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50th Anniversary of Desegregation at UGA

The Alexander Campbell King Law Library presents this special edition of a selective featured acquisitions list in support of the 50th Anniversary of Desegregation at UGA.

Courage to Dissent: Atlanta and the Long History of the Civil Rights Movement by Tomiko Brown-Nagin

Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2011

KF4757 .B76 2011 Balcony

The Civil Rights movement that emerged in the United States after World War II was a reaction against centuries of racial discrimination. In this sweeping history of the Civil Rights movement in Atlanta--the South's largest and most economically important city--from the 1940s through 1980, Tomiko Brown-Nagin shows that the movement featured a vast array of activists and many sophisticated approaches to activism. Long before "black power" emerged and gave black dissent from the mainstream civil rights agenda a new name, African Americans in Atlanta debated the meaning of equality and the steps necessary to obtain social and economic justice.



This groundbreaking book uncovers the activism of visionaries-both well-known legal figures and unsung citizens-from across the ideological spectrum who sought something different from, or more complicated than, "integration." Local activists often played leading roles in carrying out the integrationist agenda of the NAACP, but some also pursued goals that differed markedly from those of the venerable civil rights organization. Brown-Nagin discusses debates over politics, housing, public accommodations, and schools. She documents how the bruising battle over school desegregation in the 1970s, which featured opposing camps of African Americans, had its roots in the years beforeBrown v. Board of Education.

Exploring the complex interplay between the local and national, between lawyers and communities, between elites and grassroots, and between middle-class and working-class African Americans, Courage to Dissent tells gripping stories about the long struggle for equality that speak to the nation's current urban crisis. This remarkable book will transform our understanding of the Civil Rights era.

Remembering Brown at Fifty: The University of Illinois Commemorates Brown v. Board of Education, edited by Orville Vernon Burton and David O'Brien

Urbana, III.: University of Illinois Press, c2009

KF4155 .R45 2009 Balcony



Thirty-two writers are represented in this wide-ranging exploration of the meaning of the Brown v. Board of Education decision and the larger civil rights movement it helped to incite. Contributions to the volume were originally presented at the University of Illinois during 2003-04 as part of a campuswide celebration of Brown. Roughly a third of the authors hail from the hosting institution, which (along with the state and local context) is itself one of the subtopics addressed. Other sections of the volume examine the history and legacy of the decision at the national level, the relevance of Brown for the arts (and vice versa), and autobiographical reflections by participants or those directly impacted. While it is difficult to generalize about such a diverse collection, one may point to at least two pervasive themes: the far-reaching implications of the Court's decision for US society, extending well beyond the schoolhouse, and the extent to which ideals undergirding Brown have yet to be achieved, in part because of mainstream society's continuing resistance. The undisputed significance of the topic notwithstanding, the volume itself is somewhat sprawling and uneven. The most memorable and likely most valuable contributions are the first-person narratives.

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Higher Education and the Civil Rights Movement: White Supremacy, Black Southerners, and College Campuses edited by Peter Wallenstein

Gainesville: University Press of Florida, c2008

LC214.22.S68 H54 2008 Basement

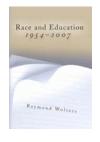
The story of desegregation of American universities has been sorely neglected, out of those institutions' shame, no doubt, and the desire to sweep an ugly past under the rug. This collection of 7 essays begins to correct that lack with two case studies of the struggles of five individual students and essays on larger issues such as the admission of Black women and the desegregation of football teams. Wallenstein, who wrote a book on the desegregation of Virginia Polytechnic Institute (where he teaches history), contributes an introduction, an essay on the desegregation of institutions of higher education in the South, and an afterword addressing what still needs to be achieved. The result is a compelling read and much needed addition to the literature on the Civil Rights movement. The volume contains many b&w photographs and a number of useful appendices, mainly of related legal documents.

Race and Education, 1954-2007 by Raymond Wolters

Columbia: University of Missouri Press, c2008

KF4155 .W66 2008 Balcony

In this compelling study, a scholar who has long observed the traumas of school desegregation uncovers the changes and difficulties with which public education has dealt over the last fifty years-and argues that some judicial decisions were ill-advised. Dealing candidly with matters usually considered taboo in academic discourse, Wolters argues that the Supreme Court acted correctly and in accordance with public sentiment inBrownbut that it later took a wrong turn by equating desegregation with integration.



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Retracing the history of desegregation and integration in America's schools, Wolters distinguishes between several Court decisions, explaining that whileBrowncalled for desegregation by requiring that schools deal with students on a racially nondiscriminatory basis, subsequent decisions-Green, Swann, Keyes-required actual integration through racial balancing. He places these decisions in the context of educational reform in the 1950s that sought to encourage bright students through advanced placement and honors courses-courses in which African American and Hispanic students were less likely to be enrolled. Then with the racial unrest of the 1960s, the pursuit of academic excellence yielded to concerns for uplifting disadvantaged youths and ensuring the predominance of middle-class peer groups in schools.



With All Deliberate Speed: Implementing Brown v. Board of Education, edited by Brian J. Daugherity and Charles C. Bolton

Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2008

KF4155 .W58 2008 Balconv

The 1954 US Supreme Court decision declared racially segregated schools unconstitutional, and sparked two and sometimes three decades of civil rights struggle and often violent resistance. Here scholars of history and education detail how the law was implemented in selected state school systems. The case studies include the cost of opportunity in North Carolina, the last holdout in Mississippi, borderland complexity in Indiana, and magnet schools in Wisconsin



Chicano Students and the Courts: the Mexican American Legal Struggle for Educational Equality by Richard R. Valencia

New York: New York University Press, c2008

KF4155 .V35 2008 Balcony

In 1925 Adolfo 'Babe' Romo, a Mexican American rancher in Tempe, Arizona, filed suit against his school district on behalf of his four young children, who were forced to attend a markedly low-quality segregated school, and won. ButRomo v. Lairdwas just the beginning. Some sources rank Mexican Americans as one of the most poorly educated ethnic groups in the United States. Chicano Students and the Courtsis a comprehensive look at this community's long-standing legal struggle for better schools and educational equality. Through the lens of critical race theory, Valencia details why and how Mexican American parents and their children have been forced to resort to legal action.

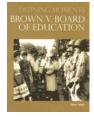
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Chicano Students and the Courtsengages the many areas that have spurred Mexican Americans to legal battle, including school segregation, financing, special education, bilingual education, school closures, undocumented students, higher education financing, and high-stakes testing, ultimately situating these legal efforts in the broader scope of the Mexican American community's overall struggle for the right to an equal education. Extensively researched, and written by an author with firsthand experience in the courtroom as an expert witness in Mexican American education cases, this volume is the first to provide an in-depth understanding of the intersection of litigation and education vis-à-vis Mexican Americans.

Brown v. Board of Education by Diane Telgen

Detroit, MI: Omnigraphics, c2005

KF4155 .T45 2005 Balcony

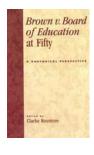


In 1954 the US Supreme Court declared that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. In the following years, whites rioted, barred schoolhouse doors and sent in armed troops to prevent desegregation in schools, but people of color, armed with no more than their courage, kept coming to learn. Telgen provides a full narrative of the events leading from slavery to segregation, the organizations that sought parity in education, the road to the Supreme Court, the crises that resulted, and the legacy of the 1954 decision. She includes biographies of notable actors and a fascinating collection of primary sources, including personal histories, editorials, and the text of the decision, as well as a number of period illustrations and photographs.

Brown v. Board of Education at Fifty: A Rhetorical Perspective, edited by Clarke Rountree Lanham, MD.: Lexington Books, c2004

KF4155 .B7583 2004 Balcony

Six American communication studies scholars contribute six chapters to the first analysis of the role that rhetoric played in establishing, defending, challenging, and overturning legalized educational segregation by race. Coverage includes a reconstruction of the rhetorical context of Plessy v. Ferguson; the Harlan dissent in Plessy; the NAACP's efforts over 40-plus years to reverse Plessy's support of educational segregation; an analysis of the Brown decision, with particular focus on the controversial use of social scientific evidence; the reaction to the Brown decision in the South; and a comparison of two major Supreme Court decisions implementing Brown.



Horace T. Ward: Desegration of the University of Georgia, Civil Rights Advocacy, and Jurisprudence by Maurice C. Daniels

Atlanta, GA: Clark Atlanta University Press, 2001

KF8745.W29 D36 2001 Balcony



Horace T. Ward was the first African American to sue for admission to an all-white college or university in Georgia. His protracted lawsuit for admission to the University of Georgia School of Law, though unsuccessful, played a pivotal role in the desegregation of higher education in Georgia a decade later. Ward went on to a distinguished and precedent-setting career as a civil rights litigator, state senator, and ultimately state superior court and federal court judge -- the first appointment of an African American to these judicial positions.

Affirmative Action and Minority Enrollments in Medical and Law Schools by Susan Welch and John Gruhl

Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, c1998

KF 4155 .W45 1998 Balcony

Affirmative action is one of the central issues of American politics today, and admission to colleges and universities has been at the center of the debate. While this issue has been discussed for years,

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there is very little real data on the impact of affirmative action programs on admissions to institutions of higher learning. Susan Welch and John Gruhl in this groundbreaking study look at the impact on admissions of policies developed in the wake of the United States Supreme Court's landmark 1978 Bakke decision. InBakke, the Court legitimized the use of race as one of several factors that could be considered in admissions decisions, while forbidding the use of quotas. Opponents of affirmative action claim that because of the Bakke decision thousands of less-qualified minorities have been granted admission in preference to more qualified white students; proponents claim that without the affirmative action policies articulated inBakke, minorities would not have made the gains they have made in higher education.

Based on a survey of admissions officers for law and medical schools and national enrollment data, the authors give us the first analysis of the real impact of the Bakke decision and affirmative action programs on enrollments in medical and law schools. Admission to medical schools and law schools is much sought after and is highly competitive. In examining admissions patterns to these schools the authors are able to identify the effects of affirmative action programs and the Bakke decision in what may be the most challenging case.

This book will appeal to scholars of race and gender in political science, sociology and education as well as those interested in the study of affirmative action policies.

Race, Civil Rights, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit by John M. Spivack

New York: Garland Pub. 1990

New York: Garland Pub., 1990 KF8752 5th .S65 1991 Balcony

"There is No Liberty-- ": A Report on Congressional Efforts to Curb the Federal Courts and to Undermine the Brown Decision by Nikki Heidepriem Washington, D.C.: Citizens Commission on Civil Rights, [1982] KF4155 .H43 1982 Balcony

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