



Manuscript Archives & Rare Book Library

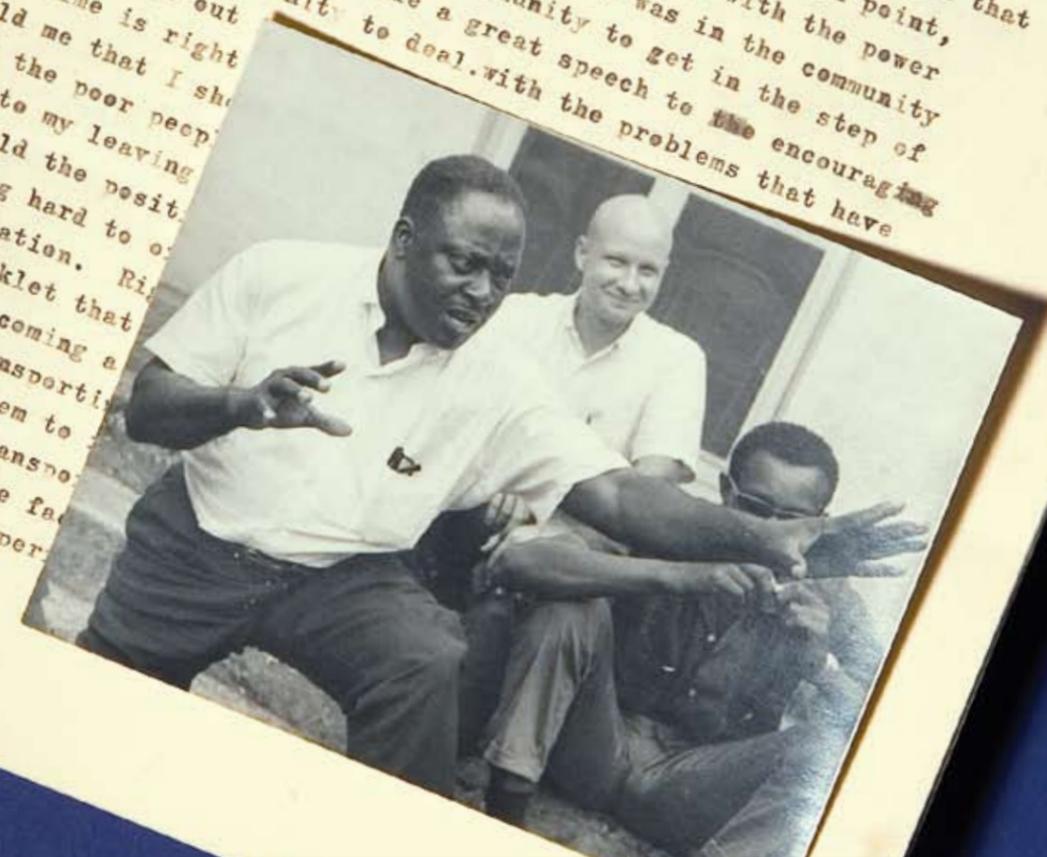
OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

fall 2008 ~ volume 1

MAR 15 1968

REPORT OF REV. S.E. WELLS FROM SOCIAL CIRCLE - DATES
FEBRUARY 26- MARCH 14:

We have demonstrated by having night marches from 160 people. March 6, we were tear gas by the policemen in the city and county. There were no newsmen present, so they found a wonderful chance to brutalize negroes ranging in age 12 to the most adult ages. The next day, we were able to organize a march, and we marched in Monroe last Thursday with a large number that made the demonstration outstanding. We picketed in Social Circle this past Saturday with a good number and we also had a big march in Monroe. By 12:00 the same day, we had a peak of strength that was beautiful and I believe we are at a Court House. It was had not had in the past. From this observation point, I believe the time is right for bargaining with the power structures. Ex-Governor Carl Sanders was in the community and he made a plea for the community to get in the step of progress. I think he made a great speech to the encouraging of the white community to deal with the problems that have been brought out. The time is right for the poor people told me that I should due to my leaving to hold the position working hard to organization. Right up a booklet that way of becoming a car in transporting including them to hauling them to wasn't for the fact couldn't have per Williams.



ARCHIVE OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

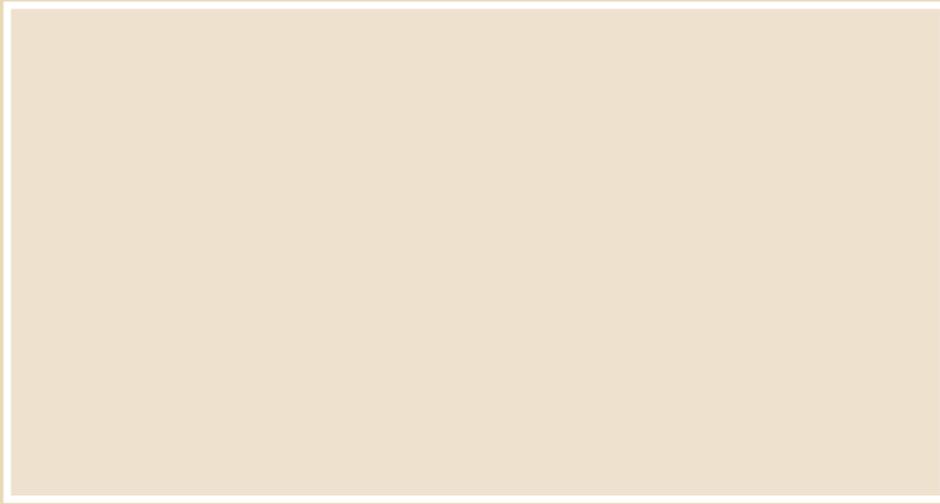


EMORY
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Manuscript, Archives & Rare Book Library
Robert W. Woodruff Library, Emory University
540 Asbury Circle
Atlanta, Georgia 30322



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Emory acquires the archive of the
Southern Christian Leadership Conference



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Manuscript Archives & Rare Book Library

OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

TO SUBSCRIBE, CONTACT:

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Additional information about MARBL's holdings, research services, and special events can be found on the web at marbl.library.emory.edu.

HOURS

Fall semester:
 Monday–Friday: 8:30–5:30; Saturday, 9:00–5:30
 Exceptions for holidays and special events

Front cover:
 Field report of the Rev. S. B. Wells. Rev. Wells was field secretary for the SCLC and lived in Albany, Georgia. The report describes hair-raising activities in Social Circle, Georgia, and his work during February and March 1968 in the two Georgia districts for which he organized for the Poor People's Campaign. The animated photograph of Wells reflects his energetic and dynamic personality.

Back cover:
 [left] Dorothy Cotton was one of four principal staff members at Dorchester Center, Georgia. Andrew Young, in his autobiography, *An Easy Burden*, describes her as "pecan-brown with dancing eyes, she was full of energy, devotion, and talent as both a speaker and singer, and her laughter was a musical trill that could be heard across the Dorchester campus."
 [right] Banquet meeting at Dorchester Center. At the head of the table sit Martin Luther King Jr. and Septima Clark. To her right is Ralph Abernathy, and Andrew Young is seated at the far left side, near the end of the table.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Among the first special collections Emory University ever acquired were the letters and diaries of the founder of Methodism, John Wesley. The collection was purchased for the University in 1911 by Bishop Warren A. Candler. Notions of what constituted an archive were quite different in that day, and the Wesleyana Collection that arrived included an odd assortment of family effects and even a portable pulpit that Wesley is said to have used in his travels.

In the early years of special collections at Emory rare manuscript materials, along with the odd relic or two, were housed in a restricted area of the Candler Library stacks ominously called "the cage" by library staff. Much has changed since those beginnings.

This fall Emory embarks on a comprehensive campaign that includes as one of its central goals funding for a new Manuscript, Archives & Rare Book Library on Emory's central campus. One might imagine that this new building is needed to house the fast-growing research collections that have been acquired in recent years, including the archive of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which is described in this issue of *MARBL*. You would be partly right.

The archive of the SCLC occupies more than one thousand linear feet of shelf space, and collections such as this certainly require space. The greatest need, however, is for a building that enables and stimulates the full use of Emory's most distinctive research collections.

The Manuscript, Archives & Rare Book Library we are planning will include a larger and more spacious reading room, one that will better serve the needs of visiting researchers from around the country and the world. It will include technology-enabled classrooms where students can be introduced to research methods with rare and unique primary materials and where they can move seamlessly between online resources and the physical objects in their own hands. It will include as well spaces where Emory's most distinctive collections—e.g., the papers of Seamus Heaney, Salman Rushdie, and Alice Walker—can be interpreted for a broad audience through exhibitions, lectures, readings, and symposia. This new library will be an accessible place where Emory shares some of its most remarkable resources.

This is what we mean when we speak of Emory's special collections as living collections. We welcome your support of this important and exciting project.

Stephen Ennis
 Director



WHAT THE TEMPLE BOMBING MADE MORE WHOLE



50 years later

FIFTY YEARS AGO, WHITE SUPREMACISTS ATTACKED ATLANTA'S OLDEST JEWISH CONGREGATION, The Temple, on Peachtree Street. Exploding dynamite ripped through the stately building before sunrise on October 12, 1958, leaving a gaping hole in the brick edifice. Five men associated with hate groups were charged with the crime but never convicted.

An exhibit opening in September at the Manuscript, Archives & Rare Book Library titled "The Bomb That Healed: Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild, Civil Rights, and The Temple Bombing of 1958" documents the impact the attack had on Atlanta's Jewish community. The bombers had intended to intimidate Jews—seen as co-conspirators along with blacks in the civil rights struggle—but this act of terror had the opposite effect.

When The Temple's spiritual leader, Rabbi Rothschild, returned to his office the following day, he was greeted with mailbags filled with sympathetic messages from Atlanta community members and from across the nation. The overwhelming support extended to the congregation gave Atlanta Jews the confidence to become more active in bridging the divide between whites and blacks.

Rabbi Rothschild was not surprised by the bombing. He understood the unpopularity of the civil rights cause in the South and the violent anti-Semitism it had unleashed. That hadn't stopped him from preaching forcefully and often on the

topic, even though it made some in his congregation uncomfortable. Ever since Leo Frank had been lynched in 1915, many in the Jewish community had eschewed controversy that might play up their own outsider status.

The exhibit, which draws on Rothschild's personal papers, will show how the rabbi worked openly to build support for desegregation among Atlanta's religious and civic leaders. For example, he participated in plans to desegregate Atlanta's schools peacefully.

Highlighted in the exhibit will be one of the most rewarding moments in Rothschild's career: his successful organization of the South's first racially integrated banquet—a dinner to honor Martin Luther King Jr. after he won the Nobel Peace Prize. The event, which was held at the Dinkler Plaza hotel on January 27, 1965, was attended by 1,400 guests.

In a letter thanking Rothschild for the tribute, King confided that the encouragement he received that night would sustain him during the "many dark and desolate days of struggle" ahead. The evening, he wrote, "was a testimonial not only to me but to the greatness of the City of Atlanta, the South, the nation and its ability to rise above the conflict of former generations."

by Ellen Rafshoon

[above] Clippings and photographs from Rabbi Rothschild's personal papers are among the items included in the exhibition.



Cuffed

INTO COLLECTING



World War II was raging; the London skies were frequently dark with acrid smoke and hordes of German bombers. Novelist Graham Greene and illustrator and designer Dorothy Glover, with whom he was living in the city at the time, were both reading Wilkie Collins' 1868 novel of detection, *The Moonstone*, when they came across a puzzling sentence.

The Detective Fiction of Graham Greene and Dorothy Glover

"It's only in books," the novel's Sergeant Cuff says, "that the officers of a detective force are superior to the weaknesses of making a mistake."

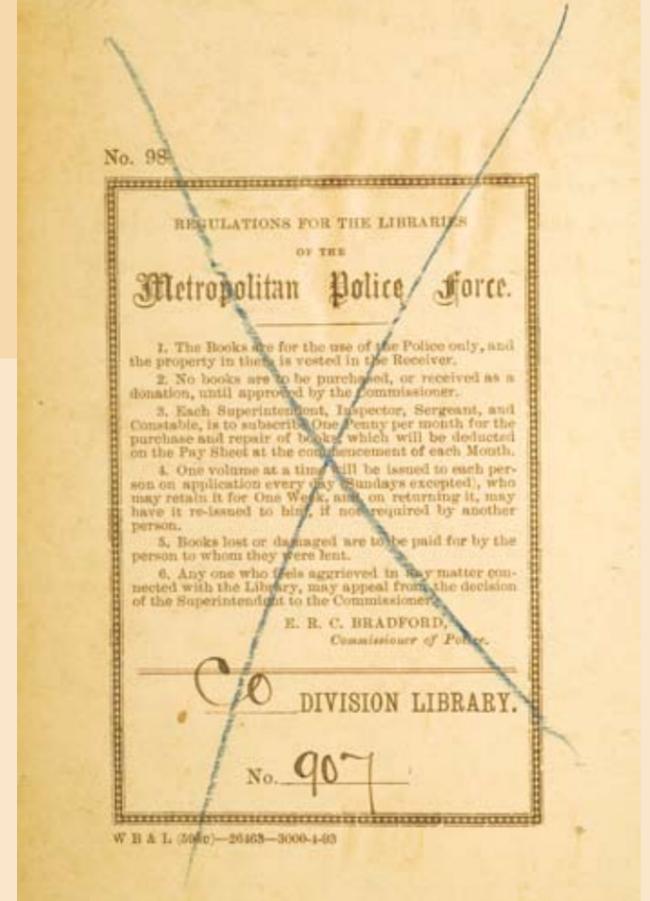
Mystery and detection were themes of great interest to Greene, who was himself living a double life: His wife, Vivien, and their two children had evacuated to the English countryside to avoid the bombing raids on London. Aside from the tales of Edgar Allan Poe, neither Glover nor Greene could imagine what books Sergeant Cuff had in mind. As Greene later recalled, "From that moment we decided to make our collection."

During the next forty years, Greene and Glover browsed bookshops throughout Britain and assembled an extensive collection of Victorian detective fiction. The Glover-Greene Collection—which Emory acquired through the London bookseller Rick Gekoski—now has been fully cataloged. It numbers 613 rare English and American mystery or detective works from the late 1830s to 1900 (Edgar Allan Poe through the early work of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle).

Represented in the Glover-Greene Collection are works by many once-popular-but-almost-forgotten writers of the Victorian period, including Grant Allen, M. E. Braddon, Dick Donovan, Benjamin Farjeon, Richard Marsh, and Hawley Smart. Also in this collection are stories of mystery or detection from writers not usually thought of as authors of this genre. For instance, there is the serial publication of Charles Dickens' *The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby* (1839), a first edition of *Bleak House* (1853), and English and American editions of Mark Twain's *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894). Less surprising, but no less significant, are copies of Poe's *Tales* (1846) and twelve works by the young Arthur Conan Doyle—the writer whose name is today synonymous with the modern detective story.

The most rare book in the collection is a copy of the first printing of Doyle's first novel, *A Study in Scarlet* (1887). When the twenty-eight-year-old Doyle approached the firm of Ward, Locke and Co. with his manuscript, it already had been turned down by three publishers. He was offered a mere £25, with no provision for subsequent royalties. Doyle grudgingly agreed to the terms, and the novel appeared in *Beeton's Christmas Annual* the following November.

[photos from left to right] A colorful selection of detective fiction in the original publishers' bindings from the Glover-Greene Collection, including the rare first printing of Arthur Conan Doyle's *A Study in Scarlet* (1887); novelist Graham Greene in an undated photograph; and a bookplate from the lending library of London's Metropolitan Police Force instructing that each "Superintendent, Inspector, Sergeant, and Constable, is to subscribe One Penny per month for the purchase and repair of books."



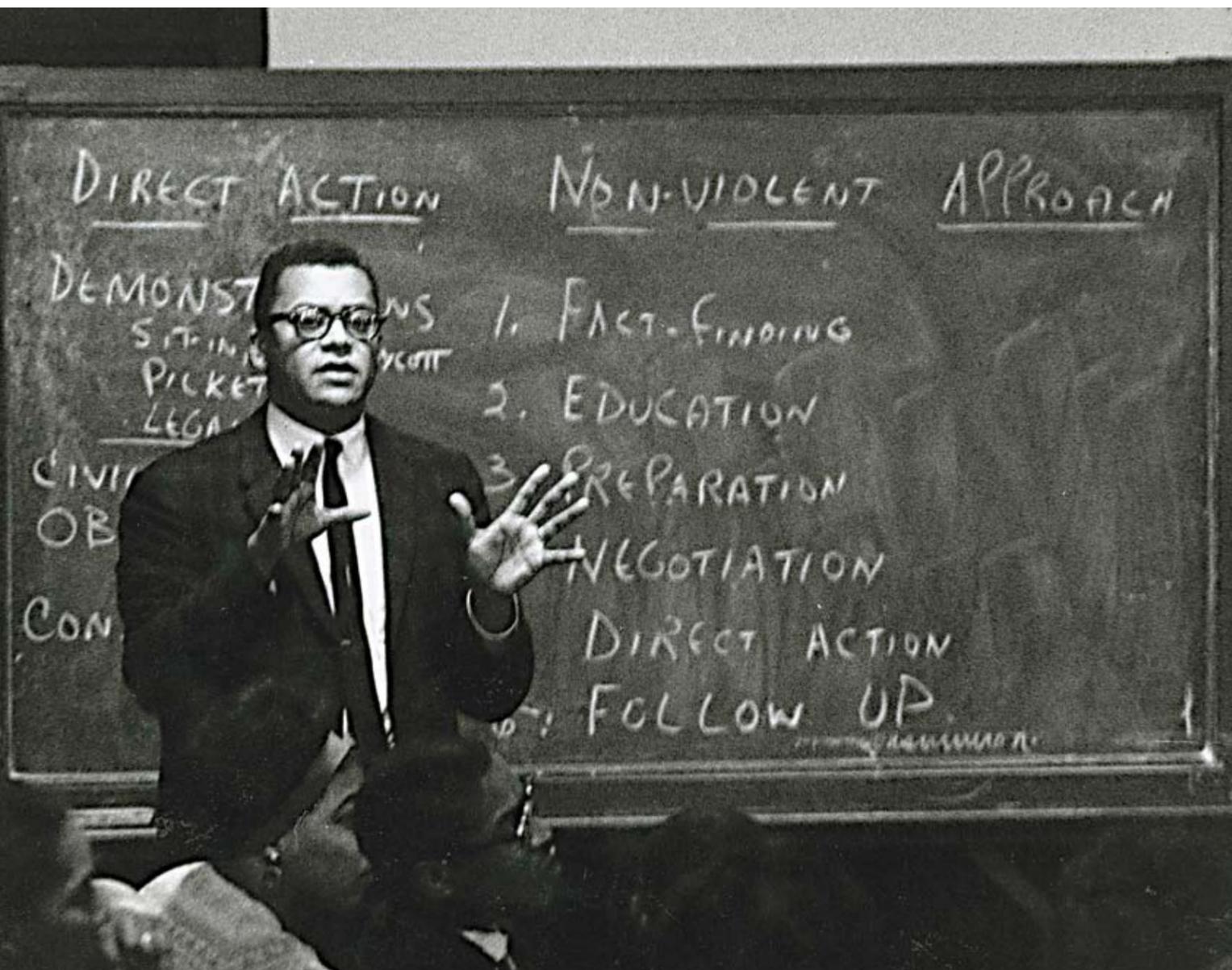
According to news accounts in the *Portsmouth Crescent*, this small printing sold out in only two weeks; the publishers, now aware of the popularity of their new author, rushed to print the novel in book form. What seemed Ward, Locke's good fortune, however, turned out otherwise, as Doyle never again agreed to publish under the firm's imprint. Emory's rare copy of *Beeton's Christmas Annual* is one of only twenty-four known copies.

Valuable as such rarities are in their own right, the collection also offers a glimpse of Victorian reading habits. In the 1890s readers would queue for the latest issue of *The Strand* outside the publisher George Newnes' office. The collection includes a large number of yellowbacks—inexpensive editions sold in railway stations and marketed to a popular audience. Another curiosity is a bookplate in one of the novels that describes the borrowing policies of the Metropolitan Police Force's lending library. It would seem that constables and inspectors alike sharpened their own detective skills by reading the adventures of their fictional counterparts. &

by Stephen Enniss

SCLC ARCHIVE COMES TO EMORY

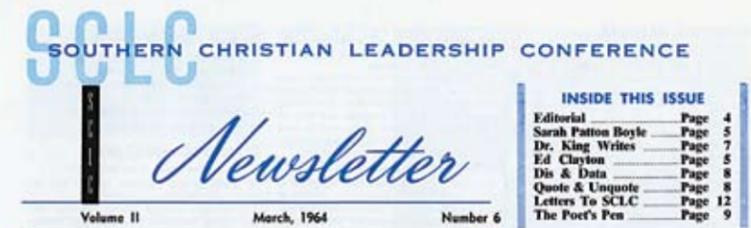
By Randall K. Burkett, Curator of African American Collections



SCHOLARS WILL WELCOME THE ADDITION OF THE PAPERS OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) TO MARBL HOLDINGS. The SCLC was founded in 1957 by Martin Luther King Jr. and others to advance the cause of racial justice and equality. The collection is the second largest held by MARBL and spans the years 1963 to 2004. The strength of the collection is in the material dating from the time period 1968 to 1997. The archive is especially rich in correspondence from its longest-serving presidents, Ralph David Abernathy (1968–1977) and Joseph E. Lowery (1977–1997).

The collection provides a comprehensive record of SCLC activities across four decades, and it includes flyers, broadsides, pamphlets, programs, and periodicals documenting the print culture of the movement. Photographs illustrate critical aspects of the civil rights movement, such as voter-registration workshops, Freedom Summer, and the Freedom schools.

One small treasure trove of materials in the collection offers an example of the resources that future scholars will be eager to mine. Dorchester Center, near Savannah, was the vibrant site for citizenship schools organized by Andrew



SCLC Maps Voter Drive, All-Out Assault On Alabama Segregation



FIVE-POINT PLAN ADOPTED IN STATE-WIDE MEET OF 215

An all-out voter registration drive and assault on segregation in the state of Alabama was set in motion on March 4 by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in a state-wide meeting in Montgomery, Ala., of 215 conferees of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Alabama unit. The delegates, representing 30 counties and 24 communities, adopted a five-point plan of action aimed at breaking down discrimination barriers and securing the vote for Alabama's 481,000 Negroes of voting age, only 90,000 of whom are registered.

SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM — Checks totaling \$2,858 were given to Miss Cecile Hoover of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Atlanta, Ga., following a review of the book, *Strength To Love*, by Martin Luther King, Jr., SCLC President, at Los Angeles' Victory Baptist Church. The checks represented gifts and donations in connection with a book review program, sponsored by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Western Christian Leadership Conference, led by Rev. Arthur A. Peters (l.), president and pastor of Victory Baptist Church. Others from left: Rev. J. B. Rouse, Rev. E. V. Hill, Rev. T. M. Chambers, Sr., Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Bishop L. C. Page, and Rev. C. A. Hanson.

SCLC Board Members, New York Times Win Reversal In \$500,000 Libel Suit Brought By Ala. Police Official

The Supreme Court on March 9 unanimously threw out a \$500,000 libel

In addressing the group prior to adoption of the plan, Dr. King said: "We have not lost sight of the fact that nonviolence was born in Alabama. Our meeting today brings us together in a state-wide effort in Alabama, with Montgomery as headquarters, to rid our state of its by-products of discrimination."

"Historical Moment"

The strength of the collection is in the material dating from the time period 1968 to 1997.

Young and others when he first came to Georgia to focus full attention on civil rights work under the auspices of the SCLC. With aid from movement activists Septima Poinsette Clark, Dorothy Cotton, and Bernice V. Robinson, Dorchester Center became one of the principal training grounds for the movement. Week-long sessions in citizenship education were provided to more than 4,000 individuals from 188 southern counties, which were selected because they had black majorities but few registered voters.

Dorchester Center activities are documented in photographs, memoranda, staff reports, and even receipts for travel expenses incurred by staff members. The scrupulous accounting (e.g., a bill for lunch for four, amounting to \$3.62) shows the care that even a prominent figure such as Septima Clark took to use limited funds responsibly. That document is found in the collection, along with the final edited draft of her memoir, *Echo in My Soul* (published in 1962), and correspondence (1959–1961) from her years at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee.

This archive will be an especially valuable resource for documenting the growth of the organization in the 1960s. Virtually all of the SCLC's major initiatives related to voter registration, education, conflict resolution, advocacy, and organizational development are reflected in the collection. There are carbons of correspondence, news clippings, and copies of press releases. Of particular interest are the letters from individuals and organizations across the nation describing violations of civil rights and requesting help with local organizing.

This collection serves as a complement to other important civil rights collections held in MARBL, including the papers of Morris B. Abram, Joan C. Browning, John Coe, Constance W. Curry, Doris A. Derby, Leslie Dunbar, John A. Griffin, Vincent Harding, Eliza K. Paschall, Louise Thompson Patterson, Frances A. Pauley, John A. Sibley, Elbert P. Tuttle, and many others. Emory's collection also complements the SCLC papers in the King Library and Archives at the King Center in Atlanta, whose holdings focus on the years from 1957 through the death of its first president, Martin Luther King Jr., in 1968. &

Helping to Save the World

By Randall K. Burkett

Near midnight on a Saturday in mid-March, I received a call at my home in Massachusetts from a friend in New York who just had heard about tornado damage inflicted on the Sweet Auburn Historic District, and specifically, to the offices of the *Atlanta Daily World* (ADW). High winds tore away large sections of the roof, and subsequent water damage rendered the building uninhabitable. Knowing Emory's interest in black print culture and in preserving African American history, she urged me to contact ADW publisher and CEO M. Alexis Scott. Within twenty-four hours of my return to Atlanta, a fabulous team of colleagues—not only from Emory, but also key members of the recently organized Heritage Emergency Response Alliance (HERA)—had mobilized to assist in the rescue of ledger books, photographs, subscription records, and the day-to-day business records of this venerable paper.

The ADW is the oldest continuously published African American paper in Atlanta, founded in 1928 by W. A. Scott II. To this day, it is an important voice for the African American community. It remains family owned and is under the steady hand of the founder's granddaughter, who became publisher in 1997.

Ann Frelsen, of Emory's Preservation Office—along with Christine Wiseman and Tina Mason Seetoo of the Georgia State Archives, and others—helped found HERA a year ago to respond to emergencies like the one threatening the ADW records. Their large team of volunteers was joined by archivists from Emory: Susan P. McDonald, Elizabeth Russey, and Laura Carroll, as well as Julie Newton and Kirsten Wehner of the Preservation staff, all of whom worked tirelessly in difficult and sometimes treacherous conditions to ensure that every salvageable bit of past or current history of this important institution was preserved. The current business records are now safe in temporary quarters, and all historical records will join the ADW photo archive, already a part of holdings in MARBL.

[far left] James Lawson teaching the philosophy of nonviolent direct action. John Lewis, in his memoir, *Walking with the Wind*, records that "Jim Lawson, an early leader of the sit-in movement, turned my world around with his teachings on the philosophy and discipline of nonviolence."

[center] This is one of hundreds of newsletters, periodicals, and pamphlets from the SCLC Archive that will be added to MARBL's Black Print Culture collection.

REMEMBERING EMORY'S ORIGINS: IGNATIUS FEW, ALEXANDER MEANS, AND EMORY'S FIRST BOOKS

EARLIER THIS YEAR, M. PATRICK GRAHAM, DIRECTOR OF EMORY'S PITTS THEOLOGY LIBRARY, MADE A PRESENTATION TITLED "EVERY BOOK, ITS STORY" AS PART OF THE "NEW COVENANTS IN SPECIAL COLLECTIONS" SYMPOSIUM SPONSORED BY THE EMORY LIBRARIES. Whether the subject is literature, theology, or some other discipline, many books do tell stories. The book's story may or may not relate to its content, and the clues to a book's history can be uncovered in many ways. David Faulds—rare book librarian in the Manuscript, Archives & Rare Book Library—has found a treasure trove of such clue-filled books that add another chapter to the history of Emory.

Perhaps the oldest book among those that have a historic connection to old Emory College is a Bible published in New York for the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1837. Emory College received its charter from the state of Georgia on December 10, 1836. The new college's trustees began meeting in 1837, and the first students were admitted to the freshman and sophomore classes in 1838. Meanwhile, surveys, street plans, and land lots were beginning to define the new town of Oxford, Georgia, which was being developed at this same time. Having a congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church form was a natural outgrowth of the church's development of the college and the town.

The inscription in the Bible reads, "Methodist Episcopal Church, Oxford, Ga., July 16, 1840." July 1840 is the same month in which Emory College held its first commencement, even though the college had no graduates that year. The Bible shows significant wear and tear in places, suggesting a long life of heavy use. By the following year, the college had its first graduates, the church had its first building, and the historic Bible continued in use through many years of community church services and college chapel services in the structure now known as "Old Church."

Books owned by individuals tell stories as well. Ignatius Alphonso Few served as president of Emory College from its

founding until 1840. Forty years after his retirement as president, one of his books was given to the Emory College Library. The book was a miniature edition of *A Concordance to the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament* written by John Brown and published and printed in Philadelphia in 1819. It bears the autograph "I. A. Few" on its title page along with these additional notes, at least some of which were written by James A. Timmerman, a student who came to Emory College from Augusta, Georgia, and graduated in 1871:

"A donation from J. Hagood Armstrong, Augusta, Ga. to Emory College Library. Forwarded by Jas. A. Timmerman June 28, 1880."

"Augusta, Ga., June 28, 1880.

This was doubtless the property of Dr. I. A. Few, formerly Prest. Of Emory College. It is donated not for its intrinsic value merely, but as a souvenir of the great man whose it was and whose name its pages bear. J.A.T."

Another historic figure whose books are part of the library's collection is Alexander Means, who served Emory College as professor of natural sciences beginning in 1838 and as president in 1854 and 1855. A Methodist preacher, physician, and scientist, Means is well known for his experiments with electricity using an apparatus that is on display in the Oxford College Library on the original Emory College campus. Two books owned by him—a New Testament with parallel Greek and Latin texts (1806) and a volume of practical and theoretical arithmetic (1810)—bear his autograph. The Bible carries additional annotations in the former owner's hand, some in ink and some in pencil, that indicate its value to him:

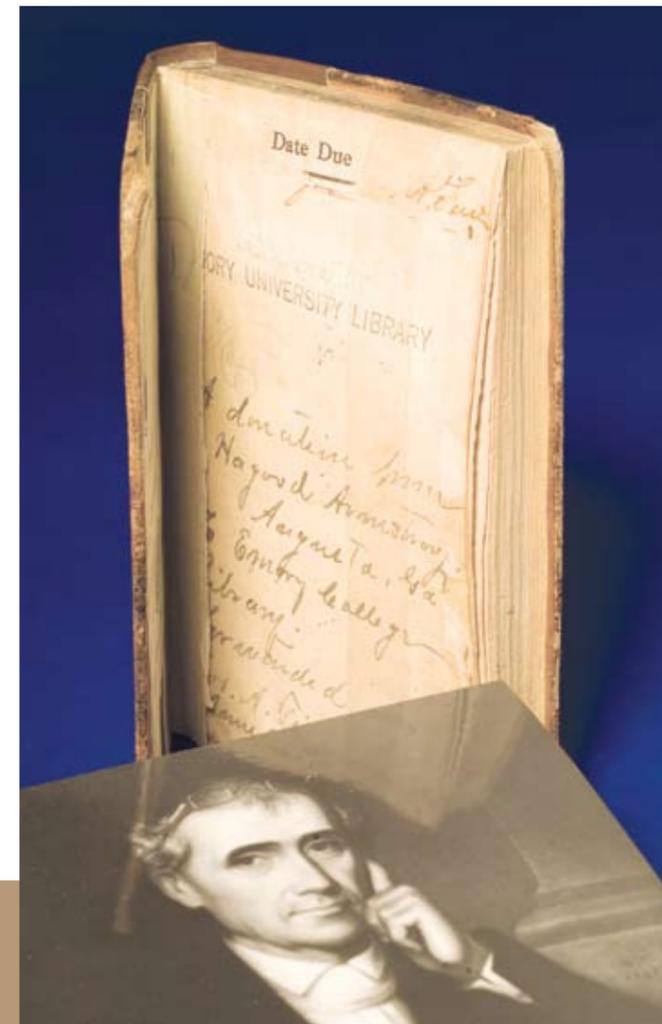
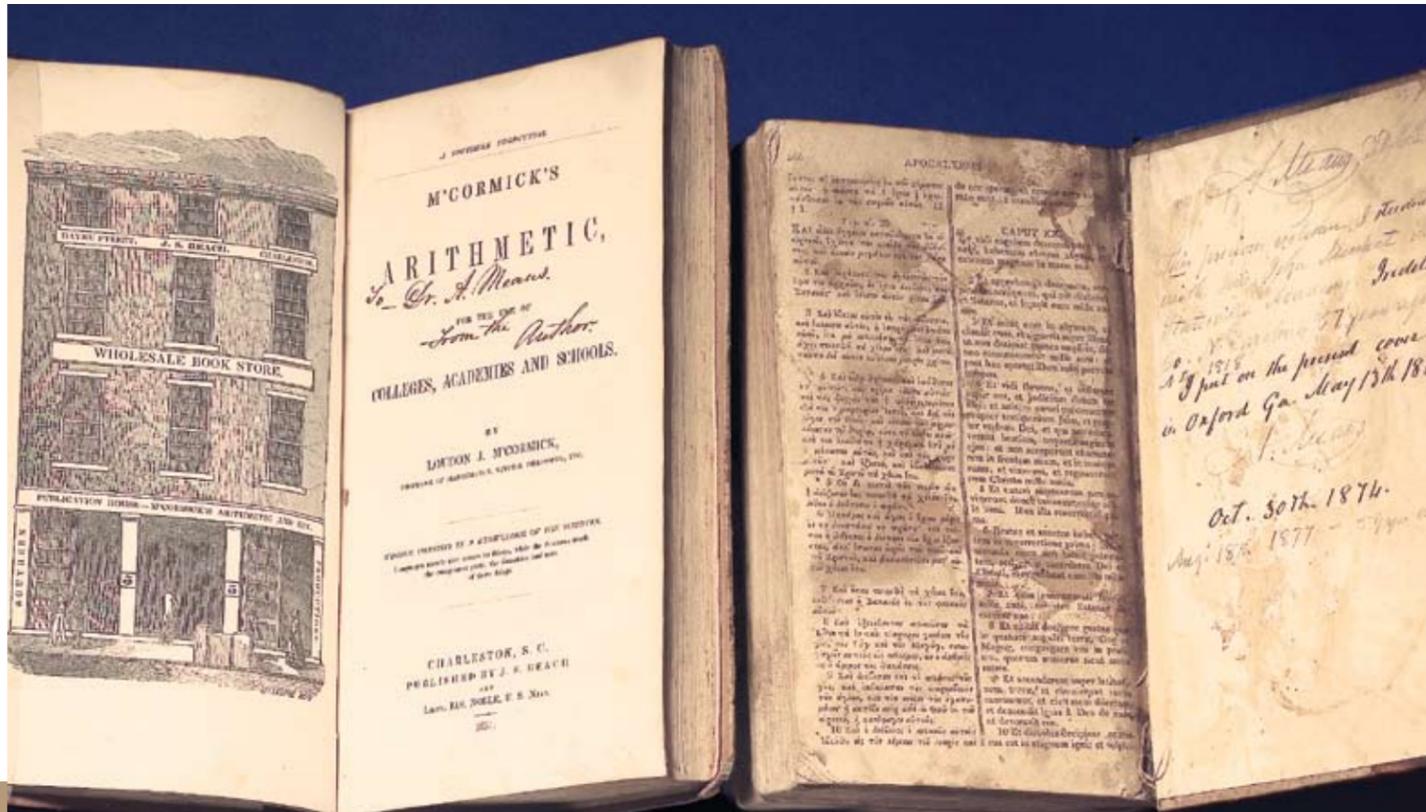
"A. Means D.D. LL.D

This precious volume, I studied with the Rev. John [illegible last name], in Statesville Academy, Iredell Co. N. Carolina 57 years ago A.D. 1818

I put on the present cover in Oxford, Ga. May 13th 1868.
A. Means
Oct. 30th 1874
Aug 18th 1877 – 59 yrs ago"

Another of Means' books is titled *M'Cormick's Arithmetic for Use in Colleges, Academies, and Schools*, which was published in 1851. The book contains a printed sheet that outlines a "Steam Engine Problem," which appears to have been produced to promote the sale and use of this textbook. The title page carries Loudon J. M'Cormick's presentation inscription: "To Dr. A. Means. From the Author." The book must have been given to Means in hopes that it would be used in college mathematics classes, but a search of archival copies of college catalogs for the 1850s yielded no indication that this treatise was adopted as a teaching text or recommended reference for students.

The accession logs that listed all library acquisitions for many years are among the records in the Emory University Archives. The addition of many such volumes to the library of Emory College is documented through these brief listings, but it is only through the identification and recording of handwritten inscriptions and annotations during careful cataloging that it is possible to trace at least some of the history of a book's possession. Reconstructing these bibliographic histories illustrates the power of collaboration between catalogers and archivists and the relationship between Emory's book collection and the historical records in its archives. &



OTHER VOICES

THE BULGING BRIEFCASE THAT BECAME AN ARCHIVE

by Michael Lomax
Emory Trustee and President and CEO of the United Negro College Fund

IN 1995 I WAS FACED WITH A PROBLEM THAT I HOPED EMORY COULD HELP ME SOLVE. I had spent twenty years in the City of Atlanta and Fulton County governments, and I needed a repository for my papers.

I hoped the University library might have an interest in them because they traced my involvement in Atlanta politics beginning with Maynard Jackson's campaign to become the city's first black mayor and ending with my own unsuccessful campaign for that office two decades later. I believed that this period was an important one in which African Americans in the South—the descendants of slaves who had been brought here as property before the Civil War—would enjoy full and unfettered citizenship.

Maynard Jackson's election as mayor was a transformative event for the city that was the capital of the New South and for the nation that had affirmed its democratic principles in legislation. One important piece was the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which enabled us to seek and serve in public office without fear or intimidation. I felt that my government service was part of an important new chapter in American history, the post-civil rights era that I hoped future scholars would study. My papers and others that the University would collect could be among the primary documents they would examine. So, I contacted Linda Matthews, then head of the special collections department at the Woodruff Library, and made an appointment.

For me, as an alumnus, Emory was a logical choice. It is a large and well-resourced research university; however, my memory of the University library was that its holdings did not include much in the way of African American primary material. When I had come to Emory's Institute for the Liberal Arts in 1971, after having earned my MA in English literature at Columbia, I did so because the University's interdisciplinary program was innovative and would enable me to do work in the emerging area of African American Studies. Emory's openness to my interests, though, was not matched by its library holdings; hence, I had to travel to research my dissertation topic.

I decided to use the opportunity of my meeting to challenge Emory to develop depth in the African American experience broadly. At the time, I was not confident that my challenge would be well received. Though Atlanta had been one of the centers of the civil rights movement, the freedom struggle was a chapter of the city's history that was not uniformly embraced. For Emory, integration had come quietly, without the open opposition and hostility that scarred the University of Georgia. In 1995 I could not be sure that this era was one that the University would embrace and invest in for scholarly research.



To sweeten my argument, I packed a briefcase of items that I thought would help make my case: a program from Martin Luther King Jr.'s funeral, handwritten notes from Maynard Jackson and Andrew Young, photographs, correspondence, materials from my own and other local political campaigns, and even a marked-up draft of Jackson's first State of the City Address that I had helped to write. In retrospect, I am not sure who was more surprised by the meeting's outcome. I made my case that Emory had an important opportunity to become a recognized center for African American Studies. In addition to more traditional literary and historical disciplines, it could build depth in the era of black politics that emerged in the aftermath of the civil rights movement. At the end of my passionate argument, Linda Matthews smiled and agreed.

Little more than a decade since that conversation, so much has happened at Woodruff Library. With the leadership of Randall Burkett, Emory is building world-class African American literary, cultural, and historical collections. And now the University is actively and thoughtfully pursuing important civil rights collections. Moreover, Emory is joining with other Atlanta institutions—including my undergraduate alma mater, Morehouse College, which holds the King papers—in making the city a center for the study of the South's great freedom struggle.

In 1964, when I first came to Atlanta, it was a medium-sized city, confronting an enormous human struggle. In the four and a half decades since then, my city has become an example of the new, diverse America, and it is now proud of the role it played in civil rights and the political transformation of the South that followed. Emory today has moved from the margins to the center as a University where we can study in depth the rich history and literature of African Americans and the civil rights movement that reshaped the nation. &

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 23— **“THE BOMB THAT HEALED: RABBI JACOB ROTHSCHILD, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND THE TEMPLE BOMBING OF 1958”**
January 3 Manuscript, Archives & Rare Book Library

“Confessions of a Young Novelist”
The Richard Ellmann Lectures in Modern Literature with Umberto Eco

October 5 **“HOW I WRITE” by Umberto Eco**
4:00 p.m., Emerson Hall, Schwartz Center for Performing Arts

October 6 **“AUTHOR, TEXT, AND INTERPRETERS” by Umberto Eco**
8:15 p.m., Glenn Memorial Auditorium

October 7 **“ON THE ADVANTAGES OF FICTION FOR LIFE AND DEATH”**
by Umberto Eco
4:00 p.m., Emerson Hall, Schwartz Center for Performing Arts

October 7 **READING by Umberto Eco**
8:15 p.m., Emerson Hall, Schwartz Center for Performing Arts

October 29 **POETRY READING by Bernard O'Donoghue**
6:00 p.m., Cox Hall Ballroom

Call 404.727.7620 or visit marbl.library.emory.edu for the most recent details on these and other upcoming MARBL-sponsored events.

The Emory Libraries welcome the interest and support of friends like you. Your contributions help make it possible for the libraries—especially the Manuscript, Archives & Rare Book Library—to foster courageous inquiry within and beyond the University. Your generosity will help ensure more exciting acquisitions, innovative projects, and new insights coming from Emory's collections. For information on giving, contact Arts and Sciences Development at 866.693.6679 or artsandsciences@emory.edu. &

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