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MISCELLANEOUS RESEARCH

N.D.

2017/93
c

Dellums position with W. Coast Regional NAACP

In West Coast NAACP papers (MSS 78/180. Carton 9) Correspondence – Dellums
1955-66 folder

I found a letter dated 11/1/58 which D signs as "Chairman, West Coast Region NAACP",
and another letter dated 3/31/66 from Leonard Carter, "Regional Director", to Dellums,
"Chairman, West Coast Region, NAACP" Perhaps there was a position of Chairman that
was different from Regional Director? Perhaps D was chairman of the board of the
NAACP?

3/2/02

NOTE: On NAACP West Coast region stationery Dellums is listed as Chairman
Advisory Committee (See letter dated 5/4/55 in MEMO folder.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

690 MARKET STREET, SUITE 332

PHONE YUKON 6-6992

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.

NAACP

WEST COAST
REGION

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Secretary-Counsel
C. L. Dellums
Chm'n, Advisory Com.
Dr. Claude Hudson
Nat'l Board Member
Loren Miller, Esq.
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Editor, THE CRISIS

May 4, 1955

*Dellums
Chairman
Advisory Com.*

Mr. C. L. Dellums
1716 7th Street
Oakland, California

Dear C.L.:

I am writing to pass along my suggestions concerning the shape that the continuing California Committee for FEP should take.

I believe it would be cumbersome to try to continue the structure as it presently exists. Why not allow the various officers and sponsors, etc., to remain as they are and appoint an Executive Committee somewhat along the following lines to actually work with committees under them on various aspects of FEP. The committee ought to be constructed with the end in view of accomplishing the following minimum specific purposes:

1. Co-ordinating a state-wide effort to gather specific information concerning the extent, degree and location of job discrimination.
2. Studying and redrafting a new FEP bill in close co-operation with Byron and Gus.
3. Co-ordinating local contacts with legislators in an effort to have the votes lined up before the campaign two years from now.
4. Planning and preparing the program of the mobilization in 1957 and the hearings on the bill.
5. Raising an FEP war chest for the next campaign.
6. Expanding the committee and the list of sponsors.

It is conceivable that in addition to you and Bill that the Executive Committee could consist of 6 additional persons, each with the responsibility for forming a committee and carrying on one of the above jobs.

*copy of
com. to
Shelby*

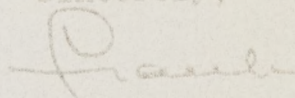
*Copy to be made
of this letter
and placed in
the file
in part mail
box 1111*

Mr. C. L. Dellums
Page 2
May 4, 1955

I would merely suggest your consideration of Max Mont (perhaps working with Tarea, Ed Howden and Stan Jacobs) to gather the information concerning discrimination; Nat Colley (working with Irving Rosenblatt, Dave Sizkind, Byron and Gus) to draft the bill and work out all of the kinks; Bill Becker (perhaps working with Les Bailey, Bill Anderson, Gilanya and John Dial) to plan now for the mobilization; Trevor Thomas (perhaps working with Evelyn Merson, Fred Ross and Tony Rios) to work on the legislators; I, (probably working with Neil Haggerty, Johnny Despol and Harry Winton) could attempt to raise the money; while, some other appropriate persons could concern themselves with the expansion of the sponsors list.

Though the bill was not voted out of the Ways & Means Committee I believe that under your leadership FEP received a tremendous stimulus in the state this year. For this reason we are far from discouraged.

Sincerely,



Franklin H. Williams
Secretary-Counsel

fhw:db
cc: Bill Becker
Max Mont

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Just as today, election of '58 led to era of change on North Coast

By GAYE LeBARON

PRESS DEMOCRAT COLUMNIST

Published: Sunday, January 18, 2009 at 4:29 a.m.

All that change we've been talking about for the past two years is coming upon us quickly now. Tuesday's inauguration will mark the event that could alter, in many different ways, the course of our nation's history.

Days like this pop out of our 233-year span of "important dates" when we talk history -- the election of Abraham Lincoln, the first inaugural address of Franklin Roosevelt, JFK standing bareheaded in a snowstorm to take the oath of office.

Political milestones, you could call them. Because after each of those dates, everything changed.

There was an important milestone in North Coast politics, a 50th anniversary, which got lost in the furor over the November presidential election.

It was 50 years to the day -- Nov. 4, 1958. The year was not a presidential election year, but the results of the state and congressional elections marked a distinct passage.

Just as the election of Barack Obama brought young voters and minority voters into the Democratic process, so the election of 1958 changed the course of California's political history.

It was the year that Edmund G. "Pat" Brown was the "dark horse" winner over ultraconservative U.S. Sen. William F. Knowland.

Brown, the state's attorney general and a veteran of San Francisco politics known for his people skills and ability to remember names and connections, carried into office on his coattails a number of liberal congressmen and state legislators who had tried and failed since the end of World War II to break the conservative hold on the state.

The election of Clem Miller from Marin County to Congress and attorney Joe Rattigan from Santa Rosa to the state Senate broke the Republican or conservative Democrat hold on Sonoma County that had prevailed since the turn of the century.

Miller and Rattigan personified the new liberal destined to replace the farmer-conservative as the county began its slow shift from agricultural to suburban.

Both were World War II veterans who were educated on the GI Bill. Miller, with a degree in labor relations from Cornell, Rattigan from Stanford Law School. Both were transplanted Easterners; Miller from Delaware, Rattigan from Washington, D.C.

Miller had run for Congress in 1956, losing to Hubert Scudder, the Sebastopol Republican who had served five terms after spending 15 years in the state Assembly. Rattigan was making his first bid for elected office against Geyserville prune rancher F. Presley Abshire.



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Their victories were celebrated by a new bloc of voters in the long, lean 1st Congressional District, which in those years stretched from the Golden Gate to the Oregon border.

Like the men they elected, they were young professionals, many of them college-educated, raising their families in the 1950s housing developments that were growing on the outskirts of places like Santa Rosa and Petaluma.

Joe Rattigan, at 38 the youngest senator in the California Legislature, served with distinction in the state Senate, authoring important legislation on health care and education, including the bill that created Sonoma State College.

HE WAS RE-ELECTED handily in 1964. When redistricting put Sonoma County in the same Senate district as the veteran Democrat Randolph Collier of Yreka, Joe stepped aside, accepting an appointment in 1966 to the 1st District Appellate Court, where he, again, served with distinction. North Coast Democrats and, indeed, a good many Republicans, considered him the district's "elder statesman" until his death in 2007. Santa Rosa's state building bears his name.

REP. MILLER'S POLITICAL CAREER was both triumph and tragedy. He had an auspicious first term in Congress. As soon as he was seated, in January 1959, he began writing "letters home" to his constituents and to a few interested political scientists who had followed his campaign.

The letters were intended to share the experience of being new in the Congress and learning the process of government.

One of the recipients of those letters was a professor at Wooster College in Ohio, John W. Baker. Baker saw the wider value in these letters as a chronicle of an articulate legislator's attempt to share his introduction to the Congress.

They were published by Scribner's, edited by professor Baker, in 1962 under the title "Member of the House, Letters of a Congressman," and earned Miller national recognition.

Miller was re-elected in 1960, defeating Republican challenger Fred DuPuis. In 1962, his opponent was Don Clausen, a Del Norte County supervisor.

Again, Miller was re-elected, but under unique circumstances. In October, less than a month before the election, Miller was flying to a speaking engagement when the small plane he was in crashed into a mountain northeast of Eureka. Miller and the pilot both died.

Bill Duddleson, a former Press Democrat reporter who served as Miller's chief aide, recalled last week from his home in Maryland the hurried attempt to save the congressional seat for the Democratic Party.

Duddleson, along with U.S. Sen. Clair Engle of Red Bluff, went "on tour" through the district, visiting newspapers and small radio stations to encourage voters to elect a dead man.

The campaign succeeded, but the strategy failed as Clausen defeated Miller's campaign chairman, Fort Bragg's Bill Grader, in the special election and went on to serve 20 years in the House.

Nonetheless, Miller had earned the sad distinction of being the first member of the U.S. Congress to be elected posthumously.

There have been others since -- Rep. Nick Begich of Alaska and Rep. Hale Boggs of

Louisiana in the House and Senators Mel Carnahan of Missouri and Patsy Mink of Hawaii. But Miller was first.

(His name, in fact, came up in one of the last episodes of the TV drama "The West Wing" when the fictional campaign staff was dealing with the sudden death of vice-presidential candidate Leo McGarry.)

Clem Miller's tenure was short and would hardly constitute lasting change -- except for his great legislative accomplishment, which is also his gravesite. That would be Point Reyes National Seashore. The legislation that created Marin's coastal crown jewel was authored by Miller, co-authored by Engle in the Senate and signed into law by President Kennedy just weeks before Miller died.

His grave, on one-eighth of an acre of the former Bear Valley Ranch, is marked with only a small bronze plaque. The land around, the beaches, mountains and forest of the headlands, are his true monument.

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Oral Histories

The collection dates from the early 1800's to the present. It contains audiocassettes and VHS tapes of interviews with pioneers, local civil rights activists, writers, musicians, and others.

Microfilm Collections

The collection consists of papers and documents of early Black leaders and organizations: W.E.B. Dubois, Ida B. Wells, Carter G. Woodson, and Mary Church Terrell, along with FBI records on Black organizations: the Black Panther Party, SNCC, Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, and Elijah Muhammed.

Vertical Files

A to Z files containing newspaper and magazine clippings on topics and individuals that document the African American Experience in Northern California and the nation.

Reference and Information Services

AAMLO provides reference services and consultations on research projects relating to Northern California.

For more information on our collection take a look at these websites:

www.oaklandlibrary.org/aamlo/geninfo.html

www.collectionsonline.com/~aamlo

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The Archives

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Veronica Moya



*Archives Hours
Tuesday – Saturday
12-4pm
(Appointment Only)*

The African American Museum and Library at Oakland, or AAMLO offers museum, library services, and manuscript repository devoted to collecting, organizing, preserving and interpreting the African American experience in California and the West with a primary focus on Northern California. Source materials relating to the history of African Americans throughout the United States will help to promote an understanding of the collection within a broader context.

Mission Statement

The Archival Collections support the mission of the African American Museum and Library at Oakland (AAMLO) to discover, preserve, interpret and share the historical and cultural experiences of African Americans in Northern California for present and future generations.

History of AAMLO

AAMLO has a proud history, yet is beginning a new life. It began in 1965, as a volunteer organization, the East Bay Negro Historical Society became the Northern California Center for African American History and Life (NCCAAHL). A merger and partnership was formed between the NCCAAHL and the Oakland Public Library. It became the African American Museum and Library at Oakland (AAMLO) and was established in 1994 as a division of the Oakland Public Library.

About the Collection

A unique resource for the study of African American history and culture in Northern California, AAMLO's archival holdings include manuscript collections of individuals, families, organizations and institutions; subject or general collections that includes railroads, architecture, civil rights, slavery, education, cowboys and ranchers, organizations and sports to name a few. AAMLO's diverse and extensive collections of photographic images and artifacts depict family and community life, document civic, political and union activity and record significant individual achievements in the performing arts.

General Collections

The general collection contains hundreds of photographs, 16mm and 8 mm film, newspaper clippings, A-Z verticals files and ephemera, VHS videotapes, audiocassettes of oral histories, symposia and other programs of interest that capture the African American experience.

Manuscript Collections

There are over 300 original manuscripts, letters, diaries, memoirs, club minutes, reports, and other writings. Included are individuals and families and the records of churches and scholars. AAMLO is the recipient of three significant collections, the papers of Ronald V. Dellums, Congresswoman Barbara Lee and former City of Oakland Mayor, Elihu Harris. The Dellums collection contains papers, letters, records, etc. representing more than 27-years of service as a Member of Congress. Following her election to the United States Congress, AAMLO acquired Lee's papers encompassing her early years working with former Congressman Dellums and her term as Assemblywoman.

Photographs

There are more than 10,000 photographic images, telling the story of early and present-day Black Californians and national figures. The collection includes family albums, studio portraits, views of public events, and photographs originally used for illustrations in periodicals, books and newspapers.

KATHERINE DUNHAM: PERFORMING THE MEMORY OF DIFFERENCE IN AFRO-CARIBBEAN DANCE (1938-1987)

Talk for the Caribbean Studies Group, November 19, 2003
U.C. Berkeley, African American Studies Department

"THE PRACTICE OF COUNTER-INQUIRY IN AFRICAN DIASPORA STUDIES:
The Case of Katherine Dunham."

OVERVIEWS

- I. Timeline of Research, Teaching, Service devoted to the legacy of Katherine Dunham (1973-2003).

II. Video and Film Showings:

Excerpts from Dunham's 1935-36 research footage in Martinique.

Selection from *Stormy Weather* (1943).

Excerpt from pre-release of "Katherine Dunham: The Fusion of Art and Science" produced by Charlie Snyder and Charles Gary. VèVè Clark serving as interviewer (August 2001+).

- III Discussions of "Performing the Memory of Difference" (1994) with reference to Pierre Nora's "Between History and Memory: *Les Lieux de Mémoire*." (1984)

Verne - archivist to H. D. < who helped develop
participation. observation

Oral history 1

Don't interrupt

Don't ask Q's already answered elsewhere

Make -

Archiving at
Black Theatre

First article in
TJ 1

Performing the Memory of Difference in Afro-Caribbean Dance: Katherine Dunham's Choreography, 1938–87

VÉVÉ CLARK

Ironically, the development of *lieux de mémoire* as a concept among scholars of French revolutionary history presupposes emotional and intellectual distance from memory and history. In African diaspora cultures where peasant communities continue to survive—and their memories with them—the evolution toward *lieux de mémoire* has been far more simultaneous. Distinctions among memory, history, and *lieux de mémoire* in Africa and the Caribbean result primarily from class distinctions rather than the erosion of trust in telling one's history which currently defines the deconstructionist agenda in France. Pierre Nora's rereading of the French Revolution and his notion of *lieux de mémoire* can be applied universally to traditions of historiography and history, and to significant events celebrated worldwide.¹

Milieux de mémoire, alluded to briefly in Nora's essay, are especially relevant to an understanding of *lieux de mémoire* in African-American dance, largely because certain obscured black environs or *milieux* retained the memory from which choreographers of the 1930s drew their artistic inspiration.² To name the more obvious cases, Asadata Dafora Horton, Katherine Dunham, and Pearl Primus represented on the concert stage dance cultures they had studied in either Africa or the Caribbean. When Dunham and Primus transferred these dances of the diaspora to performance spaces in North America, their choreography challenged the norms of male-centered African-American performance of the 1930s and 1940s confined significantly to nineteenth-century formulas, namely shuffling and tap—no matter the degree of improvisation (e.g., Baby Lawrence or Bill Robinson) or attempts at sophisticated representation (e.g., Coles/Atkinson or Astaire/Rogers). I shall focus here on the transition from research (*milieux*) to performance (*lieux*) as one significant tradition within African-American dance history. While many of these *milieux* exist to this day, it is clear that some of the dances had lost their cultural base of support even in the 1930s and could, with the passing of an older generation, depart from memory.³

Early in the twentieth century, ethnology replaced both colonial historiography and alleged scientific theories that prevailed in the colonies and in France during the nineteenth century. Ethnologists became present-day historiographers whose studies in West Africa, for example, reflected memories and a history forgotten deliberately by the keepers of Hexagon records.⁴ Certain Caribbean historians of the eighteenth century, like the Creole writer Moreau de St. Méry, early on had published chronicles attempting to blend memory and history.⁵ In 1935–36, when Katherine Dunham sought out *milieux de mémoire* in various Caribbean countries and succeeded in documenting aspects of dance culture, she uncovered cultural artifacts revealed to only a small cadre of scholars during that era. Between 1937 and 1945, Dunham established a research-to-performance method to which her first dance company was exposed. She would use this method of scholarly inquiry as a means to recreate the memory of regional dances among her dancers and a variety of audiences in North America and abroad. For this essay, I shall focus on the *memory of difference* to examine Dunham's research methods, dance technique, and performance principles, and to evaluate critical response by reviewers.

Ethnology, the New History

An epistemological break with the narrative of European history and memory occurred during the Haitian revolution (1791–1804). No longer would black history be remembered solely as an appendage; a former colony was producing a memory of its own. Later in the nineteenth century—during the period when Nora claims that certain French historians were becoming more scientific in their analysis—French writers, such as Gobineau, were defending the notion of European racial superiority in response to Darwin's theories of evolution. To European arguments for racial hierarchy, several Haitian writers responded vehemently in opposition.⁶ Their views were dismissed and did nothing at the time to influence or overturn the prevailing white colonial versions of memory and history. Having inherited a tradition of exclusion from Western narrative history, a number of Caribbean and African intellectuals of the 1920s turned to ethnology for support. Ethnology, or the history of the Other, established in the 1820s and 1830s by the nation-states of Europe (notably England, France, and Germany), created a branch of memory and history whose purpose was to record tribal practices in the regions dominated by European powers. The French historian Delafosse and others, writing at the turn of the century, revealed the integrity of African sociopolitical structures as well as a hitherto ignored memory of family/clan rule—Africa's forgotten history, as it were.⁷

In *Ainsi Parla L'Oncle* (1928), Haitian scholar Jean Price-Mars attempted to prove the continuity of memory and history in the New World colonies, particularly Haiti, despite colonialist narratives arguing the contrary. Ethnology soon became the new history, the preferred methodology which encour-

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Policies and Practices of Discrimination Commissions

By

ELMER A. CARTER

*Commissioner, New York State Commission
Against Discrimination*

Reprinted from

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and Social Science, March, 1956**

VOLUME 14 FALL 1964

NUMBER 1

BUFFALO LAW REVIEW



TWENTY YEARS OF STATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT
PRACTICE COMMISSIONS: A CRITICAL
ANALYSIS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

By

HERBERT HILL

SCHOOL OF LAW, STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

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VOL. III, NO. 4

AUTUMN 1962

After FEPC—What?

by

WILLIAM L. BECKER

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