

Guide to the Selected Holdings in the
Golda meir Library's
Morris Fromkin Memorial Collection
Relating to the 1991 Fromkin Lecture:

Crisis Papers: Southern Editorial Leaders in the Civil Rights Struggle

Presented by Stephen Zeigler,
UWM Department of Mass Communication

30 October 1991

Alexander, Charles C. **The Ku Klux Klan in the Southwest**. [Lexington]: University of Kentucky Press, [1965].

(FMC) HS2330 K63 A75 1965

Focuses on the Ku Klux Klan in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Allen, James Stewart. **The American Negro**. 2nd Ed. New York: International Pamphlets, [1932].

(FMC) HX81 I6 no.18

A survey about African Americans and discriminatory practices found in the economy, on the job, in politics, in the Army, and in unions. Allen reveals divisions among Blacks due to class distinctions, including a discussion about the betrayal of the working class by the middle class. Several groups are attempting to help Black workers achieve economic and political rights, including The Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League, and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Allen, James Stewart. **Negro Liberation**. [New York: International Pamphlets, 1932.]

(FMC) HX81 I6 no.29

Indicates ways and means by which African Americans might achieve liberation. Allen believes they fit Stalin's definition of a nation, and through the use of analogies between American and Soviet history, argues that true liberation will be found by following the Soviets example.

Allen, James Stewart. **The Negro Question in the United States**. New York: International Publishers, 1936.

(FMC) E185.6 A29

A Communist analysis of the exploitation of African Americans in the South under the "plantation system," and in industry. Allen concludes that the only way Blacks will ever be liberated from oppression in the South is through the overthrow of the plantation system and the institution of Black Belt governments made up of Black and white "peasants" and workers.

Allen, Robert I. **Dialectics of Black Power**. New York: Weekly Guardian Associates, c1968.

(FMC) E185.615 A423x 1968

An analysis of the various meanings and true political content of Black Power during the 1960s, and a study of the Ford Foundation's effort "to co-opt Black Power and convert the Congress of Racial Equality into an instrument for control of the Black community."

Aptheker, Herbert. **The Negro in the Abolitionist Movement**. New York: International Publishers, [c1941].

(FMC) E441 A6

A Marxist interpretation of slavery and Abolitionism, and a catalog of African Americans' activities in the antislavery movement.

Aptheker, Herbert. **The Negro in the Civil War**. New York: International Publishers, 1938.

(FMC) E453 A67

A Marxist interpretation of the role of slaves in the Civil War that includes rumors of slave revolts, African Americans who fought in the Union Army, and various forms of sabotage in the South.

Armstrong, Nancy. **The Study of an Attempt Made in 1943 to Abolish Segregation of the Races on Common Carriers in the State of Virginia.** [Charlottesville]: University of Virginia, 1950.

(FMC) E185.93 V8 A8

A study of the development and social consequences of legal segregation in the South. Also discusses a crusade by Virginius Dabney, an editorial writer for the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, who worked to end segregation on Richmond's buses and streetcars during World War II. Dabney was responding to crowded conditions on public transportation and the criticisms of the Axis powers, who stated that the war was being fought to keep the colored races of the world subservient to whites. Her crusade failed. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Barksdale, James Worsham. **A Comparative Study of Contemporary White and Negro Standards in Health, Education, and Welfare [in] Charlottesville, Virginia.** [Charlottesville]: University of Virginia, 1949.

(FMC) F234 C47 B3

A social survey in Charlottesville, Virginia. The study, which uses original statistics, concludes that whites are much better off than African Americans, in matters of health, education, and welfare. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Bell, Edward Price. **Creed of the Klansmen.** Chicago: Chicago Daily News, 1924.

(FMC) 485

Interviews with high rating members of the Ku Klux Klan. Also gives opposing interviews.

Bitting, Samuel T. **Rural Land Ownership Among the Negroes of Virginia, with Special Reference to Albermarle County.** [Charlottesville, VA: The Mitchie Co., Printers, 1915].

(FMC) E185.93 .V8 B6

A detailed study, completed in 1915, of land ownership by African Americans in Albermarle County, Virginia, set against a general description of patterns of Black land ownership in other parts of Virginia and the South. Bitting illustrates social and economic correlates of Black land ownership and suggests that in the long run Blacks would be better off striving for economic betterment in the rural South than in cities. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Brady, Tom P. **Black Monday.** Winona, Mississippi: Association of Citizens' Councils, 1955.

(FMC) E185.61 .B79

An extensive attack on the Supreme Court's *Brown* decision ending de jure school segregation. The attack is based on biblical, historical, constitutional, and racial evidence. The book condemns numerous religious, political, social groups and individuals as "Communists" and argues for state rights and abolition or reorganization of institutions that encourage "amalgamation" of the races.

Brawley, Benjamin. **History of Morehouse College, Written on the Authority of Trustees.** College Park, Maryland: McGrath Publishing Company, [1970, c.1917].

(FMC) LC2851 .M72 B7 1970

A history, first published in 1917, of an important Southern Black college founded in 1867.

Carawan, Guy and Candie, compilers for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. **We Shall Overcome! Songs of the Southern Freedom Movement.** [New York]: Oak Publications, [1963].

(FMC) M1629.C2 W43x 1963

Songs of sit-ins, freedom rides, voter registration drives, and events in Greenwood, Birmingham, Albany, and other places.

Carroll, Charles. **"The Negro a Beast," or "In the Image of God[;]" The Reasoner of the Age, the Revelator of the Century! The Bible as it Is! The Negro and his Relation to the Human Family! The Negro a Beast, but Created with Articulate Speech, and Hands, That he may be of Service to his Master--the White Man. The Negro not the Son of Ham, Neither can it be Proven by the Bible, and the argument of the Theologian who Would Claim such, Melts to Mist Before the Thunderous and Convincing Arguments of This Masterful Book.** St. Louis: American Book and Bible House, 1900.

(FMC) HT1589 .C3 1900

An "array of biblical, scientific and common sense arguments" for the inferiority and social and economic subordination of Blacks. Carroll claims to have spent fifteen years and twenty million dollars compiling his evidence.

The Case of Angelo Herndon. 2nd ed. New York: Joint Committee to Aid the Herndon Defense, 1935.

(FMC) E185.97 .H47 C37x 1935

An analysis of the Herndon case, Georgia's law against insurrection and a program to free Herndon from the chain gang. Herndon was convicted of violating Georgia's insurrection law by leading a march in Atlanta of unemployed Blacks and whites who wanted an appropriation of relief funds from a county commission.

Chamberlain, Bernard Peyton. **The Negro and Crime in Virginia.** [Charlottesville]: University of Virginia, 1936.

(FMC) E185.93 .V8 .C46

A study of the types of crimes committed by African Americans, their sentences and treatment in prison, and other subjects. The study contains a large quantity of descriptive statistics. Chamberlain makes comparisons between whites and Blacks on many of the subjects covered and provides a substantial section on lynching. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania. **Colored Women as Industrial Workers in Philadelphia.** Philadelphia: Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania, 1919-1920.

(FMC) HD6096 .P5 C6x

A study of the penetration of African American women into the Philadelphia labor force during and after World War I, their education, working conditions, and wages, their access to collective bargaining, and attitudes of employers and white co-workers toward them.

Cook, Ezra Asher. **Ku Klux Klan Secrets Exposed: Attitude Toward Jews, Catholics, Foreigners and Masons: Fraudulent Methods Used, Atrocities Committed in Name of Order.** Chicago: Ezra Cook, 1922?

(FMC) HS2330 .K63 K8x

Tells how the Ku Klux Klan gets their members and gives lists of their feelings about other groups.

Corey, Charles Henry. **A History of the Richmond Theological Seminary, with Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Work Among the Colored People of the South.** Richmond, Virginia: J.W. Randolph Company, 1895.

(FMC) LC2852 .R4 T3

Corey's memories of the founding of a Baptist theological seminary for Blacks.

Cox, Ernest Sevier. **Unending Hate: Supreme Court School Decision, a Milestone in the Federal Program to Break the will of the White South in its Dedicated Purpose to Remain White.** Richmond, Virginia: Cox, 1955.

(FMC) E185.61 .C86x

A vitriolic attack on the *Brown* decision and defense of white supremacy in the South. Cox bases his argument against the Supreme Court's decision on the Constitution using the history of the benefits of racial separation for his argument.

Crenshaw, Files, Jr. and Kenneth A. Miller. **Scottsboro, the Firebrand of Communism.**

Montgomery, Alabama: Press of the Brown Printing Co., 1936.

(FMC) KF224 .S34 C7x

An account of what happened to the Scottsboro Boys, a group of nine young Black men who were prosecuted and convicted of raping a white woman in Alabama in 1931. The case was a major racial and judicial episode in the 1930s and was a cause celebre on the Left.

Davis, Benjamin J. **Communist Candidate for Vice-President of the United States, James W. Ford: What He Is and What He Stands For.** [New York: Pub. for the National Campaign Committee of the Communist Party by Workers Library Publishers, 1936.]

(FMC) E185.97.F85 D3 1936

The original monograph was printed on poor quality paper and is very brittle. Click on the image for a larger graphic.

Davis, Benjamin J. **The Negro People on the March.** New York: New Century, 1956.

(FMC) 376

A discussion of the problems and achievements of the civil rights movement in the North and South, an analysis of internal Communist Party problems which have hindered its participation in the movement, and an outline of the role the Party should play in the struggle for equality for African Americans.

Davis, John A. **How Management Can Integrate Negroes in War Industries.** [Albany?]: New York State War Council, Committee on Discrimination in Employment, 1942.

(FMC) E185.8 .D3 1942

A call for and manual on how to integrate African Americans into industry to fulfill wartime manpower needs and to meet legal prohibitions against discriminatory hiring practices. The pamphlet contains sophisticated and candid discussions on topics such as "handling the Negro worker," the "union in the integrating situation," and "the resistance of the white worker." There

is a list of "corporations and persons with important experience" in integrating African American workers into work places.

Davis, John Preston. **Let Us Build a National Negro Congress**. [Washington, D.C.: National Sponsoring Committee of the National Negro Congress, 1935.]
(FMC) E185.61 .D35 1935

A call for the formation of a National Negro Congress to put pressure on political leaders to protect the economic, political, and social rights and interests of African Americans in the North and South. The pamphlet describes numerous episodes of discrimination and violence against Blacks, especially in the economy and government programs. Many of these episodes are not well known.

De Corse, Helen Camp. **Charlottesville--A Study of Negro Life and Personality**.
[Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1933?]
(FMC) E185.93 .V8D3

A study of African Americans in Charlottesville dealing with: kinds of employment; social activities; folkways; marriage, extramarital affairs, and illegitimacy; family disorganization and children; widows; illness and independence among the elderly; alcoholism; and "inherited mental and emotional instability." The study is anecdotal and based primarily on a small number of interviews. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Dobbs, Zygmund. **Red Intrigue and Race Turmoil**. Foreword by Archibald B. Roosevelt. New York: Alliance, Inc., 1958.
(FMC) 369

A pamphlet purporting to demonstrate "how the Soviet-led communists, working both directly and through their dupes, are using the problem of race to overturn, by violence, the American civilization." Roosevelt, the president of the Alliance, in his "Foreword" says the pamphlet contains "no criticism expressed or implied against the Negro race," but simply seeks to "show that whites and Negroes have been used by alien scoundrels." The work attacks both "forced integration" and "bloodshed and bayoneting" to defend segregation. The pamphlet is a vivid anti-Communist and anti-integration tract.

Dowd, Jerome. **The Negro in American Life**. New York: The Century Co., 1926.
(FMC) E185.61 .D75 1926

A textbook on African Americans in the United States designed to bring about greater racial harmony through improving white understanding of Blacks. The book deals with Blacks in the North and South historically and with their political, economic, and social situation in each region, as well as extensive summaries of current sociological, psychological, biological thinking about Blacks as a race. It also deals with migration from the South to the North, Black participation in World War I, Black achievements in literature, art, music, and dance, "proposed solutions of the Negro problem," and "paths of hope." Dowd presents a good general survey of "the Negro problem" from a moderate, though still segregationist academic point of view.

Equality, Land, and Freedom: A Program for Negro Liberation. Rev. ed. New York City: League of Struggle for Negro Rights, 1934.
(FMC) E185.61 .L46 1934

Pamphlet containing a draft program and draft by-laws of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and a bill to be presented to Congress for Black rights and the suppression of lynching. The League's program includes action against discrimination, the death penalty for lynchers, outlawing the Ku Klux Klan, the creation of armed Black self-defense organizations, and the right to vote. Langston Hughes was president of the organization and many important Communist Party members were officers and on the National Council.

Feldman, Herman. **Racial Factors in American Industry**. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1931. (FMC) HD8081 .A5 F4 1931

An influential scholarly analysis, sponsored by The Inquiry, regarding the causes and manifestations of discrimination against Blacks and other groups in industry. Feldman proposes programs to change attitudes and alleviate institutional and personal discrimination.

Ford, James W. **The Communists and the Struggle for Negro Liberation: Their Position on Problems of Africa, of the West Indies, of War, of Ethiopian Independence, of the Struggle for Peace**. New York: Harlem Division of the Communist Party, [1936?]. (FMC) HT1583 .F6 1936

Articles, reports, and speeches by Ford on Communism's past, present, and future roles in the struggle for Black liberation in the United States and around the world.

Ford, James W. **Economic Struggle of Negro Workers: A Trade Union Program of Action**. New York: Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, 1930. (FMC) E185.8 .F67x 1930

Proposes a program for "Negro toilers" around the world to achieve social and economic justice. The principal organizations through which workers might win their rights are trade unions. The pamphlet contains brief introductions to a variety of Black unions and white unions that admit Blacks in the United States, Africa, and the West Indies.

Ford, James W. **Hunger and Terror in Harlem**. [New York: Harlem Section, Communist Party, 1935.] (FMC) F128.9 .N3 F6

Ford's testimony before the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem on the causes of an outbreak of civil disorder in Harlem on March 19, 1935 and ways to remedy the conditions that caused the disturbance. In addition to providing information on discrimination and social and economic ills in Harlem, Ford discusses several little known instances of police brutality and unfair incarceration of Blacks.

Ford, James W. **The Negro and the Democratic Front**. Introduction by A. W. Berry. New York: International Publishers, [1938]. (FMC) E185.6 .F67

A collection of Ford's articles and speeches from around 1934 to 1938. Broadly, the pieces deal with the question: "How does a Communist leader contribute to the work of his Party, the interests of his people and the general working-class movement?" Some of the subjects dealt with are the National Negro Congress, the Scottsboro Boys and the Angelo Herndon case, the CIO, the Ethiopians' struggle against Italian invaders, the war between the Chinese and the Japanese, and the African-American struggle for equality. Ford, James W. and James S. Allen.

The Negroes in a Soviet America. [New York: Workers Library Publishers, 1935.]

(FMC) E185.61 .F7

A pamphlet by two leaders of the American Communist Party arguing that the only way Blacks will achieve their rights and a better way of life is through a revolution which will create a Soviet America.

Gilligan, Francis James. **Negro Workers in Free America.** New York: Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, by the Paulist Press, 1939.

(FMC) E185.8 .G55 1939

An analysis of racial prejudice in the United States, the responsibility of the Catholic Church and individual Catholics for racism, and what the Church and society have done and are doing to alleviate prejudice. In the long run it will be individuals of both races following the precepts of Christianity, not institutions and laws, that will end prejudice in the work place and lower the Black unemployment rate.

Goldner, Sanford. **The Jewish People and the Fight for Negro Rights.** Los Angeles: The Committee for Negro-Jewish Relations, 1953.

(FMC) E185.61 .G592

An argument based on a perceived kinship between Jews and African Americans as historically oppressed peoples, and on the proposition that the only effective method of combatting antisemitism is to combat all types of prejudice. Goldner calls on Jews individually and in organizations to oppose segregation and prejudice against Blacks wherever it appears.

Gordon, Eugene and Cyril Briggs. **The Position of Negro Women.** [New York: Workers Library Publishers, 1935.]

(FMC) E185.8 G67

Outlines various types and the extent of discrimination against Black women in industry and white collar occupations and concludes that only an "unbreakable unity" of Black and white workers "in their fight against their immediate and common enemy--the white capitalists" can solve the problems of both. He says his listeners must help shape public opinion to support equality.

Halisi, Clyde and James Mtume, eds. **The Quotable Karenga.** Los Angeles: US Organization, 1967.

(FMC) E185.97 .K37

Short statements on African American cultural nationalism, revolution, politics, art, religion, and liberals by Maulana Ron Karenga, the leader of US, a Black Power organization.

Hall, Gus. **Marxism and Negro Liberation.** New York: New Century Publishers, 1951.

(FMC) HX542 .H3x

A good summary of Communist Party ideas about the subjugation of African Americans in capitalist America and imperialist enclaves around the world, about the need for Blacks and the white masses to work together for their mutual benefit, and the role of the Soviet Union and the American Communist Party in liberating the working class and Blacks.

Hampton Institute. **Hampton Men and Women**. [Hampton, Virginia: Hampton Institute, 1921]. (FMC) LC2851 .H32 H33x 1921

Brief descriptions of the activities of Hampton Institute graduates in social welfare work, education, the professions, business, and the trades.

Hampton, Virginia Normal and Agricultural Institute. Collis P. Huntington Library. **A Classified Catalogue of the Negro Collection in the Collis P. Huntington Library, Hampton Institute**. [Hampton, Virginia: Hampton Institute], 1940. (FMC) Z1361 .N39 H3

This project was compiled by the Workers of the Writers' Program Work Projects Administration of Virginia and sponsored by the Hampton Institute. Particular strengths of the collection are works on slavery and Reconstruction.

Harlan, Howard Harper. **John Jasper--A Case History in Leadership**. [Charlottesville]: University of Virginia, 1936. (FMC) E185.97 .J35

A short biography of an important African American church leader in Richmond, Virginia after the Civil War. The author emphasizes the importance of religion and churches to Southern Blacks before and after the war.

Harlan, Howard Harper. **Zion Town--A Study in Human Ecology**. [Charlottesville]: University of Virginia, 1935. (FMC) E185.93 .V8 H3

A study of a Black suburban residential area in Richmond that is next to an upper middle class white suburb. The study covers: 1) the location and terrain of the community, as well as its street system and housing stock; 2) characteristics of the population, including age distributions, marital status, and length of residence; 3) types and locations of employment and private and public charity activities; 4) leisure and recreational activities, including a section on religion and churches; 5) educational facilities; and 6) relations among Blacks and with whites. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Haygood, Atticus G. **Our Brother in Black: His Freedom and His Future**. New York: Phillips & Hunt, 1881. (FMC) E185 .H37x

A portrayal of the situation of the freedman in the South by the president of Emory College. Haygood states that the problem for the North and the South "is the right education and elevation of our Black brother, the free negro." One interesting proposition he puts forward, after a long discussion of African American churches, is that American Blacks should become missionaries in Africa.

Haywood, Harry and Milton Howard. **Lynching**. [New York]: International Pamphlets, [1932]. (FMC) HX81 .I6 no. 25

An analysis of lynching positing that the "ruling class" uses it "to strike terror into the hearts of the oppressed Negro people so that they dare not strike out for liberation." The pamphlet discusses the organizers of lynchings, the status of lynch law, and the fight to end lynching.

Herndon, Angelo. **The Scottsboro Boys: Four Freed! Five to Go!** [New York: Workers Library Publishers, Inc., 1937.]
(FMC) 605

A pamphlet pleading for the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys. It uses very strong arguments against the white "slave lords" who "seek to demobilize all the energies of the Negro people."

Hinton, John W. **Celebration of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies: at Miller's Garden, Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 1, 1882.** Milwaukee: Wisconsin Legal News, 1882.
(FMC) HT871 .H56x 1882

A loosely organized speech on slavery and emancipation in the West Indies and the United States.

Holm, John James. **Holm's Race Assimilation, or, the Fading Leopard's Spots: A Complete Scientific Exposition of the Most Tremendous Question that has ever Confronted Two Races in the World's History.** Naperville, Illinois: J.L. Nichols, [c1910].
(FMC) GN320 .H7x

A "scientific" attack on racism. Holm's bizarre concoction combines scientific, biblical, historical, and contemporary materials and arguments. The most controversial aspect of the book is his praise of miscegenation and proof of its benefits.

Honback, Florence Mary. **Survey of the Negro Population of Metropolitan Johnstown, Pennsylvania.** [Johnstown, Pennsylvania]: for the Johnstown Tribune [and] Johnstown Democrat, 1941.
(FMC) F159 .J7 H7

A professionally done social survey of housing, employment, health, recreation, churches, and other aspects of African American life in Johnstown.

Irwin, Marjorie Felice. **The Negro in Charlottesville and Albermarle County, an Explanatory Study.** [Charlottesville? Virginia, 1929.]
(FMC) E185.93 .V8 I72

A general study of social conditions and institutions in the Black sections of Charlottesville which includes case studies of desertion, illegitimacy, and dependency, due to blindness, poverty, and family life. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Jerome, V.J. **The Negro in Hollywood Films.** New York: Masses & Mainstream, [1950].
(FMC) PN1995.9 .N4 J4

An American Communist's analysis of the images of African Americans in movies from the beginning of the twentieth century up to *Home of the Brave*, *Pinky*, and *Intruder in the Dust*. Jerome attempts to explain how the "ruling class" has used these images to divide the working class.

Johnson, James Weldon. **Negro Americans, What Now?** New York: The Viking Press, 1938.
(FMC) E185.61 .J69

After a brief survey of the choices African Americans face in the United States, choices ranging from "exodus" to integration, and then a whirlwind review of the strengths of Blacks and

techniques and policies needed to improve them and break down white prejudice, Johnson calls for integration and equal rights as opposed to Black isolation.

Johnson, Manning. **Color, Communism, and Common Sense**. Foreword by Archibald B. Roosevelt. [Belmont, Massachusetts: American Opinion, 1963, c1958.]
(FMC) E185.6 .J67x 1963

A reprint in the John Birch Society's *American Opinion*. Reprints series of a pamphlet originally published in 1958 by Alliance, Inc. The author, an African American former member of the Communist Party, reveals the ways the Party uses Blacks, race, and racial issues to subvert Black institutions and stir up race and class conflict.

Jones, Laurence Clifton. **The Bottom Rail: Addresses and Papers on the Negro in the Lowlands of Mississippi and on Inter-racial Relations in the South During Twenty-five Years**. With an Introduction by Francis S. Harmon. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1935.

(FMC) E185.93 .M6 J6

Essays by the founder and principal of the Piney Woods Country Life School in Mississippi on the school, on aspects of life in the Black Belt, and on improving race relations in the Deep South.

Joyce, Frank E. **The Fire this Time: Racism in America**. Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union, [1968?].

(FMC) E185.615 .J69x 1968

A call for whites to recognize both, the failure of integration in the post-World War II United States, and the true institutional basis of racism. Joyce calls for radical but unspecified means to achieve changes in society. The nation's youth will lead the way.

Kempton, Murray and David Shimkin. **Panther 21: Strangers to Justice**. New York: Committee to Defend the Panther 21, 1970.

(FMC) KF224 B55 K39x

A fundraising pamphlet "prepared from court briefs" showing the legal efforts to railroad 21 Black Panthers into jail, and pleading for a fair trial and justice for the Panther 21.

The Klansman. HOLDINGS: no. 1 (1976)--no. 115 (1985).

(FMC) HS2330 .K61 A15x

"The official organ of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan."

Knight, Charles Louis. **Negro Housing in Certain Virginia Cities**. Richmond, Virginia: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1927.

(FMC) E185.93 .V8 K6

A study of housing and living conditions in Richmond, Lynchburg, and Charlottesville. The study deals with demographic variables such as the size of the Black population in the three cities and in-migration and out-migration. It then deals with a large number of housing questions, including home ownership and renting, the condition and maintenance of the housing stock, residential segregation, and sanitary facilities and the availability of municipal services. The study is based on data gathered by the Institute of Social and Religious Research. It contains a

large quantity of descriptive statistics and revealing photographs. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Kugelmass, J. Alvin. Patricia Sachs, ed. **The Black Panthers**. New York: Universal Pub. and Distributing Corp., 1969.

(FMC) E185.615 .K83x 1969

A heavily illustrated analysis of the conditions that bred the Black Power movement and the Black Panther Party and an extensive introduction to the policies and leaders of the Black Panthers.

Laidler, Harry Wellington, ed. **The Role of the Races in Our Future Civilization**. New York: League for Industrial Democracy, 1942.

(FMC) HT1521 .L2

A symposium on racism around the world. Lawson, Elizabeth. **The Jobless Negro**. New York: Workers Library Publishers, 1933.

(FMC) E185.8 .L38x 1933

Shows the plight of unemployed Blacks in the North and South caused by the economic downturn and discrimination. The author outlines efforts to deport African Americans from Northern cities back to Southern farms. The pamphlet's principal solution to the problem of unemployment is an alliance of white and Black workers in Unemployed Councils that will pressure the federal government for cash relief payments to the unemployed, unemployment insurance paid for by "the bosses and government," and the end of discrimination against Blacks "on the job or at relief stations."

Leap, William Lester. **Red Hill--Neighborhood Life and Race Relations in a Rural Section**. [Charlottesville: Michie Co.], 1933.

(FMC) E185.93 .V8 L3

A social survey of a rural area that was part of Charlottesville's hinterland. The survey covers such subjects as the demography of the area, the economy, social institutions and organizations, race relations, and family life. The study contains a significant quantity of descriptive statistics. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

LeBon, G.L. **Why Racial Integration is a Vicious Crime and why it will Destroy the United States if not Repealed: Fifty Years of Observations and Study of the Race Problem**. 3rd Printing Rev. New Orleans, Louisiana: Jefferson-Lincoln Americans, 1966.

(FMC) E185.61 .L46x 1966

A diatribe against "race mixing" consisting of a pastiche of quotations and snippets of history.

Lectures and Addresses on the Negro in the South. [Charlottesville: The Michie Company, printers, pref. 1915.]

(FMC) E185.61 .L47

Eight lectures dealing with race relations, the health of African-Americans, and "Negro Criminality." A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Lee, Alfred McClung in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. **Race Riots Aren't Necessary**. [New York]: The Public Affairs Committee, Incorporated, 1945.

(FMC) E184 .A1 L4

An analysis of some underlying causes of race riots, such as housing and unemployment; signals that commonly precede riots, such as the presence of "demagogic groups" and racial incidents; and steps to take to prevent riots or to deal with them when they occur. Lee emphasizes the importance of public relations in preventing and dealing with riots in progress and their aftermath.

Lewis, Alfred Baker, Arthur C. Parker, and Earl Lawson Sydnor. **The Scottsboro Frameup: Protest and Think**. Boston: Socialist Party of Massachusetts, [1931?].

(FMC) E185.61 .L518x

A broadside using the Scottsboro Boys and their story as a reason to join the Socialist Party.

Lightfoot, Robert Mitchell, Jr. **Negro Crime in a Small Urban Community**. [Charlottesville]: University of Virginia Press, 1934.

(FMC) E185.93 .V8 L5

A study of African American criminal behavior in Charlottesville based on Black and white arrest records and case studies of individual Blacks. The study covers such subjects as social characteristics of Black offenders, the crimes they committed, and the treatment of Blacks in the criminal justice system. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper. **The Loyalty and Devotion of Colored Americans in the Revolution and War of 1812**. New York City: The New York Age Press, 1918.

(FMC) 225

A reprint of a work published in 1861. The purpose of the book is to show whites and Blacks the patriotism of Blacks in two wars and therefore "there is no disgrace in wearing the skin that God has given."

Mathews, Basil Joseph. **The Clash of Colour: A Study in the Problem of Race**. London: Edinburgh House Press, 1929.

(FMC) HT1521 .M3 1929

A study of the problem of race, prejudice, and discrimination, especially in the British Empire.

McWilliams, Carey. **Race Discrimination--and the Law**. With an introduction by A.J. Isserman. [New York]: National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, [1945].

(FMC) HT1521 .M24x 1945

Delineates legal and sociological bases for using prohibitory legislation and the courts to attack discrimination. McWilliams, an influential mid-century advocate of civil rights, points out that prejudice cannot be outlawed, but discrimination can, and a lessening of discrimination is likely to lead to a lessening of prejudice.

Minard, Ralph Day. **Race Attitudes of Iowa Children**. Iowa City: University of Iowa, 1931.

(FMC) HT1521 .M55 1931

A study of attitudes toward individuals of other races (primarily the attitudes of whites toward Blacks) of 1352 children in the seventh through twelfth grades. Some of the variables are "intelligence," socio-economic status, gender, and grade level. The study's principal findings are that "there are great individual differences among school pupils with respect to race attitude,"

that children's attitudes are "fairly well defined" by the time the child reaches the seventh grade, and that the race attitudes of high school students are not very sophisticated.

Mitchell, Charlene. **The Fight to Free Angela Davis; Its Importance for the Working Class.** [New York: New Outlook Publishers, 1972.]
(FMC) 544

A speech given at the twentieth national convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. calling for Angela Davis to be released from jail on bond. She was being held for her alleged role in the Soledad Brothers' attempted escape from prison. Mitchell sees Davis' case as a struggle for the rights of everyone who believes in "basic fundamental democratic rights" and all those who may challenge the "racist, jingoist monopoly interests." A postscript notes that after the convention she was released on bail.

Morton, Richard Lee. **The Negro in Virginia Politics, 1865-1902.** Charlottesville: The University of Virginia, 1919.

(FMC) E185.93 .V8 M82

A conventional white supremacist political history of Virginia dealing with the beginnings of Black suffrage, the Carpetbaggers' use of the Black vote, Reconstruction, the overthrow of Reconstruction, the Readjuster movement, and the disenfranchisement of Blacks around 1900. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

National Negro Congress (U.S.) (2nd: 1937: Philadelphia). **Official Proceedings, Second National Negro Congress, October 15, 16, 17, 1937, Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania** . Washington, D.C.: National Negro Congress, 1937.

(FMC) E184.5 .N3 1937

Speeches by A. Philip Randolph, Philip Murray, James W. Ford, Alain Locke, and Henry Winston and resolutions on lynching, health, education, housing, agricultural cooperatives, youth, war and fascism, trade unions, and other subjects.

Ogden, Robert C. **Samuel Chapman Armstrong: A Sketch.** New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, [c1894].

(FMC) LC2851 .H32 O4 1894

A memorial address for Armstrong, who founded and for twenty-five years headed Hampton Institute.

Patterson, Haywood and Earl Conrad. **Scottsboro Boy.** [First ed.] Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1950.

(FMC) KF224 .S34 P27x

This is a story about Haywood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro Boys. It is written like a novel, using Haywood Patterson's own words.

Pepper, John. **American Negro Problems.** New York: Workers Library Publishers, [1928].

(FMC) 595

An excellent early Communist Party analysis of the problems of African Americans and the role the Party might play in solving them. This edition is part the John Birch Society's *American*

Opinion reprint series and has a note on the cover: "A Program of Racial Strife for the United States presented by a representative of Moscow."

Perry, Calbraith Bourn. **Twelve Years Among the Colored People: A Record of the Work of Mount Calvary Chapel of S. Mary the Virgin, Baltimore.** New York: J. Pott & Co., 1884.
(FMC) BX5980 .B2 M8

A memoir of Perry's years as the "priest in charge" of a Baltimore church. The book contains analysis of many aspects of Black communal, family, and religious life. By the standards of his time, Perry was not a racist and was attempting to account for rather than condemn the behavior of his parishioners.

Perry, Pettis. **White Chauvinism and the Struggle for Peace.** [New York]: New Century Publishers, 1952.
(FMC) E185.61 .P46x

An argument that the American peace movement cannot succeed unless it enlists the support of African Americans. Perry outlines numerous types of discrimination within the "war economy" and says the peace movement is ignoring them.

Pierce, Julius A. **Black Tide.** Birmingham, Alabama: Jamax Books, [c1963].
(FMC) E185.61 .P592x

A pseudo-historical racist tract urging whites to organize to avoid the catastrophic consequences of "race mixing."

Pinchbeck, Raymond Bennett. **The Virginia Negro Artisan and Tradesman.** Richmond, Virginia: The William Byrd Press, 1926.
(FMC) E185.93 .V8 P6

A history of skilled and semi-skilled African American workers in manufacturing and the trades from the seventeenth century and a statistical and narrative description of "Negro artisans and tradesmen in urban districts of Virginia." Pinchbeck posits that giving Blacks more skills through better technical education will help race relations and provide the state with a better labor force to attract more industry. He also advocates more technical education for whites. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Powell, A. Clayton. **Riots and Ruins.** New York: R. R. Smith, 1945.
(FMC) E185.61 .P73

An analysis of racial frictions which cause riots and a call for relieving them before riots occur. Powell details the damage done by several riots during World War II. He says the damage was caused by social pathologies that need to be healed. He finds many hopeful signs that racial friction in the North is being relieved.

Race Hatred on Trial. [New York]: Communist Party U.S.A., [1931?].
(FMC) E185.61 .R215x

An account, with documents, of a Communist Party "trial" of August Yokinen. Yokinen was accused of white chauvinism for helping to throw African-American workers out of a Finnish club in Harlem. He was expelled from the Party. Aside from the materials on the "trial," the

pamphlet contains a good deal of interesting commentary on the relationship between Blacks and the Black struggle, and the Party and the responsibilities of Party members in the Black struggle.

Read, Florence Matilda. **The Story of Spelman College**. Atlanta, Georgia: [the author], 1961.
(FMC) LC2853 .A8 R4 1961

An authorized history of an important college for African American women.

Rhode Island. Commission on the Employment Problems of the Negro. **Report of the Commission on the Employment Problems of the Negro**. [Providence]: 1943.

(FMC) E185.93 .R4 A54 1943

A survey of the socio-economic background of Black families interviewed for the study, including information on skill levels and present employment, union membership, and attitudes of African American workers toward discrimination and other problems in the job market. The report also includes information on labor unions and Blacks, Blacks in business and industry, and the work of the United States Employment Service in placing Blacks in jobs during the first year of World War II.

Rockwell, George Lincoln. **Great Achievements of the Negro Race**. Arlington, Virginia: The American Nazi Party, 1967.

(FMC) 331

A pamphlet by the leader of the American Nazi Party. The work consists of a title page and fifteen blank pages.

Russell, Charles Edward. **The Story of Wendell Phillips: Soldier of the Common Good**. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 1914.

(FMC) E449 P5595 1914

A biography of an Abolitionist whose fight for rights for Blacks continued after the Civil War.

Saunders, John and Albert Parker. **The Struggle for Negro Equality**. With an introduction by Charles Jackson. 3rd ed. New York, New York: Published for the Socialist Workers Party by Pioneer Publishers, 1945.

(FMC) E185.61 .S28x 1945

A Trotskyite analysis of the problems of African Americans in the United States and a program for solving the problems. Beside the usual Left criticisms of white racism and capitalism as the reasons for Blacks' problems, the authors add middle class Black reformers, "Negro Nationalists," and Stalinists. The best way for Blacks to gain their rights is through the program of the Socialist Workers Party.

Schroetter, Hilda Noel. **Bethune Center Nursery School: A Study of a Negro Institution in Lynchburg, Virginia**. [Charlottesville?]: University of Virginia, 1948.

(FMC) LC2852 .B52 S35

The story of the founding and first decade of a nursery school operated cooperatively by whites and Blacks for Black children. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

Scottsboro Defense Committee. **Scottsboro: A Record of a Broken Promise....** New York: Scottsboro Defense Committee, [1938?].

(FMC) KF224 .S34 S36x 1938

A pamphlet arguing for the unconditional pardon and release of the last 5 of the Scottsboro Boys.

Shaw, James Beverly Ford. **The Negro in the History of Methodism.** [Nashville]: Parthenon Press, [1954].

(FMC) BX8435 .S53

A history of Methodism among Blacks, including material on the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The book is more a catalog of facts than an interpretation.

Snaveley, Tipton Ray. **The Taxation of Negroes in Virginia.** [Charlottesville: University of Virginia, 1917].

(FMC) E185.93 .V8 S6

A detailed study of poll, personal property, real estate, and income taxes levied on Blacks from the seventeenth century to the early twentieth. The study contains a significant quantity of descriptive statistics and other material that is unusual and suggestive. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Study.

Sostre, Martin. **Letters from Prison; A Compilation of Martin Sostre's Correspondence from Erie County Jail, Buffalo, New York; and Green Haven Prison, Stormville, New York.** Prepared by the Philosophical Society, State University of New York at Buffalo, in cooperation with the Martin Sostre Defense Committee, [1969].

(FMC) E185.97 .S7 A4 1969

Letters revealing Sostre's account of his activities during the "Black Rebellion of June-July[,] 1967 in Buffalo's East Side ghetto." He was a bookstore owner and "militant spokesman for Black Emancipation" who was convicted of selling narcotics. His defenders said the narcotics charge was rigged to eliminate his political opposition in the city. The letters also reveal "his political acumen, his analyses of the profound social and political issues of our time."

Speer, Robert E. **Of One Blood: A Short Study of the Race Problem.** New York: Council of Women for Home Missions and Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 1924.

(FMC) HT1521 .S6

An analysis of race as a positive and negative factor in individual and social relations worldwide. The author places racial problems in the United States into an international context.

Steiniger, Klaus. **Free Angela Davis, Hero of the Other America.** No Place: National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, GDR Committee for Human Rights, 1972.

(FMC) E185.97 .D23 S7x

A plea from the GDR to free Angela Davis, who was jailed for her role in the Soledad Brothers' attempted escape from prison. The pamphlet maintains she is being persecuted by fascists because she is a Black woman Communist. Click on the image for a larger graphic. The caption reads *Nixon-Agnew-Rockefeller Architects*

Storey, Moorfield. **The Negro Question: An Address Delivered Before the Wisconsin Bar Association, June 27, 1918.** New York: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1918.

(FMC) E185.61 .S89 1918

A speech by the president of the NAACP calling on his listeners to "make America safe for Americans" while American troops are making the world safe for democracy abroad. Storey rehearses many of the problems of discrimination and persecution African-Americans suffer in the United States

Thurman, Wallace. **Negro Life in New York's Harlem: A Lively Picture of a Popular and Interesting Section.** Girard, Kansas: Haldeman-Julius Publications, n.d.

(FMC) E128.9 .N3 T45x

A pamphlet celebrating the capital of African American life in the United States. It covers such subjects as Harlem night life and amusements, churches, rent parties, newspapers, and the New Negro.

Travis, Maurice E. **Now is the Time.** Detroit: Negro Labor Council, [1952].

(FMC) 187

An address by Travis, the international secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, at the founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council on October 28, 1951. He calls for equality for African-Americans in society, in the economy, in trade unions, and on the shop floor, for the benefit of workers of all colors.

TWU and the Fight for Civil Rights, 1934-1963. New York: Transport Workers Union of American, 1963.

(FMC)481

The story of the Transport Workers Union's efforts to improve the condition of Blacks within the union and achieve civil rights and equal opportunity in the wider society.

Unwise and Untimely?: A Letter from Eight Alabama Clergymen to Martin Luther King, Jr. and His Reply to Them on Order and Common Sense, the Law and Justice, Nonviolence and Love. Nyack, N.Y.: Fellowship of Reconciliation, 1963.

(FMC) E185.61 .K535 1964

Several documents dealing with the fight for civil rights in Birmingham, Alabama in 1963. A group of clergymen asked Martin Luther King to forsake demonstrations and civil disobedience for negotiations and court actions. King responded that nonviolence now was the only way Blacks were able to overcome white resistance to integration and to enforce the Supreme Court's decisions and federal laws. King's response is a fine exposition of his philosophy of nonviolence. The pamphlet also contains his "I Have a Dream" speech.

Walker, Helen Edith. **The Negro in the Medical Profession.** Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1949.

(FMC) E185.82 .W3

An historical and contemporary analysis of the shortage of African-American physicians in the United States and of discrimination against Blacks in medical education and the medical profession. A Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Paper.

[Washington, Booker T.]. **Booker T. Washington's Own Story of His Life and Work, Including an Authoritative Sixty-four Page Supplement by Albion L. Holsey.** No place: J.L. Nichols & Co., 1915.

(FMC) E185.97 .W295 1915B

An autobiography of the most influential African-American in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Holsey's "Supplement" starts in 1902, where Washington leaves off, and ends with his death in 1915.

Weatherford, W.D. **Present Forces in Negro Progress.** New York: Association Press [for the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations], 1912.

(FMC) E185.6 .W362

An effort to bring about racial harmony in the South through knowing the African American better. Weatherford deals with such subjects as "traits of Negro character," "race leadership and the growth of race pride," "the new type of Negro farmer," Black migration, and what white churches and Black associations are doing to help Blacks and ameliorate racial conflict. The book is a good example of a work by a well-intentioned Southern liberal that is today considered racist.

Wesley, Charles H., ed. **The Negro in the Americas.** Washington, D.C.: Graduate School, Howard University, 1940.

(FMC) E29 .N3 W5 1940

Brief lectures on Blacks in various nations and possessions in North, Central, and South America.

Wilkins, Roy. **The Negro Wants Full Equality.** New York: The Committee of 100, 1944.

(FMC) E185.61 .W73x 1944

A call for equality before the law, the end of segregation in schools, equal opportunity and equal pay for equal work, and equality in housing and the use of public facilities and accommodations. Wilkins points out the irony that Black soldiers are fighting abroad for other people to have freedoms they do not enjoy at home.

Williams, John Henry. **A Negro Looks at War.** New York: Workers Library Publishers, Inc., 1940.

(FMC) E185.61 .W735

A argument for African-Americans to oppose America's entry into World War II. Williams argues that Blacks are "second class citizens." They should be more concerned about gaining their liberties at home than fighting for other people's liberties abroad. Also, any foreign war will lead to a domestic war on the "progressive" forces in America which are trying to help Blacks gain their rights.

Winston, Henry. **Old Jim Crow Has Got to Go.** New York: New Age Publishers, 1941.

(FMC) E185.61 .W77

An attack by the Administrative Secretary of the Young Communist League and a member of the National Committee of the United States Communist Party on discrimination against Blacks in aircraft manufacturing, in job training throughout American industry, and in the military. Winston calls upon Black youth to join the Young Communist League, which has a program to

end discrimination in American society. "The dream of Negro youth," he writes, "for freedom, equality and opportunity is an objective realizable only in a Socialist America."

Wyndham, H.A. **The Atlantic and Emancipation: A Report in the Study Group Series of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.** New York: Oxford University Press, 1937.
(FMC) HT867 .W92 1937

Contains significant information on "the Negro problem in the United States" and the settlement of Liberia by American slaves and contrasts the development of governmental and social policies and customs dealing with Blacks in South Africa and the United States.