

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"All Americans Can Rally Around the 'Double V' Slogan" ["All Americans Can Rally Around the 'Double V' Slogan"]. *The Pittsburgh Courier* [Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania], 21 Mar. 1942. *Newspapers.com*. Accessed 18 Dec. 2019.

Many inquiries came to the editors asking them about the “Double V”. Because of this, the Pittsburgh Courier published an article explaining the meaning of the Double V Campaign. This article provides me with interesting information and insights from the ones who created the Double V Campaign themselves, Pittsburgh Courier.

Brown, Sean Mclain. "African-American Heroism in the Military" ["African-American Heroism in the Military"]. *Military.com*. Accessed 24 Nov. 2019.

This webpage has many excellent facts and primary source images of African Americans showing heroism and breaking barriers in the U.S. Military. I used these awesome images on my website.

Buffalo Soldiers. HISTORY.COM, A&E Television Networks, 16 Jan. 2020.

This is a primary source image of the Buffalo Soldiers. This primary source image can be used to show how segregated units were present even in the 1860s and how courageous the Buffalo Soldiers were.

"Charles E. Spring to Harry S. Truman with attachments, February 7, 1951" ["Charles E. Spring to Harry S. Truman with attachments, February 7, 1951"]. *Harry S Truman Presidential Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 23 Jan. 2020.*

This primary source is a letter from Charles E. Spring to President Truman talking about how it was a great decision to push for desegregation and that resources are available and needed all around the country to successfully integrate.

COLOR OF CHANGE: 'DR. KING'S WORK TO BUILD POWER AND CHANGE THE RULES IS THE LEGACY WE HONOR'. Color of Change. Accessed 27 Dec. 2019.

This is a primary source image of Martin Luther King Jr interlocking arms with other Civil Rights leaders. This image can be used to show how Executive Order 9981 was one of the first major blows to segregation and it sparked a developing Civil Rights Movement.

DeBisse, J. Head-and-shoulders portrait of World War II veteran Isaac Woodard with eyes swollen shut from aggravated assault and blinding. 1946. *Library of Congress, United States Copyright Office. Accessed 19 Jan. 2020.*

This is a primary source image showing a beat-up Isaac Woodard from the Library of Congress. It was a great picture for my Racial Violence At Home page.

Desegregation Glog. 2018. Glogster. Accessed 28 Dec. 2019.

This graphical blog is a collection of desegregation artifacts that were used to eliminate segregation.

Double V Campaign. The National WWII Museum New Orleans. Accessed 28 Dec. 2019.

On page 16 of this 58-page document is a primary source image of the Double V Campaign logo.

Double V was created by the Pittsburgh Courier and was very important at its time, it stood for\ Double Victory Campaign.

European theater of operations, nurses in England. 1944. Civil Rights Digital Library.

Accessed 19 Dec. 2019.

This is an image taken in 1944 of a group of African American nurses from the Army Nurse

Corps in England. These women were the first African American nurses to serve in England during World War II. Although the African American Nurses are in segregated units this picture shows that there was some racial inclusion even during that time, these women broke barriers.

Executive Order 9981: Integration in the U.S. Armed Forces. Encyclopædia Britannica,

www.britannica.com/topic/Executive-Order-9981#/media/1/1688862/158651.

Accessed 30 Nov. 2019.

This is a primary source image of black and white soldiers, who belong to a U.S. Infantry

Division, working together during the Koren War in 1950 after Executive Order 9981

was passed. This picture is used to show that Executive Order 9981 did work and it was enforced by the Fahy Committee and the U.S. Army.

Fahy Committee. 1948. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum. Accessed 28 Dec. 2019.

This is an image of President Harry S Truman with his Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. The Committee was created to establish procedures for providing equal opportunity in the armed services.

"Harry S. Truman Address before the NAACP." *Youtube, uploaded by US National Archives, 29 June 1947. Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.*

This video and text is a primary source of President Harry S Truman addressing The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC on June 29, 1947. This primary source is absolutely necessary because it provides me with an insight into how President Truman felt about segregation and civil rights through his own words and how he pushed for guaranteed freedom and equality for all citizens. He stressed in this speech "When I say all Americans I mean all Americans." This source is a great video to include on my website.

July 26, 1948: Military desegregated. 26 July 1948. The Baltimore Sun, Tribune Publishing, 30 July 2015. Accessed 23 Dec. 2019.

This is a primary source image of President Harry S Truman talking to different News Channels such as NBC and CBS right after he signed Executive Order 9981.

Liberman, Alexander. *United We Win*. 1943. *National Archives, United States Federal Government*. Accessed 19 Dec. 2019.

This picture is proof of efforts undertaken by the U.S. Government to end racism and segregation prevailing in the society. The picture highlights the participation and achievement of African Americans in military and civilian life and shows workers at an integrated aircraft plant in 1943.

***A Mass Protest March*. 18 Mar. 1941. *Library of Congress*. Accessed 20 Dec. 2019.**

This is a primary source letter from Asa Philip Randolph to Mr. Walter White (the Secretary of the NAACP during that time) where Randolph tells White that he is planning to March with 10,000 Negroes in Washington. Randolph threatening the March is what ultimately caused FDR to pass Executive Order 8802.

Members of Battery A, 4520 AA stand by and check their equipment while the convoy takes a break. 9 Nov. 1944. *National Archives, United States Federal Government*. Accessed 24 Dec. 2019.

This is a primary source image of African Americans in World War 2 standing by and checking their equipment while the convoy takes a break. This picture was taken before Executive Order 9981 proving that the army was segregated because this picture is a black unit.

"Memo re: Racial Integration of EUCOM Army Units, April 1, 1952" ["Memo re: Racial Integration of EUCOM Army Units, April 1, 1952"]. *Harry S Truman Presidential Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 24 Jan. 2020.*

This primary source letter is from an Assistant Adjutant General to Commanding Officers regarding the actions being taken in EUCOM Army Units to racially integrate.

"Minutes from President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, with Attached Memos, January 17, 1949" ["Minutes from President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, with Attached Memos, January 17, 1949"]. *Harry S. Truman Library Museum, 17 Jan. 1949. Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.*

This series of primary source documents are proceedings/logs/minutes of a meeting on January 17, 1949, between the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces and President Harry S Truman. This 10-minute meeting from 12:15 pm - 12:25 pm gives me lots of important information about how meetings were held between the two groups and about the progress the Committee has been doing in the past 176 days.

Nast, Thomas. *Emancipation*. 1865. *World Digital Library*, S. Bott, Philadelphia. Accessed 24 Dec. 2019.

This illustration by Thomas Nast is celebrating the emancipation of slaves with the end of the Civil War and draws the good and bad of what is yet to come in the future of free black people in the United States. This photo will be great for my African Americans in the Civil War page.

"Nation Lauds Courier's Double V Campaign" ["Nation Lauds Courier's Double V Campaign"]. *The Pittsburgh Courier* [Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania], 7 Mar. 1942. *Newspapers.com*. Accessed 18 Dec. 2019.

This newspaper clipping is a primary source with the headline “Nation Lauds Courier’s “Double V” Campaign”. This headline means the nation is highly praising the Pittsburgh Courier’s new Double V Campaign. The Pittsburgh Courier is a heavily black newspaper and was one of the leading black newspapers in the country. This newspaper article carries reactions from people all around the United States regarding the Double V Campaign.

Office, U.S. Government Printing. "Executive Order 8802 Fair Employment Practice in Defense Industries: Franklin D. Roosevelt June 6, 1941." 6 June 1941. *Calisphere University of California*, calisphere.org/item/ark:/28722/bk0007t0x60/. Accessed 28 Dec. 2019.

This image is a US Government Print of Executive Order 8802, which is helpful for my leading up to EO 9981 pages. Executive Order 8802 established fair employment practices in the defense industries. This is helpful for my leading up to EO 9981 pages.

President Harry S. Truman Shakes Hands with African American Air Force Sergeant. 12 Oct. 1950. Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 23 Nov. 2019.

This image is from Harry Truman Presidential Museum, where President Truman exchanges a casual handshake with Sergeant Edward Williams of St. Louis, Missouri during a casual morning walk.

"President Harry S. Truman Speaks to the Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People." 29 June 1947. Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 27 Dec. 2019.

This image is from Harry Truman Library & Museum, where President Truman speaks on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial as he addresses the closing session of the 38th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

President Harry S. Truman with Members of the 82nd Airborne. 27 Feb. 1951. Harry S. Truman Library Museum, 27 Feb. 1951. Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.

This image is a primary source of President Harry S Truman with members of the 82nd Airborne Division on February 27, 1951. This primary source is important because it shows me how passionate Harry S Truman was about desegregating the US Military and how he did hands-on work. It also provides me with diverse sources, instead of just websites and words, I have images and videos. This source also will provide me a first hand, and authentic picture for my website.

President Harry Truman Wipes Out Military Segregation. 31 July 1948. Library of Congress.

Accessed 19 Dec. 2019.

This image is from the newspaper Chicago Defender, founded in 1905 primarily for African American readers. Historically, it is considered the “most important” paper of what was then known as the colored or Negro press.

President's Committee on Civil Rights. The United States of America the Evolution of the 1940's. Accessed 14 Dec. 2019.

This is a primary source image of the President’s Committee on Civil Rights created in Executive Order 9808 to produce security and protection for the people discriminated against.

"President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces Progress Report, June 7, 1949" ["President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces Progress Report, June 7, 1949"]. *Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration, 7 June 1949. Accessed 21 Nov. 2019.*

The progress report demonstrates how President Truman was on top of things and was frequently checking on the status of the Executive Order implementation. There is great learning for everyone on why it’s important to monitor progress and not just initiate a task, and assume it will stay on its course.

President Truman shakes hands with members of the military at Christmas Tree Lighting ceremony. 24 Dec. 1947. Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 22 Dec. 2019.

This image is from the Harry Truman Library & Museum, where President Truman shakes hands with members of the military at the traditional Christmas Tree Lighting ceremony in White House.

"President Truman Wipes out Segregation in Armed Forces" ["President Truman Wipes out Segregation in Armed Forces"]. *The Chicago Defender* [Chicago]. *Library of Congress*. Accessed 15 Dec. 2019.

This newspaper article is from Chicago Defender, founded in 1905, primarily for African American readers. Historically, it is considered the "most important" paper of what was then known as the colored or Negro press.

"Press Release by Fahy Committee, May 22, 1950" ["Press Release by Fahy Committee, May 22, 1950"]. *Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration*, 22 May 1950. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

The press release explains how the Fahy Committee was successful in meeting objectives of Executive Order 9981. The release outlines how African Americans were integrated into Armed services, and how there was an effective manpower utilization.

"Press Release, June 7, 1949" ["Press Release, June 7, 1949"]. *Harry S Truman Presidential Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 13 Jan. 2020.*

This is a press release by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson approving Navy's proposals to implement Executive Order 9981.

"Press release, May 11, 1949" ["Press release, May 11, 1949"]. *Harry S Truman Presidential Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 13 Jan. 2020.*

This is a press release by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson approving Air Force's proposals to implement Executive Order 9981.

"Press Release, September 30, 1949" ["Press Release, September 30, 1949"]. *Harry S Truman Presidential Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.*

This is a press release by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson approving the Army's program for Racial Equality.

"Remarks to President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, January 12, 1949" ["Remarks to President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, January 12, 1949"].

Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration, 12 Jan. 1949. Accessed 21 Nov. 2019.

The document outlines expectations from President Truman for the committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity. President Truman clearly outlines that he was expecting results from the committee in the form of operable plans, and not a report.

"Statement by President Franklin D. Roosevelt" ["Statement by President Franklin D. Roosevelt"]. *Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.*

President Truman issued a statement as the War Department's policy concerning African American troops was misinterpreted, and caused offense to them.

"Statement by the President, May 22, 1950" ["Statement by the President, May 22, 1950"]. *Harry S. Truman Library Museum, 22 May 1950. Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.*

This is a primary source document of a statement given by President Harry S Truman on May 22, 1950. This primary source is unique from the others and is important because it has now been 666 days since Executive Order 9981 has been signed and this document shows an update from the President. This can help me know what the Fahy Committee did as part of their work and it shows me how efficient the Committee was. Truman also says how he has followed their work closely and that the armed forces will be completely desegregated in the near future.

"The Story of Harry S. Truman" ["The Story of Harry S. Truman"]. *Harry S Truman Presidential Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration.*

This is a primary source that is an awesome comic book about Harry Truman's life and this gave me insight about his upbringing and how that may have affected his thoughts. I also learned about how he served in the military himself.

"Telegram, A. Philip Randolph to Harry S. Truman, March 22, 1951" ["Telegram, A. Philip Randolph to Harry S. Truman, March 22, 1951"]. *Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration, 22 Mar. 1951. Accessed 4 Dec. 2019.*

The document outlines a telegram sent by Philip Randolph to President Truman, describing how shocked he was with the Racial Segregation provision in the draft-UMT bill.

"Telegram, Michael Straight to Harry S. Truman, with attachments, February 21, 1951" ["Telegram, Michael Straight to Harry S. Truman, with attachments, February 21, 1951"]. *Harry S Truman Presidential Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 24 Jan. 2020.*

Michael Straight, National chairman of the American Veterans Committee writes a letter to President Truman bringing attention to the continued segregation practices within the Army.

"To Secure These Rights The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights" ["To Secure These Rights The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights"]. *Harry S Truman Presidential Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed 5 Jan. 2020.*

The report provides a very detailed analysis of each and every aspect of President Truman's instructions and expectations provided to the committee on Dec 5, 1946.

"Transcript of meeting of Fahy Committee with President Truman, January 12, 1949" ["Transcript of meeting of Fahy Committee with President Truman, January 12, 1949"]. *Harry S Truman Library Museum, National Archives and Records Administration, 12 Jan. 1949. Accessed 25 Nov. 2019.*

The document outlines the first meeting of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Service. I liked the way President Truman was challenging the Committee members to figure out the status, while clearly articulating that he expects concrete results and the job to be done.

"Truman Signs Military Integration Bill." *Getty Images, 26 July 1948. Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.*

This video is a primary source of President Harry S Truman signing Executive Order 9981 at his desk on July 26, 1948. This primary source is essential because Executive Order 9981 is my project topic and this is President Truman signing the exact Executive Order! His military advisors are standing around him which lets me know that it was a joint effort.

United States, Executive Office of the President [Harry S. Truman]. Executive Order 9981: Establishing the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. 26 July 1948. *Federal Register*. www.ourdocuments.gov. Accessed 25 Oct. 2019.

This document is the original Executive Order 9981 that was signed on July 26, 1948. President Harry S. Truman wrote and signed the Executive Order to establish “equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.” This primary source is essential to my project because it helps me understand first-hand how President Harry S. Truman wanted the desegregation of the armed services to be implemented. This source will also provide me with a first hand, authentic, voice for my research and website.

Volunteer combat soldiers prepare for a day's training in preparation for shipment to veteran units at front lines in Germany. 28 Feb. 1945. *National Archives, United States Federal Government*. Accessed 24 Dec. 2019.

This image shows how combat soldiers are being trained in preparation for shipment to front lines in Germany.

William Holloman Segment 9. Performance by William Holloman, The Digital Collections of the National WW2 Museum.

This is a primary source interview from The Digital Collections of the National WW2 Museum of William Holloman. He describes how the positive thing to come out of World War 2 was Executive Order 9981 when Harry S Truman desegregated the armed forces. This video is very important for my project, as it provides the first-hand perspective of a war veteran who experienced racism, and segregation while serving in US Army Air Corps Reserves.

Secondary Sources

The 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry at Battery Wagner, a Confederate fort on Morris Island at Charleston, July 18, 1863. *Harriet Tubman Historical Society*. Accessed 23 Dec. 2019.

The 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry was an infantry regiment that saw extensive service in the Union Army during the American Civil War. The unit was the second African-American regiment, following the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment organized in the northern states during the Civil War.

Admin. "The Soldier Experience Series Debuts" ["The Soldier Experience Series Debuts"]. *National Museum United States Army, The Army Historical Foundation*. Accessed 7 Apr. 2020.

This secondary source talks about an exhibit that looks into the extensive service of African Americans in the Army. It says how African-American males were always eager to join the war effort.

"African American Civil War Soldiers" ["African American Civil War Soldiers"]. *Harriet Tubman Historical Society*. Accessed 23 Dec. 2019.

Lincoln called for volunteers to join the Army. In the north patriotism was at an all-time high. In Philadelphia, within a month, 90,000 male volunteers had signed up to join the Army. In

Pittsburgh, a group of African Americans had formed the Hannibal Guards and others throughout the north were willing to enroll in military units. However, African Americans were prohibited to join the ranks as a Federal Law, dating back from 1792, barred them from bearing arms in the US Army.

Bragg, Susan. "ISAAC WOODARD (1919-1992)" ["ISAAC WOODARD (1919-1992)"]. *Black Past*, 7 Sept. 2013. Accessed 11 Jan. 2020.

This secondary source is about Isaac Woodard and his brutal injuries, and it was a hard one to read. It explains how Isaac Woodard, a veteran, was brutally attacked by police officers. The vicious attack on Woodard signaled a major shift in public support for civil rights.

"BUFFALO SOLDIERS Legend and Legacy" ["BUFFALO SOLDIERS Legend and Legacy"]. *National Museum of African American History and Culture, Smithsonian*. Accessed 21 Mar. 2020.

This secondary source article gives lots of information about the important Buffalo Soldiers, who were created in 1866. This website also has lots of great pictures that give me more information and insight. It gave me information that I can include in my paragraph about the Buffalo Soldiers.

Bynum, Cornelius L. "How a Stroke of the Pen Changed the Army Forever" ["How a Stroke of the Pen Changed the Army Forever"]. *The Washington Post*, edited by Martin Baron, Nash Holdings, 26 July 2017. Accessed 11 Nov. 2019.

This secondary source is a *Washington Post* Article called *How a Stroke of the Pen Changed the Army Forever*. This article was published on July 26, 2017, so exactly 69 years after Executive Order 9981 was signed. This article is a well-written timeline and overview of the events leading up to, during, and after Executive Order 9981. It provided me with lots of great information that I used in my website.

Cammeron, Malcolm. "How Early White House Conversations Influenced Civil Rights" ["How Early White House Conversations Influenced Civil Rights"]. *The White House Historical Association*, 24 July 2018. Accessed 22 Jan. 2020.

The website shows the original article written by A. Philip Randolph where he was talking about the March with tens of thousands of Negroes in the street of Washington, so that African Americans can fight for their rights in the nation's defense. Randolph stood ground and ensured that executive order 8802 was passed by President Roosevelt before he called off the March.

"The Cold War at Home and Abroad, 1945–1953" ["The Cold War at Home and Abroad, 1945–1953"]. *Saylor dot org*. Accessed 23 Dec. 2019.

The website provides political information during the cold war between 1945 and 1953. After World War II ended, both the United States and the Soviet Union competed for financial, political and economical supremacy. As a result, both countries tried to promote communism and democracy throughout the world, which resulted in a "Cold War", as there was no direct military engagement.

Congressional Research Service (CRS). *Diversity, Inclusion, and Equal Opportunity in the Armed Services: Background and Issues for Congress*. 5 June 2019. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. The document touches on Diversity, Inclusion, and Equal Opportunity in the Armed Services.

"Defense Contractors Banned from Practicing Racial Discrimination" ["Defense Contractors Banned from Practicing Racial Discrimination"]. *Old Magazine Articles*, 26 July 1941. Accessed 22 Mar. 2020.

This is an editorial from the Collier's Magazine applauding the president for doing the right thing by prohibiting ethnic or racial discrimination in the nation's defense industry. It is a great photo for my Executive Order 8802 page.

"Desegregating the Services" ["Desegregating the Services"]. *Los Angeles Times* [Los Angeles, California], 29 Jan. 1993. *ProQuest*. Accessed 11 Nov. 2019.

This newspaper article talks about Executive Order 9981, when President Clinton pushed for a life ban on homosexuals in the military, stating that this was not the first time a President has gotten involved in the issue of who can serve for the country.

Edelman, Adam. "Trump Bans Transgender People Serving in the Military" ["Trump Bans Transgender People Serving in the Military"]. *NBC NEWS*, 26 July 2017. Accessed 13 Nov. 2019.

This news article from NBC news covers President Donald Trump's announcement that a ban is put in place on transgender people serving in the military, reversing U.S. policy.

Editors, History .com. "Buffalo Soldiers" ["Buffalo Soldiers"]. *HISTORY.COM*, A&E Television Networks, 16 Jan. 2020. Accessed 21 Mar. 2020.

This secondary source article gives lots of information about the important Buffalo Soldiers, who were created in 1866. The Buffalo Soldiers were African American soldiers who mainly controlled the Native Americans. It gave me information that I can include in my paragraph about the Buffalo Soldiers.

"Executive Order 9981" ["Executive Order 9981"]. *Hartford Courant* [Hartford, Connecticut], 24 May 1950. *ProQuest*. Accessed 11 Nov. 2019.

The Hartford Courant is a newspaper that wrote this article called Executive Order 9981 and is one of the secondary sources I used for my research. The Hartford Courant was a famous, widely circulated newspaper of that time and is often recognized as the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States. This article, written on May 24, 1950, provides me with a detailed summary of the progressions since the signing of the Executive Order on July 26, 1948. I used this secondary source to understand what Truman's committee was doing to establish the desegregation of the armed services.

"Executive Order 9981: Desegregating U.S. Armed Forces." *History.com*, Simon & Schuster. Accessed 14 Dec. 2019.

This website covers important topics of historical significance and discusses Executive Order 9981, and related content.

"Executive Order 9981: Desegregation of the Armed Forces (1948)."
www.ourdocuments.gov.

The document provides a historical context of segregation in the armed services, and how Executive Order 9981 came into existence. This document was very important for my research, as it provided facts, and summarized information.

"EXECUTIVE ORDER 9981: ENDING SEGREGATION IN THE ARMED FORCES"
["EXECUTIVE ORDER 9981: ENDING SEGREGATION IN THE ARMED FORCES"]. *National Archives Foundation*. Accessed 16 Dec. 2019.

The article helped me understand the flow of events that led to Executive Order 9981.

"Executive Order 9981: Equality in the military" ["Executive Order 9981: Equality in the military"]. *National Archives Pieces of History*, National Archives, 24 Sept. 2013.
Accessed 12 Dec. 2019.

Tammy Williams, archivist at the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library provides background information on President Truman and the different perceptions that people around him had, considering his upbringing.

Feng, Patrick. "Executive Order 9981: Integration of the Armed Forces" ["Executive Order 9981: Integration of the Armed Forces"]. *National Museum United States Army*, 28 Jan. 2015. Accessed 2 Feb. 2020.

The website provides information on how the Armed Forces were integrated with Executive Order 9981 that was passed in 1948. The integration didn't come easy as all branches of the Armed Forces weren't willing to implement Executive Order 9981. President Truman appointed Fahy Committee to oversee the implementation, and though it took a while, the Armed Forces were finally integrated by 1954.

Newsroom, Courier. "Desegregating blood: A civil rights struggle to remember" ["Desegregating blood: A civil rights struggle to remember"]. *New Pittsburgh Courier*, Real Times Media, 4 Feb. 2018. Accessed 26 Jan. 2020.

The website provides details regarding the Red Cross Blood Donor program during World War II, and how segregation was prevalent during those times. African Americans were originally banned from donating blood until 1941, but in 1942 they started to accept, but it was only on a segregated basis.

A. Philip Randolph Quote. *A Philip Randolph Institute*. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

The website provides details on the struggles that A. Philip Randolph went through to fight for the human rights and freedom for Blacks. I learned that success doesn't come that easy. It will have its own challenges, but as long as we stick to the goal, and keep fighting, we will be rewarded with success.

Poletika, Nicole. "'Blacks Must Wage Two Wars:' The Freeman Field Uprising & WWII Desegregation" ["'Blacks Must Wage Two Wars:' The Freeman Field Uprising & WWII Desegregation"]. *Indiana History Blog*, 31 July 2017. Accessed 8 Nov. 2019.

The website talks about officers of the African American 477th Bombardment group challenging the unlawful exclusion of blacks from officers club resulting in their arrest.

"President Truman Desegregates the Military (1948)." *Youtube*, uploaded by The Second World War, 1 Dec. 2015. Accessed 27 Dec. 2019.

Harry S Truman was the architect of Executive Order 9981. The video is a summarized version of the Executive Order 9981, that helps identify core essence of his vision on how to desegregate U.S. Armed forces.

"The Racial Integration of the U.S. Army" ["The Racial Integration of the U.S. Army"]. *Philadelphia Tribune* [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania], 12 Feb. 2002. *ProQuest*. Accessed 12 Nov. 2019.

This newspaper article discusses two important events that stand out as racial integration in the United States. Integration of major league baseball and Executive Order 9981.

Ray, Michael. "Executive Order 9981" ["Executive Order 9981"]. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 11 May 2010. Accessed 12 Dec. 2019.

The document explains how President Truman passed Executive Order having realized that the south senators will not allow the legislation to pass

Reynolds, George M., and Amanda Shendruk. "Demographics of the U.S. Military"

["Demographics of the U.S. Military"]. *Council on Foreign Relations*, 24 Apr. 2018.

Accessed 27 Dec. 2019.

This website, Council on Foreign Relations, does a deep dive analysis of how much the military resembles U.S. society at large. It presents an analysis of different data points, that would help understand current diversity within U.S. Armed forces.

Taylor, Jon E. *Freedom to Serve: Truman, Civil Rights, and Executive Order 9981*. E-book, New York, Routledge, 2013.

In *Freedom to Serve*, an E-book by Jon E. Taylor he focused on the civil rights campaigns that forced the Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman administrations for faster and greater change. In the book, he showed how a historian works and encourages them to think through historical problems.

Thierfelder, Bill. "Executive Order 9981: Before and After" ["Executive Order 9981: Before and After"]. *MakingWings*. Accessed 22 Dec. 2019.

Dr. Bill Thierfelder helps us explore the often deeply troubled history of African-Americans serving in our armed forces. The presentation looks at the fascinating and inspiring contributions of the brave men and women who have protected our country from the Revolutionary War to the present--and at the many obstacles that Blacks faced to achieve the respect and honor they so deserve

"Truman & the Civil Rights Movement" ["Truman & the Civil Rights Movement"].

National Park Service. Accessed 3 Jan. 2020.

This website, National Park Service, provides good information on President Truman's childhood experiences with segregation, how he transformed himself, improved the opportunity of every American, and laid a strong foundation for the Civil Rights movement in the United States.