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Annotated Bibliography

Preston, John. “*Disaster Education: 'Race', Equity and Pedagogy*”. SensePublishers, 2012.

Preston exemplifies that the 1950’s was the era of insufficient education for the baby boomers. Illustrating that the pedagogies of the educators of this post war time was just short of corrupt. From valuable school time for the paranoid “duck and cover” procedures to racial profiling, Preston agrees that teachers and the system was sub-par.

*Disaster Education* will support my paper because Preston gives many instances where the white agenda and social injustice shined through to hinder the minority pupil’s education. Preston contends that even in time of disaster; programs like “duck and cover” would prioritize the majority and dismiss the minorities or label them as insignificant versus the white children. Exposing the flaws of the education system, Preston eloquently spotlights the direct link between racism and schooling deficiency.

Halvorsen, Anne-Lise, and Jeffrey E. Mirel. “*Intercultural Education in Detroit, 1943-1954*.” Paedagogica Historica, vol. 49, no. 3, 2013, pp. 361–381.

Detroit Public Schools made leaps and bounds to integrate schools and implement equality values including proving every child with a proper education, cultural appropriation, and acceptance. The authors showcase that Detroit was the most progressive of the intercultural education and was set a notable example for years to come. Authority figures of DPS conquered many hardships when guiding the children and society to a more accepting environment. Using specific examples, in my paper I will use the authors precedent and insight how intercultural education benefitted pedagogies and philosophy of education for the better. Doing so only allowed Detroit to unite during the paranoid post war era.

Hendersen, Lenneal J. Jr. “*Brown v. Board of Education at 50: The Multiple Legacies for Policy and Administration*.” American Society for Public Administration, 2004.

The Brown Vs. Board of Education case is a historic and monumental staple for school integration. Henderson describes it as a primary example for many civil rights disputes today. The progression that Brown made was phenomenal and liberating for all minorities. During the case, lawyers exposed that segregation in school were ruining and psychologically damaging African American students at a very young age. Even after the case, Brown remained to raise havoc and awareness to racism and how it had detrimental effects to minorities.

Using Hendersen’s take on the case I will be utilizing the case in my paper due to its importance in American history, education, and racial inequalities. Explaining the importance of this case and the aftermath of education reform for years to follow is crucial for my paper. Hendersen gives immense cause and effects showcasing the relationship between race and education that I will be able to capitalize in my essay.

Whitt, Matt S. “*Other People's Problems: Student Distancing, Epistemic Responsibility, and Injustice.*” Studies in Philosophy and Education, vol. 35, no. 5, 2015, pp. 427–444.

Whitt critically analyzes present day racism and ignorance in today’s schools. Teens when feel threatened about questioning or challenging their race or sexuality will start “distancing”. Distancing by Whitt’s definition is avoiding cultural controversy by oppressing their thoughts and feelings to not cause uproar. This distancing occurs mostly in schools. Whitt argues that the minorities’ psyche is hindered when they’re not able to express their culture. Although racism is not like what it used to be it still is present in modern day schools and the education system needs to re-evaluate how they’re going to take on racism and ignorance. Since I am taking about race related injustice present day racism is just as relevant to 1950’s segregation. Whitt does include that being underprivileged such as living in the projects does have negative hardships for those children receiving an education which was also the case for 1950’s inter-city students.

Anderson, Melinda D. *“How the Stress of Racism Affects Learning.”* *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 11 Oct. 2016, www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2016/10/how-the-stress-of-racism-affects-learning/503567/.

Not only does racism cause psychological effects and social imbalances the depressing culture also causes educational learning gaps according to Anderson. Achievement gaps between the privileged and the nonprivileged, the white majority and the black minority are tremendous. Still to this day black children are not receiving the same opportunities and social advantages compared to a white student. Anderson clarifies that although America has made major progress regarding civil rights there is still a long way to go and it starts with closing that gap. For my paper I will need to describe all the way that racism correlates to education negatively. Anderson’s article supports the ideologies of societies importance of education gap between majorities and minorities.

Wormeli, Rick. *“Let's Talk about Racism in Schools.”* EducationalLeadership.org, 2014, www.ascd.org/publications/educational-leadership/nov16/vol74/num03/Let's-Talk-about-Racism-in-Schools.aspx

Published by a major education organization, the article addresses how educators need to diminish racism and tools to do so. Not ignoring any race, refraining from silence, pushing the hard and controversial conversations and promising and diverse and multicultural future for students is what is encouraged to be implemented as an educator. Educators are the front line to squash racism and young people may be ignorant and insensitive to oppression. Being silent or not getting involved is just as at fault as saying a racial slur as a teacher. Wormeli encourages to push hard conversation to promote racial fluidly throughout schools. Also, as educators proving s a safe environment for minorities if felt threatened is expected. Giving opportunities to minorities and securing their future is crucial. In my paper I need to be able to describe what is being done in present day to promote intercultural fluidly and Wormeli does exactly that.