EXPLORE UNHERALDED EVENTS THROUGH RECORDS AND PERSONAL PAPERS

THE BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY
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 four modules: two modules 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, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and George H. W. Bush 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 300 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)
- 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
- 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 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 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 50 years fighting for civil rights and was an important behind the scenes advisor 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 2: Associated Negro Press Organizational Files, 1920-1966
- 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
The second module of Black Freedom Organizational Records and Personal Papers is highlighted by the records of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), records of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Africa-related 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 now includes 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’s 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

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—vigororous, 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
- Congress of Racial Equality, Chicago Chapter
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Papers
BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE 20TH CENTURY: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS, SUPPLEMENT

This module supplements the original module of Federal Government records by adding civil rights records from the Ford and Reagan presidencies. With the addition of material from the Ford and Reagan presidencies, History Vault’s Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records collections now include records from the Theodore Roosevelt administration through the George H. W. Bush administration.

The Ford administration records in this module consist of the subject files of J. Stanley Pottinger, who was the assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, which enforced civil rights laws, and the subject files of Anne R. Clarke, who was a special assistant in the Research Unit of the Civil Rights Division’s Sex Discrimination Program. The files of Pottinger and Clarke detail the implementation of federal civil rights law from 1973 through 1977 and thus are an important complement to the other Black Freedom modules that focus on the campaigns that led to the passage of landmark legislation like the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In addition, a sizable percentage of the Ford era records address women’s rights and sex discrimination. Major topics in these records include the Equal Rights Amendment, the International Women’s Year, abortion, and women in the military.

Records from the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library consist of the White House Office of Records Management Subject File on Human Rights and seven collections released as a result of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The seven FOIA collections cover affirmative action; Bob Jones University; busing and school desegregation; civil rights; fair housing; Martin Luther King Jr. Day; and the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988, Grove City College and the Civil Rights Restoration Act, and the Voting Rights Act of 1982.

Collection List
- Civil Rights during the Ford Administration: Subject Files of Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger and Special Assistant Anne Clarke
- Civil Rights during the Reagan Administration
  - FOIA Released Records on Affirmative Action
  - FOIA Released Records on Bob Jones University
  - FOIA Released Records on Busing and School Desegregation
  - FOIA Released Records on Civil Rights
  - FOIA Released Records on Fair Housing
  - FOIA Released Records on Martin Luther King Jr. Day
  - FOIA Released Records on the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988, Grove City College and the Civil Rights Restoration Act, and the Voting Rights Act of 1982
- Subject File of the White House Office of Records Management, 1981-1989

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