

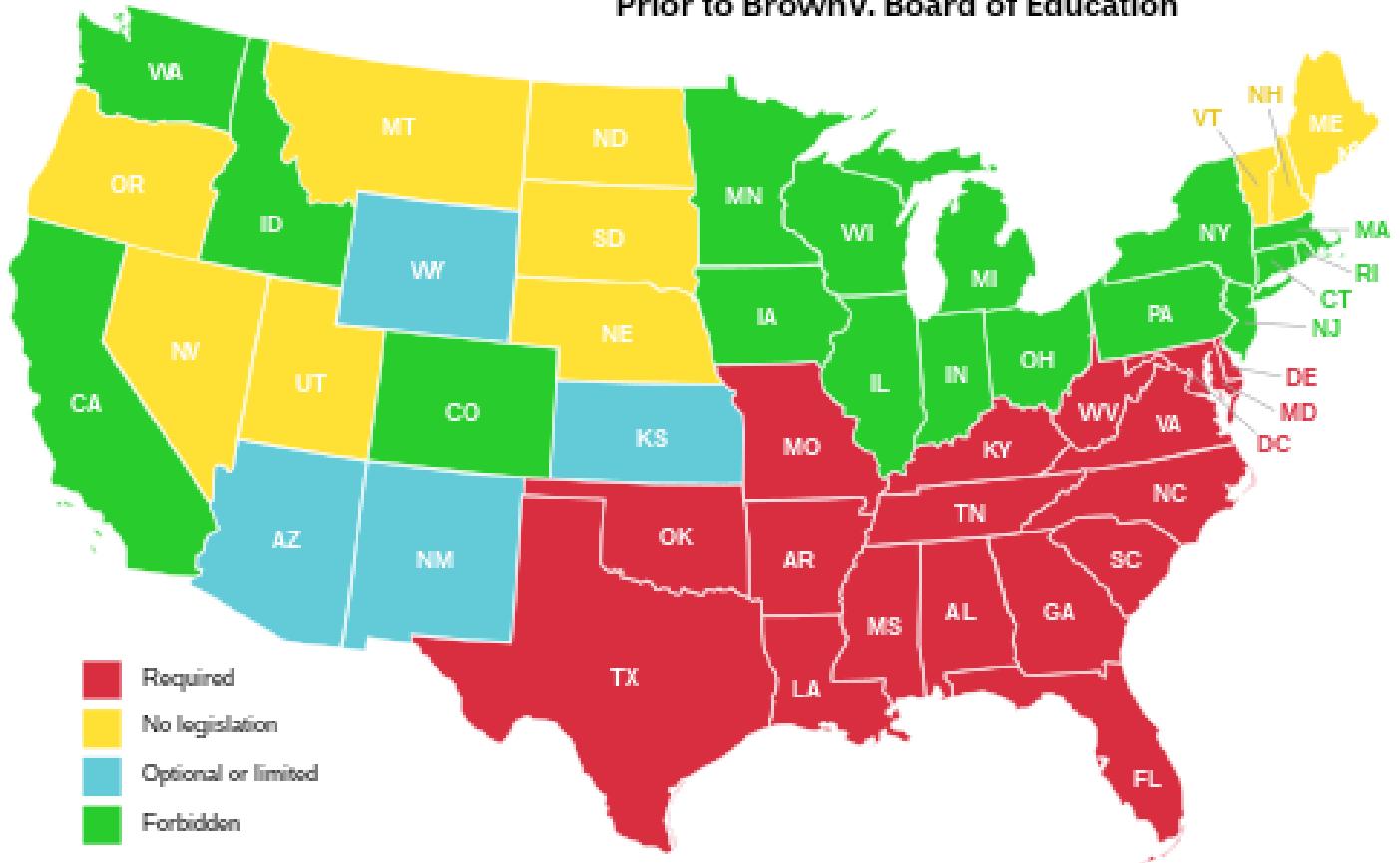
Envelope 1 - What is segregation ?

segregation

The separation of black and white people in transport, education, housing and facilities.



Educational Segregation in the United States Prior to Brown v. Board of Education



Segregation in America

Black and White people had to use different:

schools

restaurants

water fountains

entrances to public buildings

toilets

The facilities for Black people were of a poorer standard than those for White people.



Envelope 2 - What are the Jim Crow Laws ?



Jim Crow

A set of laws that made segregation a legal requirement.

Jim Crow

Although slavery had been abolished in 1865, laws in many southern American states enshrined segregation between black and white people. Public transport and facilities were divided between those suitable for whites and those suitable for blacks. Black Americans were supposed to use separate train carriages, drinking fountains, public toilets and schools. The facilities provided for black people were almost always inferior to those for the white people. These laws only existed in the south but the northern states were still rife with inequality, even if this was not put enshrined in law. These laws gained their nickname from a minstrel song called 'Jump Jim Crow'.



Examples of Jim Crow laws

From the 1880s into the 1960s, a majority of American states enforced segregation through "Jim Crow" laws (so called after a black character in minstrel shows). From Delaware to California, and from North Dakota to Texas, many states (and cities, too) could impose legal punishments on people for consorting with members of another race. The most common types of laws forbade intermarriage and ordered business owners and public institutions to keep their black and white clientele separated. Here is a sampling of laws from various states.

[Alabama](#) | [Arizona](#) | [Florida](#) | [Georgia](#) | [Kentucky](#)

[Louisiana](#) | [Maryland](#) | [Mississippi](#) | [Missouri](#)

[New Mexico](#) | [North Carolina](#) | [Oklahoma](#)

[South Carolina](#) | [Texas](#) | [Virginia](#) | [Wyoming](#)

Alabama

Nurses: No person or corporation shall require any white female nurse to nurse in wards or rooms in hospitals, either public or private, in which negro men are placed. Alabama

Buses: All passenger stations in this state operated by any motor transportation company shall have separate waiting rooms or space and separate ticket windows for the white and colored races. Alabama

Railroads: The conductor of each passenger train is authorized and required to assign each passenger to the car or the division of the car, when it is divided by a partition, designated for the race to which such passenger belongs. Alabama

Restaurants: It shall be unlawful to conduct a restaurant or other place for the serving of food in the city, at which white and colored people are served in the same room, unless such white and colored persons are effectually separated by a solid partition extending from the floor upward to a distance of seven feet or higher, and unless a separate entrance from the street is provided for each compartment. Alabama

Pool and Billiard Rooms: It shall be unlawful for a negro and white person to play together or in company with each other at any game of pool or billiards. Alabama

Toilet Facilities, Male: Every employer of white or negro males shall provide for such white or negro males reasonably accessible and separate toilet facilities. Alabama

Arizona

Interracial Marriage: The marriage of a person of Caucasian blood with a Negro, Mongolian, Malay, or Hindu shall be null and void. Arizona

Florida

Interracial Marriage: All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited. Florida

Cohabitation: Any negro man and white woman, or any white man and negro woman, who are not married to each other, who shall habitually live in and occupy in the nighttime the same room shall each be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twelve (12) months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred (\$500.00) dollars. Florida

Education: The schools for white children and the schools for negro children shall be conducted separately. Florida

Juvenile Delinquents: There shall be separate buildings, not nearer than one fourth mile to each other, one for white boys and one for negro boys. White boys and negro boys shall not, in any manner, be associated together or worked together. Florida

Georgia

Mental Hospitals: The Board of Control shall see that proper and distinct apartments are arranged for said patients, so that in no case shall Negroes and white persons be together. Georgia

Interracial Marriage: It shall be unlawful for a white person to marry anyone except a white person. Any marriage in violation of this section shall be void. Georgia

Barbers: No colored barber shall serve as a barber [to] white women or girls. Georgia

Burial: The officer in charge shall not bury, or allow to be buried, any colored persons upon ground set apart or used for the burial of white persons. Georgia

Restaurants: All persons licensed to conduct a restaurant, shall serve either white people exclusively or colored people exclusively and shall not sell to the two races within the same room or serve the two races anywhere under the same license. Georgia

Amateur Baseball: It shall be unlawful for any amateur white baseball team to play baseball on any vacant lot or baseball diamond within two blocks of a playground devoted to the Negro race, and it shall be unlawful for any amateur colored baseball team to play baseball in any vacant lot or baseball diamond within two blocks of any playground devoted to the white race. Georgia

Parks: It shall be unlawful for colored people to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the benefit, use and enjoyment of white persons...and unlawful for any white person to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the use and benefit of colored persons. Georgia

Wine and Beer: All persons licensed to conduct the business of selling beer or wine...shall serve either white people exclusively or colored people exclusively and shall not sell to the two races within the same room at any time. Georgia
Kentucky

Reform Schools: The children of white and colored races committed to the houses of reform shall be kept entirely separate from each other. Kentucky

Louisiana

Circus Tickets: All circuses, shows, and tent exhibitions, to which the attendance of...more than one race is invited or expected to attend shall provide for the convenience of its patrons not less than two ticket offices with individual ticket sellers, and not less than two entrances to the said performance, with individual ticket takers and receivers, and in the case of outside or tent performances, the said ticket offices shall not be less than twenty-five (25) feet apart. Louisiana

Housing: Any person...who shall rent any part of any such building to a negro person or a negro family when such building is already in whole or in part in occupancy by a white person or white family, or vice versa when the building is in occupancy by a negro person or negro family, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars or be imprisoned not less than 10, or more than 60 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Louisiana

The Blind: The board of trustees shall...maintain a separate building...on separate ground for the admission, care, instruction, and support of all blind persons of the colored or black race. Louisiana

Maryland

Interracism: All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive, or between a white person and a member of the Malay race; or between the negro and a member of the Malay race; or between a person of Negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive, and a member of the Malay race, are forever prohibited, and shall be void. Maryland

Railroads: All railroad companies and corporations, and all persons running or operating cars or coaches by steam on any railroad line or track in the State of Maryland, for the transportation of passengers, are hereby required to provide separate cars or coaches for the travel and transportation of the white and colored passengers. Maryland

Mississippi

Education: Separate schools shall be maintained for the children of the white and colored races. Mississippi

Promotion of Equality: Any person...who shall be guilty of printing, publishing or circulating printed, typewritten or written matter urging or presenting for public acceptance or general information, arguments or suggestions in favor of social equality or of intermarriage between whites and negroes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine or not exceeding five hundred (500.00) dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months or both. Mississippi

Interracism: The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood, shall be unlawful and void. Mississippi

Hospital Entrances: There shall be maintained by the governing authorities of every hospital maintained by the state for treatment of white and colored patients separate entrances for white and colored patients and visitors, and such entrances shall be used by the race only for which they are prepared. Mississippi

Prisons: The warden shall see that the white convicts shall have separate apartments for both eating and sleeping from the negro convicts. Mississippi

Missouri

Education: Separate free schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent; and it shall be unlawful for any colored child to attend any white school, or any white child to attend a colored school. Missouri

Interracism: All marriages between...white persons and negroes or white persons and Mongolians...are prohibited and declared absolutely void...No person having one-eighth part or more of negro blood shall be permitted to marry any white person, nor shall any white person be permitted to marry any negro or person having one-eighth part or more of negro blood. Missouri

New Mexico

Education: Separate rooms [shall] be provided for the teaching of pupils of African descent, and [when] said rooms are so provided, such pupils may not be admitted to the school rooms occupied and used by pupils of Caucasian or other descent. New Mexico

North Carolina

Textbooks: Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them. North Carolina

Libraries: The state librarian is directed to fit up and maintain a separate place for the use of the colored people who may come to the library for the purpose of reading books or periodicals. North Carolina

Militia: The white and colored militia shall be separately enrolled, and shall never be compelled to serve in the same organization. No organization of colored troops shall be permitted where white troops are available, and while white permitted to be organized, colored troops shall be under the command of white officers. North Carolina

Transportation: The...Utilities Commission...is empowered and directed to require the establishment of separate waiting rooms at all stations for the white and colored races. North Carolina

Oklahoma

Teaching: Any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution where members of the white and colored race are received and enrolled as pupils for instruction shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense. Oklahoma

Fishing, Boating, and Bathing: The [Conservation] Commission shall have the right to make segregation of the white and colored races as to the exercise of rights of fishing, boating and bathing. Oklahoma

Mining: The baths and lockers for the negroes shall be separate from the white race, but may be in the same building. Oklahoma

Telephone Booths: The Corporation Commission is hereby vested with power and authority to require telephone companies...to maintain separate booths for white and colored patrons when there is a demand for such separate booths. That the Corporation Commission shall determine the necessity for said separate booths only upon complaint of the people in the town and vicinity to be served after due hearing as now provided by law in other complaints filed with the Corporation Commission. Oklahoma

South Carolina

Lunch Counters: No persons, firms, or corporations, who or which furnish meals to passengers at station restaurants or station eating houses, in times limited by common carriers of said passengers, shall furnish said meals to white and colored passengers in the same room, or at the same table, or at the same counter. South Carolina

Child Custody: It shall be unlawful for any parent, relative, or other white person in this State, having the control or custody of any white child, by right of guardianship, natural or acquired, or otherwise, to dispose of, give or surrender such white child permanently into the custody, control, maintenance, or support, of a negro. South Carolina

Texas

Libraries: Any white person of such county may use the county free library under the rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioners court and may be entitled to all the privileges thereof. Said court shall make proper provision for the negroes of said county to be served through a separate branch or branches of the county free library, which shall be administered by [a] custodian of the negro race under the supervision of the county librarian. Texas

Education [The County Board of Education]: shall provide schools of two kinds; those for white children and those for colored children. Texas

Virginia

Theaters: Every person...operating...any public hall, theatre, opera house, motion picture show or any place of public entertainment or public assemblage which is attended by both white and colored persons, shall separate the white race and the colored race and shall set apart and designate...certain seats therein to be occupied by white persons and a portion thereof , or certain seats therein, to be occupied by colored persons. Virginia

Railroads: The conductors or managers on all such railroads shall have power, and are hereby required, to assign to each white or colored passenger his or her respective car, coach or compartment. If the passenger fails to disclose his race, the conductor and managers, acting in good faith, shall be the sole judges of his race. Virginia

Wyoming

Intermarriage: All marriages of white persons with Negroes, Mulattos, Mongolians, or Malaya hereafter contracted in the State of Wyoming are and shall be illegal and void. Wyoming



Envelope 3 - What is the NAACP ?

NAACP

The National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People



Brown vs Board of Education

In 1954, the NAACP took the Board of Education in Topeka, Kansas to court to allow an African-American schoolgirl, Linda Brown, to attend a white school. Linda had to travel several kilometres and cross a dangerous railway track to attend her nearest blacks-only school. There was a whites-only school nearby.

The NAACP won the case, leading to the Chief Justice ordering that segregated schools were unfair and integrated schools should be established across the southern states.

Little Rock

Despite the NAACP victory in 1954, by 1957 many states had refused to create integrated schools. At the Little Rock school in Arkansas, nine black students were stopped by state troops from entering the school. The official reason for this was that the Governor of Arkansas was concerned for their safety, but a direct order from President Eisenhower stood the troops down, allowing the students to attend their lessons.



The N A A C P

Founded in 1909, the NAACP is the nation's oldest civil rights organization. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, the association led the black civil rights struggle in fighting injustices such as the denial of voting rights, racial violence, discrimination in employment, and segregated public facilities. Dedicated to the goal of an integrated society, the national leadership has always been interracial, although the membership has remained predominantly African American.

The Civil Rights Act

1964 saw an Act that gave black people equal rights in areas such as employment and housing.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 allowed black people

to vote in greater numbers than ever before.

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 saw further actions against discrimination within the housing market.



8th Annual Youth Conference

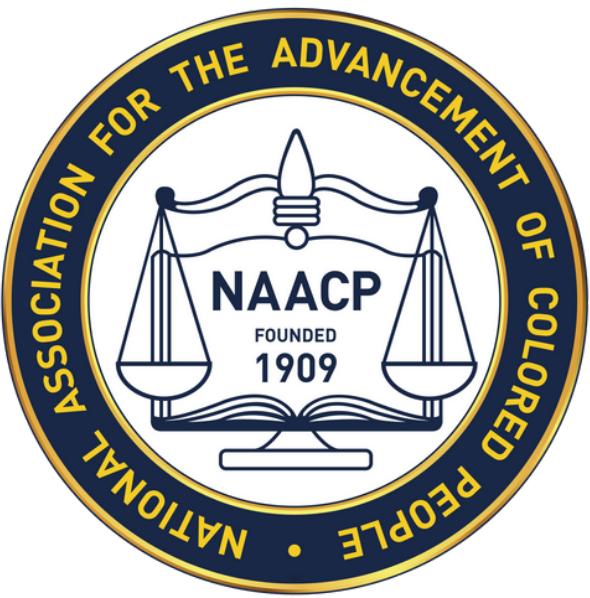


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Envelope 3 - What is the KKK ?

KKK influence was strong here in the 1920s

Editor's Note: The following is the first in a four-part series about the Ku Klux Klan in Longmont during the 1920s. Researched by T-C Correspondent Marge Lastick, the series will focus on the Klan's influence in Longmont and Boulder County, its position of power in state politics and the relatively favorable press coverage it received. Today's story reflects on the Klan's portrayal in Longmont as a group dedicated to "100 percent Americanism."

Longmont Dec 26, '29

By MARGE LASTICK

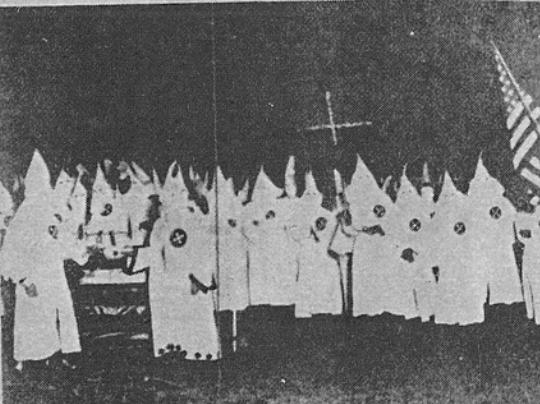
T-C Staff Writer

While most Longmont families were at home awaiting Santa Claus on Christmas Eve 55 years ago, a few workmen quietly added a finishing touch to the municipal Christmas tree at Fourth Avenue and Main Street.

An 8-foot cross formed in red electric lights, the unusual ornament could be seen from far away. "It is the most effective and beautiful decoration of its kind ever displayed in Longmont," the weekly Longmont Ledger reported.

Symbol of the Ku Klux Klan, the glowing cross marked a high point of Klan influence in Longmont and throughout Colorado in the 1920s.

Many Longmont residents apparently had joined the secret society. Virginia Estes, a longtime resident and member of the St. Vrain Historical Society, remembers Klansmen as being "well-respected citizens of the community. They were good people, looking out for the best interests of the city, but looking in the wrong direction," she said.



Hundreds of hooded, robed figures gathered for a Ku Klux Klan initiation ceremony near Boulder in 1923. The secret order, standing for "100 percent Americanism," gained 50,000 members in Colorado between 1922 and 1925.

Photo courtesy of Colorado Historical Society

In December 1924, the Daily Times reported more than 50 members of Longmont Klan No. 2 conducted a funeral service for the deceased mayor of Lyons, R.W. Epley, "a highly esteemed citizen" and former Klansman.

The hooded Klansmen filed into the

Methodist Church in military formation. Their leader carried an American flag, while another Klansman placed a large, fiery cross of red flowers on the casket.

The Klansmen marched to the cemetery, conducted final ceremonies and "in a few well-chosen remarks, eulogized

the life of Mr. Epley. It is believed that Longmont Klan No. 2 has the distinction of conducting the first Klan funeral in the state of Colorado," the Daily Times reported.

Most Longmont press coverage of the Klan emphasized its positive elements, its dedication to "100 percent Americanism" and its charitable donations to local agencies and churches.

For example, the Daily Times reported the dramatic appearance of eight robed Klansmen at a Salvation Army street meeting in Boulder Dec. 11, 1922. "The Klansmen poured 50 silver dollars in the Salvation Army drum, leaped into a waiting automobile and disappeared down a side street."

It almost sounds like a visit from the Lone Ranger. The Ledger commented, "If the Klan wants to call on the Ledger office that way, they are welcome."

The Longmont press did not discuss the seamier side of the Klan program, its exploitation of prejudices against Negroes, Catholics, Jews and immigrants.

Although Klan violence was prevalent across the country and the Denver Klavern's activities included threats to the NAACP and boycotts of Catholic merchants, local violence was only suggested and denied.

When William and Carl Frank of Longmont received several threatening letters marked by the Ku Klux Klan insignia, the Daily Times reported that the Klan had contacted Police Chief Ed Landers and authorized a \$100 reward for the arrest and conviction of the letters' author.

Colorado Grand Dragon John Galen Locke claimed there had been "malicious accusations" that the letters were written by the Klan. He proclaimed "the order is based on liberty and lawfulness."

Whether or not the Klan actually had issued the threats, such publicity turned the incident to the order's credit in Longmont.

A rash of burning crosses appeared in the area during April 1924, reported without comment in the Daily Times. The fiery cross, an implement of Klan ritual at regular gatherings, also was used to terrify its victims. The local press provided no record of whom the Klan might have been threatening.

At one of several large Klan meetings in Longmont, the Rev. G.M. Baumgardner, a national lecturer, explained the principles of the Klan.

As reported in the Ledger, "the most truly American organization in existence" supports the Bible in public schools, free speech and free press, allegiance to the Constitution, reverence for the flag, law and order and the restriction of immigration.

"From what he said, it appears that the order stands for everything that you and I — Americans — stand for. The principles of the Ku Klux Klan as he represents them are beautiful, no other words can express it," the Ledger commented.

Thursday's story will detail Longmont Ku Klux Klan involvement with local churches.



The Ku Klux Klan

A racist, anti-Semitic, Protestant group that carried out intimidation and lynching in the USA. At its height, the Klan boasted 4 million members across the USA. Their distinctive face masks and their practice of burning crosses was designed to intimidate Black Americans.



Ku Klux Klan members, 1948

ARTICLE

A 79-year-old man has pleaded 'not guilty' in a Mississippi court for the 1964 murder of three civil rights workers. This case may conclude one of the most notorious American crimes yet to be solved. Those murdered, James Chaney (black, aged 21, beaten to death) Andrew Goodman (white, aged 20, shot in the chest) and Michael Schwerner (white, aged 24, also shot in the chest), were helping African Americans to register to vote in the US election in America's then highly segregated South. Edgar Ray Killen is reported to be a leader of the Ku Klux Klan, infamous for brutal and racist attacks and murders against black people, often by hanging in front of their families. He faced trial for the murders in 1967 but was freed after the jury could not reach a verdict.

The murders were a turning point for the civil rights movement and outraged America largely because white people were killed. Previous to their deaths thousands of black people had been murdered by white supremacists with little public outcry. Republican congressman, John Lewis, told the NBC news network the arrest was "a tremendous step down a very long road. ... It is never, ever too late to bring about justice and send the strongest possible message that bigotry and hate will not be tolerated in our society." Goodman's mother said, "I'm not looking for revenge. I'm looking for justice. ... This has been a long time coming, but it was definitely worth the wait ... I feel so relieved." The story of the murders and police investigation was made famous by the 1988 movie Mississippi Burning.