

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

1. *Click Magazine*, 1943,
cafriseabove.org/artifact/1943-article-click-magazine-featuring-tuskegee-airmen/.
Accessed 8 Nov. 2024.

This source provided an insightful contemporary perspective on the Tuskegee Airmen, highlighting their achievements and challenges during World War II. By analyzing the article's portrayal of these pioneering aviators, we gained a deeper understanding of their contributions to the war effort and the significance of breaking racial barriers in the military, enriching our overall research on their legacy.
2. "U.S. To Enlist Black Men for Air Corps Service with Flight Training at Tuskegee." *The Evergreen Courant*, 27 Mar. 1941,
basic.newspapers.com/article/the-evergreen-courant-us-to-enlist-bla/40139053/.
Accessed 8 Nov. 2024.

This source provided valuable historical context regarding the enlistment of Black airmen during World War II, specifically discussing the formation of the Tuskegee Airmen. By examining this article, we gained insights into the challenges and barriers that African American pilots faced as well as the significance of their contributions to the war effort. The article emphasizes the social climate of the time and the pivotal role the Tuskegee Airmen played in changing perceptions about Black soldiers in the U.S. military.
3. Brown, Harold . "Pages from POW Journal of Tuskegee Airman Harold Brown." *CAF RISE ABOVE*, cafriseabove.org/artifact/pages-pow-journal/. Accessed 6 Dec. 2024.

The journal entries provide a poignant glimpse into the challenges and resilience faced by the Tuskegee Airmen, a group of African American military pilots who fought bravely despite racial discrimination. Through vivid storytelling, Brown captures the emotional turmoil, camaraderie, and unwavering spirit of those who served. This artifact not only serves as a historical account of the airmen's trials but also highlights the importance of remembrance and the ongoing fight for equality.

4. "1945 " WINGS for THIS MAN " TUSKEGEE AIRMEN 332nd FIGHTER GROUP AFRICAN AMERICAN PILOTS 24814 : PeriscopeFilm ." *Internet Archive*, 2021, archive.org/details/24814-tuskegee-airmen-vwr. Accessed 6 Dec. 2024.
The film was published in 1945, displaying a pre-presidential Ronald Reagan's support for these brave men.
5. Collier, Melvin. "A Tuskegee Airman and His Civil War Soldier Grandfather." *Roots Revealed*, 7 Nov. 2019, rootsrevealed.com/2019/11/07/a-tuskegee-airman-and-his-civil-war-soldier-grandfather/. Accessed 30 Jan. 2025.
This article includes a quote that we used on our website.
6. "Executive Order No. 9981: Ending Military Segregation." *DVIDS*, 2016, www.dvidshub.net/image/2383270/executive-order-no-9981-ending-military-segregation. Accessed 12 Feb. 2025.
Image used on website of the Executive Order that president Harry S. Truman passed, allowing for the desegregation of the U.S. Military.
7. "Public Domain Picture | Pilots of the Tuskegee Airmen | ID: 13505316618403 | PublicDomainFiles.com." *Publicdomainfiles.com*, 17 Oct. 2012, www.publicdomainfiles.com/show_file.php?id=13505316618403. Accessed 30 Jan. 2025.
Image for website.
8. "Tuskegee, Alabama. Tuskegee Institute." *The Library of Congress*, 2015, www.loc.gov/resource/fsa.8d02673/. Accessed 12 Feb. 2025.
Image of the Tuskegee Institute used on our website.
9. "C. Alfred "Chief" Anderson U.S. Postal Stamp, 2014." *MIT Black History*, 2014, www.blackhistory.mit.edu/archive/c-alfred-chief-anderson-us-postal-stamp-2014.

Image of the U.S. Postal stamp featuring C. Alfred “Chief” Anderson, shown on our website.

10. “Tuskegee Airmen - circa May 1942 to Aug 1943 Location Unknown, Likely Southern Italy or North Africa.” *Wikimedia Commons*, 1 May 1942, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tuskegee_Airmen_-_Circa_May_1942_to_Aug_1943.jpg. Accessed 30 Jan. 2025.
Image used for our website.
11. *Tuskegee Cadets*. 2025, pioneersofflight.si.edu/content/tuskegee-cadets. Accessed 15 Feb. 2025.
Photo of Cadets at the Tuskegee Institute, 1942 National Air and Space Museum. Image used in our website.
12. “First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Flight Instructor C. Alfred “Chief” Anderson.” *Si.edu*, 2025, pioneersofflight.si.edu/content/first-lady-eleanor-roosevelt-and-flight-instructor-c-alfred-%E2%80%9Cchief%E2%80%9D-anderson. Accessed 11 Feb. 2025.
Image of Eleanor Roosevelt and C. Alfred “Chief” Anderson, featured on our website.
13. “Distinguished Flying Cross.” *Air Force’s Personnel Center*, www.afpc.af.mil/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/421931/distinguished-flying-cross/. Accessed 29 Mar. 2025.
Provides criteria for receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross.
14. “TUSKEGEE AIRMEN DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS RECIPIENTS.” *CAF Rise Above*,

cafriseabove.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Tuskegee-Airmen-DFC-Recipients-WWII.pdf. Accessed 29 Mar. 2025.

A list of the Tuskegee Airmen who had flown overseas and received the Distinguished Flying Cross. 27% of the 355 pilots who had gone overseas were presented this award.

Secondary Sources

15. "Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum - the Tuskegee Airmen." *Docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu*, docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/tuskegee.html. Accessed 6 Dec. 2024.

It highlights their significant contributions during World War II, including their exceptional flying skills and the challenges they faced due to racial discrimination. The page also discusses the historical context of the Tuskegee Airmen, their training at Tuskegee Institute, and their legacy in promoting civil rights and integration in the military. This resource serves as a valuable educational tool for those interested in understanding the impact of the Tuskegee Airmen on American history and the fight for equality.

16. Koontz, Christopher. "Tuskegee Airmen." *Air Force Historical Support Division*, www.afhistory.af.mil/FAQs/Fact-Sheets/Article/458979/tuskegee-airmen/. Accessed 8 Nov. 2024.

This provides us with the fact that On 16 January 1941, Secretary of the Army Henry L. Stimson authorized the formation of a black pursuit squadron. This source also tells us the squadrons that made up the 332nd fighter group.

17. Magazine, Smithsonian, and Allison Keyes. "The Legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen Soars on the Wing of This World War II Aircraft." *Smithsonian Magazine*, 24 Mar. 2021, www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/wing-war-ii-training-aircraft-legacy-tuskegee-airmen-180977313/.

The piece highlights a specific World War II aircraft that serves as a poignant symbol of the Airmen's contributions and sacrifices. The article emphasizes the significance of preserving this legacy and recognizing the accomplishments of those who broke racial barriers in aviation.

18. "Political Pressure." *National Museum of the United States Air Force*, 4 May 2015, www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Visit/Museum-Exhibits/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/196719/political-pressure/. Accessed 15 Nov. 2024.

This source provided valuable insight into the political and social climate that influenced the experiences of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. It helped us understand how external pressures and the ongoing fight for civil rights shaped the operational environment and recognition of these pioneering African American pilots, enriching our perspective on their significance in U.S. history.

19. The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. "Tuskegee Airmen | United States Military Unit." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 Dec. 2018, www.britannica.com/topic/Tuskegee-Airmen. Accessed 8 Nov. 2024.

It details their formation, training, and significant contributions during World War II, highlighting the challenges they faced as the first African American military aviators in the U.S. Armed Forces. The article also discusses the broader implications of their service on racial integration in the military and American society. This resource serves as an essential reference for understanding the impact of the Tuskegee Airmen on both aviation and civil rights movements.

20. "Eleanor Roosevelt and the Tuskegee Airmen - FDR Presidential Library & Museum." *Www.fdrlibrary.org*, www.fdrlibrary.org/tuskegee. Accessed 15 Nov. 2024.

This resource from the FDR Presidential Library & Museum highlights the significant relationship between Eleanor Roosevelt and the Tuskegee Airmen, the first African American military pilots in the U.S. Armed Forces.

21. "Tuskegee Airmen." *MIT Black History*, 2012, www.blackhistory.mit.edu/story/tuskegee-airmen. Accessed 8 Nov. 2024.

This source provided a comprehensive overview of the Tuskegee Airmen's contributions during World War II and their significance within the African American fight for civil rights. By detailing the struggles and accomplishments of these pioneering aviators, we gained a deeper understanding of how their achievements not only challenged racial stereotypes in the military but also set the stage for the subsequent civil rights movement.

22. Eley, Anthony. "National Museum of the United States Army." *Www.thenmusa.org*, 2021, www.thenmusa.org/biographies/benjamin-o-davis-jr/. Accessed 7 Apr. 2025.

Provides information on Benjamin O. Davis, who had graduated from the first class of cadets at the Tuskegee Institute and became commander of the 332nd squadron.

23. "Squadrons." *CAF RISE ABOVE*,

cafriseabove.org/the-tuskegee-airmen/tuskegee-airmen-history/squadrons/.

Details information on the squadrons of the Tuskegee Airmen, and on the nickname "Red Tails" in reference to the red-tailed P-51 Mustang planes that they had flown.

24. *The People | Tuskegee Airmen Inc.* www.tuskegeeairmen.org/legacy/the-people/.

Provided information on the people of the Tuskegee Airmen, such as the names of the first 5 cadets to graduate at the Tuskegee Institute and the 477th Bombardment Group. Also details on Eleanor Roosevelt's flight with Chief Anderson.

25. "War Service." *CAF RISE ABOVE*,

cafriseabove.org/the-tuskegee-airmen/tuskegee-airmen-history/war-service/.

Details the fact that the Tuskegee Airmen had flown over 15,000 sorties within around 1,500 missions.