



<http://gdc.gale.com/archivesunbound>

GALE + ASERL Offering for African American Archives Unbound Collections - OFFER THROUGH APRIL 2011 - Purchase BY 30 DECEMBER and RECEIVE ADDITIONAL 5% DISCOUNT

TRIAL = Gale will be distributing a dedicated trial site for this offering shortly - in the interim, individual trials can be established

CONTRACTING = Gale will work with individual institutions for any contracting necessities - easiest solution for all

CUSTOMIZED PAYMENT PLANS = Gale will work with individual institutions for any customized payment plans - and note that Gale offers payment plans that cover multiple years

CUSTOMIZED PAYMENT PLANS = Gale offers payment plans where the first invoice is due months out - as late as March / April / June possibly - and we can invoice through LYRASIS if desired

PRICING = Gale offers FTE tiered pricing - see all 3 pages to find your institutions tier

COLLECTIONS	STATUS	ONE-TIME PURCHASE PRICE	LESS: ASERL DISCOUNT for PURCHASE by APRIL 30th (10%)	ANNUAL HOSTING FEE	TOTAL Individual Collections	TOTAL Purchase (2-4) Collections (ASERL 10% + 20% Discount)	TOTAL Purchase (5+) Collections (ASERL 10% + 25% Discount)	TOTAL Purchase ALL Collections (ASERL 10% + 30% Discount)
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ARL PRICING Tier

Federal Response to Radicalism in the 1960s	Released	\$14,995	(\$1,500)	\$10	\$13,506	\$10,507	\$9,757	\$9,007
Federal Surveillance of African Americans, 1920-1984	Released	\$7,595	(\$760)	\$10	\$6,846	\$5,327	\$4,947	\$4,567
BUNDLE - Federal Response to Radicalism + Federal Surveillance of African Americans	Released	\$18,992	(\$1,899)	\$10	\$17,103	\$13,304	\$12,355	\$11,405
James Meredith, J. Edgar Hoover, and the Integration of the University of Mississippi	Released	\$2,655	(\$266)	\$10	\$2,400	\$1,869	\$1,736	\$1,603
The Bush Presidency and Development and Debate Over Civil Rights Policy and Legislation	Released	\$14,995	(\$1,500)	\$10	\$13,506	\$10,507	\$9,757	\$9,007
"We Were Prepared for the Possibility of Death", Freedom Riders in the South, 1961-1962	NOV 2010	\$1,425	(\$143)	\$10	\$1,293	\$1,008	\$936	\$865
Evangelism in Africa: Correspondence of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1835-1910	DEC 2010	\$14,995	(\$1,500)	\$10	\$13,506	\$10,507	\$9,757	\$9,007
Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement	JAN 2011	\$3,230	(\$323)	\$10	\$2,917	\$2,271	\$2,110	\$1,948
The Liberation Movement in Africa and African America (non-filmed content)	JUN 2011	\$2,655	(\$266)	\$10	\$2,400	\$1,869	\$1,736	\$1,603
The Southern Negro Youth Congress and the Communist Party: Papers of James and Esther Cooper Jackson	JUN 2011	\$5,700	(\$570)	\$10	\$5,140	\$4,000	\$3,715	\$3,430
Black Economic Empowerment: The National Negro Business League	JUN 2011	\$2,090	(\$209)	\$10	\$1,891	\$1,473	\$1,369	\$1,264
The Black Liberation Army and the Program of Armed Struggle, 1970-1980	JUN 2011	\$1,900	(\$190)	\$10	\$1,720	\$1,340	\$1,245	\$1,150
TOTAL FOR ALL COLLECTIONS		\$68,637						\$41,282



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10,000 - 20,000 FTE Tier								
Federal Response to Radicalism in the 1960s	Released	\$8,247	(\$825)	\$7	\$7,430	\$5,780	\$5,368	\$4,955
Federal Surveillance of African Americans, 1920-1984	Released	\$4,177	(\$418)	\$7	\$3,767	\$2,931	\$2,722	\$2,513
BUNDLE - Federal Response to Radicalism + Federal Surveillance of African Americans	Released	\$10,445	(\$1,045)	\$7	\$9,408	\$7,319	\$6,797	\$6,274
James Meredith, J. Edgar Hoover, and the Integration of the University of Mississippi	Released	\$1,460	(\$146)	\$7	\$1,321	\$1,029	\$956	\$883
The Bush Presidency and Development and Debate Over Civil Rights Policy and Legislation	Released	\$8,247	(\$825)	\$7	\$7,430	\$5,780	\$5,368	\$4,955
"We Were Prepared for the Possibility of Death", Freedom Riders in the South, 1961-1962	NOV 2010	\$784	(\$78)	\$7	\$712	\$556	\$516	\$477
Evangelism in Africa: Correspondence of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1835-1910	DEC 2010	\$8,247	(\$825)	\$7	\$7,430	\$5,780	\$5,368	\$4,955
Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement	JAN 2011	\$1,777	(\$178)	\$7	\$1,606	\$1,251	\$1,162	\$1,073
The Liberation Movement in Africa and African America (non-filmed content)	JUN 2011	\$1,460	(\$146)	\$7	\$1,321	\$1,029	\$956	\$883
The Southern Negro Youth Congress and the Communist Party: Papers of James and Esther Cooper Jackson	JUN 2011	\$3,135	(\$314)	\$7	\$2,829	\$2,202	\$2,045	\$1,888
Black Economic Empowerment: The National Negro Business League	JUN 2011	\$1,150	(\$115)	\$7	\$1,042	\$812	\$754	\$697
The Black Liberation Army and the Program of Armed Struggle, 1970-1980	JUN 2011	\$1,045	(\$105)	\$7	\$948	\$739	\$686	\$634
TOTAL FOR ALL COLLECTIONS		\$37,751						\$22,721

5,000 - 10,000 FTE Tier								
Federal Response to Radicalism in the 1960s	Released	\$5,998	(\$600)	\$6	\$5,404	\$4,205	\$3,905	\$3,605
Federal Surveillance of African Americans, 1920-1984	Released	\$3,038	(\$304)	\$6	\$2,740	\$2,133	\$1,981	\$1,829
BUNDLE - Federal Response to Radicalism + Federal Surveillance of African Americans	Released	\$7,597	(\$760)	\$6	\$6,843	\$5,324	\$4,944	\$4,564
James Meredith, J. Edgar Hoover, and the Integration of the University of Mississippi	Released	\$1,062	(\$106)	\$6	\$962	\$749	\$696	\$643
The Bush Presidency and Development and Debate Over Civil Rights Policy and Legislation	Released	\$5,998	(\$600)	\$6	\$5,404	\$4,205	\$3,905	\$3,605
"We Were Prepared for the Possibility of Death", Freedom Riders in the South, 1961-1962	NOV 2010	\$570	(\$57)	\$6	\$519	\$405	\$377	\$348
Evangelism in Africa: Correspondence of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1835-1910	DEC 2010	\$5,998	(\$600)	\$6	\$5,404	\$4,205	\$3,905	\$3,605
Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement	JAN 2011	\$1,292	(\$129)	\$6	\$1,169	\$910	\$846	\$781
The Liberation Movement in Africa and African America (non-filmed content)	JUN 2011	\$1,062	(\$106)	\$6	\$962	\$749	\$696	\$643
The Southern Negro Youth Congress and the Communist Party: Papers of James and Esther Cooper Jackson	JUN 2011	\$2,280	(\$228)	\$6	\$2,058	\$1,602	\$1,488	\$1,374
Black Economic Empowerment: The National Negro Business League	JUN 2011	\$836	(\$84)	\$6	\$758	\$591	\$549	\$508
The Black Liberation Army and the Program of Armed Struggle, 1970-1980	JUN 2011	\$760	(\$76)	\$6	\$690	\$538	\$500	\$462
TOTAL FOR ALL COLLECTIONS		\$27,455						\$16,533

Archives Unbound Collections for ASERL Offering

Federal Response to Radicalism in the 1960s

Organized alphabetically by organization, this collection covers a wide range of viewpoints on political, social, cultural, and economic issues. It sheds light on internal organization, personnel, and activities of some of the most prominent American radical groups and their movements to change American government and society.

Date Range: 1956-1971

Content: 87,391 Pages

Source Library: Federal Bureau of Investigation Library

Federal Surveillance of African Americans, 1920-1984

Between the early 1920s and early 1980s, the Justice Department and its Federal Bureau of Investigation engaged in widespread investigation of those deemed politically suspect. Prominent among the targets of this sometimes coordinated, sometimes independent surveillance were aliens, members of various protest groups, Socialists, Communists, pacifists, militant labor unionists, ethnic or racial nationalists, and outspoken opponents of the policies of the incumbent presidents.

Date Range: 1920-1984

Content: 88,021 Pages

Source Library: Federal Bureau of Investigation Library

James Meredith, J. Edgar Hoover, and the Integration of the University of Mississippi

In the fall of 1962 the college town of Oxford, Mississippi, erupted in violence. At the center of the controversy stood James Meredith, an African American who was attempting to register at the all-white University of Mississippi, known as "Ole Miss." Meredith had the support of the federal government, which insisted that Mississippi honor the rights of all its citizens, regardless of race. Mississippi's refusal led to a showdown between state and federal authorities and the storming of the campus by a segregationist mob. Two people died and dozens were injured. In the end, Ole Miss, the state of Mississippi, and the nation were forever changed.

Date Range: 1961-1962

Content: 8,792 Pages

Source Library: Federal Bureau of Investigation Library

The Bush Presidency and Development and Debate Over Civil Rights Policy and Legislation

Contains materials on civil rights, the development of civil rights policy, and the debate over civil rights legislation during the administration of President George H.W. Bush (1989–1993) and during his tenure as vice president (1981–1989). This includes memoranda, talking points, correspondence, legal briefs, transcripts, news summaries, draft legislation, statements of administration policy (SAP's), case histories, legislative histories, articles, newsclippings covering a myriad civil rights issues. Most documents are from the Counsels Office Files of C. Boyden Gray, Fred Nelson, Nelson Lund, and Lee Liberman. These files cover a range of issues, and the bulk of the Counsels Office files concern the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1990 and the Civil Rights Act of 1991. Confidential correspondence between Senators and Congressmen concerning the Civil Rights Act of 1990 (Kennedy-Hawkins Bill) and the Civil Rights Act of 1991 are included. Of interest are Lund's files containing correspondence between Senator John Danforth (R-MO) and White House officials detailing attempts to broker a compromise between Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA) and the White House in an effort to avoid a presidential veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1990. Other files of interest in the Counsels Office include Fred Nelson's files focusing on the "business necessity" language of the Civil Rights Act of 1990 which became a major point of disagreement between Senator Kennedy and the White House. Lee Liberman's Civil Rights Legislation Files chronicle the development of the Bush administration's civil rights policy and detail administration objections to the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1990. C. Boyden Gray's files also contain information on the Civil Rights Act of 1990, Senator Danforth's negotiations with the White House, and discussion of the administration's civil rights strategy. Also civil rights and military and education.

Date Range: 1981-1993

Content: 107,000 Pages

Source Library: George H. W. Bush Presidential Library

"We Were Prepared for the Possibility of Death", Freedom Riders in the South, 1961-1962

The United States Supreme Court's decision in *Boynton v. Virginia* granted interstate travelers the legal right to disregard local segregation ordinances [i.e. outlawed racial segregation] regarding interstate transportation restaurants and waiting rooms in terminals. Five years prior to the *Boynton* ruling, the Interstate Commerce Commission had issued a ruling in *Sarah Keys v. Carolina Coach Company* that had explicitly denounced the *Plessy v. Ferguson* doctrine of separate but equal in interstate bus travel, but the ICC had failed to enforce its own ruling, and thus Jim Crow travel laws remained in force throughout the South. The Freedom Riders set out to challenge this status quo by riding various forms of public transportation in the South to challenge local laws or customs that enforced segregation. The Freedom Rides, and the violent reactions they provoked, bolstered the credibility of the American Civil Rights Movement and called national attention to the violent disregard for the law that was used to enforce segregation in the southern United States. Riders were arrested for trespassing, unlawful assembly, and violating state and local Jim Crow laws, along with other alleged offenses. This collection provides declassified FBI surveillance and informant reports on the actions of the Freedom Riders and southern law enforcement efforts to restrict their activities. In addition, there is information on the U.S. Justice Department's activities to restrict Freedom Rides on one hand and to protect Freedom Riders on the other.

Date Range: 1961-1962

Content: 4,000 Pages

Source Library: Federal Bureau of Investigation Library

Evangelism in Africa: Correspondence of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1835-1910

The records of the Board of Foreign Missions (BFM) of the Presbyterian church provide valuable information on social conditions in developing Third World nations and on efforts to spread the gospel during the nineteenth century. Among the missions' responsibilities was the establishment of indigenous churches, educational facilities, hospitals, orphanages, and seminaries. The majority of materials is incoming correspondence from the mission field and outgoing correspondence from the Board headquarters. Other primary sources include diary accounts, sermon manuscripts, receipts of sale, and field

Date Range: 1835-1910

Content: 40,000 Pages

Source Library: Presbyterian Historical Society Library

Black Nationalism and the Revolutionary Action Movement

This collection, from the personal archives of Akbar Muhammed Ahmed (Max Stanford), John H. Bracey, Jr., and Ernest Alien, Jr., reproduces the central writings and position statements of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and its leaders. In addition, it includes unique and insightful documentation on organizations that evolved from or were influenced by RAM and persons that had close ties to RAM. The main organization that evolved from RAM was the African People's Party. Organizations influenced by RAM include the Black Panther Party, League of Revolutionary Black Workers, Youth Organization for Black Unity, African Liberation Support Committee, and the Republic of New Africa. Individuals associated with RAM and documented in this collection include Robert F. Williams, Malcolm X, Amiri Baraka, General Gordon Baker Jr., Yuri Kochiyama, Donald Freeman, James Boggs, Grace Lee Boggs, Herman Ferguson, Askia Muhammad Toure (Rolland Snellings), and Kwame Ture (Stokely Carmichael).

Date Range: 1961-1995

Content: 17,000 Pages

Source Library: Personal papers collections of Akbar Muhammed Ahmed (Max Stanford), John H. Bracey, Jr., and Ernest Allen, Jr.

The Liberation Movement in Africa and African America

Composed of the FBI surveillance files on the activities of the African Liberation Support Committee and All African Peoples Revolutionary Party, this collection provides two unique views on African American support for liberation struggles in Africa and Pan-Africanism.

Date Range: 1968-1980

Content: 11,000 Pages

Source Library: Federal Bureau of Investigation Library and the U.S. National Archives

The Southern Negro Youth Congress and the Communist Party: Papers of James and Esther Cooper Jackson

James E. Jackson and Esther Cooper Jackson, African American communists and civil rights activists, are best known for their role in founding and leading the Southern Negro Youth Congress (1937-48). The papers contain correspondence of both Esther Cooper and James E. Jackson, James Jackson's lectures, research notebooks, speeches, and writings (published and unpublished), subject files, correspondence, internal documents and printed ephemera pertaining to the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and to Freedomways, legal and other materials pertaining to the Smith Act indictments of James Jackson and other communists, Communist Party internal documents, many of a programmatic nature, and clippings (articles by and about Jackson).

Date Range: 1937-1992

Content: 30,000 Pages

Source Library: Tamiment Library & Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives, New York University

Black Economic Empowerment: The National Negro Business League

The National Negro Business League was founded in Boston, Massachusetts in 1900 by Booker T. Washington, with the support of Andrew Carnegie. The mission and main goal of the National Negro Business League was "to promote the commercial and financial development of the Negro." The organization was formally incorporated in 1901 in New York, and established 320 chapters across the United States. The League included small negro business owners, doctors, farmer, other professionals, craftsmen, etc. Its goal was to allow business to put economic development at the forefront of getting African-American equality in the United States. Booker T. Washington felt that there was a need for African Americans to build an economic network and allow that to be a catalyst for change and social improvement. Also, the League organized the National Negro Business Service to help "Negro business men of the country solve their merchandising and advertising problems," promoted advertising in African American newspapers and magazines, and influenced national advertisers to use African American publications in reaching this importantly valuable group of people with its tremendous purchasing

Date Range: 1901-1928

Content: 11,000 Pages

Source Library: Library of Congress

The Black Liberation Army and the Program of Armed Struggle, 1970-1980

The Black Liberation Army (BLA) was formed after the demise of the Black Panther Party. By 1970, police and the FBI COINTELPRO program, infiltration, sectarianism, the criminalization of the Black Power movement (including long prison sentences and the deaths of key members, among them Fred Hampton, at the hands of police) had crippled the Black Panther Party. This convinced many former party members of the desirability of an underground existence, including the assumption that a new period of violent repression was at hand. BLA members operated under the belief that only through covert means, including but not limited to violent acts, could the movement be continued until such a time when an above-ground existence was possible. In this sense, the BLA's reasoning was similar to that of the Weather Underground. This collection provides a unique view into the activities of the BLA, including bombings, robberies (what participants termed "expropriations"), and prison breaks and its program of "Armed Struggle"—"to take up arms for the liberation and self-determination of black people in the United States."

Date Range: 1970-1980

Content: 9,500 Pages

Source Library: Federal Bureau of Investigation Library