

F.ローズヴェルト政権期を公民権運動史に位置づける重要な文書群 フランクリン・D.ローズヴェルトと人種関係 1933年-1945年 Franklin D. Roosevelt and Race Relations, 1933-1945

アメリカ黒人の歴史におけるフランクリン・D.ローズヴェルト政権の時代

1933年、就任間もないフランクリン・ローズヴェルト大統領の下、ニューディール政策の基幹法制である全国産業復興法が制定され、労働者の団結権と労働組合の団体交渉権が認められると、多くの労働者が労働組合に加盟しました。特に、産業別労働組合会議(CIO)の傘下には黒人が加入する組合が多く、労働運動に黒人が足跡を残すようになります。また、ローズヴェルト政権には、全国青年局黒人部局長に就任したメアリー・マクロード・ベシューン(Mary McLeod Bethune)をはじめ多くの黒人が参画し、ブラックキャビネットと呼ばれる黒人グループを形成しました。さらに、寝台車ポーター組合の指導者、A.フィリップ・ランドルフ(A. Philip Randolph)が国防産業と軍隊における黒人の正当な地位を求めて1941年に提唱したワシントン行進運動は、戦争への協力を交渉材料に黒人の雇用確保を政府に要求したもので、国防産業の雇用における人種差別を禁ずる大統領行政命令 8802号を引き出すことに成功しました。加えて、全米最古の公民権団体、全国黒人地位協会(NAACP)は、ウォルター・ホワイト等の幹部やサーグッド・マーシャル等の黒人弁護士の下で会員数を増やし、主として法廷闘争を通して勢力を拡大しました。しかしその一方で、ニューディール政策のほとんどは、黒人の境遇改善を齎すことはありませんでした。農産物の生産削減を目的とする1933年農業調整法は、黒人の小作農を農場から追い立てる結果を招きました。また、南部を有力な支持基盤とするローズヴェルト大統領は、連邦反リンチ法や投票税法の成立を支持することなく、人種差別の廃止と公民権を政策課題に掲げるには至りませんでした。

「長い公民権運動」が注目を集める中でローズヴェルト政権期に歴史的評価を与える重要な文書群

本コレクションは、フランクリン・D.ローズヴェルト図書館が所蔵する一次資料から人種関係の文書(約15,000ページ)を電子化して提供するものです。収録文書は、雇用差別、人種隔離、人種暴動、大量の黒人の北部移住に伴う共和・民主両党の政治地図の変容、人権活動家としてのエレノア・ローズヴェルト、連邦反リンチ法成立に向けたNAACPによる政府への働きかけ等、ローズヴェルト政権の公民権に対する態度を浮き彫りにする文書を多数収録します。近年、公民権運動の時期を1930年代まで遡らせ、対象地域を北部まで含めることにより、1950年代と1960年代の南部を中心に論じてきた従来の公民権運動研究を批判的に乗り越える試みが、「長い公民権運動」として注目を集めています。本コレクションは、ローズヴェルト政権期を公民権運動史の中で歴史的に位置づける上で重要な文書群です。



National Council of Negro Women
of the United States, Inc.
1813 Nash Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE FOUNDER and PRESIDENT
Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

Mary McLeod Bethune

1. We believe that there should be attached to the staff of Mr. Hensley, Director of the Selective Service Board, some capable Negro man to advise Mr. Hensley and his staff in a way that Negro people will be secured of adequate and impartial selection. As you may know, Dr. Tolson is a member of the Selective Service Board, and by this respect as an adviser, in assisting in shaping the policies under which the selection will be made. The person we refer to now, however, will be continuously equipped and actively engaged in the promotion of day-by-day practices that will guarantee to Negroes proper selection.

2. We feel there should be attached to the War Office, some strong person who will implement the statement of policy we understand the War Department will soon make, to the effect that Negroes will be used throughout all branches of the Service.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

March on Washington

1. Presentation in the American way the grievances of the Negro people to the President of the United States and Congress.
2. Denial of the Negro in the eight-point Atlantic Charter.
3. Stop the exploitation of the grievances of the Negro by Communists and other subversive element.

It has been confidentially reported that at its inception the Communist Party was very critical of the March on Washington Movement; however, it is stated that it later changed its policy from negative criticism to one of having them within in an attempt to control and direct the policy of the organization through a Party Division.

The actual March on Washington, as originally planned by the organization, was abandoned by A. Philip Randolph upon receipt by him of a letter from the President requesting delay of such action until the matter could be studied and recommendations made. When the march was called off, it is alleged that Communists who had "infiltrated" their way into the organization were "fantasies". It has been reported that an attempt was made by Communist Party members in the organization to collect support to meet Randolph and present with the march. The march, however, was abandoned. Information re-

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt--E 4-24-50

money for relief and to force action on the Fraser-Leske Bill. But do you not agree that we have a right to ask that the census make a clear-cut statement of policy on anti-lynching legislation? The fact that approximately 50% of the Negro membership is in the South where

anti-lynching legislation?

I lay these facts before you so that you may realize how acute the situation is. Should you wish me to do so, I shall be very glad to discuss this with you at your convenience.

Cordially and respectfully,
Mary McLeod Bethune
Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(December 12, 1941)

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Committee on Fair Employment Practice has had numerous cases brought to its attention involving complaint of discrimination in defense industries based on the national origin of non-Americans. This matter has been given careful consideration by the Committee to determine whether or not it has authority under Executive Order 8802 of June 25, 1941 to take action in the event of any willful or of persons who discriminate against any person on the basis of race or national origin in this country subject to call for military duty.

I have been directed by the Committee to ascertain from you whether or not it is your wish that the Committee assume responsibility for the investigation of cases in which non-Americans allege that they have been discriminated against because of their national origin in a manner more restrictive

Executive Order 8802

◆データベースの概要

- ◆ 原資料所蔵機関: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, NY
- ◆ 期間: 1933年-1945年
- ◆ 総ページ数: 15,428 ページ