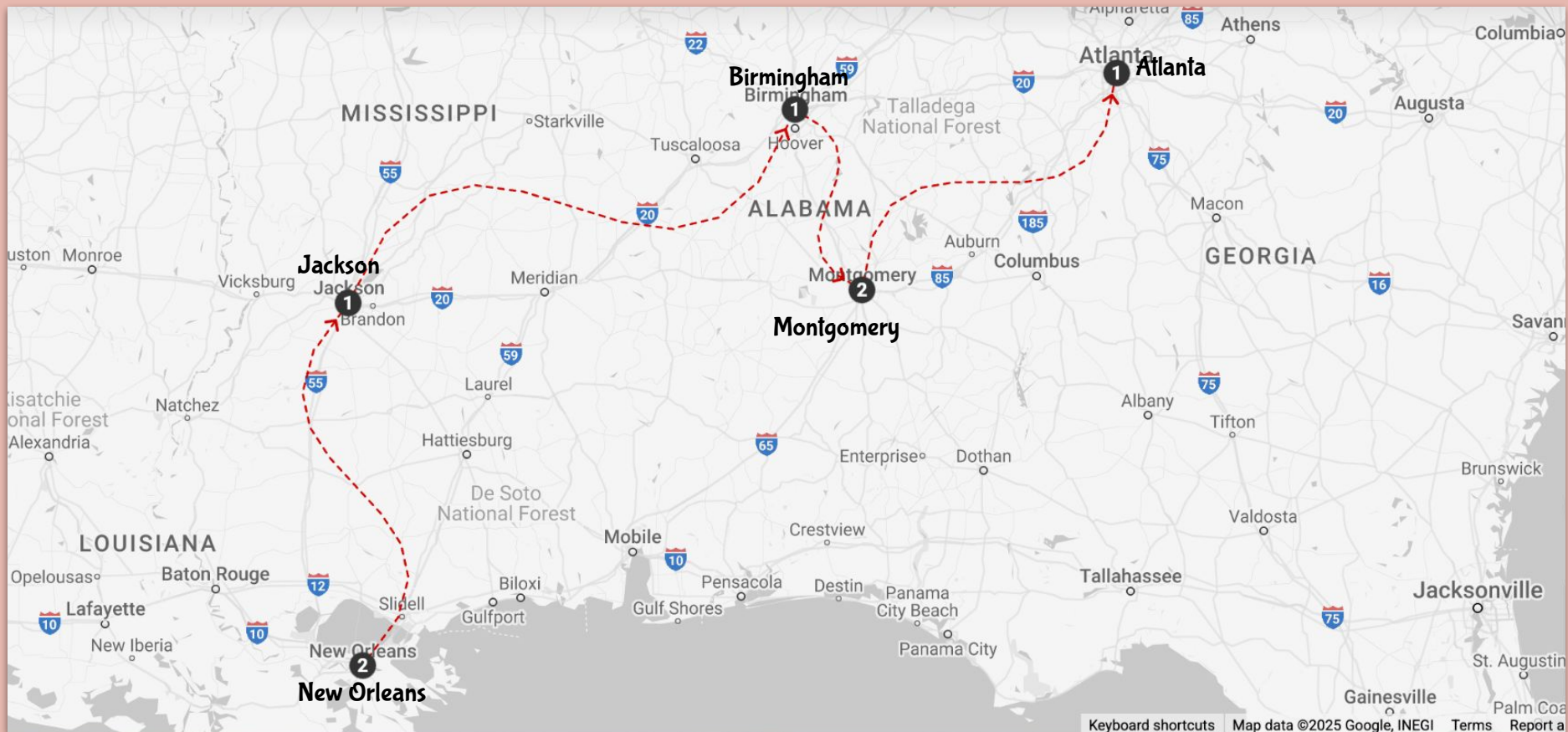


# Beth Chayim Chadashim Civil Rights Tour May 24-31, 2025







# NEW ORLEANS



**New Orleans,  
LA**

***SATURDAY, MAY 24, 2025***

***Welcome to New Orleans!***

***Enjoy a Welcome Dinner at the Jazz  
Playhouse at this evening.***

***And then stroll through famous Bourbon  
Street in the French Quarter.***

---

















***SUNDAY, MAY 25, 2025***

***You will explore the rich tapestry of New Orleans today, starting with a visit to the Louisiana Civil Rights Museum, which captures the essence of a pivotal era.***

***Catch a fascinating glimpse into the lives and contributions of Jewish communities in the South at the Museum of the Southern Jewish Experience.***

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# MUSEUM OF THE SOUTHERN JEWISH EXPERIENCE



***Sir, Since you have discarded the Lord and taken up the Sword in the defense of a Negro government – your picture which has occupied a place in our Southern homes we herewith return that you may present them to your beloved Black Friends as they will not be permitted in our dwellings – your veneration for the Star Spangled Banner is I presumed in your pockets...***

Jacob A. Cohen of North Carolina wrote this letter of protest to Cincinnati rabbi and abolitionist Max Lienthal in 1861, inscribing his words over a lithograph of the famous rabbi.

The bottom center of the letter reads, "Rev. Dr. M. Lienthal," followed by the quotation and signature in M. Lienthal's hand: "The Lord is my Banner. Ex. 17.16. Lienthal." Three words in the quote were crossed out and replaced by Jacob Cohen so that the quotation reads, "Abraham Lincoln is your banner." Cohen was killed at the Battle of Second Bull Run in 1862.

*Gift of Dorothy Schnier, The Magnes Collection of Jewish Art and Life, University of California, Berkeley.*

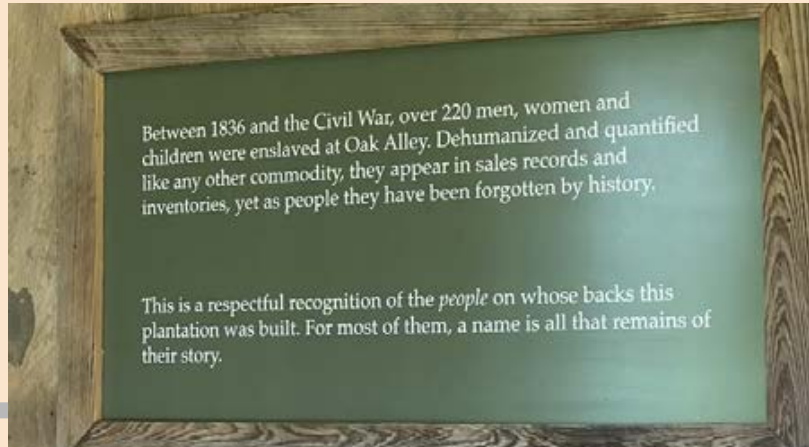




***MONDAY, MAY 26, 2025***

***Depart New Orleans to visit Oak Alley Plantation. From its 28 Oaks to its open spaces, to its hidden nooks and crannies, Oak Alley's landscape tells the difficult story of a typical antebellum plantation.***

***Situated on the banks of the Mississippi river, get a full picture of the this era in the South and how modern southern living emerged.***





# OAK ALLEY

## A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

200 Years is a long time, a very long time.

From its beginnings as the territory of the Chitimacha nation, Oak Alley has been many things: a sugar plantation, a cattle ranch, a country home, a chicken farm. The men and women who walked its grounds were French Creole, Congolese, Senegalese, Portuguese, German, Italian and American. They were free, enslaved, agricultural tycoons, real estate speculators and immigrants.

Today, Oak Alley is a historic site, dedicated to preserving and interpreting each of these chapters, sharing the history its inhabitants left behind. We hope your time here is meaningful, and THANK YOU. Your visit makes what we do possible.



Oak Alley Foundation is a 501(c)(3) public non-profit trust organized and operated exclusively for charitable, literary and educational purposes. Its trustees are charged with maintaining and preserving the mansion (Big House) and surrounding sixty-three (63) acre National Historic Landmark site for public exhibition as an historical monument to the times and area in which the property was built and for the instruction, education, enlightenment, information, education and cultural benefit of the citizens of the State of Louisiana, the United States and the public generally.

### VISITING OAK ALLEY

#### THE SLAVERY EXHIBIT:

Oak Alley was built by and relied on enslaved men, women and children. This exhibit focuses on those who were kept on the plantation, their lives and living conditions. It also includes a look at life after emancipation, as laborers and sharecroppers continued to live in the "quarters" well into the twentieth century. The exhibit also serves as one of our Conversation Series locations.

#### THE WEST GARDEN:

Gardens were an important part of plantation life. There were kitchen gardens, "pleasure" gardens, and extensive orchards. Enslaved gardeners brought these visions to life, working with plants purchased in New Orleans or from other plantations. The West Garden interprets these spaces and their caretakers with a combination of period perennials, annuals, herbs and native plantings.

#### THE EAST GARDEN:

Inspired by her many gardens, this space recognizes the last owner of Oak Alley, Josephine Stewart. Plantings include her favorite camellias, dozens of antique roses and annuals.

#### THE 'BIG HOUSE':

A planter's mansion was called the 'Big House', referring to the way the home dominated the surrounding landscape and buildings which made up the plantation complex. Oak Alley's 'Big House' is no exception as it commands attention.

#### THE ALLÉE:

Stretching one quarter of a mile from the mansion to the river, the Virginia live oaks from which Oak Alley takes its name is a landscape marvel.

#### THE GARÇONNIÈRES:

Like many of the plantation's original buildings, Oak Alley's garçonnières were lost over a century ago. However, an exhibit marks out these structures and their history.

#### THE SUGARCANE THEATRE:

Oak Alley as a slave-owning plantation was created because of a single crop: sugarcane. This exhibit looks at both the relationship between sugarcane/wealth/slavery as well as how sugarcane was cultivated in 1840, compared to today.

#### 200 YEARS OF PEOPLE AT OAK ALLEY:

Much of the interpretation at Oak Alley focuses on the middle nineteenth century, when it was an active, slaveholding, sugar narrative. This evolving exhibit shares a glimpse into life at Oak Alley from 1866, when the Roman family sold the plantation at auction, to 1925.

#### THE BLACKSMITH SHOP:

With an operational forge, the blacksmith's shop pays tribute to the enduring legacy of Louisiana craftsmen, sharing the history of metalwork on plantations.











Augustine  
 Marie Jose  
 Mehata  
 Alexandre

Juliette  
 William  
 Jean  
 Nicholas  
 Argus  
 Emilia  
 Celeste  
 Mercure  
 Zephyr  
 Mary  
 Cesar  
 Lazare  
 Manette  
 Edmond  
 George  
 Francoise  
 Joe Taca  
 Avril  
 Louisa  
 Angele  
 Jeffry  
 Cecile  
 Julien  
 Rosine  
 Ursin

Zabeth  
 Johnny  
 Berthelina  
 Adeline  
 Nathalie  
 Mathilde  
 Doraise  
 Armantine  
 Therese  
 Laviolette  
 Pret-a boire  
 Azaire  
 Celestine  
 Philomena  
 Hyacinthe  
 Gabriel  
 Madeline  
 Tobl  
 Louison  
 Tamer  
 Marguerite  
 Katy/Kitty  
 Lovelace  
 Jean Louis

Mancelise  
 Victorine  
 Adonis  
 Marie Louise  
 Blaphus  
 Pagnon  
 Anthony  
 Mannie  
 Antoinette  
 Deterville  
 Jesse  
 Hiram  
 Alexandre  
 Cary Jones  
 Lezin  
 Zelle  
 Augustine  
 Francolise  
 Meanna  
 Suzanne  
 Charles  
 Pauline  
 Antoine  
 Vinem  
 Elizabeth

Robert  
 Maurice  
 Daque  
 Eve  
 Alexis  
 Leandre  
 Miriam  
 Victor  
 Elick  
 John Gary  
 Thalie  
 Reine  
 Marie  
 Simon  
 Thiepe  
 Pierre  
 Mary  
 Gram  
 Joe  
 Genevive  
 Baptiste  
 Paul  
 Lodie  
 Marie  
 Isaac

Between 1836 and the Civil War, over 220 men, women and children were enslaved at Oak Alley. Dehumanized and quantified like any other commodity, they appear in sales records and inventories, yet as people they have been forgotten by history.

This is a respectful recognition of the people on whose backs this plantation was built. For most of them, a name is all that remains of their story.

Bernard  
 Marie  
 Helene  
 Thisbe

Thomas  
 Onufre  
 Alfred  
 Maurice  
 Andre  
 Rose  
 Moses  
 Felonise  
 Michel  
 Julia  
 Toni  
 Ursule  
 Elise  
 Flore  
 Sarah  
 Marie  
 Warner  
 Hiram  
 Froisine  
 Martine  
 Cybela  
 Francis  
 Alfred  
 Zaire  
 John

Billy Lorimer  
 Henriette  
 Thomas  
 Serville  
 Trosine  
 Soulougue  
 Mercury  
 Adele  
 Benedict  
 Felicite  
 Marie Angelina  
 Grand Joseph  
 Roselia  
 Euphrosine  
 Desiree  
 Jean  
 Rosine  
 Thomassin  
 Mandrin  
 Joseph  
 Madison  
 Benedicte  
 Zephyrin  
 Justine  
 Rosalie

Charlotte  
 Justine  
 Rosetta  
 Susan  
 Benoit  
 Prince  
 Francoise  
 Albert  
 Ida  
 Codjo  
 Louise  
 Tom  
 Raymond O  
 Theotis  
 Charley  
 Michel  
 Honore  
 Fine  
 Roselia  
 Mahomet  
 Joseph  
 Theoophile  
 Mary Jane  
 Henri  
 Raphael

Pallas  
 Do  
 Eugene  
 Paris  
 Jenny  
 Mars  
 Nancy  
 Paul  
 Louis  
 Martin  
 Jules  
 Adam  
 Bazile  
 Gognon  
 Anne  
 Melene  
 Sally  
 Daniel  
 Jack  
 Unknown





# Jackson, MS







# FOR GRADUATION



fit  
for  
"cool"  
men

## STYLE - RIGHT SUITS

IN

Dacron and Wool

- BLUE
- BROWN
- GREY

ALL SIZES

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Use Your Credit At

**Cohen Brothers**  
224 WEST CAPITOL ST

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

"Fashion Headquarters For Men"



# NEGRO SHOPPERS AND FRIENDS!

**The Jackson Movement  
Belongs To YOU**

**It Is Strong and Powerful—**

**Supported By Many, Many THOUSANDS**

Picketing, Leaflet Distribution, Church Visits, Mailing of Literature, and Mass Meetings Will Continue - - -

- Until We ALL Win:** 1. EQUALITY in Hiring and Promotion  
2. END of Segregated Drinking Fountains - Restrooms - Seating  
3. Use of COURTESY TITLES: "MRS.", "MISS" & "MR."  
4. SERVICE on a FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED basis.

**STAND UP For Dignity and Freedom!**

**DON'T BUY ON CAPITOL STREET**

(State St. To Mill St.) or at the following other businesses, wherever they may be located in JACKSON:

**Hall-Holmes (Bagby Hall), Jitney Jungle  
grocery stores, McRae's dept. stores,  
Wilkinsons 555 tire & appliance stores,  
and STAR ("Luck-Super") Groceries.**

**Tell Your Friends to Support the Movement!**

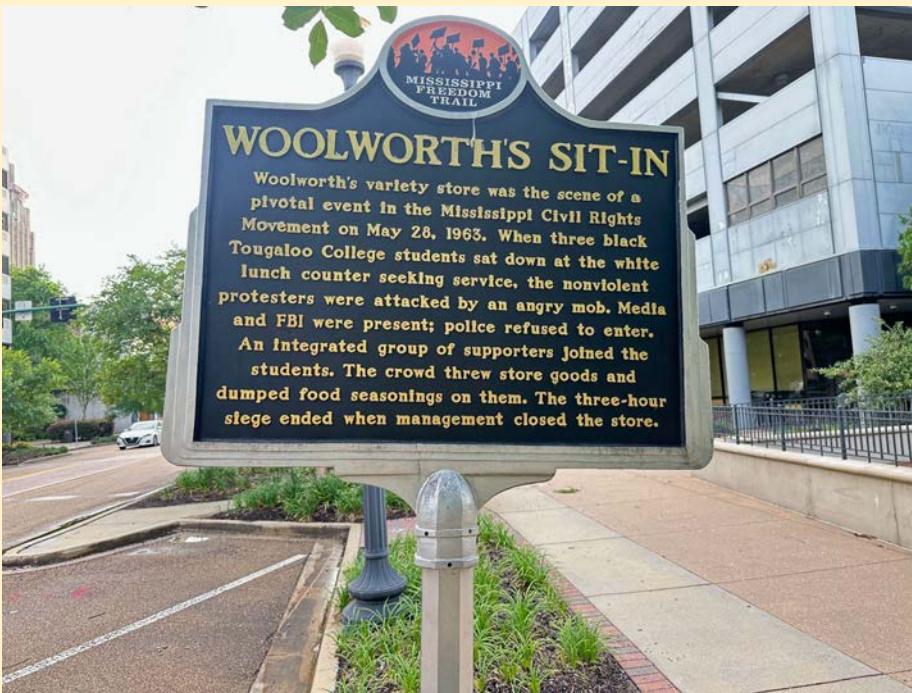
**WIN FREEDOM FOR ALL!**

❖ **JACKSON MOVEMENT** ❖











***TUESDAY, MAY 27, 2025***

***Today, you will begin at the incredible Mississippi Civil Rights Museum, one half of the Two Mississippi Museums housed in the same building.***

***Then, visit the COFO Civil Rights Education Center, formerly the headquarters of the Movement in Mississippi. Opened by Jackson State University in 2011. You will meet Robert Luckett, PhD, the Director of the Margaret Walker Center (MWC) an archive, museum, and Black Studies institute, dedicated to the preservation, interpretation, and dissemination of African American history and culture for a local and global community of students, scholars, and supporters.***

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# MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM







# MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM









**In 1961, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) was established as an umbrella organization to unify and meet the needs of an increasing presence of civil rights organizations in Mississippi, including the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and a host of local civil rights organizations.**









***WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 2025***

***This morning, start your day at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument before spending time at the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute.***

***We'll stop for lunch at the Pizitz Food Hall, named after Louis Pizitz, Russian-Jewish immigrant.***























# BIRMINGHAM CIVIL RIGHTS INSTITUTE









***WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 2025***

*We continue to Selma.  
Walking in the footsteps of the tireless  
heroes of the Civil Rights Movement as you  
cross Edmund Pettus Bridge, a National  
Historic Landmark. It's here that thousands  
of peaceful protestors attempted to march  
for voting rights on March 7, 1972 and were  
stopped and beaten, resulting in the  
moniker, "Bloody Sunday." These televised  
attacks and brave protestors helped  
changed the course of history.*



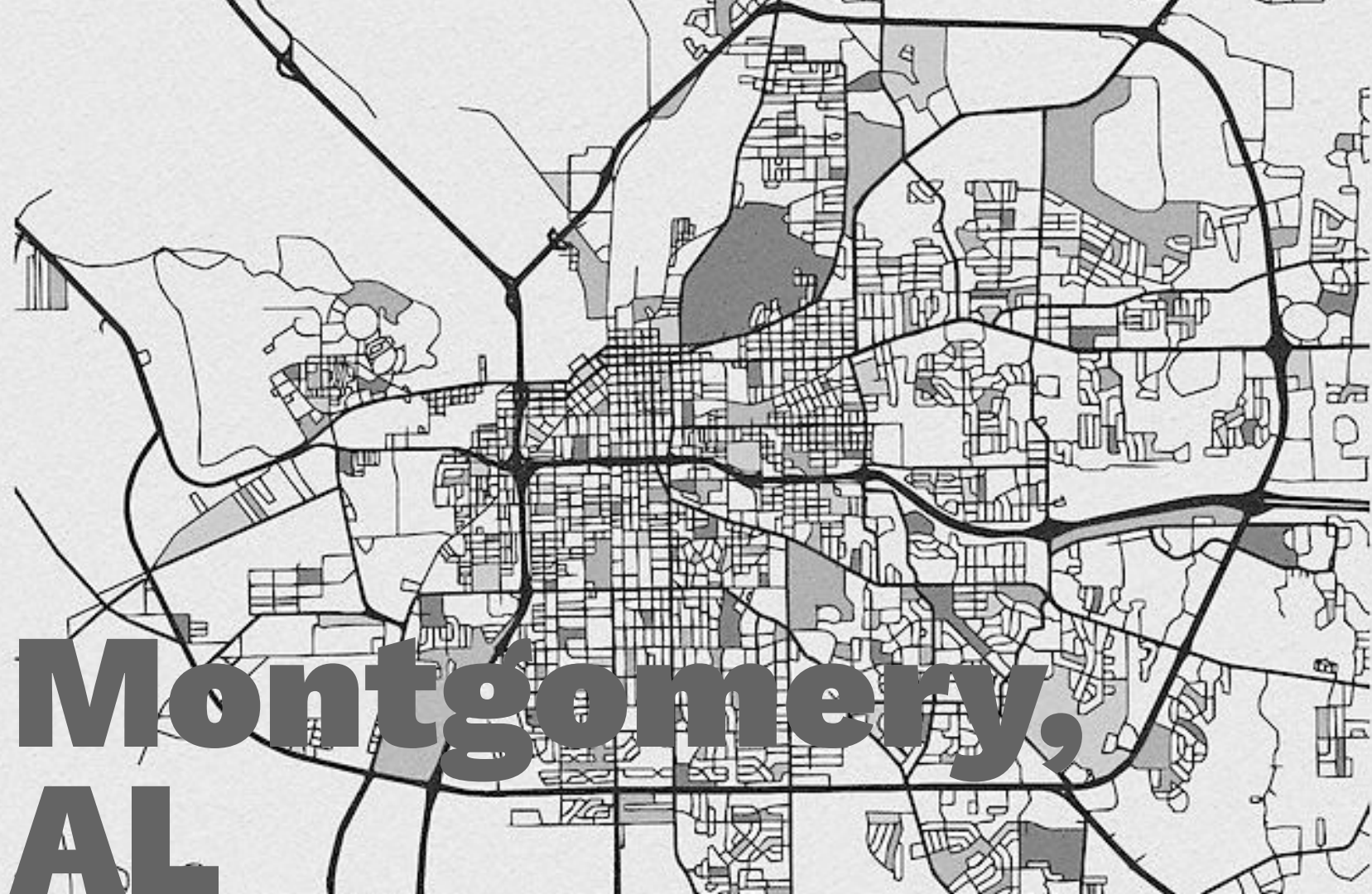












**Montgomery,  
AL**



***THURSDAY, MAY 29, 2025***

***In Alabama's capital city, we'll visit The Legacy Museum, The National Memorial for Peace and Justice, and The Freedom Monument Sculpture Park, all created by Bryan Stevenson's Equal Justice Initiative. to the Next is Court Square before reaching the Rosa Parks Museum.***

***Finally, Jonathan Falk arranged for the group to meet with and hear from Dr. Valda H. Montgomery whose family was deeply involved in the Civil Rights Movement and who lived a few doors down from Martin Luther King Jr.***









**The  
Legacy  
Museum  
offers a  
powerful,  
immersive  
journey  
through  
America's  
history of  
racial  
injustice.**

---















FOR THE HANGED AND BEATEN.  
FOR THE SHOT, DROWNED, AND BURNED.  
FOR THE TORTURED, TORMENTED, AND TERRORIZED.  
FOR THOSE ABANDONED BY THE RULE OF LAW.  
WE WILL REMEMBER.

WITH HOPE BECAUSE HOPELESSNESS IS THE ENEMY OF JUSTICE.  
WITH COURAGE BECAUSE PEACE REQUIRES BRAVERY.  
WITH PERSISTENCE BECAUSE JUSTICE IS A CONSTANT STRUGGLE.  
WITH FAITH BECAUSE WE SHALL OVERCOME.



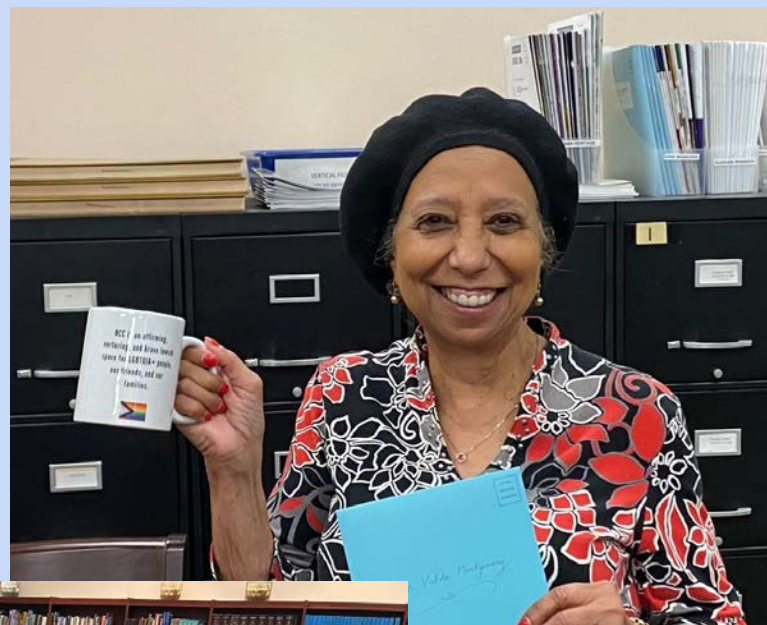




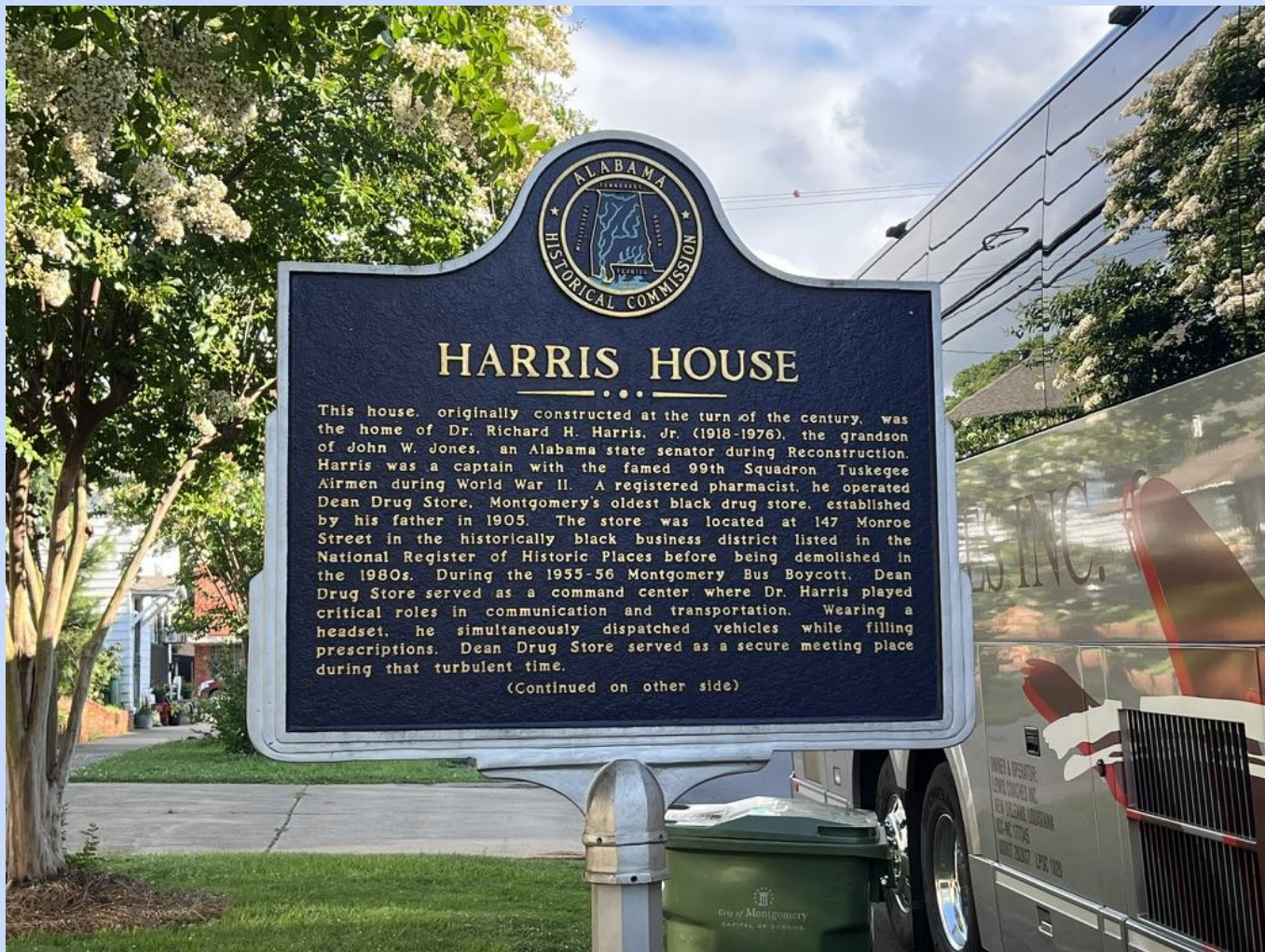




















† the 301st Fighter Squadron  
† Operations Officer, around 1985



The Tuskegee Airmen are American pioneers. Until 1941, the War Department rejected African American applicants for flight training. Pressure from the Black Press, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and other organizations brought new opportunities for "colored Air Corps units." Inspiring civilian aviators, like Charles "Chief" Anderson, Chauncey E. Spencer, and L. White, and Elizabeth "Bessie" Coleman also played an important role in disproving myths.

African American cadets took primary flight training here at Moton Field. Cadets completed basic and advanced flight training at nearby Tuskegee Army Air Field. Officers d enlisted men who trained here and at other bases throughout the United States rounded out the squadrons. Together these Tuskegee Airmen proved they could with the best.

James H. Fletcher  
Flight Officer, 1990

# The TUSKEGEE AIRMEN



## Who are the Tuskegee Airmen?

*"They said we didn't have the intelligence, the demeanor, the courage to be combat pilots. They learned different. All we needed was a chance and training."*

Col. Charles E. McGee  
Pilots, c. 2005

aborted flight  
themselves  
ulted in  
air-to-ground  
ion."

Tuskegee Airmen are men and women, aircrews and support personnel, instructors and commanders, who supported and served in the segregated units of the U.S. Army Air Forces during WWII.

There are about 16,000 Tuskegee Airmen. Some volunteered. Others were drafted into service. Dedicated and skilled, Tuskegee Airmen completed specialized training at several bases throughout the country. Although some Tuskegee Airmen never came to Tuskegee, all of them supported the pilots that trained here.



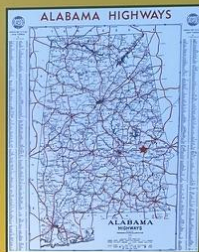
**Moton Field**  
Home of Primary Flight Training



# Where They Trained

## Tuskegee Army Flying School Training Sites

**Kennedy Field** became the first airfield operated by Tuskegee Institute when it was leased in 1940 to provide civilian pilot training (CPT) as part of the nationwide CPT Program. The first class of military flight cadets trained at Kennedy in 1941 while Moton Field was being built.



**Tuskegee Institute** began in a one-room church building in 1881 under the leadership of Booker T. Washington. By 1941 the school had become a major center of African American education. Aviation cadets attended preflight training on the campus and were housed in Tuskegee's Sage Hall during preflight and primary flight training.

**Moton Field** was established by Tuskegee Institute in 1941 to provide contracted primary flight training to African Americans for service in the Army Air Corps (AAC).

The AAC began construction of **Tuskegee Army Air Field (TAAF)** in 1941 to provide basic and advanced flight training to African Americans. The first class of aviation cadets began basic flight training at TAAF in November 1941.







Atlanta

Atlanta, GA

***FRIDAY, MAY 30, 2025***

*Reaching our last destination, your time in Atlanta begins with a moving walk along the International Civil Rights Walks of Fame, featuring national icons including Rosa Parks, Reverend Jesse Jackson and many more!*

*Then, see the Ebenezer Baptist Church where Martin Luther King, Jr., was baptized, grew up, and served as pastor until his death.*

*The original church serves as a memorial to King and has been restored to look as it did when Dr. King was the minister.*

*Next, visit the Martin Luther King Jr. National Historical Park to pay our respects where he was laid to rest.*

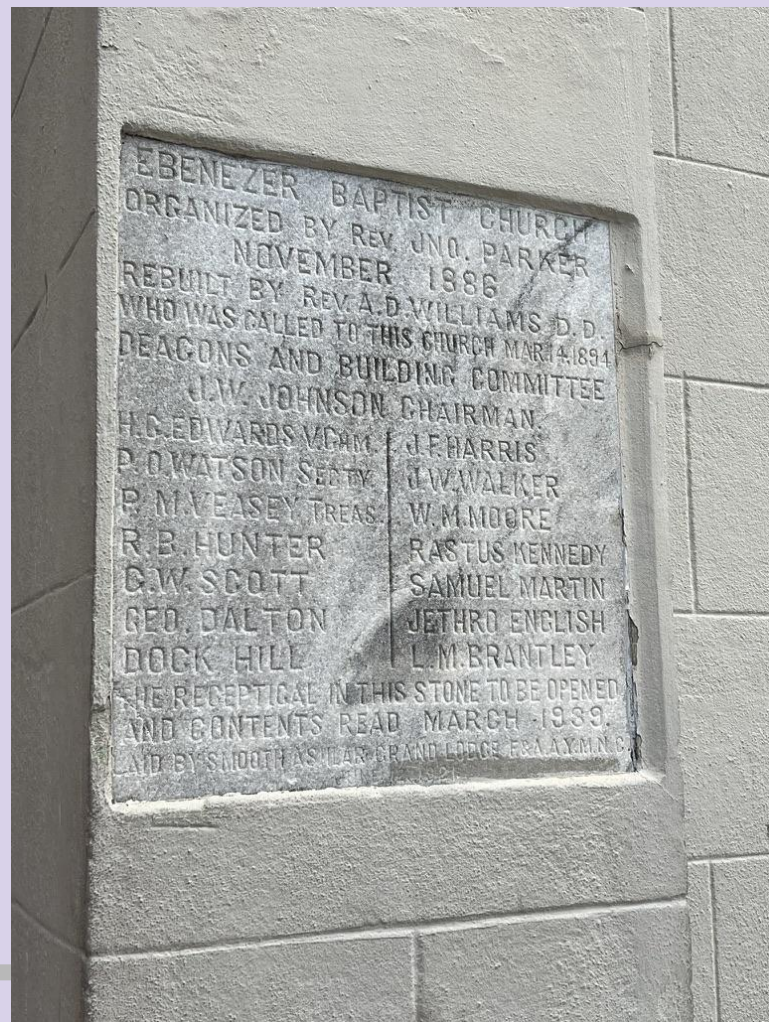
*Finally, celebrate Shabbat with BCC's sibling congregation, Bet Haverim, Atlanta's LGBTQIA+ synagogue.*

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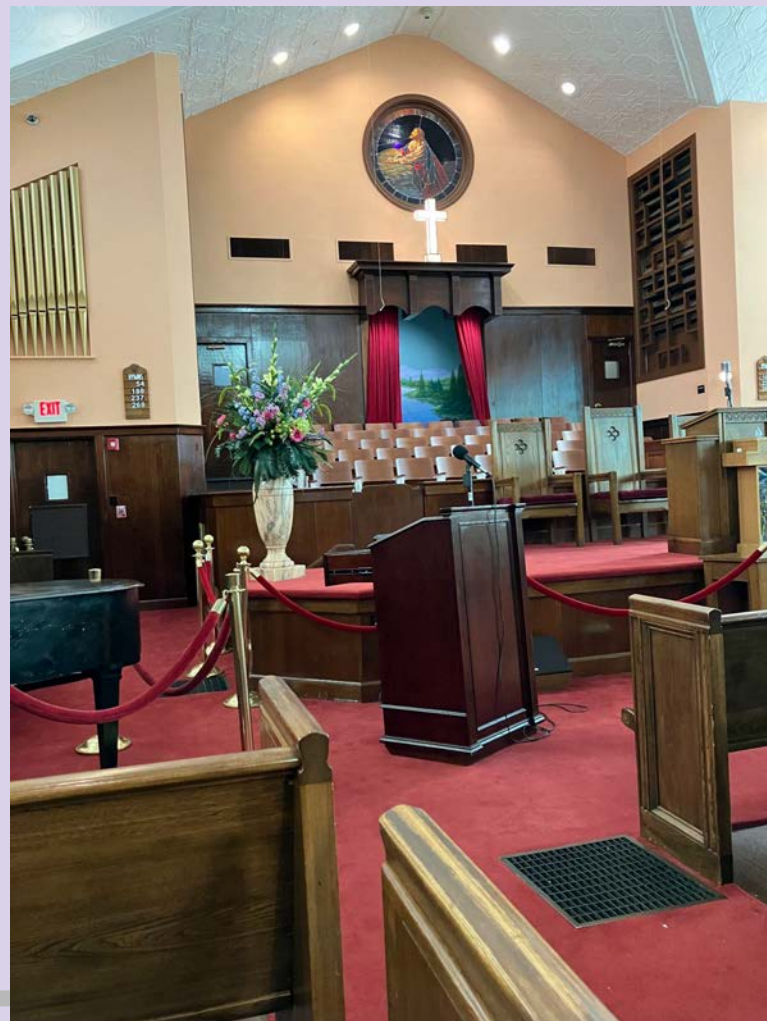


























**Bet Haverim (“House of Friends”) was founded by gay men and lesbians as a Jewish home where they could bring their whole selves to fully engage Judaism and Jewish life. Recognizing the value of hospitable, empowering, sacred community, CBH grew to enthusiastically embrace all Jews and their loved ones, particularly those who have wandered seeking acceptance.**

**CBH today is a thriving community that celebrates diversity. We fully understand the needs of families and individuals whose history, outlook or situation means they have sometimes not felt comfortable in other Jewish environments. We take pride in our differences and our commitment to inclusion.**





*Thank you for joining us!*