APPENDICES

TO THE

SIX-MONTH REPORT

DECEMBER 2005 – MAY 2006

SUBMITTED TO

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

SUBMITTED BY

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BARBARA MCCASKILL

JULY 2006
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APPENDIX C:

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGITAL LIBRARY PORTAL

INTERFACE WIREFRAME EXAMPLES
“Documenting America's Struggle for Racial Equality”

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- 1960
- 1961
  - Freedom Rides
- 1962
  - Albany (Georgia) Movement, 1961 - 1962
  - University of Mississippi Desegregation
- 1963
- 1964
- 1965
- 1966
- 1967
APPENDIX D: SAMPLE METADATA RECORD

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  <dc:subject>Jones, J. Charles, 1939-</dc:subject>
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This compilation of WSB newsfilm clips of Albany, Georgia, from 1962 includes scenes of the Albany Movement-led bus boycott; silent shots of Dr. William G. Anderson, president of the Albany Movement, speaking with attorney C.B. King in a law office; a mass meeting at Shiloh Baptist Church with freedom singers and comments by Anderson; and an in-the-street interview with U.S. representative from New York, William F. Ryan. The compilation begins with images of empty buses parked in the Cities Transit lot where an African American man cleans them. Next, Albany mayor Asa D. Kelley states that his greatest fear is a federal injunction on the city. Scenes of mostly empty buses are interspersed with clips of African Americans cycling, walking, and using the carpools organized by SNCC; of white and African American Cities Transit employees working on the bus lot. After the January 12, 1962 arrest of Albany State College student Ola Mae Quarterman, called by some the "Rosa Parks of Albany," and the continued segregation of the bus station's lunch counter, the movement had broadened its boycott to include the city's bus line. Moreover, Cities Transit did not employ any African American bus drivers. The success of the boycott caused the cessation of bus service during parts of February and again from March 6 through 1964. Next, Freedom Singers including Bernice Johnson, Rutha Harris, and Charles Jones sing with the audience "Rise, Shout, Give God the Glory" and chant "Freedom!" in Shiloh Baptist Church. In speaking to the crowd at Shiloh, Anderson invokes religious imagery to encourage the fight for freedom, criticizes the continued segregation of Albany High School, and condemns the misuse of laws to maintain segregation. He calls upon the U.S. Justice Department to step in and encourages Albany's African American community to continue action. In the mass meeting, Anderson and others wear black arm bands to protest Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s and Reverend Ralph Abernathy's July 10 convictions "for exercising their conscience." The men had been arrested with more than 250 others on December 16, 1961 for parading without a permit. Anderson is also seen in an interview outside city hall with New York congressman William F. Ryan. Ryan came to Albany at the request of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to report on local conditions to Congress and to help awaken the whole country to the situation in Albany. Ryan gives his full endorsement to the Albany Movement and its "peaceful demonstrations," and calls for Congress and the Justice Department to intervene. Ryan agrees to speak to a local news reporter, probably from the Albany Herald, as his schedule permits; he also offers to return to Albany if needed. 

The Civil Rights Digital Library received support from a National Leadership Grant for Libraries awarded to the University of Georgia by the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

Title provided by cataloger.

The Civil Rights Digital Library received support from a National Leadership Grant for Libraries awarded to the University of Georgia by the Institute of Museum and Library Services.
Moving images
News
Unedited footage

Cite as: [Series of WSB-TV newsfilm clips of bus boycott, Albany Movement mass meeting, and movement leadership in Albany, Georgia, 1962], WSB News Film collection, Reel 0900, Time in: 25:59; 48:35, Walter J. Brown Media Archives and Peabody Award Collection, The University of Georgia Libraries, Athens, Ga, as presented in the Digital Library of Georgia.
APPENDIX E:
SAMPLE NAME AUTHORITY RECORD

Authorized form: Kelley, Asa D., 1922-1997

Type of heading: Person

Alternative forms: Kelley, Asa D., Jr.
Kelly, Asa, Jr.
Kelley, Asa

Description: Native of Albany, Georgia. Attorney; Georgia state senator, 10th District (1957-1959); mayor of Albany, Georgia (1960-1964); Deputy assistant attorney general, (1959-Jan. 1967); Director, State Board of Corrections, (Jan. 24, 1967-June 4, 1968); Judge, Dougherty Circuit, (June 4, 1968-1997).

Places:
Born: Albany, Georgia
Lived: Albany, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia

Sources: Georgia official and statistical register, 1967-68: p. 264-265 (Asa D. Kelley, Jr.; director, State Board of Corrections; born May 16, 1922)
Civil liberties cases held in the National Archives and Records Administration, Southeast Region, Atlanta WWW page, July 11, 2006: (Asa Kelly, Jr.)
Open dem cells, 1999: p. 25 (Mayor Asa Kelley, Jr.)
Georgia Bar journal, December 2001: p. 3 (Judge Asa D. Kelley, Jr.; passed away in 1997)

Rules: AACR2R

Status: Draft

Date of creation: 2006-07-11
APPENDIX F:
SAMPLES FROM THE FREEDOM ON FILM
LEARNING OBJECTS SITE
Welcome

During the Civil Rights Movement, ordinary men and women challenged the nation to apply its founding values of justice, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all citizens, regardless of skin color. From throughout the south women, men, and children of different social classes, educational levels, races, and religions united in a national effort to practice the principles of democracy, nonviolence, and civic action.

This webpage spotlights their activities out of nine cities and towns in Georgia, from the Supreme Court’s Brown v. Board of Education decision of 1954, to the anti-poverty and anti-war campaigns of the early 1970s. Browse these pages to see video from the era, shot by photographers at WSB-TV/Channel 2 News (Atlanta) and WALB-TV/Channel 10 News (Albany). Funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services, this video has been restored and preserved online by the Civil Rights Digital Library Initiative. The University of Georgia permanently houses the news footage in its Walter J. Brown Media Archives.

We invite you to click on a location to your left to learn about Georgia’s Civil Rights Movement stories. We encourage you to consider the
Albany

The Albany Movement transfixed national attention on Georgia, and laid the philosophical groundwork for the historic 1963 March on Washington. Months before local NAACP leaders invited Dr. King, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, and members of SNCC and the SCLC to their quiet southwest Georgia city, blacks and whites in Albany banded together to dismantle Jim Crow and to press for immediate legal, educational, and political reforms. The Movement was officially activated on November 17, 1961.

Inspired by the success of the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycotts, those who joined the Albany Movement determined to end discrimination in all segments of society: in public transportation, schools, and hospitals; in restaurants and other dining establishments; in the public libraries; in business and government. High school students from the city’s segregated schools, youth from the historically black Albany State College, and poor people from town as well as farms in surrounding counties, were the most visible participants as they marched in picket lines, conducted sit-ins and voter registrations, risked expulsion from school and job loss, and endured beatings and starvation in jail.

The process of dismantling Jim Crow also took subtle forms. For example, school teachers would slip students Civil Rights news from the northern papers to read secretly at home, and mads would attempt to win support from sympathetic white employers.

Perhaps the most striking and memorable aspect of the Albany Movement, and a central catalyst for its longevity, was the religious commitment so clearly at its core. The Albany activists fashioned a strategy for enforcing...