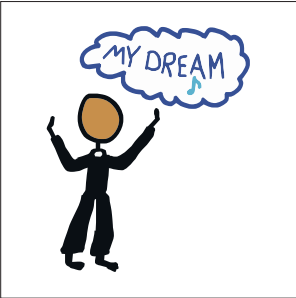


We Shall Overcome Story

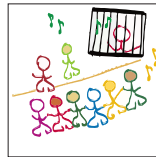


see also
We Shall Overcome (song)

Part 1 The Story in the United States



1901
Charles Tindley
publishes song



1960s
* song sung at sit-ins
(kind of protest)



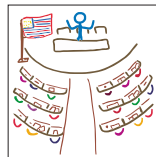
1945
Lucille Simmons
uses song during strike



1963
300,000 people march
on White House,
protesting discrimination
* Joan Baez sing



1930s-60s
Highlander Folk School
song is spread
* Highlander connection



1964
President Johnson
signs bill to end discrimination
uses words in speech



* Lucille sings song
at evening gathering
* school song leader
makes it regular song



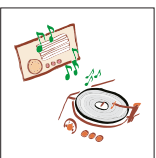
1968
* Martin Luther King Jr.
uses words in "Dream" speech



* Pete Seeger, musician,
sings song at concerts



2001
at memorial for 9/11
crowd sings song



* 1950s
many musicians
record/sing song



2009
at inauguration
first black president,
Barack Obama,
all sing the song

We Shall Overcome

(see also "We Shall Overcome -story")

spiritual-hymn-protest song

United States of America

pipe organ

Track the evolution of this song as it makes its way around the world.

see also

We Shall Overcome Story

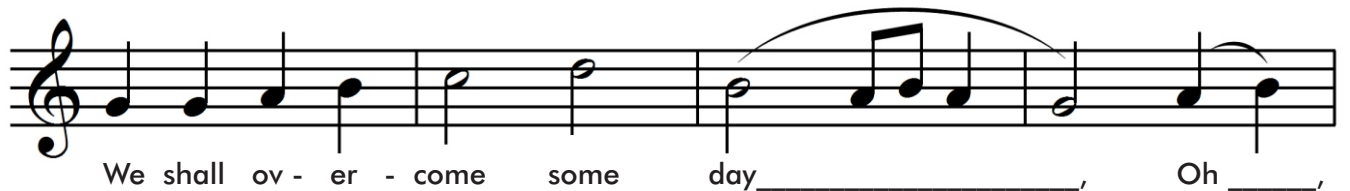
MY DREAM



We Shall Overcome

a capella count-in: 1 2 3 4 We...

folk song/protest song
Tindley/Simmons/Seeger



2 We'll walk hand in hand.

3 We shall live in peace.

4 We are not afraid

We are not afraid

We are not afraid TODAY ...

Oh deep in my heart

I will believe

That we are not afraid TODAY.

The music for the song is very repetitive and easy to pick up (one of the reasons for its success). Students may, or may not be able to sing it comfortably after this step, but by the end of the lesson they will know the song.

Musician's Name _____

The Story in the United States

1



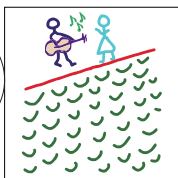
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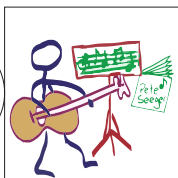
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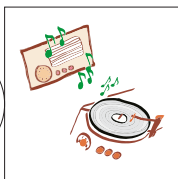
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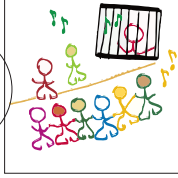
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6



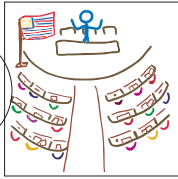
7



8



9



10



2001
memorial for 9 - 11
crowd sings song

1964
President Johnson
signs bill to end discrimination
uses the words in speech

1963
300,000 people march
on White House,
protesting discrimination
Joan Baez sings

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Martin Luther King Jr.
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Highlander Folk School,
song is spread

Lucille sings song
at evening gathering
*school song leader
makes it regular song

1960s
song sung at sit-ins
(kind of protest)

1901
Charles Tindley
publishes song

1950s
many musicians
record/sing song

song sung
under water

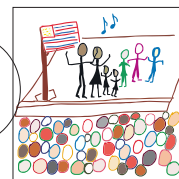
2009
at inauguration of
first black president,
Barach Obama,
all sing the song

song sung
at our school

11



12



We Shall Overcome Story Synopsis

Charles Tindley was born into slavery. By the time he was grown up, slavery had ended in the United States. Charles became a minister. He taught people at his church the song he had learned in slavery, "I will overcome, I'll be all right."

During the 1930's, Lucille Simmons learned that song. She sang the song as she and her friends protested that the 30cents they earned a day wasn't enough to buy food and pay rent.

Lucille went to a summer school called Highlander to learn new ideas. The music leader there learned the song from Lucille who had changed the words from "I will overcome" to "We will overcome."

Highlander was a summer gathering place for many people. Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr. and Pete Seeger were a few of the people who learned the song at Highlander and took it with them when they left.

Musicians learned that the Highlander School was a good place to learn new songs. Many of them recorded "We Will Overcome", and it became a gold record.

People learned ways to protest at Highlander too ---ways like staging "sit-ins" and peaceful walks carrying signs to show discrimination was wrong. In 1963, over 300,000 people walked on the streets of Washington D.C. with Joan Baez leading them singing "We Shall Overcome".

Martin Luther King Jr. included the words, "deep in my heart, I do believe We Shall Overcome" in a speech he gave.

We Shall Overcome Story Synopsis page 2

After the 9/11 terror attacks in New York and other places, people gathered to grieve the many losses. They sang, "We Shall Overcome."

And in 2009, when Barack Obama was the first black man elected to be president of the United States, at his inauguration, the crowd sang ---We Shall Overcome!

The United States isn't the only place where this song has been heard.... South Africa, India, China, Czechoslovakia and Pakistan ---many other countries have sung the words: "We Shall Overcome", and since 2014 and the rocket Orion's flight into space the song has traveled beyond earth.

When we sing this song we join our hearts and hands with millions of others around the world ... people who are working for justice and peace.

Page 1 of the story



Charles Tindley loved music and loved God. Tindley was born at a time when most black people in America were slaves, but fourteen years after Charles was born, all the slaves in the United States were set free. Charles could go where he wanted, but needed to earn a living. Tindley worked hard to get educated and became the minister of a church in Philadelphia. In 1901, Charles published a song with the words, "I will overcome, I'll be all right." in the chorus. As far as we know, that's where the song "We Shall Overcome" started its written journey. Many people who study songs think the phrase "I will overcome" was part of a spiritual (songs that were sung during slavery) before it was written down.



We don't know exactly when, but sometime between 1901 and 1945, Lucille Simmons learned our song while in a different church. The version she learned put together the chorus from Tindley and a tune from the Spiritual "No More Auction Block For Me".

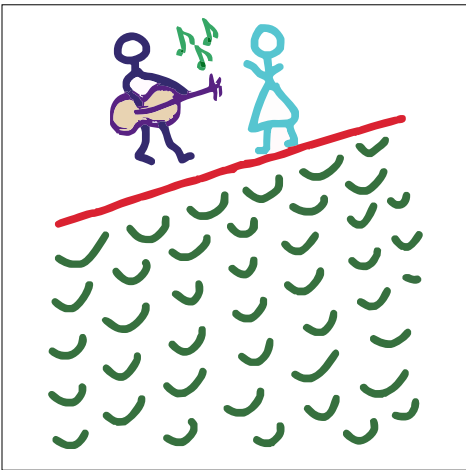
Lucille worked in a tobacco factory. The workers, mostly black and female only earned 30cents a day. They went on strike saying that they needed more money to be able to buy food and pay rent. The strike went on for over 5 months.

While out on the picket lines, Lucille led singing to keep everybody's spirits up. The singing included "I will overcome". She sang the song slowly and is credited with changing the words from "I Will Overcome" to "We Will Overcome".

Page 2 of the story

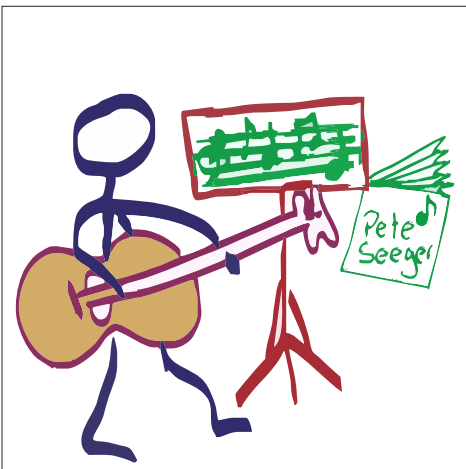


As a way to keep her spirits up, Lucille spent a few weeks at the Highlander Folk School where people seeking social justice met to trade stories and learn how to make change. Lucille was in good company there. People who became famous speaking out and working for human rights, people like Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King Jr. also came to Highlander to talk about how to make a difference.



The Highlander Folk School was in Tennessee. the founder believed that music brought people together and stirred the spirit, so every day included singing. One night, Lucille sang "We Will Overcome", and people loved it.

The song leader, Zilphia Horton, learned it from Lucille and from then on, every evening meeting, even when Lucille wasn't there, closed with singing "We Will Overcome".



Music was a big part of community making at Highlander. The music was so good, it attracted musicians to come and learn the new songs. Many of them made it a summer tradition. Pete Seeger had a national radio show in the 1940s and 50s. He played his guitar and sang songs -- many of which he learned at Highlander. One of those songs was our song. Pete Seeger changed the words from "We Will Overcome" to "We Shall Overcome", saying that it sung better that way. Pete Seeger's record of 1952 is the first published copy of "We Shall Overcome" the way it is sung today.



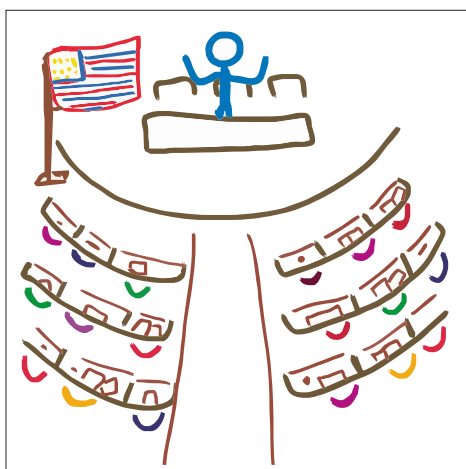
During the 1950s, many popular musicians started including the song in their concerts, and recordings. The recordings became gold records. More and more people were singing the song.



Highlander taught non-violent ways to protest injustice. One of the most popular in the 1960s was the "sit-in". A group of protesters would go to the office of someone important. If the person wouldn't see them and engage in dialogue, then the protesters simply sat down on the floor of the office. When the protesters refused to leave, the police were called. Protesters were put in jail for "disturbing the peace". Guess what song they sang to keep their courage up?



Another popular protest action was to gather people and walk down a public road. The walkers would carry signs showing what they were working towards. In 1963, 300,000 people walked down the main street in Washington to the Lincoln Memorial protesting racial discrimination in schools, restaurants, theatres and other public buildings. Joan Baez, a famous singer at the time led the crowd in singing "We Shall Overcome".



In 1964, the government of the United States, having heard the voices of the protesters, changed the law to end discrimination. The president, Lyndon Johnson, in his speech about this said, "This great, rich, restless country can offer opportunity and education and hope to all: black and white, North and South, sharecropper and city dweller. These are the enemies: poverty, ignorance, disease. They are the enemies and not our fellow man, not our neighbour. And these enemies too, poverty, disease and ignorance, **we shall overcome.**"



Its one thing to make a law, its another to make sure that everyone follows the law. In the years after, ordinary and not-so ordinary people continued to protest against injustice.

Martin Luther King Jr. spoke out encouraging people in the fight for justice. He spoke every Sunday in church, because he was a minister. And he also spoke out at rallies --large gatherings of people looking to make a difference. Martin Luther King had learned the song "We Shall Overcome" at the Highlander School, and often included it in his meetings. Martin Luther King Jr. was such a good speaker that people who didn't like what he was saying wanted to stop him. In 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was shot and he died.

Four days before Martin Luther King Jr. died, in a speech, he said, "Deep in my heart I do believe, We Shall Overcome! ... Sometimes we've had tears in our eyes when we joined to sing it, but we still decided to sing it. Before the victory is won, some will be misunderstood and called bad names and dismissed as rebel-rousers and agitators, but We Shall Overcome! And I'll tell you why ... We Shall Overcome because the arch of the moral universe is long, but it bends towards justice. Deep in my heart, I do believe We Shall Overcome!

Page 5 of the story

There are many, many other places and times when “We Shall Overcome” has been sung in support of people looking for justice.

Some of those places are in the United States where the song started

During the 1960s, grape pickers, mostly from Mexico and the Phillipines but working in California, went on strike because they were being paid less money than other workers. The strike went on for 5 years. What song did they sing?



In 1966, in South Africa, the laws divided black people from white people. White people had good jobs and houses. Black people didn't. Senator Robert Kennedy, a white man from the United States went to visit South Africa. The government wanted to show off this important person who was visiting. They had Senator Kennedy sit on the back of a car with no roof, and the car was driven through the capital city. Many people of all colours came to see. Senator Kennedy wanted to show he supported the rights of the black people in South Africa. While being paraded, can you think what he did? Yes, he sang “We Shall Overcome”!



Southern Ireland was given back its independence from England in the 1920's. British rule continued in the north and was protested by many. By the 1960's, some protests became violent. The government started to jail people for protesting, even when it wasn't violent. What song became the anthem for the protesters?

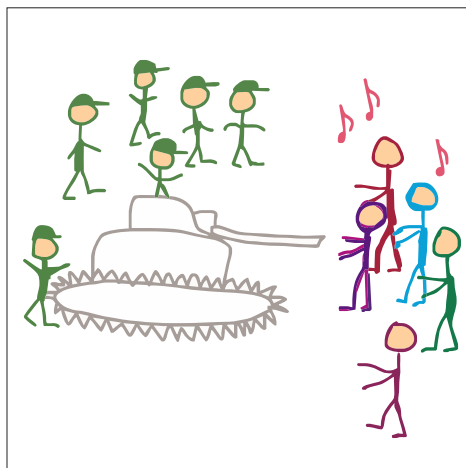




Over many years of the turmoil of creating sustainable self-rule in Pakistan, Bangladesh and India, the refrain “We Shall Overcome” was often heard. In May of 2022 in Udaipur, Sonia Gandhi used the words as part of her keynote speech to the gathered people.



In 1989, people in Czechoslovakia staged demonstrations against its one-party government. 41 years of communist rule were ended. What song was heard often at the demonstrations? Yes.



In 1989, students in China were protesting the lack of democracy in government decisions. Large groups of students walked down the main street of Beijing (the capital of China). The Chinese government sent out tanks and soldiers to stop them. One man stood right in front of a tank. The tank stopped but many students were killed. A reporter who was there says she saw students wearing t-shirts saying “We Shall Overcome”.



After the 9/11 terror attack in New York there was a memorial service to grieve the many losses. The survivors sang, "We Shall Overcome".



In 2009, the United States elected its first black president, Barach Obama. At his inauguration the huge crowd of people gathered there sang, yes ---"We Shall Overcome". The song that began as a prayer and promise to work against injustice and racism was sung as a sign that the work has continued, and is making a difference.

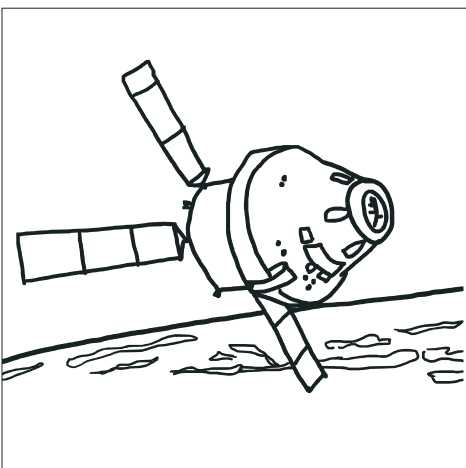


“We Shall Overcome” lives as a prayer and promise in the lives of people who work for justice. It was part of a Bollywood film (My Name is Khan) in 2010 that compares the struggles of Muslims in the United States to the struggles of African Americans in the past.



On July 22, 2011 in Norway ...a terrorist attacked a government building, and a gathering of young people at a summer camp. 77 people, mostly under the age of 25, were killed. The next year Bruce Springsteen sang at a memorial concert. What did he sing? Yes.

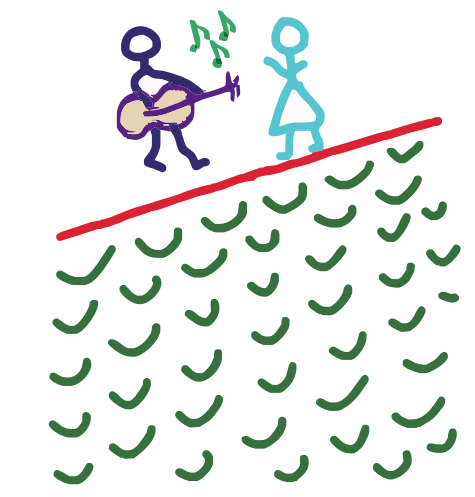
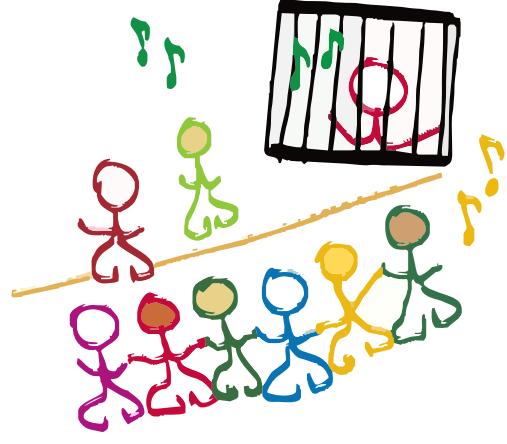
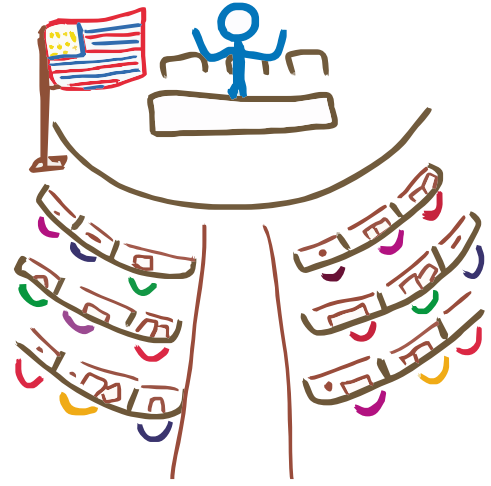
All around the world, people sing “We Shall Overcome.”

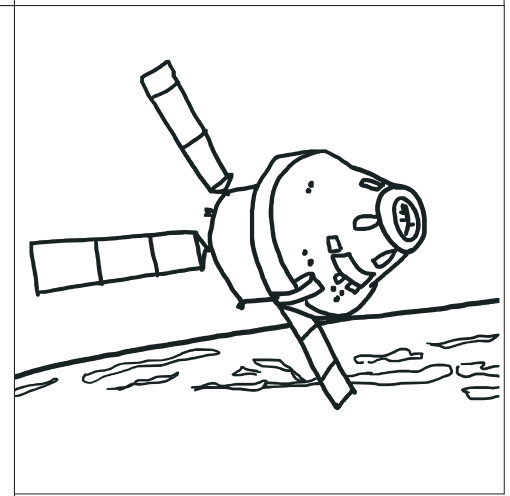
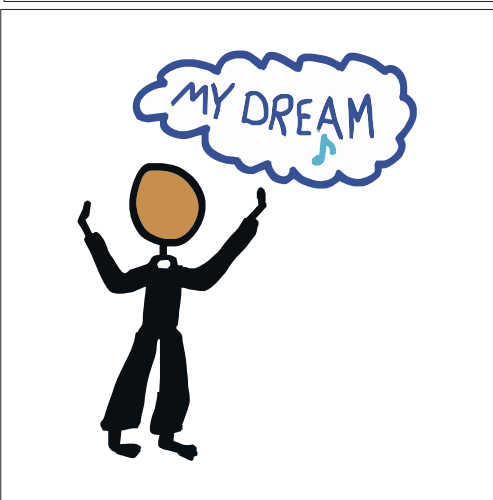


And now the song has gone even further. In 2014 the spacecraft Orion launched to test new systems meant to take us to Mars and Jupiter. The rocket carried a recording of ... “We Shall Overcome”.

When we sing this song, we join our hearts and hands with millions of others around the world ... promising to work for justice and peace.

We shall overcome.





The Story Goes Beyond



USA 1901
song -hymn church



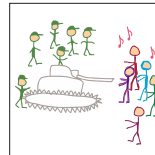
USA 1958
Martin Luther King Jr.
"Dream" speech



Czechoslovakia 1989
protests to end communism



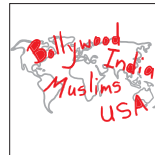
USA 1960s
Mexican/Phillipino
grape pickers strike



China 1989
Tiennamin Square Protest
words seen on t-shirts



South Africa 1966
Robert Kennedy
sang in parade



India 2010
Bollywood film -song used
parallels discrimination
against Muslims to same
against African Americans



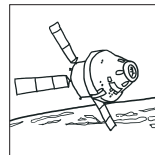
Northern Ireland 1970s
sung in protest against
jailing protestors
without proof of violence



Norway 2011
memorial to terror attack
Bruce Springsteen sings



India and Bangladesh
sung in marches for peace
and social justice



2014 Orion spacecraft launch
recording of "We Shall Overcome"

New Song: We Shall Overcome



The story that goes with "We Shall Overcome" is like "the little song that grew". The growth of the song parallels the growth of protest against discrimination. Knowing the song, and its story open up learning about music and history in a new way.

1 "I'm going to tell you a story today. There are many characters in the story --when we get to the end, I'm going to ask who you think the hero is in the story. So open up your listening ears ...

 Tell or show Part 1 of the We Shall Overcome story.

- Options for storytelling.
1. read background info and simply tell story
 2. use the provided outline and pictures
 3. use whiteboard to track the story as you tell it
 4. show Part 1 videosong/mp4

February

Week Three Lesson 22 A

Page 236

Part 1 The Story in the United States



1901
Charles Tindley publishes song



1960s
* song sung at sit-ins (kind of protest)



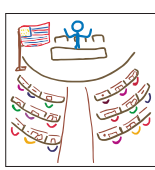
1945
Lucille Simmons uses song during strike



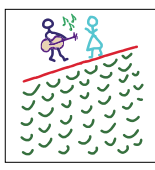
1963
300,000 people march on White House, protesting discrimination



1930s-60s
Highlander Folk School song is spread
* Highlander connection



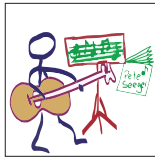
* Joan Baez sing
1964
President Johnson signs bill to end discrimination uses words in speech



* Lucille sings song at evening gathering
* school song leader makes it regular song



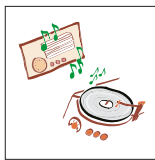
1968
* Martin Luther King Jr. uses words in "Dream" speech



* Pete Seeger, musician, sings song at concerts



2001
at memorial for 9/11 crowd sings song



* 1950s
many musicians record/sing song



2009
at inauguration first black president, Barach Obama, all sing the song



Many, many people are in this story. Hands up if you can name at least one. (hopefully there will be several responses).

The listening question was "Who do you think is the hero in this story?" So, think a bit now ... no quick answers ... hmmm ... Who do you think is the hero?

Accept answers from several students, encouraging them to offer their "why" the person chosen is the hero. Note: There is no right/wrong answer.

"The person who created this music lesson thinks the hero isn't even a person (hint, hint) ... might be a person, might be the song. Can a song be a hero? This song we're going to sing is probably the most known song around the whole world -- that's in the rest of the story later. When you feel ready, quietly (so you can still hear the recording) sing along.)



Play Music We Shall Overcome
Sing-a-long Recording mp3

We Shall Overcome

Key C, first note G(so)
a capella count-in: 1 2 3 4 We...

folk song/protest song
Tindley/Simmons/Seeger

Andante

We shall ov - er - come _____. We shall ov - er - come _____.

We shall ov - er - come some day _____, Oh _____,

deep in my heart, I do be - lieve, that

we shall ov - er - come some day.

2 We'll walk hand in hand.
3 We shall live in peace.

4 We are not afraid
We are not afraid
We are not afraid TODAY ...
Oh deep in my heart
I will believe
That we are not afraid TODAY.

The music for the song is very repetitive and easy to pick up (one of the reasons for its success). Students may, or may not be able to sing it comfortably after this step, but by the end of the lesson they will know the song.



Show the visuals for Part 1 again. As each is shown, have students tell the story.

Post or review orally the key words in each verse.
Students sing with the recording.



Play Music

We Shall Overcome
Sing-a-long Recording mp3

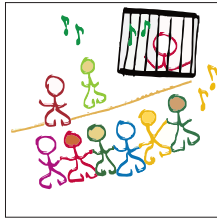
1. We shall overcome
2. We'll walk hand in hand
3. We shall live in peace
4. We are not afraid



Show the visual for one of the scenes below.

As a group, students

1. Choose one of the verses that fits the scene.
2. Decide the tempo and dynamics for this scene.
3. **Sing the verse with chosen tempo and dynamics.**



1960s
song sung at sit-ins
(kind of protest)



1963
300,000 people march
on White House,
protesting discrimination
Joan Baez sing



2001
at memorial for 9/11
crowd sings song



2009
at inauguration
first black president,
Barach Obama,
all sing the song

dynamics

forte

piano

f

p

ff

tempo

presto

allegro

andante

articulation

staccato

legato

Individual Work/Paper Work Re-telling the Story

Choose from amongst the following activities, or design your own to help students work with the idea of story-song connection AND the ways in which song interacts with our lives in the real world.



visual arts and music -individual picture creation/colouring



visual arts and music -group project collage



retelling the story
sequence the images used in class
---either cut/paste or numbering
(work pages follow)



Visual Arts and Music

“We Shall Overcome” has been sung in many events in our world. Think about the world around us today ... it begins with our classroom, our school ... the world includes our neighbourhood, our city/town ... our country (for Grade 3, this may be far enough). What kind of things are happening that we worry about, that need to be changed where could we sing the song?

drawing paper
crayons
(no pencils/markers)
1 class marker to put the chosen verse/words

Ideas that may be named

- Terry Fox walk to cure cancer ... We Shall Overcome
- Bullying in the schoolyard ... We are not alone
- Injustice to Native Canadians (residential school legacy) We'll work hand in hand
- Famine, war, ... let students raise the issues that matter to them.

Student Task: *to colour a picture showing “their” important issue
*to print somewhere in the picture the words from the song they think are most relevant

In this kind of assignment, I like to show students where to get the supplies (if they aren't out on tables/desks) and then, as each student comes up with their own idea, send them individually out to work. Don't hurry the thinking phase, perhaps even asking “What will you draw to show that?”.



Visual Arts and Music

Divide the class in to 4 groups (or 8 smaller groups). Each group is assigned a verse of the song to display in a poster. The words of the verse need to be displayed prominently.

1. We shall overcome
2. We'll walk hand in hand
3. We shall live in peace
4. We are not afraid

poster paper
scissors/paste
markers

Images and words chosen to collage may refer to past, present, or future. e.g. Where did people need to walk hand in hand in the past? now? in the future?

At least 3 images/drawings, and 3 words/word phrases need to be included in the poster.

Collages used to be simple, but old magazines are becoming harder to find as a source of photos and words. If these are not available to you, collage with images printed off from google searches, or, ask members of each group to draw “quick” sketches of visuals and work on fancy printing for important words --both of which may be cut out and collaged on to the group poster.



Re-Telling the Story - Sequencing/Time Line


This is a simpler option --but it will serve to re-enforce the idea of how a song may evolve over time, and be a part of a social justice movement.


Worksheet #1


The images are in the order of the story. The "titles" are mixed up. Students are to match the number beside each image with its title.


Musician's Name _____


The Story in the United States


1 


2 


3 


4 


5 

6 

7 

8 

9 

10 

2001 memorial for 9 - 11 crowd sings song

1964 President Johnson signs bill to end discrimination uses the words in speech

1963 300,000 people march on White House, protesting discrimination Joan Baez sings

1968 Martin Luther King Jr. uses words in "Dream" speech

1945 Lucille Simmons uses song during strike

Pete Seeger, musician, sings song at concerts

1930s-60s Highlander Folk School, song is spread

Lucille sings song at evening gathering *school song leader makes it regular song

1960s song sung at sit-ins (kind of protest)


1901 Charles Tindley publishes song


1950s many musicians record/sing song

song sung under water

2009 at inauguration of first black president, Barach Obama, all sing the song

song sung at our school




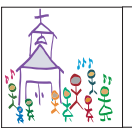











11 

12 

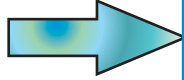
Worksheet #2

The images are mixed on the work pages. Students are to cut along the lines to make mini-visuals. Their task is to put their visuals into the order of the story. Then, students pair and compare their versions of the story. If there is time, students could paste the images on to larger paper to make the story line.

colour or black/white/grey

Make a Choice Time



The second lesson this week continues the story of “We Shall Overcome” as it moves out around the world, and finally in to space. If you have only one music period a week, consider squeezing a showing of the video for We Shall Overcome Story Part 2, into today’s lesson. Ideas for games to re-enforce the ideas of today’s lesson are also found in Lesson B for this week. Alternatively, look at including these things next week.

Again, in the second lesson this week is **Funga Alafia (Nigerian song)**. Make a note to include later this year if you are not able to use it in February.



Go directly to “Enjoying the Repertoire.”

Enjoy the Repertoire

Student Choice of Song or Dance



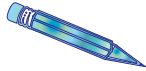
Play Video

songs from other lessons that have a link to Black History



Tingalayo (Caribbean)
All Night, All Day (spiritual, USA)
African Noel
Jump Jim Joe
Juanito Cuando Baila

New Repertoire



We Shall Overcome
Chay Chay Cool-eh!



Music(C)

C1.1 song: Funga Alafia (Nigeria)

C3.1 identify ways music is used in communities

C3.2 perform music from different times/places

Lesson A each week covers core material. Year goals are met by completing Lesson A material.

Lesson B offers additional ideas for review, practice or enrichment.

Warm-Ups (3 minutes)

1 **Beat/Rhythm:** Follow Me

2 **Pitch:** Sing the Next Note

1. Say the name of the 1st note.
2. Play the 1st note.
3. Say the name of the 1st note again.
4. Play the sequence.
5. Students sing the next note.

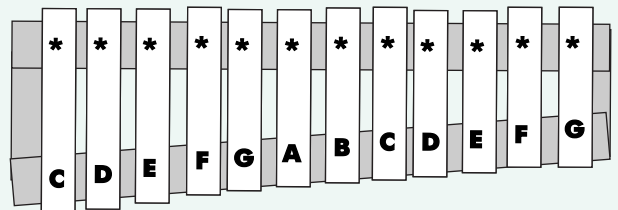
example sequences:

teacher	student
play/sing	sing

<u>do</u> re mi	fa
<u>so</u> fa mi	re
<u>so</u> la ti	do

While students are new to this warm-up, begin each sequence on either do, mi or so.

Key of C do=C



do re mi fa so la ti do re mi fa so

Drills using the glockenspiel will all be in the Key of C i.e. C = do! If you are new to teaching music, you may want to use removable stickers to temporarily label the solfa on the glockenspiel bars. Do not use permanent stickers/markers as "do" moves to fit the voices of singers. For example, if a singer has a high voice, then "do" may move up to F or G.

This warm-up uses the same method as the second part of the **Drill Scale Order** (see Lesson 20 B), only instead of students printing the name of the next note, here the whole class will sing the next note. It's excellent ear training.

Options for review, practice or enrichment



Review Story: We Shall Overcome (in the United States)

Finish Story: We Shall Overcome (out into the world and beyond)



Visual Arts: Time to Finish Work begun in first lesson this week



New Song: Funga Alafia (Liberia/Nigeria)

A

Review and Practice Story/Song: We Shall Overcome

1

Re-tell the story that goes with the song.

Give out the display pages, one to a student. As you tell the story, the students bring the correct card up, and stand, in order, in a line at the front.

When the story is finished, choose a student to tell part of the story, and claim the display page. Continue til every student has had a turn. Note: students may not re-tell the story for a page that has already been re-claimed.

2

Ask: "Where in our world today are there people who might feel better if they sang this song?"

We Shall Overcome

Key C, first note G(so)
a capella count-in: 1 2 3 4 We...

folk song/protest song
c. Seeger et al United States

Andante

We shall ov - er - come _____. We shall ov - er - come _____.
We shall ov - er - come some day _____, Oh _____,
deep in my heart, I do be - lieve, that
we shall ov - er - come some day.

2 We'll walk hand in hand.
3 We shall live in peace.

4 We are not afraid
We are not afraid
We are not afraid TODAY ...
Oh deep in my heart
I will believe
That we are not afraid TODAY.

3

Post the music. Explore what is written.

- e.g.
1. What kind of song/genre is it?
 2. What is the tempo?
 3. What is the metre?
 4. Come and point to a place where there is a slur.
What does the slur tell singers to do?

4

Sing the song through once.



Continue/Finish the Story: We Shall Overcome

As in the first lesson this week, there are a plethora of ways to tell the rest of the story.

- *use the display cards, and talk about the story
- *show the mp4/video
- *display a large map of the world, trace the places the story has traveled



Follow-Up

Why do you think this particular song has caught so many people's attention?
 Where in our school, our neighbourhood, our town/city, our country do you think this song needs to be heard?

The Story Goes Beyond



USA 1901
 song -hymn church



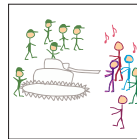
USA 1958
 Martin Luther King Jr.
 "Dream" speech



Czechoslovakia 1989
 protests to end communism



USA 1960s
 Mexican/Phillipino
 grape pickers strike



China 1989
 Tiennamin Square Protest
 words seen on t-shirts



South Africa 1966
 Robert Kennedy
 sang in parade



India 2010
 Bollywood film -song used
 parallels discrimination
 against Muslims to same
 against African Americans



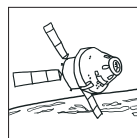
Northern Ireland 1970s
 sung in protest against
 jailing protestors
 without proof of violence



Norway 2011
 memorial to terror attack
 Bruce Springsteen sings



India and Bangladesh
 sung in marches for peace
 and social justice



2014 Orion spacecraft launch
 recording of "We Shall Overcome"