

MG 276

ARTHUR ASHE ARCHIVE

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ARTHUR ASHE COLLECTION
Arthur Ashe Archive, 1959-2003

Sc MG 276

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Abstract:	The collection documents the wide range of political, athletic, business and philanthropic activities of Arthur Ashe, tennis champion and human rights activist. It contains correspondence, writings, research materials, articles and clippings, scrapbooks, subject files, awards, photographs, artifacts, and recordings. Ashe was born in Richmond in 1943 and first played tennis on segregated park courts. Educated at UCLA, he played on numerous Davis cup teams, and won the United States Open in 1968, the Australian Open in 1970 and Wimbledon in 1975. He campaigned against Apartheid in South Africa and was an early director of the Association of Tennis Professionals, as well as a writer and commentator on sports and society. In 1992, after announcing that he had AIDS, acquired from a blood transfusion, Ashe became active in raising funds and increasing awareness of the disease. He died in 1993.
Provenance:	The collection was donated to the Schomburg Center by Arthur Ashe in 1990 and Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe in 2002 and 2003.
Organization note:	Collection is organized in 13 series: Personal Papers; Correspondence; Speaking Engagements; Writings; Organizations and Boards; Projects and Proposed Projects; Davis Cup Captaincy; Legal and Financial; Memorial services and Condolences; Awards, Honors and Tributes; Subject files; Printed material; and Scrapbooks.
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ARTHUR ASHE (1943-1993). ARTHUR ASHE ARCHIVE, 1959-2003
42 boxes, [20.6](#) linear ft.

Biographical Note

Arthur Robert Ashe, Jr., tennis champion and human rights activist, was born in Richmond, Virginia on July 10, 1943, the son of Arthur Robert Ashe, Sr. and Mattie Cunningham Ashe. He grew up adjacent to Brook Field park, a segregated playground where his father served as superintendent. His mother died in 1950 when he was six years old; his father remarried Lorene Kimbrough in 1955. Ashe first began to play tennis on the park courts at about age seven. He recalled watching Ronald Charity, the most accomplished black tennis player in Richmond, practicing at the park: "At some point Charity stopped his practice. Walking over to me, he gently asked, 'Would you like to learn to play?' 'Yes, I would,' I replied. As casually as that, my life was transformed."

By the mid-1950's, Ashe was winning trophies as a junior player, although he was barred from most of the area public courts, which were reserved for whites. Charity arranged for him to attend a camp in Lynchburg, Virginia run by Dr. Robert Walter Johnson, a physician and mentor of black tennis prodigies, including Althea Gibson. In 1957, he became the first African American to play in the Maryland boys championships, his first integrated event. The following year, as a student at Maggie Walker High School, Ashe reached the semifinals of the junior national championships. He won the singles title at the United States Tennis Association (USTA) National Junior Indoor championships in 1960 and 1961. In 1961, Ashe also won the USTA Interscholastic singles championship and was named to the Junior Davis Cup team in 1961 and 1962.

Johnson arranged for Ashe to complete his senior year of high school in St. Louis and to live and train full time with teacher and tennis official Richard Hudlin. He graduated from Sumner High School there in 1961, and was accepted and enrolled at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) on a tennis scholarship. In 1963, he won the United States Hardcourt Championships and was named to the Davis Cup team. He would play on the Davis Cup team from 1963 to 1970, as well as in 1975, 1976, and 1978. Also in 1963, Ashe made his first trip outside the United States, to play at Wimbledon. In 1965, Ashe won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) singles and doubles championships and led UCLA to the team title. He was named to the All-American team from 1963 to 1965. After taking time off from school to play in Australia, he received his bachelor's degree in business administration from UCLA, along with an ROTC commission, in 1966.

Ashe entered the United States Army as a second lieutenant in 1967, and served for two years as a systems analyst at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana and the United States Military Academy at West Point. He continued to compete in national and international tennis tournaments and took part in the debates regarding the changing status of amateurs and professionals. In September 1968, while still an amateur, Ashe defeated Tom Okker

to capture the United States Open. He was ranked number one in the world for the first time, sharing that honor with Australian Rod Laver. After the Davis Cup matches in December, he toured Asia, including Vietnam where he visited troops and held tennis exhibitions.

1968 was also a year in which Ashe's political consciousness began to mature. Two years earlier, the 22-year old Ashe had told *The New York Times*: "I'm no militant Negro, no crusader. I want to do something for my race, but I figure I can do it best by example, by showing Negro boys the way. That's what Jackie Robinson and Willie Mays have done." He added that when people saw that his closest friend on tour was white Texan Cliff Richey, "it must do a little good." In January 1968, the *Times* reported that Ashe would deliver his first political speech at a church in Washington, D. C. Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote a letter of encouragement: "Your eminence in the world of sports and athletics gives you an added measure of authority and responsibility. It is heartening indeed when you bring these attributes to the movement." He also soon joined Jackie Robinson and others in a statement urging the United States Olympic Committee to support a continued ban on South Africa's participation in the Olympics. Although the Army reprimanded him for giving the Washington speech, he noted in his autobiography, *Off the Court*, that "I gradually admitted to myself that I had a strange sense of satisfaction for speaking out....[It] marked the beginning of a period of political activity - in and out of tennis."

In 1969, after completing his tour of active duty with the Army, Ashe turned professional. That year, he applied for a visa to play in South Africa and was rejected. At the same time, he also began a business association, which would continue for the rest of his life, with his friend and Davis Cup captain, attorney Donald Dell, and Dell's management company ProServ. With fellow players Charles Pasarell and Eugene Scott, Ashe helped create the USTA National Junior Tennis League, a program designed to develop tennis players from impoverished urban areas.

In January 1970, Ashe won the second of his three Grand Slam singles titles defeating Dick Crealy for the Australian Open championship. Soon after, he toured Africa giving tennis exhibitions, however, his visa application to South Africa was again denied. He later wrote that "from the early 1970's, I consciously made South Africa the focus of my political energies inside and outside the United States." To protest its apartheid policies, Ashe called for the country to be expelled from the International Lawn Tennis Federation (ILTF). "I'll keep trying until I get in or they're kicked out of the Davis Cup or the ILTF," he told *The New York Times*.

As a result of its racial policies, particularly the denial of a visa to Ashe, in March 1970, the Davis Cup nations banned South Africa from Davis Cup play for the next two years. In 1973, Ashe was finally granted a visa and, after consulting with a number of political and cultural leaders, decided to make the trip. He became the first black professional to play in the South African national championships, reaching the singles finals and winning the doubles title with Okker in a stadium where tickets in previously segregated sections were distributed to nonwhites, according to an agreement that Ashe had reached with South African tennis officials. He hoped that the policies

of apartheid were beginning to loosen and that the lines of communication could be kept open.

In 1972, Ashe joined the board of directors of a new players' union, the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP), and participated in its boycott of Wimbledon the following year to protest what the players viewed as the reactionary rules of the ILTF. He also served as ATP president in 1974-1975, as the organization prospered from the growing popularity of tennis which resulted in an increase in tournaments and prize money. He remained on the board until 1983. In 1975, Ashe upset Jimmy Connors to win at Wimbledon, and was again ranked number one. He continued to speak out against apartheid and worked with his friend, Representative (later Ambassador) Andrew Young, to raise funds to bring black South Africans to the United States to attend college. After the 1976 Soweto uprising and Olympic boycott by other African nations, he vowed not to return to South Africa until the government made significant changes in its policies.

On February 20, 1977, Ashe married Jeanne Moutoussamy, a photographer whom he had met at a benefit for the United Negro College Fund four months earlier. The ceremony was performed by Andrew Young. After missing much of the 1977 season with injuries and seeing his ranking plummet, Ashe regained his form and planned to play for at least several more years. However, while taking part in a tennis clinic in New York he suffered a heart attack in July 1979, and underwent quadruple bypass surgery that December. After suffering chest pains while jogging a few months later, he retired from competitive tennis in April 1980. Ashe was named captain of the United States Davis Cup team in September 1980 and served in that position for five years. His teams won the cup in 1981 and 1982. In June 1983, he had a second bypass operation. Following his retirement from competitive tennis in 1980, Ashe became involved in a host of projects and activities. He had already written one book, *Portrait in Motion* with Frank Deford in 1975, a diary of his experiences over the course of a year on the tennis tour. In 1981, he completed *Off the Court* with Neil Amdur and *Arthur Ashe's Tennis Clinic*, based on a series of articles for *Tennis* magazine. That year, he also became national campaign chairman to raise funds for the American Heart Association. From the late 1970's, Ashe had served as a consultant for the Aetna Life and Casualty Company, then sponsor of the World Cup tennis competition, and in 1982 he joined the board of directors. He found this work "fascinating and satisfying," as it involved him with issues of health, finance and diversity.

In 1983, Ashe taught a seminar at Florida Memorial College in Miami on "The Black Athlete and Contemporary Society," which led to his researching and writing a comprehensive history of African-American athletes, *A Hard Road to Glory: A History of the African-American Athlete*. That same year, continuing his anti-apartheid work, he founded Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid with Harry Belafonte to persuade other athletes and performing artists to boycott South Africa. Along with others, he was arrested during an anti-apartheid protest outside the South African embassy in January 1985. That July, he was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame in Newport, Rhode Island. Ashe also served as a television commentator for HBO and ABC and continued a column in the *Washington Post*, begun in 1977, writing about racism in sports and society, athletes and education, apartheid, and many other subjects.

Ashe became a father in 1986 with the arrival of his daughter Camera. He continued his work on *A Hard Road to Glory* and adapted it for a television documentary, winning a 1986 Sports Emmy for writing. The three-volume study was published in 1988. He maintained his involvement in junior tennis and player development as a member of USTA committees, as well as in anti-apartheid activities, particularly as a board member of TransAfrica, a lobbying and research group on African affairs, headed by his childhood friend Randall Robinson. With tennis instructor Nick Bollettieri, he founded the Ashe-Bollettieri Cities (ABC) Tennis Program. "Our idea was to use tennis as a way to gain and hold the attention of young people in the inner cities and other poor environments so that we could then teach them about matters more important than tennis," he later wrote. That program was followed by the Athlete-Career Connection to increase graduation rates of minority students and the Safe Passage Foundation, which absorbed the ABC Tennis program in 1990. Ashe received numerous awards for his activities, including the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity Laurel Wreath Award and honorary doctorates from Virginia Union, Virginia Commonwealth, Trinity (CT), St. John's, Princeton, Dartmouth, Wake Forest, the University of South Carolina, Long Island University, Ohio Wesleyan, and William and Mary, among others.

In September 1988, after Ashe had experienced symptoms of weakness and numbness, tests revealed that he was HIV-positive. Ashe and his doctors believed that transfused blood he had received in order to shore up his strength after his second bypass surgery in 1983 was the cause of the disease. He made the decision to keep the news of his illness confidential except for his family and a few close friends believing that his health was "no one's legitimate concern except my own." He continued his writing and lecturing, business ventures, and travels, revising *A Hard Road to Glory* and participating in an October 1991 tour of South Africa as part of a 31-member delegation of prominent African Americans invited by Nelson Mandela.

By April 1992, editors at *USA Today* had heard rumors concerning Ashe's health and intended to publish a story if the rumors could be confirmed. Anticipating the revelation, Ashe held a press conference on April 8 to announce that he had AIDS. Although at first angry at the invasion of his privacy, he soon became active in the fight against AIDS, raising funds and speaking throughout the country to increase public awareness. He established the Arthur Ashe Foundation for the Defeat of AIDS, spoke to the United Nations on World AIDS Day, and joined the National Advisory Council of the Harvard AIDS Institute. He was also arrested again for his political activities, in front of the White House protesting the Bush administration's treatment of Haitian refugees. In the months prior to his death, he continued to receive awards for his work and was named *Sports Illustrated's* Sportsman of the Year. With scholar Arnold Rampersad, he began work on an autobiography, *Days of Grace: A Memoir*, completed days before his death.

Ashe died of pneumonia in New York City on February 6, 1993, and was buried in Richmond, Virginia. His impact on the lives of others, as an athlete, author and activist was reflected in the many posthumous tributes he received, including honorary degrees from Yale, Columbia, New York University, Amherst, and Haverford, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Three years after his death, a statue of Ashe was unveiled on Richmond's Monument Avenue, in sharp contrast to the statues of

Confederate war heroes which lined the avenue. He is surrounded by children, holding a tennis racquet in one hand and books in the other. A new stadium at the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadows, New York, dedicated in 1997, was named in his honor, as was the UCLA student health center.

[Unless otherwise noted, quotations are taken from Ashe's autobiography, *Days of Grace: A Memoir*.]

Scope and Content

The Arthur Ashe Papers document the wide range of Ashe's political, athletic, business, and philanthropic activities. They are arranged in 13 series and 8 sub-series. Although they contain some significant material from the 1960s and 1970s, the papers are concentrated more heavily on Ashe's activities following his retirement from competitive tennis in 1980. The titles, dates, and box numbers of the series and sub-series are:

Personal Papers	1959-1992	1
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Writings	1972-1993	6-26
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<i>A Hard Road to Glory</i>		
Organizations and Boards	1980-1993	27
Projects and Proposed Projects	1984-1996	28
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Obituaries and Legacy		
Scrapbooks	1968-1980	36-40

The **Personal Papers, 1959-1992**, series contains material documenting various aspects of Ashe's life including biographical information, invitations and programs, his honorable discharge from the Army, records of his trips to South Africa in 1973 and 1974, and information regarding his arrest in a 1992 demonstration supporting Haitian refugees and final illness. The biographical file contains genealogical material, profiles, and resumes listing Ashe's vital statistics, career highlights, awards, and other activities. Of note is a 1959 letter to tennis officials from his coach, Dr. R. Walter Johnson, which describes in detail the roadblocks he encountered in trying to enter the 16-year old Ashe in a tournament at the Congressional Country Club in Washington, D.C. There are also miscellaneous funeral programs, including that of Martin Luther King Jr., invitations to White House dinners and AIDS benefits, and several clippings about childhood friends.

The South Africa sub-series contains manuscript and printed matter maintained by Ashe to document his 1973 and 1974 trips. The correspondence includes responses from political and cultural leaders to Ashe's request for their opinion as to the conditions under which he should visit South Africa in 1973 once he was granted a visa. They include Rep. Barbara Jordan, Rep. Andrew Young, Dennis Brutus, and Nikki Giovanni. There are also numerous clippings from the South African and American press covering the trips, as well as background reading material. Also of note are copies of poems by Don Mattera, a banned poet and journalist, given to Ashe in Johannesburg. They include one which Mattera wrote after meeting Ashe, "Anguished Spirit - Ashe." Additional clippings may be found in the **Scrapbooks** series.

The 1992 Haitian refugee demonstration folder contains a copy of the form releasing Ashe from custody, newspaper clippings, and correspondence thanking him for his participation. The folder on his final illness includes a memorandum asking his assistant to postpone appointments and reflecting Ashe's optimism that he will recover, a few notes scribbled during his last hospital stay, and invitations to events he was planning to attend, such as the Riddick Bowe-Michael Dokes championship fight which occurred on the day he died.

The **Correspondence, 1968-1993**, series consists almost entirely of incoming letters, cards, telegrams, and faxes. It is divided into two sub-series, General Correspondence and AIDS Announcement. Additional correspondence may be found in the **Personal Papers, Boards and Organizations, Projects and Proposed Projects, Davis Cup Captaincy**, and **Writings** series, particularly the *A Hard Road to Glory* sub-series.

The General Correspondence sub-series extends from 1968, when Ashe won the United States Open, until his death in 1993. Due to his extensive travel schedule, particularly while playing competitive tennis prior to 1980, there are only a few individuals with whom Ashe carried on a substantive correspondence of more than one or two letters. These are foldered by individual name and include his lawyer and agent, Donald Dell, and Dell's onetime partner, Frank H. Craighill 3rd, who discuss business and financial matters (including the 1983 break-up of their law and management firm) and give Ashe encouragement with tennis matches and health problems; British tennis legend and peace activist Henry "Bunny" Austin, who comments on subjects ranging from tennis to political events in Britain, Africa, and the Middle East; tennis champion Stan Smith; tennis official Robert A. Briner; sportswriter Frank Deford; and business executive and tennis supporter Joseph F. Cullman 3rd. There is additional correspondence from Dell and Cullman relating to Ashe's 1973 visit to South Africa in the **Personal Papers** series.

The remainder of the General Correspondence sub-series is organized chronologically. It covers a wide variety of subjects, including Ashe's political activities, Davis Cup captaincy, business ventures, requests and acknowledgements for personal appearances, congratulations for victories won and awards received, and his illnesses. Ashe's correspondents include world figures, relatives, friends, fans, and admirers, such as Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Bishop Desmond Tutu, South African anti-apartheid legislator Helen Suzman, members of the Kennedy and Shriver families, six American presidents, local and state officials in Virginia, and numerous tennis personalities.

Correspondence concerning his earliest trips to South Africa in 1973 and 1974 was maintained separately by Ashe along with related printed material and is found in the **Personal Papers** series.

The earliest correspondence, in 1968, contains a number of telegrams congratulating Ashe on his victory at the U. S. Open championships and a letter from Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., written shortly before Ashe was to deliver his first political speech, thanking Ashe for his support and encouraging him to bring the respect and authority he has achieved to the Movement. The good wishes from friends after Ashe's first heart attack in 1979 include a long letter from fellow player Erik Van Dillen concerning life beyond tennis. R. Sargent Shriver, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, and other Kennedy family members thank him for his financial support and other encouragement in the 1976 and 1980 presidential campaigns and various charitable endeavors.

In the 1980s, letters discuss apartheid in South Africa and whether athletes should compete there, including ones from American golfer Jack Nicklaus and Canadian businessman John R. Turpin. A letter from Prof. Harry Edwards comments on an Ashe article concerning Edwards' relationship to Olympians Tommie Smith and John Carlos. (Additional material relating to Harry Edwards may be found in the National Organization on the Status of Minorities in Sports folder in the **Organizations and Boards** series. Edwards chaired the organization and Ashe served on its Executive Board.) Other correspondents include students discussing Ashe's influence on them, tennis officials and personalities writing to Ashe regarding tennis politics and Davis Cup matters, and numerous well-wishers following his heart surgeries. Letters in the 1990s contain requests for appearances, interviews, and speaking engagements, as well as encouragement sent by many friends and fans during Ashe's illnesses both before and after his AIDS announcement. USTA Nominating Committee chairman Charles B. Morris responds to Ashe's request for information on the composition and selection of the USTA Board. Dr. R. Walter Johnson's son Robert criticizes some of Ashe's statements in interviews about their youth in Richmond. There are also numerous congratulations following Ashe's selection as *Sports Illustrated's* 1992 Sportsman of the Year.

The AIDS Announcement sub-series contains letters, cards, and faxes from friends, fans, schoolchildren, and public figures wishing him well, offering encouragement and suggestions for treatment, and decrying the role of the media in revealing his illness to the public in April 1992. Among the correspondents are Nelson Mandela, Mother Theresa, Sen. Bill Bradley, Roger Wilkins, Carl Stokes, and athletes Ron Gault and Omni Parun. Old friends, such as Clarence Hagins and Bob Watson, reminisce about shared experiences and travels. South African golfer Gary Player refers to his and Ashe's past disagreements regarding apartheid. Childhood friend, *USA Today* sportswriter Doug Smith, discusses his role in first confronting Ashe with the rumors concerning his illness prior to the public announcement. Some greeting cards from schoolchildren can be found in the Oversized box at the end of the collection.

The **Speaking Engagements, 1976-1992**, series, arranged chronologically beginning in 1976, encompasses notes and drafts for Ashe's numerous speeches, as well as correspondence and programs related to these events. Ashe spoke at a number of commencement ceremonies, often as the

recipient of an honorary degree. He also delivered remarks at sports dinners, conferences, business forums, and other occasions, such as Martin Luther King Day or Black History Month. Most of his speeches are written out in manuscript form or typed, although some appear in note form, jotted down on the event program.

Significant topics on which Ashe spoke include the state of intercollegiate athletics, apartheid, healthcare, the challenges of growing up in segregated Richmond and competing in the largely white tennis world, and AIDS. A number of speeches in the series were delivered during Ashe's final year, after he revealed that he had AIDS and became active in increasing public awareness of the disease and fundraising for research. Also included in the series is the statement Ashe read at the April 8, 1992 press conference announcing he had AIDS, a statement by Mayor David Dinkins, lists of media present on that occasion, requests for interviews, and the telephone message received by Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe the day before asking her to return home to help Ashe address the rumors of his illness which were about to become public.

The **Writings, 1972-1993**, series is primarily organized by titles of Ashe's publications, *Days of Grace: A Memoir*, *A Hard Road to Glory*, his column for *The Washington Post*, and other books and articles. Among the significant material contained in the series are edited and unedited transcriptions of twelve interviews with co-author Arnold Rampersad in preparation for his autobiography, *Days of Grace: A Memoir*. The interviews in the *Days of Grace: A Memoir* sub-series cover the wide range of topics addressed by Ashe in the book: his childhood and early tennis career in segregated Richmond; experiences throughout the world as a tennis champion and Davis Cup captain; views on politics, apartheid, race, and the personalities of the day; his efforts to mentor African-American athletes; his family; business ventures; and final struggle with AIDS. Also included is a transcription of a tape made by Ashe in September 1992, during a period of hospitalization following a second heart attack. He talks in detail about his medical treatment, the healthcare system, Haitian refugee crisis, and Clinton presidential campaign. There is also an extensive discussion of his love of music and art. The sub-series also includes drafts, edited by Ashe and Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe, and galleys of the book.

The *A Hard Road to Glory* sub-series contains a vast amount of research material on which Ashe based his three-volume *A Hard Road to Glory: A History of the African-American Athlete*, as well as numerous drafts, correspondence, and financial records. The research material is comprised primarily of articles and clippings from the African-American and mainstream press. However, it also includes programs containing historical background information, such as the 50th anniversary of the Harlem Globetrotters, the 50th anniversary of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the 1975 Hampton-Virginia Union football game, 1982 and 1984 Negro Leagues reunions, and the 1984 opening of the Major Taylor cycling velodrome, as well as yearbooks and rosters, research notes, a few replies to questionnaires from football players in the 1920s and 1930s, and correspondence concerning Alain Locke as a rower while at Oxford. This material is organized by individual sports, including boxing, horse racing, cycling, track and field, baseball, football, basketball, tennis, golf, wrestling, and Olympic sports. The tennis folders are among the most extensive,

including correspondence about players, printed material, and research notes, particularly concerning the career of Richard Hudlin, Ashe's coach and mentor. Additional material documents sports in which fewer African Americans have participated, such as lacrosse, ice hockey, crew, rodeo, swimming, soccer, and auto racing.

The sub-series also contains Ashe's original book proposal, hand-written and typed notes, lists of sources, chronologies, transcripts of interviews, and copies of scholarly articles and manuscripts collected by Ashe and his research assistants. These include draft typescripts by sports historian Ocania Chalk for an unpublished biography of boxer Joe Gans and material included in his published works, *Black College Sports* (1976) and *Pioneers of Black Sport: The Early Days of the Black Professional Athlete in Baseball, Basketball, Boxing and Football* (1975). The correspondents include research assistants, manuscript readers, team and college officials, and the public, which offered leads after the initial publicity for Ashe's project and the appearance of his author's queries in newspapers seeking information. The publishing history may be traced through correspondence with publishers, contracts, permission forms, sales figures, and printed and promotional material.

The drafts for *A Hard Road to Glory* trace the development of the book. They comprise Ashe's original handwritten and typed manuscripts in a linear narrative style; typed drafts of the manuscript after he reorganized it by individual sport into volumes I (1619-1918), II (1919-1945), and III (1946-1988); and the final copy-edited drafts. Much of volume III was written after Ashe reorganized the manuscript chronologically and by sport. Therefore, little of the material contained in volume III is found in the early drafts. The drafts also contain lengthy appendices listing individual and athletic conference champions in all sports. Ashe placed the conference material at the end of volume II regardless of its actual time period in order to locate it all in one place. (Some draft appendices marked "vol. III" were later moved to volume II.) The sub-series also contains page proofs, which do not include some of the appendices, and galleys.

The **Writings** series also includes drafts of Ashe's column in the *Washington Post*, written from 1977 until his death on subjects of great concern to Ashe, including racism in sports and society, athletes and education, and apartheid, among others. In addition, there is material relating to the publication of *Daddy and Me* (1993), portraying Ashe and his daughter Camera as they supported each other in the face of AIDS, with photographs and text by Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe. Included are drafts of text and layout, correspondence with editors, and printed publicity material. Galleys may be found in the Oversized box at the end of the collection. There is no material documenting his first autobiography, *Portrait in Motion* (1975), written with Frank Deford. The *Arthur Ashe on Tennis* (1995) folder contains only a 1990 proposal for the book from co-author Alexander McNab and a partial handwritten draft by Ashe for the section which concerned his relationship with John McEnroe. Miscellaneous magazine articles written by Ashe over the years concern tennis, his health, and race and sports. There is also a fragment of a 1988-1989 journal in which he discusses his feelings about his AIDS diagnosis, his treatment, and his family.

The **Organizations and Boards, 1980-1993**, series documents Ashe's service on boards of directors, committees, and advisory panels concerned with causes that he championed, such as anti-apartheid activities, efforts to develop tennis players from impoverished urban areas, increasing college graduation rates of black athletes, and AIDS research and outreach. Organizations include the Aetna Life & Casualty Company, African American Athletic Association, Inc., Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid, Athlete-Career Connection/Safe Passage Foundation, Ashe-Bollittieri Cities Tennis Program (ABC), Harvard AIDS Institute, Virginia Heroes, TransAfrica, and several benefit committees. The records of these organizations comprise correspondence with Ashe regarding his board and committee work, memoranda, reports, clippings, pamphlets, and notes of meetings.

There is little material documenting Ashe's long service on the board and as president of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP), although there is correspondence and clippings during his last year, 1983, concerning a lawsuit against the ATP by the World Championship Tennis tour (WCT) and a disciplinary matter involving Ashe's friend, Yannick Noah. Similarly, the United States Tennis Association (USTA) file reflects only some of Ashe's USTA activities, such as his efforts to provide training opportunities for minority players while serving on the Player Development Committee.

Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid, founded by Ashe and Harry Belafonte in 1983, includes a memorandum concerning strategy for its boycott of South Africa, as well as pamphlets and clippings. The African American Athletic Association material comprises correspondence, reports, and notes by Ashe for conferences and workshops organized to mentor high school athletes, as well as correspondence with Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe concerning fundraising efforts after his death. The TransAfrica folders contain correspondence and printed material about Ashe's trip as a member of a delegation to South Africa in 1991. Of particular interest are notes kept by Ashe during the trip regarding meetings he attended and people he met, among them Nelson Mandela. There is also a draft of a letter, written shortly before Ashe died, to African National Congress official Thabo Mbeki regretting that he could not travel again to South Africa and briefly commenting on apartheid and Haiti.

The **Projects and Proposed Projects, 1984-1996**, series documents a range of projects with which Ashe was associated, although not as a formal board or committee member, after he retired from competitive tennis in 1980. Notes, correspondence, memoranda, and draft contracts trace the planning of several joint ventures with the publishers of *Black Enterprise*, such as the creation of a series of instructional tennis videos for the African-American community. Ashe also investigated the possibility of supporting a bookstore to sell the work of black authors. Included in the series are articles and correspondence suggesting projects that friends and the public wished Ashe to participate in or lend his name to, but which were not ultimately undertaken.

Material in the African American Sports Hall of Fame and Ashe Statue folders documents Ashe's efforts to establish an African-American Sports Hall of Fame in his hometown of Richmond, Virginia, and the ultimate erection of a statue honoring him there. Planning for the

facility began in 1992 as an outgrowth of Ashe's work on *A Hard Road to Glory*. At the same time, Richmond sculptor Paul DiPasquale offered to create a statue of Ashe to be placed in front of the proposed building. Fundraising for the Hall of Fame and statue continued after Ashe's death. Although the Hall of Fame project was eventually abandoned, planning for a statue to be placed on Monument Avenue continued. Correspondence, memoranda, sketches, and clippings, including Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe's January 1, 1996 op-ed article in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, trace the debates concerning the Hall of Fame idea and the location of the statue. Blueprints of the statue may be found in the Oversized box at the end of the collection.

Ashe was named captain of the United States Davis Cup team in September 1980 and served through five annual campaigns until his resignation following the 1985 matches. The bulk of the **Davis Cup Captaincy, 1980-1986**, series has been retained in the order established by Ashe, by year and opponent, and includes correspondence, clippings, and programs. The series also includes additional general correspondence, drawsheets, forms, schedules, financial statements, and agreements.

The material documents the excitement of Ashe and his supporters during the first two years of his captaincy as the team won the Cup and the challenges of the last three years when it lost. It also reflects the generational changes taking place in the tennis world. Of particular interest are the articles and correspondence criticizing the sportsmanship of team members Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe during a number of matches, especially the 1984 final against Sweden, and the subsequent debates among tennis officials over whether to institute an official code of conduct. Additional letters congratulating Ashe on his appointment as captain or commenting on his resignation may be found in the General Correspondence sub-series of the **Correspondence** series.

The **Legal and Financial, 1969-1995**, series includes contracts and agreements with companies, such as Head and Le Coq Sportif, for product endorsements, as well as for appearances as a television commentator on HBO and ABC. There is also correspondence with Ashe's agent, ProServ Management, headed by Donald Dell, and financial statements, reports, and minutes pertaining to investments in tennis clubs, properties, and tournament rights in connection with Ashe's participation in Players Enterprises Inc. (PEI), a corporation organized by Dell into which Ashe and other players contributed prize money and received income and benefits.

The **Memorial Services and Condolences, 1993-1994**, series includes the programs for memorial services conducted for Ashe in Richmond and New York City, correspondence related to memorial service arrangements, a letter and poem by Gordon Parks read at the New York service, and a prayer memorial by Ashe's friend Rev. Jefferson P. Rogers. It also includes assorted condolence cards and letters from fans, friends, and schoolchildren. The condolence letters and cards are only a sampling of those sent to the Ashe family and do not reflect the large volume of letters ultimately received. They include one from Muhammed Ali to sportscaster Bryant Gumbel, which was given to Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe some years later, asking Gumbel to convey Ali's sorrow.

The **Awards, Honors and Tributes, 1981-2003**, series consists of certificates, honorary degrees, proclamations, citations, programs, and

invitations honoring Ashe in the years following his retirement from competitive tennis. It also includes correspondence, brochures, newsletters, invitations, speeches, citations, and certificates documenting tributes to Ashe and events held in his honor after his death in 1993. Oversized certificates and proclamations, including Ashe's Sports Emmy award, are located in the Oversized box at the end of the collection.

Subject Files, 1977-1992, contain topics of interest to Ashe. These include reference files used by Ashe for researching and writing speeches and articles, as well as other subjects of interest to him, such as race and education, particularly concerning athletes, race and economics, AIDS treatments, and privacy and ethics in the media. Additional files have been created to include clippings and other printed material collected by Ashe about noted personalities, including Virginia governor L. Douglas Wilder, Malcolm X, and Rev. Howard Thurman.

The **Printed Materials, 1959-2003**, series includes a General sub-series of magazine articles and clippings about Ashe from both the American and foreign media documenting his career as a professional tennis player, particularly his major championships, as well as his activities as a writer and activist. A second sub-series, AIDS Announcement (1992), documents the media coverage following his announcement in April 1992 that he had AIDS. A third sub-series contains obituaries and articles related to Ashe's legacy in the ten years following his death.

Additional clippings and articles about Ashe may be found in the South Africa trip material in the **Personal Papers** series, the **Davis Cup Captaincy** series, and the Tennis folder of the *A Hard Road to Glory* research material in the **Writings** series. A 1975 Wimbledon program, an unassembled Wheaties box featuring Ashe and other advertisements are filed in the Oversized box at the end of the collection.

There are five scrapbooks in the **Scrapbooks, 1968-1980**, series. Assembled by friends and fans, three were created to document Ashe's tennis achievements. They contain clippings, photographs, programs, and memorabilia covering the years, 1968-1972, 1975, and 1979-1980. The other two scrapbooks contain clippings from the South African press documenting his 1974 trip there.

Provenance

SCM 02-12

The Arthur Ashe papers were donated to the Schomburg Center by his wife, Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe, in 2002 and 2003. They have been combined with drafts and research materials compiled by Ashe for his three-volume history of African-American athletes, *A Hard Road to Glory* (Warner Books, 1988), which he donated to the Center in 1990, SCM 90-15

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
1		PERSONAL PAPERS
	1	Biographical Information, 1959-1994 Invitations and Programs*
	2	AIDS Benefits, 1992
	3	Miscellaneous, 1968-1990
	4	U. S. Army Service, 1968-1979 South African Trips, 1973-1974
	5	Background Reading
	6	Correspondence and Program
	7	Clippings
	8	Haitian Refugee Demonstration, 1992
	9	Final Illness, 1993
		CORRESPONDENCE
	10	Austin, Henry "Bunny", 1980-1993
	11	Briner, Robert A., 1980-1992
	12	Craighill, Francis H., 1979-1988
	13	Cullman, Joseph F. III, 1980-1992
	14	Deford, Frank, 1980-1993
	15	Dell, Donald, 1968-1993
	16	Smith, Stan, 1979-1988
2		General
	1	1968-1969
	2	1971-1979
	3	1980-1981
	4	1982
	5	1983
	6	1984-1985
	7	1986-1991
	8	January-September 1992
	9	October-November 1992
	10	December 1992-1993
	11	n.d. circa 1980's
	12	n.d. circa 1992-1993
	13	Hate - mail
3		AIDS Announcement, 1992
	1	A
	2	B
	3	C
*Some items are filed in Oversize Box 41		
	3	4 D
		5 E

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
	6	F
	7	G
	8	H
	9	I-J
	10	K
	11	L
4	1	M
	2	N
	3	O
	4	P-Q
	5	R
	6	S
	7	T-V
	8	W
	9	X-Z
	10	School Children*
5	1	Unidentified
	2	Groups and Organization
		SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS
	3	1976-1986
	4	1989-1990
	5	1991
	6	January- August 1992
	7	September- December 1992, n.d. AIDS Announcement, 1992
	8	Statement
	9	Media Requests
	10	List of Invitees
6		WRITINGS
	1	<i>Arthur Ashe On Tennis: Strokes, Strategy, Traditions, Players, Psychology And Wisdom (1995)</i> <i>Days of Grace: A Memoir (1993)</i>
	2	Correspondence
	3	Notes Unedited Transcripts
* Some items are filed in Oversize Box 41		
6	4	#1
	5	#2

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>
	6 #3
	7 #4
	8 #5
	9 #6
	10 #7
	11 #8
	12 #9
	13 #10
	14 #11
	15 #12
	16 <i>Restricted</i>
	17 Hospital Journal, 1992
	Edited Transcripts
	18 #1
	19 #2
	20 #3
	21 #4
	22 #5
	23 #6
	24 #7
	25 #8
	26 #9
	27 #10
7	Edited Transcripts
	1 #11
	2 #12
	Edited Manuscript Drafts
	3 Chapter 1
	4 Chapter 2
	5 Chapter 3
	6 Chapter 4
	7 Chapter 5
	8 Chapter 6
	9 Chapter 7
	10 Chapter 8
	11 Chapter 10
	12 Chapter 11
	13 pp.1-43
	14 pp.44-81
7	15 pp.82-139
	16 pp.140-175
	17 pp.176-235

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
8	1	pp.236-274
	2	pp.275-312
	3	pp.313-350
	4	pp.354-386
	5	pp.387-416
	6	pp.417-433
		Audio Book Script Correspondence
	7	pp. 1-81
	8	pp. 82-170
		Galleys
	9	Photocopies of photographs
	10	Chapter 1-2
	11	Chapter 3-4
	12	Chapter 5-6
13	Chapter 7-8	
14	Chapter 9-11	
9		<i>A Hard Road To Glory</i> (1988)
	1	Proposals and Outlines Publishing History
	2	Amistad Press, 1988-1989
	3	Amistad Press, 1990
	4	Amistad Press, 1991-1995
	5	Promotional Materials and Publicity
	6	Lists of Sources
	7	Master Photograph List
	8	Photographs Permissions Forms
	9	Content of Diskettes
		Correspondence
	10	General-Incoming, 1983-1986
	11	General-Outgoing, 1983-1986
	12	Chalk, Ocania, 1983-1984
	13	Chalk, Ocania, 1985
		Chalk, Ocania Manuscripts
	14	Narrative, pp. 475-434
	15	Narrative, pp. 535-595
	16	Narrative, pp. 596-674
	17	Narrative, pp. 675-751
18	Narrative, Scattered pp.	
	<i>The Old Master: The Joe Gans Story</i>	
19	Draft, Chapters 1-3	
20	Draft, Chapters 4-5	

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
	21	Draft, Chapters 6-8
10		Research Files
		Notes
	1	Chronology, 3000 BC-1919
	2	Black Press, 1920-1951
		Notebooks
	3	General - Chronological, 1906-1983
	4	Chronological by Sport
	5	Chronological by Sport
	6	Photo research
		Scholarly Studies
	7	<i>Sport In America: Essays in Social History</i> (William J. Baker and James A. Mangan)
	8	<i>The Black Gladiator</i> (Roscoe E. Brown)
	9	<i>Institutional Discrimination (Jomills H. Braddock) The Consequences Of Federal and State Resources Allocation and Development Policies for Traditionally Black Land-grant Institutions: 1862-1954</i> (William E. Trueheart)
	10	pp. 1-42
	11	pp. 143-282
	12	Articles
11	1	Interview with Jack Gaither
	2	Interview with Howard Gentry
	3	Interview with Sam Lacy
	4	Interview with Walter "Buck" Leonard
	5	Interview with Othello "Chico" Renero
	6	Interview with Ric Eric Roberts
	7	Interview with A.S. "Doc" Young
	8	Archery
	9	Auto Racing
	10	Baseball Denver Post Tournaments

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
	11	Baseball - Jackie Robinson
	12	Baseball - Major Leagues
11	13	Baseball - Negro Leagues*
	14	Basketball*
	15	Basketball
	16	Bowling
	17	Boxing - Joe Louis*
	18	Boxing - Jack Johnson
	19	Boxing*
	20	Boxing
	21	Bullfighting
	22	Cycling
	23	Diving
	24	Equestrian
	25	Fencing
	26	Field Hockey
	27	Figure Skating
	28	Football*
	29	Football
	30	Golf*
	31	Gymnastics
	32	Horse Racing
	33	Ice Hockey
	34	Lacrosse
	35	Martial Arts
	36	Motorcycle Racing
	37	Olympics - General
	38	Paddle Tennis
	39	Ping Pong
	40	Power Boat Racing
	41	Rodeo Stars and Cowboys
	42	Roller Skating
	43	Rowing
	44	Rugby
	45	Shooting
12	1	Soccer
	2	Squash Racquets
	3	Swimming
	4	Tennis*
	5	Tennis - Richard Hudlin*
	6	Track and Field*
	7	Track and Field

Container List**Box****Folder**

*Some files are filed in Oversize Box 13

12	8	Volleyball
	9	Water-skiing
	10	Weightlifting
	11	Winter Sports
	12	Wrestling
	13	Multiple Sports*
	14	African American Athletes and Society
	15	Athletic Conferences
	16	Coaches and Trainers
	17	Drugs
	18	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
	19	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
	20	Leadership
	21	Media
	22	Money and Sports
	23	National Collegiate Athletic Association
	24	Physical Characteristics and
	25	Religion
	26	Slavery
	27	Young Men's Christian Association/ Young Women's Christian Association
	28	Calendar*
	29	Photocopies of Photographs
	30	Photocopies of Photographs
	31	Photocopies of Photographs
	32	Summaries of Books
	33	Television Production

13 Oversize Box

14		First Draft
	1	Partially Handwritten, pp. 1-43
	2	Partially Handwritten, pp. 1-124 (missing 34-40)
	3	Partially Typed with Editor Revisions, pp. 88-133
	4	Partially Typed with Editor Revisions, pp. 254-393

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
	5	Partially Typed with Editor Revisions, pp. 383-448 Completely Edited
* Some items are filed in Oversize Box 13		
14	6	pp. 1-100
	7	pp. 101-208
	8	pp. 209-279
	9	pp. 280-346
	10	pp. 347-443
	11	pp. 444-552
	12	pp. 553-596
	13	pp. 597-700
	14	pp. 701-812
	15	pp. 813-877
		Partially Edited with Ashe Revisions
	16	pp. 1-115
	17	pp. 116-208
	18	pp. 209-314
	19	pp. 315-399
		Completed Copy with Readers' Critique
	20	Pages, 1-150
	21	Pages, 151-300
	22	Pages, 301-450
	23	Pages, 451-600
15	1	Pages, 601-750
	2	Pages, 751-877
	3	Partial Copy with Readers' Critique pp. 280 - 447
	4	Readers' Critique
		First Draft - Reorganized
		Part I
	5	Introduction
	6	Boxing
	7	Horse Racing
	8	Track and Field
	9	Baseball
	10	Football
	11	Basketball
		Part II
	12	Boxing
	13	Baseball

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
	14	Basketball
	15	Tennis
	16	Golf
	17	Wrestling
15	18	Track and Field
	19	Football
		Part III
	20	Baseball
	21	Basketball
	22	Boxing
	23	Football
	24	Golf
	25	Tennis
	26	Track and Field
	27	Olympics and Other Sports
		Second Draft
		Part I
	28	Introduction and Chapter 1
	29	Chapters 2-4
16	1	Chapters 5-7
		Part II
	2	Introduction and Chapter 1-3
		Part I
	3	Chapters 4-8
		Second Draft - Copy Edited
		Part I
	4	Introduction and Chapters 1-2
	5	Chapters 3-7
	6	Chapters 4-8
	7	Appendices
		Part II
	8	Introduction and Chapters 1-2
	9	Chapters 3-8
	10	Captions and Index
		Part III
	11	Introduction and Chapter 1
	12	Chapter 2
	13	Chapter 3
	14	Chapter 4
	15	Chapter 5
	16	Chapter 6
	17	Chapter 7

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
	18	Chapter 8
		Second Draft - Final Edits
		Part III
16	19	Introduction and Chapter 1
	20	Chapter 2
	21	Chapter 3
	22	Chapter 4-5
	23	Chapter 6
	24	Chapter 7
17	1	Chapter 8
	2	Footnotes and Biography
	3	Headlines and Captions
		Appendices, Part II
	4	Outstanding Athletes and Coaches
	5	College Athletic Conferences
	6	College Athletic Conferences
	7	College Athletic Conferences
	8	College Athletic Conferences
	9	College Athletic Conferences
	10	College Athletic Conferences
	11	College Athletic Conferences
	12	College Athletic Conferences
	13	College Athletic Conferences
	14	Independent Colleges
	15	Division II Colleges
	16	Boxing, Baseball, Basketball
	17	Tennis, Golf, Track and Football
		Appendices, Part III
	18	Baseball
	19	Basketball
	20	Boxing
	21	Football
	22	Track, Olympic
	23	Galleys Correction
		Revised Editions (1993)
	24	Notes
	25	Appendices
	26	Appendices
	27	Television Script, 1985
18-25		Galleys and Page Proofs

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
26	1	<i>Off The Court</i> (1981)
	2	<i>Tennis Magazine</i> - Articles, 1978-1991
26		Washington Post Column - Typescript
	3	1977-1980
	4	1981-1984
	5	1985-1988
	6	1989-1993
	7	Endorsements - Miscellaneous
	8	Fragments of Personal Journal, 1988-1989
	9	Magazine Articles - Miscellaneous, 1972-1991
	10	Published Interviews, 1975-1991
	11	Unpublished Articles, 1992 <i>Daddy and Me</i> (1993)
	12	Notes and Correspondence
	13	Draft Manuscript
	14	Galleys
	15	Photocopies of Photographs
	16	Publicity and Printed Materials
27		ORGANIZATIONS AND BOARDS
	1	Aetna, 1982-1992
	2	African American Athletic Association, 1989-1994
	3	Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid, 1983-1984
	4	Ashe-Bollettieri Cities Tennis Program, 1989-1991
	5	Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP), 1983
	6	Athlete-Career Connection/ Safe Passage Foundation 1986-1992
	7	Center for the Study of Sporting Society, 1989-1992
	8	Harvard AIDS Institute, 1992
	9	National Organization on the Status of Minorities in Sports, 1979-1987
	10	TransAfrica - Capital Campaign, 1990-1993
	11	TransAfrica - Democracy Now Tour, 1991
	12	TransAfrica - Printed Materials, 1986-1993
	13	United States Tennis Association, 1981-1992

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
	14	Virginia Heroes, 1992
	15	Miscellaneous Benefits and Committees, 1980-1992
28		PROJECTS AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
		African American Sports Hall of Fame and Ashe Statue*
	1	1992
	2	January 1993-February 1993
* Some items are filed in Oversized Box 41		
28	3	March 1993
	4	April 1993-1994
	5	January 1995-July 1995
	6	August 1995-November 1995
	7	December 1995-January 1996
	8	February 1996
	9	March 1996-April 1996
29	1	May 1996-September 1996
	2	October 1996-December 1996
	3	AIDS, 1992-1993
	4	<i>Black Enterprise</i> , 1990-1992
	5	Bookstore, 1991-1992
	6	Miscellaneous, 1984-1995
		DAVIS CUP CAPTAINCY, 1980-1986
		Correspondence - General
	7	1980-1981
	8	1982-1983
	9	1984-1985, n.d.
	10	Mexico, March 1981
	11	Czechoslovakia, July 1981
	12	Australia, October 1981
	13	Argentina, December 1981
30	1	India, March 1982
	2	Sweden, July 1982
	3	Australia, October 1982
	4	France, November 1982
	5	Argentina, March 1983
	6	Ireland, October 1983
	7	Rumania, February 1984
	8	Argentina, July 1984
	9	Argentina, November 1984

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
	10	Sweden, December 1984
	11	Japan, March 1985
	12	West Germany, August 1985
	13	Agreements and Financial Statement
	14	Draw Sheets, Schedule, Regulations
	15	Press Release and Lists
	16	Code of Conduct Controversy, 1984-1985
	17	Resignation, 1985
31		LEGAL AND FINANCIAL
	1	Broadcasting Agreements, 1982-1991
	2	Product Endorsements, 1969-1991*
		Players Enterprises, Inc., 1969-1986
	3	Organizational Meeting, 1969
	4	Financial Statements, 1969-1971
	5	Pension and Profit-sharing, 1978-1985
	6	Board of Directors, 1972-1973
	7	Board of Directors, 1974-1975
	8	Board of Directors, 1976-1977
	9	Board of Directors, 1978
	10	Board of Directors, 1979
	11	Board of Directors, 1980
	12	Board of Directors, 1981
	13	Board of Directors, 1982
	14	Board of Directors, 1983
32	1	Board of Directors, 1985
	2	Liquidation, 1985-1986
		MEMORIAL SERVICES AND CONDOLENCES
	3	Memorial Services, 1993
	4	Condolence Letters, 1993-1994
	5	Condolence Cards, 1993, n.d.
	6	Condolences From Schoolchildren, 1993
		AWARDS, HONORS AND TRIBUTES*
	7	University of California at Los Angeles - Arthur Ashe Student Health and Wellness Center, 1994- 1995
	8	Miscellaneous, 1981-2003
		SUBJECT FILES
	9	African-American Publishers, Producers
	10	AIDS - General

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
33	1	AIDS - Treatments
	2	AIDS - Treatments
	3	AIDS - Treatments
	4	AIDS - Treatments
	5	Economics and Race
	6	Education and Black Athletes
34	1	Education and Race - General
* Some items are filed in Oversized Box 41		
34	2	Law of Justice
	3	Malcolm X
	4	Privacy and Ethics in Media
	5	Race - General
	6	South Africa
	7	Speeches By Others
	8	Sports and Agents
	9	Sports and Gender
	10	Sports and Race
	11	Howard Thurman
	12	L. Douglas Wilder
35		PRINTED MATERIAL
		Clippings and Articles - General*
	1	1959-1969
	2	1970-1979
	3	1980-1984
	4	1985-1989
	5	1990-1992
		AIDS Announcement, 1992*
	6	April 9, 1992
	7	April 10-12, 1992
	8	April 13-May 1992, n.d.
	9	Ashe Obituaries, 1993
	10	Ashe Legacy, 1993-2003
	11	<i>Arthur Ashe and His Match with History</i> , Robert Quackenbush (1994) - Galleys
36-40		SCRAPBOOKS, 1968-1980
41		Oversize Material
42		Originals of Photocopied Material

**SCHOMBURG CENTER FOR RESEARCH
IN BLACK CULTURE**

MANUSCRIPTS, ARCHIVES AND RARE BOOKS DIVISION

SEPARATION RECORD

The following items were removed from:

Name of Collection/Papers: Arthur Ashe Papers

Accession Number: SCM 02-12

Donor: Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe

Gift x **Purchase**

Date received: May 2002

Date transferred: January 25, 2005

The item(s) listed below have been sent to the division indicated, either to be retained or disposed of there. Any items that should receive special disposition are clearly marked.

Schomburg Library:

9 books and 5 periodicals

Schomburg Art and Artifacts Division:

2 boxes artifacts

Schomburg Moving Image and Recorded Sound Division:

5 boxes of video tapes and 1 box of audio cassette tapes

Schomburg Photographs and Print Division:

3 boxes of photographs

Accession by: C. McKay **Date:** January 25, 2005