

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"Chats with Russians." *The Catholic Times* [Columbus, Ohio], Nov. 1956. *Chronicling America*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83007243/1956-11-09/ed-1/seq-4/#date1=1956&index=14&rows=20&words=CATHOLIC+Catholic+Times+TIMES&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1956&proxtext=The+Catholic+Times+&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1. Accessed 22 Feb. 2021. This newspaper had a short article showing Hesburgh interacting with the Russians at the Atomic Energy Conference. Though it didn't have a lot of information about the conference, we were able to at least see Father Hesburgh in action and corroborate the event.

"Civil Rights Act of 1957." *Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum*, National Archives, www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/research/online-documents/civil-rights-act-1957. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021. This source was vital to allowing us to find a large number of primary sources that helped us fill our website with many quotes and images.

"Civil Rights Act of 1960." *Visit the US Capitol*, US Government, 6 May 1960, www.visitthecapitol.gov/exhibitions/legislative-highlights/civil-rights-act-1960-may-6-1960. Accessed 22 Apr. 2021. On this site we were able to find a picture of the Civil Rights Act of 1960. Though we learned about the Act in many locations, and could read the text in a transcript form, we used this site because it had the actual visual image of the original bill.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964. 1964. *Archives.gov*, National Archives, 1964, www.archives.gov/education/lessons/civil-rights-act. Accessed 22 Apr. 2021. Like the other Civil Rights Acts, we wanted to not only learn about what was in the act, but to see

the original. This site provided a scanned copy of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and allowed us to be able to read the opening parts of this important piece of legislation that has been a cornerstone in laws preventing discrimination.

Civil Rights Commission. "Civil Rights Act of 1957." *Civil Rights Act of 1957*, PDF ed., pp. 1-5.

The Civil Rights of 1957 was the bill that created the Civil Rights Commission and this site allowed us to be able to read the bill and to see the original that President Eisenhower signed despite the growing resistance in the South. This Act is what started it all and actually got Father Hesburgh involved in fighting for Civil Rights.

The Commission on Civil Rights. US Government Printing Office, 1957. *Eisenhowerlibrary.gov*, www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/sites/default/files/research/online-documents/civil-rights-act/pamphlet-commission-on-civil-rights.pdf. Accessed 22 Apr. 2021. This pamphlet, found in the Eisenhower Library, provided an in-depth look at what Eisenhower intended the Civil Rights Commission to do. It helped explain why the Commission focused specifically on voting rights.

The Death of Emmet Till. 1955. *Time: 100 Most Influential Photos of All Time*, Time Magazine, 1955, 100photos.time.com/photos/emmett-till-david-jackson. Accessed 22 Apr. 2021.

After reading about Emmett Till, this photo showed us the horrible death this boy suffered. This photo was important because it led to a shift in the Civil Rights Movement as many people were tired of not fighting.

Eisenhower Signs the Civil Rights Act of 1957. 9 Sept. 1957. *Eisenhower Library*, 9 Sept. 1957, www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/research/online-documents/civil-rights-act-1957. Accessed 22 Apr. 2021. This image gave me a visual representation of the president signing the Civil Rights Act of 1957 which created the Commission that Hesburgh served on.

Gunter, Booth. "Alabama Woman at 94 Reflects on Poll Taxes, Literacy Tests, and New Efforts to Limit Voting." *Southern Poverty Law Center*, 3 Nov. 2014, www.splcenter.org/news/2014/11/02/alabama-woman-94-reflects-poll-taxes-literacy-tests-and-new-efforts-limit-voting-0. Accessed 20 Apr. 2021. This site overall focuses on the history and fight for justice in the South, but this specific article was an interview with a 94 year old woman who was recalling the discrimination she faced in trying to vote. It also provided powerful images of the conditions for African Americans trying to vote to our website.

Hesburgh, Theodore. "What's Happening to Civil Rights?" *Michiana: The Sunday Edition South Bend Tribune* [South Bend], 1 Apr. 1973, p. 3. *Klau Center of Notre Dame*, klau.nd.edu/assets/170565/michiana_magazine_full_text.pdf. Accessed 2 Apr. 2021. This article was written by Father Hesburgh after he had resigned his role in the Civil Rights Commission. This helped to lay out his vision for what the Klau Center at Notre Dame would be and how he would continue his fight for equal rights for all through educating students at Notre Dame to fight legal battles on behalf of those who have had their rights taken away.

Hesburgh, Theodore M., and Jerry Reedy. *God, Country, Notre Dame*. New York, Doubleday, 1990. This autobiography written by Father Hesburgh really let us see inside his role at Notre Dame and specifically the Commission. He told the stories vividly and really provided a peek inside his thought process at different points. We used this in-depth throughout our website.

Little Rock while the 101st Airborne Division was present. 2 Sept. 1957. *Archives.gov*, National Archives,

unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2017/08/30/60-years-on-the-little-rock-nine/#:~:text=The%20following%20day%2C%20September%2024,of%20school%20on%20Septemb er%2025. Accessed 22 Apr. 2021. This image showed us how students had to be escorted by US military forces into the school in Little Rock. This was a few years after Brown vs Board was decided in the Supreme Court and gave us a primary visual example of how Southern states were still resisting the national laws.

McAward, Jennifer Mason. Interview. 11 May 2021. Jennifer Mason McAward is an Associate Law Professor of Notre Dame and the director of the Klau Center, an institution started by Father Hesburgh in the 1970s to help Notre Dame students learn about and pursue justice in the field of rights. Professor McAward was able to give us more insight into the Klau Center's impact today and to tell us about Father Hesburgh's mission and impact, since she worked with him for a number of years. We classified this as a primary source because she was able to provide us with firsthand accounts of how these Civil Rights Acts that were passed impacted the national law, and because she knew Father Hesburgh personally.

Nettie Hunt explains to her daughter the Brown v. Board decision. National Archives, www.archives.gov/historical-docs/brown-v-board-of-education. Accessed 23 Jan. 2021. This iconic picture shows an African American woman holding up a newspaper announcing the decision to desegregate schools to her daughter. We used this to show the long term impact this decision would have on the future of Civil Rights in America.

Nixon, Richard Millhouse. Letter to Father Theodore Hesburgh. *Notre Dame Archives,* [University of Notre Dame, archives.nd.edu/digital/](http://UniversityofNotreDame.edu/digital/). Accessed 8 Feb. 2021. This was a

copy of the letter that Nixon sent to Hesburgh after he resigned. The resignation came after Nixon was frustrated with Hesburgh pushing Nixon to do more with Civil Rights.

Rosa Parks on Bus. National Archives,

prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2015/11/30/the-montgomery-bus-boycott/. Accessed 6 Mar. 2021. This photo shows Rosa Parks riding on a bus after the boycott was over. We used this picture over some other more popular ones just to have something different about Parks.

United States, U.S. Supreme Court (U.S.). *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education. United States Reports*, vol. 135, Oct. 1954. *Eisenhower Library,*

www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/research/online-documents/civil-rights-brown-vs-board-education. Accessed 4 Feb. 2021. The Eisenhower Library had a ton of primary sources involving Civil Rights issues. We started our search with the famous case of Brown v. Board of Education. We were able to read the actual decision on this site and find the words that really made Southerners panic - "with all deliberate speed".

US Capitol Visitor Center. "Legislative Highlights." *Visitthecapitol.gov*, visitthecapitol.gov, 5 Apr. 2014,

www.visitthecapitol.gov/exhibitions/legislative-highlights/civil-rights-act-1960-may-6-1960#:~:text=The%20Civil%20Rights%20Act%20of,African%20Americans%20register%20and%20vote. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021. We used this source to see what changes Congress made to the original Civil Rights Act. It demonstrated that the US was going to continue to move toward progress. We used this in our project as a primary source to show what was changed to the original 1957 Civil Rights Act.

"With Liberty and Justice For All: Report on Voting Rights, 1959." *Crmvet.org*, crmvet.org, 1957, www.crmvet.org/docs/590000_usrc_vote.pdf. Accessed 22 Apr. 2021. This report summarized the agreed-upon ideas from the Civil Rights Commission's first report. We used this to make the connections between the findings, recommendations, and the final products of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and 1964.

Secondary Sources

Archives of the University of Notre Dame. "Administration." *Father Hesburgh: Life and Legacy*, U of Notre Dame, 2017, hesburghportal.nd.edu/administration. Accessed 11 Feb. 2021. This source was used to further understand the changes Father Hesburgh made at Notre Dame, helping us to understand his storied legacy.

Chicoine, Christie. "'American Priest' Documents Life of Notre Dame's Father Hesburgh." *Catholic New York*, 27 Mar. 2019, www.cny.org/stories/american-priest-documents-life-of-notre-dames-father-hesburgh, 18878? Accessed 16 Dec. 2020. This source was used for information about Hesburgh's new biography called, American Priest which gave us different perspectives on Hesburgh outside of the Notre Dame Community. We used this source to continue building background on Hesburgh.

Creadon, Patrick. "Following Father Theodore Hesburgh through the Civil Rights era." Interview conducted by Christopher Booker. *PBS News Hour Weekend*, PBS, 15 Jan. 2019, www.pbs.org/newshour/show/following-father-theodore-hesburgh-through-the-civil-rights-era. Accessed 1 Dec. 2020. This source is an interview of a man who directed the documentary, "Hesburgh," he attended Notre Dame when Hesburgh was the President.

We used this source to further our understanding of Hesburgh. Also, the movie is what gave us the idea for Hesburgh as our topic.

De Souza, Raymond. "Father Hesburgh's flawed legacy." *Catholic Herald*, 23 May 2019, catholicherald.co.uk/father-hesburghs-flawed-legacy/. Accessed 16 Dec. 2020. This source talked more about Hesburgh's flawed legacy. We used this source to continue building our understanding of Father Hesburgh's legacy and why he is a somewhat controversial figure.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, editor. "Theodore M. Hesburgh." *britannica.com*, 22 Feb. 2021, www.britannica.com/biography/Theodore-M-Hesburgh. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021. This source really gave us a good summary of Hesburgh's life and major events that occurred in history that he influenced. It also led us to other sources that we used too. This gave us lots of background for Hesburgh that we used on our website.

Houlgin, Evan. "Two Sides of the Complicated Legacy of Father Hesburgh." *AngelUS*, Angelus News, 22 Oct. 2019, angelusnews.com/arts-culture/two-sides-of-the-complicated-legacy-of-father-hesburgh/. Accessed 1 Dec. 2020. This site has information about the legacy that Father Hesburgh left behind and we used it to help build our understanding of Father Hesburgh and help us build some historical context. It showed how some people think he was great for his involvement in the Civil Rights Issues and some thought he had overstepped his role.

Jaschik, Scott. "Father Hesburgh Dies at 97." *Inside Higher Ed*, 27 Feb. 2017, www.insidehighered.com/news/2015/02/27/father-hesburgh-leader-notre-dame-and-american-higher-education-dies-97. Accessed 7 Oct. 2020. This site gave us information about

Father Hesburgh's life. It helped us gain a strong base understanding of our arguments about Father Ted's life.

Kinginstitute. "Montgomery Bus Boycott." *Kinginstitute.stanford.edu*, Stanford University, 4 Apr. 2018, kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/montgomery-bus-boycott. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021. This source showed me one of the events leading up to the Civil Rights Act. This event was used on our website to provide context to the Civil Rights movement.

Lawson, Karen McGill, compiler. *Restoring the Conscience of a Nation*. LCCR Education Fund, 2009. *Protectcivilrights.org*, www.protectcivilrights.org/pdf/reports/commission/lccref_commission_report_march2009.pdf. Accessed 8 May 2021. This source provided an overview of the Commission's activities from the start through the present day and concludes with recommendations. This site provided an in-depth look at the actions of the Committee from a different perspective other than Hesburgh's.

"The Legacy of Fr. Ted Hesburgh." *Youtube*, uploaded by University of Notre Dame, 6 Mar. 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5r_m8vCkfo&t=210s. Accessed 20 Apr. 2021. This source was used to gain information and further our understanding of Father Hesburgh. It was also helpful when adding video clips on our site.

Magner, Mike. "How Father Ted outdid Forrest Gump." *Roll Call*, CQ Roll Call, 15 May 2019, www.rollcall.com/2019/05/15/how-father-ted-outdid-forrest-gump/. Accessed 16 Dec. 2020. This source gave us a comical look into Hesburgh's legacy and how involved he was in so many major events throughout history, comparing him to Forrest Gump. It

helped us unpack some of the negative views around Hesburgh and to further our understanding of his legacy.

Memcott, Mark. "How Did Strom Thurmond Last through His 24-Hour Filibuster?" *NPR*, 7 Mar. 2013, www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2013/03/07/173736882/how-did-strom-thurmond-last-through-his-24-hour-filibuster. Accessed 12 May 2021. We used this article to learn more about Strom Thurmond's 24 hour filibuster and how he managed to go that long without having to take breaks. Also within the article, we were able to hear Senator Thurmond's hate and anger play out through direct quotes from him.

"Promoting Civil and Human Rights." *Klau Center for Civil and Human Rights*, U of Notre Dame, klau.nd.edu/. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021. This was the home page and information section on what the Klau Center actually is and what they do. The Klau was built off of Father Hesburgh's desires to train others to fight for Civil Rights so it was crucial in helping us see his legacy and determining how his legacy and impact continues today.

"The Racist Filibuster We Cannot Afford to Forget." *The Takeaway*, WNYC Studios, 29 Aug. 2016, www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/takeaway/segments/racist-filibuster-we-cant-afford-forget. This was a transcript of a podcast out of New York that reflected back on Strom Thurmond's filibuster of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. This provided specific language from Thurmond about how he felt about Civil Rights and African Americans that we used in our site.

"Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh , C.S.C 1917-2015." *University of Notre Dame*, U of Notre Dame, hesburgh.nd.edu/. Accessed 16 Dec. 2020. This source had a very detailed account of

Hesburgh's private and professional life. We used this source to continue building background information on Father Hesburgh and the somewhat complicated life that he led.

Shaw, Russell. "Fr. Hesburgh's Complex Legacy." *Catholic Exchange*, 16 Sept. 2019, catholicexchange.com/fr-hesburghs-complex-legacy. Accessed 11 Feb. 2021. This source was another outside view about Father Hesburgh's legacy and about why it was complex.

Sturkey, William. "The Hidden History of the Civil Rights Act of 1960." *Aaihs.org*, aaihs.org, 8 Feb. 2018, www.aaihs.org/the-hidden-history-of-the-civil-rights-act-of-1960/. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021. This site showed us how the Civil Rights Act was amended in 1960 granting more rights and working against racism at the time. We used this source on our website to demonstrate what the Civil Rights movement and the area were like after Hesburgh resigned from the Commission.

Time Photo. "When One Mother Defied America: The Photo That Changed the Civil Rights Movement." *Time*, Time USA, 10 July 2016, time.com/4399793/emmett-till-civil-rights-photography/. Accessed 20 Apr. 2021. This source was used to understand the powerful forces that are used to communicate with the public and how the powerful story of Emmett Till was told.

Winters, Emma. "Lessons from Notre Dame's Father Hesburgh for a Divided Country." *America: The Jesuit Review*, America Press, 7 Jan. 2019, www.americamagazine.org/arts-culture/2019/01/07/lessons-notre-dames-father-hesburgh-divided-country. Accessed 1 Dec. 2020. This source discussed the things that make Father Hesburgh so well known and talked about the legacy he left behind. We used this

source to learn more about his legacy and to help pick the communication we wanted to focus on.