The Black Rep Presents:

Anne & Emmett

Written by: Janet Langhart Cohen

Directed by: Ron Himes

Study Guide*

*Compiled & arranged by The Black Rep
Founded in 1976 by Producing Director Ron Himes, The Black Rep is the largest, professional African-American theatre company in the nation and the largest African-American performing arts organization in Missouri.

After its inception, Himes began to take the company on the road, performing for people everywhere by touring college campuses, community centers and various art/theatre festivals. The Black Rep started to draw such huge crowds when they performed and in 1980, the company took residence in the former Greeley Presbyterian Church’s sanctuary on the corner of St. Louis Avenue and 23rd Street, renovating the interior into a theatre space. During the 1980’s, the company began to hire guest actors, directors, designers and choreographers locally and nationally. In addition, The Black Rep began presenting regional dance companies and a musical film series. By 1986, the company became the only African-American theatre in the Midwest to operate under a contract with the Actor’s Equity Association, guaranteeing union wages to its actors and stage managers. Later in the eighties, The Black Rep decided to narrow its focus to only producing African-American live theatre.

In the early 1990’s, The Black Rep relocated to the heart of Grand Center, St. Louis’ arts and cultural district, where it makes its home in the beautiful, renovated 467-seat Grandel Theatre. At the Grandel, mainstage productions are performed for an audience of more than 25,000 annually.

With an eye toward future growth and continued artistic excellence, in 2005 the board of directors added the position of Executive Director to The Black Rep staff leadership. Rudy Nickens, affiliated with the company since its inception, was selected for the post. Today, The Black Rep produces quality professional dramas, comedies and musicals by primarily African-American and third world playwrights. The company has produced the works of Pulitzer Prize winning playwrights August Wilson, Athol Fugard, George C. Wolfe and Tony Kushner. In addition, the company maintains an award-winning Education and Community Program, including classes and workshops for adults and youth, touring productions, the Summer Youth Conservatory, the Teen Tech Program and the Professional Internship Program.

Mainstage productions and Education programs combine to reach more than 80,000 people annually. The company is pleased to entertain the most diverse theatre audience in the St. Louis region.

Celebrate with The Black Rep as it continues to bring the magic of live theatre to everyone. Join us...Entertaining Diverse Audiences. Educating Promising Youth. Enriching Our Community.

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Anne & Emmett

Synopsis

Anne Frank and Emmett Till meet in a magical place called Memory.

They share their stories, their pain, and their hopes in this unforgettable new work.

THE CAST

Mamie………………………….Partrese D. McClain
Emmett………………………..Eric J. Connors
Anne…………………………...Courtney Elaine Brown
Otto…………………………….Jerry Vogel
J.W. Milam…………………….Jerry Vogel
Understudy for Mamie……….FeliceSkye
Understudy for Emmett………Moses Weathers

ABOUT THE CHARACTERS

ANNE:
EMMETT:
OTTO:
MAMIE:
J.W. MILAM:
ABOUT THE PLAYWRIGHT

JANET LANGHART COHEN

Janet Langhart Cohen, President of Langhart Communications, is an Emmy-nominated journalist, author and playwright.

Janet began her television career on CBS in Chicago. During her 25-year career, Mrs. Cohen has appeared on ABC, CBS, NBC and BET; hosted ABC’s “Good Day in Boston;” covered special assignments for Entertainment Tonight; and produced several programs, including “On Capitol Hill with Janet Langhart.” As an overseas correspondent, she covered news in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Mrs. Cohen was also a mentee of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and was active during the Civil Rights Movement.

Throughout her career, Mrs. Cohen interviewed many major newsmakers and leaders of the 20th century. Among the prominent people she interviewed are President Bill Clinton, who acknowledged her during his last State of the Union address, President Jimmy Carter, Margaret Thatcher, Rosa Parks, Mel Gibson, Bill Cosby, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Denzel Washington, Dan Rather, Oprah Winfrey, Whoopi Goldberg, Barbara Walters and Larry King as well as David Duke former head of the KKK.

Janet Langhart Cohen has also worked as a columnist for the Boston Herald, U.S. News and World Report and served as a spokeswoman for Avon Cosmetics. She has been a judge for the White House Fellows Program and served as a judge for the Miss America Organization an unprecedented 4 times.

Mrs. Cohen is the wife of former Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen. She was known as “First Lady of the Pentagon,” due to her active and visible public role to support the military and their families while her husband was in office.

She wrote her first book, a memoir entitled, From Rage to Reason: My Life in Two Americas in 2004. In 2007, she and her husband co-wrote Love in Black and White, a memoir about race, religion, romance and the bonds Langhart and Cohen share over similar life circumstances and backgrounds. She was also awarded with an Honorary Doctorate from Emmerson College.

Most recently, Mrs. Cohen has written a one-act play — “Anne and Emmett” — an imagined conversation between Nazi child victim, Anne Frank, and child victim Emmett Till, of the Jim Crow southern United States. She also is actively involved in the provision of higher education for underprivileged children.

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A Magical Place Called Memory

“Let’s start from scratch in thinking about what memory is for, and consequently, how it works. Suppose that memory and conceptualization work in the service of perception and action. In this case, conceptualization is the encoding of patterns of possible physical interaction with a three-dimensional world. These patterns are constrained by the structure of the environment, the structure of our bodies, and memory. Thus, how we perceive and conceive of the environment is determined by the types of bodies we have. Such a memory would not have associations. Instead, how concepts become related (and what it means to be related) is determined by how separate patterns of actions can be combined given the constraints of our bodies. I call this combination ‘mesh.’

To avoid hallucination, conceptualization would normally be driven by the environment, and patterns of action from memory would play a supporting, but automatic role. A significant human skill is learning to suppress the overriding contribution of the environment to conceptualization, thereby allowing memory to guide conceptualization. The effort used in suppressing input from the environment pays off by allowing prediction, recollective memory, and language comprehension. I review theoretical work in cognitive science and empirical work in memory and language comprehension that suggest that it may be possible to investigate connections between topics as disparate as infantile amnesia and mental-model theory.
- Arthur M. Glenberg

“Memory refers to the processes that are used to acquire, store, retain and later retrieve information. There are three major processes involved in memory: encoding, storage and retrieval. In order to form new memories, information must be changed into a usable form, which occurs through the process known as encoding. Once information has been successfully encoded, it must be stored in memory for later use. Much of this stored memory lies outside of our awareness most of the time, except when we actually need to use it. The retrieval process allows us to bring stored memories into conscious awareness.”
- Kendra Cherry

memory (noun)
the mental capacity or faculty of retaining and reviving facts, events, impressions, etc., or of recalling or recognizing previous experiences.
Symbols of Separation: The Star of David & Skin Color

Anne & Emmett both share the similar pain of racism.

What would you say the most important thing they have in common is that even you share with them?

Create an Acrostic poem using the word that describes what you have in common with them.

The Star of David

Racism exists when one ethnic group or historical collectivity dominates, excludes, or seeks to eliminate another on the basis of differences that it believes are hereditary and unalterable. An ideological basis for explicit racism came to a unique fruition in the West during the modern period. No clear and unequivocal evidence of racism has been found in other cultures or in Europe before the Middle Ages. The identification of the Jews with the devil and witchcraft in the popular mind of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was perhaps the first sign of a racist view of the world. Official sanction for such attitudes came in sixteenth century Spain when Jews who had converted to Christianity and their descendents became the victims of a pattern of discrimination and exclusion.

Who is a “Jew”?

- In the Bible, Jews were called Hebrews or Children of Israel
- The terms "Jew" and "Judaism" come from the tribe or kingdom of Judah
- "Jew" now refers to all physical and spiritual descendants of Jacob
- A person can be Jewish by birth or by conversion
  Traditionally, Jewish status passes through the mother, not the father

Tattoos were issued as identification to the majority of Jews in German concentration camps.
The Holocaust was the murder by Nazi Germany of six million Jews. While the Nazi persecution of the Jews began in 1933, the mass murder was committed during World War II. It took the Germans and their accomplices four and a half years to murder six million Jews. They were at their most efficient from April to November 1942 – 250 days in which they murdered some two and a half million Jews. They never showed any restraint, they slowed down only when they began to run out of Jews to kill, and they only stopped when the Allies defeated them. The crime of being a Jew was so great, that every single one had to be put to death.

Most of the Jews of Europe were dead by 1945. A civilization that had flourished for almost 2,000 years was no more. The survivors – one from a town, two from a host – dazed, emaciated, bereaved beyond measure, gathered the remnants of their vitality and the remaining sparks of their humanity, and rebuilt. They never meted out justice to their tormentors – for what justice could ever be achieved after such a crime? Rather, they turned to rebuilding: new families forever under the shadow of those absent; new life stories, forever warped by the wounds; new communities, forever haunted by the loss.

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Racist propaganda against black soldiers depicted them as rapists of German women and carriers of venereal and other diseases. The children of black soldiers and German women were called "Rhineland Bastards."

Hitler charged that "the Jews had brought Negroes into the Rhineland with the clear aim of ruining the hated white race by the necessarily resulting bastardization."

Both before and after World War I, many Africans came to Germany as students, artisans, entertainers, former soldiers, or low-level colonial officials, such as tax collectors, who had worked for the imperial colonial government. Hilarius (Lari) Gilges, a dancer by profession, was murdered by the SS in 1933, probably because he was black. Gilges' German wife later received restitution from a postwar German government for his murder by the Nazis.

http://www.ushmm.org

The racist nature of Adolf Hitler's regime was disguised briefly during the Olympic Games in Berlin in August 1936, when Hitler allowed 18 African American athletes to compete for the US team. However, permission to compete was granted by the International Olympic Committee and not by the host country.

http://www.ushmm.org

In 1936: Jesse Owens, US Olympic athlete won 4 gold medals in track & field.

The Gestapo (German secret state police) had secretly rounded up and forcibly sterilized many of African German children. Some were subjected to medical experiments; others mysteriously "disappeared."

http://www.ushmm.org
1940: Mamie Carthan graduates from Argo Community High School. October 14: Mamie Carthan marries 18-year-old Louis Till.

July 25, 1941: Emmett Louis "Bobo" Till is born in Chicago's Cook County Hospital to Louis and Mamie Till.

1942: Louis and Mamie Till separate.

1943: Louis Till is drafted by the Army to serve in World War II.

1941: Sociologist Gunnar Myrdal publishes a landmark study on whites' preoccupation with miscegenation, An American Dilemma. Myrdal and his researchers ask white Southerners to choose what they believe blacks most want from integration. The number one item on their list: "intermarriage and sexual intercourse with whites." This category ranks last for blacks.
May 17, 1954: The Supreme Court orders public schools desegregated in *Brown v. Board of Education*. The watershed case overturns the separate-but-equal doctrine, which dated back to the 1896 decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Southern segregationists vow to oppose the ruling, and label this day *Black Monday*. Mississippi Circuit Court Judge Tom P. Brady becomes the intellectual godfather of the Mississippi *Citizens' Council*, a white supremacist organization that will be replicated throughout the South.

July 11: The first Citizens' Council meeting is held in Indianola, Mississippi.

**What American historical events can you name that happened in 1944?**

1945: Mamie Till learns that Private Louis Till has died while in Europe. She is not given a full report of her ex-husband’s death. One of his few possessions received by Mamie is a signet ring inscribed with his initials, L.T.
1955:

May 7: The Reverend George Lee, a grocery owner and NAACP field worker in Belzoni, Mississippi, is shot and killed at point blank range while driving in his car after trying to vote. A few weeks later in Brookhaven, Mississippi, Lamar Smith, another black man, is shot and killed in front of the county courthouse, in broad daylight and before witnesses, after casting his ballot. Both victims had been active in voter registration drives. No one will be arrested in connection with either murder.

August 19: A day before her son is to leave for a summer stay with family in Mississippi, Mamie Till gives Emmett the ring once owned by his father, Louis Till. It is inscribed with the initials L.T.

August 20: Mamie Till rushes her son Emmett to the 63rd Street station in Chicago to catch the southbound train to Money, Mississippi.

August 21: Emmett Till arrives in Money, Mississippi, and goes to stay at the home of his great uncle Moses Wright.

August 24: Emmett joins a group of teenagers, seven boys and one girl, to go to Bryant’s Grocery and Meat Market for refreshments to cool off after a long day of picking cotton in the hot sun. Bryant’s Grocery, owned by a white couple, Roy and Carolyn Bryant, sells supplies and candy to a primarily black clientele of sharecroppers and their children. Emmett goes into the store to buy bubble gum. Some of the kids outside the store will later say they heard Emmett whistle at Carolyn Bryant.

August 28: About 2:30 a.m., Roy Bryant, Carolyn’s husband, and his half brother J. W. Milam, kidnap Emmett Till from Moses Wright’s home. They will later describe brutally beating him, taking him to the edge of the Tallahatchie River, shooting him in the head, fastening a large metal fan used for ginning cotton to his neck with barbed wire, and pushing the body into the river.

August 29: J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant are arrested on kidnapping charges in LeFlore County in connection with Till’s disappearance. They are jailed in Greenwood, Mississippi and held without bond.

August 31: Three days later, Emmett Till’s decomposed corpse is pulled from Mississippi’s Tallahatchie River. Moses Wright identifies the body from a ring with the initials L.T.

September 1: Mississippi Governor Hugh White orders local officials to "fully prosecute" Milam and Bryant in the Till case.

September 2: In Chicago, Mamie Till arrives at the Illinois Central Terminal to receive Emmett’s casket. She is surrounded by family and photographers who snap her photo collapsing in grief at the sight of the casket. The body is taken to the A. A. Rayner & Sons Funeral Home.

The Jackson [Mississippi] Daily News decries the "brutal, senseless crime" but complains that the NAACP is working "to arouse hatred and fear" by calling Till’s murder a lynching.

In Belgium, the newspaper Le Drapeau Rouge (the Red Flag), publishes a brief article entitled: "Racism in the USA: A young black is lynched in Mississippi."

September 3: Emmett Till’s body is taken to Chicago’s Roberts Temple Church of God for viewing and funeral services. Emmett’s mother decides to have an open casket funeral. Thousands of Chicagoans wait in line to see Emmett’s brutally beaten body.

September 6: Emmett Till is buried at Burr Oak Cemetery.

The same day, a grand jury in Mississippi indicts Milam and Bryant for the kidnapping and murder of Emmett Till. They both plead innocent. They will be held in jail until the start of the trial.

September 15: Jet magazine, the nationwide black magazine owned by Chicago-based Johnson Publications, publishes photographs of Till’s mutilated corpse, shocking and outraging African Americans from coast to coast.

September 17: The black newspaper The Chicago Defender publishes photographs of Till’s corpse.

September 19: The kidnapping and murder trial of J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant opens in Sumner, Mississippi, the county seat of Tallahatchie County. Jury selection begins and, with blacks an all-white, 12-man jury made up of nine farmers, two carpenters and one insurance agent is selected.

Mamie Till Bradley departs from Chicago’s Midway Airport to attend the trial.

September 20: Judge Curtis Swango recesses the court to allow more witnesses to be found. It is the first time in Mississippi history that local law enforcement, local NAACP leaders and black and white reporters team up to locate sharecroppers who saw Milam’s truck and overheard Emmett being beaten.

The French daily newspaper Le Monde runs an article reporting that the American public is following the Till case "with passionate attention."

September 21: Moses Wright, Emmett Till’s great uncle, does the unthinkable -- he accuses two white men in open court. While on the witness stand, he stands up and points his finger at Milam and Bryant, and accuses them of coming to his house and kidnapping Emmett.

September 23: Milam and Bryant are acquitted of murdering Emmett Till after the jury deliberates only 67 minutes. One juror tells a reporter that they wouldn’t have taken so long if they hadn’t stopped to drink pop. Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam stand before photographers, light up cigars and kiss their wives in celebration of the not guilty verdict.

Moses Wright and another poor black Mississippian who testified, Willie Reed, leave Mississippi and are smuggled to Chicago. Once there, Reed collapses and suffers a nervous breakdown.

September 26: In Belgium, two left-wing newspapers publish articles on the acquittal. Le Peuple, the daily Belgian Socialist newspaper, calls the acquittal "a judicial scandal in the United States." Le Drapeau Rouge (the Red Flag) publishes: "Killing a black person isn’t a crime in the home of the Yankees: The white killers of young Emmett Till are acquitted!"

In France, L’Aurore newspaper publishes: "The Scandalous Acquittal in Sumner" and the daily newspaper Le Figaro adds: "The Shame of the..."
Sumner Jury.

September 27: The French daily newspaper Le Monde runs an article: "The Sumner Trial Marks, Perhaps, an Opening of Consciousness."

September 28: In Germany, the newspaper Freies Volk publishes: "The Life of a Negro Isn't Worth a Whistle."

In France, the French Communist Party newspaper L'Humanité writes: "After the Mockery of Justice in Mississippi: Emotion in Paris."

September 30: Milam and Bryant are released on bond. Kidnapping charges are pending.

October 15: The Memphis Commercial Appeal publishes an article reporting that Louis Till was executed by the U.S. Army in Italy in 1945 for raping two Italian women and killing a third. Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland has leaked the information to the press.

October 22: The American Jewish Committee in New York releases a report urging Congress to bolster Federal civil rights legislation in light of the Till case. Their report includes quotes from newspapers in six European countries expressing shock and outrage after the Till verdict.

November 9: Returning to Mississippi one last time, Moses Wright and Willie Reed testify before a LeFlore County grand jury in Greenwood, Mississippi. The grand jury refuses to indict Milam or Bryant for kidnapping. The two white men go free.

December 5: One hundred days after Emmett Till's murder, Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a city bus, launching the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott and the civil rights movement. The boycott will last 381 days.

January 24, 1956: Look magazine publishes an article written by Alabama journalist William Bradford Huie, entitled The Shocking Story of Approved Killing in Mississippi. Huie has offered Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam $4,000 to tell how they killed Emmett Till. Milam speaks for the record.

January 22, 1957: William Bradford Huie writes another article for Look magazine, "What's Happened to the Emmett Till Killers?" Huie writes that "Milam does not regret the killing, though it has brought him nothing but trouble." Blacks have stopped frequenting stores owned by the Milam and Bryant families and put them out of business. Bryant takes up welding for income, and both men are ostracized by the white community.

April 25, 1959: Three days before his scheduled trial, Mack Charles Parker, a 23-year-old African American truck driver, is lynched by a hooded mob of white men in Poplarville, Mississippi. Parker had been accused of raping a pregnant white woman and was being held in a local jail. The mob takes him from his cell, beats him, takes him to a bridge, shoots and kills him, then weighs his body down with chains and dumps him in the river. Many people know the identity of the killers, but the community closes ranks and refuses to talk. Echoing the Till case, the FBI will investigate and identify at least 10 men involved, but the U.S. Department of Justice will rule there are no federal grounds to make an arrest and press charges. Two grand juries -- one county and one federal -- will adjourn without indictments.

1990: September: Roy Bryant dies in Mississippi of cancer.
2003: January 6: Mamie Till Mobley dies of heart failure, at age 81. Her death comes just two weeks before The Murder of Emmett Till is to premiere nationally on PBS.

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“I thought about Emmett Till, and I could not go back. My legs and feet were not hurting, that is a stereotype. I paid the same fare as others, and I felt violated. I was not going back.”
~Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks,
December 1, 1955
Write It!
Emmett mentioned that Langston Hughes wrote a poem about him (actually he wrote two). Write a poem about both Anne & Emmett inspired by what you saw, heard and felt while watching this play.

\[
\text{Mississippi—1955}
\]
\[
\text{By Langston Hughes}
\]
\[
\text{(To the Memory of Emmett Till)}
\]
\[
\text{Oh what sorrow!}
\]
\[
\text{oh, what pity!}
\]
\[
\text{Oh, what pain}
\]
\[
\text{That tears and blood}
\]
\[
\text{Should mix like rain}
\]
\[
\text{And terror come again}
\]
\[
\text{To Mississippi.}
\]
\[
\text{Come again?}
\]
\[
\text{Where has terror been?}
\]
\[
\text{On vacation? Up North?}
\]
\[
\text{In some other section}
\]
\[
\text{Of the nation,}
\]
\[
\text{Lying low, unpublicized?}
\]
\[
\text{Masked—with only}
\]
\[
\text{Jaundiced eyes}
\]
\[
\text{Showing through the mask?}
\]
\[
\text{Oh, what sorrow,}
\]
\[
\text{Pity, pain,}
\]
\[
\text{That tears and blood}
\]
\[
\text{Should mix like rain}
\]
\[
\text{In Mississippi!}
\]
\[
\text{And terror, fetid hot,}
\]
\[
\text{Yet clammy cold}
\]
\[
\text{Remain.}
\]
**Glossary**

**polio (poliomyelitis):**
an acute viral disease, usually affecting children and young adults, caused by any of three polioviruses, characterized by inflammation of the motor neurons of the brain stem and spinal cord, and resulting in a motor paralysis, followed by muscular atrophy and often permanent deformities.

**iron lung:**
like respirator, formerly used in the treatment of poliomyelitis, that encloses the whole body except the head and in which alternate pulsation of high and low pressure induce normal breathing movements or force air into and out of the lungs.

**ghetto:**
1. a section of a city, especially a thickly populated slum area, inhabited predominantly by members of an ethnic or other minority group, often as a result of social or economic restrictions, pressures, or hardship.
2. (formerly, in most European countries) a section of a city in which all Jews were required to live.
3. a section predominantly inhabited by Jews.
4. any mode of living, working, etc., that results from stereotyping or biased treatment: job ghettos for women; ghettos for the elderly.

"Sundowner rules":
applicable to a sundown town which is a town that is or was purposely all-white. The term is widely used in the United States in areas from Ohio to Oregon and well into the South. The term came from signs that were allegedly posted stating that people of color had to leave the town by sundown.

**Nigger**
   a. a black person.
   b. a member of any dark-skinned people.
2. Slang: Extremely Disparaging and Offensive. a person of any race or origin regarded as contemptible, inferior, ignorant, etc.
3. a victim of prejudice similar to that suffered by blacks; a person who is economically, politically, or socially disenfranchised.

**lynching:**
to put to death, especially by hanging, by mob action and without legal authority.

**Uncle Tom:**
*Disparaging and Offensive*
a black man considered by other blacks to be subservient to or to curry favor with whites.

**Jim Crow:**
a practice or policy of segregating or discriminating against blacks, as in public places, public vehicles, or employment.

**doo-wop:**
a style of small group vocal harmonizing, commercialized as a type of so-called street singing in the 1950s, in which words and nonsense syllables are chanted in rhythmic harmony to support the stylized melody of the lead singer.

**cogito ergo sum:** “I think therefore I am” is a philosophical Latin statement proposed by René Descartes. The simple meaning of the phrase is that someone wondering whether or not he or she exists, is, in and of itself, proof that something, an "I", exists to do the thinking. However, this "I" is not the more or less permanent person we call "I". It may be that the something that thinks is purely momentary, and not the same as the something which has a different thought the next moment. The phrase became a fundamental element of Western philosophy, as it was perceived to form a foundation for all knowledge.

**Na-zi**
1. a member of the National Socialist German Workers' party of Germany, which in 1933, under Adolf Hitler, seized political control of the country, suppressing all opposition and establishing a dictatorship over all cultural, economic, and political activities of the people, and promulgated belief in the supremacy of Hitler as Führer, aggressive anti-Semitism, the natural supremacy of the German people, and the establishment of Germany by superior force as a dominant world power. The party was officially abolished in 1945 at the conclusion on World War II.
2. (often lowercase) a person elsewhere who holds similar views.
3. Sometimes Offensive. (often lowercase) a person who is fanatically dedicated to or seeks to control a specified activity, practice, etc.: a jazz nazi who disdains other forms of music; tobacco nazis trying to ban smoking.

**concentration camp:** A place where large numbers of people, esp. political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, are deliberately imprisoned in a relatively small area with inadequate facilities, sometimes to provide forced labor or to await mass execution. The term is most strongly associated with the several hundred camps established by the Nazis in Germany and occupied Europe in 1933–45, among the most infamous being Dachau, Belsen, and Auschwitz.
Discussion Questions:

1. How do you feel about Anne & Emmett’s honest conversations about race and religion?

2. How did you feel about the Mamie & Otto’s thoughts and prayers of a child dying before a parent?

3. Do you think remembering the past is important? If so, why?

4. Anne & Emmett both found themselves in situations in which they couldn’t do things as they used to. No more joking with friends, doo-wopping, riding bicycles and feeling the wind in their hair. Think about the things you enjoy doing. How would you feel if you suddenly couldn’t do them anymore?
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To learn more about Anne Frank and Emmett Till visit:

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