

SPIRITHOUSE PROJECT REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

BLACK COMMUNITY

Kaye, Anthony E., Joining Places: Slave Neighborhoods in the Old South, (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, NC), 2007. This book offers a vivid portrait of slaves transforming adjoining plantations into slave neighborhoods.

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

Bell-Scott, Patricia, The Firebrand and the First Lady: Portrait of a Friendship: Pauli Murray, Eleanor Roosevelt and the Struggle for Social Justice, (Knopf Publishers: New York, NY) 2016. This tells the story of how a brilliant writer – turned- activist, grand daughter of a mulatto slave, and the First Lady of the US, whose ancestry gave her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, forged an enduring friendship that changed each of their lives and helped to alter the course of race and racism in America.

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.

Daniels, Jessie. White Lies: Race, Class, Gender and Sexuality in White Supremacist Discourse. (Routledge: New York, NY), 1997

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)

Giddings, Paula, IDA: A Sword Among Lions, (Harpers Collins, Inc.: New York, NY), 2008. It is a sweeping biography about Ida Wells Barnett, a crusader against lynching in the US and the deep embedded racism and violence that propelled it forward. (cross reference with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence).

Gross, Kali N., Colored Amazons: Crime, Violence, and Black Women in the City of Brotherly Love, 1880 – 1910. (Duke University Press: Durham, NC), 2006. This is a groundbreaking historical analysis of the crimes, prosecution and incarceration of Black women in Philadelphia at the turn of the 20th century.

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.

Richie, Beth, Arrested Justice: Black Women, Violence, and America's Prison Nation, (New York University Press: New York), 2012. Ritchie argues that Black women face particular peril because of the way that race and culture have not figured centrally enough in the analysis of the causes and consequences of gender violence. Looks at physical, sexual and other forms of violence in the lives of Black women.

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)

Schaffner, Laurie, Girls in Trouble With the Law, (Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NJ), 2006. Girls of color in the US are disproportionately in detention centers and have experienced physical harm and sexual violence.

Silliman, Jael and Anannya Bhattachaejee eds., Policing the National Body: Race, Gender, and Criminalization. (South End Press: Cambridge), 2002.

Simien, Evelyn. Gender and Lynching, (St. Martin's Press: New York, NY). 2011. (cross referenced: State Sanctioned Murder).

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

Alexander, Florence, [Before Selma: The Harry T. Moor Story](#), (Ebon Research Inc.: Longwood, FL) 2015. This book tells the story of NAACP worker, Harry T. Moore, and his death at the hands of White vigilantes in Florida on Christmas Day. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)

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.

Bloom, Joshua and Waldo Martin, [Black Against Empire: The History and Politics of the Black Panther Party](#), (University of California Press: Berkeley, CA), 2013. This offers the first comprehensive overview and analysis of the Black Panther Party.

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.

Day, John Kyle, [The Southern Manifesto: Massive Resistance and the Fight to Preserve Segregation](#), (University Press of Mississippi: Jackson, MS), 2014. The Southern Manifesto written March 13, 1958 by 99 members of the US Congress promulgated the Declaration of Constitution Principles known as the Southern Manifesto which formally stated opposition to the landmark Brown v. Board of Education Decision and the emergent Civil Rights Movement. (cross referenced with White Supremacy)

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.

Dray, Philip and Seth Cagin, We Are Not Afraid: The Story of Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney and the Civil Rights Campaign for Mississippi, (Nation Books: New York, NY), 2006. This book is about the Klan murder of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner in Mississippi. (cross referenced with Youth and State Sanctioned Violence)

Dupont, Carolyn Renee. Mississippi Praying: Southern White Evangelicals and the Civil Rights Movement 1945-1975. (New York University Press: New York, NY), 2013 (cross referenced with White Supremacy). Shows how White religious evangelical communities in Mississippi stood in the way of the Civil Rights Movement oftentimes using violence.

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 reference with White Supremacy).

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.

Haas, Jeffrey. The Assassination of Fred Hampton: How the FBI and Chicago Police Murdered a Black Panther. (Lawrence Hill Books: Chicago, IL), 2010. Uncover 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 State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)

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).

Levine, Ellen. Freedom's Children: Young Civil Rights Activists Tell Their Own Stories. (Puffin Books: New York, NY) 1993. (cross referenced with Youth)

Lewis, Andrew. The Shadow of Youth: The Remarkable Journey of a Civil Rights Generation. (Hill and Wang: New York, NY), 2009. Looks at SNCC through the eyes of Stokely Carmichael, Diane Nash, Bob Moses, Bob Zellner, Julian Bond, Marion Berry, John Lewis and others.

Lubin, Alex. The Geographies of Liberation: The Making of an Afro-Arab Political Imaginery. (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.

Moye, Todd J. Let the People Decide: Black Freedom and White Resistance Movements in Sunflower County Mississippi, 1945-1980. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill), 2004.

The social history of Civil Rights and White resistance movements in Sunflower County Mississippi. Also the hotbed of SNCC activities, the birthplace of Fannie Lou Hamer and the rise of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the home of Senator James Eastland, one of the most powerful segregationists of the 20th century.

Perlstein, Rick. Nixonland: The Rise of a President and the Fracturing of America. (Simon and Schuster, Inc.: New York, NY), 2008. Tells how Richard Nixon rose out of defeat to capture

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.

Singh, Nikhil Pal. Black is a Country: Race and the Unfinished Struggle for Democracy. (Harvard University Press: Cambridge, MA), 2004. Looks at what happened to the worldly and radical vision of equality that emanated from Black intellectual activists from DuBois to King. Looks at Civil Rights in the 20th century.

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

Morris, Monique W., Black Stats: African Americans By the Numbers in the 21st Century, (The New Press: New York, NY), 2014. This provides statistics to help us understand the state of Black America and the all-pervasive presence of systemic racism.

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).

Lee-baw, Bronwyn, Judging State Sponsored Violence: Imaging Political Change. (Cambridge University Press: New York), 2011
(cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence).

Rodriguez, Dylan, Forced Passages: Imprisoned Radical Intellectuals and the US Prison Regime. (University of Minnesota Press: Minneapolis),

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.

Kraska, Peter, ed., Militarizing the American Criminal Justice System: The Changing Roles of the Armed Forces and the Police. (Northeastern University Press: Boston), 2001 (cross reference with Policing and Racism)

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

Armstrong, Michael. They Wished They Were Honest: The Knapp Commission and New York City Police. (Columbia University Press: New York, NY), 2012. Looks at the corruption, the ethical and philosophical issues of law enforcement in New York City.

Bell, Jeannine, Policing Hatred: Law Enforcement, Civil Rights and Hate Crimes. (New York University Press: New York), 2002

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)

Collum, Joseph, The Black Dragon: Racial Profiling Exposed. (Gulf Stream Press: Ft. Lauderdale, FL), 2010

Fyfe, James and Jerome H. Skolinick, Above the Law: Police and the Excessive Use of Force, (The Free Press: New York, NY), 1993. This presents an historical analysis of police violence and its presence today.

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)

Holmes, Malcolm and Brad Smith. Race and Police Brutality: Roots of an Urban Dilemma. (State University of New York Press: Albany), 2008. Looks at the contemporary explanation of police violence and examines it in relation to excessive force. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)

Johnson, Marilyn, Street Justice: A History of Police Violence in New York City, (Beacon Press: Boston), 2003

Jurgen, Martschukat and Silvan Niedermeier, Violence and Visibility in Modern History. (Palgrave MacMillan: New York), 2013.

Kraska, Peter, ed., Militarizing the American Criminal Justice System: The Changing Roles of the Armed Forces and the Police. (Northeastern University Press: Boston), 2001 (cross reference with Militarized Policing)

Moore, Leonard, Black Rage in New Orleans: Police Brutality and African American Activism from World War II to Katrina. (LSU Press: Baton Rouge), 2010. This looks at the history of police violence in New Orleans from WWII to Hurricane Katrina and the Black response.

Moore, Nina, The Political Roots of Racial Tracking in the American Criminal Justice System. (Cambridge University Press: New York, NY), 2015. The enduring realities of racism in the criminal justice system fertilized by the public and policy makers.

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.

Nelson, Jill, ed., Police Brutality, (W. W. Norton & Co.: New York), 2000. A landmark work by twelve leading critiques on police brutality within a historical and intellectual context.

Provine, Doris Marie, Unequal Under Law: Race in the War on Drugs, (University of Chicago Press: Chicago, IL), 2007. This book looks at how decades of both manifest and latent racism help shape a punitive US drug policy directed at minorities and ignored by Congress.

Rice, Stephen K. and Michael White. Race, Ethnicity and Policing: New and Essential Readings. (New York University Press: New York, NY), 2010. From Rodney King and Driving While Black to claims of targeting undocumented Latino immigrants relationships surrounding race, ethnicity and the police have faced great challenges. Offers a holistic approach to this topic.

Rowe, Michael, Policing, Race and Racism. (Policing and Society Series, Routledge Press: New York), 2004. This seeks to analyze the content and background of race and policing in England.

Ruprecht Jr., Louis, Policing the State, 2nd Edition, Democratic Reflections on Police Power Gone Awry, In Memory of Kathryn Johnston (1914 – 2006), copyright 2015 by Louis Ruprecht, Jr. This tells the story of a trial in which he participated in 2008. Presents us with a textbook case of the shameful abuse of police power. (cross referenced with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence).

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

Simon, Jonathan, Governing Through Crime: How the War on Crime Transformed American Democracy and Created a Culture of Fear. (Oxford University Press, Inc.: New York), 2007
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Weitzer, Ronald and Steve A. Tuck, Race and Policing in America: Conflict and Reform, (Cambridge University Press: New York), 2006.

Woodson, Robert L., ed., Black Perspectives on Crime and the Criminal Justice System: A Symposium Sponsored by the National Urban League, (G.K.Hall & Co.: Boston) 1977

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.

The Ferguson Report: Department of Justice Investigation of the Ferguson Police Department. (New Press: New York), 2015(cross referenced with Reports)

Deggans, Eric, Race-Baiter: How the Media Wields Dangerous Words to Divide a Nation. (McMillan Books: New York), 2012

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

REPORTS

Beckham, Barry, “Excessive Force: Annotated US Department of Justice Investigation of Cleveland, Ohio Dept. of Police: How the Cleveland Police Continue to Use Excessive Force.”(Beckham Publishing Group Inc.: Silver Springs, MD), 2015.

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).

The Ferguson Report: Department of Justice Investigation of the Ferguson Police Department. (New Press: New York), 2015. (cross referenced with Policing and Racism).

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.

Report: The Washington Post, “Lethal Force: The True Toll of Police Shootings in America.” (Division Books: New York, NY), 2016. Tracks every reported fatal shooting by an on-duty officer in 2015. Its database chronicled the shootings in real time using news reports and other public sources.

“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).

“The Roots of a Riot: Baltimore’s Eruption,” Time, Inc., 2015.

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.

US Government, President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, White House. “Interim Report on the President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, March 2015 –Building Trust and Legitimacy, Social Media, Community Policing, Crime Reduction, Training, Officer Wellness.” (Progressive Management, Inc.) 2015. This report, convened by President Barack Obama, looks at improving policing in this country, especially in the Black community.

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 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).

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 wide spread 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.

Perlestein, Nick, Nixonland: The Rise of a President and the Fracturing of America, (Scribner: New York, NY), 2008. Nixonland captures America's turbulent 1960's and early 1970's and reveals how Nixon rose from the political graveyard to seize and hold the presidency. (cross referenced with Civil Rights).

STATE SANCTIONED AND VIGILANTE VIOLENCE

Alexander, Florence, Before Selma: The Harry T. Moor Story, (Ebon Research Inc.: Longwood, FL) 2015. This book tells the story of NAACP worker, Harry T. Moore, and his death at the hands of White vigilantes in Florida on Christmas Day. (cross referenced with Civil Rights)

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.

Barak, Gregg, Violence, Conflict, and World Order: Critical Conversations on State Sanctioned Justice, (Rowman and Littlefield, Inc., Lanham, MD) 2007. This book has edited conversations from a conference on violence, conflict and the world order held at Eastern KY University. Conversations include violence against women, homeland security, terrorism, empire and human rights.

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.

Chicago Commission on Race Relations, The Negro In Chicago: A Study of Race Relations and Race Riots, Released in 2015. Reports on the Committee on the Race Riots of 1919.

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)

Dray, Philip and Seth Cagin, We Are Not Afraid: The Story of Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney and the Civil Rights Campaign for Mississippi, (Nation Books: New York, NY), 2006. This book is about the Klan murder of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner in Mississippi. (cross referenced with Civil Rights and Youth)

Giddings, Paula, IDA: A Sword Among Lions, (Harpers Collins, Inc.: New York, NY), 2008. It is a sweeping biography about Ida Wells Barnett, a crusader against lynching in the US and the deep embedded racism and violence that propelled it forward. (cross reference with Black Women).

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)

Holmes, Malcolm and Brad Smith. Race and Police Brutality: Roots of an Urban Dilemma. (State University of New York Press: Albany), 2008. Looks at the contemporary explanation of police violence and examines it in relation to excessive force.

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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).

King, Gilbert, Devil in the Grove: Thurgood Marshall, the Groveland Boys, and the Dawn of a New American. (Harper Collins Press: Harper Perennial, NY), 2013. Takes place in 1949 during the booming orange industry in Florida where citrus barons got rich on the backs of cheap Black labor. In this environment, a 17 year old white Groveland girl accused 4 Black men of raping her. In response, the KKK burned the homes of Black people to the ground and chased hundreds into the swamp determined to lynch the boys. Thurgood Marshall comes to town to defend the Groveland boys.

Krugler, David F. 1919, The Year of Racial Violence: How African Americans Fought Back. (Cambridge University Press: New York, NY), 2015. Recounts African Americans' brave stand against a cascade of White mob attacks in the United States after World War I. Black men and women from Washington DC to Omaha, Nebraska took up arms to repel mobs that used lynching, assaults and other forms of violence to protect White Supremacy. Yet, the authorities blamed Blacks.

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.

Lee-baw, Bronwyn, Judging State Sponsored Violence: Imaging Political Change. (Cambridge University Press: New York), 2011
(cross referenced with Historical).

Ogletree, Charles J., Jr. and Austin Sarat, eds. From Lynching Mobs to the Killing State: Race and the Death Penalty in America. (New York University: New York, NY), 2006

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.

Ruprecht Jr., Louis, Policing the State, 2nd Edition, Democratic Reflections on Police Power Gone Awry, In Memory of Kathryn Johnston (1914 – 2006), copyright 2015 by Louis Ruprecht, Jr. This tells the story of a trial in which he participated in 2008. Presents us with a textbook case of the shameful abuse of police power. (cross referenced with Policing and Racism).

Simien, Evelyn. Gender and Lynching. (St. Martin's Press: New York, NY). 2011. (cross referenced: Black Women). Deviates from the typical scholarship on lynching which focuses on Black men to examine African American women and its history. Looks at the reasons and circumstances surrounding the death and torture of African American female victims. (cross reference with Torture)

“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

Anti-Slavery Examiner / American Anti-Slavery Society, The Dark Side of American Slavery – Illustrated: Torture as a Tool of Control. This book contains references from numerous sources including slave narratives and extracts of the Anti-slave Examiner about the torture of slaves.

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)

Simien, Evelyn. Gender and Lynching. (St. Martin's Press: New York, NY). 2011. (cross referenced: Black Women). Deviates from the typical scholarship on lynching which focuses on Black men to examine African American women and its history. Looks at the reasons and circumstances surrounding the death and torture of African American female victims. (cross reference with State Sanctioned and Vigilante Violence)

TRAUMA AND POLICING

Eyerman, Ron, Culture Trauma: Slavery and the Formation of African American Identity. (Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, United Kingdom), 2001

WHITE SUPREMACY

Allen, Theodore. The Invention of the White Race, Volume I: Racial Oppression and Social Control. (Verso Books: Brooklyn, NY), 2012. Draws lessons from Irish history. Shows how White people invented Whiteness for social control.

Baptist, Edward, The Half Has Never Been Told: Slavery and the Making of American Capitalism. (Basic Books: New York), 2014

Berger, Maurice, White Lies: Race and the Myth of Whiteness, (Farrar, Strauss, and Giroux: New York, NY), 1999. It debunks our myths and false assumptions about race in America.

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.

Bonilla-Silva, Eduardo. Racism with Racists: Color Blind Racism and the Persistence of Racial Equality in America. (Roman and Littlefield Publishers: Lanham, MD), 2013. Re: How Whites use colorblind language, arguments, phrases and stories to justify and defend racism.

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.

Daniels, Jessie. White Lies: Race, Class, Gender and Sexuality in White Supremacist Discourse. (Routledge: New York, NY), 1997

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)

Day, John Kyle, The Southern Manifesto: Massive Resistance and the Fight to Preserve Segregation, (University Press of Mississippi: Jackson, MS), 2014. The Southern Manifesto written March 13, 1958 by 99 members of the US Congress promulgated the Declaration of Constitution Principles known as the Southern Manifesto which formally stated opposition to the landmark Brown v. Board of Education Decision and the emergent Civil Rights Movement. (cross referenced with Civil Rights)

Dupont, Carolyn Renee. Mississippi Praying: Southern White Evangelicals and the Civil Rights Movement 1945-1975. (New York University Press: New York, NY), 2013 (cross referenced with Civil Rights). Shows how White religious evangelical communities in Mississippi stood in the way of the Civil Rights Movement oftentimes using violence.

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 Southern Culture: Vol. 10: Law and Politics, (University of NC Press: Chapel Hill, NC), 2008. 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 African History, (Oxford University Press: New York, NY), 1981. This looks at white supremacy through the lens of South Africa and the southern part of the United States.

Gingrich, Newt, Winning the Future: A 21st Century Contract with America. (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. (Vintage Books) 1998.

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.

Hartman, Andrew, A War for the Soul of America: A History of the Culture Wars. (University of Chicago Press Ltd.: London), 2015.

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).

Lopez, Ian Haney, White By Law: The Legal Construction of Race in America, (New York University Press: New York, NY), 1996.

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.

Vaught, Sabina, Racism, Public Schooling and the Entrenchment of White Supremacy: A Critical Race Ethnography, (State University of New York: Albany, NY) 2011. This shows how ingrained ideas about race created and sustained the achievement gap in US schools. (cross referenced with Youth)

Walters, Ronald, White Nationalism: Black Interests: Conservative Public Policy and the Black Community. (Wayne State University Press: Detroit, MI), 2003

Yellin, Eric S. Racism in the Nation's Service: Government Workers and the Color Line in Woodrow Wilson's America. (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill), 2013
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.

Cohen, Cathy. Democracy Remixed: Black Youth and the Future of American Politics. (Oxford Books: New York, NY), 2010. Deals with the state of Black youth in America today and their sense that they face a bleak future.

Dray, Philip and Seth Cagin, We Are Not Afraid: The Story of Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney and the Civil Rights Campaign for Mississippi, (Nation Books: New York, NY), 2006. This book is about the Klan murder of Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner in Mississippi. (cross referenced with Civil Rights and State Sanctioned Violence)

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)

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 White Supremacy)

Giroux, Henry A. Disposable Youth: Racialized Memories and the Culture of Cruelty. (Routledge Press: New York, NY), 2012

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

King, Wilma. Stolen Childhood: Slave Youth in Nineteenth-Century America. (Indiana University Press: Bloomington, IN), 2011. The lives of millions of Black youth who were enslaved in 19th century America.

Kupchik, Aaron, Homeroom Security: School Discipline in an Age of Fear, (New York University Press: New York, NY), 2010.

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,

Levine, Ellen. Freedom's Children: Young Civil Rights Activists Tell Their Own Stories. (Puffin Books: New York, NY) 1993. (cross referenced with Civil Rights). This book is about 30 young African American - children and teenagers – who tell in their own words of their involvement in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950's and 1960's.

Rios, Victor, Punished: Policing the Lives of Black and Latino Boys, (New York University Press: New York, NY), 2011.

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.

Vaught, Sabrina. Racism, Public Schooling, and the Entrenchment of White Supremacy. (State University of New Press: Albany), 2011. Focuses on how policies and practices sustain and reproduce achievement gaps. Looks at this through the optics of White supremacy. (cross referenced with White Supremacy)

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.