SPIRITHOUSE PROJECT REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

BLACK COMMUNITY


Hurst, Nye, And Nobody Cares: Thoughts on the African-American Journey into the 21st Century, (Bannister Publishers: Reno, NV) 2010. The author looks at education and affirmative action within the African American community and the lack of progress asking the question, “who is to blame.”

BLACK STEREOTYPES

Muhammad, Khalil Gibran, The Condemnation of Blackness: Race, Crime and the Making of Modern Urban America, (Harvard University Press: Cambridge, MA), 2010. This book documents the rise of stereotypes of Black people as a dangerous race of criminals in contrast to working class Whites and European migrants and the way that these stereotypes have influenced urban development and public policy.

BLACK WOMEN/GIRLS


Crenshaw, Kimberly; Andrea Richie, Rachel Anspach, Rachel Gilmer, and Luke Harris. Say Her Name: Resisting Police Brutality Against Black Women. (African American Policy Forum: New York, NY) 2015. This document is intended to serve as a resource for the media, organizers, researchers, policy makers and other stakeholders to better understand and address Black women’s experiences of profiling and policing. It shatters the myth that only Black men experience state sanctioned murders.
Explores over 300 publications from a variety of White Supremacist organizations to examine the ideology of these groups. Shows that a White Supremacist ideology is much closer to White American core values than most of us would like to believe. (cross referenced with White Supremacy)


Haley, Sarah, *No Mercy Here: Gender, Punishment, and the Making of Jim Crow Modernity (Justice, Power and Politics)*, (The University of NC Press: Chapel Hill, NC) 2016. This looks at the wrenching forms of gendered racial terror and heinous structures of economic exploitation of imprisoned Black women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She uncovers imprisoned women's brutalization in local convict labor systems while also illuminating the prisoners acts of resistance and sabotage that challenged ideologies of racial capitalism and patriarchy.

LeFlouria, Talitha. *Changed and Silenced: Black Women and Convict Labor in the New South*. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill), 2015. In 1868 the state of Georgia began to make its rapidly growing Black prison population available for hire. The resulting contract leasing not only ensnared men but also African American women who were forced to labor in camps and factories to make profits for private investors. At the same time Black female inmates struggled to resist physical and sexual exploitation and to preserve their human dignity within a hostile climate of terror.

Morris, Monique W., *Push Out: The Criminalization of Black Girls in Schools*, (The New Press: New York, NY), 2016. Black girls represent 16% of female students but almost half of all girls with a school-related arrest. Push Out exposes a world of confined potential and supports the growing movement to address the practices, policies and cultural illiteracy that push countless students out of school and into unhealthy, unstable, and often unsafe futures.

Rosen, Hannah, *Terror in the Heart of Freedom: Citizenship, Sexual Violence and the Meaning of Race in the Post Emancipation South*, (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, NC) 2009. She argues that in the critical moment of reconstruction, contests over the future meaning of race were often fought on the terrain agenda. Sexual violence – specifically White on Black rape emerged as a critical arena in post emancipation struggles over African American citizenship. She looks at the testimony of rape survivors to show how Black women defiantly rejected the sexual assaults against them and instead claimed their new and equal rights.

Ruprecht, Jr., Louis. *Policing the State: Democratic Reflections of Police Power Gone Awry, In Memory of Katherine Johnston*. (WIPF and Stock Publisher: New York, NY), 2015. Looks at the death of Katherine Johnston killed at the hands of Atlanta narcotics police in 2006. Compares her shooting with the issues that gave rise to Ferguson. (cross referenced with Policing and Racism as well as State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)


Deviates from the typical scholarship on lynching which focuses on Black men to examine African American women and its history of lynching. Looks at the reasons and circumstances surrounding the death and torture of African American female victims.

“She’s No Terrorist: The Bizarre Move of the FBI against Assata Shaku”, in *The Black Commentator*, April 5, 2002
CIVIL RIGHTS


Berger, Dan, Captive Nation: Black Prison Organizing in the Civil Rights Era, (University of North Carolina Press: Durham, NC), 2014. Offers a bold reconsideration of Black activism, the prison system and the origins of mass incarceration. Black prisoners became global political icons at a time when notions of race and nation were in flux. Shows that the prison was a central focus of Black radicalism from the 1950’s to the 1980’s.


Church Committee, “The FBI, Co Intelpro, and Martin Luther King, Jr.: Final Report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities,” (Red and Black Publishers: St. Petersburg, FL), 1975. This report describes the FBI relentless decade mission to discredit and neutralize Dr. King. J. Edgar Hoover, seeing the civil rights movement as a communist front, used everything in his power to destroy it. (cross referenced with Reports).

Cobb, Charles E. Jr. This Non Violence Stuff’ll Get You Killed: How Guns Made the Civil Rights Movement Possible. (Basic Books: New York, NY), 2014. Shows how nonviolent activists and their allies kept the Civil Rights Movement alive by bearing and when necessary using firearms when patrolling their neighborhoods or firing back at night riders.

Cotton, Dorothy, If Your Back Is Not Bent: The Role of the Citizenship Education Program In the Civil Rights Movement, (Simon and Shuster: New York, NY), 2012. Recounts the accomplishments and drama of citizen education program by SCLC during the Civil Rights Movement that trains grassroots leaders to wage a struggle against segregation.

Davis, Angela, *Freedom Is A Constant Struggle: Ferguson, Palestine and the Foundation of a Movement*, (Haymarket Books: Chicago, IL), 2016. This book illuminates the connection between struggle and state violence and oppression through history and around the world. It reminds us that freedom is a constant struggle.


Gellman, Eric. *Death Blow to Jim Crow: The National Negro Congress and the Rise of Militant Civil Rights*. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill), 2012. During the Great Depression, Black intellectuals, labor organizers and artists formed the National Negro Congress to demand a second emancipation in America. For the following 10 years the National Negro Congress and its off shoot the Southern Negro Congress sought to coordinate and catalyze local anti-racist activism into a national movement to undermine a White supremacist economic system.


Holloway, Vanessa, *Getting Away with Murder: The Twentieth Century Struggle for Civil Rights in the US Senate*, (University Press of America, Inc.: Lanham, MD), 2015. Looks at the
question of whether Southern Democrats’ racist attitudes toward Black Americans pardoned the atrocities of Black lynching. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)

Katagiri, Yasuhiro. The Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission: Civil Rights and States’ Rights. (University of Mississippi Press: Jackson, MS), 2001. In 1956 two years after the US Supreme Court unanimously outlawed legally racial segregation in public schools, Mississippi created the State Sovereignty Commission to protect the sovereignty of Mississippi (states’ rights and White supremacy).


Lubin, Alex. The Geographies of Liberation: The Making of an Afro-Arab Political Imaginary. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill), 2014. Reveals the vital connections between African American political thought and the people and nations of the Middle East from 1850 to the present.

May, Gary. The Informant: The FBI, the Ku Klux Klan and the Murder of Viola Liuzzo, 2005. Reveals the untold story of the murder of Civil Rights worker Viola Liuzzo, shot to death by Birmingham Ku Klux Klan members. The Informant demonstrates that in their ongoing efforts to protect the informant the FBI knowingly became an accessory to some of the most grotesque crimes of the Civil Rights era including a vicious attack on Freedom Riders, even perhaps the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church.


America in the 1960s and early 1970s. Begins with the Watts Riot. Also focuses on the defeat of liberalism in this country. A fractured nation. (cross referenced with Republicanism).

Potash, John, Drugs As Weapons Against Us: CIA Murderous Targeting of SDS, Panthers, Hendrix, Lennon, Cobain, Tupac, and Other Leftists, (Trine Day Publishers: Walterville, OR), 2015. This book contends that drug trafficking oligarchs promote drugs in this country through popular culture.

Rieder, Jonathan. Gospel of Freedom: Martin Luther King Jr.’s Letter from Birmingham Jail and the Struggle that Changed the Nation. (Bloomsbury Press: New York, NY), 2013. Delves deeper than anyone before into the letter illuminating both its timeless message and its crucial position in the history of Civil Rights. Looks at King as the angry prophet who chastised Whites and found solace in the faith and resilience of slaves and knew that moral appeal without struggle never brings justice.

Santiago, Ricardo, Political Prisoners in the United States. (Free Peoples Movement Archive) 2013. This publication tells the story of some of the most high profile political prisoners in the US.


Wexler, Stuart and Larry Hancock, The Awful Grace of God: Religious Terrorism, White Supremacy and the Unsolved Murder of Martin Luther King Jr., (Counterpoint Inc.: Berkeley, CA), 2012. This book documents a multiyear effort to kill MLK, Jr by a group of the nation’s most extreme right wingers. United in a holy cause to King, this network of racists militants were the likely culprits behind the assassination of MLK, Jr in Memphis on April 4, 1968 and about James Earl Ray. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence).

Wilson, Charles Reagan, The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture - Vol. 4: Myth, Manners and Memory, (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, NC), 2006. This book addresses certain entries such as the old South and the Civil War; stereotypes and traditions related to the body; sexuality, gender and family; the Confederate flag and Civil Rights. (cross referenced with History)
**DATA / RESEARCH**


**HISTORICAL**

Berger, Dan. *Captive Nation: Black Prison Organizing in the Civil Rights Era*. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill), 2014. Offers a bold reconsideration of 20th century Black activism, the prison system and the origins of mass incarceration. Shows that prison was a central focus of the Black radical imagination from the 1950s through the 1980s.

Ely, James, W., Jr. and Bradley Bond, eds., *Law in Politics: The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, Vol. X.

Kidada, E. Williams, *They Left Great Marks on Me: African American Testimonies of Racial Violence from Emancipation to World War II*. (New York University: New York), 2012. Well after slavery was abolished its legacy of violence left deep wounds on African American bodies, minds and lives. For many victims and witnesses of the assaults, rapes, murders, night rides, lynchings and other bloody acts that followed the suffering this violence engendered was at once too painful to put into words and yet too horrific to suppress. This study offers testimonies about this violence. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence).


(cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence).


Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, March 1, 1968

Wilson, Charles Reagan, *The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture - Vol. 4: Myth, Manners and Memory*. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, NC), 2006. This book addresses certain entries such as the old South and the Civil War; stereotypes and traditions related to the body; sexuality, gender and family; the Confederate flag and Civil Rights. (cross referenced with Civil Rights)
MILITARIZED POLICING

Balko, Radley, *Rise of the Warrior Cop: The Militarization of America’s Police Forces*. (Perseus Book Group: New York), 2003. Shows that today’s police are militarized. The unrest of the 1960’s brought about the invention of the SWAT unit which in turn led to the debut of military tactics in the ranks of police officers. Nixon’s War on Drugs, Reagan’s War on Poverty, Clinton’s Cops Program, the post 911 security state under Bush and Obama … by degrees each of these expanded police powers and police forces at the expense of civil liberties. Shows how a declaration of war against vague enemies such as crime, war and terror have blurred the distinction between cop and soldier. Shows how over generations a creeping battlefield mentality has isolated and alienated American police officers and put them on a collision course with the values of a free society.

Emanuel, Thomas, *Citizen Enemy: How Militarized Police Threaten Civil Liberties*. (Emanuel Marketing), 2014. Militarized police are a menace in America today. How did this happen and what, if anything, can an ordinary citizen do about it? A tough but thoughtful approach to the crisis of police actions all over the United States.


Madden, Russell, *Police State, America: Essays Examining America’s March Towards a Full Blown Police State*. (Garden Press) March 2014. The trending of America towards the establishment of a police state and how America is close to fulfilling the requirements of a dictatorship.

POLICING AND RACISM


Explores the intersection of race and law enforcement in the area of hate crimes. Calls attention to the thousands of individuals who are attacked each year because of their race, religion or sexual orientation. The accused tend to be White and most of the victims are people of color.

Clausen, Barry, *FBI, Murders, Conspiracy and AFT Contrived Charges – The Peltier Case*. This looks at the Leonard Peltier Case who was convicted of two FBI agent murders at Pine Ridge, SD in 1975. It looks at the repression of the author by the Department of Justice as he exposes a contrived investigation of Leonard Peltier. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)


Gilgun, Jane, *The Thin Blue Line of Police Brutality*. This looks at the unlawful use of violence by the police.

Gleam, Jacob, *The Rise of Police Violence in the US*, (Conceptual Kings), 2015. This looks at the escalation of murders of Black men, women and children by the police. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)


Muniz, Ana. *Police, Power, and the Production of Racial Boundaries*. (Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NJ), 2015. Shows how city prosecutors, community groups and business owners in Los Angeles use policies and everyday procedures to criminalize Blacks and Latinos. This includes the definition of gangs and deviants as political constructs used to oppress Blacks and Latinos.


Santiago, Ricardo, Political Prisoners in the United States, (Free Peoples Movement Archive), 2013. This looks at political prisoners in the USA despite the condemnation of political prisoners in other nations.

Scott, Peter Dale, American War Machine: Deep Politics, the CIA Global Drug Connection and the Road of Afghanistan. (Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc.: Lanham, MD), 2010


Zack, Naomi, White Privilege and Black Rights: The Injustice of U.S. Police, Racial Profiling and Homicide. (Rowman & Littlefield: Lanham, MD), 2015. Examines racial profiling and American policing. She also makes a distinction between rights and privileges and between justice and existing laws to make sense out of the unprecedented number of state sanctioned murders of Black men by police. She moves the discussion from White privilege to the rights of Blacks and looks at the legal structure that has permitted state sanctioned murders.


Gilgun, Jane F., The Thin Blue Line of Police Brutality. (Reprints)

REPORTS
Reminds the nation that the excessive use of force by the Cleveland violates the 4th Amendment.

Church Committee, “The FBI, Co Intelpro, and Martin Luther King, Jr.: Final Report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities,”(Red and Black Publishers: St. Petersburg, FL), 1975. This report describes the FBI relentless decade mission to discredit and neutralize Dr. King. J. Edgar Hoover, seeing the civil rights movement as a communist front, used everything in his power to destroy it. (cross referenced with Civil Rights).


National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, “The Kerner Report,” 1968. This is a powerful window into the roots of racism and inequality in the US. It looks at police brutality.


“State Sanctioned Violence” by the Church Committee (US Senate Select Committee to Study Government Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activity). Published by Red and Black Publishers: St. Petersburg, FL. This is the final report of the 1975 US Senate Church Committee describing the decades long activity by J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to discredit and “neutralize” Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement. (cross reference with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence).

This report documents the 100 victims in Baltimore of police brutality from 2011 to 2014. It relies on information obtained from the Baltimore Sun newspaper. The victims range from teenagers to a 26 year old pregnant woman to an 86 year old grandmother.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Lopez, Ian Haney, Dog Whistle Politics: How Coded Racial Appeals Have Reinvented Racism and Wrecked the Middle Class, (Oxford University Press: New York, NY), 2014. Campaigning for President in 1980’s, Ronald Reagan told stories of Cadillac driving welfare queens and strappling young bucks buying t-bone steaks with food stamps. In fabricating these tales of a misuse of welfare, Reagan never had to mention race because he was blowing a dog whistle sending a message about racial minorities that was inaudible on one level but clearly heard on another. In doing so, he tapped into a long political tradition that included George Wallace and Richard Nixon. Dog whistle politics lies at the heart of the tea party movement. Dog whistles generate middle class enthusiasm for political candidates who promise to crack down on crime, curb undocumented immigration and protect the heartland from Islamic infiltration. Ultimately it slashes taxes for the rich, gives corporate regulatory control over industry and financial markets and aggressively curtails social services. Convinced by the manipulation of dog whistle politics, White people vote against their own interests. (cross referenced with Republican Party).

Hughey, Matthew W. and Gregory S. Parks. The Wrongs of the Right: Language, Race, and the Republican Party in the Age of Obama. (New York University Press: New York, NY), 2014 Authors set post-racial claims into a relief against a background of pre- and post- election racial animus against President Obama, his administration, and African Americans. They show how the political right deploys racial fears, coded language and implicit bias to express and build opposition to the Obama administration. Situates the first Black president in a context ripe with nativism, xenophobia, White racial fatigue and serious racial inequality.

Kabaservice, Geoffrey, Rule and Ruin: The Downfall of Moderation and the Destruction of the Republican Party from Eisenhower to the Tea Party. (Oxford University Press: New York, NY) 2012. The chaotic events leading up to Mitt Romney’s defeat in the 2012 election indicated how far the Republican Party had turned rightward away from the center of public opinion. Tea Party activists mounted primary challenges against Republican office holders who appears to exhibit too much pragmatism or independence. Moderation and compromise were dirty words. The Republican Party became a party of ideological purity.

Miller, Edward H., Nut Country: Right-Wing Dallas and the Birth of the Southern Strategy, (University of Chicago Press: Chicago, IL) 2015. It tells a story of the transformation of the Republican Party. It shows how a group of influential far right businessmen, political leaders and political operatives developed a potent mix of hard lined anti-communism, Biblical literalism, and racism to generate a violent populism and widespread power. A racial resentment came to
fuel the national Republican Party’s divisive but effective southern strategy, the power of extreme conservatives rooted in Texas only grew.


STATE SANCTIONED AND VIGILANTE VIOLENCE


Ash, Stephen V. A Massacre in Memphis: The Race Riot that Shook the Nation One Year after the Civil War. (Hill and Wayne: New York, NY), 2013. In 1886 once year after the Civil War Whites carried out one of the bloodiest three days of racial violence where they rampaged through the city’s Black neighborhood. By the time it was over they had burned Black churches and schools and 46 Black people had been murdered. In response Congress enacted radical reconstruction policies to ensure that Blacks in the South would remain free.


Boyle, Kevin, Arc of Justice: A Saga of Race, Civil Rights and Murder in the Jazz Age. (Henry Holt and Company: New York, NY), 2004. In 1925, Ossian Sweet, a proud Negro doctor – grandson of, a slave – migrated to Detroit, MI. He had made the long climb from the ghetto to a home in a previously all White neighborhood. Yet, just after his arrival, a mob gathered outside his house: suddenly shots rang out: Sweet, or one of his defendants, had accidently killed one of the White threatening their lives and homes. It is the courtroom drama of Sweet’s murder trial and unforgettable tapestry of narrative history that documents the volatile history of the 1920’s and movingly recreates the Sweet family history from slavery to the great migration to the middle class.

Clausen, Barry. *FBI Murders, Conspiracy and AFT Contrived Charges – The Peltier Case*. This looks at the Leonard Peltier Case who was convicted of two FBI agent murders at Pine Ridge, SD in 1975. It looks at the repression of the author by the Department of Justice as he exposes a contrived investigation of Leonard Peltier. (cross referenced with Policing and Racism)


Gleam, Jacob. *The Rise of Police Violence in the US*, (Conceptual Kings), 2015. This looks at the escalation of murders of Black men, women and children by the police. (cross referenced with Policing and Racism)

Goliszek, Andrew. *In the Name of Science: A History of Secret Programs, Medical Research and Human Experimentation*, (Saint Martins Press). A chilling and eye opening book that looks at the ethical limits governing the use of the human body for experimentation. (cross referenced with Torture).

Haas, Jeffrey. *The Assassination of Fred Hampton: How the FBI and Chicago Police Murdered a Black Panther*, (Lawrence Hill Books: Chicago, IL), 2010. Uncovers a cold blooded execution at the hands of a conspiring police force of Black Panther Fred Hampton. Documents the entire fourteen-year process of bringing the killers to justice as well as the eighteen month trial. (cross referenced with Civil Rights)

Holloway, Vanessa. *Getting Away with Murder: The Twentieth Century Struggle for Civil Rights in the US Senate*, (University Press of America, Inc.: Lanham, MD), 2015. Looks at the question of whether Southern Democrats’ racist attitudes toward Black Americans pardoned the atrocities of Black lynching. (cross referenced with Civil Rights)

Kidada, E. Williams, They Left Great Marks on Me: African American Testimonies of Racial Violence from Emancipation to World War II. (New York University: New York), 2012. Well after slavery was abolished its legacy of violence left deep wounds on African American bodies, minds and lives. For many victims and witnesses of the assaults, rapes, murders, night rides, lynchings and other bloody acts that followed the suffering this violence engendered was at once too painful to put into words and yet too horrific to suppress. This study offers testimonies about this violence. (cross referenced with Historical).


Lane, Charles. The Day Freedom Died: The Colfax Massacre, the Supreme Court and the Betrayal of Reconstruction. (Henry Holt & Co.: New York, NY), 2008. On April 13, 1863 in Colfax, LA a small White paramilitary group of ex-confederate soldiers outraged by Black people’s attempt to vote and assert their rights killed more than 60 African Americans who occupied a courthouse. The case went all the way to the Supreme Court where the justices compromised the victory of the Civil War and left Blacks at the mercy of violent White paramilitary groups for generations.


Reflects on the disturbing issue that 40% of executions in this country have been African Americans and Hispanics. Follows a pattern of the violent criminalization of African American populations that has marked the country’s history of punishment.

Pallitto, Robert M.  *Torture and State Violence in the United States: A Short Documentary History*. (Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, MD), 2011. Argues that state sanctioned violence, degradation, and cruel and unusual punishments have deep roots in American History. Organized around the broad thematic periods in American History such as Colonial America and the early Republic, slavery and the frontier, imperialism, Jim Crow, World War I and II, cold war, police torture and the war on terror. (cross referenced with Torture)

Raper, Arthur, *The Tragedy of Lynching* (Dove Publication, Inc. Mineola, NY), 2003. Analyzes more than twenty lynchings that occurred in 1930 prepared by a commission composed of Southern scholars and investigators. Each lynching is examined in detail including the formation of a mob, behavior of the police and economic background of the area where the crime occurred.

Roy, Beth, *Forty One Shots … And Counting: What Amadou Diallo‘s Story Teaches Us About Policing, Race and Justice*. (Syracuse University Press: Syracuse, NY), 2009. This is an oral history of Diallo’s death with interviews with members of the community, police officers, lawyers, government officials and mothers of young men in jeopardy. It traces the politics and racial dynamics that place the officers outside Diallo’s house that night with their fingers on symbolic as well as actual triggers.


“State Sanctioned Violence” by the Church Committee (US Senate Select Committee to Study Government Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activity). Published by Red and Black Publishers: St. Petersburg, FL. This is the final report of the 1975 US Senate Church Committee describing the decades long activity by J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to discredit and “neutralize” Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement. (cross reference with Reports).
Washington, Harriet A., Medical Apartheid: The Dark History of Medical Experimentation on African Americans from Colonial Times to the Present, (Anchor Books: ), 2008. It is the 1st and only comprehensive history of medical experimentations on African Americans. Starting with the earliest encounters with Black Americans and Western medical researchers and the racist pseudoscience that resulted, it details the way that both slaves and freedmen were used in hospitals for experiments conducted without their knowledge- a tradition that continues today within some Black populations.

Wexler, Stuart and Larry Hancock, The Awful Grace of God: Religious Terrorism, White Supremacy and the Unsolved Murder of Martin Luther King Jr., (Counterpoint Inc.: Berkeley, CA), 2012. This book documents a multiyear effort to kill MLK, Jr by a group of the nation’s most extreme right wingers. United in a holy cause to King, this network of racists militants were the likely culprits behind the assassination of MLK, Jr in Memphis on April 4, 1968 and about James Earl Ray. (cross referenced with Civil Rights).

Woods, Amy Louise. Lynching and Spectacle: Witnessing Racial Violence in America 1890-1940. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill), 2009. Explains what it meant for White Americans to perform and witness these sadistic spectacles and how lynching played a role in establishing and affirming White supremacy. Looks at how it took root in towns and cities that were experiencing social instability and change.

Wright, George C. Racial Violence in Kentucky, 1865-1940: Lynchings, Mob Rule and “Legal Lynchings”. (Louisiana State University Press: Baton Rouge), 1990. Wright vividly portrays the clash between White racist militants and Blacks who would not submit to White terror. The book unveils the brutality concealed beneath the surface veneer of moderation. Brings to light a consistent pattern of legally sanctioned and extra-legal violence employed to ensure that Blacks knew their place.

TORTURE


Goliszek, Andrew, In the Name of Science: A History of Secret Programs, Medical Research and Human Experimentation, (Saint Martins Press). A chilling and eye opening book that looks at the ethical limits governing the use of the human body for experimentation. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence).
Pallitto, Robert M. *Torture and State Violence in the United States: A Short Documentary History.* (Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, MD), 2011. Argues that state sanctioned violence, degradation, and cruel and unusual punishments have deep roots in American History. Organized around the broad thematic periods in American History such as Colonial America and the early Republic, slavery and the frontier, imperialism, Jim Crow, World War I and II, cold war, police torture and the war on terror. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)


**TRAUMA AND POLICING**


**WHITE SUPREMACY**


Blackmon, Douglas A. *Slavery by Another Name: The Re-enslavement of Black Americans from the Civil War to World War II.* (Anchor Press: New York, NY), 2009. Tells the story of Black people after the emancipation proclamation up to World War II who fought unsuccessfully against the re-emergence of human labor trafficking, the companies that profited from it and the insidious legacy of racism that reverberates today.

Cacho, Lisa Marie. *Social Death: Racialized Rightlessness and the Criminalization of the Unprotected.* (New York University Press: New York, NY), 2012. Illustrates that our very understanding of personhood is premised upon the unchallenged devaluation of criminalized populations of color. Hence, their reliance of a rights based politics notion of who is and who is not a deserving member of society. (On Loan)

Daniels, Jessie, ed. *Cyber Racism: White Supremacy On Line and the New Attacks on Civil Rights.* (Routledge Press: New York, NY), 2016. Explores the way racism is translated from the print only era to the cyber era and how White supremacist organizations have translated their printed publications onto the Internet.


Explores over 300 publications from a variety of White Supremacist organizations to examine the ideology of these groups. Shows that a White Supremacist ideology is much closer to White American core values than most of us would like to believe. (cross referenced with Black Women)


Durocher, Kristina. *Raising Racists: The Socialization of White Children in the Jim Crow South.* (University of Kentucky Press: Lexington, KY), 2011. White Southerners recognized that the perpetuation of segregation required Whites of all ages to uphold a strict social order especially the young members of the next generation. White children rested at the core of the
system of segregation between 1890 and 1939 because their participation was crucial to ensuring
the future of White Supremacy. (cross referenced with Youth)

Ely, James, Jr., Bond, Bradley, G., Wilson, Charles Reagan, eds., The New Encyclopedia of
Looks at issues such as reconstruction, social class, politics, race, and economics in the south.

Eubanks, Ralph, Ever Is A Long Time: A Journey Into Mississippi’s Dark Past – A Memoire,
(Basic Books: New York, NY), 2003. Eubanks captures the feeling of growing up during the
Mississippi Civil Rights Movement. He looks at the role that the State Sovereignty Commission
played in maintaining White supremacy. (cross referenced with Youth)

Findley, Keith, Delaying the Dream: Southern Senators and the Fight Against Civil Rights 1938
– 1965 (Making the Modern South), (Louisiana University Press: Baton Rouge, LA), 2008. This
book exposes the tactics that Southern senators used in order to fight civil rights thru filibusters,
dog whistle politics to appeal to northerners, and the linking of the defense of segregation with
constitutional principles. (cross referenced with Civil Rights).

Ford, Bridget, Bonds of Union: Religion, Race and Politics in a Civil War Border Land,
(University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, NC), 2016. Shows unexpected bonds of union
between diverse people in the Kentucky borderlands during the Civil War.

Fredrickson, George M., White Supremacy: A comparative Study of American and South
supremacy through the lens of South Africa and the southern part of the United States.

(Regency Publishing Inc.: Washington, DC).

Glaude, Eddie, Democracy in Black: How Race Still Enslaves the American Soul, (Random
House: New York, NY), 2016. It looks at the state of Black America and savages the idea of a
post-racial society. From the murders of Black youth by the police to the dismantling of the
voter’s rights act to the disaster visited upon poor and middle class Black families by the great
recession, it is clear that Black America faces an emergency at the moment the election of the
1st Black president has led many people to believe that we solved America’s race problem.

Hale, Grace Elizabeth. Making Whiteness: The Culture of Segregation in the South 1890-1940.
When faced with active citizenship of ex-slaves after the Civil War White this shows how
Southerners used violence and physical separation to re-establish power. Reveals how in the
1920s the nation took up this model as a way of forming a social hierarchy while simultaneously creating a false notion of a national, egalitarian, consumerist democracy.


Kantrowitz, Stephen. Ben Tillman and the Reconstruction of White Supremacy. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill), 2000. Looks at the life of South Carolina Governor and U.S. Senator Tillman to trace the history of White male supremacy and its discontents from the era of plantation slavery to the age of Jim Crow. Over the course of his career Tillman faced down his opponents ranging from agrarian radicals to aristocratic conservatives, from women suffragists to Black Republicans. His vision and voice shaped the understandings of millions and helped create the violent repressive world of the Jim Crow South.

Knight, Stuart. Marginalizing White Supremacy. 2013
Brings a clear understanding to Black people about White Supremacy and how it works in their daily lives.

Lavelle, Kristen. Whitewashing the South: White Memories of Segregation and Civil Rights. (Roman & Littlefield: Lanham, MD),

Lopez, Ian Haney, Dog Whistle Politics: How Coded Racial Appeals Have Reinvented Racism and Wrecked the Middle Class, (Oxford University Press: New York, NY), 2014. Campaigning for President in 1980’s, Ronald Reagan told stories of Cadillac driving welfare queens and strapping young bucks buying t-bone steaks with food stamps. In fabricating these tales of a misuse of welfare, Reagan never had to mention race because he was blowing a dog whistle sending a message about racial minorities that was inaudible on one level but clearly heard on another. In doing so, he tapped into a long political tradition that included George Wallace and Richard Nixon. Dog whistle politics lies at the heart of the tea party movement. Dog whistles generate middle class enthusiasm for political candidates who promise to crack down on crime, curb undocumented immigration and protect the heartland from Islamic infiltration. Ultimately it slashes taxes for the rich, gives corporate regulatory control over industry and financial markets and aggressively curtails social services. Convinced by the manipulation of dog whistle politics, White people vote against their own interests. (cross referenced with Republican Party).

Explores the social and specifically legal construction of race. He looks at the reasoning employed by the courts in an effort to justify the whiteness of some and the non-whiteness of others revealing the criteria that were used to determine whiteness and thus citizenship.


Between 1880 and 1910 thousands of African Americans passed Civil Service exams and became employed by the Executive Offices of the Federal Government. However, by 1920 promotions to well-paying federal jobs had nearly vanished for Black workers. Investigates how the enactment of this policy based on progressive demands for Whiteness in government imposed a color line on American opportunity and implicated Washington in the economic limitation of African Americans for decades to come. Exposes the racism at the heart of American reform politics and shows how Black people fought back.

YOUTH

Bernstein, Robin, *Racial Innocence: Performing American Childhood from Slavery to Civil Rights*, New York University Press, New York, NY), 2011. She argues that the concept of “childhood innocence” has become central to US racial formation since the mid-19th century. Children – White ones- imbued with innocence, Black ones excluded from it, and others of color erased by it – figured pivotally in sharply divergent racial agendas from slavery to abolition to anti-Black violence and the early Civil rights movement.

Buras, Kristen L., *Charter Schools, Race, and Urban Space: Where the Market Meets Grassroots Resistance*, (Rutledge: New York, NY), 2015. It presents a very different account challenging the success of charter schools by studying charter schools in New Orleans – where veteran teachers were fired in masse and the nation’s all-charter school district was developed. It shows that such reforms is less about the needs of racially oppressed communities and more about the production of an urban space economy in which White entrepreneurs capitalize on Black children and neighborhoods.


Durocher, Kristina. *Raising Racists: The Socialization of White Children in the Jim Crow South*, (University of Kentucky Press: Lexington, KY), 2011. White Southerners recognized that the perpetuation of segregation required Whites of all ages to uphold a strict social order especially the young members of the next generation. White children rested at the core of the system of segregation between 1890 and 1939 because their participation was crucial to ensuring the future of White Supremacy. (cross referenced with White Supremacy)


Looks at the current conditions of young people today within a culture of privatization, insecurity and commodification.


Police officers, armed security guards, surveillance cameras, and metal detectors are common features of the disturbing new landscape at many high schools today. Looks at new and harsher discipline practices: zero tolerance policies,


This book explores the criminalization of 40 African American Black and Latino boys defined as delinquents and how they face punitive policies in schools, communities and a world where they are constantly policed and stigmatized.


Walker, Vanessa Siddle, *Hello Professor: A Black Principal and Professional Leadership in the Segregated South*, (University of north Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, NC), 2000. Vanessa Siddle Walker shows that Black principals were well positioned to serve as conduit of ideas, knowledge and tools to support Black resistance to officially sanctioned regressive educational systems in the Jim Crow South. Black principals formed a network throughout the South and the nation through which power structures were formed and ideas were spread to schools throughout the South.