# PROQUEST HISTORY VAULT







# **EXPLORE UNHERALDED EVENTS** THROUGH RECORDS AND PERSONAL PAPERS

THE BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY



Paraded through downtown St. wenty nine Negro youths

in agregation signs. They were closely watched by the

incal police department and no incidents resulted.

Were arrested by Chief of Police the Sheriff steed by Chief of Police of the Sheriff steed on the Sheriff steed and related the entrance of the staw occasions. The manager as to the soggregated and did not serve Negroes. The soggregated and did not serve Negroes. The soggregated and did not serve Negroes. The some serve serve steed s

8. FLAKIM I L at Pols, M I L at Ancons where go



# THE BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

ProQuest® History Vault's coverage of the Black Freedom Struggle offers all levels of researchers the opportunity to study the most well-known and also unheralded events of the Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century from the perspective of the men, women, and sometimes even children who waged one of the most inspiring social movements in American history.

The Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century consists of three modules: one module of Federal Government Records, and two modules of Organizational Records and Personal Papers, offering unique documentation and a variety of perspectives on the 20th century fight for freedom. Major collections in these modules include Civil Rights records from the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon presidencies; the Martin Luther King FBI File and FBI Files on locations of major civil rights demonstrations like Montgomery and Selma, Alabama or St. Augustine, Florida; and the records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

These collections contain documentation from the founding of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in the last decade of the 19th Century to the riots that followed the verdict in the Rodney King police brutality case in the last decade of the 20th century. In the intervening 100 years, researchers will encounter documentation on subjects like the Great Migration, the East St. Louis Riot of 1917, the activities of members of

the Federal Council on Negro Affairs during the New Deal, the March on Washington Movement during World War II, the landmark Brown v. Board of Education decision, the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the 1963 March on Washington, the protests in Selma, Alabama, that inspired the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968, and the National Black Political Convention in 1972.

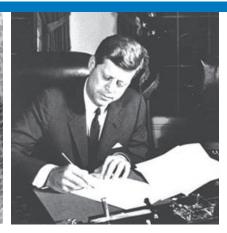
# BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS

The focus of the Federal Government Records module is on the political side of the freedom movement, the role of civil rights organizations in pushing for civil rights legislation, and the interaction between African Americans and the federal government in the 20th century.

Major collections in this module include the FBI Files on Martin Luther King Jr.; Centers of the Southern Struggle, an exceptional collection of FBI Files covering five of the most pivotal arenas of the civil rights struggle of the 1960s: Montgomery, Albany, St. Augustine, Selma, and Memphis; and records from the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations, detailing the interaction between civil rights leaders and organizations and the highest levels of the federal government. These collections document the major milestones and events of the civil rights movement: Brown v. Board of Education in 1954; the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955; the Little Rock School Desegregation Crisis in 1957; the sit-in movement of the early 1960s; civil rights demonstrations in Albany, Georgia, in 1961–1962, and in Birmingham, Alabama







in 1963; the March on Washington in August 1963; the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Bloody Sunday and the Selma to Montgomery March; the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and the Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike in 1968. This module also contains important documentation that shows the longer arc of the freedom struggle both before and after the highpoint of the post-World War II civil rights movement.

### These topics include:

- Forced labor in the first half of the 20th century (in Peonage Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, 1901–1945)
- Migration of African Americans to urban areas that began during World War I
- East St. Louis riot of 1917
- Scottsboro Boys case and campaigns for the passage of anti-lynching legislation
- Heroic combat record of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II
- President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights
- FBI Files on organizations such as the Black Panther Party and the Nation of Islam that the FBI labelled as "Black Extremist Organizations"
- Civil Rights during the Bush Administration, focusing on President Bush's veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1990 and the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1991

## **Collection List**

- African Americans in the Military: Subject Files of Judge William Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War:
  - Part 1: "A-C"
  - Part 2: "D-M"
  - Part 3: "N-Z"
- Black Workers in the Era of Great Migration, 1916-1929
- Centers of the Southern Struggle: FBI Files on Selma, Memphis, Montgomery, Albany and St. Augustine
- Civil Rights during the Bush Administration, Subject File of the White House Office of Records Management, 1989-1993
- Civil Rights during the Carter Administration, 1977-1981 Part 1: Papers of the Special Assistant for Black Affairs:
  - Section A
  - Section B
  - Section C
  - Section D
- Civil Rights during the Eisenhower Administration, Part 1:
   White House Central Files, Series A: School Desegregation
- Civil Rights during the Johnson Administration, 1963–1969:
  - Part I: White House Central Files and Aides Files
  - Part II: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Administrative History
  - Part III: Oral Histories
  - Part IV: Papers of the White House Conference on Civil Rights
  - Part V: Records of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission)

DEADLINE RELEASE....9

(Continued from page 8)

9/2/63

In Ottawa, Canada, four teen-age girls walked up and down in front of the U.S. Embasy picketing for equal rights for American Negroes. They re-presented the New Democratic Youth, junior wing of the New Democratic Party.

Coupons clipped from ads in English language newspapers in Rome were/to into the U.S. Embassy in Rome by Americans who wished to express their support of the Merch on Washington. Among those participating were Mrs. Louis S. Gimbel, Jr., of New York, Roland Ballard, an actor and also from New York and two teen agers from the Riverdale Country School in New York.

The same kind of response was recorded in London when some 35 persons presented a petition to the U.S. Embassy calling for the end of segregation and discrimination in America. Only one of this group was a Negro.

DEADLINE RELEASE....9 (Continued from page 8)

In Ottawa, Canada, four teen-age girls walked up and down in front of U.S. Embassy picketing for equal rights for American Negroes. They re-sented the New Democratic Youth, junior wing of the New Democratic Party.

Coupons clipped from ads in English language newspapers in Rome were/turn-to the U.S. Echasey in Rome by Ampicans who wished to express the/ rrt of the March on Washington. Among those participating were Nrs. S. Gimbol, Yr., of Rew Fork from New York and two teen agers from the value Country School in New York.

ne same kind of response was recorded in London when some 35 persons ted a petition to the U.S. Embassy calling for the end of segregation scrimination in America. Only one of this group was a Negro.

#### SPECIAL AND MARCH COVERAGE

SNICK CHAIRMAN, JURN LEMIS, ASKED TO TOME DOWN MARCH SPEECH MASHINGTOM (AMP)—John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, toned down his prepared speech for the March on Wash: ton. If he had not, a serious split night have developed.

The Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocess shington strongly objected to the "inflamatory" flavor of certain passages wis' speech and threatened to withdraw from the program if it were not

bishop, who delivered the invocation at the massive rally, said appear on the same platform with a speaker "making these state-

sting of the 10 sponsoring civil rights leaders grew gretty hot came up and Lewis claimed he was "forced" to capitulate. And m so happy about it.

he passages which the Archbishop said "would spoil the constructive of the demonstration" were changed.

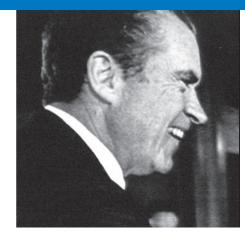
One read: "We cannot depend on any political party, for both the Republicans and the Democrats have betrayed the basic principles of the Declaration of Independence."

ICK CHAIRMAN, JCHN LEWIS, ASKED TO TONE DOWN MARCH SPEECH TON\_(ANP)--John Lewis, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Co-committee, toned down his prepared speech for the March on Washin, had not, a serious split might have developed.

t Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, archbishop of the Roman Catholic dicc m strongly objected to the "inflamatory" flavor of certain passa sech and threatened to withdraw from the program if it were not

hbishop, who delivered the invocation at the massive rally, said appear on the same platform with a speaker making these state-

ng of the 10 sponsoring civil rights leaders grew pretty hot wh ame up and Lewis claimed he was "forced" to capitulate. And he so happy about it.



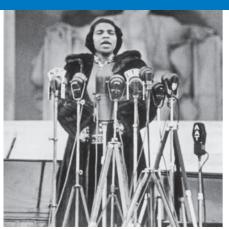
- Civil Rights during the Kennedy Administration:
  - Part 1: The White House Central Files and Staff Files and the President's Office Files
  - Part 2: The Papers of Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
  - Part 3: The Civil Rights Files of Lee C. White
- Civil Rights during the Nixon Administration, 1969-1974 Part 1: The White House Central Files
- Department of Justice Classified Subject Files on Civil Rights, 1914-1949
- East St. Louis Race Riot of 1917
- FBI Files on Black Extremist Organizations:
  - Part 1: COINTELPRO and the Deacons for Defense
  - Part 2: Huey Newton and Eldridge Cleaver of the Black Panther Party
- Federal Surveillance of Afro-Americans, 1917-1925, The First World War, the Red Scare, and the Garvey Movement
- New Deal Agencies and Black America
- Peonage Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, 1901-1945
- President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights
- Records of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices, Part 1: Racial Tension File, 1943-1945
- Records of the Tuskegee Airmen, Part 1: Records of the Army Air Forces

- The Civil Rights Movement and the Federal Government:
  - Records of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, 1958-1973
  - Records of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Discrimination in Transportation, 1961–1970
  - Records of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights:
    - Police-Community Relations in Urban Areas, 1954-1966
    - School Desegregation in the South, 1965-1966
    - Special Projects, 1960-1970
- The Martin Luther King, Jr. FBI File:
  - Part I
  - Part II: The King-Levison File

## ORGANIZATIONAL RECORDS AND PERSONAL PAPERS, PART 1

The Organizational Records and Personal Papers bring a new perspective to the Black Freedom Struggle via the records of major civil rights organizations and personal papers of leaders and observers of the 20th century Black freedom struggle. The three major civil rights organizations are the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Papers of civil rights leaders included in this module are those of the civil rights and labor leader A. Philip Randolph; the long-time civil rights activist and organizer of the March on Washington, Bayard Rustin, and the papers of the pioneering educator Mary McLeod Bethune.

Through records of Claude A. Barnett's Associated Negro Press. this module also branches out to cover other aspects of African American life in the 20th century, like religion, sports, education,





fraternal organizations, and even the field of entertainment. Founded by Barnett in 1919, over the next five decades the Associated Negro Press covered an amazing variety of stories on Black life in America as well as foreign news of interest to Blacks. It is in the pages of the Associated Negro Press and the files collected by Barnett that researchers will find documentation on things like Marian Anderson's powerful concert at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939; Jackie Robinson's desegregation of Major League Baseball in 1947; and the controversial re-election of Joseph H. Jackson to his fifth term as president of the National Baptist Convention in 1961. The Barnett Papers also feature interesting coverage of the 1963 March on Washington, during which Martin Luther King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream Speech." The March on Washington is a good example of the benefits of cross-searchability in History Vault because unique documentation on this speech and the March itself is also found in the Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the A. Philip Randolph Papers, and the Bayard Rustin Papers.

Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the organization led by Martin Luther King Jr. during the highpoint of the civil rights struggle, includes field reports from civil rights activists at the front lines of the movement, correspondence with SNCC, NAACP, and other groups, fundraising and financial records, public relations materials, and background files on many of SCLC's most important projects that contributed to the very definition of the modern civil rights movement.

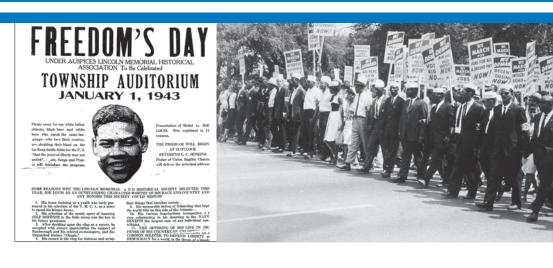
Records of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC), the oldest African American women's organization in the United States, feature documents on the state and local

affiliates of the NACWC, publications of the organization's national office, minutes from the NACWC's national convention from 1895–1992, and materials on important civic leaders like Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Mary Talbert, Mary Church Terrell, Margaret Murray (Mrs. Booker T. Washington), Mary McLeod Bethune, Jennie Moton (Mrs. Robert Moton), Hallie Quinn Brown, and Daisy Lampkin.

The Mary McLeod Bethune Papers document the life of one of the most influential African Americans in the quarter century from 1930–1955, founder of Bethune-Cookman College, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, member of the National Youth Administration during the New Deal, and founder of the Federal Council on Negro Affairs (the so-called "Black Cabinet").

Bayard Rustin Papers cover the man who spent almost fifty years fighting for civil rights and was an important behind the scenes adviser to A. Philip Randolph and Martin Luther King Jr. One of the most important series in this collection includes the files detailing Rustin's pivotal role in the preparations for the 1963 March on Washington.

Finally, Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century, Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 1 includes collections on two Black power organizations: The Revolutionary Action Movement and the League of Revolutionary Black Workers.



## **Collection List**

- Bayard Rustin Papers
- Black Power Movement
  - League of Revolutionary Black Workers, 1965-1976
  - Papers of the Revolutionary Action Movement
- Claude A. Barnett Papers
  - Part 1: Associated Negro Press News Releases, 1928–1964:
     Series A: 1928–1944; Series B: 1945–1955; Series C: 1956–1964
  - Part 2: Associated Negro Press Organizational Files, 1920-1966
  - Part 3: Subject Files on Black Americans, 1918–1967
    Series A: Agriculture, 1923–1966; Series B: Colleges and Universities, 1918–1966; Series C: Economic Conditions, 1918–1966; Series D: Entertainers, Artists, and Authors, 1928–1965; Series E: Medicine, 1927–1965; Series F: The Military, 1925–1965; Series G: Philanthropic and Social Organizations, 1925–1966; Series H: Politics and Law, 1920–1966; Series I: Race Relations, 1923–1965; Series J: Religion, 1924–1966; Series K: Claude A. Barnett, Personal and Financial, 1920–1967
- Mary McLeod Bethune Papers: The Bethune-Cookman College Collection, 1922-1955
- Mary McLeod Bethune Papers: The Bethune Foundation Collection
  - Part 1: Writings, Diaries, Scrapbooks, Biographical Materials, and Files on the National Youth Administration and Women's Organizations, 1918–1955
  - Part 2: Correspondence Files, 1914-1955

- Part 3: Subject Files, 1939-1955
- Part 4: Administration of Bethune-Cookman College and the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation, 1915-1955, and the Supplement to Part 4
- Papers of A. Philip Randolph
- Records of the American Committee on Africa:
  - Part 1: ACOA Executive Committee Minutes and National Office Memoranda, 1952-1975
  - Part 2: Correspondence and Subject Files on South Africa, 1952-1985
- Records of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. 1895–1992:
  - Part 1: Minutes of National Conventions, Publications, and President's Office Correspondence
  - Part 2: President's Office Files, 1958-1968
- Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1954–1970:
  - Part 1: Records of the President's Office
  - Part 2: Records of the Executive Director and Treasurer
  - Part 3: Records of the Public Relations Department
  - Part 4: Records of the Program Department
- Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Series A: Holdings of the Chicago Historical Society:
  - Part 1: Records of the BSCP. 1925-1969
  - Part 2: Records of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP, 1931-1968
  - Part 3: Records of the BSCP Relations with the Pullman Company, 1925–1968



# ORGANIZATIONAL RECORDS AND PERSONAL PAPERS, PART 2

Wildcat STRiKE

The newest Black Freedom module is highlighted by the records of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), records of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Africarelated papers of Claude Barnett, and the Robert F. Williams Papers. SNCC, CORE, SCLC, and NAACP are arguably the four most important organizations that were involved in the civil rights struggle in the 1950s and 1960s. With the publication of this module, History Vault will now include major collections on all four of these organizations.

One of the most important civil rights groups of the 1960s. the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was formed by student activists nationwide in response to the burgeoning student sit-in movement in 1960. SNCC adopted the Gandhian theories of nonviolent direct action, which had been formulated by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in the 1940s. The SNCC collection includes correspondence, project files, internal reports, and printed materials generated by the SNCC organization as it challenged racial barriers, faced internal crises, and sought a leadership role in the fight for desegregation, voter's rights, and Black power. The collection includes documentation on the important moments in SNCC history, like John Lewis's election as SNCC chairman in 1963; SNCC involvement in the Birmingham demonstrations in the spring of 1963; Lewis's speech at the August 1963 March on Washington; the Mississippi Summer Project in 1964; the election of Stokely Carmichael as SNCC chairman and the radicalization of the group as Carmichael moved to identify the SNCC with the militant Black Power

Movement; the 1967 election of H. Rap Brown as chairman, marking an even greater shift toward militarism; and SNCC's collapse in 1970 from loss of leadership and funds.

Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 2 also include the records of another major civil rights organization, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). In 1941 a small group of student activists in Chicago banded together, embracing Mahatma Gandhi's principles of nonviolent direct action in their fight against segregated housing and places of public accommodation. Within three years, this local cell had become a national organization that would, in the ensuing two decades, play a prominent role in the American civil rights movement. In this collection, students will find documents on CORE's fight for equal housing, equal employment opportunities, desegregated schools and transportation and voting rights. CORE's pioneering Journey of Reconciliation in the 1940s and its later involvement in the Freedom Rides in the early 1960s. are also documented here, as is CORE's relationship with other civil rights organizations such as SNCC, SCLC, NAACP and the Urban League.

Robert F. Williams is one of the most underestimated forces in American political history. The Robert F. Williams Papers span from 1951 to 1996, and cover each of the major episodes in Williams career. In the 1950s, this includes Williams's leadership of the Monroe, North Carolina, NAACP branch; his advocacy of the use of force; and his subsequent ouster from the NAACP in 1959. In 1961, Williams and his family escaped from North Carolina to Cuba after Williams was accused of kidnapping a Klansmen and his wife. In Cuba, Williams became a celebrity and friend of Cuban leader Fidel Castro. From Cuba,



Robert and Mabel created the weekly radio program, "Radio Free Dixie," and they continued to publish "The Crusader," the newspaper that Williams had started in 1959. Williams relocated to China in 1966. There, as in Cuba, Williams enjoyed celebrity status and fraternized with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. Williams returned to the United States in 1969, moved to Baldwin, Michigan and involved himself in local politics.

A significant portion of the Robert F. Williams Papers consists of items in Williams's own words, including correspondence written by Williams and writings and speeches, particularly in The Crusader newsletter and "Radio Free Dixie" broadcasts.

In spite of his exile, Robert Williams had a strong influence on the Black Freedom Struggle. His militant rhetorical style —vigorous, colorful, vitriolic—was emulated throughout the Black Power movement. Williams's followers in the U.S. established organizations such as the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Republic of New Africa, and the Black Panther Party's public posture of the armed militant was consciously influenced by Williams.

Rounding out this module are the Africa-related papers of Claude Barnett Papers; the Arthur W. Mitchell papers, focusing on Mitchell's career as a member of the U.S. Congress from Chicago from 1934–1942, and the Midwest Academy Records,

Series 4, containing Heather Booth's personal files in her work on the Mississippi Freedom Summer.

# **Collection List**

- Arthur W. Mitchell Papers
- Black Power Movement, Papers of Robert F. Williams
- Claude Barnett Papers, Series 2: Africa and Other Foreign Interests, 1925–1966
- Congress of Racial Equality Papers, 1941 1967
- Congress of Racial Equality Papers, 1959-1976,
  - Part 1: Western Regional Office, 1962-1965
  - Part 2: Southern Regional Office, 1959-1966
  - Part 3: SEDFRE, Series A. Administrative Files, 1960-1976
  - Part 3: SEDFRE, Series B. Administrative Files, 1960-1976
  - Part 3: SEDFRE, Series C. Legal Department Files, 1960-1976
- Congress of Racial Equality Papers: Addendum, 1944-1968
- Congress of Racial Equality, Chicago Chapter
- Midwest Academy Records, Series 4 (Heather Booth's Personal Files, 1963-1989), Subseries 1 (Pre-Midwest Academy Files, 1963-1971)
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Papers

FOR A FREE TRIAL OR MORE INFORMATION, visit www.proquest.com/pdpq/historyvault, call 800.521.0600, or email pgsales@proquest.com or marketing@proquest.co.uk outside of North America.

