

STOP WORK DAY

A BIG REGISTRATION MARCH
ON THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

WILL BE HELD ON

FRIDAY AUG. 28

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY LAYMEN'S CORPS
IS ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR
5000 UNREGISTERED NEGROES
TO SHOW IN THE FREEDOM LINE-UP

FRIDAY AUG. 28

A SPECIAL RALLY WILL BE HELD AT
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
ON WEST WASHINGTON STREET
IN ANNAPOLIS AT 9:00 A. M.

AFTER THE RALLY A PEACEFUL MARCH
TO THE A. A. CO. COURT HOUSE FOR REGISTRATION

WANTED 5000 UNREGISTERED NEGROES

AFTER THE MARCH

COME WITH US TO

CARR'S BEACH

FOR AN ALL DAY PICNIC

10:00 A. M. STRAIGHT THRU NIGHT

MUSIC BY THE

VAN DYKES

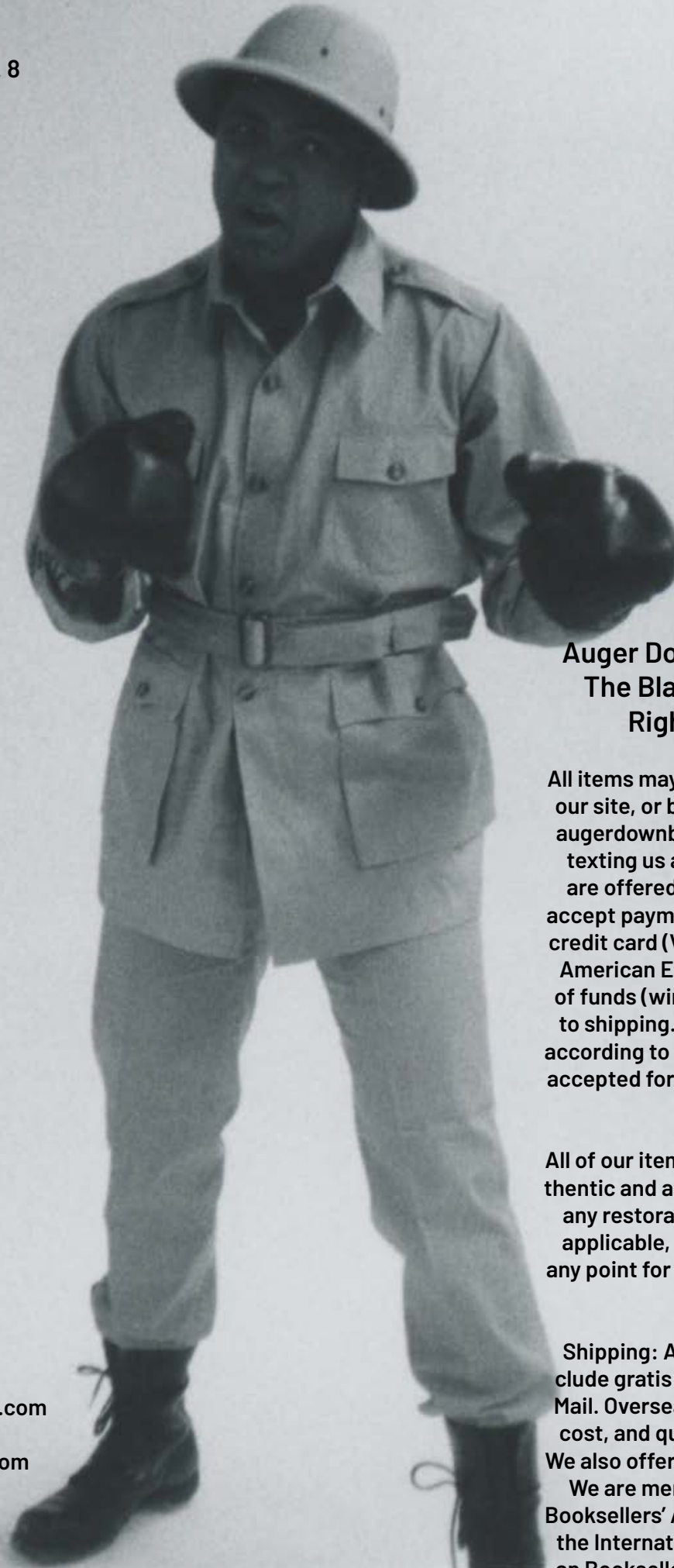


BRING THE WHOLE FAMILY-\$1.00 Per Person
CHILDREN 25c

Auger
Down
Books
E-List 9:

The Civil
Rights
and
Black
Power
Movements

Detail from No. 8



Auger Down Books E-List 10: The Black Power and Civil Rights Movements

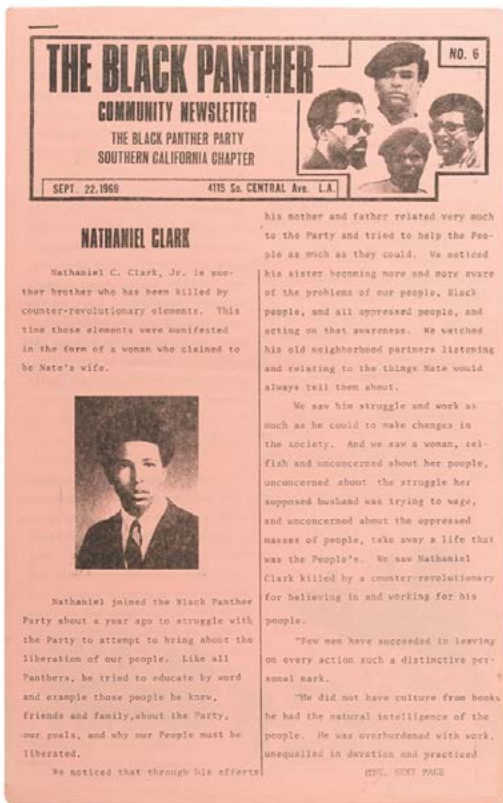
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1. [Black Panthers] Black Panther Party, Southern California Chapter

The Black Panther Community Newsletter, Sept. 22, 1969. Issue No. 6.

Los Angeles, Sept. 22, 1969. Two long mimeographed sheets, text on rectos and versos.

An uncommon Black Panther newsletter from the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panthers, dealing with the case of Nathaniel Clark, who was killed by his wife following an altercation. Though the newsletter claims the killing was done by "counter-revolutionary elements... manifested in the form of a woman who claimed to be Nate's wife," it was in fact his wife who killed him, and only being seventeen at the time, she was tried in juvenile court, where the death was ruled to be involuntary manslaughter.

\$500

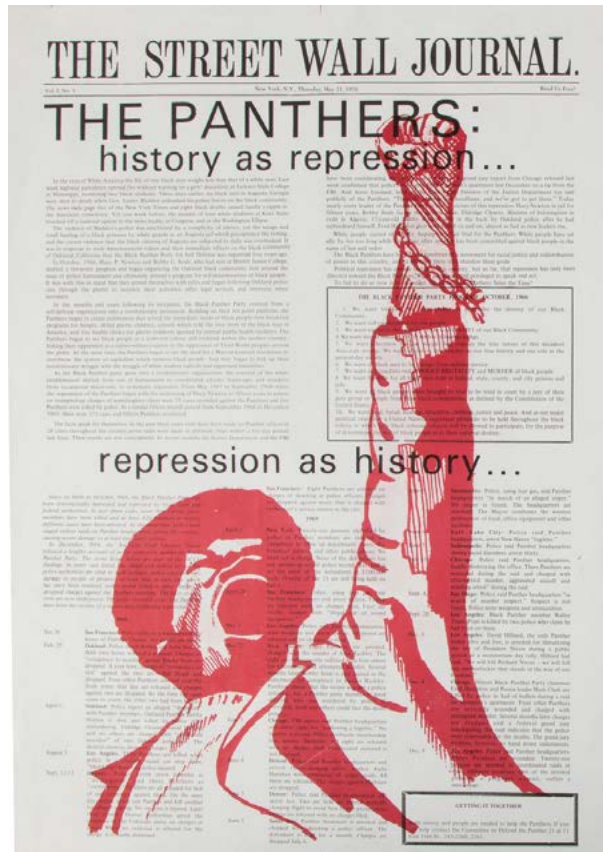
2. [Black Panthers] Committee to Defend the Panther 21

The Street Wall Journal, Issues 1-3.

New York, 1970. Posters measuring 17 x 22 inches.

The Panther 21, who were eventually acquitted of plots to carry out rifle attacks on police stations and an education center, had widespread support from varied groups including various church groups, Abbie Hoffman and Leonard Bernstein. Communist Party members and sympathizers formed the Committee to Defend the Panther 21 in 1970. They sold these broadsides on the Columbia campus in the spring of 1971 to raise money for Panther 21 legal expenses. They published three issues, all present here. A near fine set with minimal age-related wear.

\$750





3. [Black Panthers] Douglas, Emory

Untitled Print of a Woman and Armed Child.

San Francisco, 1967. Lithograph measuring 20 x 17 inches, with the credit "Design By: Emory, Minister of Culture, Black Panther Party Ministry of Information, P.O. Box 2967, Custom House, San Francisco, CA 94126." Folded else near fine, very good condition overall.

One of two versions of this print, the other without the credit mentioned above. Illustrated in "Black Panther: The Revolutionary Art of Emory Douglas."

\$1,500

4. [Black Panthers] Douglas, Emory

Untitled Print of a Woman and Armed Child.

San Francisco, 1967. Lithograph measuring 22 3/4 x 17 1/2 inches, with the credit "Design By: Emory, Minister of Culture, Black Panther Party Ministry of Information, P.O. Box 2967, Custom House, San Francisco, CA 94126." Some loss at edges, light staining to bottom margin, still bright, very good plus overall.

One of the more visually striking images made by Douglas during the period. This example with excellent colors and contrast despite a few flaws at edges.

\$3,250



5. Black Panthers [Newton, Huey]

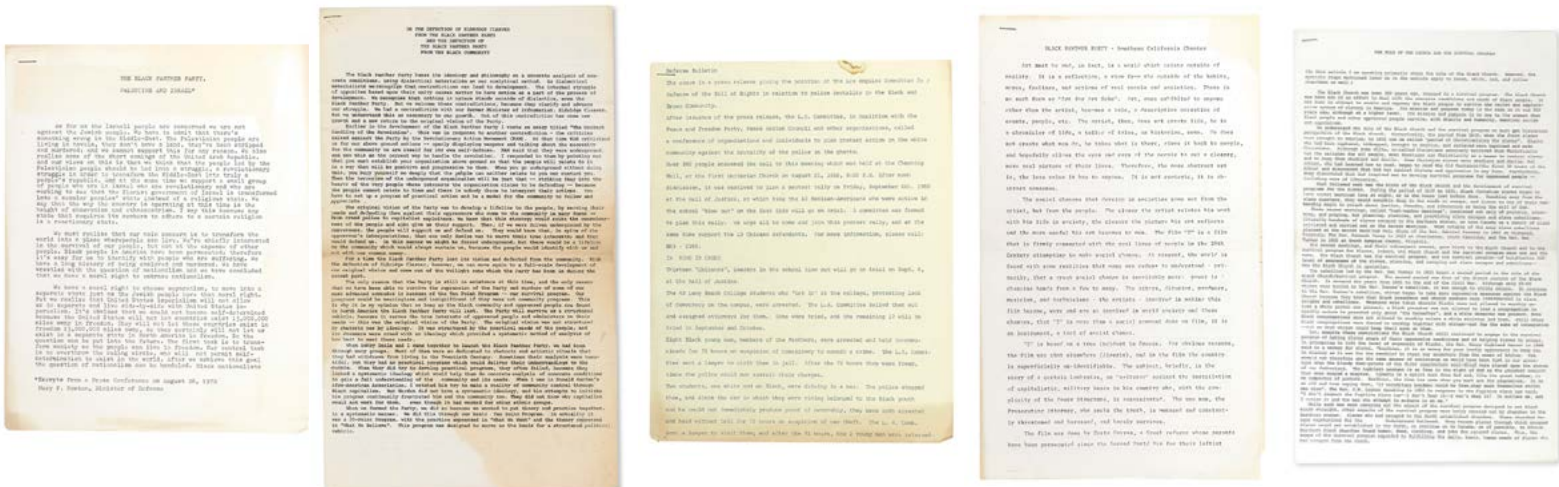
The Racist Dog Policeman Must Withdraw Immediately from Our Communities.

Emeryville, California: Black Panther Party for Self Defence, n.d., ca 1968. 23 x 35 inches, linen backed. A particularly nice example, professionally mounted.

In one of the Black Panthers' most iconic images, Minister of Culture Huey Newton sits in a chair with a shotgun and a spear, a pile of spent shotgun cartridges on a zebra skin rug beneath him. The image is credited to Blair Stapp, and was composed by Eldridge Cleaver. The full text on the lower left margin reads ""The racist dog policemen must withdraw immediately from our communities, cease their wanton murder and brutality and torture of black people, or face the wrath of the armed people." / Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defence."

\$3,500





6. [Black Panthers] Newton, Huey

A Collection of Five Mimeographed Communications from the Black Panther Party from 1968-1973, including "On the Defection of Eldridge Cleaver from the Black Panther Party and the Defection of the Black Panther Party from the Black Community."

Oakland, 1968-1973. Mimeographed paper with printing on rectos only, various paginations. Some light toning and wear, near fine condition overall.

Between issues of The Black Panther Newspaper, the Black Panthers would issue mimeographed news sheets locally. The format, with its quick turnaround and low production cost, made it possible to address events within days or hours of their occurrence. Unlike the newspaper, which eventually was distributed in several cities, these mimeographed bulletins were not circulated on a large scale and few have survived. Offered here are five examples, listed below, the most notable being Newton's statement written after being released from prison and removing Eldridge Cleaver from the party. The full list is as follows:

NEWTON, HUEY. On the Defection of Eldridge Cleaver from the Black Panther Party and the Defection of the Black Panther Party from the Black Community. Four long mimeographed sheets, signed in type, Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense, Servant of the People, stapled at the top. Np [Oakland, circa 1973.]

Upon his release from prison, Newton returned to find the party in a state of disarray. One of his first moves was to remove Eldridge Cleaver from the party, replacing him with Elaine Brown as Minister of Information. Newton calls for an open, militant party, and laments the move "underground." This is one of one of Newton's most important essays, and though it was anthologized, we find no record of it in its original bulletin format.

[NEWTON, HUEY.] Defense Bulletin. 3 sheets of mimeographed paper, yellow, blue and orange; stapled, printed on rectos only. Signed in type on the second page "L.A. Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights." August 22, 1968.

This "Defense Bulletin, press release" cites several examples of police brutality and recklessness, including the murder of unarmed black men, offenses to Mexican-Americans, protesters, and a lack of campus rights for protesting students. It cites an example of a young black man and a young white man who are detained for no reason.

NEWTON, HUEY P. Black Panther Party, Southern California Chapter. Three pages of text, on two long mimeographed pages, stapled at the top; second page somewhat toned with a small chip from the top of the page, not affecting the text. [Oakland, circa 1969.]

A treatise on the politics of art, written by Newton and representing the entirety of those involved in the Costa-Gavras film "Z," a group which included Yves Montand, Irene Pappas, Simone Signoret and others. Costa-Gavras had lent a copy of the film to the Black Panthers to use in fundraising for legal defense efforts. Newton states: "Art must be and in fact is, a world that exists outside of reality."

The Black Panther Party, Palestine and Israel, excerpts from a Press Conference on August 26, 1970. Three long mimeographed pages, printed on rectos only. [Oakland], 1970.

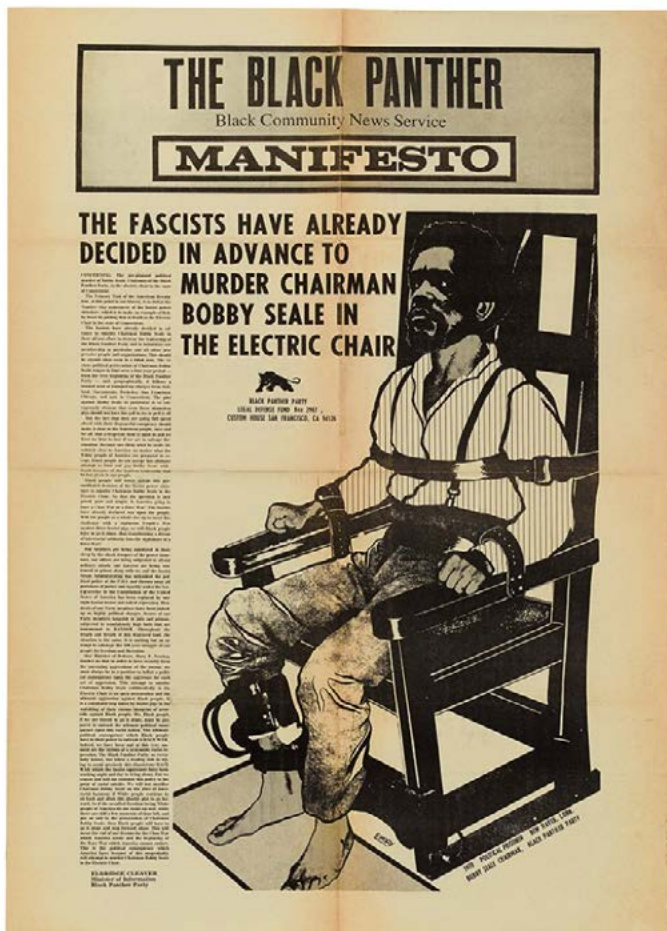
In this essay, Newton advocates for a separate state for African-Americans, while articulating the Panther party line on the Israel/Palestine issue. Newton calls for the establishment of a secular state in Israel that recognizes Palestinian citizens. He compares the persecution of African-Americans, under "American Imperialism," to the situation in Palestine.

NEWTON, HUEY P. The Role of the Church and the Survival Program. Three, long mimeographed sheets, stapled at the top. Np [Oakland, circa 1973.]

The Black Panthers produced a series of "Survival Programs" from 1972-1981, designed for the black community. Some of the issues covered were classes to correct revisionist portrayals in white text textbooks, public health initiatives like breakfasts for children and sickle-cell anemia testing, and the church as a platform for survival. In this bulletin Newton addresses the role the church has played in social change, first in Christianizing slave populations and then in a second more militant period beginning with Nat Turner.

Overall very scarce survivals, and though these have been anthologized, they very rarely turn up in their original form.

\$3,500



[7. \[Black Panthers\] Seale, Bobby; Douglas, Emory](#)

[The Fascists Have Already Decided in Advance to Murder Chairman Bobby Seale in the Electric Chair.](#)

San Francisco, Black Panther Legal Defense Fund, 1970. Poster, 22-1/2 x 45 inches. Some toning and folds, very good condition overall.

Bobby Seale was one of the original Chicago 8 or Conspiracy 8, who were charged in connection to the unrest at the 1968 Democratic Convention (see our items 10 & 11 below). His case was eventually declared a mistrial, leaving the seven remaining defendants to be known as the Chicago 7. While in jail, Seale was indicted for order the murder of police informant Alex Rackley. He was eventually exonerated after a jury deadlocked in the case.

\$950



8. Brown, Drew "Bundini" [Ali, Muhammad]

Collection of Fifty-One Photographs Collected by Drew 'Bundini' Brown, Including Photographs of Muhammad Ali, Sugar Ray Robinson and Others.

V.p., most 1970s. Fifty-one photographs, most measuring 3.5 x 5 inches, in hard plastic sleeves, as found. From the estate of Drew Bundini Brown. Generally fine condition with some normal fading to images, with subject identification stickers on sleeves.

Drew 'Bundini' Brown worked as Muhammad Ali's cornerman from 1963 onward, after working previously for Sugar Ray Robinson. He also wrote some of Ali's speeches, including the famous "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee" poem that Ali famously used to taunt Sonny Liston. He got his start in boxing while working two doors down from Sugar Ray Robinson's bar "Sugar Ray's," where he befriended the fighter and gained his trust. "I saw Muhammad reciting poetry on television in Greenwich Village—that was no way to train for a fight," Robinson said. "The next day I told Muhammad he needed somebody to watch over him, somebody to keep him happy and relaxed. I had just the guy for him. His name was Drew Brown, but he called himself 'Bundini.'"

Brown remained with Ali for the duration of his career, save for a brief period of exile when his marriage to a white woman caused dissent among some in Ali's camp. His presence and verbal swagger contributed in no small part to Ali's persona. Ali was of course a giant in the Civil Rights movement, but he has been credited by many as being at the root of what would become Hip-Hop. In an interview on the subject, Chuck D of Public Enemy states: "Muhammad Ali not only influenced hip-hop of course from the rhyming aspect, which is a known fact, but the brash swagger of backing it up... His boldness is hip-hop. It's like he was saying, 'First and foremost, I'm gonna overshadow everything in my path so that you won't forget me ever. And I'm gonna throw some rhyme on top of it.' It's total hip-hop."

Collected here are forty nine photographs from Brown's estate, showing Brown, Ali and others in a range of settings, including at Ali's camp in Pennsylvania and various fights and travels. Several photographs show Ali fighting, presumably taken by Brown himself from the corner. Other figures include Joe Louis, Sugar Ray Robinson, Joe Frazier, Floyd Patterson, Butch Lewis, Larry Holmes, Don King, Angelo Dundee, Jim Brown, Dick Gregory, Lionel Richie and Marlon Brando. Overall a very compelling and intimate group of images, with many taken from the entourage vantagepoint, often at very close range: Floyd Patterson appears between two heads in a crowd, an off-center portrait captures Brown with his arm around Marvin Gaye in a hotel room, a polaroid shows Joe Frazier sits slumped in a chair. We find no other record of these photographs, and as many of them are polaroids, it is likely that no copies exist. Overall an intimate look at the inner circle of Muhammad Ali.

Works cited:

- Chuck D as told to Michael Tillery. Muhammad Ali the Original Rapper. Theundefeated.com, accessed 3/17/21.
- Anderson, Dave. Sports of the Time: Float Like a Bundini. New York Times, Sept. 29, 1987, accessed 3/17/21.

\$7,500



Above: Detail from No. 8

9. [CORE] Downstate Medical Center Protests; Newman, Gerald

Seven Photographs Documenting the C.O.R.E. Protests at Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, July, 1963.

New York, 1963. Loose snapshots, 3 ½ inches square. Most with handwriting on versos with "Civil Rights Demo / Downstate Medical Center / Summer '63." Near Fine with some fading, but generally quite well preserved.

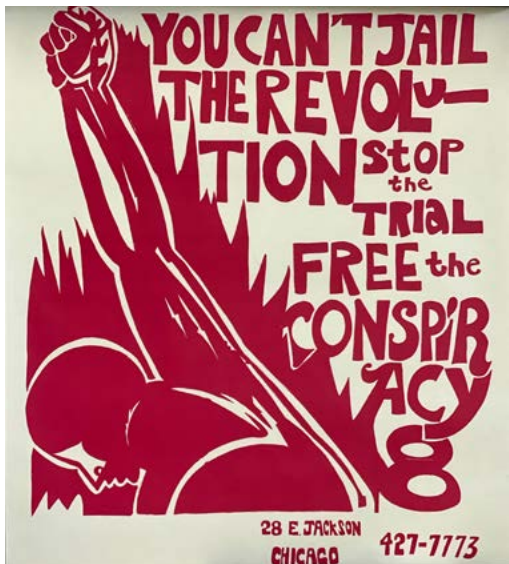
When construction began on Brooklyn's Downstate Medical Center in 1963, the construction contracts were mostly awarded to unions that did not include African-American workers. In response, C.O.R.E., the Black Ministers' Association and others coordinated a series of demonstrations in protest. Over a period of several weeks, many people were arrested, gaining substantial press coverage for the issue. These photographs were taken by Brooklyn resident Gerald Newman, who lived closeby, and show scenes from the protests. Two of the photographs show Gabe Pressman, longtime WNBC-New York reporter.

\$350



[10. \[Chicago 8, or Conspiracy 8, later Chicago 7\]](#)

[You Can't Jail the Revolution. Stop the Trial, Free the Conspiracy 8.](#)



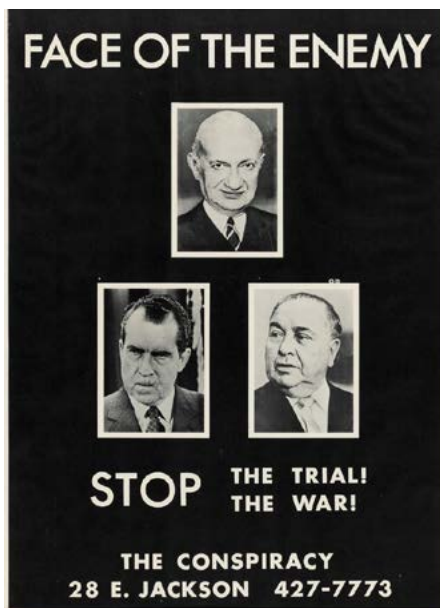
Chicago: ca. 1969. Poster. 24 x 20 inches. Minimal wear, fine condition.

An iconic poster protesting the arrest of the Chicago 8 on conspiracy charges relating to the protests at the 1968 Democratic Convention. The group, originally as eight members, consisted of Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, founders of the Youth International Party (YIPPIES), Tom Hayden, a co-founder in Students for a Democratic Society, Black Panther Chairman Bobby Seale (whose case would be declared a mistrial during the trial, leading to his exclusion from the Chicago 7), David Dellinger and Rennie Davis, members of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (MOBE), and John Froines and Lee Weiner. The address, 28 E. Jackson, was a building where Rennie Davis rented a space, so it is possible that the MOBE printed this, though we cannot confirm.

\$1,250

[11. \[Chicago 8, or Conspiracy 8, later Chicago 7\]](#)

[Face of the Enemy. Stop the Trial. Stop the War.](#)



Chicago, c. 1969. 21 1/4 x 29 1/4 inches. Some light toning and edgewear, near fine condition overall.

The first example of this poster we have encountered, which shows Judge Julius Hoffman, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley and President Richard Nixon. We find no other records, and can only assume it was produced in the same era as the previous offering as it bears the same address of 28 E. Jackson.

\$1,000

[12. \[Davis, Angela\] Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)

[Wanted by the FBI / Interstate Flight - Murder - Kidnapping / Angela Yvonne Davis.](#)

Washington, 1970. Flyer measuring 17 x 10 inches, folded into six sections as issued. No notable flaws, very fine condition overall.

A pristine original copy of the FBI flier issued for Davis on August 18, 1970 for her alleged role in the Soledad Brothers takeover of a Marin County courthouse several days earlier, in which guns originally obtained by Davis were used. Davis would be acquitted of all charges eventually. As part of their efforts to find Davis, the FBI put her on the 10 Most Wanted list. She was captured on October 13, leading Richard Nixon to declare that the "most dangerous terrorist, Angela Davis" had been captured. This flyer would become iconic and is often reproduced, offered here is a dead mint original example, showing heavy creases from the original folding pattern but otherwise very fine.



\$750

13. Freeman, Frankie

Two Press Photographs of Frankie Freeman.



(UPI) ST. LOUIS, PAUL, MO.—NEW CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION—Mrs. Frankie Freeman, a St. Louis attorney, was appointed to the Federal Civil Rights Commission today by President Johnson. (AP Wirephoto)
PHOTO (SEE AP WITH STORY) (AP/WideWorld)
(EAST ST. LOUIS GUY) 1964

N.p., 1964 and 1972. Two small press photographs measuring 7 1/2 x 2 1/2 and 3 x 4 inches, minimal wear, editorial marks to versos, near fine overall.

A scarce pair of period press photographs of Frankie Freeman, including a portrait used at the occasion of her appointment to the Civil Rights Commission in 1964. When President Johnson appointed Freeman, at the time a St. Louis attorney, to the commission, she was the first woman of color to serve. She held the position through several administrations until 1979. After being forced out of government during the Reagan administration she returned to St. Louis and worked on the bipartisan Citizens Commission on Civil Rights.

\$150

14. [Jackson State Killings] Associated Press, Photographers

Black Power at Jackson State. [Caption Title]

N.P., 1970. Press photograph measuring 8 x 10 inches. Minimal wear, very near fine with slightest fading.

An uncommon press photograph of students with raised fists in front of the building that was damaged by gunfire during the Jackson State College shootings, which left two students dead and injured twelve more. The caption reads: "A Jackson State College student raises a clenched fist in a "Black Power" salute during Sunday's memorial march to the campus. Behind him is a bullet-riddled women's dormitory fired on by police and highway patrolmen during student disturbances. Two Negro youths died in the gunfire last week."

\$150



15. [King, Martin Luther Jr.] Reshovsky, Ernest

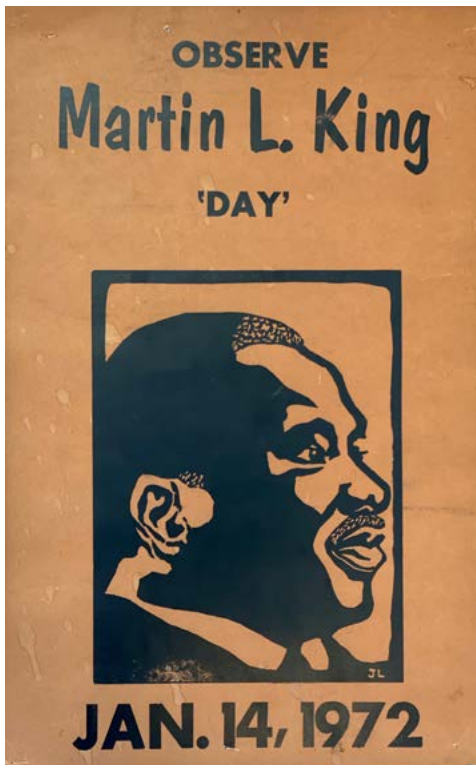
Pair of Photographs of Martin Luther King, Jr. at the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles, February 26, 1965.

New York, PIX Incorporated, 1965. Double weight silver gelatin photographs, 6 7/8 x 9 7/8.. With Pix stamps on versos, crediting the images to Ernest Reshovsky. One image with a small section of loss, other with some edgewear, overall very good to near fine with fine contrast.

A pair of original photographs of Martin Luther King Jr. speaking at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council at the Hollywood Palladium in 1967, a speech in which he compared the plight of African-Americans to the untouchable class in India. King would revisit in other speeches from the era. The previous night, King had attempted to attend the The Greatest Story Ever Told at the nearby former Cinerama Dome, where the police found dynamite in the theater, and also delivered a famous speech at the Temple Israel of Hollywood during the same trip. Offered here are two original press photographs from King's speech at the Hollywood Palladium, taken by Ernest Reshovsky for the Pix agency.



\$500



16. [Martin Luther King Day] J.L.

Observe Martin L. King 'Day' Jan. 14, 1972

N.p., 1972. Poster measuring 14 x 22 inches. Some marks, a closed tear with tape repair edgewear and creasing, very good minus overall.

After John Conyers' efforts to create a national holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. failed in congress days following his assassination, the first celebrations of Martin Luther King's birthday began in 1969 when the newly created King Center, led by Coretta Scott King, organized events in King's honor on his birthday of January 15th. Observations of King's birthday followed in each subsequent year, with the SCLC collecting three million signatures in support of a national holiday in 1971. Despite these efforts, no bill honoring King would be signed into law until 1973, in Illinois. Offered here is a poster from one of these early celebrations in 1972. We can find no record of the artist - a J.L. - or similar surviving examples of this poster.

\$600

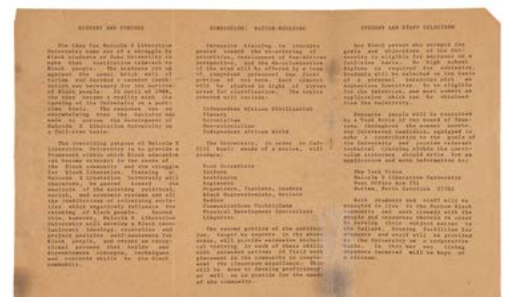
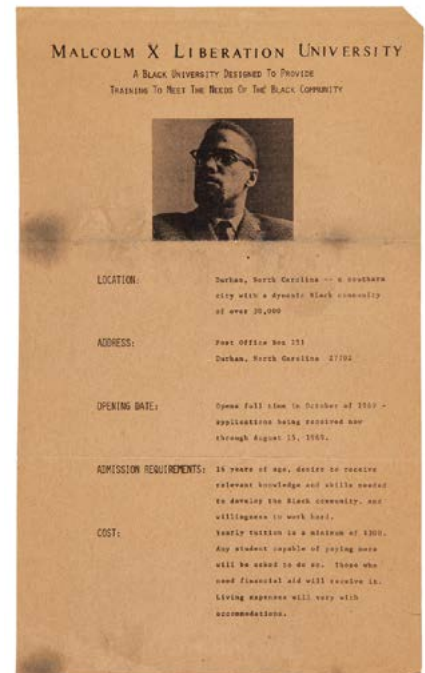
17. Malcolm X Liberation University

Malcolm X Liberation University. A Black University Designed to Provide Training to Meet the Needs of the Black Community [Handbill].

Durham, North Carolina, August 16, 1969. Double sided handbill measuring 8.5 x 14 inches. Flattened folds, with dark areas of soiling in places (does not affect the text). Separations and a few small tears are present at folds where folds created weakness. Small section of tape reinforcement to folds. Very good minus condition overall.

An unrecorded handbill advertising Malcolm X Liberation University, the experimental institution inspired by the Black Power and Pan-African movements that operated for three years in Raleigh and Greensboro, North Carolina. The handbill lays out the history, curriculum, and admission requirements. The project grew out of the occupation of the Allen Building on Duke University's campus. The handbill states: "The idea for Malcolm X Liberation University came out of a struggle by Black students at Duke University to make that institution relevant to Black people... the overriding purpose... is to provide a framework within which Black education can become relevant to the needs of the Black community and the struggle for Black liberation." The project lasted only three years, ultimately suffering from controversy surrounding its funding by the North Carolina Episcopal Church, the result of which made further fundraising quite difficult. We find no other records of this handbill.

\$850





18. [March on Washington]

Freedom March / Washington D.C. August 28th, 1963 [Pennant from the March on Washington]

Washington, 1963. Felt pennant measuring 11 ½ x 23 inches. A particularly fine example, with two small chips to white felt at border and slightest rubbing to the “f” in “for all,” else fine.

A striking, large and apparently unrecorded pennant from the 1963 March on Washington, with Lincoln’s profile under the Capitol dome and the caption “Let’s All Join for Equality Now For All Americans / They Shall Not Have Died in Vain.” Various banners were produced for the event, we find a single record (Swann Galleries African-Americana sale 2562, lot 163) of this particular version, which is larger than any others and to our knowledge the only one with Lincoln’s likeness.

\$3,500

19. [March on Washington]

We Shall Overcome. I Marched for Equality in the Freedom Parade / August 28, 1963 / Washington, D.C. [Pennant]

Washington, 1963. Paper pennant measuring 10 1/16 × 16 7/16 inches. Tip detached and toned but easily restorable, some wear and small amount of loss at shortest side, very good minus condition overall.

One of only a few known copies of this American flag-themed pennant from the March on Washington, notable for its incorporation of the American flag motif. Adaptations of the flag design were common in political graphics of the nineteenth century, though the tradition dwindled in the twentieth century. The forty three stars shown appear to have no significance, nor do the seventeen stripes. As many of the items created for the March on Washington were made by different groups attending the event, most ephemeral items do not survive in any quantity. This pennant is featured in “For Whom it Stands: The Flag and the American People” by Michelle Joan Wilkerson (2015, Reginald F. Lewis Museum for Maryland African American History and Culture), p. 22 and 61, and a copy is held at the National Museum of African-American Culture.

\$2,500



20. N.A.A.C.P.; Freedom Sunday Celebrations; Brown vs. Board of Education

May 17. A Day to Remember. A Day of Decision. A Time of Thanksgiving. A Day of Action. Freedom Sunday.

New York, 1959. Poster on heavy card stock, 13 x 10 inches. Some foxing to edges, near fine condition overall.

In 1959, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Brown vs. Board of Education decision, the NAACP coordinated a group of celebrations in churches throughout the country to celebrate Freedom Sunday. The effort, led by Reverend Edward J. Odom, Jr., the NAACP church Secretary, involved over 100 local chapters across the country. The celebrations on May 17th were a part of a larger coordinated campaign by the NAACP to register voters, raise funds, and engage in desegregation projects. Coverage in the mainstream press was scant, with several short articles on the celebrations appearing in a range of states including Michigan, Alabama and Indiana.

We find no other record of this poster promoting the event, which was produced in New York, and can't confirm whether it was distributed to local chapters. Overall a visually striking poster commemorating both the landmark court decision and the role that the church would play in the Civil Rights movement in general.

\$1250

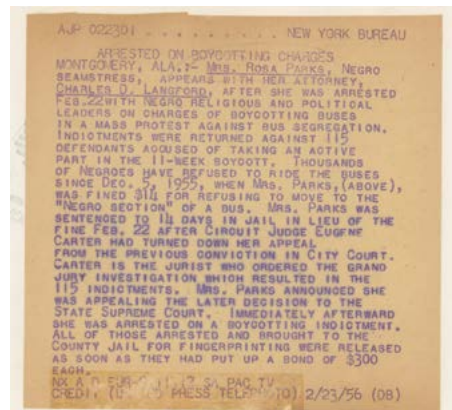
21. Parks, Rosa; United Press Telephoto

Arrested on Boycott Charges Montgomery Ala. [Caption Title]


Press photograph measuring 7 ³/₄ x 7 inches. Original description affixed to verso, sticker and stamps as well, image with excellent contrast, some very light normal wear, near fine condition overall.

A particularly well-preserved period press photograph of Rosa Parks and her attorney, Charles Langford, after her arrest on February 22, 1956 on boycotting charges relating to her role in the eleven week boycott. She was one of 115 people indicted on charges relating to the boycott, and sentenced to fourteen days in jail. A particularly well preserved example.


\$600



MARTIN LUTHER KING
MEMORIAL BRIDGE



NEVER



AN ORDINANCE - No. 75-46-54
Offered February 10, 1975
ADOPTED FEB. 24, 1975
Patron - Mr. Marsh
Public Hearing Feb. 24, 1975
Approved as to form and
legality by City Attorney

THE CITY OF RICHMOND
HEREBY ORDAINS:

1. That upon completion
the new Leigh Street Bridge
connecting Leigh Street
Extended with "O" Street at
Mosby Street shall be known
and designated as the "Martin
Luther King Jr., Memorial
Bridge,"

Help us STOP this Dreadful
attack on Democracy:
Write: ABC (Actions by
Citizens) P.O. Box 4311
Richmond, Va. 23224

**ACTION-BY-CITIZENS
COMMITTEE**

APPROVED AND GIVEN IN TESTES BY THE
CITY CLERK OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
February 24, 1975

Handwritten signature: Harold Brown

60 Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 27, 1968

22. [Racism] Brown, Julia; Action-by-Citizens Committee, et al.

Small Collection of Ephemera Relating to Julia Brown and Anti-Martin Luther King, Jr. Activities.

Richmond, Virginia, and Milton, Massachusetts, 1960s-1970s. Various formats, generally near fine with light normal wear.

Throughout his career, Martin Luther King, Jr. had to defend himself repeatedly over allegations of Communist-related activities and sympathies. His associations with several alleged communists led the FBI to open an investigation in 1962, and his appearance at the Highlander Folk School led to a proliferation of material from far-right groups alleging that he had attended a "Communist Training School," with billboards showing a picture of King at the school appearing during the Selma-Montgomery March.

Julia Brown was an FBI agent who, according to her own book and lectures, spent several years undercover as a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland. She made a career in the 60s writing and lecturing on the subject, and in particular trying to tie King to Communism in various ways. Her book on the subject still attracts some readers who maintain that King was secretly a violent Communist whose true intentions were to divide the country.

Collected here are four ephemeral examples relating to Brown's and others' anti-King efforts, mostly from Richmond, Virginia, as follows:

Printed broadside, 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, entitled Richmond is Indebted to Julia Brown, advertising Brown as being responsible for King cancelling two trips to Richmond due to Brown's lectures, and encouraging people to attend another by her, likely published by the Richmond Area T A C T Committee; printed handbill, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, folded, entitled Martin Luther King Memorial Bridge - Never, alleging King to be a communist and published by the Action-by-Citizens Committee, mid 1970s; small card measuring 3 3/4 x 2 1/2 inches advertising a speech by Brown on "The Frightening Background of Martin Luther King," March 28, 1968 in Richmond, published by the American Opinion Library of Richmond; and an anti Martin Luther King Day two-sided handbill published by the Council on Domestic Relations in Milton, Massachusetts, likely in 1971, using Brown's likeness and essays on King to argue against the establishment of a national holiday in his honor.

\$350

RICHMOND IS INDEBTED TO JULIA BROWN

In the spring of 1968, just prior to his assassination, and following a decision to make Richmond a major rallying point for the "Resurrection City" march on Washington, Martin Luther King announced his plan for a tour of this area, ending with a Saturday night jamboree in Richmond.

On at least, two occasions in other places, it had appeared evident that Mrs. Julia Brown was peculiarly effective in thwarting similar plans for M.L.K. appearances. So very hurried arrangements were made to have her speak here on the night before he was to appear. She came, and spoke at the John Marshall High School - and Dr. King cancelled that trip - about 24 hours prior to his expected arrival.

It is our firm conviction that this community was saved some \$100,000. to \$1 million (and perhaps some lives) that would inevitably, have resulted from Dr. King's "non-violent" agitation.

As a minimum token of appreciation, and because you will undoubtedly be impressed by her address, we ask that you please support Mrs. Brown and the Richmond Area T A C T Committee by attending her lecture on April 30, and encouraging others to do so.

THE AMERICAN OPINION LIBRARY OF RICHMOND
Presents
JULIA BROWN
9 Years an F. B. I. Undercover Agent
Speaking on
"The Frightening Background of Martin Luther King"
FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1968 - 8:00 P. M.
JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL, Richmond, Va.
Donation \$1.00

[23. \[School Integration in Massachusetts\] The Ad Hoc Committee for Dec. 14](#)

[Join the Freedom Ride to Boston. March Against Racism/Dec.14.](#)



Boston, 1974. Printed poster, 17 x 11 inches, folded. Somelght wear, crease to center, ownership marks to verso, very good plus condition overall. With the ownership stamp of J. Wesley Miller, with "J.W. Miller - duplicate" written in ink.

Federal District Judge W. Arthur Garrity ruled in 1974 that Boston must integrate its school system. The group ROAR, or Restore Our Alienated Rights, led a broad effort against integration, supported by the School Committee, most members of the City Council and many teachers and police. Early efforts to block the desegregation efforts centered around South Boston High School, where some parents of white students harassed and threw stones and bottles at arriving African-American students, scenes repeated in some other white middle class neighborhoods.

On December 14, over fifteen to twenty thousand people marched on Boston Common in support of the desegregation efforts. Offered here is a poster from the event, published by the Ad Hoc Committee for Dec. 14. The poster shows an image from the Central High School desegregation efforts in 1957 above an image from Boston in 1974. No copies located, though one is likely held at Miller's unprocessed as of 2021 archive at UMass-Amherst. A note on the front reads "10-11x-1974," suggesting that he found the poster over a month before the planned event.

\$675

[24. Shabazz, Betty; Gorman, John](#)

[Two Press Photographs of Betty Shabazz Attending a Ceremony Commemorating the Death of Malcolm X, May 19, 1971.](#)

Oakland, 1971. Press photographs measuring 11 x 7 ½ inches. Some fading and foxing, editorial marks to versos, very good condition overall.

A pair of photographs taken at an event commemorating the death of Malcolm X at Oakland's McClymends High School on May 19, 1971. The event was covered by the San Francisco Examiner, with these two images used in an article entitled "Malcolm X's Widow: A Militant Spirit" by Caroline Drewes. These copies are deaccessioned from the Examiner's reference library, with editorial marks to versos, and we find no other record of the images being duplicated elsewhere. Shabazz traveled from her home in upstate New York to attend the event, during a period when she was attending university for health administration and lecturing nationally at colleges on a range of subjects.

\$350



[25. \[Voter Registration\] Anne Arundel County Laymen's Corps](#)

[Stop Work Day. A Big Registration March on the County Courthouse will be Held on Friday, August 28, Annapolis, MD.](#)

Baltimore, Globe Poster Company, 1964. Poster on heavy card stock, 22 x 35 1/4 inches. Small stain, some wear to edges, tear to corner, general wear, but still bright and very good overall.

The Anne Arundel County Laymen's Corps was founded in 1962 with the goal of registering 5,000 African-Americans to vote. The group was a part of a strategic alliance that included churches and various local organizations, including the Annapolis chapters of CORE and the NAACP. Multifront efforts in Anne Arundel County during this time period allied with national voter registrations efforts, and also led to some meaningful changes at the local level, as a charter form of government was established in the county that would lead to greater African-American involvement in the political process.

There were many voter registration efforts in Maryland in the summer of 1964, many led by the NAACP. While we find records of major drives and events in Baltimore and smaller cities like Frederick and Hagerstown, we find no mention in contemporary news accounts of this, a special rally on Friday, August 28, 1964 in Annapolis. The day was planned to start at the First Baptist Church, where the Reverend Leroy Bowman would often lead sermons before continuing to the courthouse for registration efforts, and continued to Carr's Beach, where the local Soul band the Van Dykes performed.

Overall a very scarce survival of a local voter registration effort that took place in the summer of 1964, allied with national efforts by the NAACP and others. We find no record of this or anything else produced by the Anne Arundel County Laymen's Corps in institutional holdings.

\$3,500

STOP WORK DAY

A BIG REGISTRATION MARCH ON THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

WILL BE HELD ON

FRIDAY AUG. 28

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY LAYMEN'S CORPS IS ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR 5000 UNREGISTERED NEGROES TO SHOW IN THE FREEDOM LINE-UP

FRIDAY AUG. 28

A SPECIAL RALLY WILL BE HELD AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH ON WEST WASHINGTON STREET IN ANNAPOLIS AT 9:00 A. M.

AFTER THE RALLY A PEACEFUL MARCH TO THE A. A. CO. COURT HOUSE FOR REGISTRATION

WANTED 5000 UNREGISTERED NEGROES

AFTER THE MARCH COME WITH US TO CARR'S BEACH FOR AN ALL DAY PICNIC 10:00 A. M. STRAIGHT THRU NIGHT

MUSIC BY THE VAN DYKES

BRING THE WHOLE FAMILY - \$1.00 Per Person CHILDREN 25c

GLOBE POSTER - BALTIMORE