

Allied Organizations

- Movement for Peoples Democracy (MPD)
- American Peace Information Center (APIC)
- American Student Union (ASU)
- Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE)
- Labor United Educational League (LUEL)
- Peoples LGBT+ United Society (PLUS)
- American Veterans Committee (AVC)
- United Native American Society (UNAS)
- Asian-American Friendship Congress (AAFC)



Civil Rights Congress



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Civil Rights Congress

founded in 1946

***“If there is no struggle,
there is no progress”
- Frederick Douglass***

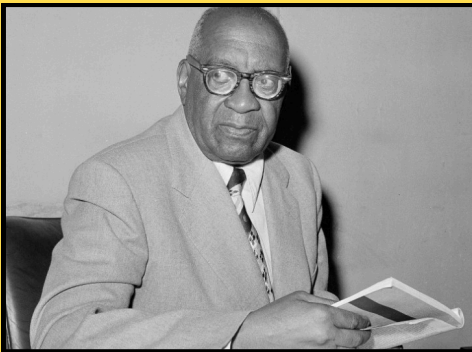


Mission Statement

The Civil Rights Congress (CRC) is a growing, national, non-partisan organization, founded in 1946, which has been re-established to struggle for justice, and defend civil liberties and civil rights, as outlined in our Bill of Rights.

The CRC seeks to:

- ★ Conduct campaigns on local and national civil rights issues
- ★ Help to provide legal assistance to fight civil rights cases in the courts
- ★ Work in partnership with legal professionals who are sympathetic to the cause of social justice
- ★ Maintain a bail fund and prisoner relief fund for victims of injustice
- ★ Establish chapters across the country
- ★ Guarantee fair trials by taking the facts to the people



William L. Patterson - Founding member of the Civil Rights Congress



The Civil Rights Congress is a defender of constitutional liberties, human rights, and peace.

“It is the implacable enemy of every creed, philosophy, social system, or way of life that denies democratic rights or one iota of human dignity to any human being because of race, creed, nationality, political belief, sex, or gender.” – From We Charge Genocide, by the Civil Rights Congress in 1951.

We will continue the work begun by the original founders of the Civil Rights Congress (1946-1956)

to promote the constitutional and civil rights of the people in the United States, and to oppose reactionary forces who seek to destroy the Bill of Rights & the Constitution.



Our History

In 1946, the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the National Negro Congress merged into the Civil Rights Congress (CRC).

Beginning in 1948, the CRC became involved in representing African Americans sentenced to death, and political opponents who fought against the evils of racial and political injustice.

The Civil Rights Congress was way ahead of its time in condemning the use of the Confederate flag at government facilities in the South. The current manifestation of the BLACK LIVES MATTER Movement owes its origins to the CRC which launched a major campaign in Louisiana, to convict a white police officer who shot an African American citizen, Roy Cyril Brooks.

In the early 50s, the CRC opposed U.S. aggression in the Korean War. They also opposed the Taft-Hartley Act and helped the Congress of Industrial Organizations and to the American Federation of Labor.