

Foundation of the national association of colored women's clubs (nacw)

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National Association of Colored Women National Association of Colored Women National Association of colored women was (NACW), was formed in 1896. This formation was a turning point to a new age in African-americanhood as this foundation of the association offered a vehicle for action using structured efforts. (Wesley, 1984).

The leaders of the association were Ruffin Josephine and Terrell Church Mary, and their goal was to provide moral evidence, mental and material development made by colored people through their women. (Wesley, 1984). They arranged to rebut a memo printed by the Missouri Press Association, Jacks James who challenged African-American women respectability referring to them as prostitutes and thieves.

The objectives of the women association were; working towards moral, religious, economic, women and youths' social welfare. The second objective was to safeguard women and youths' rights. Thirdly, the association was out to improve the quality and standards life in families and homes. The fourth objective was to promote education of women and youths through departments of work. The fifth one was to articulate their influence for civil and political freedom for Africa-Americans as well as every citizen. They also intended to promote effective female-male interaction. Lastly, they had an objective to promote justice and good will through inter-racial understanding. (Wesley, 1984).

The association had several milestones of progress. Among the accomplishments were the incorporation of St. Louis, Missouri in 1904. The women were able to establish a loan fund known as Hellie Quinn Brown Scholarship Fund. This Association of Colored Women also established an

association for colored girls. Another legacy of this association is the purchase of the current national headquarters at Washing DC.

W. E. B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington. Were African leaders that harshly disagreed on strategies for black social and economic progress.

Washingtons policy served only to effect white oppression. (Wesley, 1984).

The National association of colored women liaised with booker T. in his articulation for the ending of racism. He supported and spoke for the African-Americans accept into political and social status quo of segregation and racism and instead focus on black community progress. Booker T, was most influential.

References

Wesley, C. (1984). The History of the National Association of Colored Women: A Legacy of Service. Washington, D. C: Washing DC printing press.