

CCRE Spring Newsletter

April 2018

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SPEAKING OF RACE IN CARROLL COUNTY
PAST, PRESENT, & FUTURE

CARROLL CITIZENS FOR RACIAL EQUALITY (CCRE) 2018 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

FREE event!

Warren Dorsey and Jack McBride White
In Carrie's Footprints: The Long Walk of Warren Dorsey Book Sale & Signing

Dr. Angela Putman (Communication Arts & Sciences, Penn State Brandywine)

Youth Presentations

Continental Breakfast, 8:30-9am
FREE Pizza & Salad Lunch

All are welcome!
Register Now!
<https://goo.gl/forms/rsCBTC2jvRYVairo1>
Register by 4/23!

6 CEUs available to social workers and licensed counselors by CCYSB (\$15 Certificate Fee, pay at door)

Date: Friday April 27th, 2018
Time: 8:30 AM to 3:30 PM
Where: Westminster Hall at Belle Grove Square (St. Paul's UCC)
Address: 17 Bond Street, Westminster MD 21157

Sponsors: Carroll County Youth Services Bureau, Carroll County Public Library, Carroll County Public Schools, St. Paul's UCC, Zepp Nonviolence Center, Carroll County NAACP, PFLAG Westminster-Carroll County, Carroll County Human Relations Commission, Carroll One Book.

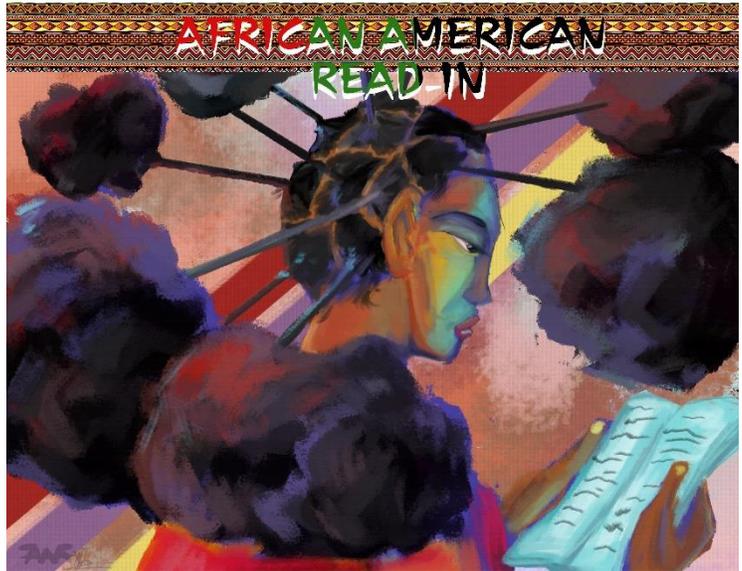
Our Vision Statement: Helping to raise the level of understanding and sharing of the diverse culture that we enjoy in Carroll County

Our Mission Statement: The mission of Carroll Citizens for Racial Equality (CCRE) is to promote racial equality and improve understanding in Carroll County through community networking, public education at the grassroots level, and positive opportunities for disclosure

African American Read In

By Gary Honeman, Carroll County Youth Service Bureau

On the evening of February 6th at the Carroll Arts Center, our community received a most beautiful gift from the young people of seven Carroll County High Schools and Silver Oak Academy. The “African American Read In” was sponsored collaboratively by the Carroll County Public Library, Public Schools and our local NAACP. Manchester Valley student facilitators Taj and Tawa Abiwa introduced forty readers from all our high schools. Authors and Artists from American history and culture represented by the students ranged from President Barack Obama to Frederick Douglas and Maya Angelou – just to name a few. The Carroll event started in 2015 as a Black History Month celebration and extension of a national event in 1990. Taj quoted to the Carroll County Times that evening that “these are members of our young,



high school community showing off their talent, showing off their interest in English, poetry, and literature – come check it out next year!” The Program Cover and Design was created by Tawa Abiwa from Manchester Valley High School. She reports for this article that her process was to “represent the uniqueness of the African-American community by combining purely African elements along with aspects of the diaspora. Overall geometric styles are reminiscent of African art and the colors in the girls face are meant to represent Africans around the world who were by one way or another separated from their homeland. Besides our origins another that connects us is our unique hair texture, so I decided to make that a big focus of the design. African hair threading is used at the base of her hair and then it extends out into the rounded afro that is a prominent symbol of black pride for African Americans. Lastly I used the Pan-African flag colors in the title.”

The Journey of Jack McBride White

Author of "In Carrie's Footprints: The long walk of Warren Dorsey"

By Mary G. Jackson

How does someone become the successful writer of a historical biography of an extraordinary African American man and grandson of a slave who grew up poor and with very few prospects in Carroll County Maryland?



That is the question posed to Jack McBride White over coffee one October morning in Westminster, MD. He still wonders at the attention his latest book has attracted. "In Carrie's Footprints: The long walk of Warren Dorsey," written in 2014, is taking this county by storm and has been selected by the Carroll County Library and School System as Carroll County's One Book for 2017.



The book tells the true story of Warren Dorsey's struggle to escape rural poverty and overcome the seemingly insurmountable cultural and financial obstacles standing between his reality and his dreams.

Jack was born Philadelphia graduated from Penn State, cum laude, in 1978 with a degree in English, concentrating in the Writing Program. He joined the Army in 1981, learned electronics and moved to Germany as an enlisted man. He received a Master's degree in computer information systems from Boston University while in Germany in 1985.

After a year stationed in Japan, he was back in the U.S. Jack had been busy writing a novel since joining the Army. After years of weaving plot and developing characters, his book, "The Keeper of the Ferris Wheel," which revolves around the family dynamics of a working class New Jersey family torn apart by the Vietnam war, was ready for publishing. Self publishing was long, painful, and expensive in 1993. Finally, after investing \$9,000 of his of his own money, he ended up with a giant 18-wheeler truck pulling up to his house in Baltimore County with 2,000 copies.

Taking his fate into his own hands, in 1995, Jack submitted the novel to the Writer's Digest first annual National Self-Publishing Awards. He won the grand prize of \$2500 and publicity in the magazine. With this honor won, Jack contacted David Streitfeld, who wrote a column in the Washington Post Book World every Sunday. After Streitfeld wrote about Jack's adventures in the Post, Jack was contacted by Harper Collins and Donald I. Fine, a subsidiary of Penguin books. Fine eventually published the novel.

On a fateful day in 2012, the history of Carroll County and Jack McBride White collided in the Old Colored School house in Sykesville, MD. Jack sat in that school listening to 92 year old Warren Dorsey talk about his experiences at the school and growing up Sykesville and Carroll County. Jack left without meeting Warren, but was so impressed with the story, he wrote about it on www.sykesvilleonline.com, where you can read it today. Warren read Jack's article. The next time Warren spoke at the school, Jack returned and met him. Warren asked Jack how he would feel about writing more of Warren's life stories, and with Jack's agreement, the year long process began.

In addition to meeting in person, Jack and Warren Skyped. Warren would sit there with his wife, Carolyn, by his side and tell Jack his stories -- stories about his brothers and sisters, and about his family's struggles and triumphs. Jack would take notes, call Warren back with questions, and away they went with more stories and more questions. Jack's mom in Philadelphia and his older daughter, Juliette, would type up the interviews verbatim, and Jack would write and rewrite.

I asked Jack, "What was it like to be with Warren?" Jack said, "It was easy going, a friendly relationship. Warren was always relaxed, patient, eager to talk. We were friends. He is the star, and I admire him a lot. I was always thinking about what he was saying and what he would say next and how I would fit that information into the story."



Jack was the fact finder in the 8 months of recording sessions. He would put the stories together and see what was missing. That would spur questions for the next session.

Those who read the manuscript were so taken by it that Jack began to realize that the book could be special. It took one full year to write and produce.

"I did it because I knew it would be a good idea. It would be fun and worthwhile. I kept thinking, 'Who knows what will become of it?' I knew it was a good story, but didn't expect to sell more than about 200 copies. So far we've sold over 1300, and it keeps going up slowly but surely."

Jack is still "a little mystified that people like it so much. Some people have told me it's their favorite book. I honestly didn't expect that kind of reaction. I realize it's very relevant to our times, even more so than when I first wrote it, and people seem to relate very strongly to Warren and his story. He's a great story teller, and when people listen to him in person, they're often transfixed. The whole thing amazes me.

"Hopefully Warren and I are changing the world in a small way. And it's great that people are reading Warren's story now, so close to what has to be the end of his life. It's giving his final years purpose and providing him with a lot of joy. If nothing else comes of my writing, I'll always know that I worked closely with the grandson of a slave and made him very happy. And that makes me happy."



Jack White lives in Sykesville, Maryland with his wife, Andrea, and two daughters, Juliette and Anna.

Warren Dorsey turned 97 years old in November of 2017. He actively participates in presentations of his life story along with author Jack White. Visit incarriesfootprints.com for more information and a schedule of their appearances.

You can purchase Jack White's books on Amazon.com or contact Jack at jackmcwhite@gmail.com. Jack is considering an Audible version of this book, and possibly a sequel focused on the story of Rosie Dorsey, Warren's younger sister, who lives in Baltimore.

"In Carrie's Footprints" was selected the 2017 Carroll One Book by the Carroll County Library and school systems.

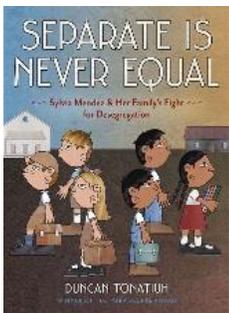
Talking about Racism and Injustice with Children: Books that May Help

By Erin Snell, Outreach Services, Carroll County Public Library

There are children's books that are *about* diversity or an aspect of diversity. These are books that focus on diversity as the subject matter. There are also books that *include* diverse characters and diversity within the storyline, but the subject is not about diversity. Both types of books are important. Librarians often talk about books being both mirrors and windows, both affirming to a child's sense of self and broadening their understanding of the world.

Below are titles of children's books about racial injustice. Some of these books are based on actual historic events and people. When discussing these books with children, it is important to make connections between the setting of the book and our society today. Reflecting on racial injustice today requires us to understand the injustices of the past.

***Separate is Never Equal: Sylvia Mendez & Her Family's Fight for Desegregation* by Duncan Tonatiuh**



In 1940s California, there were separate schools for Mexican-American children and white children. Follow Sylvia Mendez' story and learn how her family fought the segregation laws in California. The *Mendez vs. Westminster School District* case was one of the cases that led to *Brown vs. Board of Education* and the desegregation of public schools in the United States. Do not miss the informative Author's Note and photos of Sylvia at the end of this book!

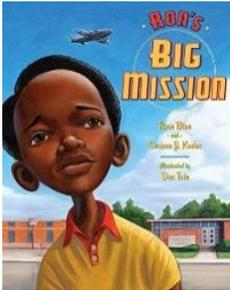
***Ruth and the Green Book* (Chapter book) by Calvin Alexander Ramsey**



Traveling in the southern part of the U.S. was not easy for African-Americans in the Jim Crow era. *The Green Book*, published from 1936-1966, was a traveling guide that helped black folks to find businesses such as gas stations, hotels, and restaurants that would serve them during the time of

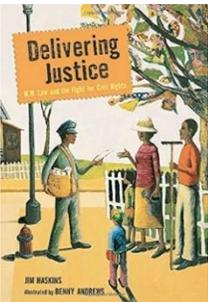
segregation. It also helped them avoid unsafe whites-only towns also known as “sundown towns.” Follow the story of Ruth as she uses *The Green Book* to help her family get from her home in Chicago to her Grandma’s house in Alabama.

***Ron’s Big Mission* by Rose Blue and Corinne J. Naden**



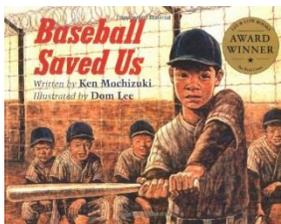
As a child, Ron McNair dreamt that he would be a pilot when he got older. He loved to learn about airplanes and flying. One of his favorite places to learn was through the books at his Lake City, Carolina library branch. However, in the 1950s when Ron went to the library as a child, he was only allowed to read the books in the library. Only white people could check out books to take home. This is a “fictionalized account” of a real event in Ron McNair’s life as he challenged the public library’s unjust policies. Interesting and sad fact: Ron McNair grew-up to become a NASA astronaut and lost his life on the Challenger mission.

***Delivering Justice: W.W. Law and the Fight for Civil Rights* by Jim Haskins**



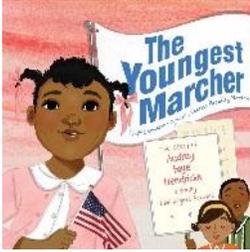
Did you know that Savannah was the first city in the southern U.S. to declare all its citizens equal? Many, many people had a part in the Civil Rights Movement. Some stories are well known and others are lost to time. Read about how a U.S. Postal Service mail carrier, Westley Wallace Law led the Great Savannah Boycott in 1961. Being a mail carrier, W.W. Law had a hand in “delivering justice.” This is a great book to begin discussion on creative efforts towards justice and the importance of everyone’s part, no matter how large or small.

***Baseball Saved Us* by Ken Mochizuki**



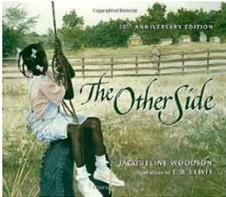
During 1942 through 1945 Japanese-Americans on the west coast of the U.S. were sent to internment camps. Camps were often in desolate, desert places. This story explains this time in our history from the perspective of a young boy who plays baseball at the one of these camps and later when he returns home to play for his school team. Through this story, baseball can become a connecting point for children reading about the injustice of Japanese-American Internment Camps.

***The Youngest Marcher: The Story of Audrey Faye Hendricks, A Young Civil Rights Activist* by Cynthia Levinson**



Learn about Audrey Faye Hendricks in this wonderfully illustrated book. Audrey was the youngest of the 3,000 – 4,000 young people arrested during the Children’s March in Birmingham, Alabama during the Civil Rights Movement. Some of the humiliating and unfair segregation laws that Audrey experienced are explained in this book. Ain’t nobody gonna turn Audrey Faye Hendricks around!

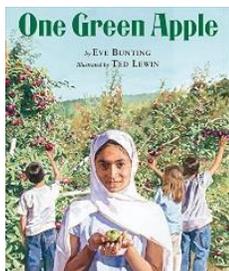
Other notable titles:



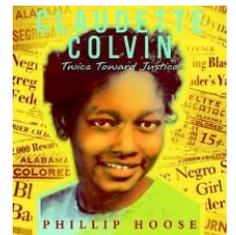
The Other Side by Jacqueline Woodson



Let Them Play by Margot Theis Raven



One Green Apple by Eve Bunting



Claudette Colvin: Twice Towards Justice by Phillip Hoose

New in 2018:

Let the Children March by Monica Clark-Robinson



Family Civil Rights Tour

By Jim Kunz

Last January, Jim, Maggie, Katie, and Tony Kunz participated in the Annual Civil Rights Tour, organized by the Ira And Mary Zepp Center for Nonviolence and Peace Education and DDK Tours. Over the course of four days, they visited many of the sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement of the 50s and 60s and heard first-hand accounts of those who were involved.

The tour began in Atlanta, Ga, where they visited the King Center Complex, including Ebenezer Baptist Church, where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was ordained. From there, they went to Birmingham, AL, site of the 16th Baptist Church, where four young girls were killed, and nearby Kelley Ingram Park, site of the Children’s Movement confrontations.

The next day, they traveled to Jackson, MS, and toured the home of Medgar Evers, field secretary for the NAACP, who was assassinated in his driveway, and went to the new Jackson Civil Rights Museum. Later that day, they traveled to Philadelphia, MS, where three civil rights workers were murdered in 1964.

On their final full day, they went to Memphis, TN, and toured the Church of God and Christ, where Dr. King delivered his “Mountaintop” speech, and the National Civil Rights Museum, built around the Lorraine Motel, where he was assassinated.

Along the way, they watched documentaries about the Civil Rights movement, listened to lectures from Dr. Bernard Lafayette, the tour historian, and met other people who witnessed important events in the movement.

Here Katie, 17, and Tony, 14, answer some questions about the trip.



What was the most meaningful moment of the tour for you?

Tony: The most meaningful moment to me was in the very beginning, our first stop, when we went to the church where Martin Luther King Jr. had planned the Poor People's Campaign. On the bus, I was tired, hungry, and felt like this trip might not be that much fun. Once I stepped inside though, everything changed for me. It was a surreal feeling that I was almost part of greatness, I was standing in the same spot where Martin Luther King Jr. had been. It made me realize the importance of this trip and made the entire trip feel very real, not just a story we hear in school.

Katie: Learning about the role of children, especially the Children's March, was most meaningful for me. I think it speaks volumes that kids had so much determination and strength and accomplished so much, and it showed me that I can do something to make a difference. Just because children don't have all of the resources or experience that adults have, they can still show amazing fortitude and get things done.

What surprised you the most?

Tony: I was most surprised that wherever I went, in the cities where horrible things happened to protesters fighting for their rights, instead of trying to hide the horrible things that had happened, the cities now accept their history. They have worked hard to remember and honor the victims of violence and tell their stories, and prove that things have changed for the better.

Katie: I was surprised most by the amount of planning that had to go into each action taken. While fundamentally it makes sense, especially given how certain areas were more dangerous to protest in, one aspect I had largely overlooked especially as a child was that there were carefully timed schedules for everything the movement did.

What do you wish everyone knew about the Civil Rights movement?

Tony: I wish everyone knew that even though Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rosa Parks were heroes, there were thousands of more people that protested unfair laws. Rosa Parks did take a stand by sitting, but so did a many more people – women and young adults - who should also be recognized. Martin Luther King, Jr. was an amazing

man, but so was our Dr. Bernard Lafayette, a hero and friend of Martin Luther King Jr., whom I was honored to meet on the tour. He organized marches, voting movements, student movements, and participated in the Freedom Rides even though he was put in jail and came face to face with Ku Klux Klan members. This entire movement was so much more than just one person, it was filled with countless heroes who shaped the America we live in today.

Katie: I wish people realized that it is okay – and even necessary - to talk about the harsher truths about what society in general was and still can be- racist, violent, horrifying. I think there is a general softening of history, especially this history where there tends to be discussion only of the brave men and women. They should absolutely be celebrated, but they cannot fairly be honored without acknowledging what awful fates they faced, what they were truly up against. If anything, it shows even more strongly how courageous they were.

How does what you learned on this tour compare to what you learned in school about the Civil Rights movement?

Tony: Being there in person and meeting people, like Dr. Lafayette, who was the tour historian, made the experience so much more meaningful to me than just reading about the movement and talking about it in class. It is important to do that, of course, but this experience was much more moving. It is why I think everyone should take this tour!

Katie: In school, I feel there is a great focus exclusively on Martin Luther King Jr., to the extent that it seems as if the movement started and ended with him. While he was of course a great man and a powerful leader, the struggle for equal rights existed before him and has continued on without him. This trip taught us about so many additional aspects that were not covered in school because of the MLK-centric narrative, while still allowing for discussion of his great achievements.

How is the Civil Rights movement relevant today?

Tony: The Civil Rights movement is still relevant today because with so many different opinions and white supremacy more outspoken than ever, we need to fight to keep these rights we gained and won years ago, and show that all of Martin Luther King's work and the acts of Rosa Parks, Doc Lafayette, Ralph Abernathy, John Lewis, Diane Nash, Medgar Evers, and thousands of more people that risked or sacrificed their

lives for this cause were not in vain, and that these laws that they created will never change.

Katie: One recent example is the efforts of many community members to ensure that the Carroll County Public Schools dress code explicitly exclude the confederate flag. I myself saw classmates wearing clothing with the confederate flag, and it made me uncomfortable. I don't think most people are aware of the atrocities committed against African-Americans and other supporters of the Civil Rights movement by people claiming this flag as their symbol. It is a symbol of hate, and does not belong in schools.

Collyer: Rejecting the Confederate battle flag

By Charles E. Collyer (Appearing in Carroll County Times March 1, 2018)

Recently, several Carroll countians have expressed disagreement with Superintendent Stephen Guthrie's decision to ban the familiar Confederate battle flag from Carroll County Public Schools.

Those who disagree with this decision often refer to "the history of this country," but they rarely sound as if they have talked to historians, or at least discussed their views with a handful of African-American friends who have had experiences with the flag, before holding forth.

The flag at issue was one of several battle flags used by Confederate forces, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in particular, during the Civil War (1861-1865). It is defended by some today as a symbol of the South, the Confederacy, the "Cause," and Americanism.



However, today this flag is more strongly associated — in the minds of many white and most nonwhite Americans — not with patriotism, but with the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist groups. This tie between the flag and racism was formed in two main waves of partisan public opinion.

The first wave happened after the Civil War, in reaction to emancipation, and gained strength after the withdrawal of federal troops from the South in 1877. From then until World War II, the white South built a narrative that romanticized its culture and rationalized its past role in slavery. During this same period, the black South suffered oppression from a deliberate continuation of the racial bullying common during slavery, codified into Jim Crow laws in the Southern states. These laws provided a model for the savage racial codes later adopted by Nazi Germany (1933-1945) and by Apartheid South Africa (1948-1994). The rise of the Jim Crow system throughout the South coincided with the rise of lynching, as black lives — not being for sale any more — lost whatever value to white racists that they might once have had. The Ku Klux Klan was the most visible organization promoting rejection of the rights African-Americans had won under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. The symbol for both the Klan and for the broader wave of opinion commemorating the greatness of Southern white culture, was the battle flag that we are still arguing about.

The second wave tying the battle flag to racism came in reaction to the emergence of serious Civil Rights proposals and campaign planks in the 1940s, and in

effect this wave is still going on. Strom Thurmond's Dixiecrat push for the Presidency, and subsequent white reactions against the nonviolent Civil Rights Movement, were — and are — carried out under the banner of the battle flag. The involvement of the Klan in this violence is well known to historians. Birmingham, Alabama was known as "Bombingham," and lost its future as the South's great city to Atlanta, which advertised itself as too busy to hate. Many law enforcement officers were also Klan members, and did little to restrain white mobs who attacked Dr. King's nonviolent demonstrators.

In sum, the battle flag, since the Civil War, has been associated with "keeping the blacks down" through practices like segregated public facilities, restrictions on voting, substandard education, red-lining in housing, discrimination in employment, violent intimidation, racially skewed mass incarceration, and even inhumane medical research. Around the world, the flag has become a reminder of America's faults. Fans of the flag are likely to minimize the importance of these issues (no big deal, get over it, we're past that now, who cares?), but in so doing they keep the issues alive. Of course, today's fans of the flag did not suffer as victims of these practices, whatever their other forms of suffering may be.

Is it any wonder that people who understand this history object to the public display of the battle flag?

To make matters worse, public display of the flag often occurs as an "in-your-face" display of disrespect by people who are ignorant of both this history and the people they are tormenting. These displays are motivated by meanness, but then are often excused as "just having fun." Such a stance does not qualify as a reasoned position on history. To most who witness them, displays of the battle flag call to mind the violence of racist attacks on peaceful abolitionists, emancipators, and civil rights advocates throughout American history. These displays evoke disgust, horror and pity in most who see them, regardless of the cover story offered.

Displaying the battle flag is distracting, anxiety-producing, and disruptive in learning situations where focused attention and emotional calm are needed. That is why it is right and proper to prohibit display of the flag at schools, as are other sources of disruption.

I can understand the impulse to defend symbols that are familiar, and that have emotional meaning for a person. However, human beings have learned and relearned the meanings of symbols before; it can be done. At one time, the battle flag itself was primarily a symbol belonging to Confederate soldiers, meant to identify them on the battlefield to avoid being fired upon by their own comrades. But — largely under the influence of the Klan and its friends — that meaning was transformed over time into a sinister symbol of white terrorism. America should reject it, as the German people rejected the swastika.

White South Africans also came to terms with the end of Apartheid in 1994, and it was advantageous for them to do so. Throughout the past century, the world has repeatedly found that ending segregation and mitigating racism soon benefits everyone economically (due to the easing of restrictions on customers, commerce and trade) and socially (due to the wider availability and sharing of knowledge, skills and forms of expression).

I hope that those who are still attached to the Confederate battle flag will come to appreciate that this symbol deeply wounds their fellow Americans. It also does no credit either to nostalgia for days gone by or to the culture of the South. Clinging to this symbol hurts all of us. With respect, I ask my fellow citizens to find higher and more honorable symbols of our American identity.

The writer is a member of the Education That is Multicultural Council and co-author, with the late Ira G. Zepp Jr., of "Nonviolence: Origins and Outcomes." He writes from Uniontown.

When you get a chance, stop in to Jeannie Bird's Bakery one morning, get a cup of coffee and thank **Emily Jeffers** for producing another newsletter for CCRE! She attends McDaniel College and will be a senior Social Work major next year. We greatly appreciate her contribution

- Thanks Emily ☺



Something for Everyone: Black History Month at Carroll Community College

By Roxanna Harlow

What do Robert Moton, the Black Panther Party, and Poulet DG (chicken, plantains, and vegetables) have in common? All were a part of the Black History Month activities at Carroll Community College this past February.

Recognizing the past and present experiences of people from the African diaspora, the college hosted a wide variety of events in celebration of the cultures, contributions, and achievements of Black people. Whether you had time for a film and discussion or had to learn on the go, the college offered an opportunity for everyone to gain some knowledge.



An exploration of local history served as the kick-off event. Students, faculty and staff gathered in the main hall to watch *Robert Moton: The Hope of a Community*. This documentary by Patricia Mack-Preston features African American alumni of the then racially segregated Robert Moton school in Westminster. It details their experiences there and their transition to the local white schools in the years following the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1954.

The screening was followed by a panel discussion with the filmmaker and some of the featured alums including Sally Green, James Purnell Hammond, Ronald Hollingsworth, Sharon Jones, Delores Jones Mack, and William “Billy” Hudson.

The event was covered extensively in the *Carroll County Times*, including a photo gallery. To access the article click here:

<http://www.carrollcountytimes.com/news/education/cc-carroll-community-college-black-history-month-20180212-story.html>

After this kick-off event, other documentaries from Carroll Media Center’s Oral History Project, African Trailblazers series were shown in an ongoing rotation

throughout the day in the “Black History is Happening Now!” interactive film and display area.

Surrounding the film zone were exhibits featuring eight prominent African Americans from the Maryland-Virginia area: Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglas, Thurgood Marshall, Robert Moton, Richard Dixon, and Bea Gaddy – plus, Destiny Watford and DeRay Mckesson who are young activists from Baltimore currently making history!

No time for a film? Those who enjoy food and games had the opportunity to grab some lunch and play Pop-Up Trivia to test how much they know about people, places and events in African American history. Do you know who Misty Copeland is? How about the case that Thurgood Marshall argued before the Supreme Court?

While testing their knowledge, people could enjoy “A Taste of Africa,” sampling culinary delights from regions such as Cameroon and Kenya (recipes supplied by students in the African Culture Club). They could also enjoy a bit of live Jazz courtesy of Carroll’s student musicians.

Carroll Community College closed out Black History Month with a screening and discussion of *The Black Panthers: Vanguard of the Revolution*. This documentary tells the story of the rise and fall of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPP), founded in 1966 by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale initially as a reaction to police brutality against African Americans in Oakland, CA. It developed into a nationwide movement to challenge race and class oppression.

The BPP event ended with a vibrant discussion around what has and hasn’t changed since the struggles of the 1960’s, parallels to social movements today, and the meaning of “freedom.” How would you respond to that discussion?

Overall, it was a wonderful and educational month of Black History. Thanks to the Diversity and Inclusion Committee, led by Becki Maurio (Faculty Coordinator of Diversity Initiatives), for making this happen!

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Dr. Angela Putman (Communication Arts
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FREE Pizza & Salad Lunch

All are welcome!

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Register by 4/23!

Date: Friday April 27th, 2018

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Carroll County Public Schools, St. Paul's UCC, Zepp Nonviolence Center, Carroll
County NAACP, PFLAG Westminster-Carroll County, Carroll County Human
Relations Commission., Carroll One Book.

Carroll Citizens for Racial Equality is a small, all volunteer organization. We promote equality within our community and provide public programming that will increase understanding among diverse groups of people. We depend on donations from you who support our work in order to continue these efforts.

Please make a donation now at our page on the Community Foundation of Carroll County's website at

<http://carrollcommunityfoundation.org/funds.asp>

Together we can make a difference for everyone in Carroll County.

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