

**Jewish Council for Public Affairs (JCPA)
Civil Rights Mission to Georgia and Alabama
April 28-30, 2019**

“Racism is man’s gravest threat to man: the maximum of hatred for a minimum of reason.”— Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel

MLK's Tomb Atlanta, Georgia

Left to right, Rabbi Jeremy Markiz, Pittsburgh (originally from Portland), Jane O'Glasser of Portland, and Bob Horenstein, Director of Community Relations for the Jewish Federation of Greater Portland.

"In the end, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends."

--Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Jan. 15 1929 - April 4, 1968



Statue of Mahatma Gandhi, King Center in Atlanta

A testament to the revolutionary power of nonviolence, Gandhi's approach directly influenced Martin Luther King, Jr., who argued that the Gandhian philosophy was "the only morally and practically sound method open to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom."



Steps of the Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama

On March 25, 1965, Martin Luther King led thousands of nonviolent demonstrators to the steps of the capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, after a 5-day, 54-mile march from Selma, where local African Americans, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference had been campaigning for voting rights.



COPIAH
COUNTY
MISSISSIPPI

JOHN NELSON
01.28.1879

LEWIS WILLIAMS
06.07.1894

JACK YARBOROUGH
11.23.1895

JOHN MOSES
06.25.1897

JOHN WINSTON
04.05.1908

SAMUEL HARRIS
03.26.1911

WILSON EVANS
10.03.1913

SIMEON EDWARDS
01.16.1918

WILLIAM THRASHER
02.02.1922

Equal Justice Initiative's Legacy Museum and Lynching Memorial, Montgomery

The National Memorial for Peace and Justice, which opened to the public on April 26, 2018, is the nation's first memorial dedicated to the legacy of enslaved black people, people terrorized by lynching, African Americans humiliated by racial segregation and Jim Crow, and people of color burdened with contemporary presumptions of guilt and police violence.

The site includes a memorial square with 800 six-foot monuments (see photo, left) to symbolize thousands of racial terror lynching victims in the United States and the counties and states where this terrorism took place.

Equal Justice Initiative's Legacy Museum and Lynching Memorial, Montgomery

The memorial structure on the center of the site is constructed of over 800 steel monuments, one for **each county** in the US where a racial terror lynching occurred. The names of the lynching victims are engraved on the columns. In the six-acre park surrounding the memorial is a field of identical monuments, waiting to be claimed and installed in the counties they represent. ***Over time, the national memorial will serve as a report on which counties have confronted the truth of this terror—and which have not.***



Marker in front of Rosa Parks Museum

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was commuting home on Montgomery's Cleveland Avenue bus from her job at a local department store. She was seated in the front row of the "colored section." When the white seats filled, the driver, J. Fred Blake, asked Parks and three others to vacate their seats. The other African-American riders complied, but Parks refused. She was arrested and fined \$10, plus \$4 in court fees.

Interestingly, nine months before Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to give up her bus seat, 15-year-old Claudette Colvin was arrested in Montgomery for the same act.



Brown Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Selma



Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma, Alabama. This church was the starting point for the Selma-to-Montgomery marches in 1965 and, as the meeting place and offices of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference during the Selma Movement, played a major role in the events that led to the adoption of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Edmund Pettus Bridge, Selma

A voter registration campaign in 1965 turned tragic on Feb. 17 when an Alabama state trooper fatally shot Jimmie Lee Jackson in Marion. It prompted a protest march from Selma to Montgomery, a milestone event in the Civil Rights Movement.

On March 7, known as “Bloody Sunday,” 600 African Americans tried to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge, but armed state troopers attacked the marchers, hospitalizing 50.

Two weeks later, MLK led a court-approved march (with federal protection) all the way to Montgomery, 54 miles away. It took 5 days.

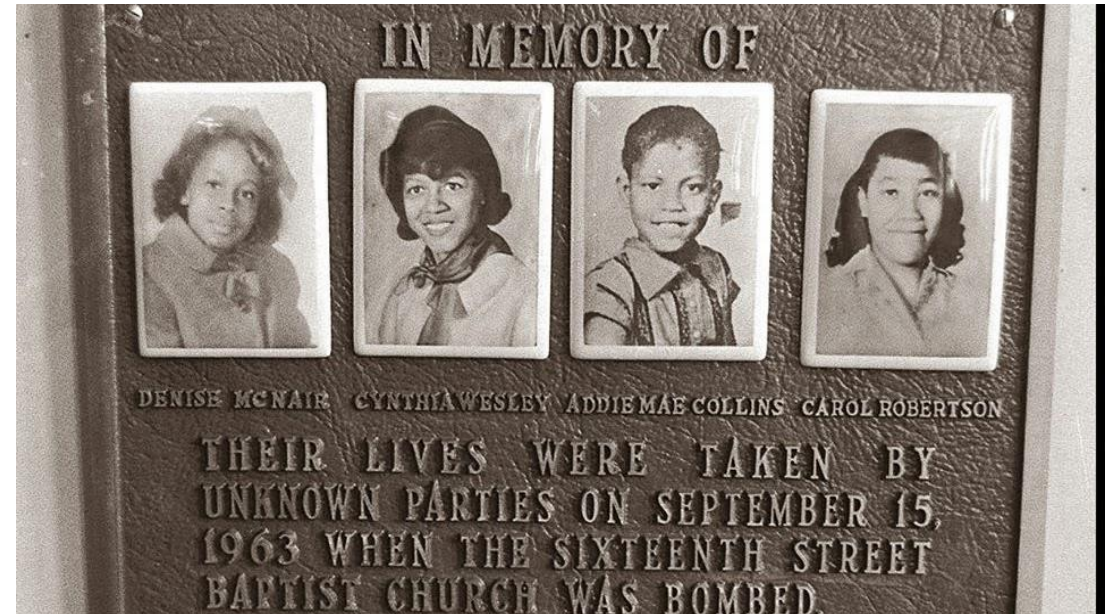
Pettus was a US senator from Alabama, who was active in the Ku Klux Klan.



16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham

The 16th Street Baptist Church bombing occurred on September 15, 1963 when a bomb exploded before Sunday morning services. The church, which had a predominantly black congregation, also served as a meeting place for civil rights leaders.

Four young girls—14-year-olds Addie Mae Collins, Cynthia Wesley and Carole Robertson and 11-year-old Denise McNair—were found beneath the rubble in a basement restroom.



Civil Rights Pioneer Bishop Calvin Wallace Woods, Sr.

Bishop Woods (below), now 86, speaks to the JCPA group in Birmingham.

