Josh Podl

Jacob Voyzey

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Barnett, Irv. *Irv's Ludlow Story*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print. This is a first hand account by the first chairman of the LCA of the formation of the association, along with the first ten years of its history. The primary source document, found at the Shaker Historical Society details the LCA's efforts to integrate Ludlow and to maintain a mentality of acceptance in the neighborhood. It also talks about the Ludlow School and its integration, as well as its quality of education.

Blank, Joseph P. "Ludlow- a Lesson in Integration." *Readers Digest* Sept. 1968:

      n. pag. Print. This primary source magazine article tells the story about

      when and why the LCA formed and what actions it took to mold Ludlow into a

      diverse, high-quality neighborhood.

Brown v Board of Education Headline. *Africk News*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <http://www.afrik-news.com/article17002.html>. This image reveals the front page of the Tallahassee Democrat following the ruling of *Brown v Board of Education.* We used this in our historical context timeline.

Four Victims of Birmingham Church Bombing. *Modern American Poetry*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <http://www.english.illinois.edu/maps/poets/m\_r/randall/birmingham.htm>. This photograph displays the four girls that were killed as a result of the Birmingham Church Bombing. We used it in our historical context timeline.

Freedom Rides Map. *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Dec. 2013.

      <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr071.html>. This map

      portrays the routes taken in the 1961 Freedom Rides. We used this map in

      our historical context timeline.

Fried, Ellen. "From Pearl Harbor to Elvis: Images That Endure." *National*

      *Archives*. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, 2004.

      Web. 13 Jan. 2014. <http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2004/

      winter/top-images.html>. A photo of the civil rights march on

      Washington. Used in the Historical Context section of the site.

George McLaurin in the Classroom. *History 404: US Constitution Seminar*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <http://blogs.dickinson.edu/hist-404pinsker/2010/11/10/mclaurin-v-oklahoma-1950-2/>. This photograph, courtesy of the Library of Congress, depicts the struggle that George McLaurin faced in the classroom at the University of Oklahoma. McLaurin was forced to sit on his own, apart from the other students in his class. We used this in our historical context timeline.

Herblock. "One Nation...Indivisible..." Cartoon. *Washington Post* 22 Feb. 1977: n. pag. Print. This is a political cartoon depicting white flight from neighborhoods with blacks.

*The Housing Program And... the "Issue."* N.p.: n.p., 1970. Print. This is a primary source report about the housing situation in the Ludlow community in 1970. It talks about the strong racial diversity that is prevalent, and stresses that there is no racial bias when buying and selling houses. It gives many statistics about the racial composition of Ludlow.

Kay, Leslie. "Shaker Hts. Integration Plan Viewed as Unique." *Cleveland Plain Dealer* 24 Feb. 1970: n. pag. Print. This first-hand news article discusses the plan to integrate Moreland. Moreland was an elementary school that fluctuated around 85-90% black at the time. The plan had six points, one of which involved 225 fourth, fifth, and sixth grade Moreland students being bused to six of the eight other elementary schools. Ludlow and Lomond were excluded because they were the most racially balanced at the time. At the end of the 1970-1971 school year, the administration was to report on the success of the plan, and the report would determine whether the kindergarten through the third grade could be integrated as well.

*LCA outside Ludlow... OE, SCOH, & NN*. N.p.: n.p., 1970. Print. Found at the Shaker Heights Historical Society, this 1970 report, which was given annually by the LCA, discusses what is happening with organizations that were formed thanks to the influence of the LCA. The Operation Equality, or OE, seeks to negotiate with real estate agents about enforcing affirmative action programs to incorporate Fair Housing ideals. The Suburban Citizens For Open Housing, or SCOH, is an organization funded by the LCA that attempts to assist non-whites in finding housing in Greater Cleveland's non-integrated areas. The LCA is also expanding nationally, as two Ludlow residents were invited to be board members of National Neighbors, a service organization for integrated communities.

*Ludlow Community Association*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print. This primary source booklet produced by the LCA itself chronicles the early history of the LCA and its push towards integration. Found at the Shaker Historical Society, the booklet will be used in the section of our project on the LCA.

Ludlow Community Association logo. N.d. Illustration. Elizabeth Nord Library. Shaker Historical Society. We used a picture of the Ludlow Community Association logo from this primary source.

*Ludlow: Community Report*. Shaker Heights: Ludlow Community Association, n.d. Print. This is a Community Report about Ludlow in the 1980's, 30 years after the Ludlow Community Association was formed, that was from the Shaker Historical Society. It talks about how great the neighborhood is in the 80's, and reminds the reader of how far it has come since the formation of the LCA in 1957. It talks about changes made on many fronts, including housing, education, and diversity.

Lyndon Johnson Signing Civil Rights Act. *Learn NC*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-postwar/6030>. This image depicts President Lyndon Johnson signing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into a law. The act ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. We used this photograph in our historical context timeline.

Martin Luther King, Jr. at March on Washington. *The Baltimore Sun*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <http://darkroom.baltimoresun.com/2013/08/fifty-years-later-marylanders-recall-the-march-on-washington/#1>. This primary source photograph shows Martin Luther King, Jr. waving to the 200,000 people participating in the March on Washington. King gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on this special day. We used this picture in our historical context timeline.

McGovern, Mary-Lynne, and Julie Voyzey. Personal interview. 15 Dec. 2013. We conducted a personal interview with Jacob's mother and grandmother. Jacob's grandmother made the decision to send her children to Moreland Elementary School. Jacob's mother had the experience of being involved in the voluntary busing program of the Shaker Schools Plan.

McKirgan, Lowell. "'We Feel Good About Ourselves.'" *U.S. News and World Report* 28 May 1979: 27. Print. Shaker Heights received national exposure in this magazine article. The article discusses the successful integration that Shaker Heights has experienced. Calvin Jamison, Shaker resident, stated, "I would say the younger whites are past that stage- judging a person by the color of his face." The article also praises the quality of the Shaker School System and the diversity that exists within it. The diversity in the schools can be credited to the Shaker Schools Plan, whose goals of diversity in the school system can be drawn back to the LCA.

Modic, Bob. "Ludlow is Still Trying to be a Model." *The Plain Dealer*: n. pag. Print. This primary source document about the second president of the LCA describes the impact of the LCA on integration and reviews the situation in Ludlow a decade after the LCA's formation. This article will be used in the immediate impact section of our project.

"Moreland Busing Draws Opposition of Black Parents." *Cleveland Plain Dealer*: n. pag. Print. In this primary source article, black parents expressed their concern regarding Shaker's plan to integrate the schools by busing black students from Moreland to other schools. Parents questioned the plan and were afraid of the safety of their children. One parent argued that the plan, which strictly included fourth through sixth graders, was hypocrisy, because kindergarten through third grade were truly the formative years.

*Report of the Committee of the Shaker Heights Protective Association*. N.p.: n.p., 1925. Print. This is a primary source document from the Shaker Historical Society that tells the ideals and beliefs of the Shaker Heights Protective Association in 1925. In our project, it will provide context for the racist environment that existed in Shaker before the LCA. The report uses the phrase "undesirable neighbors" to describe the racial minorities they want to keep out of Shaker.

*The Reunion: Shaker Heights*. Dir. Paul Mason. ABC News Specials, 2004. Film.

     This ABC special illustrates the gathering of former Ludlow classmates from

     the 1960s. They discussed how the diversity of Ludlow affected what kind of

      person they are today. They also talked about how Shaker is a diverse

      bubble, but after elementary school, race started to become a factor in

      junior high and high school. We got the documentary from the Shaker Heights Public Library’s local history collection.

*'The Reunion:' The Integration of Shaker Heights*. NPR. 18 Aug. 2004. Radio. This

      primary source is an interview of Paul Mason, who grew up in Ludlow after

      the LCA had done most of its work and produced "The Reunion." In the

     interview, Mason discusses the diversity in the Shaker community, which he

     grew up in.

"Shaker Heights, Ohio." *City Town Info*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <http://www.citytowninfo.com/places/ohio/shaker-heights>. This primary source breaks down the population by ethnicity in Shaker in 2000. We used these statistics for the lasting impact.

*Shaker Heights: The Struggle for Integration*. Prod. Stuart Math. Stuart Math

      Films, 1998. Film. This documentary highlights the efforts of Shaker

      Heights to create and maintain a successfully integrated community, as well as overviewing the lasting efforts of the integration movement. We found and viewed it at the Shaker Heights Public Library’s local history collection.

Tuthill, Linda. "Pursuing an Ideal." *Shaker Magazine* May 1985: 34-37. Print. This article discusses the efforts of the Shaker Heights Housing Office. According to the Director of Community Services, the goal was to have a community where the issue of race makes no difference. The office attempted to sell the city in a way that would enhance integration. The article mentions a specific instance in which a Housing Office consultant, Mary Hays, tried to find a home for a white family, the Ganzes, in an area which would promote integration.

Thurgood Marshall and Assistant Attorney General Henderson. N.d. Maryland State Archives. 169 Md. 478. *Maryland State Archives*. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <http://msa.maryland.gov/ecp/45/00029/00005/html/cover.html>. This picture shows the lawyers of the *Murray v Maryland* case. Thurgood Marshall fought for Donald Murray, an African-American who had been denied entrance into the University of Maryland School of Law. In the end, the ruling forced Maryland to accept Murray, but he had to be separated from the white students. We used this photograph in our historical context timeline.

Van Valkenberg, Carol. Personal interview. 12 Apr. 2014. We conducted an

      interview with Ms. Van Valkenberg. She lived in the Ludlow neighborhood and

      was the secretary of the LCA in the 1970's.  We were able to learn

      more about the efforts of the LCA thanks to her first-hand experience.

*When Ludlow Stopped Running*. Prod. Jon Boynton and Dennis Goulden. WKYC,

      Cleveland, 14 May 1966. Television. This is a primary source TV special

      about the racial trouble experienced by Ludlow's residents, including first

      hand accounts.

Secondary Sources:

Catanese, Marie. "Making a Neighborhood What You Dream It to Be." *Sun Press* [Cleveland] 27 Sept. 2007: n. pag. Print. This is a secondary source newspaper article that looks back on the LCA's history and its impact on the community.

"Centennial Milestones: One Hundred Years of Progress." *Shaker Life* Dec.-Jan. 2012: 3-8. Print. The centennial article describes how the 1956 bombing united black and white neighbors. People worked together to help the family rebuild, and this helped lay the foundation for the beginning of peaceful integration in the community. A year later, the LCA was founded in 1957. The article expresses the extreme success of the LCA, which resulted in local and national news profiling Shaker's integration efforts.

*Civil Rights and Integration in the United States*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print. This is a second-hand source recaps the national civil rights movement, and then goes on to look at the more localized integration movement in the City of Shaker Heights, specifically Ludlow. It talks about the history of diversity in Ludlow starting in 1925 and continuing all the way until 1970. It also mentions the integration of the schools.

"Civil Rights Movement History." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 8 Dec. 2013. <http://www.history.com/topics/civil-rights-movement-history>. This webpage talks about how the Civil Rights Movement started as a small, grassroots cry for change, and eventually grew to the scale that we recognize today. It talks about many grassroots movements that were comparable to Ludlow. We are using several of these events on a historical context timeline for our website.

*Cosmopolitan Pioneers*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print. This secondary source document tells the complete story of the LCA's integration of Ludlow, complete with visuals and statistics. It will be used in the LCA and immediate impact sections of our project.

"Fair Housing Act 1968 Slogan." *Camp Verde, Arizona*. N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Dec.

      2013. <http://www.campverde.az.gov/community/housing-information-2/

      fair-housing/>. This image supports the Fair Housing Act of 1968,

      stating that equal housing means equal opportunity. We used this image in

      our historical context timeline.

"Flipped: Voting Rights Act." Infographic. *Apgov.org*. N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Dec.

      2013. <http://www.apgov.org/2013/01/

      flipped-voting-rights-act-vra-of-1965.html>. This graph depicts the

      growth of African-American votes in the South following the Voting Rights

      Act of 1965. We used this graph in our historical context timeline.

Halligan, Gabriela. "Ludlow Community Association." *Cleveland Historical*. CSU Center For Public History and Digital Humanities, n.d. Web. 9 Dec. 2013. <http://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/534#.UqTO7WRDvSw>. This is a secondary source article about the history of the LCA and the historical setting for its formation. The page also include audio clips from various interviews regarding the LCA, which we can use on the website.

"History of Brown v Board of Education." *United States Courts*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Dec. 2013. <http://www.uscourts.gov/educational-resources/get-involved/federal-court-activities/brown-board-education-re-enactment/history.aspx>. The article begins with a summary of *Plessy v Ferguson,* an 1896 case in which the Supreme Court ruled that separate but equal facilities were constitutional. Then, the article mentions several court cases that paved the way for *Brown v Board of Education,* some of which we used in our historical context timeline*.* The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), led by Thurgood Marshall, fought to strike down Jim Crow laws where they were weakest- education. Eventually, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in schools was unconstitutional following *Brown v Board of Education* in 1954.

*Images of America: Cleveland, 1796-1929* by Thea Gallo Becker

A photo of the Van Sweringen brothers, the men who set a standard of a homogeneous society in Shaker. This photo is used in the Historical Context section.

 *Ludlow Community Association*. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Nov. 2013. <http://ludlowcommunityassociation.wordpress.com/about/>. This is the official website of the Ludlow Community Association, and it talks about the beginning of the LCA and also highlights the association's coverage on a national scale. It is a secondary source.

Marshall, Bruce T. *Shaker Heights*. Charleston: Arcadia, 2006. Print. The book discusses several actions that Shaker Heights has taken that have impacted where the suburb is today. It talks about the poor treatment of a black family that was eventually driven out. This incident led to the Shaker Heights Protective Association. The book also mentions the 1956 bombing and how that helped drive the formation of the Ludlow Community Association. Lastly, the book discusses the Shaker Schools Plan, created to encourage diversity in the schools.

Mitchell, Sandy. "Shaker Heights Ohio." *About.com Cleveland*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <http://cleveland.about.com/od/neighborhoods/p/shakerheights.htm>. This primary source article praises the previous and current success of the Shaker schools and provides general statistics relating to the success.

Molyneaux, David, and Sue Sackman, eds. *75 Years: An Informal History of Shaker Heights*. N.p.: Shaker Heights Public Library, 1987. Print. History Book. This source gives historical context for the creation of the LCA.

Moore, Kevin. "In Contempt". Kevin Moore. 2/18/2009 <www.incontemptcomics.com/toonarchives.html>. This political cartoon criticizes the ruling of *Plessy v Ferguson* in 1896. The 1896 case ended with a ruling that stated that "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional. However, cartoonist Kevin Moore displays his belief that "separate but equal" facilities were not equal. We used this cartoon in our historical context timeline.

Morton, Marian. *Deferring Dreams: Racial and Religious Covenants in Shaker*

      *Heights, Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland, 1925 to 1970*. N.p.: Teaching

      Cleveland, n.d. Print. A secondary source essay over viewing the racial

      covenants held in Shaker Heights between 1925 and 1970.

*One City's 30-Year Crusade for Integration*. New York: The New York Times, 1991. Print. This is a secondary source publication by the New York Times reviewing the change in the racial makeup of Shaker Heights between 1960 and 1990. The review contains many key statistics as well as an overview of the diversity in the school system. This will be used in both the immediate and lasting impact portions of our project.

"Shaker Heights & The Van Sweringens." *Cleveland Historical*. CSU Center For Public History and Digital Humanities, n.d. Web. 9 Dec. 2013. <http://clevelandhistorical.org/items/show/66#.UqZj7WRDvSw>. This is a secondary source article about the Van Sweringens, and includes a section on their ideal racial makeup of Shaker. It also has video and audio clip we could use.

"Shelley House." *We Shall Overcome*. nps.gov, n.d. Web. 15 Feb. 2014.

      <http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/mo1.htm>. This secondary

      source gives a brief synopsis of the 1948 case. It also gives facts and

      events that led up to the Supreme Court case. The article discusses the

      issue that this case presented.

"Something to Live for." *PBS*. Educational Broadcasting, 1 June 2005. Web. 15 Dec. 2013. <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/episodes/ella-fitzgerald/something-to-live-for/590/>. This source contains a photo of singer Ella Fitzgerald, who headlined the LCA's biggest fundraiser at Severance Hall.

Starrett, Sue. "Ludlow: Our Civil Rights Landmark." *Shaker Life* Aug.-Sept. 2012: 46-49, 61-62. Print. This is a secondary source article that is an overview of the racial change in Shaker between 1900 and 1970. It has lots of good information about the impacts of Ludlow. It also includes first hand accounts from Ludlow's integration.

Starrett, Sue. "The Straw Buy." *Shaker Life* Aug.-Sept. 2012: 43-45, 61. Print. This article recounts the efforts of Carolyn and Burt Milter as well as the Ludlow Community Association. The couple as well as the organization helped the African-American family of Ernest and Jackie Tinsley and their two children purchase a home in the Sussex community. The Ludlow Community Association discussed how to help the Tinsleys, and Ludlow resident Byron Krantz did the legal work pro bono.

Thurgood Marshall. *Biography.com*. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 Nov. 2013. <http://www.biography.com/people/thurgood-marshall-9400241?page=1>. We used a picture of Thurgood Marshall from this secondary source. He was the winning lawyer of *Shelley v Kraemer* in 1948. He also worked many other civil rights cases, such as *Murray v Maryland* in 1936.

Tushnet, Mark V. "Segregation." *Dictionary of American History*. Ed. Stanley I. Kutler. 3rd ed. Vol. 7. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2003. 301-304. *U.S. History in Context*. Web. 8 Dec. 2013. This secondary source describes the differences between de facto segregation and de jure segregation. De jure (segregation by law) was more widely seen in the South, while de facto (segregation through popular consent) was seen more in the North.

Ulloa, Domingo. "Racism/Incident at Little Rock." *Art for a Change*. N.p., n.d.

      Web. 23 Dec. 2013. <http://art-for-a-change.com/blog/2012/01/

      review-four-los-angeles-exhibits.html>. This 1957 painting depicts the

      struggle that the Little Rock Nine faced and the racist whites all around

      them. We used this painting in our historical context timeline.

Wilkerson, Isabel. "In Ohio, Oasis of Integration: A Suburb's Candid, Fruitful Preoccupation with Race." *Herald Tribune* 31 Dec. 1991: n. pag. Print. This is a secondary source document published in 1992 in an international newspaper. The article reviews the diversity of Shaker 35 years after Ludlow's integration by the LCA. This source will be used in the Lasting Impact portion of our project.