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Charting Our Path: Celebrating 50 Years of Black Studies

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CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF BLACK STUDIES



Courtesy of the Omaha World-Herald, November 12, 1969, Student Unrest Collection, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

"Charting Our Path: Celebrating 50 Years of Black Studies" celebrates the 50th anniversary of the University of Nebraska at Omaha's Department of Black Studies. Created through student activism and community involvement, and encountering periods of challenges, UNO's Department of Black Studies remains one of the oldest Black Studies departments in the country. This traveling exhibit highlights important moments in the department's history including its origins in the 1960s, institutional conflict, and triumphs of a thriving department.

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"Charting Our Path: Celebrating 50 Years of Black Studies" is part of a cooperative project of the UNO Libraries and the Department of Black Studies. Support has been provided by UNO's Strategic Investment in Social Justice, Inequality, Race, and Class initiative, UNO Libraries, and the Department of Black Studies. This exhibit is funded in part by Humanities Nebraska and the Nebraska Cultural Endowment.

This traveling exhibit was curated by Claire Du Laney, UNO Libraries' Outreach Archivist, and researched in part by Paul Jensen, UNO Libraries' student worker.











CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF BLACK STUDIES

On November 10, 1969, students known as "The Omaha 54" held a peaceful protest in the office of UNO President Kirk Naylor. The students were arrested and charged with unlawful assembly.

Omaha's Black community supported the students, bailed them out of jail, and engaged in the ongoing fight for Black Studies courses at UNO.

The Department of Black Studies at the University of Nebraska at Omaha is a direct legacy of this activism and sacrifice. It remains one of the oldest Black Studies departments in the country.

THE OMAHA 54

Palmer Anderson

Wilbur Bailey

William Batts

Michael Blackson

Michael Brown

Barbara Brown
Geri Brown

Preston Bush

Wanda Burton

Johnny Butler

Marvin Dailey

Ron Estes

Jesse Everett

Howard Farrell
Haidee Foust

Warren Green

Aaron Hall

Clarence Hall

Maryl Harris

Karen Hayes

Thomas Hendrick

Robert Honore

Terese Hudgins

Ronald Jackson

Carey Johnson

Joseph Johnson Jesse Kendle Richard Lee

Vincent Mallory

Michael Maroney

James Massey

Labeta McCloud

Harry McGuire

Simon Mosley
Catherine Pope

Johnnie Poule, Jr.

Douglas Powell

Carl Robinson

Terry Rose

Jennifer Scott

Carl Sullivan

William Teabout

Howard Tucker

Paul Tucker

Rodger Ulmar

William Walker

Vicky Webb

Marla West

Grant West

Constance White

Gary Williams

LaVell Williams, Sr.
Thomas Wright

Daniel Yancy





CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF BLACK STUDIES

President Naylor gives statement to UNO students



Courtesy of the Omaha World-Herald, November 13, 1969, Student Unrest Collection, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Black Studies was rooted in activism as students voiced concerns about the unfair treatment of Black students, faculty, and staff, and the dearth of courses that focused on Black history and culture. These concerns were largely ignored. On November 10, 1969, some of UNO's Black students, including members of the student group Black Liberators for Action on Campus (BLAC), peacefully protested in the office of President Kirk Naylor. The students, known as the Omaha

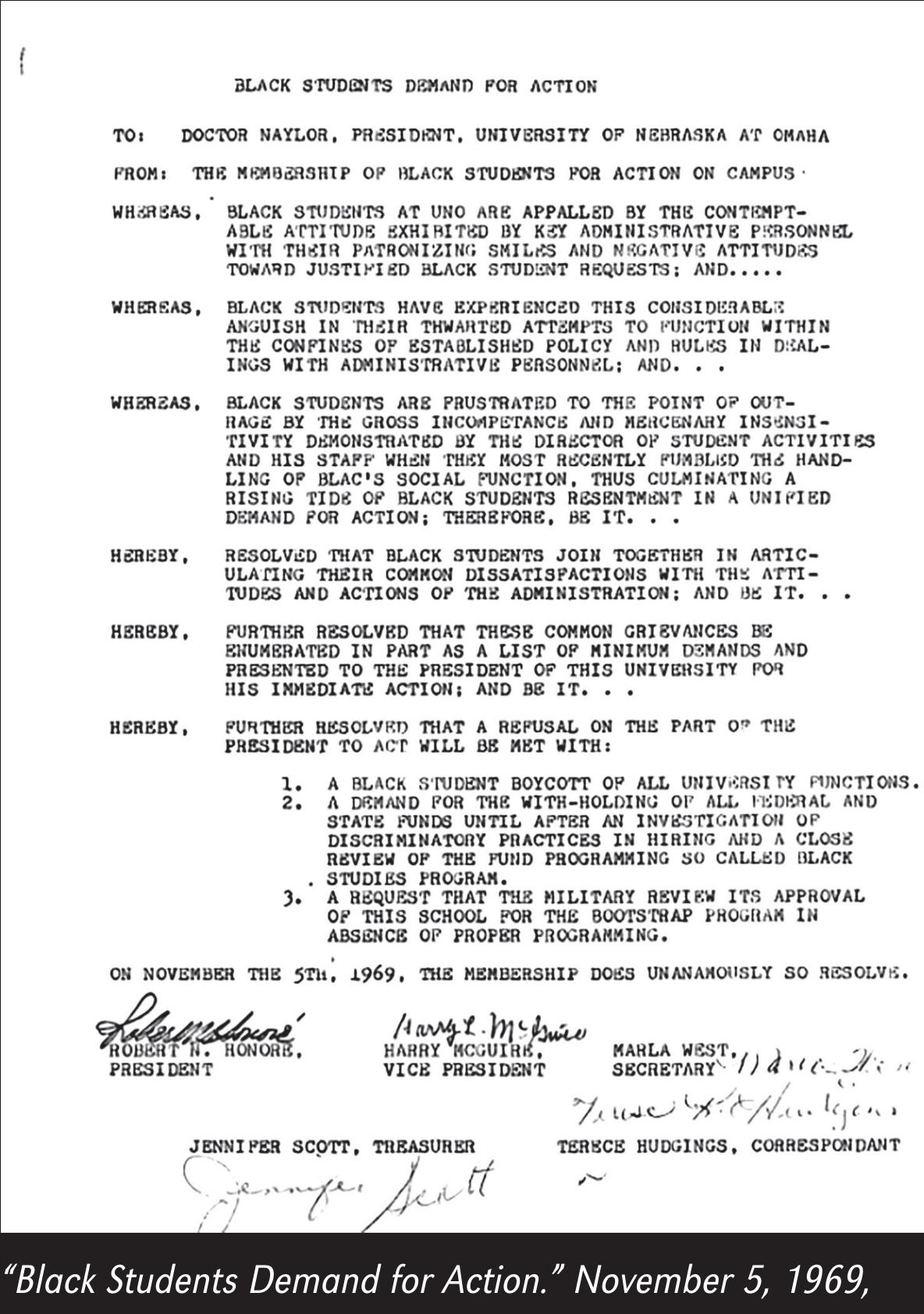
54, were arrested. They were bailed out by Black community members and organizations, including the NAACP, the Urban League, Wesley House, Ernie Chambers, and others.

This sit-in was part of a larger national demonstration of campus unrest, encompassing activism from San Francisco State University to Cornell University. It sparked conversations and heated debates about what Black Studies should, and could, encompass on college campuses.





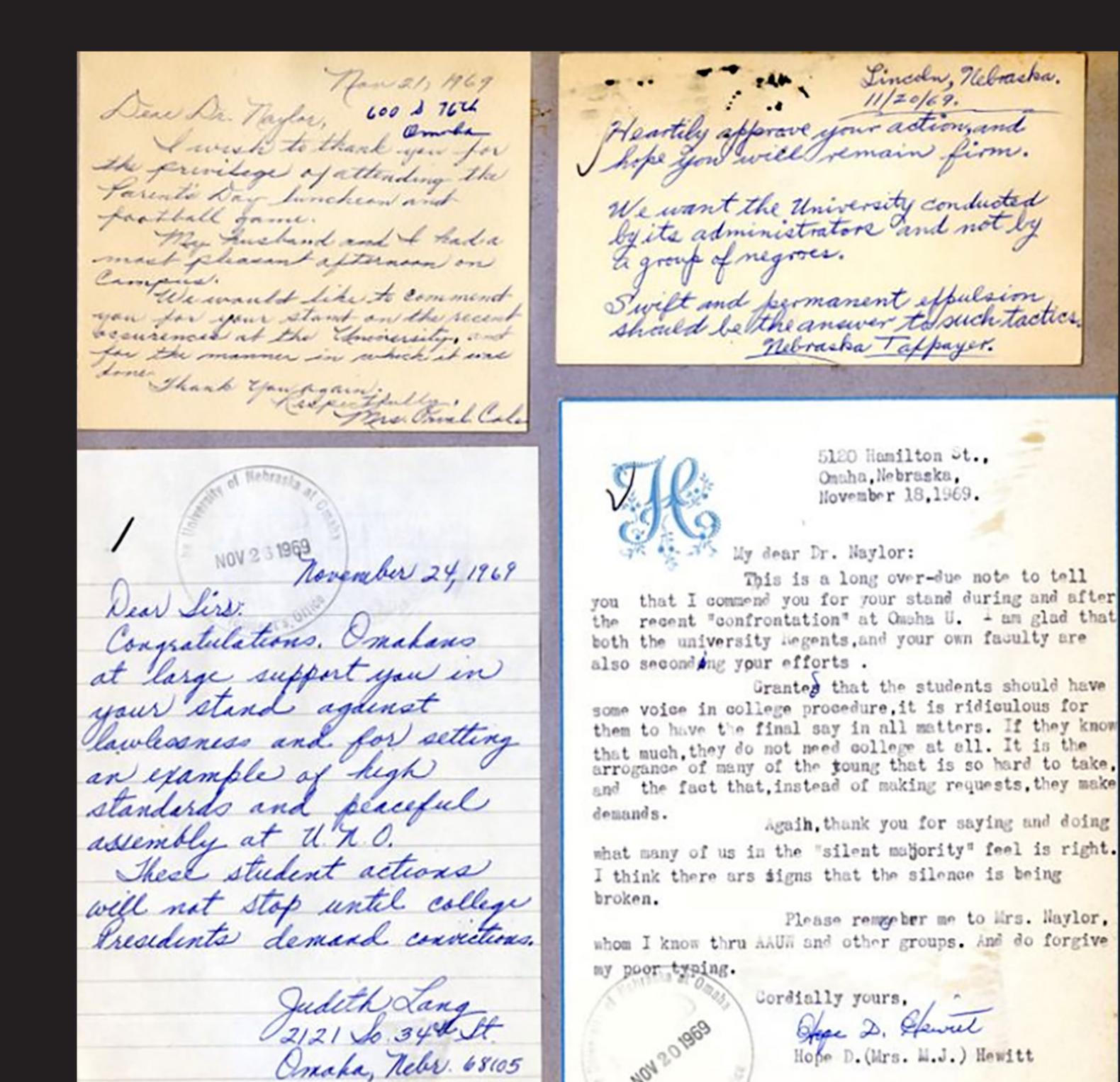
CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF BLACK STUDIES



"Black Students Demand for Action." November 5, 1969 Student Unrest Collection, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.



Courtesy of the Omaha World-Herald, November 12, 1969, Student Unrest Collection, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.



"UNO 54" BLAC (Black Liberators for Action on Campus) Sit-In Related Documents, 1969-1970, scrapbook, Kirk Naylor Papers, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

the group was charged. Cropper agreed to six months probation for the other 51 students. He noted that successful completion of probation terms would allow the court to remove their convictions from the record.

The appeal by Honore and Sullivan to the next higher court would also remove the conviction as well as the fine and probation if they are successful in presenting their case before a jury trial on appeal.

Found Gu

ember 10th, guilty.

\$5,000.

who sat-in at the office of UN-O

president Kirk Naylor last Nov-

Cropper, who had intended to

fine all the students, compro-

mised by fining Robert Honore,

group spokesman, \$50; while

Carl Sullivan, a participant in the

sit-in was fined \$15. Martin Can-

non, Defense attorney, argued

that if all students were fined,

each would have to enter an ap-

peal which would have cost over

The compromise will make ap-

peal less costly while providing

for a test of the 1969 Legisla-

ture's anti-riot law under which

Courtesy of the Omaha Star, "UN-O 54 Found Guilty." June 4, 1970, Student Unrest Collection, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Images reproduced here are from the UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections. The petition from BLAC made clear the demands presented to Naylor. Newspaper photos and headlines chronicles the sit-in, arrests, and trial while the scrapbook shows materials gathered by Naylor and his office about the events.



KIRK NAYLOR PAPERS



STUDENT UNREST COLLECTION

I experienced some difficulty trying to scan these codes. A cellphone camera doesn't allow the user to select a specific code if it can see multiple at the same time.

I'd recommend either showing only one code on this banner, or putting them on opposide edges of the banner to make scanning them easier. Also suggest to label all QR codes with their destinations.





CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF BLACK STUDIES











Milton White, Chair of the Black Studies department, The Gateway, Vol. 71, No. 24, November 19, 1971, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

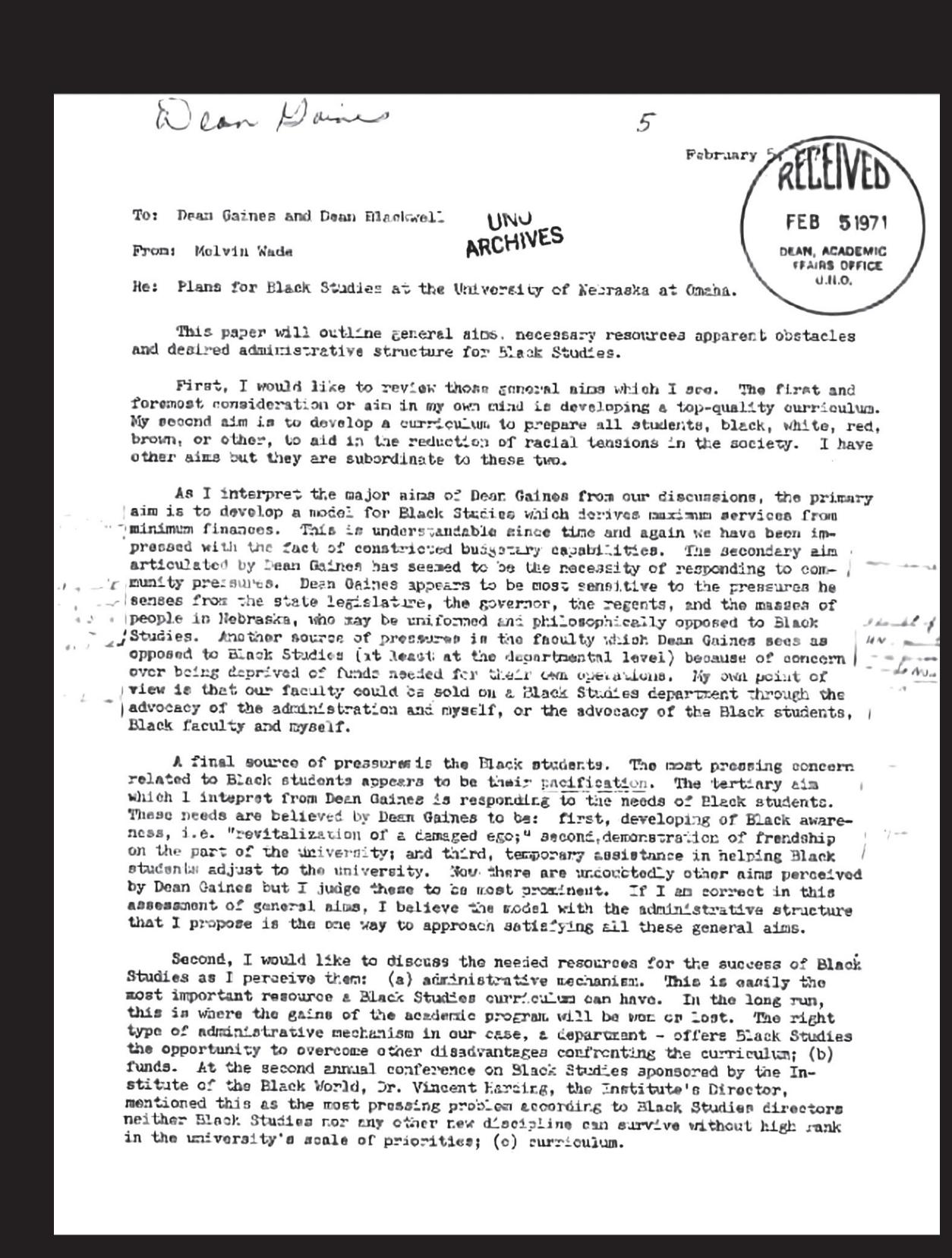
The first years of Black Studies were overshadowed by curriculum debates, budget tension, and conflict over administrative support. During the first two years, communication broke down between the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Academic Affairs, and the Black Studies department chairs. Allegations were made that other college units refused to cross-list Black Studies classes and that space and personnel were intentionally denied to the department.

Things reached a crisis point in 1972 when Black Studies chair Milton White accused Dean William Gaines of Academic Affairs of racist and paternalistic practices. An investigation was called for, and a oneman fact-finding mission was authorized. The People's Regent, a community and student activist group, became involved when the calls for a committee, instead of a single person, to investigate White's allegations went unheeded. Gaines was acquitted and White left UNO shortly after.





CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF BLACK STUDIES



"Plan for Black Studies at the University of Nebraska at Omaha," February 5, 1971, page 1 of 3, Department of Black Studies Records, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

27 UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA Date: Dovember 17, 1971 Te: Chancellor Blackwell Milton White This concerns my urgent visit to you of November 16, 1971. You will recall that I requested of you a definite date for spatial consolidation of the Black Studies Department. You said you would not be forced into a commitment. I reminded you that this would be a "re-commitment" because you had already given your word, over a month ago, that we would gain access to the additional space at that time. I came to you in good faith, giving you an opportunity to keep your word as a man and to perform in the spirit of administrative integrity. Since I have always been upright with you, I expected such consideration. But I got from you only an impression that the same racist, reactionary and paternalistic force that keeps our school from truly fulfulling its moral commitment to Black Studies is exerting an inordinate pressure on you. You asked me why I was fasting on liquid. I told you it was in anticipation of community struggle. I also indicated that when this concept of community reached to my university relationship. I would advise you. As a man of my word I now inform you that our treatment at the hands of one insensitive administrator in particular, and racist groupings in general, is so severe that I can no longer limit this community struggle to its purely civic scope. I must now consider that whatever emotional discipline and political resourcefulness I hope to achieve by fasting now involves our struggle to achieve a meaningful Black Studies Program with Blacks meaningfully participating in decisionwaking, not just sitting around as houseboys, wondering whether you will keep your word. Our want is simple and ressonable as (1) full and immediate restoration of our budget (2) application of your executive influence to combat the racism effectively resisting presentation of Black Studies courses and (3) action to allow commencement of our space consolidation by Monday, November At that time I will invite Black students, faculty and administrators, here and on our Lincoln campus (where there is already large discontent for the report that Nebraska ranks number 50 among the United States in the national commitment to minority higher education) in this fast, in either of two levels of discipline (1) the full, indefinite fast in which I will be participating or (2) a support self-denied in which I simply ask Blacks

and other people of good will to forego the meal they would ordinarily take

it to a special Black Educational Development Fund. This fund would finance

on the two campuses to contribute the money they would ordinarily pay for

"UNO Moral Commitment to Black Studies," November 17, 1971, page 1 of 2, Department of Black Studies Records, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

UR UNILLUM - 1/5 24 BUILDOND AVE, HEAT UP. Blackwoll: Omaha, Nebr. Mills 1 7 1979 Our student group, Black Minority Interest Action Committee on Cumpus, is greatly disturbed about the University's action concerning the re-employmont of Aleane Carter, Black History Teacher. Same of us were students in hor classes both semesters and we arergipatly disappointed that an unjust decision has been handed down by the administration in regards to her position. We feel that this action is indicative of the University's insensitiveness towards their responsibility to the black community in providing an education that will be relevant to their needs. Seconaly, those of us who were students in her class discovered her to be a black weman truly proud of her heritage and history and highly capable of expounding and explaining same in the classroom, being unaffeld of the "truth hurting" some who might find it offensive to learn of the situations that were not exactly pleasant to their ears. Mrs. Carter came out of the black community, a product of the University

to Omaha, Nobraska. Therefore not only in the capable of relating to the black situation but to the black problems and conditions of our own particular city. Under these circumstances the termination of Mrs. Carter as a Black History teacher has provoked many of us to formulate some type of positive action in behalf of her support.

There has been a question raised as to her qualification. If the was qualified to teach Black History last year and did engage in teaching it, how is it that the its suddenly not qualified this year? There was mention of the budget but yet a full-time staff member was engaged in

of Omaha, and a nutive of this area, Council Bluffs, Iowa, sister city

mention of the budget but yet a full-time staff member was engaged in her place. BMIACC is of the opinion that the removal of Mrs. Carter was a strategic move on the part of the white administration to make sure that Black History would be taught by a "white administration picked black person"since Mrs. Carter came recommended from the black community during the Black 54 mass arrests and unrest period, through an ad placed in the black community's only newspaper, the Omaha Star, last year.

All of this University action clearly indicates that the white administration's gesture of good will toward the black community was evidently not sincere but was enacted as a result of pressure, with Mrs. Carter

being "used" to appease the black students and community for the time

being. She was not even given the professional or common courtesy of a

letter of termination of her services. We feel that the white administration with this step is regressing instead of progressing. As students interested in black studies and culture, we firmly demand the re-hiring of Mrs. Carter as a full-time faculty member on the staff at UNO. We will compromise for nothing less as a Black Kistery teacher.

If the white administration turns a deaf car to our demands, we will then without a doubt know that the white administration fully intends to exercise white control ever our Black Studies subjects and teachers. Under these circumstances the black community and our ewn particular group will be forced to engage in activities that will premote and advance the cause

of black people, expess white raciom at the University, and at the same

the the University.

time protecting students and teachers from unjust and shabby treatment at

SMIACO---Woodrey Remiterd Chairman

"Black Minority Interest Action Committee on Campus letter to Dr. Blackwell, May 12, 1971, Department of Black Studies Records, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Johnson - Chapman

University, and it was suggested, and I came ont, that the Board having met and asked for, a Fact Finding Inquiry by someone of experience and competence. I was elected, not over some arrown tion, however; but at the Board level it was unanimous and that it was also stated that I should use my best judgment as to how this particular inquiry would be conducted, and I concluded that in view of the number of people involved, and the fact that it was going to be entirely voluntary on the part of persons who wished to testify, the tested one would be persons themselves, unaccompanied by counsel. The record shows it, that there will be a transcription and that transcription will become the property of the Board of Regents and I am not to make any recommendations but to make such findings as I deem to be relevant but in light of the inquiries that I have made.

Now, are there any questions that you would like to ask me right now. These would be what we are going to do this morning. Chapman: One comment is, that your investigation here this morning, then, will culminate in a statement of facts, based upon the situation which will be made to the Board of Regents. Then the decision as to the outcome of those particular facts and the resultant decision regarding the two individuals in question then, will be made specifically by the Board of Regents.

Johnson: They say two or more individuals, as this is involved.

I have been appointed to serve a particular task, to prepare some findings based upon these interviews that I hold, and
those findings become the property of the Board. The Board, then,
will act, they can ignore my findings, and say they made a mistake
in determining that I had competence to do the job.

Chapman: Will the comments made here this morning, then be kept in confidence with yourself and the Board of Directors -

"Fact Finding Investigation- Dr. George M. Johnson," March 23, 1972, page 2 of 14, Department of Black Studies Records, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

The documents here illustrate the early struggles the department faced for legitimacy from other university departments. The first two chairs of the department, Melvin Wade and Milton White, experienced deep frustration at the lack of progress and resources in building the department. The situation in the

early 1970s became so fraught that White began a hunger strike. Despite the turbulent beginning, the department grew throughout the 1970s. Read full accounts of these and other events chronicled here by scanning the QR codes, which will take you to the UNO Libraries' digital collections.

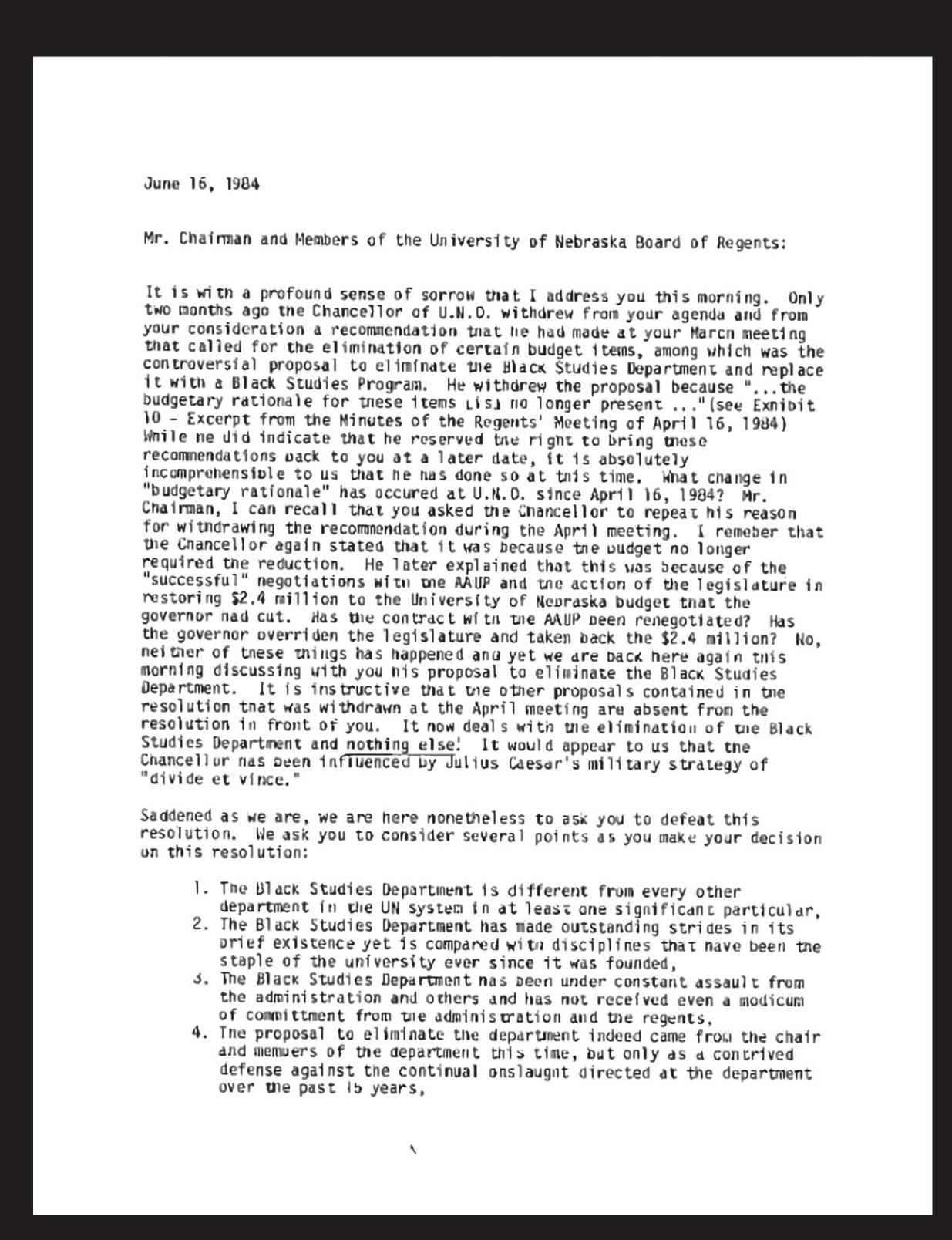


STUDENT UNREST COLLECTION

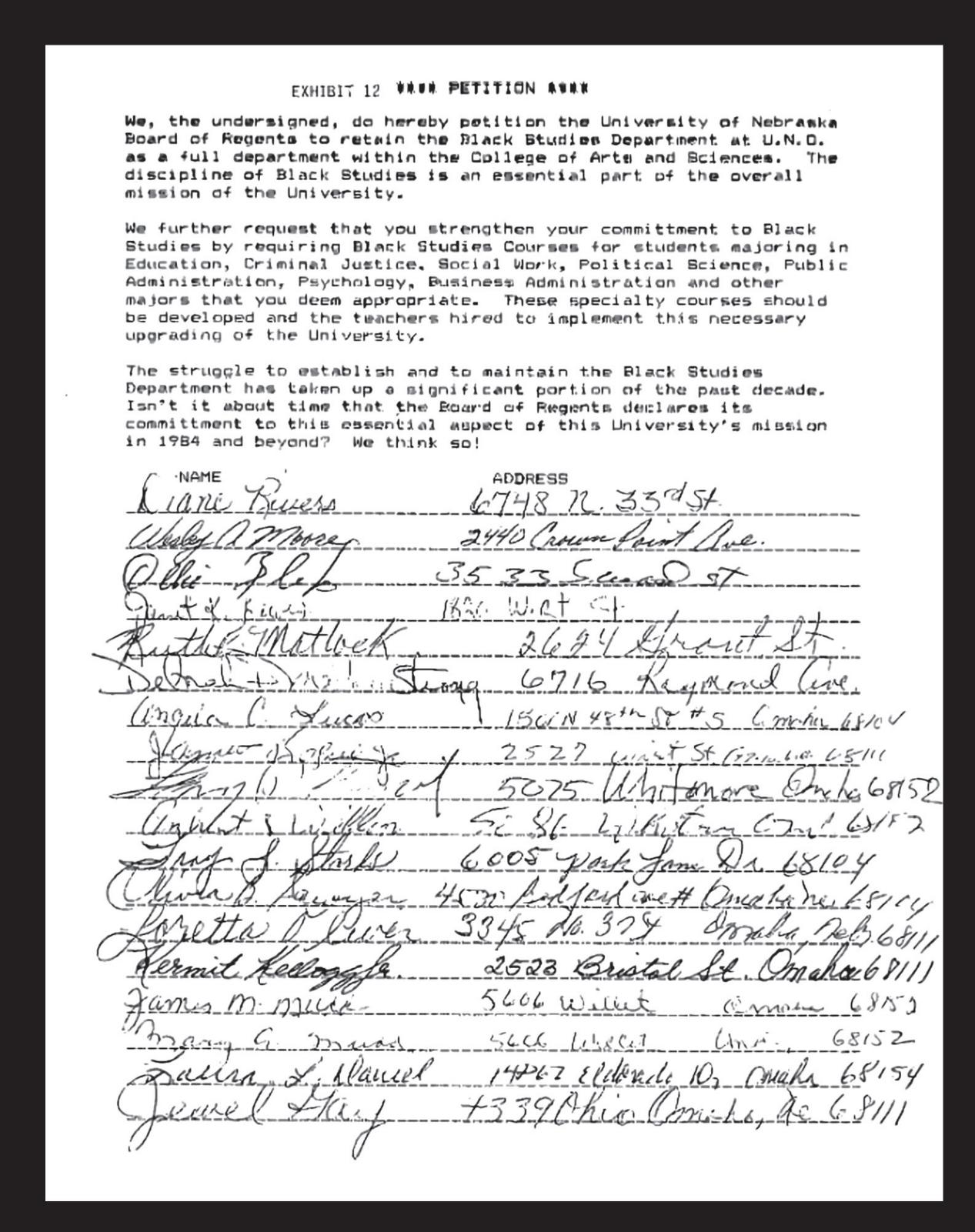




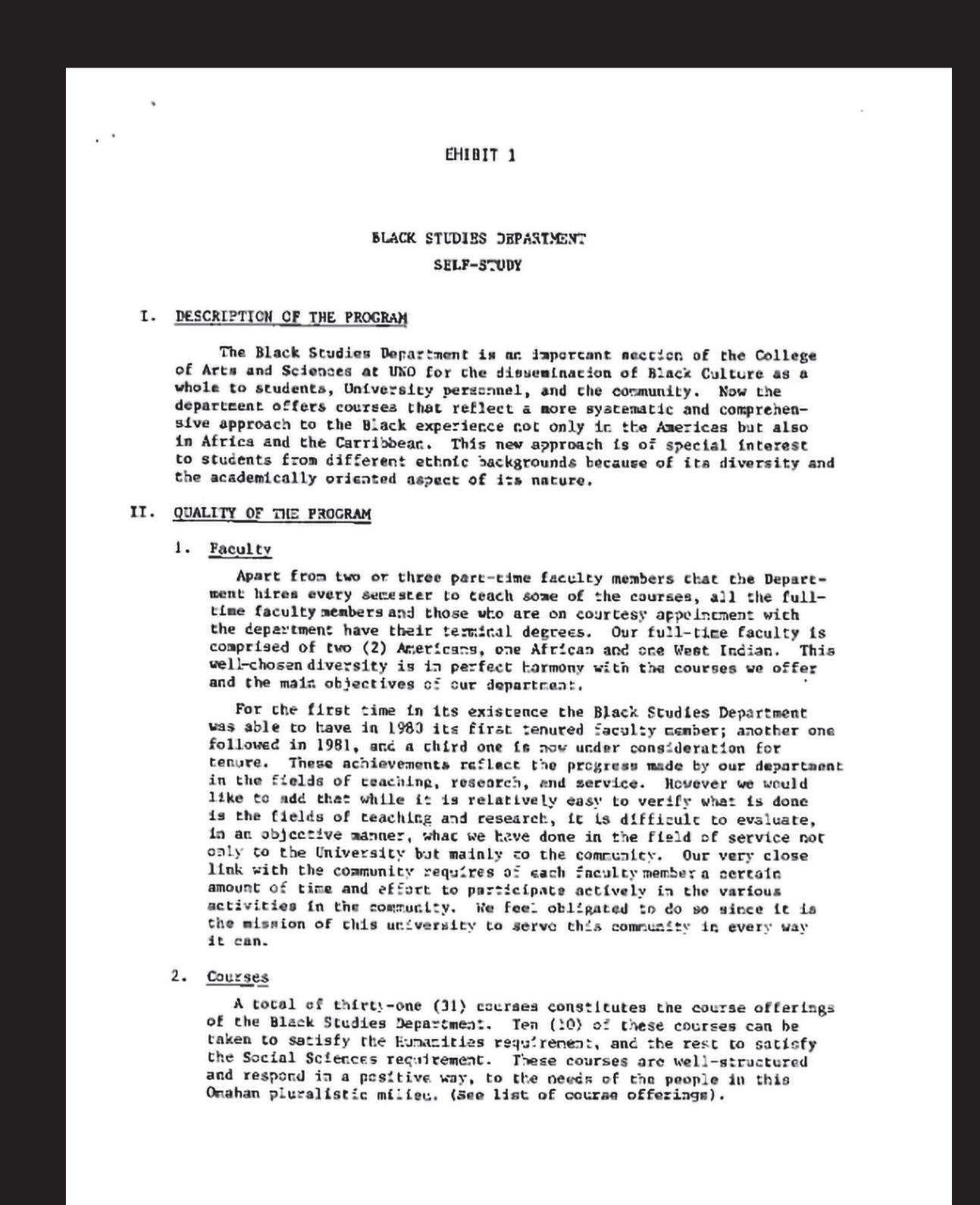
CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF BLACK STUDIES



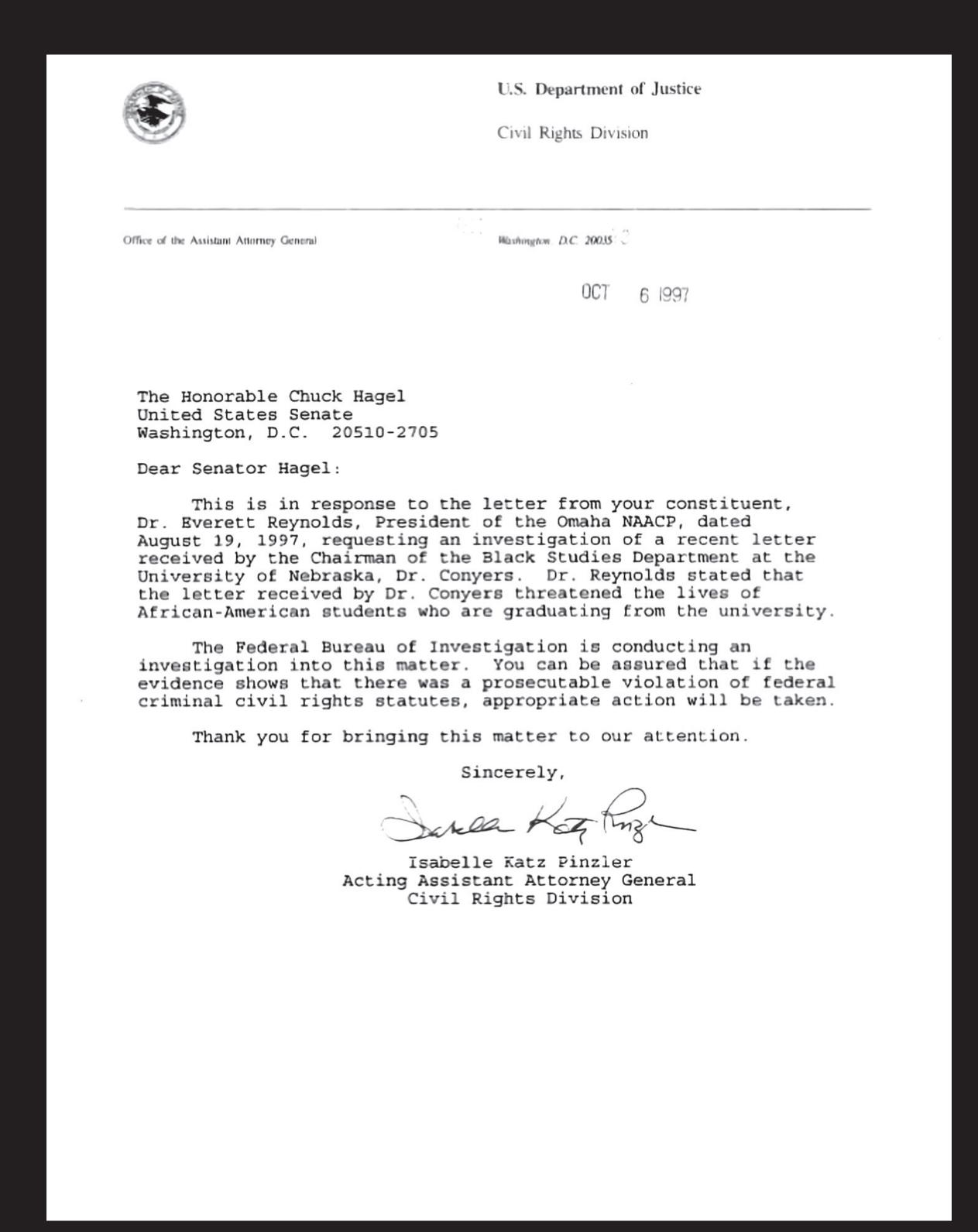
NAACP Letter to the Board of Regents, June 16, 1984, page 1 of 10, Department of Black Studies Records, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.



Community petition, circa 1984, page 1 of 48, Department of Black Studies Collection, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.



Black Studies Department Self Study, December 18, 1981, page 1 of 6, Department of Black Studies Records, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.



Letter from Omaha NAACP Chapter to U.S. Sen. Chuck Hagel, October 6, 1997, U S. Senator Chuck Hagel Archives, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

The department survived the conservative backlash of the 1980s, which defunded Black Studies departments across the country. In 1984, a motion was made to downgrade the department to a program, housing faculty in other colleges and cutting the number of courses available as part of University of Nebraska systemwide budget cuts. The Black community and NAACP were once again active in supporting the department, and Black

Studies survived the budget crisis and efforts to cut the department.

A troubling episode in the history of the university was a threat of violence against graduates in 1997. According to the Omaha World-Herald, a letter was slipped under the door of the department, threatening to harm and kill Black students during graduation. The situation was escalated by the NAACP and brought to the attention of U.S. Senator Chuck Hagel and the FBI.





CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF BLACK STUDIES



"Roots Author Alex Haley Visits UNO," March 18, 1977, UNO Photograph Collection, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.



Malcolm X Festival, February 4-6, 2004, Poster Collection, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.



Black Studies students, faculty, staff, and alumni marching in the Native Omaha Days Parade on North 30th Street, Saturday, August 3, 2019.



"Maki Mandela Visits UNO," April 19, 1989, UNO Libraries' Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska at Omaha.



Omaha 54 and 50 Years of Black Studies Event, July 28, 2021.

Though there have been significant moments of turbulence during its 50-year history, Black Studies remains a thriving and interdisciplinary department that maintains its original mission of attracting leaders in the field, providing avenues of engagement with rigorous scholarship, involving the community, and supporting students as they grapple with academic, political, and cultural topics.

The Black Studies department has always sponsored speakers, events, and programs for the campus and community. The most enduring is the annual

Malcolm X Festival, first held in 2002. Notable speakers to visit campus include Alex Haley, Maki Mandela, Kwame Ture (formerly Stokely Carmichael), and Ibram X. Kendi.

On July 28, 2021, the
Department of Black Studies
and UNO Libraries' Archives
and Special Collections
welcomed members of the
Omaha 54 back to UNO to
celebrate and recognize their
courage and activism 52 years
prior. This important event kicked
off the 50th anniversary year of
the Black Studies department.
View video and photos of the
event by scanning the QR code.



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