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LLOYD GAINES AND THE FIGHT TO END SEGREGATION

James W. Endersby and William T. Horner

“A splendid achievement and a wonderful contribution to the history of civil rights in the era after Plessy v Ferguson and before Brown v Board of Education.”—Gary M. Lavergne, University of Texas at Austin, author of Before Brown: Heman Marion Sweatt, Thurgood Marshall, and the Long Road to Justice

In 1935, Lloyd Gaines’s application to the University of Missouri law school was denied based on his race. Gaines and the NAACP challenged the decision. Missouri ex re. Gaines v. Canada was the first in a long line of decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court regarding race, higher education, and equal opportunity. This is the first book to focus entirely on the Gaines case and the vital role played by the NAACP in advancing political change. It reveals an important step toward the broad acceptance of racial segregation as inherently unequal.

James W. Endersby is Associate Professor in the Political Science Department at the University of Missouri. His work has appeared in the Journal of Politics and other publications. William T. Horner is Teaching Professor and Director of Undergraduate Studies at the University of Missouri and author of Showdown in the Show Me State: The Long Fight over Conceal and Carry in Missouri.

This is the first published book in the series Studies in Constitutional Democracy, edited by Justin Dyer and Jeffrey Pasley of the Kinder Institute on Constitutional Democracy. For more information on the series, visit https://democracy.missouri.edu/press-series/
“Provides us both a substantive and theoretical window into understanding the internecine dynamics of black urban mobilization and empowerment. This book will earn great notice among students of black and urban politics.”—Todd Shaw, author of *Now Is the Time! Detroit Black Politics and Grassroots Activism*

Founded in 1962 by African American political activists in Kansas City, Missouri, Freedom, Incorporated was crucial to the desegregation of Kansas City public facilities. As the oldest surviving organization of its kind, Freedom, Inc. has played an essential role in raising the visibility of key concerns among the black community and engineering a string of firsts in elected offices, including the election of many black Missouri state representatives since 1963.

This, the first history of the organization, shows that these feats were achieved only because Freedom, Inc. was institutionalized, corporatist, capable of mobilizing the black community, and engaged in strategic bargaining with other political actors. Kubic asserts that strong local organizations are dynamic organism, and that they, rather than charismatic candidates or interracial alliances, are the crucial players in both determining political outcomes and advancing black interests in urban areas.

**Micah W. Kubic** is Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Kansas and lives in Kansas City, MO.
“Times were hard in the Harlem of the late 1930s, very hard. But Byline, Richard Wright reveals that thousands of class-conscious antiracists, both Party members and rank-and-file activists, threw themselves into organizing efforts guided by the vision of a better world. The young journalist who recorded this activity put his considerable talents into the service of this movement. This is a history—both political and literary—that we should honor and share.” — American Literary History

A writer best known for the revolutionary works Black Boy and Native Son, Richard Wright also worked as a journalist during one of the most explosive periods of the 20th century. From 1937 to 1938, Wright wrote more than two hundred articles for the Daily Worker, the newspaper that served as the voice of the American Communist Party. His articles offered portraits of Depression-era America in solid, vivid prose. More than one hundred of those articles and two of Wright's essays from New Masses are gathered here that reveal to readers the early work of an American icon.

Earle V. Bryant is Professor of English at the University of New Orleans where he teaches American and African American literature. He has written extensively on Richard Wright, Charles Chesnutt, and Bernard Malamud and is at work on a book on Dorothy West. He lives in New Orleans.
“A crash course in African American history from the end of the Civil War to the 1960s.”—Missouri Life

No one has written more about the African American experience in Missouri over the past four decades than Gary Kremer. Now, for the first time, fourteen of his best articles on the subject are available in one place. By placing the articles in chronological order of historical events, Kremer combines them into one detailed account that addresses issues such as the transition from slavery to freedom, all-black rural communities, and the lives of African Americans seeking new opportunities in Missouri’s cities.

Kremer also includes a personal introduction revealing how he first became interested in researching African American history and how his mentor Lorenzo Greene helped him realize his eventual career path. Race and Meaning makes a collection of largely unheard stories spanning much of Missouri history accessible for the first time in one place, allowing each article to be read in the context of the others, and creating a whole that is much greater than the sum of its parts.

Gary R. Kremer is Executive Director of The State Historical Society of Missouri. He is the author and editor of numerous works, including Missouri’s Black Heritage, Revised Edition. He lives in Jefferson City, Missouri. See page 29 for more books by this author.
PROPHESYING DAUGHTERS
BLACK WOMEN PREACHERS AND THE WORD, 1823–1913

Chanta M. Haywood

"A fine work that contributes significantly to literary and religious scholarship." —Journal of American Studies

"Haywood brings to her work the religious understanding of an insider and the methodical eye of a scholar who evidences a firm grip on literary theory." —PNEUMA

In nineteenth-century America, many black women left their homes and families to spread the Word of God. Descendants of slaves or former slaves themselves, they traveled the country preaching to audiences of various races, denominations, sexes, and classes. They dealt with domestic ideologies that positioned them as subservient in the home and with racist ideologies that positioned them as naturally inferior to whites.

Significantly, many of these women wrote autobiographies in which they present images of assertive, progressive, pious women, boldly voicing their concerns about the moral standing of their race and society. This book focuses on four of these autobiographies. Haywood analyzes how these women employed rhetorical and political devices in their narratives, using religious discourse to deconstruct race, class, and gender issues of the nineteenth century, and provides new insight into the nature of prophesying, offering an alternative approach to literature with strong religious imagery.

Chanta M. Haywood is Vice President for Institutional Advancement at Albany State University. She lives near Albany, GA.
“Uncle Tom’s Cabin has always been considered an important text in American and African American history and culture, but Jo-Ann Morgan shows us how much more important it really is.”—Kenneth W. Goings, author of Mammy and Uncle Mose: Black Collectibles and American Stereotyping

In this compelling reexamination of an American icon, Jo-Ann Morgan reveals how prints and paintings of Uncle Tom and other characters in the novel shaped public perceptions of African Americans and how these images came to have lives of their own, offering the country a means of both representing and reinventing its slave past.

Morgan argues that the popularity of Uncle Tom’s Cabin made it dangerous, as pictures joined words to challenge patriarchy. She shows how subsequent visual strategies were used to coax the subversive potential of Stowe’s work back within accepted boundaries. Pictures of figures once read as sympathetic were redefined to reinforce white supremacy and put limits on African Americans’ access to citizenship after emancipation. This is a persuasive case study in how representations of African Americans change in response to social and political agendas.

Jo-Ann Morgan is Associate Professor of Art History with dual appointments in the Department of African American Studies and the Department of Art at Western Illinois University. She is also a visual artist and lives in Macomb, IL.
PROTEST AND PROPAGANDA
W. E. B. DU BOIS, THE CRISIS AND AMERICAN HISTORY

Edited by Amy Helene Kirschke and Phillip Luke Sinitiere

“While Du Bois has been the subject of biographies (as well as many autobiographies) the authors assert that The Crisis was the apotheosis of Du Boisian thought and activism: blending philosophy, politics, art, poetry, and culture into a sharp attack on American society and racism at the beginning of the twentieth century. [This] is a period of Du Bois’s life that requires more attention and this book, with its ten compelling chapters, does this with great success.” — The American Historical Review

Since its founding by Du Bois in 1910, Crisis has been the official magazine of the NAACP. Despite its importance, little has been written about its historical and cultural significance. By exploring how Crisis responded to critical issues, the essays here provide the first in-depth look at the magazine’s role and influence. The authors show how Crisis’s essays, columns, and visuals changed conversations, perceptions, and even laws in the United States, thereby calling a fractured nation to more fully live up to its democratic creed.

Amy Helene Kirschke is Professor of Art History and History at the University of North Carolina, Wilmington. She is author of Art in Crisis: W. E. B. Du Bois and the Struggle for African American Identity and Memory. Phillip Luke Sinitiere is Professor of History at the College of Biblical Studies in Houston, Texas. He is author of Holy Mavericks: Evangelical Innovators and the Spiritual Marketplace.
“A City Divided is an informative and very readable study of how whites’ racial attitudes evolved and shaped social relations in one modern metropolis. Schirmer is particularly good at revealing why and how white Kansas Citians infused the social meaning of urban space with racial content. Schirmer contributes to the ongoing effort by scholars to show that the system of racial discrimination and the perceptions that bolster it are functional and change throughout time. Indeed, the deeply embedded discriminatory housing practices, both covert and overt, help to explain the persistence of residential segregation even as activists dismantled Jim Crow in other areas.”—*Journal of Planning History*

Because of rapid changes in land use and difficulty in suppressing crime, the control of urban spaces became an acute concern for the white middle class in Kansas City. As the African American population grew, whites increasingly identified blacks with what deprived a given space of its middle-class character. The white middle class established its own identity by excluding blacks from the urban spaces this group occupied. Although black and white activists successfully laid the foundation for desegregating public accommodations in Kansas City, this effort failed to dismantle the systems of spatial exclusion and inequitable law enforcement, which continue to shape race relations in Kansas City.
TAKE UP THE BLACK MAN’S BURDEN
KANSAS CITY’S AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES, 1865–1939

Charles E. Coulter

“Coulter’s first-rate research, if absorbed fully, ought to open a lot of eyes as today’s Kansas City residents drive, bicycle or walk to the neighborhood grocery, the sports stadium, the suburbs and downtown.”—Kansas City Star

Unlike many cities farther north, Kansas City, Missouri had a significant African American population by the mid-nineteenth century and also served as a way station for those migrating north or west. Coulter focuses on the people and institutions that shaped the city’s black communities from the end of the Civil War until the outbreak of World War II, blending rich historical research with first-person accounts that allow participants in this historical drama to tell their own stories of struggle and accomplishment.

While recognizing that segregation and discrimination shaped their reality, Coulter moves beyond race relations to emphasize the enabling aspects of African Americans’ lives and show how people defined and created their world. As the first extensive treatment of black history in Kansas City, this is an exceptional account of minority achievement in America’s crossroads.

Charles E. Coulter is a retired teacher of African American history and a retired journalist. He provided most of the text for the permanent exhibit at the Black Archives of Mid-America in Kansas City’s historic 18th and Vine district. He and his wife live in the historic Northeast area of Kansas City, Missouri.
“Reed’s exploration of nineteenth-century black progress in Chicago helps us better understand the social and economic underpinnings that shaped the well-documented rise of the black metropolis of the twentieth century.” —American Historical Review

“A magisterial contribution to African American urban history.” —The Journal of African American History

Christopher Robert Reed’s study of the first one hundred years of African American settlement and achievements in Chicago encompasses a range of activities and events that span the antebellum, Civil War, Reconstruction, and post-Reconstruction periods. The author takes us from a time when black Chicago provided both workers and soldiers for the Union cause to the ensuing decades that saw the rise and development of a stratified class structure and growth in employment, politics, and culture. Just as the city was transformed in its first century of existence, so were its black inhabitants.

Reed captures the lives of Chicago’s ordinary black men and women from federal pension records of Civil War soldiers at the National Archives, photographic evidence, manuscripts, contemporary newspapers, and secondary sources. He places black Chicagoans within the context of northern urban history, providing a better understanding of the similarities and differences among them. We learn of the conditions African Americans faced before and after Emancipation. We learn how the black community changed and developed over time: we learn how these people endured—how they educated their children, how they worked, organized, and played.

FROM SWEETBACK TO SUPER FLY

Gerald R. Butters, Jr.

Winner, 2016 Midwest Popular Cultur Association Book Award

“Through exacting, thoroughgoing research, Butters presents an engaging, lucid book that tells a truly interesting story about our American history, film, and race. The lessons here about how this nation's cities ended up the way they did is relevant across disciplines. The lessons here on the theater industry and how theaters came to serve particular populations and communities (not just those in the Loop) are universal as well. From African American and cultural studies to media and urban studies, this book holds key relevance. A deeply engaging read.”—Robin Means Coleman, author of Say It Loud: African American Audiences, Media, and Identity

Gerald Butters examines the movie theaters in Chicago's Loop that became “black spaces” during the early 1970s when theatre managers tailored their showings to the African American community by using black-themed and blaxploitation films. His close examination of how black-themed films were marketed and how theaters showing these films tried to draw in crowds sheds light on race issues both from an industrial standpoint on the side of the theaters and movie producers, as well as from a cultural standpoint on the side of the moviegoers and the city of Chicago as a whole.

Gerald R. Butters, Jr., is Professor of History at Aurora University. His publications include Banned in Kansas: Motion Picture Censorship, 1915-1966 (University of Missouri Press).
Langston Hughes was one of the most influential and prolific writers of the twentieth century. In addition to his most famous works, the sixteen hardcover volumes include previously unpublished and out of print essays, plays, poems, autobiography, and fiction. Each 6 x 9 volume includes a chronology of significant events in Hughes’ life and an introduction by the volume’s editor.

Series editor Arnold Rampersad is Professor Emeritus of the English department at Stanford University. From 1991 to 1996, he held a MacArthur Foundation fellowship. He is an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He is a 2010 recipient of the National Humanities Medal.

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From his radical pieces praising revolutionary socialist ideology in the 1930s to the more conservative, previously unpublished “Black Writers in a Troubled World,” written a year before his death, Hughes used the essay form to comment on the issues he found most pressing.

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Focusing on the individuals who had the greatest impact on the NAACP and the issues with which the organization was most concerned in its first fifty years of existence, Hughes produced the widely acclaimed Fight for Freedom, striking an exceptional balance between biography and cultural history. This volume also includes a selection of Hughes’s popular newspaper columns and unpublished essays.

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Beginning with four pieces Hughes published in The Brownies’ Book, a magazine for black children edited by W. E. B. Du Bois and Jessie Fauset, this volume also includes two works first published in 1932: Popo and Fifina, a story of two children living in Haiti, which Hughes wrote with Arna Bontemps, and The Dream Keeper and Other Poems, a collection Hughes chose explicitly for young people.

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WORKS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS (LH12)
Biographies
Edited by Steven C. Tracy

The twelfth volume of *The Collected Works of Langston Hughes* contains Hughes’s collections of biographies for children and young adults—*Famous American Negroes, Famous Negro Music Makers,* and *Famous Negro Heroes of America*—gathered together for the first time.

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Edited by Joseph McLaren

Hughes addresses controversial issues: disagreements with Zora Neale Hurston over their play *Mule Bone,* Carl Van Vechten’s problematic novel *Nigger Heaven,* racial matters at Lincoln University, Jim Crow laws in the South, and the failures of white patronage. A rare autobiographical presentation of the Harlem Renaissance from the perspective of an insider and a veritable catalogue of notables.

$45.00 S | 978-0-8262-1410-2 | 288 pp.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (LH14)
I Wonder as I Wander
Edited by Joseph McLaren

This travelogue highlights the beginning of Hughes’s career as a journalist, a further realization of his goal to live as a professional writer. It culminates in his 1937 coverage for the *Baltimore Afro-American* of the Spanish Civil War.

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THE SHORT STORIES (LH15)
Edited by R. Baxter Miller, Introduction by Arnold Rampersad

Included in this volume are: *Ways of White Folks,* originally published in 1934; *Laughing to Keep from Crying,* originally published in 1952; additional stories from *Something in Common* and *Other Stories,* originally published in 1963; previously uncollected stories.

$55.00 S | 978-08262-1411-9 | 448 pp.

TRANSLATIONS (LH16)
Federico García Lorca, Nicolás Guillén, and Jacques Roumain
Edited by Dellita Martin-Ogunsola

Hughes had sought submersion into the “Big Sea” of black life in the Americas, Europe, Asia, or Africa. He built relationships in part through the three translations included here: Lorca’s *Bodas de sangre,* poems by Guillén that Hughes and Ben Frederic Carruthers translated as *Cuba Libre,* and the novel *Gouverneurs de la rosée,* a tribute to Haitian writer Jacques Roumain translated in collaboration with Mercer Cook.

$45.00 S | 978-0-8262-1435-5 | 288 pp.
“Exhaustive research and a succinct prose style make Harper’s text necessary for any complete analysis of Langston Hughes as a writer.”—Studies in Short Fiction

Harper traces the evolution and development of Simple from his 1943 appearance in Hughes’s weekly Chicago Defender column through his 1965 farewell in the New York Post. Drawing on correspondence and manuscripts of the stories, Harper explores the development of the Simple collections, from Simple Speaks His Mind (1950) to Simple’s Uncle Sam (1965), providing fresh and provocative perspectives on both Hughes and the characters that populate his stories.

Donna Akiba Sullivan Harper discusses the nature of Simple, Harlem’s “everyman”, and the way in which Hughes used his character both to teach fellow Harlem residents about their connection to world events and to give black literature a hero whose “day-after-day heroism” would exemplify greatness. She explores the psychological, sociological, and literary meanings behind the Simple stories, and suggests ways in which the stories illustrate lessons of American history and political science. She also examines the roles played by women in these humorously ironic fiction.

Donna Akiba Sullivan Harper is Fuller E. Callaway Professor of English and Chairperson of English at Spelman College. She is the editor of The Return of Simple and of Short Stories of Langston Hughes.
SOCIALIST JOY IN THE WRITING OF LANGSTON HUGHES

Jonathan Scott

“This is a fine book, full of elucidation of the work of one of the twentieth century’s strongest and most underappreciated poets.” — Race and Class

“Langston Hughes (1902-1967) was a great American poet. But he didn’t stop there. Jonathan Scott’s new Socialist Joy in the Writing of Langston Hughes helps us to take pleasure in his originality and productivity.” — Sacramento News and Review

“Scott’s cross-disciplinary approach makes his book useful to scholars of history, political science, and African American studies as well as to those pursuing study of American literature.” — Choice

In his provocative study, Scott explores four areas of Hughes’s intellectual work: his relationship with Afro-Caribbean arts, Soviet Russia, and the Harlem Renaissance; his postwar newspaper writing for the African American press; his extensive cultural work as an anthologist; and his writings for young people.

$50.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1677-9 | 264 pp. | 6 x 9

MONTAGE OF A DREAM
THE ART AND LIFE OF LANGSTON HUGHES

Edited by John Edgar Tidwell and Cheryl R. Ragard

“A must-read for both experienced students of Hughes and those new to his work, because this collection not only demonstrates the influence of Hughes on literary history, but it renews the valuable legacy he has left us.” — African American Review

“By showing that Langston Hughes continues to speak to the fundamentals of human nature, this comprehensive reconsideration invites a renewed appreciation of Hughes’s work—and encourages new readers to discover his enduring relevance as they seek to understand the world in which we all live.” — The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society

$50.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1716-5 | 376 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25
“Echoing W.E.B. Du Bois’s 1903 assertion that the problem of the 20th century is the problem of the color line, historian Franklin . . . argues that this will be the problem of the 21st century as well.”—Publishers Weekly

“Few will fault the reasoning of Mr. Franklin’s conclusions, drawn from his half-century of scholarship. A color-blind society, like a crime-free society, may be an elusive ideal, but in a practical sense, Mr. Franklin maintains, there is much our leaders can do to eliminate the color line.”—The New York Times

In a lecture given at the University of Missouri in 1992 the day after the “not guilty” verdict was returned in the trial of Los Angeles police officers for the beating of Rodney King, Franklin delivered a piercing depiction of the color line that persists in America. This scathing portrait of how discrimination has been allowed to flourish includes a poignantly despairing prognosis for its end.

John Hope Franklin (1915–2009) is the author of many books, including From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans and the highly acclaimed biography George Washington Williams. With more than ninety honorary degrees and dozens of other awards and honors, Franklin was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995. Franklin was the James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History.
"The best, perhaps the best possible, encapsulation in so few pages of the history of black-white relations."—Choice

Delivered as Franklin’s National Endowment for the Humanities Jefferson Lecture, this book remains an eloquent and forceful meditation on the persistent disparity between the goal of racial equality and the facts of discrimination. Franklin chronicles the events of the nineteenth century that solidified inequality in America and shows how emancipation dealt only with slavery, not equity. In the twentieth century, America finally confronted the fact that equality is indivisible: it must not be divided so that it is extended to some at the expense of others. Once this indivisibility is accepted, Franklin charges, America faces the monumental task of overcoming its long heritage of inequality.

Racial Equality in America is a powerful reminder that our history is more than a record of idealized democratic traditions and institutions.

$23.00 S | P: 978-0-8262-0912-2 | 136 pp. | 5.25 x 8.5

TRIBUTES TO JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

“Provides an intellectually stunning and keen analytically synthetic portrait of John Hope Franklin as a stellar historical scholar.”—The A.M.E. Church Review

Tributes to John Hope Franklin focuses on this esteemed scholar’s academic achievements, his humanitarian contributions, and his extraordinary legacy. This collection of comments by Franklin’s students, colleagues, family, and friends captures the man and his work for future generations. Each of the pieces—by men and by women, by blacks and by whites, by several generations of participants in the twentieth century’s journey toward a better America—recalls the vital role John Hope Franklin played in that voyage.

$30.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1504-8 | 112 pp. | 5.13 x 8.5
THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK
ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER

W. E. B. Dubois, Edited by Dolan Hubbard

“It is a peculiar sensation, this double-consciousness, this sense of always looking at one’s self through the eyes of others, of measuring one’s soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt and pity.” — W. E. B. Du Bois

This collection of essays investigates the masterpiece through several disciplines: art history, communications theory, history, literature, music, political science, and psychology. The authors examine the depth of a text that has had a profound influence on African American intellectual history. The essays show how The Souls of Black Folk has influenced teaching practices and has suggested ways of teaching that create a pedagogy of inclusion. Along with Du Bois’s classic, these essays resonate with twenty-first century thought, giving a critical perspective on the political, social, and economic barriers on Americans of color.


DU BOIS AND HIS RIVALS

Raymond Wolters

“A refreshing overview of the role W. E. B. Du Bois played in the struggle for equal rights for African Americans during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in America. The author’s analysis of Du Bois’s interactions with his best-known rivals (and friends) is invigorating reading.” — North Carolina Historical Review

This biography presents the life of Du Bois through the controversies that placed him in opposition to his principal black rivals. Du Bois challenged Booker T. Washington because he could not abide his conciliatory approach toward powerful whites. At the same time, Du Bois opposed the leading separatists and integrationists of his day. He berated Marcus Garvey for giving up on America; he rejected Walter White’s insistence that integration was the best way to promote the advancement of black people. Wolters shows that Du Bois was committed to a pluralism that emphasized the importance of traditional standards and cooperation within the black community.

$30.00 S | P: 978-0-8262-1519-2 | 328 pp. | 6 x 9
A GALLERY OF HARLEM PORTRAITS

Melvin B. Tolson
Edited & Afterword by Robert M. Farnsworth

“A very valuable contribution to the relatively sparse literary scholarship about a poet whom other poets have praised highly for his achievements in poetry, and about a poem for which there is far too little critical commentary.” — MELUS

Known for modeling the complexities of African American life in poetic form, this epic poem began as a single sonnet. A Gallery of Harlem Portraits is rooted in the Harlem Renaissance and modeled on Edgar Lee Master’s Spoon River Anthology. This epic poem evinces the influence of Browning and Whitman, and provides scholars and critics a rich insight into the evolution of Tolson’s depiction of Harlem.

Tolson incorporated some of the technical achievements of T.S. Eliot and the New Criticism into a complex modern poetry to accurately represent the extraordinary tensions, paradoxes, and sophistication, of modern Harlem. First published posthumously, Tolson’s work garnered critical acclaim for his skillful delineation of character, his ability to turn discussions of aesthetics into social commentary, his breadth of vision, and his adept use of the poetic language of his time, both Anglo-American and African-American.

Born in Moberly, Missouri, Melvin B. Tolson (1898-1966) was one of the outstanding poets of the twentieth century, the author of three books of poetry as well as several novels, dramas, one-act plays, and a newspaper column. A Professor of English and Drama at Langston University from 1947 to 1965, Tolson’s work won the Annual Poetry Award of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1966.
MELVIN B. TOLSON, 1898–1966
PLAIN TALK AND POETIC PROPHECY

Robert M. Farnsworth

“Succeeds in bringing Tolson to life. It is a full narrative ride, featuring Tolson the family man, the fast talker, the radical, the author with ambition. And the analyses of the poems—and of the occasional plays and prose works—are sensible, balanced, sometimes piercing.”—Choice

One of the outstanding poets of the twentieth century, Melvin B. Tolson is best known for Rendezvous with America, Libretto for the Republic of Liberia, Harlem Gallery, and A Gallery of Harlem Portraits. In this biography of Tolson, Farnsworth has gathered new information from family papers, reminiscences, and scholarly analyses of his work. During his lifetime, Tolson was well known within the American black community as a speaker and activist who identified economics as the underlying basis of racism. Both in his poetry and in his prose—he had a column in the Washington Tribune—Tolson wrote in a voice blending those of the scholar, the preacher, and the poet.

$55.00 S | 978-0-8262-0433-2 | 288 pp. | 6 x 9

CAVIAR AND CABBAGE
SELECTED COLUMNS BY MELVIN B. TOLSON FROM THE WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, 1937–1944

Edited by Robert M. Farnsworth

“Witty, urbane, very tough in sheer argumentation, Tolson’s columns are valuable for their own sake. But they also record with eloquence a very turbulent period in American history. The work by Tolson, on the whole thoughtfully edited, is a must for all libraries.”—Choice

Melvin B. Tolson is best known as the poet who wrote The Harlem Gallery and Libretto for the Republic of Liberia. He received national acclaim only toward the end of his life.

Tolson wrote a weekly column for the Washington Tribune from 9 October 1937 to 24 June 1944, entitled “Caviar and Cabbage.” As the title suggests, the subjects he treated were various in nature. He perceived the problems of the black world of the time with the insight of an intellectual and the verbal richness and rhythms of a poet heavily influenced by a strong pulpit tradition. This combination makes the columns valuable both as literature and as cultural history.

$50.00 S | 978-0-8262-0348-9 | 288 pp. | 5.25 x 8.25
BLIND BOONE
MISSOURI’S RAGTIME PIONEER

Jack A. Batterson

“Batterson’s biography is the best and most accessible publication about this fascinating gentleman.”—Columbia Daily Tribune

John William “Blind” Boone had a successful and influential music career that endured for almost fifty years. At six months he was diagnosed with “brain fever.” Doctors, believing they were performing a lifesaving procedure, removed his eyes and sewed his eyelids shut. As an adult, Boone met John Lange, Jr., a black contractor and philanthropist in Columbia, Missouri. Boone and Lange began a lifelong partnership as the Blind Boone Concert Company. Although the two experienced hardship and racism, fires and train wrecks, Lange’s guidance and Boone’s talent secured 8,650 concerts throughout North America.

Boone’s approach to music led to his ability to bridge racial and musical gaps. Boone’s performances brought blacks and whites into the same concert halls. A pioneer of ragtime music, Boone was the first performer to give the style legitimacy by introducing it to the concert stage.

STORIES FROM THE HEART
MISSOURI’S AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE

Gladys Caines-Coggswell

Winner, Distinguished Literary Achievement Award, Governor’s Humanities Award in Exemplary Community Achievement given by the Missouri Humanities Council, 2010.

This collection of family stories and traditional tales are about all walks of African American life. Passed down for generations, they were gathered by the author as she visited Missouri communities and participated in storytelling events for two decades. These stories bring characters to life with uncommon courage, will, and wit as they offer insight into African American experiences.

Often profound, always entertaining, these stories range from recollections of KKK activities to remembered differences between country and city schools. Stories from the Bootheel shed light on family life, sharecropping, and the mechanization of farming.

Whether sharing previously unknown stories from St. Louis or betraying the secret of “Why Dogs Chase Cats,” this book is a rich repository of African American life. Coggswell preserves an important slice of Missouri history in these stories.
NATHAN B. YOUNG
AND THE STRUGGLE OVER BLACK HIGHER EDUCATION

Antonio F. Holland

“Holland’s well-written biography of Nathan B. Young painstakingly untangles the web of multiple constituencies black college presidents had to work with and often overcome to gain accreditation for their colleges in the Jim Crow era. For that reason alone, this book is well worth reading.” —The Journal of African American History


Born into slavery, educator Nathan B. Young was a key proponent of improving academic standards and liberal arts education for blacks during the first decades of the twentieth century. This principled educator was hired as president of Lincoln University in Missouri in 1923. Young worked to establish the school as a standard institution of higher learning. Holland describes how he campaigned successfully to raise academic standards and gain accreditation for Lincoln’s programs — successes made possible by the political and economic support of Missouri’s black community.

$45.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1679-3 | 248 pp. | 6 x 9 | 11 illus.

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING
ST. LOUIS AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Narratives Collected by Doris A. Wesley, Edited by Ann Morris
Photographs by Wiley Price Wesley

“An invaluable addition to our understanding of Missouri’s black history. Readers will find the essays fascinating, and, in many cases, inspirational, while historians will value them for the personal insight they provide into the black experience in St. Louis during the twentieth century.” —Missouri Historical Review

“As an oral and pictorial history of the African-American community in our region, it will be hard to surpass.” —St. Louis Magazine

This book opens with an overview of St. Louis in the twentieth century, providing a historical context for the profiles of one hundred prominent African American citizens. Revealing the challenges faced by blacks throughout a tumultuous century, the profiles feature people from various occupations, including doctors, educators, musicians, journalists, and civil rights leaders. They each relate their experiences of racism, the obstacles they overcame, and the lessons life taught them. Their accounts, both engaging and insightful, present a unique perspective on the African American community of St. Louis.

$40.00 S | P: 978-0-8262-1253-5 | 240 pp. | 9 x 10.5 | 100 illus.
HOECAKES, HAMBONE AND ALL THAT JAZZ
AFRICAN AMERICAN TRADITIONS IN MISSOURI

Rose M. Nolen

“An important—and highly readable—contribution to the history of African-American life in Missouri.”—Arkansas Review

Many African Americans in Missouri are the descendants of slaves brought to the Louisiana Territory in the 1700s or by Americans who moved from slave states after the Louisiana Purchase in the 1800s. Rose M. Nolen explores the ways in which those Missouri “immigrants with a difference”—along with other Africans brought to America against their will—developed cultural, musical, and religious traditions that allowed them to retain customs from their past while adapting to the circumstances of the present.

Nolen writes, “Instead of the bond of common ancestors and a common language, which families had shared in Africa, the enslaved in the United States were bound together by skin color, hair texture, and condition of bondage. Out of this experience a strong sense of community was born.” Nolen traces their cultural traditions from the early colonial period to integration.

$15.95 T | P: 978-0-8262-1501-7 | 168 pp. | 6 x 9 | 38 illus.

THE COLORED ARISTOCRACY OF ST. LOUIS

Cyprian Clamorgan, Edited with an Introduction by Julie Winch

“Through colorful vignettes and often humorous comments, the reader meets the African American elite while also receiving, in Winch’s view, ‘a serious message about race, class, and power.’”—Journal of Southern History

In 1858, Cyprian Clamorgan wrote the immensely readable The Colored Aristocracy of St. Louis. The grandson of a white voyageur and a mulatto woman, he was a member of the “colored aristocracy.” In a setting where the majority of African Americans were slaves, or lived in poverty, Clamorgan’s “aristocrats” were wealthy and educated, but their material advantages removed them from the mass of African Americans, while their race barred them from white society. A witty and perceptive commentary on race and class, this is a remarkable story about a largely forgotten segment of nineteenth-century society. Using deeds, church records, court cases, and other primary sources, Winch reacquaints readers with this important book and establishes its place in the context of African American history.

$35.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1236-8 | 136 pp. | 6 x 9 | 10 illus.
GROPING TOWARD DEMOCRACY
AFRICAN AMERICAN SOCIAL WELFARE REFORM IN ST. LOUIS, 1910–1949
Priscilla A. Dowden–White

“Compellingly illuminates the contributions of social welfare reformers to African American advancement in St. Louis.”—Southern Historian

During the period spanning World Wars I and II, St. Louis was home to a dynamic group of African American social welfare reformers. Allying with white liberals to promote the era's new emphasis on "the common good," black reformers confronted racial segregation and its consequences of inequality and, in doing so, helped determine the gradual change in public policy that led to a more inclusive social order.

Historian Priscilla A. Dowden–White presents an on-the-ground view of local institution building and community organizing campaigns initiated by African American social welfare reformers. Through extensive research, the author places African American social welfare reform efforts within the vanguard of interwar community and neighborhood organization. The book's nuanced mapping of the terrain of social welfare offers an unparalleled view of the progress brought forth by the early-twentieth-century crusade for democracy and equality.

$44.95 S | H: 978-0-8262-1900-8 | 320 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25 | 10 illus.

THE ST. LOUIS AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY AND THE EXODUSTERS
Bryan M. Jack

“Jack does an excellent job of outlining one of the most important events in American history.”—The North Carolina Historical Review

In the aftermath of the Civil War, thousands of former slaves made their way from the South to the Kansas plains. Called "Exodusters," they were fleeing violence and looking for a better life. Jack tells the story of this exodus as it played out in St. Louis, a key stop on the journey west.

Many of the Exodusters landed in St. Louis destitute; city officials refused aid for fear of encouraging more migrants. The author tells how the city’s African American community organized relief in response to this crisis and provided the migrants with funds to continue their journey. Jack argues that black aid to the Exodusters was more than charity and that community support was a form of collective resistance to white supremacy and segregation as well as a statement for freedom and self-direction.

$40.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1772-1 | 192 pp. | 6 x 9 | 1 illus.
VICTORY WITHOUT VIOLENCE
THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE), 1947–1957
Mary Kimbrough and Margaret W. Dagen

“Draws attention to many themes often missing from civil rights literature.”—The Annals of Iowa

This is the story of a small, integrated group of St. Louisans who carried out sustained campaigns from 1947 to 1957 that were among the earliest in the nation to end racial segregation in public accommodations. Guided by Gandhian principles of nonviolent direct action, the St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE) conducted negotiations, demonstrations, and sit-ins to secure full rights for the African American residents of St. Louis.

The book opens with an overview of post-World War II racial injustice in the United States and in St. Louis. After recounting the genesis of St. Louis CORE, the writers vividly relate activities at lunch counters, cafeterias, and restaurants, demonstrating CORE’s remarkable success in winning over initially hostile owners, manager, and service employees. In this book the authors cast light on a previously obscured decade in St. Louis civil rights history.

$40.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1303-7 | 176 pp. | 5.25 x 8 | 9 illus.

HISTORY OF THE CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE
Arvarh Strickland, Introduction by Christopher R. Reed

“The book is a pioneering study that has become a standard.”—Journal of the West

Strickland provides a detailed history of the Chicago League from its founding in 1916 through the early years of the civil rights movement in the 1960s. This book and relates the work of this agency to broader developments in Chicago and the nation. In his introduction, Christopher Robert Reed cites Strickland’s work as a landmark study of the earliest civil rights efforts in Chicago.

As he studies the approaches used by the Chicago Urban League in adjusting to the challenges resulting from the “Black Revolt,” Strickland explores the forces that contributed to the organization’s efforts to improve African American life in Chicago during the 1960s. In a brief preface to this new edition of History of the Chicago Urban League, Strickland recalls his own experience as a young man from small-town Mississippi immersed in the urbanization of a major American city.

$35.00 S | P: 978-0-8262-1347-1 | 329 pp. | 6 x 9
MISSOURI’S BLACK HERITAGE
REVISED EDITION

Gary R. Kremer and Antonio F. Holland
with a personal reminiscence by Lorenzo Greene

“A clearly written volume that will be useful to both students and laymen. The authors successfully have related developments in Missouri to national trends. No other source provides as comprehensive a survey of race relations in Missouri.”—Missouri Historical Review, writing about the first edition of the book

Written by Gary R. Kremer, Antonio F. Holland, and the late Lorenzo J. Greene, Missouri’s Black Heritage is a thorough account of the rich and inspiring history of the state’s African American population. It has been revised and updated by Kremer and Holland, in detail the extended campaign to achieve full civil and political rights.

This foundational history touches on the lives of people such as John Berry Meachum, a St. Louis slave who purchased his own freedom and then helped countless other slaves gain emancipation; Hiram Young, a free black man in Jackson County whose manufacturing of wagons for Sante Fe Trail travelers made him a legendary figure; James Milton Turner, who, after rising from slavery to become one of the best-educated blacks in Missouri, worked with the Freedmen’s Bureau and the State Department of Education to establish schools for blacks all over the state after the Civil War; and Annie Turnbo Malone, a St. Louis entrepreneur whose business skills made her one of the state’s wealthiest African Americans in the early twentieth century.

$50.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-0904-7 | 272 pp. | 6 x 9 | 65 illus.
$30.00 S | P: 978-0-8262-0905-4
JAMES MILTON TURNER AND THE PROMISE OF AMERICA
THE PUBLIC LIFE OF A POST-CIVIL WAR BLACK LEADER

Gary R. Kremer

“An insightful and provocative account of a post-Civil War black leader who, despite the political influence he wielded during the nation’s most controversial period, never fully benefited from the promise of equality.”—Journal of American History

James Milton Turner, Missouri’s most prominent nineteenth-century African American political figure, possessed a deep faith in America. The Civil War, he believed, had purged the land of its sins and allowed the country to realize what had always been its promise: the creation of a social and political environment in which merit, not race, mattered.

Born a slave, Turner gained freedom when he was a child and received his education in clandestine St. Louis schools, later briefly attending Oberlin College. A self-taught lawyer, Turner earned a statewide reputation and wielded power far out of proportion to Missouri’s relatively small black population.

After working nearly a decade in Liberia, Turner never regained the prominence he had enjoyed during Reconstruction.

$50.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-0780-7 | 264 pp. | 6 x 9 | 12 illus.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

Edited by Gary R. Kremer

“These documents are carefully edited and arranged in proper context with very helpful and perceptive editorial comments, offering the opportunity for readers to study Carver, the man, in his own words.”—Choice

George Washington Carver (1864-1943), best known for his work as scientist and botanist, was an anomaly in his own time—a black man praised by white America. This selection of his letters and other writings reveals both the human side of Carver and the forces that shaped his creative genius. They show us a Carver who was both manipulated and manipulative who had inner tensions and anxieties. But perhaps more than anything else, these letters allow us to see Carver’s deep love for his fellow man, whether manifested in his efforts to treat polio victims in the 1930s or in his incredibly intense and emotionally charged friendships that lasted a lifetime. The editor has furnished commentary between letters to set them in context.

$24.95 T | P: 978-0-8262-0785-2 | 224 pp. | 6 x 9
“There is no other single work that better documents the role of black volunteers and state militia during Reconstruction and the Spanish American War.” —Journal of Illinois History

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, African American men were seldom permitted to join the United States armed forces. During the early 1800s, militia units made up of free black soldiers were formed to aid the official military troops in combat. Nearly 180,000 African Americans served in units of the U.S. Colored Troops during the Civil War, and others participated in state militias organized to protect local populations from threats of Confederate invasion. The Civil War was a turning point in the acceptance of black soldiers for national defense. By 1900, twenty-two states and the District of Columbia had accepted black men into some form of military service: brothers to the “buffalo soldiers” of the regular army regiments, but American military men regardless.

The book includes eleven articles that focus either on black participation in the militia or black volunteer units in the war with Spain. The articles, collected and introduced by Bruce A. Glasrud, provide an overview of the history of early black citizen-soldiers and offer criticism from prominent scholars working to reveal this little-discussed experience. Brothers to the Buffalo Soldiers offers both a valuable introductory text for students of military studies and a solid source of material for African American historians.
FROM FUGITIVE SLAVE TO FREE MAN
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF WILLIAM WELLS BROWN

Edited by William L. Andrews

“Andrews provides a fascinating study of the development of a writer as well as that of a tradition.” —Ark Review

Growing up a slave in St. Louis allowed William Wells Brown to live a life that was different from that of the plantation slave so often discussed in slave histories. Born in 1814, the son of a white man and a slave woman, Brown spent the first twenty years of his life mainly in St. Louis and the surrounding areas working as a house servant and a field hand, in a tavern and a medical office, and as a handyman for James Walker, a Missouri slave trader. During his time with Walker, Brown made three trips up and down the Mississippi River, which allowed him to encounter slavery from different perspectives and provided experiences he would draw on throughout his writing career. Andrews combined two of Brown’s best-known autobiographies, providing fascinating contrasts, into this one book.

$30.00 S | P: 978-0-8262-1475-1 | 320 pp. | 5.5 x 8.5 | 14 illus.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND SLAVERY
A DOCUMENTARY PORTRAYAL

Fritz Hirschfeld

“Hirschfeld offers the most substantial and sensible argument yet about Washington’s entanglement with slavery.” —Georgia Historical Quarterly

George Washington’s opinions on slavery are vital to understanding how racism became an integral part of the national fabric. As a Virginia plantation proprietor and a lifelong slaveholder, Washington had a substantial private stake in the economic slave system of the South. However, in his role as the acknowledged political leader of the country, his overriding concern was the preservation of the Union. If Washington publicly supported emancipation, he would almost certainly have to set an example and take steps to dispose of his Mount Vernon slaves. If he spoke out on the side of slavery, how could he legitimately and conscientiously expect to uphold and defend the humanistic goals and moral imperatives of the new nation as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights? This book portrays Washington’s transition.

THE ESSENCE OF LIBERTY
FREE BLACK WOMEN DURING THE SLAVE ERA
Wilma King

“Its strength is its great variety of personal stories culled from primary sources.”—Choice

Before 1865, slavery and freedom coexisted tenuously in America in an environment that made it possible not only for enslaved women to become free but also for emancipated women to suddenly lose their independence. Wilma King examines a wide-ranging body of literature to show that, even in the face of economic deprivation and draconian legislation, many free black women were able to maintain some form of autonomy and lead meaningful lives.

Blending social, political, and economic history to analyze black women’s experience in both the North and the South, from the colonial period through emancipation, King focuses on both class and familial relationships, and examines the myriad sources of freedom for black women to show the many factors that shaped the meaning of freedom. She reveals that the essence of freedom is more complex than the mere absence of shackles.

LONDON
METROPOLIS OF THE SLAVE TRADE
James A. Rawley, Foreword by David Eltis

“London: Metropolis of the Slave Trade is an important contribution to our understanding of the Atlantic slave trade and succeeds in establishing London and its merchant community as central to it.”—South Carolina Historical Magazine

“This most useful collection helps to confirm Rawley’s standing in the field.”—Journal of Modern History

Drawing on material from the year 1700 to the American Civil War, James A. Rawley collects some of his best works from three decades in this book. Also included are essays on two slave traders and an analysis of the slave trade in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Rawley brings together new information on individuals involved in and opposed to the slave trade and, through this, illustrates that scholars have long underestimated the extent to which London participated in the slave trade. He covers its activity as a port of departure for ships bound for Africa and the abolitionist movement that was quartered there.
COLONIZATION AFTER EMANCIPATION
LINCOLN AND THE MOVEMENT FOR BLACK RESSETLEMENT

Phillip W. Magness and Sebastian N. Page

“Provides a nuanced and fair account of Lincoln’s struggle with race relations and colonization and adds to the ever-growing body of Lincoln scholarship.” — The Journal of Southern History

“The authors have done a fine job putting this tale together following an often-sketchy paper trail over three continents.” — Blue and Gray Magazine

Before Emancipation, Lincoln was a proponent of colonization: the idea of sending African American slaves to another land to live as free people. Lincoln supported resettlement schemes in Panama and Haiti early in his presidency and openly advocated the idea through the fall of 1862. But the bigoted, flawed concept never became a permanent fixture of U.S. policy and was never popular within Lincoln’s administration. History remembers Lincoln as having abandoned his support of colonization at the Proclamation. However, by using long-forgotten records scattered across three continents, Magness and Page show that Lincoln continued his search for a freedmen’s colony much longer than previously thought.

$34.95 S | H: 978-0-8262-1909-1 | 178 pp. | 6 x 9 | 10 illus.

THE BLACK CITIZEN-SOLDIERS OF KANSAS
1864–1901

Roger D. Cunningham

“An excellent synopsis of Kansas’s black militias, making effective use of the limited available primary sources to describe this often overlooked aspect of black military history.” — The Annals of Iowa

Many Americans know the story of the United States Colored Troops who broke racial barriers in Civil War combat, and of the “buffalo soldiers” who served in the West after that conflict, but African Americans also served in segregated militia units in twenty-three states. This book tells the story of that experience in Kansas.

Roger Cunningham shows that, in addition to black regulars, hundreds of other black militiamen and volunteers from the Sunflower State provided military service. More than a military history, this account records the quest of black men, many of them former slaves, for inclusion in American society. Cunningham broadens the story of these volunteers beyond the buffalo soldiers, telling how they served their state and country in both peace and war.

$40.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1807-0 | 232 pp. | 6 x 9 | 8 illus.
RACE, ETHNICITY, AND URBANIZATION
SELECTED ESSAYS
Howard N. Rabinowitz

“These essays not only sketch a framework for understanding the key dynamics of race relations in the post-Civil War South, but also present a model of historical scholarship—built upon collective knowledge constructed over generations of work, informed by broad questions, and based upon careful work in historical archives—which is hard to surpass.”—Indiana Magazine of History

Concentrating on the decades after the Civil War, Rabinowitz traces health and welfare policies and the shift from white to black teachers in the Negro schools of the urban South to show how the South moved from a policy of exclusion to segregation. He examines the legacy of Reconstruction in the conflict between blacks and police in the urban South, as well as in the careers of three African American leaders of the Reconstruction era: Blanche K. Bruce, Robert Elliot, and Holland Thompson. The influences of ethnicity on the study of history are discussed in several essays.

$60.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-0930-6 | 376 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25

EAGLES ON THEIR BUTTONS
A BLACK INFANTRY REGIMENT IN THE CIVIL WAR
Versalle F. Washington

“A fresh contribution to Civil War and African-American scholarship and will be a welcome addition to the libraries of professional and amateur historians alike.”—The Journal of Military History

Versalle Washington provides this fascinating examination of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, United States Colored Troops—the Union Army’s first black regiment from Ohio. Although the Fifth USCT was one of more than 150 regiments of black troops making up more than 10 percent of the Union Army at the end of the Civil War, it was unique. The majority of USCT regiments were made up of freed men who viewed the army as a chance to take up arms against their former masters. The men serving in the 5th USCT, however, were freemen from a northern state and saw serving in the army both as a way to gain equal rights under the law and as an opportunity to prove their worth as men.

$35.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1234-4 | 136 pp. | 6 x 9
“It brings to life the realities of wartime race and sex discrimination.”—Journal of the West

Despite the participation of African American women in all aspects of home-front activity during World War II, advertisements, recruitment posters, and newscasts portrayed largely white women as army nurses, defense plant workers, and concerned mothers. This sea of white faces left for posterity images such as Rosie the Riveter, obscuring the contributions that African American women made to the war effort. Maureen Honey corrects this distorted picture by collecting photos, essays, fiction, and poetry by and about black women from the four leading African American periodicals of the war period: Negro Digest, The Crisis, Opportunity, and Negro Story. Containing works from eighty writers, this anthology includes forty African American women authors. Honey presents the roots of the postwar civil rights movement and the leading roles black women played in it.

Traditional anthologies of African American literature jump from the Harlem Renaissance to the 1960s with little or no reference to the decades between those periods. Bitter Fruit not only illuminates the literature of these decades but also presents an image of black women as community activists that undercuts gender stereotypes of the era. As Honey concludes in her introduction, “African American women found an empowered voice during the war, one that anticipates the fruit of their wartime effort to break silence, to challenge limits, and to change forever the terms of their lives.”
UNJUSTLY DISHONORED
AN AFRICAN AMERICAN DIVISION IN WORLD WAR I

Robert H. Ferrell

“A long-overdue tribute to men
denied honorable recognition for
their service.”—Military Officer

The African American 92nd Divi-
sion of the U.S. Army in World War
I has, for years, been remembered
as a military failure. The division
should have been historically
significant as it was the only African
American division of the American
Expeditionary Forces in France. Comprised of nearly twenty-eight
thousand black soldiers, it fought
in two sectors of the great battle
of the Meuse-Argonne, the largest
and most costly battle in all of U.S.
history. Unfortunately, when part
of the 368th Infantry Regiment col-
lapsed, the entire division received a
blow to its reputation from which it
never recovered.

Robert H. Ferrell challenges
long-held assumptions and asserts
that the 92nd, in fact, performed
quite well militarily. The author
proves that the 92nd Division did
not fail; instead, these men made
a valuable contribution to history
that should, and now finally can, be
acknowledged.

THE OPINIONS OF MANKIND
RACIAL ISSUES, PRESS, AND PROPAGANDA IN THE COLD WAR

Richard Lentz and Karla K. Gower

“Significantly adds to our under-
standing of race relations as the
Achilles' heel of America's ideolog-
ical fight against Communism.”—H-Net Reviews

During the Cold War, the Soviets
were quick to publicize incidents
of racism in the U.S. as it was the
perfect foil to America's claim to
be defenders of freedom. Research
reveals that much of their infor-
mation came directly from U.S.
media sources. This study analyzes
the news discourse on racial issues
from 1946 to 1965, examining the
impact foreign perceptions of do-
mestic racism had on the U.S. gov-
ernment's foreign relations. What
emerges is an original, insightful
contribution to Cold War studies.

Throughout this period, the Amer-
ican press provided the foreign me-
dia with information about racially
charged events. Such news coverage
sometimes put Washington at a
disadvantage. Yet in other instanc-
es, the domestic press helped to
promote favorable opinions abroad.
While still acknowledging racial
abuses, these press spokesmen as-
serted that the situation in America
was improving.
THYRA J. EDWARDS
BLACK ACTIVIST IN THE GLOBAL FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Gregg Andrews

“Andrews establishes beyond a doubt that the subject of his brisk biography, civil rights and labor activist Thyra Edwards, lived a fascinating and often thrilling life.” — Southwestern Historical Quarterly

Thyra J. Edwards was a world lecturer, journalist, social worker, labor organizer, women’s rights advocate, and civil rights activist— an undeniably important figure in the social struggles of the first half of the twentieth century. The granddaughter of runaway slaves, Edwards grew up in Jim Crow-era Houston and started her career there as a teacher. She moved to Chicago as a social worker, then to New York as a journalist. She was mentored by famed civil rights leader A. Philip Randolph. After several years of study, she became a women’s labor organizer and a union publicist.

Andrews presents a complete portrait of this noteworthy activist who contributed as much to the radical foundations of the modern civil rights movements as any other woman of her time.


CHRONICLES OF A TWO-FRONT WAR
CIVIL RIGHTS AND VIETNAM IN THE AFRICAN AMERICAN PRESS

Lawrence Allen Eldridge

“A well-researched and readable account, a much-needed addition to the history of the African American press.” — Ann Y. White, American Journalism

For many African Americans, the bloodshed, loss, and disappointment of the Vietnam War became just another chapter in the history of the civil rights movement. In the first book to examine coverage of the war by black news publications, from the Gulf of Tonkin incident in August 1964 to the fall of Saigon in the spring of 1975, Lawrence Allen Eldridge explores this two-front war, revealing how the black press grappled with the Vietnam War and its impact on the struggle for civil rights.

Eldridge examines not only the role of reporters during the war, but also those of editors, commentators, and cartoonists. The black press ultimately blamed the war for crippling LBJ’s Great Society and the War on Poverty. Despite its waning hopes for an improved life, the black press soldiered on.

$45.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1939-8 | 304 pp. | 6.125 x 9.25 | 12 illus.
BLACK VICTORY
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE WHITE PRIMARY IN TEXAS
Darlene Clark Hine

“Black Victory is an important study in Western legal history, and even more relevant to understanding the 20th-century black freedom struggle in both the South and the West.”—Journal of the West

“Hine has given us a solid, tightly knit account of the local and NAACP quest to restore black political rights and the beginnings of blacks to build a new base for themselves in the Democratic party. Black Victory demonstrates how the rise of black political awareness foreshadowed the civil rights movement and changed the black political map in the 1950s and 1960s.”—Journal of American History

Hine illuminates the mobilization of black Texans and effectively demonstrates how each part of the African American community—from professionals to laborers—was essential to the struggle and victory against disfranchisement. What ultimately united African Americans was the belief that without the right to vote, all their other future aspirations would be thwarted.

RESOLVING RACIAL CONFLICT
THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, 1964–1989
Bertram Levine

“The heretofore untold story of contributions by CRS conciliators comes alive for the reader”—The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society

In 1964, when the Civil Rights Act was passed, Congress wisely created an agency based in the U.S. Department of Justice to help resolve racial or ethnic disputes evolving from the act. Mandated by law and by its own methodology to shun publicity, the Community Relations Service developed self-effacement to a fine art. Thus the accomplishments, as well as the shortcomings, of this federal venture into conflict resolution are barely known. Levine uses the experiences of the men and women who sought to resolve the most volatile issues of the day to tell the story of this unfamiliar agency.

The multiracial cadre of conciliation and mediation specialists worked behind the scenes in more than 20,000 confrontations involving racial and ethnic minorities. These federal peacemakers lessened the atmosphere of racial violence in thousands of cities.
FROM EDWARD BROOKE TO BARACK OBAMA
AFRICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL SUCCESS, 1966–2008

Dennis S. Nordin

In 2008, American history was forever changed with the election of Barack Obama, the United States’ first African American president. However, Obama was far from the first African American to run for a public office or to face the complexities of race in a political campaign. For over a century, offices ranging from city mayor to state senator have been filled by African Americans, making race a factor in many elections. In From Edward Brooke to Barack Obama, Dennis S. Nordin navigates the history of biracial elections by examining the experiences of a variety of African American politicians from across the country, revealing how voters, both black and white, respond to the issue of race.

The book offers readers a chronological overview of the progress made over the last several decades as well as shows where there is room for improvement in the political arena. Nordin successfully chronicles the roles of race relations in American politics.

MARY McCLEOD BETHUNE AND BLACK WOMEN’S POLITICAL ACTIVISM

Joyce A. Hanson

“Hanson deftly enables the reader to follow the unfolding process of becoming a political leader during a tumultuous time.”—Virginia Quarterly Review

Mary McLeod Bethune devoted her life to advancing racial equality by training black women for public leadership roles. Few have been as effective in the development of women’s leadership for group advancement, but—despite her accomplishments—the means, techniques, and actions Bethune employed in fighting for equality have been widely misinterpreted.

Joyce A. Hanson seeks to remedy the misconceptions surrounding this important political figure. She shows that the choices Bethune made often appear contradictory unless one understands that she was a transitional figure struggling to reconcile her nineteenth-century notions of womanhood with the political realities of the twentieth century. She used two conceptually distinct levels of activism in her efforts to achieve equality, one non-confrontational and designed to slowly undermine systemic racism, the other openly confrontational and designed to challenge the most overt discrimination.
“Wolters presents a well-crafted, compelling, and at times even page-turning account of the politics that went into *Brown*, the flimsy science that supported it, and the shocking effect that aggressive reinterpretations of the ruling had on urban school districts across the country.”—*Journal of Southern History*

Raymond Wolters argues that some judicial decisions regarding public education over the last fifty years were ill-advised. Dealing candidly with matters usually considered taboo in academic discourse, Wolters argues that the Supreme Court acted correctly and in accordance with public sentiment in *Brown*, but that the Court later took a wrong turn by equating desegregation with integration.

Retracing the history of desegregation and integration in America’s schools, Wolters distinguishes between several Court decisions, explaining that while *Brown* called for desegregation by requiring that schools deal with students on a racially nondiscriminatory basis, subsequent decisions—*Green, Swann, Keyes*—required actual integration through racial balancing. He places these decisions in the context of educational reform in the 1950s that sought to encourage bright students through advanced placement and honors courses—courses in which African American and Hispanic students were less likely to be enrolled. Then with the racial unrest of the 1960s, the pursuit of academic excellence yielded to concerns for uplifting disadvantaged youths and ensuring the predominance of middle-class peer groups in schools. *Race and Education* is a bold argument against the widely accepted notion that desegregation and racially balanced integration are the same.
DANGEROUS DONATIONS
NORTHERN PHILANTHROPY AND SOUTHERN BLACK EDUCATION, 1902–1930
Eric Anderson and Alfred A. Moss, Jr.

“An important contribution to our understanding of philanthropy as an agent of social change.” —Black Issues in Higher Education

Anderson and Moss examine the impact of northern philanthropy on southern black education, giving special attention to the “Ogden movement,” the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund, and the Episcopal American Church Institute for Negroes. The authors also present significant reinterpretations of key figures in African American education, including Booker T. Washington, William H. Baldwin, Jr., George Foster Peabody, and Thomas Jesse Jones.

The book explores both the great influence of the philanthropic foundations and the important limitations on their power. Suspicions that the northern agencies sought to undermine the southern system of race relations forced the foundations to move cautiously, seeking white southern cooperation whenever possible. The millions of dollars of contributions by African Americans indicated their refusal to give complete control of their schools to either the white South or distant philanthropists in the North.

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER AND BLACK BOURGEOISIE

Edited and with an introduction by James E. Teele

“The book makes an important contribution to our knowledge of African American social and intellectual history.” —Journal of Southern History

When E. Franklin Frazier was elected the first black president of the American Sociological Association in 1948, he was established as the leading American scholar on the black family and was recognized as a leading theorist on the dynamics of social change and race relations.

With the publication of Bourgeoisie Noire in 1955 (translated in 1957 as Black Bourgeoisie), Frazier set out on a different track in which he employed his skills in a critical analysis of the black middle class. The book met with mixed reviews and harsh criticism from the black middle and professional class. Yet Frazier stood by his argument that the black middle class was marked by conspicuous consumption, wish fulfillment, and a world of make-believe. While Frazier published four additional books after 1948, Black Bourgeoisie remained by far his most controversial.
SELLING BLACK HISTORY FOR CARTER G. WOODSON
A DIARY, 1930–1933
Lorenzo J. Greene, Edited by Arvarh E. Strickland

“Greene's diary can be likened to photographs because he vividly describes so many things—people, places, organizations, churches, historically black colleges, and his relationship to them.”—The Journal of Southern History

In the summer of 1930, Lorenzo Johnston Greene, a graduate of Howard University and a doctoral candidate at Columbia University, became a book agent for the man with the undisputed title of “Father of Negro History,” Carter G. Woodson. Greene traveled throughout the South and Southeast selling books published by Woodson's Associated Publishers, while also keeping a detailed diary. The publisher's purpose was to provide needed funds for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and to promote the study of African American history.

Greene provides a unique firsthand account of conditions in African American communities during the Great Depression. This book offers insight into the private thoughts of a young man of the 1930s, a developing intellectual and scholar.

AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFE IN THE RURAL SOUTH
1900–1950
Edited by R. Douglas Hurt

“Like any first-rate collection of essays, there are fruitful conversations across chapters, and evidence of the wonderful cross-pollination that can result from a truly collaborative volume.”—Georgia Historical Quarterly

During the first half of the twentieth century, degradation, poverty, and hopelessness were commonplace for African Americans who lived in the South's countryside, either on farms or in rural communities. Many southern blacks sought relief from these conditions by migrating to urban centers. Many others, however, continued to live in rural areas. Scholars of African American rural history in the South have been concerned primarily with the experience of blacks as sharecroppers, tenant farmers, textile workers, and miners. Less attention has been given to other aspects of the rural African American experience.

Filling a void in southern studies, this outstanding collection provides a substantive overview of the subject. Scholars, students, and teachers of African American, southern, agricultural, and rural history will find this work invaluable.
NOT ALL OKIES ARE WHITE
THE LIVES OF BLACK COTTON PICKERS IN ARIZONA

Geta LeSeur

“LeSeur’s research deserves commendation for its originality, including detailed interviews with dozens of Randolph residents. Her subjects are equally fascinating.”—The Chronicles of Oklahoma

Recognizing the black exodus to the American West as an overlooked but integral chapter in American history, Geta LeSeur fills the void by examining close-up the personal lives of third- and fourth-generation descendants of pre-Emancipation blacks in Randolph, Arizona. She deftly uncovers the stepping-stone pattern of black movement west of the Mississippi into Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and consequent migrations to Arizona and California imposed by economic and social conditions.

LeSeur recaptures the ways of life for black migrant workers, as well as Hispanics and Native Americans, in the first half of the century through detailed interviews of the families of Randolph’s founders. A blend of history telling and literary analysis, the book describes LeSeur’s acquaintance with and growing involvement in the lives of the residents of Randolph and surrounding farm communities.


METHODOISTS AND THE CRUCIBLE OF RACE
1930–1975

Peter C. Murray

“Murray’s institutional history makes a critical contribution to our understanding one of America’s major religious and civic organizations. Specialists in American religious history will appreciate his meticulous documentation; general readers will find his interpretations thought-provoking.”—Journal of African American History

When the Methodist Church reunited its northern and southern halves in 1939, their new church constitution created a segregated church structure that posed significant issues for Methodists during the Civil Rights movement. Peter C. Murray examines the Methodist Church and how it dealt with racial conflict centered in the South.

Murray places the struggle of the Methodist Church within the broader context of the history of race relations in the United States. He shows how the effort to destroy the barriers in the church were mirrored in the work being done by society to end segregation. Free of jargon, this book is of interest to people studying the Civil Rights movement and American church history.

$55.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1514-7 | 288 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25
IN SEARCH OF THE TALENTED TENTH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY PUBLIC INTELLECTUALS AND DILEMMAS OF RACE, 1926–1970
Zachery R. Williams

“Offers unique insights into the daily life of a scholarly community, and an analysis of the combination of pressures and opportunities within that community arising from the larger historical, sociopolitical, and geographical context. Zachery Williams has made a significant contribution to our understanding of the development of the African American scholar-activist tradition in the 20th century.” —The Journal of African American History

From the 1920s through the 1970s, Howard University was home to America’s most renowned black scholars. This book traces some of the personal and professional activities of this community of public intellectuals, demonstrating their scholar-activist nature.

Zachery Williams explores W. E. B. Du Bois’s Talented Tenth by describing the role of public intellectuals from the Harlem Renaissance to the Black Power movement. He shows the international impact of Howard’s thinkers and the ways in which black and brown elites outside the United States stimulated the thought and scholarship of the Howard intellectuals.

AFRICAN AMERICANS AND JEWS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
STUDIES IN CONVERGENCE AND CONFLICT
Edited by V. P. Franklin, Nancy L. Grant, Harold M. Kletnick, and Genna Rae McNeil

In the long struggle to bring social justice to American society, Blacks and Jews have often been close allies. In both the past and the present, however, there has also been serious conflict and competition between the groups in social, economic, and political spheres. The relationships between them are complex.

In 1993 distinguished historian Nancy L. Grant organized “Blacks and Jews: An American Historical Perspective,” a conference held at Washington University in St. Louis and dedicated to the exploration of Black-Jewish relations in twentieth-century America. Featuring presentations by historians, sociologists, and political scientists, this conference reflected Grant’s devotion to scholarship on multicultural relations and the continuing struggle for racial equality in the United States. After Grant’s untimely death in 1995, V. P. Franklin and the other contributors completed the preparation of these essays for publication with the assistance of the coeditors. This book is the culmination of the innovative research and ideas presented at the conference.
MOTHER IMAGERY IN THE NOVELS OF AFRO-CARIBBEAN WOMEN

Simone A. James Alexander

“...a major contribution to African Diaspora Studies, which has gained much literary and critical energy in the past ten years.”—African American Review

Focusing on texts by Jamaica Kincaid, Maryse Condé, and Paule Marshall, Simone A. James Alexander explores the intricate trichotomous relationship between the mother, the motherlands Africa and the Caribbean, and the mothercountry represented by England, France, and/or North America. The mother-daughter relationships in the works discussed address the conflicting notions of motherhood that exist within this trichotomy. Alexander argues that mothering contains a notion of conflict. She argues that the mother-daughter relationship, plagued with ambivalence, can be further conflicted by colonialism or intervention from the “other,” the colonial mothercountry.

Alexander offers an overview of Caribbean women’s writings from the 1990s, focusing on the relationships these authors had with their mothers and/or motherlands. She concludes that the mothers created by these authors are the source of diasporic connections and continuities for black women.

$50.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1309-9 | 232 pp. | 6 x 9

TO BE SUDDENLY WHITE

LITERARY REALISM AND RACIAL PASSING

Steven J. Belluscio

“The strength of this work is Belluscio’s handling of terminology, which is demonstrated in his constant moving from the abstract to the concrete to shed new light on the concept of passing and to show that ’passing’ is a literary technique that allows us to explore the manner in which individuals use identity to navigate cultures for their own ends.”—Multicultural Review

Steven J. Belluscio explores the troubled relationship between literary passing and literary realism, the dominant aesthetic motivation behind the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century ethnic texts considered in this study. He uses the passing narrative to provide insight into how the representation of ethnic and racial subjectivity served, in part, to counter dominant narratives of difference.

Belluscio offers new readings of traditional passing narratives from the African American literary tradition. By examining the content and context of those works, Belluscio elucidates their engagement with discourses of racial and ethnic differences, assimilation, passing, and identity.

$50.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1619-4 | 296 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25
CROSSING BORDERS THROUGH FOLKLORE
AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN’S FICTION AND ART
Alma Jean Billingslea-Brown

“Overall, her navigation of the borders between visual art and literature, her ability to mediate between the masculinist impulse of the black arts movement and feminism, as well as her juxtaposition of European/mainstream art and the aesthetics and politics of minority art, provides a consistent argument for the folk aesthetic, which she positions as the “fecunding matrix” that allows artists to traverse the shifting slopes of identity politics and avant-garde aesthetics that comprise the postmodernist art of the 1990s.”—Novel, A Forum on Fiction

Folklore historically has enabled African-descended people to establish differential identity, resist dominance, and affirm group solidarity. This book documents the use of expressive forms of folklore in the fiction of Toni Morrison and Paule Marshall and in the visual representations of Faith Ringgold and Betye Saar. This book by Alma Jean Billingslea-Brown explains how these artists locate sites of intervention and reconnection where new dimensions of consciousness and identity are articulated.

THE FIRST BLACK ACTORS
ON THE GREAT WHITE WAY
Susan Curtis

“An excellent example of how history, theater, and cultural studies can be brought together to offer a fascinating story of people whose contribution is now being given the credit it deserves.”—Library Journal

On April 5, 1917, Three Plays for a Negro Theater by Ridgely Torrence opened at the Garden Theatre in New York City. This performance was a monumental event in American stage history. Not only was this the first dramatic production to portray African American life beyond the cliché, it was also the first production on Broadway to feature an all-black cast. The morning after the three plays were performed, newspapers were filled with praise for them. Audience member W. E. B. Du Bois declared the show “epoch making.” Despite such early critical acclaim, the play closed before the end of the month. This insightful study relates the stories of the actors, stage artists, critics, and others involved in this groundbreaking production.
AFRICAN AMERICAN SATIRE
THE SACREDLY PROFANE NOVEL
Darryl Dickson-Carr

“Original in its subject, thorough in its research and execution, and cogent and intelligent in its presentation. It provides a new voice in our ongoing struggle to present a varied, hybrid, and complex portrait not only of the African American but also of African American literature.”—Canadian Review of American Studies

Darryl Dickson-Carr argues that major works by such authors as Rudolph Fisher, Ishmael Reed, Ralph Ellison, Langston Hughes, and George S. Schuyler should be read primarily as satires in order to avoid misinterpretation and to gain a greater understanding of their specific meanings and the eras in which they were written. By examining these texts closely within their historical and ideological contexts, Dickson-Carr shows how African American satirical novels provide the reader of African American literature with a critique of popular ideologies seldom found in nonsatirical works. He demonstrates how the ethos of each particular moment is manifested and contested in each text.

$50.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1325-9 | 248 pp. | 6 x 9

THE CITY OF REFUGE
THE COLLECTED STORIES OF RUDOLPH FISHER

Rudolph Fisher, Edited and with an Introduction by John McCluskey, Jr.

One of the premier writers of the Harlem Renaissance, Rudolph Fisher wrote short stories depicting the multifaceted black urban experience that are still acclaimed today for their humor, grace, and objective view of Harlem life. A definitive collection of Fisher’s short stories, The City of Refuge offers vibrant tales that deal with the problems faced by newcomers to the city, ancestor figures who struggle to instill a sense of integrity in the young, problems of violence and vengeance, and tensions of caste and class. This anthology has now been expanded to include seven previously unpublished stories that take up themes such as marital infidelity and passing for black.

The collection offers a portrait of Harlem unmatched in depth and range by Fisher’s contemporaries or successors, celebrating, as Booklist noted, “the complexity of black urban life in its encounter with the dangers and delights of the city.” This expanded edition adds new perspectives to that experience.

$30.00 S | P: 978-0-8262-1812-4 | 352 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25
MASCULINIST IMPULSE
TOOMER, HURSTON, BLACK WRITING, AND MODERNITY

Nathan Grant

“While its thesis that black masculinity has been historically warped by economic and social injustice is hardly revelatory, the value of Nathan Grant’s Masculinist Impulses lies in its careful teasing out of several writers’ analyses of black masculinity even where such analysis is not the most prominent or obvious feature of the texts.”—Modernism/modernity

Nathan Grant begins his analysis of African American texts by focusing on the fragmentation of values of black masculinity—free labor, self-reliance, and responsibility to family and community—as a result of slavery, postbellum disfranchisement, and the ensuing necessity to migrate from the agrarian South to the industrialized North. In this book Grant demonstrates the ways in which efforts to alleviate the most destructive aspects of racism ultimately reproduced them in the context of the industrialized city. He provides close readings of Jean Toomer and Zora Neale Hurston for whom the American South was a crucial locus of the African American experience.

RICHARD WRIGHT AND HAIKU

Yoshinobu Hakutani

“Insightful and informative, a seminal work of impeccable scholarship, highly recommended reading for admirers of Richard Wright’s novels, as well as students of haiku poetry in general.”—The Midwest Book Review

In the last years of his life, Richard Wright, the fierce and original American novelist known for Native Son and Black Boy, wrote over four thousand haiku. In Richard Wright and Haiku, Yoshinobu Hakutani considers Wright the poet and his late devotion to the spare, unrhymed verse that dwells on human beings’ relationship to the natural world rather than on their relationships with one another, a strong departure from the intense and conflicted relationships that had dominated his fiction.

This book is presented in two parts. In the first, Hakutani traces the genesis and development of haiku in Japan and how Wright acquired the theory and technique of haiku composition. In part two, Hakutani presents a selection of Wright’s poems from Haiku: This Other World.
CHARLES JOHNSON’S SPIRITUAL IMAGINATION

Jonathan Little

“Little offers a valuable, first book-length study of Johnson’s work—essays, fiction (novels and short stories), and cartoons.”—Choice Magazine

Jonathan Little offers an engaging account of the artistic growth of one of the most important contemporary African American writers. Little draws upon a wide array of sources, including short stories, interviews, reviews, articles, and cartoons, as he traces the achievements of Charles Johnson from his beginnings as a political cartoonist through his receipt of the National Book Award for Middle Passage.

The book begins with an analysis of Johnson’s political cartoons when he was immersed in the Black Power Movement. Little shows that in these early cartoons one can already see Johnson’s comic genius and quest for unconstrained artistic freedom. As he situates Johnson within the tradition of African American literature, Little pairs each of his novels with a major precursor. These comparisons illustrate Johnson’s continuous innovations within the African American literary tradition.

TONI MORRISON’S BELOVED AND THE APOTROPAIC IMAGINATION

Kathleen Marks

“An important advance in Morrison scholarship and literary studies in general.”—Religious Studies Review

This book investigates Toni Morrison’s Beloved in light of ancient Greek influences, arguing that the African American experience depicted in the novel can be set in a broader context than is usually allowed. Kathleen Marks gives a history of the apotropaic from ancient to modern times, and shows the ways that Beloved’s protagonist, Sethe, and her community engage the apotropaic as a mode of dealing with their communal suffering. Modern scholars use the term apotropaic to denote an action that, in attempting to prevent an evil, causes that very evil.

This study is eclectic in its approach as Marks employs Greek religion, Greek mythology, and psychology to analyze the losses and benefits of the kind of self-damage/self-agency the apotropaic affords. This approach is deployed to question of the role of suffering in human life and the uses of memory and history.
“Dancing to a Black Man’s Tune renders Scott Joplin as a man and an artist whose musical genius served as his weapon in the struggle toward a whole America. Susan Curtis’s book is more than biography, more than cultural history. It is a skillfully interwoven telling of Joplin’s story within the mosaic of America’s social and cultural evolution at the turn of the century.”—John Hope Franklin

“A thoughtful and intriguing study of the life and world of ragtime creator Scott Joplin (1868-1917).”—Publishers Weekly

“A sensitive exploration of the complexities and anguish that an African American faced in producing music widely acknowledged today as quintessentially American.”—American Historical Review

By using Scott Joplin’s life as a window onto American social and cultural development at the turn of the century, this biography dramatizes the role of one brilliant African American musician in defining the culture of a still-young nation. Born in 1868 to former slaves, Joplin lived at a time when African Americans were routinely denied basic civil rights and economic opportunities. In spite of obstacles, Joplin and other musicians created a musical form that was embraced by white, middle-class Americans. As one of the creators of ragtime, Joplin moved between black and white society; his experience offers a window into the complex forces of class, race, and culture that shaped modern America.
PREACHER WOMAN SINGS THE BLUES
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF NINETEENTH–CENTURY AFRICAN AMERICAN EVANGELISTS

Richard J. Douglass-Chin

“An important contribution to the reconstruction of the historical experience of African Americans through the use of literary texts. It is a welcome addition to intellectual history and to the ongoing discourse on the African-American struggle to create and articulate an authentic self.”—Florida Historical Quarterly

Richard Douglass-Chin examines the autobiographies of nineteenth-century African American women evangelists. By studying how these women employed dialogue created by socioeconomic conditions, the author shows how their writings form the groundwork for a contemporary womanist literature rooted in spirituality. Arguing that the writings have their own unique forms, Douglass-Chin claims that the changing black female spiritual narrative traces an important line in the ongoing traditions of black women's writing.

By examining the early traditions prefiguring contemporary African American women's texts and the impact that race and gender have on them, this book shows how the nineteenth-century black women's works are still important to many African American women writers today.

$50.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1311-2 | 240 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25

COLORED MEMORIES
A BIOGRAPHER’S QUEST FOR THE ELUSIVE LESTER A. WALTON

Susan Curtis

“The book’s greatest strength is Curtis’s sensitivity to her subject. Walton, in her hands, was neither tragic nor heroic. He was a talented and complicated man who was dedicated to the betterment of the race.”—Journal of Southern History

Lester A. Walton was once a well-known public figure. An African American journalist, critic, diplomat, and activist, his career spanned the early twentieth century. In researching this life, Susan Curtis seeks to discover why Walton is no longer remembered. This book introduces readers to a once-influential figure and invites us to reconsider how we view, understand, and preserve the past.

In this postmodern ghost story, Curtis shares her discoveries as a researcher. Relating her frustrating search through long-overlooked documents to discover this forgotten man, she offers insight into how America’s obsession with race has made Walton’s story unwelcome. She explores the events that transformed a man dedicated to the fulfillment of American democracy into a shadowy figure.

$45.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1786-8 | 304 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25 | 15 illus.
A FATHERLESS CHILD
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN

Tara T. Green


The impact of absent fathers on sons in the black community is a popular subject for cultural critics and sociologists. Yet many of those sons have themselves addressed the issue in autobiographical works that form the core of African American literature.

Tara Green examines the impact of fatherlessness on racial and gender identity formation as seen in black men’s autobiographies and in black fatherhood in fiction. Closely considering Langston Hughes’s The Big Sea, Richard Wright’s Black Boy, Malcolm X’s The Autobiography of Malcolm X, and Barack Obama’s Dreams from My Father, Green examines the intersecting experiences of generations of black men during the twentieth century. She looks at why these four men visited Africa to reclaim a cultural history and identity, showing how each developed a clearer understanding of himself as an American man of African descent.

$40.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1821-6 | 184 pp. | 6 x 9

GUILLAUME
A LIFE

Robert Guillaume and David Ritz

“Guillaume is a candid, often scathing, self-portait of a talented, attractive, ambitious and driven man who has spent most of his life fighting but more often surrendering to deep character flaws.” — The Washington Times

Ten months after suffering a stroke, esteemed Broadway, Hollywood, and television star Robert Guillaume—perhaps best known as television’s Benson—began this autobiography with award-winning author and collaborator David Ritz. Startlingly candid and disarmingly self-aware, Guillaume seeks to know and understand himself and the choices he made along the way. He pursues the truth, however painful it may be, says Ritz, guided by two questions, “Who the hell am I?” and “What made me do what I did?”

$34.95 T | H: 978-0-8262-1426-3 | 240 pp. | 6 x 9 | 26 illus.
CROSSINGS
A WHITE MAN’S JOURNEY INTO BLACK AMERICA
Walt Harrington

“So different from what we’re used to reading about blacks that it seems almost subversive.”—Atlantic

“Mr. Harrington . . . brings a keen reportorial eye and a graceful writing style to his immense project.”—New York Times Book Review

One day in the dentist’s office, journalist Walt Harrington heard a casual racist joke that left him enraged. Married to a black woman, Harrington is the father of two biracial children. His experience in the dentist’s office made him realize he knew very little about what it was like to be a black person in America.

After this rude awakening, Harrington set off on a twenty-five-thousand-mile journey through black America. On the way, he talks with black and white people. His goal was to create a story of his journey that would be less like a social scientist’s analysis and more like an artist’s collage. In Crossings, he relates what he learned as he listened.

$35.00 S | P: 978-0-8262-1259-7 | 480 pp. | 6.13 x 9.25 | 15 illus.

AWAKENING TO EQUALITY
A YOUNG WHITE PASTOR AT THE DAWN OF CIVIL RIGHTS
Karl E. Lutze

“An unforgettable story and a timeless perspective of significant time in American 20th Century cultural and political history. Very strongly recommended to students of American history, particularly the Civil Rights movement, for its invaluable eye-witness perspective.”—The Midwest Book Review

This book offers a unique perspective on a violent era that witnessed the gradual dismantling of segregation. Serving congregations in Muskogee and Tulsa, Karl Lutze encountered a cross-section of both communities—from the white and black power brokers to the most disempowered black and biracial families—and a society buttressed by intimidation, cross burnings, and bombs. His activism in the Urban League and other civil rights organizations gave him firsthand experience with forces moving toward change, as well as with the more entrenched forces resisting it.

Blending personal anecdotes and recollections of key people, Lutze puts a human face on historical and journalistic accounts of social change during the crucial early years of the civil rights movement.

$40.00 S | H: 978-0-8262-1632-8 | 176 pp. | 6 x 9 | 15 illus.
COMMITMENT
FATHERHOOD IN BLACK AMERICA

Artistic Concept and Photographs by Carole Patterson, Edited by Marlene Perchinske
Essays by Arvarh E. Strickland and Minion KC Morrison
Captions and Biographical Narratives by Clyde Ruffin

“The father is often perceived as someone absent from the African American family. This book depicts black men who are supportive and nurturing parents. Offering a combination of fifty beautiful black-and-white photographs and poignant quotations from the fathers and children portrayed, *Commitment* provides a powerful depiction of fatherhood in black America.”

“Provides a powerful rendition of the African American father in 50 black-and-white photographs. A moving testimonial to fathers and their families everywhere.”
—American Bookseller

“Commitment does a remarkable job of replacing the negative stereotypes of the absentee father with touching and intimate images of devotion and love between black fathers and their children.”
—VOX Magazine

OUTSIDE SHOOTER
A MEMOIR

Philip Raisor

“Both Philip’s physical struggles and difficulties of conscience are astutely and honestly detailed in superbly insightful work which is especially recommended to the attention of anyone interested in the history of basketball as seen through the eyes of a player on the front lines.”
—Midwest Book Review

Philip Raisor was on the losing side in two of the most storied basketball games ever played. He started at guard for the Muncie Central Bearcats, who fell in the 1954 Indiana state final to tiny Milan, the David-over-Goliath event that inspired the movie *Hoosiers*, and he watched his Wilt Chamberlain-led Jayhawks lose the 1957 NCAA championship in triple overtime to North Carolina. Raisor recounts this basketball odyssey across 1950s America, from Indiana to Kansas to Louisiana, and from adolescence to adulthood.

Devoted though Raisor was to basketball, he here captures the period of his life in which he gradually stopped defining himself in terms of the game.
IF YOU WERE ONLY WHITE
THE LIFE OF LEROY “SATCHEL” PAGE

Donald Spivey

“A valuable biography of Paige, who as baseball’s first black superstar blazed a trail throughout the Americas that both revealed the economic rationale for integration and exposed white Americans to the abundant talent excluded from organized baseball.”—Missouri Historical Review

“Spivey adds an important book to a literature that is relatively sparse given Paige’s fame and long career.”—The Journal of Southern History

Donald Spivey follows Paige from his birth in Alabama in 1906 to his death in Kansas City in 1982, detailing the challenges Paige faced battling the color line in America and recounting his tests and triumphs in baseball. He also opens up Paige’s private life during and after his playing days, introducing readers to the man who extended his social, cultural, and political reach beyond the limitations associated with his humble background and upbringing. This other Paige was a gifted public speaker, a talented musician and singer, and an outdoorsman, among other things.


THE CURT FLOOD STORY
THE MAN BEHIND THE MYTH

Stuart L. Weiss

Curt Flood, former center fielder for the St. Louis Cardinals, is a hero to many for sacrificing his career to challenge the legality of baseball’s reserve system. Although he lost his case before the Supreme Court, he has become a martyr in the eventually successful battle for free agency. Flood refused to be traded from the Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies after the 1969 season, arguing that Major League Baseball’s reserve system was equivalent to bondage. Flood resisted a system in which his contract could be traded without his consent and in which he was not at liberty to negotiate his services in an open market. Stuart Weiss explores the span of Flood’s life and shedding light on his relationships that helped shape his determination to sue baseball. Weiss reveals how Flood’s 1971 memoir, The Way It Is, didn’t tell it the way it really was.

$34.95 T | H: 978-0-8262-1740-0 | 272 pp. | 6 x 9 | 10 illus.
DAMN NEAR WHITE
AN AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILY’S RISE FROM SLAVERY TO BITTERSWEET SUCCESS

Carolyn Marie Wilkins

“A fascinating look at the complexities of race, class, and caste from the perspective of one family’s history.” —Booklist

Carolyn Wilkins grew up defending her racial identity. Because of her light complexion and wavy hair, she spent years struggling to convince others that she was black. Her family’s prominence set Carolyn’s experiences even further apart from those of the average African American. Her father and uncle were well-known lawyers who had graduated from Harvard Law School. Another uncle had been a child prodigy and protégé of Albert Einstein. Her grandfather had been America’s first black assistant secretary of labor.

Carolyn inherited ten scrapbooks filled with family history which inspired her to discover the truth about her ancestors—a quest that involved thousands of miles of travel and much soul-searching. Tackling issues of class, color, and caste, Wilkins reflects on the changes of African American life in U.S. history as she explores her own family’s story.

THEY RAISED ME UP
A BLACK SINGLE MOTHER AND THE WOMEN WHO INSPIRE HER

Carolyn Marie Wilkins

“Reflecting the persistent strength of the women themselves, and more famous icons of civil rights too, Wilkins’ memoir presents slices of African American and women’s history with dignity and integrity. They Raised Me Up is an entertaining, informative and engrossing read.” —Hudson Valley Almanac Weekly

At the height of the cocaine-fueled 1980s, Carolyn Wilkins left a disastrous marriage in Seattle and, hoping to make it in the music business, moved with her four-year-old daughter to a gritty working-class town on the edge of Boston. They Raised Me Up is the story of her battle to succeed in the world of jam sessions and jazz clubs—a man’s world where women were seen as either sex objects or doormats.

They Raised Me Up interweaves memoir with family history to create an entertaining read that appeals to anyone with an interest in African American or women’s history or to readers looking for a story about music and family.
THE QUAKER COMMUNITY ON BARBADOS
CHALLENGING THE CULTURE OF THE PLANTER CLASS

Larry Gragg

“Larry Gragg’s book presents a rich, admirably concise case study of the formation of a particular colonial Quaker community and provides a window into Barbados’ society as it transitioned into a plantation-based sugar economy.” —Michael J. Jarvis, author of In the Eye of All Trade: Bermuda, Bermudians, and the Maritime Atlantic World, 1680-1783

Barbados was one of the most important locales in the seventeenth century British Empire. As a rich, yet slave-based, economy with sugar plantations, Barbados had about twenty thousand residents. The Quakers began to settle in Barbados in the 1650s, contributed to the transatlantic network of Friends, and established a counter-culture on the island. Larry Gragg illuminates ways in which Friends on Barbados ran against the social and political expectations of authorities. He tells how the Quakers sought to implement their beliefs in peace, simplicity, and equality in a place ruled by a planter class that built its wealth on the backs of slaves.

SOUTHERN WOMANHOOD & SLAVERY
A BIOGRAPHY OF LOUISA S. McCORD, 1810–1879

Leigh Fought

The daughter of South Carolina planter and politician Langdon Cheves, and an essayist in her own right, Louisa S. McCord supported unregulated free trade and the perpetuation of slavery, and opposed the advancement of women’s rights. Leigh Fought constructs a narrative that follows McCord from her efforts to accept her position as wife and mother, her career as an author and plantation mistress, and the Union invasion of South Carolina during the Civil War, to the end of her life in the emerging New South.

Fought analyzes McCord’s poetry, letters, and essays to comprehend her acceptance of slavery and the submission of women. She lived during a time of social flux in which free labor, slavery, and the role of women underwent dramatic changes. Fought concludes that McCord came to a defense of slavery through her experience with free labor in the North, which also reinforced her faith in the paternalist model for preserving social order.