



D. ANTHEM, BOOKSELLER

THANKS FOR EXPLORING OUR LATEST CATALOG OF 'AFRICAN-AMERICANA', WHICH IS SPECIFICALLY FOCUSED ON BLACK UPLIFT, NATIONALISM, LIBERATION, SEPARATISM, COMMUNISM, AND CONSCIOUSNESS. AS IS TYPICAL FOR OUR INVENTORY, WE HAVE GRAVITATED TOWARD THE EPHEMERAL AND UNCOMMON, WITH MANY OF THE ITEMS NOT FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THE TRADE. PLEASE GET IN TOUCH IF YOU'D LIKE TO DISCUSS COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES OR THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ANY OF THE ITEMS INCLUDED HEREIN.

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DAVID ANTHEM
RIPLEY WELLMAN FARM
CORNISH, NH



Freedom Or Death

1.) Jenkins, Welborn Victor. **"We Also Serve" (Apologies to O. Henry): The Story of a Colored Boy who stood single-handed against the world and played the part of a Hero.** Atlanta: Kindergarten Executive Board for the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association, [ca. 1920]. \$450

A scarce collection of short stories by the black Atlanta journalist and writer, Welborn Victor Jenkins, published as a fundraiser for the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association. The Association was founded in 1905 by Getrude Ware, a teacher at Atlanta University and the sister of AU President, Edward Ware, to care for the children of working black mothers. It exists today as the Gate City Day Nursery Association.

We Also Serve was Jenkins only book of short stories and includes "We Also Serve," "Earnest of the Wings," "Smutty," "Zeke," "Peter John and Dread Day," "The Greatest Thing In the World," "High, Low, Jack, and the Game," and "They Would Not Dance to Our Music." The most interesting piece is "Earnest of the Wings," the story of an ambidextrous black pitcher who passes for white when his Northern team travels to the South to play against a Jim Crow team.

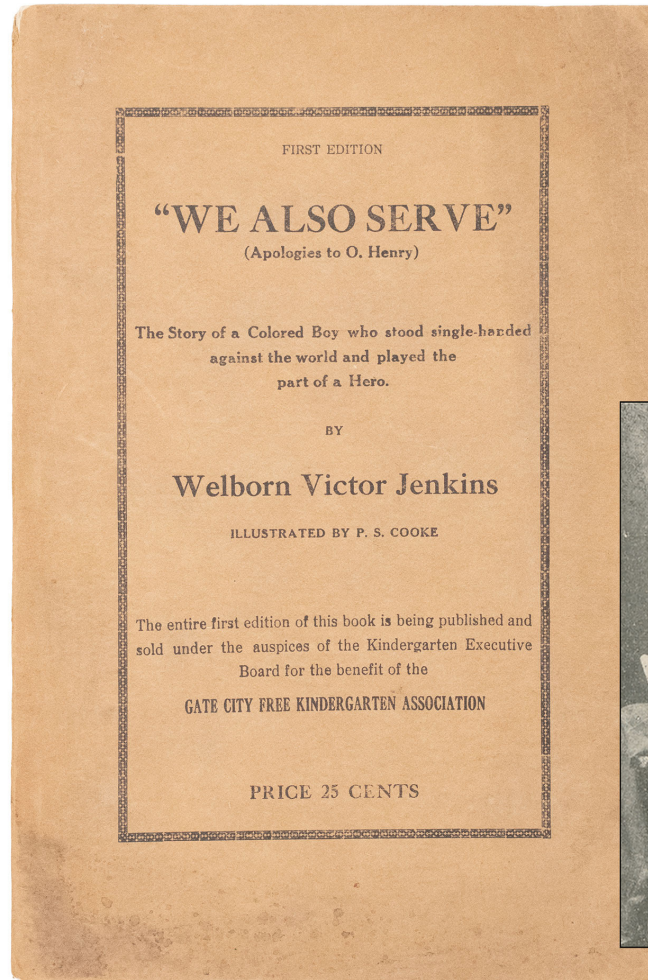
Welborn Victor Jenkins (1879-1960) was born in rural Georgia and resided in Atlanta for most of his life working as a railway mail clerk and self-publishing his poems and stories. In 1910 he founded *The Colored*

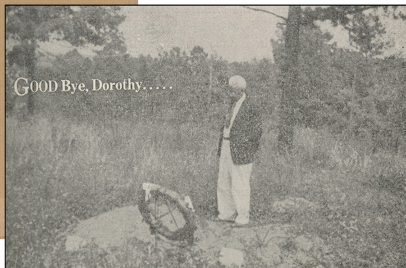
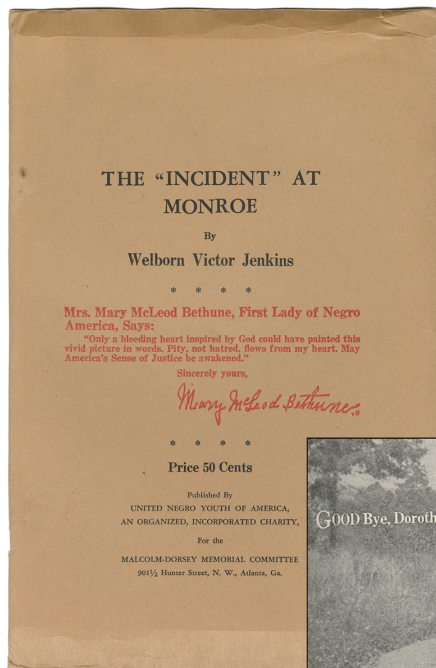
People's Magazine, of which only two issues were published before it dissolved. He frequently contributed stories, essays, and journalism to the weekly black newspaper *The Atlanta Independent* and is described in contemporary newspaper accounts as an up-and-coming Negro writer. He achieved somewhat of a breakthrough in 1934 with the pub-

lication of his only book of poetry, *Trumpet in the New Moon*, which was published by Peabody Press and included an introduction by James Weldon Johnson. *Trumpet* received a detailed interpretive analysis in Jon Griffin's book, *Anthems, Sonnets, and Chants Recovering the African American Poetry of the 1930s* (2010).

And although he was included in Sterling Brown's landmark survey *Negro Poetry and Drama* (1937), Jenkins mostly languished in obscurity, despite his attempts at self-promotion and his various philanthropic enterprises to benefit Atlanta's black community. In 1948 he self-published *The 'Incident'* at Monroe, a lengthy poem dedicated to four victims of racial violence in Monroe, Georgia. He died in 1960. The best account of Jenkin's life and work remains Margaret Colvett's 2016 thesis *The Public Poet Sings Himself: The Life and Work of Welborn Victor Jenkins*.

Wraps, frontispiece of Jenkins reading a book inscribed in the plate, 96 p., illustrations throughout by P. S. Cooke (Cooke became a long-time union official in the American Federal of Musicians). Light wear and soiling to wrappers. (13006)





2.) Jenkins, Welborn Victor. **The "Incident" at Monroe: A Requiem for the Victims of July 25th, 1946, Written at the Scene of the Tragedy.** Atlanta: United Negro Youth of America for the Malcolm-Dorsey Memorial Committee, 1948. **\$750**

A lengthy poetic tribute to two black couples murdered by a mob of whites in Monroe, Georgia in 1946 composed six weeks after the tragedy by the obscure black Atlanta poet, Welborn Victor Jenkins (1879-1960) (this event was chronicled in Laura Wexler's 2003 book, *Fire in a Canebrake: The Last Mass Lynching in America*). Published by Jenkins under the auspices of the United Negro Youth of America (for which he served as secretary) and the Malcolm-Dorsey Memorial Committee, Jenkins directed the work toward sympathetic whites in hopes that they would help fund markers to the victims and a new hospital called the Malcolm-Dorsey Memorial Hospital - neither evidently came to fruition.

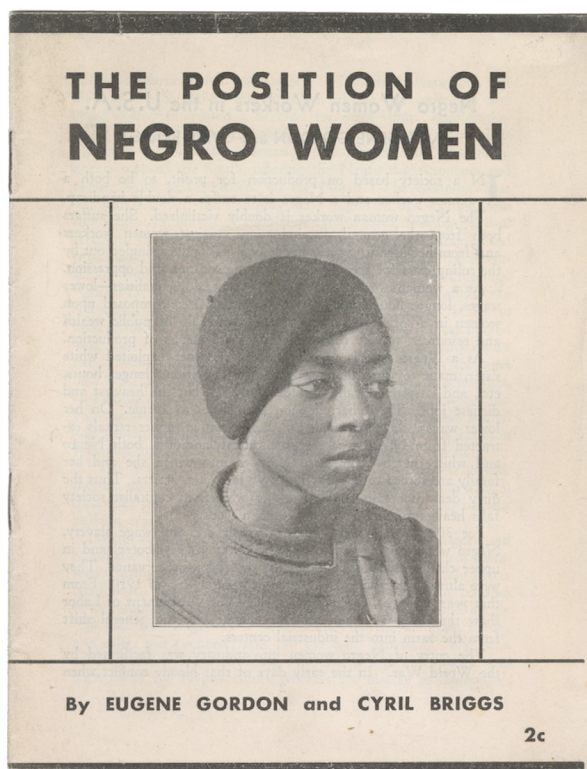
As Margaret Colvett, whose 2016 thesis on Jenkins remains the best account of his life and work, states, *The Incident* was the "culmination of Jenkins's career-long endeavor to take up the mantle of the public poet as a kind of service to the public at large" (p. 25). This apparently required Jenkins to employ a bit of self-promotion as evidenced by blurbs from luminaries such as civil rights activist Marty McLeod Bethune, Eleanor Roosevelt, and New Republic editor Bruce Bliven, blurbs that Colvett maintains have the air of cordial, form responses from sought after public figures (or in Bliven's case, the beginning of a possible rejection notice [!]) (pgs. 26-27).

The poem itself is a stirring, free verse Whitmanesque ode to the democratic tradition and is "notable for its use of modernist collage techniques, as well as a striking combination of documentary realism and visionary poetry that bears comparison to other experimental work from this period" (Colvett, p. 1). Interspersed throughout are nine poorly reproduced photographs, mostly showing an elderly Jenkins at the site of the tragedy (where he apparently composed the poem). Sadly, it appears that Jenkins' appeal largely fell on deaf ears, and his plan to use the Malcolm-Dorsey Memorial Committee to publish other titles "for the improvement of race relations in America" did not materialize.

Welborn Victor Jenkins (1879-1960) was born in rural Georgia and resided in Atlanta for most of his life working as a railway mail clerk and self-publishing his poems and stories. In 1910 he founded *The Colored People's Magazine*, of which only two issues were published before it dissolved. He frequently contributed stories, essays, and journalism to the weekly black newspaper *The Atlanta Independent* and is described in contemporary newspaper accounts as an up-and-coming Negro writer. He achieved somewhat of a breakthrough in 1934 with the publication of his only book of poetry, *Trumpet in the New Moon*, which was published by Peabody Press and included an introduction by James Weldon Johnson. *Trumpet* received a detailed interpretive analysis in Jon Griffin's book, *Anthems, Sonnets, and Chants Recovering the African American Poetry of the 1930s* (2010).

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Stapled brown wrappers (10" x 6 1/2") printed in black & red, 46 p., nine poorly reproduced photographs, including four of Jenkins at the location of the murder where he conceived of this requiem. Corners bumped, light edge wear, a near fine copy. (12862)



3.) Gordon, Eugene and Cyril Briggs. **The Position of Negro Women**. New York: Workers Library Publishers, 1935. \$550

A pioneering work on the oppression of black women workers under capitalism by two black journalists and long-time Communist Party members (Briggs was also the founder of the militant African Blood Brotherhood in 1919). Although Communist journalists had been writing about the triple oppression of black women workers since the mid-1920s, Gordon and Briggs' important, but largely neglected, pamphlet was the Party's only work on the subject during the 1930s and was a primary influence on the work of Claudia Jones during the 1940s.

The authors begin the pamphlet by arguing, "The Negro woman worker is doubly victimized. She suffers both from the general discriminations against women workers and from her identity as a member of a nationality singled out by the ruling class for special plundering, persecution and oppression" (p. 2). They describe the entry of black women into the workforce during WWI followed by their relegation to mostly low-paying, unskilled jobs at the end of the war. They document their exploitation as domestic workers, their status as teachers in segregated schools and their high levels of unemployment. The pamphlet concludes with the customary call for white-black unity and touts the CPUSA's success in the struggle against racism and capitalist exploitation.

As discussed in the dissertation *"Put One More 'S' in the USA": Communist Pamphlet Literature and the Productive Fiction of the Black Nation Thesis* (2012), Gordon and Briggs' pamphlet was not widely circulated nor advertised

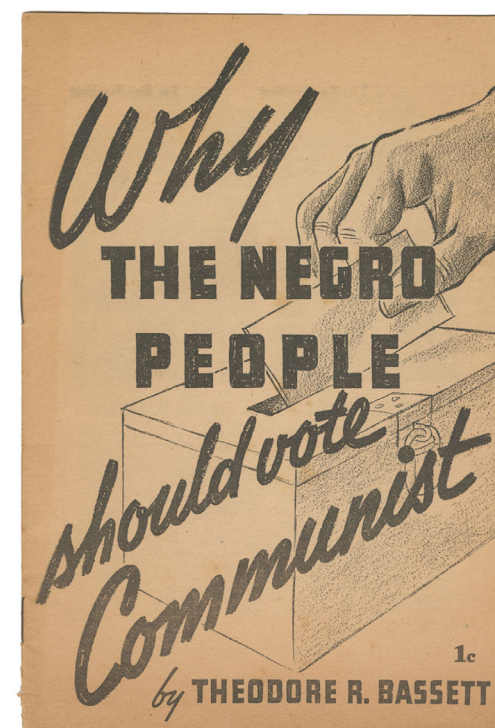
in the Party's voluminous literature, which Trevor Sangrey suggests may point to the CP's lack of interest in the subject (Sangrey, pgs. 162-169).

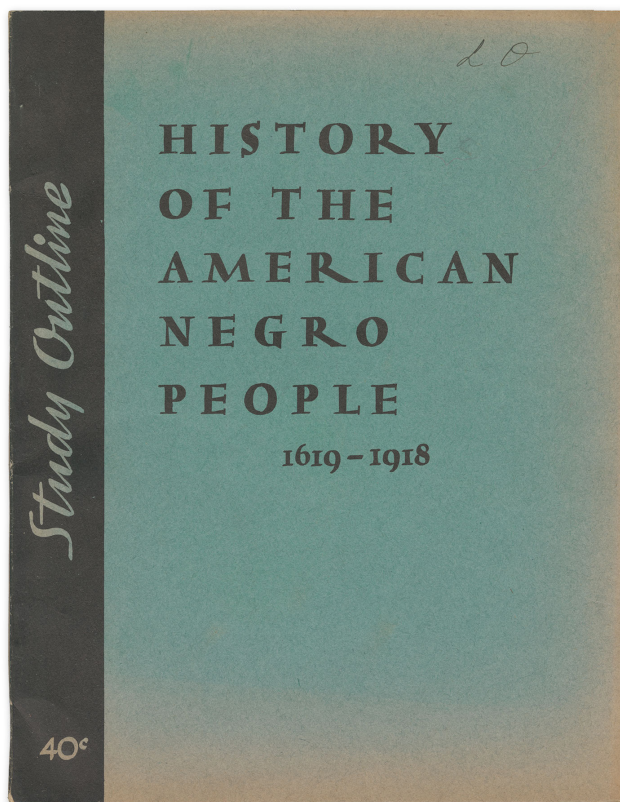
Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (6" x 4 1/2"), 16 p. A Near Fine copy. (13171)

4.) Bassett, Theodore R. **Why the Negro People Should Vote Communist**. New York: Workers Library Publishers, [1940]. \$125

A Communist Party pamphlet urging black Americans to vote for the Communist Party's ticket of Earl Browder and James W. Ford ahead of the 1940 Presidential election. Bassett outlines the current status of black Americans and the inability of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties to meet their needs for full political, economic and social equality.

Stapled, illustrated, newsprint wrappers, 15 p. Negligible chipping to the tail, browning to newsprint. (13172)





5.) Lawson, Elizabeth. **History of the American Negro People, 1619-1918 (Study Outline)**. New York: Workers Book Shop, 1939. \$200

An early study outline on African-American history based on a series of lectures delivered by Elizabeth Lawson at the CPUSA's Worker's School, which operated in NYC from 1923-1944 when it was absorbed into the Jefferson School of Social Science. The lectures were designed to educate Party members on the plight of African-Americans and to celebrate their many accomplishments and struggles against racism and oppression.

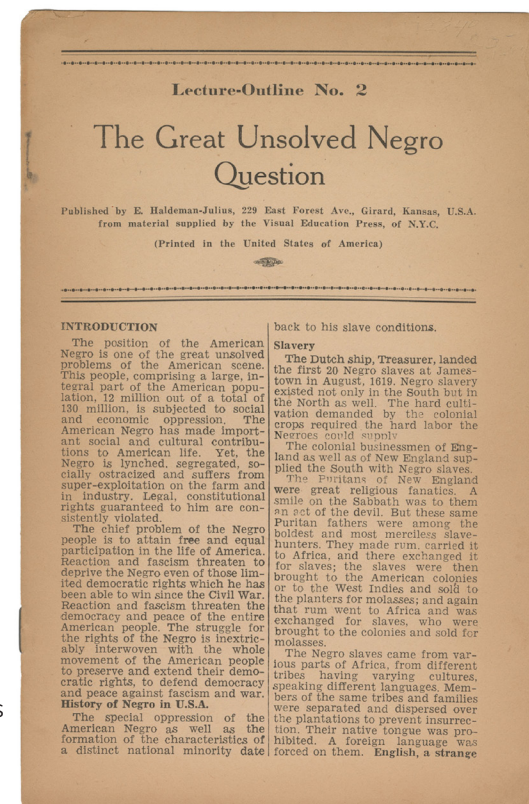
Wrappers (10 3/4" x 8 1/2"), 100 p. printed from typescript, one page of ads for the Worker's School. Some toning to edges, initials to the top of the front cover, a few marginal marks to the first few leaves, a very good copy. (13497)

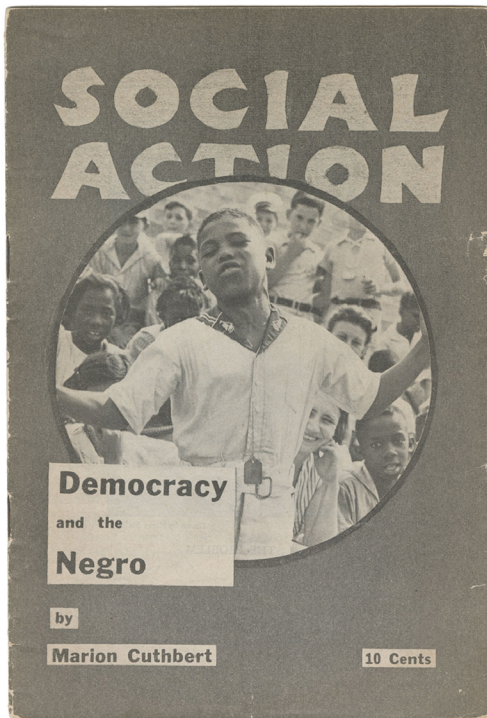
6.) **The Great Unsolved Negro Question (Lecture-Outline No. 2)**. Girard, Kansas: E. Haldeman-Julius, [1938]. \$150

The second of at least 26 lecture outlines published by radical publisher Haldeman-Julius in collaboration with the Visual Education Press, of N.Y.C. These outlines were used by speakers in conjunction with large wall charts supplied by Visual Education Press for workers' education groups. In a 1937 *Daily Worker* article, "Education Made Easy: Artists Become Modern Educators in New Visual Learning Method," Jacob Kainen describes the Visual Education Press as "specialists in workers education" who were at the forefront of a new visual educational model in which speakers used these visual tools to lecture on anti-Semitism, the women's movement, the agricultural crisis, labor unions, political economy, fascism, and many other topics.

This outline on the "Negro Question" includes an introduction to the topic followed by brief sections on slavery, the Civil War, Reconstruction, sharecropping, various Constitutional amendments, lynchings, segregation, Jim Crow, laws against interracial marriage, effects of discrimination, infant mortality, illiteracy, unionization, the National Negro Congress, and concludes with a bibliography and discussion questions.

Stapled newsprint sheets (8 1/2" x 5 1/2"), offset printed, 6 p., [2] p. of adverts for other Haldeman-Julius titles. Sliver chipped along the upper front corner, newsprint browned, else a very good copy of a fragile title. Scarce. Only three copies in WorldCat. See, Kainen, Jacob. *The Daily Worker*, Wed., Sept. 22, 1977, p. 7. (13496)





7.) Cuthbert, Marion. **"Democracy and the Negro" in Social Action, Vol. II, No. 14.** New York: The Pilgrim Press, 1936. \$175

This issue of the Council for Social Action's magazine is devoted exclusively to Marion Cuthbert's lengthy report on the failure of American democracy to provide the Negro with full citizenship rights thereby forcing him to think exclusively in racial group terms and making him susceptible to "every radical doctrine or fanatical movement which picks at the outposts of our national life" (New York Times, Oct. 5, 1936, p. 12). She discusses unequal opportunities for education, voting disenfranchisement, legal discrimination, unequal services for the white and black public, unequal access to government aid, the hope for a new status of Negroes within labor organizations, peonage on cotton plantations, the work of Negro organizations such as the NAACP, and a seven-point program for what the church can do to help with racial problems.

Cuthbert (1896-1989) was an African American educator, administrator, poet, and Harlem Renaissance intellectual who authored *Education and Marginality: A Study of the Negro College Graduate* (1942), a classic in the study of black education, a book on her friend and colleague Juliette Derricotte, dean of women at Fisk University, who died following an automobile accident in which she was refused hospital treatment because of her race. She also authored a number of books of poetry (see item 106), juvenilia, and essays.

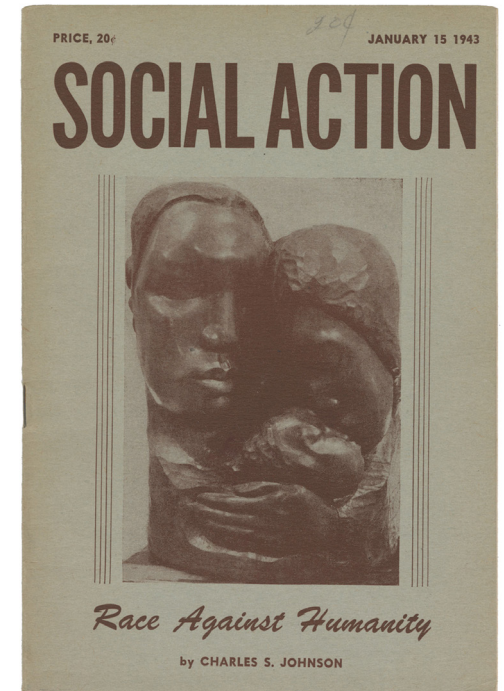
Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers, 31 p., illustrations, graphs. Some edge wear, but a very good copy. Eight copies located in WorldCat. (13669)

8.) Johnson, Charles S. (contributor); A. Philip Randolph (contributor). **Social Action, Vol. IX, No. 1.** New York City: Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, 1943. \$75

This issue of *Social Action* features two articles by important black civil rights activists, sociologist and future Fisk University president Charles S. Johnson and labor organizer A. Philip Randolph. In "Race Against Humanity," Johnson describes racial ideology as the most "important and dangerous force in the world today" and encourages the U.S. to resolve its ongoing racial inequality as a demonstration that its fighting for actual democracy. In "The Negro in American Democracy," Randolph provides a history of racial inequality in the U.S. and concludes, "If this war does not lead to racial, economic, political and social equality for the Negro and all of the darker races, it will have been fought in vain and will be only a prelude to a more terrible war between the colored and white races of the world."

Other content includes an address by Abba Hillel Silver on "America's Minority Groups in War and Peace," a report of the Special Seminar on "The Spiritual Implications of Race and Culture, an article on the purpose of the Committee on Intercultural Relations of the Council for Social Action, and a 14-point program about what the church can do.

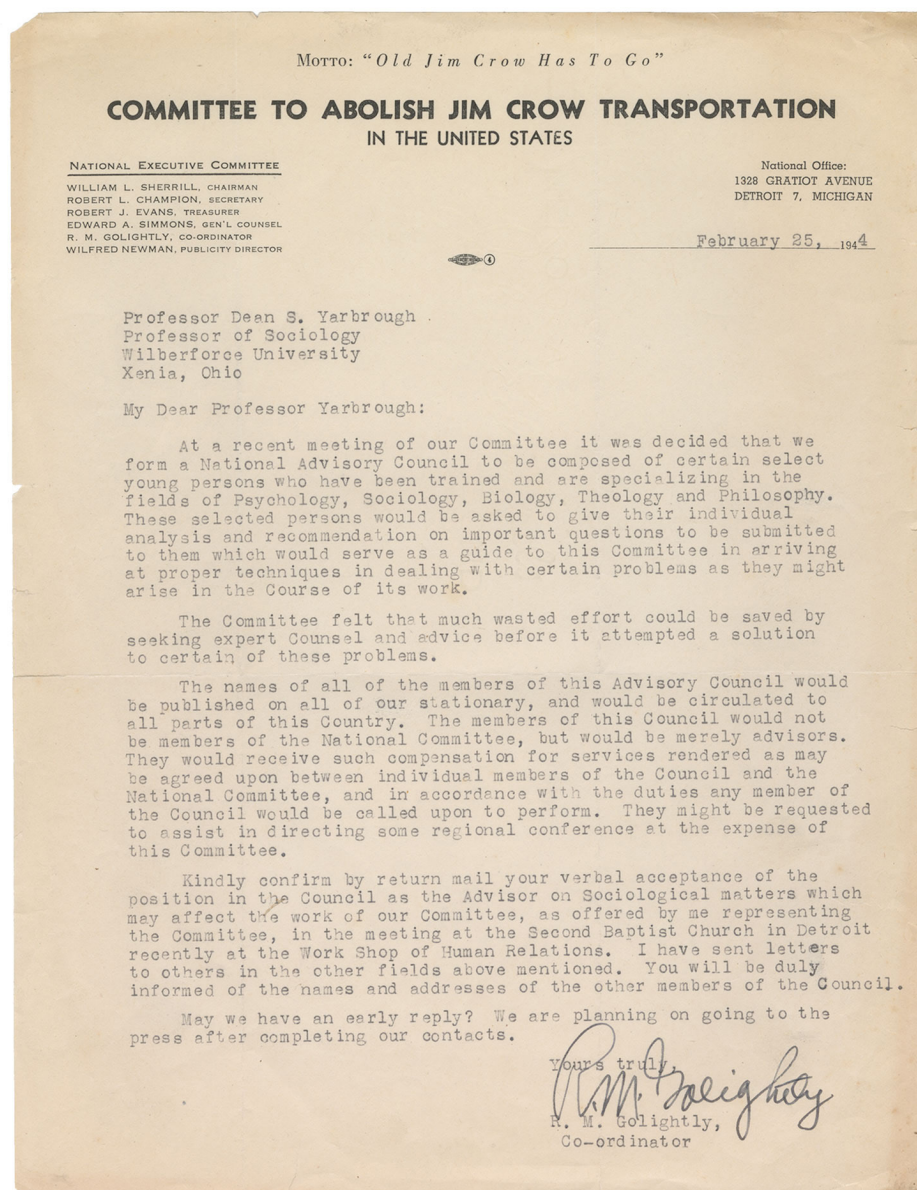
Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers, 48 p. A near fine copy. (13527)



9.) Golightly, R[ichmond]. M. **TLS from R. M. Golightly of the Committee to Abolish Jim Crow Transportation.** Detroit: Committee to Abolish Jim Crow Transportation, 1944. \$450

A TLS from the African American attorney and Committee to Abolish Jim Crow Transportation coordinator R[ichmond]. M. Golightly (1899-1947) to African American Professor Dean S. Yarbrough of Wilberforce University inviting the professor to become the sociology advisor to the group's National Advisory Council. As stated by Golightly in his request, the council members "would be asked to give their individual analysis and recommendation on important questions to be submitted to them which would serve as a guide to this Committee in arriving at proper techniques in dealing with certain problems as they might arise in the Course of its work."

The Committee to Abolish Jim Crow Transportation was a short-lived Detroit-based organization founded by a group of African American attorneys that "work[ed] for the abolition of the antiquat-



ed, out of date, and anti-American practice of segregating racial groups in transportation wherever it may now exist in the United States" ("What About Jim Crow Transportation in the United States?" *The Omaha Guide*, Sat, May 20, 1944, p. 1). The group sought to establish local committees in U.S. cities to coordinate with the national office in militantly opposing Jim Crow laws in transportation. Besides contemporaneous newspaper accounts, very little has been written about the group, which appears to have issued only one pamphlet outlining its purpose. An important piece of ephemera documenting the group's attempt to organize itself into an effective civil rights organization.

Typed on Committee to Abolish Jim Crow Transportation letterhead, which lists the group's officers and its Detroit address. Signed by coordinator R. M. Golightly along the bottom. Light wear to edges, else very good. (13632)

10.) Harden, P. L. **TLS from Attorney P. L. Harden of the Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens & Good Citizenship.**

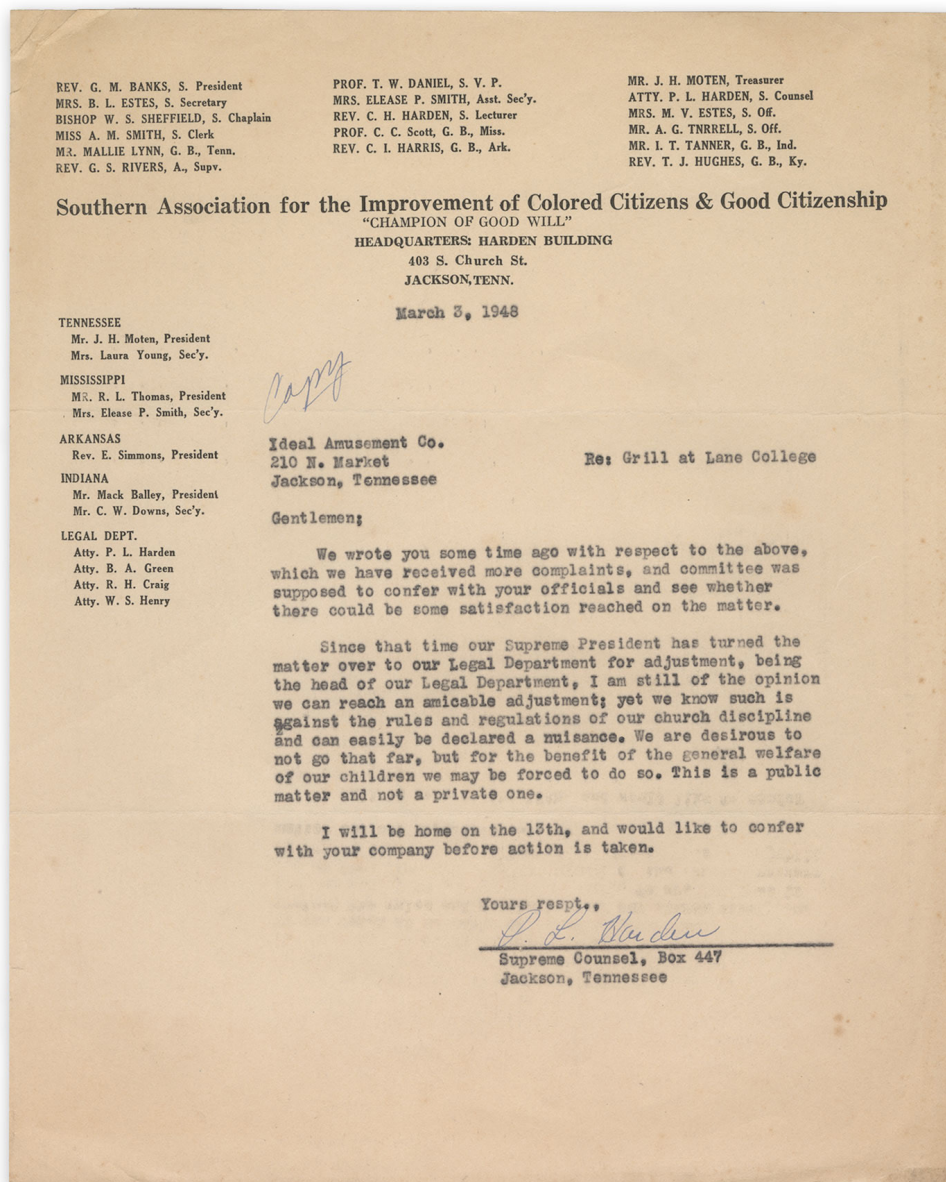
Jackson, Tenn.: Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens & Good Citizenship, 1948. \$250

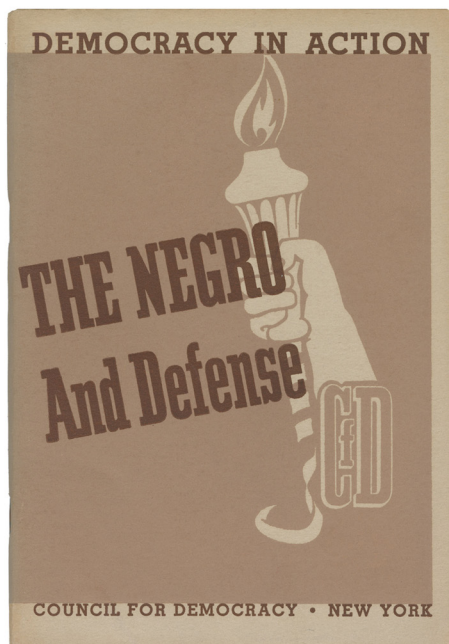
A TLS from Attorney P. L. Harden, Supreme Council for the Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens & Good Citizenship to Ideal Amusement Co. in Jackson, Tennessee regarding an unresolved issue with a grill at historically black Lane College. The contents of the letter refer to previous correspondence with the company and continued complaints over the matter, of which we could find no information. It was presumably around a discriminatory action by the company. Harden writes:

"I am still of the opinion we can reach an amicable adjustment; yet we know such is against the rules and regulations of our church discipline and can easily be declared a nuisance. We are desirous to not go that far, but for the benefit of the general welfare of our children we may be forced to do so. This is a public matter and not a private one."

The Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens & Good Citizenship was founded in Jackson, Tennessee in 1937 to "improve the Race economically, educationally, and to create a better understanding between the two races, and to restore the ballot to those who have been deprived of their civil rights" (*The Chicago Defender*, Sat, Feb 19, 1938, p. 21). The group later expanded to Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky and Indiana and appears to have existed until at least 1956. Very little appears to have been written on the group beyond newspaper accounts of their various campaigns. Attorney Hardin was an active member of the group from its founding.

Typed on organizational letter-head and signed by Harden. Old folds from mailing, light wear. We don't find the group's papers housed anywhere. (13526)





- 11.) Committee of Correspondence. **The Negro and Defense: A Test for Democracy (Democracy in Action No. 3).** New York: Council for Democracy, 1941. \$250

The third title in the Council for Democracy's Democracy in Action Series, in which the Committee of Correspondence argues for the full participation of African Americans in America's war effort by addressing discrimination in both industry and the military. The Committee suggests educating the public and policy makers through interracial grassroots campaigns that will endure long after the war has ended.

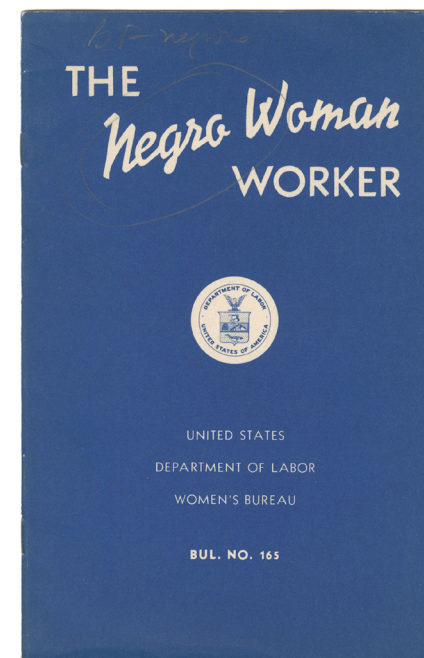
Stapled wrappers (7 ¾" x 5 ½"), [6], 40, [2] p., illustrations. A near fine copy with erratum slip laid in. (13173)

- 12.) Brown, Jean Collier. **The Negro Woman Worker (Bul. No. 165).** Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1938. \$250

An important pre-war report on the occupational and economic status of Negro women workers in the United States, which is described by Women's Bureau director, Mary Anderson, as "bring[ing] together what seems to be the most significant of the very limited data...on this important subject."

The report is organized by Domestic and Personal Service (unemployment, household service, laundry services, hotels & restaurants, beauty shops),

Agriculture, Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries, Negro Women as White-Collar Workers, and concludes with a section on Measures for Improving the Economic Status of Negro Women Workers.

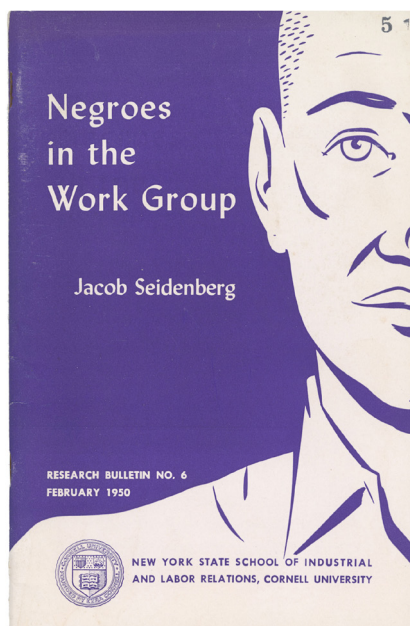


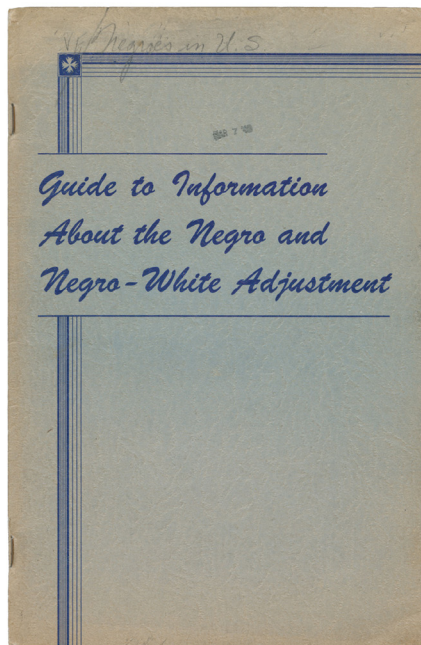
Stapled wrappers (9" x 6"), v, 17 p., photographic frontis of a Negro woman worker. Pencil notation and the word 'Negro' circled to the front wrapper, else a near fine copy. (13176)

- 13.) Seidenberg, Jacob. **Negroes in the Work Group: A Study of Selected Employment Practices in New York State (Research Bulletin No. 6, February 1950).** Ithaca, New York: New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, 1950. \$125

A study undertaken by Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations on the problem of integrating African Americans into the work force following passage of the New York State Law Against Discrimination in 1945. Data from thirty-three firms who had successfully integrated blacks into their companies was acquired and analyzed and personal interviews conducted. The study concludes with 11 techniques or methods employed to ensure success in the hiring and retention of blacks. A condensed edition was published in 1954 by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Both editions uncommon in the trade, this first edition moreso.

Stapled, illustrated wrappers (9" x 6"), 48 p. A near fine copy. (13177)





14.) Bicknell, Marguerite and Margaret McCullough. **Guide to Information About the Negro and Negro-White Adjustment**. Nashville: Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 1943. \$95

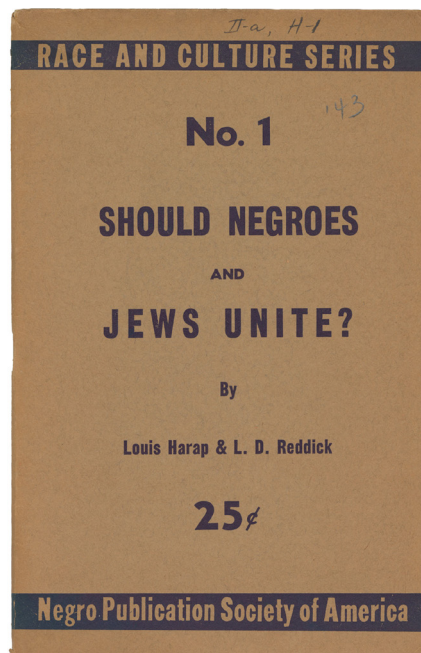
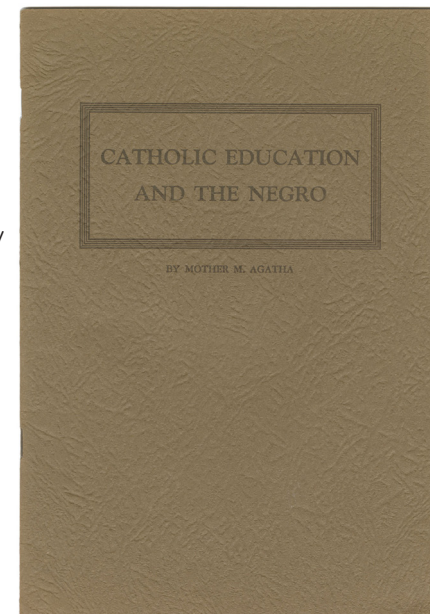
A resource guide on African Americans and race relations, including sections on books, periodicals and manuscripts, libraries and research centers, governmental agencies, and social action and propaganda organizations - both religious and secular.

Stapled wrappers, [6], 39 p., [3] pages for memorandum. Penciled notation to the top of the front wrapper and 'complimentary' penned to the title page. (13174)

15.) Agatha, Mother M. **Catholic Education and the Negro**. Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1942. \$125

A pamphlet on the history of Catholic involvement in the education of African Americans throughout the United States, which was originally a chapter in Roy J. Deferrari's book *Essays on Catholic Education in the United States* (1942). The essay was written by Mother Mary Agatha Browne, Superior General of the Roman Catholic Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark from 1919-1937. Mother Agatha concludes her essay by celebrating the achievements of Catholics in educating African Americans while advocating for more well-trained, capable personnel and financial assistance.

Stapled wrappers, 23 p., bibliography. A fine copy. An uncommon work. (13163)



16.) Harap, Louis & L. D. Reddick. **Should Negroes and Jews Unite? (Race and Culture Series No. 1)**. Negro Publication Society of America, 1943. \$300

A pamphlet from the Negro Publication Society of America (NSPA) reprinting two articles, "Anti-Negroism Among Jews" (by Louis Harap) and "Anti-Semitism Among Negroes" (by L. D. Reddick), that were originally published in the summer 1942 issue of NSPA's magazine, *The Negro Quarterly*. The articles were published to explore and understand existing prejudice between the two groups in hopes of unifying in the struggle for social equality. Included with the original articles are excerpts from some of the editorials and letters that the original articles elicited.

Stapled wrappers (8 1/2" x 5 1/2") printed in blue, 28 p. A couple of notations to the front wrapper, else a near fine, well preserved copy. (13178)

Concord Park Homes, Inc.
13,600
BUILD BROTHERHOOD

William J. Levitt, who has built close to 50,000 private homes since World War II in Jim Crow communities on Long Island and in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, disclaims any personal feelings of discrimination. It is only business, he says, when white home-buyers are ready to accept open-occupancy housing, he is ready to build it.

There are those who assert that the inability of a Negro family to buy a home in Levittown has direct and unpleasant effects on American prestige and influence in Asia and Africa. There are others who, agreeing with this, would add that regardless of its effects anywhere else, such a policy is morally and ethically wrong, and debase the people who practice it and the society that permits it. One of this latter group is Morris Milgram, sponsor and builder of Concord Park Homes, and an FVIR member.

The concern for color-blind communities is not new with Morris. Nine years ago, when he left the national secretaryship of the Civil Liberties Organization to join his father-in-law's construction firm, it was with the condition that the homes he built would be sold without regard to the skin color of the purchaser. Concord Park Homes and its sequel, Greenbelt Knoll, are the concrete expression of that commitment.

Working it out took Milgram four long years of preparation and a lot of discouragement. Lending institutions when the full implications of interracial housing struck them. Well-to-do liberals, including some pacifists, confessed to qualms about taking such hard-earned cash in so risky a venture, and in some cases even expressed doubts about its basic wisdom.

"I really look it out of me for a while," admitted Milgram, "when some prominent pacifist and Quakers wondered whether the Negroes keep their new developments for whites only."

Because this is the case, the exceptions take on an importance out of proportion to their size. Only as members of different racial groups actually live side by side in normal, middle-class housing can the old shibboleths be tested. Members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation can take satisfaction from the fact that some of their fellow members have played leading roles in the more significant ventures to date.

Of these the development of Concord Park Homes may be the most important, partly because it is almost next door to mammoth, white-only Levittown; partly because it is being done by a private builder without tax assistance or other public aid.

Only at one point does the curtain of contempt still show hardly a rent as it segregates man from man in the most intimate aspect of his life: his home. Jim Crow still rules very nearly supreme in housing. Hugo apartment buildings enjoying a "tax subsidy" go to court to defend their right to exclude some of the taxpayers at whose expense they are constructed. A large "cooperative" minded real estate company decides "reluctantly" that the best interests of its shareholders require that it refuse to sell homes to Negroes in a new residential development. Even "identical" cooperative communities have lost members or even gone out of business when their city-white party appeared to be threatened. And from coast to coast, north and south, private builders almost without exception

Morris Milgram (right) explains the design of Concord Park to a visitor. Three and four-bedroom houses sell for \$12,000 and \$15,000, with no down payment.

by Alfred Hassler

Beginning from "FELLOWSHIP" February, 1956

DISCRIMINATION against minorities is being beaten back at one place after another in this land of the free. In the North the segregated school is a reality; transportation is freely available to anyone with the fare; public facilities have been forced open in one city after another; employment prejudices are yielding all along the line; even the church is gradually lowering the barriers it has so long maintained against some of its brethren in Christ. In the South, the still-strong primitive superstitions of white supremacy fight with their backs to the wall in schools, parks, golf courses, trains and buses.

Only at one point does the curtain of contempt still show hardly a rent as it segregates man from man in the most intimate aspect of his life: his home. Jim Crow still rules very nearly supreme in housing. Hugo apartment buildings enjoying a "tax subsidy" go to court to defend their right to exclude some of the taxpayers at whose expense they are constructed. A large "cooperative" minded real estate company decides "reluctantly" that the best interests of its shareholders require that it refuse to sell homes to Negroes in a new residential development. Even "identical" cooperative communities have lost members or even gone out of business when their city-white party appeared to be threatened. And from coast to coast, north and south, private builders almost without exception

Greenbelt Knoll, new Milgram-Otto development, will concentrate on larger homes, modern design in line of the firm of William Penn's successor, Thomas Hobbs. Most modern feature will continue to be absence of race discrimination.

17.) They Build Brotherhood. n.p: [Fellowship of Reconciliation?], [195-]. \$200

A flyer on two interracial housing developments in the Philadelphia area built by white civil rights activists, Morris Milgram and George Otto. The flyer mostly consists of an article by Alfred Hassler originally printed in the Fellowship of Reconciliation's magazine *Fellowship* (February, 1956; Milgram was a FoR member), which details the building of Concord Park Homes and Greenbelt Knoll. The latter was built from 1952-57 and was the first planned racially integrated housing development in Philadelphia and among the first in the U.S. Concord Park, in Trevoise, Bucks County, was opened in 1954 and was also an open housing neighborhood that attracted interracial occupants. The flyer also includes three photographs of the developments and Milgram, maps of the developments, and an advert for information on Greenbelt Knoll.

Offset printed on both sides of an 11" x 8 1/2" sheet. Folds from mailing, else a near fine copy. (13653)

Moving to Philadelphia?

BE OUR GUEST!

GEORGE E. OTTO AND MORRIS MILGRAM,
 BUILDERS, INVITE YOU TO SEE

**GREENBELT KNOLL
 CONTEMPORARY HOMES**

A woodland community of 19 one and two level homes designed by Montgomery and Bishop, combining the livability of the indoors with the beauty of the outdoors. Three to five bedrooms, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 baths, 27 foot, redwood-panelled, beamed living room, brick fireplace in floor-to-ceiling glass wall, peninsula kitchen. Parks on four sides including a two-acre private park.

From \$18,850

ON HOLME AVE., 1 MILE EAST OF PENNYPACK CIRCLE AND ROOSEVELT BOULEVARD.

For information write: Greenbelt Knoll,
 Box 31, Trevoise, Pa. — Elmwood 7-4356

AMERICAN
 FRIENDS
 SERVICE
 COMMITTEE

Regional

Letter

431 South Dearborn Street Chicago 5, Illinois March, 1965

**SELMA—
 A City of Hope**

ALABAMA

"We want to live in peace with all mankind, and especially with the whites of the South. Our interests are identical. But we do not want the peace of the lamb with the lion... Give us our rights! Will you do this or force us away from you?"

Negro minister, Selma, Alabama, 1887

Selma, Alabama, lies in the heart of the Black Belt, a section of the Yellowhammer state named originally for its fertile black soil. The term has come to refer to the region's heavy Negro population.

"If you can break Selma, you can open up the shell to the whole Black Belt," observed a Negro resident in 1962. Today the attention of the nation is focused on the city of 30,000, situated on the bluffs of the Alabama River. Newspapers report the wholesale arrests, the horrifying forced march of the children, the frustrations, the intimidations. But Selma is a center of hope; the shell is cracking.

In November 1962 Bernard LaFayette, then director of the Alabama Voter Registration Project for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), went to Selma to study Dallas County, in west central Alabama. Presently director of the Urban Affairs Program for the Chicago Office of the AFSC, he is on Joan Bevel to assist in the voter project headed by James Bevel.

Selma has a long history of racial opposition. It was one of the strongholds of the Confederacy. Today it is the stronghold of the Alabama White Citizens Council. The former Mayor of Selma is head of the local council, and members of the group are said currently to hold key positions in the city and county governments. Although the majority of the residents of the county are Negroes (57%) only 0.7% of the eligible Negroes are registered to vote, while the registration of eligible whites is 64%.

The present voter registration project began in February, 1963. Bernard LaFayette recalls the first mass meeting: "There were 350 people there. The sheriff and his posse surrounded the place. There were white farmers, insurance men, salesmen, storekeepers. Every white man you see in Selma—you don't know if he's a deputy or not, if he has the license to kill you or not. That night we made bold statements, to try to relieve the people's fears. The sheriff and his men walked around taking pictures, writing down license numbers from cars. And then afterwards people started getting threatening phone calls, getting fired from their jobs. Fear was so thick in that city you could feel it in the air. I must have heard ten people say 'This is the worst place in the world—meanest white folks in the world—you're not going to get anything accomplished here.'"

(Continued on page 2)

18.) Selma - A City of Hope (AFSC Regional Letter). Chicago: American Friends Service Committee, 1965. \$75

An issue of this regional AFSC newsletter featuring a cover article on the voter registration drive in staunchly segregationist Selma, Alabama, which continues on p. 2. Other content includes the AFSC's stance on immigration reform; a call for volunteers for Project House in Chicago and the needs of residents in Garfield Park; a list of AFSC programs in Africa and an article by Dr. Robert Byrd ("Africans Seek Identity") who was director of the AFSC's International Seminar Program in West Africa, plus other AFSC updates.

A single sheet folded in thirds, 6 p., two photographs, one map. A near fine copy. (13524)

19.) Wells, Wesley Robert. **Four items in support of the San Quentin death row prisoner Wesley Robert Wells: My Name Is Wesley Robert Wells; The Facts of My Case, Written from the Death House; Letters from the Death House; Amicus Brief* In the Case of Wesley Robert Wells.** Los Angeles / San Francisco: Civil Rights Congress / Defense Committee, 1950s. \$350

Four items in support of black San Quentin prisoner Wesley Robert Wells who was sentenced to death in 1947 for throwing a cuspidor at a prison guard who taunted him. Wells' case was taken up by the Communist Party-affiliated Civil Rights Congress, which was largely responsible for numerous stays of execution and his eventual clemency in 1954. Wells was represented by CRC member and white radical attorney, Charles Garry (future legal counsel for the Black Panthers). Upon his release in 1974 the Black Panthers, who had long championed his cause, held a welcome home reception for him at the Son of Man Temple in Oakland and published a three part interview with him in their newspaper. He died of a heart attack in 1976. Included in this grouping are:

Wells, Wesley Robert. **My Name is Wesley Robert Wells.** n.p.: State Defense Committee for Wesley Robert Wells, [1951]. Wells provides biographical information, his criminal history and the events that led to his death sentence.



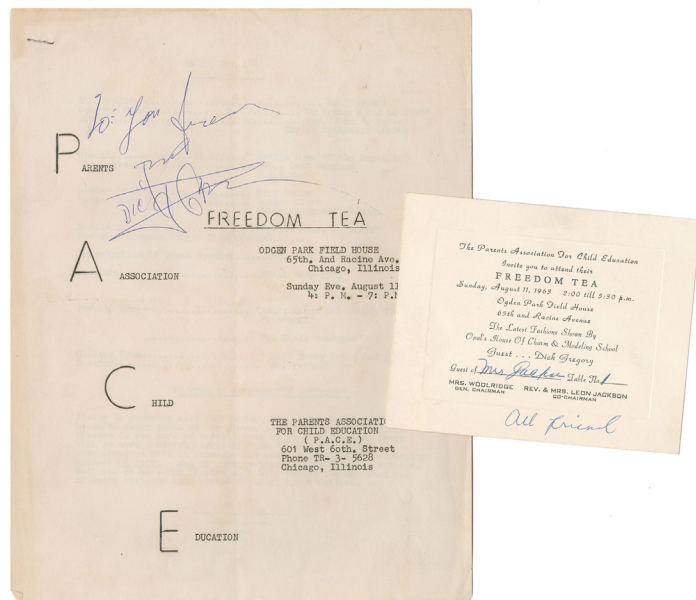
Stapled, illustrated wrappers (5 ¾" x 4 ½"), [2], 26 p. Includes a foreword by Buddy Green.

[Wells, Wesley Robert]. **Letters from the Death House.** Los Angeles: Civil Rights Congress, [1953]. First edition. A series of letters between Wells and an unnamed recipient(s) from the Civil Rights Congress, in which Wells discusses his case, politics, watching TV (the World Series) for the first time, etc. Stapled, illustrated wrappers (7" x 7 ¾"), 44 pp. With a preface by Communist Party member and Hollywood Ten defendant, John Howard Lawson. Some wear along the spine, about near fine.

[Wells, Wesley Robert]; Civil Rights Congress. **The Facts of My Case: Written from the Death House.** Los Angeles: Civil Rights Congress, [ca. 1953].

An appeal letter written by Wells in which he describes the particulars of his case and specifically appeals to organized labor to help free him. Single sheet folded (11" x 8 ½"), 4 p. Toning/offsetting to the front page.

[Wells Defense Committee]. **Amicus Brief* In the Case of Wesley Robert Wells.** Los Angeles: Civil Rights Congress / Wells Defense Committee, [ca. 1953]. A petition issued by the Wells Defense Committee to have his death penalty overturned. Offset printed in blue on an 11" x 8 ½" sheet. Stamp of Wells Defense Committee to upper left corner. (13005)



20.) Two ephemeral items for a Freedom Tea event in Chicago [one signed by Dick Gregory]. Chicago: The Parents Association for Child Education, 1963. \$750

These two ephemeral items appear to document the sole fundraising event for the short-lived civil rights group, The Parents Association for Child Education (PACE), which was founded in Chicago in the spring of 1963 by the Rev. Leon Jackson and other community activists on behalf of parents of children attending the all-black William G. Beale Elementary School.

The fundraising event was held on August 11, 1963 at Odgen Park Field House at 65th & Racine Ave. and featured guest speaker Dick Gregory who has inscribed the cover sheet of the program. The event featured musical performances, an introduction by Jackson, a fashion show by Opal's House of Charm & Modeling School, and a speech by Gregory. At the bottom of the program reads: Freedom Is Everybody's Business -

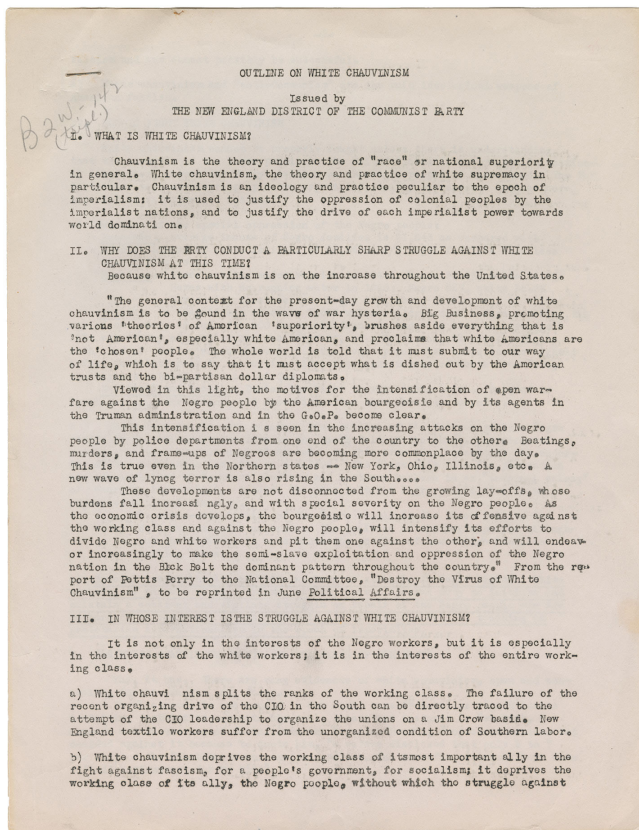
"Please be generous with your money, the cause of human freedom is worth every ounce of our power, or money. Before complete freedom is won more of us will have to go to the jails; there will be more peaceful demonstrations. Nearly 80 people have been arrested here in Chicago this year as a result of protesting against de facto and de jure segregation in the city schools. What you do here for freedom will help hasten the day when all of God's children have access to equal opportunities."

Accompanying the program is an invitation printed on thick stock for a guest of Mrs. Jackson, the Rev. Leon Jackson's wife.

PACE was founded amidst increasing scrutiny by Chicago civil rights groups on the *de facto* segregated school system in Chicago. At the Beale school, the white principal, Willard A. Johnson, was accused of verbal abuse toward students and parents and of sanctioning physical violence toward students by a number of teachers ("Parents Seek Ouster of Beale School Principal, Term Him Unfair," The Chicago Defender, Sat, May 11, 1963, p. 38). On the first day of the 1963/1964 school year (September 4th, 1963), more than half a dozen students staged a sit-in outside of Johnson's office and were arrested while PACE and CORE members picketed outside. PACE began operating makeshift schools called "freedom schools" in local churches for boycotting children.

A week later the Chicago Teachers union (AFL-CIO) unanimously voted to support Johnson and to condemn the demonstrators who they accused of impeding the education process ("Teaching Unit Asks Halt to Harassment, Chicago Tribune, Sat, Sep 14, 1963, p. 1). The continued protests at Beale and other schools forced the board of education to investigate and in October 1963, Chicago school superintendent, Benjamin C. Willis, resigned after accusing the board of "invading his administrative domain" ("Chicago School Superintendent Quits Post," Leader-Tribune, Sat, Oct 05, 1963, p. 5). PACE and CORE members celebrated the resignation, but we were unable to determine if a resolution was reached at Beale as both coverage and PACE disappear after October, 1963.

The program consists of two corner-stapled, mimeographie sheets (11" x 8 ½"). INSCRIBED by guest speaker Dick Gregory to the cover. The invitation card is professionally printed and measures 5 ½" x 4 ½". Neither items is found in WorldCat, and we could find no reference to the event in the press or online. (13541)



21.) Outline on White Chauvinism. [Boston]: New England District of the Communist Party, [ca. 1949]. \$200

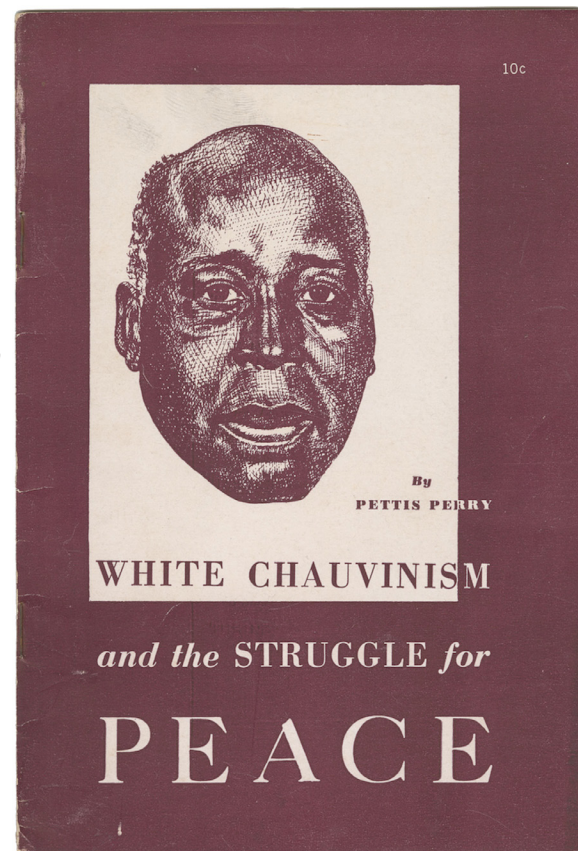
This outline issued by the New England District of the Communist Party defines white chauvinism, describes the Party's concentrated effort in rooting it out, addresses who benefits from the eradication of white chauvinism (both white and black workers), and answers how to fight it more broadly, whether it's penetrated the Party and how to eliminate it from the Communist Party. The document concludes with practical tasks, such as organizing discussions in every branch using this outline and Pettis Perry's article on white chauvinism from *Political Affairs*; organizing study groups using Harry Haywood's book *Negro Liberation* (see item 31); selling the *Worker* in Boston's Negro neighborhoods; promoting Negro leadership in the Party, mass organizations, and trade unions; and supporting the mass struggle for jobs for Negro people.

Corner-stapled 11" x 8 1/2" sheets, mimeographed on rectos only, 4 p. Penciled notation near staple, else a near fine copy. Not found by us in WorldCat. (13668)

22.) Perry, Pettis. White Chauvinism and the Struggle for Peace. New York: New Century Publishers, 1952. \$125

A report by the African American Communist Party leader and Smith Act defendant on white chauvinism, a counterrevolutionary tendency in which white workers and Party members were chided for failing to support the full equality and liberation of black people. Besides addressing the issue in Party literature and study groups, the Party made an example out of a Finnish-American member in what became known as the Yokinen Show Trial. August Yokinen was tried before 2,000 party members in Harlem for preventing the entry of blacks to a Finnish Workers Club, as well as for disparaging comments he made about blacks (this account was published as a pamphlet titled, *Race Hatred on Trial*, see item 23).

Stapled wrappers with illustration of Perry by Edward Strickland to the cover, 22 p. Some edge wear and creasing to wrappers, very good. (11902)





23.) Allen, Jim (introduction); Communist Party, U.S.A. **Race Hatred on Trial**. New York: Workshop of Graphic Artists, 1948. Reprint. **\$125**

A pamphlet reporting on a 1931 trial staged by the Communist Party, USA, in New York, in which one of its members, August Yokinen, was charged with white chauvinism for advocating the expulsion of three black workers from the Finnish Workers Club in Harlem. Following an introduction by Jim Allen, the pamphlet includes Proceedings of the Trial, Speech of C. A. Hathaway, Prosecutor for the District Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., Speech of Richard B. Moore, Attorney for the Defense, Statement by August Yokinen (translated from Finnish), Summaries by Moore and Hathaway, and the jury's verdict. The jury of 14 CP members voted to expel Yokinen from the Party until he could sufficiently demonstrate his opposition to white chauvinism. As mentioned in the introduction, Yokinen was arrested and scheduled for deportation by the ruling class for "taking up an active fight for full Negro equality as a member of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights."

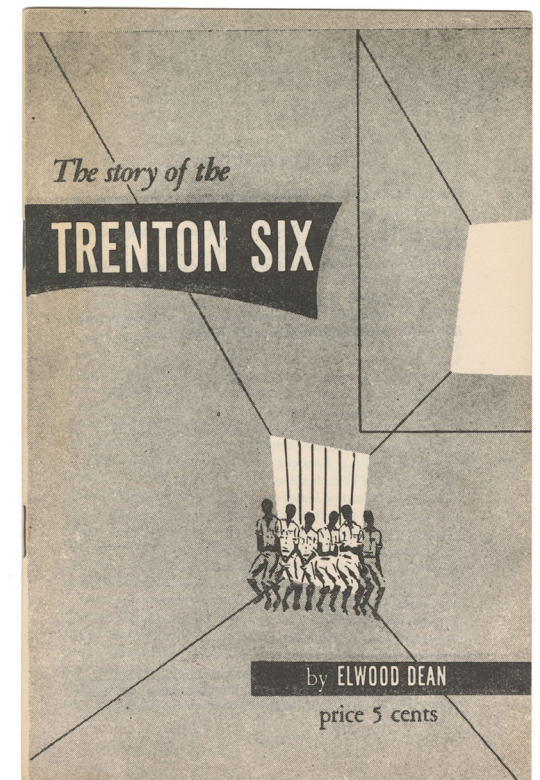
Originally published by the CPUSA in 1931, the pamphlet was somewhat curiously reprinted by the short-lived Workshop of Graphic Arts in 1948. The Workshop, an offshoot of the Dreiser Cultural Workshop, was a radical left printing group that emerged in 1948 under the direction of Jay Landau, operating out of a loft at 106 E. 14th St. Charles Keller took over from Landau the same year.

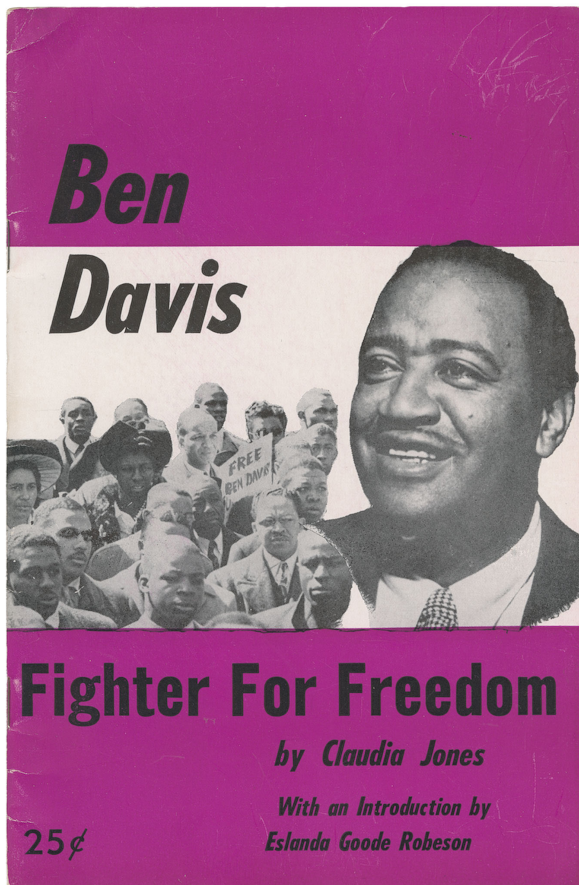
Stapled, illustrated wrappers (4 1/4" x 6 1/2"), 47 p., three illustrations by Daily Worker cartoonist Ryan Walker depicting acts of racism and white chauvinism. A Near Fine copy. Less than two dozen copies of either edition found in OCLC, with only two of this 1948 reprint located at Northwestern and UC Davis. (8812)

24.) Dean, Elwood. **The Story of the Trenton Six**. New York: New Century Publishers, 1949. **\$150**

A Communist Party pamphlet on the case of the Trenton Six, six black men arrested for the murder of white shopkeeper, William Horner, on the morning of Jan. 27, 1949. Both the Civil Rights Congress and the NAACP offered legal help due to the multiple legal abuses the men faced during and after their arrest. They were all originally sentenced to death, but after an appeal and mistrial, four of the six were acquitted.

Stapled, illustrated wrappers (7 1/2" x 5"), 23 p. A fine copy. (12915)





25.) Jones, Claudia. **Ben Davis: Fighter for Freedom**. Brooklyn: National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, 1954. \$175

The third in a series of four pamphlets by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership (NCDNL) to publicize the continued persecution of black Communist leaders under the Smith Act. The NCDNL was formed in 1952 to defend figures such as the subject of this pamphlet, Benjamin Davis, Pettis Perry, Claude Lightfoot, James Jackson, Paul Robeson, and the author, Claudia Jones.

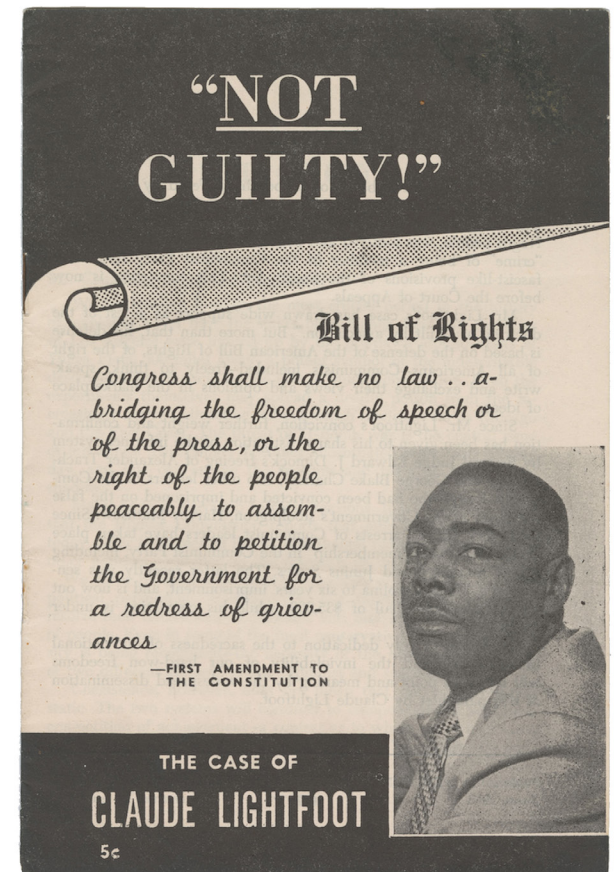
The pamphlet begins with an introduction by Eslanda Goode Robeson who not only outlines her support for Benjamin Davis, but for the pamphlet's author, Claudia Jones, the Trinidad-born Communist who was deported two years after publication due to her Communist activities. Jones provides a detailed account of the witchhunt against Davis, a lawyer and New York City Councilman, as the latest in a protracted battle to persecute and subdue black liberationists in the United States. She details the machinations of the Smith Act and the other black Communists persecuted under it. Jones also includes a short biography of Davis and his path toward civil rights for all, and there are a number of photographs of Davis at various demonstrations, as a lawyer, and growing up. Other photographs include those of historical figures such as Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, & Sojourner Truth, other black Communist leaders such as Pettis Perry and Claude Lightfoot, and Davis with white Communist leaders such as William Foster and Peter Cacchione.

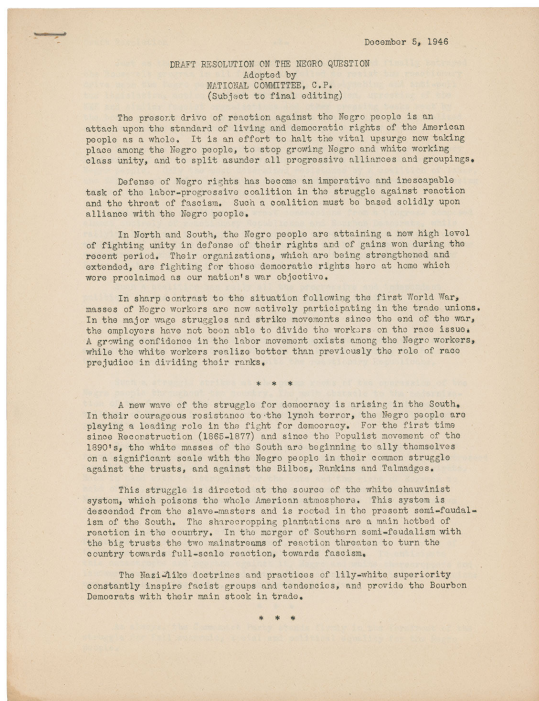
Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (8 ½" x 5 ½"), 48 p., 18 photographs, two illustrations. Light wear and a few scratches to wrappers. (11789)

26.) Lightfoot, Claude. **"Not Guilty!": The Case of Claude Lightfoot**. New York: New Century Publishers, 1955. \$50

A speech by the prominent black Communist Claude Lightfoot delivered while he was appealing his conviction under the Smith Act for membership in the Communist Party. Lightfoot describes the reactionary forces threatened by the Negro struggle for equality and the Communist Party's struggle for socialism. Lightfoot's conviction was not overturned until 1961 after his case was taken to the Supreme Court.

Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (7 ½" x 5"), 15 p. Small stain to the top corner inside the front wrapper, else a near fine copy. (13532)





27.) National Committee, C.P. **Draft Resolution on the Negro Question.** [Communist Party, USA], 1946. \$150

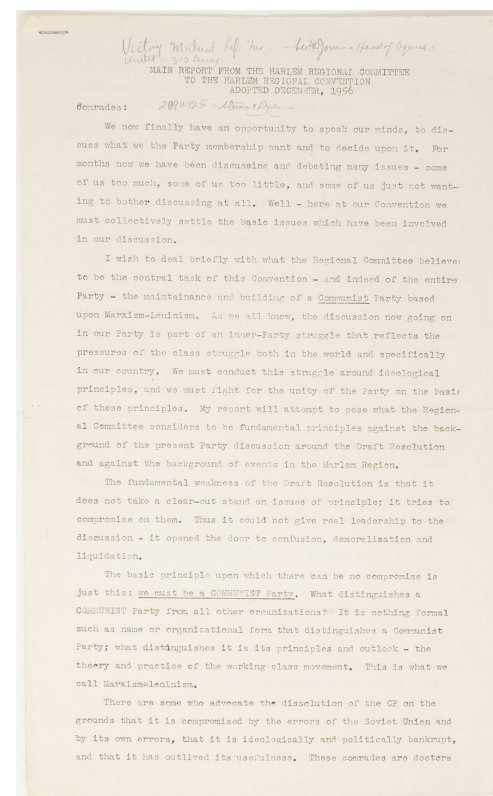
An internal document stating the position of the Communist Party on the so-called "Negro question," which includes combatting "white chauvinism," forging alliances with the Negro people, and rooting out the vestiges of white supremacy in the labor and progressive movements. The document concludes, "...the Communist Party will reinstitute constant educational work within its own ranks and on a broader scale. To uproot false theories and ban race prejudice from the labor and progressive movement, while fighting constantly for Negro rights, is imperative for the welding of a firm alliance with the Negro people in our common struggle against reaction and the threat of fascism." A valuable document portraying the Communist Party's desperate attempt to garner the trust and support of blacks who were disillusioned with the inequality in post-War America.

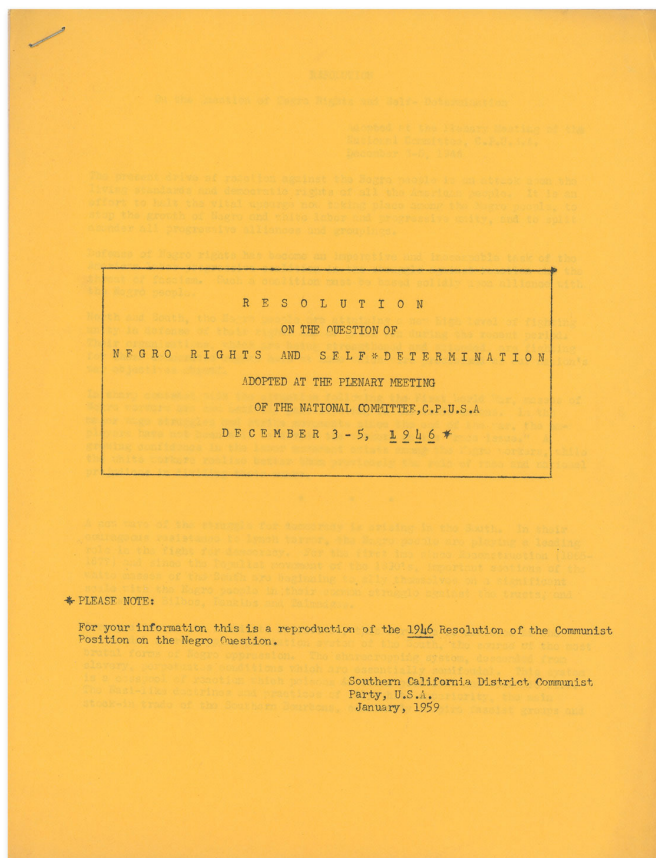
Four corner-stapled mimeographed leaves printed rectos only. Slight toning, else a Fine copy. Four copies in WorldCat (Harvard, UC Berkeley, BYU, Univ. of Oregon). Scarce. (9862)

28.) **Main Report from the Harlem Regional Committee to the Harlem Regional Convention, Adopted December, 1956.** [New York]: [Communist Party USA], [1956]. \$250

An important internal document issued by the Harlem Regional Committee in response to the controversial Draft Resolution for the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A.. This report from the Harlem Committee states that "the Draft Resolution must state unequivocally that only a party based upon Marxism-Leninism can lead the working class to Socialism in our country, and our Party must be built to do so" (p. 4). The Committee denounces the reformist and gradualist approach of a "peaceful and constitutional struggle" and points to the Negro struggle against segregation and white terrorism by the Klan and White Citizens Councils as evidence that "revolutionary struggle" is already underway. The document continues with further objections to the Draft Resolution and recommends the "practice of Democratic Centralism," the implementation of a "constructive cadre policy," and the development of a class approach. It concludes with a critical self-analysis of the Regional Committee's failure to grow the Party in Harlem and its commitment to addressing the issues of housing and education for Harlem's Negro masses. The final page lists the seven points comprising the "Majority Resolution Adopted By the Harlem Regional Convention, Dec. 1956." An important document providing further insight into a fractious stage of the CPUSA's history and the perspective of black Communists to the Party's proposed reformism.

Ten corner-stapled, mimeographed leaves (8 1/2" x 14"). Horizontal crease from folding, penciled notes along the top margin of the first leaf. Not found by us in OCLC. (9299)





29.) Resolution on the Question of Negro Rights and Self-Determination Adopted at the Plenary Meeting of the National Committee, C.P.U.S.A., December 3-5, 1946. Southern California District Communist Party, U.S.A., 1959. **\$150**

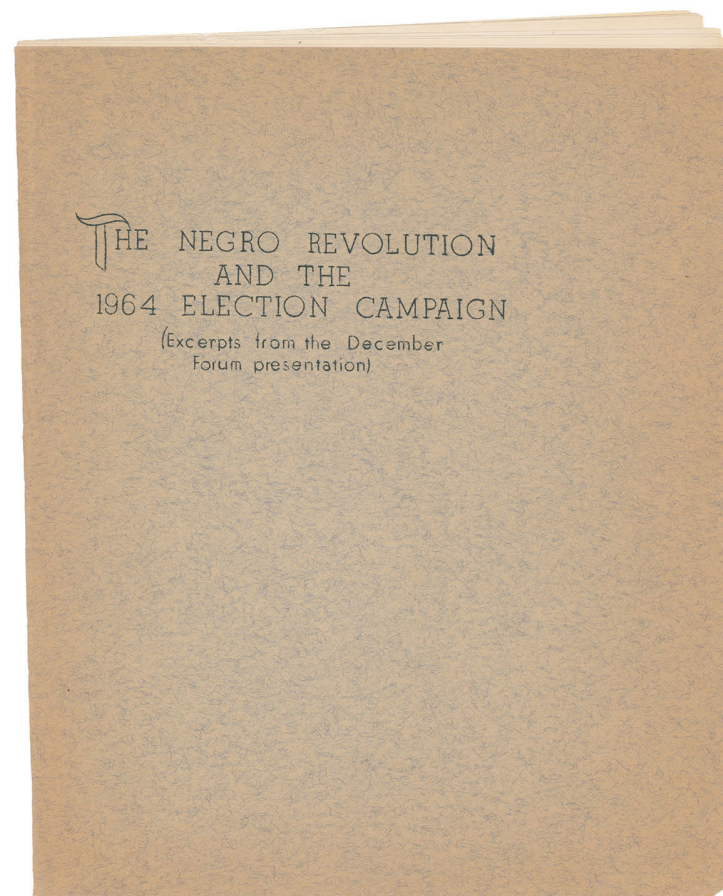
A reproduction of the 1946 Resolution, which formalized the Communist Party's commitment to black liberation and civil rights. As stated at the outset, "Defense of Negro rights has become an imperative and inescapable task of the American labor-progressive coalition in the struggle against reaction and the threat of fascism. Such a coalition must be based solidly upon alliance with the Negro people."

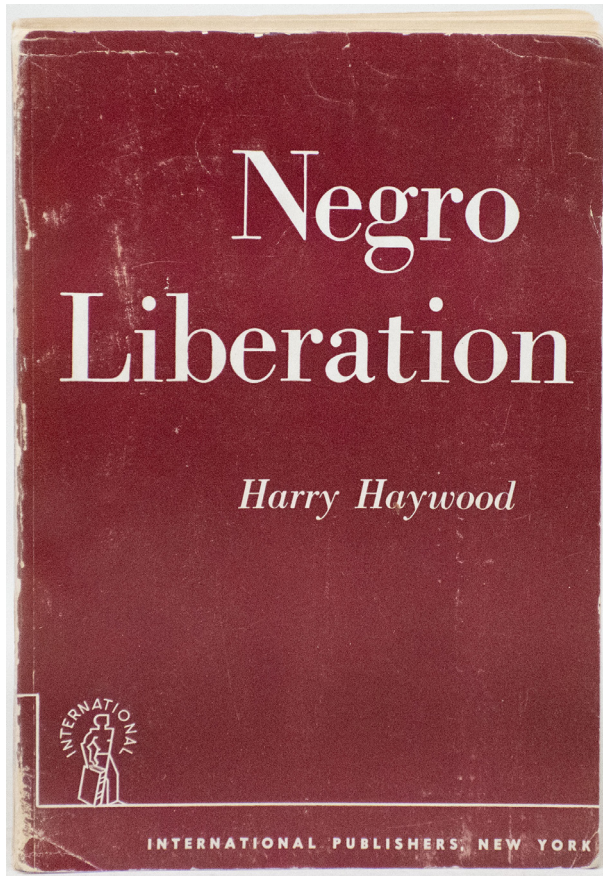
Corner-stapled 11" x 8 ½" sheets mimeographed from typescript on rectos only; yellow cover sheet + 4 p. Near Fine. One copy in OCLC at the Univ. of Michigan. (9875)

30.) The Negro Revolution and the 1964 Election Campaign (Excerpts from the December Forum presentation). Communist Party, [1965?]. **\$95**

The Communist Party describes the characteristics and importance of the Negro revolution and situates it within the broader context of American political life directly following the assassination of President Kennedy.

Corner-stapled 14" x 8 ½" sheets mimeographed on rectos only, folded (8 ½" x 7"), cover sheet + 4 leaves. Some toning, else Fine. A record in OCLC exists, but no libraries are listed as having a copy. This record attributes publication to the Education Department, New York State Communist Party. (9877)





31.) Haywood, Harry. **Negro Liberation**. New York: International Publishers, 1948. \$350

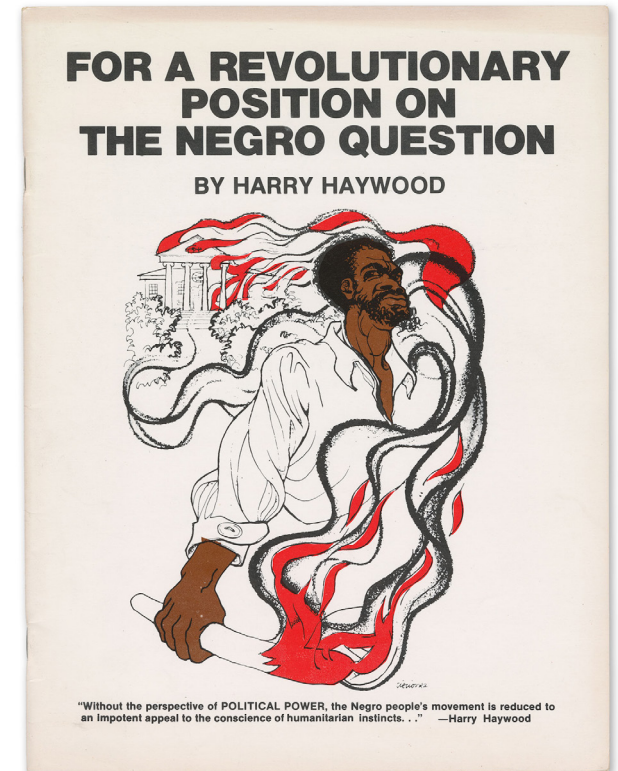
A seminal Marxist-Leninist work by the black Communist Party member and intellectual Harry Haywood on the post-war status of African Americans in the U.S. Haywood posits that African American people, particularly in the Black Belt South are an oppressed nation whose liberation requires self-determination (including secession if democratically decided), revolutionary class struggle, and the overthrow of U.S. imperialism. Haywood was one of the key theoreticians of the Party's Black Belt doctrine when it was formulated during the 1920s. But the CPUSA eventually abandoned the thesis while Haywood continued to promote it. He was later expelled from the Party for this and other ideological differences.

Trade paperback format, frontispiece map of the Black Belt, 245 p. Edge wear and rubbing to wrappers; a very good copy. Also issued in hardcover. A second edition was published in 1976 by Liberator Press in Chicago, which Haywood was then involved in. (13489)

32.) Haywood, Harry. **For a Revolutionary Position on the Negro Question**. Chicago: Liberator Press, 1977. Third printing. \$95

An important black nationalist position paper authored by the prominent Marxist-Leninist, Harry Haywood, in 1957. Originally intended as a discussion article following the CPUSA's 16th national convention, it was suppressed by the Party leadership and Haywood was later expelled. The paper continued Haywood's call for self-determination for black people, especially in the Black Belt region of the South. Although the paper was circulated amongst Haywood's Provisional Organizing Committee in 1959, it wasn't until his involvement with the New Communist Movement, specifically the October League and the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), that it began to receive wide distribution beginning in 1975 from the CP (ML)-affiliated Liberator Press.

Stapled, illustrated wrappers (11" x 8 1/2"), [4], 38 p.; illustrations, photographs. An about fine copy. (13538)



**Make Mississippi
Part of the U.S.A.!**

**FREEDOM IS
AS
FREEDOM DOES
END JIM CROW!**

33.) **Two civil rights stickers from Freedom Summer.** [Mississippi?]: n.p., [1964]. \$95

Two unused gummed stickers reading "Make Mississippi Part of the U.S.A.!" and "Freedom Is As Freedom Does End Jim Crow!" Both were likely produced for Freedom Summer, 1964, which saw the arrival of 1,000 college students from around the country to help with voter registration in



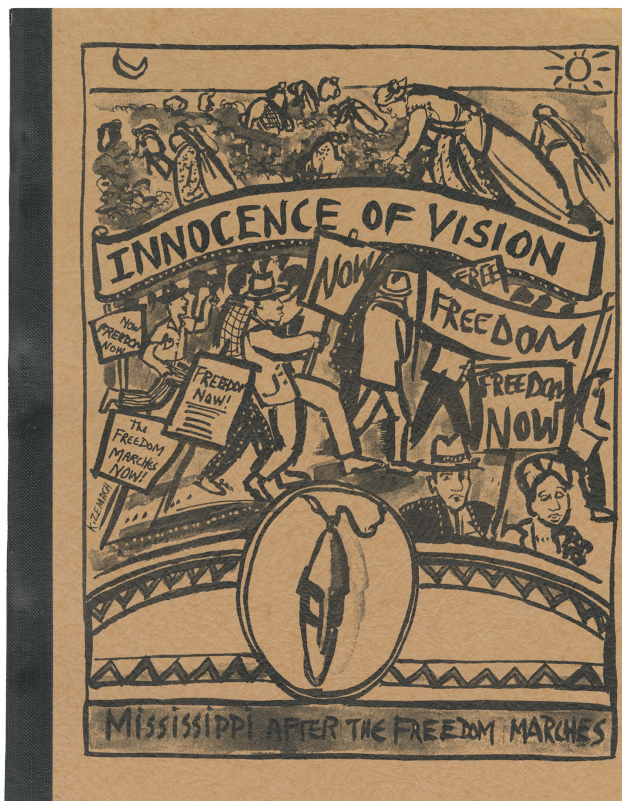
Mississippi. Placards reading "Help Make Mississippi Part of the U.S.A." can be seen in historic photographs of the summer. These could have been produced by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, SNCC or CORE, all groups that were involved and who were organized under the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

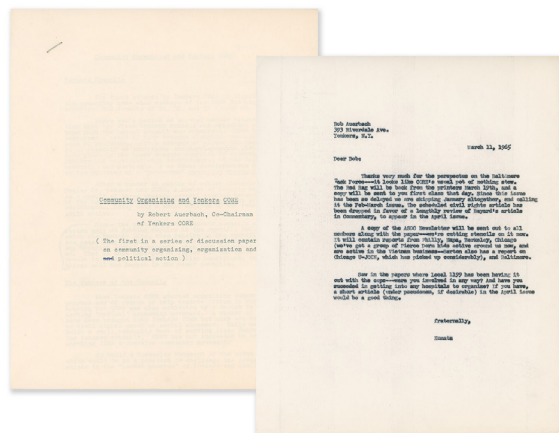
Printed in blue, the stickers measure 2 1/2" x 4 1/4" and 1 1/2 x 4 1/4", respectively. (13648)

34.) Webb, Catherine J. **Innocence of Vision: Mississippi After the Freedom Marches.** [Berkeley]: Published by the author, ©1980. First Edition. \$150

The author's account of teaching woodworking to poor Mississippi blacks during the civil rights movement. Catherine J. Webb was a white 61-year-old grandmother who was working with the Arts & Crafts Co-op (ACCI) in Berkeley when she was asked if she "would like to go to Mississippi to teach woodwork to poor people" (p. 3). Webb traveled to Jackson, Mississippi to work with the Poor People's Corporation and eventually the West Point Woodcraft Cooperative as part of Liberty House. The book is organized by her diary entries from September 1966-March 1967 and includes many photographs of the poor residents she worked alongside, as well as reprints of articles and publications concerning the group's work and the broader civil rights movement. An insightful firsthand account.

4to. Black linen tape spine, illustrated wrappers (by Kaethe Zemach), viii, 252 p., illustrated throughout. A near fine copy. (13674)





34.) Auerbach, Robert. **Community Organizing and Yonkers CORE.** n.p., [ca. 1964]. \$200

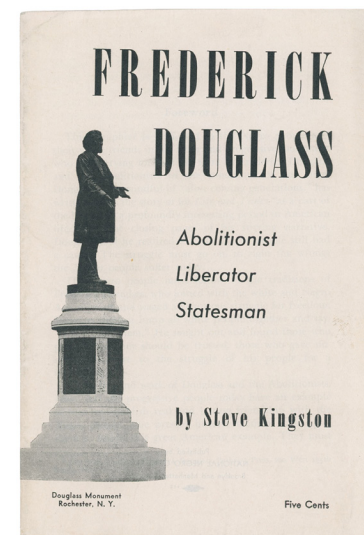
"The first in a series of discussion papers on community organizing, organization and political action." Discusses the attempt by Yonkers CORE to organize tenant councils in the Negro section of Yonkers. Proposes a continuance of community organizing in this area with the recommendation that it be organized on an interracial basis in order to bring political pressure on the power structure. An essential document providing insight into CORE's local organizing tactics.

Four, corner-stapled mimeographed sheets printed rectos only. A few editorial corrections in pen, else Fine. W/ typed letter to the paper's author, the long-time activist and future Green Party candidate, Bob Auerbach, from an American Socialist Organizing Committee member. The correspondent, 'Komatz', calls CORE's perspectus [sic] on the Baltimore Task Force "CORE's usual pot of nothing stew." Not found by title in OCLC. An uncommon CORE item. (08078)

35.) Kingston, Steve. **Frederick Douglass: Abolitionist, Liberator, Statesman.** [Brooklyn, NY?]: Brooklyn and Manhattan Councils, National Negro Congress, [1945]. \$95

A short biography of Frederick Douglass by Brooklyn National Negro Congress member Steve Kingston. Originally a book project proposed by civil rights leader Richard B. Moore, the National Negro Congress agreed to publish the work in pamphlet form, but Moore declined (see Turner, pg. 66, Black American Writers: Bibliographical Essays, Vol. 1, 1978). The rear cover features the aims of the National Negro Congress.

Stapled wrappers (7 1/4" x 5"), 45 p. Light rubbing to wrappers. (10439)

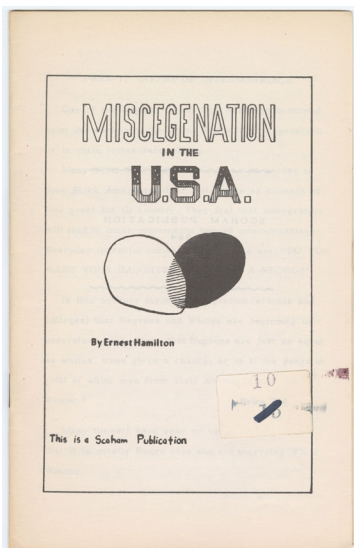


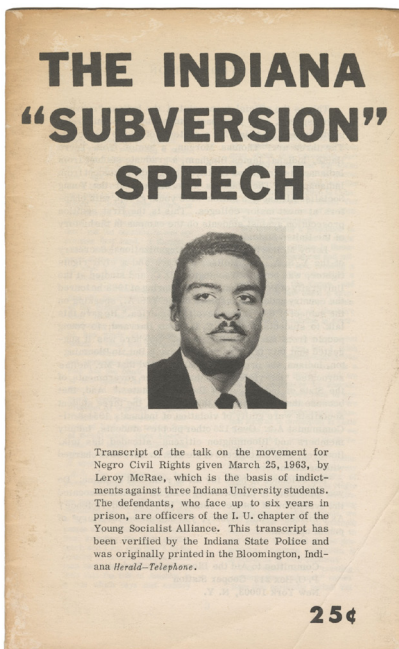
36.) Hamilton, Ernest. **Miscegenation in the U.S.A.** Boston: Scoham Publishing Co., 1964. \$150

A pamphlet written and published by a Boston African American named Ernest Hamilton on the history and future of race mixing (miscegenation) in the United States (and its acceptance in most other parts of the world). Hamilton writes indignantly about the blatant hypocrisy of white Americans who warn about the black man's predatory desire for white women while refusing to acknowledge the history of rape and sexual exploitation of black women by white men (including up to the present day. Hamilton describes these types of encounters in Boston).

Hamilton and another African American named Seaborn Scott formed Scoham (from the first three letters of each man's surname) to publish their pamphlets. Hamilton was also the author of "When Africa Civilized the World" and Scott wrote "Apathy Among Boston Negroes." Both men were involved in various Boston area labor and civil rights groups.

Stapled, mimeographed wrappers, [21] p. Old price sticker to the front cover, else a near fine copy. Seven copies in WorldCat. (13131)





37.) McRae, Leroy. **The Indiana "Subversion" Speech**. New York: Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, [1963?]. \$75

A support appeal for three Indiana University (IU) students and officers of the IU Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) who were charged with sedition for attending a speech given by Leroy McRae on "Negro Civil Rights" on March 25, 1963. McRae, who was the YSA's national organizational secretary, had given the same speech on college campuses across the U.S., but only in Bloomington was legal action threatened. This pamphlet includes a transcript of McRae's speech originally published in the "Herald-Telephone", as well as a transcript of a question-and-answer session that followed his speech.

Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers, 26 p. Some toning and shallow grazing to wrappers, very good. An uncommon title, both in the trade and in academic libraries. (13164)

38.) Hirsch, Carl. **Terror at Trumbull**. New York: New Century Publishers, 1955. \$125

A Communist Party pamphlet on the racist terror against black families moving into Chicago's Trumbull Park Homes beginning in 1953. The author was a Communist organizer and journalist before eventually becoming an award-winning children's book author - and staunch anti-Communist.

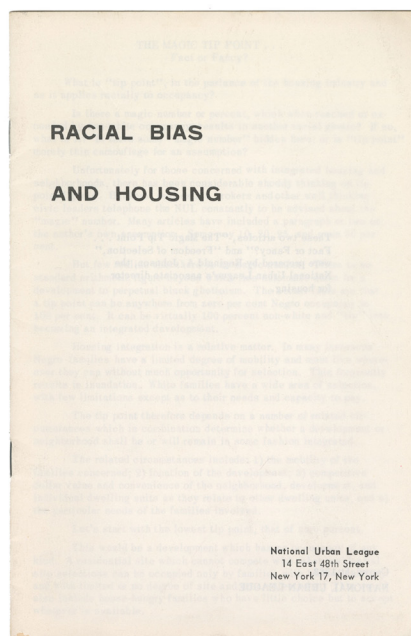
Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (7" x 5"), 15 p. A fine copy. (13170)

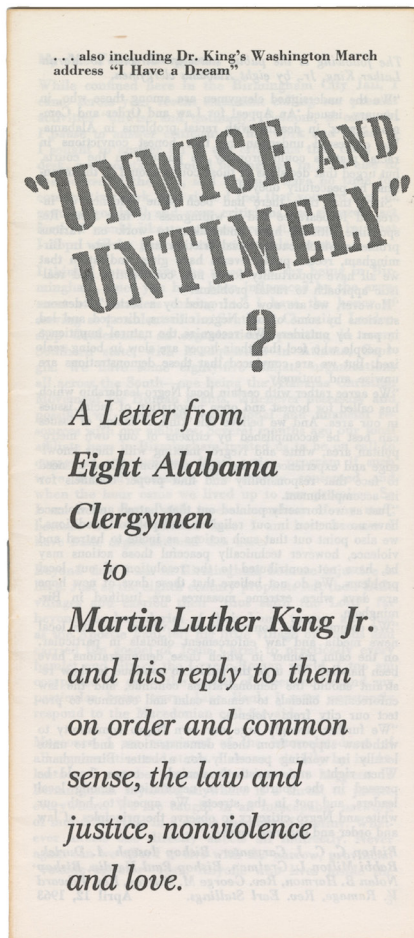


39.) Johnson, Reginald A. **Racial Bias and Housing**. New York: National Urban League, ©1963. \$75

This National Urban League pamphlet consists of two articles by the NUL's associate director for housing Reginald Johnson: "The Magic Tip Point...Fact or Fancy?" and "Freedom of Selection." Both articles focus on housing and neighborhood integration and the differences in mobility between white and black families.

Stapled wrappers (8 1/4" x 5 1/2"), [8] p. A near fine copy. Three copies in WorldCat. (12890)





40.) [King, Jr., Martin Luther]. **"Unwise and Untimely"?: A Letter from Eight Alabama Clergymen to Martin Luther King Jr. and his reply to them on order and common sense, the law and justice, nonviolence and love.** New York: Fellowship of Reconciliation, [1963]. \$200

A pamphlet reprinting the April 12, 1963 statement by eight white Alabama clergymen calling for law, order and common sense in the face of "unwise and untimely" demonstrations "directed and led in part by outsiders" (i.e., Martin Luther King, Jr.). The clergymen's letter is followed by King's lengthy response, which became famously known as his Letter from Birmingham City Jail. The pamphlet concludes with an editorial by the FoR and the text of King's "I Have a Dream" speech.

First published as a pamphlet by the American Friends Service Committee in May 1963, Letter from Birmingham City Jail was reprinted in the June 1963 issue of Liberation and then compiled with the aforementioned material by the Fellowship of Reconciliation sometime soon thereafter.

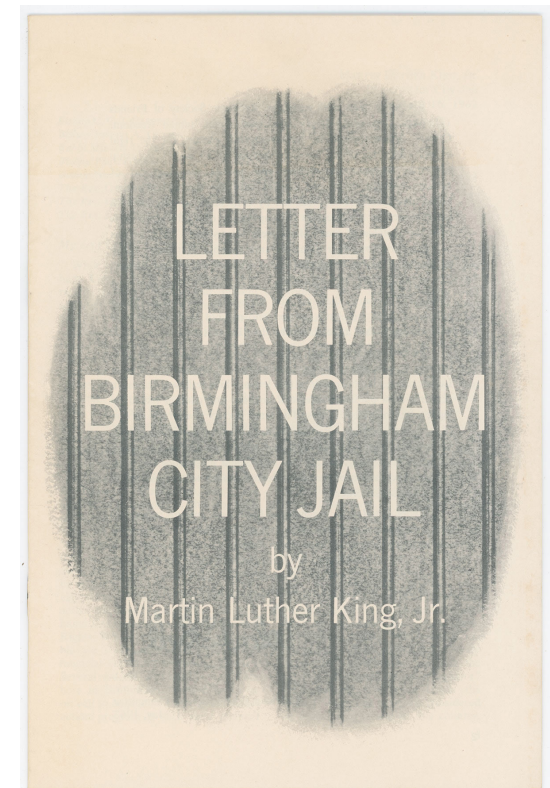
Stapled wrappers (9" x 4"), [2], 3-18, [6] p. Toning along the spine, else a fine copy. Uncommon in the trade and not over-represented institutionally. (13501)

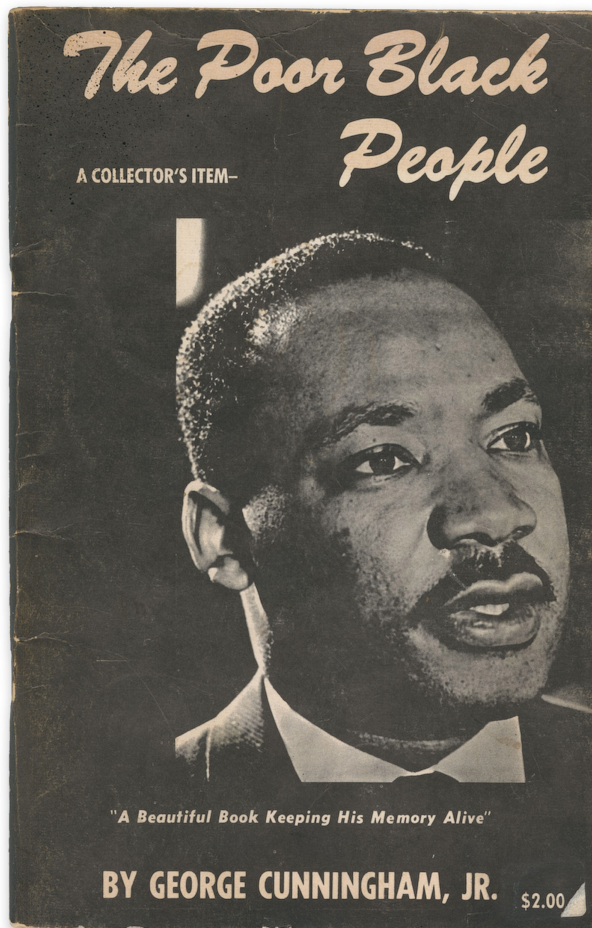
41.) King, Jr., Martin Luther. **Letter From Birmingham City Jail.** Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1963. Third printing. \$750

The third printing of this seminal text of the civil rights movement: an open letter penned by Martin Luther King, Jr. to a group of white clergymen from solitary confinement in a Birmingham, Alabama jail. King was arrested on Good Friday, 1963 for his participation in a campaign

of nonviolent civil disobedience against Alabama's segregationist policies. Contrary to popular belief, King did not write the published letter, but continued to edit and revise it along with other SCLC staffers after his release. The SCLC hoped to have it published in the New York Times, but following leaked excerpts appearing elsewhere, the Times decided against publishing it. The American Friends Service Committee received permission from the SCLC to publish it as a pamphlet and 50,000 copies were published in May, 1963. This third printing was published the following month in an edition of 30,000 copies, with two more printings to follow.

Stapled wrappers (9" x 6"), 16 p. A fine copy. (10908)





42.) Cunningham, Jr., George. **The Poor Black People**. Hamtramck, Michigan: Sherwood Forest Publishers, ©1968. First Edition. \$300

A photo-tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr. following his assassination. The pamphlet begins with excerpts from some of King's speeches followed by two articles on the galvanizing effect of his death on the black community and on the racial situation in Memphis. The rest of the pamphlet is primarily composed of photographs depicting black poverty, police brutality, and the activism of Martin Luther King, Jr. and other civil rights leaders. The pamphlet concludes with three short articles by Cunningham on the status of black Americans and their demands for a better way of life. The pamphlet is described as a "Collector's Item" with a portion of the sales proceeds to benefit the SCLC.

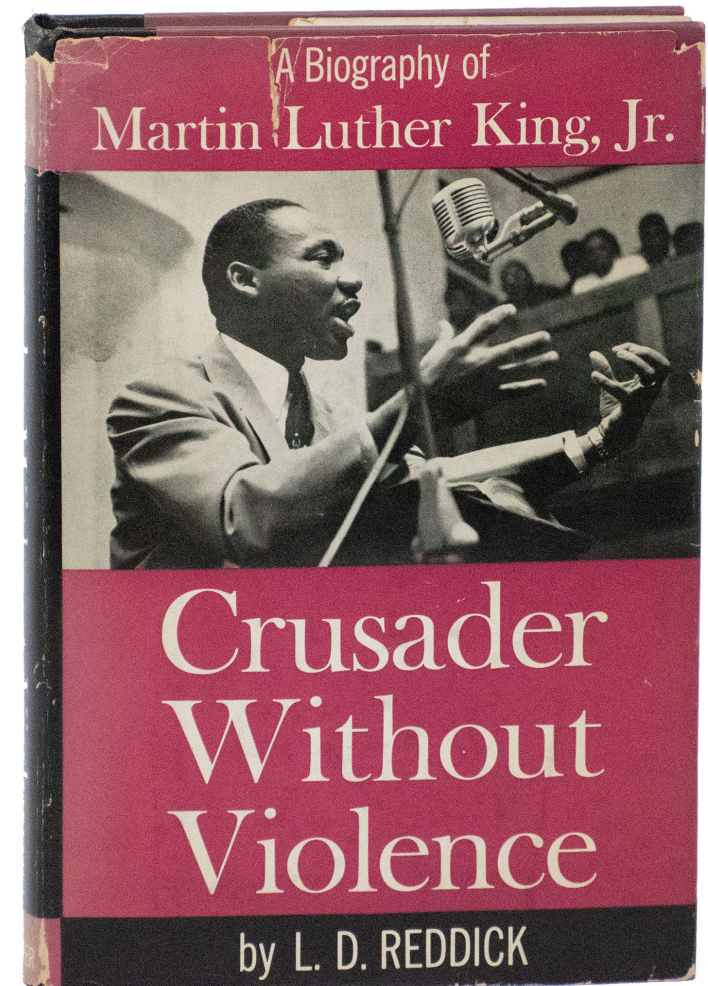
Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (8 1/2" x 5 1/2"), 58 p., heavily illustrated. Some rubbing and wear to wrappers, but a very good copy. (13493)

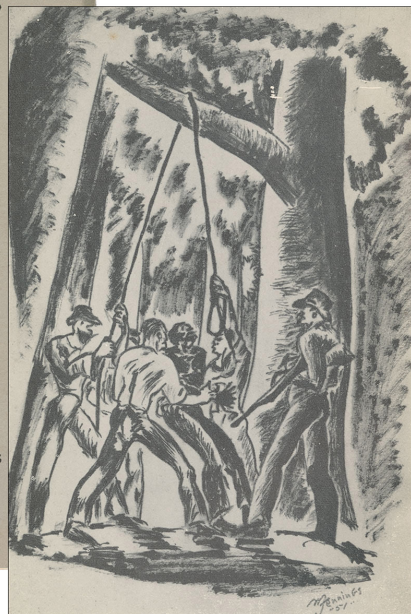
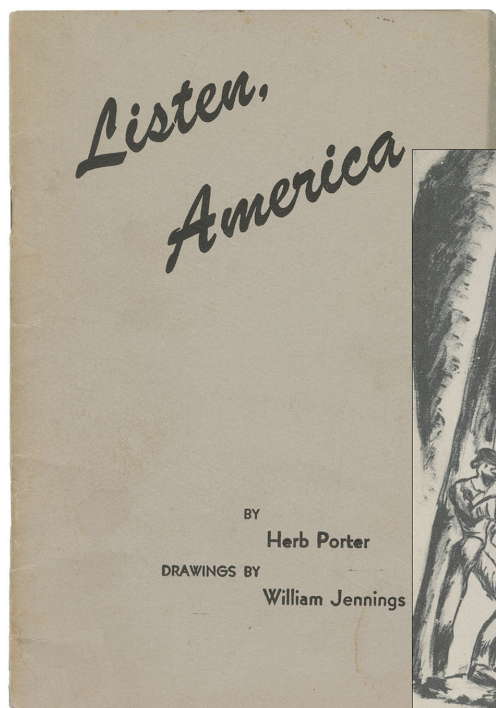
43.) Reddick, L. D. **Crusader Without Violence: A Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr.** New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1959. First Edition. \$375

The first biography of Martin Luther King, Jr. written by King's friend and collaborator, the African American historian and professor Lawrence J. Reddick who

helped King on his book *Stride Toward Freedom* (1958). In 1956, as a history professor at Alabama State College in Montgomery, Reddick became involved in documenting the Montgomery Bus Boycott and in that role began interviewing King in 1957 (although he and King already knew each other from Reddick's nine years in Atlanta). As he describes in the book's epilogue, King and his wife, Coretta, cooperated fully in the preparation of the book.

8vo. 3/4 maroon cloth over black cloth stamped in silver to spine, vii, 243 p., photographs, dust jacket. A near fine copy with some light wear to spine ends in a very good, unclipped dust jacket, which is rubbed and edge worn, with a 1" closed tear along the top edge of the front panel and a small chip to the crown. Uncommon in commerce. (13552)





44.) Porter, Herb; William Jennings (drawings by). **Listen, America**. Los Angeles: Equality House, 1951. \$350

A poem by a white civil rights activist and attorney written in the voice of a black American who recounts the history of slavery, lynchings, exploitation and struggle for freedom, which concludes with his resolution to accept no more:

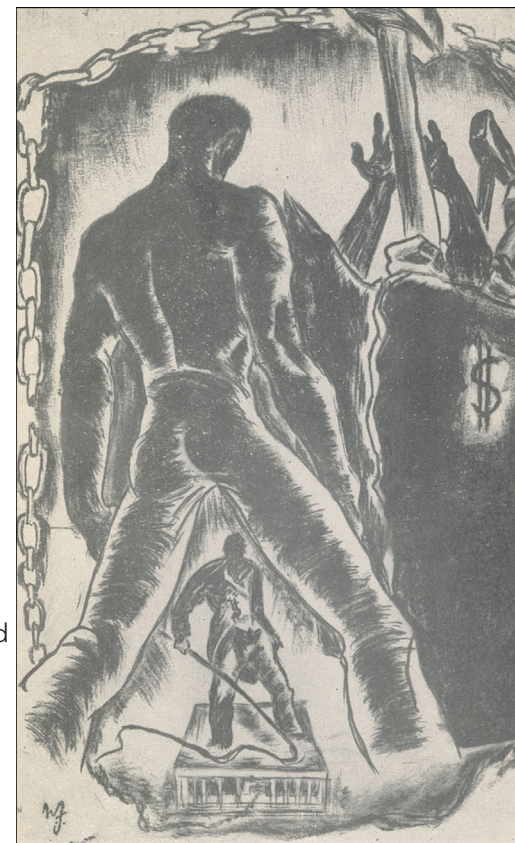
*"I know where I'm going -
and I know where I'm not going.
And, listen, Boss America,
I'm not going back to your fields
or your kitchens.
I'm not going back to the slave compounds;
I'm leaving your city ghettos.
Nor am I lying flat
as a paving stone on the road
for boss money and privilege
to roll over in its gilded carriage
on the way back
to dead years,
and dead times, and dead men.
I'm alive, America,
alive and coming,
alive and marching,
alive and fighting."*

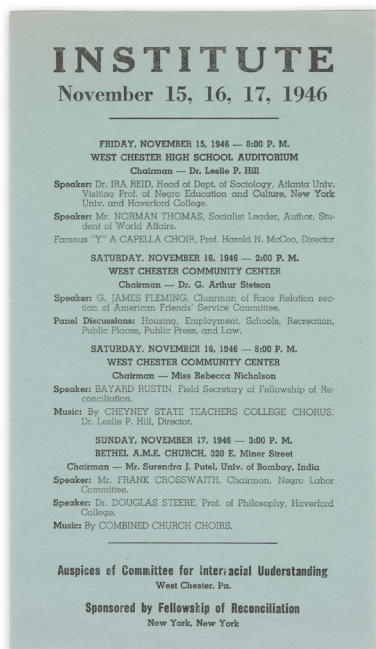
The poem is bookended by two glossy plates featuring drawings by William Jennings. The frontispiece depicts a black man about to be lynched while the rear plate portrays a shirtless black man encircled by chains towering above his slave master and a slave ship, both stamped with dollar signs.

Not much is known about the author Herb Porter, although he appears to have been an attorney in Los Angeles. The same year this booklet was published, the California Eagle, the long-running black newspaper edited by Charlotta Bass, published Porter's lengthy article on the McCarran Act's attack on blacks and other minorities. He later wrote an article analyzing the Watts riots for the Los Angeles Free Press.

Stapled grey wrappers printed in black, rough cut fore edge, 5 p., two plates. Faint soiling, smudging to wrappers. An uncommon title with only half a dozen copies in OCLC.

References: Herb Porter, "The McCarran Attack on the Negro People," California Eagle, January 25, 1951, pgs 1-2; Herb Porter, "Attorney Analyzes Causes of Watts Demonstrations," LA Free Press, August 20, 1965. (11790)





45.) Handbill program for the Institute on Interracial Relations. West Chester, Pa.: Committee for Interracial Understanding, 1946. \$85

A handbill announcing a weekend Institute on Interracial Relations (simply called the Institute on the handbill) organized by the Committee for Racial Understanding and sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The event was held from Nov. 15-19, 1946 in West Chester, PA, and featured speakers such as black sociologist and professor Dr. Ira Reid, Socialist leader Norman Thomas, G. James Fleming, Chairman of Race Relations, AFSC, Bayard Rustin, civil rights activist and a West Chester native who had been released from prison only months before and who go on to help organize the 1963 March on Washington, Frank Crosswaith, Chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, and philosophy professor Dr. Douglas Steere.

Printed in black on a 9 1/2" x 5 1/2" sheet. A fine copy. (13543)

46.) Inter-Racial Brotherhood: The Acid Test of Democracy. New York: The Fellowship of Reconciliation, [194-?]. \$85

In this pamphlet, the Fellowship of Reconciliation calls for its members, "and to all our fellow-churchmen and fellow-citizens, to a launch a determined effort to put an end to prejudice, discrimination, Jim Crowism, and exploitation in relations between the various racial groups in our land" (p. 3).

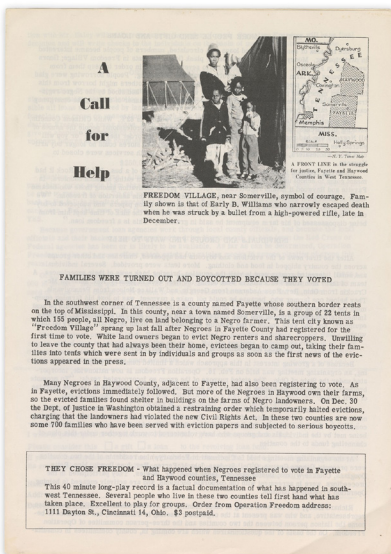
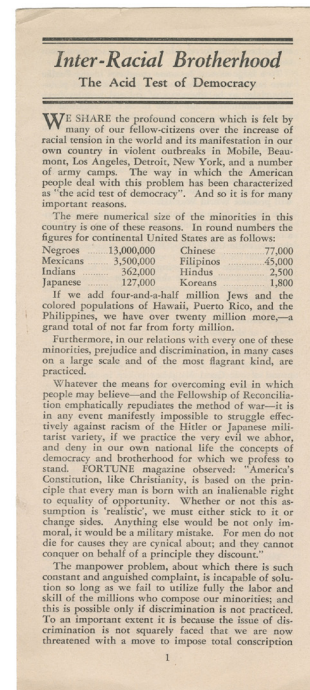
Folded sheet, six panels. A near fine copy. Not found in WorldCat. (13646)

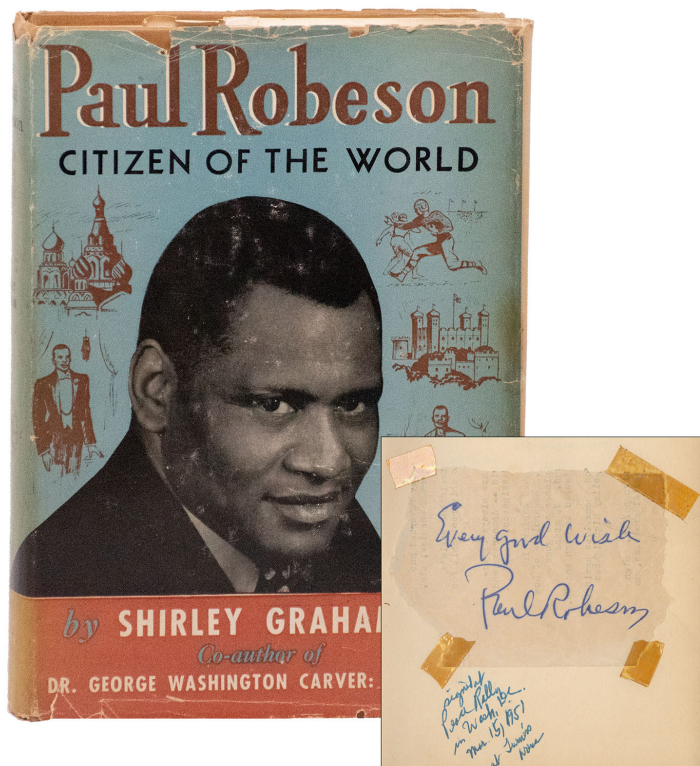
47.) Innaugural (?) Operation Freedom newsletter. Cincinnati: Operation Freedom, 1961. \$200

Possibly the first Operation Freedom newsletter since it was issued less than two months after the group's founding. Operation Freedom was an interracial, civil rights organization founded in 1961 to support poor blacks in Tennessee who had been evicted for registering to vote. The group, under the tireless activity of the Rev. Maurice McCrackin, raised money and collected resources to provide temporary emergency aid, for which they were dubbed the "Red Cross of the civil rights movement" by activist Clarence Jordan. (qtd. in Bechtel). Members were harassed and even jailed for their fundraising and fact-finding activities, but they continued to expand to Mississippi, Alabama, and other areas of the South where blacks faced retaliation for their civil rights activities.

The group's newsletter was an important fundraising mechanism and emphasized fact-finding and individual profiles that resonated with supporters and raised much-needed funds. This March 1961 issue features a report on the group's initial campaign in Fayette Co., Tennessee, with a photo of the indigent Williams family outside their tent home.

Folded sheet (11" x 8 1/2"), 4 p., one photograph, one map. Only Duke and Swarthmore appear to hold any issue in WorldCat.(13625)





48.) Graham, Shirley. **Paul Robeson: Citizen of the World (w/ tipped in, SIGNED paper)**. New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1948. Third printing. \$500

A biography of the celebrated singer, actor, athlete and political activist, Paul Robeson, authored by fellow African American writer, composer and activist Shirley Graham, a few years before she married W.E.B. Du Bois. This was Graham's second biography of a notable African American following her co-authored biography of George Washington Carver (1944). This copy includes a scrap of paper affixed to the half-title page with Robeson's signature and a brief inscription. According to a notation, the paper was "signed at [a] peace rally in Wash, DC, Mar. 15, 1951 at Turner's arena." The rally, which was organized by the American Peace Crusade, featured Robeson as a speaker, and was one of the events documented in the Congressional investigative report, "Report on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive" (1951).

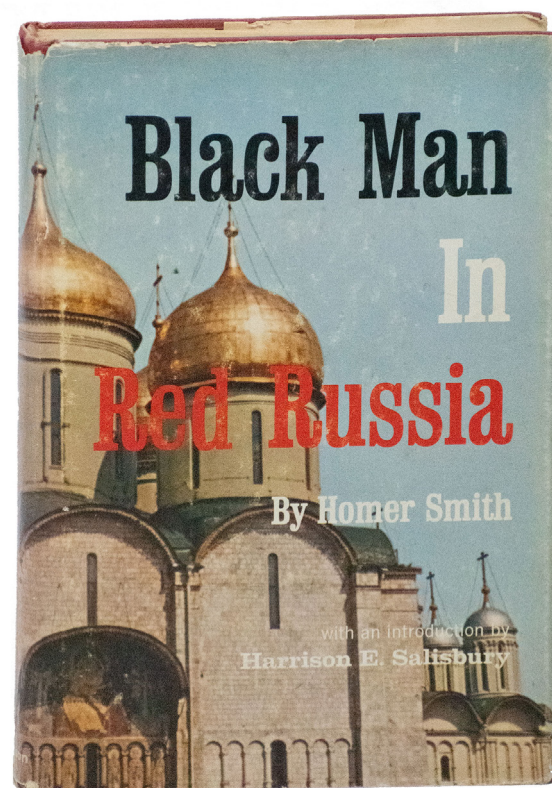
8vo. Brown cloth boards, 264 p., photographic plates, pictorial dust jacket. Cloth boards are very lightly worn to extremities and a little cocked, but about near fine. The scarce dust jacket is rubbed and edge worn, but generally very good. (13179)

49.) Smith, Homer. **Black Man in Red Russia**. Chicago: Johnson Publishing Company, 1964. First Edition. \$200

Homer Smith's memoir about his experiences as a black man living in the Soviet Union from 1932-46. Although born in Mississippi, Smith went to college at the University of Minnesota where he studied journalism. He first traveled to the Soviet Union in 1932 as a cast member of the film Black and White and decided to relocate there disillusioned by the inequality he experienced in the U.S. He took a job in the Soviet postal service while working as a journalist for the Associated Negro Press. In 1935 he married a Soviet woman, Marie Petrovna and in 1938 he became a Soviet citizen.

In the book, Smith describes the famine of 1932-33; the birth of the new Soviet Constitution in 1936; the horrible purges under Stalin; and the implementation of the Five-Year Plans. He worked as a correspondent for the Associated Negro Press during WWII and covered many of the atrocities of that war, including the Katlyn Massacre. Smith left the Soviet Union after the war and moved to Ethiopia where he lived until returning to the U.S. in 1963. He died in Chicago in 1972.

8vo. Red cloth boards, 14 photographs and map to pastedown and endpapers, 217 p., dust jacket. A near fine copy in a rubbed and slightly edge worn dust jacket. (13529)



50.) Lawson, Bishop R. C. (editor-in-chief). **The Contender for the Faith** (6 issues). New York City: Church of Christ Publishing, 1949-56. \$450

Six weary issues of the magazine published by the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ (COOLJC), a predominantly African American, Oneness Pentecostal church founded in 1919 in Harlem as the Refuge Church of Christ by the Louisiana born pastor Robert Clarence Lawson (1883-1961). Lawson and his church became an important touchpoint of racial harmony during a rise in racist theology in the broader Pentecostal movement and his 1924 book *The Anthropology of Jesus Christ Our Kinsman* was dedicated to helping solve the race problem as well as to promote black uplift. To this end, Lawson established a school in Southern Pines, North Carolina, as well as a grocery store, bookstore, record store and daycare with a printing facility in the basement, all to meet the needs of the Harlem community.

Contender for the Faith magazine began publication in 1927, with each issue featuring Lawson's sermons and articles, a young people's section, letters from parishioners, and information on the broader COOLJC

denomination. Issues included in this small run are Vol. 6, No. 5 (April-May, 1949), Vol. 6, No. 9 (November, 1949), Vol. 7, No. 3 (May-June, 1950), Vol. 7, No. 7 (November, 1950), Vol. 7, No. 10 (July-August, 1951), Vol. 18, No. 19 (May, 1956).

Stapled wrappers (10 1/2" x 8 1/2"), 16-24 p., illustrated. Issues are rubbed and worn, with a few issues chewed along the edges but with no loss to text and one issue dampstained. A good only run. Only four libraries holding any physical issues in WorldCat. (13125)



51.) A small, but scarce, collection of publications from the Ansaaru Allah Community. Brooklyn: Ansaaru Allah Publications, 1980s. \$750

A small collection of publications issued by the Ansaru Allah Community (1973-1992) in Brooklyn, New York, one of many groups led by the charismatic figure born as Dwight D. York, but known to his followers as Malachi Z. York, Sayyid Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi, Amunnubi Raakhptah, Chief Black Eagle of the Yamassee, Malachizodok-El, and Atum-Re.

York, who combined aspects of black nationalism/supremacism, Black Hebrewism, Islam (including Sufism), Ansar iconography, Moorish science, ufology, and freemasonry also led Ansaar Pure Sufi (1967); Nubian Islamic Hebrew Mission (1968); Nubian Islamic Hebrews (1969); Holy Tabernacle Ministries (1992); United Nuwaubian Nations of Moors (1993); and Yamassee Native American Moors of the Creek Nation (1993). In 1992 the group relocated to Eatonton, Georgia where they being constructing an Egyptian-inspired compound called Tama-Re, but in true cult fashion, York became increasingly controlling and abusive and in 2004 he was sentenced to 135 years in prison in the biggest child molestation case against a single individual in U.S. history. The items in this small grouping were mailed to an individual in the 1980s and include:

Ansaar Village Bulletin, Vol. 1, Edition 4 (March 26-April 24, 1982).

Stapled, magazine format, 16 p., illus. Islamic content, which includes a comic strip of Muslims in hell for abandoning the Ansaru Allah Community.

Our Symbol. Revised edition, 1985. Magazine format (perfect-bound), 111 p., [10] p., illus. Much on symbolism, with full page photographs of Sayyid and other Muslim (and black nationalist) leaders.

The Fallacy of Easter. Revised edition, 1983. Stapled, magazine format, 59 p., [10] p., illus. On Easter as pagan/satanic holiday.

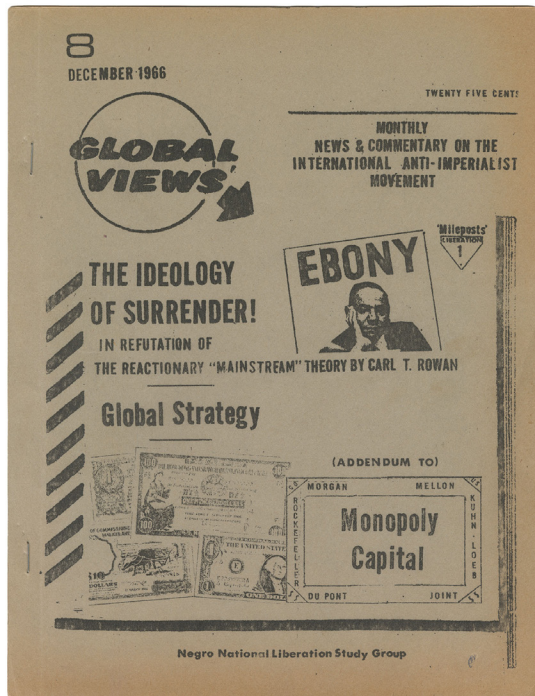
Santa or Satan? The Fallacy of Christmas. Revised edition, 1982. Stapled, magazine format, 36 p., [9] p., illus. Anti-Christmas diatribe and its emergence from corrupt Babylonianism.

Disco Music: The Universal Language of Good or Evil? [198-?]. Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, 20 p., illus. On disco music and electronic music more generally as a white conspiracy to distract the black man from his natural musical tendencies.

Time Out for...Some Greatness. [198-?]. Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, 20 p., illus. Profiles and venerates black figures such as Elijah Muhammad, Shaikh Daw'ud, Pedrom Campos, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Noble Drew Ali, Marcus Garvey, and of course, York himself.



Also included are a couple of flyers that were likely tucked into the publications: one for an event in celebration of African History Month and one advertising meetings of the Ansaaru Allah Community. (13655)



52.) Negro National Liberation Study Group. **Global Views, No. 8.** San Francisco: Global Views, 1966. \$300

The final issue of this short-lived theoretical journal of the Negro National Liberation Study Group (NNLSG), which published "news and commentary on the international anti-imperialist movement." It appears as though eight issues were published monthly between May-December, 1966. Almost nothing is available on the journal or the NNLSG (at least under that name), although the Labadie record states that in 1967 Global Views merged with Black Marketer and Burning Spear (the newsletter of Omali Yeshitela's JOMO [Junta of Militant Organizations] to form Black Power, which was the journal of House of Umoja and the Black Panther Party, Northern California, two groups formed by RAM members and Soulbook editors Ken Freeman and Ernie Allen.

Content for this issue includes an article titled, "The Ideology of Surrender: In Refutation of the Reactionary 'Mainstream' Theory by Carl T. Rowan," in which Rowan is described as an "ideologist of the black bourgeois clique" for attacking Black Power as a separatist movement. This article is followed by an expanded version of an article on "Monopoly Capital" printed in issue 2 of Global Views (includes six new appendices). The issue concludes with an editorial and excerpts from Dr. Ira S. Cohen's address before the Commonwealth Club on U.S. imperialism's drive to rule the world.

Side-stapled, mimeographed sheets (11" x 8 1/2"), 26 p. Some toning to covers, else a fine copy. Only two libraries hold any issues in WorldCat. The Labadie has a complete run and Northwestern holds two issues (5, 8). In DANKY. (13499)

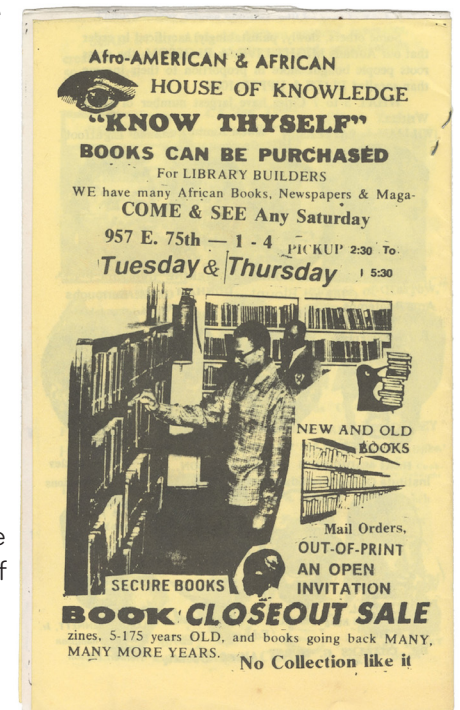
53.) Hammurabi, Fidepe H. **A catalog from the African American House of Knowledge in Chicago.** Chicago: House of Knowledge, [196-?]. \$150

A chaotically designed catalog from the long-running House of Knowledge, an African American bookstore, exhibition space, and cultural center located in Chicago and run by Fidepe H. Hammurabi. Hammurabi was born Frederick H. Robb in Chicago in 1900. He attended Howard University, Northwestern Law School and London University and was a world traveler, exhibitor, research director, historian, author, publisher and lecturer of Afro-American history. He died in Chicago in 1978. He opened the House of Knowledge sometime during the 1930s and ran it until the early 1970s.



Besides advertising books and artifacts available through the store, the catalog includes headshot photos of nearly 100 renowned collectors of Afro-American books (who Hammarubi refers to as "library builders").

Crudely cut folded sheets, single staple, [16] p., illus. A near fine copy. Not found in WorldCat. (13671)



54.) Richardson, Cheves (editor and publisher). **African Heritage Magazine (2 issues)**. New York: African Heritage Publishing Company, 1963; 1967. \$450

Two issues bookending the life of this Afrocentric, black nationalist magazine published from 1963-67 by its editor Cheves Richardson.

Richardson was a writer and journalist who in 1939 made headlines when he sued "Faithful Mary," the "one-time no. 1 angel" of cult leader Father Divine, for non-payment after she hired Richardson to write a scurrilous expose of Father Divine, which was published as *God, He's Just a Man*. Mary quickly pulled the book from circulation and returned to Father Divine's fold leaving Richardson unpaid. In 1959, Richardson helped organize the First Annual African Heritage Exposition in NYC. He became president of the expedition and continued to mount it throughout the 1960s. Included are Vol. 1, No. 2 (November, 1963) and Vol. 4, No. 3 (March, 1967; penultimate issue?).

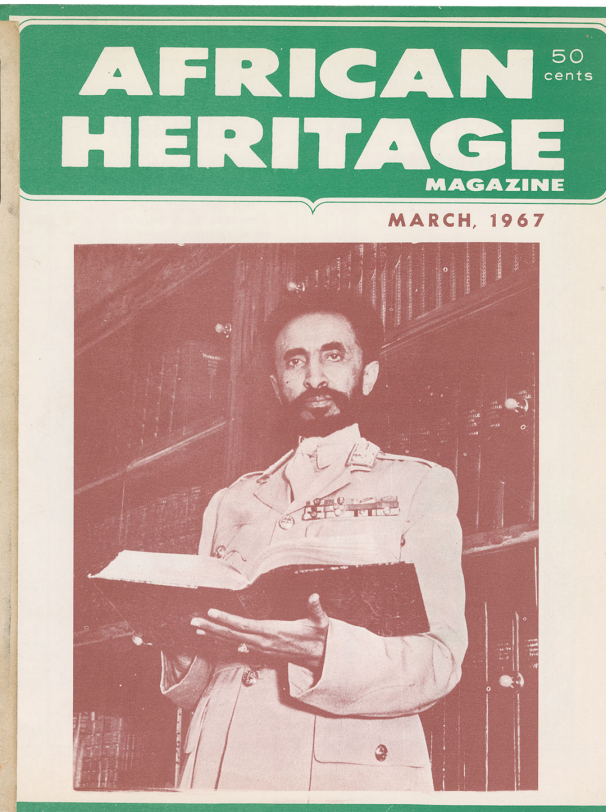
The content for the second issue includes editorials, a focus on Ghana and its President Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, a photo section of Garvey Day, an article on Ethiopia, centerfold section tracking the far right, a full page illustration of a black man being taunted by two whites and captioned, "Boys, I am not a member of Rev. King's non-violent movement," part 2

of The Amistad Mutiny, book reviews, a profile of Haitian artist Spencer Depas, and many Harlem adverts for local businesses. Stapled, illustrated wrappers, 24 p., illus. Soiling to wrappers, rubberstamp, a very good copy.

The content for the penultimate issue includes a cover photograph of

Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, two short editorials from previous issues on black equality over racial integration and Black Power; an article by Republic of Guinea president and pan-African, Sekou Toure, "The World and African Destiny"; historian John Henrik Clarke's article on "The West Indian Presence in Aframerican Freedom Movement"; a short article on Liberia and favorable to African recolonization; Gabrielle Grant's article on "Influences of African Languages"; a section covering far right and racist organizations such as the American Nazi Party, John Birch Society, Minutemen and

others; a travelogue by Esther Chapman on Jamaica and the Jamaica Pavilion; an unsigned article on Timbuktoo as the "great intellectual nucleus of the Songhay Empire; short updates on the civil rights movement; dialogue between the Queen of Sheba (Ethiopia) and King Solomon; and adverts for black business and books. Stapled, illustrated wrappers, 24 p., illus. A near fine copy. (13623)



55.) Brown, James L. (editor). **African Opinion: Journal of Independent Thoughts and Expression, Vol. 6, Nos. 5-6, May-June. 1964.** New York: African Picture and Information Service, 1964. \$300

A double issue of this glossy, pan-African, black nationalist magazine considered by one scholar to be the "preeminent journal of latter-day Garveyism" (West, p. 269). The magazine was published irregularly from 1949-1976 by the African Picture & Information Service located at 8 West 117th Street in Harlem and advertised itself as "the semi-official organ of the various African National Movements." International in scope, it focused on decolonization, African independence movements, the plight of African Americans in the post-war U.S., and repatriation schemes initiated in both the U.S. and Africa. This included the United Negro Improvement Association's Black Star Line, an advert for which appeared on the rear cover of many issues.

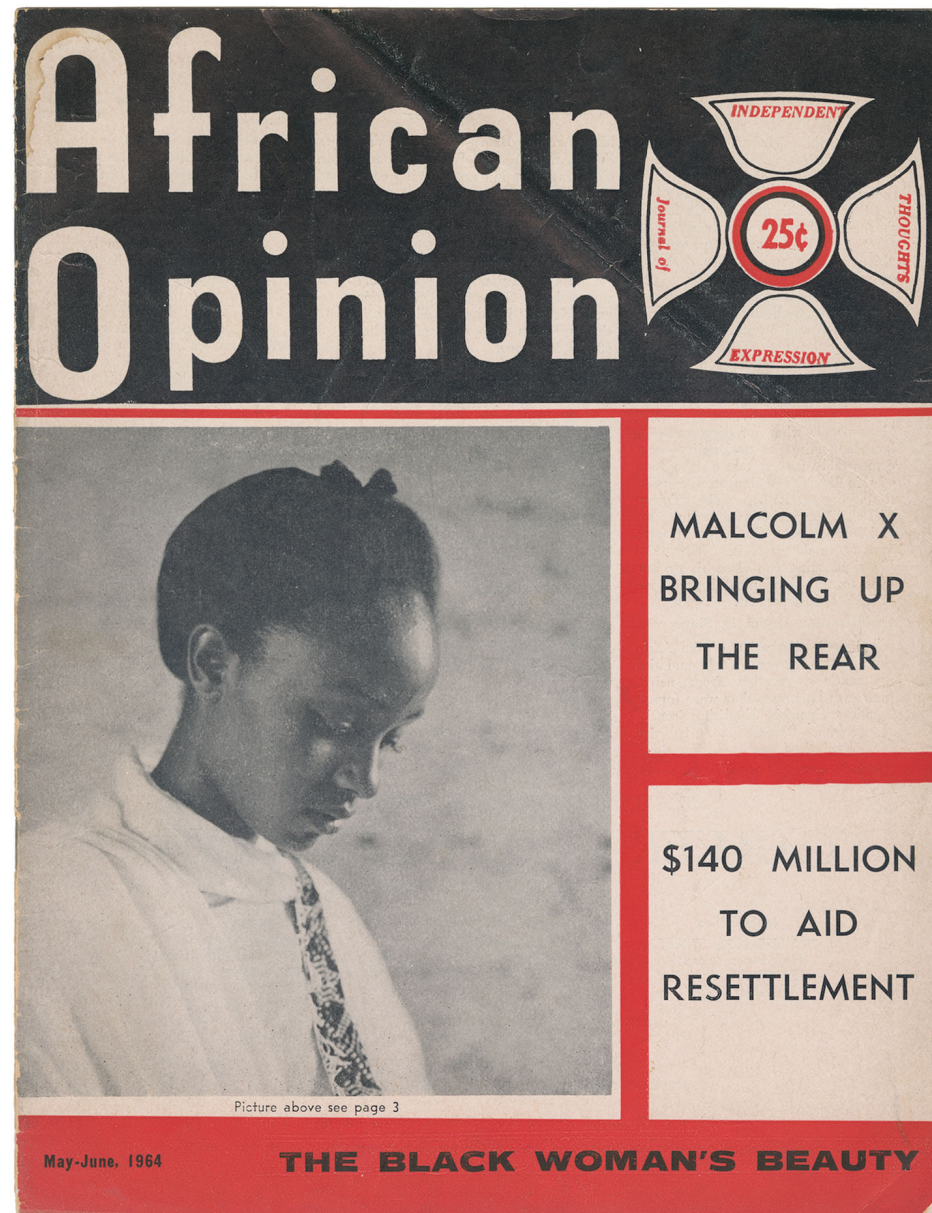
This issue features an editorial, a poem ("The Black Woman's Beauty"), articles on Malcolm X, repatriation efforts and the back to Africa movement, letters to the editor, and adverts for local black Harlem businesses.

Given the magazine's sustained duration, we were surprised to find very little information about it,

the African Picture & Information Service, or its editor, the frustratingly named James Brown. This is echoed by scholar Michael West, who writes: "Few Garvey scholars seem aware of this publication, but it will surely repay their perusal, as well as that of students of decolonization, desegregation, Rastafari, and Black Power, among other movements" (ibid). For West, Brown's model was the short-lived newspaper International African Opinion founded by George Padmore and C.L.R. James in London in 1938. The earliest reference we could find to the African Picture and Information Service was a copyright entry for two posters of Princess Tsahai of Ethiopi and Marcus Garvey distributed by the group in 1947. A title worthy of further research.

Glossy, stapled magazine format (11" x 8 1/2"), 16 p., illus. Covers rubbed, faint stain to the crown, but very good. DANKY 166

REFERENCE: West, Michael O. "Decolonization, Desegregation, and Black Power: Garveyism in Another Era," *Global Garveyism*. University of Florida Press, 2016, pp. 265-285. (13495)





56.) Wheeldin, Don (editor). **Los Angeles Black Voice, Volume 1, No. 3, September, 1968.** Los Angeles: Black Voice, 1968. \$250

The third issue of the newspaper of the `Los Angeles Black Congress. The newspaper's purpose was outlined by editor Don Wheeldin in the first issue:

"We greet you on behalf of the Los Angeles Black Congress. Briefly and bluntly, we'd like to say: The BLACK VOICE intends to cry out in thundering tones against white racism that scars our community, corrodes the body politic and threatens to destroy the nation. There will be a no-nonsense approach in exposing those men in high places, corrupted by a racist system who continue to drag their feet, get fat on unkept promises, rob us blind, while black kids are being consigned to shortened and meaningless lives. We address ourselves to those black leaders and spokesmen who purport to speak in our names and simply add your words and actions must reflect the sense of urgency required by these times. We demand and expect from you the same dedication and selflessness that impelled a Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Sojourner Truth or a Fred Douglass. If this means "the heat is too much" then we suggest you "get out of the kitchen." Meanwhile, in the spirit of "Operation Unity" we call on all Black groups to close ranks and unite under the banner of the Black Congress and be prepared to welcome all sincere support from whites who understand the formula that "What is good for Blacks in this country is good for all Americans..."

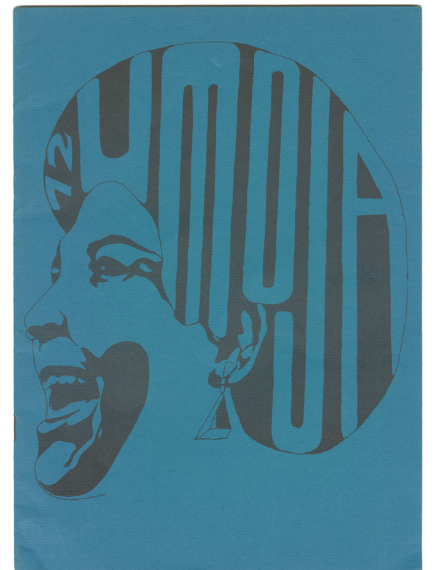
This issue features a cover article on whether any of the Presidential candidates for 1968 will prioritize ending white racism; an editorial on police brutality against blacks; short news stories from around LA; "The Fourteenth Amendment and Negro History: The Aborted Revolution" by Alfred S. Moore; a list of Los Angeles Black Congress Member Organizations; articles on Los Angeles black history; etc.

Tabloid format printed in black, green and pink, 12 p., illus. Stain at the top of the masthead, edge wear, a few small closed tears. The Los Angeles Public Library includes to have a complete run of all 12 issues, which appears to be the only library with any physical issues. (12874)

57.) Students of I.S. 55. **Umoja 1972.** [Brooklyn]: Umoja, 1972. \$250

The scarce (and final?) issue of an annual literary magazine written and designed by students of Intermediate School 55, an overwhelmingly black and Puerto Rican middle school located in the Ocean Hill/Brownsville district of Brooklyn. The school was at the epicenter of the 1968 New York City teachers' strike that pitted black and Puerto Rican parents and community activists against the largely Jewish teachers union led by Albert Shanker. The episode, which was marred by both anti-Semitism and racism, became a failed attempt at community control over education. The poems included here reflect the racial consciousness, aspirations, poverty, and wonder of the young students.

Stapled, illustrated wrappers, [32] p., illustrated. Inscribed by Geraldine Baily, the magazine's faculty advisor, to a recipient. It appears that the magazine was issued from 1969-1972, with a WorldCat record finding only Emory holding any issue (1970). (13165)



58.) Editorial Board. **Soulbook: The Revolutionary Journal of the Black World (Unnumbered, special issue).** Berkeley / New York: Soulbook, 1972. \$250

This unnumbered, special issue of the important revolutionary black nationalist journal consists primarily of an interview with Brother Ngondi Masimini, a liberation fighter from South Africa. In his introduction, Soulbook co-founder Mamadou Lumumba (Kenn Freeman) advises U.S. black nationalists not to read Masimini's interview as documenting some distant struggle, but to "integrate [the] relevant lessons into the strategic and tactical objectives and programmatic considerations of the Afro-american national liberation movement." Following the interview is Lumumba's address on behalf of the Pan-African Union given to the National Black Political Convention. He describes the way that U.S. black activists can unify under the Pan-African umbrella and announces May 15, 1972 as the World Wide Day of Solidarity with the Armed Liberation Movement of Africa.

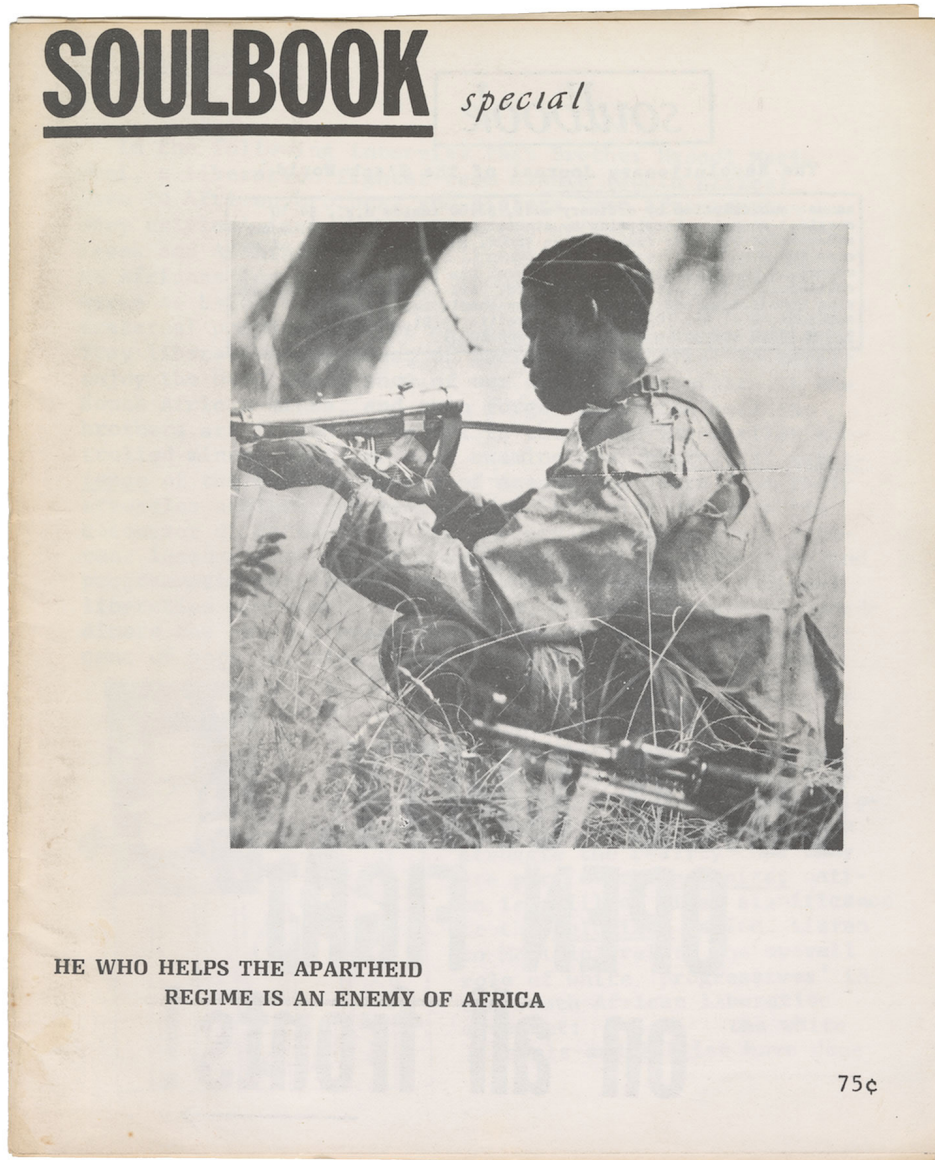
Soulbook was founded in 1964 by Revolutionary Action Movement activists Kenn Freeman (Mamadou Lumumba) and Ernie Allen who'd previously been involved with Donald Warden's Afro-American Association along with Bobby Seale - *Soulbook's* early distribution manager - Huey Newton and Ron Everett (Maulana Karenga). Besides RAM, Freeman and Allen formed a number of other groups while man-

aging *Soulbook*, including the Black Panther Party of Northern California, which they abandoned after internal squabbling with Seale and

Newton who continued on with their Black Panther Party of Self-Defense, and House of Umoja, a pan-African secret society. Other original editorial committee members included Donald Freeman (different from RAM co-founder Don Freeman), Issac Moore, Carroll Holmes, and New York representative Bobb Hamilton.

Issues were published very erratically with only 13 issues appearing between 1964-1980 (this special issue was one of few published at all during the early 1970s). Its original subtitle, "The Quarterly Journal of Revolutionary Afroamerica," was later changed to "The Revolutionary Journal of the Black World." Content featured both political and cultural analysis and literary contributions, with early issues focused heavily on RAM's focus on revolutionary nationalism. The journal became increasingly Afrocentric and when it was revived in the mid-1970s became the journal of the Afrikan People's Party, which had merged with the House of Umoja in 1973.

Folded, unbound sheets (8 1/2" x 7") as issued, [8] p. One page creased. DANKY, 5462. (13498)



59.) **The Black Ghetto (12 issues).** Philadelphia: The Groovers, 1970-73. \$950

A broken run of this scarce black power/black consciousness raising newsletter published from 1968-1973 by the Groovers, a group of black youth in Philadelphia. The group's composition and purpose are best described in the preface to each issue:

"This newsletter is a publication of the 'Groovers', an all Black group of young people. Our Newsletter is to educate and bring closer Black people and especially, Black Youth. We want to bring North, South and West Philly closer together physically. (cut out gang wars among ourselves and concern ourselves with what's happening to us Black people as a group) Also, we wish to educate Black people to a 'Black' point of view. We want you to 'know', 'think', and 'act' in a way that helps our NATION of Black people."

Although clearly written for the Philadelphia black community with its many articles on police brutality under Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo, conditions in the black ghettos, gang violence, schools, etc., the newsletter also covered national and international news, reviewed films, and increasingly focused on the principles outlined in James Boggs' influential pamphlet, *Manifesto of a Black Revolutionary Party* (1969), which was promoted in each issue.

The founders of and mentors to the "Bill" Davis and Alabama-born civil rights activist James McFadden, had collaborated with Boggs and his wife, Grace Lee, on the *Manifesto* and were responsible for the iconic cover design of a black hand holding up the world. In the 1970s, Davis and McFadden founded the National Organization for the American Revolution (NOAR), which was led by McFadden during the 1980s.



The history of the Groovers is surprisingly non-existent with scant references to the group largely conflated with the activities of the Pacesetters and the Boggs'. All of the content in *The Black Ghetto* was unsigned, although Davis appears as the group's contact on one issue. The contact name for most of the other issues is 'Dekinga', possibly a pen name for Davis, McFadden, or one of the other Groovers. This substantial run of 17 issues provides the best source for future research on the group, its ideology, and contribution to the black power movement in Philadelphia and nationally.

Issues are not numbered (or in some instances dated) making it somewhat tricky to accurately document the run, but as best as we can determine, we're offering: February, March, April, July-Aug., Sept.-Oct., Nov.-Dec., 1971; Feb., March-April, Sept.-Oct., Nov., Dec. 1972; May, 1973. The May issue appears to have been the final issue.

Issues mimeographed on variously colored stock, 4-8 p., illustrated. A near fine run. We find approximately half a dozen institutions holding any issue in WorldCat with the majority holding only a handful of issues. (13679)

The Henry brothers, who along with Cleage established the Malcolm X Society, emerged as the RNA's principal leaders and theoreticians and they soon adopted the names Gaidi (Milton) and Imari (Richard) Obadele. Following a shootout with police during the RNA's second convention in Detroit in 1969, factionalism developed between the Obadele brothers and by the end of 1970, the Gaidi Obadele faction had dissolved and Imari's faction moved to Jackson, MS, where the group purchased land for its new nation. But in August 1971, the group was involved in another shoot-out with FBI agents and Jackson police leading to the arrest of nine members, including president Imari Obadele. The group limped along under the leadership of Chokwe Lumumba, but by the mid-1970s it was essentially defunct. Lumumba and Obadele did attempt to resurrect the RNA through a national conference in 1974, but it doesn't appear that the conference took place (see items below). This collection includes 13 items, mostly published by the group from 1968-1974, including four items from the 1974 ill-fated conference.

A TLS from Imari Obadele dated 14 May 1968 (two months after the RNA's founding) on Republic of New Africa letterhead providing details of the RNA's first legislative assembly.

The New African (two issues). Detroit / Washington, D. C., 1969; 1971. Vol. II, No. II (1969), 8 p.; Vol. 3, No. 3 (1971), 16 p. Two issues of the RNA's sporadically published newspaper, including the second issue (numbered Vol. II, No. II), which was published nearly a year after the first. This issue announces the return of RNA president Robert Williams, and the RNA's near declaration of war against Great Britain for holding Williams in detention. Other content reports on the RNA's 1969 convention in Washington, D. C. and a separate Southern Region Conference held in Louisiana, its failed attempt to become involved in the campaign for all-black schools in Brooklyn, and the RNA's support for Cleveland black nationalist Ahmed Evans. The Vol. 3, No. 3 issue is dedicated primarily to Malcolm X and includes photographs, tributes, speeches and articles, as well as coverage of RNA activities.

Notice of RNA Convention. Announces details for the third national convention held by the Gaidi Obadele faction in Philadelphia in June, 1970. The notice distinguishes between the types of black nationalist the group would like to attend and asks those "primarily interested in Anarchy, Criminal Syndicalism, Lawlessness, or the infantile and empty hurling of invective at 'whitey!...' to stay home. Also includes a 16-point agenda and a list of officers from this faction. Two corner-stapled sheets, 3 p.

Blank petition for reparations "for the labor stolen from our ancestors during slavery and for the damages suffered by all of us since slavery, by reason of racial discrimination."

Mississippi...old and new. Jackson, Mississippi: Southern Conference Educational Fund, [ca. 1971]. One of two non-RNA published items, which juxtaposes images of slaves with the parading of shackled RNA members following their arrest in 1971. The pamphlet provides information on the shoot-out at the RNA's compound, information on the Republic of New Africa's mission, and profiles of the RNA eleven. The rear page reprints Imari Obadele's statement of thanks for white support dated Nov. 28, 1971.

Black Hearings - Come Out - See and Hear Some of the Victims and Their Lawyers. [Washington, D. C.]: n.p., [1972?]. A flyer for an event at All Souls Church in D. C. in which was the question of whether "men like J. Edgar Hoover & Rockefeller ran a secret program to kill the black movement and its leaders???" Features photographs of Attica prisoners, the RNA 11 and the Rev. Ben Chavis of the Wilmington 10.

Republic of New Africa Lecture and Consultant Service. A four-page document promoting the RNA's speaker's bureau composed of President Imari Obadele (\$750) and Minister of Justice Chokwe Lumumba (\$500). Includes a reprint of Obadele's 1974 Ebony article, "On the Matter of Black Survival," and a photo profile of Lumumba. Issued August, 1974.

Four documents promoting the RNA's 1974 Conference on Survival & the Black Nation at Wayne State University Includes two versions of an open letter to black brothers and sisters inviting them to the conference (one one-sided, the other two-sided), the call of all blacks in America to the conference (one-sided), and a four-page detailed conference agenda.

A 14" x 8 ½" flyer likely issued in 1974 calling for Spring 1975 RNA elections. Features an illustration from a Liberation Support Movement calendar with the caption: Support Solidarity within the Black Nation! For Land, Reparations, and New Communities! (13661)



61.) **"The racist dog policemen must withdraw immediately from our communities, cease their wanton murder and brutality and torture of black people, or face the wrath of the armed people."**
Emeryville, California: Black Panther Party for Self Defense, [1968]. \$3,750

A poster issued by the Black Panther Party featuring one of the most arresting photographs of the 1960s: Defense Minister Huey Newton sitting on a rattan chair clutching a spear in one hand and a shotgun in the other. The photograph was taken and composed by Eldridge Cleaver and was included in one of the first issues of the Black Panther's newspaper. It was later sold as a poster through the Panther's offices and became a popular fund-raising item. It remains one of the most popular Black Panther posters, alongside those of Emory Douglas, and is highly collectable.

Offset lithograph printed in black on white stock (23" x 35"). Some light edge wear and creasing to the edges, but a very well-preserved copy. Two copies located in OCLC at the Univ. of VA and Yale, although we note copies at the National Museum of African American History & Culture and OMCA.(12459)

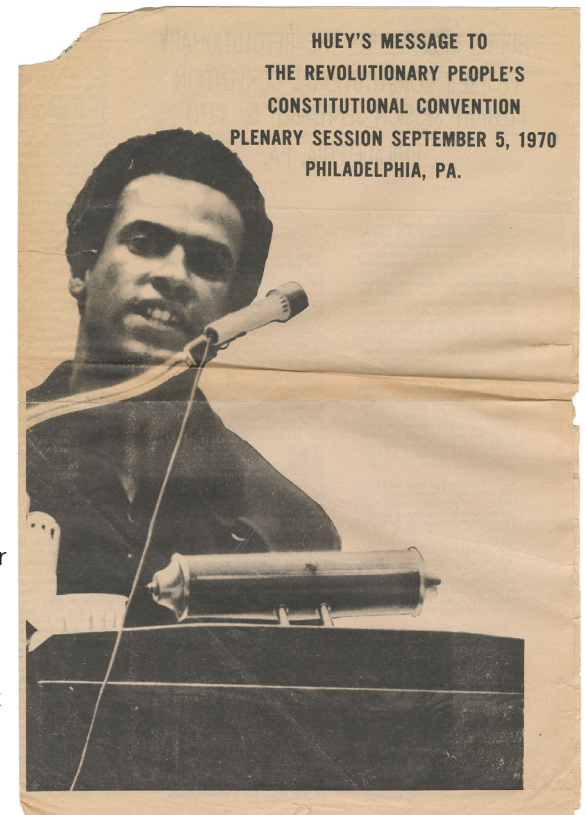
62.) [Newton, Huey P.]. **Huey's Message to the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention Plenary Session September 5, 1970, Philadelphia, PA.** n.p.: [Ministry of Information, Black Panther Party?], 1970. \$300

A tabloid newspaper reprinting Huey P. Newton's speech to the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia from Sept. 4-7, 1970. The speech, which one scholar called a "hallmark jeremiad" (Johnson, "The Rhetoric of Huey P. Newton,

2004, was the first public speech given by Newton after his release from jail and he used the opportunity to debunk America's founding myths of universal equality and to demand a new Constitution.

The convention, which was organized by the Black Panther Party, was preceded by mass repression against the Philadelphia Black Panthers, but still managed to attract between 6,000-15,000 attendees from a variety of radical groups. Although there was much internecine squabbling, it was deemed a success by the Panthers who attempted to organize a second Convention in Washington, D.C. under the theme, "Survival Through Service to the People" (advertised on the rear page). But police repression and mismanagement prevented its success.

Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, 4 p. 1 1/2" closed tear along the upper spine with a chunk torn from the head affecting four sentences from the fifth column of the internal text. A good copy of an uncommon Panther document with only five copies located in WorldCat. (12489)





63.) **The Cleaver Campaign: "Power to the People - Black Power to Black People"**. Berkeley / Los Angeles: Cleaver Campaign Committee, [1968]. \$200

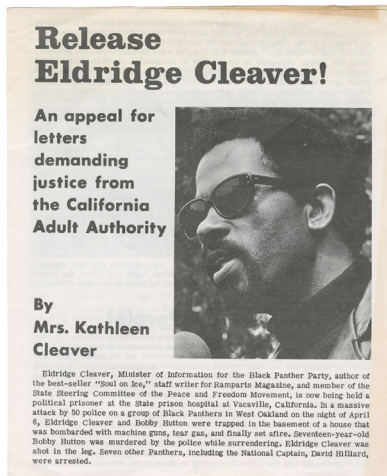
A small poster for Eldridge Cleaver's 1968 Presidential campaign on the Peace and Freedom Party's ticket. The recto outlines the reasons why Cleaver was unanimously nominated and includes a partial list of endorsers. The verso lists some of the primary goals and demands of Cleaver's platform including the liberation of oppressed peoples, a socialistic economic policy and an anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist foreign policy. Also included is information on the Peace and Freedom Party convention held on August 3, 1968.

Offset printed on both sides of a 14" x 10 1/2" sheet, photograph of Cleaver. Creases and wear. Three copies in OCLC. (13673)

64.) **Eldridge Cleaver Petition Campaign**. San Francisco: International Committee to Release Eldridge Cleaver, [1968]. \$75

An information sheet and petition demanding the release of Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver following a shootout between Cleaver and the Oakland police, in which Cleaver was wounded and Panther Bobby Hutton was killed. The recto includes information on Cleaver's legal status and the verso includes a blank petition addressed to Ronald Reagan and other authorities reference Cleaver's political prisoner status and demanding he be released. Charged with attempted murder, Cleaver jumped bail and fled to Cuba, then Algeria from where he traveled to North Korea and China. In 1972 he moved to Paris where he became a born-again Christian and a fashion designer. He returned to the U.S. in 1975 and later became a conservative Republican and a crack addict.

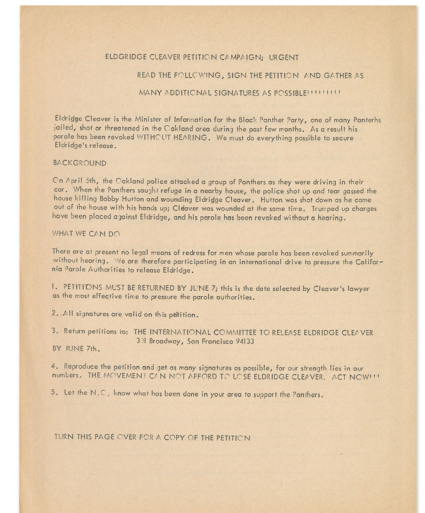
An 11" x 8 1/2" sheet printed on both sides. Browning to cheap paper, else a Fine copy. (12949)



65.) Cleaver, Mrs. Kathleen. **Release Eldridge Cleaver! An appeal for letters demanding justice from the California Adult Authority**. [Oakland, Calif.]: [Black Panther Party?], [1968]. \$150

A support appeal written by Kathleen Cleaver demanding the release of her husband, Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information for the Black Panther Party. The text recounts the shooting of Cleaver and his arrest during a siege against the Black Panther Party on the night of April 6 and encourages all supporter to write letters demanding Cleaver's parole reinstatement and release.

Folded sheet (8 1/2" x 7"), 4 p., two photographs: one of Cleaver and the other of a destroyed Panther headquarters. A near fine copy. (12377)



66.) A small grouping of material related to Eldridge Cleaver's post-Panthers activities. Various cities:

Various publishers, 1970s-1980s. \$350

These eight items document the strange post-Black Panthers activities of Eldridge Cleaver who returned to the United States in 1975 after seven years in exile in Cuba, Algiers, and France. Cleaver fled in 1968 following a shootout with police that left fellow Panther Bobby Hutton dead and Cleaver injured. He directed a faction of the Panthers from Algiers, before becoming a born-again Christian after he moved to Paris in 1972. He then became a fashion designer creating "virility pants" for men. Following his return to the U.S., he became a crusading evangelical Christian (later a Mormon, Moonie and a Catholic) and a conservative Republican. But he also got divorced from his long-time wife and fellow Panther, Kathleen Cleaver, became addicted to crack and was arrested numerous times for drug possession. He died in 1998 at 62. Included in this small collection are the following items related to his aforementioned activities:

Cleaver, Eldridge. The Crusader, Vol. 1, No. 1. Stanford, California: Eldridge Cleaver Crusades, 1977. The sole issue of the newsletter of the Eldridge Cleaver Crusades, which was supported by Art DeMoss, Chuck Colson, Billy Graham, and others. Wrappers (11" x 8 1/2"), 8 p., photographs. A fine copy.

Mitchell, Henry. Eldridge Cleaver at Exile's End. San Francisco:



The Eldridge Cleaver Legal Defense Fund, [ca. 1976]. An account of Cleaver's exile, his conversion to Christianity, and his upcoming trial. Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers, 5 p., two photographs.

The FBI, OPD and Eldridge Cleaver. San Francisco: The Eldridge Cleaver Legal Defense Fund, [ca. 1976]. A detailed history of the deep state's dirty tricks campaign against the Black Panthers issued by his supporters ahead of his trial. Stapled, glossy wrappers, i, [2], 23, [5] p., photographs.

A brochure promoting Eldridge Cleaver's speaking tour. Stanford, CA: Eldridge Cleaver, Inc., [ca. 1977]. Includes a list of

lecture topics and Cleaver's views on America, the church, Billy Graham and Rev. Moon, and the sexual revolution. Tri-fold brochure printed in glossy stock.

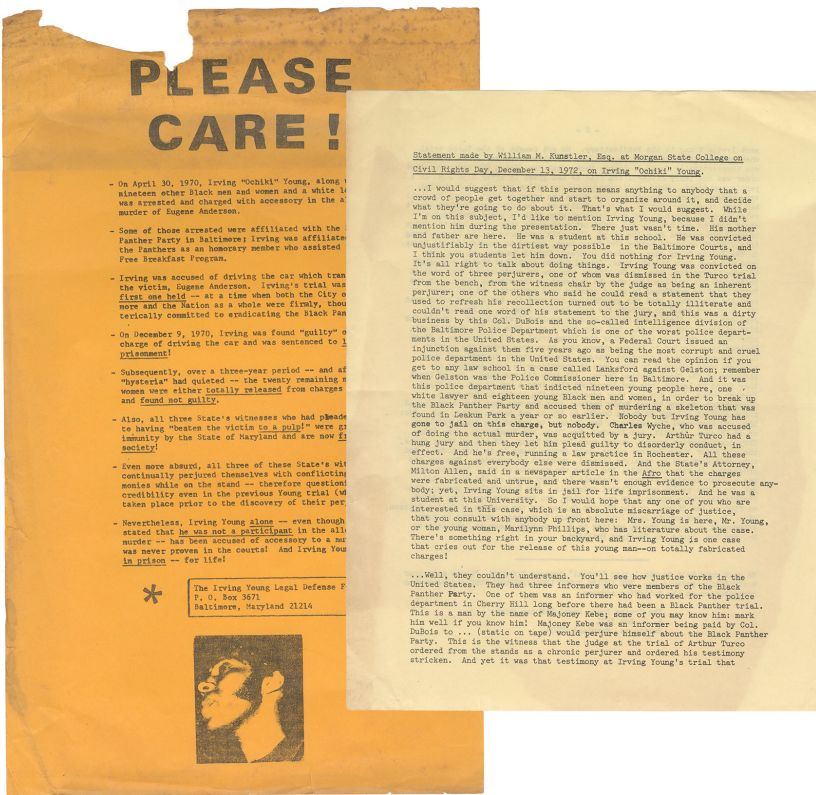
Letterhead for the Eldridge Cleaver Defense Fund. San Francisco, [197-]. 11" x 8 1/2".

Mailing envelope for Cleaver's July 4th Movement. Stanford, [198-]. In 1984, Cleaver ran as an independent conservative for Congress, but lost. In 1986, he ran as a Republican, but also lost.

Business card for Eldridge Cleaver. 2" x 3 1/2"

Tag for Eldridge Cleaver's clothing line, Eldridge Cleaver Unlimited. Measures 1 1/4" x 2 3/4". (12484)





68.) Hogan and Marks conspire to Murder Panther Baby! Brooklyn: Black Panther Party Legal Defense Fund, 1969. \$200

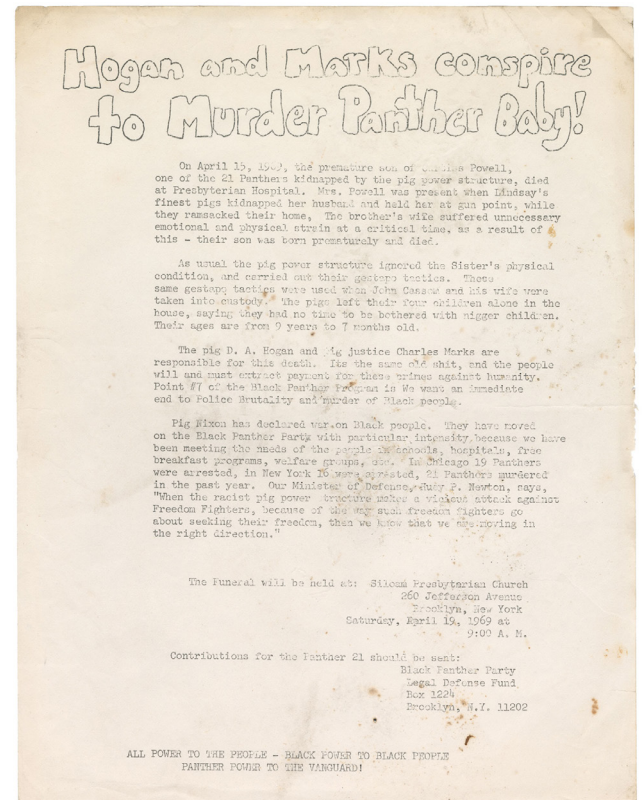
A mimeographed flyer accusing the "pig power structure" of killing the baby of Panther 21 defendant Curtis Powell whose wife went into labor caused by his violent arrest. The Powell's baby was born prematurely and died soon after. Also accuses the police of leaving another defendant's four children alone following he and his wife's arrest. The concluding paragraph states, "Pig Nixon has declared war on Black people. They have moved on the Black Panther Party with particular intensity in schools, hospitals, free breakfast programs, welfare groups, etc."

Mimeographed on an 11" x 8 ½" sheet. Some soiling and light edge wear. (12506)

67.) Two items in support of imprisoned Baltimore Black Panther Irving "Ochiki" Young. Baltimore: The Irving Young Legal Defense Fund, [ca. 1972]. \$200

In 1969, a Baltimore Black Panther and alleged informer named Eugene Anderson was killed by fellow Baltimore Black Panthers and buried in Baltimore's Leakin Park. In April 1970, nearly 20 members of the Black Panthers and their supporters were arrested, including Irving "Ochiki" Young, a senior at Morgan State College, who was found guilty of driving the car and sentenced to life imprisonment. The Irving Young Legal Defense Fund was organized to appeal Young's sentence and the two flyers included here were issued by them around 1972-1973.

One flyer is printed on one side of an 14" x 8 ½" yellow sheet and includes a bulleted chronology of Young's arrest, sentencing and incarceration, with a photo of him along the bottom. The second flyer is 11" x 8 ½" and reprints (on both sides) William Kunstler's speech in support of Young, which he delivered on Dec. 13, 1972 at Morgan State College for Civil Rights Day. The larger flyer has a chunk missing along the top edge with the 'L' in 'Please' slightly affected. There is also general wear, foxing and creasing. The smaller flyer has some offsetting and light wear. (13660)



69.) Seed, Vol. 5, No. 5. Chicago: Chicago Seed, [1970]. \$200

An issue of this brilliantly printed underground newspaper from Chicago featuring one of the most iconic photographs of the Black Panthers to the front cover, along with Diane DiPrima's "Revolutionary Letter No. 20 (for Huey Newton)". Also included is a large fold-out poster printed in color on both sides, with one side featuring an image of Bobby Seale and calling for his release from prison; the other side features the Emory Douglas illustration of Seale in the electric chair with a statement from Eldridge Cleaver on the extradition of Bobby Seale and an unsigned article on the murder of Fred Hampton and an investigative report into the murder.

Other selected content for this issue includes an article on Vietnam, a lengthy interview with two participants in the struggles at Southern Illinois University, underground comix, reprint of a Ken Kesey speech, lyrics from Ed Sanders' new album Sanders Truckstop, centerfold spread of letters to the paper, women's, gay liberation and events calendars, news on the White Panther Party and Free City, etc.

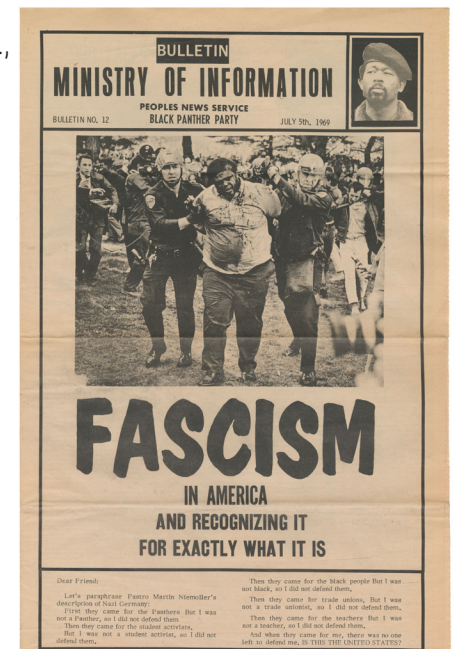
Tabloid format printed in various colors on white stock, 28 p., illus. Slightly mis-folded else a near fine copy. (13507)



70.) Ministry of Information Bulletin No. 12, July 5th, 1969. Oakland: Black Panther Party, 1969. \$300

A bulletin issued by the Black Panther Party weeks before its National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism in America. The front page includes a photograph of a bloodied black protestor being led away by police with the caption: "Fascism In America and Recognizing It For Exactly What It Is." The two internal pages include an interview conducted by Bobby Seale and David Hilliard with veteran black Communist William Patterson and radical Panther attorney Charles Garry; a short article comparing Hitler and Nixon; and an article by Bobby Seale titled, "Recognizing Fascism For Exactly What It Is." The rear cover mainly features information on the conference.

Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, 4 p., illus. Center crease, very light wear along the fore edge, near fine. (12051)





71.) **Cisco-Kidd Pig Rizzo Oinks Again!** Philadelphia: Black Panther Party, [1970]. \$150

A two-sided flyer distributed by the Philadelphia branch of the Black Panther Party following the death of a young black man named Harold Brown at the hands of two Philadelphia police officers. The recto juxtaposes a statement by the notorious Philadelphia police commissioner, Frank Rizzo, exonerating the two officers with a claim by the BPP that Brown was murdered by "Rizzo's Mafia." According to Black Panther Party Defense Captain, Reggie Schell, the Brown murder was the catalyst that drove hundreds of Philadelphia blacks into the Party in 1970. The verso reprints a Philadelphia Bulletin article on the death of another Philadelphia Black man killed by police, James Hamilton, with an accusation by the Panthers that the press was "work[ing] hand in hand with Cisco-Kidd Rizzo." A scarce, ephemeral flyer from the relatively short-lived Philadelphia branch of the Black Panther Party.

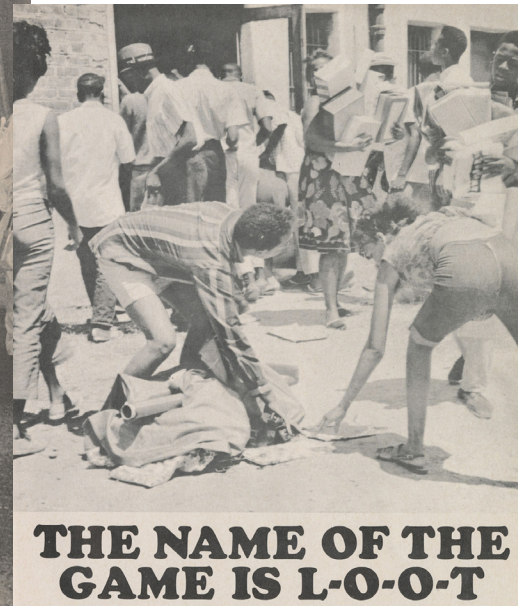
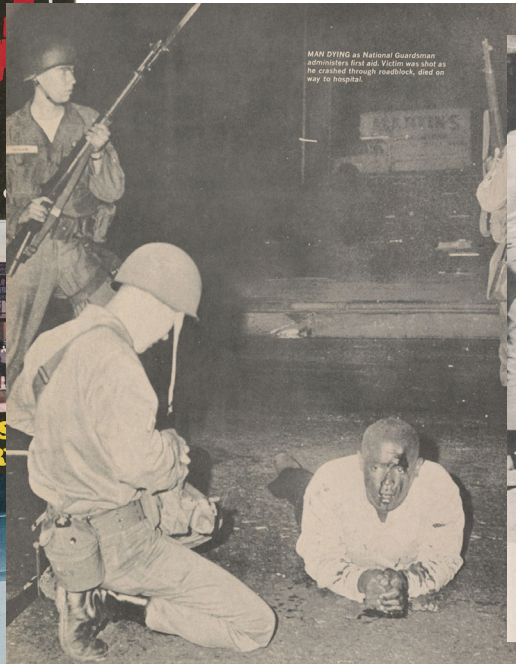
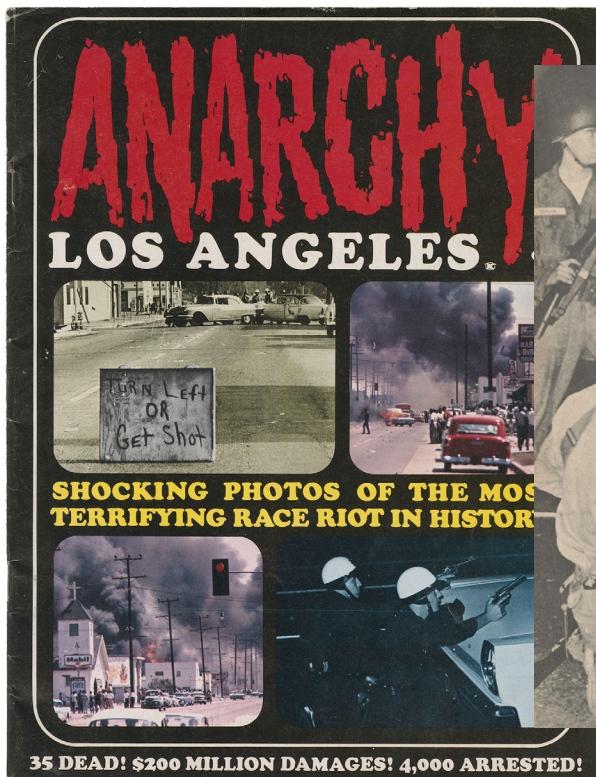
An 11" x 8 1/2" sheet of white stock mimeographed on both sides. A fine copy. From the estate of one-time Philadelphia Black Panther, Bill Crawford. (13681)



72.) Killson, Bill (editor). **The Black Action News, Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov. 1, 1972.** 1972. \$95

The first issue of the newsletter of the Black Action Society at the University of Pittsburgh. Short articles on the "Social Trend of Black Pregnancies" and Rhodesia's status at the Olympics; a critical reviews of Melvin van Peebles' film Sweetback; poetry; a section of Black Action Sports; information on the Political Action Committee and the Black Action Society; etc.

Folding sheet, 6 p., illus. Foxing to the cover page. Only the University of Pittsburgh with any issue in WorldCat. (12912)



73.) Harding, Frank (editor). **Anarchy: Los Angeles**. Los Angeles: Kimtex Corporation, ©1965. \$75

A generally unsympathetic and sensationalized account of the Watts riots told primarily through photographs depicting the large-scale property destruction, looting, national guard response, and rioter fatalities. Accounts captioned 'Mob Violence', 'The Second Civil War', 'Burn, Baby,

Burn', 'The Name of the Game is L-o-o-t', and 'Fixed Bayonets' and 'The Commander' describe the "anarchy" unleashed upon the city and praise the leadership of

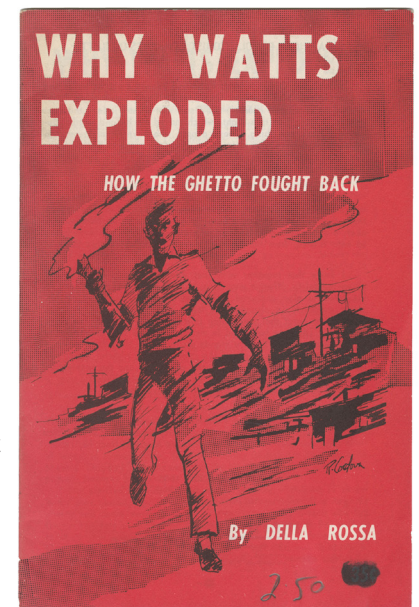
LAPD chief William H. Parker in dealing with the rioting.

Stapled, photo-illustrated, glossy wrappers, [58] p., photographs. Very light rubbing, near fine. Kimtex published a similar magazine on Attica. (13664)

74.) Rossa, Della. **Why Watts Exploded: How the Ghetto Fought Back**. New York: Merit Publishers, 1969. Third printing. \$35

Socialist Workers Party pamphlet on the Watts riots, which were caused by the "constant abuse by the police, symbol of white power structure, and the prevailing unemployment that continued generation after generation" (p. 2). The author describes the social and economic conditions of Watts, the systematic disenfranchisement of black Americans, and the positive transformative effects that the rioting had on black passivity.

Stapled, illustrated wrappers, 21 p., two photographs. Original price blacked out on cover, new price penciled. (13665)





75.) Seed, Vol. 8, No. 8. Chicago: Chicago Seed, [1972]. \$150

An issue of the notable underground newspaper featuring a simple but evocative cover announcing Angela Davis' release from prison. Page 3 features an article on her release and demanding the release of Ruchell Magee. Other articles on community control of police, George Wallace's campaign, the RNC convention in Miami, Quebec general strike, Native Americans in Chicago, and many other topical stories.

Tabloid format printed in color on newsprint, 32 p., illus. Light edge wear, small piece torn from the bottom edge of the rear cover. (13574)

76.) A small group of items issued by the New York Committee to Free Angela Davis. New York: New York Committee to Free Angela Davis, 1971. \$200

The New York Committee to Free Angela Davis was one of the many support organizations formed in the wake of Davis' arrest for her role in the Marin County Civic Center attack for which she was later exonerated.

Included is the second printing of A Political Biography of Angela Davis, an 8-page pamphlet chronicling Davis' early life, her political awakening and community activism and the increased repression she faced for her Communist, black power views. Also included is a blank greeting card (5" x 4") featuring an illustration of Davis behind bars looking at a throng of supporters. Inside is a quote by W.E.B. DuBois that states, "The cost of liberty is less than the price of repression..." And two stickers, an unused 4" x 4" sticker printed on fluorescent pink stock and a 4 1/2" x 3" fluorescent orange one that is very much used (tape along the top edge, grubbiness from being removed to the back). (13353)





78.) Davis, Angela. **The Party of Angela Davis.** New York: Communist Party USA, 1981. \$50

Originally published in the CPUSA's World Magazine, this interview with Angela Davis was reprinted on a 14 1/2" x 11" newsprint and issued independently. The interview was based on questions submitted by individuals interested in joining the Party. Davis talks about the Party's stand against racism, work-life balance, the basis for unity, demographics of membership, etc. Horizontal crease from folding; very faint stain evident to browning newsprint. (12927)

77.) **Angela Must Be Free!** New York: Teachers Action Caucus, [1972]. \$150

A fundraising record for Angela Davis' defense fund recorded at the Benefit Dinner for Angela Davis, which was the First Annual Martin Luther King Memorial Dinner of the Teachers Action Caucus, held on January 15, 1972, at the Casas de las Americas, New York City. Features "Angela: A Song for Today" sung by David Perez, and a series of speeches and open letters by Celiz Zitron ("Victory Is Possible!"), F. D. Kirkpatrick ("The Ballad of Martin Luther King"; "Dear Angela"), "These Are People's Victories," Fania Jordan ("An Open and Shut Case!"; "Angela Has Been Chosen By History"), Roberto Nieves ("Stand United"), and Edith Segal ("Letter to Angela Davis"). Features a short essay on the jacket by the Angela Davis Defense Committee of the Teachers Action Caucus.

12" black vinyl LP housed in white dust sleeve and an illustrated jacket, which is slightly rubb

The party of Angela Davis

The following interview with Angela Davis, conducted by World Magazine Editor J.J. Johnson, is based on questions submitted by people interested in the Communist Party, USA. Angela Davis is a member of the party's Central Committee and was its vice-presidential candidate in the 1980 election campaign. In 1971 Angela Davis was framed on murder charges and was arrested and imprisoned. She was finally freed as a result of a massive movement in the U.S. and around the world. She is the co-chair of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression and lectures at San Francisco State University.

Q: What is your estimate of the Reagan Administration and Congress at this point?

A: What we have witnessed since the advent of the Reagan Administration has been a marked increase in assaults on working people in general. The budget cutbacks are threatening the very victories that working people have won over decades of struggle. And of course there is a very special way in which Black people, other people of color, and women are affected.

What has happened in the months since Ronald Reagan took office has signaled to millions of people across this country that we had better begin to organize in order to protect the gains we've won and in order to insure that the working people in this country have any kind of future.

Q: Why did the Communist Party decide to launch a membership drive in this period? Did your experience as CP vice-presidential candidate in last year's election campaign indicate a new kind of response to the party?

A: In the 13 years since I've been a member of the party I have never seen such an enthusiastic response on the part of such a large number of people, particularly young people, particularly young Black people. In general there is a receptivity today that is unprecedented. I think that the receptivity is a result of the escalation of attacks on the masses of the people as well as a certain maturity of our party.

We have reached the point where it is objectively possible to build a mass party. And certainly if we are going to be successful in preventing further plant shutdowns, if we are going to be successful in safeguarding unemployment compensation, in fighting for the human right of every citizen in this country to a job, for the outlawing of racism, for the passage of the ERA with the necessary guarantees that working women will not lose any of the gains that they have won in the past, then we're going to need every single man and woman in this country who supports those struggles.

It seems to me the perfect time to open our arms to masses of people in this country. My experience in the membership drive so far has been that people are really excited. People are really ready to come into the party.

Q: What kind of influence does the party have in mass struggles?

A: The party is active in many struggles. The women's movement is one example. The essential contribution of our party, I think, within the women's movement has been to demonstrate that if women's participation is to be achieved there has to be an

emphasis on the needs and aspirations of working class women. During its earlier years, the current women's movement was equated by many with "white middle-class women." But over the last few years, due greatly to the work of the Communist women—and men as well—and others who agreed with us on the centrality of the working class, the women's movement is changing its character. Working women are now in the forefront; large numbers of Black women, who previously tended to dissociate themselves from the "women's liberation movement," were nonetheless struggling on the job, struggling as welfare mothers, and in other areas of their survival. And this really is the major thrust of the women's movement today.

A: Q: Why is the main emphasis of your activity in the struggle against racism and political repression?

A: Racism, since the inception of this country, has been the most devastating weapon in the arsenal of the ruling class. Historically, whenever working people have attempted to come together to struggle against the ruling class, racism has been used to divide us. The Communist Party has the most outstanding record of any other organization in this country as far as the fight against racism and the fight for the liberation of Black people are concerned.

It takes on an especially critical importance today given the implicit and often open encouragement by the Administration to the most reactionary expressions of racism. The rise of the Ku Klux Klan is a result of this kind of encouragement. I think it's to the credit of our party that we were among the first to raise the slogan to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan some years ago, and today that's become a mass slogan. People are beginning to see what kind of threat the Ku Klux Klan, nazi party and similar racist, terrorist groups pose, not only to Black people and people of color, but to working people in general.

The party has been consistent in analyzing the situation in Atlanta. We have correctly pointed out that regardless of who the actual culprit or culprits are in the Atlanta murders, it's racist. If the children had been white and innocent Atlanta would have been declared in a state of emergency a long time ago.

Our position is that it is necessary to challenge racism on every level, every front. The party is the place to be in terms of the struggles that will unfold over the coming months and years.

Q: The Communist Party strives to unite different struggles. What is the basis for unity?

A: The party consistently points out that what unites the people's struggles is that there is a common enemy: big business. Whether it's struggle around wages, prices, rents, food stamps, Social Security, education, affirmative action or on any other front, the people are confronted by the power of the monopolies, the banks and the landlords. It is this that provides the basis for a mighty, united people's movement that can win.

The war always has and will continue to be the light for peace. If there is a nuclear holocaust, then whatever victories we may have won will be rendered absolutely meaningless. Whatever we are doing, we always have to keep the demands to end the arms race, to ratify SALT II, and to proceed with the whole program, that is our only hope. At the same time, the needs of working people, women, in particular, people of color, in particular, cannot be put to rest until there is a drastic slashing of the bloated military budget.

The reason there is the insistence on cutting Social Security, food stamps, children's school lunches, subsidies for art and culture, student loans and other vital needs is because the Reagan Administration represents the most heinous sections of the ruling class, and those funds are being channeled into a military budget that will amount to more than a trillion dollars during the Administration.

Q: The party has a policy of industrial concentration or organizing primarily among basic industrial workers. What does this mean to Black people?

A: Black people are in our vast majority, workers. There is no way that we Black people can avoid associating ourselves with the struggles of industrial workers, because that's what we're all about. Propagandists have been trying to create the impression



Angela Davis

that more and more Black people are becoming so-called "middle class." What's happened is that certain Black individuals have been chosen to be window dressing so that it appears as if we have made it into the United Nations, onto the boards of directors of corporations, on television. But that's an illusion. That's a very meticulously woven illusion to create the impression that we've achieved our liberation. In some of our cities the majority of Black people don't have a job and don't have any prospects for finding a permanent job any time in the near future. The situation of Black people is worse today than in any period since the 30s. If we're going to make any significant progress, in the first place we have to have the right to a job.

If we do not win our demands as working people, then there can be no real prospect for the liberation of Black people as a people.

Q: What kinds of people are in the Communist Party? Do you have to have a degree in political science, have studied Marxist-Leninism, or have been involved in political activity for many years?

A: No, that happens as a result of being in the party. First of all, our party is a party of the working class. It reflects the multinational, multiracial composition of the working people in this country. There are Black people and Native American Indians. There are Chicanos and Puerto Ricans. There are Pacific Islanders and there are white people. A majority are workers. But at the same time, there are people who are professionals who associate themselves with the working class. There are people involved in academics, there are cultural workers.

I think that our party, more than any other organization in the country, really reflects the population of the United States.

Q: There are some who really don't feel that it is possible to unite all the different national and ethnic groups into one organization and have it work. What has been your experience in the party?

A: When I joined the party some 13 years ago, there were those who insisted that since there are white people in the Communist Party, there must be racism within the party. Our party has the best record of any organization not only in fighting racism as it is expressed in society, but in purging the organization itself of the influence of racist attitudes. There is an ongoing, persistent struggle against the influence of racism and chauvinism among white party members. In order to be a member of the party, white people must be committed to a resolute struggle against the influence of racist ideas.

Q: How does your membership in the party influence your life and your work? Has it in any way hampered your ability to achieve your personal goals?

A: There are probably some who might say that if I'd never joined the Communist Party, I would never have encountered many of the difficulties I've experienced, such as losing my job at UCLA, going to jail, etc. But I don't see it that way. I generally point out, for example, that when Ronald Reagan was the



79.) Watson, John (editor). **Inner City Voice (3 issues)**. Detroit: Inner City Voice, 1967-71. **\$300**

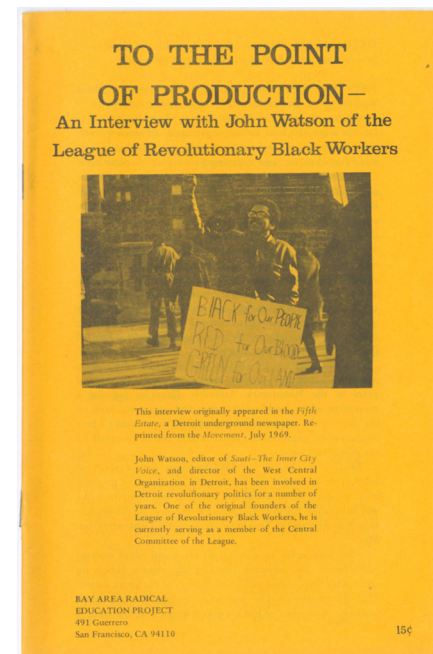
Three issues of this important black power newspaper from Detroit, which began publication on October 20, 1967 in the wake of the "Great Rebellion." The paper, which described itself on the masthead as "Detroit's Black Community Newspaper" and later, "The Voice of Revolution," covered local, national and international issues and events related to the black liberation movement, anti-colonialism/imperialism struggles, and increasingly, labor organizing among Detroit's black workers. A study group formed out of the paper's contributors, which included figures previously involved in SNCC, the Freedom Now Party, UHURU, RAM, and a number of other groups. Activists such as John Watson, the paper's indefatigable editor, Mike Hamlin and General Gordon Baker would eventually form the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM) and later the League of Revolutionary Black Workers. The paper became the official organ of the League until its demise in 1971. Issues include Vol. 1, Nos. 4-5; Vol. 3, No. 1.

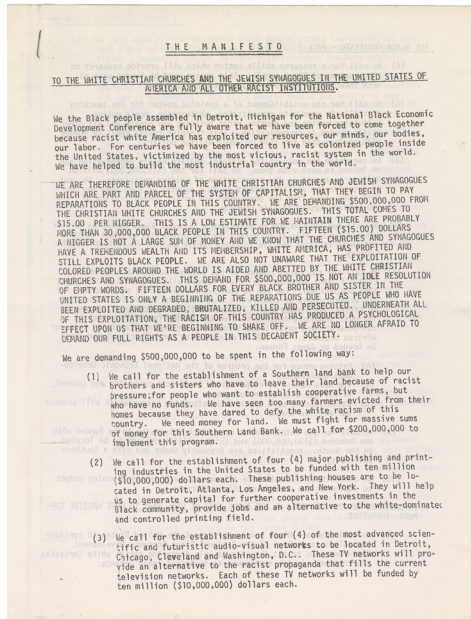
Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, 16 p.; 16 p.; 20 p., all heavily illustrated. Vol. 3, No. 1 has a closed tear near the crown, else a near fine run. All issues scarce in the trade. (13650)

80.) Watson, John. **To the Point of Production - An Interview with John Watson of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers**. San Francisco: Bay Area Radical Education Project, [ca. 1970]. **\$35**

"This interview originally appeared in the Fifth Estate, a Detroit underground newspaper. Reprinted from the Movement, July 1969. John Watson, editor of Sauti - The Inner City Voice, and director of the West Central Organization in Detroit, has been involved in Detroit revolutionary politics for a number of years. One of the original founders of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, he is currently serving as a member of the Central Committee of the League."

Stapled wrappers, 22 p. A fine copy. (11889)





81.) [Forman, James]. **The Manifesto To the White Christian Churches and Jewish Synagogues in the United States of America and All Other Racist Institutions.** n.p.: n.p., [ca. 1969]. \$300

An unrecorded, mimeographed edition of James Forman's seminal, yet controversial, speech first presented to the National Black Economic Development Conference (NBEDC) on April 26, 1969. The manifesto demanded reparations in the amount of \$500 million (later raised to \$3 billion) from Christian and Jewish churches/synagogues to fund a southern land bank, the National Welfare Rights Organization, the establishment of a black university, media companies, training and skills-based centers, a labor and political prisoners fund, etc. The manifesto's reception was varied, both at the conference and in all subsequent manifestations (including the numerous hostile disruptions by Forman and his cohorts at churches in various cities - most famously at Riverside Church in New York City). Although some money was raised by church bodies or groups of their congregants, almost none of it was given directly to the NBEDC, and it was a fraction of the amount that the manifesto demanded.

As far as we can tell, two versions circulated directly after the conference, both including Forman's lengthy opening remarks, but titled slightly differently with one captioned simply 'Manifesto' and the other the 'Black Manifesto', which became the document's official name. Our copy's caption title is slightly different in that the article 'The' has been added to 'Manifesto', and Forman's opening remarks have been left off as seen in all other editions and republications. This edition was obviously distributed contemporaneously based on its

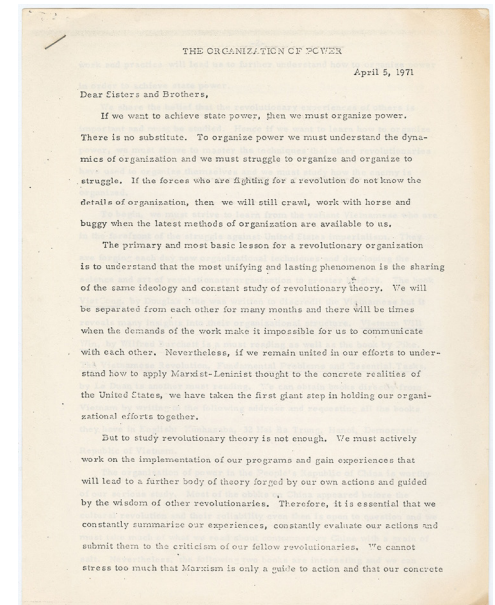
cheaply mimeographed format, but based on its title and pagination (and lack of publisher), we could find no other copies, either institutionally or referenced in the extensive scholarship on the manifesto. This copy bears the stamp of the black nationalist activist and scholar John Bracey, Jr. who may have attended the original conference and/or distributed the manifesto.

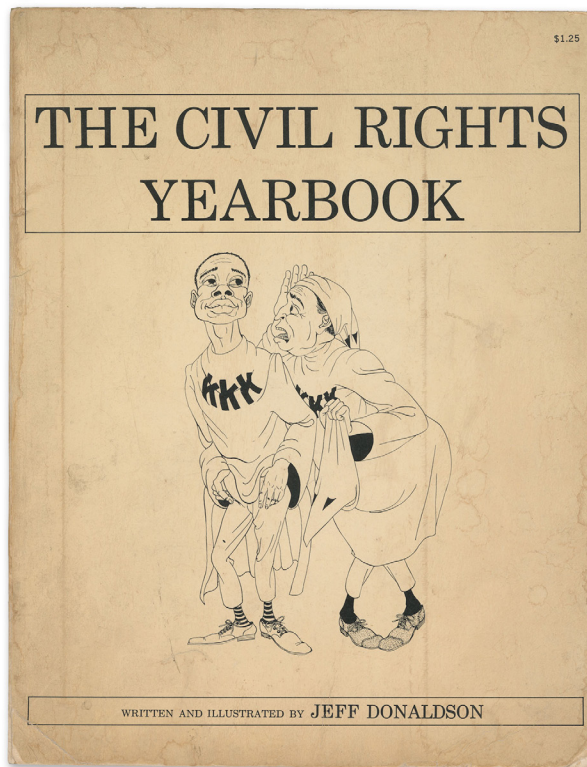
Three corner-stapled 11" x 8 1/2" sheets mimeographed from typescript, 5 p. Toning and creasing to the cover sheet. (13677)

82.) Forman, James. **The Organization of Power.** [Detroit?].: n.p., [1971?]. \$250

A scarce, unrecorded document written by the militant black power activist, James Forman, during his involvement with the Black Workers Congress. The document is an open letter to "Sisters and Brothers" (in the BWC) on revolutionary theory and its implementation. Forman discusses Vietnamese resistance to U.S. imperialism and the organization of power in China and provides book recommendations throughout. It does not appear that the document was formally published by either Forman or the BWC, but was likely printed internally for BWC members. We could find no copies recorded institutionally or in the trade, and internet searches provided no citation or reference.

Corner-stapled 11" x 8 1/2" sheets mimeographed from typescript on rectos only; 3 p. Some toning to white stock, tiny chip to the top corner of the first sheet. (13678)



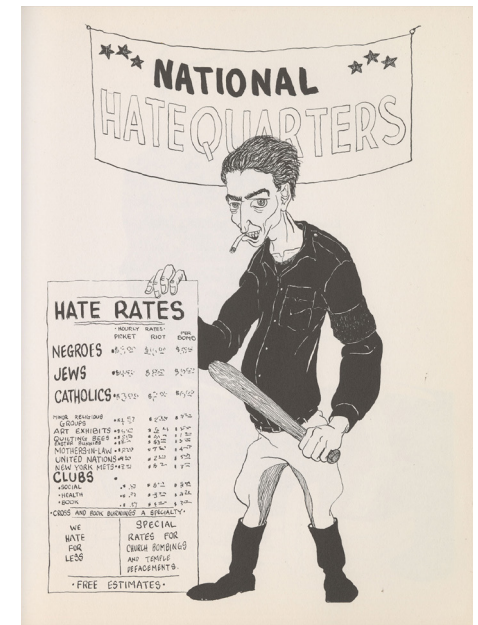
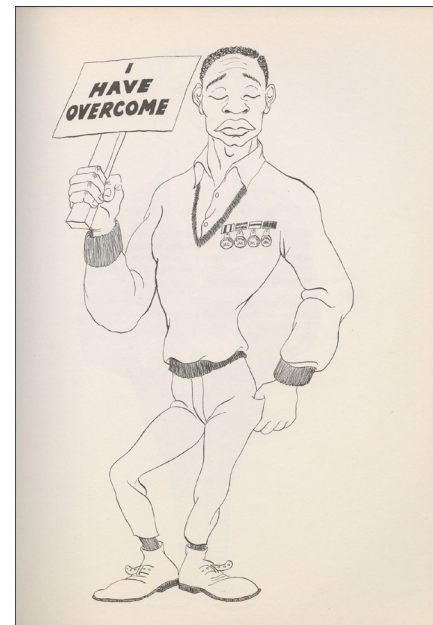
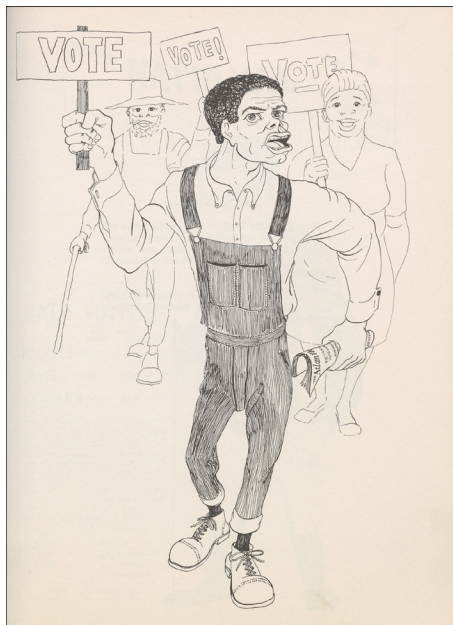


83.) Donaldson, Jeff. **The Civil Rights Yearbook**. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1964. First Edition. \$850

A collection of satirical illustrations and descriptions lampooning both protagonists and antagonists of the civil rights movement. Written and illustrated by a young Arkansas-born black artist named Jeff Donaldson who at the time of publication was teaching in the Chicago Public School System. The book was published by conservative publishing house Henry Regnery.

As one reviewer noted, Donaldson "played no favorites in satirizing the zealots on both ends and in the middle" (Flower, Paul. "Left Jabs at Rights," *The Commercial Appeal*, Sun, Sep 13, 1964, p. 78). This includes the paternalistic Southern Congressman, the white social worker who knows every poll and survey related to blacks - and two blacks, the militant civil rights leader who speaks in a dialect he learned by reading Joel Chandler Harris, Freedom Riding Northern preachers with no blacks in their congregation or neighborhoods, the black nationalist who when he buys a Cadillac ensures its a black one, the Southern merchant who refuses to hire blacks and drives his white customers away with black sit-ins, the ogreish Southern police chief, and many more.

Perfect-bound covers (11" x 8 1/2"), [60] p. Rubbing and surface stains to the front cover, interior pages all fine. Uncommon in the trade. (13500)



84.) **Vote Marjorie Love "Miss Tuskegee".** 1965. \$85

A handbill distributed by an African American woman named Marjorie Love running for "Miss Tuskegee" in 1965. A newspaper article indicates that Love was crowned "Miss Tuskegee" and was honored at the Alabama State-Tuskegee football game on November 25, 1965. The handbill, which includes a small photograph, describes Love as a School of Education student from Mobile affiliated with The Little Theatre, YWCA, College Union Board, The Domestic Peace Corps, NAACP college chapter, and TIAL.

Printed in black on a thin sheet of pink stock (9" x 6"). A fine copy. (13540)



VOTE

Marjorie Love

"Miss Tuskegee"

HELL-O

In an effort to better acquaint you with me, I am presenting you with this small amount of information.

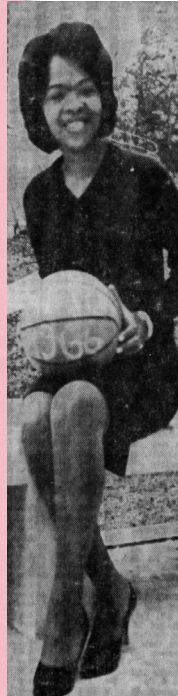
Presently, I am enrolled in the School of Education. My home is Mobile, Alabama, and for the past year I have served as an attendant to "Miss Tuskegee." Other activities with which I have been affiliated are: The Little Theatre, YWCA, College Union Board, The Domestic Peace Corps, College Chapter NAACP and TIAL.

Also, I would like to solicit your support and votes for the honorable position as your Queen—"Miss Tuskegee." Of course, to become your Queen would be more than an honor, it would mean that I would have the opportunity to represent you and Tuskegee Institute.

To hold such a position is indeed a tremendous job for any young lady, but I am confident that I will prove myself worthy of being "Miss Tuskegee." So on election day when you vote, cast your ballot for Marjorie Love.

If you would like to meet me personally and learn more about me, watch for notices telling you when and where, and until I see you

MARJORIE LOVE

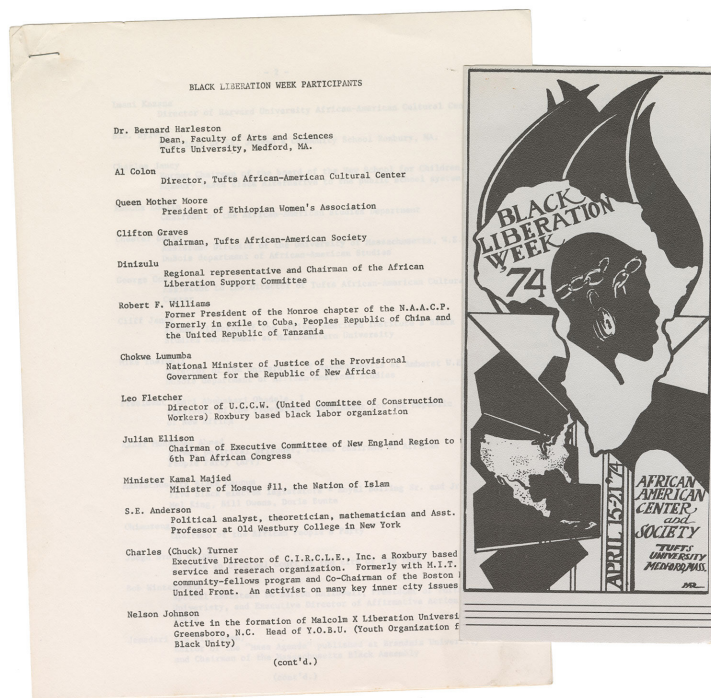


85.) Potter, Valaida. **Sunrise Over Alabama.** New York: Comet Press Books, 1959. \$200

An autobiographical novella by an African American seamstress from Alabama who tells the "story of an indomitable woman whose love of life was unquenchable." Published by a vanity press in NYC.

8vo. Black cloth boards stamped in silver to the spine, 70 p., dust jacket. Withdrawn stamp to the ffe, no other library markings on either the book or dust jacket. Small bookshop label to the top of the ffe, Library of Congress copyright stamp to the copyright page. Illustrated dust jacket is rubbed and lightly edge worn. 15 copies in WorldCat. (13530)





86.) A program/agenda and list of participants for Black Liberation Week '74. [Medford, Mass.?]: African-American Cultural Center, African-American Society, 1974. \$150

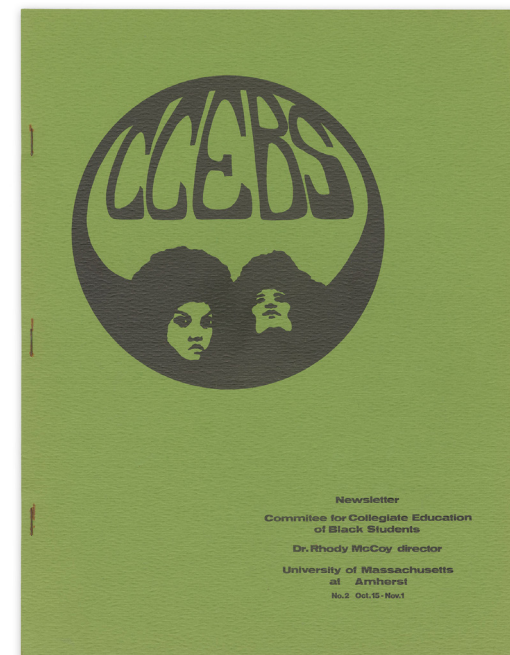
Two items issued to participants for Black Liberation Week '74, which was held from April 15-21, 1974 at Tufts University and organized by the university's African American Cultural Center and Society. The events included a who's who of radical black activists, artists and intellectuals, including Robert F. Williams, Queen Mother Moore, Chokwe Lumumba, Nelson Johnson, Akbar Muhammad Ahmad (Max Sanford), Sonia Sanchez, Nathan Hare, Chinua Achebe, William Worth, Max Roach, and dozens of other important figures.

The program/agenda begins with the Perspective and Purpose of the event, described as "analyz[ing], defin[ing] and comprehend[ing] the causes, nature, scope and implications of [Black] Experience" and offering "PRESCRIPTIVE methods regarding the achieving of liberation" through a combination of films, lectures, workshops and presentations. The rest of the brochure features a detailed agenda for each day. Also included is a 4-page list of participants and their respective bona fides and roles within the black liberation struggle. (13647)

87.) Committee for Collegiate Education of Black Students newsletter, No. 2. Amherst: Committee for Collegiate Education of Black Students, [1973]. \$75

The second issue of this CCEBS newsletter, which primarily consists of a long "open letter to the black community" from Mike Thelwell, UMass-Amherst professor, SNCC & MFDP activist, and founding chairman of the W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies at UMass-Amherst. In the letter, Thelwell responds to criticism written about him in the Collegian and addresses an ongoing dispute with black students over New Africa House. Other content includes "Notes from CCEBS Staff," "Notes on Nutrition," "The Need for Skill Development," a list of academic and social opportunities for black students, and a review of the Paul Robeson Lecture Series. The Committee for Collegiate Education of Black Students was founded as an outreach organization for black and other Third World students at UMass-Amherst.

Side-stapled green wrappers (11" x 8 1/2"), [28] p. Staples oxidized, else a fine copy. Not located in WorldCat, so we're unsure how many issues were published. (13651)





88.) 2nd International Congress of African [Afrikan] People. n.p.: [Congress of African People], [1972]. \$125

A flyer announcing the 2nd International Congress of African People (CAP) held from Aug. 31-Sept. 4, 1972 in San Diego, CA. Speakers included Amiri Baraka, Roy Innis, Owusu Sadaukai, Joe Waller, and others with performers including Don L. Lee, Marxin X Theatre, Last Poets, Spirit House Movers, Black Arts San Diego, etc.

CAP was founded in 1970 by Amiri Baraka and other black nationalists and pan-Africanists out of the Committee for Unified Newark (CFUN), a political organization inspired by the cultural philosophy of Kawaïda that also included the United Brothers and the Black Community Defense and Development. In 1976 CAP became the Revolutionary Communist League (Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought) eventually merging with the League of Revolutionary Struggle (M-L) in 1979.

Printed in red, black and green on an 11" x 7" sheet. A fine copy. Not found in WorldCat, but we note a copy at OMCA. (13667)

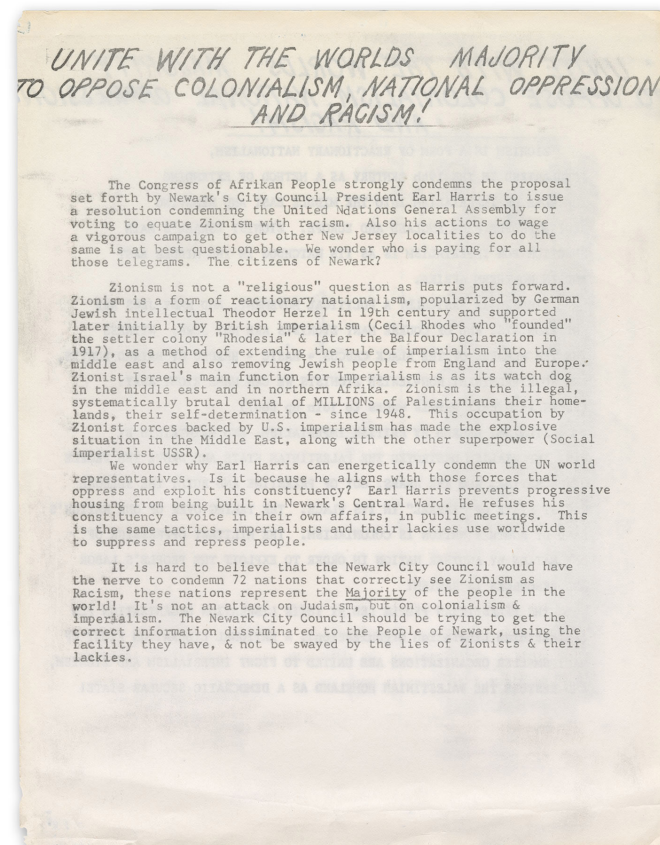
89.) Unite with the Worlds Majority to Oppose Colonialism, National Oppression and Racism! [Newark]: [Congress of Afrikan People], [1975?]. \$75

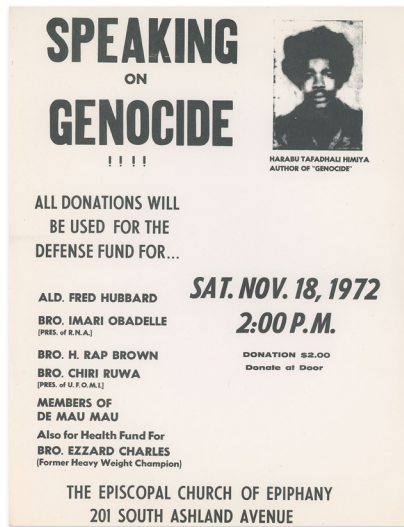
An anti-Zionist flyer from the Newark-based Congress of Afrikan People (CAP) condemning Newark City Council President Earl Harris for his proposal to issue a resolution

"condemning the United Nations General Assembly for voting to equate Zionism with racism." CAP describes Zionism as "reactionary nationalism" backed by U.S. imperialism in its racist approach to denying Palestinians their homeland and self-determination. The verso repeats much of the same while offering support for the PLO.

CAP was founded in 1970 by Amiri Baraka and other black nationalists and pan-Africanists out of the Committee for Unified Newark (CFUN), a political organization inspired by the cultural philosophy of Kawaïda that also included the United Brothers and the Black Community Defense and Development. In 1976 CAP became the Revolutionary Communist League (Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought) eventually merging with the League of Revolutionary Struggle (M-L) in 1979.

Somewhat poorly mimeographed on both sides of an 11" x 8 1/2" sheet. One copy in World-Cat at Michigan State. (13666)





90.) **Speaking On Genocide: A flyer for a fundraising speech by Harabu Tafadhali Himiya.** [Chicago]: 1972. \$125

A flyer advertising a fundraising event for imprisoned black activists in Chicago at the Episcopal Church of Epiphany at 201 South Ashland Ave. The speaker was Harabu Tafadhali Himiya author of the book *Genocide* and donations were to be used in behalf of a wide selection of imprisoned black militants including disgraced Chicago alderman Fred Hubbard, who disappeared with \$100,000 of funds from the Chicago Plan, a program to promote minority employment in the construction industry, to support his gambling habits (Hubbard was later arrested for propositioning a 13-year-old girl at a Chicago school where he substituted under a fake identity); Imari Obadelle, the leader of the black separatist group the Republic of New Afrika arrested for the murder of a Mississippi police officer during a shootout with RNA separatists; H. Rap Brown, the famed black militant imprisoned in 1971 following a shootout with NYC police officers; Chiri Ruwa, president of United Africans for One Motherland International; and nine members of De Mau Mau, a primarily consisting of a group of black Vietnam Vets accused of murdering nine whites in a series of racist killings. Money was also to be used for health funds for Chicago boxer Ezzard Charles, who was suffering from ALS (Charles died in 1975).

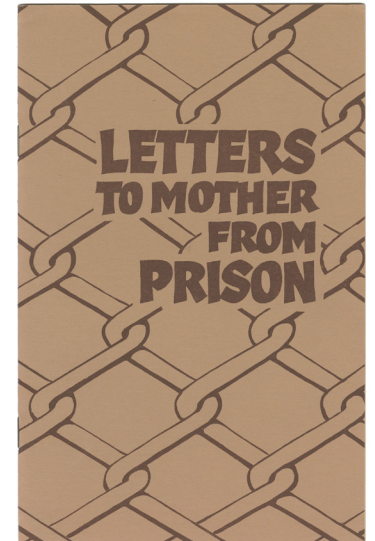
Offset printed on an 11" x 8 1/2" sheet of white stock. A fine copy. (11169)

91.) [Williams, Inez]; [The Friends of San Quentin Adjustment Center]. **Letters to Mother from Prison.** n.p.: The Friends of San Quentin Adjustment Center, [ca. 1972]. \$95

A support appeal issued by Inez Williams and the Friends of San Quentin Adjustment Center, on behalf of Williams' son, Fleeta Drumgo, one of the Soledad Brothers, and other prisoners. The pamphlet reprints letters to Williams from Fleeta, Larry West, Jeffrey Gauden ("Khatari"), Johnny Spain, Hugo Pinell, Luis Talamantez, David Johnson, and Willie

Tate. The penultimate page includes a message from the Biennial Conference of Communist Women, at which Williams spoke, to all political prisoners in the U.S.

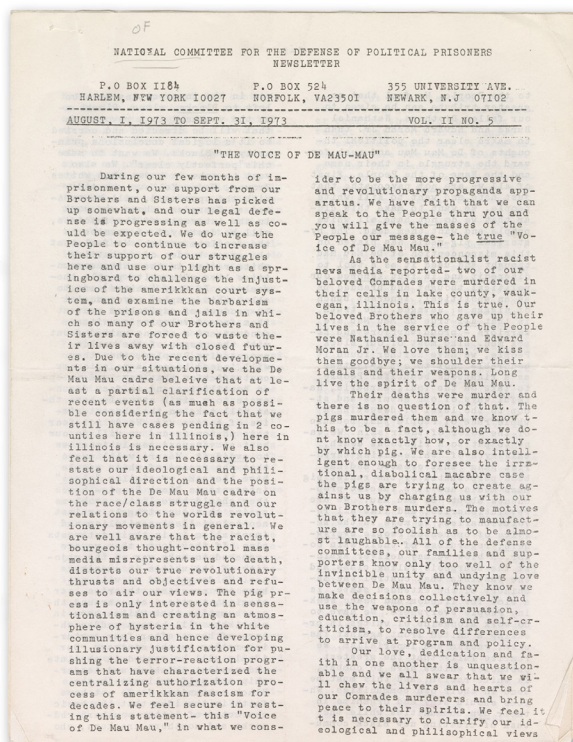
Stapled wrappers (8 1/2" x 5 1/2"), [14] p., illustrations. A fine copy. (13531)



92.) Yeshitela, Omali. **The Political Aspects of Building a Mass Movement: The Tactical and Strategic Objectives for Black Liberation.** Oakland: Burning Spear Publications, 1982. Second Edition. \$95

Originally delivered as a speech at the 1977 Black Organizers' Conference held at UMass-Amherst, Yeshitela's ideas were adopted by the African People's Socialist Party as a guiding document. It was serialized in the APSP's newspaper, *The Burning Spear*, in 1977 and issued in pamphlet form in 1979.

Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (8 1/2" x 5 1/2"), [2], 27, [1] p., 13 photographs. A near fine copy. (12037)



93.) National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners Newsletter, Vol. II, No. 5 (August 1, 1973-September 31, 1973). Harlem / Norfolk / Newark: 1973. \$200

A scarce issue of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners (NCDPP) newsletter that includes a lengthy (3-page) letter from two members of the De Mau Mau group who were convicted of a series of racially motivated murders against whites in the Chicago area in 1972. The men accuse the "pig media" of distorting their true political and revolutionary intentions and claim that they "move in the service of oppressed People everywhere" (p. 2). Other content includes an excerpt reprinted from *The Struggle* by Claude Ndalla, 1st Secretary of the Congolese Workers Party, on the need for Afro-Americans to employ violence followed by a lengthy editorial comment; a letter from "Comrade Joseph Bowen" in Holmesburg prison in Pennsylvania, one of two prisoners who murdered Warden Patrick Curran and Deputy Warden Robert Fromhold; and a letter from a prisoner in Parchman Prison in Mississippi.

The NCDPP was established in 1970 by ex-members of the New York chapter of the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army to support the many black militants being jailed for their activities. A few of the driving forces were BPP/BLA leader Safia Bukhari and BPP photographer Frankie Ziths. Bukhari would later serve a lengthy prison sentence herself.

Three 11" x 8 1/2" sheets, stapled at one time, but now loose. Mimeographed on both sides, 6 p. Only two

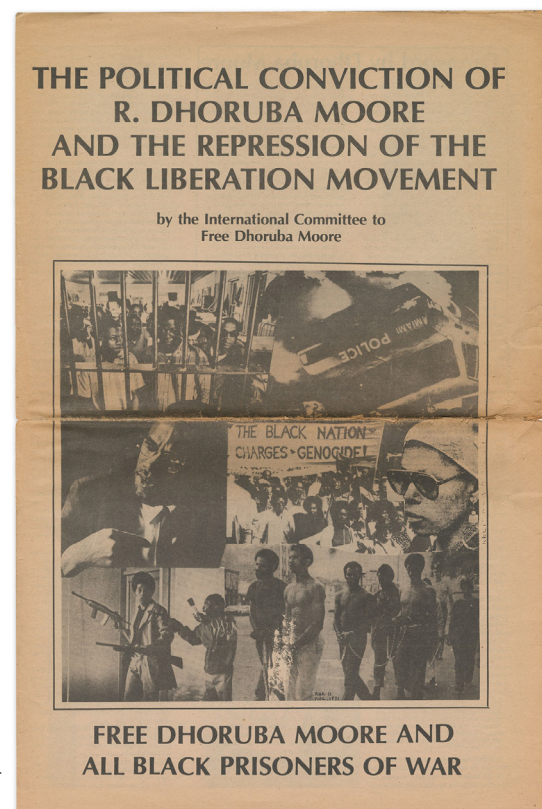
institutions with any issue in WorldCat, although we note a few other issues scattered in other libraries. (13626)

94.) The Political Conviction of R. Dhoruba Moore and the Repression of the Black Liberation Movement. Brooklyn: International Committee to Free Dhoruba Moore, [1980]. \$250

A support appeal for Richard Dhoruba Moore (aka Dhoruba Bin Wahad), an influential New York Black Panther and Black Liberation Army member convicted of killing two police officers in 1971. He spent years appealing his conviction before he was released in 1990. Moore was also one of the Panther 21 who went underground when he was released on bail due to infighting among the Panthers at the time (this infighting was inflamed by the FBI who spread rumors that Huey Newton was going to kill Moore).

This 8-page newspaper is essentially one long article on Moore and his case, with shorter profiles of other black political prisoners such as Geronimo Pratt and Republic of New Africa prisoners.

Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, [8] p., illustrated. The center fold is worn and very tender leading to an 8" split to the cover fold (interior pages not split, but tender). Only two copies in WorldCat at the Universities of Michigan and Kansas. (13180)



95.) Arm the Masses, Vol. 1, No. 4. [Springfield, NJ?]: The Harriet Tubman, [1984?]. \$500

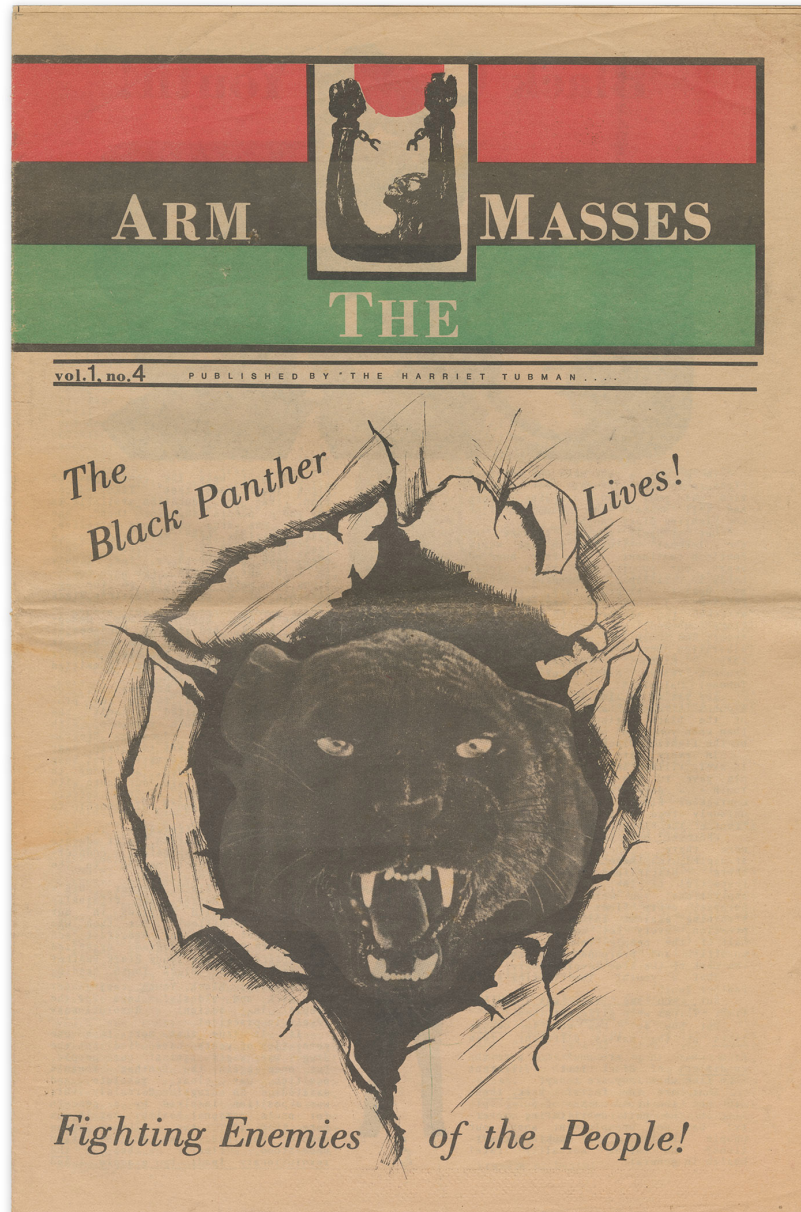
An extremely scarce issue of this underground, militant black nationalist newspaper published by an obscure group called The Harriet Tubman whose stated aims were: national consciousness, support for freedom fighters, national liberation front, a genuine Communist party, and independence for the black nation. Ex-Black Panther Party, Black Liberation Army, and Republic of New Africa member, Safiya Bukhari, was believed to be involved in the paper, which began directly after Bukhari was released from prison (she had previously been involved in the Harriet Tubman Brigade of the BLA). There is also documentation that New Afrikan activists in NYC (who became the New York Eight in 1985) who operated as the Sunrise Collective published an "illegal" newspaper called Arm the Masses before their 1985 arrest (see the digital only book False Nationalism False Internationalism). This may or may not have been the same newspaper.

Confusingly, a different black nationalist newspaper named Arm the Masses was published by the December 12th Movement (which also included New York Eight defendants) beginning in January 1991, with the Harriet Tubman-Hannie Lou Famer Collective being a part of that group (but that collective was not formed until 1988). None of the content in this issue is dated after 1984 and that date is used in the present tense leading us to believe that

this was a separate newspaper from the better known December 12th Movement one (although it is likely that some individuals were involved in both. Also, the latter Arm the Masses included a section called The Harriet Tubman that featured a profile of a New African prisoner or martyr).

This issue features an article on black youth, including a five point program for building the black nation; articles on South Africa and Jamaica; a center-fold photo montage of black nationalist and New Afrikan heroes, prisoners and martyrs with a poem titled, "Railroad of Resistance" (nearly all of the figures were listed in Bukhari's 1981 pamphlet, Lest We Forget, providing further evidence for her involvement); a lengthy editorial titled, "The Panther Lives: The Harriet Tubman...Analyzes the Black Panther Party"; and a section on "enemies of the people," which includes a list of suspect cars and their license plate numbers. As far as we can determine, six issues of this Arm the Masses were published around northern New Jersey and New York City. This issue features no place of publication, but according to the catalog record for Vol. 1, No. 1 held by Rutgers, it was published in Springfield, NJ.

Tabloid format printed in black, red & green on newsprint, [12] p., illustrated. A near fine copy. As mentioned above, only Rutgers with any issue in WorldCat, although NYU and Howard both appear to hold a single issue (and the radical digital archive, Freedom Archives has two). Scarce. (13506)



A RAILROAD OF RESISTANCE

The most beautiful
for those who have fought a whole
life,
is to come to the end and say:
we believed in man and in life
and life and man
never let us down.

And so they are won for the people.
And so the infinite example is
born.

Not because they fought a part of
their lives
but because they fought all the days
of their lives.

Only this way do men become men:
fighting day and night to be men.

Then the people open their deepest
rivers
and they enter those waters forever.

And so they are, distant fires,
living creating the heart
of example.

Castillo

HARRIET TUBMAN

ARTHUR MORRIS

SAUNDRA PRATT

LIL' BOBBY HUTTON

ALPRENTICE 'BUNCHY' CARTER

LOUIS TRUELOCK

LUMUMBA

FRED HAMPTON

JONATHAN JACKSON

JOHN HUGGINS

ROB LADD

SATCHEL
WILLIAM CHAMBERS

H. RAY BROWN

RICHARD
DHORUBA
MOORE

ABDUL MAJID

ZAYD SHAKUR

SPURGEON

'JAKE' WINTERS

GEORGE JACKSON

AHMED EVANS

ASSATA SHAKUR

KUWASI
BALAGON

BURDIATA KOOL

FRANK FLYNN

RUCHELL MAGEE

SYLVESTER BELL

WALTER 'TOURE' POPE

SEKOU ODINGA

GERONIMO PRATT

BASHEER HAMEED



96.) Black control of the Black community - vote Socialist Workers in '72. New York: Socialist Workers Party, [1972]. \$200

A small poster featuring the election slogan of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) printed against the Pan-African flag designed by Marcus Garvey's UNIA in 1920. The flag symbolized freedom, pride and the political power of black Americans. The SWP first used the slogan Black Control of the Black Community in the 1968 campaign to elect Fred Halstead as President and Paul Boutelle as Vice-President. It was subsequently used in 1970 and 1972 campaigns.

Offset printed in red, black and green on white stock, the poster measures 11" x 17". Fine condition. (12126)

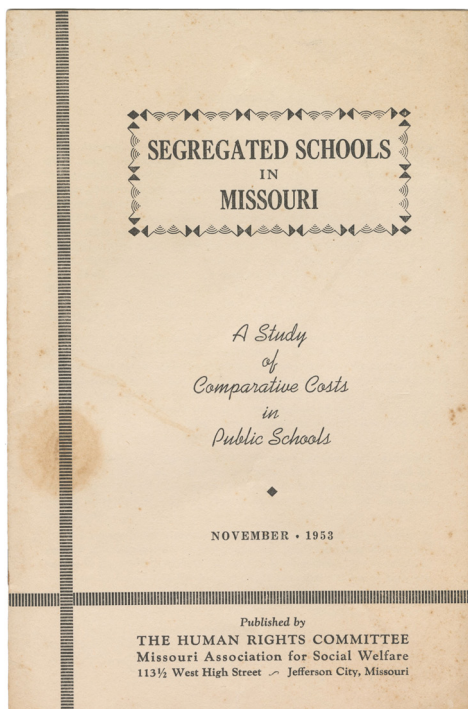
97.) Black Control of Black Schools (pinback button). [New York]: [Harlem Parents Committee], [1965?]. \$125

A scarce button issued by the Harlem Parents Committee (HPC), a direct action oriented parents advocacy group that operated from ca. 1963-68. In 1963, the newly-formed HPC called for a boycott of all Harlem public schools to protest the inferior education of its schools and the obfuscatory nature of the Board of Education's desegregation plan. The HPC started an alternative Harlem Freedom School in which children were taught about African American history and parents were informed about the history of school segregation and the goals of the HPC (it later established an Afro-American History Library, which later became the mobile Afro-American History Caravan).

The group continued to stage protests and boycotts throughout 1964 and 1965 and published a newspaper called Views. Following the 1964 Harlem riots, the HPC became increasingly militant and black nationalist in orientation and by 1966 some of its activities were opposed by the national NAACP and CORE (whereas the NYC CORE chapter continued to support HPC. By 1968 it was defunct, although many of its leaders continued fighting on behalf of NYC's black school children.

Pinback button measuring 2 1/2" in diameter featuring a raised black fist and demanding black control over black schools. Union slug to the edge, faint foxing and oxidizing. (11792)





98.) Human Rights Committee. **Segregated Schools in Missouri: A Study of Comparative Costs in Public Schools.** Jefferson City, Missouri: The Human Rights Committee, Missouri Association for Social Welfare, 1953. **\$125**

A study designed to appeal to the Missouri taxpayer who the committee estimates would save \$30,000,000 over six years by integrating Missouri schools instead of chasing a more expensive "separate-but-equal" policy (which has failed to provide equal educational opportunities for white and black students). This report followed two previous committee reports, Human Rights in Missouri: A Study of Discriminatory Practices (1949) and Missouri's Two State Universities: A Comparative Study in Educational Offerings (1949).

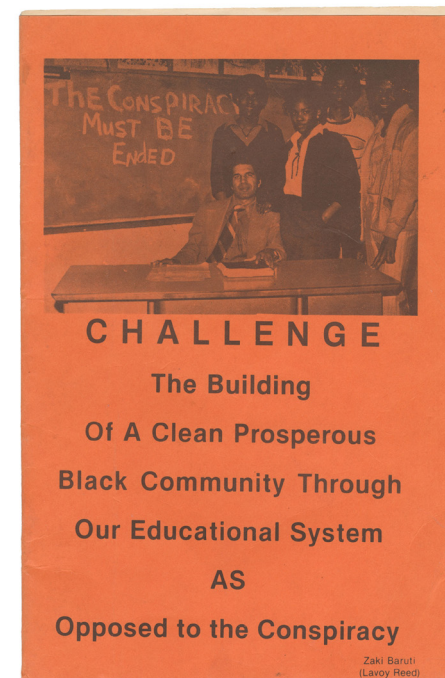
Stapled wrappers (9" x 6"), 16 p. Some foxing to wrappers, a couple of dark smudges to the rear wrapper, a very good copy overall. Five copies in WorldCat, all in Missouri institutions. (12863)

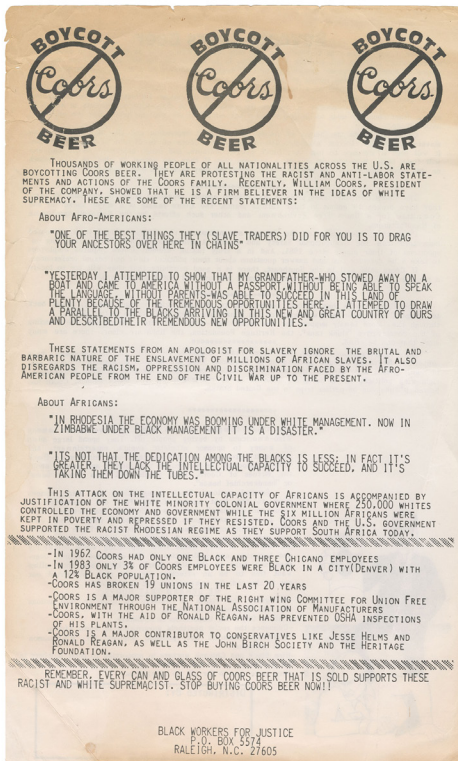
99.) Baruti, Zaki (Lavoy Reed). **Challenge: The Building of a Clean Prosperous Black Community Through Our Educational System as Opposed to the Conspiracy (cover title).** St. Louis: Progressive Books, [1980?]. **\$75**

The first of two pamphlets published by the author on the need to adopt higher standards within black schools as the basis for creating clean and prosperous black communities. The work begins with a poem by Nyeusi Jakubu followed by a description of the "conspiracy of silence" occurring in black schools (the silence being the lack of standards for black students). He then compares a white community in Belleville and a black one in East St. Louis and describes their differences in cleanliness and prosperity. The pamphlet concludes with a list of questions that educational institutions need to ask followed by a lengthier list of "common sense approaches" toward resolving the deficiencies of black schools.

Baruti was an educator in St. Louis who was inspired by Haki Madhubuti's book, *Enemies, The Clash of Races*, which he quotes from in the pamphlet. *The Challenge*, part 2: *Can We Do It?* was published the following here.

Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (8 ½" x 5 ½"), [3], 16, [1] p., photos of Baruti with students to the front and rear wrappers. A near fine copy. One copy in WorldCat at the Missouri Historical Society. (13523)





100.) Boycott Coors Beer flyer. Raleigh: Black Workers for Justice, [198-]. \$150

A two-sided flyer calling for a boycott of Coors beer for its racist, anti-labor and anti-progressive corporate policies. The recto charges William Coors with being a slavery apologist and for propagating the theory that blacks are intellectually inferior to whites. At the bottom is a list of Coors' racist, anti-labor and generally right wing tendencies. The verso provides a more detailed history of Coors' and the Coors family's anti-progressive tendencies.

Black Workers for Justice was unofficially formed in 1981 out of a labor dispute led by black women workers at a K-mart in Rocky Mount, NC. It became a statewide organization in 1982 and continues to organize black workers today.

Printed on both sides of a 14" x 8 1/2" sheet. Toning, edge wear and some creasing, a few closed tears. (13659)

101.) The Conservatory Without Walls: A Celebration of the Afro-American Musical Heritage (Program of Events) (signed by a number of jazz greats). [New Haven]: Duke Ellington Fellowship Program, Yale University, [1972]. \$400

A program for a series of events inaugurating the Duke Ellington Fellowship Program (dubbed the Conservatory Without Walls), which was established at Yale University in 1972 to expand the study of African American music. Held from October 6-8, 1972, the events featured an opening concert, jam and jubilee, a tributes and awards ceremony featuring Duke Ellington and his Orchestra, a film showing, and an impromptu jam session. Besides Ellington, a number of other musicians were awarded the Ellington Awards medal including Eubie Blake, Ahmad Jamal, Willie "The Lion" Smith, Mary Lou Williams, Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Odetta, Marion Williams, William Warfield, Joe Williams, Noble Sissle, Art Blakey, Kenny Clarke, Sonny Greer, Elvin Jones, Jo Jones, Max Roach, Ray Brown, Roland Hayes, Milt Hinton, Charlie Mingus, Slam Stewart, Harry Carney, Benny Carter, Paul Gonsalves, Russell Procope, Sonny Stitt, Lucky Thompson, Harry Edison, Dizzy Gillespie, Clark Terry, Cootie Williams and Sy Oliver. Photographs of each of the recipients is in the program, some of whom signed or inscribed next to their photograph. These include Eubie Blake, Willie "The Lion" Smith, William Warfield, Noble Sissle, Charlie Mingus, and Clark Terry.

Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (11" x 11"), [16] p., photographs. Wear to wrapper. Not found in WorldCat, but we note a copy at Yale. (13662)





102.) **Delegate 1971.** New York: MelPat Associates, 1971. \$150

Delegate was a long-running annual magazine affiliated with the National Association of Market Developers (NAMD) and published each year for its annual conference (the first issue was published in 1966). The NAMD was founded in 1953 as a "national, professional organization of specialists in sales, advertising, marketing and public relations directed primarily toward the development of the Negro market," and sought to "raise the level of ethics and performance among Negro-market practitioners" (p. [10]). Each issue of Delegate featured a "semi-in depth presentation of biographical material and pictures of persons and organizations in the Negro community who by their actions and capabilities are contributing to the advancement of the Negro communities in cities throughout the United States and by these contributions are advancing the cultural, economic, educational, fraternal and civic as well as civil rights for Americans during these challenging sixties."

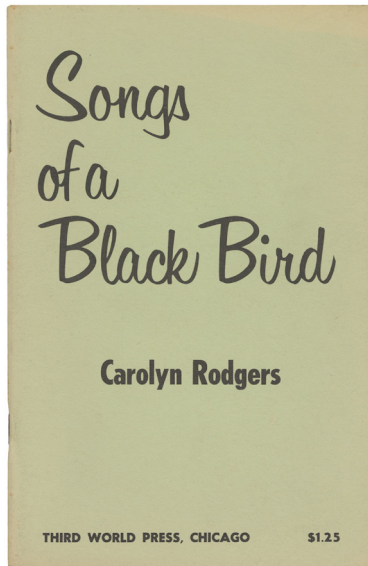
Magazine format, photo-montage front cover, [202] p., profusely illustrated. Near fine. (12905)

103.) **Delegate 1985, 20th Anniversary issue.** New York: MelPat Associates, 1985. \$150

Delegate was a long-running annual magazine affiliated with the National Association of Market Developers (NAMD) and published each year for its annual conference (the first issue was published in 1966). The NAMD was founded in 1953 as a "national, professional organization of specialists in sales, advertising, marketing and public relations directed primarily toward the development of the Negro market," and sought to "raise the level of ethics and performance among Negro-market practitioners" (p. [10], 1971 issue). Each issue of Delegate featured a "semi-in depth presentation of biographical material and pictures of persons and organizations in the Negro community who by their actions and capabilities are contributing to the advancement of the Negro communities in cities throughout the United States and by these contributions are advancing the cultural, economic, educational, fraternal and civic as well as civil rights for Americans during these challenging sixties." This 20th anniversary issue is a whopping 480 p.!

Magazine format, photo-montage front cover, 480 p., profusely illustrated. Near fine. (12906)





104.) Rodgers, Carolyn. **Songs of a Black Bird**. Chicago: Third World Press, 1969. Second printing. **\$95**

The third volume of poetry by the Chicago-born black poet and Black Arts Movement participant Carolyn Rodgers (1940-2010) who was also a co-founder of Third World Press and an active member of the Organization of Black American Culture Writers (OBAC). This volume includes 25 poems written in Rodgers' rhythmic, defiant vernacular, in which profanity played a central role:

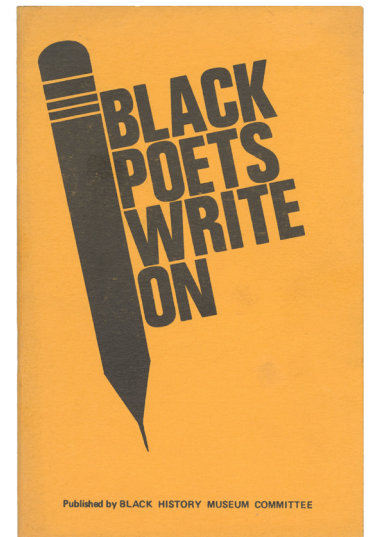
"they say, / that i should not use the word / muthafucka anymo / in my poetry or in any speech i give... / i say, / that i only call muthafuckas, muthafuckas / so no one should be insulted. only / pigs and hunks and negroes who try to divide and / destroy our moves toward liberation" (from The Last M.F.).

Stapled green wrappers (8 1/2" x 5 1/2"), 39 p. A near fine copy. (13159)

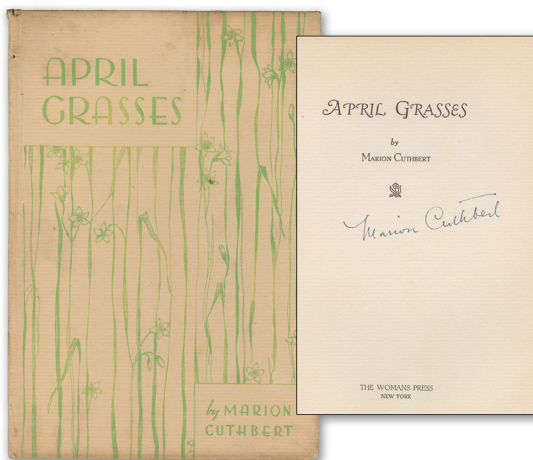
105.) Franklin, Harold F. (introduction & cover design); James Spady (contributor). **Black Poets Write On!: An Anthology of Black Philadelphian Poets**. Philadelphia: Black History Museum Committee, 1970. **\$65**

An anthology of black Philadelphia poets and published by the Black History Museum, which was founded in 1968 to preserve the legacy of black accomplishment by collecting and making accessible works of black history and arts. One of the contributors to this volume, James Spady, was a museum co-founder and would go on to become a notable journalist. Many of the contributors were from area high schools, colleges and universities.

Stapled wrappers, [28] p. Some rubbing to wrappers, else very good. (13160)

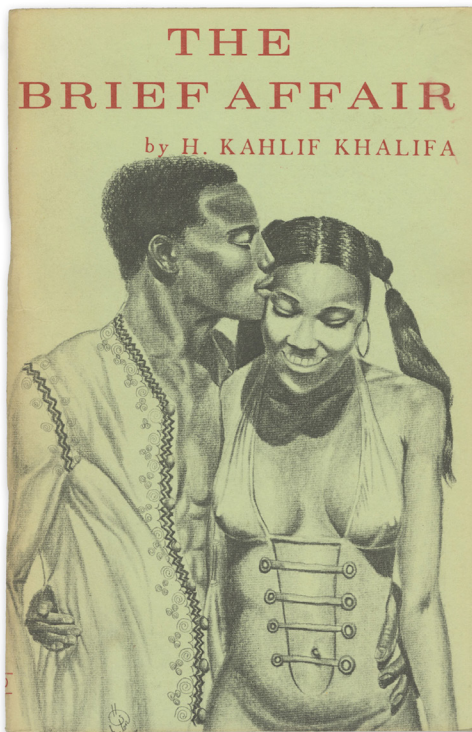


106.) Cuthbert, Marion. **April Grasses (Signed)**. New York: The Woman Press, 1936. **\$150**



A book of poetry from the African American educator, administrator, poet, activist and Harlem Renaissance participant, Marion Vera Cuthbert (1896-1989). During the late 1920s Cuthbert was dean of women at historically black Talladega College in Alabama before taking a leadership role at the YWCA. She also served as secretary to the newly formed National Negro Congress and was the first African American professor at Brooklyn College where she taught from 1942-1961. She was the author of *Education and Marginality: A Study of the Negro College Graduate* (1942), a classic in the study of black education, a book on her friend and colleague Juliette Derricotte, and a number of others books of poetry and stories, most notably *We Sing America* (juvenilia).

12mo. Cream paper covered boards illustrated in light green, 30 p. SIGNED by Cuthbert to the title page. A notation to the ffep states that the book was aquired at a conference at Oberlin College by Marian Weinland who attended with Cordelia Lahr (YMCA secretary for Younger Girls) and Grace Osborne. Womans Press was the YWCA's publishing arm. Some toning to boards, else a near fine copy. (13680)



107.) Khalifa, H. Kahlif. **Too Black My Love?; The Brief Affair [cover title]**. Harlem: United Brothers Communication Systems Inc., 1975. First Edition. \$125

A nearly unreadable "novel" concerning the amorous interaction between a black nationalist named Opalaka and a black woman he meets on a bus who he attempts to seduce through lengthy, didactic statements on black liberation and by letting her read selections from his "papers of Black Revolutionary Poetry and Verse." These papers include an article titled, "The Run-Away-Slaves," poetry ("The Winds of Change" and "What the Junkie Can Do"), and a lengthy (22 page!) speech on black nationalism, all of which are printed in full. In one of their stilted exchanges, Opalaka suggests trading all of the homosexuals to whites ("since we all know how the whites love homosexuals") for black political prisoners.

The author was born Herman K. Knight in Gosport, Alabama in 1940. He describes himself as an "activist who served in various capacities in Alabama, New York, and in other areas throughout the liberation struggles of African-Americans." In Harlem he founded a printing and publishing enterprise named the United Brothers Communication Systems (publisher of this pamphlet) and was the author of *Real Afro-American History and Conscious Attunement*.

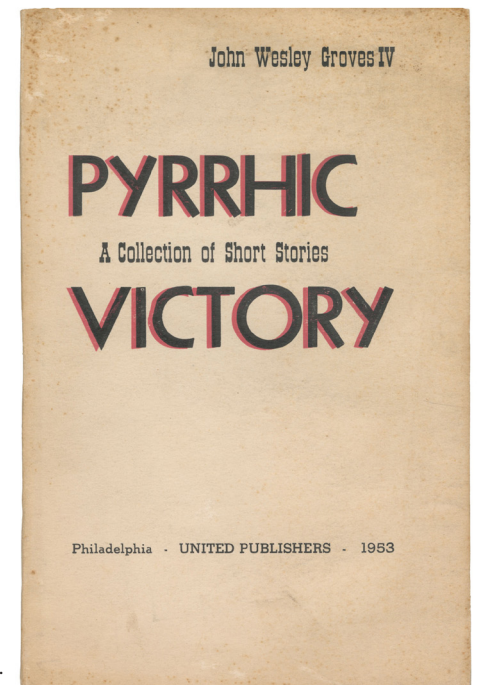
Stapled, illustrated wrappers printed in red & black, 56 p., [6] p. pen and ink illustration depicting slaves and black prisoners escaping. Two copies in WorldCat (NYPL & Emory). (13494)

108.) Groves IV, John Wesley. **Pyrrhic Victory: A Collection of Short Stories**. Philadelphia: United Publishers, 1953. First Edition. \$50

Four stories on what it means to be "Negro in America" by an obscure black writer living in (but not from) Philadelphia. According to the author, the stories were extracted from a longer, unpublished novel titled *Tell O' Pharaoh*. Set in Memphis, Atlanta, San Francisco, and New York, each story explores the life of a young, black character trying to navigate through environments defined by crime, poverty, prostitution, racism, and oppression.

Very little is known about the author, John Wesley Groves IV, who was born in Washington, D. C. in 1928 to the Reverend DeWitt Defoe Groves and his wife Julia. The Groves were originally from South Carolina and Virginia, but by 1940 were living in the Philadelphia area (the elder Groves pastored a church in Quakertown). Groves was briefly married to the novelist, poet and civil rights activist Sarah E. Wright who moved to NYC following their divorce and joined the Harlem Writers' Guild. He contributed a story to the anthology *The African American West: A Century of Short Stories*, but otherwise his literary output appears to be limited to *Pyrrhic Victory*.

Wrappers printed in red & black, 60 p. Foxing to wrappers, faint dampstaining the margins of a few later pages. (13162)



**JOIN THE
DAY OF PRAYER**

SUNDAY MARCH 28, 1971

In Behalf Of The

**REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA
FOR JUSTICE & SUCCESS**

IN BUILDING NEW COMMUNITIES IN MISSISSIPPI

(Send A Dollar To Buy Three Cement Bricks)

★ ★ ★ AND ★ ★ ★

COME TO THE LAND

FOR

**BLACK PEOPLE'S
LAND CELEBRATION DAY**