

**Signpost to Freedom: The 1953 Baton Rouge Bus Boycott**

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**VIDEO**

**NOTES**

**AUDIO**

<b><u>:30 TEASE</u></b>		
		<b>NARRATOR:</b>  While the principal actors waited in the wings, the great drama of America's Civil Rights Movement was being rehearsed here—  in Louisiana's capitol city, Baton Rouge.
		<b>DOUGLAS BRINKLEY:</b> <i>"The Baton Rouge bus boycott was like a call in the dark. It gave Rosa Parks and hundreds of thousands of other African Americans in the South</i> "
		<b>NARRATOR:</b>  Hope... and a sign... That <b>change</b> was coming...
<b><u>UNDERWRITERS</u></b>		

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<b><u>TEASE/OPEN</u></b>		
(VIDEO FADES UP FROM BLACK)	<b>Music: Chris Thomas King</b> <b>ER.BR skyline</b> <b>ER.downtown JAX</b>	<b>(Gospel Piano Undertones)</b>

<p>(Black and white photo of MLK addressing crowd in Washington D.C.)</p> <p>(slow DISSOLVE to photo of Rosa Parks seated on bus)</p> <p>(slow DISSOLVE to photos of Montgomery bus boycott)</p> <p>(slow DISSOLVE to photo of Baton Rouge Bus Boycott, Car's rear tire reads "Free Rides")</p>	<p><b>NA.King Dreaan3</b></p> <p><b>Corbis.Parks bus</b></p> <p><b>ER.boycott.freeride</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Before Dr. King had a dream....</b></p> <p><b>Before Rosa Parks kept her seat...</b></p> <p><b>Before Montgomery stood its ground...</b></p> <p><b>Baton Rouge, Louisiana took a bold first step.</b></p>
<p>(images of Baton Rouge bus boycott)</p>	<p><b>ER.NBR bus stop</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison: (Hist)</p> <p><i>"I wasn't trying to end segregation...</i></p> <p><i>...We started the boycott simply to get seats for the people."</i></p>
<p>IMAGES OF CARPOOLS</p>	<p><b><u>HL.Boycott</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>In 1953, the African American citizens of Louisiana's capital city led a quiet revolt.</b></p>

MARTHA WHITE/ DOMESTICS/ BLACKS ON BUSES	<b>ER.(boycotters photo)</b>  <b><u>On CAM</u></b>	<b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Martha White. (tape 1)  <i>Everbody's gonna stick together this morning. Nobody gonna get off of this bus. And we gonna stick together.'</i>
(FILM and images OF Mont. Bus Boycott)	<b>HL.Montgomery NYT article</b>  <b>ER (boycotters photo)</b>	<b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b>  <b><u>Two years</u> before the famous bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama captured national attention, the black citizens of Baton Rouge staged the nation's first large-scale bus boycott challenging segregation.</b>
King during Mont. Bus boycott	<b><u>On CAM</u></b>	<b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Juan Williams  <i>The Baton Rouge Bus Boycott, stands in history, truly as the template for what's later going to occur ...in the Montgomery bus boycott, this is a fact attested to by the individuals involved, in specific, Martin Luther King, Jr..</i>
	<b>Photo from A.Young book of Young and King talking</b>	<b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Ambassador Andrew Young  <i>, ... He mentioned the fact that this had been done in Baton Rouge much earlier."</i>
Rosa Parks and E.D. Nixon	<b><u>On CAM</u></b>  <b>Corbis.EDNixon-Parks-King</b>	<b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Douglas Brinkley (image of Rosa Parks)  <i>"Rosa Parks was very influenced by what occurred in Baton Rouge. In fact it became legendary in the NAACP circles..."</i>

Newspaper articles about boycott in national papers	<p><b>ER. (Boycott photos)</b></p> <p><b>ER.w.cooks kitchen?</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough (tape 2)</p> <p><i>The sheer fact that they could boycott the buses for a week and do this in a very disciplined way was an example, and it showed that white supremacy was something that was simply not going to be accepted by black people in the South, that change was in the air ...</i></p>
<b>FADE TO BLACK</b>		
<b><u>ACT ONE: BATON ROUGE BLUES</u></b>		
FADE UP FROM BLACK TO archival video of 1950s buses stopping, people entering)	<p>-Bus driving along street</p> <p>-Bus stopping, door opening, money in slot</p>	<p>AUDIO FADES UP FIRST</p> <p>(sounds of 1950s Rouge blues music, the sounds of a bus motor, breaks, the door swings open)</p>

<p>Video reenactment of scene  Man and boy wait for bus, bus pulls up  Boy jumps on first...</p> <p>Back on cam</p> <p>Man grabs boy's hand and leads him to back to sit in back</p> <p>Back on cam</p>	<p>-Man and child at bus stop (child watching for bus)  -Bus doors swing open, child boards followed by father  -Child plops into first seat  -Bus driver gets up, angry and yells at child  -Man takes child's hand and escorts child to rear of bus, then sits and looks out window</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Johnnie Jones</p> <p><i>"I brought my son Johnny, Jr. and we, he wanted, every time he would see a bus he would just say "Ooh, look at that Dad." I said, "OK I'm going to let you ride the bus."  as soon as the bus stopped and the door opened, I put him on the first step, he ran into the bus and plopped down on the first seat. And the bus, bus driver got up in a rage. And just stood up over him, shoutin' at him like I don't know what, before I could even pay him. You crying, and don't cry,, and I said, "don't worry about it son Daddy'll take care. Come on let's go on back to the back...I just told him, Daddy would be doing something about it, I wasn't a lawyer then."</i></p>
<p>(Slow Dissolve photo montage of African American life in Baton Rouge in the 1950s)</p>	<p>ER.w.jackhammer  ER.wash woman  ESSO.horses  ESSO.hoses  NOPL.server2</p>	<p>(Blues music up again)</p>

<p>(photos of domestics)</p> <p>(photographs of White in the early 1950s outside her house)</p>	<p><b><u>MW.house</u></b>  <b><u>NA ( PHOTOS OF BLACK WOMEN/WHITE CHILDREN</u></b></p> <p>Woman walking to bus stop          -Standing as bus approaches and stops          -Entering bus  <b>On CAM</b></p> <p>-Standing on moving bus, holding handle above</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Martha White</p> <p><i>“I worked domestic work, cook, clean-up, mind the children. It was hard, I had to get up early in the morning to go to catch the bus, stand up, all the way to the bus, walking and stand up waiting on the bus, get on the bus you got to stand up. And when you get on the job, they didn’t want to sitting down. You had to work, and when I leave, it was the same thing. Go to the corner, you had to stand up, get on the bus, you got to stand up, come home, I got a lot of work and a lot of things to do..          ...and I never know what a chair look like.”</i></p>
<p>Images of crowded buses, blacks in back</p> <p>Segregation photo, blacks standing</p>	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman,          Secretary, Second Ward Voters League</p> <p><i>One white person would get on the bus in the way back. You couldn’t sit ahead of a white person...</i></p>
	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b>LOC.blacks standing</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Jonnie Jones</p> <p><i>Then everybody else on the bus had to stand, a bus load of 60-some people, and they all had to stand, because one white person sat at the back.</i></p>

	<p><b><u>LSU.Wooley bus stop</u></b> <b><u>Needs to be redone</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW: V. FREEMAN (TAPE 2)</u></b></p> <p><i>And who does this impact the most? The working class blacks in Baton Rouge, those are the ones who you are going to ride on the bus lines so these are the ones who are feeling the brunt of what is being done and said.</i></p>
<p>(Photographs of Baton Rouge African Americans/ “colored” signs on buses)</p>	<p><b>ER.NBR bus stop</b> <b>(pan from bus stop to bus)</b></p> <p><b>LOC.colored waiting room</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>In 1953, African Americans made up 70-percent of the Baton Rouge Bus Company’s business. Yet like everywhere else in the Jim Crow South, black riders were restricted to the “colored” section of buses.</b></p>
	<p><b><u>NA bus segregation images on order</u></b></p> <p><b>LOC segregated bus</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough, tape 3</p> <p><i>“Bus segregation was universally detested...”</i></p> <p><i>“... Many aspects of the unfairness of the psychological symbolism of sitting in the back of the bus, the engine is at the back, the seats in the summer are scorching hot, the bus drivers being rude and being ordered about and so on.</i></p>



<p>(images of segregation)</p> <p>(image of train segregation)</p> <p>(Plessy V. Ferguson court documents)</p> <p>PHOTOS illustrating the stark contrast between conditions in a white school and a black school.</p>	<p><b>History</b>  <b>Plessy train.tga (Ep 4)</b>  <b>Train from covington.tga</b></p> <p><b>Plessy case.psd</b>  <b>Plessy document.psd</b></p> <p><b>LOC.colored sign</b>  <b>LOC water foundtains</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>This abuse was nothing new to black Louisianians, and neither were protests against segregation.</b></p> <p><b>In 1892, Homer Plessy boarded a train bound for Covington, Louisiana. A descendent of free blacks in Creole New Orleans, Plessy sat in the “white” section of the train.</b></p> <p><b>His arrest led to a landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision establishing “separate but equal” citizenship for blacks.</b></p> <p><b>In practice, however, conditions were anything but equal— especially in the South.</b></p>
<p>(images of black facilities in 1950s Baton Rouge)</p>	<p><b>LOC.white ladies room</b>  <b>LOC.colored men room</b>  <b>LOC.whites only</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Lewis Doherty  Baton Rouge Councilman 1952-1956</p> <p><i>“The law was segregation. It was unequal facilities for black people as compared to white people and I was aware of that.</i></p> <p><i>...The law, the history and the culture had been one of segregation and of course this was something that was understood by both of the white and the colored people at the time.”</i></p>

<p>1950s buses and streets possible films of moving buses</p> <p>(images of newspaper articles reporting black bus services outlawed/ Baton Rouge Bus Company buses on the street)</p>	<p><u>(ER.downtown police Pan from bus stop out)</u></p> <p><u>HL. Black Buses outlawed</u></p> <p>ER.segregated lunch</p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Baton Rouge’s black community had a particular grievance against the city’s bus service.</b></p> <p><b>In 1950, the city council revoked the licenses of nearly forty African American owned bus services that transported residents from black neighborhoods to jobs and businesses within the city.</b></p>
	<p><u>On CAM</u></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Willis Reed</p> <p><i>It wasn’t very long before they stopped the black buses from running because the black buses was getting in competition to regular white buses–</i></p>
<p>????????</p> <p>(image of City charter stating “Full and Fair Service.”)</p> <p>More bus segregation images</p>	<p><u>VIDEO bus logo fast friendly service</u></p> <p><u>HL full and fair service</u></p> <p><u>LSU.Wooley dark bus</u></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>The Baton Rouge Bus Company demanded a monopoly franchise on the city’s public transportation routes.</b></p> <p><b>In return, the Company pledged “full and fair” services to all riders.</b></p> <p><b>But the practical realities of segregation would make that pledge nearly impossible to keep.</b></p>

<p>(photographs of 1950s Baton Rouge Bus Company bus)</p>	<p><b><u>(Cover top w/ previous)</u></b></p> <p><b><u>ON CAM</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Possibly ER.boycotters OR</u></b></p> <p>-someone stepping back at bus stop while driver passes</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Willis Reed, Journalist</p> <p><i>“We got on the bus, you only fill up a certain number of seats with blacks and when then they’d say that’s all, no more, no more blacks, no more blacks, no more room, and they’d have seats lie vacant ready for somebody to use. No blacks. You’d have to get back.”</i></p>
<p>(image of newspaper articles about fare increase)</p> <p>video Black hand paying fare on</p>	<p>-black hand putting fare in slot</p> <p><b>HL. City Council approves fare increase</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>To make matters worse, the bus company raised its fare from ten cents to fifteen cents in January, 1953.</b></p> <p><b>Blacks now paid more for seats where often they could not sit.</b></p>
<p>Black man walking to back passing empty seats</p>	<p>-empty seats on bus</p> <p><b>On CAM</b></p> <p>-black face looking out rear window of bus</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough (tape 1)</p> <p><i>Clearly if you had reserved seats for whites at the front of the bus and there were lines which were heavily patronized by African Americans, that would be inefficient. That would be a waste of space literally. And I think African Americans felt keenly that this was irrational, unjustified, discriminatory to have these reserved white seats at the front.</i></p>

<p>(images of poor blacks in Baton Rouge, laborers, servants etc.)</p> <p>(images of Southern University in the 1950s, images of blacks and whites together)</p>	<p><b>LSU.Wooley street</b></p> <p><b>ER.w.porter</b></p> <p><b>ER.boycotters (men standing)</b>  <b>ER.w. kitchen staff</b>  <b>ER.w.coke man</b>  <b>NOPL.WPA server</b>  <b>ESSO.barrels train</b></p> <p><b>ER.train station (black faces)</b></p> <p><b>ER.train Scotland2</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR</u></b></p> <p><b>In many respects, Baton Rouge was like most segregated Southern cities in 1953.</b></p> <p><b>African Americans faced daily reminders of the hold white supremacy had over their lives.</b></p> <p><b>One third of the city’s black population was unemployed. Most of those with jobs held low-paying positions as unskilled laborers or domestic servants.</b></p> <p><b>But there were also important factors that made race relations in Baton Rouge different from other Southern cities—</b></p> <p><b>Just north of the Baton Rouge was the African American community of Scotlandville, home to Southern University.</b></p>
<p>IMAAGES OF SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, CLUBS/ STUDENTS ETC</p>	<p><b>CRT.SU.auditorium1</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b>WH.SU. grads and Clark</b>  <b>SU.Dr. Clark and students</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u> V. Freeman</b></p> <p><i>In the 1940s and 50s Southern University was actually the center point for African Americans in the state of Louisiana. It not only educated the people in the community but it made sure that they were socially conscious, and politically active in their communities when they returned home.</i></p>

<p>Photos Louisiana Blacks</p> <p>Archive film of Huey Long with natural sound</p>	<p><b>WH.men with car History <u>Negro sharecropper and child.tga</u></b></p> <p><b><u>1Huey Road.tga</u> <u>ER.bridge building</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Beginning in the late 1920's political conditions for African Americans had slowly begun to improve in Louisiana.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Under Governor Huey Long, the state had become one of the more progressive places in the South for African Americans to live and work.</u></b></p>
<p>(image of Andrew Young and his father in 1940s Franklin, Louisiana) (Young family photos from 1950s)</p> <p>PHOTOS OF LONG/ BLACK AND WHITE POOR</p> <p>Film of Klan parading in Atlanta in 1950s</p>	<p><b><u>Photo from A.Young book</u> <u>-Large family pan</u> <u>-Family w/father</u></b></p> <p><b><u>History</u> <u>Huey12 .targa</u></b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u> <u>History</u> <u>SELU. Poor white family.tif</u> <u>LSU.Wooley.black kids</u></b></p> <p><b>LOC.KKK burning</b></p> <p><b>History Negro family moving.tga</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Ambassador Andrew Young</p> <p><i>"My father worked for the state and had a mobile dental trailer and we went all over the state and actually race relations I thought were pretty good. Huey Long and the Long family actually had a reputation of believing in "separate but equal." They sort of put the emphasis on helping the poor, all of the poor, whether they were white or black, I think that created a kind of climate of acceptance..."</i></p> <p><i>When I moved to Georgia, the Ku Klux Klan was parading around Atlanta, we didn't have that in Louisiana when I was growing up.</i></p> <p><i>I think that people literally had learned to live together. It wasn't until the 50s and 60s that certain political leaders began to divide them.</i></p>

<p>Archive Film of Earl Long  (images of Earl Long, blacks registering to vote)  archive film of blacks registering to vote in Plaquemines parish</p> <p>PHOTOS OF BLACK VETS (Acie Belton and others)</p> <p>ARCHIVE FILM OF WWII blacks in combat?</p>	<p><b><u>NA.Earl campaigning before black audience on order</u></b></p> <p><b><u>History</u></b> <b><u>Earl k. long campaigning 2.tga</u></b></p> <p><b>LSU.Wooley.EKL</b> <b>LSU.Wooley.black voter</b></p> <p><b>NA.wounded soldier</b> <b>NA black soldiers</b></p> <p><b>WH.vets food drive</b> <b>WH.A.Belton flag</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>When Huey Long’s younger brother, Earl, became Governor in 1948, there were only 7,000 African Americans registered to vote in Louisiana.</b></p> <p><b>When he left office in 1952, that number had soared to 110,000. By far, Louisiana claimed the largest number of registered black voters in the South— thirteen years before the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.</b></p> <p><b>Much of the credit for that increase is due to African American veterans of World War II. Fresh from fighting for American values overseas, they now pushed for political changes at home.</b></p>
	<p><b>LOC.black sailors</b> <b>LOC.black soldier train</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Horatio Thompson (tape 1)</p> <p><i>We were sympathetic, because we knew after they participated in a war and fought and had come back and find themselves having to drink at a different water fountain, sit in the Jim Crow room, sit on the back of the bus, in a special place on the train, naturally they felt that something should be done about it and that’s where, gradually, it got to be this protest movement.</i></p>

<p>PHOTOS BLACK VETS</p>	<p><b><u>VIDEO Photo</u></b> <b><u>Johnnie Jones in uniform</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b> <b>Veterans helped lead the drive to register African American voters.</b></p>
<p>Video of blacks filling out voter registration????</p>	<p><b>WH.vet handshake</b>  <b>WH.vets group</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Johnnie Jones  <i>We opened up this voters rights school and started teaching students you know, a citizen how to vote.</i>  <i>And so, I would always talk about the rights of people, you know how the Constitution applied to everybody and how we should share in everything in America</i></p>
	<p><b><u>(cover top w/previous)</u></b>  <b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Willis Reed  <i>And I had to go by people's house, not ask them to go down, but carry them down there, and take them inside the office, because some of them were afraid to go inside to register.</i></p>

<p>(Louisiana African Americans voting in 50s)</p>	<p><b>WH-voters league meeting</b></p> <p><b><u>WH-2<sup>nd</sup> Ward VL</u></b> <b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman</p> <p><i>Blacks had to be very careful especially if they had jobs. If they got too political their jobs were jeopardized.</i></p> <p><i>We would organize in voting blocks. That why we had the Voter's League in Scotlandville, that was the Second Ward. In Baton Rouge in the Eden Park area, the First Ward.</i></p>
<p>News article about First Ward Voters League</p>	<p><b><u>ON CAM?????????</u></b></p> <p><b><u>HL voters organizing</u></b> <b><u>HL voters league formed</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Willis Reed</p> <p><i>We used to have voters league meetings at night in the evening on corners, in people's yard and that sort...</i></p> <p><i>...That voters league that took care of the entire parish... Our membership then grew very fast.</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Johnnie Jones</p> <p><i>We created a ballot for candidates we were supporting.</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman</p> <p><i>Like at three o'clock in the morning, they'd start going house to house to pass these ballots out, because they wanted to be secret.</i></p>



		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Johnnie Jones</p> <p><i>People would look forward to that ballot, and they voted that ballot almost religiously, just as we put it out, that's the way they voted it.</i></p>
???????	<p>-white man approaches screened door and hands black man a fliers about his candidacy for office</p> <p>-black man who received flier from white man reads it</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Lewis Doherty (tape 1)</p> <p><i>"In our community there was a number of colored citizens who could vote and we certainly made an effort to secure their votes. I would say they could make a difference in the balance of power, on the other hand they weren't part of the official power structure."</i></p>
	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman (Tape 2)</p> <p><i>When blacks started voting, whites needed our votes and that brought a lot of attention and freedom. Well, not so much freedo was the right word, but more privileges, maybe put it that way.</i></p>

<p>(show economic growth downtown, chemical, oil and gas plants along Mississippi in post WWI era)</p> <p>photos blacks working</p>	<p><b>WH-white.black leaders</b></p> <p><b><u>ER.white businessmen</u></b> <b><u>REPRINT</u></b></p> <p><b>LSU.Wooley city_</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Anthony Badger (tape 1)</p> <p><i>You clearly have a system of biracial politics after the Second World War in which you have this small but increasing black electorate, and politicians who are concerned about economic growth and who want to see their communities free from violence which would deter outside investment. The Baton Rouge leadership is particularly conscious of that, it's got big national corporations here, in the petrochemical and oil industry and so they're conscious of the relationship between having apparently peacefully race relations and economic growth. What's interesting is that they believe that they can do that with the traditional pattern of race relations. They don't really see they're going to loose segregation as a result of this.</i></p>
<p>Photos of Groups of distinguished looking black men</p> <p>Photos of parties, social gatherings Teachers groups, etc</p>	<p><b>WH.business leaders</b> <b>WH.elegant dinner party</b> <b>WH.dance fountain</b> <b>WH.banquet</b></p> <p><b>WH.educators</b> <b>WH.bank eames</b> <b>WH bank deposit</b> <b>ESSO.masons</b> <b>WH.masons swords</b> <b>WH.w.black teachers</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Along with commanding more political power, Baton Rouge's African American community was different in another important respect. It had a sizable "middle" class that helped provide strong community leadership--</b></p> <p><b>A middle class made up of educated professionals and business owners, skilled laborers, industrial workers and teachers.</b></p>

<p>Photos of business class men</p> <p>Images of oil industry and BR skyline</p>	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b>WH.bank with kids</b>  <b>LSU.Wooley jackhammer</b>  <b>WH.tractor</b>  <b>ER.bartender</b></p> <p><b>ESSO.pipefitters</b>  <b>ESSO.tracks</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>Traditionally the African American middle class is defined in a different way than the white middle class. Any job that was secure and paid better than being a sharecropper or domestic servant was seen as middle class.</i></p> <p><i>In Louisiana, you've got the the oil industry, obviously is an important source of employment along the Mississippi River.</i></p>
<p>Image of the Standard Oil refinery.</p> <p>(photos of African Americans at work at Esso)</p> <p>Photo of Acie Belton at work</p> <p>Photo of Horatio Thompson w/ car And then his ESSO station</p>	<p><b>ESSO.smokestack</b>  <b>ESSO.goggles</b>  <b>ESSO.shovel</b>  <b>ESSO.lunch</b></p> <p><b>ESSO.ABelton</b>  <b>WH.H.Thompson</b></p> <p><b>ER.Horatio's gas</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Esso-Standard Oil was the backbone of the city's economy, and the company hired African Americans on a relatively high pay-scale.</b></p> <p><b>Several of Baton Rouge's early Civil Rights leaders were either employed by Esso or did business with the oil company—including the first black man in the South to operate an Esso service station franchise.</b></p>
<p>(image of Horatio Thompson in late 40s, his service station on South Boulevard)</p>	<p><b><u>(cover top w/previous)</u></b></p> <p><b><u>LSU.Thompson.gas station</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Horatio Thompson (tape 1)</p> <p><i>I wanted to get into some kind of business and saw a vacant service station on South Boulevard in baton Rouge. It was being operated by Esso Standard Oil at the time. I contacted the officials and they said they would lease it to me by the year. Course later, I branched out with another location on Government Street and another one in Scotlandville.</i></p>

<p>(PHOTOS of T. J. Jemison at church, preaching in 1950's)</p>	<p><b>WH.dinner party</b></p> <p><b>NEED YOUNG JEMISON PHOTO</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Baton Rouge's black community had something else working in its favor: the energy and inspiration of a young Baptist preacher named Reverend T.J. Jemison.</b></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW: V. Freeman</u></b></p> <p><i>He was a dynamic speaker and he had one thing that was going for him and he had the ability to organize people...</i></p>
<p>PHOTO of the church or congregation.</p> <p>PHOTO OF DV Jemison NBC literature</p> <p>PHOTOS OF 50S MT. ZION CHURCH</p> <p>PHOTO TIGHT ON JEMISON'S FACE</p>	<p><b><u>Jemison photo from Book</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Photo of DV Jemison</u></b></p> <p><b>WH.Jemison dinner tight on Jemison</b></p> <p><b>WH.Jemison dinner</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>While a newcomer to the Baton Rouge in 1949, Jemison was already well-known in religious circles.</b></p> <p><b>At the time, his father was President of the largest African American organization in the world: the National Baptist Convention with six million members.</b></p> <p><b>Jemison was hired as pastor of Mt. Zion First Baptist Church, the largest black church in Louisiana.</b></p> <p><b>Soon he would face the more dangerous job of leading the city's African American community in its first major challenge to segregation.</b></p>

<p>PHOTOS OF JEMISON IN CHURCH?</p>	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b><u>WH.late UDL</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman (tape 2)</p> <p><i>He had a lot of black, powerful black people behind him, but the others had not had the courage and the guts to come forward Reverend Jemison came here a young man, very bold and others joined him.</i></p>
<p><b><u>ACT 2: TAKING A STAND</u></b></p>		
<p>PHOTOS OF BLACK VOTERS?</p> <p>(images of 1952 election, and Jesse Webb Jr in office, newspaper headlines)</p> <p>?????</p> <p>(images of Jemison speaking 1950s)</p> <p>CITY COUNCIL MINUTES</p>	<p><b><u>HL ABOUT BLACK VOTES BEING UP</u></b></p> <p><b>HL-Photo of Jesse Webb, Jr PHOTO OF WILLIS REED FROM 1950s</b></p> <p><b>HL photos of bus drivers</b></p> <p>VIDEO TO SHOOT City council minutes detailing appearance</p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>By January, 1953, African Americans made up more than ten percent of registered voters— enough to decide the outcome of the mayoral election, and the First Ward Voter’s League had backed the winning candidate.</b></p> <p><b>Now black leaders enjoyed increasing influence with the city’s new government, and quietly began to press for better treatment from the bus company.</b></p> <p><b>Then in mid-February, the same day the bus company asked the City Council to approve a fare increase, T.J. Jemison made a bold appearance before the all white city council.</b></p>

	<p>VIDEO TO SHOOT Black man addressing white council</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Lewis Doherty (tape 1)</p> <p><i>“This did not occur with any, in fact I do not remember any other occasion when it happened.”</i></p>
	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p>VIDEO TO SHOOT Blacks boarding bus</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison</p> <p><i>”I spoke to them in brotherly terms and said to them that I thought that since negroes were paying the fare, the same fare that our white friends and residents were paying that we should have the right to sit down. I say, that’s no more than right.”</i></p>
<p>CITY COUNCIL MINUTES OF UNANIMOUS VOTE</p> <p>image of Ordinance 222 highlighting “first come, first served”)</p>	<p>VIDEO TO SHOOT Blacks sitting down on bus City Council Ordinance 222</p> <p>VIDEO TO SHOOT Blacks sitting down in front of bus</p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Two weeks later, without noted opposition and with the full support of the bus company the City Council unanimously approved Ordinance 222.</b></p> <p><b>Now, riders could fill the bus on a “first come, first served” basis, blacks from the back and whites from the front.</b></p>

	<u><b>On CAM</b></u>	<u><b>INTERVIEW:</b></u> Rev. T.J. Jemison  <i>“The leadership of the community made it known that that was right. And the mayor and the city council, they went along with us.”</i>
	<u><b>On CAM</b></u>  VIDEO TO SHOOT Blacks sitting down in front of bus	<u><b>INTERVIEW:</b></u> Lewis Doherty  <i>I’ve always been a person that even when I disagree with law, I’ve always been one that felt like I had to abide by it and respect it, although in this particular case I felt it was only fair where people had paid their fare and there were seats available, that they could sit down. And take those seats.</i>
Video of white bus drivers  (image of bus company buses/ drivers)	VIDEO TO SHOOT Driver making black rider get out of front seats	<u><b>NARRATOR:</b></u>  <b>The bus company’s drivers did not share those feelings, however. They refused to honor the new seating regulations for three months.</b>
BLACK RIDERS OR PHOTOS OF 1950S BLACKS ON STREET	<b>ER.NBR bus stop showing driver</b>	<u><b>NARRATOR:</b></u>  <b>So the head of the local NAACP, B.J. Stanley, and Reverend Jemison wrote and distributed a flier advising black riders of their new rights.</b>

	<p><b><u>Text of flier from newspapers</u></b> <b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison (tape 1)</p> <p><i>We gave each one of the riders on the bus a flier that said to them it was right to sit down and if anyone asks you to get up, stay in your seat and if they arrest you get up and go on in and be arrested.</i></p>
<p>SHOT: The EYES of the white BUS DRIVER in the rear view mirror.</p> <p>VIDEO, OLDER BLACK LADY SITS ON FRONT SEAT OF CROWDED BUS</p> <p>VIDEO ?????????</p>	<p><b><u>Montgomery video</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Martha White</p> <p><i>And that day, I was just wore out. And the bus was crowded right up behind the guy's back, wasn't but one seat right there in the front. And I went to sit on the seat and another lady came to sit on it. And he looked, I mean right up behind him, and he said we couldn't sit there, and so the lady got up and I got up. So they called me a chicken 'cause I got up. I said well why would I sit there when everybody else done got up, getting in trouble. So I said if anybody else sit there, I will be the second one. A lady went, an older lady, sit down and then I went and sit down. He looked and saw that again and said, 'Get up.' I told him, and I said, 'I'm so tired, I said, now if any white people get on this bus, I'll be glad to get up and let them sit down, but I said, but this bus is full of black folk, and I am tired, I need to sit down.' 'I said get up!' And he wouldn't let us sit down.</i></p> <p><i>So a lady named Pearl, I never seen her before, she said took it under consideration, she said, 'everbody's gonna stick together this morning. Nobody gonna get off of this bus. And we gonna stick together.'</i></p>
	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Johnnie Jones</p> <p><i>And the bus driver called the police to arrest them. And Reverend Jemison was passing in his black Buick automobile, and saw that the police had pulled them over, stopped the bus and pulled them over and the police was coming up...</i></p>



<p>VIDDEO: Driver takes Jemison off bus</p>	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT</p> <p>HL/video of policemen in cars ER.police motorcycles</p> <p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT Three men talking outside of bus (driver, Cauthern, Jemison)</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Martha White</p> <p><i>The police came and tried to make us get up and tried to make us, they say, if you put them two in jail, you gonna have to put all us in jail. He said, "well come on." All of us had done got up and got ready to go to jail. Rev. Jemison he came up and knock on this guy, this policeman's shoulder. Now officer, you know you can't do that. That broke it up. And they started talking. The bus driver took Jemison off the bus and they talked and the police cars was luminating out there and they left just like they came, one by one. So the bus driver, Jemison, and the head of the bus company was trying to make a decision or whatever they was doing out there.."</i></p>
<p>VIDEO OF WHITE IMPORTANT MAN OUTSIDE BUS</p>		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison</p> <p><i>His name was Cauthern, I'll never forget, he came to the scene and said to the drivers, or to the drivers, "Get back and drive the bus because the city council passed an ordinance that said they could sit down there. I agree let them sit." And of course they would not obey him.</i></p>
<p>(image of newspaper mention, images of bus drivers on strike)</p>	<p><b>HL "incidents"</b></p> <p><b>HL divers strike w/photos</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>As local newspapers reported the incident at the time, Cauthern suspended the driver in response.</b></p> <p><b>The result was a walkout and four day strike by the bus drivers union.</b></p>

<p>PHOTOS OF DRIVERS ON STRIKE, EMPTY BUSES</p>	<p><b>Video-Photo of drivers HL-Ordinance kept secret</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>It was the drivers who objected, the bus drivers who struck in a protest of the enforcement of this ordinance. They saw it as the African American community wielding its political muscle and the white community giving in to that kind of political pressure.</i></p>
		<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Most white <u>public</u> opinion appeared to support the Ordinance as a move toward improved race relations, and to criticize the driver's for the strike.</b></p>
		<p><i>The City Ordinance is an important step toward the betterment of race relations. It should be given a fair chance to work.</i></p> <p><i>This silly strike is sending Louisiana back to the days of King Cotton. This is a Progressive state and I hope the company fires all the drivers that don't want to comply with the laws of the people.</i></p> <p><i>I am deeply ashamed for my fellow men who see fit to oppose the enactment of such justice.</i></p> <p><i>All Baton Rougeans who favor increased social fair play for Negroes will let it be known and back them up.</i></p>

<p>Show newspaper editorials/letters lauding Ord. 222</p> <p>(images of Fred Leblanc, newspaper articles covering decision)</p>	<p><b>Photo Break?</b> <b>ER.skyline2?</b></p> <p><b><u>HL-editorials</u></b></p> <p>Bus driver driving</p> <p>HL-Leblanc's decision to overturn</p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Looking for a way out of the situation, driver's union leaders turned to State Attorney General Fred Leblanc. He ruled that Ordinance 222 violated Louisiana's segregation laws and overturned it.</b></p> <p><b>Word of that decision ended the drivers' strike on June 18th, but it galvanized the African American community.</b></p>
<p>VIDEO: BLACKS HANDING OUT FLIERS ABOUT MEETING</p>	<p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT Announcement of meeting</p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Martha White</p> <p><i>They had put out an announcement that they would have a meeting that night. That done me all the good in the world. Guess what? I was the first, me and my sister, was the first two people got there. And the place was full.</i></p>
<p>???????</p>	<p><b>ESSO.meeting</b> <b>(tight on faces)</b></p> <p><b>WH.late UDL</b> <b>(tight on Jemison)</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>African American church and civic leaders from all over the city had come together to form the United Defense League. They selected Reverend T.J. Jemison as president.</b></p>

	<b><u>On CAM</u></b>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison</p> <p><i>The United Defense League was made up primarily of various churches, and there were one or two community organizations at the time. But it was primarily made of people who belonged to churches whether they were Baptist, Methodist, or whatever. They became the backbone and the strength of the United Defense League</i></p>
??????	<b>VIDEO photo of boycott meetng</b>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>During the meeting that night, the group planned its next move.</b></p>
?????	<p><b>VIDEO photo of boycott meetng</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Martha White</p> <p><i>And they started talking about what to do and how they was going to do it. And they end up saying that nobody ride the bus the next morning, and everybody leave that place that night knock on somebody's door all night if it takes you, don't go home knock on the people's door and let 'em know that no black people's riding that bus next morning. And that's what we done.</i></p>

<p>?????? (show WLCS radio tower,  newspaper article quoting Scott's announcement)</p>	<p><b><u>SU.RaymondPScott</u></b>  <b><u>ER.radio tower</u></b>  <b><u>HL.Scott appeal</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>After the meeting, United Defense League Secretary Raymond Scott made a courageous announcement over the airwaves at WLCS radio, the city's most popular station.</b></p> <p><b>He urged black citizens to refuse to ride city buses under the restrictions of the old ordinance.</b></p> <p>.</p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW: Willis Reed</u></b></p> <p><i>We got Raymond Scott to speak for us, the whole group, and he did, he spoke that night and then we told everybody, get in your cars and go home as fast as you can.</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW: Johnnie Jones</u></b></p> <p><i>When we would walk out, Raymond was frightened to death, he was scared to death. I didn't never thought of it. All the things I had been through, I never thought, I think more of it now then I did then.</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW: Willis Reed</u></b></p> <p><i>We were taking chances with our home life at that time, and even members of our own family disagreeing with us and saying they sorry something going to happen to us, and we're going to get hurt or killed or what have you.</i></p>



	<b>LSU.Wooley boycott</b>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison</p> <p><i>And we couldn't charge them because we didn't have a license to charge so what we did, we called mass meetings at night and take up an offering that would pay for the gas.</i></p>
	<b>HL. Photo money collected</b>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman</p> <p><i>And Horatio Thompson had the service, filling station and he would provide the gas.</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Horatio Thompson</p> <p><i>I couldn't give them a lot of money but I did decide that I would let them have gasoline at my cost, which was a sacrifice but I had to do something to support them.</i></p>
(newspaper articles headlining Bus Company's financial troubles and Cauthen's quote)	<p><b>ER.NBR bus stop (w/empty stop)</b></p> <p><b>HL. "a continuation of this loss"</b></p>	<p><b>NARRATOR:</b></p> <p><b>The boycott had an immediate impact. According to bus company manager H. Flynn Cauthen, it was costing the service sixteen hundred dollars a day.</b></p> <p><b>"A continuation of this loss," he said, "will ultimately mean we will have to cease operations."</b></p>

	<p><b><u>MW.house</u></b>  <b>ER.boycott woman</b>  <b>ER.boycotters</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Martha White</p> <p><i>That morning, it delayed us from work, and when I got to work, I had to explain why I was late. She said that , ‘Oh, that will never work,’ And something came from my toes, all the way up, out of my mouth, and I said, ‘it will work long as it will work!’ That’s what I told her and that’s all that was ever said.</i></p>
<p>PHOTOS OF BLACK CIVIC, RELIGIOUS, ETC CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS</p>	<p><b>ER. w.liquor delivery</b>  <b>WH.fraternity wives</b>  <b>WH.limbo</b>  <b>WH.church groundbreaking</b>  <b>WH.Eastern stars parade</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>Whites really in most cases didn’t know about the African American community, but in terms of clubs, social organizations, churches, it is a highly organized community. The amount of participation in groups was very high, particularly among women, and so the United Defense League was able to bring preexisting groups together, preexisting organizations. So whites were often amazed at the rapidity with which protests like the Baton Rouge Bus Boycott could be organized</i></p>
<p>VIDEO: BLACKS STAYING OFF BUSES</p>	<p><b>ER.boycotters</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b>VIDEO TO BE SHOT</b>  <b>Buses OR</b>  <b>ER.boycotters</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison</p> <p><i>We had the cooperation of all of the people and it was something that is hard to believe today. But you see the thing that made it easy was so many people had been offended on the busses. They had had bitter experiences so you didn’t have to enlighten them on the bitterness of the buses. That was something people couldn’t stand.</i></p>



	<p><b>VIDEO-photo of boycott meeting</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u> Veronica Freeman</b></p> <p><i>But it's the leaders who have to unite with the working class people in order to make it a people's movement, because you always need all of the people, in order to be a successful protest you have to have a group who can lead and you have to have a group that can follow</i></p>
<p>NEWSPAPER ARTICLES FROM OUTSIDE BR ENDING WITH MONTGOMERY</p>	<p><b><u>HL of national newspapers</u></b>  <b><u>NYT,Pttsburgh Courier,</u></b>  <b><u>Chigaco Defender</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Word of the boycott in Baton Rouge reached throughout the South and across the country through a network of early civil rights pioneers.</b></p>
<p>PHOTOS OF ROSA PARKS</p> <p>(images of Rosa Parks and E.D. Nixon)</p>	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Corbis.ED Nixon-Parks-King</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Corbis. (above) tight on Parks</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Birmingham Paper</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u> Douglas Brinkley</b></p> <p><i>Rosa Parks was very influenced by what occurred in Baton Rouge. In fact it became legendary in the NAACP circles, she was working in 1953, working as a secretary in the Montgomery branch of the NAACP. She was working closely with a man named E.D. Nixon who was very big in the civil rights movement.</i></p> <p><i>She spoke to people in Louisiana NAACP about what happened. She had garnered information about it to give to Mr. Nixon.</i></p> <p><i>They were all in awe of what was happening in Baton Rouge.</i></p>

<p>PHOTOS OF YOUNG IN SEMINARY IN CONN.</p> <p>(Andrew Young photo in seminary)</p>	<p><b><u>A. Young photo of Young Andy Young</u></b> <b><u>ER..boycott</u></b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Ambassador Andrew Young</p> <p><i>I was out of the South. I was away in seminary during the early '50, and it was not easy to get news in Connecticut of what was happening in Baton Rouge so I probably heard about it by word of mouth.</i></p> <p><i>Well, Gladys knight calls it, "The Grapevine," There was a grapevine across the South that everybody kind of knew what everybody else was doing.</i></p>
<p>PHOTOS OF SOUTHERN BLACKS OUTSIDE OF LOUISIANA</p>		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>It illustrated something that was crucially important after the Second World War, that is that African Americans in the South, in the deep South were prepared to openly challenge white supremacy. And that they have the capacity and the ability to organize an effective protest that can involve the entire community.</i></p>
<p>(news articles about Bus Company financial trouble and plans to cut routes)</p> <p>(newspaper article about compromise)</p>	<p><b>ER.buses parked</b> <b>ER.buses parked2</b></p> <p><b><u>HL compromise accepted</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>By June 17<sup>th</sup>, just six days into the boycott, the Baton Rouge Bus Company was on the verge of financial collapse. It would seem that the United Defense League had the upper hand.</b></p> <p><b>Then, to the surprise of many in the community, Jemison accepted a compromise brokered by the City Council.</b></p>

<p>PHOTOS OF CITY COUNCIL DEBATING COMPROMISE</p>	<p><u>On CAM</u></p> <p><u>JEMISON PHOTO</u></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Lewis Doherty</p> <p><i>I think the council as a whole, and I can't speak for all of them, but I think the majority of them were like myself. They wanted to work out some compromise that would if you will not be in conflict with state law and we were very fortunate in that Reverend Jemison was a major factor in a compromise because while he was trying achieve something that was favorable to his people, nevertheless he was not combative or aggressive in that sense so this provided a background or climate that we were willing to try to work something out with him.</i></p>
<p>PHOTO OF LAWSUIT?</p>	<p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT Empty bus interior</p> <p><u>On CAM</u></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>The compromise consisted of reducing the number of reserved seats so that it wasn't a complete first come, first served system. Because there would still be some seats at the front that were reserved for whites and some seats at the back that were reserved for African Americans, but fewer, fewer seats than before.</i></p>
<p>(image of UDL mass meeting and Jemison addressing Thousands of people</p>	<p><u>HL-Photo of crowd</u></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>The compromise ordinance was announced that night at the United Defense League rally.</b></p>

<p>PHOTOS OF BLACK FACES IN 50S</p>	<p><b><u>Crowd photo</u></b></p> <p><b><u>ON cam</u></b></p> <p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT Exterior of bus, wheels begin to turn and move forward</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman</p> <p><i>We had a big meeting, and Rev. Jemison was trying to tell the people not to boycott and so forth and I can recall the domestic people and what-not saying 'No we like it like it is, we don't have to ride the buses nothing wrong with our foots, we'll walk. And they were protesting, they were going to protest Rev. Jemison because they were ready for what, change! And they could see a change coming and this was the beginning of it.</i></p>
<p><b><u>ACT 3: MOVING FORWARD</u></b></p>		
<p>PHOTOS OF BOYCOTTERS LOOKING SERIOUS</p>	<p><b>LSU.Wooley.boycott</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>This kind of direct action was fairly new in the South. The idea of openly protesting against discrimination was seen as a dangerous thing to do.</i></p>
<p>SHOT: railroad tracks stretching into the distance. SHOT: A Railroad Crossing sign.</p>	<p><b>PHOTO OF YOUNG JOHNNIE JONES FROM 1950s</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT Train approaching</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Johnnie Jones</p> <p><i>I had all kind of, kind of threats. A guy would call and say when you walk out your office you meet one right here in between your eyes, and all of that. And I remember one day when I was living in Scotlandville and at Choctaw Road and the railroad tracks, and the cars line up in front of me, a train was coming and just jammed me right on the track. I guess they thought I was going to be foolish enough o stay in there until the train came.</i></p>

<p>SHOT, C.U.: Newspaper article detailing the incident.</p> <p>LAP DISSOLVE: behind the image of the newspaper article, PHOTO of a cross burning.</p>	<p><b><u>HL of Jemison Cross burning</u></b> <b><u>PHOTO OF CROSS BURNING</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison</p> <p><i>We had five bodyguard, men who wanted to come and help because we had had one or two crosses burned on our lawn</i></p>
<p>PHOTO OF JEMISON</p>	<p><b>JEMISON HL- PHOTO</b></p> <p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT Jemison at podium in church</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Douglas Brinkley</p> <p><i>I think a fear factor hit him. I mean, this was Jim Crow South and what he was doing, was death, over this and I think as a man of the cloth, a religious leader, he was very worried about pushing forward a civil rights agenda.</i></p>
<p>?????</p> <p>PHOTOS OF WORKING CLASS BLACKS</p>	<p><b><u>????????????????</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Still, when Jemison agreed to a compromise, many in his community were shocked and angered-- especially those in working class black neighborhoods, who had no choice but to ride the buses.</b></p>

<p>????? BOYCOTT ENDS HEADLINE</p>	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b>ESSO.meeting tight on faces(continue)</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Willis Reed</p> <p><i>The voters league, they the ones that started all this and went this far with it. Let us please them about it, take them into consideration. That's what they should have done but they didn't.</i></p>
	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Horatio Thompson</p> <p><i>Well, it gave them a little more advantage, but it wasn't what it should have been. In fact, there's been a lot of persons been critical of making that agreement, but during that time, that was about all you could get.</i></p>
<p>PHOTOS OF BOYCOTT MUST COVER SOT</p>	<p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT Blacks sitting on bus</p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Rev. T.J. Jemison</p> <p><i>We started the boycott simply to get seats for the people and once we got that what else was there for us to get?</i></p>

	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b><u>HL-of Montgomery bus boycott</u></b></p> <p><b><u>LSU.Wooley street</u></b> <b><u>LSU.Wooley River</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>The boycott could be regarded as a limited success in that the United Defense League gained a concession over segregation, they didn't walk away with nothing.</i></p> <p><i>In retrospect, as the civil rights movement unfolded, and became more powerful, more militant more assertive, that concession seemed disappointing, it seemed quite small. And the aftermath in Baton Rouge itself also seemed disappointing in that race relations got worse and that the white political leadership in Baton Rouge became more unyielding, more intransigent more sort of hard-line segregationist.</i></p>
<p>(Images of Jemison)</p> <p>(boycott, carpool images)</p>	<p>VIDEO TO BE SHOT Bus shots</p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> V. Freeman</p> <p><i>I don't think Jemison or the leaders who were responsible for the Baton Rouge bus boycott thought that they would ever desegregate the bus line in Baton Rouge I don't think that was their goal.</i></p> <p><i>They didn't want a compromise necessarily, they didn't realize what may have happened if the struggle continued. If Reverend Jemison was thinking that far ahead, he probably said the compromise is our best bet because we're going to end on a high note.</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>The United Defense League said that they reserved the right to challenge the Ordinance in the courts. So they did challenge the Ordinance in the state courts and they lost. They didn't get anywhere.</i></p>

<p>PHOTO OF JEMISON</p>	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Jemison and King photo</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Douglas Brinkley</p> <p><i>Are people right to be frustrated and feel more could have been done, of course, but lets not lose sight of his role in American history. I mean he was somebody who had the courage to stand up, and his life, don't kid yourself, he was putting his life on the line, and he deserves to be treated as one of the great heroes of the Civil Rights Movement, not somebody who failed, but somebody who won because he was willing to try.</i></p>
<p>PHOTOS OF BR BLACKS</p>	<p><b>LSU.Wooley.black bus stop</b></p> <p><b>VIDEO TO BE SHOT</b> <b>Bus driving away</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>For many African Americans in Baton Rouge, the boycott may have failed to achieve everything they had hoped.</b></p> <p><b>But soon it became clear that the boycott's real success reached far outside the city limits.</b></p>
	<p><b>HL-NYT and other headlines from around the country</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Veronica Freeman</p> <p><i>This boycott did make national news, the New York Times even covered the boycott. The newspapers were, especially African American newspapers, were definitely interested in this story because it gave other African Americans across the nation some type of hope..</i></p>



	<p><b><u>On Cam</u></b></p> <p><b><u>ANOTHER PARKS IMAGE</u></b> <b><u>Corbis.Parks on bus</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Douglas Brinkley</p> <p><i>The Baton Rouge Bus Boycott was like a call in the dark. It gave Rosa Parks and hundreds of thousands of other African Americans in the South hope that something similar could be enacted.</i></p>
<p>(more images of King in Montgomery, then Jemison speaking, then boycott images)</p> <p>(images of Jemison)</p> <p>(Images of Baton Rouge's black church congregations in 1950s)</p>	<p><b><u>ER.Boycotters</u></b> <b><u>HL-of boycott from around the country</u></b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Juan Williams</p> <p><i>People had the sense of what was possible, I think people sometimes forget that there have been other black ministers that had made attempts around the country but it hadn't crystallized, they hadn't been able to get sufficiently large group of other ministers or black people or their white allies to say yes this is a time, this is something that we can stand together on.</i></p> <p><i>T.J. Jemison was able to do that in Baton Rouge. And the minute that he was able to do it, it began to spread in that very small insular community of black ministers, who of course the height of political power in the black community because they had the pulpit on Sunday and it was one of the very few sources of political expression in the black community.</i></p>
<p>(Martin Luther King preaching in Montgomery)</p>	<p><b><u>HL-Jemison speeches</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>If you read the newspaper reports of the speeches, that Reverend Jemison gave during the bus boycott, they resonate with overtones of the civil rights movement.</i></p>

<p>(image of mass river Baptism in Scotlandville)</p> <p>(Jemison preaching to mass</p>	<p><b>HL-photo of Jemison speaking at microphone</b></p>	<p>Rev. T.J. Jemison:</p> <p><i>“This is not the fight of an individual or a group of individuals, but this is the onward march of a people who desire to be totally free! We will not retreat one inch!”</i></p>
<p>PHOTOS OF BR CHURCHES AND PEOPLE IN CHURCH</p>	<p><b>VIDEO-Photo of Boycotters</b></p> <p><u><b>On CAM</b></u></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>So, that ability to inspire to preach to convey the idea that this is a noble struggle, that it is a righteous struggle, that it's a God ordained struggle, is extremely important. So I think the emergence of that kind of leadership in Baton Rouge during the bus boycott, was an extremely important, sign of the way things were evolving.</i></p>
<p>PHOTO OF BR SKYLINE</p> <p>(headlines of Brown V. Topeka decision against school desegregation)</p> <p>REPRISE earlier IMAGES from the Plessy v. Ferguson segment.</p>	<p><b>ER.downtown street (tight on black pedestrian)</b></p> <p><b>BROWN V. TOPEKA HEADLINE OR PHOTO</b></p> <p><b>WH.kids in lines</b> <b>NA.segregated school</b> <b>WH.school kids hands</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>If the Baton Rouge boycott helped set the stage for the Civil Rights Movement, then the curtain came up a year later.</b></p> <p><b>With its ruling in Brown versus Topeka Board of Education, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the doctrine of “separate but equal” citizenship for African Americans.</b></p> <p><b>Jim Crow was no longer legally defensible.</b></p>

<p>BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION RELATED PHOTOS</p> <p>Rosa Parks.</p> <p>ON CAM</p>	<p><b>WH.school kids hands</b></p> <p><b>IMAGE PROTESTING SCHOOL INTEGRATION FROM NEW ORLEANS, RUBY BRIDGES?</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Douglas Brinkley</p> <p><i>If you look at the history of the African American struggle in the 20<sup>th</sup> century it's pre-Brown and post-Brown.</i></p> <p><i>After Brown, the showdown is beginning.</i></p> <p><i>By 1954, when the Brown v. Topeka verdict was rendered, Rosa Parks said at that point Baton Rouge got on all their minds because Baton Rouge didn't succeed because the thought was that the federal government wasn't going to be in the side of African Americans. After '54 it seemed that the Warren Court might very well be on the side and that hence what happened in Baton Rouge needed to be tested in some other southern city.</i></p>
<p>Images of impassioned protest and conflict.</p>	<p><b>HL- PHOTO Montgomery boycott</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>...A city like Montgomery, Alabama. Here, there would be no compromises—from either side.</b></p>

<p>Photos and film of Montgomery bus boycott</p>	<p><b>Montgomery Boycott HL</b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Montgomery photo</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>One of the, I think ironies of the civil rights movement, generally was that it was white obstinacy which gave dynamism and longevity to these protest movements.</i></p> <p><i>'Cause you have to remember, that on the eve of the Montgomery bus boycott, which took place after the Brown decision they initially asked only for separate but equal, for a fare version of separate but equal, not integration.</i></p> <p><i>The Montgomery bus boycott only lasted for more than a year because obstinacy of the bus company and the local white politicians who would not yield an inch.</i></p>
<p>PHOTOS AND FIOLM OF MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT</p>	<p><b><u>ER.downtown JAX</u></b>  <b><u>ESSO.lunch</u></b>  <b><u>WH 60s teachers?</u></b>  <b><u>ER.downtown.Rosenfields</u></b></p> <p><b><u>HL-Montgomery continues</u></b></p> <p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b><u>ER.Boycotters</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Ambassador Andrew Young</p> <p><i>When Dr. King and others started the bus boycott in Montgomery And I talked with him, he mentioned the fact that this had been done in Baton Rouge much earlier.</i></p> <p><i>The difference I think was the people of Baton Rouge versus the people of Montgomery. I think that in Montgomery. They would have ended it after the first week also, if there had been a willingness even to apologize to Rosa Parks. And it was the uncompromising resistance on the part of the white establishment in Montgomery that meant that it continued. In Baton Rouge, there was an agreement reached, which at least provided courteous treatment, which was all we were asking for at that time. It wasn't even a matter of integration it was a matter of respect.</i></p>

<p>ON CAM</p> <p>FREE RIDE PHOTO</p> <p>MASS MEETING PHOTOS</p>	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p> <p><b>ER.boycott.freeride</b></p> <p><b>VIDEO-photo of mass meeting HL of money collection</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> V. Freeman</p> <p><i>The Baton Rouge bus boycott tactics actually lead to the success of the Montgomery bus boycott because for the very first time they actually had a prototype or a model. You had the free ride system, which was set up. Then you had the mass meetings which brought everyone together where they discussed what had happened all day and how they planned to continue the next day.</i></p>
	<p><b><u>On CAM</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Brinkley</p> <p><i>All of the people I interviewed from the Montgomery bus boycott all said BR was on their mind. Look it wasn't the main thing on their mind but anytime your about to have an action, you look at a similar action to compare notes. The lessons of Baton Rouge were not just what they were good at, they were, what did they do wrong, that's what they're learning in Montgomery. Why did it collapse, why weren't they able to bring the case home and how to do it differently this time.</i></p>

		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Veronica Freeman</p> <p><i>One thing that the leaders did not do here Baton Rouge was involve the people when they made major decisions about should we continue, should end it should we accept the compromise and I'm sure many of the participants didn't know that the leaders were meeting with the city government regularly in Baton Rouge. When you go to Montgomery you're going to realize that the leaders do involve the people, they often went to the meetings and asked, do we continue, for another day do we continue for another week, do we end this now? The people said no, and I think that was something that was important for Montgomery to learn from Baton Rouge was to keep the people protest out there and not make it a leader struggle.</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>Some have argued that the United Defense League made An error in challenging the ordinance in state courts because their chance of getting a fair hearing in state court was virtually nil. And if you look at the later gains of the civil rights movement, they all came through the federal courts.</i></p>

<p>HEADLINES/PHOTOS OF BOYCOTTS IN TALLAHASSEE AND JACKSON</p>	<p><b>HL-photo from Tallahassee, Jackson</b></p> <p><b>HL-photo from Jackson Tenn</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Within three years, the seeds planted in Baton Rouge would bear fruit in other cities throughout the South—not only in Montgomery, but in Tallahassee, Florida, and in Jackson, Tennessee.</b></p>
<p>MORE BR BOYCOTT IMAGES</p>	<p><b>Carpool image</b> <b>Mass meeting image in church</b> <b>Holt Street?</b></p> <p><b>Protesters in prayer on kneeling</b></p>	<p><b><u>NARRATOR:</u></b></p> <p><b>Innovations tested in Baton Rouge soon became fundamental to Civil Rights protest, especially the Movement’s central strategy of non-violent resistance.</b></p>
<p>CLOSE SHOT of the faces of some of the BR boycotters, then</p> <p>PHOTO of Dr. King.</p>	<p><b>Images of angry faces</b></p> <p><b>Another King</b></p> <p><b>AP. King at Holt</b></p>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough</p> <p><i>One of the important things about this boycott, which seems fairly obvious, but, actually, I think needs emphasis is that it occurred without the violence and bloodshed and reprisal so that even though this event produced a lot of tension, it was a confrontation. It was contained. It was resolved in a peaceful manner. Now Martin Luther King, Jr. articulated a philosophy of social change which he called “non-violence,” this was a non-violent protest although it wasn’t called that at the time.</i></p>

	<b>Andrew Young Protesting</b>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Ambassador Andrew Young</p> <p><i>There was simply the determination to confront segregation, and we didn't know how, we wanted it to be without violence, and yet we had no experience and no training in the practice of non-violence so whenever somebody would demonstrate something everybody else would follow the demonstrations.</i></p>
IMAGES OF WHITE CITY COUNCIL? BR WHITES	<b><u>On CAM</u></b>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Adam Fairclough (tape 3)</p> <p><i>The Baton Rouge bus boycott illustrated that it was possible to protest and it was possible to actually attack segregation, attack racial discrimination openly and assertively but to contain the situation and enable whites to respond in a constructive way.</i></p>
	<b><u>On CAM</u></b>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Juan Williams</p> <p><i>I think that sometimes the history books focus so much on Montgomery they loose the root and truly the tap root here is Baton Rouge and T.J. Jemison and the pride the courage that was demonstrated by the people of Louisiana in not only establishing that bus boycott but in allowing it be resolved peacefully in a relatively short period of time.</i></p>



		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman</p> <p><i>If you organize and you organize for the right cause and organize peacefully, non-violent you can bring about a change</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Martha White</p> <p><i>Know what you want and go for it, in the right way. And we went in the right way and God was with us. And we won.</i></p>
images of boycotters looking determined)	<b><u>Photos- faces of people</u></b>	<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Douglas Brinkley</p> <p><i>“What I find very inspiring about the Baton Rouge boycott is the people that participated in it. It was a spontaneous eruption, an anger at a ridiculous Jim Crow Law.</i>  <i>... What happened in Baton Rouge was not premeditated, it was not staged, it came from the heart, it came from the soul, there is an authenticity to that bus boycott which gives you a window into the frustrations of African Americans and the boycott healed some of those frustrations in a way because, it said, this time, we didn’t win, but its just the first battle in a war.”</i></p>
		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Willis Reed</p> <p><i>What we wanted was justice and freedom. It gave them courage, to let them know that there was a better day for blacks, but you had to fight for it.</i></p>

		<p><b><u>INTERVIEW:</u></b> Hazel Freeman</p> <p><i>They could see themselves organizing and bringing about things that they had held within them, and were afraid to say. Just imagine people, when they see something, a change, a change coming about that they knew should have been, freedoms that we should have had, we are part of bringing it about and that felt good! Can you imagine that? Can you imagine that?</i></p>
	<p><b><u>ER.w.blacks picket</u></b> <b><u>NOPL.Porter picket</u></b></p>	
<p><b><i>FADE TO BLACK</i></b></p>	<p><b><u>NOPL-Porter Deseg bus</u></b></p>	<p><b>MUSIC UP</b> <i>(Images of boycotters)</i></p>
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