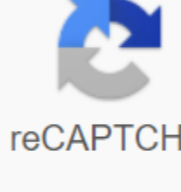


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John and morgan monica robinson

This essay was presented by a student. This is not an example of the work written by professional essay writers. Rapporteur for emblem training work (1).m4a Speaker1: Today is Martin Luther King Jr. day, a federal holiday in honor of Dr. King's birthday. He is the chief spokesman for nonviolent activism in the civil rights movement. King was assassinated in 1968. The King's Day was first in 1986. To discuss Dr. King is Monica Robinson, President of the NAACP, Harrisonburg-Rockingham Branch. Thanks for being with us. Monica Robinson: You're right. Thanks for inviting me. Chairman1: Now, what does it mean to you about Dr. King? Monica Robinson: What I find so incredible about Dr. King is his dedication to nonviolence and his personal dedication to the civil rights struggle in general. Many people see non-violence as a passive form of resistance, but nonviolence is anything but passivity. So Dr. King has devoted his entire life to the foreman at the right time, collecting people, doing things to make civil rights happen, fighting for better rights for all. President of the Commission1: How do you think he will see civil rights in 2018? Monica Robinson: I think Dr. King will be very pleased with the progress we made when he made I Have a Dream Speech in 1963, this monument to Lincoln. I believe he wanted us to reflect in the 100 years after the civil war, the lack of progress that we have made as a whole as a nation. And I think the whole world can look at and hear his words that day and realize that we have a lot of work to do. But I think so. Personally, Dr. King has focused on those little things or little things that generally brought us closer to the top of the mountain he imagined. So I think he would be very pleased that as a nation we have stood, that we have continued the battle, that we have moved on, that we have not forgotten about his dream, that we have realized that his dream has not been realized, and that we must continue to work. Maybe we have nowhere to go. But I think he'll be glad we're definitely heading in the right direction. Spokesman1: Okay. What else do you think? So what about the next step in successful racing relationships, and then we can talk about successful civil rights? Monica Robinson: Well, when it comes to race, I think we've gotten to a point in time that we need to start looking inside. We need to look at ourselves and we need to understand what our place in the fight will be, how we will personally change things, how our lives will reflect sleep, I think we need to focus on one individual and that a man in a group who says that today is the day it is spoken is today is the day that I fight for the things that Dr. King fought for so that mankind could fight. I feel like we have to look at ourselves and say, where do I sit in the big picture of the soul? How do I do something different? And then we have to decide what it looks best, what it looks like in our personal lives. And then we have to make a plan to move forward with that and be a part and active, voice part of making a difference. Spokesman1: So, give me an example earlier on a personal level that I guess every white, black, whatever color they can practice. Can you share it? Monica Robinson: Yes. I think we're talking about the whole topic of nonviolence and how if I decided I wanted to try to talk to you about a particular situation, that you have documents in front of you, if you don't want to hear what I had to say, I could just hit you the cruel way, take the papers and leave and end up fighting for just a few minutes. But Dr. King did something that took a lot longer, and that's the nonviolent method. I need to look at you, and I need to understand how together we can agree that the documents will be better in my hands and that we will discuss things, we will have to communicate. We have to figure out how these documents move from your side of the table to mine. Non-violence takes time, and many people don't want to draw time into the fight. But that's what Dr. King did. If we want to make a difference, we can't hit each other and leave and think it's going to make a difference. The change is to understand my point of view, understand your point of view and move forward from there. Speaker1: all right. Very interesting. Monica Robinson, president of the Saa branch of Harrisonburg-Polinton, thank you for being with us. Monica Robinson: Thank you for inviting me. Chairman: John and Morgan. Start in just 3 minutes Relax and leave writing to us Sources and Quotes were provided 100% Plagiarism for free earlier this year, Hayley Roberts played the lead role of Elle Woods in Legally Blonde, the musical at the Wayne Theatre in Waynesboro. But now, with the execution of inhibitions, Roberts fills the void in a different way. In the Shenandoah Valley, a woman is doing her best to help the area's theaters. James Madison University Shenandoah Valley Oral History Project Oral History Interview with: Monica Robinson Interviewer: Nicole Snyder Place: Masanuten Regional Library Date: March 23, 2006 Return to Finding Help | Interview Guide | Interview Journal Printable PDF TRANSCRIPTION General theme of the interview: Life in Harrisonburg in the SECTION NO OF THE CITY HERALD: Monica Robinson DATE: March 23, 2006 INTERVIEWER: Snyder PLACE: Massachusetts Regional Library PERSONAL DATA Birth date: Husband: No profession: Biography teacher Monica Robinson moved to Harrisonburg from Connecticut at a young age. Her mother was from Harrisonburg. She grew up in the NE section where she lives today. She attended JMU for her diplomas and now teaches a special education program at Spotswood High School. Monica has a 17-year-old son who attends Harrisonburg High School. She is very active in the community and participates in many organizations like Cop Watch and the NAACP. COMMENTS INTERVIEWER ALTHOUGH Monica is not around the R-4 project, the urban renewal project, she was able to talk about it from what her mother had said. She is not clear about all the details of what happened, but she definitely feels that the project is negatively affecting the African-American community in Harrisonburg. It also says a lot about the loss of the Harrisonburg community, which it seems to be mainly as a result of JMU's growth rate, commercialization and sprawl of the city itself, and then the R-4 project. This neighborhood also highlights Monica's involvement in Cop Watch, a group dedicated to monitoring and documenting police in her neighborhood, as well as the connection between the JMU community and the Harrisonburg community. Nicole: I'd like to start with some things from the past history of life. - All right, all right. Nicole: How long have you lived in Harrisonburg? M: We moved here when I was in first grade... I'm trying to think that was a long time ago. That makes me seven. So, probably 30 years ago. Where have you lived before? M: I was born in Waterbury? Connecticut. And why did you move here? M: Well, my mom was originally from Harrisonburg and my dad was from Waterbury, and we lived there initially, and that was a faster pace in the city, and when we got to the age when we started teaching my mom just thought Virginia public schools had a lot more offer, so we decided to move here. And I had a brother who was very asthmatic, and the climate there didn't help him, so, you know, we ended up back in Virginia, in Harrisonburg. N: So your whole family was from Connecticut before? M: No, only my dad is part of the family, and that's really weird because my mother's siblings eventually moved to Connecticut. So there aren't many of us left here. For some reason, everyone moved there and got married, and only three of her siblings lived here? N: Okay, and what was your parents' work experience? M: My mother is a nurse. He works at Camelot, which is Harrisonburg Health and Rehab. They just changed the name. My father was a mechanic. N: Okay, and what was it like for them? education? M: My father... and mother graduated from college community. N: And, are you married now? M: No, I'm single. I've never been married. N: Do you have children? M: Yes, I have a child who is seventeen, the last year of high school in Harrisonburg, will be 18 in May. What's he going to do when he finishes? M: He wants to leave this summer and go to UTI, which is a technical institute in Pennsylvania, so we'll see. - No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, he says he wants to leave now. And I insist on it, but we'll just take it bit by bit. N: Okay, and what's your work experience and learning experience? M: Well, I graduated from Blue Ridge Community College, transferred to JMU, got a bachelor's degree from JMU in 1999 in history, came back and got my initial teaching certificate, licensure sooner, then came back and completed the master's program probably about a year, a year and a half before, master's degree in education. Now I'm studying for a doctorate in special education. Okay, that's exciting. So you work in high school? M: Working at Spotswood High School, which is on Route 33 East in Harrisonburg. It's a more rural high school, it's not as diverse as what they have in the city. I was at Harrisonburg High Last year, and I also learned an alternative Ed program that's... Have you heard of this? N: No... M: Alternative Ed is a program in which children who have been expelled from school for various reasons truja, pregnancy, behavioral problems, undiagnosed SPED children. They are in the Alternative Ed program, which is similar to what we call Adult Ed when I was at school. They go to school from 3:00 to 5:30 in the afternoon. I taught science in this program. N: Okay, and what are you teaching now? M: I am currently an independent teacher with disabilities, a special education teacher. What it means is that the kids who are with me are with me for 100% of the day. And many of my children have, you know, more than one, they are double-labelled, more than one disability, and a lot of behavioral problems. So, they stay with me on all the topics. So we do everything they need. We have a couple who leave and go to the technical center in Massachusetts for different things, and then my superiors launch the ICT program early. And they get recognition for their work in the community and get work experience and life training after high school. What's going to happen to that? M: I have a variety this year. I have a couple who are actually in Donnelly, which is one of the book companies here in Harrisonburg. I have two who will leave probably next year after graduation and want to go and pursue something further technical education. But most of them have graduated 1000000000000000 They are certified diesel mechanics, certified electricians, carpentry, robotics, collision repair, masonry. It's a lot of diversity, but it's basically their training program focused on what they need as an individual to be successful at school. N: Well, I want to step into part of your perception of Harrisonburg's history... M: All right. N: How was Harrisonburg when you first moved here when you were growing up? M: Oh, man, that was great. It changed so much, not all in a negative way, but when we first moved here, it was so different. Moving from a very large city with very little landscape and nature and mountains and coming here to the Shenandoah Valley was just completely different. And the school I went to in Connecticut was the exact opposite in diversity, and most students had minorities, very few white students. And then we moved here to a community that was completely opposite. I remember being, me and maybe one or two others, another girl and another boy, as the only African-Americans in our class, in the entire fourth grade. We didn't have many Spanish students at the time. It wasn't diverse. Very few Asian students. It was a very nice place to live. It's a good place to raise your kids. We can leave the doors open. We can play outside. The whole concept of the community helping to raise the child is still in place. And crime was still low. And JMU was here, but it wasn't, it didn't sum up most of the city, college students and everything. It's changed a lot. N: Well, so as JMU grows, do you think something like a negative in the Harrisonburg community that's already here? M: For business purposes, I would say that this has a positive effect, because we have more people to choose from for the workforce, a lot of people decide to stay here and open a business here. But also with the growth of college and the city itself, we lost the sense of community we once had. You know, there was a time when you knew everybody. You know, you can feel safe that your kids are here and there. As the city grows, as with every city, and the amount of crime we have and you know, unknown people will move into your community who don't live for life who don't have roots here. So we're losing a little bit of that sense of community. But we win... new friends, new life prospects, more diversity. So it's a little more breaky... N: Okay, we can move to... I was going to ask you about the relationship between JMU students, and faculty, and other residents of Harrisonburg. Do you have a lot of interaction with JMU students? M: Actually, I do. I do a few different groups that I'm involved in. You know there's a lot of kids at school who come for students and I would say that my interaction has been positive. I know of the fact that JMU is working on many different initiatives and they have put a lot of effort together people from the community and then people from JMU and bring them together on equal grounds and do some different things together. For example, we went to the greens, it was probably two years ago. They had a series of barbecues. We need to go out, meet new people, get close to them, and also in the church. Many of JMU's students become an integral part of the community, so we're really used to having them here. N:... So, you have a lot of different interactions here... So what is your understanding of the relationship between having the JMU community as a whole and the Harrisonburg community as a whole. They are a bit at odds or...? M: Sometimes I feel like they're in conflict, and sometimes I'm at odds with them, and I both laugh. I think in general people have been here for years and generations, and their families are here and they see college as taking from there, kind of like a city of college. Sometimes I look at them and think how many more buildings do you have to build? And then I forget that you went there and there was a goal in them to expand. I think the relationship between the community and JMU still has a lot of work to do, we have a lot of problems that need to be worked on. I still feel like all this, you know, when I was in college, I'd hear people talking about people in the community and they'd call them towns, and I'd be like me... And they'll be like they're not referring to you, and I'll be like yes. There are a lot of things that are there and I think a lot of them are afraid of the unknown, they don't know us and think we don't want them here. We really don't know them, and we feel like they've taken over our city. So I think it's a lot of negative things going on, but I think eventually we'll

