

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFE AND HISTORY®

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Dr. W. Marvin Dulaney President

Before his election as president of ASALH, Dr. W. Marvin Dulaney served as Deputy Director and Chief Operations Officer for the Dallas African American Museum. This is one of several consulting and professional positions that he has held since his retirement from teaching in 2016.



He has also served as a consultant on African and African American history curricula with the Fort Worth and Dallas Independent School Districts, and as a guest curator for an African American history exhibition with the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission. He is a graduate of Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio, where he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in History, magna cum laude. He earned his Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in American and African-American history at the Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio.

Before retiring from teaching, Dr. Dulaney taught history for forty-two years at four universities—Ohio State, St. Olaf College, the College of Charleston, and the University of Texas at Arlington. While teaching and serving as chair of the Department of History at the College of Charleston for six years, he also served as the Executive Director of the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture for fourteen years. Under his leadership the Avery Center promoted the study and teaching of the African American experience throughout the state of South Carolina. Currently, he is also Associate Professor of History Emeritus, former Chair of the Department of History, and former Interim Director of the Center for African American Studies at the University of Texas at Arlington.



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He has published and edited four books, including Essays on the American Civil Rights Movement (1993), Black Police in America (1996), Charleston's Avery Center: From Education and Civil Rights to Preserving the African American Experience (2006), and Born to Serve: A History of the Woman's Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina (2008). He has also published numerous articles, essays, and reviews on civil rights, policing, and public history. Recently, he published the lead essay on "African Americans" and a biographical essay on "Norman Washington Harllee" for The Handbook of African American Texas.

Dr. Dulaney has an outstanding record of service with both professional and community organizations. He has served two terms on the Board of Directors of the Texas State Historical Association and three terms on the Editorial Board of *Legacies: A History Journal for Dallas and North Texas History*. He has served on the boards of Mothers Against Teen Violence and Mothers Against Police Brutality in Dallas, the Dallas Civil Rights Museum, 100 Black Men of Charleston, the Multicultural Western Heritage Museum of Fort Worth, the Humanities Council of South Carolina, and the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission.

Dr. Dulaney has had a long history of participation and service with the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. He has attended and participated in ASALH's programs and conferences and held a membership in ASALH since the 1970s. In 1970, his advisor and mentor at Central State University took him to the Ohio State Conference of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.* Subsequently, his advisor paid for his first student membership in the ASNLH in 1972. While he was a graduate student at Ohio State University, he participated in the programs of the Columbus Branch and assisted in dedicating a marker for inventor Granville T. Woods at the Ohio State Historical Society. He published his first book review (1983) and his first document analysis (1987) in the *Journal of Negro History*. He helped to organize ASALH branches in Charleston and Dallas-Fort Worth. He served as Chair of the Local Arrangements Committee for ASALH's 1996 Conference in Charleston, and he served three years on ASALH's Executive Council. During the course of his career as a professional historian he has encouraged students to join ASALH and to commit themselves to its mission just as he has done since the 1970s.

*From 1915 to 1976, ASALH was known as the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and its journal was the Journal of Negro History.