both the Korean War and the Vietnam War, and retired from the U.S. Army in 1983 after nearly 40 years of service. After retirement, he has held numerous positions including: Director of Disaster Assistance for the Agency for International Development (AID), the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), president of Prairie View A&M University, and Superintendent for the District of Columbia school system.

**Summary:** Julius W. Becton recalls events that led to his service in the military. He highlights being the first African American to hold many of his positions in academics, the military and post-military career. Emphasizing how the integration of the military influenced his attitude towards racial issues, he offers a unique perspective on the Civil Rights Movement. He expresses deep pride for his efforts to advance himself, his family, race, and country through his military service.

**Gloria Arellanes oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in El Monte, California, June 26, 2016**

**Biographical History:** Gloria Arellanes was born in East Los Angeles in 1946. As a child, her family purchased a home in El Monte, California, where she experienced racism. Her father was a Mexican immigrant and her mother was Tongva Indian, but her parents encouraged her to identify as Chicana in school. After graduating high school,

Gloria became involved in community work with Youth Temporary Employment Project (YTEP) and Neighborhood Adult Participation Project (NAPP). In 1967, she became involved with the Brown Berets and the Chicano movement, running the Brown Beret free clinic. After leaving the Brown Berets, she has focused on her indigenous roots and has been an active member of her tribe.

**Summary:** Gloria Arellanes talks about her life growing up in California, finding her way to the Brown Berets and participation in the Poor People's Campaign (1968) in Washington, DC. She also talks about her exploration of her roots and identity in an indigenous community.

#### Michael D. McCarty oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Los Angeles, California, June 26, 2016

**Biographical History:** Michael D. "Mac" McCarty was born in 1950 in Chicago. As a young man, he attended St. Ignatius College Prep, where he started a Black Student Union, and he was subsequently expelled for his involvement in protests. In 1968, he joined the Black Panther Party as part of the education cadre. He left the party after the assassination of Fred Hampton. He joined the Army in 1972 to avoid being a target of the FBI. After leaving the military, he became an acupuncturist. Since 1992, he has been a professional storyteller.

**Summary:** Michael "Mac" McCarty talks about joining the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Chicago, IL. He discusses racism in Chicago and the leadership of Fred Hampton of the Party and the beginnings of the Rainbow Coalition that brought together African Americans and Appalachian whites. He recalls the circumstances under which Hampton was assassinated in 1968 at the age of 21 by the COINTELPRO operation of the FBI.

#### Norma Mtume oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Los Angeles, California, June 27, 2016

**Biographical History:** Norma Stoker Mtume was born in 1949 in San Diego, CA. She moved to South Central Los Angeles at the age of four. After graduating from high school in 1967, she attended Cal State LA and became involved in the Black Student Union and met her first husband, Albert Armour. Through Armour, she became involved with the Black Panther Party. She worked in free clinics in LA and Berkeley in the 1970s. She went on to work for non-profit community health organizations including SHIELDS for Families.

**Summary:** Norma Mtume talks about her involvement with the Black Panther Party (BPP); her work in the free medical clinics established by the BPP and her incarceration on trumped-up charges orchestrated by the COINTELPRO initiative of the FBI. She talks of her subsequent work to establish city-wide free health-care programs

#### Carlos Montes oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Alhambra, California, June 27, 2016

**Biographical History:** Carlos Montes was born in 1947 in El Paso, Texas. He was raised in Juarez, Mexico for part of his childhood, and moved to Los Angeles in 1956. While attending East L.A. Community College, he became involved with various Chicano organizations and eventually co-founded the Brown Berets. He was an organizer of the Chicano Blowouts in East L.A., and he participated in numerous protests including the Poor People's Campaign. In 1970 he fled the country and lived underground for several years in both Juarez and El Paso. Since returning to L.A. in 1980, he has been involved with immigration reform, Chicano rights, freeing political prisoners, and community organizing.

**Summary:** Carlos Montes, founding member of the Brown Berets, talks about his decades-long involvement and activism in the Brown Berets, the Brown Power movement, MEChA, the East L.A. blowouts, the Chicano moratorium against the Vietnam War,

the anti-Iraq war protests, his political persecution at the hands of federal and local authorities. He recounts participating in the inter-racial coalition that occupied the Mall in Washington, DC, for the Poor People's Campaign (1968), and the ways in which that experience opened up the consciousness of the Brown Berets to the global struggle against class oppression and imperialism. He talks about the circumstances of his arrest on arson charges in 1969, and having to flee the country in the face of relentless, racist persecution of himself and other Chicano activists. He recalls community action programs and events that challenged the Brown Power movement.

**Mateo Camarillo oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in National City, California, June 28, 2016**

**Biographical History:** Mateo Camarillo was born in 1941 in Tijuana, Mexico. His family moved to San Diego, CA when he was 10 years old where he attended school. While attending San Diego State University, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. After graduating from college in 1965, he volunteered to join the U.S. Army, and he served for two years in Europe. Upon returning to San Diego, he became a social worker. He formed the San Diego chapter of Trabajadores de la Raza and worked to establish bilingual pay programs. After serving as Executive Director of the Chicano Federation, in 1976 he went into private business development in several different fields including bilingual radio stations.

**Summary:** Mateo R. Camarillo talks of his involvement in a range of civil rights campaigns in and around the San Diego area, since the 1960s, including fair housing, police-community tensions, collaboration and cooperation with city officials on these issues. He recalls racism in the south during his service years in Vietnam. Finally, he talks about his entrepreneurial work in recent years.

**Harold K. Brown oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in San Diego, California, June 28, 2016**

**Biographical History:** Harold K. Brown was born in 1934 in York, Pennsylvania where he attended segregated elementary school and integrated junior high and high schools. After joining the Army for two years, he eventually attended San Diego State University where he became involved in student government. After graduating in 1960, he became involved with Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He became deputy director for the Peace Corps in Lesotho, Africa. He returned to the United States after Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination. After a short time in New York, he was hired to develop the Afro American Studies department at San Diego State. He went on to hold several different positions, including Associate Dean of the College of Business Administration, at his alma mater. Since retiring in 2004, he has continued work in economic engagement and real estate development.

**Summary:** Harold "Hal" K. Brown talks about his activist work in obtaining housing and voting rights for San Diego's African American communities. He also discusses his time working in Apartheid-era Lesotho with the Peace Corps, his tenure as chairman of San Diego's CORE branch, and his thoughts on contemporary activism and racial and economic inequality.

**Roberta Alexander oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in San Diego, California, June 29, 2016**

**Biographical History:** Roberta Alexander was born in 1946 in Berkeley, California. As a college student in the Bay Area, she was arrested in the Free Speech movement protests in 1964, and then kicked out of Francoist Spain for protesting the Vietnam War there in 1967. She joined the Black Panther Party and was in the party for one year in the late sixties. Among her assignments was one that called for her to go Japan in 1969 with Elbert "Big Man" Howard to speak at rallies and demonstrations in

Japan by organizations protesting the Vietnam War. She took her activism into teaching and taught Reading, Composition, Literature, Chicano Studies, and Black Studies as well as English as a Second Language courses for the San Diego Community College District beginning in 1974. She is a labor activist and delegate for the AFT Guild, Local 1931. Dr. Alexander earned her BA in Spanish Literature from University of California, Berkeley and her PhD in Comparative Literature from University of California, San Diego. Her son, also an activist teacher and a Muslim, leads inter-faith workshops and initiatives in San Diego.

**Summary:** Dr. Roberta Alexander, Professor Emeritus at San Diego City College, talks about her family background in California, her mixed-race heritage, and activist roots, including her time with the Black Panther Party.

**Maria Varela oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Pasadena, California, June 29, 2016**

**Biographical History:** Maria Varela was born in 1940 in Newell, Pennsylvania. She attended college at Alverno College in Milwaukee, where she was student body president and became aware of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) while attending the National Student Association Congress. She later joined SNCC and worked in Selma, Alabama and Mississippi as a photographer and media creator. In 1968, she moved to New Mexico where she worked with the Land Grant Movement and the Chicano Press Association. Varela received her M.A. from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst in 1982. She later became a visiting professor at Colorado College and then adjunct professor at University of New Mexico. She helped organize rural development and founded Los Ganados del Valle and helped found Tierra Wools co-op, which re-introduced native sheep stock to Hispano and Native American land-holders and small ranchers.

**Summary:** Activist and MacArthur fellow, Maria Varela, recalls her role in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), discussing her work in organizing adult literacy programs in Mississippi and her role as one of SNCC's only female photographers. Offering a Mexican American perspective of the Civil Rights Movement, she identifies how SNCC embraced multiculturalism, extending its activism to include the Chicano Movement. She reflects on her transition from SNCC into the Chicano Movement, including her participation in the Land Grant Movement and the Poor People's Campaign in 1968.

**Ericka C. Huggins oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Oakland, California, June 30, 2016**

**Biographical History:** Ericka Huggins was born Ericka Jenkins in 1948 in Washington, D.C. Huggins was the youngest of three. After graduating high school in 1966, she attended Cheyney State College and from there enrolled at Lincoln University, an HBCU in Philadelphia, where she met her husband, Vietnam veteran John Huggins. Both moved to California after reading about the Black Panther Party in Ramparts magazine, and joined the BPP in 1967. After her husband's assassination in 1969, she became a leader in the Los Angeles chapter and later led the Black Panther Party chapter in New Haven, CT. She was the Director of the Black Panther Party's Oakland Community School from 1973-1981. Huggins was a Professor of Sociology at Laney College in Oakland and at Berkeley City College. In addition, she has lectured at Stanford, Cornell, and UCLA. Huggins holds a master's degree in Sociology.

**Summary:** Ericka Huggins discusses joining the Los Angeles Chapter of the Black Panther Party in 1967. She shares her involvement with community survival programs such as the People's Free Medical Clinics and Breakfast Programs. Sharing how these programs were often undervalued and overlooked by the suspicions of the police and the FBI, she sheds considerable light on the turbulent experience of being a Panther woman. In spite

of the assassination of her husband and being imprisoned multiple times on conspiracy charges, she emphasizes the importance of remaining resilient and committed to issues of racial injustice and remains active in civic organizations today.

**Elbert "Big Man" Howard oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Santa Rosa, California, June 30, 2016**

**Biographical History:** Elbert "Big Man" Howard was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1938. After serving four years in the military, he enrolled in Merritt College in Oakland, where he met Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton. Together they founded the Black Panther Party. As one of the Party's early organizers, he played a key role in creating the Ten-Point Program, organizing defense committees and developing programs and opportunities for activism. After leaving the party in the 1970s, he returned to the South and worked in retail in various locations for several years. Eventually he returned to California where he wrote, lectured, and was a jazz disc jockey.

**Summary:** Elbert "Big Man" Howard founded the Black Panther Party in Oakland with Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale and others in 1965. Howard speaks of the Party's accomplishments in establishing the free community food programs, free medical clinics, and other service initiatives. He recounts the harassment by the FBI's COINTELPRO initiative, and recounts instances of everyday racist oppression by the state and local officials. Howard talks about the failed attempt by the Panthers to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the Attica Prison Uprising (NY) in 1971. Howard talks of his leaving the organization due to various pressures and internal conflicts that eventually led to the demise of the Party.

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	<b>Series 2: Interviews</b>
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	<a href="#">Digital content available</a>
	<b>Biographical History:</b> Robert L. Carter was born in 1917, grew up in New Jersey, and attended Lincoln University, Howard University Law School, and Columbia University Law School. He worked as a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attorney, legal assistant to Thurgood Marshall, 1944-1955, general counsel, 1955-1968 and judge, 1972-2012. He argued many civil rights cases such as Sweatt v. Painter, Brown v. Board of Education, and Sipuel v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma. Carter died in 2012.
	<b>Summary:</b> Robert L. Carter recalls growing up in Newark, New Jersey, and attending Lincoln University, Howard University Law School, and Columbia University. He discusses hearing Marian Anderson sing at the Lincoln Memorial and his service in the segregated army during World War II. He recounts his career as a lawyer with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, including the Brown v. Board of Education case and other legal cases that ended segregation.
	Moving Images
	3 videocassettes of 3 (DVCam) (186 min.) : sound, color ; 1/4 in. camera master
	<b>Tape ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0001_mv01-03
	Photographs
	2 photographs : digital, jpg files
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BOX-FOLDER 4/13	Manuscripts
	1 transcript (87 pages)
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	<b>Mildred Bond Roxborough oral history interview conducted by Julian Bond in New York, New York, October 29, 2010</b>
	<a href="#">Digital content available</a>
	<b>Biographical History:</b> Mildred Bond Roxborough was born in 1926, grew up in Brownsville, Tennessee, and attended Howard University, New York University, and Columbia University. She married John W. Roxborough, II, in 1963. She worked as an administrator at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1954 to 1997.
	<b>Summary:</b> Roxborough discusses how she became active in the Civil Rights Movement at the age of nine, when she sold subscriptions to the NAACP <i>The Crisis</i> magazine. Roxborough began working with the NAACP as a fieldworker and worked in a variety of administrative positions including as director of development.
	Moving Images
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## Series 2: Interviews

### Container

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BOX-FOLDER 4/14

**Tape ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0002\_mv01-02  
Photographs  
2 photographs : digital, jpg files  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0002\_ph1-2  
Manuscripts  
1 transcript (75 pages)  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0002\_Roxborough\_transcript

#### **Myrtle Gonza Glascoe oral history interview conducted by Dwandalyn Reece in Capitol Heights, Maryland, November 17, 2010**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Myrtle Gonza Glascoe was born in 1936 and attended Howard University, University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard University. She worked as a social worker, college professor, and teacher. From 1965 to 1967 she was a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Field Secretary in Phillips County, Arkansas, and West Point, Mississippi.

**Summary:** Myrtle Gonza Glascoe recalls growing up in Washington, D.C., attending Howard University and the University of Pennsylvania, and her early career in education and social work. She remembers joining the Baltimore Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), moving to California, and her work as a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Field Secretary in West Point, Mississippi and Phillips County, Arkansas, where she worked closely with Howard Himmelbaum and Gertrude Jackson. She also discusses her work as the director of the Avery Research Center and her opinions on the education of African Americans.

Moving Images

2 videocassettes of 2 (DVCam) (94 min.) : sound, color ; 1/4 in. camera master  
**Tape ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0003\_mv01-02

Photographs

3 photographs : digital, jpg files  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0003\_ph1-3

BOX-FOLDER 4/15

Manuscripts  
1 transcript (83 pages)  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0003\_Glascoe\_transcript

#### **Gertrude Newsome Jackson oral history interview conducted by LaFleur Paysour in Marvell, Arkansas, November 22, 2010**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Gertrude Newsome Jackson was born in 1923 in Madison, Illinois, married Earliss Jackson in 1943, and had nine children. She attended Marvell High School and worked as a farmer and housewife. Jackson and her husband were farmers in Jonesridge, Arkansas, and provided food and shelter to Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) fieldworkers in Marvell, Arkansas during the 1960s.

**Summary:** Gertrude Jackson recalls growing up in Madison, Illinois, and Marvell, Arkansas. She recalls organizing her community to renovate a local segregated school and becoming involved in the civil rights movement in rural Arkansas. She discusses assisting Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) fieldworkers Howard Himmelbaum and Myrtle Glascoe, working for Head Start, and starting a community center. Jackson's grandson is also interviewed.

Moving Images

2 videocassettes of 2 (DVCam) (117 min.) : sound, color ; 1/4 in. camera master  
**Tape ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0004\_mv01-02

## Series 2: Interviews

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	<p>Photographs 3 photographs : digital, jpg files <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0004_ph1-3</p>
BOX-FOLDER 5/1	<p>Manuscripts 1 transcript (102 pages) <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0004_Jackson_transcript</p> <p><b>Lawrence Guyot oral history interview conducted by Julian Bond in Washington, D.C., December 30, 2010</b> <a href="#">Digital content available</a> <b>Biographical History:</b> Lawrence Guyot, Jr., was born in 1939 in Pass Christian, Mississippi. He married Monica Kline in 1967 and had two children. He attended Tougaloo College and Rutgers University, worked as a lobbyist and longshoreman in Washington, D. C., and fundraiser for Mary Holmes Junior College. He was a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Field Secretary and chair of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Guyot died in 2012. <b>Summary:</b> Lawrence Guyot recalls growing up in Pass Christian, Mississippi, and the influence of his family, and attending Tougaloo College. He remembers meeting members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), joining the organization, and participating in Freedom Summer. He discusses his opinions and memories of Mississippi politics, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and his later life in Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Moving Images 2 videocassettes of 2 (DVCam) (87 min.) : sound, color ; 1/4 in. camera master <b>Tape ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0005_mv01-02</p> <p>Photographs 3 photographs : digital, jpg files <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0005_ph1-3</p>
BOX-FOLDER 5/2	<p>Manuscripts 1 transcript (86 pages) <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0005_Guyot_transcript</p> <p><b>C. T. Vivian oral history interview conducted by Taylor Branch in Atlanta, Georgia, March 29, 2011</b> <a href="#">Digital content available</a> <b>Biographical History:</b> C. T. Vivian was born in 1924 in Howard County, Missouri, married Octavia Genes, and had four children. He attended Western Illinois University and worked as a minister and civil rights leader in Nashville, Tennessee. <b>Summary:</b> C. T. Vivian recalls growing up in Macomb, Illinois, working in Peoria, Illinois, and his call to the ministry. He discusses attending the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, where he met other civil rights activists and participated in demonstrations. He remembers planning the Freedom Rides, his imprisonment at Parchman Prison, the Children's Crusade in Birmingham, Alabama, and working for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).</p> <p>Moving Images 4 videocassettes of 4 (DVCam) (246 min.) : sound, color ; 1/4 in. camera master <b>Tape ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0006_mv01-04</p> <p>Photographs 3 photographs : digital, jpg files <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0006_ph1-3</p>

## Series 2: Interviews

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BOX-FOLDER 5/3-4

Manuscripts

1 transcript (229 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0006\_Vivian\_transcript

**Ruby Nell Sales oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, April 25, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Ruby Sales was born in 1948 and grew up in Alabama. She attended Carver High School, Tuskegee University, and Manhattanville College. She worked as the founder and director of Spirithouse and as a social justice activist. She was a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) field worker in Alabama.

**Summary:** Ruby Sales discusses her father's military career, growing up in Columbus, Georgia, and attending the Tuskegee Institute. She recalls joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Selma to Montgomery March, registering voters in Lowndes County, Alabama, and her arrest in Hayneville, Alabama. She remembers the murder of Jonathan Daniels, a seminary student who saved her life, and discusses her opinions on African American history and the current rate of African Americans in prison.

Moving Images

10 video files of 10 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (92 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0007\_mv01-10

BOX-FOLDER 1/2

Manuscripts

1 transcript (46 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0007\_sales\_transcript

**Doris Adelaide Derby oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, April 26, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Doris Derby was born in 1939 or 1940 in the Bronx, New York. She married Bob Banks and attended Hunter College and the University of Illinois. She worked as an artist, photographer and educator at Georgia State University. Derby was a civil rights activist and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) fieldworker in Georgia.

**Summary:** Doris Derby discusses her childhood in the Bronx, joining a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) youth group, and attending Hunter College. She recalls her work in African art and dance, and traveling to Albany, Georgia, to join the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) with voter registration. She remembers teaching adult literacy in Mississippi with SNCC, starting the Free Southern Theater, and working for Head Start.

Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (111 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0008\_mv01-08

BOX-FOLDER 1/3

Manuscripts

1 transcript (46 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0008\_derby\_transcript

**Jamila Jones oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, April 27, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

BOX-FOLDER 1/4

**Biographical History:** Jamila Jones was born in 1944 in Montgomery, Alabama. She worked as singer and artist and wrote one of the verses of the song, "We Shall Overcome."

**Summary:** Jamila Jones recalls participating in the Montgomery Bus Boycott as a child and forming a singing group at age 11, the Montgomery Gospel Trio, to raise money for the Civil Rights Movement. She recalls helping the Freedom Riders, visiting the Highlander Folk Center, writing a new verse of the song "We Shall Overcome," and founding the Harambee Singers.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (49 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0009\_mv01-04

Manuscripts

1 transcript (23 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0009\_jonesjamila\_transcript

**Simeon Wright oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Chicago, Illinois, May 23, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Simeon Wright was born in 1942 in Doddsville, Mississippi. He married Annie Cole in 1971 and attended the Moody Bible Institute. He worked as a pipefitter, Sunday school teacher, and deacon. He is the author of *Simeon's Story: An Eyewitness Account of the Kidnapping of Emmett Till* (Chicago, IL. : Lawrence Hill Books, c2010).

**Summary:** Simeon Wright discusses his cousin, Emmett Till, and his attempts to correct the historical record concerning Till's murder. He recalls Till's visit to his home in Mississippi, going to Bryant's store, and the night that Till was kidnapped. He remembers the trial, moving to Chicago, and how the murder and publicity affected his family.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (91 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0010\_mv01-04

BOX-FOLDER 1/5

Manuscripts

1 transcript (48 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0010\_wright\_transcript

**Wheeler Parker oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Chicago, Illinois, May 23, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Wheeler Parker was born in 1939 in Schlater, Mississippi, grew up in Chicago, Illinois, and married Marvel McCain in 1967. He worked as a barber, photographer, and pastor. At age 16, he traveled from Chicago to Mississippi with his cousin Emmett Till and witnessed his kidnapping.

**Summary:** Wheeler Parker, Jr., discusses his visit to Mississippi with his cousin, Emmett Till. He recalls the incident at Bryant's store and the night that Till was kidnapped, and Till's funeral in Chicago. He remembers how the murder and publicity affected his family, the reopening of the case in 2004, and efforts to memorialize Till.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (67 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0011\_mv01-06

## Series 2: Interviews

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BOX-FOLDER 1/6

Manuscripts

1 transcript (39 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0011\_parker\_transcript

**Marilyn Luper Hildreth oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 24, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Marilyn Hildreth was born in 1947 in Oklahoma. Her mother, Clara Luper, was a teacher and local civil rights activist. Hildreth participated in many sit-ins and demonstrations with her mother and brother Calvin in Oklahoma City. She attended Douglass High School and worked in insurance sales and administration.

**Summary:** Marilyn Hildreth describes growing up in segregated Oklahoma and the leadership of her mother, Clara Luper, in the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) youth group. She recalls participating in a drug store sit-in as a child, and the success the group had with several restaurants in Oklahoma City. She remembers her mother's leadership in the African American community in Oklahoma, and her involvement in the 1968 sanitation workers' strike.

Moving Images

3 video files of 3 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (33 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0012\_mv01-03

BOX-FOLDER 1/7

Manuscripts

1 transcript (16 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0012\_hildreth\_transcript

**Calvin Luper oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 24, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Calvin Luper was born in 1946 in Oklahoma. His mother, Clara Luper, was a teacher and local civil rights activist. He participated in many sit-ins and demonstrations with his mother and sister Marilyn in Oklahoma City. He attended Douglass High School and the University of Oklahoma and worked as an electrician.

**Summary:** Calvin Luper remembers his mother, Clara Luper, and her leadership in Oklahoma City's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Youth Council. He recalls participating in sit-ins in drug stores and restaurants, and hosting a radio show with his mother. He also remembers other leaders in Oklahoma's Civil Rights Movement, including Dr. Charles N. Atkins, E. Melvin Porter, and Ada Lois Sipuel.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (24 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0013\_mv01-04

BOX-FOLDER 1/8

Manuscripts

1 transcript (14 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0013\_luper\_transcript

**James Oscar Jones oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Austin, Texas, May 25, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** James Oscar Jones was born in 1943 in Willisville, Arkansas, married Mildred Neal in 1963 and had three children. He attended Pine Bluff A&M

College, the University of Arkansas, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. He worked at the National Sharecroppers Fund, the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, Community Resource Group, and the Texas Department of Agriculture. He was a civil rights activist in Arkansas and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** James Oscar Jones remembers growing up on a farm in Arkansas, the integration of Central High School in Little Rock, and attending the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College in Pine Bluff. He discusses his involvement in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and meeting activists Bill Hansen and Ben Grinage. He recalls participating in sit-ins at Woolworth's drug store in Pine Bluff, and helping African Americans in rural areas become political candidates.

#### Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (127 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0014\_mv01-08

BOX-FOLDER 1/9

#### Manuscripts

2 transcripts (57 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0014\_jonesjames1\_transcript

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0014\_jonesjames2\_transcript

### **Anne Sobol and Richard Barry Sobol oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 26, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Anne Sobol was a lawyer and wife of Richard Sobol.

**Biographical History:** Richard Sobol was born in 1937 in the Bronx, New York and married Anne Buxton in 1975. He attended Union College and Columbia University School of Law. He worked as civil rights attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Washington, D.C.

**Summary:** Richard Sobol discusses his early career as a lawyer in Washington, D. C., his involvement with the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, and his decision to move to New Orleans to become a civil rights lawyer. He recalls meeting Robert Hicks of Bogalusa, Louisiana, being personally protected by the Deacons of Defense and Justice, and his involvement in many job discrimination cases brought against the Crown Zellerbach paper mill. He also discusses other employment, labor union, and housing discrimination cases he argued. His wife, Anne, is also briefly interviewed.

#### Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (121 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0015\_mv01-08

BOX-FOLDER 1/10

#### Manuscripts

1 transcript (59 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0015\_sobol\_transcript

### **Cynthia Baker Anderson and Fletcher Anderson oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Bogalusa, Louisiana, May 27, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Cynthia Baker Anderson grew up in Bogalusa, Louisiana. She was married to Fletcher Anderson and had three children.

**Biographical History:** Fletcher Anderson was born in 1938 in Bogalusa, Louisiana, married Cynthia Baker and had three children. He graduated from Central Memorial High School and worked at the Crown Zellerbach paper mill in many jobs, eventually as an overhead

crane operator. He joined the Deacons of Defense and Justice and the Bogalusa Voters League, and was a leader of the Civil Rights Movement in Bogalusa.

**Summary:** Cynthia and Fletcher Anderson remember the segregation and job discrimination they faced in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and their decision to join the Civil Rights Movement. Fletcher recalls working many different jobs at the Crown Zellerbach paper mill, the harassment of the police and Ku Klux Klan, and joining the Deacons of Defense and Justice. They discuss their job discrimination lawsuits, their friends involved in the civil rights movement, and the current state of race relations in Bogalusa.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (82 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0016\_mv01-04

BOX-FOLDER 1/11

Manuscripts

1 transcript (39 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0016\_andersons\_transcript

**Hicks family oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Bogalusa, Louisiana, May 27, 2011**

This interview is currently restricted.

**Biographical History:** Barbara Maria Collins was born March 3, 1947 to Valeria and Robert Hicks with siblings Valeria Smith and Arlene Hicks. She attended Dillard University, BA and Tulane University, MPH.

**Biographical History:** Carol Cummings Burras was born March 1, 1945 in Bogalusa, Louisiana, to Robert and Valeria Hicks. Her siblings were Gregory, Robert Jr., Charles and Barbara. She attended Our Lady of the Holy Cross, New Orleans, BA; and Southeastern University, MA.

**Biographical History:** Charles Hicks was born February 25, 1945 in Bogalusa, Louisiana to Robert and Valeria Hicks with siblings Charles, Barbara Collins, Robert and Gregory. He attended Syracuse University, BA, MA and University of Maryland, MLS.

**Biographical History:** Darryl Hicks was born in Bogalusa, Louisiana to Robert L. Hicks, Jr. He was the grandson of civil rights activists Robert and Valeria Hicks. He attended Southern University.

**Biographical History:** Gregory Hicks was born June 1, 1950 in Bogalusa, Louisiana to Robert and Valeria Hicks with siblings Charles, Robert Jr., and Barbara Collins. He attended Southeast University, Lafayette.

**Biographical History:** Robert Hicks was born November 15, 1948 in Bogalusa, Louisiana to Valeria and Robert Hicks. He attended Grambling State University.

**Biographical History:** Valeria Payton Hicks was born in Bogalusa, Louisiana. She married Robert Hicks and had four children, Charles, Robert Lawrence, Gregory and Barbara Hicks Collins. She attended Picayune Community College for a Nursing degree and worked as a restaurant cook, domestic worker, and nurse.

**Summary:** The Hicks family remembers their childhood in segregated Bogalusa, Louisiana, and their father, Robert Hicks, a local civil rights leader. They recall leading a children's civil rights march in Bogalusa to protest discrimination at Woolworth's, hosting two white civil rights workers, Bill Yates and Steve Miller, and being protected by the Deacons of Defense and Justice.

Moving Images

9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (154 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0017\_mv01-09

BOX-FOLDER 1/12

Manuscripts

2 transcripts (71 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0017\_hicks1\_transcript

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0017\_hicks2\_transcript

**Geraldine Crawford Bennett, Toni Breaux, and Willie Elliot Jenkins oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Bogalusa, Louisiana, May 28, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Geraldine Bennett Crawford lived in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and worked as a maid and a nurse. She was the sister of civil rights activist Gayle Jenkins.

**Biographical History:** Toni Breaux was born April 10 1947 in Bogalusa, Louisiana, to Gayle E. Expose, who later married Monroe Jenkins. Her siblings were Don Duan Expose and Willie "Chuck" Jenkins and she is the niece of Geraldine Bennett. She married Michael Harry Melton, Sr. in 1971 and Roger Breaux II in 1990 and had 3 sons. She attended Dillard University, BA; Southeastern Louisiana University, M.Ed. and worked as a teacher.

**Biographical History:** Willie Elliot Jenkins was born December 7, 1952 to Gayle E. and Monroe Jenkins with siblings Willie "Toni" Expose and Don Duan Expose. He was the nephew of Geraldine Bennett. He participated in the Civil Rights Movement in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and integrated the public schools.

**Summary:** Geraldine Crawford Bennett, Toni Breaux, and Willie Elliot Jenkins remember their mother and sister Gayle Jenkins, a leader of the civil rights movement in Bogalusa, Louisiana. They discuss their family history, how the family became involved in the movement, and Willie Jenkins' court case to integrate the public schools. They recall being protected by the Deacons of Defense and Justice, marching in local rallies, and memories of their late brother Don, who was also involved in the movement.

Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (82 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0018\_mv01-08

BOX-FOLDER 1/13

Manuscripts

1 transcript (57 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0018\_jenkins\_transcript

**Annie Pearl Avery oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Selma, Alabama, May 31, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Annie Pearl Avery was born in 1943 in Birmingham, Alabama and grew up in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married Harrison Avery, had two children, and worked as a dishwasher in the 1960s. Avery was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Annie Pearl Avery remembers her childhood in Birmingham, Alabama, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at age sixteen. She recalls attending a SNCC meeting in Atlanta and being stranded and threatened in Marietta, Georgia, on the way home. She discusses her involvement in the Albany Movement, her many arrests for protesting, marching with William Moore, and participating in voter registration drives in many locations across the South.

Moving Images

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (91 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0019\_mv01-07

BOX-FOLDER 2/1

Manuscripts

1 transcript (45 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0019\_avery\_transcript

**Gwendolyn M. Patton oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Montgomery, Alabama, June 1, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Gwendolyn Patton was born 1943 in Detroit, Michigan. She attended Tuskegee University, Antioch College, Union Graduate School, and Interdenominational Institute of Theology. Patton was a civil rights activist and archivist.

**Summary:** Gwendolyn Patton discusses attending the Tuskegee Institute, where she became involved in many civil rights organizations and was elected student body president. She recalls hosting the Freedom Riders in 1961, and spending a year in a segregated sanitarium when she had tuberculosis. She recounts organizing Tuskegee students for the Selma to Montgomery March, occupying the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, and registering voters in Lowndes County.

Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (111 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0020\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (50 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0020\_patton\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 2/2

**Charles F. McDew oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Albany, Georgia, June 4, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Charles McDew was born in 1938 in Massillon, Ohio. He attended Roosevelt University and South Carolina State University, and worked as a community organizer and educator at Metropolitan State University in Minnesota.

**Summary:** Charles McDew recalls growing up in Massillon, Ohio, his family's involvement in the steel mill unions and attending South Carolina State University. He remembers being arrested three times in two days for not obeying segregation laws in South Carolina, founding the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and registering voters in Mississippi.

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (82 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0021\_mv01-05

Manuscripts

1 transcript (27 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0021\_mcdew\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 2/3

**Charles Melvin Sherrod oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Albany, Georgia, June 4, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Charles Sherrod was born in 1937 in Surry, Virginia, married Shirley Miller Sherrod in 1966 and had two children. He attended Virginia Union University and Union Theological Seminary, and worked as a community organizer and chaplain.

**Summary:** Charles Sherrod recalls how he became involved in the Albany Movement in Georgia, recruited local residents, and led marches and protests against segregation.

## Series 2: Interviews

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	Moving Images
	2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (20 min.) : digital, sound, color
	<b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0022_mv01-02
BOX-FOLDER 2/4	Manuscripts
	1 transcript (8 pages)
	<b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0022_sherrodcharles_transcript
	<b>Joseph Echols Lowery oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, June 6, 2011</b>
	<a href="#">Digital content available</a>
	<b>Biographical History:</b> Joseph Lowery was born in 1921 in Huntsville, Alabama, married Evelyn Gibson in 1950, and had three children. He attended Paine College, Paine Theological Seminary, and Chicago Ecumenical Seminary. He worked as pastor and civil rights activist in Mobile, Alabama, and was a co-founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
	<b>Summary:</b> Joseph Lowery recalls his position as pastor at the Warren Street Church in Mobile, Alabama, in the 1950s. He remembers joining the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the differences in race relations between Mobile and other southern cities, and helping to found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He reflects on the effectiveness of nonviolence, the libel suit against him, sit-ins across the country, and the Selma to Montgomery March.
	Moving Images
	4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (63 min.) : digital, sound, color
	<b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0023_mv01-04
BOX-FOLDER 2/5	Manuscripts
	1 transcript (26 pages)
	<b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0023_lowery_transcript
	<b>Matthew J. Perry oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Columbia, South Carolina, June 7, 2011</b>
	<a href="#">Digital content available</a>
	<b>Biographical History:</b> Matthew J. Perry was born in 1921 in Columbia, South Carolina, married Hallie Bacote, and had one son. He attended South Carolina State College and South Carolina State College of Law, and worked as a civil rights attorney and judge in South Carolina. Perry died in 2011.
	<b>Summary:</b> Judge Matthew J. Perry recalls serving in the military during World War II, and experiencing discrimination during the war. He remembers watching a trial that inspired him to go to the newly formed law school at South Carolina State College. He discusses his start as a trial lawyer in Spartanburg, South Carolina, the famous civil rights cases he argued, joining the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and his admiration for the African American lawyers who mentored him.
	Moving Images
	3 video files of 3 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (55 min.) : digital, sound, color
	<b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0024_mv01-03
BOX-FOLDER 2/6	Manuscripts
	1 transcript (23 pages)
	<b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0024_perry_transcript

**Ernest Adolphus Finney oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Columbia, South Carolina, June 8, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Ernest Finney was born in 1931 in Smithfield, Virginia, married Frances Davenport, and had three children. He attended Claflin College and South Carolina State University School of Law. He worked as a civil rights lawyer, judge and interim president of South Carolina State University.

**Summary:** Ernest Finney recalls his father's teaching career and attending law school at South Carolina State College. He remembers defending the "Friendship Nine," a group of college students who protested segregation in Rock Hill, South Carolina. He discusses joining the South Carolina Human Rights Commission, serving as a state representative, and his election to the State Supreme Court.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (55 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0025\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (27 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0025\_finney\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 2/7

**Cecil J. Williams oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Orangeburg, South Carolina, June 9, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Cecil J. Williams was born in 1937 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and married Constance Goode in 1959. He attended South Carolina State College and Claflin College, and worked as a photographer.

**Summary:** Cecil J. Williams remembers his childhood in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and starting his career as a photographer for several African American publications in his teens. He remembers photographing President Kennedy, Thurgood Marshall, and other civil rights leaders. He also discusses the Briggs v. Elliot school desegregation case, and his photographs of the Orangeburg Massacre.

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (117 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0026\_mv01-05

Manuscripts

1 transcript (58 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0026\_williamsc\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 2/8

**William Saunders oral history interview conducted by Kieran Walsh Taylor in Charleston, South Carolina, June 9, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** William Saunders was born 1935 in New York, New York, married Henrietta Jenkins, and had 10 children. He attended Southern Business College, Southern Illinois University Vocational Education, and the University of Nevada. He worked as a politician and CEO of Committee on Better Racial Assurance Human Services Agency.

**Summary:** William Saunders remembers his childhood on Johns Island, South Carolina, and working with Esau Jenkins, a local civil rights leader. He recalls serving in the army during the Korean War, attending the Highlander Folk School, and working at a mattress factory. He also discusses founding the *Lowcountry Newsletter*, helping the workers in the Charleston Hospital Strike of 1969, and running unsuccessfully for the state senate.

## Series 2: Interviews

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4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (84 min.) : digital, sound, color  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0027\_mv01-04
- BOX-FOLDER 2/9** Manuscripts  
1 transcript (49 pages)  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0027\_saunders\_transcript
- Esther M. A. Terry oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Greensboro, North Carolina, July 6, 2011**  
[Digital content available](#)  
**Biographical History:** Esther M. A. Terry was born in 1939 in Wise, North Carolina, as one of twelve siblings. She attended Bennett College, the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and the University of Massachusetts Amherst. She worked as professor and academic administrator.  
**Summary:** Esther M. A. Terry remembers growing up in Wise, North Carolina, and attending Bennett College. She recalls planning the Greensboro Woolworth's sit-in with students from the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina (later North Carolina A&T University), being arrested for her participation, and the support of the Bennett College President, Dr. Willa Player. She also discusses attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for her master's degree, and founding the African American Studies program at the University of Massachusetts (Amherst campus), where she earned her PhD and taught for many years.
- Moving Images  
6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (92 min.) : digital, sound, color  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0028\_mv01-06
- BOX-FOLDER 2/10** Manuscripts  
1 transcript (37 pages)  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0028\_terry\_transcript
- Evans Derrell Hopkins oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Richmond, Virginia, July 7, 2011**  
[Digital content available](#)  
**Biographical History:** Evans Hopkins was born in 1954 in Danville, Virginia, married Ruth Hopkins, and had one son. He attended R.J. Reynolds High School and Winston-Salem State University. He joined the Black Panther Party and worked as a writer. Hopkins is the author of the book, *Life After Life: A Story of Rage and Redemption*.  
**Summary:** Evans Hopkins recalls growing up in Danville, Virginia, and participating in efforts to desegregate public schools and the library. He remembers joining the Black Panther Party in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Oakland, California, and working on Bobby Seale's campaign for Mayor of Oakland. He also discusses his imprisonment for car theft and the high rate of incarceration among African American men.
- Moving Images  
9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (118 min.) : digital, sound, color  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0029\_mv01-09
- BOX-FOLDER 2/11** Manuscripts  
1 transcript (45 pages)  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0029\_hopkins\_transcript

**Courtland Cox oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Washington, D.C., July 8, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Courtland Cox was born in 1941 in Harlem, New York. He attended Howard University and worked in government and business in Washington, D. C. Cox was a civil rights activist and a founder of the group that became the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Courtland Cox recalls growing up in Trinidad and New York City, and attending Howard University. He remembers organizing student protests in Washington, D. C., with the Nonviolent Action Group, which later merged with other groups to become the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He also discusses the March on Washington, the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, changes in SNCC, and attending the Sixth Pan-African Congress.

Moving Images

9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (104 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0030\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (46 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0030\_cox\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 2/12

**Simeon Booker and Moses James Newson oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Washington, D.C., July 13, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Simeon Booker was born in 1918 in Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Virginia Union University and became a the first African American journalist at the *Washington Post*. He covered the trial of Emmett Till's murder and the civil rights movement for *Jet* and *Ebony*.

**Biographical History:** Moses J. Newson was born in 1927 in Fruitland Park, Florida, married Lucille Wallace in 1948, and had four children. He attended Storer College and Lincoln University, and worked as a journalist covering the civil rights movement for the *Memphis Tri-State Defender* and the *Baltimore Afro-American*.

**Summary:** Simeon Booker and Moses Newson recall their early careers in journalism at several African American newspapers. Newson remembers covering school desegregation cases in Clinton, Tennessee and Hoxie, Arkansas, for the *Memphis Tri-State Defender*. Booker discusses covering the Emmett Till murder and the integration of Little Rock High School for *Jet*. They both remember covering the Freedom Rides and the March on Washington.

Moving Images

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (92 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0031\_mv01-07

Manuscripts

1 transcript (38 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0031\_bookerandnewson\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 2/13

**Freeman A. Hrabowski oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Baltimore, Maryland, August 14, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Freeman Hrabowski was born in 1950 in Birmingham, Alabama, married Jacqueline Coleman, and had one son. He attended Hampton Institute and the University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign, and was the president of the University

of Maryland, Baltimore County. He participated in the 1963 Children's Crusade in Birmingham.

**Summary:** Freeman A. Hrabowski recalls growing up in Birmingham, Alabama, and attending the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. He remembers being arrested for marching in the Birmingham Children's Crusade in 1963, and remembers the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church. He also discusses attending Hampton University and later starting the Meyerhoff Scholars Program for African American men studying math and science.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (78 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0032\_mv01-06

BOX-FOLDER 2/14

Manuscripts

1 transcript (45 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0032\_hrabowski\_transcript

**John Elliott Churchville oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 15, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** John Churchville was born in 1941 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He attended Antioch University, Rutgers School of Law, and Canterbury University, and worked as lawyer, businessperson, educator and community organizer. He was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** John Churchville recalls growing up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his mother's career as a music teacher, moving to New York, and converting to Islam. He remembers joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), registering voters in Americus, Georgia, and in Mississippi. He discusses moving back to Philadelphia, converting to Christianity, and founding the Freedom Library and Black People's Unity Movement.

Moving Images

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (153 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0033\_mv01-07

BOX-FOLDER 3/1

Manuscripts

1 transcript (73 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0033\_churchville\_transcript

**Jack Greenberg oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New York, New York, July 18, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Jack Greenberg was born in 1924 in Brooklyn, New York. He attended Columbia University and worked as a staff attorney and Director-Counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and as a law professor. He is the author of *Crusaders in the Courts: How a Dedicated Band of Lawyers Fought for the Civil Rights Revolution* (2004).

**Summary:** Jack Greenberg remembers attending Columbia University Law School, working for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, and arguing the Brown v. Board of Education case. He discusses working on many other civil rights cases, such as *Coke v. City of Atlanta*, *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*, and *Griggs v. Duke Power*.

Moving Images

9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (47 min.) : digital, sound, color

## Series 2: Interviews

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BOX-FOLDER 3/2

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0034\_mv01-09  
Manuscripts  
1 transcript (22 pages)  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0034\_greenberg\_transcript

**Gloria Hayes Richardson oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New York, New York, July 19, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Gloria Hayes Richardson was born in 1922 in Baltimore, Maryland, married Henry Richardson in 1945 and Frank Dandridge in 1964, and had two children. She attended Howard University and worked as a city contract manager and program officer. She was a civil rights activist in Cambridge, Maryland, and a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Gloria Richardson recalls growing up in Cambridge, Maryland, attending Howard University, and joining Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) with her daughter, Donna, after returning to Cambridge and running her father's drug store. She recalls traveling to the South with her family to assist SNCC with voter registration, organizing the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee, assisting E. Franklin Frazier with research on African Americans, and marching in a protest where the police used cyanogen gas. She also discusses attending the March on Washington, her involvement with the Nation of Islam, and meeting Malcolm X.

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (92 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0035\_mv01-05

BOX-FOLDER 3/3

Manuscripts  
1 transcript (49 pages)  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0035\_richardson\_transcript

**Alfred Moldovan oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New York, New York, July 19, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Alfred Moldovan was born in 1921 the Bronx, New York, married Jean Moldovan, and had two children. He attended City College and Chicago Medical School and worked as a doctor and member of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

**Summary:** Alfred Moldovan remembers growing up in the Bronx and the influence of his parents, who were Jewish Hungarian immigrants. He recalls serving in the air force as a radio repairman during World War II and later attending medical school. He discusses founding the Medical Committee for Human Rights and traveling to the South to assist injured civil rights activists at events such as the Selma to Montgomery March.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (59 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0036\_mv01-04

BOX-FOLDER 3/4

Manuscripts  
1 transcript (31 pages)  
**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0036\_moldovan\_transcript

**Junius W. Williams oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Newark, New Jersey, July 20, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Junius Williams was born in 1943 in Suffolk, Virginia, married Antoinette Ellis, and had four children. He attended Amherst College and Yale University, and worked as an attorney, musician, and educator. He was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Junius Williams recalls growing up in Richmond, Virginia, attending Amherst College, and joining the student group Students for Racial Equality. He remembers attending the March on Washington, organizing a civil rights conference at Mount Holyoke, and joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He also discusses traveling with other students to the Selma to Montgomery March, being arrested at the march with Worth Long, working as a community organizer with the Newark Community Union Project, and witnessing the riots in Newark, New Jersey, in 1967.

Moving Images

9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (174 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0037\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (87 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0037\_williamsj\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 3/5

**Emmett W. Bassett and Priscilla Tietjen Bassett oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Grahamsville, New York, July 21, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Emmett W. Bassett was born in 1921 in Henry County, Virginia, attended Tuskegee Institute, University of Massachusetts, and Ohio State University, and worked as a microbiologist. Priscilla Tietjen Bassett was born in 1928 in Plainfield, New Jersey, attended Smith College and Queens College and worked as a librarian. The Bassetts married in 1950, had three children, and were civil rights activists in New York.

**Biographical History:** Priscilla Tietjen Bassett was born on May 25, 1928 in Plainfield, New Jersey. She married Emmett Bassett in 1950 and had three children, Mitzi, Jonathan and Lydia. She attended Smith College, AB; Queens College, New York, MLS and worked as a librarian.

**Summary:** Priscilla Tietjen Bassett recalls growing up in Plainfield, New Jersey, and attending Smith College, and Emmett W. Bassett remembers growing up in Henry County, Virginia, serving in World War II, and attending Tuskegee Institute, where he assisted George Washington Carver with research. They tell how they met at a protest of a segregated restaurant in Massachusetts, raising money for Emmett Till's mother, their involvement in many civil rights groups in New York, and attending the March on Washington. They also discuss Emmett's career as a professor of dairy science, Priscilla's career as a librarian, and their struggles as an interracial married couple.

Moving Images

10 video files of 10 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (131 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0038\_mv01-10

Manuscripts

1 transcript (71 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0038\_bassett\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 3/6

**Pete Seeger oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Beacon, New York, July 22, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Pete Seeger was born in 1919 in New York, New York, married Toshi-Aline Ota in 1943, and had three children. He attended Harvard University and was a folk singer and civil rights activist.

**Summary:** Pete Seeger recalls performing at a concert with Paul Robeson in 1949 in Peekskill, New York, visiting the Highlander Folk School, and the evolution of the song "We Shall Overcome." He remembers performing at many civil rights events, including the Selma to Montgomery March. He also discusses his thoughts on Presidents Barack Obama and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (57 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0039\_mv01-04

Manuscripts

1 transcript (25 pages) including draft corrections

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0039\_seeger\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 3/7

**Dorothy Foreman Cotton oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Ithaca, New York, July 25, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Dorothy Cotton was born in 1930 in Goldsboro, North Carolina and married George Junius Cotton in 1955. She attended Shaw University, Virginia State College, and Boston University. She worked as a civil rights worker, leader, and educator.

**Summary:** Dorothy Foreman Cotton discusses growing up in rural North Carolina, attending Shaw University and Virginia State College, working as a housekeeper for the president of these colleges, Dr. Robert Prentiss Daniel, and meeting her husband, George Cotton. She discusses attending the Gillfield Baptist Church in Petersburg, Virginia, working with pastor Wyatt T. Walker on organizing civil rights protests and meetings, and meeting Martin Luther King, Jr. She moved to Atlanta to assist Walker in his work with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, where she became Director of Education for the organization. At the Highlander Folk School, she met Septima Clark and Esau Jenkins and led the Citizenship Education Program. She also discusses the impact of King's assassination on the movement and the philosophy of nonviolence.

Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (133 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0040\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (66 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0040\_cotton\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 3/8

**William G. Anderson oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Detroit, Michigan, July 26, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** William G. Anderson was born in 1927 in Americus, Georgia, married Norma Lee Dixon, and had five children. He attended Fort Valley State College, Atlanta College of Mortuary Science, and Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, and worked as an osteopath. He was also a civil rights activist in Albany, Georgia.

**Summary:** William Anderson recalls growing up in Americus, Georgia, serving in the navy during World War II, and his friendships with Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ralph Abernathy. He remembers opening his osteopath practice in Albany, Georgia, becoming a leader of the Albany Movement, and supporting protesters from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He discusses his several arrests with King and Abernathy, appearing on Meet the Press, the closing of all public facilities in Albany, and his later friendship with Sheriff Laurie Pritchett.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (153 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0041\_mv01-06

BOX-FOLDER 3/9

Manuscripts

1 transcript (56 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0041\_andersonw\_transcript

**Phil Hutchings oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Oakland, California, September 1, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Phil Hutchings was born in 1942 in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended Howard University and worked in education and non-profit management. He was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Newark, New Jersey.

**Summary:** Phil Hutchings recalls growing up in Cleveland, Ohio, his parents' involvement in many civic organizations, and attending Howard University. He remembers joining the Nonviolent Action Group (a precursor to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)), protesting at the White Rice Inn in Maryland, and working with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. He discusses moving to Newark, New Jersey, to work for SNCC, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and the Newark Community Union Project. He also recalls organizing District of Columbia residents for the March on Washington and witnessing the Newark riots in 1967.

Moving Images

9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (164 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0042\_mv01-09

BOX-FOLDER 3/10

Manuscripts

1 transcript (90 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0042\_hutchings\_transcript

**Thomas Walter Gaither oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 12, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Thomas Gaither was born in 1938 in Great Falls, South Carolina, married Diane Jenner in 1968 and had two children. He attended Claflin University, Atlanta University, and the University of Iowa. He worked as a construction laborer, civil rights activist, forester, and biology professor at Slippery Rock University.

**Summary:** Thomas Gaither recalls growing up in Great Falls, South Carolina, attending Claflin College, and leading the college's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) chapter. He remembers the student sit-ins in Orangeburg, South Carolina, joining the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and being arrested for protesting in Hollywood, Florida. He discusses organizing the Freedom Rides, his belief in nonviolence, and earning his PhD in biology at the University of Iowa.

## Series 2: Interviews

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	<p>Moving Images 9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (131 min.) : digital, sound, color <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0043_mv01-09</p>
BOX-FOLDER 3/11	<p>Manuscripts 1 transcript (63 pages) <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0043_gaither_transcript</p> <p><b>Audrey Nell Hamilton and JoeAnn Anderson Ulmer oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 13, 2011</b> <a href="#">Digital content available</a> <b>Biographical History:</b> Audrey Hamilton grew up in Saint Augustine, Florida, and participated in the Civil Rights Movement. <b>Biographical History:</b> JoeAnn Ulmer grew up in Saint Augustine, Florida, and participated in the Civil Rights Movement. <b>Summary:</b> Audrey Hamilton and JoeAnn Ulmer recall growing up in St. Augustine, Florida, and participating in sit-ins led by Dr. Robert Hayling at Woolworth's drug store as teenagers. They recall serving a sentence in jail, attending reform school, and meeting Martin Luther King, Jr., and Jackie Robinson.</p>
	<p>Moving Images 2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (66 min.) : digital, sound, color <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0044_mv01-02</p>
BOX-FOLDER 3/12	<p>Manuscripts 1 transcript (36 pages) <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0044_hamiltonandulmer_transcript</p> <p><b>Purcell Maurice Conway oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 13, 2011</b> <a href="#">Digital content available</a> <b>Biographical History:</b> Purcell Conway was born in 1948 in Saint Augustine, Florida. He participated in the Civil Rights Movement in Saint Augustine and worked as a police officer in New York. <b>Summary:</b> Purcell Conway recalls growing up in St. Augustine, Florida, and working many odd jobs. He recalls facing discrimination, participating in demonstrations, and witnessing a riot when attempting to integrate the beach. He also discusses moving to New York City, his career as a police officer, and successfully suing the city for discrimination in promotions.</p>
	<p>Moving Images 4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (77 min.) : digital, sound, color <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0045_mv01-04</p>
BOX-FOLDER 4/1	<p>Manuscripts 1 transcript (39 pages) <b>Digital ID:</b> afc2010039_crh0045_conway_transcript</p> <p><b>Barbara Edna Vickers oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 13, 2011</b> <a href="#">Digital content available</a></p>

**Biographical History:** Barbara Vickers was born in 1923 in Saint Augustine, Florida, and attended Excelsior High School. She was a beautician and civil rights activist in Saint Augustine.

**Summary:** Barbara Vickers recalls growing up in St. Augustine, Florida, working in a shipyard in New York during World War II, and returning to St. Augustine with her husband. She remembers working as a beautician, working with her neighbor, Dr. Robert Hayling, to organize civil rights protests and participating in kneel-ins in segregated churches. She also discusses raising money to build a monument to the foot soldiers of the Civil Rights Movement in St. Augustine.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (59 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0046\_mv01-04

BOX-FOLDER 4/2

Manuscripts

1 transcript (31 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0046\_vickers\_transcript

**Gwendolyn Annette Duncan oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 14, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Gwendolyn Duncan was born in 1956 in Saint Augustine, Florida, married Richard Allen Duncan in 1976, and had five children. She attended St. John's River College and worked as an educator and in non-profit management. Duncan is President of 40th ACCORD (formally the 40th Anniversary to Commemorate the Civil Rights Demonstrations, Inc.), a non-profit established 2003 to promote awareness of local civil rights movement history.

**Summary:** Gwendolyn Duncan recalls her family history in Saint Augustine, Florida, watching a Ku Klux Klan parade through the black neighborhood of Lincolnville, and integrating a white school. She discusses the efforts in St. Augustine to commemorate the local Civil Rights Movement, including the ACCORD Freedom Trail.

Moving Images

2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (34 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0047\_mv01-02

BOX-FOLDER 4/3

Manuscripts

1 transcript (18 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0047\_duncan\_transcript

**Robert Bagner Hayling oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Saint Augustine, Florida, September 14, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Robert Hayling was born in 1929 in Tallahassee, Florida, married Athea Hayling, and had three children. He attended Florida A&M College and Meharry Medical College and worked as a dentist. He was the principal leader of the Saint Augustine movement in the early 1960s.

**Summary:** Robert Hayling recalls serving in the air force during World War II, attending the Meharry Dental School, and participating in civil rights protests in Nashville, Tennessee. He remembers starting his dental practice in St. Augustine, Florida, leading the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) youth group, and the exclusion of African Americans from St. Augustine's 400th anniversary celebration, and being attacked by the Ku Klux Klan. He also discusses resigning from the NAACP, the support of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and

BOX-FOLDER 4/4

the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) for local protests, and his move to Cocoa, Florida.

## Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (115 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0048\_mv01-06

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (45 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0048\_hayling\_transcript

**Gwendolyn Zoharah Simmons oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Gainesville, Florida, September 14, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Gwendolyn Simmons was born in 1944 in Memphis, Tennessee, and had one daughter. She attended Spelman College, Antioch University, and Temple University. She worked as a professor of religion at the University of Florida. She was a civil rights activist and member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** Gwendolyn Simmons recalls joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) while a student at Spelman College. She remembers directing SNCC's voter registration and Freedom School, called the Freedom Summer Project in Laurel, Mississippi. She discusses learning about Black Nationalism in New York, the decision in SNCC to expel white members, and her work with the American Friends Service Committee's Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights to interview members of organizations investigated by the FBI's Counterintelligence Program (COINTELPRO).

## Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (97 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0049\_mv01-05

BOX-FOLDER 4/5

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (43 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0049\_simmons\_transcript

**Shirley Miller Sherrod oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Albany, Georgia, September 15, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Shirley Sherrod was born in 1948 in Baker County, Georgia and married Charles Sherrod in 1966. She attended Fort Valley State College and Albany State University, worked as a community organizer in rural farming and land issues, and was head of Federation of Southern Cooperatives.

**Summary:** Shirley Sherrod recalls growing up on a farm in Baker County, Georgia, her father's murder, and joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She remembers traveling to Washington, D. C., to protest the Justice Department, and the attacks on her husband, Reverend Charles Sherrod, a civil rights leader in Albany, Georgia. She also discusses starting the New Communities Land Trust and working for the Federation of Southern Cooperatives and other organizations to help African American farmers.

## Moving Images

12 video files of 12 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (104 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0050\_mv01-12

## Series 2: Interviews

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BOX-FOLDER 4/6

Manuscripts

1 transcript (49 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0050\_sherrodshirley\_transcript

**Kathleen Cleaver oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Atlanta, Georgia, September 16, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Kathleen Cleaver was born in 1945 in Dallas, Texas, married Eldridge Cleaver, and had two children. She attended Oberlin College, Barnard College, and Yale University, and worked as a political activist, attorney, and professor. She is noted for her involvement with the Black Panther Party with Eldridge Cleaver.

**Summary:** Kathleen Cleaver recalls growing up in Tuskegee, Alabama, India and the Philippines while her father worked for the foreign service. She remembers dropping out of college to work for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) as a secretary, and witnessing the dissolution of that organization. She discusses meeting her husband, Eldridge Cleaver, joining the Black Panther Party, and organizing against police brutality.

Moving Images

10 video files of 10 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (123 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0051\_mv01-10

BOX-FOLDER 4/7

Manuscripts

1 transcript (57 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0051\_cleaver\_transcript

**Candie Carawan and Guy Hughes Carawan oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in New Market, Tennessee, September 19, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Candie Carawan was born in 1939 in Los Angeles, California, married Guy Carawan in 1961 and had two children. She attended Pomona College and worked at the Highlander Folk Center as a cultural educator, singer, artist and potter.

**Biographical History:** Guy Carawan was born in 1927 in Los Angeles, California, married Noel Oliver in 1954 (d. 1958) and Candie Anderson in 1961 and had two children. He attended Occidental College, UCLA, MA and worked at the Highlander Folk Center as music director, collector and performing musician.

**Summary:** Candie Carawan recalls attending Fisk University as an exchange student and meeting civil rights activists in Nashville, Tennessee. She discusses meeting Guy Carawan at the Highlander Folk School, the importance of music to the civil rights movement, and Guy's work to record singers involved with the movement. The two perform several songs, including "Tree of Life," "Eyes on the Prize," and "We Shall Overcome."

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (54 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0052\_mv01-05

BOX-FOLDER 4/8

Manuscripts

1 transcript (29 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0052\_carawan\_transcript

**David Mercer Ackerman and Satoko Ito Ackerman oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Washington, D.C., September 20, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** David M. Ackerman was born in 1942 in Savanna, Illinois, married Satoko Ito in 1967 and had one child. He attended Knox College, the Chicago Theological Seminary and Georgetown Law Center, and worked as an attorney.

**Biographical History:** Satoko Ito Ackerman was born December 16, 1939 in Osaka, Japan to Masaru and Hiroko Ito. Her siblings were Seiji and Yoshiko. She married David Ackerman in 1967 and had one child, Julienna. She attended Yankton College, BA and Chicago Theological, MA and worked in child care and public policy.

**Summary:** David and Satoko Ackerman recall meeting at the Chicago Theological Seminary and remember their classmate Jesse Jackson urging students to attend the Selma to Montgomery March. They recall traveling to Selma, participating in the march, and their later life in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (62 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0053\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (30 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0053\_ackermans\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 4/9

**Dorie Ann Ladner and Joyce Ladner oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Washington, D.C., September 20, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Dorie Ladner was born in 1942 in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She attended Jackson State College, Tougaloo College and Howard University and worked as a social worker.

**Biographical History:** Joyce Ladner was born in 1943 in Battles, Mississippi, married Walter Carrington and attended Jackson State College; Tougaloo College, BA; Washington University-St. Louis, MA, PhD; and worked as a professor.

**Summary:** Doris and Joyce Ladner discuss organizing for the March on Washington with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Dorie Ladner recalls her work with SNCC in Natchez, Mississippi, and the murder and trial of Medgar Evers. They both remember growing up in Palmers Crossing, Mississippi, their family history, joining the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) youth chapter led by Clyde Kennard, and the impact that Emmett Till's murder had on their generation. Doris also recalls attending Tougaloo College, staying at the Freedom House in Jackson, Mississippi, and organizing the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Moving Images

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (121 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0054\_mv01-07

Manuscripts

1 transcript (73 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0054\_ladners\_transcript

BOX-FOLDER 4/10

**William Lamar Strickland oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Amherst, Massachusetts, September 23, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

BOX-FOLDER 4/11

**Biographical History:** William Strickland was born in 1937 in Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Harvard University and worked as a professor of political science and Afro-American Studies at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

**Summary:** William Strickland recalls growing up in Boston, Massachusetts, attending Boston Latin High School and Harvard University, and serving as a Marine. He remembers his friendship with Malcolm X, joining the Northern Student Movement, and his work with Vincent Harding and the Institute of the Black World. He also discusses the current research on Malcolm X and his opinions on politics.

Moving Images

12 video files of 12 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (130 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0055\_mv01-12

Manuscripts

1 transcript (56 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0055\_strickland\_transcript

**Carrie Lamar Young oral history interview conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Little Rock, Arkansas, September 26, 2011**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Carrie Young was born in 1948 in Barton, Arkansas, married Howard L. Himmelbaum in 1967 and later Carl E. Young, and had one child. She attended the Opportunity Industrialization Center and the University of Arkansas-Little Rock, and worked as a keypunch operator, accounting clerk, publication printing, and in data entry and administrative work.

**Summary:** Carrie Young recalls growing up in on a farm, moving to West Helena, Arkansas, with her family, and meeting civil rights organizers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), including Myrtle Glascoe, Bill Hansen, and Howard Himmelbaum. She remembers registering voters, gathering signatures to overturn a poll tax, and protesting at the Arkansas state capitol. She discusses her marriage to Howard Himmelbaum, suing her employer for discrimination, and working with the group Black United Youth in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Moving Images

9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (125 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0056\_mv01-09

BOX-FOLDER 4/12

Manuscripts

1 transcript (65 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0056\_young\_transcript

**Elmer Dixon oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Seattle, Washington, February 28, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Elmer Dixon was the co-chair of the Seattle, Washington, chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and also established the Seattle chapter of the Black Panther Party with his brother, Aaron Dixon. He later worked in the field of diversity and cross-cultural communication.

**Summary:** Elmer Dixon discusses his childhood in Chicago, Illinois and Seattle, Washington, where he marched with Martin Luther King, Jr., and heard Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) leader Stokely Carmichael speak. At 17 he met Black Panthers Bobby Seale and Huey Newton in Oakland and established, with his brother Aaron Dixon as Defense Captain, the Seattle chapter of the Black Panther Party. Dixon discusses his work with the Panthers, the survival of several of the programs

he started, including a health clinic, his work after the Panther chapter closed down in 1978, and his current position as director of an executive consulting firm specializing in diversity issues.

Moving Images

11 video files of 11 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (152 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0057\_mv01-11

Manuscripts

1 transcript (66 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0057\_Dixon\_transcript

**Steven McNichols oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Burlingame, California, March 1, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Steven McNichols was a freedom rider with the Congress of Racial Equality and civil rights director of the National Student Association. He attended the University of California, Los Angeles and the University of Texas at Austin. He was elected Civil Rights Director of the National Student Association, supported the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and assisted the Delta Ministry and Department of Agriculture with distributing surplus food to poor African Americans in Mississippi. He later worked for Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and pursued a law degree and career as an employment discrimination attorney.

**Summary:** Steven McNichols discussed his childhood in New York City, his mother's illnesses and attending the University of California, Los Angeles in 1958. He became involved in politics through the National Student Federation and National Student Association, and participated in the Freedom Rides, riding a train from Los Angeles, California, to Houston, Texas. He also discusses his work with the Delta Ministry, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and the 1964 Democratic Party convention.

Moving Images

11 video files of 11 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (137 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0058\_mv01-11

Manuscripts

1 transcript (51 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0058\_McNichols\_transcript

**Mildred Pitts Walter oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in San Mateo, California, March 1, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Mildred Pitts Walter and her husband, Earl Walter, were active in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in the late 1950s helping to desegregate housing in California. She also helped recruit Freedom Riders from California. She later became a teacher and prolific children's book author.

**Summary:** Mildred Pitts Walter discusses her early life in Louisiana, attending Southern University, and moving to Los Angeles in 1944. Pitts recalls meeting Earl Walter whom she married two years later, her work with Earl who headed the Los Angeles chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) from 1951 to 1963, CORE pickets of housing developers in Los Angeles, and her work as a clerk in the LA school district while getting her teaching credentials. She also discusses her career writing over 20 books for children, her work with a national association of nurses to develop culturally sensitive training, marching in the Soviet Union for peace, her ideas about civil rights and human rights.

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (91 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0059\_mv01-05

Manuscripts

1 transcript (36 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0059\_Walter\_transcript

**Amos C. Brown oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in San Francisco, California, March 2, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** The Rev. Dr. Amos C. Brown was a civil rights activist in Jackson, Mississippi. He attended Morehouse College, Crozer Theological Seminary, and United Theological Seminary. He served as pastor of San Francisco's Third Baptist Church and was a board member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

**Summary:** Reverend Dr. Amos Brown discusses his childhood in Jackson, Mississippi and meeting Medgar Evers, who quickly became his mentor. Brown was a leader in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) as a teenager, leading the Jackson chapter and then the whole state Youth Council and traveling with Mr. Evers across the country to attend a national conference. He was asked to leave his high school for making comments to the Cleveland Plain Dealer about unequal schools for blacks, and remembers his participation in a 1961 Freedom Ride, his travel to Africa as part of Operation Crossroads Africa, and his work at Third Baptist Church on various social causes.

Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (119 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0060\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (41 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0060\_Brown\_transcript

**Clifford Browner oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Clifford Browner was a civil rights activist in Terrell County, Georgia. He attended Albany State University and joined the Army, and eventually worked in factories in Flint, Michigan, and Atlanta, Georgia.

**Summary:** Clifford Browner discusses his childhood in Sasser, Georgia, and how he came to be involved in the Southwest Georgia Movement for civil rights in the early 1960s. He describes mass meetings at Mount Olive Baptist Church, protesting racial segregation at his high school, and participating in the March on Washington. He concludes the interview by evaluating the changes he has seen in southwest Georgia over his lifetime.

Moving Images

2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (65 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0061\_mv01-02

Manuscripts

1 transcript (40 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0061\_Browner\_transcript

**Lucius Holloway, Sr., and Emma Kate Holloway oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Lucius Holloway, Sr., was a civil rights activist in Terrell County, Georgia, Vice President of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the plaintiff in a voter registration court case, Holloway v. Wise. He later became County Commissioner of Terrell County.

**Biographical History:** Emma Kate Holloway was a civil rights activist in Terrell County, Georgia. She also worked as a beautician.

**Summary:** In this short interview, Lucius Holloway, Sr., and Emma Kate Holloway describe their experiences in Terrell County, Georgia. They discuss their childhood memories of Southwest Georgia, and how they came to meet and marry. The remainder of the interview focuses on their involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, the harassment they faced from white supremacists, and their role in registering black voters.

Moving Images

1 video file (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (31 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0062\_mv01

Manuscripts

1 transcript (16 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0062\_Holloway\_transcript

**Sam Mahone oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Sam Mahone was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Americus, Georgia. He attended Tougaloo College and the Art Institute of Atlanta and worked in several art museums and galleries.

**Summary:** Sam Mahone discusses his experiences of racial segregation and discrimination in Americus, Georgia, and how he came to be involved in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). After he joined SNCC, he participated in an array of activism: picketing a segregated movie theater, registering voters, and organizing in the black community. He also discusses the arrests that he and other activists experienced due to their activism, including the Americus Four case and the Leesburg Stockade. He concludes the interview by discussing his current involvement in showcasing African American art.

Moving Images

1 video file (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (63 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0063\_mv01

Manuscripts

1 transcript (29 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0063\_Mahone\_transcript

**Robert McClary oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Robert McClary was a civil rights activist with the Southwest Georgia Project in Worth County, Georgia.

**Summary:** In this short interview, Robert McClary discusses his involvement in the Southwest Georgia Project. McClary describes attending mass meetings in Worth County, Georgia, and he discusses his work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating

Committee (SNCC). Along with keeping the books, he registered voters and informed people about welfare services.

Moving Images

2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (28 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0064\_mv01-02

Manuscripts

1 transcript (14 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0064\_McClary\_transcript

**Johnnie Ruth McCullar oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Johnnie Ruth McCullar was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Terrell County, Georgia. She also worked as a certified nursing assistant and paraprofessional teacher.

**Summary:** Johnnie Ruth Browner McCullar describes growing up in southwest Georgia, attending segregated schools in Sasser, Georgia, and her work in the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. She was a secretary of the Terrell County Movement and she also participated in sit-ins and helped to register voters. McCullar reflects on the legacy of the movement, noting the changes in social and political life that she has witnessed during her life, but also recognizing present-day challenges.

Moving Images

2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (62 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0065\_mv01-02

Manuscripts

1 transcript (36 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0065\_McCullar\_transcript

**Sam Young, Jr., oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Sam Young, Jr., worked as a civil rights activist with the Southwest Georgia Project and also as a printer and farmer.

**Summary:** Samuel J. Young, Jr., describes his childhood in Worth County, Georgia, during the 1950s. He recalls the racial violence that he witnessed and heard stories about as a child. After graduating high school he joined the Southwest Georgia Project. He helped to start a newspaper for the project and was also involved in the group's initiative to develop a self-sufficient farm to counteract discrimination against black farmers.

Moving Images

2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (42 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0066\_mv01-02

Manuscripts

1 transcript (25 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0066\_Young\_transcript

**Grace Miller oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Grace Hall Miller was a homemaker in Baker County, Georgia. She was a civil rights activist and became a member of the Baker County Board of Education.

**Summary:** Grace Hall Miller (mother of activist Shirley Sherrod) describes her childhood in Baker County, Georgia, her education in segregated schools, her marriage to Hosie Miller, and their early involvement in the Civil Rights Movement. Grace Hall Miller's commitment to the Baker County Movement grew following the murder of her husband by a white neighbor in 1965. She describes how her house became headquarters for the local movement and how the community rallied to support her and her children. Miller's children were among the black students who integrated white schools, and because of their experience, she dedicated much of her life to improving education.

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (54 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0067\_mv01-05

Manuscripts

1 transcript (38 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0067\_Miller\_transcript

**Louise Broadway oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Louise Broadway was a civil rights activist in Baker County, Georgia, and also worked as a doctor's assistant.

**Summary:** Louise Willingham Broadway shares her experiences of segregated education in Baker County, Georgia, and she discusses the lessons that her parents taught her when she was a child. Broadway describes her experiences as a mother sending her daughter to an all-white school. She also describes her involvement in the Baker County Movement, especially her work for a doctor who treated Freedom Riders.

Moving Images

2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (34 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0068\_mv01-02

Manuscripts

1 transcript (21 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0068\_Broadway\_transcript

**Mary Jenkins oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Mary Jenkins was a civil rights activist in Albany, Georgia. She attended Fisk University and Georgia State University and worked as a teacher. She is the author of *Open Dem Cells: A Pictorial History of the Albany Movement*.

**Summary:** Mary Jenkins describes Albany, Georgia, during her childhood and discusses moments when she encountered racial prejudice. She describes her education in all-black schools, her decision to attend Fisk University, and her longing to become a teacher. Around the time of *Brown v. Board of Education*, she began teaching in Georgia and witnessed negative reactions of white administrators to the decision. Jenkins describes her decision to join the Albany Movement, and she shares memories of working with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (41 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0069\_mv01-05

Manuscripts

1 transcript (24 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0069\_Jenkins\_transcript

**Mary Jones oral history interview conducted by Will Griffin in Albany, Georgia, March 9, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Mary Jones was a civil rights activist in Albany, Georgia, and also worked as a teacher.

**Summary:** Mary Jones describes her childhood in Albany, Georgia, including the work she did as a child and her memories of school. Jones discusses learning about the Civil Rights Movement by reading the newspaper, and she describes her children's experiences as they entered white schools. After she joined the Albany Movement, she helped to register voters, participated in marches and boycotts, and joined the police committee to recruit African American police officers. She closes the interview by discussing the legacy of the Civil Rights Movement.

Moving Images

2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (52 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0070\_mv01-02

Manuscripts

1 transcript (34 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0070\_Jones\_transcript

**Walter Bruce oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Durant, Mississippi, March 11, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Walter Bruce was a civil rights activist in Mississippi. He also worked as a carpenter and gospel singer with the Soul Travelers.

**Summary:** Walter Bruce shares memories of his childhood in Durant, Mississippi, where his family sharecropped. As a young man he became a carpenter and also a gospel singer. He describes his early involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, including his participation in Mississippi Freedom Summer. Bruce was involved in community and political organizing throughout the 1960s, from helping to start health clinics and participating in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to his involvement in sit-ins and marches. Bruce also discusses the process of choosing and running black candidates for political office in the 1960s.

Moving Images

9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (85 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0071\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (50 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0071\_Bruce\_transcript

**Euvester Simpson oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Jackson, Mississippi, March 12, 2013**[Digital content available](#)**Biographical History:** Euvester Simpson attended Tougaloo College and Millsaps College and was a civil rights activist in Mississippi with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She later worked as a legal secretary, program administrator and business owner.**Summary:** Euvester Simpson discusses her childhood in Itta Bena, Mississippi, and she describes her parents' decision to send her to Racine, Wisconsin, to attend high school because they were fed up with segregated public schools in Mississippi. For her last year of high school, Simpson returned to Mississippi, and she became active in the Civil Rights Movement. She describes attending a citizenship school in Charleston, South Carolina, going to mass meetings, and being arrested with a group of women, including Fannie Lou Hamer. She also discusses her involvement in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Council of Federated Organizations, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Simpson ends the interview by discussing the legacy of the movement.**Moving Images**

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (95 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0072\_mv01-07**Manuscripts**

1 transcript (49 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0072\_Simpson\_transcript**Julia Matilda Burns oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Tchula, Mississippi, March 13, 2013**[Digital content available](#)**Biographical History:** Matilda Julia Burns was a school teacher and civil rights activist in Mississippi.**Summary:** Julia Matilda Burns describes her experience in segregated schools in Humphreys County, Mississippi, where she grew up. After becoming a teacher at Marshall High School in Belzoni, Mississippi, she began to take notice of the Civil Rights Movement, but her involvement was limited because she did not want to lose her job. Burns describes protests by whites against school desegregation in Tchula, Mississippi, and her experiences as a teacher in Tchula. She also discusses her successful election for a position on the school board and the work she accomplished during her tenure.**Moving Images**

2 video files of 2 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (55 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0073\_mv01-02**Manuscripts**

1 transcript (40 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0073\_Burns\_transcript**Rosie Head oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Tchula, Mississippi, March 13, 2013**[Digital content available](#)**Biographical History:** Rosie Head Howze was a civil rights activist in Mississippi. She worked in many different roles providing community services for children.

**Summary:** Rosie Head describes her early life in Greenwood, Mississippi, where her family lived and worked on a plantation. She discusses how her parents faced racial discrimination in their work and how they were cheated by the plantation owner and then blacklisted. In 1964, Head joined the Civil Rights Movement in Tchula, Mississippi, where her family had relocated. Head recounts the various ways she was involved in the movement: registering voters, working with Freedom Summer volunteers, helping to establish the Child Development Group of Mississippi, and campaigning for black candidates for political office.

Moving Images

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (79 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0074\_mv01-07

Manuscripts

1 transcript (43 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0074\_Head\_transcript

**Robert G. Clark, Jr., oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Pickens, Mississippi, March 13, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** The Honorable Robert G. Clark, Jr., is one of the many African American politicians who were elected to state legislatures following the Voting Rights Act of 1964. He was the first black representative elected to the Mississippi State House since the late 19th century, the first African American to serve as a committee chair in the Mississippi House and in 2004, he became the first African American to have a Mississippi state building named in his honor. He served as Speaker Pro Tempore from 1992 to 2003, when he retired as the longest serving representative.

**Summary:** Robert G. Clark, Jr., describes the early life experiences that led up to his successful campaign for political office in the Mississippi Legislature, where he became the first African American elected since Reconstruction. He discusses his childhood in Pickens, Mississippi, and he describes the family farm that he now owns, his relationship to his family, and the expectations that they had of him to receive an education. Clark discusses his career as an educator, and he describes how the Civil Rights Movement influenced him. After a failed campaign for school superintendent he volunteered to run for state office. Clark describes his experiences in the Mississippi Legislature, focusing on how he helped to pass the Education Reform Act.

Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (118 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0075\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (53 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0075\_Clark\_transcript

**H. Jack Geiger oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in New York, New York, March 16, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Dr. Jack Geiger became active in the civil rights movement in the 1950s. He helped black medical students obtain admission to the University of Chicago. He also established the first Office of Economic Opportunity health centers in Mound Bayou and Boston.

**Summary:** Dr. Jack Geiger discusses his early life experiences and how he came to be a leading figure in the Medical Committee for Human Rights. He describes his childhood

in New York City, where he found a mentor in actor Canada Lee, his college experience at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and his time as a U.S. Merchant Marine. He discusses his involvement in the Commission for Racial Equality and the American Veterans Committee in Chicago during the late 1940s. While attending medical school at Case Western Reserve University, Geiger's interest in community-centered health grew, especially after a trip to South Africa. He eventually volunteered as a medical professional in Mississippi, where he helped to establish the Tufts-Delta Health Center in 1965.

#### Moving Images

10 video files of 10 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (212 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0076\_mv01-10

#### Manuscripts

1 transcript (73 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0076\_Geiger\_transcript

### **Ben Caldwell oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Los Angeles, California, April 11, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Ben Caldwell was a Vietnam veteran, artist and filmmaker. He was a member of the L.A. Rebellion and the founder of the KAOS Network, a community arts center, in Los Angeles, California.

**Summary:** Ben Caldwell shares his family's history in the Southwest and his childhood experience in New Mexico. Caldwell describes his military service during the Vietnam War and how his experiences made him reflect on racial prejudices in the United States. He began studying art, and he eventually moved to Los Angeles, where he has been part of a black arts movement since the 1970s. He discusses the L.A. Rebellion, a collective of black filmmakers from UCLA, as well as various art projects in which he has been involved and documentary films he has produced.

#### Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (127 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0077\_mv01-06

#### Manuscripts

1 transcript (65 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0077\_Caldwell\_transcript

### **Rick Tuttle oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Culver City, California, April 11, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Rick Tuttle attended Wesleyan University and the University of California, Los Angeles, and participated in the Freedom Rides of 1961. He helped found the California Federation of Young Democrats and later became the Los Angeles City Controller and a lecturer at the School of Public Policy at UCLA.

**Summary:** Rick Tuttle describes his family background and when he first became aware of the sit-in movement and the Freedom Rides when he was a student at Wesleyan University. As a graduate student at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), he was recruited to join the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1963 and went to Greenwood, Mississippi, to work on voter registration drives. He also briefly spied on white supremacist and Ku Klux Klan meetings. After being driven out of Mississippi by threats, he joined the Chatham County Crusade for Voters in Savannah, Georgia. Tuttle describes being arrested in Savannah for disturbing the peace and the

subsequent trial. Tuttle discusses the work he did after leaving the Movement: as the comptroller in Los Angeles he helped to bring an end to segregation at private clubs and participated in the anti-apartheid movement.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (125 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0078\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (58 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0078\_Tuttle\_transcript

**Joan Trumpauer Mulholland oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Arlington, Virginia, March 17, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Joan Trumpauer Mulholland attended Duke University and Tougaloo College. She joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and participated in the Freedom Rides of 1961. She later worked at the Smithsonian Institution, at the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Justice and as a teacher in Arlington, Virginia.

**Summary:** Joan Trumpauer Mulholland shares how, as a child in Arlington, Virginia, her awareness of racial disparities grew. As a student at Duke University, she began participating in the sit-in movement. She soon moved to Washington, D.C. and joined the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), which led her to participate in the Freedom Rides of 1961. She describes in detail serving time at Mississippi State Penitentiary (Parchman Farm) with other civil rights activists. Mulholland also discusses attending Tougaloo College and her involvement in the Jackson sit-in movement.

Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (126 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0079\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (70 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0079\_Mulholland\_transcript

**Martha Prescod Norman Noonan oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Cockeysville, Maryland, March 18, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Martha Prescod Norman Noonan grew up in Rhode Island and attended the University of Michigan. She was a fundraiser and a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She later worked as a community organizer in Baltimore, Maryland.

**Summary:** Martha Prescod Norman Noonan describes her childhood in Providence, Rhode Island, and being one of the few black families in the neighborhood. Her parents urged her to attend the University of Michigan, where she joined Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and learned about the Civil Rights Movement in the South. She eventually made her way to Albany, Georgia, where she worked with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. She also worked in the Movement in Mississippi and later in Alabama. Noonan describes the March on Washington, her perception of Mississippi Freedom Summer, and the early iterations of Black Power.

Moving Images

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (93 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0080\_mv01-07

Manuscripts

1 transcript (50 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0080\_Noonan\_transcript

**Cleveland Sellers oral history interview conducted by John Dittmer in Denmark, South Carolina, March 21, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Dr. Cleveland Sellers was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and was arrested after the Orangeburg Massacre in 1968. He later became a professor of African American studies at the University of South Carolina and president of Voorhees College.

**Summary:** Cleveland Sellers shares memories of growing up in Denmark, South Carolina, especially the influence of Voorhees College in the community. He organized a Youth Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Denmark, and he describes the group's activities. He discusses his first impressions of Howard University, where he joined the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG). He shares memories of the March on Washington and the role of students in organizing it, his involvement in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and his role in the Mississippi Freedom Project. He also describes the goals of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the tensions that developed within SNCC in the late 1960s.

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (108 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0081\_mv01-05

Manuscripts

1 transcript (49 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0081\_Sellers\_transcript

**William S. Leventhal oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in El Segundo, California, April 13, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Willy Siegel Leventhal attended the University of California, Los Angeles and worked for the Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He later became a special education teacher and baseball coach and worked on several political campaigns.

**Summary:** Willy Siegel Leventhal discusses his childhood in California, his experiences at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) in the 1960s, and his involvement in the Summer Community Organization and Political Education Project (SCOPE). Leventhal describes what it was like to be a Jewish child in a mostly Catholic community and how his childhood experiences informed his later activism and identity. Baseball was especially important to him, as he witnessed the first Jewish and African American ballplayers desegregate the Major Leagues. Leventhal became active in SCOPE during his first year at UCLA, after Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., visited campus to recruit students. Leventhal describes the SCOPE training in Atlanta, and he shares his memories of living and working in Macon and Americus, Georgia.

Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (182 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0082\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (113 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0082\_Leventhal\_transcript

**Gloria Claudette Grinnell oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Ojai, California, April 14, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Gloria Claudette Collins Grinnell grew up in California and attended Virginia Union University. She participated in sit-ins in Richmond, Virginia, and later became a teacher in Los Angeles, California.

**Summary:** Gloria Claudette Grinnell recounts her participation in the sit-in movement in Richmond, Virginia, when she was a student at Virginia Union University. She describes her family's history on the East Coast and explains how she and her mother ended up in San Francisco. She discusses her decision to move from California to attend Virginia Union. She describes the sit-in movement that she joined in 1960. She discusses returning to California and her career with the Los Angeles Unified School District.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (67 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0083\_mv01-04

Manuscripts

1 transcript (43 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0083\_Grinnell\_transcript

**Clarence B. Jones oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Palo Alto, California, April 15, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Dr. Clarence B. Jones attended Columbia University and Boston University school of Law. He was a former personal counsel, advisor, draft speech writer, and close friend of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He also worked as an entertainment lawyer and investment banker.

**Summary:** Dr. Clarence B. Jones shares memories from his work as a legal advisor and speechwriter for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In particular, he describes his significant contributions to the "I Have a Dream" speech, which King delivered at the March on Washington in 1963. Jones also describes his early life living in a Philadelphia home for indigent black orphans and foster children, because his parents, who were both domestic workers, could not afford to provide for him. Jones talks about his education at Columbia University, his training as a classical clarinetist, and some of his early encounters with leftist politics while in New York. Jones discusses the death of his mother and the profound effect it had on him. He describes his time spent in the military during the Korean War. Other topics discussed in the interview include Jones's marriage to Anne Norton, his studies at Boston University Law School, and his move to California to become an entertainment lawyer.

Moving Images

12 video files of 12 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (163 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0084\_mv01-12

Manuscripts

1 transcript (62 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0084\_Jones\_transcript

**Samuel Berry McKinney oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Seattle, Washington, April 17, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** The Reverend Dr. Samuel McKinney attended Morehouse College and became the minister of the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Seattle, Washington. He was a leader in the Civil Rights Movement in Seattle and founded the Central Area Civil Rights Committee.

**Summary:** The Reverend Dr. Samuel Berry McKinney recalls growing up in Cleveland, Ohio, and attending Morehouse College, where he got to know fellow freshman Martin Luther King, Jr. After service in the Army Flight Corps during World War II and finishing his college education, McKinney became a minister at a church in Seattle, Washington, where he contributed to the creation of the Liberty Bank. He discusses his role in founding the Central Area Civil Rights Committee in Seattle.

Moving Images

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (109 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0085\_mv01-07

Manuscripts

1 transcript (39 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0085\_McKinney\_transcript

**Charles Siler oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Dallas, Texas, May 10, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Charles Siler attended Southern University in Louisiana and became a civil rights activist. He also was a Vietnam veteran, museum curator, and cartoonist.

**Summary:** Charles Siler remembers his early life in Louisiana, including a penchant for drawing that began before the age of two, quitting the Boy Scouts when his troop made black Scouts walk behind the horses in a local parade, and picketing Louisiana's segregated State Library as a senior in high school. He was eventually expelled from Southern University because of his activism. He joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He was drafted in 1967 and served in the military in the Vietnam War. He continued his civil rights advocacy as he took a variety of positions at cultural institutions and began a career as a cartoonist. The interview closes with Siler's reflections on identity and the process of learning from those who are ideologically different.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (102 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0086\_mv01-04

Manuscripts

1 transcript (46 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0086\_Siler\_transcript

**Aaron Dixon oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Seattle, Washington, May 11, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Aaron Dixon was a co-founder of the Black Panther Party in Seattle, Washington. He later worked for many non-profits, founded Central House, and ran for U.S. Senator as a Green Party candidate in Washington State.

**Summary:** Aaron Dixon describes his childhood in the Midwest and in Seattle and how he became a leader in the Black Panther Party, helping to found the Seattle chapter of the Party. Dixon describes in detail his family history and the influence of oral tradition on his racial consciousness. He discusses the role of the Black Student Union at the University of Washington and details how the murder of Little Bobby Hutton influenced

him profoundly and led him to join the Black Panther Party. He describes the Party's influence in Seattle and Oakland, his role in the Party, tensions with the police, tensions among members, and how the goals of the Black Panther Party shifted over the 1960s and 1970s.

Moving Images

11 video files of 11 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (148 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0087\_mv01-11

Manuscripts

1 transcript (70 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0087\_Dixon\_transcript

**Bill Russell oral history interview conducted by Taylor Branch in Seattle, Washington, May 12, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Bill Russell was a leader in the sports arena as an advocate for justice and equality, both as a member of the basketball teams for the University of San Francisco and the Boston Celtics.

**Summary:** Basketball player Bill Russell remembers his childhood in Louisiana and Oakland, California, in the 1940s. After winning two Final Fours with the University of San Francisco, he won an Olympic gold medal and an NBA championship playing for the Boston Celtics, one of thirteen Russell would win, including eight in a row. Russell had a difficult relationship with the sports media in Boston, but a better one with his Celtics teammates. He defends the organization as progressive on racial matters (as opposed to the Red Sox) and describes a post-retirement reconciliation with Boston that resulted in considerable Red Sox support for his mentoring organization and a statue of him, erected in 2013.

Moving Images

11 video files of 11 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (187 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0088\_mv01-11

Manuscripts

1 transcript (60 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0088\_Russell\_transcript

**Linda Fuller Degelmann interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Americus, Georgia, May 28, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Linda Fuller moved to the cooperative Koinonia Farm with her husband Millard in the 1960s. The Fullers founded Habitat for Humanity in 1976.

**Summary:** Linda Fuller Degelmann discusses her experiences at Koinonia Farm in Americus, Georgia, and how she and her husband Millard Fuller were inspired to start Habitat for Humanity. She describes her childhood in Birmingham, Alabama, and her memories of racial segregation from childhood through young adulthood when she became aware of the Freedom Rides and the Civil Rights Movement. She and Millard decided to move to Koinonia Farm in 1968, where they worked on cooperative industries, helped to establish a child development center, and built homes, which provided the seeds for Habitat for Humanity. She goes on to describe the growth of Habitat for Humanity in the United States and internationally, and she explains the religious principles of the organization as well as linking it to the Civil Rights Movement.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (128 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0089\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (53 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0089\_Degelmann\_transcript

**Lonnie C. King oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Atlanta, Georgia, May 29, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Lonnie C. King was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and a leader of the Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR)

**Summary:** Lonnie C. King shares his memories of growing up in Atlanta, where he attended Ebenezer Baptist Church and was close with Martin Luther King, Jr.'s family. He recalls his stint in the U.S. Navy, his years as a student at Morehouse College, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Atlanta in the 1960s. He also remembers his relationships with older African American leaders in Atlanta, including Martin Luther King, Sr., Benjamin Mays, and Rufus Clement, and the various boycotts and protests staged by the Atlanta Student Movement while he was its director.

Moving Images

11 video files of 11 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (154 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0090\_mv01-11

Manuscripts

1 transcript (68 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0090\_King\_transcript

**Scott Bates oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Sewanee, Tennessee, June 20, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Scott Bates was a World War II Army veteran and a professor of French at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee. He was deeply involved with the Highlander Folk School.

**Summary:** Professor Scott Bates describes his career as an educator and civil rights supporter in Sewanee, Tennessee. He discusses his memories of race relations on U.S. Army bases during World War II, and he describes how he moved from the Midwest to Sewanee, Tennessee to become a college instructor of French. Once in Sewanee, Bates soon learned about the Highlander Folk School, where he attended civil rights meetings, spent time with Myles Horton, and served on the board.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (97 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0091\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (55 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0091\_Bates\_transcript

**Walter Tillow oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Louisville, Kentucky, June 21, 2013**[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Walter Tillow was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He was also a labor organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), an anti-war activist, and member of the Communist Party.

**Summary:** Walter Tillow discusses how he joined the Civil Rights Movement as a college student and how that led him into labor and leftist movements. He describes his childhood in New York City and the leftist politics of his parents, as well as how he learned about the Movement as a college student at Harpur College and as a graduate student at Cornell University. In 1963 he joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and moved to Fayette County, Georgia where he worked on voter registration drives. He later worked in the SNCC communication office in Atlanta. He describes in detail the movement for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. In 1965 he left the Movement to work for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) and he later worked for the Communist Party.

**Moving Images**

7 video files of 7 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (108 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0092\_mv01-07

**Manuscripts**

1 transcript (59 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0092\_TillowW\_transcript

**Lisa Anderson Todd oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, D.C., June 24, 2013**[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Lisa Anderson Todd was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She later became a lawyer and judge.

**Summary:** Lisa Anderson Todd shares memories from when she was a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) volunteer in Mississippi in 1963 and her recollections of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. Todd describes how she was introduced to the Movement during her participation in a work camp at Tougaloo College and how she went on to do voter registration work, first with the American Friends Service Committee in Greensboro, North Carolina, and then with SNCC in Greenville, Mississippi. Todd shares her memories as well as her book research on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. She also describes her college years at Cornell University; her decision to attend law school at Stanford; her interest in civil rights law; and her work as a lawyer and later as an administrative judge.

**Moving Images**

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (169 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0093\_mv01-08

**Manuscripts**

1 transcript (67 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0093\_Todd\_transcript

**William Lucy oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, D.C., June 25, 2013**[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** William Lucy was a civil rights activist and labor leader with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

**Summary:** William Lucy discusses his role in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) in the 1960s, especially how he and the union supported the 1968 sanitation workers' strike in Memphis, Tennessee. In 1966 Lucy started to work for AFSCME in Washington, D.C., as the Associate Director of the Department of Legislation and Community Affairs. Lucy explains AFSCME's support of the Civil Rights Movement, especially the push to expose the economic exploitation of African Americans. Lucy narrates the events of the 1968 sanitation workers strike in Memphis, discusses the involvement of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and describes the union's strategies. Lucy also discusses his involvement in the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists and the Free South Africa Movement.

Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (78 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0094\_mv01-05

Manuscripts

1 transcript (36 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0094\_Lucy\_transcript

**Luis Zapata oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Silver Spring, Maryland, June 27, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Luis Zapata was a civil rights activist and labor organizer. He worked for the United Farm Workers, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union, and many other organizations.

**Summary:** Luis Zapata describes his childhood in Orange County, California, and how he came to join the labor movement as a college student at San Jose State University. He discusses the organizing work he did with the United Farm Workers and how he ended up moving to Cleveland, Mississippi, for four years where he organized for the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union and helped to register voters with the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Zapata also discusses his later involvement in the congressional campaign of Mike Espy as well as his participation in international movements for human rights.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (122 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0095\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (71 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0095\_Zapata\_transcript

**John Dudley, Eleanor Stewart, Charles Jarmon, Frances Suggs, Harold Suggs, and Samuel Dove oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hyattsville, Maryland, June 28, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Charles Jarmon participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. He later became a professor of sociology and associate dean at Howard University

**Biographical History:** Eleanor Stewart participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. She later became a vocalist, conductor, and music teacher in Washington, D.C.

**Biographical History:** Frances Suggs participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. She later became a music teacher and manager in Washington, D.C.

**Biographical History:** Harold Suggs participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. He later became a businessman and educator in Washington, D.C.

**Biographical History:** John Dudley participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. He later worked as a youth home director for the Bureau of Rehabilitation in Washington, D.C.

**Biographical History:** Samuel Dove participated in the Adkin High School walkout of 1951 in Kinston, North Carolina. He was also a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

**Summary:** The interviewees in this group interview were students who staged a walkout in 1951 at the all black, segregated Adkin High School in Kinston, North Carolina, to protest unequal conditions. The interviewees describe their family backgrounds, life in segregated Kinston, and Adkin High School. They remember learning that their school was unequal to the all-white school from which they were barred, and planning and staging a school-wide walkout and march without the assistance of any adults. They also discuss their lives since high school.

#### Moving Images

8 video files of 8 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (153 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0096\_mv01-08

#### Manuscripts

1 transcript (67 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0096\_Adkin\_High\_School\_transcript

### **Cecilia Suyat Marshall oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, D.C., June 30, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Cecilia Suyat Marshall, a Filipino born in Hawaii, came to the United States in 1948. She worked as a secretary for the NAACP before marrying civil rights lawyer Thurgood Marshall.

**Summary:** Cecilia Suyat Marshall recalls moving from Hawaii to New York where she found a job as a secretary with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1948. Marshall notes some of the highlights of her experiences at the NAACP offices, including the organization's victory in the Brown v. Board case, traveling the South with NAACP staff, and attending conferences. There she met the many local people who gave the Civil Rights Movement strength. She left the organization after her marriage to Thurgood Marshall, and with that departure became more of a mother and wife than an activist, but retained her activist spirit with membership on the boards of progressive organizations.

#### Moving Images

3 video files of 3 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (31 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0097\_mv01-03

#### Manuscripts

1 transcript (20 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0097\_Marshall\_transcript

**D'Army Bailey oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Memphis, Tennessee, August 13, 2013**[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** D'Army Bailey was a civil rights activist, lawyer, judge, actor and member of the Berkeley, California, city council. He helped found the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis, Tennessee.

**Summary:** D'Army Bailey describes growing up in Memphis, Tennessee, the influence of the Crump political machine in city politics, and his involvement with the Memphis NAACP at an early age. He talks about his participation in the civil rights activism as a student at Southern University, for which he was ultimately expelled. Bailey describes his move to Clark University in Massachusetts, where he became involved in the Northern Student Movement. After discussing his time spent at Boston University Law School, Bailey talks about a series of jobs he had related to civil rights and legal services, including serving as the director of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRC). Bailey also describes his career in California as a Berkeley City Councilman, his recall from that post, and his subsequent move back to his hometown of Memphis, where he has served as a lawyer, judge, and founder of the National Civil Rights Museum.

## Moving Images

14 video files of 14 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (191 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0098\_mv01-14

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (93 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0098\_Bailey\_transcript

**Kay Tillow oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Louisville, Kentucky, August 14, 2013**[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Kay Tillow was a civil rights activist with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and a labor leader of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU).

**Summary:** Kay Tillow describes learning about the Civil Rights Movement as a student at the University of Illinois, where she got involved with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She remembers attending the trials of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) workers in Cairo, Illinois, and traveling to Ghana in 1962. When she returned to the United States in 1963 she participated in sit-ins in Atlanta, Georgia, and demonstrations in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She discusses her work with the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 1199, a hospital workers' union, and organizing victories in Pennsylvania. Tillow also discusses her role in the Coalition of Labor Union Women and her current work on health care reform.

## Moving Images

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (73 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0099\_mv01-05

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (32 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0099\_TillowKay\_transcript

**John and Jean Rosenberg oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in  
Prestonburg, Kentucky, August 15, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** John Rosenberg was an attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. He was a prosecutor on the trials for the murders of James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman in Mississippi. He is the founder of AppalReD (Appalachian Research and Defense Fund) in Kentucky.

**Biographical History:** Jean Rosenberg was a research analyst for the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division and the wife of lawyer John Rosenberg.

**Summary:** Jean and John Rosenberg begin this interview with recollections of their families' backgrounds. Jean learned about social issues as she was raised by a Quaker family in Pennsylvania, and John's family fled Germany under threat from the Nazis. Jean attended Wilmington College and became a research analyst for the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division. John grew up in Gastonia, North Carolina, where FBI agents kept tabs on his family, attended Duke University, served in the Air Force, and attended the University of North Carolina School of Law. He became an attorney with the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, which became effective after reorganization by John Doar. Much of this interview concerns Jean and John's work with the Civil Rights Division, including support for voter registration efforts in Georgia and Alabama, the investigation of the Hartman Turnbow case, in which a black activist was arrested for an arson attempt on his own home, and an effort to address a murder in Mississippi. John also addresses the effects of the Voting Rights Act in the South, the role of the lawyers in the Civil Rights Division in relation to the FBI and local law enforcement, and a variety of other cases and issues he dealt with. After retirement, the Rosenbergs founded the Appalachian Citizens Law Center.

**Moving Images**

10 video files of 10 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (157 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0100\_mv01-10

**Manuscripts**

1 transcript (70 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0100\_Rosenbergs\_transcript

**William M. Lawrence oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Roanoke,  
Virginia, August 16, 2013**

This interview is currently restricted.

**Biographical History:** William Lawrence was a long-time employee of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Roanoke, Virginia.

**Summary:** William Lawrence describes his long career with the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Roanoke, Virginia. Lawrence was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1922 but grew up in Roanoke and worked for the railroad most of his adult life. He discusses conditions of labor, race relations at the workplace, and his experience working as a foreman.

**Moving Images**

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (45 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0101\_mv01-04

**Manuscripts**

1 transcript (33 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0101\_Lawrence\_transcript

**Oliver W. Hill, Jr., oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Petersburg, Virginia, August 17, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Oliver W. Hill, Jr., was the son of civil rights attorney Oliver W. Hill, Sr. He integrated the Richmond, Virginia, public schools as a child and became a professor of psychology.

**Summary:** Oliver W. Hill, Jr., discusses his father, civil rights lawyer Oliver Hill. He explains his father's childhood and education in Roanoke, Virginia, how he ended up at Howard University in the 1920s, where he was in the same class as Thurgood Marshall and studied law under Charles Hamilton Houston. In the 1930s Hill reunited with both of them to work for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, which was focused on challenging segregation laws. Hill describes his own experience as a black student integrating a white school in Richmond, Virginia, attending Howard University, becoming a psychology professor at Virginia State University, and working with Bob Moses on the Algebra Project. He also discusses the education of African American children, school reform, and student testing.

**Moving Images**

5 video files of 5 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (73 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0102\_mv01-05

**Manuscripts**

1 transcript (37 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0102\_Hill\_transcript

**John Carlos oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in New York, New York, August 18, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** John Carlos was a member of the American Olympic track team and was the Bronze Medalist at the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico, where he protested racism around the world. He later played football in the NFL, and worked as a counselor and track and field coach.

**Summary:** John Carlos discusses his childhood in Harlem, New York, the changes that he saw in Harlem with the widespread use of heroin and the splintering of families, and describes the disparities in education for black children when he was growing up. He remembers the influence of black leaders including Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Carlos was recruited to run track at East Texas State University, where he experienced racial discrimination and was treated poorly by his coach. He explains his protest at the 1968 Olympics, including the symbols that he and Tommy Smith employed to protest racial discrimination, and he describes the emotional impact that the protest had on him.

**Moving Images**

9 video files of 9 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (127 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0103\_mv01-09

**Manuscripts**

1 transcript (68 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0103\_Carlos\_transcript

**Ekwueme Michael Thelwell oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Pelham, Massachusetts, August 23, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Dr. Ekwueme Michael Thelwell is a scholar, activist, writer, and administrator at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. He served as a staff member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and worked as a civil rights activist in the deep South and in Washington, D.C.

**Summary:** Ekwueme Michael Thelwell remembers his time as a student activist at Howard University and his experiences with the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). Working primarily out of Washington, D.C., Thelwell marched in and organized demonstrations and made major contributions to SNCC and MFDP strategy around voter registration and the MFDP's 1965 effort to challenge the seating of the Mississippi congressional delegation. He details the developing MFDP strategy, his attempts to navigate Washington politics, and his relationships with various figures involved in the effort.

Moving Images

24 video files of 24 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (255 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0104\_mv01-24

Manuscripts

1 transcript (116 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0104\_Thelwell\_transcript

**Virginia Simms George oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Northborough, Massachusetts, August 24, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Virginia Simms George was a civil rights activist in Richmond, Virginia, and later a human resource professional, teacher, counselor in Massachusetts.

**Summary:** Virginia Simms George remembers growing up in segregated Newport News, Virginia, attending Virginia Union University, and her desire to become a lawyer. She recalls participating in a protest at Thalhimers department store in Richmond, Virginia. She discusses her work as a teacher, counselor, and volunteering for many organizations. She also discusses the commemoration of the protests in Richmond, and her thoughts on racism and other civil rights issues today.

Moving Images

6 video files of 6 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (73 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0105\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (43 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0105\_George\_transcript

**Robert J. Brown oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in High Point, North Carolina, October 1, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Robert J. Brown was a police officer and founder of B & C Associates, Inc., a public relations firm.

**Summary:** Robert Brown describes his childhood in High Point, North Carolina, the poverty and segregation that defined his childhood, and how his grandmother influenced him by telling stories about his family's history during slavery. Brown became one of the first black policemen in High Point and later transitioned to a position as a federal agent in New York. He returned to North Carolina in 1960 to start a public relations firm, B & C Associates, Inc., which advised companies about how to change policies on race and segregation. Brown also shares stories about serving as a special assistant to President

Richard Nixon and his role in bringing attention to apartheid in South Africa through his relationship with Nelson Mandela and his family.

Moving Images

11 video files of 11 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (130 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0106\_mv01-11

Manuscripts

1 transcript (59 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0106\_Brown\_transcript

**Harry Blake oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Shreveport, Louisiana, October 3, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** The Reverend Harry Blake is the pastor of Mt. Canaan Baptist Church in Shreveport, Louisiana. He served as the first field secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and as president of the Louisiana Baptist State Convention and General Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

**Summary:** The Reverend Doctor Harry Blake discusses his childhood on a plantation in Louisiana in the 1930s and 1940s and how he became a leader in the Civil Rights Movement in Shreveport, Louisiana. Blake joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1960 after he heard Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., give a speech at Bishop College in Texas, where he was a student. Blake discusses his pastorate at Mount Canaan Baptist Church in Shreveport, how he came to develop a good relationship with local politicians, and the work he continues to do within the context of the civil rights struggle.

Moving Images

4 video files of 4 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (70 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0107\_mv01-04

Manuscripts

1 transcript (28 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0107\_Blake\_transcript

**Abernathy family oral history interview conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Atlanta, Georgia, and Stuttgart, Germany, October 10, 2013**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Donzaleigh Abernathy is an actress, producer, director, and writer in Los Angeles, California.

**Biographical History:** Juandalyann R. Abernathy is an opera, concert, and African-American spirituals singer.

**Biographical History:** Ralph David Abernathy, III, is a social justice activist, and a former Georgia State Senator and member of the State House of Representatives.

**Summary:** Donzaleigh Abernathy, Juandalyann Abernathy, and Ralph Abernathy, III, recall their father, Ralph David Abernathy and their own experiences as children in the Civil Rights Movement. The Abernathy children spent much of their childhoods with the children of Martin Luther King, Jr. Unlike the King children, the Abernathy siblings actively participated in direct action, including the Poor People's Campaign. All three children felt palpably the fear of violence in their everyday lives. This interview offers an intimate portrait of the home of a civil rights icon and of the intense friendship between Abernathy and King.

## Moving Images

10 video files of 10 (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (118 min.) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0108\_mv01-10

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (65 pages)

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0108\_Abernathy\_transcript

**Wyatt Tee Walker oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Richmond, Virginia, July 9, 2014**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Wyatt Tee Walker, African American pastor, national civil rights leader, theologian, and cultural historian. He was educated at Virginia Union University, B.S. in chemistry and physics and the Virginia Union Graduate School of Theology. He was a chief of staff for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and in 1958 became an early board member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He helped found a Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) chapter in 1958. As executive director of the SCLC from 1960 to 1964, Walker helped to bring the group to national prominence.

**Biographical History:** Theresa Ann Walker was a civil rights worker and Freedom Rider.

**Summary:** Dr. Walker reflects on his involvement in the freedom movement, especially his work as Martin Luther King's chief of staff and as the Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) from 1960-1964. He recalls helping to organize the Children's Crusade in Birmingham, Alabama, and supporting Dr. King in transcribing and publishing "Letter from a Birmingham Jail." He also remembers preaching in Petersburg, Virginia, and Harlem, New York, and becoming involved in several later movements, including anti-apartheid and pro-charter schools activism. Towards the end of the interview, his wife, Theresa Ann Walker, joins him on camera to talk briefly about her experiences in the movement.

## Moving Images

7 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (01:13:19) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0109\_mv01-07

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0109\_ms01

**Ellie Dahmer oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, November 30, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Ellie Jewel Davis, born in Rose Hill, Mississippi, attended Alcorn State University and Tennessee A&I, and worked as a teacher throughout Mississippi. She married Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr. (1908-1966) in March of 1952. Vernon Dahmer was a leader in the Civil Rights Movement and president of the Forrest County chapter of the NAACP in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. On January 10, 1966, the Dahmer home was firebombed by the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Though Ellie escaped with the children, Vernon died from resulting injuries.

**Summary:** Ellie Dahmer discusses her involvement in the NAACP and voting rights activism in Forrest County, Mississippi. She recalls her experiences in education, both as a student at local schools, Alcorn State University, and Tennessee A&I, and as a teacher in schools throughout Mississippi. Her career as a Forrest County election commissioner is also discussed. She speaks about her husband, fellow activist Vernon

Dahmer, and remembers the night when Klu Klux Klan members burned her home, killing her husband and injuring her children.

Moving Images

7 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:22:32) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0110\_mv01-07

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0110\_ms01

**Peggy Jean Connor oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, November 30, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Peggy Jean Connor is a strong movement activist, whose early involvement in voter registration included two important lawsuits. She was very active in Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).

**Summary:** Peggy Jean Connor discusses her role in the Civil Rights Movement in southern Mississippi. She focuses particularly on voter registration, Freedom Day, being a Democratic National Convention delegate, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), her arrest, organizing the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), and the *Connor v. Johnson* lawsuit.

Moving Images

7 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:21:14) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0111\_mv01-07

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0111\_ms01

**Raylawni G. Branch and Jeanette Smith oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 1, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Jeanette Smith, Mississippi Civil Rights worker, worked with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

**Biographical History:** Raylawni G. Branch, Mississippi pioneer of the Civil Rights Movement, a professional nursing educator and US Air Force Reserve officer. She is best known for her leading role in the integration of the University of Southern Mississippi (Hattiesburg) in 1965.

**Summary:** Raylawni G. Branch and Jeanette Smith discuss their involvement in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi-based Civil Rights Movement. They remember their upbringings as mixed race children, Smith in Mississippi and Branch in Mississippi and Chicago, Illinois. Branch recalls entering as one of the first black students at the University of Southern Mississippi. Both speak about their activism for voting rights and education, as well as sharing their philosophies on issues of race, discrimination, and activism.

Moving Images

6 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:36:43) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0112\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0112\_ms01

**Clarence Magee oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 1, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Clarence Magee, born in 1932 in Columbia, Mississippi, was the oldest of ten children and was raised working on his parents' farm. He studied biology at Alcorn A&M graduating in 1954, and attended graduate school at Harvard. He served in the U.S. Army for two years and was stationed in Germany. After leaving the service he taught in several schools in Hattiesburg. He cofounded the Hattiesburg Association for Civic Improvement and was active in helping schools formulate desegregation plans. He was also involved in NAACP and in training for the Freedom Summer. He later worked for the Southern Mississippi Planning and Development Commission and the federal Department of Agriculture, Food, and Consumer Service office in Mobile, Alabama.

**Summary:** Clarence Magee discusses the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi. He recalls growing up in Marion County, Mississippi, where he was pushed by his family to pursue an education. He remembers becoming involved with the Hattiesburg branch of the NAACP after he was barred from registering to vote in 1956, then working in sensitivity training for Freedom Summer volunteers. He also discusses teaching in schools, working for the federal government, and co-founding the Hattiesburg Association for Civic Improvement.

Moving Images

6 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:50:33) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0113\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0113\_ms01

**Vernon Dahmer, Jr. oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 1, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Vernon Dahmer, Jr. was born in 1929 in Kelly Settlement, Mississippi. The son of civil rights activist Vernon F. Dahmer, he joined the military in 1951, and after retiring from the Air Force, now resides in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

**Summary:** Vernon Dahmer, Jr., remembers growing up near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and discusses his experiences relating to segregation and race, as a child and in the military. He also recalls the night his family's home in Hattiesburg was firebombed, killing his father, Vernon Dahmer, Sr., and his subsequent involvement in the trials of the Ku Klux Klan members who staged the bombing.

Moving Images

12 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:51:31) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0114\_mv01-12

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0114\_ms01

**Eddie Holloway oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 2, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Eddie Holloway was born in Hattiesburg, Mississippi in 1952. While he grew up in Hattiesburg, he also spent summers with family in Bessemer, Alabama.

He enrolled at the University of Southern Mississippi in 1970. After graduating, he was employed at William Carey University and also worked in alcohol and drug treatment facilities. He eventually returned to work at USM for 40 years before he retired. In that time, he was the first African American to serve as Dean of Students, Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs.

**Summary:** Eddie Holloway discusses growing up in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, as well as his involvement in Freedom Schools and other civil rights causes. He remembers his experiences as a child in a segregated society and school system, attending University of Southern Mississippi during its transition from a segregated to an integrated school, and his observations of the current educational environment as Dean of Students at USM.

Moving Images

9 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:13:09) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0115\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0115\_ms01

**Glenda Funchess oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, December 2, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Glenda Funchess, born in 1954 in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, was one of the first African American children to attend the previously segregated, predominately white schools in Hattiesburg. She attended the participated in Freedom Summer and attended Freedom School at Mt. Zion Baptist Church. She currently practices law in Hattiesburg and teaches at the University of Southern Mississippi.

**Summary:** Glenda Funchess speaks about her childhood in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She remembers her experiences as one of the first children to desegregate Hattiesburg schools, as well as her involvement in Freedom Summer and at the Mount Zion Church Freedom School. She also discusses the relationship between churches and the Civil Rights Movement, and current civil rights activism and historical preservation.

Moving Images

6 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:23:57) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0116\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0116\_ms01

**Nathaniel Hawthorne Jones oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Claiborne County, Mississippi, December 3, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Nathaniel Hawthorne Jones was born in Claiborne County, Mississippi in 1914.

**Summary:** Nathaniel Hawthorne Jones recalls his involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, specifically the Port Gibson Movement, in Mississippi. He discusses being drafted into the Navy in 1944 and the racial discrimination he experienced in his role as a Steward Mate. During the Port Gibson Movement, he was involved in the Port Gibson Merchant Boycotts, organizing protests at Alcorn College, and participating in voter registration activities.

Moving Images

12 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:53:28) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0117\_mv01-12

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0117\_ms01

**Leesco Guster oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Port Gibson, Mississippi, December 3, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Leesco Guster was born in 1936 in Port Gibson, Mississippi. After growing up in various places in Mississippi, she briefly moved to Chicago before returning to Mississippi during the 1960s. She was heavily involved in voter registration is a lifetime member of the NAACP. She has operated a child day care center for over 30 years and continues to be active in her church community.

**Summary:** Leesco Guster remembers experiencing segregation growing up and working in Port Gibson, Mississippi, and Chicago, Illinois. She recalls her work as an activist in Port Gibson, where she canvassed for voting rights, boycotted segregated businesses, and joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She also discusses churches' role in the Civil Rights Movement and her participation in the trial NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co.

Moving Images

7 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:15:13) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0118\_mv01-07

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0118\_ms01

**Carolyn Miller and James Miller oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Port Gibson, Mississippi, December 4, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** James E. Miller was born in 1949 and grew up in Port Gibson, Mississippi, where he met his wife, Carolyn Miller, in the youth group of the NAACP and participated in the Port Gibson boycotts. He was involved with Mississippi Cultural Crossroads and worked as County Administrator in Claiborne County, Mississippi.

**Biographical History:** Carolyn Miller was born in Alcorn, Mississippi in 1953 and grew up in Hermanville and Port Gibson, Mississippi. She was involved in the youth chapter of the NAACP, where she met her husband, James Miller, and she participated in the Port Gibson boycotts. She taught at A. W. Watson elementary school, was involved in Mississippi Cultural Crossroads, and was a library board member.

**Summary:** James and Carolyn Miller discuss their experience of living in Port Gibson, Mississippi during the Port Gibson Movement. They specifically reference the downtown merchant boycotts and how race and class tensions impacted the local community. They discuss their persistence in building interracial coalitions and emphasize the strength of local community building, political accountability and leadership for the sustainability of Port Gibson.

Moving Images

9 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:20:23) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0119\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0119\_ms01

**Patricia A. Crosby and David L. Crosby oral history interview, with Worth W. Long, Carolyn Miller and James Miller, conducted by Emilye Crosby in Port Gibson, Mississippi, December 4, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** David L. Crosby is a civil rights activist. He co-founded Mississippi Cultural Crossroads in Port Gibson, Mississippi in 1976.

**Biographical History:** Patricia A. Crosby is a civil rights activist. She co-founded Mississippi Cultural Crossroads in Port Gibson, Mississippi in 1976.

**Biographical History:** Worth W. Long was born in 1936 in Durham, North Carolina. He joined the Air Force around 1953. In 1959, he was a student at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas, he worked as a medic at the Little Rock Air Force base, served on the executive board of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and worked at Duke University Bale Research Lab in Durham, North Carolina. He became involved with organizing events in the civil rights movement as early as 1956, continuing through the 1960s, including participation in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). After the height of the civil rights movement, he was involved in folk music programming through the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, Delta Blues Festival, Louisiana Zydeco Festival in South Carolina, Penn Center Heritage Festival in Florida, and Zora Neale Hurston Festival. In 1977 he was funded by the Ford Foundation Leadership and Development program to study folklife and community empowerment with Alan Lomax at Columbia University. He joined the Mississippi Cultural Crossroads Board in 1980.

**Biographical History:** Carolyn Miller was born in Alcorn, Mississippi in 1953 and grew up in Hermanville and Port Gibson, Mississippi. She was involved in the youth chapter of the NAACP, where she met her husband, James Miller, and she participated in the Port Gibson boycotts. She taught at A. W. Watson elementary school, was involved in Mississippi Cultural Crossroads, and was a library board member.

**Biographical History:** James E. Miller was born in 1949 and grew up in Port Gibson, Mississippi, where he met his wife, Carolyn Miller, in the youth group of the NAACP and participated in the Port Gibson boycotts. He was involved with Mississippi Cultural Crossroads and worked as County Administrator in Claiborne County, Mississippi.

**Summary:** Patricia and David Crosby discuss the founding and subsequent work of the Mississippi Cultural Crossroads, a cultural arts organization in Port Gibson. The organization was a legacy of the Civil Rights Movement and it did important activist work in generating arts and cultural activities and documenting and interpreting local movement history. Worth Long, James and Carolyn Miller, who were involved in the organization also participate in the interview.

Moving Images

8 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (03:19:54) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0120\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0120\_ms01

**Charles McLaurin oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Indianola, Mississippi, December 5, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Charles McLaurin is a civil rights advocate, born in Jackson, Mississippi in 1939. He joined the Army Reserves in about 1955. He joined the civil rights movement in 1960, helped register voters, and served as Fannie Lou Hamer's campaign manager when she ran for Congress in 1964.

**Summary:** Charles McLaurin discusses his work as a Civil Rights activist in the 1950's and 60's. He begins by discussing the racism he experienced growing up and how this shaped his personal and political values. McLaurin mainly describes working with African American voter registration rights issues, SNCC, and the Freedom Riders. He describes how he became a congressional officer for a number of years in Mississippi, working closely with Fannie Lou Hamer as her congressional campaign manager. McLaurin describes his involvement in a range of Mississippi-based protests, as well as his experiences with the judicial system and his personal arrests.

Moving Images

14 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (4:36:56) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0121\_mv01-14

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0121\_ms01

**Worth W. Long oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Jackson, Mississippi, December 6, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Worth W. Long was born in 1936 in Durham, North Carolina. He joined the Air Force around 1953. In 1959, he was a student at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Arkansas, he worked as a medic at the Little Rock Air Force base, served on the executive board of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and worked at Duke University Bale Research Lab in Durham, North Carolina. He became involved with organizing events in the civil rights movement as early as 1956, continuing through the 1960s, including participation in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). After the height of the civil rights movement, he was involved in folk music programming through the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, Delta Blues Festival, Louisiana Zydeco Festival in South Carolina, Penn Center Heritage Festival in Florida, and Zora Neale Hurston Festival. In 1977 he was funded by the Ford Foundation Leadership and Development program to study folklife and community empowerment with Alan Lomax at Columbia University. He joined the Mississippi Cultural Crossroads Board in 1980.

**Summary:** Worth W. Long largely discusses experiences growing up in a household strongly connected to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Long discusses churches as important aspects of community building and as meeting spaces for the African American civil rights activists. He recalls personal experiences participating in protest and other forms of activism during the 1950's and 60's, including his participation with Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other organizations involved in the Civil Rights Movement. He discusses some of his community-based political philosophies, and ends with a discussion of a powerful experience in the Kilby prison in Alabama.

Moving Images

15 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:42:13) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0122\_mv01-15

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0122\_ms01

**Frankye Adams Johnson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Jackson, Mississippi, December 6, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Frankye Adams-Johnson was born in Pochontas, Mississippi to a family of sharecroppers. As a teenager in Jackson, Mississippi, she participated in the NAACP, COFO, and SNCC as a youth organizer and was heavily involved in the Jackson civil rights movement in 1963. In 1964, she enrolled at Tougaloo College where she continued to be involved in civil rights demonstrations. After moving to New York in 1967, she co-organized the White Plains branch of the Black Panther Party. Adams-Johnson became a college professor in the 1980s, and returned to Jackson from New York in the late 1990s.

**Summary:** Frankye Adams-Johnson recalls her involvement as a Civil Rights activist in the Jackson Movement. While a student at Tougaloo College she became involved with SNCC, the Freedom Riders and the March on Washington. Placing emphasis on the themes of racial consciousness, gender and violence, she traces the evolution of her political role, concluding with her involvement in the Black Panther Party.

Moving Images

4 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:27:28) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0123\_mv01-04

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0123\_ms01

**Betty Garman Robinson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Baltimore, Maryland, December 8, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Betty Garman Robinson was born on January 8, 1939 in New York City. She enrolled in Skidmore College in 1956 and became involved with NSA and attending National Student Congress meetings. In 1960 she became the assistant vice-president of the NSA, organizing the National Student Congress for the following summer where she first met members from the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). In the fall of 1961 she attended graduate school to study Political Science in Berkeley, California. In November of 1963 she attended the Howard Conference in Washington, DC and was recruited to join SNCC, leaving graduate school for a position with the organization. Robinson then went to Mississippi for Freedom Summer in 1964 and became the Northern Coordinator in the Greenwood Office. In 1965, she moved to Washington, DC was involved in the Free DC Movement and the Bus Boycotts, and later the anti-war movement and women's movement of the 1970's. She is currently involved in Showing Up For Racial Justice (SURJ), an organization in Baltimore that is committed to fighting structural inequity and racial injustice.

**Summary:** Betty Garman Robinson shares her experience in the Civil Rights Movement. She discusses her early involvement with the National Student Association (NSA) and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), before joining the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1963. Of her many roles, she recalls serving as a Northern Coordinator in Greenwood, Mississippi during Freedom Summer 1964 and her later efforts that focused on bringing federal programs into southern communities. She discusses the role of women in SNCC and emphasizes the openness the organization had to women taking initiative and the impact it had on her activism. Shedding light on the on the inner organizational tensions of interracial relationships, the attitudes of white communities, and her navigation of "white privilege" she offers a unique perspective on the experience of role of white women in the Civil Rights Movement.

Moving Images

10 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:44:05) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0124\_mv01-10

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0124\_ms01

**Dorothy Zellner oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Baltimore, Maryland, December 8, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Dorothy "Dottie" Zellner was born on January 14th, 1938 in New York City. She joined the NAACP in high school, and later went to Miami, Florida to enroll in a CORE workshop, training in non-violent organizing. Under CORE, she moved to New Orleans and was involved with "casing" sites for sit-ins and outreach to the white community. Dotty left CORE and was hired by the Southern Regional Council and moved to Atlanta in June of 1961. Later that year, she became involved with SNCC, organizing a Civil Liberties Workshop in the spring of 1963, and later marrying her husband Bob Zellner the following August. In 1964 she moved to Boston with her husband forming a Northeast Regional Office of SNCC while recruiting and interviewing prospective volunteers for the Freedom Summer Project. In 1965, Dottie had a daughter, and moved back to Atlanta with her new child and husband. She and her husband wrote a Grassroots Organizing Work (GROW) proposal to SNCC, to stay a part of the organization. She later moved to New Orleans to work with Anne and Carl Braden of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) for five years. Zellner worked as a nurse for several years before joining the Center for Constitutional Rights in 1984. In 1998, she became director of publications and development for the Queens College School of Law. She lectures and writes frequently about the civil rights movement and co-edited *Hands on the Freedom Plow: Personal Accounts by Women in SNCC*. As of 2014, she is involved in advocacy work on behalf of Palestinians

**Summary:** Dorothy Zellner reflects on her experience as one of the early organizers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Offering a unique perspective as a white woman in a black-led organization, she sheds light on the dynamics of race and gender in the Civil Rights Movement. Detailing the efforts of her and her then husband Bob Zellner, she discusses her involvement in organizing civil liberties workshops, forming a Northeast Regional Office of SNCC, and her role in recruiting Northern volunteers for the 1964 Freedom Summer Project. She discusses SNCC's decision to exclude white workers by the late 1960s and reflects on the complexities of this consensus. Emphasizing how SNCC was dynamic in its ability to function as a non-racial community, she considers its deterioration an endured loss for American society. She continues to pride SNCC as her life's work, to this day.

## Moving Images

21 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (3:03:01) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0125\_mv01-21

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0125\_ms01

**Timothy Jenkins oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, DC, District of Columbia, December 9, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Timothy Jenkins was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 30, 1938, and was raised in a family invested in education. He received full tuition funding from a scholarship to Howard University in 1956. He stayed connected to the university after he graduated through his position as the National Affairs Vice

President for the United States National Student Association. This position is also how he got involved with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He later went to law school at Yale, which was integral to his contributions to the Civil Rights Movement. Jenkins' role in the SNCC summer meeting of 1961 was particularly important in deciding to create Freedom Schools. He also attended and helped organize the Greenwood Folk Festival, and other folk festivals. He continues his involvement with law and racial justice.

**Summary:** Timothy Jones discusses his personal experiences growing up in Philadelphia and in particular his experiences in integrated school. He describes at length his experience attending Howard University, and why Howard was so important to the Civil Rights Movement. He describes how he became a lawyer, and his political involvement with the Civil Rights Movement as an African American lawyer. Jenkins discusses some of the nuances of the political climate of the 1960s, and how that influenced SNCC's decision-making process. Jenkins concludes the interview by recalling the three events that he felt he directly affected the course of history.

#### Moving Images

6 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (02:20:40) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0126\_mv01-06

#### Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0126\_ms01

### **Judy Richardson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Silver Spring, Maryland, December 9, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Judy Richardson was born on March 10, 1944, in Tarrytown, New York. In 1962 she was one of eight black students accepted into Swarthmore College and was involved with the Students for Democratic Society's (SDS) chapter named the Swarthmore Political Action Committee (SPAC). From 1963 to 1965, she held various positions with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), including moving around the country for demonstrations, executive secretarial duties, and proposing Residential Freedom Schools. She left work to attend Columbia University in New York City, and eventually worked with Drum and Spear Bookstore in Washington, DC. She was involved in the production of the documentary *Eyes on the Prize* and works with the SNCC Legacy Project at Duke University.

**Summary:** Judy Richardson was born on March 10, 1944. As one of eight black students accepted into Swarthmore College in 1962, she recalls her initial involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, attending mass meetings and participating in freedom rides in the Cambridge, Maryland Movement. She discusses her decision to join the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), where she served as a secretary for then executive secretary, Jim Forman. She recalls her involvement with Freedom Summer 1964 and her proposal to organize a SNCC Residential Freedom School in 1965. After leaving SNCC, she discusses her involvement with Julian Bond's all-black political party in Lowndes County where she served as a temporary head of communications. She discusses her later community organizing efforts in Washington, DC and her current involvement with the SNCC Legacy Project at Duke University.

#### Moving Images

13 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (03:37:49) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0127\_mv01-13

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0127\_ms01

**Juadine Henderson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, DC, District of Columbia, December 3, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Juadine Henderson was born in Batesville, Mississippi and attended church regularly growing up. She learned about the NAACP, SNCC, and the Freedom Songs through her church. In June of 1963 she went to Greenwood, Mississippi with John Smith of SNCC to attend a one week voter registration workshop, and shortly after decided to join the movement and began work with voter registration programs. Henderson was arrested on multiple occasions because of her involvement with the Civil Rights Movement. She attended Bishop College, George Washington University, and Columbia University at different points in her life. She eventually moved to Washington DC, first working with Drum and Spear bookstore, and then became a journalist; a career she held for twenty eight years.

**Summary:** Juadine Henderson recalls her initial interaction with Frank Smith, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1963, and his influence on her decision to attend a voter registration workshop in Greenswood, Mississippi. She discusses how exposure to the movement was instrumental to her later decisions to become involved with the Freedom Labor Union, work on voter registration projects on plantations throughout Mississippi and attend the Poor People's Campaign in Washington, DC. She discusses her multiple arrests, participation in movement activities, and how the role of the church, freedom songs, and "black beauty" served as empowering symbols to affirming her identity as a black woman in the movement.

## Moving Images

8 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (02:29:28) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0128\_mv01-08

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0128\_ms01

**Freddie Greene Biddle oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, DC, District of Columbia, December 10, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Freddie Greene was born in was born in Greenwood, Mississippi on February 15, 1945 where she experienced firsthand segregation. She attended mass meetings in 1962 when SNCC came to Greenwood, Mississippi and was involved with the organizing efforts for the discontinuation of food being sent to Leflore County. Later on, Greene went to Dillard University in New Orleans where she became involved with Tulane University's Student Group and met Cathy Cage. Greene went to McComb, Mississippi during Freedom Summer 1964 and attended the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. She left Dillard University to continue her work with voter registration for African Americans. She was arrested for her demonstration efforts. She later moved to Atlanta, Georgia to work in the SNCC office and was involved with the switchboard and financing. In the summer of 1968, Freddie left SNCC and moved to Washington, D.C, where she started working with the United Neighborhood Youth Program.

**Summary:** Freddie Greene was born in Greenwood, Mississippi on February 15, 1945. She discusses how living in a segregated community exposed her to the early efforts of the

Civil Rights Movement. She reflects on her decision to leave Greenwood and attend Dillard University in New Orleans in 1962. Feeling disconnected with the movement, she became a participant in the McComb project during Freedom Summer 1964. After returning to school post-Freedom Summer, she decided to leave and joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1965. She discusses her involvement working on voting registration and canvassing, as well as her role of working on the switchboard and in finance in SNCC's Atlanta Office.

Moving Images

6 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (01:36:06) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0129\_mv01-06

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0129\_ms01

**Reginald Robinson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, District of Columbia, December 11, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Reginald Robinson was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1939.

After leaving high school during the eleventh grade to work, he eventually attended Cortez Peters Business College, where he first got involved in civil rights through the student organization, Civic Interest Group. He quickly became involved with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1961. Working for SNCC as a field secretary, his duties focused on supporting voter registration in McComb, Mississippi and Cambridge, Maryland. After SNCC, he worked multiple jobs around the country before finally settling in Washington, DC, where he eventually retired in 2001.

**Summary:** Reginald "Reg" Robinson shares his experience of working for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and how he became known as an "advance man" throughout the Civil Rights Movement. Beginning with his involvement with the student-led Civic Interest Group in Baltimore, Maryland, he discusses how his involvement with the Cambridge Movement led him to becoming a field secretary for SNCC. He recalls how Voter Education Programs and various recruitment activities of SNCC epitomized the rule of "building and growing" and prides himself for remaining committed to ensuring civil rights today.

Moving Images

10 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (03:26:30) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0130\_mv01-10

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0130\_ms01

**Jennifer Lawson oral history interview conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, DC, District of Columbia, December 11, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Jennifer Lawson was born in June of 1946, in Fairfield, Alabama and encountered racial segregation as a young child. Lawson later attended Tuskegee College. In the summer of 1963 she moved to New York City to pursue an internship at Sloan Kettering Center and in the summer of 1964 pursued a Research Aide role, meanwhile attending demonstrations to protest Martin Luther King in Birmingham Jail. While at Tuskegee she was involved with the student group that worked on desegregating Macon County and mobilizing voting registration. After Freedom Summer

1964, she went to Jackson, Mississippi to work on voter registration, and later left school in the Spring of 1966 to join SNCC and work in Wilcox County. After she left SNCC, she worked at the National Council of Negro Women and worked with Dorothy Height and Fanny Lou Hamer. She was involved with designing the symbol of the Black Panther for the Lowndes County Party, and created political education material through art. Lawson was elected to the central coordinating committee of SNCC, and then moved to Atlanta. At the time when SNCC began to adopt racial separatism, she left the organization. She attended Columbia University to pursue art in formal education, and studied film, working in public television for the last thirty years. Lawson is active in volunteering with the SNCC Legacy Project today.

**Summary:** Jennifer Lawson shares her experience throughout the Civil Rights Movement. She discusses her decision to leave college to join the movement, and her involvement with voter registration activities in Mississippi. She joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1966 and was elected to the organization's central coordinating committee. She shares her role in designing the Black Panther symbol and campaign materials for the Lowndes Country Freedom Organization (later the Black Panther Party). She reflects on the issues surrounding racial separatism and her decision to leave organizational efforts in search of other activist work, including joining the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW). She recalls going to Cuba and being involved with art programs that celebrated African and Cuban heritage and moved to Tanzania from 1970-1972 and became part of a writer's group with Walter Rodney. She later attended Columbia University to merge her interest in civil rights activism and art, and pursued a film degree.

#### Moving Images

17 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (4:09:19) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0131\_mv01-17

#### Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0131\_ms01

### **Dion Diamond oral history interview conducted by David Cline in Washington, District of Columbia, December 13, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Dion Diamond was born in Petersburg, Virginia in 1941. Growing up in the segregated community of Petersburg, he began doing sit-ins, often by himself. He enrolled in Howard University in 1959, where he was a founding member of Nonviolent Action Group, staging protests at Glen Echo, Maryland and Arlington, Virginia. He also was a part of the Freedom Riders and was a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Mississippi and Louisiana from 1961 to 1963. During this time, he was arrested over 30 times. He later attended the University of Wisconsin and earned a graduate degree from Harvard University.

**Summary:** Dion Diamond discusses his activism and experiences during the Civil Rights Movement. He remembers growing up in segregated Petersburg, Virginia, and attending Howard University, where he began organizing for civil rights. He also recalls his work in Mississippi and Louisiana as a Freedom Rider and activist, his studies at University of Wisconsin and Harvard University, and his later career. Finally, he speaks about contemporary activism and rights issues.

#### Moving Images

7 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:34:38) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0132\_mv01-07

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0132\_ms01

**Joseph Howell and Embry Howell oral history interview conducted by David Cline in Washington, District of Columbia, December 13, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Embry Howell was born in 1945 in Bethesda, Maryland. She grew up in Davidson, North Carolina and attended Davidson College before transferring to Barnard College. She later attended graduate school at the University of North Carolina. She earned a Ph.D. in Public Policy from George Washington University. She has had a long career as a health policy researcher, primarily at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C. She worked for SNCC in Southwest Georgia during the summer of 1966.

**Biographical History:** Joseph Howell was born in 1942 in the suburb of Belle Meade in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1964 while a student Davidson College, he organized a civil rights march in Charlotte. He went on to attend Union Theological Seminary and the University of North Carolina where he earned a planning degree. He worked for SNCC in Southwest Georgia during the summer of 1966. He is the author of *Civil Rights Journey : The Story of a White Southerner Coming of Age during the Civil Rights Revolution* (2011) which details his experience working with the civil rights movement.

**Summary:** Joseph and Embry Howell recall the summer of 1966 in Southern Georgia. Recruited by Charlie Sherrod of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) they discuss the complexities they encountered from embodying a white identity, most significantly through their experience of living with a black family in the South. They emphasize how changing racial perception and power influenced a shift in SNCC's tactic of nonviolence, ultimately leading to greater forms of militancy under ideologies of Black Power. In spite of the complicated nature of navigating racial tension, they remained committed to working with voting registration activities, organizing efforts, and the Head Start program and were guided by the belief of helping others.

## Moving Images

6 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:26:38) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0133\_mv01-06

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0133\_ms01

**E. Maynard Moore oral history interview conducted by David. P. Cline in Washington, District of Columbia, December 14, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Reverend E. Maynard Moore was born in Petersburg, Virginia in 1938. In his youth, he was generally unaware of the segregation in his community. As a teenager, he participated in the Methodist Student Movement and began to interact with black students in other Methodist groups and became aware of civil rights issues. After attending undergraduate college at Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Virginia, he went to seminary school at Southern Methodist University in 1959. He participated in sit-ins in the Dallas area and worked with migrant communities during summer breaks. In 1964, he was accepted to the University of Chicago Divinity School to do doctoral work. During this time, he and classmates drove from Chicago to join the march to Montgomery for the last few miles. In 1966, he became the national coordinator for Student Interracial Ministry. For most of his career, he has focused on urban ministry projects.

**Summary:** Maynard E. Moore shares his experience in the Civil Rights Movement as a minister and how the intersection of religion and education provided an opportunity for racial integration. He recalls his involvement in the Methodist Student Movement from his early career as a migrant camp worker, to later pursuits in doctoral education, up to his participation in the Selma march. Emphasizing the commitment to non-violence, he discusses how religion grounded the efforts of Civil Rights activists, was used as a tactic to navigate racial tension in the South, and inspired the growth and mobilization of student-led action groups.

Moving Images

9 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:50:16) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0134\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0134\_ms01

**Julius W. Becton oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, December 15, 2015**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Lieutenant General Julius W. Becton, Jr., United States Army, retired, was born in 1926 in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He joined the Army Air Corps in July 1944 and graduated from Infantry Officer Candidate School in 1945. Becton originally separated from the Army in 1946, but he returned to active duty in 1948 when the Army was officially desegregated. Eventually, rising to the rank of Lieutenant General, he served during both the Korean War and the Vietnam War, and retired from the U.S. Army in 1983 after nearly 40 years of service. After retirement, he has held numerous positions including: Director of Disaster Assistance for the Agency for International Development (AID), the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), president of Prairie View A&M University, and Superintendent for the District of Columbia school system.

**Summary:** Julius W. Becton recalls events that led to his service in the military. He highlights being the first African American to hold many of his positions in academics, the military and post-military career. Emphasizing how the integration of the military influenced his attitude towards racial issues, he offers a unique perspective on the Civil Rights Movement. He expresses deep pride for his efforts to advance himself, his family, race, and country through his military service.

Moving Images

8 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (3:08:47) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0135\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0135\_ms01

**Gloria Arellanes oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in El Monte, California, June 26, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Gloria Arellanes was born in East Los Angeles in 1946. As a child, her family purchased a home in El Monte, California, where she experienced racism. Her father was a Mexican immigrant and her mother was Tongva Indian, but her parents encouraged her to identify as Chicana in school. After graduating high school, Gloria became involved in community work with Youth Temporary Employment Project (YTEP) and Neighborhood Adult Participation Project (NAPP). In 1967, she became involved with the Brown Berets and the Chicano movement, running the Brown Beret

free clinic. After leaving the Brown Berets, she has focused on her indigenous roots and has been an active member of her tribe.

**Summary:** Gloria Arellanes talks about her life growing up in California, finding her way to the Brown Berets and participation in the Poor People's Campaign (1968) in Washington, DC. She also talks about her exploration of her roots and identity in an indigenous community.

Moving Images

9 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:34:55) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0136\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0136\_ms01

**Michael D. McCarty oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Los Angeles, California, June 26, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Michael D. "Mac" McCarty was born in 1950 in Chicago. As a young man, he attended St. Ignatius College Prep, where he started a Black Student Union, and he was subsequently expelled for his involvement in protests. In 1968, he joined the Black Panther Party as part of the education cadre. He left the party after the assassination of Fred Hampton. He joined the Army in 1972 to avoid being a target of the FBI. After leaving the military, he became an acupuncturist. Since 1992, he has been a professional storyteller.

**Summary:** Michael "Mac" McCarty talks about joining the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Chicago, IL. He discusses racism in Chicago and the leadership of Fred Hampton of the Party and the beginnings of the Rainbow Coalition that brought together African Americans and Appalachian whites. He recalls the circumstances under which Hampton was assassinated in 1968 at the age of 21 by the COINTELPRO operation of the FBI.

Moving Images

8 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:37:09) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0137\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0137\_ms01

**Norma Mtume oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Los Angeles, California, June 27, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Norma Stoker Mtume was born in 1949 in San Diego, CA. She moved to South Central Los Angeles at the age of four. After graduating from high school in 1967, she attended Cal State LA and became involved in the Black Student Union and met her first husband, Albert Armour. Through Armour, she became involved with the Black Panther Party. She worked in free clinics in LA and Berkeley in the 1970s. She went on to work for non-profit community health organizations including SHIELDS for Families.

**Summary:** Norma Mtume talks about her involvement with the Black Panther Party (BPP); her work in the free medical clinics established by the BPP and her incarceration on trumped-up charges orchestrated by the COINTELPRO initiative of the FBI. She talks of her subsequent work to establish city-wide free health-care programs

Moving Images

8 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:25:12) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0138\_mv01-08

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0138\_ms01

**Carlos Montes oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Alhambra, California, June 27, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Carlos Montes was born in 1947 in El Paso, Texas. He was raised in Juarez, Mexico for part of his childhood, and moved to Los Angeles in 1956. While attending East L.A. Community College, he became involved with various Chicano organizations and eventually co-founded the Brown Berets. He was an organizer of the Chicano Blowouts in East L.A., and he participated in numerous protests including the Poor People's Campaign. In 1970 he fled the country and lived underground for several years in both Juarez and El Paso. Since returning to L.A. in 1980, he has been involved with immigration reform, Chicano rights, freeing political prisoners, and community organizing.

**Summary:** Carlos Montes, founding member of the Brown Berets, talks about his decades-long involvement and activism in the Brown Berets, the Brown Power movement, MEChA, the East L.A. blowouts, the Chicano moratorium against the Vietnam War, the anti-Iraq war protests, his political persecution at the hands of federal and local authorities. He recounts participating in the inter-racial coalition that occupied the Mall in Washington, DC, for the Poor People's Campaign (1968), and the ways in which that experience opened up the consciousness of the Brown Berets to the global struggle against class oppression and imperialism. He talks about the circumstances of his arrest on arson charges in 1969, and having to flee the country in the face of relentless, racist persecution of himself and other Chicano activists. He recalls community action programs and events that challenged the Brown Power movement.

Moving Images

9 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:18:32) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0139\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0139\_ms01

**Mateo Camarillo oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in National City, California, June 28, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Mateo Camarillo was born in 1941 in Tijuana, Mexico. His family moved to San Diego, CA when he was 10 years old where he attended school. While attending San Diego State University, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. After graduating from college in 1965, he volunteered to join the U.S. Army, and he served for two years in Europe. Upon returning to San Diego, he became a social worker. He formed the San Diego chapter of Trabajadores de la Raza and worked to establish bilingual pay programs. After serving as Executive Director of the Chicano Federation, in 1976 he went into private business development in several different fields including bilingual radio stations.

**Summary:** Mateo R. Camarillo talks of his involvement in a range of civil rights campaigns in and around the San Diego area, since the 1960s, including fair housing, police-community tensions, collaboration and cooperation with city officials on these issues. He recalls racism in the south during his service years in Vietnam. Finally, he talks about his entrepreneurial work in recent years.

## Moving Images

11 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:02:53) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0140\_mv01-11

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0140\_ms01

**Harold K. Brown oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in San Diego, California, June 28, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Harold K. Brown was born in 1934 in York, Pennsylvania where he attended segregated elementary school and integrated junior high and high schools. After joining the Army for two years, he eventually attended San Diego State University where he became involved in student government. After graduating in 1960, he became involved with Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He became deputy director for the Peace Corps in Lesotho, Africa. He returned to the United States after Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination. After a short time in New York, he was hired to develop the Afro American Studies department at San Diego State. He went on to hold several different positions, including Associate Dean of the College of Business Administration, at his alma mater. Since retiring in 2004, he has continued work in economic engagement and real estate development.

**Summary:** Harold "Hal" K. Brown talks about his activist work in obtaining housing and voting rights for San Diego's African American communities. He also discusses his time working in Apartheid-era Lesotho with the Peace Corps, his tenure as chairman of San Diego's CORE branch, and his thoughts on contemporary activism and racial and economic inequality.

## Moving Images

9 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:19:43) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0141\_mv01-09

## Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0141\_ms01

**Roberta Alexander oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in San Diego, California, June 29, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Roberta Alexander was born in 1946 in Berkeley, California. As a college student in the Bay Area, she was arrested in the Free Speech movement protests in 1964, and then kicked out of Francoist Spain for protesting the Vietnam War there in 1967. She joined the Black Panther Party and was in the party for one year in the late sixties. Among her assignments was one that called for her to go Japan in 1969 with Elbert "Big Man" Howard to speak at rallies and demonstrations in Japan by organizations protesting the Vietnam War. She took her activism into teaching and taught Reading, Composition, Literature, Chicano Studies, and Black Studies as well as English as a Second Language courses for the San Diego Community College District beginning in 1974. She is a labor activist and delegate for the AFT Guild, Local 1931. Dr. Alexander earned her BA in Spanish Literature from University of California, Berkeley and her PhD in Comparative Literature from University of California, San Diego. Her son, also an activist teacher and a Muslim, leads inter-faith workshops and initiatives in San Diego.

**Summary:** Dr. Roberta Alexander, Professor Emeritus at San Diego City College, talks about her family background in California, her mixed-race heritage, and activist roots, including her time with the Black Panther Party.

Moving Images

9 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (02:10:06) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0142\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0142\_ms01

**Maria Varela oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Pasadena, California, June 29, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Maria Varela was born in 1940 in Newell, Pennsylvania. She attended college at Alverno College in Milwaukee, where she was student body president and became aware of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) while attending the National Student Association Congress. She later joined SNCC and worked in Selma, Alabama and Mississippi as a photographer and media creator. In 1968, she moved to New Mexico where she worked with the Land Grant Movement and the Chicano Press Association. Varela received her M.A. from the University of Massachusetts-Amherst in 1982. She later became a visiting professor at Colorado College and then adjunct professor at University of New Mexico. She helped organize rural development and founded Los Ganados del Valle and helped found Tierra Wools co-op, which re-introduced native sheep stock to Hispano and Native American landholders and small ranchers.

**Summary:** Activist and MacArthur fellow, Maria Varela, recalls her role in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), discussing her work in organizing adult literacy programs in Mississippi and her role as one of SNCC's only female photographers. Offering a Mexican American perspective of the Civil Rights Movement, she identifies how SNCC embraced multiculturalism, extending its activism to include the Chicano Movement. She reflects on her transition from SNCC into the Chicano Movement, including her participation in the Land Grant Movement and the Poor People's Campaign in 1968.

Moving Images

15 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:40:46) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0143\_mv01-15

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crhp0143\_ms01

**Ericka C. Huggins oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Oakland, California, June 30, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Ericka Huggins was born Ericka Jenkins in 1948 in Washington, D.C. Huggins was the youngest of three. After graduating high school in 1966, she attended Cheyney State College and from there enrolled at Lincoln University, an HBCU in Philadelphia, where she met her husband, Vietnam veteran John Huggins. Both moved to California after reading about the Black Panther Party in Ramparts magazine, and joined the BPP in 1967. After her husband's assassination in 1969, she became a leader in the Los Angeles chapter and later led the Black Panther Party chapter in New Haven,

CT. She was the Director of the Black Panther Party's Oakland Community School from 1973-1981. Huggins was a Professor of Sociology at Laney College in Oakland and at Berkeley City College. In addition, she has lectured at Stanford, Cornell, and UCLA. Huggins holds a master's degree in Sociology.

**Summary:** Ericka Huggins discusses joining the Los Angeles Chapter of the Black Panther Party in 1967. She shares her involvement with community survival programs such as the People's Free Medical Clinics and Breakfast Programs. Sharing how these programs were often undervalued and overlooked by the suspicions of the police and the FBI, she sheds considerable light on the turbulent experience of being a Panther woman. In spite of the assassination of her husband and being imprisoned multiple times on conspiracy charges, she emphasizes the importance of remaining resilient and committed to issues of racial injustice and remains active in civic organizations today.

Moving Images

13 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (1:52:50) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0144\_mv01-13

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0144\_ms01

**Elbert "Big Man" Howard oral history interview conducted by David P. Cline in Santa Rosa, California, June 30, 2016**

[Digital content available](#)

**Biographical History:** Elbert "Big Man" Howard was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1938. After serving four years in the military, he enrolled in Merritt College in Oakland, where he met Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton. Together they founded the Black Panther Party. As one of the Party's early organizers, he played a key role in creating the Ten-Point Program, organizing defense committees and developing programs and opportunities for activism. After leaving the party in the 1970s, he returned to the South and worked in retail in various locations for several years. Eventually he returned to California where he wrote, lectured, and was a jazz disc jockey.

**Summary:** Elbert "Big Man" Howard founded the Black Panther Party in Oakland with Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale and others in 1965. Howard speaks of the Party's accomplishments in establishing the free community food programs, free medical clinics, and other service initiatives. He recounts the harassment by the FBI's COINTELPRO initiative, and recounts instances of everyday racist oppression by the state and local officials. Howard talks about the failed attempt by the Panthers to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the Attica Prison Uprising (NY) in 1971. Howard talks of his leaving the organization due to various pressures and internal conflicts that eventually led to the demise of the Party.

Moving Images

9 video files (Apple ProRes 422 HQ, QuickTime wrapper) (2:13:36) : digital, sound, color

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0145\_mv01-09

Manuscripts

1 transcript (.pdf) : text file

**Digital ID:** afc2010039\_crh0145\_ms01