



Atlanta University Center
Robert W. Woodruff Library



One academic library serving four White House designated Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU).

The Atlanta University Center (AUC) Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums (GLAM) Project



Library grant project: Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

- AUC Woodruff Library -- Archives Research Center
- Clark Atlanta University Museum of Art
- Spelman College Museum of Fine Art

Q: Why GLAM?

A: GLAM Goals



- Absence of a common platform to access collections
- First Year student experience with museums & archives
- Museum & Archives underutilized
- Potential to capitalize on existing model of collaboration

Object Based Learning



- A pedagogic method using objects in teaching
- Linked to active and experiential learning
- Multisensory approach for improved knowledge acquisition

AUC GLAM Center for Collaborative Teaching & Learning



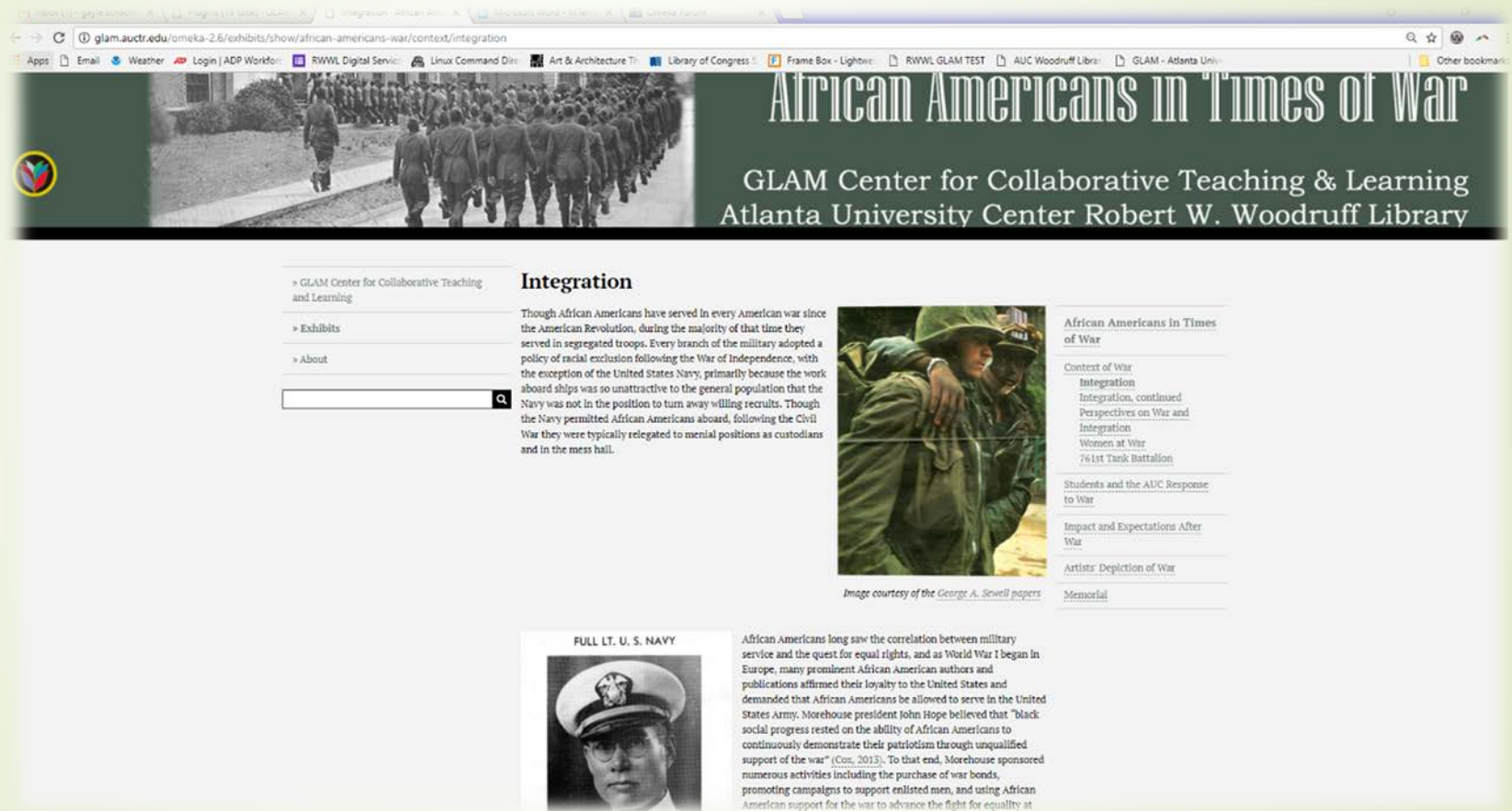
- Increasing visibility of assets
- Expanding resource sharing
- Improving access and discoverability

Faculty Development Activities



- Identification of GLAM Faculty Fellows
- Workshops for object selection
- Spring Orientation & 2018 Seminar

Portal and Digital Exhibit



glam.auctr.edu/omeka-2.6/exhibits/show/african-americans-war/context/integration

African Americans in Times of War

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- > GLAM Center for Collaborative Teaching and Learning
- > Exhibits
- > About

Integration

Though African Americans have served in every American war since the American Revolution, during the majority of that time they served in segregated troops. Every branch of the military adopted a policy of racial exclusion following the War of Independence, with the exception of the United States Navy, primarily because the work aboard ships was so unattractive to the general population that the Navy was not in the position to turn away willing recruits. Though the Navy permitted African Americans aboard, following the Civil War they were typically relegated to menial positions as custodians and in the mess hall.

Image courtesy of the George A. Sewell papers

FULL LT. U. S. NAVY

African Americans long saw the correlation between military service and the quest for equal rights, and as World War I began in Europe, many prominent African American authors and publications affirmed their loyalty to the United States and demanded that African Americans be allowed to serve in the United States Army. Morehouse president John Hope believed that "black social progress rested on the ability of African Americans to continuously demonstrate their patriotism through unqualified support of the war" (Cox, 2013). To that end, Morehouse sponsored numerous activities including the purchase of war bonds, promoting campaigns to support enlisted men, and using African American support for the war to advance the fight for equality at

African Americans in Times of War

- Context of War
- Integration
- Integration, continued
- Perspectives on War and Integration
- Women at War
- 761st Tank Battalion
- Students and the AUC Response to War
- Impact and Expectations After War
- Artists' Depiction of War
- Memorial

Thank you!

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Clark Atlanta University • Interdenominational Theological Center • Morehouse College • Spelman College