



A CASE STUDY

Unearthing the Hidden History of the Voter Education Project (VEP)

Historian Evan Faulkenbury on discovering secret links in the civil rights movement. Learn how he used primary source materials from History Vault to research his book "Poll Power: The Voter Education Project and the Movement for the Ballot in the American South".



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“The VEP is not well-known today – nor was it famous during the 1960s –because its leaders deliberately kept their work in the shadows.”

Without money, the civil rights movement in the American South would have struggled to sustain itself. We do not often think of dollars and cents when it comes to the black freedom movement—or any social movement—but without financial resources, movements cannot last long enough to enact lasting changes to society.

For my book *Poll Power: The Voter Education Project and the Movement for the Ballot in the American South*, I followed the advice of historian Charles Eagles who wrote in 2000 that civil rights scholars should follow the money and see where it leads.

As a historian, I have always been fascinated by the inner-workings of organizations, and by following the civil rights movement’s money trail, I came across the Voter Education Project (VEP). What I discovered shocked me. The VEP is not well-known today—nor was it famous during the 1960s—because its leaders deliberately kept their work in the shadows.

They did so, I later learned, to keep the VEP out of the crosshairs of conservatives who felt threatened by African American political power. By following the money, I found a hidden history of the civil rights movement—the clandestine role of the VEP in funding, bolstering, and empowering thousands of grassroots black activists across the American South during the 1960s.

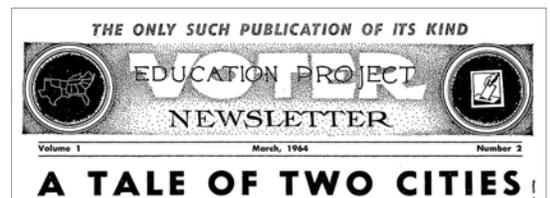
What was the VEP and what did it do?

The VEP wasn’t an impersonal corporation, but a collective of civil rights leaders working to fight Jim Crow at the ballot box. The VEP’s leaders were Wiley Branton, Vernon Jordan and John Lewis, and it worked with familiar leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. and James Farmer, as well as grassroots activists across the South. The VEP functioned inside the Southern Regional Council, a progressive non-profit in Atlanta, Georgia that worked to improve race relations.

Starting after John F. Kennedy’s presidential victory, the VEP began forming when liberal philanthropists reached out to government officials and civil rights activists to ask if they could provide money for black southerners to register to vote. After a year of planning, the VEP launched in March 1962. The VEP empowered grassroots activists working with the Big 5 (CORE, SNCC, SCLC, NAACP, and the National Urban League), along with scores of local independent groups working to register their communities to vote. Between 1962 and 1964, the VEP sponsored 129 voter campaigns, spent over \$855,000, and registered approximately 688,000 black southerners—all before the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The VEP not only helped with registration, but it also collected data from across eleven southern states to document disfranchisement. Because of its efforts, the VEP helped pave the path toward the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The VEP re-started in 1966 to assist newly enfranchised African Americans to seize local political power in places across the American South. In 1969, conservatives placed tax restrictions on the VEP, but it adapted as best it could and lasted until 1992.

The VEP remained discreet during its entire existence, but it played a vital role within the civil rights movement.



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A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Two counties, each boasting a metropolis as its county seat, conducted voter registration drives during 1963. One, in Miami (Dade County), Florida, was a coordinated effort of a number of community organizations. The other in Charlotte (Mecklenburg County), North Carolina, was conducted by an arm of the Mecklenburg Organization on Political Affairs. These stories are presented as illustrations of successful activity in voter registration.

Miami (Dade County), Florida

The month of September was a productive one for voter registration in Miami (Dade County), Florida. Through a community effort, CORE Field Secretary Walter Rogoos aided in the addition of 5,993 persons to the registration rolls.

The period of most intensive registration activity ran from September 16 to September 28. During that time, 5,567 persons were registered. Of that total, about 100 were whites.

Registration was conducted in eleven predominantly Negro areas. Registration sub-stations were placed in these areas by the county authorities. The locations of the sub-stations were: Homestead, Goulds, Perrine, Richmond Heights, Coconut Grove, downtown Miami, Opa-Locka, Brown's Sub, Liberty Square, James E. Scott and Liberty City (Hatchcock Realty). The locations were open Monday through Saturday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with the exception of Tuesdays and Thursdays when they remained open until 9 p.m. The turnout on Tuesdays and Thursdays was very heavy despite rain in some areas.

The personnel for these sub-stations came from the eleven areas and were hired by the county. They were all Negroes who were registered voters. In most instances, there was representation of the two major political parties.

The task of getting the sub-stations set up was not an easy one. Initially, the county politicians were opposed to the idea because the proposed registration drive was primarily oriented toward the Negro community. The Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of South Florida was primarily opposed to the idea that providing this service was a part of their responsibility.

Several members of the Community Relations Board (Racial Committee) took matters before the County Manager. Mr. ...

Charlotte, North Carolina

The Mecklenburg Organization on Political Affairs, a non-partisan organization, was formed in 1958 in order to increase Negro registration and participation in elections. Since its inception, MOPA has been the stimulant for political activity among Negroes in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Realizing the need for a massive registration drive in the county, the members of MOPA supported the organization of the Non-Partisan Voters Registration Coordinating Committee. This committee has local community representation. Dr. R. A. Hawkins is chairman, Mr. Calvane Ross, secretary, T. H. Wyche, attorney, and Mr. James P. ...

The committee has completed the first phase of a drive which they hope will yield 20,000 new registrants in Mecklenburg County by November, 1964. The organization engaged in an intensive two-month program beginning September 16 and ending November 18. In one day's activity alone, on November 9, 1,651 new voters were added to the rolls. When the books closed on November 18, 5,236 new voters had been successfully registered.

Prepared for this effective campaign included twenty adult workers and the student body of Johnson C. Smith University. For the work a "fin out" technique was utilized. Workers were concentrated in the downtown area near the Board of Elections office Monday through Friday during the hours when the books were available. Through personal contact in the streets, the workers urged persons to register. On these Satur-

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Poll Tax Is Outlawed By Constitutional Amendment

The 26th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, outlawing the use of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections, was ratified by the required three-quarters (75%) of the states, and became a part of the Constitution on January 23.

The Amendment goes into effect immediately and will have the effect of barring requirement of the poll tax as a qualification for voting in the 1964 Presidential and Congressional elections, as well as all subsequent federal elections. Five states had a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

The final state to ratify the amendment was South Dakota. The South Dakota State suspended normal rules to pass the ratification resolution when it heard that the Georgia Senate had ratified the amendment and sent it to the Georgia House where only approval seemed likely. In addition to Georgia, the other states whose legislatures were in session but had not taken final action were Arizona, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The Amendment will have effect on the 45 states which do not impose a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. The five states which still have poll tax must make a choice before the 1964 elections. They can either, as Texas and Virginia have already done, provide for "partial exemptions" which approve may vote for federal officers but only persons who had paid their poll tax may vote for state and local officials, or any other wise qualified person can vote in all elections. Up to January 30, the legislatures of Alabama and Mississippi have made no move to establish "partial exemptions." The Arkansas legislature is scheduled new registration law which probably will not require a poll tax in any election.

Blowin' In The Wind . . .

Louisiana

Russell Moore, CORE Field Secretary, reports that a hole has finally been made in the "iron curtain" which has blocked the way to West Feliciana and Tensas Parishes (containing). In West Feliciana, Joseph Carter was registered on October 17, despite massive opposition from whites. Under the eyes of Justice Department and FBI personnel, he had been registered by a side door because the front door had been blocked. But he did register, thus becoming the first Negro to register as that parish within the living memory of children in the community. Since that time, at least twelve other Negroes have registered.

On January 10, a letter was received from Marvin Kirk, Community Relations Director, CORE, indicating that 25000 Negroes had registered to vote in Tensas Parish, another Negro registration in an area parish in Louisiana. Mr. Kirk indicated that registration efforts would be concentrated in West Feliciana, Rapides, and Washington Parishes.

Greensboro, North Carolina

In its fifth working day, August 9, 30, 1963, with a budget of \$955, the American Friends Service Committee, operating with local NAACP and CORE chapters, conducted a voter registration drive in Greensboro, North Carolina, which added 803 new voters to the rolls. The project centered its activity in the Negro community, but did not discourage whites from registering. Several Negro neighborhoods in the five predominantly Negro precincts were canvassed by teams of two to five weekly evenings from 7 to 9 p.m. and Saturday afternoons from 2 to 6 p.m. During these hours, registrars were available at a neighborhood church or community center to register people brought there by the project workers. House-to-house coverage was supplemented by canvassing on downtown streets and in neighborhood shopping centers. Working in new neighborhoods was found to be very worthwhile because many registered voters had not changed

Negro Voter Registration

Danville, Virginia

During the latter part of November, a task force headed by Barbara Coulton, Field Secretary, SCLC, moved into Danville to resume voter registration activity following the November elections. The first five days of the month, 310 new registrants were added to the lists. This first five day was the deadline for payment of poll tax to be eligible for voting in the June primaries. Since many Negroes were out of work, \$1,300 was raised by various groups by organizing the purchase of Christmas gifts and next to

Historian Evan Faulkenbury on researching his book *Poll Power*

Without ProQuest History Vault, my book on the VEP would have been incomplete. In total, I drew on six collections from within the ProQuest History Vault: the Claude A. Barnett Papers, the SCLC Papers, the NAACP Papers, the A. Philip Randolph Papers, the Bayard Rustin Papers, and the President's Committee on Civil Rights Files from the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library. These papers can be researched on-site at archives across the country, but I never would have been able to get to them all, much less find every instance where the VEP existed in their records.

Let me back up and tell the story of my project. Much of my research occurred early on within the VEP Organizational Records at the Atlanta University Center, through the Southern Regional Council Papers on microfilm, and at various archives where men and women who had worked with the VEP had kept related materials.

From the bulk of my research, I pieced together much of the story, but large gaps remained. Since the VEP operated largely incognito, many details were unavailable in the archives. And since not many knew about the VEP, oral histories also lacked specifics. At the same time, however, I knew that the VEP had a wide impact, and that it was likely that materials were scattered in archives across the country. The problem was finding them. I couldn't visit every place in hopes of running across VEP materials, so I resigned myself to telling as full a story as I could, knowing that other historians would fill in gaps in the coming years.

But during my last year of graduate school, my university library purchased ProQuest History Vault, and it immediately opened new research possibilities for my work.

Extraordinary insights from ProQuest History Vault

One of its best features is the ability to search across the entire database.

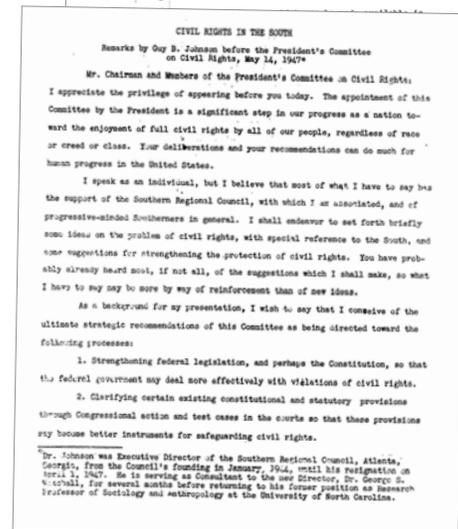
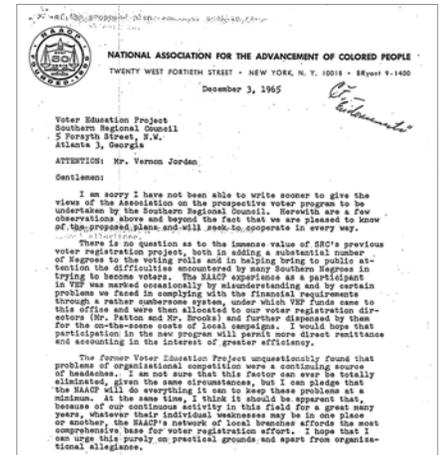
I would not have known to search for materials within the A. Philip Randolph Papers, for example, for Randolph was uninvolved in the VEP. And yet, through my keyword search, VEP-related materials popped up in his collection.

Right now, a simple keyword search for "Voter Education Project" turns up 111 matches. For each, a fully-searchable PDF can be opened and explored. In some, there's only one match for the VEP, but in others, there are dozens. Furthermore, I found many references to activities of civil rights leaders before the VEP even started, sources that helped me trace how exactly the VEP came about. Searching the ProQuest History Vault in this way brought new stories and sources to my attention that ultimately enriched my book.

One new source I discovered through the ProQuest History Vault clarified how Martin Luther King Jr.'s inchoate SCLC emerged after the Montgomery bus boycott to envision how the next great step of the civil rights movement should be dismantling voting barriers.

In the historiography, this jump occurs rather suddenly with few explanations about how King's strategy evolved from boycotts to registration activism. But through my search of the SCLC Papers, I discovered agendas, working papers, and notes from a meeting in January 1957 with King and around sixty other ministers where they discussed how to channel the energy of the bus boycott into a movement for the ballot.

Meeting topics included "How can we use the bus protest to stimulate interest in voting?" and "What broad campaign in the South should be carried on to stimulate interest in and educate Negroes to register and vote?" Looking through these documents came close to finding a historian's magic bullet—they chronicled the exact evolution in thinking that I had been painstakingly trying to explain. This meeting took place years before the VEP started, but it provided crucial context to describe how King and other civil rights activists began laying the foundation for what would become the VEP as early as January 1957. Without ProQuest History Vault, I never would have discovered this link in the chain of events.



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The connection between voting rights activism and peaceful protest

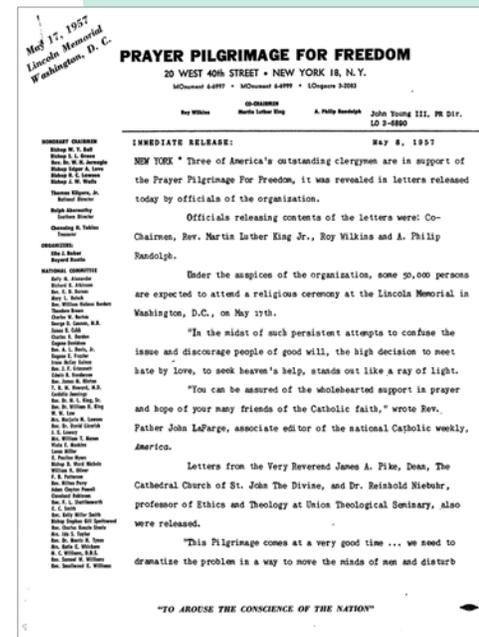
Another source that proved invaluable in laying the context for the origins of the VEP came through a search of the Bayard Rustin Papers. In May 1957, Martin Luther King Jr. and others were organizing the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom, a mass rally in Washington, D.C. to protest Jim Crow segregation.

Rustin counseled King on his closing speech, suggesting to King that he link together voting rights and nonviolence. King had already started learning about nonviolence, but Rustin's intervention in his speech cemented the connection between voting rights activism and peaceful protest that would shape the course of the civil rights movement.

In notes to King, I discovered Rustin's advice that voting rights was "where action [was] demanded and where action [was] possible in the wide struggle of community organization." To my delight, through ProQuest History Vault, I had found another key piece of the puzzle that not only traced the VEP's origins, but the very philosophy that guided the movement forward into the late 1950s and 1960s.

These additional stories and sources I found through ProQuest History Vault weren't simply extraneous additions to an already complete manuscript, but rather they completed the story of how the VEP started and why voting became the hallmark goal of the civil rights movement.

Without these sources, my book would've still been published, but it would've also lacked key information. I hope future historians will continue to discover sources through the ProQuest History Vault that will enrich their scholarship.



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 - Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records, Supplement
 - Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century, Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Pt 1
 - Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century, Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Pt 2
 - NAACP Papers: Board of Directors, Annual Conferences, Major Speeches, and National Staff Files
 - NAACP Papers: Branch Department, Branch Files, and Youth Department Files
 - NAACP Papers: Special Subjects
 - NAACP Papers: The NAACP's Major Campaigns—Education, Voting, Housing, Employment, Armed Forces
 - NAACP Papers: The NAACP's Major Campaigns—Legal Department Files
 - NAACP Papers: The NAACP's Major Campaigns—Scottsboro, Anti-Lynching, Criminal Justice, Peonage, Labor, and Segregation and Discrimination Complaints and Responses
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