

African American Resources

Special Collections

University of Arkansas Libraries

Diane Worrell



SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

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RESOURCES FOR THE 1957 LITTLE ROCK INTEGRATION CRISIS

The following list provides an introduction to the holdings in Special Collections which may be related to this topic. Please consult the University of Arkansas Libraries' online catalog, [InfoLinks](#), or [contact Special Collections](#) to obtain the latest information about additional holdings.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations Records

1954-1968, 18 linear feet. Materials in a variety of formats pertaining to the creation, organization, and functioning of the Council (an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council), and to the activities of its officers, directors, staff, members, supporters, and opponents in regard to the legal, political, moral, educational, religious, social, economic, and other aspects of race relations in Arkansas. Includes indexes of correspondents, subjects, and file titles. [Finding aid available online.](#)

Daisy Bates Papers (MC 582) 1948-1986, 8 linear feet. Materials include correspondence of Mrs. Bates and of her husband, L. C. Bates; records pertaining to Mrs. Bates's work with the Mitchellville Office of Economic Opportunity Self-Help Project, 1968-1980; memorabilia, honors, and awards; photographs; newspaper clippings; and, recorded interviews with Mrs. Bates and others. [Finding aid available online.](#)

Virgil T. Blossom Papers (MC 1364) 1952-1960. After serving as Superintendent of Schools in Fayetteville, Blossom became Superintendent of Schools in Little Rock in 1953. Blossom began working on a plan to integrate Little Rock's public schools shortly after the Supreme Court found segregation to be unconstitutional. After an unsuccessful court challenge, Little Rock's plan was put into operation in the fall of 1957. Blossom became a central figure in the controversy, and he was removed as superintendent in November 1958. He wrote an account of the crisis, published as a series of articles, "The Untold Story of Little Rock," in the *Saturday Evening Post* (May 23 - June 27, 1959) and then as a book, *It Has Happened Here*. [Finding aid available online.](#)



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Daisy Bates



Florence Price

Florence Price Papers

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 UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

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Special Collections

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Florence Beatrice Smith Price (1888-1953)

Correspondence, musical scores, and other papers, 1906-1975

Manuscript Collection 988

- Information about [Florence Price](#)
- Information about the [Collection](#)
- [Contents of the Collection](#)



Information about Florence Beatrice Smith Price

Florence Beatrice Smith Price (1888-1953) was born April 9, 1888 in Little Rock, Arkansas. She studied composition and organ at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston and afterwards taught in the music departments at Shorter College in Arkansas (1906-1910), and Clark University in Georgia (1910-1912). Among her most famous compositions is the Symphony in E Minor which won the Wanamaker Prize in 1931. Price died on June 3, 1953 of a stroke in Chicago, Illinois. For further information see *Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians* (7th ed) p. 1816, and *Who's Who in Colored America* (5th ed) p. 423.


Information about the Collection

Southland College

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville | Land of (Unequal) Opportunity | Geneva Grice (1922-2004) | John Stubblefield - Google Scholar

libinfo.uark.edu/SpecialCollections/findingaids/southland/southlandaid.html

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Southland College Papers

Records, 1872-1925

Manuscript collection MC 577

- Information about [Southland College](#)
- Information about the [Collection \(restrictions apply\)](#)
- [Contents of Collection](#) (29 containers)



SOUTHLAND COLLEGE AND NORMAL INSTITUTE

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SOUTHLAND COLLEGE

Southland College was one of the oldest private institutions in the South established for the education of blacks. Located at Helena (Phillips County), Arkansas, Southland was originally founded as an asylum for lost and abandoned children by the Friends' Freedmen Committee of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) and their local agent, Elkanah Beard, at the request of the Union commandant at Helena, General Napoleon B. Buford. With the appointment by the Friends' Freedmen Committee and the arrival of Calvin and Alida Clark of Wayne County, Indiana, Southland orphanage and school was established April 19, 1864.

Supported by the Friends' Freedmen Committee and the Freedmen's Bureau, the school remained at Helena almost two years until Colonel Charles...
libinfo.uark.edu/SpecialCollections/findingaids/southland/311.jpg ...m the buildings which housed the orphanage to the original owners. Rather than evict the school...

William H. Furbush

William Hines Furbush Photo: x

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William Hines Furbush Photographs

Manuscript Collection 1783

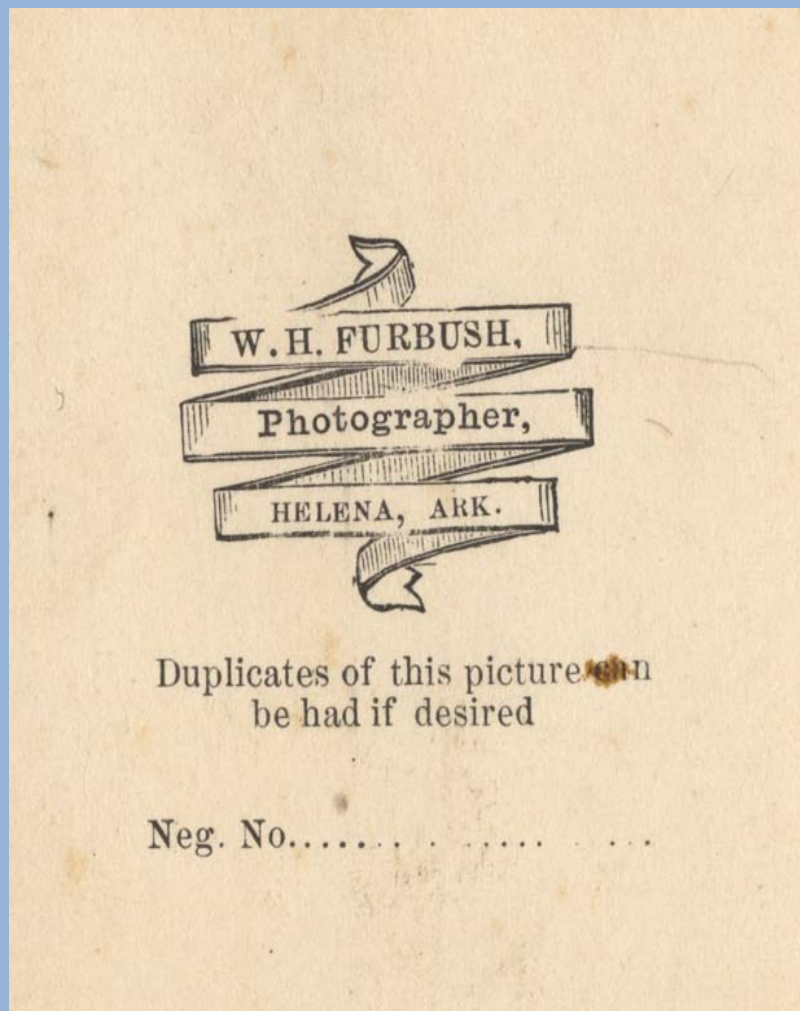


William Hines Furbush

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Machine-readable finding aid encoded in EAD by Krista Jones, 2012.
Finding Aid is written in English.

Verso of Furbush Photograph



William Grant Still



Black Americans for Democracy BAD Times

digitalcollections.uark.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/BADTimes

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About this collection

BAD Times: A Digital Collection of the Black Americans for Democracy Newspapers



Darryl Lunon, Jackie Carr, and Charles Cunningham talking with Black Emphasis Week 1973 speaker, Dana C. Chandler (May 7, 1973 issue)

This digital collection includes twenty issues of newspapers published by the Black Americans for Democracy (BAD), a student organization founded in the late 1960s. Active at the University of Arkansas during most of the 1970s, BAD published the newspaper between 1971 and 1977 under three different titles: *The BAD Times*, *Black Americans for Democracy News*, and *Times (Black Americans for Democracy)*.

The newspaper collection, housed in the Arkansas Collection of the University of Arkansas Libraries Special Collections Department, has been frequently used by students and scholars. However, the original newspapers are in fragile condition, so by providing the entire holdings in digital form, the University Libraries can promote even greater use of the collection, while also preserving the important publications in their original form.

Amy Allen and Janet Parsch coordinated this digital exhibit. Others involved include Alexis Bell, Beth Juhl, Deb Kulczak, Arthur Morgan, Tim Nutt and Joshua Youngblood. Additional work was done by Angela Black, Joshua Broxson and Catherine Worthington, students of Florida State University.

Recent Additions

Receive updates for this collection



Black Americans for Democracy News



Black Americans for Democracy News



Black Americans for Democracy News



Black Americans for Democracy News

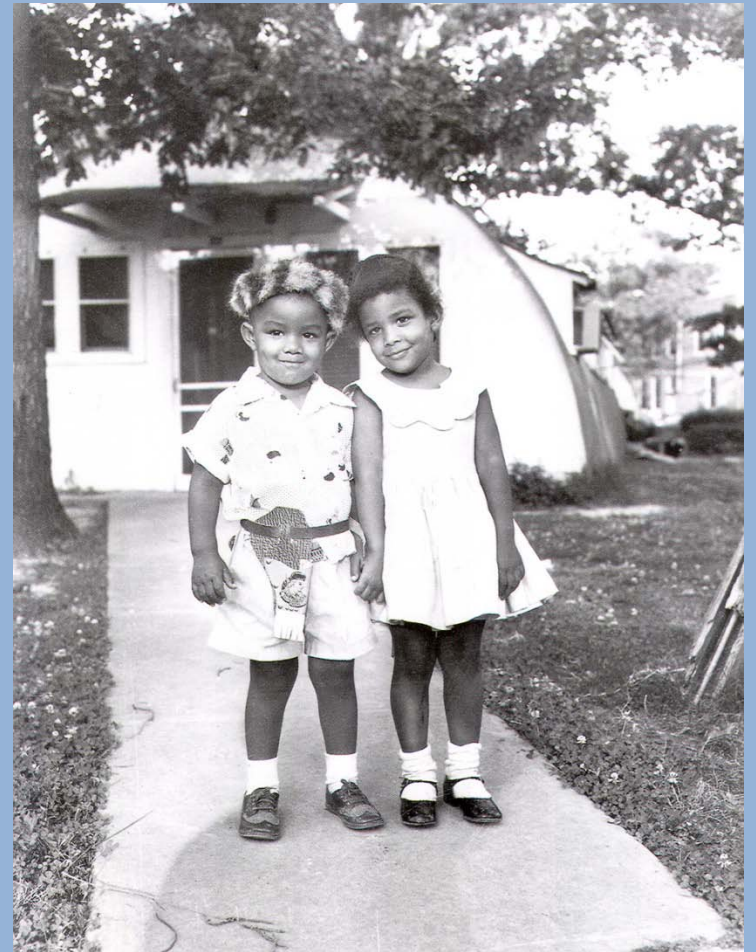


Black Americans for Democracy News



Black Americans for Democracy News

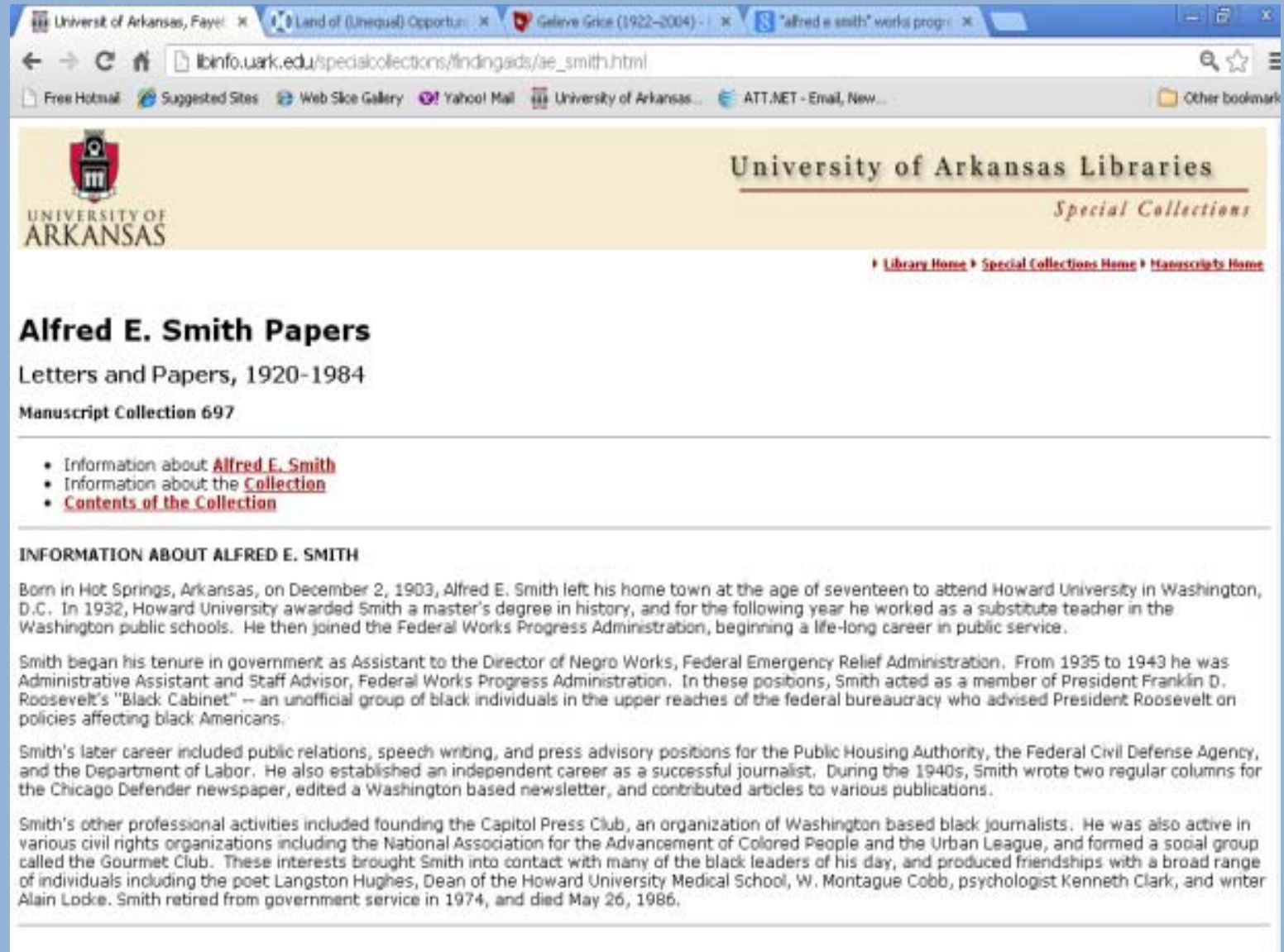
Geleve Grice



John Stubblefield



Alfred E. Smith



The image is a screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/findingsids/ae_smith.html. The browser's toolbar includes navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh, home) and search, star, and menu icons. Below the address bar, there are several bookmarked sites: Free Hotmail, Suggested Sites, Web Slice Gallery, Yahoo! Mail, University of Arkansas, and ATT.NET - Email, New... Other bookmark folders are also visible.

The main content area features the University of Arkansas Libraries logo on the left and the text "University of Arkansas Libraries" and "Special Collections" on the right. Below this, there are navigation links: [Library Home](#), [Special Collections Home](#), and [Manuscripts Home](#).

Alfred E. Smith Papers

Letters and Papers, 1920-1984

Manuscript Collection 697

- Information about [Alfred E. Smith](#)
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- [Contents of the Collection](#)

INFORMATION ABOUT ALFRED E. SMITH

Born in Hot Springs, Arkansas, on December 2, 1903, Alfred E. Smith left his home town at the age of seventeen to attend Howard University in Washington, D.C. In 1932, Howard University awarded Smith a master's degree in history, and for the following year he worked as a substitute teacher in the Washington public schools. He then joined the Federal Works Progress Administration, beginning a life-long career in public service.

Smith began his tenure in government as Assistant to the Director of Negro Works, Federal Emergency Relief Administration. From 1935 to 1943 he was Administrative Assistant and Staff Advisor, Federal Works Progress Administration. In these positions, Smith acted as a member of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet" — an unofficial group of black individuals in the upper reaches of the federal bureaucracy who advised President Roosevelt on policies affecting black Americans.

Smith's later career included public relations, speech writing, and press advisory positions for the Public Housing Authority, the Federal Civil Defense Agency, and the Department of Labor. He also established an independent career as a successful journalist. During the 1940s, Smith wrote two regular columns for the Chicago Defender newspaper, edited a Washington based newsletter, and contributed articles to various publications.

Smith's other professional activities included founding the Capitol Press Club, an organization of Washington based black journalists. He was also active in various civil rights organizations including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League, and formed a social group called the Gourmet Club. These interests brought Smith into contact with many of the black leaders of his day, and produced friendships with a broad range of individuals including the poet Langston Hughes, Dean of the Howard University Medical School, W. Montague Cobb, psychologist Kenneth Clark, and writer Alain Locke. Smith retired from government service in 1974, and died May 26, 1986.

Land of Unequal Opportunity

Documenting the Civil Rights Struggle in Arkansas

William Hines Furbush Photo: X Land of (Unequal) Opportun: X

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Land of (Unequal) Opportunity: Documenting the Civil Rights Struggle in Arkansas

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Troops of the 101st Airborne entering Little Rock

Arkansas has a long and remarkably complex civil rights history. While the 1957 Little Rock Central High School integration crisis is well known nationally and even internationally, it is a myriad of historical events that touches on civil rights. As early as 1868 Arkansas enacted a civil rights law, which African Americans later used in court. Even before the Civil War, a few farsighted Arkansas leaders were calling for granting property rights to married women. When a wave of segregation laws was enacted around 1900, black leaders demanded fair treatment, organized boycotts, and protested loudly. During World War II over 16,000 Japanese Americans, mostly citizens, were incarcerated in prison camps


Source: Special Collections Department, University of Arkansas Libraries



Young people looking out from watch tower at Jerome Relocation Center



Japanese American internees leaving Jerome Relocation Camp



Rohwer Relocation Center grammar school, student acting as teacher



Americans Are Known As Great Relocators



Negro Attorney Is GOP Delegate



Negroes Bolt The GOP Convention

Thank you!