

A selection of source materials for African-American History, 1865 to the present, from the microform collections of the University of Chicago Library

Excerpted from the *Guide to Microform and CD-Rom Sources for History and Political Science in the University of Chicago Library*

compiled by Frank Conaway

Sources in Social Sciences in the University of Chicago Library, 2
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327. [*African-american newspapers, from Library of Congress*]. 169 rolls of microfilm .

Holdings notes: FIM: Few issues missing; SIM: some issues missing; MIM: many issues missing. If no number of reels is specified, holdings of title are limited to a short run, or only scattered issues. *Advance* (Wilmington, DE). — *Africo American Presbyterian* (Seattle). — *Afro American* (Baltimore), 1893-1989. — *Afro American Advocate* (Fort Worth). — *Afro American Sentinel* (Omaha), 1896-1899, 1 reel, SIM. — *Afro Independent* (St. Paul). — *Afro-American Advance* (Minneapolis). — *Afro-American Citizen* (Charleston, S. C.). — *Aliened America* (Cleveland), 1953. — *American* (Coffeyville, KS), 1898-99, 1 reel, SIM. — *American Citizen* (Kansas City), 1889-1907, 6 reels, MIM. — *American Citizen* (Topeka), 1888-1889, 1 reel. — *American Citizen* (Baltimore). — *American Eagle* (St. Louis). — *American Guide* (Little Rock) . — *American Negro* (Springfield, Mo.). — *Appeal* (St. Paul), 1889-1892, 1894-1897, 5 reels. — *Arkansas Freeman* (Little Rock). — *Arkansas Weekly Mansion* (Little Rock), 1880, 1883-1884, 1 reel, FIM. — *Atchison Blade* (Atchison, KS), 1892-1894, 1 reel, FIM. — *Atlanta Age*. — *Augusta Union* (Augusta, GA). — *Baptist Headlight* (Topeka), 1893-1894. — *Benevolent Banner* (Topeka), 1887. — *Black Republican and Office-Holders Journal* (New York), 1865. — *Republican* (New Orleans). — *Boston Black Advance*, 1900. — *Boston Courant*. — *Broad Ax* (Chicago), 1899-1927, 8 reels, FIM. — *Broad Ax* (Salt Lake City), 1895-1899, 2 reels. — *Broad Axe* (St. Paul), 1891-1903, 4 reels. — *Bulletin* (Louisville). — *Charleston Advocate* (Charleston), 1867. — *Chicago Eagle*. — *Chicago World*, 1900. — *Christian Banner* (Philadelphia), 1900. — *Cleveland Gazette*, 1883-1945, 20 reels, SIM. — *Colorado Statesman* (Denver). — *Colored American*(Augusta, GA), 1894-1904, 6 reels, FIM. — *Colored Citizen* (Fort Scott, KS), 1878, 1 reel. — *Colored Citizen* (Topeka), 1878-1900, 1 reel. — *Colored Citizen* (Cincinnati). — *Colored Patriot* (Topeka). — *Colored Tennessean* (Nashville), 1865-1866. — *Colored Visitor* (Logansport, IN). — *Columbus Chronicle* (GA). — *Columbus Standard* (OH), 1901. — *Commonwealth* (Baltimore), 1915. — *Concordia Eagle* (Vidalia LA), 1875-1883. — *Conservator* (Chicago), 1882-1886. — *Crusader* (New Orleans). — *Daily American Citizen* (Kansas City, KS), 1897-1900, 1 reel. — *Dallas Express*. — *Defender* (Philadelphia), 1900. — *Detroit Informer*. — *Echo* (St Martinsville, LA). — *Elevator* (San Francisco), 1865-1898, 1 reel, MIM. — *Enterprise* (Omaha), 1895-1900, 1 reel, MIM. — *Evening Call* (Topeka), 1893. — *Florida Evangelist* (Jacksonville). —

Florida Sentinel (Pensacola). — *Frederick Douglass Paper* (Rochester), 1856-1860. — *Free American* (Columbus, OH), 1887. — *Free Mans Press* (Austin). — *Free Press* (Charleston). — *Free State* (Brandon, MS). — *Freeman* (Indianapolis), 1886-1916, 17 reels, SIM. — *Freemans Journal* (Galveston). — *Gazette* (Raleigh), 1893-1898. — *Gazette and Land Bulletin* (Waycross, GA). — *Georgetown Planet* (SC), 1873. — *Golden Rule* (Vicksburg), 1900. — *Guide* (Oklahoma City), 1898-1903, 1 reel, FIM. — *Herald of Kansas* (Topeka), 1880. — *Historic Times* (Lawrence, KS), 1891. — *Huntsville Gazette* (AL), 1881-1894, 5 reels, SIM. — *Huntsville Star* (AL). — *Illinois Record* (Springfield), 1897-1899, 1 reel. — *Independent* (Houston). — *Indianapolis World*. — *Iowa Baptist Standard* (Des Moines), 1897. — *Iowa State Bystander* (Des Moines), 1896-1900, 2 reels, SIM. — *Item* (Dallas). — *Jackson Headlight* (Tennessee), 1900. — *Justice* (Chattanooga). — *Kansas Blackman* (Topeka), 1894. — *Kansas City Observer* (MO). — *Kansas Headlight* (Wichita), 1894. — *LUnion* (New Orleans), 1862-1864. — *Langston City Herald* (OH), 1891-1900, 1 reel, SIM. — *Le Dimanche* (New Orleans). — *Leader* (Washington, D. C.) 1889. — *Leavenworth Advocate* (KS), 1888-1891, 1 reel, FIM. — *Leavenworth Herald* (KS), 1894-1898, 2 reels, SIM. — *Lexington Standard* (KY). — *Light* (Vickburg). — *Loyal Georgian* (Augusta). — *Macon Sentinel* (GA). — *Maryville Republican* (TN), 1876. — *Midland Express* (Boyton, VA). — *Minneapolis Observer*. — *Mirror of the Times* (San Francisco). — *Missonary Record* (Charleston, S. C.), 1873. — *Missouri Messenger* (Macon). — *Montgomery Enterprise* (AL). — *National Baptist World* (Wichita), 1894. — *National Leader* (Washington, D. C.). — *National Pilot* (Petersburg, VA). — *National Reflector* (Wichita), 1895-1897, 1 reel, SIM. — *National Savings Bank* (Washington), 1868. — *Negro Appeal* (Annapolis). — *Negro World* (St. Paul), 1892-1892. — *Negro World* (Knoxville), 1887-1891. — *New Orleans Daily Creole*, 1856-57, 1 reel, FIM. — *New Orleans Tribune* 1864-1869 4 reels. — *New York Age* 1887-1900, 2 reels. — *New York Freeman* 1885-1887. — *New York Globe* 1883-1884, 1 reel, SIM. — *Nicodemus Cyclone* (Nicodemus, KS), 1887-1888. — *Nicodemus Enterprise* (Nicodemus, KS), 1887. — *Northern Star and Freemans Advocate* (Albany, NY), 1842-1843. — *Northwestern Recorder* (Milwaukee), 1892-93. — *Oakland Sunshine* (California), 1915-1922. — *Observer* (Baton Rouge). — *Odd Fellows Journal* (Philadelphia), 1900. — *Ohio Falls Express* (Louisville). — *Ohio Standard and Observer* (Xenia). — *Oil City Afro-American* (Corsicana, TX). — *Parsons Weekly Blade* (KS), 1892-1900, 3 reels, SIM. — *Paul Quinn Weekly* (Waco), 1900. — *Peoples Advocate* (Washington, DC), 1879-1884. — *Peoples Advocate* (Alexandria), 1876, 1 reel. — *Peoples Friend* (Wichita). — *Peoples Recorder* (Columbia). — *Peoples Friend* (Topeka), 1896. — *Pine Bluff Weekly Herald*. — *Pioneer Press* (Martinsburg, WV), 1890-1915. — *Pittsburg Plain Dealer* (KS), 1899-1900, 1 reel, SIM. — *Plaindealer* (Detroit), 3 reels. — *Plaindealer* (Topeka). — *Portland New Age* (OR), 1905-1907, 4 reels, MIM. — *Progress* (Omaha), 1890-1900. — *Race Standard* (Baltimore). — *Recorder* (Indianapolis), 1899-1900, 1 reel. — *Reformer* (Richmond, VA), 1900-1905. — *Reporter* (Helena, AR). — *Republican Courier* (New Orleans), 1899-1900. — *Richmond Planet*, 1885-1890, 3 reels. — *Rights of All Men* (New York), 1829. — *Rising Son* (Kansas City, MO), 1900-1907 2 reels. — *Rock Hill Messenger* (SC). — *San Francisco Vindicator*, 1887-1889. — *Savannah Weekly Echo*, 1883-1884. — *Seattle Republican*. — *Sedalia Times*, 1901-1905, 1 reel, MIM. — *Sentinel* (Trenton), 1880-1882, 1 reel, FIM. — *South Carolina Leader* (Charleston), 1865-1866. — *Southern Argus* (Ft Scott, KS), 1891-1892. — *Southern Indicator* (Columbia), 1921-1923. — *Southern News* (Richmond). — *Southern Republican* (New Orleans), 1899-1900. — *St. Louis Palladium*, 1903-1907, 3 reels, SIM. — *State Capitol* (Springfield, IL), 1891-92). — *State Journal* (Harrisburg), 1883-1885, 3 reels, MIM. — *State Ledger* (Topeka), 1892-1906. — *Statesman* (Denver). — *Tennessean* (Nashville). — *Tennessee Star* (Nashville). — *Pacific Appeal* (San

Francisco). — *Times-Observer* (Topeka), 1891-92, 1 reel. — *Topeka Tribune* (1880, 1 reel. — *Torchlight Appeal* (Birmingham). — *True Reformer* (Littleton, NC), 1900. — *Union* (New Orleans), 1863-64. — *Virginia Star* (Richmond), 1877-1882. — *Voice of Missions* (Charlotte), 1889. — *Washington Bee*, 1882-1922, 19 reels, MIM. — *Washington Grit*, 1883-1884, 1 reel, FIM. — *Weekly Anglo-African* (New York), 1859-60. — *Weekly Avalanche* (Des Moines), 1893. — *Weekly Call* (Topeka), 1891-1898, 2 reels, MIM. — *Weekly Defiance* (Atlanta). — *Weekly Louisianian* (New Orleans), 1870-1882, 3 reels. — *Weekly Loyal Georgian* (Augusta), 1866-1868. — *Weekly Pelican* (New Orleans), 1886-1889, 1 reel, MIM. — *Weekly Review* (New Albany, IN) 1881. — *Western Appeal* (St. Paul), 1885, 1887-88, 1 reel, MIM. — *Western Christian Recorder* (Kansas City, KS), 1898-99, 1 reel. — *Western Cyclone* (Nicodemus, KS), 1886-87. — *Western Enterprise* (Colorado Springs). — *Western Outlook* (Oakland, CA), 1894. — *Western Star* (Houston), 1900. — *Wichita Searchlight*, 1900-1912, 6 reels, SIM. — *Wichita Tribune*, 1898-1899. — *Wide Awake* (Coffeyville, KS), 1891, 1 reel. — *Wisconsin Afro-American* (Milwaukee), 1892. — *Wisconsin Weekly Advocate* (Milwaukee), 1898-1907, 4 reels, MIM. — *World* (Atlanta).

Titles cataloged as separates.

African-Americans—Newspapers.

328. *Records of The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, 1895-1992 [microform]: Part I: Minutes of national conventions, publications, and president's office correspondence.*

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (U.S.), consulting editor, Lillian Serece Williams. 26 reels. Black Studies Research Sources)(Research Collections in Women's Studies. Bethesda, MD: University Publications of America, 1993-.

Printed guide has call number E185.86.B64 1994.

In local women's clubs African-American women pooled their resources, coordinated their efforts, raised funds, launched charitable initiatives, and founded schools, hospitals, homes for delinquent youth, mother's clubs as they struggled against prejudice.

Collection includes publications of state and local NACWC affiliates, including histories of many state and local clubs; National Convention minutes, 1895-1992; *National Notes*, 1897-1992, a quarterly periodical reporting on affiliates; President's office correspondence from 1920 through 1958.

microfm E185.86.N36N374 1993 Mic.

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (U.S.)—Archives/ Afro-American women—Societies and clubs—Archives/ Afro-American women—History—Sources/ Women—Societies and clubs—Archives.

329. *The papers of W.E.B. Du Bois, 1803-1965 [microfilm].* W. E. B. 1877-1963 Du Bois 89 microfilm reels. Sanford, N.C: Microfilming Corp. of America, 1980.

Accompanying guide to the microfilm edition has call no. E185.97.D8M2.

Papers of first black sociologist, a founder of Niagara Movement, leader of NAACP, prolific historian and author, eventually a proponent of black separatism. Papers include correspondence with many important figures of his era.

microfm E372 Mic.

Du Bois, W. E. B., 1868-1963/ Afro-Americans—Civil rights—History—Manuscripts/ Afro-Americans—History—1877-1964—Manuscripts/ United States—Race relations—Manuscripts/ Afro-Americans—Civil rights—History—Sources/ Afro-Americans—History—1877-1964—Sources/ United States—Race relations—Sources/ Manuscripts—Massachusetts—Amherst.

330. **[Du Bois papers][19—?-1951]**. W. E. B. Du Bois 1 v. (various pagings); 1 microfilm reel . [Nashville, Tenn.: Fisk University Library], 1978.
See 89-reel *Papers of W. E. B. DuBois, 1803-1965*, at microfm E185.97.D8M2 Mic, described in this *Guide*.

Typescripts with handwritten emendations.

microfm E363 Mic.

Afro-Americans—History—Addresses, essays, lectures.

331. **[Du Bois newspaper clipping books]**. 1 v. (various pagings) [1924-1936].
See 89-reel *Papers of W. E. B. DuBois, 1803-1965*, at microfm E185.97.D8M2 Mic, described in this *Guide*.

microfm E364 Mic.

Du Bois, W. E. B., 1868-1963.

332. **FBI file on W.E.B. Du Bois**. United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation 1 microfilm reel . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources, [1996?].
Printed guide at E185.97.D73 F35 1996.

FBI documents from the years 1942-1963, reflecting Du Bois's support of and participation in Communist organizations, his anti-American statements issued abroad, and the statements that his supporters made to defend him against charges of communism.

Mic microfm E185.97.D73F35 1996.

Du Bois, W. E. B./ United States—Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Afro-Americans—Politics and government.

333. **Papers of the NAACP** . editors, Randolph Boehm August Meier. 283 reels . Frederick, Md: University Publications of America, [1982?]-.
Accompanying guide has call no. E185.5.N245G88. General note: All parts of the *Papers* published before 1997 are held by cooperating libraries in Illinois. For a detailed schedule of holdings see CCMCC NAACP Papers at <http://proxy.uchicago.edu/login?url=http://www.uic.edu/depts/lib/projects/resources/naacp/> . Cataloging records for parts held by the University of Chicago Library will appear in the Library's online catalogs.

The NAACP is the nation's oldest and most important civil rights organization. Materials in this collection are selected principally from files in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. Library has Parts 1-5, 15-16: Part 1 (28 reels): Meetings of the Board of Directors, Records of Annual Conferences, Major Speeches, and Special Reports, 1909-1950. Provides the central organizational records of the first 40 years of the organization. Special reports on issues such as the KKK, discrimination in public employment, depiction of blacks in motion pictures, economic equality, black victims of crime, church and civil rights, misconceptions regarding heredity and the intelligence of blacks, and attitudes of black youth. — Part 2 (20 reels): Personal Correspondence of Selected NAACP Officials, 1919-1939. Included are selections from Thurgood Marshall, Walter White, Charles Houston, Juanita Jackson, James Weldon Johnson, Roy Wilkins, and others. — Part 3 (43 reels): Campaign for Educational Equality, 1913-1950. Documents legal battle to achieve unrestricted access to educational institutions. Files of the Garland Fund, teacher salary cases, university admissions cases, local school cases leading up to *Brown v. Board of Education*. — Part 4 (13 reels): Voting Rights Campaign, 1916-1950. Complete NAACP legal department files and subject files related to voting rights: White primary cases; grandfather clause; literacy tests;

registration abuses; intimidation and violence; poll taxes; legislative apportionment in the South; and women's suffrage. — Part 5 (23 reels): Campaign against Residential Segregation, 1914-1955. Covers NAACP's efforts to combat segregation ordinances, restrictive covenants, discriminatory zoning ordinances, violence and mob actions against blacks, and discrimination in federal housing projects. — Part 15: Segregation and discrimination, Complaints and responses, 1940-1955, ser. A, Legal Dept. files (19 reels), and ser. B, Administrative files (15 reels). — Part 16: Board of Directors correspondence and Committee materials, ser. A, 1919-1939 (8 reels); ser. B, 1940-1955 (24 reels). — Part 16 supp. (12 reels): Board of Directors files, 1956-1965.

microfm E370 Mic.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People/ School integration—Southern States/ Afro-Americans—Civil rights—United States.

334. ***FBI file on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)***. United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation 4 microfilm reels . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources, [1990?].

Printed guide at E185.5.N276F3 1990 Guide.

Officially entitled *FBI File on the communist infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)*, these files cover the years 1923 to 1957 and reflect the Bureau investigation into the NAACP's supposed connections with the Communist party. The records contain information on each branch of the NAACP.

Mic microfm E185.5.N276F3 1990.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People/ United States—Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Afro-Americans—Civil rights—History—20th century—Sources/ Civil rights movements—United States—History—20th century—Sources/ Civil rights and socialism—United States—History—20th century—Sources/ United States—Race relations—History—20th century—Sources.

335. ***The Peonage files of the U.S. Department of Justice, 1901-1945*** . editor, Pete Daniel. 26 reels . Black Studies Research Resources: Microfilms From Major Archival and Manuscript Collections. Frederick, Md: University Publications of America, 1987. Guide to the microfilm collection has call no. HD4875.P461 1989.

An important economic feature of the early 20th century south was peonage, or debt peonage. Plantation owners held laborers in debt, and forced them to remain on the premises to work off their debt, often by violence or intimidation. The system functioned as a kind of substitute for the antebellum slave system. Collection comprises the peonage files of the Justice Department from 1901 to 1945, including complaints to the department from local US attorneys, private individuals, and organizations such as the NAACP; internal legal memoranda, depositions by witnesses, briefs, trial transcripts; and investigations conducted by the FBI. Peonage was also a feature of industries as well, and the collection provides information on many features of the economic history of the South, especially wages, labor conditions, and labor recruitment.

microfm HD4875.P46 1987 Mic.

Peonage—United States—Sources/ Civil rights—United States—History—20th century—Sources/ United States—Dept. of Justice—Archives.

336. ***Black workers in the era of great migration, 1916-1929***. editor, James R. Grossman. 25 reels . Black Studies Research Collections: Microfilms From Major Archival and Manuscript Collections. Frederick, Md: University Publications of America, 1985.

Accompanying guide to the collection on microfilm has call no. E185.8.S34.

The period of the First World War saw a rapid increase in black migration from the rural south to urban centers in the industrialized north. The same period saw a great expansion of government control over the economy; several basic industries vital to the war effort came under federal control. Collection comprises records created by these wartime agencies that focus upon the operations and labor conditions of several such industries and on black workers. Collection also includes records from agencies that studied black workers in the '20's, including the Department of Labor, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

microfm E374 Mic.

Afro-Americans—Employment/ Grossman, James R.

337. *Transcripts of the hearings of the House Select Committee that investigated the race riots in East St. Louis, 1917.* United States. Congress. House. Select Committee to Investigate Conditions in Illinois and Missouri Interfering with Interstate Commerce between These States 7 reels . National Archive Microfilm Publications, M1167. Washington, D.C: National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1981.

microfm F549.E2T726 1981 Mic.

Riots—Illinois—East Saint Louis/ African-American studies.

338. *Federal surveillance of Afro-Americans, 1917-1925 : the First World War, the Red Scare, and the Garvey movement.* editor, Theodore Kornweibel. 25 microfilm reels . Black Studies Research Sources. Frederick, Md: University Publications of America, 1985.

Accompanying guide has call no. E185.F43 1986.

The entry of the U.S. into the First World War precipitated a sudden increase in government surveillance of American citizens by the military, the postal service, and, especially, the Bureau of Investigation, precursor of the FBI. This collection includes every relevant Bureau file concerning political activity by black groups, periodicals, and individuals, including Marcus Garvey, W.E.B. DuBois, James Weldon Johnson, Jack Johnson, A. Philip Randolph. Also included are Bureau files on the *Chicago Defender*, *Baltimore Afro-American*, *Crisis*, and *Messenger*. Collection also includes records from files of Army's Military Intelligence Division, Department of State, Office of Naval Intelligence, and six other agencies. Topics of files include censorship of militant publications, Pan-American Congress, and transcripts of Marcus Garvey's trial.

microfm E185.F43 1985 Mic.

Afro-Americans—History—Sources.

339. *FBI file on Elijah Muhammad.* 3 microfilm reels . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources, [1995?].

Printed guide at BP223.Z8 E454 1996.

Born Elijah Poole in 1897, "the Messenger of Allah" assumed leadership of the movement later known as the Nation of Islam in 1934. The file contains material the FBI collected to show immoral, subversive, or criminal activity in order to discredit him as a leader of the Nation of Islam.

Mic microfm BP223.Z8E454 1995 .

Elijah Muhammad/ United States—Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Black Muslims—History—Sources/ Afro-Americans—History—Sources.

340. **FBI file on A. Philip Randolph.** United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation 1 microfilm reel . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources, [1990?].

Randolph (1889-1979), an outspoken black labor leader, organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, elected vice president of AFL-CIO in 1955. File includes memos and correspondence, most dating from the 1940's with some coverage into the early 1960's.

Printed guide at E185.97.R27 F2 1990.

Mic microfm E185.97.R27F352 1990.

Randolph, A. Philip/ Randolph, A. Philip/ Randolph, A. Philip/ United States—Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Afro-Americans—Biography—Sources/ Labor unions, Black—United States—History—20th century—Sources/ Afro-Americans—Civil rights—History—20th century—Sources/ Civil rights movements—United States—History—20th century—Sources/ Civil rights workers—United States—Biography—Sources/ United States—Race relations—History—20th century—Sources.

341. **FBI file on Paul Robeson.** Paul Robeson 2 microfilm reels . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources, 1987.

Printed guide at E743.5.F34 1987 Guide.

The FBI's investigation of actor/singer Paul Robeson contributed significantly to the ruin of his career. This file includes all the bureau reports on Robeson and his wife, news clippings on his activities and speeches, and transcripts of his telephone conversations.

Mic microfm E743.5.F34 1987.

Robeson, Paul/ Robeson, Eslanda Cardozo Goode/ United States—Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Governmental investigations—United States.

342. **FBI file on Roy Wilkins.** United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation 1 microfilm reel . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources, 1990?

Index to files, "Roll Call" at head of film. Covers the years 1958 to 1969.

Wilkins was a prominent member of the NAACP, serving as acting secretary and later as executive secretary. He was a key figure in the prevention of Communist infiltration of the NAACP. The FBI file contain many Black Panther documents critical of Wilkins.

Mic microfm E185.97.W69F251 1990.

Wilkins, Roy/ United States—Federal Bureau of Investigation.

343. **Communist infiltration of the SCLC : FBI investigation file.** United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation 9 microfilms . Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1984.

From 1958 through 1980, the FBI compiled a file of over 13,000 pages on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The rationale for this was in the bureau's words, "to ascertain the degree of Communist party influence on the SCLC, which continues to be the primary activist organization in the civil rights movement. With file is J. Edgar Hoover's 269 page "Official and Confidential File on Martin Luther King".

Mic microfm E185.61.C725.

King, Martin Luther/ Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

344. **FBI file on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.** United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation 2 microfilm reels . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources, [1991?].

Indexed by: *Guide to the microfilm edition of the FBI file on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)* at E185.61 .U46 1991.

Committee was organized in 1960 to encourage voter registration for blacks in the Deep South. Under Stokely Carmichael the group pushed for economic enfranchisement and advocated black supremacy. The FBI maintained a file on SNCC under the belief that Communists were infiltrating its leadership. This file contains reports from m19 cities, including Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, and San Francisco. Each section is chronological, spanning 1964 to 1973.

Mic microfm E185.61.F355 1991.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (U.S.)/ Afro-Americans—Civil rights—History—20th century—Sources.

345. ***FBI file on Malcolm X.*** United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation 10 reels of microfilm . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources, [1995?].
36 p. printed guide at E185.97.L5 F23 1996.

File documents Malcolm X's activities from his release in prison until his assassination in 1965, including his involvement on behalf of the Nation of Islam, his relationship with the Socialist Workers Party and the May 2nd Committee, newspaper articles relating to Malcolm, his break with Elijah Muhammed, his establishment of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., his founding of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, etc. Includes FBI memoranda from 1953 to 1971.

Mic microfm E185.97.L5F23 1995.

X, Malcolm/ United States—Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Black Muslims.

346. ***FBI file on the Black Panther Party—North Carolina.*** United States Federal Bureau of Investigation 2 microfilms . Wilmington, Del: Scholarly Resources Inc, [1986].
Guide has call no. E185.615.G84.

Files trace apparent efforts of the Black Panther Party to establish chapters, and perhaps, a statewide organization in North Carolina, spanning the years from 1968 to 1976. Contains mainly surveillance reports and related memoranda, but also correspondence within the FBI, legal memoranda, Black Panther Party publications, transcriptions of speeches by spokespersons of the BPP, etc. Includes information about BP's national headquarters as well as its operations in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Newark, New York, and New Haven.

Mic _ microfm _ E185.615.F15.

Black Panther Party.

347. ***Civil rights during the Johnson administration, 1963-1969 : a collection from the holdings of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, Austin Texas .*** 18 microfilm reels . Black Studies Research Sources: Microfilms From Major Archival and Manuscript Collections. Fredrick, MD: University Publications of America, 1984-.

A printed reel guide has call no. JC599.U5L43. pt. 1. The White House central files (15 reels) — pt. 2. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: Administrative history (3 reels).

Johnson's administration led passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act that sought to eliminate segregation in public accommodations and education; the 1965 Voting Rights Act; and the 1968 Fair Housing Act. Collection comprises documents from the White House Central Files (which include internal memoranda circulated between the president and his advisors, as well as correspondence between the administration and influential individuals and groups outside the White House) and the White House Aides Files (the

working papers of presidential assistants who counseled the president, including memoranda and reports prepared for the president). Part 2 of the collection is an unpublished narrative history of the EEO.

microfm JC599.U5C56 Mic.

*Civil rights—United States/ United States—Politics and government—1963-1969/
Johnson, Lyndon Baines.*