



Smithsonian Institution

National Museum of African American History and Culture

Delegate Magazine 1975

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BEGINNINGS

The Association for the study of Afro-American Life and History was:

1. Organized by Carter G. Woodson in Chicago, September 9, 1915, with the participation of George Cleveland Hall, W. B. Hartgrove, J.E. Stamps, and Alexander L. Jackson.

2. Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, October 2, 1915, with Carter G. Woodson, J.E. Moorland, and J.A. Bigham as trustees.

The Association:

3. Published the first number of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY, January 1, 1916, and since that date has published this historical magazine regularly each quarter.

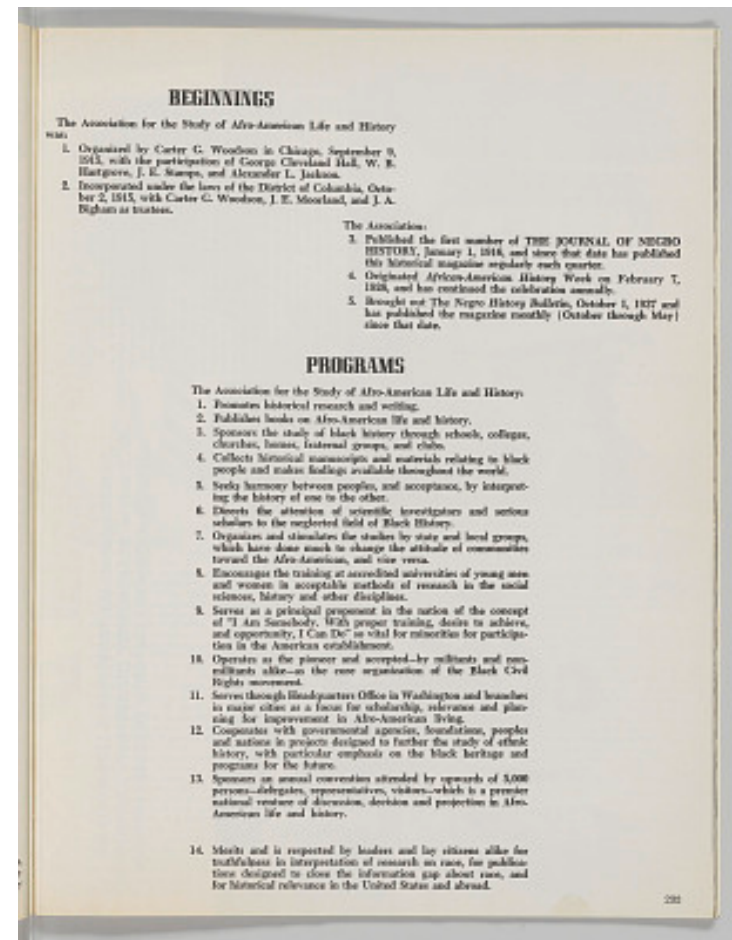
4. Originated African-American History Week on February 7, 1926, and has continued the celebration annually.

5. Brought out The Negro History Bulletin, October 1, 1937 and has published the magazine monthly (October through May) since that date.

PROGRAMS

The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History:

1. Promotes historical research and writing.
2. Publishes books on Afro-American life and history.
3. Sponsors the study of black history through schools, colleges, churches, homes, fraternal groups, and clubs.
4. Collects historical manuscripts and materials relating to black people and makes findings available throughout the world.
5. Seeks harmony between peoples, and acceptance, by interpreting the history of one to the other.
6. Directs the attention of scientific investigators and serious scholars to the neglected field of Black History.
7. Organizes and stimulates the studies by state and local groups, which have done much to change the attitude of communities toward the Afro-American, and vice versa.
8. Encourages the training at accredited universities of young men and women in acceptable methods of research in the social sciences, history and other disciplines.
9. Serves as a principle proponent in the nation of the concept of "I Am Somebody. With proper training, desire to achieve, and opportunity, I can Do" so vital for minorities for participation in the American establishment.
10. Operates as the pioneer and accepted-by militants and nonmilitants alike-as the core organization of the Black Civil Rights movement.
11. Serves through Headquarters Office in Washington and branches in major cities as a focus for scholarship, relevance and planning for improvement in Afro-American living.
12. Cooperates with governmental agencies, foundations, peoples and nations in projects designed to further the study of ethnic history, with particular emphasis on the black heritage and programs for the future.
13. Sponsors an annual convention attended by upwards of 5,000



persons-delegates, representatives, visitors-which is a premier national venture of discussion, decision and projection in Afro-American life and history.

14. Merits and is respected by leaders and lay citizens alike, for truthfulness in interpretation of research on race, for publications designed to close the information gap about race, and for historical relevance in the United States and abroad.

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