

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Books

Asprey, Robert B., comp. *Once A Marine: The Memoirs of General A.A. Vandergrift United States Marine Corps*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1966. Print.

Alexander Vandergrift's service in the Marines is the focus of this book. From it, I learned why Camp Lejeune was created and the struggles the Marine Corps went through to create a brand new camp under the threat of an impending war.

Carraway, Gertrude Sprague. *Camp Lejeune Leathernecks: Camp Lejeune, N. C., Marine Corps' Largest All-Purpose Base*. New Bern: Owen G. Dunn Company Publishers, 1946. Print.

This book was written right after World War II ended. It provided me with detailed information on the facilities, life and training at the Camp. From this book, I truly understand how poor the Montford Point facilities were and lack of interest by the government to even establish "separate but equal" for their African American Marines. The Montford Point Marine section was trying to honor the men but revealed the governments disregard to give them the same opportunities as their white counterparts.

Latty, Yvonne. *We Were There*. New York: Harper Collins, 2004. Print.

Firsthand accounts of African Americans from World War II to the Iraq War are shared in this book. It was a good source to understand the fight for equality in different branches of the military as well as time periods. There was one chapter that focused on the experiences of several Montford Marines which provided me with a deeper understanding of what service life was like for them on and off base.

McClaurin, Melton A. *The Marines of Montford Point*. University of North Carolina. University of North Carolina press. 2007. Print.

The majority of the book focused on Montford Point Marines sharing their experiences training to become a Marine as well as their service overseas. It provided me with many different perspectives of the hardships they faced as well why they committed to fight for a country that did not provide them with full rights. It was a great source for my research as well as for quotes.

MacGregor Jr., Morris J. *Integration of the Armed Forces 1940-1965*. Washington: Center of Military History, 1985. Print. Defense Studies Ser.

This is a detailed study of the integration of the Marine Corps. I learned about the plans of the Marine Corps to send Negroes to secluded islands in the Pacific. I was shocked to learn that President Franklin Roosevelt, a man that compared himself to Jesus and Abraham Lincoln as the third emancipator, believed that if Negroes were allowed to enlist, there would be a drastic decrease in the efficiency of the Marine Corps.

Minear, Richard H. *Dr. Seuss Goes to War: The World War II Editorial Cartoons of Theodor Seuss Geisel*. New York: The New Press, 1999. Print.

Dr. Seuss's World War II political cartoons are the contained in this book. I learned about the issues of the time period by studying these cartoons as well as using one of them to show how black labor was not being used in 1939.

Prados, John, comp. *The White House Tapes: Eavesdropping on the President*. New York: The New Press, 2003. 26-51. Print.

This book is a collection of important Presidential conversations occurring in the White House with an accompanying audio. For my research, I focused on President Franklin D. Roosevelt's transcript and listened to the audio of it. I got to read and hear the actual words that Roosevelt used when meeting with A. Philip Randolph and other African American leaders concerning the need to create equal government, military and government contractors' jobs. I was shocked by Roosevelt's insulting idea to create a few musician military jobs for Negroes as an answer. After reading the transcript several times, I fully understood why Randolph had to organize the March on Washington.

Smith, Larry. *The Few and The Proud: Marine Corps Drill Instructors in Their Own Words*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company Ltd., 2006. Print.

From reading this book, I learned about what it is like to be a Marine drill sergeant from their own words and their intentions for joining the Marines. I able to compare and contrast the points of view Negro and Caucasian drill sergeants and learn their opinions on how they thought the men should be treated.

Ulbrich, David J. *Preparing for Victory: Thomas Holcomb and the Making of the Modern Marine Corps, 1936-1943*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2011. Print.

Preparing for Victory, Thomas Holcomb and the making of the Modern Marine Corps is about Thomas Holcomb and the changes he made to the Corps. I learned about the Marine Corps perspective of Executive Order 8802 and African Americans joining the Marines.

Historical Documents

- A. Phillip Randolph Institute. *Why Should We March.*: Library of Congress, 1941. *African American Odyssey*. Web. 10 Apr. 2014.

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mssmisc&fileName=ody/ody0808page.db&recNum=0&itemLink=/ammem/aahtml/exhibit/aopart8.html@0808&linkText=9>>.

The flyer used by the March on Washington Movement to raise awareness and participation for the March on Washington Movement. It had details of previous rallies and stated that “winning democracy for the Negro, is winning the war for democracy”.

- Ely, Major General H. E. *The Use of Negro Manpower in War*.

http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/education/resources/pdfs/tusk_doc_a.pdf

This was a document of Major General H. E. Ely about how he believed African Americans were incompetent and not reliable for war. The entire report contains statistics of African American soldiers being compared to Caucasian soldiers with Negro soldiers being showed as useless and lacking ability. I was shocked by the racial hate in this message and the belief that Negroes were inferior in every way. From reading this, I understand better the racism the Montford Pointers faced and why the Civil Rights Movement was needed.

- Holcomb, Thomas. *Letter of Instruction 421*. Washington, DC: US Marine Corps, 1943. Print.

<http://www.kpbs.org/documents/2014/feb/03/letter-instruction-421/>

This classified letter was a message from Marine Commandant Holcomb to all Marines reinforcing the fact that the Montford Pointers had to meet all Marine expectations, but they were not to be given the full rights or responsibilities as their white counterparts. It encouraged discrimination and made the conditions much worse for the Montford Pointers because prejudice became law in the Marine Corps with this letter. They were to be treated as a temporary adjustment to the core that would soon go away. I used this letter in the Paving the Way Section of my website.

- Lincoln, Abraham. *The Emancipation Proclamation*. Washington, DC, 1863. Print.

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/EmanProc.html>

The Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 allowed for Negroes to serve in the Army and Navy, but not the Marines. This document was the first step towards African American military rights. I used it in my Temporary Responsibility section to provide historical context.

- McHenry, James. *Recruiting Instructions for Captain William Preston of the 4th Sub Legion*. Lynchburg, 1796. Print.

<http://wardepartmentpapers.org/docimage.php?id=18187&docColID=19747>

Recruiting instructions provided by James McHenry (Secretary of War) to Captain William Preston in 1796 are contained in this document. This is the beginning of the ban that would last 167 years and forbid African Americans from joining the Marines. It was important to my website to show the beginning of the African American struggle to be part of the Marines.

Randolph, A. Philip. *Mr. Walter White, Secretary. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*. New York: 1941. Print.

<http://prod.myloc.gov/>

The letter was from A. Philip Randolph to Secretary Walter White announcing to him his plans for a March on Washington for equal rights in the military. He lists reasons for forming a strike larger than ever seen before in Washington D.C, such as, the need to shock officials into passing legislation. It is clear that Randolph is asking for White's support. I used this in the Seeking Employment section of my website.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. *Executive Order 8802 - Prohibition of Discrimination in the Defense Industry*. Washington, DC. 1942. Print.

<http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/od8802t.html>

Executive Order 8802 signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 25, 1942, banned denial to serve in all parts of the defense industry. It is stated nowhere in the Order that segregation was to exist. Segregation was implemented by those who did not believe that Negroes could accomplish what Caucasians could.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. "125 – Campaign Address." Madison Square Garden , New York, N.Y. 28 Oct. 1940.

This speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt discusses the growing turmoil overseas and the growing problem in Asia and the Pacific. Roosevelt states that he prays for the safety and well treatment of everyone overseas and denounces those being oppressive. I believe this speech is hypocritical because Roosevelt talks about stopping the injustice overseas when the very same thing was occurring to American Negroes. He also says nothing about the country's domestic problems and stays focused on international affairs.

The Militia Act of 1792. Washington, DC. May 2, 1792. Print.

The militia act of 1792 was a document that allowed only Caucasians to serve in all parts of the military. It was passed because of the fear of trained and armed Negroes freeing slaves and creating a movement that would challenge white supremacy. They feared that African Americans, which they viewed as savages, would rule America and destroy the American Dream.

Truman, Harry S. *Executive Order 9981 Establishing the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services*. Washington, DC. 1948. Print.

<http://www.trumanlibrary.org/9981.htm>

Executive Order 9981 signed by President Harry S. Truman on July 26, 1948, desegregated the military. With this order, President Truman paved the way for the advancement of African Americans in the Armed Forces. This order was important because it was not issued for political leverage, but because of Truman's own belief about segregation being wrong. I used this in my Marching Forward section of my website.

Truman, Harry S. *The Main Difficulty - Letter to Ernest W. Roberts*. 1948. Print.

A personal letter from President Harry S. Truman to Ernest Roberts expressing his distaste of segregation and how he believed the government should protect the rights of all its citizens. It contains his true thoughts and disgust about how African American war veterans were being treated after serving their country especially being a World War I veteran himself.

United States Congress. *An Act for Establishing and Organizing a Marine Corps*. 1798. Print.

This document is the basis of all the fundamentals of the Marine Corps including its purpose and the structure. It establishes the Marine Corps as a full time military unit and not to be disbanded when a war ends.

War Department. *The Command of Negro Troops - War Department Pamphlet No. 20-6*. Washington, DC: War Department, 1944. Print.

http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/education/resources/pdfs/tusk_doc_e.pdf

This was a document about Negro statistics during World War I compared to World War II. It provided detailed analysis of the growth of the Negroes involvement in the military from the two wars. It also revealed the lower intellectual test scores due to lack of educational opportunities for Negroes which hurt their advancement.

Interviews

Braxton, Carol W. Personal Interview. 14 May 2014

Mr. Carol Braxton was one of the first African American drill instructors at Montford Point. I was able to learn about the changes he witnessed at Montford Point, and how he was treated based on past experience with segregation and racism. I was surprised to learn about the selection process at Montford Point, and how drill sergeants could not say no to their newly appointed position. He also told me stories of the racism he and his brother encountered at home even though they were returning war veterans.

Hooper, FM. Telephone Interview. 29 Jan. 2014

I had the honor of talking with Mr. Hooper who was one of the original Montford Point Marines. During the interview, Mr. Hooper gave me his thoughts on Montford Point and told me how he was treated at Montford Point and in Jacksonville. He also gave me his personal account about his reaction to Executive Order 8802 being signed.

Randolph, A. Philip Oral History Interview Transcript, 10/29/69, edited by Thomas H. Baker, Internet Copy, London Baines Johnson Library.

<http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/oralhistory.hom/RandolphA/RANDOLPH.PDF>

In the transcript interview, Randolph explains the reasons for calling the Washington Movement of 1940 and his initial dissatisfaction with Executive Order 8802 and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He also discusses his experiences with President Harry S. Truman requesting military desegregation. From Randolph's words, I gained a deeper understanding of how he viewed these two presidents and the events behind the two orders.

Simpson, Alvin Telephone interview. 6 May 2014

Mr. Simpson is a retired Marine veteran who served in the Vietnam War as well as a retired history teacher. I learned about the influence the Montford Point Marines had on him enlisting as a Marine. He shared his Vietnam experiences of fighting for poor Vietnamese villagers to have the right to vote, while American African Americans were being denied these rights in America. I also learned how difficult it was for a Negro to be promoted during this time.

Spencer, John L. Personal Interview. 21 Jan. 2014

I met Mr. Spencer on my trip to Jacksonville, N.C. He was one of the original Montford Point Marines to train at Montford Point and was promoted to staff sergeant as well as fought during World War II. Being one of the first recruits, he and his fellow Montford Pointers faced the worst amount of discrimination of the citizens and police of Jacksonville, North Carolina. He explained that the government wanted them to fail and each day he had to prove himself.

Tapscott, Stanley W. Personal Interview. 7 May 2014.

Montford Point Marine Stanley W. Tapscott gave me an in-depth account of the hardships and prejudice he encountered in Montford Point and in Jacksonville. I was surprised to know that his brother had also joined the Marines in 1943 and was the main reason for him joining the Marine Corps. I gained valuable information about the condition of Montford Point from Mr. Tapscott.

Veterans History Project. Library of Congress, 13 Aug. 2013.

The Veterans History Project consists of 15 Montford Point Marines transcripts which provided multi perspectives of the experiences these men faced. I found that the amount of time the Montford Pointers Marines spent in the Marine Corps varied from a few months, to up to three years. Many of these men enlisted in 1943 and 1944 where they were sent to either already captured bases, or frontline battles of the Pacific. I also learned about those who joined the Marines a second time and fought in the Korean War which shocked me at their desire to return to service.

Newspapers and Magazine Articles

“A Baseless Yarn” *The Kingston Daily Freeman* 19 May 1919. Print.

Wilbur Little, a World War I veteran, was lynched because he did not follow warnings from some white local men to not wear his army uniform in public. This was a famous example of how poorly war veterans were treated when they returned from World War I and the angry it brought the Black community.

“Editor, War Vet, Recalls Old Lynching as Timely Warning” *The Baltimore Afro-American* [Chicago] 16 Feb. 1946. Print.

I was shocked by this article because it was the first time in history that the United States Government sent in troops to prevent a lynching.

“First Marines Arrive at New Carolina Base” *New Journal and Guide* [New River, NC] 5 Sep. 1942. Print.

This article talks about the first Marine recruits arriving at Montford Point and states that the living quarters were nearly complete. In other words, the facilities were not finished and yet the Montford Point Marines had to live there in difficult living conditions.

“First Marines in Training” *The Baltimore Afro-American* [New River, NC] 19 Sep. 1942. Print.

The article describes the facilities at Montford and gives the impression they were spacious and comfortable; however from the actual accounts of the Montford Pointers, this not accurate.

"Jim Crow Cars." *The Times Picayune* [New Orleans] 29 Oct. 1892. Print.

This article is the story of the Plessy V Ferguson trial and how prejudice won over justice. I was shocked to find out that Plessy was 7/8 white. But because he was 1/8 black, he was segregated and placed in the color car. This showed just how racist and prejudice the Southerners were to Negroes. They would segregate anyone with a single ounce of African American blood in them. I was shocked that the Supreme Court ruled in Ferguson when it seemed like an obvious win for Homer Adolph Plessy.

"Jim Crow Cars Proper." *Xenia Daily Gazette* [Washington D.C] 19 May 1896. Print.

This newspaper article about the court's decision to make Plessy v Ferguson constitutional shocked many Americans. The article expresses the disbelief at what seemed as an obvious decision in favor of Plessy. The decision forced African Americans into lower quality facilities than Caucasians; it made Jim Crow Laws legal. I used this newspaper in my Divided Society section of my website to provide historical context for segregation.

Manning, Joseph C. "Democracy and Human Rights: World Wide Aspiration for Democracy and Human Rights." *Washington Bee* [Washington] 5 May 1917. Print.

This article states how racism in the South is contributing to growing racism in the North. It calls for Negroes to band together against the oppression and to demand change against racism everywhere. It also criticizes how the government promotes equality in other countries while ignoring the racism in its own borders.

Morris, Steven. "How Blacks Upset the Marine Corps." *Ebony* Dec. 1969. Print.

This magazine article was written over twenty years after the Monford Pointers served and shares the effects the Monford Point Marines had on the Marine Corps. The article shared stories of racism occurring after World War II as well as the Korean and Vietnam War. It also shares the steps that the Marines were presently taking in 1969 to eliminate racism in its ranks forever.

"Murdering Negroes at Washington." *Washington Bee* [Washington] 23 Sept. 1919. Print.

I learned from this article about riots in Washington D.C. that happened due to Negroes beginning lynched in the South and the Northern prejudices of this time period. It tells about how the white supremacists who brought on race riots due to their murdering and attacks on Blacks. The article also informed me of Black Washington D. C. citizens arming themselves and preparing for counter riots. The article ends with the writer asking if the racism is necessary.

"Navy to Begin Recruiting Negroes June 1" *Arkansas State Press* [Little Rock, Arkansas] 22 May 1942. Print.

This is one of the first public articles announcing the admittance of African Americans into the Marines after a 167 year ban. The announcement of Negroes enlisting in the Marines came from Secretary of the Navy Knox. No mention is given of General Holcomb's reluctance to allow African Americans to enlist.

"Navy Vet Sworn in By Marines" *Philadelphia Tribune* [Philadelphia] 1 Aug. 1942. Print.

There were a number African Americans that moved from other branches of the military to serve as Marines. In this article, I learned about Jenkins who was honorably discharged from the Navy and went serve for the Marines. Jenkins did this because he believed it was the best way to serve his country.

"Negro Soldier Riot." *The Watchman and Southron* [Sumter] 25 Sept. 1918. Print.

Two African American War Veterans were beaten by the police after being accused of robbing a photographer's studio. A mob of 300-400 people led by 10 more World War I veterans stormed the police station to try and get the veterans free. They were put down by the police and reinforcing Navy guard troops. I was able to learn about just how violent the riots in the South became after World War I.

"Pleads For Negro Soldiers." *Evening Public Ledger* [Philadelphia] 22 Oct. 1919. Print.

This article was trying to gather support and signatures for a petition to be sent to the United States Congress that would free African American World War I veterans from jail due to being arrested during race riots in Washington D.C. I learned from this article that the government had little tolerance for these returning war veterans.

"President Truman Wipes out Segregation in the Armed Forces." *The Chicago Defender* [Chicago] 31 July 1948. Print.

This newspaper article displays the headline that finally showed action to desegregate the military on the part of the United States Government. It provided excellent details that aided my understanding. I used the newspaper headline in My Orders to the Chief section.

"Richmond Negroes Pledge Loyalty: Injustice Forgotten in Nation's Crisis." *New Journal and Guide* [Norfolk] 7 Apr. 1917. Print.

This article recognized the will of African Americans to fight for their country during World War I. It tells of how Blacks were patriotic men rallying to join the military despite the discrimination at home. Many men brushed aside the current injustices to fight in a war that they believed would earn them equal rights after World War I ended.

"Soldier in Uniform is Beaten in Georgia Town." *The Chicago Defender* [Sylvester, Ga] 9 May 1919. Print.

Daniel Mack, a World War 1 Veteran, was beaten nearly to death. This article writes about the events leading up to his death, and how he was killed while wearing his Army uniform. This article showed how the police practically encouraged lynching and allowed Negroes to be taken out of their jail cell so that they could be beaten to death. No arrests were ever made regarding Daniel Mack's death. I used this article in my Divided Society Section of my website to help show the reception African Americans World War I veterans received when they returned home.

Thompson, James G. "Should I Sacrifice to Live Half-American." *The Pittsburgh Courier* [Pittsburgh] 31 Jan. 1942. Print.

James G. Thompson wrote an editorial discussing African Americans joining the military. He criticized joining because he believed it would produce the same effects as the last war: Lynching and no progress towards equal rights. This editorial gave the Civil Rights Movement during World War II the name *The Double V* (Victory abroad against the enemy and Victory at home against racism). I display this article in the Seeking Employment section of my website to help explain the Montford Marines fight for overseas and at home.

Videos/Audio

Frank Petersen: Obstacles in the Military - Part 1. Dir. Visionaryproject. *YouTube*. Google, 22 Mar. 2010. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCZ7rt6pMt8>

During this interview, Frank E Petersen talks about his struggles against segregation while serving in the Marines. I learned about the segregation that was commonplace in the military and how many people tried to avoid conflict with whites while others fought.

Commandant Speaks about the First Black Marines. Prod. Marines. *YouTube*. Google, 1 Aug. 2011. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6lTohGBXRTE>

The commandant of the Marine Core gives a speech to reporters asking for support to have the Montford Point Marines receive the Congressional Gold Medal. This speech proved that not many people knew about the Montford Point Marines and that he had to make them public unlike the Tuskegee Airmen. I used his speech about Montford Point and its accomplishments in my website.

Honoring the Bravery of the Montford Point Marines. Prod. Marines. *YouTube*. Google, 1 Sept. 2011. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=khI-eQtK9Dw>

In this video, created by the Marine Corps about the Montford Point Marines, they went over the locations the Marines fought and the various obstacles that impeded their struggle for equal rights. It provided me with interviews of Montford Point Marines which I used in my website.

In Their Words: Montford Point Marines. Dir. Marines. *YouTube*. Google, 9 July 2012. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bc3vNtJXAWU>

Another collection of Interviews of Montford Point Marines and their stories of battlefields against Japan and against racism are contained in this video clip. This video had the Montford Point Marines recall stories of racism in Jacksonville, and heroism in the islands of the Pacific. It also contained the incidents that happened afterwards.

Montford Point Marines Awarded Congressional Gold Medal. Dir. WXYZ-TV Detroit / Channel 7. *YouTube*. Google, 23 Sept. 2012. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FbRUTnhRIYY>

In this news coverage, the Montford Point Marines receive the Congressional Gold Medal. The fact that the Montford Point Marines were on TV means that more people know about them than before. This video had the thoughts of Montford Point Marines after they received the medals. It also gave a brief overview of Montford Point's History.

Montford Point Marine Awarded Congressional Gold Medal Posthumously. Ed. MiliSource - Military News. *YouTube*. Google, 22 Aug. 2013. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mEqb3R8av1A>

The Montford Point Marines receive the Congressional Gold Medal in 2012. I was able to see the Marines reactions as they received the Congressional Medal. Many of the Marines said that the government was paying them back 70 years after they initially served. Some expressed regret that only a small portion of the original Montford Point Marines were alive to receive the medal.

Montford Point Marines. Ed. OurMarines. *YouTube*. Google, 24 Jan. 2012. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tsyq0JiK2DI>

A valuable source of visuals and quotes from Montford Pointers. It displayed their feelings of how they were treated in Montford Point and when in combat in the Pacific. The video also showed the accomplishments that were achieved because they broke the color barrier.

The Marines of Montford Point: Fighting for Freedom, McClaurin, Melton A. American Public Television, 11/01/2007, University of North Carolina Wilmington

A documentary containing interviews from 60 Montford Point Marine about their struggles and hardships. This gave me multiple perspectives of these men, which aided me in accurately describing and depicting their story.

United States Marine Corps. *Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony for Montford Point Marines*. *YouTube*. Google, 9 Sept. 2012. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pjTgZCnJvZk>

Congressmen and other important figures give speeches and congratulate the Montford Point Marines. These speeches commended the Montford Point Marines on their service to the United States and were an amazing source of quotes. I used a portion of Speaker of the House John Boehner's in my Leaving a Footprint Section of my website.

United States Marine Corps. *Marine Corps Birthday Ball Message 1943: Montford Point Marines*. *YouTube*. Google, 21 Dec. 2011. Web.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ppXF6l_784

This was newsreel from the Marine Corps announcing African American enlistment in the Marine Core and the training they will receive at Montford Point. This video is significant because it is a newsreel from 1943 that spread the word about enlistment of blacks in the Marine Corps and was the first time they were publically acknowledged and recognized by the Marine Corps.

White, Josh. "*Freedom Road*." By Langston Hughes. That's Why We're Marching: WWII and the American Folk Song Movement. 1942. Recording.

<https://chnm.gmu.edu/episodes/mobilizing-african-americans/>

This song sang by Josh White showed me how people expressed their thoughts through songs in that time period. This song provided me with an insight to how the Double V was a daily part of the lives of African Americans fighting overseas.

Websites

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum. National Archives, 2014. Web.

<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/>

The official site for library dedicated to everything relating to the three terms of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. I gained information about President Roosevelt's point of view on the March on Washington Movement of 1941 and how he was forced to sign Executive Order 8802. I realized how opposed Roosevelt was to Executive Order 8802.

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. National Archives, 15 Apr. 2014. Web.

http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/desegregation/large/index.php

The official site dedicated to the term of President Harry S. Truman. Here I was able to obtain information on Executive Order 9981 which desegregated the Armed Forces. I also found a chronological timeline of events leading to the desegregation of the Armed Forces.

Library of Congress. United States Congress, 2014. Web. 15 Apr. 2014.

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/civilwar/aasoldrs/photocol.html>

From this site of the Library of Congress, I gained more knowledge about the participation of African American's during the Civil War and studied the photos.

Library of Congress. Congress.gov. Web.

<http://www.loc.gov/index.html>

This website was the source of several pages of images of the Montford Point Marines and their camp. Here I also found the clipping that President Truman had desegregated the military. I also found the Emancipation Proclamation. This website provided a significant amount of information that I used throughout my website.

Medina, Monica "In the Presence of Greatness: Montford Point Marines Jackson, Inge & Reavis" *KPBS*. KPBS Public Broadcasting, 2014. Web.

<http://www.kpbs.org/news/2014/feb/03/presence-greatness-montford-point-marines-jackson-/>

An article that gave me great insight into the living conditions at Montford Point. I learned more about the struggles the African American marines faced on a daily basis. It was also helpful to read about the disparities in living arrangements between the white Marines at Camp LeJeune and the African American Marines at Montford Point.

Montford Point Marines – Loyalty and Service in the Face of Loyalty and Discrimination.

UNCW Randall Library, 2006. Web..

<http://library.uncw.edu/web/montford/>

Prepared by the University of North Carolina Wilmington, this site contains a wealth of information, including more than 60 transcripts of interviews with original Montford Point Marines which I studied carefully. Using these transcripts, I was able to form a better picture of the attitude of these brave Marines.

Welcome to the Library of the Marines Corps Research Guides Portal. USMC Archives, 30 Oct. 2013. Web.

<http://guides.grc.usmcu.edu/content.php?pid=283343>

Significant amounts of primary information, documents, and photographs on the Montford Point Marines are available on this website which is maintained by the Marine Corps library in Quantico, Virginia.

Images

"Cover of Executive Order 8802." *Bangor Community*. Bangor Public Library, 1941. Web. http://digicom.bpl.lib.me.us/wwII_posters_hmfront/29/

This is the cover of Executive Order 8802. I use this picture in the Orders from the Chief page of my website. Although Executive Order 8802 banned denial to serve in the military, it stated nowhere that segregation would be mandatory.

"Ethnic Demographics of the Marine Corps." *Man Power and Reserve Affairs*. Official Marine Corps Website, Dec. 2013. Web. 10 Apr. 2014.

https://www.manpower.usmc.mil/portal/page/portal/M_RA_HOME/MF/A_Program%20Assessment?CFID=9005878&CFTOKEN=3c201dc6cecdc1fb-3DA14470-A743-A8A9-52DAB264C6E69108

This was a graph of the United States Marine Demographics in December 2013. The graph showed how much more diverse the Marine corps is than in 1941. The Marine Corps is a fair and equal branch of the military unlike how it was in the 1940's. I used this in the Marching Forward Section of my website.

"FDR Signs Executive Order 8802." *Franklin D. Roosevelt Library*. Web. <http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/>

In this picture, FDR is shown signing Executive Order 8802. I use this picture in the Orders from the Chief page of my website. It visually shows Roosevelt signing this important document.

Geisel, Theodor Seuss, Dr. "Listen maestro...if you want to get real harmony, use the black keys as well as the white!". http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/politicaldrseuss/seuss_fla.html. PBS. Web. 29 Jun. 1942.

One thing many people do not know is that Dr. Seuss was a great Civil Rights activist. I display one of his political cartoons in my Right to Fight page. This provided me with a comical but informative cartoon about the war industry in the late 1930's and early 1940's. It shows how little Black labor was being utilized as compared to white labor.

Major General H. E. Ely, *The Use of Negro Manpower in War*.

http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/education/resources/pdfs/tusk_doc_a.pdf

This was a document of Major General H. E. Ely about how he believed African Americans were incompetent and not reliable for war. The entire report contains statistics of African Americans compared to Whites to show how useless he thought they were. I was shocked by the racial hate in this message and the belief that blacks were inferior in every way.

Miller, Walt. "Hitler's Terror Here" *The New Dealer Newspaper*. 1942. Web. The New Dealer Newspaper, Washington, 1942.

This political cartoon compared the racial policies of the South to Hitler's. It shows why African Americans felt they were fighting a war at home not just overseas. I used this in Right to Fight Section of my website to visually display this idea.

"Pictures of African American During WWII." *Research at the National Archives*. National

Archives, n.d. Web. <http://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/ww2-pictures/#usmc>

In this site I found a wealth of photographs of African Americans participating in WWII. The collection expanded to service in all military branches: Army, Navy and Marines.

Smith, Roger. "African American Marines Salute, Montford Point Museum." Montford Point Marines – Loyalty and Service in the Face of Loyalty and Discrimination. UNCW Randall Library, 1943. Web. <http://library.uncw.edu/web/montford/vexhibit/exhibit1/e10031b.htm>

I chose this photograph as the initial picture of my website. It shows the Montford Point Marines orderly and disciplined the Montford Point Marines. It shows them holding their head up high and being proud to be Marines and to fight for their equal rights.

The Militia Act of 1792. Washington, DC: 1792. Print.

The militia act of 1792 was a document that allowed only whites to serve in all parts of the military. It was passed because of the fear of trained and armed blacks freeing slaves and creating a movement that would challenge white supremacy. They feared that African Americans, which they viewed as savages, would rule America and destroy the American Dream.

The Strobridge Lith. Co. "The Emancipation Proclamation." *Web Guides*. Library of Congress, 1863. Web. <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/EmanProc.html>

The Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 allowed for Blacks to serve in the Army and Navy but not the Marines. I used this picture in the Temporary Responsibility page of my website to visually show the African American military history.

"U.S. Marine Corps Topographic Map, Camp Lejeune, New River, NC." *Welcome to the Library of the Marines Corps Research Guides Portal*. USMC Archives, 1943. Web.
<http://guides.grc.usmcu.edu/content.php?pid=283343&sid=2335298>

A topographical map showed me just how small Montford Point was and where the camp was in relationship to Jacksonville. I placed it in my website under the First Steps Section.

Waterhouse, Charles H., Col. *Marines with Washington at Princeton*. 3 Jan. 1777. Digital file.
This picture depicts the first African American Marine during the American Revolution. I use this picture in the Temporary Responsibility page of my website.

Secondary Sources

Books

Bynum, Cornelius L. A. *Philip Randolph and the Struggle for Civil Rights*. Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 2011. Print.

This book taught me about A. Philip Randolph's upbringing, his introduction to the Civil Rights Movement, and his role in the March on Washington Movement of 1941. I gained quotes which I used in the Right to Fight Section of my website.

Culp, Ronald K. *The First Black United States Marines*. Jefferson City: Mcfarland Company Inc. Publishers, 2007. Print.

This secondary source provided excellent historical background which enabled me to take my research further. It made me deeply understand the struggles the Montford Point Marines endured during training at Montford Point. I also learned that their struggles magnified while on leave at Jacksonville. The book also presented detailed information on what life was like overseas for the Montford Pointers.

Davis, Colonel Alphonse G. *Pride, Progress and Prospects: Prospects: The Marine Corps' Efforts to Increase the Presence of African-American Officers (1970-1995)*. Washington, DC: History and Museums Division, U.S. Marine Corps, 2000. Print.

From reading this book, I learned about how the African Americans were not getting the same office levels that were seen as acceptable for many years after Executive Order 9981. Many Negroes were denied positions they rightfully deserved due to racism in the Marine Corps. I also got a better understanding of the struggles African American Marines faced trying to receive promotions as well the efforts to integrate the Marine Corps.

Goodwin, Doris Kearns. *No Ordinary Time. Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt: The Home Front in World War II*. New York: Simon & Schuster Inc., 1994. Print.

I read certain portions of this book to learn about Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt's point of view regarding the March on Washington Movement of 1941. I learned about the meetings between black leaders and President Roosevelt. I also learned about the various drafts of Executive Order 8802 going back and forth between Randolph and the Presidential Committee until final approval. This helped me realize how much Roosevelt didn't want to issue this order.

Hampton, Isaac, II. *The Black Officer Corps: A History of Black Military Advancement from Integration through Vietnam*. New York: Routledge, 2013. Print.

From reading this book, I had a deeper understanding of the struggles African Americans faced in the military to advance from the late 40s to the early 70s. It helped me to understand that Truman's Executive Order was only the beginning of a long process to fight for equal rights and opportunities for African Americans in the Marine Corps.

James, Rawn Jr. *The Double V: How Wars, Protest, And Harry Truman Desegregated America's Military*. New York: Bloomsbury Press, 2013. Print.

The Double V is a book about the time span from the March on Washington Movement of 1941 to the issuing of Executive Order 9981. I have learned more about what happened to African American veterans after World War I, how they were discriminated against and not recognized for their service. It is filled with the ignorance of the government to protect these veterans and how their cries for help turned into demands for change. I also learned about the March's beginning and how it developed and evolved.

Morris, Robert V. *Black Faces of War: A Legacy of Honor from the American Revolution to Today*. Minneapolis: Zenith Press, 2011. Print.

From reading this book, I received an excellent overview of the history of African Americans in all branches of the military. I understood better why the majority of African Americans chose not to enlist in the Marines during World War II.

Nalty, Bernard C. *The Right to Fight: African American Marines in World War II*. Kentucky: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2013. Print.

From reading this, I was given a detailed overview of African American service in the Marines from the American Revolution to World War II. It also provided me with great pictures and quotes to study as well as use in my website.

Pfeffer, Paula F. A. *Philip Randolph, Pioneer of the Civil Rights Movement*. Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1990. Print.

I used as a great source of information and quotes from A. Philip Randolph's March on Washington Movement of 1941. I learned about the dissatisfaction African Americans had with current working conditions. The book also describes the actions taken by black civil rights leaders as they seek more changes in America.

Phillips, Kimberley L. *War! What is it Good For? Black Freedom Struggles & The U.S. Military From World War II To Iraq*. North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 2012. Print.

This book provided me with a brief overview of the Montford Point Marines and their struggles for equality. It also provided me with information on the long term and short term effects of the Marines being enlisted.

Taylor, Jon E. *Freedom to Serve: Truman, Civil Rights, and Executive Order 9981*. New York, Routledge, 2012. Print.

I obtained information about why President Harry S. Truman made the decision to integrate the military with Executive Order 9981. I learned how President Truman overcame his racist background to become a supporter of civil rights. This book also provided me excellent sources to further my research.

Watkins, T.H., *The Great Depression, America in the 1930s*. New York: Back Bay Books, 2009. Print.

An in-depth look into America as it prepared to go into World War II. The book describes how civil rights activists used their political power to gain rights for African Americans and fight for the same military opportunities as their white counterparts.

Williams, Chad L. *Torchbearers of Democracy: African American Soldiers in the World War I Era*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003. Print.

Torchbearers of Democracy gave me an incredible view of African American service during World War I and their reception back home. The book describes the different battalions the men served. The book also addresses the unjust lynchings of veterans who demanded more rights.

Historical Documents

Historical Section Bureau of Naval Personnel. *The Negro in the Navy*. Washington, D.C. 1947.

This was a testament of Secretary of the Navy to the general Board of the Navy. The general board replies by stating that they do not want to further discuss how unwanted Negroes are in the Navy. The general Board follows by stating that Negroes are not to serve on ships unless they are mess men or in reserve. This document is significant because during this time period the Marines were a branch of the Navy and were subject to all its rules on segregation.

Interviews

Amerman, Annette. Interview Via E-mail. 6 Apr. 6 – 7 Apr. 2014

Ms. Annette Amerman is a historian for the United States Marine Corps at Quantico. Ms. Amerman provided me with helpful information about Holcomb's position on Negroes joining the Marine Corps. She also provided me with a contact for an African American Marine Sergeant who served during the Vietnam War.

Bish, Jim. Personal Interview. 17 Dec. 2013

Mr. Bish is the Teacher-in-Residence of the Marine Museum in Quantico. From this interview, I learned his perspective of the Montford Point Marines and their significance in history. As well as learning about the difficulties African Americans faced during this time period. He set the stage for me to branch off into many directions for me to pursue my research.

Conner, Owen. Personal Interview. 29 Mar. 2014

Mr. Conner is a historian and curator for the National Museum of the Marines in Quantico. He created the exhibit for the Montford Point Marines in the Marine Museum. He shared details on Holcomb's perspective on the Montford Point Marines. He also shared the difficulties the Marine Corps faced to recruit African Americans.

Hill, Norman. Personal Interview. 20 May. 2014

Mr. Norman Hill is the former President of the A Philip Randolph Institute. Hill was an organizer for the March on Washington Movement of 1963. Mr. Hill also planned to take part in the March on Washington Movement of 1941. I learned about A. Philip Randolph's goals and accomplishments of the March on Washington movement of 1941. He gave me very detailed description of the impact the 1941 March on Washington Movement had on future civil rights marches and movements. I was surprised to find out that Mr. Hill did not know anything about the Montford Point Marines. This helped me understand how much of an unheard topic the Montford Point Marines are.

Irvy, Carmelita. Telephone Interview. 29 Jan. 2014

Ms. Carmelita is the granddaughter of Mr. James Allen Watson an original Montford Point Marine. She talked to me about the hardships that the African Americans endured at Montford Point and during the War as she recalled from her grandfather. She shared with me her point of view of the beatings the Marines experienced on and off Montford Point.

McLaurin, Melton. Personal Interview. 20 Jan. 2014

Dr. McLaurin is a retired professor from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington who directed a documentary and wrote a book on the Montford Point Marines. To gather the information for the documentary, Dr. McLaurin interviewed many Montford Point Marines that I have been able to use in my research. He told me about how the Marines were treated in Jacksonville and the many stories they told him during his own series of interviews.

Nelson, Eric. Personal Interview. 15 Jan. 2014

Mr. Nelson is the President of the Quantico Montford Point Marines Association Chapter #32. He shared his point of view on the Montford Point Marines and why he became president of the Local chapter. I gained information about the conditions of Montford Point. I also received two videos and a poster. He shared with me the importance and impact the Montford Point Marines had in history.

Shinal, Houston. Personal Interview. 21 Jan. 2014

Mr. Shinal is the Assistant Deputy Director of the Montford Point Museum in Jacksonville, N.C. He gave me a tour of the original grounds the Montford Point marines lived and trained at. And, I learned about the conditions of Montford Point. I gained pictures and information of Montford Point and got to tour the museum. I learned about the lack of quality in the facilities that they had or were not provided and the types of training they received.

White, Frank. Telephone Interview. 12 May. 2014

Mr. White is the historian of the Stafford County NAACP Chapter. I was able to obtain many resources to help me deeply understand the motives, leaders and opponents of the March on Washington Movement of 1941. He also gave me an overview of what had led to the March and how Eleanor Roosevelt tried in every way to get A. Philip Randolph to stop this March on Washington.

Videos

WWII & NYC: March on Washington. New York Historical Society. Youtube. 25 Sept. 2012.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrTd_bXsZVM

In this video four historians go over the March on Washington Movement and the events leading up to it. This video first introduced me to the March on Washington Movement by giving me a very detailed overview of the planned event and Roosevelt's reaction to this threat. The video also includes the segregation and discrimination all around the country and the growing dissatisfaction with the treatment of African Americans by the government. I was shocked to hear that President Roosevelt, the only president who managed to get four terms due to his understanding of the American people, was forced to sign civil rights legislation.

Plessy and the Era of Jim Crow. Ed. Discovery Education. Youtube. Google, 5 Sept. 2013. Web.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4Wyb7f-iNc>

This video gave me a fantastic overview of segregation in the United States. It showed a separate and unequal America. Another thing the video contained was quotes great on segregation in that time period which I implemented in my website. I used a clip of this video in the A Divided Society portion of my website which helped greatly.

Website

National Montford Point Marine Association, Inc. – Home of the Original Montford Pointers.

National Montford Point Marine Association, Inc., 2 Nov. 2012. Web.

<http://www.montfordpointmarines.com/index.html>

The Montford Point Marine Association is a veteran non-profit organization that is interested in preserving the legacy of the original Montford Point Marines. It was the first site that I used to start my research providing me with excellent background information and other research sources to investigate.

Timetoast. Daniel Todd LTD, Apr. 2008. Web.

<http://www.timetoast.com/>

This website provided me with a way to create an interactive timeline that communicates the long term effects of the enlistment and service of the Montford Marines and the legacy they created. It was placed in the Leaving a Footprint Section of my website.