

African American History Month

Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy Jakarta

FEBRUARY IS AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

National African American History Month in February celebrates the contributions that African Americans have made to American history in their struggles for freedom and equality and deepens our understanding of our Nation's history.

National African American History Month had its origins in 1915 when historian and author Dr. Carter G. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. This organization is now known as the Association for the Study of African American Life and History ("ASALH"). Through this organization Dr. Woodson initiated the first Negro History Week in February 1926. Dr. Woodson selected the week in February that included the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, two key figures in the history of African Americans.

In 1975, President Ford issued a Message on the Observance of Black History Week urging all Americans to "recognize the important contribution made to our nation's life and culture by black citizens." In 1976 this commemoration of black history in the United States was expanded by ASALH to Black History Month, also known as African American History Month, and President Ford issued the first Message on the Observance of Black History Month that year. In subsequent years, Presidents Carter and Reagan continued to issue Messages honoring African American History Month.

In 1986 Congress passed Public Law 99-244 which designated February 1986 as "National Black (Afro-American) History Month." This law noted that February 1, 1986 would "mark the beginning of the sixtieth annual public and private salute to Black History." The law further called upon to President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe February 1986 as Black History Month with the appropriate ceremonies and activities. President Reagan issued Presidential Proclamation 5443 which proclaimed that "the foremost purpose of Black History Month is to make all Americans aware of this struggle for freedom and equal opportunity." This proclamation stated further that this month was a time "to celebrate the many achievements of African Americans in every field



Civil rights march on Washington, D.C. 1963 Aug. 28. Leffler, Warren K., photographer.

from science and the arts to politics and religion."

In January 1996, President Clinton issued Presidential Proclamation 6863 for "National African American History Month." The proclamation emphasized the theme for that year, the achievements of black women from Sojourner Truth to Mary McLeod Bethune and Toni Morrison. In February 1996 the Senate passed Senate Resolution 229 commemorating Black History Month and the contributions of African American U.S. Senators.

Since 1996, the Presidents have issued annual proclamations for "National African American History Month." In 2009 President Obama issued Presidential Proclamation 8345. The 2009 theme for this month as set by the ASALH was The Quest for Black Citizenship in the Americas. This theme honored the centennial of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (NAACP). The NAACP archives are held by the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. The ASALH theme for 2010 is "The History of Black Economic Empowerment" and celebrates the centennial of the establishment of the National Urban League. Various papers from the National Urban League are also housed at the Library's Manuscript Division.

Source: <http://www.loc.gov/law/help/commemorative-observations/african-american.php>

Information Package February 2011

Based on mutual respect and shared values, the US Mission works with Indonesia to strengthen democracy, sustain the environment, promote prosperity, enhance understanding and ensure security for our people, our nations, and our region.

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2011 NATIONAL BLACK HISTORY THEME: AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE CIVIL WAR



African American Civil War Memorial

In 1861, as the United States stood at the brink of Civil War, people of African descent, both enslaved and free persons, waited with a watchful eye. They understood that a war between the North and the South might bring about jubilee--the destruction of slavery and universal freedom. When the Confederacy fired upon Fort Sumter and war ensued, President Abraham Lincoln maintained that the paramount cause was to preserve the Union, not end slavery. Frederick Douglass, the most prominent black leader, opined that regardless of intentions, the war would

bring an end to slavery, America's "peculiar institution."

Over the course of the war, the four million people of African descent in the United States proved Douglass right. Free and enslaved blacks

rallied around the Union flag in the cause of freedom. From the cotton and tobacco fields of the South to the small towns and big cities of the North, nearly 200,000 joined the Grand Army of the Republic and took up arms to destroy the Confederacy. They served as recruiters, soldiers, nurses, and spies, and endured unequal treatment, massacres, and riots as they pursued their quest for freedom and equality. Their record of service speaks for itself, and Americans have never fully realized how their efforts saved the Union.

In honor of the efforts of people of African descent to destroy slavery and inaugurate universal freedom in the United States, the Association for the Study of African American Life and History has selected "African Americans and the Civil War" as the 2011 National Black History Theme. We urge all Americans to study and reflect on the value of their contributions to the nation.

Source: http://www.asalh.org/Annual_National_Black_History_Theme.html

LINCOLN AS EMANCIPATOR



Emancipation Proclamation that glorifies Lincoln as the Great Emancipator

This article is excerpted from Abraham Lincoln: A Legacy of Freedom, wrote by Michael Jay Friedman

For some Americans, Abraham Lincoln remains the Great Emancipator, the man who freed the African-American slaves. For others, Lincoln was an opportunist who lagged behind the abolitionist movement, an advocate of black Americans' voluntary emigration, and even a white supremacist.

Many of Lincoln's actions are best understood by recalling that his chosen career was not moral prophet but instead, as the leading historian James M.

McPherson has written,

a politician, a practitioner of the art of the possible, a pragmatist who subscribed to [abolitionist] principles but recognized that they could only be achieved in gradual, step-by-step fashion through compromise and negotiation, in pace with progressive changes in public opinion and political realities.

However much Lincoln bowed to public opinion, he always held fast to a core belief that, under the Declaration of Independence, all men possessed equally the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Lincoln also remained, for a man of the early- and mid-19th century, free of social prejudice.

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

-- Abraham Lincoln

On September 22, 1862, Lincoln issued what became known as the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. It announced his intent on January 1, 1863, to issue another order that "all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free."

With the new year, Lincoln kept his promise. The Emancipation Proclamation declared that all slaves within the Confederacy "are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." It also announced the Union's intent to recruit and field black soldiers.

The future African-American leader Booker T. Washington was about seven years old when the Emancipation Proclamation was read on his plantation (see the African American Odyssey on Booker T. Washington).

Read more at: <http://www.america.gov/st/diversity-english/2009/February/20090205141239jmnamdeirf0.4877588.html>

Abraham Lincoln: A Legacy of Freedom accessible at: <http://www.america.gov/publications/books/lincoln.html>

THE FATHER OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

Carter G. Woodson

Born: December 19, 1875 in New Canton, Virginia, United States. Died: April 03, 1950 in Washington, District of Columbia, United States. Nationality: American

The historian and educator Carter Godwin Woodson was born in New Canton, in Buckingham County, Virginia. Woodson probably descended from slaves held by Dr. John Woodson, who migrated from Devonshire, England, to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619. He was the first and only black American of slave parents to earn a Ph.D. in history. After the Civil War, Woodson's grandfather and father, who were skilled carpenters, were forced into sharecropping. After saving for many years, the family



Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson
(1875–1950)

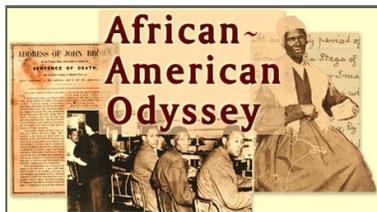
purchased land and eked out a meager living in the late 1870s and 1880s.

Woodson taught in the Washington, D.C., public schools, at Howard University, and at West Virginia Collegiate Institute. In 1915, in Chicago, he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, then became the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH), and began the work that sustained him for the rest of his career. Indeed, his life was given over to the pursuit of truth about the African and African-American pasts.

Source: *Encyclopedia of African-American Culture and History*, 2006

Read more about ASALH at: <http://www.asalh.org/>

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN ODYSSEY BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



This Special Presentation of the Library of Congress exhibition, *The African-American Odyssey: A Quest for Full Citizenship*, showcases the Library's incomparable African-American collections.

The major presentation in the Jefferson Building, explores black America's quest for equality from the early national period through the twentieth century. The Library's materials, gathered over the two hundred years of its existence, tell the story of the African American experience through nine chronological periods that document the courage and determination of blacks, faced with adverse circumstances, who overcame immense odds to fully participate in all aspects of American society.

Slavery--The Peculiar Institution traces the slave trade and explores the methods enslaved Africans used to resist their enslavement; strategies varied, but the goal remained unchanged: freedom and equality. For details, please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart1.html>

Free Blacks in the Antebellum Period presents the commentary of blacks in both the North and South who spoke out on the injustice of slavery, and illuminates the role of the church, and the importance of education, the Underground Railroad, and the Back-to-Africa Movement. For more details please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart2.html>

Abolition, Antislavery Movements, and the Rise of the Sectional Controversy examines the role of black and white abolitionists and antislavery societies in the continuing debate over slavery during the first half of the nineteenth century. For more details, please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart3.html>

The Civil War looks at the Emancipation Proclamation and challenges assumptions of African American passivity in the war effort,

while showcasing the accomplishments of brave African Americans such as the United States Colored Troops. For more details, please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart4.html>

Reconstruction and its Aftermath illustrates the division during Reconstruction between a hostile South and an apathetic North. In this reorganization, newly emancipated African Americans struggled for literacy and political empowerment during a time of growing legalized disenfranchisement. For more details, please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart5.html>

The Booker T. Washington Era focuses on the fight for greater educational opportunities, the formation of the NAACP, and the progress of blacks in the last decades of the nineteenth century, against the backdrop of the most prolific period of racial violence and terror in U.S. history. For more details, please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart6.html>

World War I and Post-War Society explores black military troops fighting for integration and equality in the armed services, a galvanized black community striving for true democracy, and the rise of "The New Negro" and the Harlem Renaissance. For more details, please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart7.html>

The Depression, The New Deal, and World War II examines new economic opportunities available to blacks through government programs and with the growing need for labor to fight the war. For more details, please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart8.html>

The Civil Rights Era explores the Jim Crow South, the fight against racial discrimination and segregation, and the search for justice of African American men and women through "freedom rides," boycotts, and marches, during this decisive point in black history. For more details, please visit: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/exhibit/aopart9.html>

More on *The African-American Odyssey: A Quest for Full Citizenship* is available at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/>

NOTABLE AFRICAN AMERICANS



Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. dedicated his life to the nonviolent struggle for racial equality in the United States. January 17, 2011, marks the 25th anniversary of Martin Luther King Day, a federal holiday that honors King's legacy and challenges citizens to engage in volunteer service in their communities. It is observed on the third Monday

of January. Read more at: http://www.america.gov/multimedia/photogallery.html#/30145/mlk_legacy/
Read MLK Day of Service at: <http://mlkday.gov/index.php>



Rosa Parks

Rosa McCauley Parks is known today as the "mother of the civil rights movement" because her arrest for refusing to give up her bus seat sparked the pivotal Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott. She didn't set out to make history when she left her job as a seamstress to board a bus on the afternoon of December 1, 1955. She was tired, and she just wanted to go home. Still, when the bus driver asked

her to move toward the back of the bus so that a white man could sit, she couldn't bring herself to do it. Read more at: <http://www.america.gov/st/diversity-english/2008/December/20090106142830jmnamdeirf0.6788446.html#ixzz1Bb7o2fUd>



Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall stands as one of the great American heroes of the 20th century: He was the attorney who ended legal segregation in the United States with his victory in the Brown v. Board of Education case, and the U.S. Supreme Court justice who championed expanded rights for every individual American -- minorities, women, and immigrants, among

many others. Read more at: <http://www.america.gov/publications/books/justice-for-all-legacy-of-thurgood-marshall.html>



Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

Even as African Americans fought for their civil rights, their individual accomplishments demonstrated the justice of their cause. The achievements of the Nobel Prize-winning scholar and international official Ralph Bunche demonstrated to all fair-minded people that black Americans could contribute

fully to American society.

Read more at: <http://www.america.gov/st/diversity-english/2008/December/20090106142247jmnamdeirf0.554104.html#ixzz1BbD9dQZk>



Dorothy Irene Height

Dorothy Height's long life encompassed the Jim Crow era and the presidency of Barack Obama. Born March 24, 1912, in Richmond, Virginia, at a time when American women were not allowed to vote, Dorothy Irene Height lived to see an African-American woman serve as U.S. secretary of state.

She played an active role in nearly every major 20th-century reform movement for blacks and women and headed the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) for more than two decades. Read more at: <http://www.america.gov/st/peopleplace-english/2010/July/20100713175927ihecuor0.9198376.html>



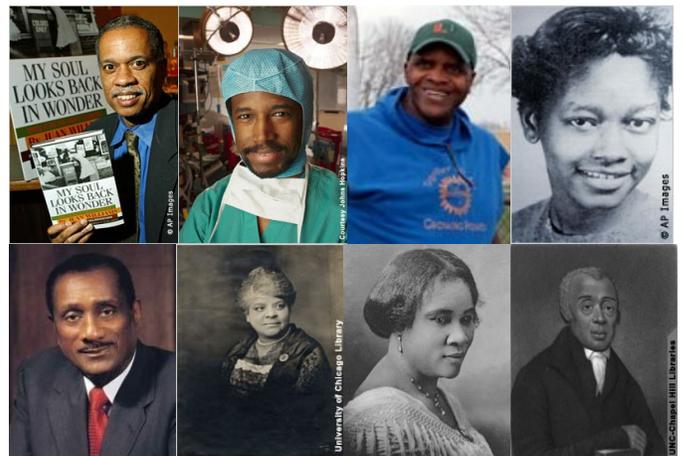
Maya Angelou

Dr. Maya Angelou is one of the most renowned and influential voices of our time. Hailed as a global renaissance woman, Dr. Angelou is a celebrated poet, memoirist, novelist, educator, dramatist, producer, actress, historian, filmmaker, and civil rights activist. For more information, please visit her official website at: <http://mayaangelou.com/bio/>



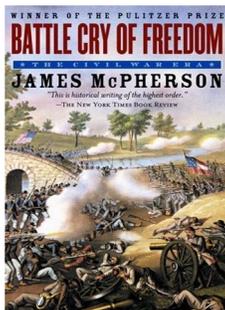
Barack Obama

Barack Obama, elected the 44th President of the United States, has lived a truly American life, and has opened a new chapter in American politics. This publication tells the story of Obama's life, describes how he captured the presidency, and portrays his vision for the future. It also introduces readers to the Obama family and to the new Vice President, Joseph Biden. Read more at: <http://www.america.gov/publications/books/obama.html>



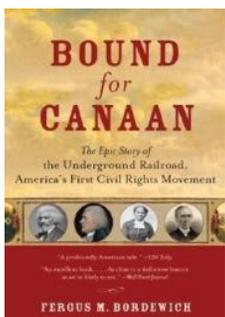
More stories of African American achievement, please explore the **LIVING BOOK** at: http://www.america.gov/notable_african_americans.html

BOOKS, JOURNALS AND ARTICLES



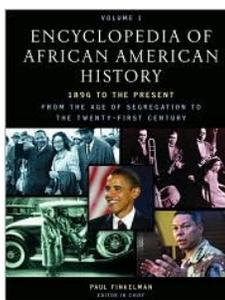
Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era by James M. McPherson.
Oxford University Press, USA; 1 edition
(February 25, 1988)
ISBN-13: 978-0195038637

Published in 1988 to universal acclaim, this single-volume treatment of the Civil War quickly became recognized as the new standard in its field. James M. McPherson, who won the Pulitzer Prize for this book, impressively combines a brisk writing style with an admirable thoroughness. He covers the military aspects of the war in all of the necessary detail, and also provides a helpful framework describing the complex economic, political, and social forces behind the conflict.



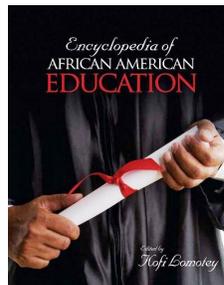
Bound for Canaan: The Epic Story of the Underground Railroad, America's First Civil Rights Movement by Fergus Bordewich.
Amistad (January 10, 2006)
ISBN-10: 0060524316

Bound for Canaan tells the stories of men and women like David Ruggles, who invented the black underground in New York City; bold Quakers like Isaac Hopper and Levi Coffin, who risked their lives to build the Underground Railroad; and the inimitable Harriet Tubman. Interweaving thrilling personal stories with the politics of slavery and abolition, Bound for Canaan shows how the Underground Railroad gave birth to this country's first racially integrated, religiously inspired movement for social change.



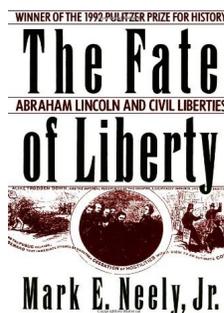
Encyclopedia of African American History, 1896 to the Present: From the Age of Segregation to the Twenty-first Century (5 Volumes) edited by Paul Finkelman.
Oxford University Press, USA (February 2, 2009)
ISBN-13: 978-0195167795

Focusing on the making of African American society from the 1896 "separate but equal" ruling of Plessy v. Ferguson up to the contemporary period, this encyclopedia traces the transition from the Reconstruction Era to the age of Jim Crow, the Harlem Renaissance, the Great Migration, the Brown ruling that overturned Plessy, the Civil Rights Movement, and the ascendant influence of African American culture on the American cultural landscape.



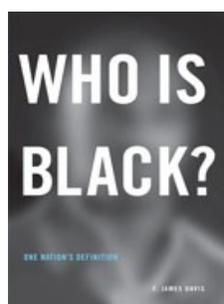
Encyclopedia of African American Education (2 Volumes) edited by Dr. Kofi Lomotey.
Sage Publications, Inc (October 21, 2009)
ISBN-13: 978-1412940504

Each topic in this 2-volume encyclopedia is discussed as it relates to the education of African Americans. The entries provide a comprehensive overview of educational institutions at every level, from preschool through graduate and professional training, with special attention to historically and predominantly Black colleges and universities. The encyclopedia follows the struggle of African Americans to achieve equality in education—beginning among an enslaved population and evolving into the present—as the efforts of many remarkable individuals furthered this cause through court decisions and legislation.



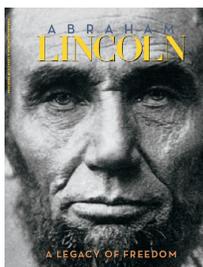
The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties by Mark E. Neely Jr.
Oxford University Press, USA (August 20, 1992)
ISBN-13: 978-0195080322

If Abraham Lincoln was known as the Great Emancipator, he was also the only president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Informed by a deep understanding of a unique period in American history, this incisive book takes a comprehensive look at the issues of civil liberties during Lincoln's administration, placing them firmly in the political context of the time. The Fate of Liberty offers a vivid picture of the crises and chaos of a nation at war with itself, changing our understanding of this president and his most controversial policies.



Who Is Black?: One Nation's Definition by F. James Davis
Penn State Press. 2001
ISBN 978-0-271-02172-0

Reprinted many times since its first publication in 1991, Who Is Black? has become a staple in college classrooms throughout the United States, helping students understand this nation's history of miscegenation and the role that the "one-drop rule" has played in it. In this special anniversary edition, the author brings the story up to date in an epilogue. There he highlights some revealing responses to Who Is Black? and examines recent challenges to the one-drop rule, including the multiracial identity movement and a significant change in the census classification of racial and ethnic groups.



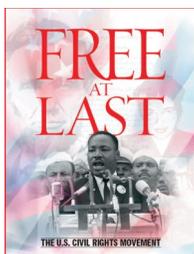
Abraham Lincoln: A Legacy of Freedom

February 2009

The year 2009 marks the bicentennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the nation's 16th president, and the man often considered its greatest leader.

As the United States endured its greatest crisis, this self-educated common man supplied the leadership and the moral force that bound Americans together and carried them to victory. His vision spanned

diplomacy and military strategy, political thought and elemental justice for all Americans --- including the African-American slaves he emancipated. The essays gathered here introduce readers to this "best and most widely acclaimed of all Americans." Available online at: <http://www.america.gov/publications/books/lincoln.html>

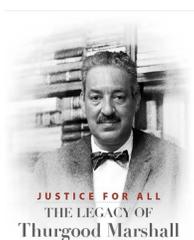


Free At Last - The U.S. Civil Rights Movement

January 2009

This book recounts how African-American slaves and their descendants struggled to win — both in law and in practice — the civil rights enjoyed by other Americans. It is a story of dignified persistence and struggle, a story that produced great heroes and heroines, and one that ultimately succeeded by forcing Americans to confront squarely

the shameful gap between their universal principles of equality and justice and the inequality, injustice, and oppression faced by millions of their fellow citizens. Available online at: <http://www.america.gov/publications/books-content/free-at-last.html>

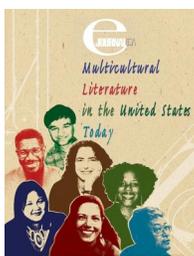


Justice for All: The Legacy of Thurgood Marshall

January 2007

Thurgood Marshall stands as one of the great American heroes of the 20th century: He was the attorney who ended legal segregation in the United States with his victory in the Brown v. Board of Education case, and the U.S. Supreme Court justice who championed expanded rights for every individual American -- minorities, women, and immigrants, among many others.

Available online at: <http://www.america.gov/publications/books/justice-for-all-legacy-of-thurgood-marshall.html>



Multicultural Literature in the United States Today

February 2009

The United States is enriched culturally by immigrants from many nations. This edition of eJournal USA focuses on distinguished American writers from various ethnic backgrounds who add immeasurably to mutual understanding and appreciation through tales of their native lands and their experiences as Americans.

Available online at: <http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0209lit.html>

**For full text of the articles,
please contact the IRC Jakarta**

Equity and Empathy: Toward Racial and Educational Achievement in the Obama Era. Prudence L Carter. Harvard Educational Review. Cambridge: Summer 2009. Vol. 79, Iss. 2; pg. 287, 12 pgs

Reflecting on the 2008 election, Prudence Carter challenges the popular notion that President Obama's victory is symbolic of a post-racial society in the United States. Citing statistics about the opportunity gap that still exists in our nation's schools—as well as the recent Supreme Court cases that served to halt racial desegregation—Carter argues that we must continue to push for truly integrated schools, where black and Latino students are provided with the resources, high standards, and care to meet their full potential. Although she sees President Obama's victory as a symbol of national potential, Carter calls on all of us to work toward ending the "empathy gap" that exists both in and out of our nation's schools.

"Intended for the Better Government of Man." The Political History of African American Freemasonry in the Era of Emancipation. Stephen Kantrowitz. Journal of American History; Mar2010, Vol. 96 Issue 4, p1001-1026, 26p

The article presents an examination into the history of African American Freemasons during the 19th century before and after the U.S. Civil War. Details are given describing the significance of the nation-wide fraternity to the abolition movement as well as to the political growth of the African American population. Assertions are made suggesting that Freemasonry provided African Americans and abolitionists a venue to engage the political culture of the U.S. despite institutional barriers outside the order. The extension of Freemason ideology towards African American liberty is also discussed, despite the failed efforts to integrate black and white lodges.

Making the New Black Politician. Zack Burgess. Campaigns & Elections. August 2010, Vol. 31 Issue 294, p18-22, 5p.

The article discusses a transformation occurring among African American politicians in an attempt to gain support from voters. The transformation is said to be primarily driven by the emergence of African American middle class. According to political strategists, African American candidates should have personality, great communication skills and funds, among others in order to gain broad support. African American candidates including Les Phillip, Jerry Grimes and Angela McGlowan lost to their white opponents in the 2010 primaries.

President Truman's Integration of the Armed Forces. Congressional Digest; Apr2010, Vol. 89 Issue 4, p110-112, 3p

In this article the author discusses the racial integration of the United States armed forces. The integration of the military was undertaken by president Harry Truman who issued an executive order to that effect on July 26, 1948. Provided are the provisions of the order as they applied to the Navy, the Air Force and the Army.

MORE ONLINE RESOURCES

Academy of Achievement

The American Academy of Achievement, a non-profit entity, has sparked the imagination of students across America and around the globe by bringing them into direct personal contact with the greatest thinkers and achievers of the age. The link below provides eLearning module on Civil Rights. The module delivers historical background on the major events of the civil rights movement, including: Brown vs. Board of Education; Rosa Parks Takes a Seat; The Montgomery Bus Boycott; Bus Desegregation; Non-violence and Civil Disobedience Movement; Lunch Counter Sit-ins; The March on Washington; I Have a Dream Speech; The March from Selma to Montgomery; Voting Rights Act; The Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Link: http://www.achievement.org/autodoc/pagegen/curriculum/civil_rights01/cr_landing.html

African American History Month

In this site, the Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Gallery of Art, National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum join in paying tribute to the generations of African Americans who struggled with adversity to achieve full citizenship in American society. This information is available in various format from text, archival materials, images, to audio/video materials.

Link: <http://www.africanamericanhistorymonth.gov/>

African American Heritage

National Archives provide a page on African American Heritage that covered Pre-Civil War, Military Records and Post-Civil War. These records are an extremely rich source of documentation for the African American family historian seeking to "bridge the gap" for the transitional period from slavery to freedom, and may provide considerable personal data about the African American family and community. It is also provide links for accessing the records at NARA.

Link: <http://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/>

African American in Labor Force

Here are some facts from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in February 2010 that provide an economic snapshot of African Americans in the United States. This website provides a comprehensive body of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment, persons not in the labor force, hours of work, earnings, and other demographic and labor force characteristics. For more details, please visit

http://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2010/african_american_history/

African American World on National Public Radio

National Public Radio (NPR) is a media organization that creates and distributes award-winning news, information, and music programming to a network of 900 independent stations in the U.S. This particular African American World on NPR features information accessible in various media format on African American culture, African American prominent profiles, timelines of African-American history, as well as African American society in context of diversity in the U.S.

Link: <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/aaworld/>

Desegregation of the Armed Forces

The Harry S Truman Presidential Library and Museum holds an extensive collection on President Truman's decision to desegregate the U.S. Armed Forces. The site features information on chronology of the decision, 247 documents totaling 1,187 pages covering the years 1938-1953, photographs collection, transcript of oral interviews on the desegregation of the armed forces, as well as other supported documents

Link: http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/desegregation/large/index.php?action=chronology

Federal Resources for Educational Excellence: African Americans

The site of Federal Resources for Education Excellence provides teaching and learning resources from U.S. federal agencies on various aspects of African Americans, such as slavery, U.S. Civil War and reconstruction, the Civil Rights Movement, profiles and biography of prominent African Americans, music, art and culture, etc.

Link: http://www.free.ed.gov/subjects.cfm?subject_id=116&toplvl=171

The King Center

Established in 1968 by Coretta Scott King, The King Center is the official, living memorial dedicated to the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King. In these web pages, user will find invaluable resources to become informed about Dr. King and the ongoing efforts to fulfill his great dream of the Beloved Community for America and the world.

Link: <http://www.thekingcenter.org/Default.aspx>

Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site

The National Park Service runs Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic site located in Georgia, Atlanta. The website provides information on the site in particular about King's birth home, Ebenezer Baptist Church, and his gravesite, as well as The King Center. Information for the visitors plan to visit the site can be found also in this website.

Link: <http://www.nps.gov/malu>

Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute (King Institute at Stanford)

In 2005, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute at Stanford University was created to provide an institutional home for a broad range of activities illuminating the Nobel Peace laureate's life and the movements he inspired. The site provides information and resources on King Paper Project, Liberation Curriculum, activities and programs of the Institute and thousands of speeches, sermons, letters, and other historic documents by and about Martin Luther King, Jr.

Link: <http://mlk-kpp01.stanford.edu/>

The Voyages

The Voyages, a project initiated by Emory University Digital Library Research and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, is a multisource dataset of trans-Atlantic slave voyages. The website provides full interactive capability to analyze the date and report results in the form of statistical, tables, graphs, maps or on a timeline.

Link: <http://www.slavevoyages.org/tast/about/index.faces>

Information Resource Center

This information package is compiled by the IRC to commemorate African American History Month.

Contact Info:

Information Resource Center (IRC)
Public Affairs Section
U.S. Embassy Jakarta
Address:

Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan 4-5,
Jakarta 10110, Indonesia

Tel.: (021) 350-8467

Fax.: (021) 350-8466

Email: ircjakarta@state.gov

Website: <http://jakarta.usembassy.gov/irc.html>

Walk-in Visitors (by appointment only):
Monday to Friday; from 07:30 to 16:00
Closed on U.S. and Indonesian holidays.

The U.S. Embassy's Information Resource Center (IRC) in Jakarta is a specialized reference and research facility. Our goal is to provide you with accurate, up-to-date and authoritative information about U.S. society and policy materials, cover such topic as U.S. foreign policy, government, economics and trade, history, social and cultural issues.

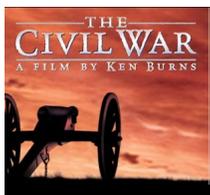
The IRC collection includes an up-to-date reference collection, a periodicals section, and access to extensive online databases. Please check our online catalog at <http://69.63.217.22/U10086Staff/OPAC/index.asp>

Our professionally-trained reference specialists use print and periodical collections as well as online databases and the Internet to retrieve the information that you need quickly, conveniently, and free of charge.

Information queries may be submitted to us by phone, fax, mail, and e-mail. You are also welcome to visit us by appointment for personal research assistance.

Books, articles, and web-sites described in this info package present a diversity of views in order to keep our IRC users abreast of current issues in the United States. These items represent the views and opinions of the authors and do not necessary reflect official U.S. Government policy.

AFRICAN AMERICAN MOVIES AT AMERICAN CORNERS



The Civil War-Ken Burn on PBS

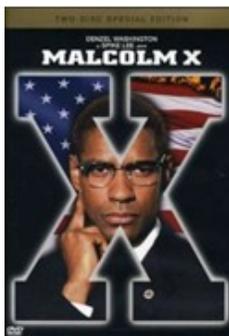
The Civil War was the greatest event in American history – where paradoxically, in order to become one, we had to tear ourselves in two. In many ways, each film made by Ken Burn have made asks one deceptively simple question: "Who are we Americans as a people?" Each film offers an

other opportunity to pursue this question, and while never answering it fully, nevertheless deepens the question with each succeeding project. More details: <http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/>



To Kill a Mockingbird

A beautiful and deeply affecting adaptation of the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel by Harper Lee, the film retains a timeless quality that transcends its historically dated subject matter (racism in the Depression-era South) and remains powerfully resonant in present-day America with its advocacy of tolerance, justice, integrity, and loving, responsible parenthood. More details: <http://www.amazon.com/Kill-Mockingbird-Collectors-Gregory-Peck/dp/0783225857>



Malcolm X

Born Malcolm Little, his father (a minister) was killed by the Ku Klux Klan. He became a gangster, and while in jail discovered the Nation of Islam writings of Elijah Muhammad. He preaches the teachings when let out of jail, but later on goes on a pilgrimage to the city of Mecca, there he converts to the original Islamic religion and becomes a Sunni Muslim. He changes his name to El-Hajj Malik Al-Shabazz and stops his anti-white teachings, as he realizes the error of his mistakes. He is later on assassi-

nated and dies a Muslim Martyr. More details: <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0104797/>



Akeelah and the Bee

Eleven year-old Akeelah Anderson's life is not easy: her father is dead, her mom ignores her, her brother runs with the local gangbangers. She's smart, but her environment threatens to strangle her aspirations. Responding to a threat by her school's principal, Akeelah participates in a spelling bee to avoid detention for her many absences. Much to her surprise and embarrassment, she wins. Her principal asks her to seek coaching from an English professor named Dr. Larabee for the more prestigious regional bee. More details:

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0437800/>

To know more about American Corners Indonesia, please visit <http://jakarta.usembassy.gov/american-corner.html>
