

History of Civil Rights in the United States: A Bibliography of Resources in the Erwin Library, Wayne Community College

The History of civil rights in the United States is not limited in any way to the struggle to first abolish slavery and then the iniquitous “Jim Crow” laws which became a second enslavement after the end of the American Civil War in 1865.

Yet, since that struggle has been so tragically highlighted with such long turmoil and extremes of violence, it has become, ironically perhaps, the source of the country’s greatest triumph, as well as its greatest shame.

The assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, who would have sought to guide the reunion of the warring states with a leniency and clear purpose which could possibly have prevented the bitterness that gave rise to the “Jim Crow” aberrations in the Southern communities, seems to have foreshadowed the renewed turmoil after the assassination in 1968 of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who had labored so long to awaken the nation non-violently, but unwaveringly, to its need to reform its laws and attitudes toward the true union of all citizens of the United States, regardless of color.

In 2014, we are only a year past the observation of two significant anniversaries in 2013: the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation *Proclamation*, issued by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863, re-focusing the flagging Union’s purpose on the abolition of slavery as an outcome of the Civil War, and the 50th anniversary of the “I Have a Dream” speech, delivered by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as the keynote address in August, 1963 of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

Both the document and the speech were created to inspire and challenge all Americans at a pivotal moment in our nation’s struggle to heal itself of past wrongs. Neither intended the violence both their creator’s fell to.

Black History Month, now occurring by Presidential Proclamation each February, is a time to consider the future’s challenges, and be inspired by the men and women throughout our country’s history who have labored, no matter what their color or background, to keep us vigilant to our freedoms, and wary of taking a road we have traveled once, and do not care to journey again.

Also, a highlight of the general public’s awareness of how the struggle for African-American civil rights really affected the everyday life of a single individual, who decided on finally make her own small, but far-reaching and inspirational stand, is found in the actions of Rosa Parks taking her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus. Again, 2014 marks one year past the 100th anniversary of her birth on February 4, 1913.

In books such as those listed in this bibliography, which you will find on the shelves of the Erwin Library at Wayne Community College, repose the thoughts and visions of Lincoln and King, of former slaves and abolitionists, and of many 20th century civil rights workers still warning and encouraging us all.

**Martin Luther King, Jr.
(January 21 - Birthday)
& the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom
(August 28, 2013 – 50th Anniversary)**

“Martin Luther King, Jr., (January 15, 1929-April 4, 1968) was born Michael Luther King, Jr., but later had his name changed to Martin. His grandfather began the family's long tenure as pastors of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, serving from 1914 to 1931; his father has served from then until the present, and from 1960 until his death Martin Luther acted as co-pastor. Martin Luther attended segregated public schools in Georgia, graduating from high school at the age of fifteen; he received the B. A. degree in 1948 from Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution of Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. After three years of theological study at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania where he was elected president of a predominantly white senior class, he was awarded the B.D. in 1951. With a fellowship won at Crozer, he enrolled in graduate studies at Boston University, completing his residence for the doctorate in 1953 and receiving the degree in 1955. In Boston he met and married Coretta Scott, a young woman of uncommon intellectual and artistic attainments. Two sons and two daughters were born into the family.

In 1954, Martin Luther King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. Always a strong worker for civil rights for members of his race, King was, by this time, a member of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the leading organization of its kind in the nation. He was ready, then, early in December, 1955, to accept the leadership of the first great Negro nonviolent demonstration of contemporary times in the United States, the bus boycott described by Gunnar Jahn in his presentation speech in honor of the laureate. The boycott lasted 382 days. On December 21, 1956, after the Supreme Court of the United States had declared unconstitutional the laws requiring segregation on buses, Negroes and whites rode the buses as equals. During these days of boycott, King was arrested, his home was bombed, he was subjected to personal abuse, but at the same time he emerged as a Negro leader of the first rank.

In 1957 he was elected president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization formed to provide new leadership for the now burgeoning civil rights movement. The ideals for this organization he took from Christianity; its operational techniques from Gandhi. In the eleven-year period between 1957 and 1968, King traveled over six million miles and spoke over twenty-five hundred times, appearing wherever there was injustice, protest, and action; and meanwhile he wrote five books as well as numerous articles. In these years, he led a massive protest in Birmingham, Alabama, that caught the attention of the entire world, providing what he called a coalition of conscience. and inspiring his "Letter from a Birmingham Jail", a manifesto of the Negro revolution; he planned the drives in Alabama for the registration of Negroes as voters; he directed the peaceful march on Washington, D.C., of 250,000 people to whom he delivered his address, "I Have a Dream", he conferred with President John F. Kennedy and campaigned for President Lyndon B. Johnson; he was arrested upwards of twenty times and assaulted at least four times; he was awarded five honorary degrees; was named Man of the Year by Time magazine in 1963; and became not only the symbolic leader of American blacks but also a world figure.

At the age of thirty-five, Martin Luther King, Jr., was the youngest man to have received the Nobel Peace Prize. When notified of his selection, he announced that he would turn over the prize money of \$54,123 to the furtherance of the civil rights movement.

On the evening of April 4, 1968, while standing on the balcony of his motel room in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was to lead a protest march in sympathy with striking garbage workers of that city, he was assassinated.”

“The Nobel Peace Prize 1964: Martin Luther King, Jr.” *Nobelprize.org*. Web. 29 January 2013.

< http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1964/king-bio.html >

Rosa Parks (February 4, 2013 – 100th Birthday Anniversary)

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, a 42-year-old African American woman who worked as a seamstress, boarded this Montgomery City bus to go home from work. On this bus on that day, Rosa Parks initiated a new era in the American quest for freedom and equality.

She sat near the middle of the bus, just behind the 10 seats reserved for whites. Soon all of the seats in the bus were filled. When a white man entered the bus, the driver (following the standard practice of segregation) insisted that all four blacks sitting just behind the white section give up their seats so that the man could sit there. Mrs. Parks, who was an active member of the local NAACP, quietly refused to give up her seat.

Her action was spontaneous and not pre-meditated, although her previous civil rights involvement and strong sense of justice were obvious influences. “When I made that decision,” she said later, “I knew that I had the strength of my ancestors with me.”

She was arrested and convicted of violating the laws of segregation, known as “Jim Crow laws.” Mrs. Parks appealed her conviction and thus formally challenged the legality of segregation.

At the same time, local civil rights activists initiated a boycott of the Montgomery bus system. In cities across the South, segregated bus companies were daily reminders of the inequities of American society. Since African Americans made up about 75 percent of the riders in Montgomery, the boycott posed a serious economic threat to the company and a social threat to white rule in the city.

A group named the Montgomery Improvement Association, composed of local activists and ministers, organized the boycott. As their leader, they chose a young Baptist minister who was new to Montgomery: Martin Luther King, Jr. Sparked by Mrs. Parks’ action, the boycott lasted 381 days, into December 1956 when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the segregation law was unconstitutional and the Montgomery buses were integrated. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was the beginning of a revolutionary era of non-violent mass protests in support of civil rights in the United States.

It was not just an accident that the civil rights movement began on a city bus. In a famous 1896 case involving a black man on a train, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the U.S. Supreme Court enunciated the “separate but equal” rationale for Jim Crow. Of course, facilities and treatment were never equal.

Under Jim Crow customs and laws, it was relatively easy to separate the races in every area of life except transportation. Bus and train companies couldn’t afford separate cars and so blacks and whites had to occupy the same space.

Thus, transportation was one the most volatile arenas for race relations in the South. Mrs. Parks remembers going to elementary school in Pine Level, Alabama, where buses took white kids to the new school but black kids had to walk to their school.

“I’d see the bus pass every day,” she said. “But to me, that was a way of life; we had no choice but to accept what was the custom. *The bus was among the first ways I realized there was a black world and a white world*” (emphasis added).

Montgomery's Jim Crow customs were particularly harsh and gave bus drivers great latitude in making decisions on where people could sit. The law even gave bus drivers the authority to carry guns to enforce their edicts. Mrs. Parks' attorney Fred Gray remembered, "Virtually every African-American person in Montgomery had some negative experience with the buses. But we had no choice. We had to use the buses for transportation."

Civil rights advocates had outlawed Jim Crow in interstate train travel, and blacks in several Southern cities attacked the practice of segregated bus systems. There had been a bus boycott in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1953, but black leaders compromised before making real gains. Joann Robinson, a black university professor and activist in Montgomery, had suggested the idea of a bus boycott months before the Parks arrest.

Two other women had been arrested on buses in Montgomery before Parks and were considered by black leaders as potential clients for challenging the law. However, both were rejected because black leaders felt they would not gain white support. When she heard that the well-respected Rosa Parks had been arrested, one Montgomery African American woman exclaimed, "They've messed with the wrong one now."

In the South, city buses were lightning rods for civil rights activists. It took someone with the courage and character of Rosa Parks to strike with lightning. And it required the commitment of the entire African American community to fan the flames ignited by that lightning into the fires of the civil rights revolution."

"Rosa Parks Bus." *The Henry Ford*. Web. 29 January 2013.

<<http://www.thehenryford.org/exhibits/rosaparks/story.asp>>

Black History Month (February)

"What we now call Black History Month originated in 1926, founded by Carter G. Woodson as Negro History Week. The month of February was selected in deference to Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln who were both born in that month.

The son of a slave, Carter G. Woodson was born in New Canton, Virginia on December 19, 1875. He began high school at the age of 20 and then proceeded to study at Berea College, the University of Chicago, the Sorbonne, and Harvard University, where he earned a Ph.D. in 1912.

Carter G. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915 to train Black historians and to collect, preserve, and publish documents on Black life and Black people. He also founded the *Journal of Negro History* (1916), *Associated Publishers* (1922), and the *Negro Bulletin* (1937). Woodson spent his life working to educate all people about the vast contributions made by Black men and women throughout history. Mr. Woodson died on April 3, 1950 and Black History Month is his legacy."

"The Origins of Black History Month: The Role of Carter G. Woodson." *About.com*. Web. 29 January 2013. <<http://inventors.about.com/od/blackinventors/a/BlackHistoryMonth.htm>>

Scope of the Bibliography:

Internet Resources are completely annotated and have been selected by the Erwin Librarian.

Books are divided into **Non-Fiction** titles, which include history and biography. Titles in the **Fiction** section will be found in one of four areas in the library, representing three basic, but in many cases interchangeable, reading levels which include **Easy, Juvenile, Young Adult**, as well as Adult (**Fiction**).

Many readers will be intrigued by books from any of these reading levels. A few books, such as poetry, will be found in the General Collection area. Any book with **Reference** in the call number may be found in the library's **Reference** area, and only used or photocopied in the library.

If there is a particular item that you are searching for that is not available in the Erwin Library, it could still be obtained by an Interlibrary Loan request made to the Erwin Library, either in person at the Circulation Desk, by telephone at 919-739-6891, or by submitting an online request from the Interlibrary Loan link on the library's webpage.

Audiovisuals listed in this bibliography in physical media format (i.e. DVD or VHS copies) are owned by the Erwin Library and may be checked out only by a WCC faculty member for up to a week for use in his or her classroom. Also, the WCC Educational Support and Technology Department may be contacted by the faculty member to make a personal, educational copy of the film, which the faculty member may use in any subsequent class presentations instead of having to repeatedly check out the original video recording.

Many more digital video titles on the Civil Rights Movement and African American history are available in the *Films on Demand* video streaming resource, which can be accessed and searched using the **WCC Single Search** aggregate database on the Erwin Library webpage at: <http://www.waynecc.edu/library/> (click the checkbox for the Videos category), or from other digital video resources such as those on the Erwin Library webpage at: <http://www.waynecc.edu/library/databases/#videos>. These other digital video resources include *Films on Demand* and the *PBS Video Collection*. Only a very small sample of these digital videos is listed in this bibliography.

To search these digital video databases you may use the **Library of Congress Subject Headings** listed in this bibliography as search terms, as well as keywords. The links in these entries are static, or permanent access, URLs, which may also be listed in Moodle class pages. A user outside of the Erwin Library will be prompted to enter his or her Erwin Library card barcode number for access to watch these films. You may click on these links directly, or highlight, copy and paste the URL into your favorite browser or another webpage.

Journal Articles lists a few selected articles from journals available through Erwin Library databases. Thousands of other full-text articles are available using the WCC Single Search aggregate database's integrated search from the Erwin Library homepage. These texts may be printed out in the library, or at home, or even emailed to your account.

These online journals and many more periodical titles are available to be browsed and searched from the Erwin Library webpage using the **Journals A-Z** option of the **WCC Single Search** aggregate database.

History of Civil Rights in the United States

The contents of an entire single issue of a journal may be thus browsed or searched, or a topic search made across the entire contents of that periodical's archives.

Even if an article is not indexed by any of our databases, it can be obtained by Interlibrary Loan request made to the Erwin Library, either in-person at the Circulation Desk, by telephone at 919.739.6891, or by submitting an online request from the Interlibrary Loan link on the library's webpage.

Library of Congress Subject Headings may be used in a subject search to search the Erwin Library Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) for more books. The Library of Congress Subject Headings also make excellent search terms, and may be typed into the search box of any major database with no punctuation, just spaces between the words.

Internet Resources:

Emancipation Proclamation (January 1, 2013 – 150th Anniversary)

"Featured Documents: The Emancipation Proclamation." National Archives & Records Administration. http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/

The Featured Documents page of the National Archives & Records Administration web site offers digitized images as well as a transcript text of *The Emancipation Proclamation*, along with other landmark documents related to the civil rights movement in the United States, such as Jackie Robinson's Letter to President Eisenhower.

"Emancipation Proclamation." *History.com*. <http://www.history.com/topics/emancipation-proclamation>

"When the American Civil War (1861-65) began, President Abraham Lincoln carefully framed the conflict as concerning the preservation of the Union rather than the abolition of slavery. Although he personally found the practice of slavery abhorrent, he knew that neither Northerners nor the residents of the border slave states would support abolition as a war aim. But by mid-1862, as thousands of slaves fled to join the invading Northern armies, Lincoln was convinced that abolition had become a sound military strategy, as well as the morally correct path. On September 22, soon after the Union victory at Antietam, he issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that as of January 1, 1863, all slaves in the rebellious states 'shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.' While the Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave, it was an important turning point in the war, transforming the fight to preserve the nation into a battle for human freedom."

Martin Luther King, Jr. (January 21 - Birthday) & the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (August 28, 2013 – 50th Anniversary)

"100 Milestone Documents." *Ourdocuments.gov*. <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/>

"The Our Documents initiative is a cooperative effort among National History Day, The National Archives and Records Administration, and USA Freedom Corps.

To help us think, talk and teach about the rights and responsibilities of citizens in our democracy, we invite you to explore 100 milestone documents of American history. These documents reflect our diversity and our unity, our past and our future, and mostly our commitment as a nation to continue to strive to 'form a more perfect union.' "

For example, on this website view the digitized "Official Program for the March on Washington (1963) ... This program listed the events scheduled at the Lincoln Memorial during the August 28, 1963, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The highlight of the march, which attracted 250,000 people, was Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech." Many other original documents concerning civil rights in the U.S. are also available on this site, such as the "13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery (1865) and the "Civil Rights Act (1964)" and the "Voting Rights Act (1965)."

Southern Christian Leadership Conference. <http://sclcnational.org/>

"The very beginnings of the SCLC can be traced back to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The Montgomery Bus Boycott began on December 5, 1955 after Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on the bus. The boycott lasted for 381 days and ended on December 21, 1956, with the desegregation of the Montgomery bus system. The boycott was carried out by the newly established Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA). Martin Luther King, Jr. served as President and Ralph David Abernathy served as Program Director. It was one of history's most dramatic and massive nonviolent protests, stunning the nation and the world.

At its first convention in Montgomery in August 1957, the Southern Leadership Conference adopted the current name, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Basic decisions made by the founders at these early meeting included the adoption of nonviolent mass action as the cornerstone of strategy, the affiliation of local community organizations with SCLC across the South, and a determination to make the SCLC movement open to all, regardless of race, religion, or background."

"Charles Albert Tindley." *Taylor House Museum.* <http://taylorhousemuseum.org/history/charles-albert-tindley/>

"Charles Albert Tindley (1851-1933) was one of the most famous African American Methodist ministers of his era and has been called "one of the founding fathers of African American gospel music ... Tindley overcame many personal obstacles to be the pastor of one of the largest congregations on the East Coast.

Echoes from ... [one] of Tindley's gospel songs helped to galvanize Americans in their struggle for justice. "I'll Overcome Some Day" inspired the most famous song of the civil-rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

In 1945, the words and tune came together in a song called "I'll Overcome Some Day," with additional words by Atron Twigg and a revised musical arrangement by Kenneth Morris, a Chicago gospel singer. Roberta Martin wrote another version, the last 12 bars of which are part of the current version of "We Shall Overcome."

Zilphia Horton, wife of the founder of Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., first heard the song in October, 1945. One story says she joined a picket line of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers' strike in Charleston, S.C., on a cold winter's day and heard it then. Another story says that two of the picketers came to a labor workshop at the school and sang it for her.

Whichever story is true, we do know that she did hear the song and turned it into a union song. Later she taught it to Pete Seeger, the folksinger. She also sang it up north and added more verses ("We'll walk hand in hand" is one of these). Folksinger Frank Hamilton popularized the song, as did Guy Carawan, another white folksinger, who sang it to the black students who protested "white only" restaurants with sit-ins.

The song was recorded in 1950 by Joe Glazer and the Elm City Four and released by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. When the song was published in 1960, the four authors dedicated it to the Freedom Movement and designated that all royalties resulting from its sale were to go to the movement. The popular version of the song is copyrighted under the names of Horton, Hamilton, Carawan, and Seeger.


"We Shall Overcome" was the song of the Freedom Movement. People sang its powerful, almost hypnotic lyrics—often repeating verses after a song leader—with their arms linked, as they swayed back and forth.

"We Shall Overcome" is no longer considered the anthem of the black movement. New, more militant groups are not willing to wait until "someday" for things to happen."

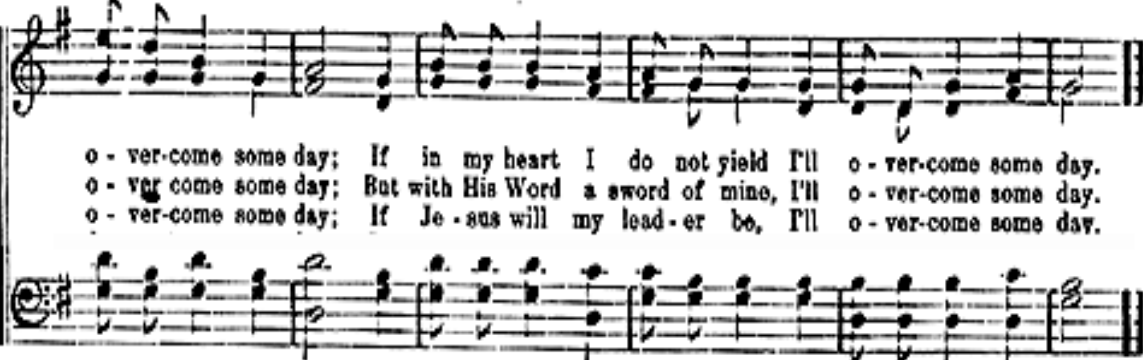
I'll Overcome Some Day.
"Ye shall overcome if ye faint not."
Charles A. Tindley

The original hymn which
was the basis for the 1960's
civil rights anthem
"We Shall Overcome".

CHORUS.



I'll o - ver-come some day, I'll
I'll o - ver-come some day, I'll
I'll o - ver-come some day, I'll



o - ver-come some day; If in my heart I do not yield I'll o - ver-come some day.
o - ver-come some day; But with His Word a sword of mine, I'll o - ver-come some day.
o - ver-come some day; If Je - sus will my lead - er be, I'll o - ver-come some day.

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Rosa Parks

"An Act of Courage: The Arrest Records of Rosa Parks." National Archives. <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/rosa-parks/>

"Mrs. Parks was not the first person to be prosecuted for violating the segregation laws on the city buses in Montgomery. She was, however, a woman of unchallenged character who was held in high esteem by all those who knew her. At the time of her arrest, Mrs. Parks was active in the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), serving as secretary to E.D. Nixon, president of the Montgomery chapter. Her arrest became a rallying point around which the African American community organized a bus boycott in protest of the discrimination they had endured for years. Martin Luther King, Jr., the 26-year-old minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, emerged as a leader during the well-coordinated, peaceful boycott that lasted 381 days and captured the world's attention. It was during the boycott that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., first achieved national fame as the public became acquainted with his powerful oratory.

After Mrs. Parks was convicted under city law, her lawyer filed a notice of appeal. While her appeal was tied up in the state court of appeals, a panel of three judges in the U.S. District Court for the region ruled in another case that racial segregation of public buses was unconstitutional. That case, called *Browder v. Gayle*, was decided on June 4, 1956. The ruling was made by a three-judge panel that included Frank M. Johnson, Jr., and upheld by the United States Supreme court on November 13, 1956.

For a quiet act of defiance that resonated throughout the world, Rosa Parks is known and revered as the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement."

The documents shown here relating to Mrs. Parks's arrest are copies that were submitted as evidence in the *Browder v. Gayle* case. They are preserved by the National Archives at Atlanta in Morrow, Georgia, in Record Group 21, Records District Courts of the United States, U.S. District Court for Middle District of Alabama, Northern (Montgomery) Division. Civil Case 1147, *Browder, et al v. Gayle, et al.*"

Rosa Parks Bus. *The Henry Ford*. <http://www.thehenryford.org/exhibits/rosaparks/story.asp>

Enjoy the fascinating story of how the bus in which Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat was found "sitting unprotected in a field for 30 years" and, by means of the Henry Ford Museum curatorial staff, many grants and long hours later, was restored to the original state Mrs. Parks would have known so well. You can now visit the restored treasure on display in the Henry Ford Museum, or if you can't make it to Dearborn, Michigan yet, see online a 360 degree view of the bus's interior, imagining you are there with history being made.

Abraham Lincoln (February 12 - Birthday)

"American Memory: Abraham Lincoln Papers." *Library of Congress*. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/alhtml/malhome.html>

"The complete *Abraham Lincoln Papers* at the Library of Congress consists of approximately 20,000 documents. The collection is organized into three "General Correspondence" series which include incoming and outgoing correspondence and enclosures, drafts of speeches, and notes and printed material. Most of the 20,000 items are from the 1850s through Lincoln's presidential years, 1860-65.

Treasures include Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, his March 4, 1865, draft of his second Inaugural Address, and his August 23, 1864, memorandum expressing his expectation of being defeated for re-election in the upcoming presidential contest. The Lincoln Papers are characterized by a large number of correspondents, including friends and associates from Lincoln's Springfield days, well-known political figures and reformers, and local people and organizations writing to their president.

In its online presentation, the *Abraham Lincoln Papers* comprises approximately 61,000 images and 10,000 transcriptions. This project is being supported by a generous gift from Donald G. Jones, Terri L. Jones, and the Jones Family Foundation."

Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum. <http://www.alplm.org/>

Opened in 2005, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library is located in Springfield, Illinois. "With a stunning combination of scholarship and showmanship, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum immerses you in Lincoln's world and time. Journey from a rustic log cabin to the Executive Mansion in the nation's capital; follow the fate of America's 16th president and share the joys and sorrows of a family—and of a nation."

Black History Month (February)

Association for the Study of African American Life and History: ASALH. <http://www.asalh.org/>

"Established on September 9, 1915 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, we are the Founders of Black History Month and carry forth the work of our founder, the Father of Black History. We continue his legacy of speaking a fundamental truth to the world—that Africans and peoples of African descent are makers of history and co-workers in what W. E. B. Du Bois called, 'The Kingdom of Culture.' ASALH's mission is to create and disseminate knowledge about Black History, to be, in short, the nexus between the Ivory Tower and the global public. We labor in the service of Blacks and all humanity."

Activities

- Sets the annual theme for Black History Month. Establish Annual Black History Theme
- Publish Annual Black History Theme Learning Resource Package
- Sponsor annual Black History Kick-Off Events
- Host Annual Convention and Black History Month Luncheon
- Establish, nurture and grow ASALH Branches, including campus-based branches & youth guilds.
- Manage professional Speaker's Bureau
- Establish national and local Partnerships
- Host Essay Contest for undergraduate and graduate students

History of Civil Rights in the United States

- Promote oral, public and local history projects
- Commemorate the birth of our founder, Dr. Carter G. Woodson"

Books:

Non-Fiction

Asante, Molefi K. *Erasing Racism: The Survival of the American Nation*. Amherst, N.Y.: Prometheus, 2003. Call Number: E185.615 .A8 2003

Bay, Mia. *To Tell the Truth Freely: The Life of Ida B. Wells*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2009. Call Number: E185.97 .W55 B39 2009

Belz, Herman. *Abraham Lincoln, Constitutionalism, and Equal Rights in the Civil War Era*. New York: Fordham Univ. Press, 1998. Call Number: E457.2 .B38 1998

Booker, Simeon. *Shocking the Conscience: A Reporter's Account of the Civil Rights Movement*. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2013. Call Number: E185.61 .B697 2013

Blackman, Douglas A. *Slavery by Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans from the Civil War to World War II*. New York: Doubleday, 2008. Call Number: E185.2 .B545 2008

Bracks, Lean'tin L. *African American Almanac: 400 Years of Triumph, Courage and Excellence*. Canton, MI: Visible Ink Press, 2012. Call Number: E185 .B8127 2012

Branch, Taylor. *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-1963*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988. Call Number: E185.61 .B7914 1988

Branch, Taylor. *Pillar of Fire: America in the King Years, 1963-65*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1999. Call Number: E185.61 .B7915 1999

Branch, Taylor. *At Canaan's Edge: America in the King Years, 1965-68*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2006. Call Number: E185.615 .B67 2006

Caponi-Tabery, Gena. *Jump for Joy: Jazz, Basketball, and Black Culture in 1930s America*. Amherst: Univ. of Massachusetts Press, 2008. Call Number: E185.6 .C265 2008

Clinton, Catherine. *Harriet Tubman: The Road to Freedom*. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, 2004. Call Number: E444 .T82 C57 2004

Cobb, Charles E., Jr. *On the Road to Freedom: A Guided Tour of the Civil Rights Trail*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Algonquin Books, 2008. Call Number: E185.61 .C63 2008

Coddon, Karin, ed. *Slavery*. San Diego, Calif.: Greenhaven, 2002. Call Number: E 449 .S624 2002

Colton, Larry. *Southern League: A True Story of Baseball, Civil Rights, and the Deep South's Most Compelling Pennant Race*. New York: Grand Central Pub., 2013. Call Number: GV875 .B57 C65 2013

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Denenberg, Barry. *Lincoln Shot!: A President's Life Remembered*. New York: Feiwei and Friends, 2008. Call Number: E457.905 .D46 2008

Dixie, Quinton Hosford. *Visions of a Better World: Howard Thurman's Pilgrimage to India and the Origins of African American Nonviolence*. Boston: Beacon Press, 2011. Call Number: BX6495 .T53 D49 2011

Donald, David Herbert. *Lincoln*. New York: Simon & Schuster Paperbacks, 1995. Call Number: E457 .D663 1995

Dunkel, Tom. *Color Blind: The Forgotten Team that Broke Baseball's Color Line*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2013. Call Number: GV875 .B58 D86 2013

Dyson, Michael Eric. *April 4, 1968: Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Death and How it Changed America*. New York: Basic Civitas, 2008. Call Number: E185.97 .K5 D96 2008

Ellis, Catherine, and Stephen Drury Smith, eds. *Say it Loud: Great Speeches on Civil Rights and African American Identity*. New York: New Press, 2010. Call Number: E185.615 .S255 2010

Euchner, Charles C. *Nobody Turn me Around: A People's History of the 1963 March on Washington*. Boston: Beacon Press, 2010. Call Number: F200 .E934 2010

Farris, Christine King. *March on! The Day my Brother Martin Changed the World*. New York: Scholastic, 2008. Call Number: Easy E185.97 .K5 F369 2008

Feagin, Joe R. *Racist America: Roots, Current Realities, and Future Reparations*. 2nd ed. New York: Routledge, 2010. Call Number: E185.615 .F387 2010

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Library of Congress Subject Headings:

Abolitionists. United States.

African American clergy. Biography

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