

*Mississippi Freedom Summer:
Compromising Safety in the Midst of Conflict*

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Group Documentary

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This year, we started school by learning about the Civil Rights Movement in our social studies class. We were fascinated by the events that happened during this time of discrimination and segregation, and saddened by the violence and intimidation used by many to oppress African Americans and deny them their Constitutional rights. When we learned about the Mississippi Summer Project of 1964, we were inspired and shocked that there were many people who were willing to compromise their personal safety during this conflict in order to achieve political equality for African Americans in Mississippi. To learn more, we read the book, *The Freedom Summer Murders*, by Don Mitchell. The story of these volunteers remained with us, and when this year's theme of "Conflict and Compromise" was introduced, we thought that the topic was a perfect match and a great opportunity for us to learn more. This is also a meaningful topic because of the current state of race relations in America. Though much progress has been made, events over the last few years, including a 2013 Supreme Court decision that could impact voting rights, show the nation still has a way to go toward achieving full racial equality.

In addition to reading *The Freedom Summer Murders*, we used many databases and research tools provided by our school to gather more information. We also used various websites and documentaries, such as PBS American Experience, Library Of Congress, and Eyes on the Prize. Additionally, we were honored to conduct two personal interviews with volunteers of the project (volunteer Gwendolyn Zoharah Simmons, and volunteer and wife of murder victim Michael Schwerner, Rita Schwerner). Different from just reading about the project, personally hearing about their struggles during this time gave us incredible insight into the importance of the work they did. Additionally, we also visited the National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington, DC. This museum gave us important information about the history of the movement for equality. Finally, we used NoodleTools to put together our annotated bibliographies.

We chose to present our information as a documentary because, while researching, we realized this topic had many powerful primary source visuals as well as live footage of the events of that summer. Furthermore, there are many good Civil Rights songs we could incorporate into the documentary that reflect the theme of "Conflict and Compromise." Together, we believed these sources would be best presented in this format.

The Mississippi Summer Project meets the theme of this year's competition because there was great conflict in Mississippi surrounding African Americans voting rights. There, white people used violence and intimidation to suppress the African Americans vote and voice. This resulted in less than 7% of African Americans being registered to vote in the state, the lowest percentage in the nation. In response, volunteers of Freedom Summer willingly compromised their safety and willingly faced strong resistance to bring about equality by attempting to increase African American involvement in the political process.

Annotated Bibliography- Primary

African Americans are shown registering to vote in Marion County, Indiana. C.1950s. *Voting Amendments in the U.S, State of Indiana*, www.in.gov/judiciary/citc/museum/voting/index.html. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018.

This is a picture of African Americans registering to vote. This is important to our project because it shows African Americans trying to register to vote while facing intimidation. We used this picture while we were talking about the voting registrations.

African Americans registering to vote, Atlanta, Ga. 1944. Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/95517122/. Accessed 12 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of African Americans waiting to register to vote. This picture is important because it illustrates African Americans trying to vote. We used this picture in our documentary while we were mentioning the African Americans and the voting rights.

Andrew Goodman. 1964. The Andrew Goodman Foundation, andrewgoodman.org/historical-archives/. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Andrew Goodman. It was his last headshot taken before his death on June 21, 1964 with James Chaney and Michael Schwerner in Mississippi.

Angerer, Drew. *Supreme Court Invalidates Key Part of Voting Rights Act*. June 2013. *The New York Times*, 25 June 2013, www.nytimes.com/2013/06/26/us/supreme-court-ruling.html. Accessed 16 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Representative John Lewis of Georgia, center left, and Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, right, at a news conference after the Supreme Court decision that invalidated a part of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Arnold, Eve. Teaching the illiterate to write so that they have the right to vote, a key component in the Black movement for integration. 1965. *MSNBC*, www.msnbc.com/msnbc/voting-rights-act-1965-50-law-true-our-principles#slide1. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018.

This is a picture of woman learning how to write, allowing her to participate in the political process. This picture helps illustrate the idea that many African Americans were willing to do anything to participate in the political process, despite their age. We used this picture while we were talking about the African Americans trying to vote.

Ashokan Farewell. Composed by Jay Ungar, 1982.

This song was written by Jay Ungar in 1982, the tone of this piece reflects the theme of our project. We used this song in our documentary when we introduced the goals of the Freedom Summer Project.

Ballis, George. *Collection of Atlantic City Boardwalk rally in 1964*. Aug. 1964. KPBS, www.kpbs.org/photos/galleries/american-experience-freedom-summer/. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a collection of pictures of volunteers rallying in Atlantic City. These pictures are important to show the things volunteers were willing to do to support the Mississippi Democratic Party.

Bender née. Schwerner, Rita. Interview. 8 Mar. 2018.

This is a personal interview we conducted with Rita Bender, formerly Rita Schwerner. She provided us with much first hand information on the events, as she was an volunteer, and she openly discussed the tragic things that happening in Mississippi during the Freedom Summer. Her husband at the time was murdered. We took many excerpts from this interview and used them in our project.

The Best of Odetta. Recorded Sept. 1956. Performance by Odetta, 2005.

This song “Oh, Freedom” is a post-Civil War African-American freedom song, and it is often associated with the American Civil Rights Movement.

Bettmann. *Benny Oliver, former Jackson, Mississippi policeman, viciously kicks Memphis Norman, an African-American student from nearby Wiggins who had been waiting along with two other students to be served at a segregated lunch counter. The rumor of possible civil rights actions in the town caused onlookers to cheer the beating. May 28, 1963. 28 May 1963. ATI, 16 May 2017, allthatsinteresting.com/civil-rights-movement-photos#40*. Accessed 27 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of a police man in Mississippi violently kicking a African American student, this picture showed the how even policeman used violence to oppress African Americans.

A Change Is Gonna Come. Recorded 30 Jan. 1964. Performance by Sam Cooke, digital file, 1964.

This song was very well known during the summer of 1964. Sam Cooke wrote this song to support the Civil Right Movement, for the African Americans fought for equality. We used this song to set the tone of this project.

“Civil Rights Bill Passed, 73-27; Johnson Urges All To Comply; Dirksen Berates Goldwater.”
The New York Times [New York], 20 June 1964.

This is a newspaper published on June 21, 1964 by The New York Times, announcing and explaining the news of the Civil Rights Bill passed by the Congress in a section of the paper.

“Civil Rights Bill Vote to Test Nation’s Mettle.” *Macon Telegraph* [Macon, Georgia], 21 June 1964, CXXXVIII sec., p. 4. *News Bank*,
infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=M51R55CIMTUxMjc0MjcwMS4zOTUzNDE6MToxMzoxMDAuMTIuMTY5LjY4&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=4&p_queryname=4&p_docnum=5&p_docref=v2:11210D409F608820@EANX-K12-15E24FCF8D4677F5@2438568-15E24D3460CE228F@3-15E24D3460CE228F@. Accessed 8 Dec. 2017.

This is a newspaper published on the day the three men disappeared, it includes a section entitled, “Johnson Speaks Best When It’s off The Cuff,” where it analyzed many of what President Johnson said. We used this article to understand more of what Americans at the time were thinking about President Johnson.

CIVIL RIGHTS MARCHING KING. USA Today, 21 Mar. 1965,
www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2015/03/05/black-history-bloody-sunday-timeline/24463923/. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of workers marching from Selma to Montgomery, including Martin Luther King Jr., Coretta Scott King, and John Lewis. We used this picture while we talked about how the project influenced other protests against voting rights.

Civil Rights Worker. *The Legacy of Martin Luther King Jr.* Feb. 1968. *CNN*,
www.cnn.com/2014/01/19/us/king-speeches-never-heard/index.html. Accessed 7 Dec. 2017.

This website has a picture of Martin Luther King Jr. delivering a speech. We used this picture in our project while talking about the various leaders involved in the Civil Rights Movement.

Civil Rights Workers. If you miss me at the back of the bus.... 14 May 1961. *crmvet.org*,
www.crmvet.org/images/imgfr.htm. Accessed 8 Jan. 2018.

These are pictures of the Freedom Riders, we used some of them while talking about the Freedom Rides. This is important because the Freedom Rides are also another project to help blacks gain their equality.

COFO. *MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM SUMMER*. 1964. *Queen College Civil Rights Archives*, archives.qc.cuny.edu/civilrights/items/show/10. Accessed 28 Mar. 2018.

This is a pamphlet handed out from the Council of Federated Organizations, or COFO, to students before the summer of 1964, announcing and explaining to college students about the project.

Crowd holding "Still Fighting For Voting Rights" signs. *ACLU Virginia*, 20 June 2017, acluva.org/en/publications/advocacy-toolkit-voting-rights. Accessed 2 Apr. 2018.

This is a picture of a crowd holding "Still fighting for voting rights" posters in a march in 2017, years after the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Crowd Holding Voting Rights Signs. *Huffington Post*, 5 Aug. 2015, www.huffingtonpost.com/kathleen-weldon/public-opinion-on-the-voting-rights-act_b_7935836.html. Accessed 30 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of a crowd holding voting rights signs while protesting, even 52 years after the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed.

Democratic. *Supreme Court Strikes down Centerpiece of Voting Rights Act*. 13 May 1966. *The Denver Post*, 25 June 2013, www.denverpost.com/2013/06/25/supreme-court-strikes-down-centerpiece-of-voting-rights-act/. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of African Americans lining up on May 3rd, waiting to vote after the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed. Unlike many times before the Voting Rights Act was passed, all of them got to vote that day. We used this picture in the conclusion.

Dwight. *Poll Tax Receipt*. 1933. *Jacksonville Public Library*, www.jaxpubliclibrary.org/poll-tax-receipts. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018.

This is a picture of a poll tax receipt. We used this picture while mentioning how the Poll Taxes and other methods were stopping African Americans from voting.

FBI. *The Buried Bodies*. 4 Aug. 1964. *PBS*, WBGH Education Foundation, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedomsummer-murder/. Accessed 20 Oct. 2017.

This is a picture we used in our project on the murder of Goodman, Chaney, and Schwerner. This picture is used when we mentioned the discovery of the three men's bodies.

Gado. A mob of white teenagers kick and beat an African-American man, who holds his head and screams in pain during a lynching, 1950. 1950. *The Root*, www.theroot.com/american-lynching-4-000-unpunished-crimes-1790856483. Accessed 27 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of white teenagers beating up African American men, showing how the whites used violence against African Americans.

Garde, Donna, et al. *Freedom Schools Student*. 1964. PBS, WGBH, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedomsummer-project/. Accessed 5 Dec. 2017.

This is a collection of many important pictures we used to show what was happening in 1964. We used these pictures while we talk about the Freedom Summer in detail. These pictures are essential to our project because they show many things we are unable to describe with words.

George W. Lee. C.1955. *History News Network*, historynewsnetwork.org/article/11744. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Reverend George W. Lee, a civil rights activist, who was also killed for helping African Americans gain equality years before the Mississippi Summer project. We used this picture of him while mentioning his death, trying to increase black voter registration.

Goodman, David. "A New 'Freedom Summer.'" *Gale Research in Context*, 20 June 2014, go.galegroup.com/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T004&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm¤tPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA372100468&docType=Article&sort=RELEVANCE&contentSegment=&prodId=MSIC&contentSet=GALE%7CA372100468&searchId=R5&userGroupName=nysl_li_jerichom&inPS=true. Accessed 27 Mar. 2018.

This is an article written by David Goodman, victim Andrew Goodman's brother, giving first-hand information on what happened after his brother died.

---. *The Postcard That Andrew Goodman Wrote to His Parents*. 21 June 1964. CBS News, Stephen Smith, www.cbsnews.com/news/mississippi-burning-murders-resonate-50-years-later/. Accessed 18 Dec. 2017.

This website describes the Freedom Summer Murder, Also including a picture of a postcard Andrew Goodman wrote to his parents shortly after he arrived at Meridian Mississippi. We used this picture in our project whilst we talk about the arrival of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner.

History.com Staff. A Ku Klux Klan poster. C.1960. *History*, A+E Networks, www.history.com/topics/ku-klux-klan. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018.

This is a picture of the Ku Klux Klan poster. We used it while we mention the KKK targeting the African Americans trying to vote.

Hudson, Bill. *BIRMINGHAM PROTEST*. 3 May 1963. *Time*, time.com/4429096/black-lives-matter-civil-rights-photography/. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of a 17-year-old civil rights demonstrator, defying an anti-parade ordinance of Birmingham, Alabama is attacked by a police dog. We used this picture to demonstrate how the police did not just refuse to help, they also injured volunteers.

James Chaney. Biography, 5 Dec. 2014, www.biography.com/people/james-chaney. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of James Chaney, a CORE worker, taken before his death on June 21st, 1964 with Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), leads demonstration at New York World's Fair. 1964. *Library Of Congress*, 1964, www.loc.gov/item/97519443/. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of the national director of the Congress of Racial Equality holding a CORE sign while protesting. We used this picture when we talked about the CORE and the different organizations.

JL. *DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING DISPLAYS PICTURES*. 4 Dec. 1964. *Daily Beast*, www.thedailybeast.com/mississippi-closes-the-case-on-freedom-summer-murders. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Martin Luther King Jr. holding up a poster of the three missing men during a speech. We used this photo while explaining the disappearance of the three Civil Rights workers.

K, Warren. *African American and white supporters of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party holding signs in front of the convention hall at the 1964 Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey; some signs read "One man, one vote, MFDP."* 25 Aug. 1964. *Library Of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2014645514/. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of members of the MFDP protesting, we used this picture while we talked about the MFDP.

K., Warren. *Black, White people voting together*. 6 Nov. 1962. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2016646466/. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018.

This is a picture showing both blacks and whites voting together. This is an important picture because it shows that the barrier of the different races are slowly crumbling. We used this picture while talking about the voting rights.

Leffler, and Warren K. *African American and white Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party supporters holding signs*. 24 Aug. 1964. *Library Of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2014645503/. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party holding up signs regarding freedom of voting rights while marching. We used this picture in our documentary while introducing the MFDP.

Lewis, John. "REP. JOHN LEWIS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM SUMMER AND THE LIVES OF CHANEY, GOODMAN AND SCHWERNER." *CONGRESS AN JOHN LEWIS REPRESENTING GEORGIA'S 5TH DISTRICT*, 20 June 2014, johnlewis.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/rep-john-lewis-50th-anniversary-mississippi-freedom-summer-and-lives. Accessed 4 Jan. 2018.

This website included many quotes by John Lewis concerning the disappearance of the three civil rights workers. It tells the story of their disappearance in detail with information in John Lewis' perspective.

Lewis, John, and Mike D'Orso. *Walking with the Wind: A Memoir of the Movement*. 1998.

This book was written by John Lewis, describing the different events that happened during the Civil Rights Movement. We used parts of this book as a reference of the what it was like during the Civil Rights Movement from a leader's view.

Library of Congress. *Lyndon B. Johnson Signs the 1964 Civil Rights Bill*. 1964. *The White House Historical Association*, White House Historical Association, www.whitehousehistory.org/photos/photo-1-44. Accessed 7 Dec. 2017.

This website contains a picture of President Lyndon B. Johnson signing the Voting Rights Act. We used this picture while mentioning the Voting Rights Act. This picture is important because it represents the moment when all Americans are guaranteed equality.

McNamee, Win. *Activists attend a Voting Rights Amendment Act rally on Capitol Hill on June 25, 2014. The rally marked the one-year anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in Shelby County v. Holder which held a section of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is unconstitutional.* 25 June 2014. *Washington Post*, www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2014/07/07/how-has-voting-changed-since-shelby-county-v-holder/?utm_term=.4f1e3d4d70cd. Accessed 2 Apr. 2018.

This is a picture of activists during a rally on Capitol Hill, protesting against the Voting Rights Act. A year after the Supreme Court decision in *Shelby County v. Holder* which struck down part of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

McNamee, Win. Field Director Charles White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) speaks at a podium outside the U.S. Supreme Court on Tuesday in Washington, D.C. 25 June 2013. *National Public Radio*, 25 June 2013, www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2013/06/25/195506795/supreme-court-strikes-down-key-provision-of-voting-rights-law. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Charles White, a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) speaking outside of the Supreme Court on June 25th, 2013 the day of the decision that invalidated a part of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Medgar Evers. C.1960. *BIOGRAPHY*, www.biography.com/people/medgar-evers-9542324. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Medgar Evers, a Civil Rights activist who served as the first state field secretary of the NAACP in Mississippi until his assassination in 1963.

Michael Schwerner. *CORE*, www.core-online.org/History/schwerner.htm. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Michael Schwerner a CORE worker before his death on June 21st, 1964, with James Chaney and Andrew Goodman.

NAACP. *NAACP member shot in Mississippi*. 26 Nov. 1955. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00652787/. Accessed 14 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of a shot NAACP member lying on a hospital bed. We used this picture while describing the different demonstrations of violence in Mississippi by the white supremacists.

1964: *Civil Rights Battles*. 1964. *The Atlantic*,
www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/05/1964-civil-rights-battles/100744/. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a collection of pictures during 1964, including many pictures of police violence, protests against segregation and more that we included in our documentary.

Pictures of Civil Rights Events in 1964. 1964. *PBS*,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/1964-The-Year-in-Pictures/. Accessed 9 Jan. 2018.

This is a collection of pictures demonstrating the different events in 1964, we used many of them in our documentary while mentioning the events.

“Platform Highlights.” *Dallas Morning News* [Dallas], 23 Aug. 1964. *News Bank*,
infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=E61A58HWMTUxNTU5NDYxMi41NDAzNTA6MToxMzoxMDAuMTIuMTY5LjY4&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=9&p_queryname=9&p_docnum=1&p_docref=v2:0F99DDB671832188@EANX-K12-0FF3CFB361F984D5@2438631-0FF3CFB37A8C4EF2@5. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a newspaper published a few days after the three men were found, we used this newspaper as reference as to what people were feeling in different parts of the country.

Polumbaum, Ted. Civil rights workers used non-violent demonstrations to support black citizens trying to register. In 1964, just 2 percent of eligible black voters in LeFlore County were registered, compared to 95 percent of eligible white voters. 1964. *The Boston Globe*,
www.newseum.org/exhibits/ted-polumbaum-photo-collection/#slideshow-2/3/Exhibits_Polumbaum_G26547P.jpg. Accessed 28 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of white and black women holding signs to support black voting in LeFlore County during the Freedom Summer Project.

---. *Pictures*. 1964. *MIAMI UNIVERSITY*,
miamioh.edu/news/top-stories/2014/06/freedom-summer-50th-feature.html. Accessed 27 Mar. 2018.

These are three pictures, one of volunteers singing “*We Shall Overcome*”, one of Bob Moses, Freedom Summer Organizer, speaking to a group of volunteers at an orientation, and one of Freedom Summer volunteers and workers singing outside of Clawson Hall.

“Press Search In Mississippi.” *Kansas City Star* [Kansas City], 23 June 1964. *News Bank*, infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_theme=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=E61A58HWMTUxNTU5NDYxMi41NDAzNTA6MToxMzoxMDAuMTIuMTY5LjY4&p_action=doc&d_viewref=search&s_lastnonissuequeryname=4&p_queryname=4&p_docnum=8&p_docrefer=v2:1126152C152E4978@EANX-K12-15929B2895F7A3BE@2438570-15928D24B629F369@1-15928D24B629F369@. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a newspaper published a few days after the three Civil Rights Workers disappeared, explaining to the public what had happened in Mississippi. We showed this newspaper article in our project while we talk about the murders of Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney.

R, Alfred. *The First Vote*. 16 Nov. 1867. *Library of congress*, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011648984/. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018.

This is a picture of an excerpt of Harper’s Weekly, showing a cartoon of the first African American voting. We used this picture while we were describing the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments and how it extended voting rights.

Randall, Herbert. *Movement Photographs of Herbert Randall*. 1964. *Veterans Of The Civil Rights Movement*, www.crmvet.org/images/prandall.htm. Accessed 28 Mar. 2018.

This is a collection of pictures volunteer Herbert Randall photographed during the summer of 1964 capturing pictures of project volunteers working.

Randall, Herbert. *Pete Seeger performing*. 4 Aug. 1964. *PBS*, WGBH, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedomsummer-project/. Accessed 5 Dec. 2017.

On August 4, folk singer Pete Seeger performed at a church in Meridian, MS. Seeger interrupted his performance to make an announcement: “The bodies of Schwerner, Goodman and Chaney have just been discovered. They were buried deep in the earth.”

Rmuse. A sign about how you should pay poll taxes and vote. *PoliticusUSA*, www.politicususa.com/2015/05/15/ohio-gop-proposes-poll-tax-election.html. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018.

This is a picture of a “Pay your poll tax now” poster, we used this picture when we list the different ways the white supremacists were using in Mississippi to prevent blacks from participating in the political process.

Schapiro, Steve. *Robert Moses at the training for Freedom Summer volunteers*. 1964. *Zinn Education Project*, zinnedproject.org/materials/robert-moses/. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Bob Moses, during 1964, head of the Mississippi Freedom Summer Project.

Segregated Ferry, Mississippi River. 1964. *Vintage News*, www.thevintagenews.com/2015/06/05/27-heartbreaking-photos-that-sums-up-the-racial-segregation-era-in-the-united-states/3. Accessed 28 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of a segregated ferry on the Mississippi River during 1964, demonstrating the amount of racial segregation in Mississippi during the Civil Rights Movement.

A Segregation Bus Terminal. 2 Nov. 1961. *Gale U.S. History in Context*, Gale, 2003, go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=UHIC&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CCX3401803794&authCount=1&u=nysl_li_jhsch&selfRedirect=true#. Accessed 29 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Police Chief George H. Guy poses beside the “White waiting room” sign posted outside the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb, Mi., on Nov. 2, 1961. The sign was erected on city property by McComb Police on Oct. 31, one day before the ICC ruling went into effect, which stated that segregation in bus terminals would end.

Simmons, Gwendolyn Zoharah. Interview. 14 Dec. 2017.

The interviewee provided us with first-hand information regarding what people were going through during the researched event. We used many clips of the interview with this teenage volunteer in our project. She was an asset to our research.

Smith, Lamar. *Lamar Smith*. C.1950. *BlackPast.org*, www.blackpast.org/aah/smith-lamar-1892-1955. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Lamar Smith, a voting rights activist and veteran before his death on August 13, 1955. We used this picture of him while mentioning the death of four civil rights activists.

SNCC. *Freedom School with Two Girls sticking out of the building*. C.1090s. *DREW University Library*, libguides.drew.edu/c.php?g=615224&p=4278320. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018.

The website provides information about the project, as well as scholarly resources related to Freedom Schools and to issues pertaining to the Freedom School Project and pictures of Freedom Schools. We used the picture of the two girls looking out of the Freedom School window while we explain that establishing Freedom Schools across Mississippi was also a goal of the Freedom Summer project. We also used the picture of a group of black students paying attention to the teacher in class while we explain the Freedom Schools.

---. *Herbert Lee*. C.1960. *SNCC Digital*, snccdigital.org/people/herbert-lee/. Accessed 17 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of Herbert Lee, an SNCC member who helped SNCC members convince other African Americans in Mississippi before his death on September 25, 1961.

SNCC staff. *Gwendolyn Zoharah Simmons*. C.1960s. *SNCC digital gateway*, snccdigital.org/people/gwen-zoharah-simmons-robinson/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2018.

This picture is one of Zoharah Simmons, we showed this picture of her during our interview clips.

South Carolina Democrats. *SOUTHERN BLACKS REGISTER VOTE*. 17 July 1948. *The Post And Courier*, www.postandcourier.com/opinion/a-little-co-op-helped-end-black-disenfranchisement/article_3da95a8f-f167-5703-b64c-de9ddd482e7c.html. Accessed 16 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of African Americans voting in South Carolina. It showed that even though this picture was taken many years before the Summer Project, there are still people willing to take risks if they could participate in the political process.

Sweet Honey in the Rock. "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Around." *Youtube*, www.youtube.com/watch?v=WPUbGng6Tw. Accessed 11 Jan. 2018.

This is one of the African American Civil Rights songs that we included in our project. This gospel song was part of an oral tradition. It was originally recorded in 1947 as "Don't Let Nobody Turn Me Round" and it was adapted for the civil rights movement. Freedom songs like this one were very important to the movement. These songs were born in slavery and updated during the movement. It sets the mood in our documentary and provides a sense of hope. The group Sweet Honey in the Rock sang and performed this version of the song in the early 1970's.

Thornell, Jack. *The burned station wagon of three missing civil rights workers*. 24 June 1964. *New York Daily News*, www.nydailynews.com/news/national/civil-rights-workers-bodies-found-mississippi-1964-article-1.2302207. Accessed 24 Jan. 2018.

This website shows the three civil rights workers car that that was burnt by the KKK as an attempt to destroy all evidence. We used this picture while we explained the murder and what happened in detail.

Two girls looking out of a Freedom School's window. *DREW University Library*, libguides.drew.edu/c.php?g=615224&p=4278320. Accessed 10 Jan. 2018.

This is a picture of two girls looking out of a window, we used this picture while we were explaining in detail what were Freedom Schools.

Two Mississippians Acquitted In Slaying Of Chicago Negro; Jurors Out in Only 67 Minutes.
PBS American Experience,
www.pbs.org/video/american-experience-no-justice-emmett-till/. Accessed 27 Mar. 2018.

This is a screenshot of a picture shown in a video, this is a newspaper published after the murder of Emmett Till.

Uzzle, Burk. Signs such as “Colored Waiting Room” constantly reminded travelers of the enforced racial order. 30 Mar. 1960. *Library Of Congress,*
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2014646482/. Accessed 14 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of “White” and “Colored” waiting rooms in a bus station, we used this picture to show the inequality the African Americans faced in the 1950s and 60.

“We Shall Overcome.” Composed by Charles Albert Tindley. *We Shall Overcome*, performance by Pete Seeger, 1900.

This song, “We Shall Overcome” was a well known Civil Rights Song protest song during the 1950s and 60s. Many Civil Rights workers and volunteers would sing this song.

A white youth matched strides with a negro student picketing the F.W. Woolworth store in Greensboro, N.C., ... 20 Apr. 1960. *Library Of Congress,*
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005691905/. Accessed 26 Mar. 2018.

This is a picture of two men, one black, and one white side by side. Each holding signs named “Give Us American Rights” and “Go home Negro”.

Women holding “Still Fighting For Voting Rights” signs. 2017. *ACLU,*
www.aclu.org/blog/voting-rights/fighting-voter-suppression/supreme-courts-decision-maintains-ruling. Accessed 3 Apr. 2018.

This is a picture of several women holding “Still Fighting For Voting Rights” signs during a protest, though years after the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed. This picture shows how even though the act was passed, there are still people struggling for their voting rights.

Annotated Bibliography- Secondary

“American Experience” [“Searching for the Bodies”]. *American Experience*, WGBH, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedomsummer-bodies/. Accessed 21 Dec. 2017.

This film shows clips of people searching for the three civil rights workers bodies. It visually showed how the FBI had to physically search all around Mississippi for the three activists.

Austin, Curtis J. “On Violence and Nonviolence: The Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi.” *Mississippi History Now*, www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/62/the-civil-rights-movement-in-mississippi-on-violence-and-nonviolence. Accessed 15 Feb. 2018.

This website gave us events of the people who were killed because they stood up to inequality. We wanted to emphasize how dangerous the state of Mississippi was. It allowed us to create this picture of a violent place and yet hundreds of people were going there for other people’s freedom.

Blake, John. “‘Mississippi Burning’ murders still smolder for one brother.” *CNN*, 28 June 2014, www.cnn.com/2014/06/28/us/mississippi-murders/index.html. Accessed 4 Dec. 2017.

This article informs about how the murder had such a large impact on the families in the past and now. We were able to learn more about the younger brother of one of the three murdered activist. It showed how the younger brother, Ben Chaney, grew up into an activist like his other brother.

Carson, Clayborne. “American civil rights movement.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 22 June 2017, www.britannica.com/event/American-civil-rights-movement. Accessed 4 Dec. 2017.

This website contains detailed information on the Civil Rights Movement, helping us understand more about the event and how it influenced the Mississippi Summer project. Including the abolition of Jim Crow.

Cengage Learning. "Freedom Summer." *Gale Research in Context*, 2009, go.galegroup.com/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=T001&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm¤tPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CCX3048900236&docType=Topic+overview&sort=RELEVANCE&contentSegment=&prodId=MSIC&contentSet=GALE%7CCX3048900236&searchId=R2&userGroupName=nysl_li_jerichom&inPS=true#. Accessed 27 Mar. 2018.

This is an article on the Freedom Summer Project, explaining what the project is, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the Violence, and the Impact. We learned much information about the Freedom Summer Project and the different aspects of it from this article.

Clayborne, Carson. "Council of Federation Organization." *The American Mosaic: The African American Experience*, ABC-CLIO, 2017, africanamerican.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1409130. Accessed 6 Dec. 2017.

This article gives detailed information on The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). Helping us gain more information about the organization.

"Commentary: Freedom Summer Murders of 1964." *Biography in Context*, 5 May 2004, link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A162002707/BIC1?u=nysl_li_jhsch&xid=fa63b773. Accessed 19 Oct. 2017.

This website has an article on the Freedom Summer Murders, explaining the story of the three missing men from a perspective of a young child, helping us understand that even from a young age, many kids at the time period were already aware of people's racial differences.

"Congress of Racial Equality." *American History*, ABC-CLIO, 2017, americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/253416. Accessed 6 Dec. 2017.

This is one of the earliest articles we came across, giving us the basic information we needed to research more about the topic in depth.

"Elections... The American Way." *Library Of Congress*, edited by Library Of Congress, www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/elections/voting-rights-african-americans.html. Accessed 13 Mar. 2018.

This website contains information on the voting rights act. It helped us understand the Voting Rights Act more in detail.

“Exploring The History Of Freedom Schools.” *Civil Rights Teaching*,
www.civilrightsteaching.org/voting-rights/exploring-history-freedom-schools/. Accessed
31 Jan. 2018.

This website provides information on the purpose of the Freedom Schools and how the Freedom Schools provided education to the disenfranchised blacks.

Felix, Rebecca. *The 1964 Freedom Summer*. ABDO Publishing Company, 2014.

This is a book written by Rebecca Felix, analyzing the Freedom Summer Project, explaining the purpose of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the murder of the three Civil Rights Workers. We took information, pictures, and quotes from the book.

“Freedom Summer.” Produced by Stanley Nelson. *American Experience*, PBS, 24 June 2014.
PBS American Experience,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/freedomsummer/. Accessed 16 Mar. 2018.

This is a documentary put together by PBS, American Experience. Presenting many important information, interviews, and pictures we included in our project.

“Freedom summer.” *kingencyclopedia.stanford*,
kingencyclopedia.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/encyclopedia/enc_freedom_summer_1964/.
Accessed 4 Dec. 2017.

This website shows an overview of the Freedom Summer, aiding us to a deeper research regarding the Summer Project.

Freedom Summer. Directed by Stanley Nelson, 2014. *PBS*,
www.pbs.org/video/american-experience-freedom-summer/. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a documentary of Freedom Summer put together by Stanley Nelson, we used short clips of this film in our documentary while explaining events.

“Freedom Summer: Freedom Schools.” *PBS Learning Media*, WBGH,
ny.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/amex26.soc.fsschools/freedomsummerfreedomsschools/.
Accessed 13 Mar. 2018.

This website includes an informative video about the Freedom Schools. We learned about the Freedom Schools in detail with this video. We also found Zoharah Simmons from this video.

Glory. Performance by John Legend, 2014.

This song is written by John Legend, portraying the Civil Rights Movement. We used this song in the background of the introduction of the project.

Hamilton, Neal A. "Freedom Summer." *American History*, ABC-CLIO, 2017, americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/370928. Accessed 6 Dec. 2017.

This website contains an overview of the Freedom Summer event, giving us more information needed to construct the project.

History.com staff. "freedom summer." *History.com*, history.com, 2009, www.history.com/topics/black-history/freedom-summer. Accessed 4 Dec. 2017.

This website has an article on an overview of the Freedom Summer, guiding us to a deeper research of the Freedom Summer Project.

---. "Voting Rights Act." *History.com*, 2009, www.history.com/topics/black-history/voting-rights-act. Accessed 21 Dec. 2017.

This website provided us information on the Voting Rights Act, helping us construct the section regarding the act in our project.

Joiner, Lottie L. "Mississippi Closes the Case on Freedom Summer Murders." *Daily Beast*, 21 June 2016, www.thedailybeast.com/mississippi-closes-the-case-on-freedom-summer-murders. Accessed 23 Oct. 2017.

This article is written to inform people about the case on the freedom summer murders and the FBI successfully solving the case.

"Mississippi Freedom Summer(1964)." *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1619337. Accessed 6 Dec. 2017.

This article gave us information about the Mississippi Freedom Summer and the reason behind the project.

Mitchell, Don. *The Freedom Summer Murders*. Scholastic, 2014.

This book is where our research started, this book has provided many important details we incorporated into our project. It tells the story of the three Civil Rights workers who were murdered in Mississippi in the summer of 1964. We learned about the lives of Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner. We also learned why the three workers decided to participate in the project, despite knowing it would be dangerous. The book also provided many picture and quotes we used in our project.

Mooney, Carla. *Freedom Summer, 1964*. Abdo Publishing, 2015.

This book informed us in many aspects of the Freedom Summer Project, it's purpose, who organized it, and more. We used this book as a reference for the structure of our project.

Nichols, Julie Burnett. "Freedom Schools." *The American Mosaic: African American Experience*, ABC-CLIO, 2017, africanamerican.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1407589. Accessed 6 Dec. 2017.

This is an article on the Freedom Schools, helping us understand about the Freedom Schools.

Rubin, Susan Goldman. *Freedom Summer: The 1964 Struggle For Civil Rights In Mississippi*. Holiday House, 2014.

This book provided not only general information, it also provided us pictures and quotes. We learned many things from a volunteer's perspective from this book.

Social Injustice Motivates Midwestern Freedom Summer Volunteers | Iowans Return to Freedom Summer. PBS Learning Media, ny.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/freedomsummer_20160404_03/social-injustice-motivates-midwestern-freedom-summer-volunteers-iowans-return-to-freedom-summer/?#.WlagVrGZPBJ. Accessed 15 Mar. 2018.

This is a film of a collection of pictures of volunteers during the Freedom Summer in 1964, we used a picture shown in the video in our documentary while describing how the volunteers canvassed the neighborhoods, trying to register voters.

Sturkey, William. "The 1964 Mississippi Freedom Schools." *Mississippi Freedom now*, edited by Melissa Janczewski Jones, May 2016, www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/403/The-1964-Mississippi-Freedom-Schools. Accessed 16 Mar. 2018.

This website provided us with many information on the Freedom Schools, including who set them up, what its volunteers hoped to accomplish, and general information.

Sturkey, William Mychael. "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee." *ABC-The American Mosaic: The African American Experience*, ABC-CLIO, africanamerican.abc-clio.com?search/dis[lay/1477506?sid=1477506&cid=0&view=print&lang=. Accessed 4 Dec. 2017.

This is an article on the Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee, or SNCC. It helped us understand more about the what volunteers of the SNCC were involved in.

This Little Light Of Mine. Performance by Odetta Holmes, digital file, C.1920.

This song was originally written by Harry Dixon Loes in the 1920s, it eventually became an anthem of the civil rights movement in the 1950's and 60's. We used this song while explaining the murder of the three Civil Rights Workers.

Tondeur, Cristy Casado. "Mississippi Freedom Summer." *The American Mosaic: The African American Experience*, ABC-CLIO, 2017, africanamerican.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1477419. Accessed 6 Dec. 2017.

The article is written about the Freedom Summer, containing information on what was happening during the time.

"What Was Freedom Summer?" *American Experience*, WGBH, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedomsummer-what-is-it/. Accessed 21 Dec. 2017.

This is a documentary put together explaining what exactly the Freedom Summer Project was.