



(Re)connecting Brooklyn's History: Brooklyn CORE & the Fight for Justice Student Booklet

March 14, 2022

4:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Bklyn
Public Library

CENTER
FOR
BROOKLYN
HISTORY

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What is (Re)connecting Brooklyn's History?

(Re)connecting Brooklyn's History is CBH Education's new one-hour history series. We are introducing middle and high school students, and educators to historians and scholars whose work looking at Brooklyn's past relates to issues taught in the classroom. Each session will be recorded and posted on our website. Each session offers 1 CTLE credit.

Students have access to booklets with activities and resources for further research. Educators' booklets contain access to lessons and resources to assist with classroom learning. Teachers are encouraged to use these conversations as part of their lessons. Our hope is for educators to use these videos and suggested lessons as part of their in-person and virtual learning classes to

- ✓ Begin or end a unit,
- ✓ In place of a classroom or virtual lesson,
- ✓ Supplement learning and/or,
- ✓ As extra credit activities for students.

Thank you for participating in (Re)connecting Brooklyn's History!

(Re)connecting Brooklyn's History: Brooklyn CORE & the Fight for Justice

DATE: March 14, 2022 **TIME:** 4:00PM – 5:00PM

4:00PM **Welcome & Overview**
Shirley Brown-Alleyne, Manager of Education, Center for Brooklyn History

4:05PM **Brooklyn CORE and Civil Rights in Brooklyn**
Dr. Brian Purnell, Geoffrey Canada Associate Professor of
Africana Studies and History at Bowdoin College

4:35PM **Q&A with Dr. Brian Purnell**

4:55PM **Conclusion and CTLE**

In this talk, historian Brian Purnell will provide educators and students resources and perspectives to on the civil rights struggle in midcentury Brooklyn, the specific actions of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and make connections to social justice activism of today.

LEARNING METHODS: Blended learning, including content expert lectures and Q&A.

CTLE ACTIVITY HOURS: 1

About CBH Education



CENTER
FOR
BROOKLYN
HISTORY

CENTER FOR BROOKLYN HISTORY

128 Pierrepont St

Brooklyn, NY 11201

CBHeducation@bklynlibrary.org

The Center for Brooklyn History (CBH) represents a merger between Brooklyn Public Library's Brooklyn Collection and Brooklyn Historical Society's collections, exhibitions and programming, including educational initiatives and public programs from both organizations. CBH's education department connects students, educators, and archivists in New York City and beyond to unique archives, collections, events, and experiences that bring the history of Brooklyn to life.

Learn about our class visits, educator events, digital resources, and more:

<https://www.bklynlibrary.org/cbh/education/about>

Stay up to date on all of **CBH's events for educators** by visiting our [events page](#) or by [subscribing to our monthly e-newsletter](#).

Education programs at the Center for Brooklyn History are generously supported by The Bay and Paul Foundations, Morris and Alma Schapiro Fund, TD Bank, New York Life Foundation, Epstein Teicher Philanthropies, Hearst Foundation, Con Edison and Festa Family.

CBH EDUCATION STAFF

Shirley Brown-Alleyne is the manager of education at CBH. She was formerly the Manager of Teaching and Learning at Brooklyn Historical Society. Ms. Brown Alleyne taught Education at Medgar Evers College, including Sociology of Urban Education and Critical Issues in the History of US Education, dealing with sensitive issues in education, and Teaching Methods: Social Studies. Previously, Shirley was the Director of Education for A C Gilbert's Discovery Village in Salem, Oregon and for the Wyckoff Farmhouse Museum in Brooklyn, NY. She has taught at various institutions including the Apollo Theater, Museum of the City of New York, the South Street Seaport Museum, Brooklyn Children's Museum, New York Historical Society, and Lefferts Homestead. Prior to her museum work, she taught middle and high school in New York City, and worked at Radio City Music Hall's Guest Relations and Concert divisions.

Shirley received her BS in Secondary Education, with a concentration in Social Studies, from Niagara University; her MSED was earned at Bank Street College in the Educational Leadership in Museums program.

SBrown-Alleyne@bklynlibrary.org

Julia Pelaez is a CBH educator. She holds a M.A. in Teaching History from Bard College and previously worked as an educator at the American Museum of Natural History. Julia advocates for the learning-disabled community, which she is a part of, to ensure that teachers are trained to integrate engaging materials and techniques to create inclusive classrooms. A true Brooklynite, Julia worked in both the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and the New York Aquarium as a teen and grew up admiring her historical hero, Lady Deborah Moody, the founder of Gravesend where she has lived most of her life.

jpelaez@bklynlibrary.org

Charlie Rudoy is the education coordinator at CBH. He previously worked as an archival educator at Brooklyn Historical Society and in Brooklyn Public Library's Office of Strategic Planning. From a community radio station in Minneapolis to a wilderness education program in city parks, Charlie's varied work experience has been grounded in his love of public spaces. He couldn't be happier working in a public library. He is a lifelong drummer and has played shows in most states in the continental US.

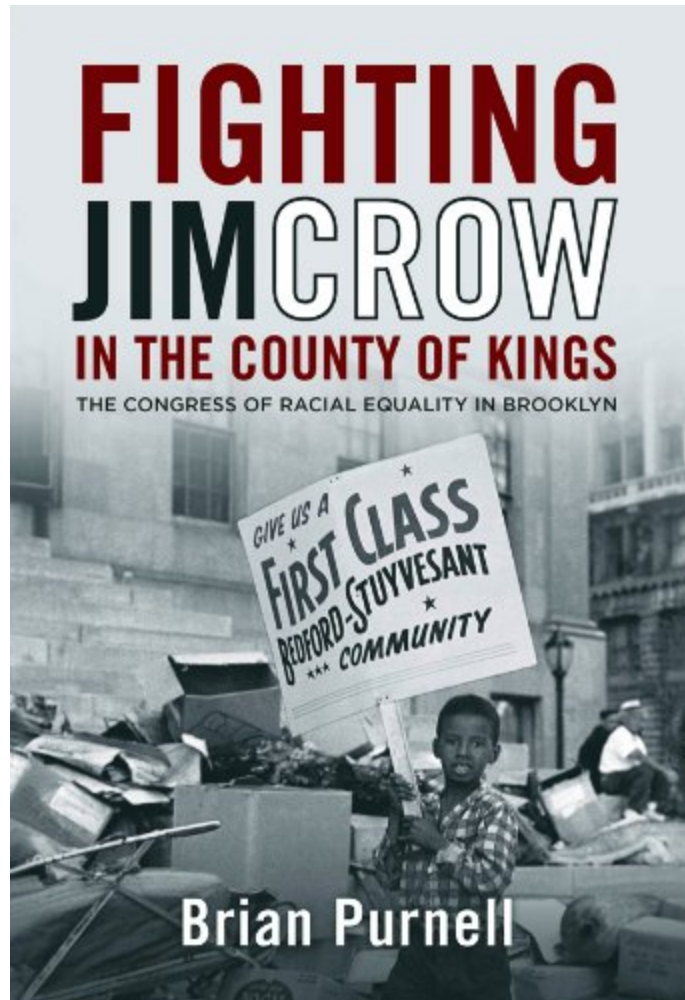
crudoy@bklynlibrary.org

Sonya Ochshorn is the coordinator for New York City History Day at CBH. An educator and Brooklynite, she holds a MSED in Museum Education from Bank Street College of Education and a multidisciplinary BA in art, anthropology, and media from CUNY BA. Not one to stray too far from South Brooklyn, she was formerly an educator at the Old Stone House and the New York Transit Museum. A progressive educator with an inquiry-based pedagogy, Sonya is interested in the intersection of education and social justice and how cultural spaces can be used as a place to encourage social change.

sochshorn@bklynlibrary.org

About Dr. Purnell

Brian J. Purnell is the author of *Fighting Jim Crow in the County of Kings: The Congress of Racial Equality in Brooklyn* (University Press of Kentucky, 2013), which won the New York State Historical Association's Dixon Ryan Fox Manuscript Prize, and the co-editor (with Jeanne Theoharis) of *The Strange Careers of the Jim Crow North: Segregation and Struggle Outside of the South*. He was the lead historian for the Center for Brooklyn History's public history exhibit, *Brooklyn Resists!* His research, writing, and teaching areas generally fall within the broad field of US history, with specific concentrations in African American history, urban history, and civil rights and black power movement history.



Born and raised in Brooklyn, New York, Purnell has called Brunswick, Maine, home since 2010. A scholar and public historian of New York City, he is currently editing a series of oral history interviews he conducted with the late activist educator, Jitu Weusi for a book entitled, *The Narrative of Jitu Weusi: Brooklyn's Black Power Educator*. He is also completing *A History of Brooklyn* for the Great Courses/Amazon Audible digital platform. Last, Purnell is working on a longer-term project: a narrative history called *Black People and the Making of Gotham: An African American History of New York City*, under contract with Yale University Press. His work has also appeared in *Black Perspectives*, *The North Star*, *The Washington Post-Made By History*, *The Conversation*, and *Common Dreams*.

Civil Rights Resources from CBH Education

The Brian Purnell Civil Rights In Brooklyn Oral History Collection

Recorded interviews with former members of the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), with ephemera, notes and news clippings. [Brian Purnell Civil Rights in Brooklyn Oral History Collection](#)

Brooklyn CORE Oral History

Oral Histories conducted by Dr. Brian Purnell with former members of Brooklyn CORE. <http://brklyncore.prattsi.org/>

BROOKLYN RESISTS

Brooklyn Resists tells the stories of Black Brooklynites and how they have responded to systemic racial injustice, risen up against those systems, and how the protest movement of the present ties to the generations of activists and leaders who came before. View an online exhibition, information on special collections, public programs, and more at the project's website: <https://www.bklynlibrary.org/brooklyn-resists>.

In Pursuit of Freedom

In Pursuit of Freedom outlines the development of the abolition movement in Brooklyn. The teacher's manual provides you with a variety of creative and engaging strategies to help students think about the history of abolitionism and anti-slavery activism in 19th century Brooklyn. It is designed as a flexible resource, adaptable for students in grades 4-12. Explore the primary sources, lessons, and more [here](#).

Primary Source Packets

CBH education offers [primary source packets](#) on about 100 local history topics. These packets are complete with material from our archive alongside document-based questions so students can engage with them. All are freely available and downloadable for your classroom.

Start using these packets with two that are relevant to this event's theme. [Civil Rights](#) and [Gentrification](#).

African American History Resources

The Center for Brooklyn History has educational resources for students and educators looking to center the stories of Black Brooklynites throughout history and in conjunction with a wide variety of subject areas. We've put together a [page of resources](#) that use archival sources from our collection and combine with them document-based questions, lesson plans, and activities so they are ready for teachers to use.

The Civil Rights Movement in Brooklyn

The Civil Rights Movement is typically associated with the Black Freedom Movement from the mid-1950s through the 1960s. However, the movement started much earlier than that. In the early twentieth century, African Americans organized groups such as the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Though these groups were incredibly important, it was the experiences of African American men and women during World War II that reshaped how they viewed their opportunities and rights. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Black Panthers were among the important civil rights organizations born from that experience. CORE played a major role in transforming what began as a movement for racial equality just in the military into a broader social movement for racial equality.

CORE was a national, interracial organization with a commitment to nonviolent direct action, which became a major force in the struggle to end discrimination in the United States from 1942 through the 1960s. While the group raised awareness of civil rights campaigns in the south to end segregation, CORE also made clear that the problem of discrimination was equally a northern problem. Chapters of CORE were established in New York including: Bronx CORE, Harlem CORE, Lower East Side CORE, Queens CORE, and Brooklyn CORE. Ministers from black churches and local Brooklynites also joined the effort.

Downstate Medical Center

By 1963, the Civil Rights Movement had become a major fixture in American society. Protests and demonstrations in the name of racial equality were being held across the country. In New York, one of the greatest areas for discrimination was employment, and Brooklyn CORE took this issue seriously.

The construction at Brooklyn's Downstate Medical Center in 1963 was supposed to be a major boost for Brooklyn's economy, providing years of employment for laborers and construction workers. Unfortunately, the majority of the jobs were given to unions that were "unavailable" to black workers.

In response, CORE joined with the Black Ministers Coalition and other organizations to stage a major sit-in at the construction site. On July 15, 1963, fourteen of Brooklyn's African American ministers arrived at Downstate with over 75 parishioners to picket. In the weeks that followed, several hundred people, many of whom were members of Brooklyn CORE, were arrested for picketing. Demonstrators made human chains in front of wrecking balls, lay down in front bulldozers and climbed on top of cranes. The actions severely slowed work on the building and garnered significant public and media attention.

The March On Washington

As a major player in the Civil Rights Movement, Brooklyn CORE participated fully in the March on Washington, sending several busloads of demonstrators, as well as organizing a literal "march" from Brooklyn to the Lincoln Memorial. Brooklyn CORE also sent a small contingent to Washington on foot. The young group of CORE members walked 237 miles from Downtown Brooklyn to Washington, DC.

Murphy, Brendan. "Civil Rights Professional Development Packet for Teachers." Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

Brooklyn CORE Activities

The following suggested lessons are designed to be used with the video or without. Each lesson has background information in addition to a suggested activity. Please use the bibliography for additional information.

What happens when a community comes together to fight an injustice?

Please use the grouping of sources on pages 12 - 25 with each of the following activities. Each grouping demonstrates how Brooklyn's Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) encouraged the community to act against racial discrimination during the Civil Rights Movement.

Activity 1: Which rights do we have?

- Create a list basic rights you think every human being should have and explain why these rights are important.
- Now, read “Resources for Lessons” to discover some of the rights Brooklyn CORE was fighting for in the 1960s.
- Using your lists and the information from “Resources for Lessons,” write about the importance of all people having basic rights. Please use your answers to the following questions in your summary?
 - Why are these rights important?
 - Does everyone have these rights today?
 - Are these rights the same for everyone? How are they similar and different?

Activity 2: Brooklyn CORE tactics

- Choose two of the source groups.
- Next, read the information about that source group, and use the rest of their sources to corroborate the information.
- Write two sentences about the tactics Brooklyn CORE used to fight for Civil Rights in Brooklyn.
- Now, go to the <http://brklyncore.prattsi.org/> to listen to oral histories based on your chosen sources.
- Finally, use information from the sources and oral histories to write a news article about that topic.

Sources:

- Ebinger Bakery
- Operation Cleansweep

- The Bibuld Family

Ebinger Bakery Information

The Ebinger Baking Company was founded in 1898 in Brooklyn and had a reputation for delicious pastries and cakes. Although the company was an important part of neighborhood life, it failed to keep up with the diversifying Brooklyn's communities, refusing to hire African American, Jewish and Latino workers. In 1962, Brooklyn CORE took action and encouraged Ebinger management to hire African American and Latino sales clerks, bakers and drivers. After months of unsuccessful negotiations, Brooklyn CORE took its cause to the streets and began to picket outside of stores. When picketing and boycotting the stores failed to bring enough attention, members staged a sit-in in front of bakery delivery trucks, temporarily shutting down operations and forcing the company to re-think its hiring practices.

Murphy, Brendan. "Civil Rights Professional Development Packet for Teachers." Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

Ebinger Bakery

A CALL TO ACTION !!

C.O.R.E. CHAPTERS & CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS URGED TO SUPPORT BROOKLYN C.O.R.E.

AFTER MANY, MANY MONTHS OF PICKETING, BOYCOTTING AND UNSUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, FROM 10:00 A.M. TO 6:00 P.M., BROOKLYN C.O.R.E. WILL STAGE A MASS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST 39 OF THE EBINGER BAKING CORPORATION'S RETAIL STORES.

EBINGER BAKING CORPORATION HAS A LONG HISTORY OF BIGOTRY AND UNFAIR HIRING PRACTICES IN BROOKLYN, WHERE MANY OF THEIR STORES ARE LOCATED IN GHETTO AREAS. THIS COMPANY ALSO HAS A LONG HISTORY OF DEFYING ANY AND ALL CIVIL RIGHTS AGENCIES - AND AFTER MUCH PRESSURE, ESPECIALLY FROM THE MINISTER'S ALLIANCE OF BEDFORD-STUYVESANT, HAS RESORTED TO TOKENISM AND HIRED 2 "LIGHT-SKINNED" NEGRO SALES CLERKS.

EBINGER'S HAS REFUSED TO LIVE UP TO AN AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN THEM, C.O.R.E. AND THE URBAN LEAGUE STATING THEREIN THAT 3 OUT OF 5 PERSONS HIRED WOULD BE NEGROES.

SINCE IT HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO COME TO ANY REASONABLE AND WORKING TERMS WITH THE FIRM'S REPRESENTATIVES, WE ASK YOU TO JOIN US IN THIS MASS EFFORT TO ONCE AND FOR ALL END THE DISCRIMINATORY HIRING PRACTICES OF A FIRM EARNING THE BULK OF ITS PROFITS FROM MINORITY GROUPS, WHILE REFUSING RECOGNITION OF THEIR RIGHTS TO EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

PLEASE CONTACT MR. MAURICE FREDERICKS, PR 3-3641, OR YOUR LOCAL C.O.R.E. CHAPTER, PLEDGING YOUR TIME AND ENERGY TO BROOKLYN C.O.R.E. FROM 10:00 A.M. TO 6:00 P.M. ON AUGUST 4.

YOURS FOR FREEDOM NOW,

BROOKLYN CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

“A Call to Action.” Brooklyn Congress on Racial Equality. Aug 1962.

Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

Ebinger Bakery



Brooklyn CORE protesting outside Ebinger Bakery. August 1962. Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

Ebinger Bakery

:
I agree not to buy at any of the Ebinger
I agree to hire without discrimination.

My family enjoys your products and we would
like to resume our patronage of your stores as soon
as possible - so please let me know when you have
come to an agreement with the Ministers' Movement
and with C.O.R.E.

Very truly yours,

Name:

Address:

Pledge Card. August 1962. Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

Racial Group Increases Picketing in Brooklyn

New York Times (1923-Current file): Aug 5, 1962;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times (1851-2007) with Index (1851-1993)
pg. 57

**Racial Group Increases
Picketing in Brooklyn**

The Congress of Racial Equality expanded its picketing campaign against the Ebinger Baking Company in Brooklyn yesterday.

Five-member teams were posted outside each of twenty-seven Ebinger shops in the borough to protest the small number of Negroes employed by the company at its forty-two stores and in its main office at 2290 Bedford Avenue.

A spokesman for the racial

group said that the company had promised to hire more Negroes but that it still had only two full-time and two part-time Negro employees among its 150 sales clerks.

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Operation Cleansweep Information

Brooklyn CORE's "Operation Cleansweep" was an effort to raise awareness about neighborhood discrimination: specifically, how the population of the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood greatly increased from the 1940s to the 1960s, but public services, such as garbage removal, were not changed in response to this growth. Bedford-Stuyvesant received garbage pick-up three times each week, while other less crowded neighborhoods, such as Bensonhurst and Sheepshead Bay, received five days of garbage removal per week. For more than a decade, residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant complained to the DOS and the Mayor about garbage collection but received no help.

So, Brooklyn CORE initiated "Operation Cleansweep" on September 15, 1962. Participants gathered garbage directly from the streets of Bedford-Stuyvesant and placed it on the steps of Brooklyn's Borough Hall. During the demonstration, police gave out court summonses and tickets for littering. Picketers outside Borough Hall distributed materials that highlighted the differences in city services in white neighborhoods and the same services in African American neighborhoods.

Murphy, Brendan. "Civil Rights Professional Development Packet for Teachers." Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

Operation Cleansweep

OPERATION CLEANSWEEP IS ON!!

Today, the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) proposes to do for this Community of Bedford-Stuyvesant what our City Officials refuse to do.

CLEAN UP THE STREETS !!

For months the local P.M.'s, the Black Associations and other civic-minded groups have protested to the City Authorities about these dirty streets.

White communities get FIVE days garbage collection.

Districts 42 & 43 of Bedford-Stuyvesant get only THREE...

THIS IS DIRTY RACIAL DISCRIMINATION !!

The Boro President, Abe Stark, the Mayor's Gripe-Mobile, and the Dept. of Sanitation, all have been handing out to CORE - NOTHING BUT WAGUE PROMISES.

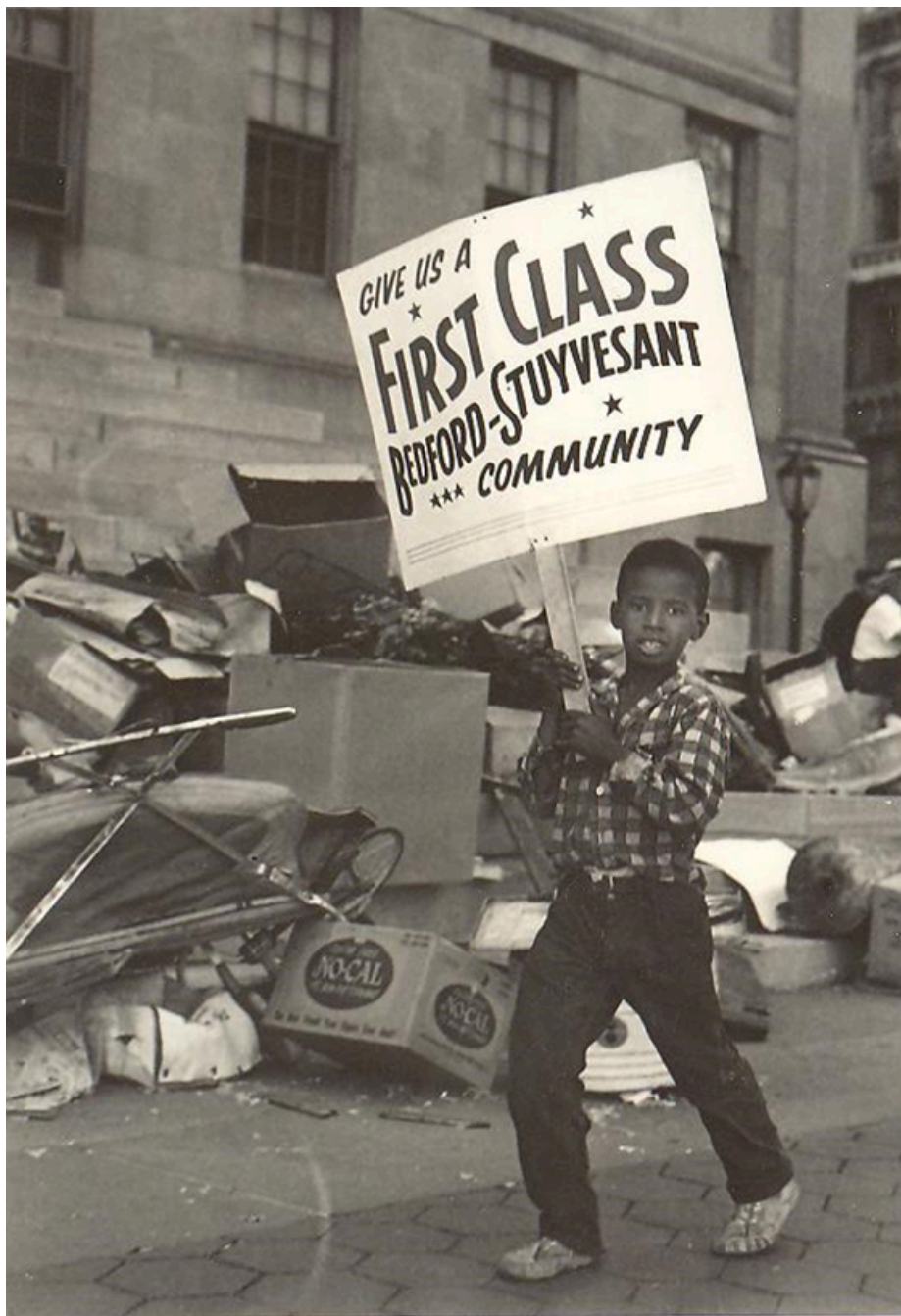
BRING OUT YOUR BROOMS !!

PUT THE GARBAGE IN CORE'S DUMP TRUCKS !!

LET'S CLEAN UP THE MESS !!

“Operation Cleansweep Flier.”1962. Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

Operation Cleansweep



Adelman, Bob. *Bernard Hall: Telling It Like It Is*. Operation Cleansweep. 1962.

Operation Cleansweep



Marg Leed accepting ticket for Operation Clean Sweep. She was fined \$10 and refused to pay.

Adelman, Bob. *Marg Leed accepting a ticket*. Operation Cleansweep, 1962.
Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

Operation Cleansweep

September 26, 1962

125 Barclay Street
New York 15, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your columnist, Mr. Richard Starnes, takes the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to task (Sept. 20) for dumping uncollected garbage it found in Bedford-Stuyvesant on the Boro Hall steps, as part of its "Operation Cleansweep" campaign.

We of course, have no quarrel with his right to criticize CORE techniques anytime he wishes. It is the inaccuracies and undemocratic views expressed that we must take issue with.

"Operation Cleansweep" was sponsored by the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE. It is an interracial group. And at least in this part of the country, all of our actions are with Negro and white followers.

After investigations, discussions with Sanitation officials and with the Boro President, and getting nowhere, we charged that the failure to give 5 day garbage collection service to the Bedford-Stuyvesant community was racial discrimination - Harlem notwithstanding.

This view was confirmed by an actual examination of the Sanitation Dept. map of the Boro which shows where 3 and 5 day pickup schedules are in effect. The areas which receive 5 days happen to be predominantly white, while those with 3 days overwhelmingly Negro. This fact was not denied by Sanitation Dept. officials.

Mr. Starnes does not state why this community is on 3 day garbage collection service. Has he bothered to find out why? The official reason given Brooklyn CORE was that the budget doesn't provide for 5 days. Is it a responsible city administration to apportion the least garbage collection to congested areas which have the most garbage to collect?

Your columnist says "The American Negro must take up the difficult task of proving to the white community that he deserves the co-equal citizenship he is demanding". Years ago Negroes were denied their constitutional rights because it was believed that God created them biologically inferior. Then the Bible was used to "prove" that they should be separated. Later, it was discovered that they were uneducated. Hence unable to exercise rights normally accorded to any white man.

Operation Cleansweep

-2-

The current "reason" for denying Negroes their rights is that since at least "some Negroes" are "irresponsible", the whites must get "proof". Yet the meanest, the dirtiest, the most unlettered white person can vote anywhere in the land. He can live where he wishes and he can eat in any restaurant on Route 40. A Ralph Bunche cannot.

These specious arguments are clearly retreats in the long history of promoting racist notions. White citizens are not required to prove that they are deserving of their inalienable rights. Why Negroes - if these rights are guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution. When such proof is required of all citizens - only then could they possibly apply to the Negro.

To have it otherwise, is not democratic. Nor is it equality. It is racism.

Mr. Starnes says "An estimated 200 followers of CORE descended on Brooklyn's Borough Hall". We wish it were so. According to our own count and that of the World Telegram and other newspapers this figure is exactly 5 times the number who actually participated. When Brooklyn CORE gets that many followers out for one project - a Bedford-Stuyvesant will be cleaned a good deal faster.

Finally, we are happy to announce that Brooklyn CORE's alleged irresponsibility has accomplished the responsible act of securing daily garbage collection on Gates Avenue in that community.

Rogha M. Koch

Kirchner, Rioghan. *Letter to the Editor*. New York World Telegram. 26 Sept 1962. Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

The Bibuld Family And The Board Of Education Information

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, it was well-known across Brooklyn that schools in largely African American and Puerto Rican areas were inferior to those in white neighborhoods. Brooklyn CORE researched the difference in reading and math scores and compared the number and quality of text books in schools in white neighborhoods and schools in minority neighborhoods. The results showed a huge difference. Years of useless negotiations inspired CORE to consider school boycotts, picketing and sit-ins at the Board of Education. At the center of CORE's education initiatives was the Bibuld family.

In 1962, the Bibuld children were assigned to PS 282, a school that their parents thought was below standards. They believed that PS 200, located in a mostly white neighborhood, was a more promising option for their children. However, the Board of Education denied their application. With support from CORE, Mr. and Mrs. Bibuld took their children to PS 200, despite the fact that the children had been refused admission. The Bibuld children were not allowed to officially enroll, but the principal of PS 200 did allow them to stay as guests. The Bibuld family and Brooklyn CORE called this action a school "sit-in." To support the Bibuld children, Brooklyn CORE also organized protests and sit-ins at the Board of Education. Nearly 300 CORE members participated in these activities.

Murphy, Brendan. "Civil Rights Professional Development Packet for Teachers." Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

The Bibuld Family

FELLOW FREEDOM FIGHTERS

A NEGRO FAMILY WILL GO TO

JAIL

Just as Mississippi is trying to kick James Meredith out of a "white" school, The City of New York is trying to keep the Bibuld children out of a "white" school. It also threatens to TAKE THE CHILDREN AWAY FROM THEIR PARENTS, AND THROW BOTH MOTHER AND FATHER INTO J A I L.

YOU CAN

HELP

MASS DEMONSTRATION

MONDAY — FEBRUARY 4th 8⁰⁰_{a.m.} - 4³⁰_{p.m.}

BOARD OF EDUCATION -- 110 LIVINGSTON STREET
BROOKLYN, BOROUGH HALL STATION -- ALL TRAINS

SIT INS 24 HOURS A DAY CONTINUOUS SINCE

JANUARY, 27 ROOM 1012

Brooklyn CORE 272 Van Buren St GL 3-2731

"Fellow Freedom Fighters." Brooklyn CORE. 4 Feb 196-.

Brooklyn Public Library, Center for Brooklyn History.

ROOKLYN C.O.R.E. GHTS SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Mr. & Mrs. Jerome Bibuld, Brooklyn CORE Members withdrew their children from P.S. 282 because of inferior standards. After moving, due to a fire in their home, the Board of Education recommended P.S. 282. Bibuld withdrew his children after checking their school work.

The Board has offered him the choice of P.S. 161 and P.S. 241, which can only be reached by bus or subway, and P.S. 9, which is also a special service school like P.S. 282. Mr. Bibuld has refused all three.

"We are fighting not only for our children, but for all children who attend segregated schools in the City of New York," Mr. Bibuld said. "My son Douglas and his classmates were doing third grade work in the most advanced class of the fifth grade. We do not intend to return our children to any school designated by the Board of Education until we receive written assurance that that school is working on grade level.

We charge that the Board of Education runs a dual system of education. It provides a substandard program for Negro and Puerto Rican children and a somewhat better system for white children, particularly those of the upper economic classes. Under the insulting label of "culturally deprived," the Board of Education deliberately and purposely miseducates minority children. "

Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Incarnacion, who have withdrawn a daughter from a junior high school, are working with the Bibulds through CORE and the Parents Workshop for Equality in New York Schools.

Escort to School



Frederick Nislow, principal of PS 200, escorts Mrs. Elaine Bibuld and her three children to school in Brooklyn with police on guard behind them, after Mrs. Bibuld received telephoned threats. There are 29 other Negro pupils in the school, out of a total enrollment of 1,700.

Post Photo by Stein

3 NEGRO STUDENTS GET POLICE ESCORT

Parents Tell of Threat in
Brooklyn Racial Dispute

By LEONARD BUDER

Three Negro children in Brooklyn went to school with a police escort yesterday after their parents had received an anonymous telephone threat.

The children and their parents—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bibuld of 342 Fourth Street—have figured in a controversy over alleged racial discrimination in the public school system.

The parents have refused to send their children to an assigned school that they consider to be inferior and have been taking them by subway to a nearby all-white school in another neighborhood.

Although authorities have refused to enroll them officially at this school, the youngsters have been permitted to attend classes as "guests." The parents, however, assert that the children are sit-ins.

Reports Threat to Police

Late Sunday night, Mr. Bibuld said yesterday, his wife received an anonymous telephone call that warned, "You better not bring the kids to school tomorrow or we'll take care of them."

Mr. Bibuld reported the call to the police, who said that it was probably from a crank. But the police decided to take no chances.

At the school—P.S. 200, at Benson Avenue and Bay 22d Street—the youngsters went to the classes they had been attending since last week. Douglas, 10 years old, went to a fifth-grade class; Carrington, 8,

went to a third-grade room, and Melaine, 6, went to a first-grade class.

At the end of the school day, the children and their mother were again given a police escort to and from the subway. They were joined in the subway by a Transit Authority policeman who rode with them. Police officials said that the escort would be continued until it was

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4

no longer considered necessary.

Mr. Bibuld said that the controversy with the school system began when he moved last September to their present address and the children were assigned to P. S. 282.

He said that he had no personal objection to the teachers or principal at P.S. 282, but believed that his children would not receive the same educational opportunities as other pupils received elsewhere.

“Three Negro Students get Police Escort.” Daily News. December 3, 1962.

Brooklyn CORE Glossary

Black Freedom Movement: the larger movement for equality for blacks in all areas of society, not just legal rights

Black Panthers: a major organization during the Black Power movement

Borough Hall: Brooklyn’s City Hall located in Downtown Brooklyn

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE): a large, non-violent, non-partisan civil rights organization very active across the country, including the boroughs of NYC

Contingent: a group of people that have something in common

Decade: a period of ten years

Discriminate: treating some people better than others

Diversify: To make different, not all the same

Effective: successful

Enroll: to sign up

Fixture: something that is permanent or fixed

Garner: to gain or earn

Inferior: low or lower in position

Interracial: of, involving, or for members of different racial groups

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP): formed in 1909, the nation’s oldest and largest civil rights organization

Sit-in: a form of protest in which demonstrators occupy a place, refusing to leave until their demands are met

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC): a student-run protest that organized in both the north and south

Urban League: a non-partisan, interracial civil rights organization working to improve conditions for African Americans in urban areas

World War II: also known as the Second World War, WWII was a global conflict lasting from 1939 – 1945

Center for Brooklyn History Resources

Brooklyn Public Library's Center for Brooklyn History (CBH) documents the history of Brooklyn from pre-colonial times to present. A unique resource for the study of Brooklyn's social and cultural history, CBH is a distinct division of the library, and is BPL's only collection of archival and rare book material. Founded in 1997 as a small book collection attached to the Library's History Division as the Brooklyn Collection, a merger with Brooklyn Historical Society in 2020 makes CBH the world's largest public archive for the study of Brooklyn's social and cultural history in the 19th and 20th centuries. For a comprehensive overview of CBH's holdings visit brooklynhistory.org.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

Newspaper & Magazine holdings include, the full run of *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* which was published as a daily newspaper for 114 consecutive years, as well as society magazine *Brooklyn Life* (1890-1931), the Park Slope Food Coop (PSFC) publication *Linewaiters' Gazette* and numerous other neighborhood periodicals and publications containing general interest stories as well as borough, city, and national news.

EPHEMERA

[Ephemera Collection](#): catalogs, postcards, business cards, fliers, circulars, and other remnants of daily Brooklyn life.

[Letterhead Collection](#): Letterhead stationery from Brooklyn businesses and institutions, spanning two hundred years of Brooklyn history.

[Fulton Street Trade Card Collection](#): Digitized advertising cards from Fulton Street businesses featuring colorfully illustrated and often humorous images.

[Brooklyn Bridge Postcard Collection, c.1900-1984](#): Nearly 300 postcards featuring the Brooklyn Bridge.

AUDIO VISUAL

[Black Brooklyn Renaissance Digital Archive](#) 1960-2010 (BBR) was a landmark, two year-long research, planning, and public presentation initiative by Brooklyn Arts Council (BAC), in partnership with Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation. This digital archive contains 73 playable DVD discs with content from the BBR initiative.

[Brian Purnell Civil Rights in Brooklyn Oral History Collection](#): Recorded interviews with former members of the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), with ephemera, notes and news clippings.

[Brooklyn Film & Arts Festival Collection](#): Five films that were presented at the 2011 Brooklyn Film Arts Festival on DVD.

[Brooklyn Public Library's, Our Streets, Our Stories](#): Our Streets Our Stories (OSOS) is an ongoing oral history project. We seek to explore the Brooklyn that is and the Brooklyn that was, from the words of the community that lives here. The project aims to actively collect a broad range of stories from our diverse neighborhoods in the form of audio interviews so that future generations may better understand the history of this great borough.

[CBH Oral History Archive](#): The Center for Brooklyn History's oral history collections include over 1,200 interviews. The collections contain interviews whose audio, and in some cases transcripts, can be accessed online.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Brooklyn Collection's Historic Photo collection contains more than 20,000 photographs from Brooklyn dating from the mid-1800s to present. The collection includes photos from the archive of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle - Brooklyn's influential hometown newspaper for over a century-, a collection of photographs of local subway stations, as well as prints depicting historic people, structures and events in Brooklyn from the era before the rise of photography. Many of these prints come from popular magazines and journals of the 19th century.

[Betsy Head Farm Garden Photo Collection](#)

[Photographs from the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*](#)

[Prints Collection, 1839-1968](#)

MAPS & ATLASES

The Map & Atlas collection provides a wealth of information about Brooklyn geography, building, transportation routes, and other city planning factors from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century. Businesses, factories, churches, synagogues, schools, police and fire departments, parks and other municipal buildings are often specifically identified and labeled.

Earlier atlases and maps have tremendous research potential with some showing farm lines and the names of land owners. Highlights of the maps & atlases collection include Prospect Park planning maps (1855 – Present) and Sanborn Insurance Maps (1886 – 2005).

[Atlas Collection, 1855-1969](#)

[City Directories and Telephone Directories on Microfilm, 1796-1986](#)

[Digitized City Directories, 1856-1967](#)

[Maps Collection, 1666-2002](#)

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

[Class Photograph Collection](#): This small collection documents graduating classes at various public and private schools in Brooklyn. Additionally, there are two photographs of the staff of Boys' High School's student publication, the "Recorder."

[High School Newspaper Collection, 1853-1975](#): A collection of publications from Brooklyn schools, covering life in the schools as well as events in their communities.

[Yearbook Collection](#): An ever-expanding collection of yearbooks from Brooklyn schools, from middle school to college level and dating from 1849-2008.

[Black News Table of Contents](#): A list of the articles that appear in the run of Black News that is part of the Rioghan Kirchner Civil Rights in Brooklyn Collection.

[Brian Purnell Civil Rights in Brooklyn Oral History Collection](#): Recorded interviews with former members of the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), with ephemera, notes and news clippings.

[Rioghan Kirchner Civil Rights in Brooklyn Collection](#): A collection documenting the civil rights movement in Brooklyn. The collection was compiled and donated by Rioghan Kirchner, a member of the Brooklyn chapter of CORE (the Congress of Racial Equality).

Teaching & Learning with CBH Education

CBH's comprehensive teaching and learning materials are designed to help students cultivate 21st Century learning skills through the lens of local Brooklyn history. Our educators and archivists have compiled letters, speeches, photographs, journal entries and unique ephemera from the CBH archive to develop engaging learning materials and lesson plans. **Contact connections@bklynlibrary.org for complimentary copies of any of the materials listed!** Find these resources and more [here](#).

PRIMARY SOURCE PACKETS

Each packet includes approximately ten primary sources from the Center for Brooklyn History that are paired with document-based questions (DBQs). The sources and corresponding questions can help students gain brand new perspectives about Brooklyn's historical people, places and events.

Neighborhoods

- Bay Ridge
- Bedford Stuyvesant
- Borough Park
- Brooklyn Heights
- Brownsville
- Bushwick
- Canarsie
- Carroll Gardens
- Crown Heights
- Cypress Hills
- Dyker Heights
- East Flatbush
- East New York
- Gowanus
- Greenpoint
- Midwood
- New Utrecht / Bensonhurst
- Park Slope
- Sheepshead Bay
- Sunset Park
- Vinegar Hill
- Weeksville
- Williamsburg

Society & Culture

- Black Brooklyn
- Child Welfare
- Civil Rights Movement
- Civil War
- Community Organizing
- Draft Riots
- Eminent Domain
- Environmentalism
- Garment Industry
- Gentrification
- Great Depression
- Housing
- Immigration
- Jackie Robinson & Brooklyn Dodgers
- Labor Movement
- Modern Medicine
- LGBTQ Rights
- Native Americans
- Oyster Industry
- Revolutionary War
- Slavery & Abolition
- Women's Rights
- World War I
- World War I

Places & Landmarks

- Architecture
- Brooklyn Academy of Music
- Brooklyn Botanic Garden
- Brooklyn Bridge
- Brooklyn Navy Yard
- Coney Island
- Cypress Hills Cemetery
- Ebbets Field
- Green-Wood Cemetery
- New York Aquarium
- Newtown Creek
- Plymouth Church
- Prospect Park
- Prospect Park Zoo
- Ridgewood Reservoir
- School History
- Sugar Industry
- Transit
- Verrazano Bridge
- Women in Brooklyn

SKILLS BASED LESSON PLANS

Brooklyn Connections supports educators as they develop skill-based instruction for their classrooms. Our lesson plans are written by teachers for teachers and can be adapted for elementary, middle & high school students. Use them as they are or modify them to create your own.

- Cornell Method Notetaking
- Essay Structure
- Claim & Counterclaim
- Conducting Oral History Interviews
- Essential & Guiding Questions
- Developing an Argument
- Crafting a Thesis Statement
- Effective Internet Research
- Crafting a Research Question
- Citing Sources
- Annotated Bibliography
- Avoiding Plagiarism
- Map & Atlas Reading
- Introduction to Research
- Steps to Effective Research
- Observations & Inferences
- Analyzing Political Cartoons
- Analyzing Historic Bias



(Re)connecting Brooklyn's History: Brooklyn's Homefront During WWII

Thurs, April 7th | 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Andrew Gustafson; the vice president of Turnstile Tours & Studio and an historical researcher, geographer, and cartographer; will lead this hour-long event. Using locations from communities across Brooklyn—including famous sites like the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Brooklyn Army Terminal, and lesser-known sites that help tell stories about labor, housing, and culture—as well as primary source documents and oral histories, this program will help illuminate Brooklynites' experience of World War II.

More information and RSVP [here](#).



(Re)connecting Brooklyn's History: Kenneth C. Davis on Immigration

Weds, May 4th | 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Join historian Kenneth C. Davis, author of the bestseller *Don't Know Much About History*, which gave rise to his *Don't Know Much About* series of books and audios, as he illuminates the history of immigration since the founding of the United States. Davis has written books targeted to a young adult audience, such as *In The Shadow of Liberty*, and is a frequent visitor to classrooms. Through this conversation with educators and students, Davis will offer insights as well as ideas for bringing this important topic into classroom discussion. He welcomes questions.

More information and RSVP [here](#).

We will be announcing more events soon. Stay up to date by subscribing to our [monthly newsletter](#) or visiting our [events page](#) for updates.