



Ourstory

The CBC to the MLBC

“The Master Key to Identity”

WE MUST ALL DO MORE to capture, preserve and pass along **“ourstory”**. Remembrance is not only an honorable memorialization, but also a tool to challenge each generations’ intellectual accountability to sustainably build on our ancestors fight for freedom, life quality and an uninhibited return of Black people to our ancestral greatness. An education, good career, professional title, social status and relative success mean nothing if they are not connected to the cause of “group self-determination, elevation and freedom”. Whether your views are liberal or conservative, or you desire racial acceptance or separation; until the global culture that promotes Whiteness as having more value than any other racial group is dismantled, you must recommit daily to building and using “Black Power” to advance “Racial Egalitarianism”.

The chronology below is not intended to be “all inclusive of events of significance” but rather to help provide context to “the fuel” that led to the creation of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus 50 years ago. It also is intended to serve as a clarion call of responsibility to **F.I.G.H.T - “Fly In God’s Holy Truth”** ; as history is “their strength-based story”, and the remembrance of “ourstory” and lessons learned is our most powerful weapon in the development of the intellectual and spiritual capital necessary to empower our path freedom !

The 1960s were the most transformative decade for African Americans since the Reconstruction era. It was the period when the legal structure of American apartheid know as “Jim Crow” was dismantled and the focus shifted toward political and economic power. It took African Americans from being second-class citizens by law to a formidable political and cultural bloc that could no longer be ignored.

While “White Resistance” would constrain Black African economic development and promote instability, 17 African nations gained “relative independence” in 1960 and began focusing Pan-African efforts from protesting colonial rule to attempting to move toward building a united continent. Thus, the struggle of Black people in America and on “the continent” was the same then as it is the same today; and Black children raised on both sides of the Atlantic during “The Decade of Blood and Sacrifice” are forever linked by values of “Black Power”. From then to now, life quality is the goal and overcoming disadvantages is the challenge. We can because we must; and a successful future is hinged on our understanding of lessons learned from the past. **Power is not in a “title”, it’s in “the leverage” associated with the title.** Perhaps a look back through this window will help reinvigorate the responsibility we all have to “courageously” continue the work. “The Mission is Possible!”

**KB Stallworth, Chairman
Black Caucus Foundation of Michigan**

**Public Policy Advisor Emeritus
Michigan Legislative Black Caucus**

*Written April 19, 2026
50th Anniversary Celebration
Michigan Legislative Black Caucus*



“The Chronology”

- 1960** -250 Black South Africans are shot and 69 killed in the “Sharpeville Massacre” for protesting Pass Laws
- 1961** - CIA aid in Execution of Congo President Patrice Lumumba who rejected of both Western and Soviet ideologies in favor of a return to African values and absolute sovereignty build around Pan Africanism.
 - President Kennedy appoints Ebony Magazine Publisher John H. Johnson as Special Ambassador to the Ivory Coast
 - Frantz Fanon writes “Wretched of the Earth”
 - White mobs bomb buses and beat “Freedom Riders” in Anniston, Birmingham and Montgomery, Alabama
- 1962** -Congressman Diggs and President Kennedy agree on an unpopular position that he U.S. should support African Independence from colonialism commencing with support for the “The Evian Accords” ending the war for Algerian independence from France
 - Anti-Apar tied Activist Nelson Mandella is arrested in South Africa
 - 2 African Americans are killed as a White Mob riot in protest of Black Army Veteran James Meredith’s attempt to integrate “Ole Miss” - University of Mississippi. President Kennedy orders 31,000 federal troops in to bring order

1963: -Birmingham police unleash night sticks, attack dogs and fire high pressure fires hoses on Black school children and their supporters during the Children’s Crusade in Birmingham, Alabama

-Civil Rights Activist Medgar Evers is murdered at his home in Jackson, Mississippi by White supremacist Byron De La Beckwith

-James Baldwin writes “The Fire Next Time”

- Augustus Freeman Hawkins is elected to Congress joining Dawson, Powell, Diggs and Nix

- Kwame Nkrumah writes “Africa Must Unite”

-Gordon Parks writes “The Learning Tree”

-“**The Big 6**” : **A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Roy Wilkins, James Farmer, Whitney Young, and John Lewis** meet at the Roosevelt Hotel in NY to plan the March on Washington.

The Organizations they led were : *Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), National Urban League and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)*

-250,000 people March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (where the **"I Have a Dream"** speech was delivered).

-The Klan bombs the 16th Street Baptist Church (the first Black Church) in Birmingham, Alabama which kills 4 little girls

-President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas

1964: -Civil Rights Workers Chaney, Goodman & Schwerner are murdered by The Klan in Mississippi

-Malcom X delivers “The Ballot or the Bullet” speech at King Solomon Baptist Church in Detroit

-The Civil Rights Act of 1964 enacted

1965: -Malcom X is Assassinated

-John Conyers, Jr. is elected to Congress expanding number of Black Congressman from what began with

“The Transcendental 3”

William Dawson

Adam Clayton Powell

Charles Diggs

and grew into “The Stellar 6” which included

William Dawson

Adam Clayton Powell

Charles Diggs

Robert N.C. Nix, Sr.

Augustus F. Hawkins

John Conyers, Jr.

- The Baldwin–Buckley Debate occurs wherein James Baldwin declares tha “The American Dream

is at the expense of the American Negro."

- Alex Haley releases the "Autobiography of Malcom X"

-600 Right to Vote demonstrators are brutally beaten by police on the Edmund Pettis Bridge during a Selma to Montgomery, Alabama march ("Bloody Sunday)

- Amiri Baraka launches the Black Arts Movement in Harlem

- Voting Rights Act of 1965 allows 250,000 more African Americans to register to vote and fundamentally changes redistricting by empowering the federal government to block maps that were racially discriminatory.

-Supreme Court rules against malapportionment, where some districts have vastly less people yet more elected representation. The court ordered states to reapportion districts based strictly on population which prevents the "dilution" of Black voting power in growing northern and western cities.

- 34 people killed in "The Watts L.A. Ghetto Rebellion" against police brutality and economic inequality

-Maulana Karenga founds the US Organization and the Nguzo Saba as its foundational value system

1966: -The Klan bomb the home of Civil Rights Activist Vernon Dahmer murdering him in Hattiesburg, Miss.

-James Meredith organizes the "March Against Fear" from Memphis to Jackson in response to the murder of Medgar Evers and is shot by a White sniper

- CIA aids in attempted assassination and eventual exile of President Kwame Nkrumah from Ghana

- Kwame Ture (A.K.A. Stokely Carmichael) gives the first "**Black Power**" speech in Greenwood, Miss

-Civil Rights Activist Samuel Leamon Younge Jr. is murdered Tuskegee, Alabama while trying to desegregate a restroom

-Successful Black Businessman Vernon Dahmer is murdered by the Klan for organizing Black voter registration in Mississippi

- The Klan murders African American Farmer, Ben White

-Lester Mitchell is shot on the porch of his Dayton, Ohio home by White men

-White mobs beat Black students in Grenada, Mississippi with pipes and chains as they attempt to integrate schools

-4 people killed in "The Hough Cleveland Ghetto Rebellion" against systemic racism, economic inequality, and deplorable living conditions

-“The Summerhill Rebellion” against racial injustice breaks out in Atlanta and lasts for 4 days

-The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense is founded

- Maulana Karenga announces the first **Kwanza** Pan-African Celebration

1967: - The "**Long Hot Summer of Rage**" occurs with rebellions against racial injustice in 160 cities across America with extreme violence occurring in Detroit, Newark, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Tampa, Chicago, Boston, Plainfield and Minneapolis

- Thurgood Marshall is appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court

-Riots result from Kwame Ture’s arrest in Prattville, Alabama

- Black Panthers carry guns into the California State Capitol

-A global “Free Huey” movement commences after Black Panther Huey Newton’s arrest

-Carl Stokes and Richard Hatcher become the first African Americans elected Mayor of major cities (Cleveland and Gary)

- Central Congregational Church in Detroit becomes the Shrine of the Black Madonna of the Pan African Orthodox Church

1968: - Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr is assassinated

-The Kerner Commission Report declares that America is moving toward “two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal”.

- 50,000 people come to Washington in support of “The Poor People’s Campaign” and 3,000 occupy the National Mall for 6 weeks

-The Democratic National Convention is held in Chicago

Outside : -24,000 police, national guard and federal troops clash with 10,000 social justice & anti-war protesters

- Monroe Anderson an African American journalist for “Newsweek” magazine is beaten by Police

- Robert Jackson Jr., an African American for “The Chicago American” newspaper is cornered in an ally by police and clubbed

- Bob Black, an African American photojournalist for the “Chicago Sun-Times” & “Chicago Defender” newspapers is clubbed in the face while capturing a police beating of a protestor

Inside: -State Representative Julian Bond Confronts Georgia segregationists demanding “non-segregationists’ delegates be “credentialed and seated” in defiance of segregated control

-CBS News' reporter Dan Rather is punched in the stomach and knocked to the floor on live TV while trying to interview Integrationists about the injustice of Georgia’s demand for an “All White Delegation”

-CBS New reporter Mike Wallace is hit in face and arrested by police while trying to interview an African American Delegate

While the man that "designed, built, and oiled Michigan's Democratic Party machine (former Congressman Neil Staebler) worked to beat anti-war candidate Senator Eugene McCarthy on behalf of "party loyalists" favorite, Vice President Hubert Humphrey for the Presidential nomination, **"The Salutory 17"** met to discuss, debate and develop a "Black Power" strategy for America that would take full advantage of the Supreme Court redistricting decisions.

While most states averaged 2 or 3 African Americans in their delegation 2, Detroit had 17 African Americans as part fo the Michigan contingency. **"The Salutory 17"** from Detroit that attended the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago staying at the Conrad Hilton Hotel included the following Black Delegates, Alternates and Political Activists:

Charles Diggs	Dave Holmes	John Conyers
Marc Stepp	Daisy Elliott	Tom Turner
Kenneth Hylton	Murray Jackson	Alma G. Stallworth
Lillian Hatcher	Vera Griffith	Zeline Richards
Hubert Holley	Raymond Hood	Nelson Jack Edwards
Morris Hood, Jr	Henritta Robinson	

Under the constant effect of tear gas at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, the Detroit Delegation met in rooms, hallways and lounges and eventually expanded their "Black Power Discussion" ranks to include Delegates from New York, Los Angeles, Atlanta and Cleveland, Fayette, Compton, Cleveland, Dayton, Newark and Chapel Hill. Those discussions ended in a "Clarion Call" for Black Leaders to begin creating conclaves within their circles to achieve "Black Power".

-State Representative Juian Bond of Georgia becomes the 1st African American ever nominated on a Convention Floor for Vice President

-Detroit Senator Dave Holmes founds the Michigan Democratic Party Black Caucus

1969: -The U.S. Supreme Court rules that school districts must end racial segregation "at once,"

-The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense launches a breakfast program that goes from feeding 11 children in Oakland, to more than 20,000 daily. Its success motivates the Panthers to expand the program to 23 Cities across America

- The U.S. National School Lunch Program testifies before the U.S. Senate that the Black Panther Party was feeding more low-income children in Oakland than the U.S. government was feeding in the entire State of California

- Ebony Magazine publishes the "Black Revolution," featuring Huey P. Newton and Bayard Rustin

-Louis L. Knowles & Kenneth Prewitt write "Institutional Racism in America"

- FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover identifies the Black Panther Party Breakfast Program as the "greatest threat to the internal security of the country" because of its effectiveness in gaining community support
- 300,000 people join Stevie Wonder, Nina Simone, Mahalia Jackson and Sly and the Family Stone at the Harlem Cultural Festival and declare **"Black is Beautiful"**
- The FBI engage in filtration and disinformation tactics that result in Black Panthers' Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins being shot and killed on the UCLA campus
- Steve Biko launches the South African Students' Organization at University of the North in Mankweng Township, South Africa
- Sam Greenlee: writes "The Spook Who Sat By the Door"
- Police Murder Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in Chicago
- SWAT is introduced to America as a military grade weapon response to Black activists in a four-hour L.A. shoot-out between police and the Black Panther Party
- The Pan African Cultural Festival is held in Algiers and brings together Nina Simone, Maya Angelou, Eldridge Cleaver, Kwame Ture, Miriam Makeba, H. Rap Brown, Nathan Hare and thousands of activists from 30 countries
- James Forman presents the "Black Manifesto" at the National Black Economic Development Conference in Detroit, demanding \$500 million in reparations

The years of isolation and weight of being de facto Congressmen At-Large for Black America frustrated The Transcendental 3 and it became apparent when the three evolved into the Stellar 6 that if their efforts continued to be successful in growing their ranks, a more formal way of effectively working together to strategize among themselves and other Black elected officials and leaders to discuss mutual interests was needed. In response, Congressman Diggs founds the Democratic Select Committee (DSC) at the opening of the 91st Congress. "The Noble 9" became a unified voice in lobbying the Democratic leadership and the White House.

The Noble 9

Charles Diggs
Shirley Chisholm
William Clay, Sr.

Adam Clayton Powell
John Conyers, Jr.
Robert Nix, Sr.

William Dawson
Augustus Hawkins
Louis Stokes

If the 1960s were about winning legal rights, the 1970s were about exercising political and economic power. It was the decade when the movement "went indoors"—shifting from marching in the streets to sitting in the halls of government.

1970: -The Noble 9 boycott of President Richard Nixon's 1970 State of the Union Address

-Kenneth Gibson is elected Mayor of Newark

- Black-owned Parks Sausage Company surpasses \$14 million in revenue
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is extended for five years, and the voting age is lowered to 18
- Six African America men are killed by police during the Agusta Rebellion resulting from the murder of a 16-year-old
- Activist Rubén Salazar is killed by police during the Chicano Moratorium as 20,000 Chicanos marched in East Los Angeles to protest the Vietnam War and systemic racism
- Police shoot 12 and kill 2 Black students on the campus of Jackson State (an HBCU)
- 28 National guardsman shoot and kill four student “war protesters” on the campus of Kent State
- Black History Week is launched
- A.C. Gastons black-owned business empire surpasses \$40 million.
- Essence Magazine is published

📌 **1971:** The Supreme Court rules in favor of busing as a legitimate tool for achieving school integration.

- Johnson Products, makers of Afro Sheen & Ultra Sheen surpass \$12 million, and the company goes public on AMEX becoming the first Black-owned company to be listed on a major U.S. stock exchange
- Congressman William L. Clay Sr. makes the formal motion to transform the Democratic Select Committee into a non-partisan caucus, and Charles Rangel proposes the name "Congressional Black Caucus". The architect, Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr. is elected Chairman.

Founding CBC Members		
Charles C. Diggs Jr.	Shirley Chisholm	William L. Clay Sr.
George W. Collins	John Conyers Jr.	Ronald V. Dellums
Walter E. Fauntroy	Augustus F. Hawkins	Ralph H. Metcalfe
Parren J. Mitchell	Robert N.C. Nix Sr.	Charles B. Rangel
Louis Stokes		

- The Congressional Black Cacus boycotts President Richard Nixon’s 1971 State of the Union Address
- The CBC presents the President with 61 recommendations to address systemic racism and economic inequality
- 43 people are killed in the Attica Prison Uprising

-A White Physics professor from Haverford College and a Religious Professor from Temple University assembles a team that steals documents from an FBI office exposing COINTELPRO, a

covert program that has systematically targeted, surveilled, infiltrated, discredited, and sabotaged Black leaders and organizations dating back to 1956

- ***Directives from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover** included:

- Prevent the creation of Black nationalist group coalitions to avoid "strength in unity".
- Prevent the "rise of a messiah" who could unify and "electrify" the movement.
- Prevent violence by pinpointing "troublemakers" and **neutralizing** them before they can act
- Prevent groups from gaining "respectability" by discrediting them to the "responsible" Black community, white liberals, and even their own followers.
- Prevent long-range growth, especially among the youth

** J. Edgar Hoover held deeply racist views and viewed Black Americans as inferior to whites. Operating from a rigid, white-supremacist worldview, he weaponized the FBI for decades to undermine the Civil Rights Movement, conflating Black activism with communist subversion to justify relentless surveillance, harassment, imprisonment and murder of Black leaders. Many of the tactics used to discredit Black leaders remain embedded in the American news and information culture. **One of the most effective tactics used against "EVERY" Black leader attempting to unite the masses around circumventing government dependency is the use of journalists in "framing" tactics that weave a negative narrative about a leader, organization or mission by selecting, isolating, and connecting isolated facts while purposefully omitting the broader context in an effort to discredit or create distrust.** The daily newspapers in predominately Black cities remain to present day notorious in this weaponized journalism in the support of White Supremacy.*

- Jesse Jackson founds "People United to Save Humanity" (PUSH)

- Micki Grant releases "Don't Bother Me, I Can't Cope"

1972: 10,000 delegates attend the National Black Political Convention in Gary, Indiana

- CBC introduces legislation aimed at dismantling apartheid in South Africa through divestment and trade embargos

- Joseph A. Walker releases "The River Niger"

- The U.S. Court of Appeals overturns the convictions of "Chicago Seven"

- Motown Records surpasses \$40 million in revenue

- Barbara Jordan representing Texas and Andrew Young representing Georgia are elected to Congress

- The Equal Employment Opportunity Act is enacted

- Tens of thousands march in Washington during African Liberation Day in solidarity with anti-colonial struggles in Africa

- Angela Davis is acquitted of murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy charges

- Congresswoman Shirley Chisom campaigns to become the President of the United States

1973 - Haki R. Madhubuti authors "From Plan to Planet—Life Studies: The Need for Afrikan Minds and

Institutions”

-The Black Slate is founded as the political arm of the Shrine of the Black Madonna Pan-African Orthodox Christian Church

- Nikki Giovanni releases “Ego-Tripping (there may be a reason why)”

- Tom Bradley is elected Mayor Los Angeles. Maynard Jackson is elected Mayor of Atlanta and Coleman A. Young was elected Mayor of Detroit

- Alice Walker authors “Revolutionary Petunias”

-Black Enterprise Magazines’ Top 100 Companies surpass \$473.4 million in revenue

- Marian Wright Edelman founds the Children’s Defense Fund

-Gwendolyn Brooks 1959 masterpiece “We Real Cool” becomes a phenomenon

-The last play of Lorraine Hansberry is released: “Les Blancs”

-Toni Morrison authors Sula

1974 James Baldwin authors “If Beale Street Could Talk”

- The U.S. Supreme Court rules cross-district busing could not be mandated unless it was proven that suburban districts had intentionally committed acts causing racial discrimination.

-The U.S. Supreme Court rules a jury trial must be available in civil actions for damages brought under the Fair Housing Act.

-The Equal Educational Opportunities Act becomes law

-Equal Credit Opportunity Act becomes law

- Congresswoman Shirley Chisom achieves the extension of the Minimum Wages to domestic workers

1976 -Alex Haley authors Roots: The Saga of an American Family

-Ntozake Shange authors “For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide / When the Rainbow Is Enuf”

- Hampshire College becomes the first major American institution to fully divest its holdings from companies doing business in South Africa

-Gil Scott-Heron authors “Bicentennial Blues”

-Clarence Norris, the last surviving “Scottsboro Boys,” finally received a full pardon from the state of Alabama for the false imprisonment of he and 9 Black boys (ages 12-19) who served collectively over 100 years incarcerated for a rape claim made by 2 White Women that years later recant

their story.

“The Magnificent 7” organize the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus*

Senator David S. Holmes
State Rep. Raymond Hood

Senator Earl Nelson
State Rep. Daisy Elliott

State Rep. Morris Hood, Jr.
State Rep. Barbara Rose Collins

*A. Gregory Eaton was part of organizing 7 but never a member.

-The National Black Caucus of State Legislatures is founded and elects Michigan State Representative Matthew McNeely as its first President.

1984 -Michigan Legislative Black Caucus Chair, Alma Stallworth founds the Black Caucus Foundation of Michigan as a means to attract Black university students to public policy research, analysis and careers in legislative affairs.

1999 -Michigan Legislative Black Caucus Chair, Keith “KB” Stallworth negotiates the first and permanent allotment of office and staff resources for the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus

2026 The Members of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus “A Legacy of Commitment & Power”



These were the original organizers. The only non-elected person at the weekly meetings of the organizers was A. Gregory Eaton, Michigan's first African American lobbyist whom while never an official member of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus but was the 7th member of "The Magnificent 7".

Meetings were held at the Lansing home of Representative Collins who demanded that "serious conversations need to be had over serious meals", which she personally prepared for the group weekly. Just prior to the 1976 Holiday Recess of the Michigan Legislature, a reception for the new organization was held at the Garage located in the basement level of a city-owned parking ramp on Capitol Avenue in Downtown Lansing walking distance to the State Capitol. Led by the first elected Chair, Representative Morris Hood, Jr; rounding out the first members of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus ("Tenacious 13") beyond the founders were:

Senator Basil W. Brown
Representative Matthew McNeely
Representative Joe Young, Sr.
Representative George Cushingberry

Representative Jackie Vaughn, III
Representative Rosetta Ferguson
Representative Charlie Harrison

THE COURAGE OF OUR PAST



1976

**Honorable Representative Morris Hood, Jr
Founding MLBC Chairman**

MUST DRIVE US TO SUPPORT THE LEADERSHIP OF OUR FUTURE



2026

**Honorable Representative Amos O'Neal
2026 MLBC Chairman
NAATL Vanguard Award Honoree**

50 Years of Leadership

Chairs of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus
1976 - 2026



Morris W. Hood, Jr.



Charlie Harrison



Alma G. Stallworth



Ted Wallace



Mary Lou Parks



*Keith B. Stallworth



Artina Hardiman



Micheal Murphy



Thomas F. Stallworth, III



Sheldon Neeley



Virgil Smith, Jr



Marshall Bullock



Erika Geiss



Amos O'Neal

***Representative Keith Stallworth is the only Chair to be confirmed as “Black Caucus Leader”** and included in “Quadrant (House – Senate) Leadership” negotiations. On behalf of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus, he demanded prior to the vote on House Rules in the opening day of the 90th Legislature that the Republican Speaker grant equal Minority Caucus status to the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus as the issues facing Michigan’s Black citizenry were not being given their deserved priority under the existing two-party caucus system. He effectively argued that such a decision and a corresponding financial allotment separate from the Democratic Caucus was within the Speakers’ authority under House Rule 7. To avert separation of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus from the Democratic Caucus, House Minority leadership agreed to provide offices and staff resources from the Democratic Caucus allotment to avert formal separation, and the Republican Speaker and Democratic Leader agreed to recognize Charman Stallworth as “a second Minority Caucus Leader”. The funding arrangement that began in 1999 continues to present day.

“Our Institutions Matter”

Each of us has a responsibility to not only do “the work” associated with building strong families and communities; we also have a responsibility to document our journey’s and tell “**ourstory**”. The digital age has reduced the number of “hard copy” photos from the Black community in historic repositories. There no longer is the amazing and powerful “monthly pictorial reinforcement” of high-quality Black Family living provided by Johnson Publishing; or the intellectual clarity references that accompanied it.

Because we no longer have the brilliance of a Lerone Bennett Jr. coming to us by U.S. Mail to extensively correlate current events with extensive examinations of African American history to foster the next generations understanding oif the importance of cultural identity and challenging White centric historical narratives. **WE MUST ALL DO MORE**

Because we no longer have lessons from a Dr. Alvin F. Poussaint arriving once a month in our mail to explain the deep psychological effects of systemic racism on the Black community. We must find our own way in providing families with advice on nonviolent parenting, self-esteem, and navigating mental health struggles. Yes, it is now on us. **WE ALL MUST DO MORE**

For these reasons, and more organizations like the Black Caucus Foundation of Michigan are critical to maintaining **ourstory** and helping to assure future generations KNOW it. We are “ a Repository of Black Truth” that FIRMLY believes in creating stability and paths to growth for the Black Family. Therefore, our work with children on positive self-imaging, healthy lifestyles and community responsibility are core missions for us. We KNOW we cannot rely on government to build thriving Black Families, thus challenge ourselves daily to provide disadvantaged children and families with “tools of empowerment” that can be used to navigate a path to success. We conduct research, advocate for constructive movement, and when necessary, provide direct services designed to support and elevate the Black Family from systemic dependency to healthy stability, financial sustainability and psychosocial freedom.

WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT! PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.

Founded in 1984 ~ A 501 (c) 3 Tax Exempt Non-Profit Corporation



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