

Ella Baker:
A Legacy of Grassroots Leadership

Senior Group Documentary
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Process Paper

We both are interested in the Civil Rights Movement. Our last documentary was on the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and we focused on people who worked in SNCC. We were interested in strong female leaders who were prominent to the Movement, and Ella Baker stood out because she had a long career and mentored many important figures.

We started with books about the Movement to get background information on Baker. We went to the University of Minnesota, Carleton, Macalester and St. Olaf College libraries and found articles about her work with the NAACP, SCLC and SNCC. The Proquest Historical Black Newspapers database was especially helpful because we were able to find articles about her activities all over the United States. At the Wisconsin Historical Society Civil Rights Archive, we looked through documents from SNCC on microfilm, which helped us understand how the group was organized and operated. We searched the online civil rights archives of the Universities of North Carolina and Southern Mississippi, as well as collections online by various organizations, including the Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement. The Library of Congress Civil Rights History Project was also valuable because the oral histories allowed us to understand the Movement and how SNCC operated.

A key part of our research was our interviews. Our first was with Julian Bond, a founding member of SNCC who worked closely with Baker. We also spoke with these SNCC members who worked alongside Baker: Hollis Watkins, Judy Richardson, Dorothy Zellner, Penny Patch, Claire O'Connor, Leslie McLemore, and Connie Curry. We learned about her work with students, her leadership style and how she influenced them as activists. Professor J. Todd Moye, her most recent biographer, explained to us how she organized SNCC and influenced people and organizations with her grassroots leadership. Dr. Shana Redmond, the Ella Baker Visiting Professor at USC, focused on the importance of Baker's organizing style today. We also spoke with Taylor Branch, who has written extensively about the Civil Rights Movement, and who helped us to understand about the organizational differences that Ms. Baker had with Dr. King.

We both have enjoyed creating documentaries. This year, we were able to strengthen our research skills, finding interesting footage, photos and documents. After writing the script, we recorded our voiceover, edited interviews, compiled footage and images, and selected music.

Ella Josephine Baker was a civil rights organizer and strategist who worked for social justice from 1931 to 1986. While largely unknown to the public, she was regarded as the backbone of the Civil Rights

Movement, working alongside and influencing the actions of several prominent civil rights leaders and organizations including the NAACP and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. She founded and guided the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which was organized and firmly based on her grassroots leadership philosophy, and became one of the most effective groups of the modern civil rights movement. Ms. Baker's legacy is a generation of activists who used her leadership methods to continue working for civil rights.

Primary Sources

Archives

Avery, Anne Pearl. "Anne Pearl Avery Oral History Interview Conducted by Joseph Mosnier in Selma, Alabama." Interview by Joseph Mosnier. *Library of Congress. Civil Rights Archive*, 21 May 2011. Web. 29 April 2015.

Anne Avery Pearl was a SNCC activist in the early 1960's, which she became involved with because she liked its organizational style. She first met Ella Baker at a SNCC meeting in Atlanta, and considered her to be a mentor. Her descriptions of how SNCC worked from the perspective of an organizer were particularly useful for our project because we gained a better idea of the organizational strategies of SNCC.

Baker, Ella J. "Oral History Interview with Ella Baker." Interview by Sue Thrasher and Casey Hayden. *Documenting the American South*. University of North Carolina, n.d. Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

Ella Baker describes her early life and education, which she considered crucial to the success that she had as an organizer. We found this oral history to be very interesting because Ms. Baker described many of the people that had an impact on her while she was young, and inspired her in her activist work later on.

Baker, Ella J. "Oral History Interview with Ella Baker: Southern Oral History." Interview by Eugene Walker. *Documenting the American South*. University of North Carolina. N.p., 4 Sep. 1974. Web. 25 Feb. 2015.

Ella Baker reflects on her career in civil rights and her early work with the NAACP. She talks about her experiences with mass meetings and trainings in the forties with other activists like Rosa Parks and Bayard Rustin. She describes the different organizations that worked alongside each other and how her expectations differed from those of the NAACP and SCLC. It was very useful to see how her work played out from her perspective, and how she described her role in the Civil Rights Movement.

Baker, Ella J. "Delegates to Youth Leadership Conference." *Southern Christian Leadership Conference (2 June 1960)*: n. pag. *Wisconsin Historical Society*. Web. 3 Apr. 2015.

In 1960, Baker organized a conference for college students who had organized lunch counter sit ins across the south. She wanted them to become a larger part of the Civil Rights Movement. The conference was sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as they were one of several organizations that wanted the support of the students. These documents were helpful because they outlined the plans for the conference.

Baker, Ella J. "Letter to Dr. James Dombrowski. 2 Oct. 1961." *Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Sovereignty Commission Online*, n.d. Web. 5 Mar. 2015.

This letter was from Ms. Baker to the director of the Southern Conference Education Fund, which she worked with during the 1960s. She was communicating with the director about some ideas for collaboration between SNCC and the Fund. It was very interesting to read this because it showed the way that Baker worked with both groups and used the projects of both to benefit each of them.

Baker, Ella J. "Memorandum: Re: Personal Practices and Office Equipment." Letter to Members of Committee on Administration, SCLC. 22 Oct. 1959. *Baker--Ella Baker Papers, 1959-1965*. pag. *Wisconsin Historical Society*. Web. 6 Apr. 2015.

Ella Baker, as the executive director of the SCLC, did much of the organization and planning needed to run the organization. In this memo, she establishes the standard work day (8 hours), vacation and overtime for the staff of SCLC. This was interesting because the group had existed for nearly a year, which shows that they had been very busy, causing the organization to develop more organically. We found it both interesting and informative to read this, as she had a very specific way that she wrote. She was extremely eloquent and laid out exactly what needed to be done.

Baker, Ella J. "Memorandum: Recent Efforts in Interest of Fall Meeting in Columbia, and Voter-registration Program." Letter to Rev. H. L. King, Jr.; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy; Rev. Samuel W. Williams; Rev. J. E. Lowery and Dr. L. D. Reddick. 2 July 1959. MS. SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia.

As the director of the SCLC, Baker communicated regularly with Dr. King and his group of ministers. This memo was written so they all knew what she had been doing in several southern states, and to report how voter registration projects were going. It was useful because we could see how she set up the organization for success by preparing the ministers for what was going on in the communities they were going to visit. She planned many events all over the south, coordinating hundreds of people in order for the SCLC to have an impact, while still advising and guiding the organization.

Baker, Ella J., and Martin Luther King, Jr. "Youth Leadership Meeting." *New York Public Library. Schomburg Center for Research In Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division* (15 Apr. 1960): n. pag. Print.

As the president and executive director of the SCLC, Dr. King and Ms. Baker called for the leaders of all the major civil rights groups to meet at Shaw University. The goal was to unite the students and form a youth branch of the organizations to get them fully involved. It was helpful to see how the event was planned, because Ms. Baker ended up directing the students away from the other organizations, though they were all there to try to gain their support.

Barry, Marion S., Bernard Lee, and John Mack. *Statement Submitted by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to the Platform Committee of the National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1960.* Rep. Los Angeles: SNCC, 1960. *Wisconsin Historical Society, Ella Baker Papers.* Web. 6 Apr. 2015.

This statement was part of the campaign for voter registration that SNCC launched in the early 60s. The projects in this campaign were spread across the south and helped to get the Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed. It was very helpful to read this because it gives us a good idea of how SNCC operated its campaigns from local to national levels, using legal and organizational tactics.

Bond, Julian. "Oral Histories of the American South." Interview by Elizabeth Gritter. *Documenting the American South.* University of North Carolina N.p., 1-22 Nov. 1999. Web. 27 Feb. 2015.

Julian Bond was a student activist during the sit-in movement and a founding member of SNCC. He discussed Baker's impact on SNCC, especially the way she would lead the decision making democratically, where everyone had a say. It was helpful because we were able to learn more about the way that SNCC operated as a group, and how Baker fit in.

"The Carolyn Goodman Papers." *Freedom Summer Collection*. Wisconsin Historical Society, n.d. Web. 24 Mar. 2015.

Ella Baker was the executive director of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's office in Washington D.C. in the time leading up to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This work helped to get thousands of disenfranchised black southerners registered to vote. These newspaper clippings from the Carolyn Goodman Papers were very helpful because they detailed the MFDP's work of organizing in order to provide a better shot at gaining elected office for African Americans.

Clark, Septima. "Oral History Interview: Part 1 Septima Poinsette Clark." Interview. Southern Oral History Program in *Documenting the American South*, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 26 July 1976. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

Septima Clark was another prominent woman in the Civil Rights Movement. She, like Ella Baker, worked with many of the central groups and leaders. In this interview, she spoke about many people that she worked with during the movement, including Ella Baker, whom she had met at the Highlander Folk School. She described Baker's differences in philosophy and work with SCLC, which was useful to us because we gained a better idea of how others in the movement, apart from SNCC, viewed Ms. Baker's work.

"Clippings about the South Side Youth Leadership Meeting on Nonviolent Resistance to Segregation." *University of Alabama [Raleigh] 1960: n. pag.* Wisconsin Historical Society. Web. 3 Apr. 2015.

These articles, written before the youth conference at Shaw University, describe the plans for the meeting and the three organizations (CORE, The Fellowship of Reconciliation and the southern region office of the American Friends Committee) who had endorsed the event. It was useful because we learned a lot about the organization of the conference, as an event that involved many people and few established organizations.

Donaldson, Ivanhoe "Oral History with Ivanhoe Donaldson." Interview by Rachel Reinhard. The University of Southern Mississippi, 20 Sep. 2003. Web.

Ivanhoe Donaldson grew up in Harlem and from there he began working with Bob Moses on food projects in the South. This started his connection to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Ella Baker was a leader to Donaldson when he first met her while working on a project with Moses. He said she was an important figure to the movement. What was really interesting and helpful was how people learned about racism and segregation, but didn't know about it before.

Forman, James, Organizational Secretary, SNCC, comp. "Don't Shut Me Out! Some Thoughts on How to Move a Group of People from One Point to Another or Some Basic Steps toward Becoming a Good Political Organizer!" *Wisconsin Historical Society, Ella Baker Papers*. N.p., 2013. Web. 8 Apr. 2015.

This was a pamphlet that describes the most effective ways to do political organizing in the southern states, especially in areas prone to political violence. It was made for SNCC's 1967 programmatic workshops. Because it was published later in SNCC's existence, many of these ideas

had been put into practice many times by the organization. It was very interesting to read about the different tactics used by non-violent organizations during the Civil Rights Movement.

Guyot, Lawrence. "Oral History with Lawrence Guyot." Interview by John Rachal. The University of Southern Mississippi, 07 Sep. 1996. Web.

Lawrence Guyot joined SNCC in 1962. He worked as a field secretary and was active all throughout Mississippi. He also conducted voter registration demonstrations. This resource was very helpful in many ways. He worked with Baker and said that she played the most important role in the movement because of the creation of SNCC. We were able to get another perspective of a SNCC worker and what it was like to have been able to work with Ella Baker.

Hamer, Fannie Lou. "Oral History with Fannie Lou Hamer." Interview by Neil R. McMillen. The University of Southern Mississippi. 25 Jan. 1973.. Web.

Fannie Lou Hamer was asked who was the most important black leader today and she answered Ella Baker. She respected Baker and the role she played. This was essential to our project because we were able to understand that many other leaders who were also a part of the movement agree that Ella Baker played the most important and essential role in the Civil Rights Movement.

King, Lonnie C. "Lonnie C. King Oral History Interview Conducted by Emilye Crosby in Atlanta, Georgia." Interview by Emilye Crosby. *Library of Congress. Civil Rights Archive*, 29 May 2013 N.p., n.d. Web.

Lonnie C. King was an activist during the late 50's and '60s who was one of the people involved with the formation of SNCC. It was particularly interesting to learn about the differences between what SNCC was doing and what SCLC focused on. This was especially true because Lonnie King, though he worked with SNCC, believed in an organizing approach that was not based on grassroots, like Ella Baker's was. This was very useful because we learned a lot more about how the conference that SNCC emerged from was organized and who was involved.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Reports. Wisconsin Historical Society: Civil Rights Archive. Jackson: n.p., 1963-1965. Print.

These papers described the motive of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), which was a project run by SNCC in which Ella Baker was very involved. It was very helpful to see how she worked to organize the MFDP, which brought a delegation to the 1964 Democratic National Convention to replace the regular Mississippi delegation, which was all white. They had an integrated delegation and were ultimately refused seating at the convention.

Mississippi Freedom Summer Staff. Mississippi Freedom Summer Project Letters to Volunteers. Jackson: Wisconsin Historical Society n.p., 1964. Print.

These letters were the primary correspondence between the project organizers and the volunteers that came for months at a time to help with freedom schools and voter registration. There was a considerable amount of danger in these jobs, so many of the letters outlined the specifics of the projects depending on where they were and the amount of racial violence. Volunteers were encouraged to study the works of W.E.B. DuBois and Martin Luther King to have 'a common basis of knowledge' among the summer staff, and many received training in nonviolence. It was helpful

to see how the project was run, heavily relying on volunteers, most of them college age, who came from all over the south and from many of the northern states.

"The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party; Considerations Underlying the Development of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party." *Wisconsin Historical Society*. Ella Baker Papers, n.d. Web. 8 Apr. 2015.

During the organization of voter registration campaigns in many southern states, SNCC organized the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Ella Baker worked at the Atlanta office of the MFDP and had a clear influence in its organization. Key parts of the MFDP's framework were grassroots political and community organizing which were one reason it proved to be successful. It was useful to see how the party was organized using people from all walks of life to help achieve a political voice.

Moses, Robert P., Mississippi Director. "4th District, Atlanta Georgia SNCC Project." *SNCC Archive, Wisconsin Historical Society* n.d.: n. pag. Microform.

This document described Bob Moses' work with SNCC and the importance of the nonviolent tactics the organization was based on. Under the direction of Ella Baker, he led the voter registration campaigns. She showed him the way to organize people who most needed rights. This was a helpful source because it gave us more detail on the individuals working with SNCC and the specific projects they were organizing.

Silver, James W., and Robert Parris Moses. *Prospectus for the Mississippi Freedom Summer*. Wisconsin Historical Society. Jackson: n.p., 1964. Microfilm.

We found these documents in the Civil Rights Archives at the Wisconsin Historical Society. These documents provided a detailed description of the Mississippi Freedom Summer project that was put on by SNCC and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The project was intended and did help to increase the number of registered African American voters in Mississippi. Ella Baker, as an advisor for SNCC and a key organizer in the MFDP and freedom summer projects, had an influence on many aspects of these projects. Most prominent was the clear use of grassroots political organizing in community campaigns. From this we learned a lot about the way that these projects were organized.

SNCC Progress Department. "Memo: Georgia Travelers Progress." Letter to All SNCC Staff. N.d. MS. N.p. Microfilm.

We found it particularly interesting to see how SNCC organized so many volunteers. They had hundreds of people from around the country coming to work on their projects, so it required an enormous amount of orchestration to get everyone to the right place and on the same page. The lists that accompanied this memo listed the staff and volunteers assigned to dozens of different locations. This reflected the insistence of Ms. Baker's that people from all backgrounds work together.

"SNCC Expanding to Southwest Georgia Drive, Freedom Summer Planned in Mississippi." *The Student Voice* (Spring 1964): n. pag. Print.

This edition of *The Student Voice*, SNCC's newsletter, outlined plans for Freedom Summer in Mississippi. Though they had voter registration projects across the south, it was decided to focus on Mississippi for an intense period of time in the summer of 1964, because it had several of the counties that were most difficult for African Americans to vote in. This article was useful because we learned about one of the many ways that SNCC was able to spread information, news, and plans to all its volunteers.

***The Student Voice* 1, Number 1-5 (Summer 1960): n. pag. Wisconsin Historical Society Freedom Summer Collection. Web. 24 Mar. 2015.**

This newsletter reported on the activities of SNCC from the beginning of the organization. In many articles from June to December 1960, it describes the people overseeing the activities of the Committee. Ella Baker was an advisor at many of these early conventions and meetings. It was helpful to understand the large variety of events that SNCC worked on and how deeply Ms. Baker was involved.

Tillow, Walter. "Walter Tillow Oral History Interview Conducted by David P. Cline in Louisville, Kentucky." Interview. *Library of Congress. Civil Rights Archive*, n.d. Web. 29 Apr. 2015.

Walter Tillow joined SNCC as a college student and started on voter registration drives in Fayette County, Georgia. He was asked by Bob Moses and Ella Baker to work at the Washington D.C. office, where nearly all of the voter registration projects were based. He worked with the D.C. office to plan the delegation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to the Democratic National Convention. This oral history was helpful for us because it helped us understand how SNCC organized volunteers and made decisions.

Todd, Lisa Anderson. "Lisa Anderson Todd Oral History Interview Conducted by Emilye Crosby in Washington, D.C.,." Interview. *Library of Congress. Civil Rights Archive*, 24 June 2013. Web. 29 April 2015.

As an organizer and activist with SNCC, Lisa Anderson Todd worked to form the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which Ella Baker was involved with, though in New Jersey rather than Washington D.C. It was interesting and useful to learn more about Ella Baker's leadership style, as Todd described it, with an emphasis on letting others take the forefront and choose the path they wanted to take, yet still influencing the students enough to be effective.

Watkins, Hollis. "Oral History with Hollis Watkins." Interview by John Rachal. *Oral History Digital Collections. The University of Southern Mississippi*, Oct. 1996. Web.

Hollis Watkins was a civil rights activist involved with voter registration, who described Ella Baker's collaboration with Myles Horton of the Highlander Folk School, and how their ideas affected the way the students organized. This was a very important resource for us because he specifically talks about how Ella Baker also had a role in the training of civil rights activists and how her ideas were similar to Horton's. Watkins went on to found Southern Echo, an organization that uses grassroots leadership modeled on Ella Baker's work in order to empower the African American community.

"We Will Never Turn Back: Prelude to Freedom Summer 1964." *The Student Voice* (Summer 1963): *Wisconsin Historical Society Civil Rights Archive* n. pag. Microfilm.

SNCC operated in a way that allowed them to plan their projects far enough in advance in order to get the sufficient staff and volunteers. They needed to do this in order to spread their campaign across the deep south and reach the people who were most oppressed. This article was helpful because we learned more about how SNCC organized, using the power of entire communities to improve their standard of life.

Zinn, Howard. *Zinn--Whites in the Movement, 1963*. Rep. N.p.: n.p., 1963. *Howard Zinn Papers 1956-1994*. *Wisconsin Historical Society: Freedom Summer Papers*. Web. 24 Mar. 2015.

This document is the notes of historian Howard Zinn, who worked closely with SNCC during this time. The notes describe the plans of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee for Mississippi Freedom Summer. At the bottom of the page there is a note: "Without her there would be no Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Miss Ella Baker" A quote from Baker after that says that what she felt set SNCC apart was the focus on the development of leadership within a group and the intentional breaking down of barriers in 'hard-core' communities in order to organize and create activists. It was very informational to read this because it showed us her impact on the members of SNCC was at the time, and how she felt about their part in the movement.

Articles

Atlanta, GA: n.p., 1960. *Minutes: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Meeting*. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

This meeting lasted three days (November 25-27th) and included many important leaders within SNCC. Among many things discussed at the meeting were the role of the administrative staff, selecting advisors and figuring out finances. They planned things to happen between then and the following meeting they had. It was helpful because it allowed us to see how involved Ms. Baker was at the start, and the way in which they ran their organization administratively.

Baker, Ella J. "Bigger Than a Hamburger." *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., May 1960. Web. 6 Mar. 2015.

This article was written by Ella Baker after the meeting she had with the sit in leaders at Shaw University. She wanted them to branch out and take on the movement with their own ideas. It was helpful to read this article because it gave us a good idea of her way of communicating and how she felt at the beginning of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Baker, Ella. "Developing Community Leadership." (1970): n. pag. *Milestone Documents*. Web. 5 Mar. 2015.

This article expressed Baker's ideas on personal leadership, and how she did not consider herself to be a central person in the movement at any time during her career. Instead she considered her responsibility to "function where there was a need". She was a very private person, who always put

the community before herself. It was very helpful to see where her ideas came from and how she was able to develop them over time with several organizations.

Bayot, Jennifer. "Joanne Grant, 74; Documented Grassroots Efforts on Civil Rights." *New York Times* 15 Jan. 2005: n. pag. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.

This is a review of Joanne Grant's film "Fundi." Grant, who was close to Ella Baker, documented the grassroots efforts of Baker. This film was about her journey and why she started with grassroots leadership and how she portrayed herself during this time, as well as why she wanted to teach it. This gave us important insights into her grassroots ideology.

Bear, Hunter. "Black-Belt Thunder North Carolina & Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF)." *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

This article explained the work of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). Many people involved with this organization also worked with SNCC and Ella Baker. The author describes the support from Baker during his work with groups around the south as being very important and influential in the way they ran community-based organizations. It was particularly helpful to us because we learned a lot about SNCC's work within the context of the entire Civil Rights Movement.

"Call 297 Colleges to NAACP Meeting." *The Chicago Defender* 25 Sept. 1943: n. pag. Web.

Two hundred ninety-seven colleges sent representatives from all over the country for the Fifth Annual Student Conference, of which Ella Baker was in charge. This shows that Ms. Baker was in charge of organizing important meetings for the NAACP.

Chavis, Benjamin. "1986: Remember to Remember This Year." *Philadelphia Tribune* 10 Jan. 1986: n. pag. ProQuest Black Historical Newspaper. Web.

This article talks about remembering the lessons of the 1960s that may have been forgotten. People should not forget activists from the Civil Rights Movement, including Bob Moses and Ella Baker. This was helpful seeing her legacy twenty years after her work with SNCC.

Cobb, Charles. "Ella Baker: A Living Legend." *The Baltimore Afro - American* 2 Mar. 1985: n. pag. ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers. Web.

This article gives us background information on Ella Baker, who she worked with, what kind of work she did and why she did it. Cobb says she was the single most influential woman of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's.

Colvin, Leonard E. "Ella Baker: Norfolk Native Who Devoted Life to Social Activism." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* [Norfolk] 27 May 1998: n. pag. ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers. Web.

Colvin described Ella Baker as a key organizer of the SCLC and SNCC and how she believed that the Montgomery Bus Boycott would be the face of a mass movement of liberation for the Black

community. This was helpful because it shows that people were still talking and writing about her years after her death.

Colvin, Leonard. "Unsung Heroine of the Civil Rights Movement Helped Grow of NAACP." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 24 June 1998: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers [ProQuest]*. Web.

This article talks about how Baker helped the growth of the NAACP. This was helpful because it shows she was helping with drives for the growth of the NAACP.

"Deaths Elsewhere: Ella Baker." *The Washington Post* 23 Dec. 1986: n. page. *ProQuest*. Web. 28 Jan. 2015.

By the time of her death, Ella Baker was still known to few people who had not been involved in the Civil Rights Movement. This article talks about her role in the movement as 'instrumental.' It was helpful to see how Baker was still viewed as a very important figure in the Movement, even though she wasn't well-known at the time of her death.

Edelman, Marian Wright. "Ella Baker: My Civil Rights Generation's 'Fundis'" *The Huffington Post*. *The Huffington Post.com*, 28 Mar. 2014. Web. 23 Feb. 2015.

Marian Wright Edelman was a civil rights activist who worked with many organizations, including the NAACP and SNCC's Freedom Summer program in Mississippi. She worked alongside Ella Baker when she was a student at Spelman College. She describes Baker as "an outspoken warrior against injustice and inequality her entire life" and a figure that led her generation of civil rights workers. Reading about her influence on the young activists of the Movement helped us understand the way that she was able to have such a big influence on the Movement without being widely known.

Edelman, Marian Wright. "Ella Baker: My Civil Rights Heroine." (2014): n. pag. Web.

In this article, Edelman talked about Baker's belief in servant and shared leadership, rather than charismatic leadership, and how she was encouraging the youth to find their own voice in the Movement. Baker worked very hard to give students the capacity to plan and implement action during the Civil Rights Movement. This is very helpful to our project because Edelman talked about how important Baker was to the movement and how they have been keeping Baker's beliefs in freedom and equality alive.

"Ella Baker Is Named NAACP Director." *Philadelphia Tribune* 24 Apr. 1943: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

This article talked about Baker's promotion from assistant field secretary to director of branches, and detailed her success with getting people all over the country more involved in their communities. Understanding her earlier work was helpful because we were able to better understand where her influences came from and how her organizational skills developed.

"Ella Baker's Lifework to Be Nationally Aired." *The Baltimore Afro - American* 5 Feb. 1983: n. pag. ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers. Web.

"Fundu" The Story of Ella Baker was aired nationally on PBS educational television stations. The film was followed by a panel discussion bringing the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's to the 1980's. This showed that public media was publicizing how important Baker was to the Movement.

"Ella Baker Resigns to Run for City Council." *New York Amsterdam News* 12 Sep. 1953: n. pag. ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers. Web.

In 1953, Baker left her position as President of the NAACP's New York Branch in order to run for city council. She left partially due to disagreements with the organization at large and its focus on statistics rather than actual action. She believed that involving all members of a community in the solution to a problem yielded better results rather than increasing the number of members per chapter. It was helpful to see her thoughts on where the NAACP was going, and that she intended to remain involved with their projects.

"Ella Baker Speaks Emancipation Day." *The Chicago Defender* 11 Jan. 1947: n. pag. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.

This article talks about Baker's speech at the celebration of Emancipation Day. This was helpful to our project because it showed she travelled widely, talking about leadership and social activism.

"Ella Baker Speaker For Jam. NAACP." *New York Amsterdam News* 8 Dec. 1956: n. pag. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.

This article is about Baker speaking at an NAACP meeting when she was the executive secretary of In Friendship, the organization set up to help Dr. King's work in helping families find jobs or homes. This article shows that Baker was also associated with King from the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

"Ella Baker Story Told." *Los Angeles Sentinel* 17 Feb. 1983: n. pag. ProQuest Historical Newspapers' Web.

This was a review of "Fundu: The Story of Ella Baker," and quoted Julian Bond, Rev. Ralph Abernathy and many others tributes to the work and tremendous influence of Baker. This was very helpful to us because because it shows how people were describing her legacy in 1983 and also talks about Baker's work projects and why she wanted to do them.

Fraser, C. Gerald. "Ella Baker, Organizer for Groups in Civil-Rights Movement in South." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 16 Dec. 1986.

When Ella Baker died in 1986, knowledge of her role in the Civil Rights Movement grew slightly, as her extensive work for social change was reviewed. This article describes Baker's career and her

most important moments of leadership during the Civil Rights Movement, and was helpful because she was already viewed as an unsung hero.

Grant, Joanne. "Godmother of the Student Movement." *The New Crisis* 108.July/Aug (2001): 38-41. Print.

Grant, a close associate of Baker who made a documentary about her, discusses her role in the creation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), where her leadership had the most impact. In 1960, she left the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to devote her time to SNCC, and developed an organization that proved to be a catalyst within the Movement. It helped to read about the way she led SNCC from the beginning, and her method of organizing rather than mobilizing people to create change.

"Harlem Churches To Aid New York NAACP." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 20 Sep. 1952: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

This article is about Harlem churches helping out with the NAACP drive for membership. We were able to see the relationship between Baker and the people she has worked with throughout the years.

"Highlander Sets Workshop." *The Baltimore Afro - American* 28 May 1960: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers*. Web.

This article talks about the workshops at the Highlander Folk School that Baker helped set up. This was helpful to our project because it talks about one of the many workshops and field work opportunities that Baker was in charge of.

"In Atlanta Office: Two Appointed To Staff Leadership Conference." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* [Norfolk] 21 June 1958: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers*. Web.

This article talks about when Ella Baker and Rev. John Tilley were appointed to staff leadership of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Ella Baker had been the executive secretary of "In Friendship" in New York City and began coordinating activities for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. This was important to our project because we were able to use it for background information on Dr. King's organization.

"Lawyer Group Honors Ella Baker, Activist." *New York Amsterdam News* 26 Dec. 1987: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers*. Web.

This article talks about the Ella Baker Student Room that became the base for educating future lawyers in the tradition of the Civil Rights Movement. Dorothy Zellner was the coordinator of this program. This was helpful to our project because this program is another example of Baker's legacy.

"Lunch Counter Sit-Ins." *New Pittsburgh Courier* 22 Feb. 1986: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers*. Web.

Ella Baker started the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee after the lunch counter sit-in protest coordinated by black college students. She said that it was time for a different generation of leaders, thus SNCC. This article showed that there was a new generation of youth leaders who continued to use grassroots leadership methods.

"Many Expected to Hear Miss Ella J Baker at NAACP Meeting Monday." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 12 May 1945: n. pag. Print.

This article is about people who wanted to hear Baker at the NAACP meeting about the launch of the Norfolk Branch of the NAACP. This was very helpful to our project because it showed her work organizing for the NAACP.

Monsonis, Jim, and Cathy Cade. *Minutes of the Meeting of the SNCC Executive Committee, December 27-31, 1963. Rep. Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement, n.d. Web. 13 Apr. 2015.*

This document contained the minutes from this meeting published for distribution to SNCC workers and volunteers. In the meeting, Howard Zinn and Ella Baker argued that more planning needed to be a priority, rather than simply acting on instincts. They felt that for SNCC to be effective they needed to be able to predict outcomes and make calculated decisions. This meeting clearly showed how Ms. Baker had an impact on the group's decision making and continually made sure that there was a consensus for every decision made. It was very useful because we learned how these planning sessions went and why they were productive.

Muhammad, Curtis. "Curtis Muhammad and the International School for Bottom-up Organizing." *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement. ISBO, Dec. 2011. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.*

The International School for Bottom Up Organizing (ISBO), is an 'intergenerational collective of activists' from around the world who work to train organizers and organize against, among other things, racism, sexism and corporate greed. This was very interesting and helpful to read about because it is an organization that was based on the teachings of Ella Baker, and continues to use them in movements today. The organization was founded by SNCC veterans who believed that this way of organizing was most effective.

"NAACP Battlefront." *Philadelphia Tribune* 25 Sep. 1943: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.*

"NAACP Branch Plans Mass Meeting." *New York Amsterdam News* 6 Nov. 1943: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.*

"NAACP Branches Meet on School Desegregation." *New York Amsterdam News* 1 Dec. 1956: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.*

"NAACP Drive Proving A Success." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* n.d.: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.*

"NAACP Executives of North Carolina Meet at Greensboro." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 4 Mar. 1944: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.*

"NAACP Emergency Conference in Richmond November 6-7." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 16 Oct. 1943: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Web.*

"NAACP Field Representative Is Heard By Ministers Group." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 7 Nov. 1942: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

"NAACP Field Staff Begins Drive for 250,000 Members." *The Baltimore Afro - American* 21 Feb. 1942: n. pag. Web.

"NAACP Has 400,000 Member; Report Shows 1944 Greatest Year." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 13 Jan. 1945: n. pag. Web.

"NAACP Mass Meeting Sunday." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 28 Oct. 1944: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

"NAACP Names Ella Baker." *The Chicago Defender* 24 Apr. 1944: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

"NAACP To Form Clubs in Peninsula Communities." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 21 Nov. 1942: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspaper*. Web.

"NAACP Seeks 500,000 Members." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 25 Mar. 1944: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

"NAACP Youth to Meet This Week." *The Baltimore Afro - American* 18 Nov. 1944: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

These are short articles about the successes of the NAACP that mention Baker's work as Assistant Field Secretary and then National Director of Branches and her later association with the NAACP. She was organizing meetings for both youth and incoming civil rights workers. Baker organized mass meetings, conferences, and drives. This was very essential to our project because we were able to show that Baker was working all over the United States, as well as working with the organization after she had left to work with Dr. King and the SCLC.

"Norfolk Branch NAACP in Annual Drive for Members." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 31 Oct. 1942: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

Ella Baker worked with the Norfolk Branch that was running the NAACP Drive for Membership, an effort to double their membership. This showed Baker's early work with the NAACP.

Pierce, Olga. "Ella Baker Speaker for Jam. NAACP." *New York Amsterdam News* 8 Dec. 1956: 21. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers - Graphical*. Web. 30 Jan. 2015.

This article describes the first Community Workshop at the Jamaica Branch of the NAACP, where Ella Baker delivered the main address. She spoke about two main problems in the community--segregation in housing and schools. It was interesting to learn about her work with the NAACP because her organizational skills and leadership ideals influenced people all over the country.

Richardson, Judy. "The Way We Were: The SNCC Teenagers Who Changed America." *Women's Voices For Change*. N.p., 26 Feb. 2015. Web. 07 Mar. 2015.

Judy Richardson talks about her experience in the 1960's when she was a part of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. She explained how the Movement not only transformed the country, but it transformed the people who participated in it. This was very helpful because it gave

us another insight on how SNCC was created, the actions SNCC had taken, and the long-term impact of Ms. Baker on the SNCC activists.

"Richmond NAACP Campaign Goal Is 2,000 Members." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 16 May 1942: n. pag. Print.

This article is about the drive for membership in Richmond, of which Ella Baker was in charge. From this and other articles we were able to learn that she was helping organize drives throughout the south.

"SNCC: Born of the Sit-Ins, Dedicated to Action Remembrances of Mary Elizabeth King." *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., 1988. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

Mary Elizabeth King began working with SNCC in 1962, where she worked with John Lewis and Bernard Lafayette during 'study tours' where black and white students traveled to historically black colleges and white colleges to protest segregation. She said of the founding of SNCC in April 1960, 'If there is any one person that I think deserves the credit for SNCC's philosophical framework, it's probably Ella Baker'. Reading this was helpful because it showed the impact that she had on the student organizers and their appreciation for her guidance.

"Students Face Mississippi Violence for You!" (n.d.): n. pag. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. 1961. Web. 11 Apr. 2015.

This document explained the projects SNCC was running in Mississippi in its early years. We found it both interesting and useful to read about all the different kinds of work that SNCC was doing at the time- from sit-ins to educating people about their rights, to helping them register to vote. This document was used to gain support from people outside of the communities that they were working in, and to bring more awareness and funding to the organization and its projects.

Sullivan, Lisa Y. "Ella Baker." (1999): 54-58. Web.

This article written by Lisa Y. Sullivan is about the leadership of Ella Baker that encouraged Sullivan to pursue her dreams of youth organizing, social change and supporting urban youth groups. She learned of Baker when she watched the the movie *Fundi* and resolved to form her own social justice non-profit that focused on youth.

"Youth Meet Planned." *Philadelphia Tribune* 4 Sep. 1943: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

This article is about the Fifth Annual NAACP student conference that Ella Baker planned for the NAACP at Lincoln University. This was helpful to our project because we were able to show that she was helping with organizations and organizing throughout the country.

Books

Bond, Julian. *A Time to Speak, a Time to Act; the Movement in Politics*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972. Print.

In this book, Julian Bond writes a series of opinions, predictions and historical thoughts on where African Americans stand in relation to the political process in the United States. He also talked about his involvement in the Civil Rights Movement. This was helpful to use because we were able to learn about his political views and how he felt the equality between whites and African Americans should have been portrayed.

Carson, Clayborne. *The Eyes on the Prize: Civil Rights Reader: Documents, Speeches, and Firsthand Accounts from the Black Freedom Struggle, 1954-1990*. New York, NY, U.S.A.: Penguin, 1991. Print.

This book contained many documents, quotes and accounts from the modern Civil Rights Movement. It showed how Baker's work alongside some of the most prominent civil rights organizers of the day helped to form her leadership ideas and philosophies. It was a valuable source because it showed Ms. Baker's work in the context of the entire Movement, and gave us information on important people and events that influenced her actions.

Curry, Constance. *Deep in Our Hearts: Nine White Women in the Freedom Movement*. Athens, GA: U of Georgia, 2000. Print.

This book was written by a group of white women who worked in the Civil Rights Movement, most of them with SNCC during the voter registration and Freedom Summer projects. It was helpful to view Ms. Baker's work through a different lens, as not all of these people were directly involved with her work, but were still affected by it, and involved in similar projects. We interviewed two of them, Connie Curry and Penny Patch.

Edelman, Marian Wright. "Great Black Women Mentors and Movement Builders." *Lanterns: A Memoir of Mentors*. Boston: Beacon, 1999. Print.

Marian Wright Edelman worked with SNCC, and went on to advocate for children's rights, starting the Children's Defense Fund. She wrote about leaders like Dr. King, Ella Baker, Fannie Lou Hamer and Robert F. Kennedy. This book was important because it helped us understand Baker by comparing her to many other leaders.

Grant, Joanne. *Ella Baker: Freedom Bound*. New York: Wiley, 1998. Print.

In this biography, Joanne Grant describes Ella Baker as a force behind the Civil Rights Movement and almost every social justice movement. Grant worked as the assistant to the NAACP founder, W.E.B. Du Bois, and later joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and became a close associate of Baker's.

Greenberg, Cheryl Lynn. *A Circle of Trust: Remembering SNCC*. New Brunswick: Rutgers UP, 1998. Print.

On the SNCC's 25th Anniversary, more than five hundred people gathered to celebrate and critique its accomplishments. In this book, forty SNCC members tell their stories and reflect on the contributions, limits and legacies of the Movement. This reflection deepened our understanding of what happened then, and what it means today. We used this book to identify people we would like to interview.

Holsaert, Faith S., Martha Prescod Norman Noonan, Betty Garman Robinson, Jean Smith Young, and Dorothy M. Zellner, eds. *Hands on the Freedom Plow: Personal Accounts by Women in SNCC*. Urbana: U of Illinois, 2010. Print.

Since the Civil Rights Movement ended, SNCC members have remained active, continuing to work for social justice. This book was written by women from SNCC about their experiences in the Movement and how these experiences have contributed to their activism today. These interviews were very helpful, because it gave us information on how Baker affected the women of SNCC. Women were a large part of the organization, which was not how it was with most other civil rights groups. We used this book to identify people we would like to interview.

Lewis, John, and Michael D'Orso. *Walking with the Wind: A Memoir of the Movement*. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 1998. Print.

This is the memoir of John Lewis, a civil rights veteran. Congressman Lewis worked closely with Ella Baker during his time with SNCC, as he was chairman of the organization from 1963-66. He described her speech persuading the students to take control of their efforts in the Movement and to not let other, more established groups take control of them. It was very helpful to read about Baker from the perspective of a colleague who worked with her later in her career. We learned a lot about the way she led the group--decisively, but without taking the limelight, or guiding them outright.

Moses, Robert Parris, and Charles E. Cobb. *Radical Equations: Math Literacy and Civil Rights*. Boston: Beacon, 2001. Print.

Bob Moses was a founding member of SNCC who worked very closely with Ella Baker during voter registration drives and the organization of Mississippi Freedom Summer. This book was about the organization he founded through the use of grassroots leadership, the Algebra Project. The Algebra Project works to ensure quality public schools in America. Moses mentions Baker in many chapters of this book. He said Baker symbolized the organizing tradition of working with small communities to improve them. It was helpful to read this book because we were able to get a good picture of the way she worked with the students and her early influences on the student activists and how those students have gone on to use her methods.

Zinn, Howard. *SNCC, the New Abolitionists*. Boston: Beacon, 1965. Print.

This book analyzed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee during their most influential time, when they had split their focus into two groups. One, directed by Diane Nash, focused on direct action, and the other focused on voter registration. It was useful to see how the students of SNCC were trained in order to be successful, and how there were so many conflicts in the places in the Deep South where they worked.

Footage/Film

"Eleanor Holmes Norton- Working for SNCC." *USA Today*. Gannett, 15 Aug. 2013. Web. 28 Apr. 2015.

Eleanor Holmes Norton's first few days working with SNCC involved her trying to get some of the most influential civil rights leaders in the area (Lawrence Guyot, Fannie Lou Hammer) out of jail on her own. She said that during this time she began to understand the amount of violence. It was very interesting to learn about how SNCC worked, in terms of organization and flexibility, because they were dealing with a lot of people in a lot of different places with a lot of unpredictability.

***“Ella Baker; Bigger Than A Hamburger.”* Prod. Judy Richardson, Kaley Deal, and Karlyn Forner. Perf. Anne Braden, Connie Curry, Ivanhoe Donaldson, Charles Jones, Joyce Ladner, Charles McDew and Bob Moses. *One Person; One Vote.* Duke University and The SNCC Legacy Project, 2015. Web.**

This video asked many activists who knew Baker to speak about her idea to form a student directed group that would come to be the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Baker knew that there needed to be organized and said that the students should be able to handle this part of the Movement by themselves because she was confident they could do so. Baker wanted to continue teaching grassroots leadership to the students so that they were able to learn and teach others by themselves. This was helpful to us in understanding how Baker implemented her philosophy by asking guiding questions.

***Ella Baker’s Roots: Give People Light And They Will Find A Way.* Prod. Natalie Bullock Brown. Perf. Rev. Dr. William J, Barber II. *SNCC 50th Anniversary Conference.* Ascension Productions, 2011. Web. 7 Mar. 2015.**

This video was one of 38 DVDs made of sessions at the SNCC 50th Anniversary Conference. Ella Baker's legacy inspired the Historic Thousands on Jones St. People's Assembly in Raleigh, North Carolina, which organized same-day registration and early vote in 2008. This helped to prevent some of the barriers that African Americans faced, especially in the south, when trying to vote, and assured that Barack Obama won North Carolina that day. This was the first time that the state voted Democratic in a presidential election since 1976. According to the speaker, Dr. William Barber, it was because they used grassroots organizing, modeled after Baker's philosophies. It was helpful because we were able to see how clearly her leadership is still used by civil rights groups today.

***“Fundi:” The Story of Ella Baker.* Dir. Joanne Grant. Prod. Joanne Grant. By Joanne Grant. Perf. Ella Baker. New Day Films, 1981. DVD.**

This movie told the story of Ella Baker from the perspective of her friends and colleagues. Since the movie was made in the early 1980’s Ms. Baker was still living, and was interviewed about her work. Several of the student activists she worked with in SNCC explained how she had influenced them in their work and how the movement turned out. It was very helpful because we learned a lot about how she led SNCC in a way that supported the students and their grassroots organizing without taking over.

***Heroes of the Civil Rights Movement.* Perf. John Lewis , Andrew Young and Julian Bond. *C-Span.* Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library, 9 Apr. 2014. Web. 9 Jan. 2015.**

It was very helpful to understand how people who worked alongside and with Ella Baker in two of the most prominent civil rights organizations in the 1950s and 60s viewed her. Bond and Lewis, SNCC members, clearly felt that she had an incredible impact on the organization and the

Movement. Both also stated that Ms. Baker's ideas of grassroots leadership affected them in their own careers in activism. Young however, thought that her presence in the SCLC was more difficult for the ministers to deal with, as they were not used to taking direction from a woman.

Interviews

Nash, Diane. "Diane Nash Eyes on the Prize Interview." Interview. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. Washington University, n.d. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

Diane Nash was a central figure with SNCC from the founding in 1960 on. She described the importance of Ella Baker on the decision making process within SNCC. She said that she was a guiding force, but didn't overpower the students, which helped them to make their own goals and strive for them. Nash said that Baker helped them to understand each other and cooperate through many difficult decisions. It was useful to see how someone in the Direct Action wing of SNCC thought of Baker as a leader, as much of the material relating to her is from the voter registration campaigns.

"Interview with Ella Baker." Interview. *Urban Review* May 1970: 19-23. Web.

This interview was published in *The Urban Review*. The interviewer asked questions about her personal life and how she felt about schools and the education systems. This was really helpful to us because it gave us insight on how Ella Baker perceived her accomplishments.

Student-Conducted Interviews

Bond, Julian. "Interview with Julian Bond." Founding Member of SNCC. Online interview. 28 Feb. 2015.

Julian Bond was a founding member of SNCC who worked alongside Ella Baker, and went on to found the Southern Law Poverty Center, and serve as the chairman of the NAACP for twelve years. Bond described his relationship with Baker and how she treated everybody else in SNCC. He also talked about how her legacy is still being carried out today. We did this interview via Skype. It was very helpful to speak with somebody who worked very closely with Baker and knew her impact on the Movement.

Curry, Constance. "Interview with Constance Curry." SNCC Adult Advisor. Telephone interview. 13 Mar. 2015.

When SNCC was first founded, Ella Baker and Connie Curry, who was in her 20s at the time, were appointed as the adult advisors. Speaking with her was very beneficial because we learned a lot about the way that Baker worked with SNCC. Curry noted that while she spent a lot of time focusing on the students making decisions collaboratively, she also did a lot of public speaking to spread the movement. She said that the way that Baker led was very unique and is still necessary in today's civil rights struggles.

McLemore, Leslie B. "Interview with Leslie B. McLemore." Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Founder and Former Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi. Telephone interview. 22 Apr. 2015.

Leslie McLemore joined the SNCC group working on voting rights in 1960, when he was a senior in high school, and continued as a college student. He was part of the group that founded the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1964. Shortly after, he was appointed to the Executive Committee and worked at the MFDP national office, with Ella Baker. He viewed her as a great mentor and organizer, whose impact on grassroots organizing had an effect on him and the movement as a whole. This interview was very helpful because we learned a lot about a part of her career that is less documented, and more about how she went about her work as a political organizer.

O'Connor, Claire. "Interview with Claire O'Connor." CORE Freedom Rider and Freedom Summer Organizer. Telephone interview. 10th Mar. 2015.

Claire O'Connor was going to college in Minnesota in 1960, and became involved with the Congress of Racial Equality. She participated in the Freedom Rides in 1961, and returned to Mississippi in 1964 as an organizer for Freedom Summer, where she stayed for eleven months. This interview was particularly helpful because she had a good perspective on Ella Baker's influence from outside of SNCC. She explained how important it was to have a woman in such an important role, and how that affected the outcome of the Movement as a whole.

Patch, Penny. "Interview with Penny Patch." SNCC Field Organizer. Telephone interview. 28 Mar. 2015.

Penny Patch was the first white woman to work on a SNCC field project. She had first had a lot of contact with Ella Baker because she was involved in the office work and organization of SNCC's voter registration projects. This interview was helpful because we learned a lot about how Baker operated. Ms. Patch told us about how it felt to work alongside Baker and said that her leadership was instrumental in the success of SNCC's projects.

Richardson, Judy. "Interview with Judy Richardson." SNCC Organizer and *Eyes on the Prize* Producer." Telephone interview. 7th Apr. 2015.

We interviewed Judy Richardson, who worked in the national SNCC office starting in 1962. Later, she was a producer of the civil rights documentary, *Eyes on the Prize*, and today is working on the SNCC Legacy Project at Duke University. She gave us a lot of information on Ella Baker's legacy and what she meant to the people of SNCC and people in organizations across the south. One thing that was particularly interesting to us was that she felt her biggest influence was working with ordinary people. And not just working with them, but helping to make sure that the SNCC workers could identify with them and got them involved with the movement. Ms. Richardson also found that Baker's legacy is clearly evident in movements today, where grassroots and group-centered leadership are used effectively. This interview was useful to us because we got a better sense of what it was like to be in the movement alongside Ella Baker.

Watkins, Hollis. "Interview with Hollis Watkins, SNCC Organizer and President of Southern Echo." Telephone interview. 29 Apr. 2015.

We spoke with Hollis Watkins, the president of Southern Echo, “a leadership development, education and training organization working to develop effective accountable grassroots leadership in the African-American communities in rural Mississippi and the surrounding region through comprehensive training and technical assistance programs” This was great source because Mr. Watkins is still working on grassroots organizing in the southern states today.

Zellner, Dorothy. "Interview with Dorothy Zellner,." SNCC Activist. Online interview. 22 Apr. 2015.

Dorothy Zellner worked in the Deep South as an activist from 1961 to 1983, beginning as an office worker under Ella Baker. We found this to be very valuable to our research because she explained a lot about what Baker was like as a person, how she went about directing and guiding the students. Ms. Baker worked to identify with all the people she worked with in order to have them join the Movement. It was particularly interesting to learn how she never spoke down to anyone, treating people from all different backgrounds the same, which contributed to her ability to organize people so effectively.

Music

Reagon, Bernice Johnson. *Ella's Song; We Who Believe in Freedom Cannot Rest Until It Comes. Sweet Honey in the Rock. 1994. CD.*

This song was written using the words of Ms. Baker, by Dr. Bernice Johnson Reagon, a SNCC veteran and activist in her own right. She wrote this song as an homage to Ms. Baker’s work and legacy. We first heard this song in the documentary about Ella Baker, *Fundi*, and used it in our own documentary because it exemplified her beliefs so well. The use of this song today in social movements and by activist groups, like the Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, allows for her ideas and methods to continue to influence people today.

Secondary Sources

Articles

"A Brief History of the Sit-In Movement - Photo Essays." *Time*. Time Inc. Web. 6 Mar. 2015. <http://content.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1957689_2030694,00.html>.

These photos showed the students who started the sit-ins in Greensboro, and was helpful to see how quickly there was press surrounding the protests. Because of this, the sit-ins spread across the south and the students gained recognition with larger civil rights groups, who all wanted to add them to their organizations.

Adams, Anne. "Ella Baker: Crusading Activist." *History's Women: The Unsung Heroes*. N.p., 2005. Web. 17 Feb. 2015.

Starting in 1931, with the Young Negroes Cooperative League, Ella Baker went on to work with the NAACP, and SCLC, until she was able to build an organization around her leadership philosophies. In 1960, with the founding of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Ella Baker built group-centered leadership, rather than a leader-centered group as the other organizations had been. This article was helpful because it explained the significance of her role as an activist.

"Baker, Ella." *Encyclopedia of Women Social Reformers*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 2001. Credo Reference. Web. 24 January 2015.

Ella Baker began her activism career when she was living in Harlem, working with labor and trade unionists -- work that went on to influence her during the Civil Rights Movement. It was helpful to read about her in this context, where she was compared to other women social reformers, because she shared so many traits with them.

Carey, Mattie K. "The Parallel Rhetorics of Ella Baker." *Southern Communication Journal* 79.1 (2014): 27-40. Web. 15 Jan. 2015.

Carey describes how Ella Baker was very involved with the planning of Freedom Summer in 1964, where hundreds of students from north and south went into poor black communities and developed freedom citizenship schools and voter registration drives, which ultimately led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which helped to ensure that these rights could be exercised. This article was very helpful because it outlined how at each stage of her career, Baker developed a cohesive organizational style and was effective in getting ordinary people involved.

Collins, Gail. "The Women Behind the Men." *New York Times* [New York] 22 Sept. 2007

This article talks about women who worked in the Civil Rights Movement like Ella Baker, Fannie Lou Hamer, Septima Clark, who all worked with Dr. King. This was helpful to our project because it shows that women were also prominent in the Civil Rights Movement.

DeLaure, Marilyn Bordwell. "Planting the Seeds of Change: Ella Baker's Radical Rhetoric." *Women's Studies In Communication* 31.1 (2008): 1-28. EBSCOhost. Web. 21 Dec. 2014.

Because Baker's career lasted more than five decades, she had connections with activists across the South, whom she connected with the SNCC students to carry out their community projects. This article was very helpful because it guided us through the many layers of her leadership. Not only was she a good organizer, but she was an effective communicator and always gave her honest opinion, leading to conflict with some groups and lots of success in others.

Edelman, Marian Wright. "From Freedom Summer to Freedom Schools." *The Huffington Post*. The Huffington Post, 16 May 2014. Web. 07 Mar. 2015.

The Children's Defense Fund Freedom Schools program seeks to build strong, literate, and empowered children prepared to make a difference in themselves, their families, communities, nation, and world today. The Freedom Schools were designed to keep black children and youth out of harm's way and give them a richer educational experience than Mississippi public schools offered them. Some of the student Freedom Summer volunteers were trained to teach in these 'schools' held in church basements, on back porches, in parks, and even under trees. This article

was really helpful because the Freedom schools here used the philosophy of Ella Baker and this shows how her legacy moves on from generation to generation.

Elliott, Aprele. "Ella Baker: Free Agent in the Civil Rights Movement." *Journal of Black Studies* 26.5 (1996): 593-603. JSTOR. Web. 25 Mar. 2015.

Ella Baker had an organizing career that spanned nearly sixty years. During that time, she worked with dozens of groups. Working for the NAACP, she was able to put into practice her grassroots organizing methods. She is referred to as a free agent because she moved from organization to organization, implementing her leadership ideas. She did not have a particular attachment to any of these organizations until the creation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1960, for which she was an advisor. This article was useful in our research because it provided a very good analysis of Ms. Baker's work.

Freilla, Omar. "Cooperative Inspiration: Ella Baker and the Young Negroes Cooperative League - Home - Green Worker Cooperatives." *Green Worker Cooperatives*. N.p., 19 Feb. 2013. Web. 17 Apr. 2015.

This article described the early organizing work that Ms. Baker did with the Young Negroes Cooperative League, where she held her first national leadership position. This work was important because it was there that she first used participatory democracy in order to create a larger organizing base for the organization. It was interesting and useful because she worked in community-based organizing like she did in the Civil Rights Movement later, working on social justice issues. This work demonstrated that her leadership methods worked in many different situations

Harris, Barbara. "Ella Baker: Backbone of the Civil Rights Movement." *The Jackson Advocate*. N.p., 1 May 2009. Web. 7 Mar. 2015.

After graduating from Shaw University, Baker moved to Harlem, where she worked on the editorial staff of both the American West Indian News and the National Negro News. During this time, she connected with many activists from all sorts of organizations, and began to articulate her leadership philosophies. This article was helpful because it showed the way that she led throughout several decades, and worked alongside many influential and famous black leaders, like W. E. B. DuBois, Thurgood Marshall and eventually Dr. King.

Marable, Manning. "Looking At It From The Bottom Up." *Norfolk New Journal and Guide* 9 Jan. 2002: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers*. Web.

This article talks about looking back at all the leaders of the movement. Marable named grassroots-style leaders Bob Moses, John Lewis, Septima Clark and Ella Baker and a broad coalition of civil rights organizations that mounted a series of nonviolent and direct action campaigns, which led directly to the desegregation of the South. This demonstrated that Baker was an important leader in the Civil Rights Movement.

Mashaun, Simon D. "Young Leaders Taking Up the Torch for Justice in Atlanta." *Atlanta Daily World* n.d.: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

This article talks about young leaders like Congressman John Lewis and Julian Bond who worked for social justice in the Civil Rights Movement, and also worked alongside Baker. This was essential to our project because we were able to show that Baker was influencing many young leaders in the Movement.

Morris, Aldon. "Black Women Crucial To Success of Civil Rights Movement." *Philadelphia Tribune* [Philadelphia] 14 Feb. 1986: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Black Newspapers*. Web.

Morris described many black women who were crucial to the success of the Civil Rights Movement, including Fannie Lou Hamer, Septima Clark, Rosa Parks and especially Ella Baker. She was crucial to Dr. King's part of the Movement by organizing the SCLC, then later became the activist behind the creation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who coordinated the voter registration demonstrations. This was another source which conveys the importance of SNCC and shows that Baker was the key person in creating SNCC.

"One Person, One Vote: The Legacy of SNCC and the Fight For Voting Rights." Duke University and The SNCC Legacy Project, 2015. Web.

This website has a series of stories, profiles, maps and resources for people who want to learn about the Voting Rights Act. SNCC was lead by a young group of people, working for social change in the South. SNCC focused on voter registration and on mounting a systemic challenge to the white supremacy that governed the country's entrenched political, economic and social structures.

Preskill, Stephen. "Fund- The Enduring Leadership Legacy of Civil Rights Activist Ella Baker." *Advancing Women in Leadership*. Advancing Women, Spring 2005. Web. 01 Mar. 2015.

By the end of her career, Ella Baker was well known within the Civil Rights Movement as being a strong leader. Her ideas about where the Movement should have been going and where King wanted it to go often contrasted, as she was more focused on cultivating leadership and he was focused on inspiring masses. This article was very helpful because it gave a clear view of her legacy regarding the empowerment of women and their role in civil rights.

Robert, Pascal. "Ella Baker and the Limits of Charismatic Masculinity." *Ella Baker and the Limits of Charismatic Masculinity*. Black Agenda Report, 2 Feb. 2013. Web. 22 Feb. 2015.

Ella Baker broke away from the other civil rights leaders of the SCLC, all older black men, to support the students of SNCC. In doing so, she broke the mold of traditional black leadership in the United States and worked behind the scenes with no less impact than the other more prominent leaders. This article proved to be very useful in showing the stark contrast between Baker's views and many of the civil rights leaders associated with King.

Smith, Pamela. "Women's Work in Civil Rights Movement Crucial." *Philadelphia Tribune* 9 Feb. 1982: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

This article is about women present in the SCLC and SNCC who worked tirelessly to create social change in the movement. Ella Baker was one of them. This was essential to our project because we were able to learn about her participation and leadership in the movement.

"The Sit-In Movement." *International Civil Rights Center and Museum*. Web. 6 Mar. 2015.

On February 1st, 1960, four black students in Greensboro, North Carolina went into an all- white lunch counter and refused to leave until they were served. This started a movement across the south, with students in 55 cities using nonviolent protest, and leading them into the Civil Rights Movement. This site gave a timeline which showed us how the students who became part of SNCC entered the Movement.

Thompson, Owen. "How Today's Dreamers Carry on Ella Baker's Legacy." *Ella's Voice*. Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, 12 Dec. 2013. Web. 22 Feb. 2015.

This article describes how civil disobedience is used today in the same way as it was in the 60s. It was useful to see how young people still carry on Baker's legacy with immigration reform issues today, using marches and sit-ins in the same way the SNCC students did, and identifying themselves as a unified group rather than individual leaders.

West, Cornel. "Black Prophetic Fire: Cornel West on Ella Baker." *Ella's Voice*. Ed. Christa Buschendorf. The Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, 25 Nov. 2014. Web. 7 Mar. 2015.

Cornel West has written and spoken on Ella Baker's importance to the Movement a lot, and strongly agrees with many of her opinions about the Movement. One that was specifically strong in this article was his assertion that Martin Luther King Jr. didn't make the Movement, but the Movement made him. West says that this is important because he used his charisma and his popularity in ways that were beneficial for the Movement. It was helpful to see how Baker's ideas are still relevant today.

"Young People Led the Way in Civil Rights Struggle." *Philadelphia Tribune* n.d.: n. pag. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*. Web.

This article talks about the youth who started taking action for social justice. The lunch counter sit-ins was a very big part of the movement that started SNCC with the help of Baker. This was helpful to our project because we were able to convey that young people were inspired to become a part of the movement because of Ms. Baker.

Books

Branch, Taylor. *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-63*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988. Print.

This book is the first of three books Branch wrote about Martin Luther King Jr. This one in particular provided us with information about the leadership methods of his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Our interview with Mr. Branch also helped us to gain a better understanding of how Dr. King and his organization operated, as well as his and Ms. Baker's working relationship and leadership disagreements. This book was helpful in explaining the social and political climate of the country, especially the south.

Branch, Taylor. *Pillar of Fire : America in the King Years 1963-65*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2006. Print.

This book describes the time during SNCC's most active years, when they had separated themselves from SCLC in terms of their approach to organizing, and were sometimes at odds. Ella Baker was often leading this organization, though in a subtle way, and her work with SCLC also contributed to her perspective of the work that they were doing at the same time. It was helpful to see a strong presentation of the challenges both organizations faced and the different ways they dealt with them.

Cantarow, Ellen, Susan Gushee O'Malley, and Sharon Hartman. Strom. *Moving the Mountain: Women Working For Social Change*. Old Westbury, NY: Feminist, 1980. Print.

This book is about women who worked for social change and women who moved others to help support the social system. The authors detail how Ella Baker overcame many obstacles that stood in her way when she started speaking out against police brutality and unequal salaries for African Americans. She worked for the NAACP, and when she felt it became too bureaucratic, she stepped down from her place but continued to be active in the Movement. She joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and when she wanted to create a youth branch, she decided to step down from being Executive Director and helped create the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This information was helpful to us because it showed us the importance that she had, being a woman with a position of leadership in the male-dominated Movement.

Cobb, Charles. "SNCC's Legacy." *SNCC Legacy Project* -. N.p., 2011. Web. 19 Feb. 2015.

The SNCC Legacy Project works to extend SNCC's legacy through the preservation of documents and artifacts from the 60's and reaching out to colleges and universities with SNCC activists as guest professors. It was very helpful to see the full scope of SNCC's organization across the South, especially during the mid 60's when they were training hundreds of student volunteers to go into towns to organize and develop programs such as voter registration drives.

Crawford, Vicki L., Jacqueline Anne. Rouse, and Barbara Woods. *Women in the Civil Rights Movement: Trailblazers and Torchbearers, 1941-1965*. Vol. 16. Brooklyn, NY: Carlson Pub., 1990. Print. *Black Women in United States History*.

Ella Baker had many challenges while working with groups during the Civil Rights Movement. She worked under a large group of black ministers in the late 1950s while with the SCLC, whose focus was much different than hers. She felt that she was not able to lead people in an organized fashion, so she partnered with the students who participated in the sit-in movement to form the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This book provided an in-depth view of Baker's work with the NAACP, her challenges with the SCLC and her influence on SNCC.

Hampton, Henry, Steve Fayer, and Sarah Flynn. "Voices of Freedom: An Oral History of the Civil Rights Movement from the 1950s through the 1980s." New York: Bantam, 1990. N. pag. Google Books. Web. 23 Apr. 2015.

This book compiles the accounts of many SNCC activists. They describe the founding of the organization and the reasons why they adopted the model that they did. We found this to be very useful because we learned about her impact both on the organization of SNCC and personally on

the students. Diane Nash, the director of the Direct Action wing of SNCC, said that Ella Baker was very valuable in the formation of SNCC.

Kocks, Dorothee E. *Dream A Little: Land and Social Justice in Modern America*. Berkeley: U of California, 2000. Print.

Kocks discusses how Ella Baker worked hard even though she didn't know what would become of her. She helped lead marches, called up neighbors to join the protest, polished her skills, organized and taught others how to as well. Baker dedicated her life this work. It was a contribution to the society. This was helpful to our project because it helped us understand what motivated her.

Moye, J. Todd. *Ella Baker: Community Organizer of the Civil Rights Movement*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield, 2013. 109-68. Print.

J. Todd Moye contends that Ella Baker was the most influential civil rights activist because of the creation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He points out her accomplishments the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party as well as getting youth, including women, to join the Movement as student leaders. This was really helpful because the book had a lot of information about all the people who worked with SNCC and how they were portrayed during the Civil Rights Movement.

Payne, Charles. "Ella Baker and Models of Social Change." *Signs* 14.4, *Common Grounds and Crossroads: Race, Ethnicity, and Class in Women's Lives* (1989): 885-99. *JSTOR*. Web. 24 Jan. 2015.

Throughout Baker's career, her main focus was empowering individuals, because she believed that was how social change was brought about. Baker traveled so much during her time that she was exposed to many different types of leadership styles and organizational structures. This influenced Baker's vision of a group-centered leadership instead of leader-centered group. This book really helped to increase our understanding of her work as an organizer, as well as clarifying many of her leadership ideals that had a big influence on the Movement.

Ransby, Barbara. *Ella Baker and the Black Freedom Movement: A Radical Democratic Vision*. Chapel Hill: U of North Carolina, 2003. Print.

Ella Baker was born in 1903 in Norfolk, VA. After graduating at the top of her class from Shaw University, she soon became involved with the civil rights group the Young Negroes Cooperative Association. She went on to work with the NAACP, SCLC and SNCC, where she provided guidance for some of the most prominent leaders at that time, including Martin Luther King Jr. This book provided an exceptional introduction to Ella's life and impact, and was helpful in filling in all the details of her early life and schooling. It benefitted our project a great deal, because it gave us a basis for our knowledge of Ella Baker and her involvement with the Civil Rights Movement. This turned out to be one of our most important sources because it was very thorough and provided a lot of depth into what made Ella Baker who she was.

Dissertations

Charles, Joan E. *Ella Baker and the SNCC: Grassroots Leadership and Political Activism in a Nonhierarchical Organization*. Diss. U of Oklahoma Graduate College, 2007. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Proquest. Web. 28 Feb. 2015.

Ella Baker led the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in a way that focused on group leadership and total participation. Her leadership influenced the students who went into feral black communities to organize people in voter registration drives and education projects. This dissertation was useful for us because it examined her leadership style in a very detailed way.

Petty, Pamela. *Non-positional Leadership: The Case of Ella Baker and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee*. Diss. Northern Arizona U, 1996. Ann Arbor: n.p., 1997. ProQuest. Web. 28 Feb. 2015.

After 1964, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee endured significant change. It lost much of its ability to train individuals in small communities for social change due to membership numbers growing. Non-positional leadership meant that there was not a leading figure but a leadership shared among the organizations' members. Reading this was helpful because it allowed us to understand the organizational structure of SNCC and how it was different than other groups at the time.

Footage/Film

"Eyes on The Prize: Mississippi Is This America?" Dir. Henry Hampton. PBS, Blackside Inc., 1986. DVD.

This documentary gave us good background on what SNCC was doing during the mid-1960's. They organized Mississippi Freedom Summer in 1964, setting up citizenship schools and voter registration drives all across the state. They focused on Mississippi because only five percent of eligible black voters were registered, and even that number had a difficult time actually voting due to the white supremacist culture that dominated the voting process. It was helpful to watch this because it had a lot of good footage and information about the work that SNCC focused on.

Interviews

"Cornel West's Thoughts on Ella Baker | Time." YouTube. Time Magazine, 9 Oct. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2015.

Cornel West is a philosopher and political activist, who was interviewed about the Civil Rights Movement and its leaders. He made the point that leaders don't have to be public figures and that leadership can happen from behind in very effective ways. This interview was incredibly important

for us in making it possible to understand the magnitude of Ms. Baker's influence on the Movement and on other leaders like Martin Luther King, Jr.

Perry, Imani. "Imani Perry - The Fabric of Our Identity." Interview by Krista Tippett. *On Being*. N.p., Sept. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2015.

Perry describes how Ella Baker's leadership with SNCC came from the belief that facilitating organizations in communities would allow for leadership to emerge organically. This interview was essential in giving us a solid concept of the way that people like Ella Baker shaped the way that the Civil Rights Movement went. Imari Perry, a professor at Princeton, also talked about how people like Baker are still influential today in solving issues from the civil rights era that remain unsolved.

Student Conducted Interviews

Branch, Taylor. "Interview with Taylor Branch, Author, *America in the King Years*." Telephone interview. 30 Mar. 2015.

Taylor Branch is the author of a trilogy about Dr. Martin Luther King and the Civil Rights Movement that won many awards, and proved to be valuable in our research. In this interview, we learned a great deal about Ms. Baker's working relationship with Dr. King, which affected both of their work and vision for the Movement. The SCLC, using a much more top down approach than that of SNCC, was organized through the church, and directed by Baptist preachers, whereas SNCC was primarily college students organizing campaigns. It was incredibly valuable to learn how the SCLC worked in contrast to what we already knew about SNCC's organizational methods.

Moye, Todd. "Interview with Professor Todd Moye, Biographer of Ella Baker." Telephone interview. 13 Mar. 2015.

Professor Moye wrote the most recent biography of Ella Baker. He wrote this biography in an effort to make her work known to college students in an accessible way. It was very helpful to speak with him because he explained how her legacy is still being carried out through several groups across the country.

Rachleff, Peter. "Peter Rachleff, History Professor Emeritus, Macalester College." Personal interview. 2 Mar. 2015.

We spoke with Professor Rachleff about Ms. Baker and her role in the Civil Rights Movement of the 20th century. This was a very helpful interview because he was able to help us get in touch with several people who knew Ms. Baker and also to get a better understanding of her work in the context of the entire country at that time.

Redmond, Shana L. "Interview with Visiting Ella Baker Professor Dr. Shana Redmond." Online interview. 11 Mar. 2015.

Dr. Shana Redmond is a professor at the University of Southern California. The visiting Ella Baker Professorship is a program at the University of Southern California that was established in response to student demand for a position that allows for the professor to connect with students

who are involved in similar projects and studies. Dr. Redmond is the first to serve this position, and it was particularly helpful because she was able to give us valuable insight on how Ella Baker's legacy is still alive today. She explained to us the relevance of grassroots political organizing today, in movements like Black Lives Matter and the Occupy Movement.

Websites

"Civil Rights Movement History SNCC." *Shaw University*. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Feb. 2015.

In April, 1960, Ella Baker organized a meeting with the leaders of the student sit-in movement. She wanted to form a group separate from the larger, male-dominated groups that were currently the face of the Movement. From this meeting, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was born. This article was very useful because it explained the specifics of the meeting at Shaw University when SNCC was founded.

"Eleanor Holmes Norton: My Story." *PBS*. PBS, 11 July 1996. Web. 26 Apr. 2015. Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton worked with SNCC on projects relating to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. She described how this work contributed to her life in terms of gaining organizational and activist experiences. She is one of many SNCC workers who have continued to be involved with civil rights work today. It was helpful because we learned a lot about how her work with SNCC set up her political career.

"In Friendship." *In Friendship*. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Global Freedom Struggle, n.d. Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

In Friendship was the first organization that Ella Baker, Stanley Levinson, and Bayard Rustin founded together, shortly after the beginning of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. In Friendship worked to help and support people who had economic reprisals due to their involvement in the Movement. It was helpful to learn about the work that they did that put them in the position to found the SCLC.

"NAACP: 100 Years of History." *NAACP: 100 Years of History*. N.p., 2009. Web. 19 Apr. 2015.

The NAACP developed its focus on litigation starting in 1930, when Walter F. White became its secretary. This is probably what the organization is most famous for, as they focused on desegregation in schools and public places. It was a useful source because the NAACP is so deeply involved with the modern Civil Rights Movement from its beginnings, and their approach to creating change was very different, but still complementary to Ella Baker's.

"What Happened in Raleigh in 1960?" *SNCC 50th Anniversary Conference*. N.p., 2009. Web. 04 Mar. 2015.

In 1960, Ella Baker called a meeting at Shaw University, her alma mater, with the leaders of the student sit-in movement. This website was from the SNCC 50th anniversary in 2010, which was celebrated at Shaw. It was very useful to know the details of the meeting because this was an important point in her leadership, when she left the SCLC to join SNCC.

"Who Was Ella Baker?" *Ella Baker Center*. Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, Web. 06 Jan. 2015.

The Ella Baker Center for Human Rights was founded to support projects that carry on the legacy of Ella Baker. Through her advisement of SNCC, she left a very important grassroots legacy of activism and collective action. This section was very informative because it related Baker's work to projects today that were inspired by her legacy.

Picture Credits

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