

Works Cited

Primary:

Dave Hogerty. "Bloody Sunday" (March 7, 1965). *Youtube*, 11 Mar. 2016,

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e9799I_7wTI, 13 May. 2019.

This video clip was perfect for my website because it included raw footage from the Bloody Sunday march as well as narration from John Lewis, a main source and focus of my project. I authenticated the footage in this clip by comparing it closely to many longer clips of the same footage published by sources including *CNN* and *USA Today*. It is amazing to me that in the video one can hear both the marchers' screams as well as the troopers' shouts.

"How The Media Covered The Civil Rights Movement: The Children's March." *Alabama*

Public Radio. 25 Apr. 2013. www.apr.org/post/how-media-covered-civil-rights

[-movement-childrens-march#stream/0](http://www.apr.org/post/how-media-covered-civil-rights-movement-childrens-march#stream/0) , Accessed 24 Jan. 2019.

This source gave me some insight into the impact of the press and how it affected situations like the Children's March, which I read about previously. It also included a first-hand interview with a man who was a boy in Birmingham during the marches. It was also helpful because it was published by Alabama Public Radio, and they talked about previous coverage of events on the radio station.

Johnson, Lyndon B. "We Shall Overcome." Washington D.C. 15 Mar. 1965.

This speech was delivered by President Lyndon B. Johnson after the tragic Bloody Sunday aired all around the nation. The line "we shall overcome" was one of the most popular phrases in the movement, given by Johnson during this speech when referring to

the injustices of the voting system. Also, he introduced the Voting Rights Act to Congress, which he signed a few months later in August that made it illegal to prevent people from voting based on their race.

Jones, Athena. "Selma 50 years later: John Lewis's memories of the march." *CNN*. 6 Mar. 2015. www.cnn.com/2015/03/06/politics/selma-50-years-john-lewis-bridge-anniversary/index.html , Accessed 9 Feb. 2019

This article told about John Lewis and his participation in own words. It also told me that the *Edmund Pettus Bridge*, the bridge that Bloody Sunday occurred on, was named after a Confederate general and KKK member.

King, Martin Luther, Jr. "Address at the Conclusion of the Selma to Montgomery March." Montgomery, AL. 25 Mar. 1965.

This speech was given by Dr. King at the end of the long 5-day march from Selma to Montgomery. In it he spoke of triumph and called to Congress for a bill to protect voting rights. This speech is one of the most remarkable of his many addresses and is often quoted when talking about the Civil Rights Movement.

Lawton, Kim. "John Lewis Extended Interview." *PBS*. www.pbs.org/wnet/religionandethics/2004/01/16/january-16-2004-john-lewis-extended-interview/2897/ , Accessed 2 Jan. 2018.

In this interview John Lewis, who was central to the march, told a reporter about the importance of faith and religion in the movement and how that connected to nonviolence also. Since this was an interview, I obtained a lot of great quotes from Lewis.

Lewis, John. *March Book One*. Top Shelf Productions, 2013.

This book, as well as the other *March* books, were very helpful because they were written by John Lewis. He was a big part of the movement and participated in marches and protests, so he had personal input and experiences that helped me better understand what it was like from a leader's perspective. All three of the *March* books are also in graphic novel form. This made it very interesting to read as well as helpful to my topic

Lewis, John. *March Book Three*. Top Shelf Productions, 2015.

Finishing up the *March* Trilogy, this book gave some of the most important information about the press so far. It told about Sheriff Jim Clark's fight against the press and the full story of "Bloody Sunday." It also included the full "We Shall Overcome" speech made by Lewis, John. *March Book Two*. Top Shelf Productions, 2015.

A very detailed source which showed all the horrible things that happened to the marchers and protesters. After reading this, I understood what really happened and how it affected people in their personal lives. The best example of this is when the marchers went to jail. That perspective from John Lewis could not be found from anyone else. Inside the jail can only be told by those who went, so the book was really unique in that way. He told about their conflicts with officers in jail and terrible treatment, such as sleeping without mattresses. This book was also really helpful because it quoted actual speeches from Dr. Martin Luther King, President Kennedy, and others.

Martin Luther King and the Montgomery Story. Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1960

This comic book showed me how different media sources can be used for different purposes. In this case, this comic book was used to involve teens in the Civil Rights

movement. This was a very clever way of getting the word out, and is extremely different from the other types of media I had been studying.

President Johnson.

“Selma-to-Montgomery March.” *Remembering the Act- Archival Reflections on Civil Rights*, Ohio State University. library.osu.edu/innovation-projects/omeka/exhibits/show/civil-rights/sections/selma-to-montgomery-march , Accessed 9 Feb. 2019.

This source was mainly helpful for its pictures. While it did include a factual narrative of events, the focus of the report was the pictures taken by Cleveland photographer Allen Zak. The most important was probably the picture of a photographer in Alabama. I had a hard time finding pictures of photographers and journalists, so this really helped.

“Troopers’ Tear Gas Routs Marchers,” *Plain Dealer*, 8 March, 1965, pg. 1, 11.

This newspaper article from the Cleveland Plain Dealer described the events from “Bloody Sunday.” The article, written just one day after the beating, had the basic facts about the event. It also described how a man who was part of the white posse tried to break into a telephone booth where a reporter was live reporting from. The article was helpful and gave me insight into how the event was covered at the time.

Secondary:

African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross. Directed by Phil Bertelsen; Leslie Asaka

Gladsjo; Sabin Streeter; Jamilla Wignot, Kundhart McGee Productions, Inkwell,

THIRTEEN Productions, LLC, Ark Media, 2013.

Describing the media coverage of the Selma to Montgomery march and other events in the Civil Rights movement, this documentary was a great help to my research about the media specifically. The videos from this collection also told about adults' reluctance to allow their kids to participate in the movement, which was very interesting from a teenager's perspective.

Arnesen, Eric. "A Gripping Account of Civil Rights and the Press." *Chicago Tribune*, 7 Jan. 2007, <https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-2007-01-07-0701060166-story.htm>, Accessed 24 Feb. 2019.

This article talked about the differences between Northern and Southern media, differences between black and white media, and the ignorance of white northerners about the Civil Rights movement. There was a very good quote that clearly related to my thesis statement about white northerners' education about black struggles in the south.

Daisy Bates: First Lady of Little Rock. Directed by Sharon La Cruise, Sakkara Films, LLC, 2012.

Daisy Bates was the focus of this video. It described her work with the "Little Rock Nine" in the 1950s and helped me understand how she and others in the movement used the media and press coverage to publicize the movement and help gain support. It was very helpful to learn about this woman and her tactics with these high school students in Arkansas.

Kindig, Jessie. "Selma, Alabama, (Bloody Sunday, March 7, 1965)" *BlackPast*.

www.blackpast.org/aah/bloody-sunday-selma-alabama-march-7-1965. Accessed 1 Oct. 2018.

From this book excerpt came some of the needed facts about Bloody Sunday. It told me some statistics and details about the injured marchers, how many were hurt, and their experiences when they were beaten.

Luckerson, Victor. "Inside the Home Where MLK Planned the Selma-to-Montgomery March." *Time*. <http://time.com/3729989/martin-luther-king-selma-home/> , Accessed 5 Feb. 2019.

Proving my ideas about the importance of television, this article told about Dr. King watching Lyndon B. Johnson's "We Shall Overcome" speech from a home in Alabama. This short article also included a great picture of King watching, taken by a *Time* photographer inside the home. This picture was great for my website since my main focus is on media and it's a picture of the most powerful man in the movement *watching television*.

Madrigal, Alexis. "When the Revolution Was Televised." *The Atlantic*, 1 Apr. 2018.

www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2018/04/televisions-civil-rights-revolution/554639/ , Accessed 24 Jan. 2019.

This article from *The Atlantic* put into words what I had been trying to communicate. I read about how the media appealed to Northern viewers and how influencers like Dr. King used the media to their advantage, such as choosing to show only certain parts of the movement to make the protesters look 'weak' and helpless.

"MLK: Our God is Marching On." *Legacy*, 2014. www.legacy.com/news/explore-history/article/mlk-our-god-is-marching-on-how-long-not-long , Accessed 26 Feb. 2019.

This was a copy and video of the speech Dr. King gave at the end of the march in Montgomery. I was able to use a quote in my website.

Palmer, Nancy. "Selma and Richard Valeriani: A Reporter's Story" *HuffPost*, 5 Jan.

2015. www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/selma-and-richard-valeria_b_6414664 , Accessed 8 Feb. 2019.

This article was very interesting. I knew that reporters and photographers had been injured during the movement, but I had no idea that they had been attacked. This told the story of Richard Valeriani, a reporter for *Time*. He was hit in the back of the head with an axe handle during the Marion march, in which Jimmie Lee Jackson was killed. It also told of another reporter who was killed by KKK members and had a striking picture of Valeriani in his hospital bed typing on a typewriter.

Partridge, Elizabeth. *Marching For Freedom: Walk Together, Children, and Don't You Grow Weary*. Penguin Group, 2009.

This book helped kickstart my research. It included firsthand accounts of events and gave me a big picture of the events that happened, from Bloody Sunday to the passing of the Civil Rights Bill, with details from each day of the march to Montgomery. It told about the weather, food provided, and other conditions.

Pearce, Matt. "Selma photographer captured history on 'Bloody Sunday'." *Los Angeles Times*, 8 Mar. 2015.

This article gave me one of the best quotes in my entire website from Dr. King. He told a photographer to take pictures instead of getting involved in the protest. He would be

more valuable that way. This source also talked about another photographer who was attacked during Bloody Sunday.

Treadwell, David. "Journalists Discuss Coverage of Movement: Media Role in Civil Rights Era Reviewed." *Los Angeles Times*, 5 Apr. 1985.

http://articles.latimes.com/1987-04-05/news/mn-380_1_civil-rights-movement ,
Accessed 24 Feb. 2019.

This article was helpful because of its information about reporters and the extreme lengths they went to in order to cover the movement. I used this in my paragraph about the sacrifices of reporters.

Uschan, Michael V. "Bloody Sunday and a Symbolic March." *The March from Selma to Montgomery*, Lucent Books, 2011, pp. 43-57. Lucent Library of Black History. *Gale Virtual Reference Library* , Accessed 4 Oct. 2018

This source provided a few good quotes from protesters who had been beaten and helped me understand some of the backstory of certain groups in the movement and other events at the time of the march. It also mentioned the role of the media in the protests and had some good pictures of police officers and protesters.