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EWART GUINIER
PAPERS

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DEDICATION OF THE GUINIER ARCHIVES

By Eugenia Guinier

The gift of the Ewart Gladstone Guinier Papers has been given to the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture following their stated objectives for the archives:

We will do everything we can to ensure that his contributions to humankind are properly preserved and made accessible to the generations to come, *that they may benefit from his struggles, his principles and dedications, and his wisdom.* "

This mirrors my goals.

A BRIEF FAMILY BIOGRAPHY

Our love, Ewart's and mine, and excitement about our mutual goals led to our marriage in Honolulu in October 1945, when I was Director of the Honolulu Labor Canteen in Honolulu, Hawaii, during World War II.

Ewart had been married briefly before the war to Doris Cumberbatch, and had a daughter, Clothilde, who later gave birth to his first granddaughter, Lisa Stetson.

Three daughters are the result of our marriage; Lani, Sary and Marie. Lani's husband, our son-in-law is Nolan Bowie. Our 3 grandsons are: Omar Bobbitt Guinier, Niko Guinier-Bowie and Ewart Malik Guinier. May they, like their grandfather, be empowered to make their unique contributions!

DEDICATION

It is an inspiration to *share what I have learned* in these 45 years together!

EWART'S UNIQUE ATTRIBUTES

Ewart possessed a brilliant mind, and was an outstanding public speaker. He could express, in clear and persuasive language, the realities people faced. But not only could he describe, he could plan and evaluate possible routes for solutions and improvements. There was little about him that rose from an impulse for personal aggrandizement. Rather, he found his motivation in the desirable goal that communities -- of citizens, of workers, of Afro-Americans, of all people -- work together to improve their lot. Thus, it was characteristic of Ewart to favor solutions that brought individuals together to work in community. It was also characteristic that his energy and enthusiasm made Ewart a magnet that attracted other like-minded problem solvers.

HIS LIFE EXPERIENCE

As a 15 year old newcomer to the U.S. from Jamaica, Ewart was warmly appreciated and embraced by the predominantly white staff and student body at Boston English High School. As a senior, he was offered a full scholarship and housing at Dartmouth College, but was advised by his guidance counselor to apply to Harvard for a superior education. At Harvard, in 1929, he received no scholarship based on an untruth, "that no photo had been received" and "they already had a black freshman." In dramatic contrast to Boston English High, he suffered extreme rejection as a student. He was not called upon by professors, and ignored by fellow students. He likewise was told he "could not live at the dorm" but had to commute from Boston.

Despite having to leave Harvard, due to lack of funds after two years, he proceeded to receive the following degrees: a B.A. from City College, N.Y.C.; an M.A. from Columbia University; and an Advanced Law Degree from New York University Law School.

After his academic career, Ewart earned an appointment to the Board of Examiners, New York City Civil Service Commission. Unexpectedly, he was introduced to the empowerment of workers through trade union support. This formative experience later led to his eventual national leadership in the unions for public workers; the State, County and Municipal Workers of America (SCMWA), and the United Public Workers (UPW).

In the context of the social and civil rights activism of the 60's, in the last 2 decades of his life, he was first wooed to become a member of the faculty of Columbia University. Then in 1969, Harvard University installed Ewart as first Chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department, with an honorary Ph.D degree and tenure.

This opportunity fueled *his new vision* to establish a dignified, committed faculty, Afro-American, as well as white, that would embrace all serious minded students of whatever background; that would empower them with the knowledge of the world and the United States that affirms as axiomatic the humanity of African people. Moreover, students were to take fully into account the lived experiences of Afro-Americans and to build upon this knowledge to help create new solutions for the daunting issues of racism in the U.S.

This vision was truly revolutionary, since this self-empowering concept was totally different from Harvard's past history. Following an initial period of acceptance and encouragement, Harvard's determination to maintain institutional control began to erode the fundamental and financial support of the Department. Although Professor Guinier remained committed to the early agreement established between the administration and the students, this made the task of establishing a dignified department a daunting task.

Dr. Guinier's brilliance and deep commitment fueled his subsequent years of struggle. He tried various techniques and avenues. He researched all the rules and regulations which empowered Harvard Department Heads. Still, Harvard

failed to provide appropriate support, and even broke rules it had originally established.

This pattern does not appear to be new in U.S. History.

RECENT REVELATIONS

In March of 1996, an array of articles on Harvard's Afro-American Studies Department appeared in 19 different newspapers and national magazines: *Time*, *Newsweek*, etc. In an extensive feature appearing in the *Boston Globe* ("Gates Dream Team," March 7, 1996), the current Chair of the Afro-American Studies Department, Prof. Henry Louis Gates stated:

"The five people who came before me were just as smart as I am, and as ambitious, as I am for our field...[however] *they didn't have the support of the administration.*"

Hopefully, with this reality *acknowledged publicly*, researchers finally will be able, upon reflection, to gain an in-depth understanding of Prof. Guinier's goals, struggles and achievements in his efforts at Harvard University. As Prof. Gates has acknowledged to me personally, "We would not be here today (25 years later), if not for Prof. Guinier's early efforts, determination and abilities!"

The ironies and in-depth answers to Prof. Guinier's Harvard experience will require careful reflection by researchers. With understanding, grounded in the myriad of realities, hopefully, researchers will be enabled to share new insights with others. New solutions for some of today's *daunting* problems confronted by young Afro-American men and women will emerge.

MY HOPES

The myriad reasons for my giving these archives as a *gift*:

I hope that access to these papers will enable interested people to get to know the unusual attributes of the human being, Ewart Gladstone Guinier, and that they will come to appreciate his lifetime commitment to significant improvement in the lives of Afro-American and diverse supporters.

-To apprehend his work in a wide range of effective groups, in which his 35 years participation eventually led to his national leadership role: including, but not limited to, the trade union movement, politics (the American Labor Party), and various community groups he helped to found (such as the Harlem Affairs Committee and the Jamaica Coordinating Council).

-To appreciate, as well, the contrasts between his early personal experience from being embraced and revered for his brilliance, to being subjected to racist and isolating treatment, such as his first 2 years as a Harvard student. To reflect on an individuals' need for growth in self-understanding.

-And to gain insights into how subsequent extensive reverence for his varied leadership roles, his drive to help concerned citizens identify and create solutions for their communities helped him grow.

DEDICATION SUMMARY

I give this collection of Dr. Guinier's papers as a gift in the hope that researchers will understand and share the realities of the extraordinary challenges Dr. Guinier faced and his deep commitment and inspiration to work in collaborative ways to achieve progress. His success with labor, political, community organizations as well as with academicians who appreciated the power of well-planned group goals, reveals the wisdom of his beliefs. The effects of his inspiration and determination to further joint efforts which empower African-Americans and other workers, citizens, *people who cared*, is documented here in the unfolding of his successes and setbacks.

My hope is that those who use the archives will be fueled by a new vision of how to face today's daunting realities in America. An uplifting future can be shaped by the constructive use of Afro-American intellect, skills, natural talents, creativity and energy.

Based on an understanding of past realities, a positive vision, which empowers our multi-racial, multi-ethnic citizenry, can renew our confidence in an uplifting future for all Americans.

As with Jazz--the authentic American creation--*everyone* would be able to flourish and enjoy the African-American gift, respond to the "vibes" created, and be enriched in the process.

EWART GUINIER (1910-1989) PAPERS, 1925-1984.
62 boxes (23.5 linear feet)

Biographical Sketch

Born in the Panama Canal Zone in 1910, the son of Jamaican immigrants, Ewart Guinier was known throughout his life for his powerful and passionate oratory and for his courage and integrity. His varied career as a labor leader, a former candidate for the Borough of Manhattan Presidency, and the first chairman of Harvard University's Department of Afro-American Studies, reflected a constant and unequivocal commitment on behalf of the disfranchised.

Guinier's father, Howard Guinier, was a lawyer and a real estate agent. His mother, born Marie-Louise Beresford, worked as a bookkeeper. At the time, the Canal Zone was segregated and only United States citizens could send their children to the English language schools. Thus when he was four, Guinier and two other siblings were sent to school in Jamaica. In 1916, his father died; his mother remarried in 1919 to "Papa Johnny," a "silver" worker on the Canal Zone (lower wages or silver, as opposed to gold, were paid to non-whites). This second marriage produced five additional children. In the early 1920s Guinier's mother migrated to Boston and in 1925 sent for the three older children who were attending school in Jamaica. Her husband joined her the following year after being discharged and blacklisted for his participation in a strike against the unequal treatment of black workers in the Panama Canal Zone.

Enrolled in English High School after his arrival in Boston, Guinier maintained an A average and graduated with honors in 1929. He was the chief editor of his high school newspaper and won three prizes for outstanding scholarship and excellence in English, the highest number of awards ever received at that school. While still in high school, he worked during the summer as a line man on boats travelling between Boston and New York. Eating and sleeping on the boats, Guinier saved most of his earnings toward college. He was accepted by Dartmouth College with a full scholarship, and Harvard College, without funding, ostensibly because he had neglected to submit a photograph with his application. Although deeply disappointed, Guinier enrolled in Harvard College in 1929 on the advice of his high school guidance counselor and other advisors. Isolated and ostracized by students (including his former high school classmates) and faculty alike because of his race, lacking in funds, and constrained by Harvard's discriminatory dormitory practices to commute as a day student from nearby Roxbury, he left Harvard in 1931. The only bright spot in his Harvard years were his friendships with black upper classmen William Hastie, Robert Weaver and Frank Snowden, and his membership in the black fraternity Alpha Phi Alpha in 1930.

The contrast between the acceptance by his high school teachers and classmates and his success as a student at a predominately white institution, and his two years at Harvard where he experienced the harsh realities of racism and discrimination, made a profound impression on the young Guinier which equipped him for his later struggles against American racism. Reflecting on this experience in later years, Guinier was certain that his application had been complete and that Harvard had denied him a scholarship because they had already admitted a black freshman on scholarship. He suspected that the admissions officers felt that one black freshman was enough.¹

After Harvard, Guinier moved to New York, living in Harlem, where he worked as a freight elevator operator at the *New York Times* while attending evening classes at the City College of New York. He married Doris Cumberbatch, a school teacher, in 1933, with whom he had one child, Clothilde, and began working as a salesman for the Harlem Research Lab, a black-owned distributor of medical supplies which was launched the same year by two Alpha brothers. He graduated cum laude from City College in 1935 and completed his master's degree at Columbia University's Teachers' College in 1939.

During the Depression, Guinier was hired as the head of the Men's Service Rating Bureau, an office of the Department of Welfare, which assisted unemployed men in finding food and shelter. This new office came into being after the so-called Harlem Riots of 1935, which were caused in part by job discrimination in the Harlem commercial district on 125th Street. Mayor LaGuardia, responding to an Urban League proposal, agreed to hire blacks in the Welfare Department in proportion to the African-American population of New York City. Two years later, Guinier passed the Civil Service examination and was appointed as an Examiner at the Department of Welfare, and subsequently as the Chief of the Civil Service Commission in charge of rating procedures for new recruits and for promotion in the civil service.

Guinier had been introduced to the trade-union movement in 1926. The black crew on the boats he had worked on had gone on strike in protest of separate and unequal eating arrangements on board, and had won some concessions. His earliest impressions of trade-unionism, however, were mostly negative due to the fact that union men in his family usually lost their jobs, and because of the low opinion among blacks in general toward the American Federation of Labor and the discriminatory practices of its

¹Susan Gordon interview with Ewart Guinier, "Trapped at Harvard," Draft/Chapter 3, p. 2. For a fuller treatment of Guinier's undergraduate years at Harvard College see Susan Gordon interview, pp. Box 9, folder 10.

segregated craft unions. At the Rating Bureau, Guinier and the other black employees had been hired on a temporary basis, but had organized themselves as a local of the State, County and Municipal Employees of America (SCMEA) and were subsequently allowed to take an examination for permanent status. Later, in the mid 1930s, the New York locals led by Abram Flaxer split from the SCMEA and joined the newly formed Congress of Industrial Workers (CIO) as the State, County and Municipal Workers union (SCMU). Guinier was the first chairman of the Rating Bureau local, and later served as the chairman of the SCMU New York State branch. In 1946, the United Public Workers union (UPW) was founded in 1946 through a merger of the Washington-based Bureau of Engraving and the SCMU.

During his tour of duty in Hawaii during World War II, Guinier married Eugenia Paprin, a teacher of Speech, Drama and English from New York who had been appointed director of the Labor Canteen in Honolulu. The two met during a planning meeting for the Canteen, which had been organized by representatives of several trade unions to combat racist attitudes caused by the U. S. military presence on the island. Their wedding in the Fall of 1945 was attended by hundreds of Canteen members. The new couple returned to New York after the war, where their three daughters, Lani, Sary and Marie-Louise were born.

In the 1949 elections for the Borough of Manhattan presidency, the American Labor Party (ALP) chose to run a black candidate, and picked Guinier as a likely winner because of his wide constituency in the labor movement and among black civic and fraternal organizations, as well as his passion, integrity, and commitment to the democratic process to represent the needs and aspirations of working men and women of all races. Guinier campaigned on the need for black representation on the Board of Estimate which he called the "real governing body of the City of New York." He polled 96,000 votes, or nearly one third of the ballot, against the winner, Robert Wagner, the Liberal and Democratic parties' candidate. The experience he gained during this campaign was applied two years later in orchestrating a strong grassroots campaign in favor of Captain Hugh Mulzac's candidacy for the Queens Borough presidency. The previous year, as chairman of the ALP's Harlem Council, he had also participated in W.E.B. DuBois's nominal campaign for the U.S. Senate. Guinier also served in 1952 on the Committee for the Election of a Negro State Senator, which helped elect an independent Democrat, Julius Archibald, as the first African American in the New York State Senate. Guinier's strong campaign in 1949 and his continued advocacy for black representation on the Board of Estimate account, in part, for the selection of black candidates by all four major parties for the Manhattan Borough presidency elections in 1953.

Following his discharge from active military service (1942-1946), Guinier was elected International Secretary-Treasurer at the second UPW convention in 1948. The UPW had an estimated membership of over 75,000 workers in 1947 and was active in 27 states. Blacks accounted for one third of total membership. The union's more lasting achievements were in fighting discrimination against non-white civil service employees in federal agencies and in the Panama Canal zone. Shortly after the war, the once militant CIO gradually abandoned its commitment to civil rights and full equality for blacks, and began undermining the UPW's efforts in that direction. *The Public Record*, UPW's official organ, denounced the CIO in 1949 for enforcing Jim Crow practices within its own ranks, and accused CIO officials of discouraging prospective members from joining UPW and of raiding existing UPW locals. Guinier and Thomas Richardson, the chairman of UPW's Anti-Discrimination Committee, complained that the CIO had betrayed UPW efforts to bring charges before the Fair Employment Practice Commission against the Treasury Department and other federal institutions. By 1950, the UPW fell prey to red-baiting and was expelled from the CIO, along with ten other radical unions. A virtual exodus of individual members and locals followed. The UPW was dissolved in February 1953.

Guinier was one of the founding members of the National Negro Labor Council in October 1951. As chairman of its Greater New York chapter, he helped organize picket lines and demonstrations to pressure New York hotels and restaurants into hiring blacks and Latino immigrants as waiters, bartenders, white collar and skilled maintenance workers. Guinier seems to have distanced himself from an increasingly right-wing trade-union movement, however, after the dissolution of the UPW, opting instead for local electoral politics and grassroots community organizing. In 1953, he joined former Harlem assemblyman Robert Justice in forming the Harlem Affairs Committee, a non-partisan group which pressed for full representation of blacks at all levels of city and state government. The Committee organized rallies, petition campaigns, voter registration drives and other events, and was instrumental in Hulan Jack's election as Manhattan's first black Borough president in 1953. Later, in 1962, he helped organize the Jamaica Coordinating Council, a coalition of some fifty churches, business and civic organizations, lobbying for greater community involvement in the redevelopment of Southern Queens. He also served as chairman of the Queens Urban League from 1962 to 1968. During this period, he was primarily employed as a life insurance salesman and as a real estate broker and developer.

Guinier continued his education at New York University's School of Law and was awarded an LL.M. degree in 1959. He passed the New York State Bar the same year, but was refused admission by that organization's character committee. That decision was only reversed in the 1980s. Guinier was hired in 1965 as executive

director of the Brownsville Community Council, which he reorganized as one of Brooklyn's antipoverty agencies. In 1968 he was appointed Associate Director of the newly founded Urban Center at Columbia University, an institute designed to help solve the growing antagonism between the University and the Harlem community, caused in part by Columbia's plan to build a private gymnasium in nearby Morningside Park.

Guinier at Harvard

In the wake of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination in April 1968, black students throughout the country increased their demands for a field of study that would project black values into the academic experience. Their tactics ranged from study groups and sit-ins to strikes and takeovers of university centers. Members of the Association of African and Afro-American Students at Harvard and Radcliffe (Afro) held a vigil on the steps of Memorial Church five days after King's death and issued a manifesto, "Four Requests on Fair Harvard," calling for the creation of a degree granting black studies program. Harvard responded by appointing a joint faculty and student committee. In January 1969, this committee issued its report, known as the Rosovsky Report, which was adopted the following month at a meeting of the Faculty Senate. Franklin Ford, dean of the Faculty of Art and Sciences (FAS), subsequently appointed a Standing Committee on Afro-American Studies composed of seven faculty members. A Search Committee of three faculty members and three students was also appointed to find candidates with "competence and national reputations," though perhaps lacking in "normal academic credentials."

On April 9, 1969, the Standing Committee released a three year plan, with the recommendation for an interdepartmental program which would offer a joint concentration with another field of study. The black students at Harvard rejected this plan as a violation of the spirit of the Rosovsky Report. Afro called on all black students to go on strike and joined the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in an alliance which resulted in an eight point demand on the university, including the call for an independent black studies program. At the same time, Afro enlisted faculty support in drafting a counter-proposal on the future form of black studies at Harvard, which was adopted by the Faculty Senate on April 22, 1969.

Highly recommended by a Harvard Overseer and former classmate there, Guinier had come to Harvard to discuss an appointment with the Business School. Meeting by chance with the Search Committee, he won acceptance with his frank assessment that the university, as an American institution, was inherently racist. His subsequent appointment as Chairman of the African American

Studies Department with an honorary Ph.D. and tenure was supported by both students and faculty. Guinier quickly established himself as a skilled administrator whose style was both firm and thoughtful, but did not at first challenge the administration. The department, by his own account, received adequate support in its first year under president Pusey and dean Franklin Ford. In time, however, it became evident that departmental goals and those of the administration were poles apart. The administration wanted the African American studies department to seek legitimacy through joint appointments with traditional departments while the department preferred legitimacy in its own right. And although Harvard seemed inclined to implement some promises to students, academic initiatives from the department were challenged, and control of this vital area remained in the administration's hands.

The presence of students on its Executive Committee and on the Standing Committee to Develop Black Studies, together with students' demands for a "black perspective in history" and institutional accountability to the black community, disturbed many faculty and administrators, most of whom doubted that a serious field of academic study could be devised in partnership with students. Guinier agreed with the students, and thought their desire for empowerment was not unreasonable, a view shared by numerous professors in the sixties. Given such divergence in perspectives and goals, however, controversy emerged in the second year of Guinier's tenure which was attended by the withdrawal of adequate financial and other forms of support.

Harvard had called for scholars with national reputations for tenure in the department; the students insisted, additionally, on commitment. (When the department recommended an African scholar, Ephraim Isaac, for tenure, the Standing Committee refused to endorse the recommendation.) These conflicting visions quickly withered the little good will initially enjoyed by the program and its chairman. The Search Committee for Tenure failed to attract acceptable candidates and Guinier remained the sole tenured member of the department throughout his entire chairmanship.

An eight-member Committee to Review the department of Afro-American Studies was appointed by President Derek Bok in October 1971. Led by Judge Wade Hampton McCree, a Harvard Overseer serving on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Detroit, the Committee was mandated to evaluate the work of the Standing Committee, the department and its Executive Committee, and to make recommendations on the recruitment of teaching staff, student participation in decision making bodies, curriculum development, departmental procedures, and the proposed DuBois Institute initially envisaged by the Faculty Senate as a research component of the department. Guinier complained that the procedure

followed in the selection of the Review Committee was in itself a violation of the spirit of the 1969 Faculty Senate resolution which recommended that the review procedure take place in consultation with the department's Executive Committee.

Coming from polar perspectives, disagreements could be expected. Released in October 1972, the report of the Review Committee recommended that Afro-American studies be offered along the lines of a joint concentration with another department and with a narrower focus on Afro-American issues. Professors Martin Kilson and Orlando Patterson, supporters of Harvard's official position, praised the report. Dr. Guinier, countered that courses on African history were relevant to the black experience in America because Afro-American history did not begin with slavery; further, that joint concentration with another department, hardly a criterion for departments at Harvard, would reduce the department to second class status. The Faculty Council meeting on January 16, 1973 turned down a Kilson resolution for joint concentration, but voted to restructure the DuBois Institute on a university-wide basis and to limit student participation in the running of the department. These and other changes were postponed, however, until new tenured faculty were recruited.

Also in October 1972, the Afro-American Studies Department issued a "First Three Years" report to sum up its accomplishments and to voice its criticism of Harvard for what "appears to have been a concerted effort by some to either diminish the department's influence or to make it black in name, but white and racist in orientation." To its credit, the department listed the development of a meaningful curriculum, the graduation of its first fifteen concentrators and the more than 2,000 students who had enrolled in its courses. The report was favorably received in the black press and within the black studies community, but went largely ignored within Harvard.

The department was submitted to another review procedure in 1975, by a Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers chaired by Lois Dickson Rice, a former member of the Review Committee. Other Visiting Committee members included Edgar A. Toppin from the Department of History at Virginia State College, Bernard Harleston from Tufts University, Dr. Eleanor Holmes Norton, then chairperson of the New York City Human Rights Commission, and Dr. Victor Uchendu, director of the African Studies Program at the University of Illinois. Guinier delivered a paper, "Blacks at Harvard: Reflections" at a meeting with the Visiting Committee in March 1975 in which he complained that unrelenting hostility toward the department from the university at large was responsible for a "certain demoralization" finally setting in, "touching even our most dedicated and accomplished scholars." Removal of the DuBois Institute from the department was, he noted, "the quickest way to deal a death blow to Afro-American

Studies." In its fifth year of existence, Guinier still remained the department's only tenured member. Pointing to what he termed "the endurance of a racist spirit within the American scientific community," he added that "the time for silence has ceased" and that "it was time publicly to mount a systematic defense of Afro-American studies."

The department also initiated some reviews of its own, including a departmental needs assessment for the 1973-74 academic year, and a 1975 all day review attended by faculty, concentrators and black organizations at Harvard.

The DuBois Institute

The Standing Committee to Develop the Afro-American Studies Department led the initial efforts to launch a research institute of Afro-American studies at Harvard. The Committee's Progress Report issued in September 1969 included a Prospectus recommending that a tenured member of AASD be the director of the Institute. The Standing Committee also envisaged developing the Institute as part of a multi-university consortium in collaboration with Boston University and other schools in the Boston-Cambridge area. In early 1970, Harvard president Nathan Pusey appointed Guinier chair of a university-wide committee to design the framework and to raise funds outside of the university for the Institute. This committee was never convened however, partly because Guinier disagreed with the university-wide concept.

FAS dean John Dunlop and faculty members teaching courses on the black experience in other departments favored an independent, university-wide institute. Guinier and a majority of the department's faculty and concentrators wanted a direct link between the two black entities at Harvard. Their reasons ranged from wanting some involvement in the development of research on black topics, to the possibility of training future African-American scholars to teach in the department and at other universities. In addition, the practical consideration of splitting scarce funds and the resulting competition, it was feared, would be detrimental to the department.

In April 1973, president Bok appointed a new committee chaired by his special assistant Walter Leonard to chart the development of the Institute. The eight-member committee, which included Guinier and Orlando Patterson, submitted a report to president Bok in December 1973. Guinier, in a letter to Bok, objected to the report on both procedural and substantive grounds, arguing that the document constituted "the basis for a split of interest between the department of Afro-American Studies and the proposed DuBois Institute." His objections were rejected. A well organized petition drive sponsored by the United Committee of

Third World Organizations was also to no avail. The petition asked that no action be taken "until representatives of the Harvard black community" had an opportunity to "negotiate the specifics of that Institute."

Guinier was henceforth excluded from further planning regarding the Institute. He was not included in a twelve-member Board of Advisers appointed in September 1974, presumably because he was "not interested in the development of the Institute in its present concept" (Leonard). Dean Rosovsky also dissolved the Afro-American Search Committee, of which Guinier was a member, around the same time. Preston N. Williams was appointed Acting Director of the Institute in 1975. The following year, Guinier went on sabbatical leave and was replaced as chairman by Eileen Southern, who had been appointed in 1975 with a joint tenure in the Music and Afro-American Studies departments. He remained in the department as a half-time faculty member, teaching either one term a year or half-time throughout the year, until his retirement in June 1980 under the mandatory age policy then in effect at Harvard. In summing up those Harvard years, Professor Sterling Stuckey, the Melville critic, wrote that Guinier's handling of matters during this critical period would remain an inspiration to all those who knew the nature of that struggle and to future generations of black scholars.

After his retirement, Guinier became the national chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Council, an organization with twenty chapters across the country, dedicated to the promotion of detente and peaceful coexistence between the United States and the Soviet Union. Feeling that race relations had become the most important issue of the day he accepted this position in light of the organization's pledge to make the fight for full equality for all oppressed minority groups one of the primary considerations of its program of action. Guinier went into full retirement after 1985. Efforts to write an autobiography were circumvented by illness.

Ewart Guinier never saw himself as a radical, a term he associated with "someone who has given up on society." "I consider myself a person who analyzes a situation, gets the facts, and participates in activities that I perceive to be in the interests of people, especially black people," he confided to an interviewer after his retirement. Professor Hollis Lynch who knew him at Harvard asserted that Guinier was "ideally suited" to head the Afro-American Studies Department. Lynch also paid tribute to "his life-long devotion to the principles of humanism" and referred to him as "a soldier in the trenches fighting to expand American democracy." Ewart Guinier died in 1990.

Scope and Content

The Ewart Guinier Papers document Guinier's professional and political career as a progressive labor leader and community organizer from 1938 to 1962, and his role in the founding and development of Harvard University's Afro-American Studies Department from 1969 to 1975. Divided into 7 series and 26 subseries, the collection chronicles in substance the origin, administration and curriculum of one of the leading black studies programs in the United States. The present arrangement follows Guinier's original order as closely as possible.

Series and Subseries

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Personal Papers, 1925-1988 (2.7 lin. ft.)

Divided into three subseries: Personal and Family Papers, Affiliations and Organizations and Scrapbooks. The first subseries provides partial documentation on his childhood and migration to the United States, his employment in the Civil Service, his military record, his association with the Urban League, the Urban Center at Columbia University and the Douglass Urban Corporation, and his alumni affiliations and retirement. Transcripts of several interviews conducted towards an autobiography to be co-authored with Susan Gordon add further insights on his origins and political orientation. Family Correspondence and Documents concern mainly his children's education and include some annotated writings by his daughter Lani. Awards, Membership and Tributes relate to his career in the 1970s and to a 1992 memorial tribute at the Schomburg Center.

The Affiliations and Organizations subseries document his membership in various professional and political organizations in the 1970s: the African Heritage Studies Association, the Boston Area Black Studies Consortium, the Institute of the Black World and the National Association of Black and Ethnic Studies Directors among others. He was an active member of Alpha Phi Alpha and helped organize testimonial dinners for Judge Myles Paige and A. Philip Randolph in 1955 and 1962. The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History folder contains letters from executive director J. Rupert Picott, conference programs and notes, printed matter and an annotated biographical essay on African-American labor leader Willard Townsend by Patricia Romero, as well as materials documenting Guinier's efforts to develop ASALH branches in the New England region. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship files include correspondence and minutes of the executive committee, Guinier's lecture notes and speeches, fact sheets and programs of activities, and several printed matter and clipping files on U.S.-Soviet relations. A diary of Guinier's first visit to the Soviet Union is also included with this body of papers.

The series also includes one scrapbook of clippings on the United Public Workers union, including a photograph, and four scrapbooks on Guinier's appointment as chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard, on departmental activities and the controversies surrounding the Program in the early 1970s.

Labor and Politics, 1946-1962 (1.2 lin. ft.)

This series documents Guinier's career as Secretary-Treasurer of the United Public Workers union (UPW), his association with the American Labor Party as a candidate for the Manhattan Borough presidency in 1949, and his work in the 1950s and early 1960s with the Harlem Affairs Committee and the Jamaica Coordinating Council. The series consists primarily of correspondence, articles and speeches by Guinier, minutes and reports of UPW's Executive Council, publications and newspapers clippings. The correspondence is scant and relates mostly to the 1947 Loyalty Act and its impact on labor and blacks. A typed report on UPW work in the South entitled "The Meaning of the South to the Labor and Progressive Movement of the United States" is also located in the correspondence file.

Guinier's articles written during this period and present in this series were published in March of Labor, The National Guardian, and New York Teacher News. His speeches usually relate to the campaign for a permanent Fair Employment Practice act in the late 1940s and 1950s, and include his 1948 statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Mundt-Nixon Bill. The Speech file also includes the minutes of a February 1952 UPW executive board meeting with extensive verbatim comments by Abraham Flaxer, Guinier and other participants on the CIO expulsion of radical unions, on African-American unemployment, and the Negro Labor Council.

At its peak, UPW membership came from three different constituencies: the Welfare Bureau and other social service agencies in New York City, the Bureau of Engraving in Washington, D.C., and the Silver Workers (non-white labor force) in the Panama Canal Zone. Materials on these three areas are located in extensive printed matter files ranging from 1946 to 1955. Additional printed matter also exists on the 1950 CIO expulsion of the UPW, on the Harlem Trade Union Council, the Negro Labor Committee and the National Negro Labor Council.

The American Labor Party subseries documents Guinier's electoral bid for the Manhattan Borough Presidency in 1949, and his subsequent organizing efforts on behalf of local ALP campaigns involving black candidates. His 1949 campaign focused on two major themes: the need for black representation on the Board of Estimate and the problem of police brutality against the black community. Correspondence in this subseries includes Guinier's letters to various newspapers and publishers, and letters of support from Paul Robeson, the Progressive Irish-American Association, and the United Office and Professional Workers of America. Also included are invitations to speak at various candidates forum organized by the League of Women Voters, the Club Obrero Español and the American Veterans Committee; financial data on the Robert Wagner campaign for the same office,

and letters relating to councilman Eugene Conally's contestation of Guinier's nomination as ALP candidate. Other 1949 campaign materials include press releases, fact sheets, statements from Vito Marcantonio, Guinier and other ALP officials, Guinier's schedule of appointments during the campaign, an official tally of votes for the six assembly districts in Manhattan, and printed matter. Campaign materials for W.E.B. DuBois's bid for the U.S. Senate in 1950 include several interviews and statements to the press. Comparable files exist also for Hugh Mulzac's campaign for the Queens Borough presidency in 1951 and for Julius Archibald's campaign for State Senator in 1952. Materials for the 1953 Manhattan Borough presidency and New York mayoral elections often refer to the Harlem Affairs Committee at a time when Guinier was working with both organizations.

The Harlem Affairs Committee subseries consists of correspondence; Guinier's 1954 notes on black elected officials and organizations, and on New York's black population and its distribution by voting districts; local mailing lists; a position paper, press releases and signed petitions to New York governor Averell Harriman demanding statewide representation for blacks; and printed matter on housing and voter registration. The correspondence includes letters from candidates Harriman, Irving Ives and Julius Archibald, from the Committee's chairman, Robert Justice, and from Committee members, financial contributors and invited guests to various Committee events. The bulk of these materials span 1953 and 1954 only.

The Jamaica Coordinating Council on Urban Renewal and Neighborhood Conservation was founded in 1962 to oppose an urban renewal project, the Jamaica Pilot Plan, which proposed to redevelop the dilapidated South Road neighborhood in Queens as an industrial zone. The Council's files consist of minutes, mailing lists and miscellaneous financial documents, an address by Guinier entitled "Implications of the Jamaica Pilot Plan to Homeowners and Residents of Hollis, St. Albans and South Jamaica," correspondence and printed matter. The correspondence includes letters from citizens' groups and from civic and block associations, and correspondence with city officials including a letter from Mayor Robert Wagner to Myrtle Taylor, secretary of the Council. The printed matter file contains calls to meetings, fact sheets, membership mailings, the Council's newsletter, agendas, community evaluation sheets, conference and workshop materials, reports, and materials from member organizations.

General Correspondence, 1949-1988 (2.4 lin.ft).

Arranged chronologically, the substantive part of this series deals with Guinier's tenure as chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard. Letters preceding that period relate to business and civic matters, especially Guinier's association with the Urban League in the 1960s. The

correspondence throughout the series is general in character; more topical letters will be found throughout the collection. The correspondence for 1969 and 1970 consists mostly of congratulatory letters from former labor and business associates, former colleagues at Columbia University, and Harvard faculty and black studies professionals in general. Many incoming letters came from American and overseas graduate and undergraduate students inquiring about admission procedures and scholarship opportunities, and from educators and writers seeking an appointment in the department. Many such letters include dissertation outlines and research proposals. Student groups throughout the country wrote to Guinier seeking his assistance in establishing black studies programs at their schools. He also corresponded with black studies program directors and administrators on what many perceived as a backlash at many colleges and universities in the 1970s. Correspondents in the field included James Turner, Molefi Asante, John Henrik Clarke, Louis Lomax, C.L.R. James, Ronald Walters and Sterling Stuckey.

An important part of the correspondence deals with the day to day operation of the department and with Guinier's various points of contention with the University. A January 1971 letter to dean Dunlop evokes, in characteristic fashion, the broad Faculty Senate mandate which led to the creation of the department, the better to deplore the lack of institutional support in the present. The series also comprises administrative letters and memoranda to the staff of the department. The December 1971 file includes letters from over twenty chairmen of academic centers, departments and divisions within Harvard, in reply to an inquiry by Guinier on their operation and administration and on the matter of student representation on their executive committees. This file also includes letters to and from members of the Visiting Committee to Evaluate the Afro-American Studies Department and the Commission of Inquiry which investigated the unauthorized exclusion of whites from a lecture by Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois sponsored by the department. Harvard correspondents include deans John Dunlop, Franklin Ford and Henry Rosovsky of the Faculty of Art and Sciences, President Derek Bok, financial officers, deans of other schools and Harvard houses, and Walter Leonard, a special assistant to president Bok for affirmative action and minority affairs.

The correspondence between 1976 and 1988 is very sparse and comprises few outgoing letters. Included within this period are letters from Louise Patterson, secretary of the William Patterson Foundation, and correspondence with attachments relating to a gift of books from Guinier's library to the University of Senegal. The latter group includes a letter from President Léopold Sédar Senghor (June 1984). A separate group of letters and research notes by Waring Cuney is located at the end of the series. Occasional correspondents include George Murphy,

publisher of the Afro-American newspaper; Adelaide Hill of Boston University; Irene Diggs, a personal friend and former associate of W.E.B. DuBois; Rosa Guy, an African-American writer, Mabel Smythe, the Jimmy Carter administration's Commissioner on Civil Rights; and John O. Killens, Marguerite Cartwright, John Henrik Clarke, Bernice Reagon, Derrick Bell, Jacob Lawrence and Alvin Poussaint. Guinier also wrote letters of recommendation on behalf of former students and employees, colleagues and friends, and junior black studies instructors. These letters are arranged alphabetically and are restricted until 2041.

Writings and Notes, 1940-1981 (2.0 lin. ft.)

Guinier's early writings deal with issues of labor and electoral politics and include an article, "Careers for Negroes in Civil Service," published in the March 1940 edition of Opportunity, the magazine of the National Urban League. The remaining articles in this series were written between 1972 and 1978 and relate to labor and black studies issues. Included are several introductory articles for the Black Studies program at Harvard, "Black Studies Alive and Well at Harvard" published in the Pittsburgh Courier, "Impact of Unionization on Blacks," articles on the black experience at Harvard and on the need for a black perspective in history, and his blistering attack, "Bok's Blacks" against Harvard's administration and several prominent African-Americans at Harvard. His published and unpublished reviews encompass the work of David Levering Lewis and Nathan Huggins, Boris Bittker's book "The Case for Black Reparations," James Earl Jones's 1977 stage performance in the role of Paul Robeson at the Colonial Theater in Boston, and the film "Kongi's Harvest." Each file consists of various drafts of the manuscript and some correspondence with publishers. Printed versions of the articles are filed separately in a printed matter file.

The Interviews file, ranging from 1971 to 1980, comprises notes and typescripts of extensive interviews with the Boston Globe, Time Magazine, the Harvard Independent, a post-graduate student, and with the historian Robert Hayden. Topics range from his early life and career, to blacks in higher education and to the so-called self-segregation of black students on white campuses. The Statements file consists of brief declarations Guinier made on the interpretation of black history and other topics, including a protest against the imprisonment of Angela Davis in 1971.

Guinier's Speeches give a fuller sense of his thinking and the many controversial issues which confronted him as an uncompromising critic of institutional racism in the university and as an advocate for a black perspective in African-American history. Arranged chronologically, this body of papers addresses such issues as student takeovers of school buildings, the "urban problem" which many people equated as a "black problem," black

identity and self-image, racism, trade-unions and culture. Materials in the files include correspondence, notes and transcripts of prepared speeches, transcriptions of recordings, announcements, printed matter and some research materials. Correspondence and printed matter relating to the Public Affairs Lecture Bureau and the Freedomways Management Bureau, which booked many of Guinier's speaking engagements, form a separate file.

Guinier traveled extensively during his chairmanship of Harvard's Afro-American Studies Department, and addressed audiences at black churches and community centers, Harvard alumni associations, local Urban League branches, the National Black Assembly (1975) and black studies conferences in New York, Boston, Atlanta, Duke and Cornell universities, Vassar and Sarah Lawrence colleges, the Charles Drew Medical Center, public schools in the Cambridge area and various venues within Harvard. Some of his major speeches include: "Black Education, a Major Challenge to Universities" (1973), "The Politics of Blacks in Higher Education" delivered at a Minority Planning Conference in 1974, "Plantation Politics: the DuBois Institute at Harvard" and "Blacks at Harvard" (1974), "Bok's Blacks" and "Black Studies, Training for Leadership" (1975), and "Racism, Foundation of Anti-Sovietism." (1981)

The bulk of the Conference subseries consists of correspondence, planning and publicity materials, transcriptions and reports for the 1972 Roslyn Conference of black studies program directors. A post-conference file contains additional correspondence and other documents of the Continuation Subcommittee. Other conference files include Guinier's handwritten notes and planning materials for a 1977 New World Review's luncheon entitled "Focus on Detente: New Urgency, New Opportunity." Correspondents in this file include New World Review editor Marilyn Bechtel and Richard Norford of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. A partial list of conference participants included Guyanese political leader Cheddi Jagan, and the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, Ricardo Alarcon. Guinier served as chairman of the conference.

Guinier's Notes complement the article and speech files and provide additional insights into his own grappling with contemporary issues, including detente. Often written on loose sheets and scrap paper, they record ideas, passing thoughts, reactions to current events and various topics of interest. Many are scattered and fragmentary and are difficult to situate or to comprehend. "Notes for Articles" mainly concern his work in the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard, with the exception of a file for the article "The Impact of Unionization on Minority Groups," intended for publication in the journal of the Academy of Political Science. "Notes and Outlines of Speeches" concern

presentations he made, while "Conference Notes" are about presentations at conferences he attended but did not address. Reading and lecture notes relate mostly to his class on labor and contemporary political developments and to books and other publications in these fields.

Harvard University, 1969-1980 (8.4 lin. ft.)

The Harvard series forms the bulk of the collection. Divided into 12 subseries, it retains most of Guinier's original arrangement and purpose, though archival processing, mainly the weeding out of duplication, may have somewhat reduced the essentially polemical scheme of the original filing system. Guinier fought a war of documents against Harvard. Using the April 22, 1969 Faculty Senate resolution as his foundation, he cataloged every infraction against this original mandate and challenged the university relentlessly in order to secure full departmental status for the black studies program and the development of the proposed DuBois Institute. Copies of articles, reports, correspondence and documents interspersed throughout the series reveal a veritable war of attrition, with the same battles fought year after year during his entire tenure as chairman.

The first subseries, History of the Department, chronicles the five main periods in the development of the department under Guinier's leadership: Formation of the Department, the First Year of the Afro-American Studies Department (AASD), the Committee to Review AASD, the First Three Year Report, and Development of AASD from 1976 to 1982. Formation of the Department includes a chronology of events leading to the founding of AASD, minutes of the Rosovsky Committee, a December 1969 report of the Afro-American Studies Subcommittee appointed by the Faculty Senate, working papers of an ad-hoc committee of black students and student-developed curriculum materials for the "Free University" project operated by the students during the April 1968 strike. Files of the Standing Committee to Develop Black Studies include correspondence with dean Dunlop and Committee chairman Richard Musgrave, minutes, progress reports, and various checklists of black writers, black candidates in the arts and blacks with doctorates in economics. Also included are course outlines, curriculum development notes, files for possible teaching fellows and instructors, and a widely distributed report documenting the first year of the department.

The files related to the Committee to Review the Afro-American Studies Department include letters from dean Dunlop on the appointment of a three member panel to discuss procedures for the review of the department, annotated minutes of the October 1971 Faculty Council meeting at which the president's choices for the Review Committee were announced, correspondence between the Review Committee and the department's concentrators and teaching

staff, and an extensive file of comments by students and faculty prior to the release of the Committee's report. A "Memorandum on Direction of Reforms in Afro-American Studies Curriculum" submitted by Martin Kilson to the Review Committee is included in the latter file. Other contributors to this debate on the future shape of the department include junior faculty members Wesley Profit, Andrea Rushing and Pierre-Michel Fontaine; Melvin Wade, director of the Black Studies Program at the University of Nebraska, and Ronald Walters, chairman of the Department of Political Science at Howard University. Additional reactions, including adverse comments on the department, are located in the Executive Committee and clipping files. Also included are copies of the Review Committee report and the minutes of January 16, 1973 Faculty Council meeting, both annotated by Guinier.

Files for the "First Three Years of AASD" consist of the various drafts prepared by Andrea Rushing and others, along with letters and articles commenting on the report. Guinier's files for the Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers consist of correspondence with Robert Shenton, secretary of the Board of Overseers, copies of letters from Shenton to Lois Dickson Rice and other members of the Visiting Committee, drafts of Guinier's address to the Committee and copies of documents distributed to its members.

Arranged chronologically, materials for the 1976-1982 period are general in character, and consist mostly of course outlines and reading lists, the Afro-American Studies Department student handbook, mimeographed statements on the department and the DuBois Institute, news releases, printed matter of the Harvard-Radcliffe Alumni/ae Coordinating Group, minutes of departmental meetings, miscellaneous correspondence, minutes and other documents of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and a study by Seldwyn Cudjoe on the state of Afro-American studies at Harvard. Also included is a 1981 letter from James B. Stewart, director of the Black Studies Program at Pennsylvania State University and a member of the Evaluation Committee of the National Council for Black Studies, regarding an investigation of the circumstances that led to professor Ephraim Isaac's departure from Harvard.

The DuBois Institute subseries is divided into three categories: Early History, the University-wide Concept and General. Early History files document efforts by Guinier and the Research Institute sub-committee of the Standing Committee to Develop the Afro-American Studies Department to launch the Institute. Included are working papers of the sub-committee; a tentative outline and budgetary projections prepared by Standing Committee member Myles Lynk and mailed to department chairmen, graduate school deans and other faculty members; a letter from John K. Fairbank, director of the East Asian Research Center in reply to Lynk; a September 1969 Progress Report of the Standing Committee,

with an appendix on the projected Institute; and several drafts of the prospectus for the Institute.

Files relating to the university-wide concept begin in 1970 with correspondence with president Nathan Pusey and members of the committee he appointed to develop the Institute. The 1970-71 correspondence includes letters from Edmund W. Gordon of Columbia University's Teachers College, George Murphy of the Afro-American newspaper, and from faculty members within the Afro-American Studies Department asserting that the university-wide concept would inevitably overshadow the department in funding and academic relevance. A file labeled "Reaction to the First Year Report of AASD" includes an extensive memorandum from Myles Lynk on what kind of relationship ought to exist between the Institute and the department, with additional communications from Wesley Profit and professor Zeph Stewart. This is followed by a compilation of newspaper and magazine stories about the first year report, the report of the Review Committee and the first three years report of AASD, as they relate to the DuBois Institute.

Files relating to the Leonard Committee include a prospectus developed by the committee, Guinier's notes and annotations challenging the prospectus, his letters to Leonard and president Bok objecting to the committee's report, and Bok's letter upholding the report and dismissing Guinier's request that the Committee be reconvened. Other documents include agenda and minutes of committee meetings, memoranda and other communications from Walter Leonard, a "Memorandum on the Task of the W.E.B. DuBois Institute" by Martin Kilson in which he envisioned the Institute as a center for applied research to be designed mainly "in a way suited to the needs of governmental agencies and of pressure groups that seek to influence such agencies," and reactions to the report in the press and from AASD faculty and students. Materials of the United Committee of Third World Organizations pertaining to the Institute include copies of a letter and a petition to president Bok, Bok's response to the students, letters from AASD concentrators to Leonard and Rosovsky, student fact sheets and position papers, and newspaper clippings covering various aspects of their activities.

The Administrative subseries encompasses the following categories: affirmative action, efforts to develop an Afro-American studies library, departmental mailings, annual reports and correspondence with the dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, budget and expenditures, personnel files, intra-departmental memoranda, and agenda and minutes of departmental meetings. Budget and Expenditure files are arranged chronologically and consist of annual budgetary projections and proposals, and correspondence with deans Ford and Rosovsky and the Harvard financial office. Personnel files in this subseries

are mainly letters of inquiry with attachments dating from 1969 to 1971. They document efforts by the Standing Committee, the Search Committee on Afro-American Studies and the chairman of the department to recruit qualified instructors, teaching fellows, research assistants and consultants. Taken as a whole, these files reflect the interdisciplinary character of Afro-American studies: applicants came from the varied fields of literature, sociology, history and science.

The Curriculum subseries consists of annual listings and outlines of courses, reading lists, proposals for additional courses, freshman orientation materials, letters of inquiry from graduate and undergraduate students, and from faculty and students at other schools trying to initiate similar programs. Colloquia, Exhibitions and Other Cultural Activities organized between 1969 and 1975 brought many prominent scholars and personalities, including Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Gwendolyn Brooks, Eubie Blake and C.L.R. James, in direct contact with students. Colloquium files include correspondence with guest speakers, materials on Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois's 1971 lecture and the subsequent controversy around the exclusion of whites from the lecture hall by nationalist black students, and the transcript of a 1972 conference by Herbert Aptheker in which he characterized American historiography as "predominantly racist."

Files for the Search Committee for Tenure are arranged according to three phases. Phase I (1970-1972) consists mostly of procedural correspondence between Guinier and the chairman of the Committee, Richard Musgrave, in addition to letters and biographical materials from candidates and scholars contacted by Guinier and the Standing Committee. The Search Committee during Phase II (1973-1974) consisted of dean Rosovsky, Guinier, Robert Kiely and professor Kenneth O. Dike of the History Department. Materials in this section include correspondence with dean Dunlop (1973) and lists of first round recommendations in the social sciences and humanities. Individual files on the leading candidates consist of biographical information and printed matter, letters of evaluation and other non-published documents, some administrative correspondence and Guinier's notes for various interviews with the candidates. The file for other candidates include some correspondence between the Afro-American Studies concentrators and the office of the dean on the exclusion of students from Search Committee meetings and their reduced role in the examination of candidates.

Phase III is characterized by the distancing of the department in the nomination of candidates for tenure. Dean Rosovsky dissolved the Search Committee in October 1974 and appointed a subcommittee of the Faculty Council to work directly with departments involved in searching and screening candidates for joint appointment with the Afro-American Studies Department. A Procedure and Proceedings

file in this subgroup includes correspondence between Rosovsky, Guinier and some Afro-American studies instructors on what was alleged as the "second class" treatment of the department. Also included are materials relating to Eileen Southern's nomination for a joint appointment with the Music Department and individual files for three other candidates. The file of Ephraim Isaac is by far the most substantial in the entire subseries. A respected scholar in Ethiopic language, literature and religion, Isaac was recommended for tenure during all three phases of the search committee, but his candidacy was consistently opposed presumably because his appointment would have emphasized African history at the expense of the Afro-American experience per se. He subsequently sued Harvard for discrimination against him, a course of action which continued in the courts into the 1980s. The Isaac file is arranged chronologically and includes letters of support from prominent national and international scholars in the humanities, correspondence between Musgrave, Rosovsky and Bok on the one hand, and Guinier, Isaac and members of the department on the other. Also included are biographical and bibliographic materials on Isaac, position papers on the department's academic and political orientation, legal documents and printed matter. The entire subseries is closed until 2041.

The Faculty and Concentrators subseries are separated into restricted and non-restricted materials. The Faculty files are arranged alphabetically and consists of biographical and bibliographic statements, writings and correspondence relating to activities or research projects of the department's teaching staff, tutors and teaching fellows. The Concentrators subseries is divided into General and Students files. The General files relate to procedures and requirements for majoring in Afro-American studies, activities and statements of the Afro-American Studies Concentrators (pertaining in particular to the search for tenure in the department), and to a 1975 Alumni Weekend hosted by the students. A file for the class of 1972 documents the department's early successes, several of its students having graduated with honors. Private or confidential correspondence, evaluation and employment records and student records are restricted in both subseries and throughout the collection.

Guinier kept a separate file for his recurring clashes with Martin Kilson, an African-American professor of Government at Harvard who was particularly hostile to Guinier for what was alleged as a lack "scholarly attainment," and to the department for its "poor intellectual quality." Kilson was a vehement critic of "black separatism and militancy" which he characterized as "anti-intellectual and anti-achievement in orientation," and of the increased recruitment of poor blacks in the late 1960s which, he said, brought a lower class lifestyle to Harvard and other superior schools across the country, thereby denying access to qualified middle-class black students. What became known as

the Kilson-Guinier Debate erupted in the press in 1973 with the publication of a Kilson article, "The Black Experience at Harvard" in the Harvard Bulletin and the New York Times Magazine, followed by several articles and letters to the editor by Guinier, Kilson and others. In addition to these documents, the Kilson-Guinier subseries includes the transcript of a television debate between the two, letters to Kilson and Guinier and their replies, articles criticizing Kilson's outlook on education, and student papers and projects inspired by the controversy. Also included is an essay "On Martin Kilson and Others" written by Addison Gayle in response to a negative address by Kilson on the "Black Aesthetic." Biographical materials and other articles by Kilson, found in other parts of the collection, have been added to this subseries. Letters and articles by Orlando Patterson, another outspoken critic of the Afro-American Studies Department and its chairman, are located in the Faculty and Concentrators subseries.

Materials for Guinier's Courses fall into two categories: mechanics of courses and student papers. During his first three semesters at Harvard, Guinier taught a course, AAS 120: Blacks, Labor and Politics, 1919-1955, which focused on the Depression, World War II and the Cold War eras, with parallels drawn throughout with contemporary social and political developments. The course was subsequently divided into AAS 120a: Blacks, Labor and Politics, 1919-1945; and AAS 120b: Black Efforts at Self-Determination, 1945 to the Present. Guinier taught both courses, sometimes on a rotating basis, and sometimes in conjunction with a visiting lecturer. He also taught several other courses on an irregular basis after 1975, including AAS 118c: Afro-American History from Booker T. Washington to the Brown Desegregation Decision; AAS 119: Pan-Africanism; and AAS 119b, a course on black political thought. Materials in this subseries include lecture notes, reading lists, course outlines and syllabi, outlines of student papers and some research materials.

Faculty of Art and Sciences (FAS). This subseries consists mostly of general and administrative correspondence, agenda and minutes of Faculty Council meetings, and reports, all pertaining directly or indirectly to the Afro-American Studies Department and its interaction with the university administration and the larger Harvard environment. The files for president Bok and deans Ford, Dunlop and Rosovsky contain various statements and letters to and from Guinier, reports, publicity materials on the appointment and performance of the president and the deans, Bok's 1981 "Open Letter on Issues of Race at Harvard" and printed matter. Some of the correspondence in these files also touch on issues of affirmative action and curriculum reform. The file for the Registrar's Office includes letters from the Registrar, Robert Shenton, letters of inquiry concerning the Afro-American Studies program, brief summaries of courses and the "Rules

Relating to the Afro-American Studies Department," and different listings of courses at Harvard. Agendas and Minutes of FAS meetings are arranged chronologically. Some minutes are annotated, while others contain extensive remarks by Guinier. Also included here are annual reports by FAS deans and president Bok, press releases from the University News Office and general printed matter. Guinier was a resident and associate of Eliot House, and occasionally spoke at functions held at the other twelve Houses within Harvard. The Harvard Houses file consists of Eliot House listings and functions, in addition to letters from House masters Alain Heimert and Robert Kiely.

Student Activities and Organizations. This subseries documents some of the activities of the following groups: the Harvard-Radcliffe Association of African and Afro-American Students (Afro), the Harvard-Radcliffe Afro-American Cultural Center, the Pan African Liberation Committee (PALC), the Student Organization of Black Unity (SOBU). Only Afro's constitution and various directories of black students at Harvard are available here; other Afro-related documents are interspaced throughout the series as a result of the organization's role in the founding and early life of the department. The SOBU file (1969-1971) consists of various appeals to students, position papers on the organization, on blacks at Harvard, the university in general, the role of students in the civil rights movement, the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa and government persecution of the Black Panther Party. Documents of the Cultural Center include calendars of events, letters from its executive director, Imani Kazana and other members, copies of its publication The Word, and publicity materials on its various fundraising efforts. The Center also published the Harvard Journal of Negro Affairs (1963), maintained a library and a reading room, organized cultural performances, lectures and workshops, an annual black alumni weekend, and a variety of "Black Awakening" activities. It served as the home of the Kuumba Singers, a student choir led by black music historian Hubert E. Walters, of Black Cast, a student theater experiment, and the Harvard-Radcliffe Afro-American Dance Theater. The Center also sponsored a lecture by Guinier in 1972 on "Black Studies, Black Labor and Black Liberation."

Student activities in this subseries refer primarily to the 1969 "Painters' Strike" and a 1972 campaign led by PALC and Afro to pressure Gulf Oil to provide better wages for its black employees in Angola. These files consist mainly of statements by the university and the organizations involved, and newspaper clippings. The Painters' Strike was called unilaterally by the students to protest against Harvard's hiring practices which discriminated against blacks in the construction industry. It amounted to a series of demonstrations, building takeovers and sit-ins organized by the Organization of Black Unity. The

students demanded that 20 percent of the workers and contractors hired for university construction projects be black. Some 100 students were suspended for their participation in the strike and ensuing demonstrations. The 1972 campaign against Gulf Oil included the occupation of Massachusetts Hall in Harvard Yard by members and friends of PALC and Afro, in protest of Harvard's ownership of 680,000 shares of Gulf Oil stock. The two student organizations had called on Harvard to divest totally of the \$21 million in Gulf stock which, they felt, was facilitating "the slaughter of Africans seeking freedom in the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique." Gulf was the largest American investor in the Portuguese colonies and Harvard was its largest university shareholder. The takeover lasted six days. More than 2,000 Harvard students voted a five day solidarity strike with the students inside Massachusetts Hall. Guinier donated \$500 to PALC and issued a solidarity statement in which he asserted that "historically, Harvard has been on the negative side of the aspirations of black people."

Black Studies in the United States, 1969-1975 (2 lin. ft.)

This series is divided into three categories: Correspondence, a Subject File, and Black Studies Programs arranged alphabetically under the heading of their schools. The bulk of the correspondence consists of letters of inquiry from administrators, educators and scholars involved in the implementation of similar programs at schools and universities across the country, and letters from graduate and undergraduate students seeking advice or information for their research projects or to supplement offerings at their schools.

Major categories in the Subject File include: blacks at Harvard, blacks on white campuses and printed matter. Blacks at Harvard serves as the heading for materials from a workshop on the quality of life organized by Walter Leonard in 1973: letters, discussion materials, his address, "Great Expectations or the Black Administrator in White Academia." This file also includes Guinier's own address at an earlier conference, "Blacks at Harvard," and some research materials, including Emory West's article "Harvard and the Black Man, 1636-1850" and a student paper "A Black Studies Department at a White University" by Ed Sanders-Bey. Other materials on blacks at Harvard include memoranda by members of the Afro-American Studies Department, background materials on minority recruitment, correspondence and printed matter on black graduate enrollment and activities at Harvard, and selected records of the Association of Black Faculty, Administrators and Teaching Fellows at Harvard. Also included here are files on minority and ethnic programs and the Inter-Institutional Black Studies Program which offered courses on African and African-American subjects prior to the founding of the Afro-American Studies Department. The section Blacks on White Campuses groups various research files on student activism,

black enrollment and recruitment, black faculty and administrators, and the 1974 DeFunis "reverse discrimination" case. Additional files exist for black colleges, research topics and conferences on black studies, curriculum development and course outlines, evaluation and questionnaire forms, and on the orientation and purpose of black studies in general. There are also several printed matter files on the Afro-American Studies Department, and the decline and future of black studies after 1973.

The files for individual black studies programs, under the name of their respective schools, include a variety of materials: conference papers and programs, letters to Guinier, proposals for new courses or for new programs, catalogues of courses, reports, and articles by and about black scholars associated with these schools. The correspondence in this section is advisory in character: it seeks or offers counsel or support, shares or solicits information, and invites participation at various functions. The file for the Center for African and African-American Studies at Atlanta University contains materials on the Center's annual conferences on black studies, including the text of a Guinier presentation for the panel "Directions in Black Studies" in 1970. The Dartmouth College file deals with college disciplinary actions against 17 students accused of preventing William Shockley, a theorist on the racial inferiority of blacks, from delivering an address at the 1969 annual meeting of the National Academy of Science hosted by the college. There is also a small file for the Université Libre du Congo (Zaire, 1970).

Vertical File, 1969-1980 (2.8 lin. ft.)

Named the Vertical File by Ewart Guinier, this printed matter and clipping file was an important complement to the reading list for Guinier's classes, which often took the form of a comparative juxtaposition between past and present. The bulk of this series was arranged alphabetically according to subject headings selected by Guinier. Materials in the last box, however, are arranged by year (1969-1980), and reveals the permanence of certain themes in his curriculum. The entire series consists of newspaper and magazine articles, conference programs, mimeographed letters and reports, newsletters and factsheets, and selected student papers, and represents a valuable source of information on black politics and history from 1969 to 1975.

Broad headings such as Africa, art, politics, economics, employment, music, unions and Third World amount to a pot-pourri of materials on various topics. The general file on Africa, for example, includes a signed invitation with attachments from Alioune Diop for the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC '75), an open letter from Abdias do Nascimento, president of the Negro Experimental Theatre in Brazil to the First World Festival of Negro Arts (1966), background

information on Ethiopia and Selassie University in Addis Ababa, three statements by Congressman Charles Diggs, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa in 1972, and a special issue of *Binding Ties* (September 1973) on famine in Africa. The Art folder deals partly with the Black Arts Movement. The section on Politics is divided into local New York, electoral and grassroots politics. The Cold War files, the largest in the series, include extensive notes and comments written by Guinier in reaction to a special *Newsweek* issue, "The Negro in America." The Communications folder deals for the most part with the cancellation of Tony Brown's educational television program "Black Journal" by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The Community Affairs file documents charges of racial discrimination brought by the Haralsan County Day Care Center, a black Appalachian community concern in Georgia, against the Appalachian Regional Council in the matter of early education of black and poor children. The Economics file includes some writings by the black economist Andrew Brimmer and articles on small black businesses and the issue of black reparations. The Employment folder includes articles on blacks in the railroad industry, unemployment in Harlem and Jim Crow practices in local and federal government in the 1940s and 1950s. The file Prisons and Prisoners consists mostly of printed matter on the 1971 Attica uprising and the Soledad Brothers. The files under Racism include a 124p. typescript "Character and Consequences of Race Relations in Twentieth Century America" (author unknown). Finally, the Unions file include the transcript of a 1974 interview with Cleveland Robinson.

Provenance

Gift of Eugenia Guinier
SCM 91-34

Processed by Andre Elizee. Finding aid prepared by A. Elizee with editorial assistance from Mrs. Eugenia Guinier, Dr. Lani Guinier, and Dr. Sterling Stuckey.
1994

Container List

Box Folder

PERSONAL PAPERS

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1 | | Personal and Family Papers |
| | 1 | Biographical, 1949-1980 |
| | 2 | Eugenia Guinier - "Recollections and
Insights into Ewart G. Guinier" |
| | 3 | Immigration and Early Life, 1923-1935 |
| | 4 | Civil Service Commission -
Employment Records, 1936-1941 |
| | 5 | Military Records, 1944-1946 |
| | 6 | Education - New York University, 1959 |
| | 7 | Alumni Affiliations - Harvard
University |
| | 8 | Harvard-Radcliffe Black Alumni
Association |
| | 9 | Autobiographical |
| | 10 | Autobiographical |
| | 11 | Family Correspondence and Documents |
| | 12 | Financial |
| | 13 | Urban Center, Columbia University,
1968 |
| | 14 | Douglass Urban Corporation, 1969-1974 |
| 2 | 1 | Urban League, 1962-1973 |
| | 2 | Appointment at Harvard |
| | 3 | Retirement |
| | 4 | Membership and Awards |
| | 5 | Harvard Club Reception |
| | 6 | Malcolm X Birthday Award, 1975 |
| | 7 | Memorial Tribute, 1992 |
| | | Consultancy |
| | 8 | 1961-1973 |
| | 9 | Ad Hoc Committee on Tenure for James
Turner, 1975 |
| | 10 | Boston Lawyers Desegregation
Committee, 1975 |
| | 11 | Boston Public Schools Ethnic
Heritage Studies Program, 1975 |
| | 12 | WGBH Series on Labor History, 1974 |
| | 13 | Afro-American Bicentennial
Corporation, 1976 |
| | 14 | State University of New York at
Albany - Master Degree Program
in Afro-American Studies, 1971 |
| | 15 | Printed Matter |
| | 16 | Ephemera |

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
3		Affiliations and Organizations
	1	Miscellaneous Organizations, A-Z
	2	African Heritage Studies Association
	3	Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
	4	American Institute for Marxist Studies
	5	Association for the Study of Negro Life and history
	6	Association for the Study of Negro Life and history
	7	Boston Area Black Studies Consortium
	8	Center for Urban Education
	9	Institute of the Black World
	10	One Hundred Black Men
	11	National Association of Black and Ethnic Directors
4		National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
	1	By-Laws
	2	Executive Committee Meetings
	3	Correspondence
	4	Notes and Speeches
	5	Conferences and Other Activities
	6	Printed Matter
	7-8	Clippings
5		Telephone and Appointment Books
6		Telephone Messages
7		Scrapbooks, 1969
8		Scrapbooks, 1940-1970s
		LABOR AND POLITICS, 1946-1962
9		United Public Workers Union, 1946-1952
	1	Constitution and Bylaws
	2	Correspondence
	3	Articles and Notes
	4	Speeches
	5	Bureau of Engraving, Washington, D.C.
	6	Schools
	7	Fair Employment Practice Campaign
	8	Loyalty Orders
	9	Panama Canal Zone
	10	Anti-Discrimination Committee
	11	The CIO and African Americans

Container List

Box Folder

9	12	CIO Expulsion of "Red" Unions
	13	Harlem Trade Union Council
	14	National Negro Labor Council
	15	Greater New York Negro Labor Council
	16	Negro Labor Committee
10		American Labor Party Electoral Campaigns
		Manhattan Borough Presidency, 1949
	1	Correspondence
	2	Campaign Materials
	3	Elections Tally
	4	Eugene Connolly's Opposition
	5	Adam Clayton Powell
	6	Vito Marcantonio
	7	Clippings
	8	W.E.B. DuBois Senate Race, 1950
	9	Hugh Mulzac, 1951
	10	Julius Archibald, 1952
	11	Printed Matter
		Harlem Affairs Committee, 1953-1955
	12	Correspondence
	13	Notes
	14	Financial
	15	Forums and Petitions
11	1	Housing
	2	African American-Puerto Rican Voting Alliance
	3	Campaign for State-Wide Representation
	4	Voter Registration
	5	Women and Public Office
	6	Mayoral Race - Clippings, 1953
	7	Borough Presidency Campaign - Clippings, 1953
	8	Printed Matter
		Jamaica Coordinating Committee, 1962
	9	Correspondence
	10	Minutes
	11	Mailing Lists
	12	July 15, 1962 Rally
	13	"Implications of the Jamaica Pilot Plan"
	14	Printed Matter
	15	Clippings
		GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
12	1	1949-1969, July

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
12		1969,
	2	August
	3	September
	4	October
	5	November
	6	December
		1970
	7	January
	8	February
	9	March
	10	April
	11	May
	12	June
	13	July
	14	August
	15	September
	16	October
13	1	November
	2	December
		1971
	3	January
	4	February
	5	March
	6	April
	7	May
	8	June
	9	July
	10	August
	11	September
	12	October
	13	November
	14	December
14		1972
	1	January-February
	2	March-April
	3	May-June
	4	July-August
	5	September
	6	October-November
	7	December
		1973
	8	January-February
	9	March
	10	April
	11	May-June

Container List

Box Folder

14	12	July-September
	13	October
	14	November
	15	December

15		1974
	1	January-March
	2	April-June
	3	July
	4	August
	5	September-December
		1975
	6	January-February
	7	March-April
	8	May-August
	9	September-December
	10	1976-1977
	11	1978-1979
	12	1980-1981
	13	1982-1983
	14	1984-1985
	15	1986-1988

16	1	Waring Cuney
	2	Waring Cuney
	3	Fragments
	4	Greeting Cards

WRITINGS AND NOTES

17		Articles and Essays
	1	Articles before 1969
	2	"The Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard"
	3	"Black Studies, Alive and Well at Harvard"
	4	"Impact of Unionization on Blacks"
	5	"Scholarship In Whose Service? White Power or the Black Community?"
	6	"Bok's Blacks"
	7	"Blacks at Harvard: Reflections"
	8	"Black Studies at Harvard"
	9	"Black Studies: Training for Leadership"
	10	"Bittker: the Case for Black Reparations"
	11	"An Assessment of Davis Lewis' Works on Black People"

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
17	12	Essay on Nathan Huggins
	13	"The Paul Robeson I Knew"
	14	"Understanding Twentieth Century America Through a Black Perspective"
	15	Review of "Kongi's Harvest"
	16	Requests for Articles and Reviews
	17	Printed Matter
18	1	Interviews
	2	Statements
		Speeches
	3	Correspondence with Speakers' Bureaus
	4	Public Affairs Lecture Bureau, 1969
	5	October 1969 - March 1970
	6	May 1970 - December 1971
	7	1972-1973
	8	"Black Education: a Major Challenge to Universities," February 1973
	9	"Robeson and the Black Trade-Union Movement," April 1973
	10	"The Legacy of Liberation," May 1973
	11	"Jobs for Blacks During the New Deal and in World War II," October 1973
	12	ASALH Conference, Black Studies Panel, October 1973
	13	1974
19	1	"The Attack on Black Studies Departments," November 1974
	2	"Blacks at Harvard: Reflections," ASALH, December 1974
	3	"The Politics of Black Education," December 1974
	4	1975-1976
	5	1977-1982
	6	1983-1986
	7	Printed Matter
		Conferences
		Rossllyn Conference, 1972
	8	Publicity and Planning
	9	Transcription of Proceedings
	10	Transcription of Proceedings
20	1	Post-Conference Materials
	2	New World Review, 1977

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
20	3	Higher Educational Institutions: Responses to the Black Community, 1969
	4	Printed Matter
21		Notes
	1	Notes for Articles
	2	"The Impact of Unionization on Minority Groups"
	3	"The First Three Years" Report
	4	"The Spirit of Harvard"
	5	Notes for Various Speeches
	6	Conference Notes
	7	Reading and Lecture Notes
	8	Reading and Lecture Notes
	9	Notes on Black Studies
	10	1980s Notes
	11	Notes and Research Materials on W.E.B. DuBois
	12	Blacks and Economics
	13	Various Notes
		HARVARD UNIVERSITY, AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES DEPARTMENT (AASD)
22		History of the Department
	1	Chronology
		Formation of the Department
	2	Faculty Committee on African and Afro-American Studies
	3	The Rosovsky Report
	4	Ad Hoc Committee of Black Students Standing Committee on Afro-American Studies
	5	Correspondence
	6	Minutes
	7	Progress Report
	8	Summer Research Grant
	9	Printed Matter
		First Year of AASD
	10	Curriculum Development
	11	Possible Teaching Fellows and Instructors
	12	Student Research Grants
	13	First Year Report - Drafts
	14	First Year Report - Drafts
	15	First Year Report - Publicity

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
23		Committee to Review AASD
	1	Procedure for the Review
	2	Meetings
	3	AASD Executive Committee
	4	Information Leading to the Report
	5	Early Comments on the Report
	6	Report of the Review Committee
	7	Reactions to the Report
	8	Printed Matter
		First Three Years Report of AASD
	9	Drafts
	10	Drafts
	11	Final Report
	12	Reactions to the Report
24	1	Consultants' Review, 1971
	2	Departmental Evaluation, 1973-1974
	3	All Day Review Session, 1975
	4	Review of Undergraduate Education, 1975
	5-6	Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers, 1974-1975
25		Afro-American Studies Department, 1976-1982
	1	1976-1977
	2	1977-1978
	3	1978-1979
	4	1979-1980
	5	1980-1982
	6	ASSD After Guinier's Death
	7	Printed Matter
26		W.E.B. DuBois Institute
		Early History
	1	Original Mandate
	2	Standing Committee Progress Report
	3	Statement of Purpose
		University-Wide Concept
	4	Origin of the Concept
	5	Correspondence
	6	AASD Position
	7	Report of the Committee to Review AASD - Reaction
	8	1973 Faculty Senate Resolution
		Leonard Committee
	9	Appointment of the Committee

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
26	10	Correspondence
	11	Minutes
	12	Faculty Response
	13	Student and Alumni Responses
	14	Clippings
		Advisory Committee
	15	Appointment of Board Members
27	16	AASD Response
	1	Students Response
	2	AASD Recommendations on Tenure
	3	Luce Grant
	4	Clippings
		General
	5	Establishment of the Institute
	6	Correspondence
	7	Research Projects
	8	Funding
	9	Printed Matter
28	10	W.E.B. DuBois - Biographical
	11	The DuBois Institute After Guinier
		Administrative
		Affirmative Action
	1	Correspondence and Memoranda
	2	Reports
	3	Printed Matter
	4	AASD Library
	5	Departmental Mailings
	6	Yearly Reports to FAS Dean
	7	Correspondence with FAS Dean
	8	Enrollment
29		Internal Correspondence and Documents
	1	Instructional Staff
	2	Office Staff
	3	General Memoranda
	4	Executive Committee Meetings
	5	General Staff Meetings
	6	Full-time Faculty Meetings
	7	Curriculum Committee Meetings
		Applicants
	8	Sociology
	9	Psychology
	10	Literature
	11	Science
	12	Other Fields

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
29	13	Consultants
	14	Library
	15	Research Assistants
	16	Office Workers
		Budgets and Expenditures
	17	1969-1970
	18	1970-1971
	19	1971-1972
	20	1972-1973
	21	1973-1974
	22	1974-1975
	23	1975-1976
29a	1-2	Original Inventory of Guinier/AASD Materials at Harvard
30		Curriculum Development
	1	Annual Listings of Courses
	2	Course Outlines
	3	Reading Lists
	4	Student Handbook
	5	Proposals for New Courses
	6	Graduate Studies
	7	Coordination with Other Departments
	8	Curriculum Evaluation
	9	Printed Matter
31		Colloquia and Cultural Activities
	1	Colloquium Subcommittee
	2	Lecture Series
	3	Shirley Graham DuBois Conference, 1970
	4	1970-1971
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	10	Other Activities
32		Search Committee for Tenure
		Phase I, 1970-1972
	1	Procedures
	2	Candidates
		Phase II, 1973-1974
	3	Procedures
	4	John Blassingame
	5	Franklin Knight

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32	6	Nathan Huggins
	7	Other Candidates
		Phase III, 1975
	8	Procedures and Proceedings
	9	William J. Wilson
	10	Eileen Southern
	11	William Shack
		Ephraim Isaac
	12	1970-1974
	13	1975
	14	1976-1983
33		Printed Matter
	1	Afro-American Studies Department
	2	DuBois Institute
	3	Committee to Review AASD
	4	Search for Tenure
	5	Affirmative Action
	6	Guinier Criticizes Harvard
	7	Student Activities
	8-10	Harvard - General
34		Faculty
	1	Rosters
	2	Bruce, Beverly
	3	Chirenje, Mutero
	4	Fontaine, Pierre-Michel
	5	Gaither, Barry
	6	Gibson, Donald
	7	Harper, Michael
	8	Henry, Hayward
	9	Isaac, Ephraim
	10	Nwafor, Azinna
	11	Patterson, Orlando
	12	Perry, Regina
	13	Profit, Wesley
	14	Reddick, L.D.
	15	Reyes, Rogelio
	16	Rushing, Andrea
	17	Samkange, Stanlake
	18	Samkange, Tommie
	19	Smitherman, Geneva
	20	Spellman, A.B.
	21	Stuckey, Sterling
	22	Walter, Hubert

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<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
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	1	Recruitment
	2	Class of '72
	3	Class of '74
	4	Meetings, Announcements, Notes
	5	Alumni Weekend, Feb. 1975
36		Kilson-Guinier Controversy
	1	Martin Kilson
	2	Articles by Kilson
	3	Guinier's Response
	4	Amsterdam News Debate
	5	Television Debate
	6	Letters to Guinier After the Debate
	7	Ensuing Black Studies Controversy
	8	Clippings
	9	Students Response to Kilson
	10	A Student Paper on the Controversy
	11	Addison Gayle Article on Kilson
	12	AASD Concentrators Debate Kilson
	13	"The Pit in Harvard Yard" by Joseph Green
37		Guinier's Teaching Materials
		Afro-American Studies 20
	1	Enrollment
	2	Outlines and Notes
	3	Outlines and Notes
	4	Reading Lists
	5	Newspaper Clippings
		Student Papers
	6	Aaron, Paul
	7	Filipkowski, M.R.
	8	Flynn, Barbara
	9	Guinier, Lani
	10	Hemphill, Lowry
	11	Joseph, Claire
	12	Klein, Robert Andrew
	13	Leiberman, Donna
	14	Thompson, Michael M.
	15	Vassar, T.J.
	16	Ward, Linda
	17	Whatley, Plemon
38		Afro-American Studies 120-A
	1	Enrollment
	2	Reading Assignments

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
38	3	Bibliographies
	4	Comments, 1972
	5	Exams, 1972
	6	Lecture Notes, Summer 1972
	7-8	Outlines and Notes
	9	Outlines of Student Papers
39	1	Research and Curriculum Materials
	2-6	Student Papers
40		Afro-American Studies 120-B
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	2	Lecture Notes
	3	Guest Lecturers
	4	Assignments
	5	Reading Lists
	6	Student Comments
	7	Outlines of Student Papers
	8	Exams
	9-11	Outlines and Notes
		Student Papers
	12	Spring 1970
	13	Spring 1971
41	1	Spring 1972
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42	1	Afro-American Studies 32-B
	2	Afro-American Studies 95
	3	Afro-American Studies 118-C
	4-5	Afro-American Studies 119-A
	6-7	Student Papers
43		Faculty of Art and Sciences
	1	Office of the President
	2	Office of the Dean
	3	Registrar's Office
	4	Reports
		Meetings
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	6	1969, November - 1970, June
	7	1970, October - 1971, May
	8	1971, September - 1972, May

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
44	1	1972, September - 1973, May
	2	1973, November - 1974, April
	3	1974, October - 1975, May
	4	1976
	5	Harvard Houses
	6	Faculty Research
	7	Printed Matter
45		Student Activities and Organizations
	1	Association of African and Afro-Americans Students at Harvard and Radcliffe (Afro)
		Harvard-Radcliffe Afro-American Cultural Center
	2	Correspondence and Printed Matter
	3	Activities
	4	Publications
	5	Harvard-Radcliffe Black Students Association (BSA)
	6	Student Organization for Black Unity
	7	Pan African Liberation Committee
	8	Student Strike, April 1969
	9	The Painters' Strike
	10	Other Activities and Organizations
46		BLACK STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES
		Correspondence (Letters of Inquiry)
	1	1969
	2	1970-1971
	3	1972
	4	1973-1976
		Subject File
	5	Afro-American Institute
	6	Black Studies in High Schools
		Blacks at Harvard
	7	Workshop on the Quality of Life at Harvard, 1973
	8	Guinier's Notes and Printed Matter
	9	Minority Recruitment
	10	Blacks and Graduate Studies
47		Association of Black Faculty, Fellows, and Administrators of Harvard University
	1	Meetings and Notes
	2	Printed Matter
		Blacks on White Campuses

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
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	4	Enrollment and Recruiting
	5	Faculty and Administrators
	6	Financial Aid
	7	"Reverse Discrimination"
		Student Activism (1960s)
	9-10	Black Colleges
	11	Conferences
48	1	Council of Independent Black Institutions
	2	Curriculum and Outlines of Programs
	3	Evaluations and Questionnaires
	4	Evaluations and Questionnaires
	5	Inter-Institutional Programs
	6	Black Study Departments - Lists
	7	Minority and Ethnic Programs
	8	Research Topics
		Printed Matter
	9	Definitions
49	1	Goals and Role
	2	Organizations
	3	Perspective and Purpose
	4	Whites Teaching Black Studies
	5	Clippings
	6	General
50		Black Studies Programs
	1	Atlanta University
	2	Boston College
	3	Boston University
	4	Bowling Green University
	5	Bridgeport University
	6	Brandeis University
	7	California University
	8	Chicago City College
	9	Columbia University
	10	Congo, Université Libre du
	11	Cornell University
	12	Darmouth College
	13	Dillard University
	14	Elmhurst College
	15	Fisk University
	16	Goddard College
	17	Howard University
	18	Indiana University

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
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	20	Malcolm X Liberation University
	21	Massachusetts University
	22	Morgan State College
51	1	Michigan State University
	2	Nassau Community College
	3	Nebraska, University of Nebraska
	4	New York, City University of New York
	5	New York, State University of New York
	6	New York University
	7	Northeastern University
	8	Ohio University
	9	Pennsylvania, University of
	10	Pittsburgh University
	11	Portland State University
	12	Spellman College
	13	Southern University
	14	Southern Illinois University
	15	Southern Methodist University
	16	Syracuse University
	17	Wayne State University
	18	Wellesley College
	19	Yale University
	20	Miscellaneous Programs, A-Z
52		VERTICAL FILE
	1	Africa, General
	2	Africa, Southern
	3	African Heritage Studies Association
	4	Art
	5	Black Liberation Movement
	6	Black Organizations
	7	Black Panther Party
		Black Politics,
53	8	New York
	9	Electoral
	1	Democratic Party
	2	Republican Party
	3	Non-Electoral
	4	Southern
	5	Blacks in American History
	6	Blacks in the Soviet Union
	7	Cities
	8	Civil Rights and Civil Rights Organizations

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
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		Cold War
	10	American Involvement
	11	Blacks in the Cold War
	12	Economic Aspects
54	1	International Involvement
	2	Loyalty Order
	3	McCarthyism
	4	Communications (Media)
	5	Community Affairs - Day Care Centers
	6	Davis, Angela
	7	Du Bois, W.E.B.
	8	Economics
	9	Education - General
	10	Education - Desegregation
55	1	Employment
	2	Ethnic Studies
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	5	Law
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	8	Medicine
	9	Migration
	10	Music
	11	Pan Africanism
	12	Politics - United States
56	1	Poverty
	2	Population
	3	Powell, Adam Clayton
	4	Psychology, Black
	5	Quotas
	8-9	Racism
		Racism - KKK
	10	Randolph, A. Philip
	11	Reconstruction Period
	12	Religion
	13	Revolution
	14	Robeson, Paul
	15	Roxbury, Massachusetts
57	1	Slavery
	2	Sports
		Third World

Container List

Box Folder

57	3	Caribbean
	4	Puerto Rico
	5	Latin America
	6	General
	7	Trade-Unions - General
	8	Trade-Unions - Blacks
	9	Trade Unions - CIO
	10	Urban Renewal
	11	Vietnam War
	12	Welfare
	13	Women

58		Chronological File
	1	1969-1970
	2	1971
	3-4	1972
	5	1973
	6	1974
	7	1975
	8	1976
	9	1977-1980
	10	1981

RESTRICTED FILES

59	Correspondence - Recommendations
60	Student Records
61	Personnel
62	Search for Tenure

SEPARATION RECORD

The following items were removed from:

Name of Collection/Papers EWART GUINIER PAPERS

Accession Number SCM 91-34

Donor: Mrs. Eugenia Guinier

Date received: 1991, April 1996

Date transferred: November 1994, April 1996

The item(s) listed below have been sent to the division indicated, either to be retained or disposed of there. Any items that should receive special disposition are clearly marked.

Schomburg Moving Image and Recorded Sound Division:

Two R.C. Cassettes and reel to reel tapes of class lectures, interviews, conferences and programs; April 1996: 2 audio tapes of a presentation on "Paul Robeson in the Caribbean," delivered at Harvard University's DuBois Institute, 1978. Speakers are Ewart Guinier and Sterling Stuckey.

Schomburg Photographs and Print Division:

One a.b. Portraits of E. Guinier and family; UPW officials and functions; Harvard U., Afro-American Studies Department faculty and colloquium participants.

Recordings

Box 1

Class lectures:

AAS 120-a: "Black Efforts -- 35 cassettes
Self-Determination," Summer 1972

AAS 120-a, 1979 5 " "

AAS 120-b, 1979 4 " "

Miscellaneous 4 " "

Interviews:

Autobiographical interviews 18 " "
with Susan Gorgon, 1984

Interviews with Prof. Mary Helen Washington 5 " "

Interview with James Jennings 2 " "

Family discussion (with Marie 1 " "
and Genii Guinier, 1977

Interviews with Ricardo Guthrie, 1988 1 " "

Other interviews 3 " "

CBS interview, 1972 1 reel

"Black Family Experience," WHIL radio, 1973 1 reel

Box 2

Conferences and lectures:

Rossllyn Conference, 1972 5 cassettes

ASALH Conference, 1977 16 " "

Harvard, AASD Alumni weekend, 1975 2 " "

"DuBois Institute," Atlanta, 1974 5 " "

"Blacks at Harvard," 1974 2 " "

"The Black Experience at Harvard," 1973 2 " "

Additional Conferences and Lectures 3 reels
(Paul Robeson conf., DuBois conf.,
and Guinier speeches in 1980 and 1981) 5 cassettes

Photographs

Portraits of Ewart Guinier and family.

Ewart Guinier with CLR James, Herbert Aptheker, Lerone Bennett, with Derek Bok and Ephraim Isaac, and with participants at the Rosslyn Conference.

UPW officials, including Abram Flaxer and Thomas Richardson. UPW conventions, organizing conferences, fundraising affairs, meetings and demonstrations.

Also portraits of Helen Armstead Johnson, Hugh Mulzac, Robert Justice, Herbert Aptheker, Betty Shabbazz and her daughters (1972), Rosa Guy, A.B. Spellman and Sterling Stuckey.