

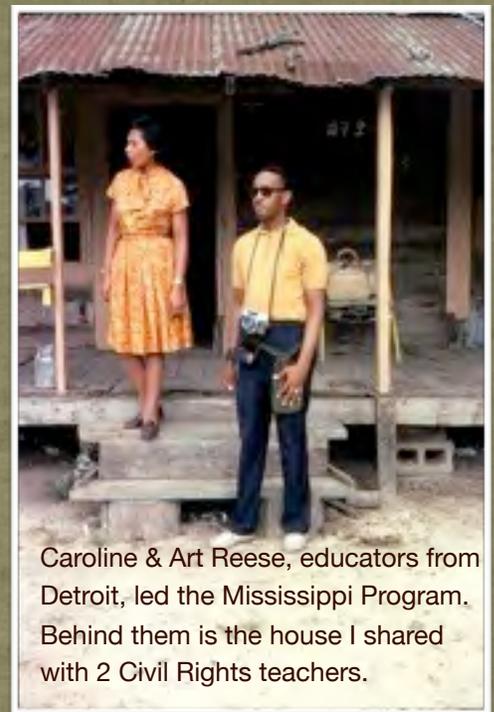
CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Freedom School, Voter Registration, Marches



Robbinsdale teachers donated money to purchase this car for Marion Helland to use in the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi and to give to the Movement at the end of the summer when Marion would return to teaching in Minnesota.

Marion Helland participated in the American Federation of Teachers Freedom School Program Summers ... 1965, 1966, 1968 Alabama, Mississippi, Washington D.C.



Caroline & Art Reese, educators from Detroit, led the Mississippi Program. Behind them is the house I shared with 2 Civil Rights teachers.



Three Civil Rights workers and the Dukes family who took us in when an attempted cross burning made us flee our first house.

Columbia , Mississippi Freedom House -- Summer 1966



The Freedom House shows the signs of a fire and bullet holes in the kitchen walls. Civil Rights workers remained steadfast in spite of attempts to make them stop their work for desegregation and voting rights.



Signs of segregation : Laundromat on the left and dairy store on the right. Though the dairy store was small, it had 2 entrances, one for "whites only" and one for "colored only."

Civil rights worker Lynn Porteous, a California teacher said, "I am not breaking the law, I am washing colored clothes only not white clothes today."

Columbia , Mississippi Non-violent Actions -- Summer 1966

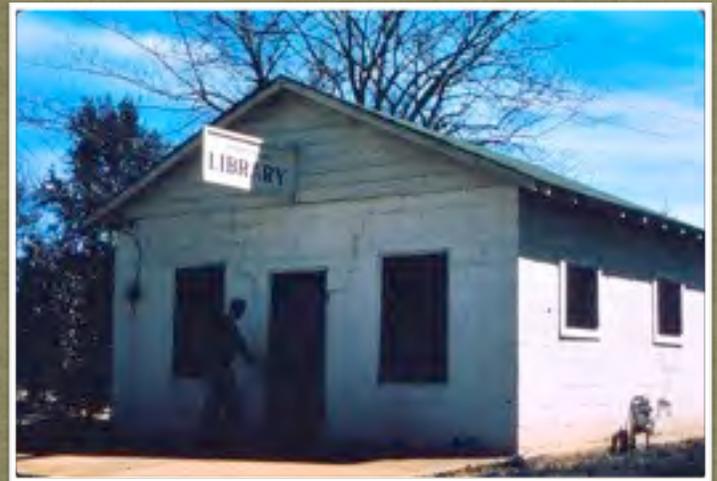


Attempts were made to integrate swimming pool, playground, tennis court, and library.

What is learned in a Freedom School class is often translated by the students into real-life situations: Petitions drives, boycotts, picket lines



Gadsden, Alabama Non-violent Actions -- Summer 1965



Gadsden, Alabama Freedom School -- Summer 1965



More than 2,500 students in Mississippi attended Freedom Schools the summer of 1965. More than 1,500 adults participated in evening classes and discussion groups organized by the teachers.

James Meredith March through Mississippi -- Summer 1966

The Meredith Mississippi March took its name from James Meredith, who became the first black student to attend the University of Mississippi in 1962, after a ruling by federal courts that he could not be denied admission. On June 5, 1966, Meredith, now a Columbia University law student, and a few companions, began a walk from Memphis, Tenn. to Jackson, Miss. to encourage African Americans to register and vote. He called it a "march against fear." On June 6 he was wounded with a shotgun blast.

The next day, leaders of the major civil rights organizations, Dr. Martin Luther King of the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference), Floyd McKissick of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) and Stokely Carmichael of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee), announced that they would resume his march, and invited freedom-loving people from all over the country to **join them**.



Voter Registration -- Summer 1965



The two main issues addressed by the southern Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s were ending the "Jim Crow" system of segregation and winning the right to vote for Blacks (and Latinos, Native-Americans, Asians, and others) in the South and elsewhere.

Voting Rights History *Two Centuries of Struggle*



1965: Passage of Voting Rights Act.

It took 57 days of floor-fighting and mass protests in the streets of Washington to break the filibuster by Southern Senators determined to block the Voting Rights Act. For just the second time in history, a southern filibuster on a civil-rights issue is defeated on a bitterly divided vote. The Act is passed.



The struggle continues ...