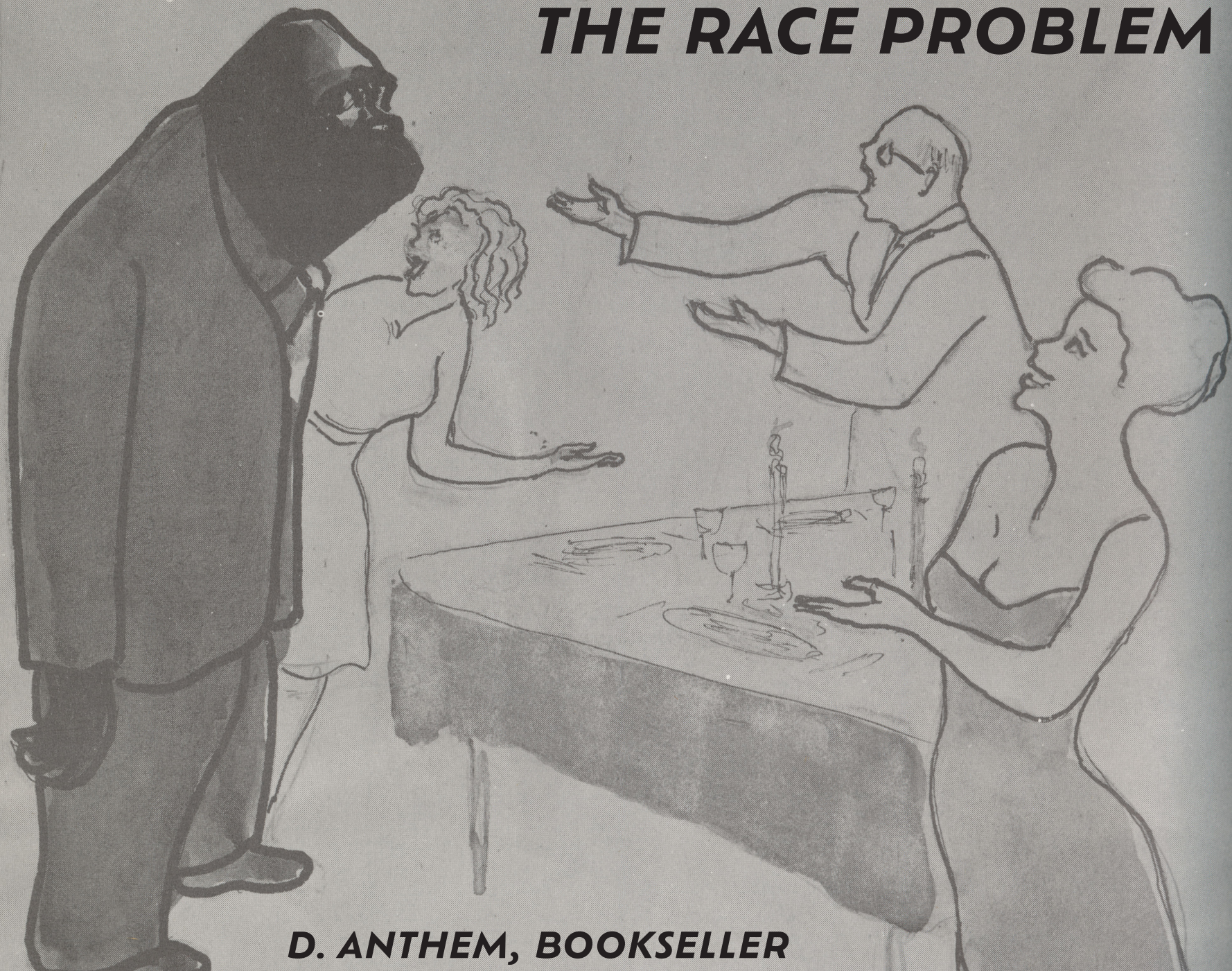


THE RACE PROBLEM



D. ANTHEM, BOOKSELLER

PREFACE:

Our latest catalog collects printed material published by individuals and organizations - the majority of them obscure and forgotten - who beginning in the post-Civil War era grappled with the status of newly freed black Americans and the slow societal shift away from white supremacy and racism and toward racial integration and equality. The material represents a wide variety of theological, ideological and cultural perspectives presented in varying degrees of crudity, bigotry and charity, but all more or less in staunch opposition to racial amalgamation and so-called white racial extinction (or the Great Replacement Theory in modern parlance; two of the items are exceptions in their confrontation with race essentialism). We recognize the dis-ease that this catalog will cause some readers, but we urge you to contend with the ideas and viewpoints as a serious inquiry into the complexity of the human condition and perhaps as a lens in which to view current day race relations. Much of the material was challenging to catalogue on many different levels, but we elected to not simply let the material “speak for itself,” but instead did our best to research and profile the obscure individuals who produced it. In that regard, we have contributed some new findings (especially regarding item no. 3) and we hope that our efforts will be appreciated, by at least a few. For most of these items, no other copies are currently available for sale, with many not widely available institutionally, or in some cases not at all.

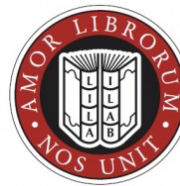
TERMS:

All items subject to prior sale. Prices do not include shipping, which is typically through USPS unless otherwise specified. Material may be returned for any reason within 7 days of receipt (advance notice appreciated), and we're happy to reserve items based on customer need. Material may be secured by [email](mailto:david@davidanthembookseller.com) (preferred; david@davidanthembookseller.com), or by text/phone 919-673-0267. As always, similar material may be found on our [website](https://davidanthembookseller.com) and we're always happy to assist with collection development priorities.

keywords:

white supremacy, white nationalism, white separatism, white consciousness, white pride, racial purity, racial pride, race essentialism, racialism, racism, Nordicism, Aryanism, segregation, miscegenation, amalgamation, equalitarianism, colonization

David Anthem
Ripley Wellman Farm
Cornish, NH / June, 2026



1.) Fowler, R. (?). [An 1870 letter from a Baltimore man responding to passage of the 15th Amendment by pledging his loyalty to the white race instead of the Democratic Party]. Baltimore: 1870. \$450

A letter from a Baltimore man named R. Fowler (?) to a James Touchstone on the men's shared political ideals and Fowler's allegiance to the white race. Regarding politics he states, "My opinion is fixed, my principals [sic] are the same as granite, not easily changed by the hot sun or cold weather, neither can I be made to endorse the foolish slavish notions of the 'so called Democrats'." In eschewing party politics, he instead identifies as a proud white man:

"I trust and believe that I am in every sense a true man to the white race and whenever I am found to be working with those who affiliate with negroes, I beg of you as a friend to insist that I be cared for in some insane asylum. But as I said before in a former letter I am done with politicks [sic], but at the same time I reserve to myself the right to do duty in defense of the race to which I am proud to say I am one, and against the semi Barbarian Negro race."

A post script is penciled on the verso communicating Fowler's desire to meet in person to "agree on some prudent line of action, for I will not

act with our Democratic leaders and allow them to place me in the negro camp." The impetus for Fowler's letter was likely ratification of the 15th

Amendment, which took place only two months prior. Although Democratic governor Oden Bowie and the Democrat-controlled legislature rejected the amendment in April, there were fears that the Democratic Party would soon abandon their white supremacism.

Although we could not positively identify the writer, the recipient was a Port Deposit, Maryland blacksmith named James Touchstone who died of consumption, aged 56, two years after this letter was written. His obituary states he was a "political writer of uncommon force and fertility...and long a prominent politician [who] seldom held office, two terms in the Legislature completing his public service." A less charitable obituary appeared in the "The Cecil Whig," identifying Touchstone as "erratic rather than philosophical in his political views, which were the offspring of prejudice rather than reason." It further states that although Touchstone was an "ardent Union man at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he turned to a 'Conservative' and soon blossomed into a full fledged Democrat."

Single lined sheet (9 ¾" x 7 ¾").

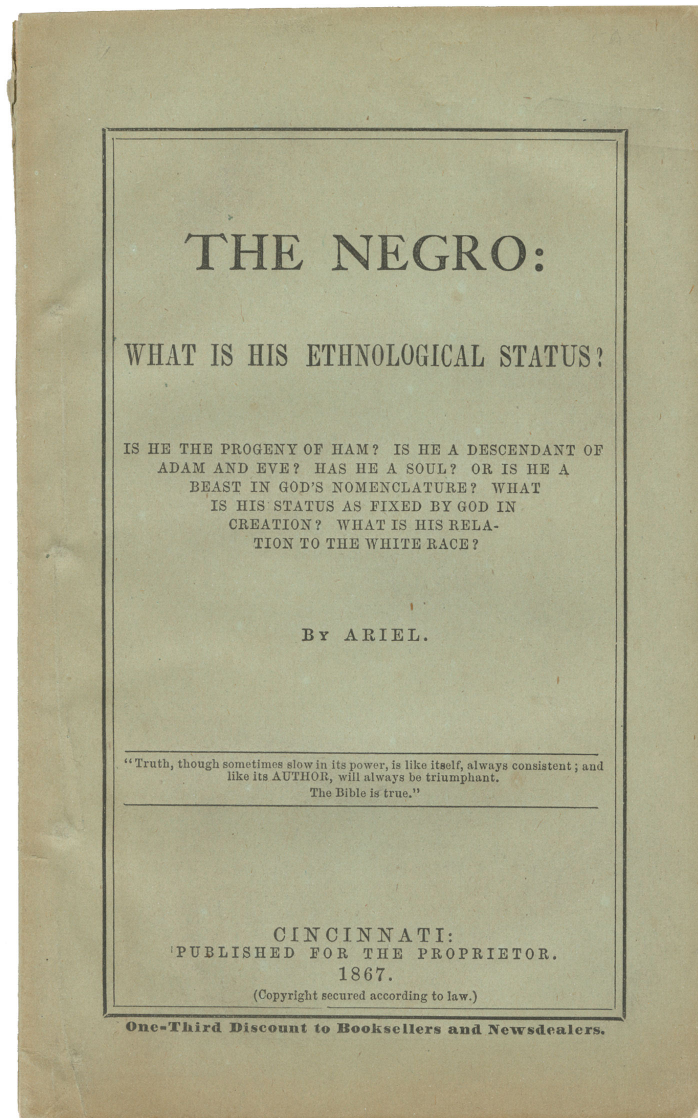
Creases from folding, a trifle foxed, but highly legible and crisp. (14851)

Baltimore May 2^d 1870
James Touchstone Esq
My dear Sir
I received your
kind & frank letter, relative to our political
Situation, I fully agree with your views
and shall be most happy to confer with
you, the first time you are in the city,
My Opinion is fixed, my principals are the
same as granite, not easily changed by the
Hot sun or cold weather, neither can I be
made to endorse the foolish slavish
notions of the "So called Democrats"
I trust & believe that I am in Every
Sense" a true man to the White Race and
Whenever I am found to be working with
those who affiliates with negroes, they
of you as a friend, to insist that I be
cared for in some insane Asylum
but as I said before in a former letter
I am done with Politicks, but at the same time
I reserve to myself the right to do duty

in defense of the race to which I am proud to say I am one, and against the semi Barbarian Negro race."

2.) Ariel [Col. Buckner H. Payne]. **The Negro: What Is His Ethnological Status? Is He the Progeny of Ham? Is He a Descendant of Adam and Eve? Has He a Soul? Or Is He a Beast in God's Nomenclature? What Is His Status As Fixed By God In Creation? What Is His Relation To the White Race?** Cincinnati: Published for the Proprietor, 1867. [Second Edition stated, but First Edition]. **\$1500**

A foundational text in the development of *nachash* theology during the 19th century, Ariel's pamphlet, *The Negro: What Is His Ethnological Status?*, rejected the conventional Hamitic interpretation (the idea that black people descended from Ham and were therefore cursed) and instead argued that black people constituted a fundamentally separate lineage from Adamic humanity (i.e., a non-human beast). The author connected black people to the serpent (Nachash) narrative in Genesis, treating racial difference as the result of a distinct biological and spiritual origin rather than a post-flood curse, and framed racial hierarchy as part of divine creation rather than a consequence of historical events. Ariel's thesis represented a theological pivot from pro-slavery arguments following the Civil War to a radical, pseudo-theological dehumanization of African Americans that would culminate with Charles Carroll's book *The Negro a Beast* (1900; see below). (In his book, Carroll praised Ariel as "the first man of modern times to openly and fearlessly declare the negro 'a beast', and support his declaration with scriptural proof.")



Ariel's pamphlet found a somewhat receptive audience in the South grappling with a new post-Civil War social order, but as one scholar noted,

"Even his disciples could not swallow his reduction of the African to an animal, and most adopted a less severe racial taxonomy while maintaining a preadamist interpretation of polygenism." In his 1867 edition the author offered colonization as a solution to the "Negro problem," but in his

1872 expanded edition he favored annihilation of mulattoes writing "that being neither beast or human, they shall be exterminated." The pamphlet later caused a spirited debate known as the "Ariel Controversy," in which a number of writers - usually writing under pen names - published refutations of his work, to which he replied in kind in a number of subsequent pamphlets.

"Ariel" was the pen name of Col. Buckner H. Payne (1800-1883), a Kentucky-born grocery store merchant and part-time minister who, after living in New Orleans for a number of decades, moved to Nashville where he and his business partners established a grocery store chain. He was bankrupted during the Civil War, for which he blamed the Union Army, and in 1865 he was brought to trial for killing his wife's lover in a duel. It was while awaiting trial that Payne self-published his pamphlet, which he claimed to have written in 1840. There is no evidence that he published his work before this 1867 edition, so although "second edition" is stated, it is believed to be the first. An expanded edition was published in 1872. Although once prosperous, Payne entered the Davidson County Asylum for the Poor in 1879 where he died in 1883, aged 84.

Original printed and string-bound wrappers, 48 pp. A near fine copy. (14836)

3.) Carroll, Charles. **“The Negro a Beast”, or “In the Image of God”**. St. Louis: American Book and Bible House, 1900. First Edition. **\$2,500**

One of the most notorious books of 20th century religious-pseudo-scientific racism was Charles Carroll’s *The Negro a Beast, or, In the Image of God* published in 1900 by an obscure publisher in St. Louis, Missouri. Carroll first developed his ideas in an unobtainable 81-page pamphlet, *The Negro Not the Son of Ham: or, Man Not a Species Divisible into Races* (1898), which was based on Nachash theology, or the claim that black people originated outside the Adamic human family (i.e., were not descendants of Adam and Eve), but instead were pre-Adamic subhumans identified as the *nachash* (Hebrew word for ‘serpent’) tempter of Eve described in Genesis 3.

In his dissertation, *The Negro a Beast: Nachash Theology and the Nineteenth-Century American Re-Making of Negro Origins*, Hudson Russell Davis describes Carroll as the “great synthesizer” and popularizer of nachash theology, which had been developed over the course of the 19th century by Adam Clarke (1810) (suggested that the nachash [“serpent”] of Genesis 3 might have been an ape or orangutan rather than a literal snake), Charles B. Thompson (1860) (transformed Clarke’s speculation by arguing that the nachash was actually the progenitor of black people), Samuel Cartwright (1861) (added ethnological and medical arguments to support Thompson’s theory), and, most importantly for Carroll, Buckner H. Payne (“Ariel”) (1867) (pushed the theory further by arguing that black people were not truly human but beasts created for servitude). In Davis’s assessment, *The Negro a Beast* represents the culmination rather than the origin of Nachash theology: “Carroll took ideas developed by Thompson, Cartwright, and especially Payne, and assembled them into the most fully developed statement of the doctrine, one

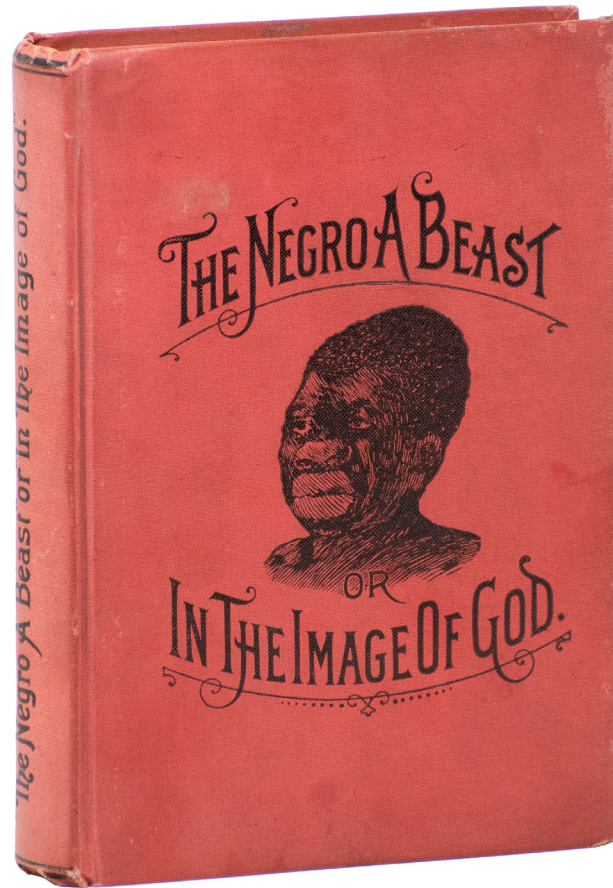
that explicitly denied the humanity and divine image-bearing status of Black people.”

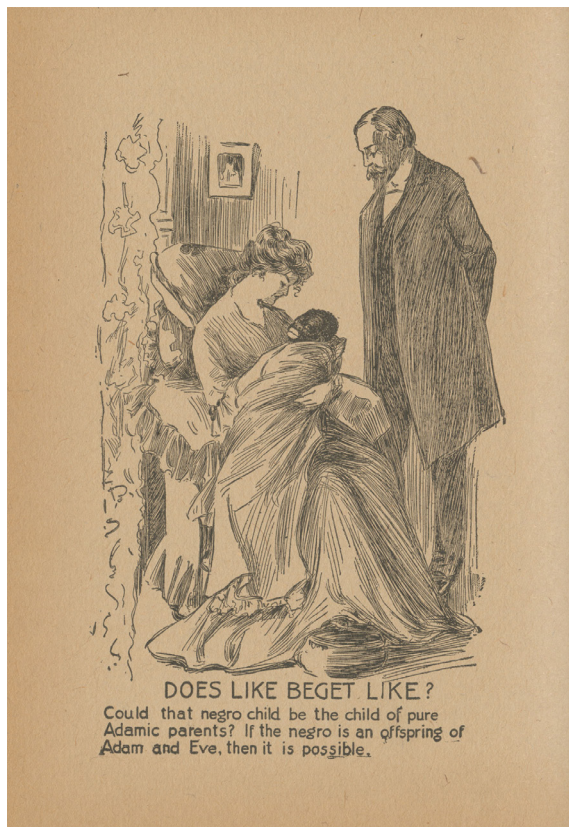
The Negro a Beast appeared around October 1900 under the imprint of the innocuously named American Book & Bible House, St. Louis, Mo. The title page claimed that Carroll spent 15 years of his life and \$20,000 on its compilation. The book retailed for \$1.50 and was sold primarily

through agents around the South, although it found its way to Northern states as well. It immediately provoked a backlash by reviewers and readers who were offended by the book’s crude thesis, cover art and illustrations, which all portrayed blacks as subhuman. For example, a reviewer in “The Progressive Farmer” (Winston-Salem, NC) wrote, “We hope that no reader of this paper will swallow this nostrum, which is only another shrewd scheme to fleece the uninformed and the ignorant” (Tues., Oct. 9, 1900, p. 7). Similarly, writing in the North American Review in 1905, Edward Atkinson called *Beast* “the most sacrilegious book ever issued from the press in this country,” and claimed that it was “securing a very wide circulation among the poorwhites of the Cotton States” (qtd. in Stokes, p. 726).

In 1902, a minister named William G. Schell published the first refutation, “Is the Negro a Beast?,” which demolished Carroll’s claims. The best known response was from a white Georgia pastor named W. S. Armistead who self-pub-

lished 542 page rebuttal titled, *The Negro is a Man: A Reply to Professor Charles Carroll’s Book “The Negro is a Beast, or, In the Image of God.”* Another rebuttal was published in 1905 by Prof. H. P. Eastman as *The Negro, His Origin, History and Destiny: Containing a Reply to “The Negro a Beast.”* And in 1908 an African American blacksmith named C. H. Jackson of Narrows Township authored a booklet titled, *The Negro Not a Beast*.

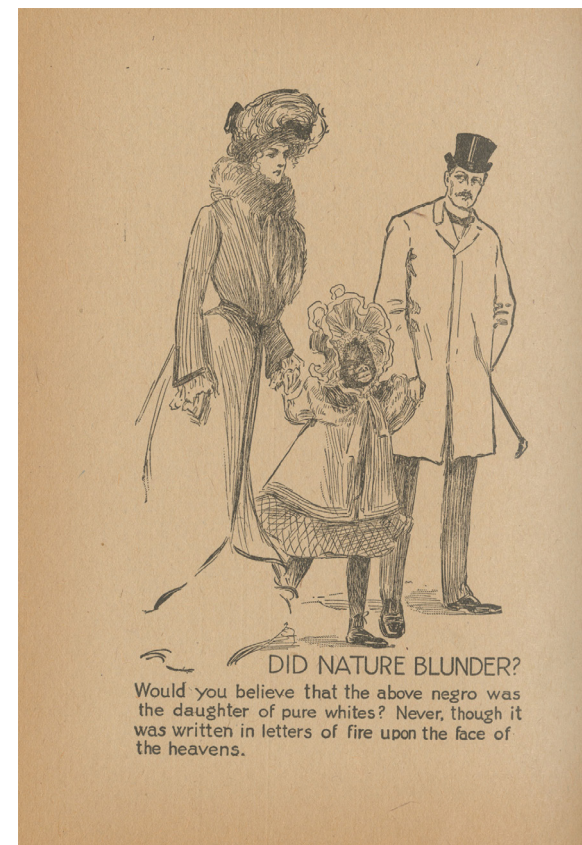


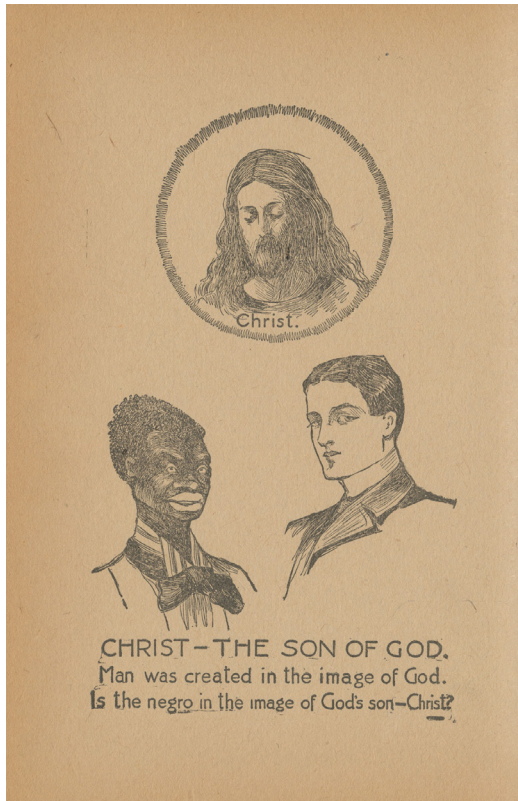


The American Book & Bible House was run by a man named Robert S. McCallen who famously refused to sit on a jury in the court case of an African American woman suing the St. Louis and Suburban railroad company. When asked if he could be impartial, McCallen stated, "I do not believe a negro is human. I do not believe he has the same right that a white man has." Incredibly, Carroll claimed to be a victim of McCallen's vulgar marketing campaign stating in his follow-up book *The Tempter of Eve*, "In 1901 I wrote up my views a little more extensively and placed the manuscript in the hands of a publisher whose disregard of my rights as an author led him to change the title I had given the book -- 'Men and the Negro' - to a course [sic], vulgar one of his own selection. This, with his bombastic title page which has subjected me to the severest criticisms, and the general 'Cheap John' appearance of the book, practically stripped it of all dignity, and rendered it a thing of which I am heartily ashamed" (p. xvi, *The Tempter of Eve*. St. Louis: Adamic Publishing Co., 1902). But, in the same introduction, Carroll recounts the story of how his views on blacks were formed when as a boy he stopped to watch a monkey and an Italian organ-grinder. After arriving home, his father introduced him to a black orphan boy he'd just purchased and Carroll took him back to the organ-grinder where he observed the similarities between the boy and the monkey.

Despite the notoriety around the book and Carroll's relative prominence in St. Louis (in a 1903 newspaper article on the establishment of a new, short-lived white supremacist organization called The American League, for which Carroll was selected as president, he is described as "that great student and scholar"), Carroll's biography has re-

mained obscure and even distorted by scholars who have misidentified him, made preposterous claims, or at the very least, admitted that little is known or certain about who he was. In his dissertation, Davis states, "Charles Carroll's biography remains, for the most part a mystery. Judging by the place of publication of his books, he may have been from Saint Louis, Missouri" (p. 186). In his article, "Someone's in the Garden with Eve: Race, Religion, and the American Fall," Mason Stokes suggests that Carroll could be Charles C. Carroll, a salesman born in Missouri to Virginia-born parents." Incredibly, Stokes, who admits that "historical information concerning Carroll's identity is sketchy at best," also suggests that Carroll may have been black or a mulatto (!) and provides a useful footnote concerning other writers who speculated on Carroll's race. From our own experience, some of the confusion and misidentification is certainly due to Carroll's common name, the lack of a middle initial, and the preponderance of newspaper articles on Charles Carroll of Carrollton, notable signer of the Declaration of Independence. This is further confused by Carroll's official Ancestry profile that when we finally identified it lists his death as 1895 (but with no source). So, although much is still unknown about Carroll's life, we have successfully identified him and been able to construct a biographical sketch that will be useful to researchers moving forward.



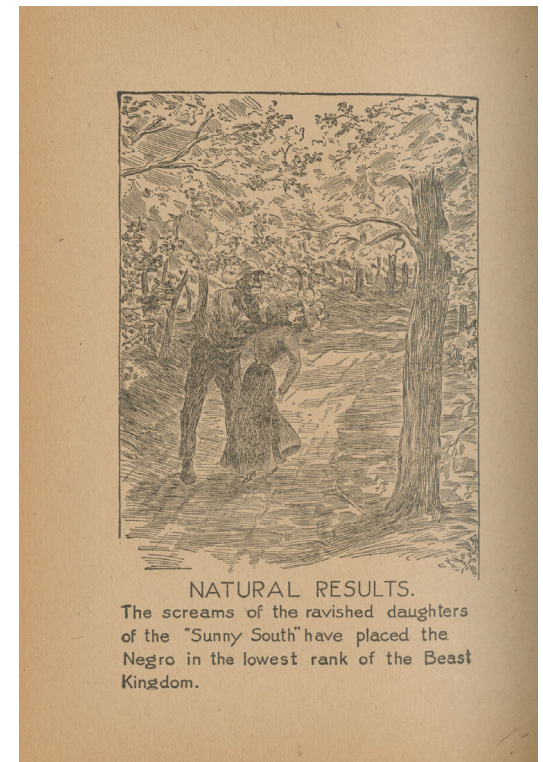


Charles B. Carroll was born in Louisiana on April 25, 1849 to Dr. William J. Carroll (1816-1892) and his wife, Harriet Laughman Carroll (1871-1863), who died when Charles was 14. The Carrolls moved to Natchez in Adams Co., Mississippi soon after Charles was born where his father was a prominent doctor, real estate speculator, plantation owner, and the originator of the outlet theory for the prevention of overflows in the lower Mississippi River (which he bitterly claimed was stolen from him by a Capt. Cowden; see, *The Weekly Democrat*, Mon., Feb. 19, 1866, p. 2). In 1880, a 30-year-old Charles Carroll was listed on the census as unemployed and living with his father and stepmother, Mrs. Jane Carroll, although it's uncertain if he still resided there in 1886 when a fire that possibly originated at the Carroll house destroyed not only their home, but a number of other buildings in Natchez (*The Weekly Democrat*, Wed., Dec. 8, 1886, p. 9). Carroll's father and stepmother - and possibly Charles - moved to their country plantation, "Prospect Hill," where Dr. Carroll died in 1892 followed by his wife 48 hours later. (The 1890 Federal census would be useful in determining Charles' whereabouts, although the bulk of records from that year were destroyed in the massive 1921 fire at the Commerce Department in D. C.).

Presumably, Dr. Carroll's wealth provided his only child with the means to follow his scholarly pursuits, although there is unfortunately no record of Charles' schooling or higher education. He is referred to as 'Professor' (and occasionally 'Dr.' and 'Rev.') in his books and in the press, but only *after* publication of *The Negro a Beast*. We assume the title was honorary and used by his publisher for publicity where it was then adopted by even his detractors. Carroll first appears in the press in the late 1890s around his self-published book, *The Negro Not the Son of Ham*, which was the basis of his lectures around the South and which

was expanded in *The Negro a Beast. Ham* sold for \$.50 was distributed by a Mrs. Ruth Gage of Natchez. The reason for Carroll's relocation to St. Louis around 1899 is undocumented and we don't know how he met his publisher Robert McCallen. It is possible that Carroll funded the American Book and Bible House to add credibility to what was essentially a self-published book; but if so, his aforementioned dispute with McCallen described in *The Tempter of Eve* is strange. Regardless, no other titles were published under this imprint.

Despite the furor over his book, Carroll doubled down by publishing his *magnum opus* in 1902, albeit with a slightly less inflammatory title: *The Tempter of Eve, Or, The Criminality of Man's Social, Political and Religious Equality with the Negro, and the Amalgamation to which these Crimes Inevitably Lead* (see item 4). The book was published under a new imprint, The Adamic Publishing Co., which was incorporated in 1902 with \$2000 starting capital. The list of investors includes William and Mina Schroudel who will reappear in Carroll's story. Carroll obviously had ambitious plans for this new enterprise, as at least seven titles - all but one to be written by him - were planned and described in a page describing the Adamic Library in the rear of the *Tempter*.



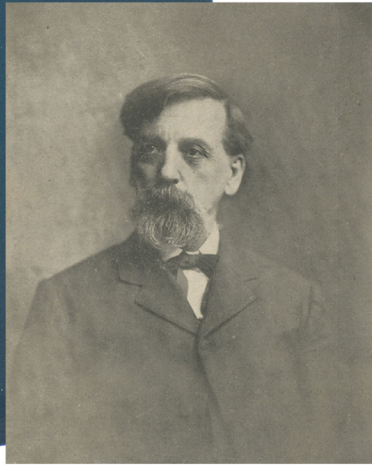
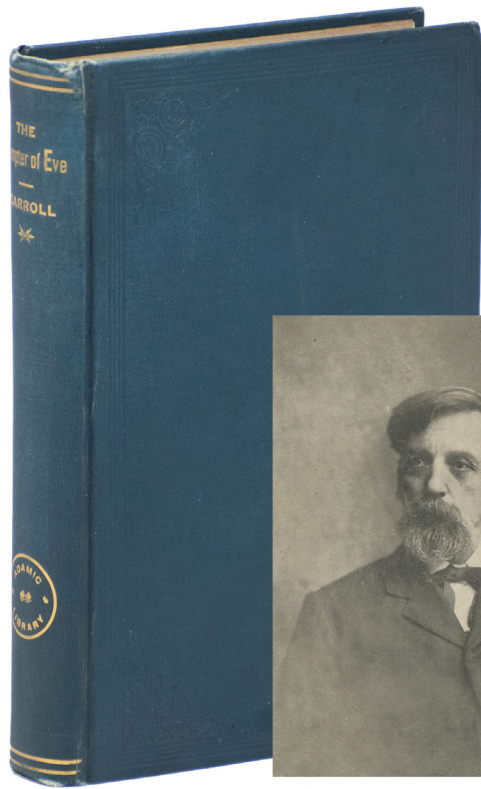
The books were to be lengthy (“about 500 pages each”) and luxurious (English Silk Cloth, price \$2.00; Buckram, price \$2.50; Half Morocco, price \$3.00). No other books were published through this imprint or by Carroll, although he continued to live and lecture around St. Louis for at least the next decade. A 1911 article advertising one of his lectures mentions him living at 8840 Huiskamp Ave. in Saint Ferdinand Township, northeast of St. Louis.

In 1904 Carroll gave two lectures at the Church of Jehovah titled, “Review of Absurd Theory that Negro is the Son of Ham” and “The Origin and History of the White and the Negro Races and their Relation to the So-Called Malay, Indian, and Mongolian Races.” In 1911 he gave a series of lectures at Gill’s Hall on “The Black Peril” and the need to maintain racial segregation and white supremacy. And in 1913, he gave two lectures, “Judaism vs. the Race Theory of Paganism, or the Mission of Jesus Christ” before the St. Louis Society of American Research, part of his lecture series on the “The Negro Question”; and the “Biblical and Anatomical Research on the Origin of Negro” before the St. Louis Society of Medical Research.

In 1916, Carroll relocated to San Antonio, Texas, where he died 12 years later on November 6, 1928 from heart disease. At the time of his death, he was living at 116 Taylor St. It appears that no formal obituary was published, although a brief death announcement appeared on November 7, 1928 and mentioned that Carroll’s body was to be cremated and that he was survived by a Mrs. Mina Schoudle, a misspelling of one of the Adamic Co’s incorporators, [Wilhelmina] Mina Schoudel (b. 1865). This brief aside allowed us to discover further information about Carroll’s latter years. As previously mentioned, in 1911 Carroll was living at 8840 Huiskamp Ave. north of St. Louis, which was a large house split into two apartments. In number 265 lived William Schoudel, 64, his much younger wife Mina, 39, and their boarder, Charles Carroll. It’s unclear when William Schoudel died, but it was sometime before 1916 since that’s when Carroll and Mina moved to San Antonio. By 1919, Mina was operating a boarding house at 116 Taylor St. where she and Charles lived until their respective deaths. (Mina’s story is fascinating in its own right, although we’ve resisted the urge to digress further.)

The Negro a Beast did not die with Carroll. During the 1960s, racist agitators and National States Rights Party founders J. B. Stoner and Edward Fields republished Carroll’s book under the original title, while a condensed version titled *In the Image of God* (1967) was published by Destiny Publishers, a British-Israelite imprint operated by Howard Rand. The Miami-based independent publisher of historical African Americana, Mnemosyne Pub. Co., also reprinted the work in 1969.

8vo. Red cloth pictorially stamped in black, 382 pp., ten full-page illustrations (artist unknown). Some rubbing and edge wear to cloth, but a very good copy of a title that when it does appear is typically in tattered condition. (14446)



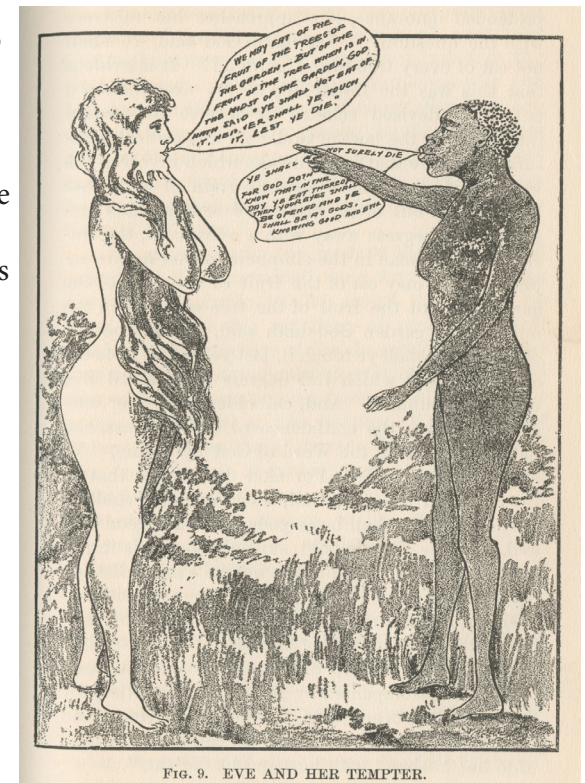
4.) Carroll, Charles. **The Tempter of Eve, Or, The Criminality of Man's Social, Political, and Religious Equality with the Negro, and the Amalgamation to which these Crimes Inevitably Lead. Discussed In the Light of the Scriptures, the Sciences, Profane History, Tradition, and the Testimony of the Monuments.** St. Louis: The Adamic Publishing Co., 1902. First Edition. **\$2,500**

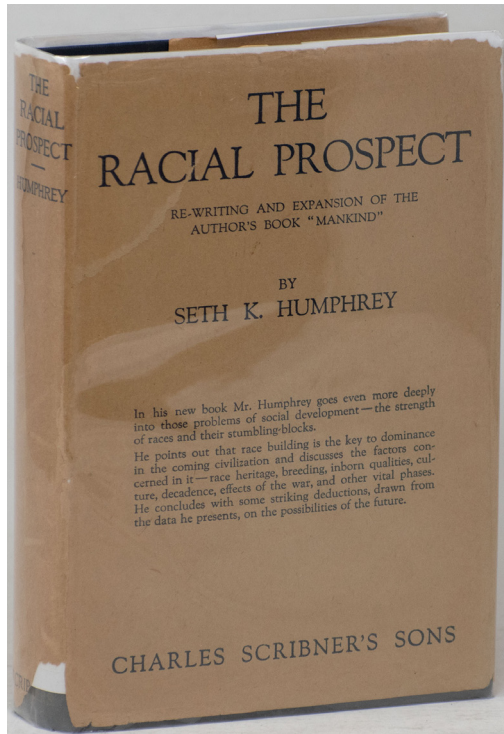
The scarce follow-up to the author's controversial book, *The Negro a Beast* (see item 3), in which he expands on its themes, which maintained that black people originated outside the Adamic human family (i.e., were not descendants of Adam and Eve), were the nachash (Hebrew word for 'serpent') tempter of Eve described in Genesis 3, and were beasts created by God to be a slave. In *The Tempter of Eve*, Carroll explained that the serpent was a pre-adamite female - a Negress who had become Eve's maidservant and confidante who ultimately betrayed her and Adam. Besides his religio-racial focus, Carroll attempted to reconcile the Bible with the natural sciences in refuting the theory of evolution and cites many eminent scientists to that end (Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin and others). This ultimately leads Carroll to conclude that the "negro and mixed bloods are not included in the Plan of Salvation" (p. 498); and as scholar David N. Livingstone noted, "[Carroll] dangerously flirted with the idea of racial annihilation by reminding his readers that 'God very seriously advocated extermination as a possible remedy for the very class of creatures which in America, Bishop Nelson, is pleased to term Negroes'" (p. 199).

Whereas *The Negro a Beast* found wide circulation and vociferous debate, *The Tempter of Eve* found a less receptive audience. A few favorable reviews were published in Southern newspapers, especially in Carroll's home state of Mississippi, but otherwise ad requesting agents can be found until the spring of 1904 when the book quietly disappeared. Marketed as the first of at least seven future volumes written by Carroll and published by the Adamic Publishing Co. and it must have been a great disappointment to Carroll and the company's shareholders that the book sold so poorly.

The book's introduction, in which Carroll relates how he came to his theological-racial views, provides some biographical information, although details are vague and scant. It concludes with his bitter complaint against the publisher of *The Negro a Beast*, who Carroll alleges made his racism too overt and sensational. The frontispiece is the only known photograph of Carroll.

8vo. Green embossed cloth stamped in gilt to spine, xvi, [1], 18-503, [1] pp., photo frontis of the author, nine illustrations. Mark of soiling to the front board, owner's names to the front pastedown, else a near fine copy. (14984)





5.) Humphrey, Seth K. **The Racial Prospect: A Re-writing and Expansion of the Author's Book "Mankind"**. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. First edition. **\$175**

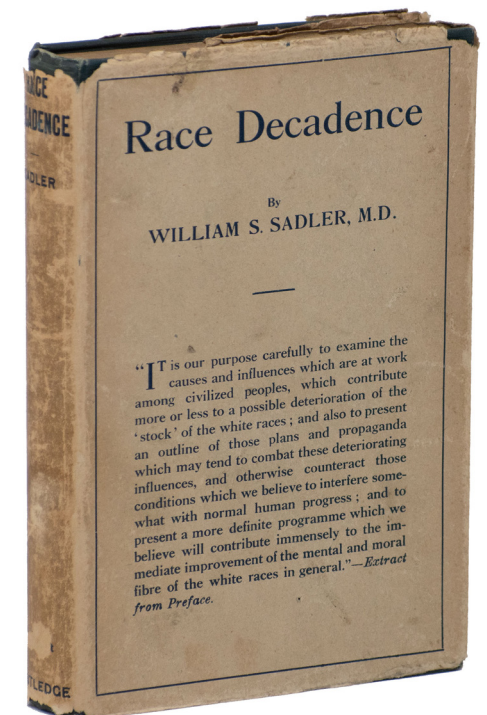
A rewriting of the author's earlier work *Mankind: Racial Values and the Racial Prospect* (1917), in which he argues for social control over breeding, or "intelligent selection for parenthood." In a chapter titled "American: The Negro-White," Humphrey describes the mulatto as a "forceful White man in soul-entanglement with an utterly strange being" and claims that any Negro accomplishment is due to whatever amount of white blood exists in his veins. He concludes the chapter by arguing for strict laws against race-mixing and warns, "the White man will pay dearly for his forcible crossings with inferior peoples." An important eugenic work complimenting the work of Lothrop Stoddard and Madison Grant and a forceful comment on immigration reform (i.e., capping non-Nordic peoples from entering the country).

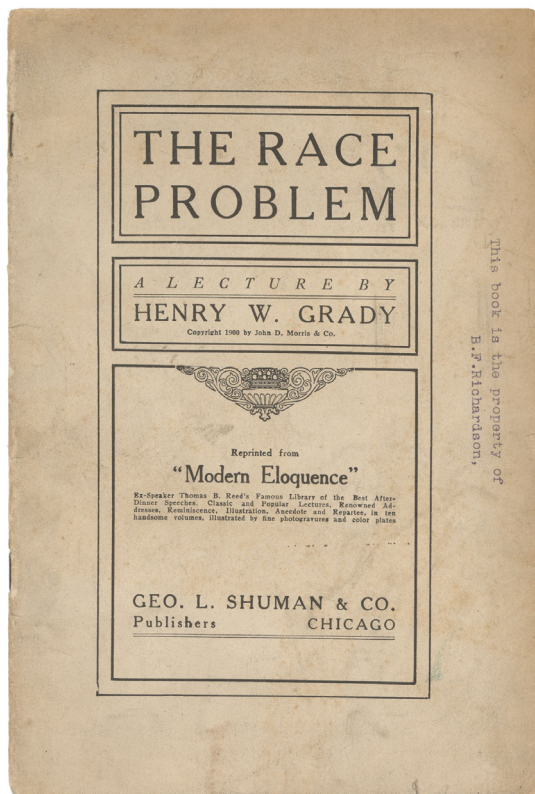
Small 8vo. Navy blue cloth boards, gilt titling to spine (dulled), xxi, 261 pp., dust jacket. A near fine book with 'Milo Hellman Collection' written to the top of the ffep (Hellman was an influential orthodontist). The original dust jacket has a 2" closed tear beginning at the upper spine and extending across the front panel; some slight chipping to the spine ends with separation at rear flap fold. An uncommon title in the trade. (14837)

6.) Sadler, William S. **Race Decadence: An Examination of the Causes of Racial Degeneracy in the United States**. London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd., 1923. First U.K. Edition. **\$250**

In this book, the surgeon and psychiatrist William Sadler analyzes the causes and influences of race degeneration and provides recommendations for the "immediate improvement of the mental and moral fiber of the white races in general, and the American people in particular" (p. vi). Sadler, who was a eugenicist greatly influenced by Madison Grant's book *The Passing of the Great Race*, believed in the superiority of the white, or Nordic, race who he maintained needed to restore their purity through eugenic means. In his chapter, 'The Aristocracy of the Unfit', he recommends employing "energetic means...to prevent the future reproduction of the grossly defective - such as the feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, and the unmistakably inherent delinquents and degenerates" (p. 330). Sadler and his physician wife, Lena, became prominent lecturers and founders of the quasi-religious Urantia Movement. This was based on Sadler's belief that a sleeping patient he observed was the vessel by which extraterrestrials were communicating with him. In the 1950s, the Urantia Foundation published *The Urantia Book*.

8vo. Blue cloth with gilt spine, x, [4], 421 pp., plates, dust jacket. An about near fine copy with foxing to the endpapers and a few lines lightly underlined in red pencil; in the scarce dust jacket, which is rubbed and edge-worn with a few, small pieces missing to the crown and upper edge of the rear panel. (14916)





7.) Grady, Henry W. **The Race Problem**. Chicago: Geo. L. Shuman & Co., [ca. 1900]. \$175

This pamphlet reprints the last speech given by the well known Southern journalist, orator and white supremacist, Henry W. Grady, before his untimely death from pneumonia two weeks later at age 39. Grady's lecture, "The Race Problem in the South," was given at the annual banquet of the Boston Merchant's Association on December 12, 1889 at Faneuil Hall, and was included in *Modern Eloquence*, a ten-volume set of the "Best After-Dinner Speeches, Classic and Popular Lectures, Renowned Addresses, Reminiscence, Illustration, Anecdote and Repartee."

In his lecture, Grady celebrates the abolishment of slavery while introducing a new problem: "Two utterly dissimilar races on the same soil - with equal political and civil rights - almost equal in numbers, but terribly unequal in intelligence and responsibility - each pledged against fusion - one for a century in servitude to the other, and freed at last by a desolating war, the experiment sought by neither but approached by both with doubt - these are the conditions" (p. [4]). He goes on to describe the most favorable conditions that Southern blacks find themselves in and asks for patience while the South grapples with its new social order.

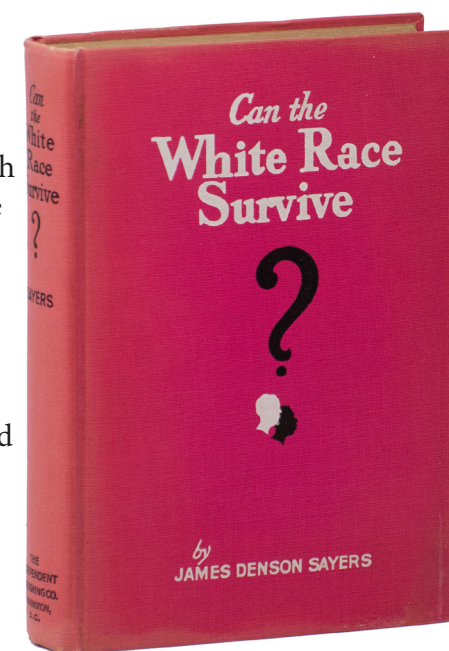
Stapled wrappers (9" x 6"), [17] pp. Rubbing to wrappers, owner's name typed to front wrapper, rear wrapper detached but present. A good copy of an uncommon title. Only three physical holdings in WorldCat. (14797)

8.) Sayers, James Denson. **Can the White Race Survive?** Washington, D. C.: The Independent Publishing Co., 1929. First Edition. \$450

An historical survey of the disintegration of great civilizations due to racial amalgamation, which concludes with the following grim prediction: "American civilization will progress just as long as the blood streams of the white and of the inferior races flow in separate channels, but should they ever meet, and of course produce a mongrel race, American civilization will unquestionably perish." Sayers covers the "Negroid type," India, Egypt, the Far East, Babylonia-Chaldea-Assyria, ancient and modern America, ancient and modern Europe, and the Jew.

James Denson Sayers was born in Louisiana in 1888 and resided in New York City for nearly 30 years where he made his living as a writer, primarily of Westerns. He was a member of the Esperanto Academy of New York and published a number of books in that language. He returned to Louisiana in 1954 and died there in 1958.

8vo. Pink cloth boards printed in white and black, [x]. 255 pp., 31 plates. A near fine copy. (14838)



9.) Hyde, Ulrica. [An original illustration by British artist Ulrica Hyde for “Black Frailty,” a short story about race relations]. n.p.: n.p., [1934]. \$1,250

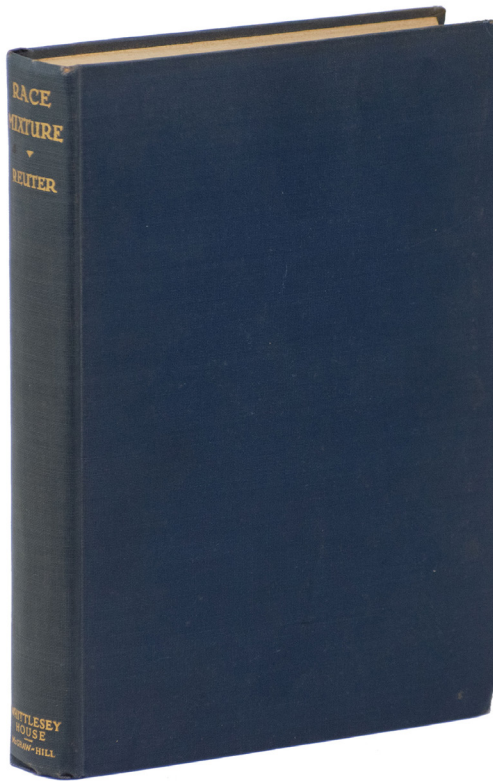
An original pen-and-ink illustration by British artist and sculptor, Ulrica “Hydie” Hyde (Lloyd) depicting an angry-looking white man restraining his wife who appears to be peering lasciviously at a large black man. The illustration appeared in the January 11, 1934 issue of the “News Chronicle” as part of the serialization of Louis Golding’s story, *Black Frailty*, in which “race-prejudice and vanity break a great buck Negro from Virginia who threatens to win the championship of England (from a review in the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, January 27, 1935). The story was published later that year in book form by the Centaur Press in an edition of 75 copies, which also featured four illustrations by Hyde (but not this one).

Margery Ulrica Fitzwilliams-Hyde was born in 1911 as the daughter of Major John K. L. Fitzwilliams (killed in the last months of WWI) and granddaughter of the businessman and Liberal Party politician Clarendon Golding Hyde. She studied at London’s Royal College of Art and later in Paris. During the 1930s she contributed her art to three works of fiction, *State Fair* by Phil Stong (1932), *Black Frailty* by Louis Golding (1934), and *The Judgment Seat* by W. Somerset Maugham (1934). During WWII she joined the Royal Army Service Corps during WWII and married the famed British archaeologist Seton Lloyd in Cairo in 1944. She taught art at the Iraq Museum and shared her husband’s enthusiasm for archeology. They lived in the Middle East until he became Professor of Western Asian Archeology at the Institute of Archeology at London University. She died in 1987. Her work is held at the British Museum and in other collections.

The illustration is on card stock measuring 11 ½” x 10” and is signed by the artist in ink to the bottom right corner. Pencil notation to the verso indicating its appearance in the News Chronicle, a British daily newspaper that ran from 1930-1960 before being absorbed into the Daily Mail. Corners slightly bumped, but otherwise a very good copy. (14968)

The illustration is on card stock measuring 11 ½” x 10” and is signed by the artist in ink to the bottom right corner. Pencil notation to the verso indicating its appearance in the News Chronicle, a British daily newspaper that ran from 1930-1960 before being absorbed into the Daily Mail. Corners slightly bumped, but otherwise a very good copy. (14968)





10.) Reuter, Edward Byron. **Race Mixture: Studies in Intermarriage and Miscegenation.** New York: Whitelesey House, 1931. **\$85**

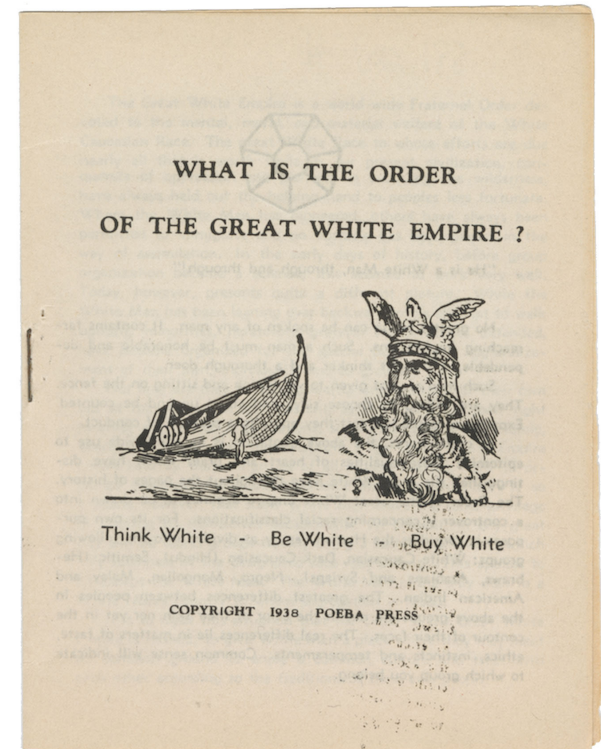
A collection of previously published and unpublished papers arguing for a sociological rather than biological basis for race. Includes "Civilization and the Mixture of Races," "Racial Amalgamation in the United States," "Sex Distribution in the Mulatto Population," "The Legal Status of Racial Intermarriage," "Color and Achievement," "The Superiority of the Mulatto," "The Changing Status of the Mulatto," "The Hybrid as a Sociological Type," and "The Personality of Mixed-Bloods." The author was a highly regarded sociologist who wrote extensively on the sociology of race and ethnic relations. He taught at Fisk University for the last two years of his life dying in Nashville in 1946.

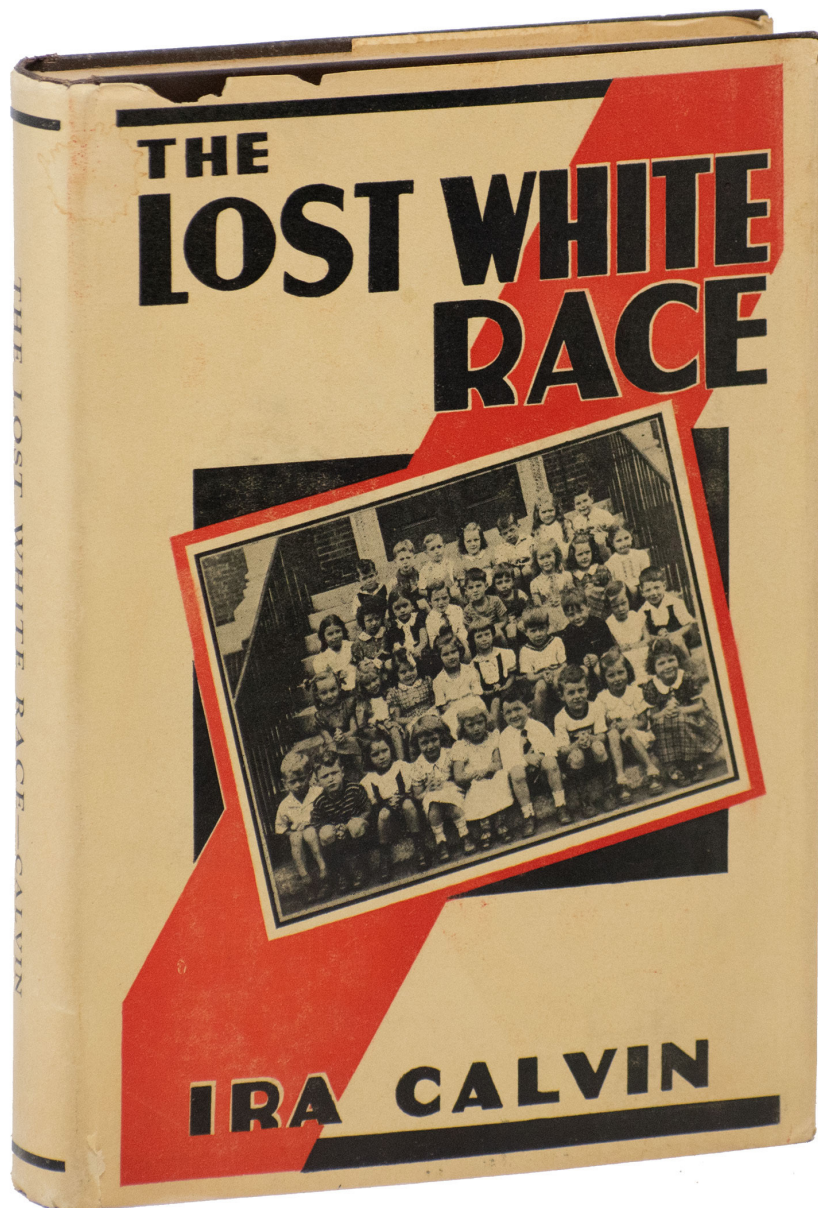
8vo. Cloth boards, vii, 224 pp. Lacking the dust jacket. Some faint dust-soiling to cloth. Later republished by Negro Universities Press, copies of the first edition are uncommon in the trade. (14971)

11.) [Tinsley, Clayton R.]. **What Is the Order of the Great White Empire? Think White - Be White - Buy White.** Berkeley: Poeba Press, ©1938. **\$150**

A small format booklet explaining the purpose and structure of the Order of the Great White Empire, a "world-wide Fraternal Order devoted to the mental, moral, and material welfare of the White Caucasian Race." The Order existed from approximately 1936-38 and was led by Clayton R. Tinsley, a public school teacher who later founded Tinsley Laboratories, a manufacturer of telescopes, binoculars, etc. Meetings were held at Tinsley's home at 3017 Wheeler Street, Berkeley, and included secret rituals and colorful pageantry, all presided over by the Mystical Phalanx, the group's legislative and administrative body. Membership was available to "every man, woman and child in the wide world whose blood has none other than White Caucasian intermixture for at least three generations," and one of the stated benefits of membership was assistance seeking employment, promotion, or the promotion of member businesses. To this end, the group distributed a White List of member businesses in Oakland and Berkeley that were to receive preferred patronage.

Stapled wrappers (5 ½" x 4 ¼"), [8] p. Faint toning to paper, printer's ink to front cover, else fine. (11987)





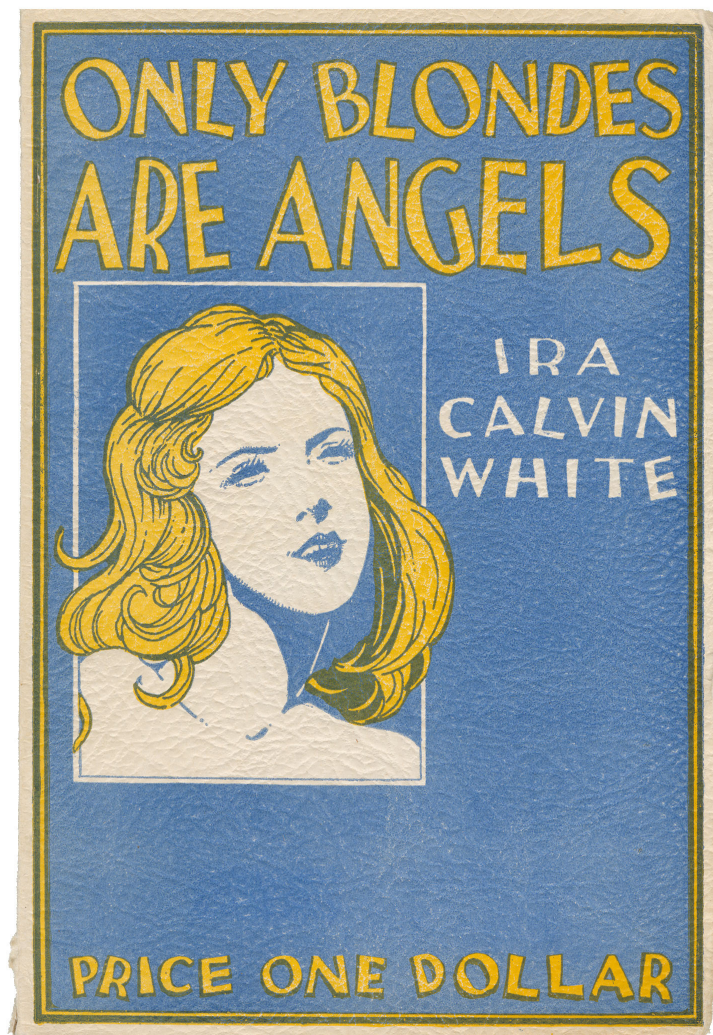
12.) [White], Ira Calvin. **The Lost White Race**. Brookline, Massachusetts: Countway-White Publications, [1944]. \$600

The first edition of the author's virtulently racist work, in which he strongly advocates for racial separatism to preserve the inimitable beauty of the pure white race. White sees himself as a modern-day Paul Revere (a woodcut of whom graces both the title page and the rear wrapper) alerting whites to the danger posed by miscegenation and forced integration between the races. White is particularly concerned with the eradication of blonde, white women who are the subject of one of his poems, "Pretty Pink Skin, Blue Eyes and Blonde Hair," composed while he was a soldier during WWII ("Out here in the far South Pacific / I have learned something quite terrific / Your lovely skin is what I adore / And is just what I am fighting for... These native women are a bore / With a skin that's an awful eyesore / Black and dry and wrinkly too, / Soon I'm coming back to you" (p. [10])). He concludes by advocating for a separate black homeland somewhere between Mexico and the U.S. and the founding of an ALL-WHITE ALL-AMERICAN PARTY.

This edition features a 42 pages of newspaper clippings and comments on racial matters that he excluded from his revised, second edition re-titled, *Only Blondes Are Angels* (see item 13). Both editions were self-published by White through his Countway-White imprint and received little attention. The few reviews or mentions in the mainstream press were dismissive, with one reviewer writing, "The work is so fantastically anti-Negro it is actually funny" (Davis, Arthur P. "With a Grain of Salt," *New Journal and Guide*, Sat., July 27, 1946, p. 10).

Details of White's life are scant. He was born in 1903 on a farm in Timmonsville, SC, and moved to Boston in 1924 where he met his wife, Lillian Savilla Countway (a Canadian who also moved to Boston in 1924). He served in WWII, which he describes in his book as a family squabble, and returned to Brookline, MA where he and his wife operated a nursing home. He died in 1974.

8vo. Brown cloth boards stamped in gilt, 192 pp., dust jacket. A near fine copy in a very good, slightly rubbed and edge worn dust jacket. Copies of either edition rarely appear in the trade. (14948)



a farm in Timmonsville, SC, and moved to Boston in 1924 where he met his wife, Lillian Savilla Countway (a Canadian who also moved to Boston in 1924). White served in WWII, which he describes in his book as a family squabble, and returned to Brookline, MA where he and his wife operated a nursing home. He died in 1974.

Illustrated wrappers printed in blue and yellow, 95, [1] pp., illus. Small tear at the tail, slight rubbing to wrappers; a very good copy. Only five copies in WorldCat. (14432)

13.) White, Ira Calvin. **Only Blondes are Angels**. Brookline, Massachusetts: Countway-White Publications, 1945. \$450

A revised edition of the author's previous work, *The Lost White Race* (1944; [see item 12](#)), which strongly advocates for racial separatism to preserve the inimitable beauty of the pure white race. White sees himself as a modern-day Paul Revere (a woodcut of whom graces both the title page and the rear wrapper) alerting whites to the danger posed by miscegenation and forced integration between the races. White is particularly concerned with the eradication of blonde, white women who are the subject of one of his poems, "Pretty Pink Skin, Blue Eyes and Blonde Hair," composed while he was a soldier during WWII ("Out here in the far South Pacific / I have learned something quite terrific / Your lovely skin is what I adore / And is just what I am fighting for... These native women are a bore / With a skin that's an awful eyesore / Black and dry and wrinkly too, / Soon I'm coming back to you" (p. 57). White also includes seven photographs of beautiful white women - mostly blonde - with captions as saccharine as his poetry (these were not included in the first edition). He concludes by advocating for a separate black homeland somewhere between Mexico and the U.S. and the founding of an ALL-WHITE ALL-AMERICAN PARTY.

Both *The Lost White Race* and *Only Blondes Are Angels* were self-published by White through his Countway-White imprint and received little attention. The few reviews or mentions in the mainstream press were dismissive, with one reviewer writing, "The work is so fantastically anti-Negro it is actually funny" (Davis, Arthur P. "With a Grain of Salt," *New Journal and Guide*, Sat., July 27, 1946, p. 10).

Details of White's life are scant. He was born in 1903 on



14.) Justice, J. (pseud.). **The Black Apostle: Ancient Biblical History of the Black or Negro Race, Proven by the Holy Bible.** [Glenmora, Louisiana]: [Published by T. R. Bartlett], 1946. **\$300**

A book advertised as the “first and only book ever written based on the Bible regarding the Negro race,” which begins with the curse of Noah’s son Ham and the dispersion and settlement of Ham’s four black sons in Canaan, Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt. The author then chronicles Abraham’s evangelizing among the Canaanites and the biblical injunction against racial intermarriage following Isaac’s quest for a wife. Other events include the many Jewish victories over the sinful black tribes, the role of Jesus’ black apostle, Simon the Canaanite, and the birth of King David’s mixed race son Solomon. The book concludes on an encouraging note by affirming that blacks do indeed have souls and that through repentance the curse of blackness will be undone in death and that they will enter heaven as white angels.

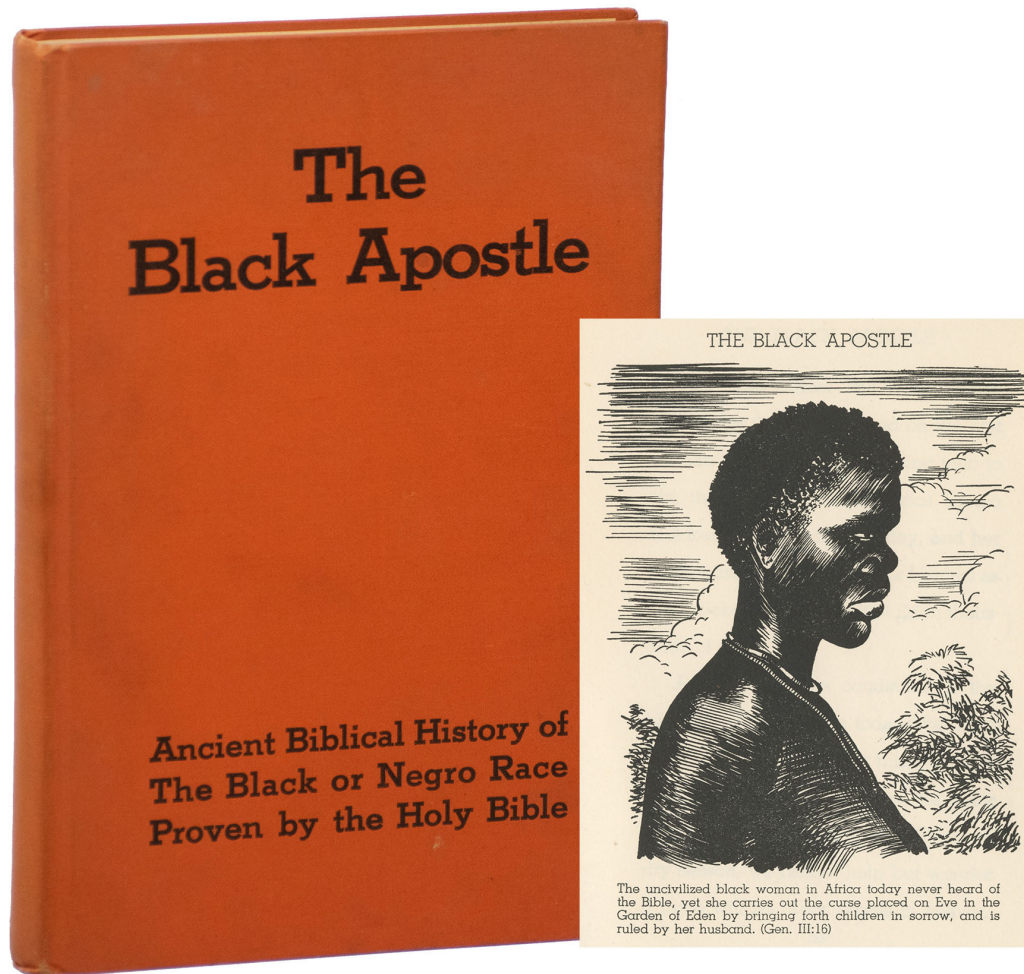
The book was written and published by a Louisiana man named Ted R. Bartlett (1906-1975) under the pen name J. Justice. A 1947 newspaper advertisement finds Bartlett attempting to sell part-ownership in the copyright to help fund advertising to 10,000,000 potential readers. But only a year later, in

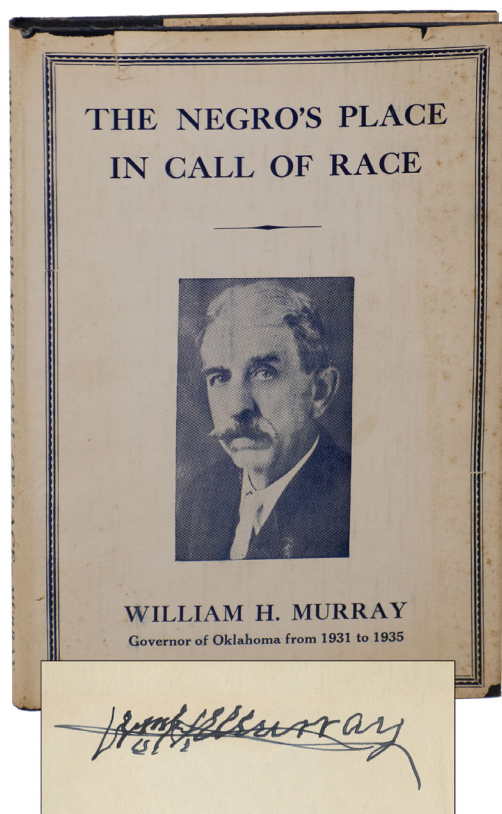
a newspaper article fancifully titled, “Hollywood May Film Book Written By Glenmore Resident,” Bartlett feigned indifference to financial remuneration:

“Big Eastern publishers have begged Bartlett to allow them to take over this new book, telling them it looks like another Uncle Tom’s Cabin, one of the largest sellers ever published. Bartlett, however, has turned a deaf ear to all such offers and states that he will publish it in a slow way himself and use all profits from sales in educating the negro race to the Bible laws governing their association with the white race” (The Patriot, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1948, p. 1).

Bartlett was born in Arkansas in 1906, but moved to Louisiana where he worked in various capacities for the railroad before entering local politics in 1949. He would later serve as Glenmora mayor during the 1960s before dying in 1975.

8vo. Orange cloth boards, 200 pp., 11 full page woodcut illustrations, one map. Some rubbing and light dust-soiling to cloth, but very good or better. (14386)





15.) Murray, William H. **The Negro's Place in Call of Race** (signed). Tishomingo, Oklahoma: Published by the author, 1948. First edition. \$350

The “last word” on the subject of social mixture and interracial marriages from ex-Oklahoma governor, William “Alfalfa Bill” Murray. Murray’s disjointed treatise relies on the Bible, race science, and history to argue for complete racial separation. His paternalism is reflected in the following assertion, “In truth, the Negro at no time, in no clime, ever advanced, except under both the tutelage and environment of the white man,” and although he admits that there is a place for both Jews and Blacks in the U.S., he maintains that they are not fit for “policy framing” (i.e., they should serve a more subservient role). To save America from a mongrel race, Murray recommends mixed areas preserve strict segregation and where possible mono-racial communities should be formed and maintained.

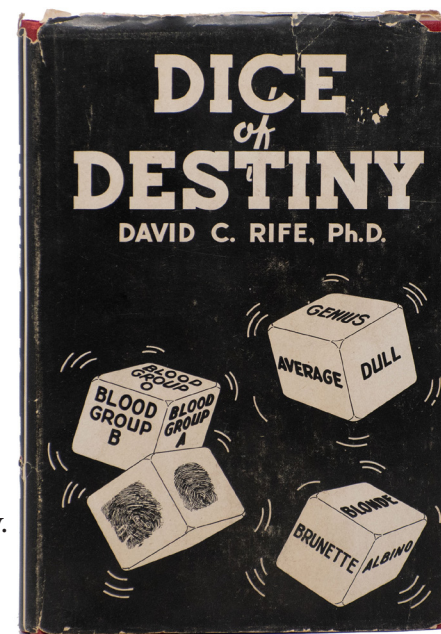
Out of 107 pages, only 40 are devoted to Murray’s racist treatise, the rest of the book is assorted appendices, mostly coming from other sources, railing against Jews, Catholics, Communists, F.D.R., etc. The Protocols are discussed throughout. Also included is a promotional broadside for the book reprinting Haiti missionary, Dr. John R. Turnbull’s account of Voodoo ritual murder practiced by black magicians in Haiti.

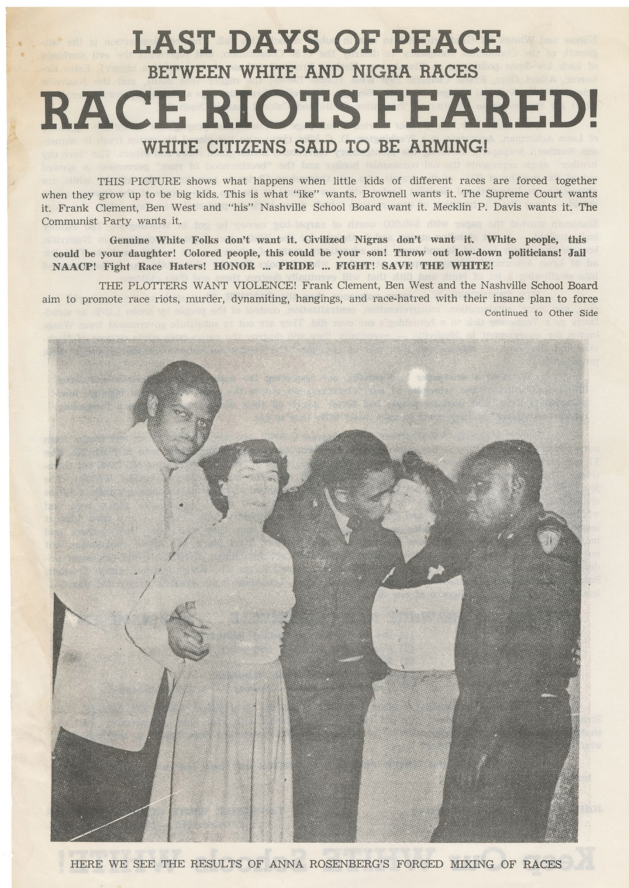
8vo. Navy blue cloth stamped in gilt, 107 pp., frontis illustration depicting “Father Noah separating the black children of the curse,” one other illustration, dust jacket. SIGNED by Murray on the front paste-down. A near fine copy in a slightly rubbed, but about near fine dust jacket. A few small chips or closed tears to the edges. Uncommon in the trade. (14997)

16.) Rife, David C. **Dice of Destiny: An Introduction to Human Heredity and Racial Variations**. Columbus, Ohio: Long’s College Book Co., 1947. Second Edition. \$45

A scientific study on the “principles of heredity applied to individual and racial variations” (p. 5-6). The author, who was a pioneer in the field of human genetics and twin studies, describes the genetic basis for race, heredity and the environment, and the mental capacity, special abilities and personality traits of different races. He bemoans both racial supremacists and those who deny that racial differences exist, stating, “If people could only realize that no race is universally superior and at the same time recognize that there are real racial differences, it would go a long way towards creating a better understanding and cooperation between races.” He goes on to argue against race legislation, and instead advocates for education and research as the solution to racial animosity. Rife followed this book up with *Heredity and Human Nature*.

Small 8vo. Red cloth boards, dulled gilt, 179 pp., tables, graphs, photographs, dust jacket. (14894)





17.) Last Days of Peace Between White and Nigra Races | Race Riots Feared! | White Citizens Said to Be Arming! Nashville: Tennessee White Citizens Councils, [1954]. \$500

A two-sided broadside issued by the Tennessee White Citizens Councils during the campaign to keep Nashville schools from integrating. The recto features a photograph of interracial couples and is captioned, "Here we see the results of Anna Rosenberg's forced mixing of races." The text exco-riates the "Enemies of the White Man in Nashville": the "Broadbottomed, Pot-bellied Politicians, Communists (NAACP and other Reds), Most Preachers, newspapers, most Radio, Television, and Vanderbilt - Fisk - Peabody - A&I Race-haters" who "aim to promote race riots, murder, dynamit-ing, hangings, and race-hatred with their insane plan to force Nigras and Whites 1st Grade children to mix in public schools this fall." The broadside ends with a militant call to action: "We have an opportunity to clean the table of all the dirty dishes. LET'S GO, WHITE MAN! Straighten your backbone, when they put the niggers in school with your kids in September, load your shotgun to defend your wife and home - be prepared for the worst race riots, hangings, anything. That's what Uncle Benny's School Board wants.

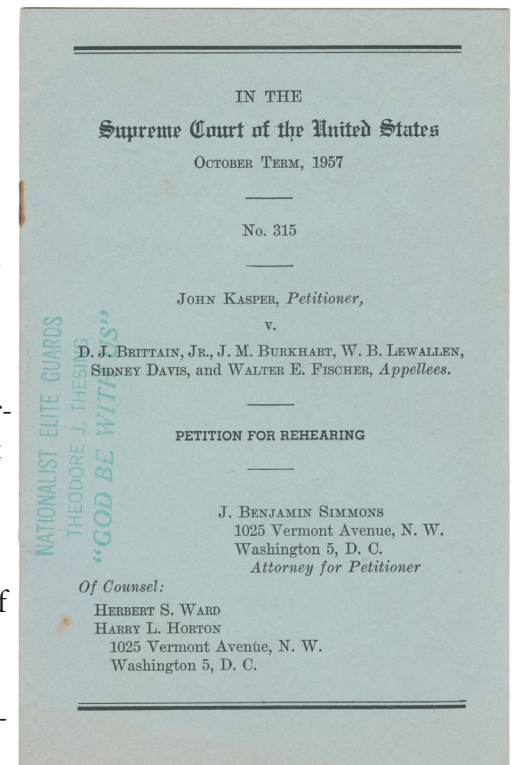
Printed on both sides of a 12" x 8 1/2" sheet. Faint staining evident to verso, else a very good copy of a scarce broadside. (14855)

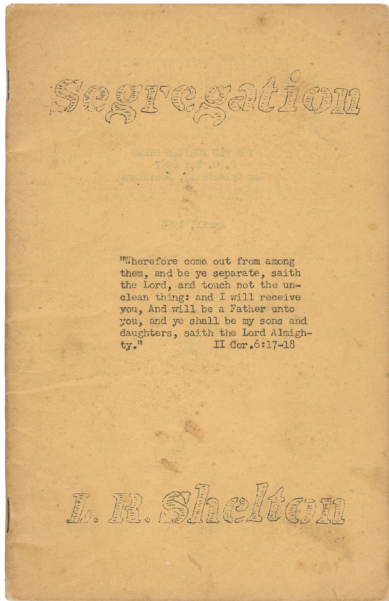
by: SEABOARD WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS
Suite 5, 1047 31st St., N.W.
Washington 7, D.C., FEderal 3-7660

18.) Simmons, J. Benjamin. In the Supreme Court of the United States October Term, 1957 - No. 315 - John Kasper, Petitioner v. D. J. Brittain, Jr., J. M. Burkhart, W. B. Lewallen, Sidney Davis, and Walter E. Fischer, Appellees. Washington, D. C.: Seaboard White Citizens Councils, [1957]. \$125

A pamphlet issued by John Kasper's Seaboard White Citizens Councils reprinting the petition filed by his attorney, J. Benjamin Simmons, to the Supreme Court regarding his one year prison sentence for contempt of court for continuing to obstruct desegregation efforts in Tennessee. Simmons argues, "The Supreme Court, in refusing to grant a review of the conviction of John Kasper, is refusing to review the question of whether action by a private individual against the rights of Negroes, which is not subject to the cognizance of the Federal courts, becomes subject to federal cognizance by the introduction into the picture of a court order on desegregation of schools" (p. 3). Kasper lost his appeal and served eight months.

Stapled wrappers, 8 pp. Staples rusted. Distribution stamp of Nationalist Elite Guards, a largely paper organiza-tion founded by a former American Nazi Party member named Theodore J. Thesing. (14818)





19.) Shelton, L. R. **Segregation**. New Orleans: Old Puritan Press, 1955. **\$150**

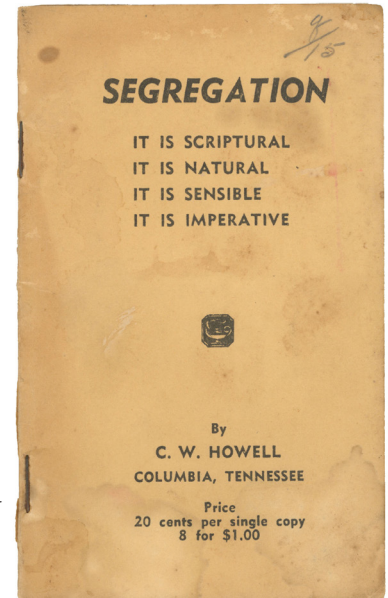
A pamphlet favoring racial segregation by New Orleans radio pastor L. R. Shelton who originally delivered these messages over his Voice of Truth broadcast. Shelton bases his stance on the boundaries drawn by God in the Bible, although he argues against any sort of racial superiority/inferiority. Shelton was the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Algiers and a self-styled “old-time Puritan Calvinistic Baptist preacher.”

Stapled, mimeographed wrappers, 50 pp. Soiling and wear to wrappers, about very good. Two copies in WorldCat. (14801)

20.) Howell, C. W. **Segregation: It Is Scriptural, It Is Natural, It Is Sensible, It Is Imperative**. Columbia, Tennessee: Published by the author, [195-]. **\$125**

A small format pamphlet by the Baptist minister C. W. Howell who maintains that school desegregation will lead to interracial marriage, a violation of God’s law as ordained in scripture and an unnatural and insensible act. Howell argues that most “colored people” he queries also want racial segregation and that it’s only the Devil, the Communists, the modernistic religious teachers, mulattoes, cowardly politicians, and a small minority of blacks who favor integration.

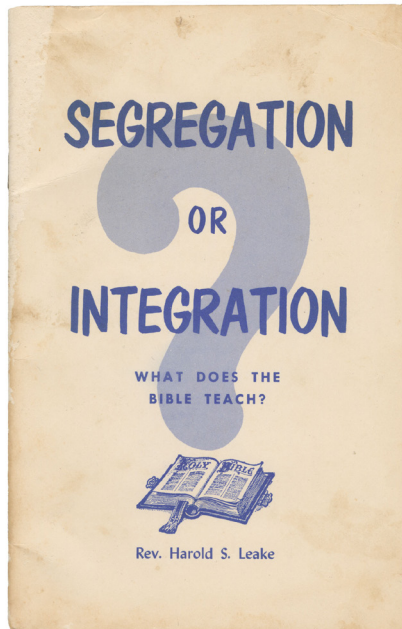
Stapled wrappers (ca. 6” x 4”), 24 pp. Some staining and grubbiness to wrappers, underlining and small ticks to page margins. Apparently reprinted by the National Citizens Protective Association / White Sentinel (or it may have just been distributed by them). Only four copies of any edition in WorldCat. (14600)

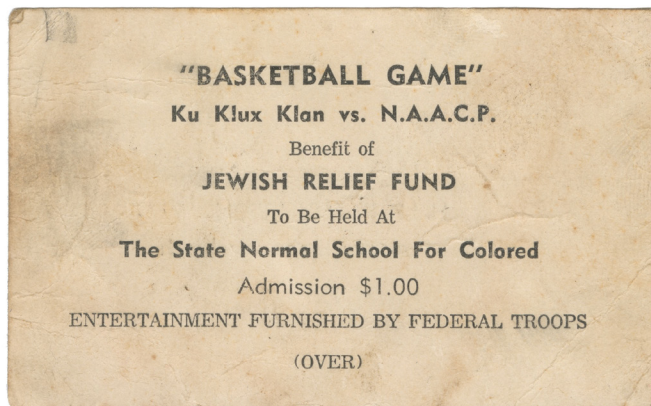


21.) Leake, Rev. Harold S. **Segregation or Integration: What Does the Bible Teach?** Asheboro, North Carolina: Published by the author, [ca. 1958]. **\$85**

A pamphlet based on the author’s sermon preached at his Mountain View Baptist Church in Asheboro, NC, and then broadcast over the radio. Leake provides 130 references to Bible passages and historical accounts that support his belief in racial segregation and in holding to boundaries that God’s ordained. He also includes brief references to Communist Russia, Nazi Germany, and the U.N. as countries or entities with global ambitions of bringing the world under one race or ideology. He then concludes the pamphlet by forcibly inserting the following statement of pseudoscience, “Often we notice the results of mixed marriages are children with crossed eyes, deformed limbs, impaired speech or unnatural appearance of skin and sometimes mental deficiency” (p. 21).

Stapled wrappers, 21 pp. Soiling to wrappers, surface abrasion along the upper spine, an about very good copy. Not found in WorldCat. (14434)





22.) [A civil rights era card advertising a fictitious basketball game between the Ku Klux Klan and the NAACP]. n.p.: n.p., [195-?]. \$400

A malicious card issued during the civil rights era advertising a fictitious basketball game between the Ku Klux Klan and the NAACP held at The State Normal School for Colored [sic]. Admission was \$1 with proceeds benefiting the Jewish Relief Fund. Entertainment was to be "furnished by federal troops," alluding to the reviled presence of federal troops during school integration efforts in the South. On the verso is printed the offensive recommendation to "HELP INTEGRATION / Take a nigger home for lunch."



The card parodied a similar one issued during the mid-1920s at the height of the Klan's opposition to Catholicism after a few purported efforts to organize a Klan v. Knights of Columbus baseball game. That card advertised a basketball game between the Klan and the Knights of Columbus to be held on St. Patrick's Day in a Masonic Auditorium as a fundraiser for the Jewish Relief Fund and sponsored by the Advancement of Colored People. Depending on the variant, some cards listed the referees as Greek and others Russian.

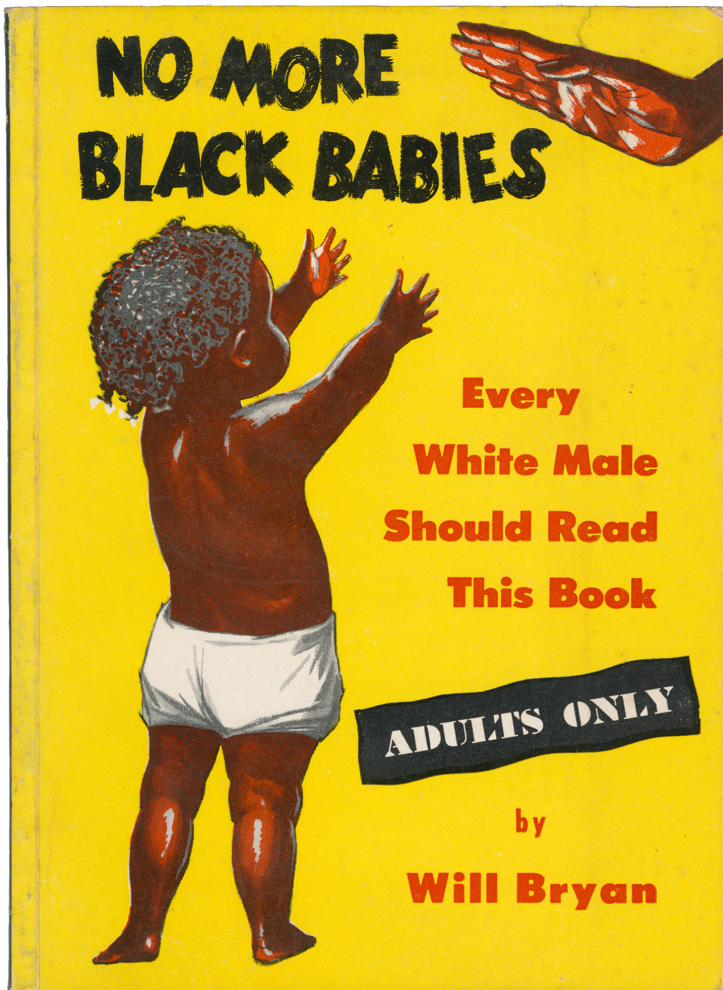
Printed in black on both sides of an 2 1/2" x 4" card. Scuffed and lightly worn, corners rounded. Not found by us - anywhere. (14825)

23.) **The Lord Protect Us From Federal Brutality! - Integration By Bayonet!** n.p.: n.p., [1950s]. \$125

A small card showing a bloodied anti-integration protestor being watched by a national guardsman holding a bayonet. Captioned, "Is THIS 'The Law of the Land'?", the card protests the federal government's infringement on states' rights and the forced integration of public schools following the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. the Board of Education.

Printed on one side of a 4" x 4 1/2" sheet. There is no indication of who published it, but it was certainly part of the Massive Resistance campaign in the South. (14950)





24.) Bryan, Will. **No More Black Babies**. Miami Beach, Florida: The Freedom Company, Inc., 1956. \$1,500

In this obscure anti-miscegenation book, an interracial trio of military friends named Red, Black and White read a memo by a murdered black pastor that exposes a conspiracy by a shadowy group called the Sanhedrin (a thinly veiled Communist Party USA) to eliminate the black race through miscegenation. Each chapter describes the inner workings of the group and the exhortations of their fanatical leader who shocks the black candidates for membership with his support for, among other things, lynchings ("Every time a lynching occurs, it benefits our cause, therefore the Sanhedrin's program doesn't seek to stop lynchings. It condones -- even welcomes -- them" (p. 62), "the use of contraceptives to prevent more black babies, artificial insemination of colored women with semen from healthy white males, sterilization of certain black people, sexual promiscuity by mutual consent between the races, especially among school children, [and] working to bring about mixed schools, etc." (p. 66). The book concludes with the trio's resolve to expose the Sanhedrin and thereby preserve the racial purity of each race.

In his foreword, the author describes writing a draft of the book in 1950 after reading an article in a black newspaper that quoted an "important member of that [Negro] race" stating that blacks wouldn't be satisfied until they were admitted into white bedrooms. He provides further evidence

of this sentiment in *Jet* magazine and puzzles over the black race's desire to become an "integrated part of the white race." We're unsure if Will Bryan was a pseudonym, but we could find nothing conclusive about the author or the publisher house (the single greatest disappointment of this catalog).

Trade paperback format, 91 pp., illustrations. Slight rubbing to covers, else a near fine copy. Three physical copies in WorldCat. (14827)



25.) Schuyler, Lambert and Patricia. **Close that Bedroom Door!**
Winslow, Wash.: Heron House, Publishers, ©1957. First edition. \$750

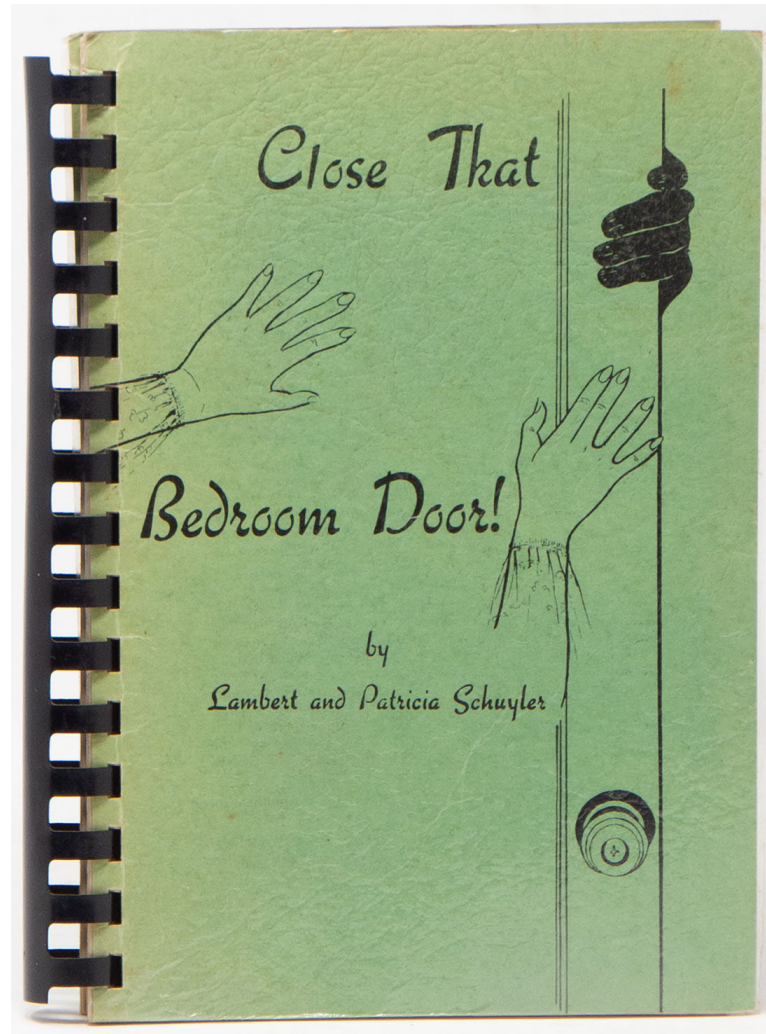
An alarmist anti-miscegenation screed by the eccentric Bainbridge Island residents, Lambert and Patricia Schuyler, who describe their book as the “other side of the [civil rights] story, civil rights for white people, and particularly white women in an integrated society” (Ferguson, Adele. “Schuylers, Controversial Figures, Write Books on Controversial Subjects,” Kitsap Sun, Thu, Mar 24, 1960, p. 18). In the book, the Schuylers discuss the plot to normalize sexual relations between the races as the eventual outcome of integration in other social and educational domains and describe this normalization in the following way:

“Here we say to the black man, ‘Enter! Take our fair blue-eyed daughters while they are still too innocent to realize that children could be involved in the contract. Rub out with your animal genes the possibility of racial superiority, beauty, greatness and even genius which our nation so badly needs. All must be sacrificed in the pursuit of our objective - equality, mediocrity and conformity’ (p. 128).”

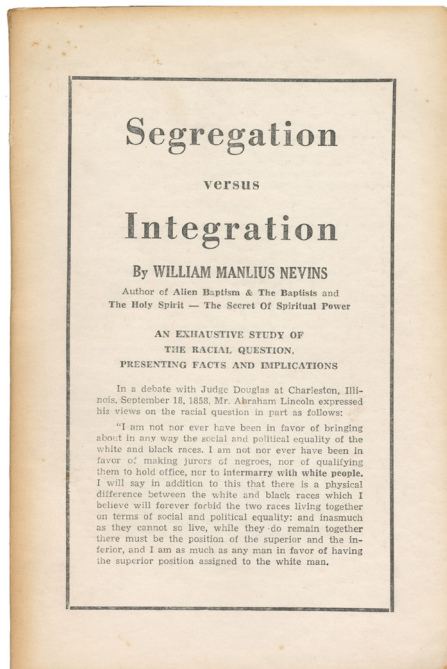
The book rails against school integration, the genocidal concept of racial amalgamation, political enfranchisement for blacks juxtaposed with the greater and more important struggle for women’s suffrage, the hypocrisy of all-black movements when whites aren’t able to self-organize as whites, and a condemnation of whites who shirk their duty to defend their race. A postscript

complains of the conspiracy among printers who refused to print the inflammatory material in this book.

Lambert Schuyler (1895-1979) and Nora Patricia Schuyler (nee Briggs) (1910-1995) were long-time and controversial residents of Bainbridge Island, Washington, who co-authored numerous books. Lambert was a vocal opponent of allowing Japanese-Americans back on the island after WWII and penned the subtly-titled *The Japs Must Not Come Back!: A Practical Approach to the Racial Problem* (1944). They also founded a short-lived nudist colony on the island and were embroiled in lengthy arbitration (which they lost) for the right to homeschool their son. Posterity appears to remember them, not for their racism, but for their purchase of the palatial estate of San Clemente’s founder, Ole Hanson, renaming it *Casa Romantica* in 1946. Patricia authored a children’s book titled, *Life at Casa Romantica*.



Comb-bound, green, laminated wrappers (9" x 5 ¾") with crudely drawn illustration of female white hands trying to shut the door on an encroaching black hand, 188, [4] p. A near fine copy, with a promotional flyer for the book laid in. Copies of this book rarely appear in the trade, with less than two dozen held institutionally. (14951)



26.) Nevins, William Manlius. **Segregation versus Integration: An Exhaustive Study of the Racial Question, Presenting Facts and Implications.** Lexington, Kentucky: Published by the author, [1957]. \$175

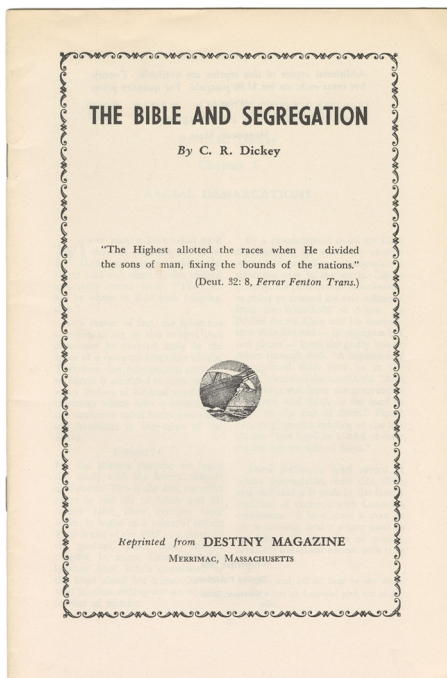
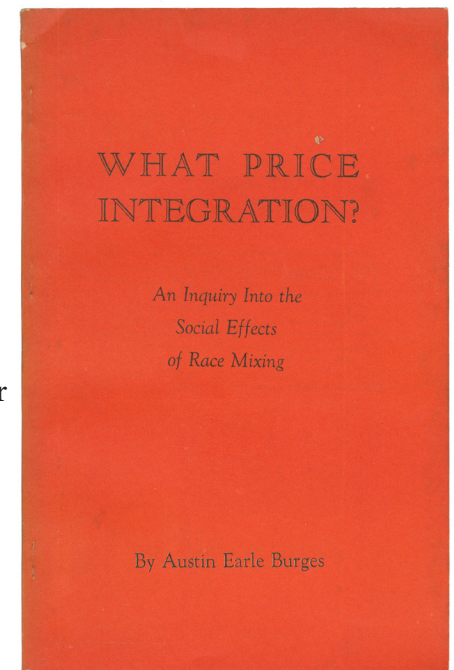
A retired Baptist pastor from Kentucky argues against racial amalgamation due to its violation of God's law, the Constitution, and States' rights. He dedicates the book to "Aunt Charlotte [a servant in his wife's family] and all other old time darkies who with love for the white folks and pride in their own race will have no part in this modern scheme of race miscegenation conceived by the Communists and engineered by the NAACP" (p. ii).

Perfect-bound wrappers (8 1/8" x 5 1/2"), stapled textblock, vi, 121 p. Slight rubbing to wrappers, sunning along spine. (12864)

27.) Burges, Austin Earle. **What Price Integration?** Dallas: Royal Publishing Company, 1957. Second printing. \$125

An anti-miscegenation book by a Texas journalist who argues that the principle of racial equality is a fallacy and that its implementation would lead to interracial marriages which would be calamitous for the white race. "A white race contaminated with a considerable admixture of Negro blood would be an inferior race to that degree. The long upward climb of man, biologically speaking, would be set back by that much." The book concludes with a chapter on how the Communist Party and groups like the NAACP are stoking racial tension in an attempt to destroy the white race.

Perfect-bound orange wrappers (8 1/2" x 5 1/2"), 104 pp. Some light rubbing to wrappers, foxing to the inside edges of the covers, a very good copy. (14803)



28.) Dickey, C. R. **The Bible and Segregation.** Merrimac, Massachusetts: Destiny Publishers, 1958. \$65

An offprint from Howard Rand's British-Israelite publication, "Destiny Magazine," in which the author cites the Biblical basis for racial segregation and maintains that since the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic peoples are God's servant race, no other race is capable of carrying forth the moral and spiritual responsibilities bestowed upon whites.

Stapled wrappers (9" x 6"), 21 p. A near fine copy. Six copies in Worldcat. (13289)



29.) A large collection of Citizens' Councils material. Various cities: Citizens' Councils, 1950s-1990s. \$3,500

The Citizens' Councils of America was founded in July, 1954 as as the Indianola Citizens' Council. Its formation was the result of the Supreme Court's landmark decision to mandate desegregation of public schools across the country, which particularly incensed plantation manager and former Mississippi State University football captain, Robert B. Patterson, who, galvanized by Judge Tom Brady's pamphlet, *Black Monday*, decided to devote his life to resisting desegregation.

In October, 1954 councils in 20 Mississippi counties convened to form the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, while chapters continued to be organized in other Southern states, and in 1956, a national organization was formed called the Citizens' Councils of America. Unlike white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan, the Councils' decried violence, tacitly opposed anti-Semitism, and sought to attract its members from the upper strata of white society, which it did. This included a number of prominent Southern politicians including Mississippi governor Ross Barnett and Georgia governor Lester Maddox. The group quickly began disseminating pamphlets and in October 1955 published the first issue of a tabloid newspaper, "The Citizens' Councils," which was published until 1961 when it was superseded by its magazine, "The Citizen." In Louisiana, the Louisiana Citizens' Council began publishing its own newspaper, "The Councilor," which was edited by printer and bookstore owner Ned Touchstone who almost single-handedly kept the paper going until the 1980s. The Councils' influence began to wane by the 1970s, although the organization continued through the 1980s when members founded the Council for Conservative Citizens. (contined on next two pages)



The Citizens' Council (5 issues). Jackson, Miss.: Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi / Citizens' Councils of America, 1956-57. Tabloid newspaper format, 4 pp., illus.

The Citizen (91 issues). Jackson, Mississippi: Citizens' Councils of America, 1964-1988. Digest size magazine format, various pagination. 1980s issues have Wilcox stamps, else a near fine run. Eight of the issues were bound and published by the CCA in Dec., 1966, and contain "addresses presented at the Citizens' Councils of America annual leadership conference in Chattanooga, Tennessee, January 1966, and related material on private schools."

Touchstone, Ned (editor). The Councilor (130 issues). Shreveport, LA: Citizens' Council of Louisiana, 1962-198-. A fragile run. Some of the issues with serious splitting along folds, although most issues are very good or better.

Citizens Informer (7 issues). Kirkwood, MO: Tri-State Informer, Inc., 1984-1990. Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, each issue 12 pp., illus. Mailing labels and Wilcox Collection stamps.



Congressional Committee Report on What Happened When Schools Were Integrated in Washington, D. C. Greenwood, Miss.: Citizens' Councils, [ca. 1957].

Williams, John Bell. *Where Is the Reign of Terror?* Greenwood, Mississippi: Association of Citizens' Councils, [ca. 1957].

Putnam, Carleton. Second Putnam Letter Cuts Root of Integration Fallacy. Greenwood, Miss.: Citizens' Councils, [1959?].

Eastland, James O. “We’ve Reached Era of Judicial Tyranny.” Greenwood, Mississippi: Association of Citizens’ Councils of Mississippi, [1956].

Sass, Herbert Ravenel. 1956 *Mixed Schools and Mixed Blood*. Greenwood, Miss.: Citizens' Councils, [1956].

What Happens To My Council Dues. Jackson, Mississippi: Citizens Council, [1968?].

Why You Should Belong to the Citizens Council. Jackson, Mississippi, [196-].

Exposure: Our Best Weapon!
Metairie, LA: South Louisiana
Citizens Council, [n.d.].

[Dixon, Thomas]. *White Man Or Mulatto? 'Beyond Human Belief'*. Shreveport, LA: The Councilor, [196-?].

Four Famous Quotations cards:
Henry W. Grady, Thomas Jef-
ferson, Theodore G. Bilbo and

Winston Churchill. Greenwood / Jackson, Mississippi: Citizens' Councils.

A collection of subscriber letters, flyers, photostat reprints, leaflets and annual reports from the Citizens' Councils and The Councilor newspaper. (14956)



integration news

Published by the Southern States Press Association, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.
GEORGE THOMAS ADAMS, editor



LET'S GET A WHITE GIRL

Here are five boys accused of savagely assaulting an 11-year-old girl, and you wonder if any of them cares.

Four of five youths who have admitted taking part in the rape and slaying of an 11-year-old Girl Scout were described Tuesday as "troublemakers" on probation from Family Court.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Tues., Feb. 25, '58

The parents of Carol Foss, 11, viciously stabbed and mistreated by a gang of youths, offered prayers for her recovery Wednesday.

"The best thing we can do now is to pray for our little Carol," said Ellwood Foss, 40, where her father said she was the father.

One of the 13-year-old boys singled out by Carol earlier had been identified by a companion who said the suspect had urged him in a school playground, on the night of the attack: "Let's get a white girl." The suspect is 6 feet 1 inch tall despite his age.



CHICAGO, 6725 S. Sangamon, a Girl Scout, was set upon by four Negro youths in a stairwell at the rear of 6701 S. Sangamon Tuesday night.

She was stripped of her Scout uniform and mutilated with either a knife or a broken bottle, police said.

About 20 youths were rounded up by police as possible suspects.

Police took fingerprints from a bloodstained automobile found in front of the building in which the girl was attacked. They conjectured that the girl's attackers had wiped their hands on the auto as they went by after leaving the building.

Nine boys, rounded up in a police search for a gang which seized, stripped, and raped an 11-year-old girl near her home on the south side Tuesday night, were questioned yesterday in the state's attorney's sex bureau.

Another, Billie Evans, 15, of 6834 Lafayette av., will be questioned today. When arrested last night at 69th st. and Perry av., he was carrying a "zip gun," loaded with a .22 caliber bullet, an ice pick, two pocket knives, and a square of broken mirror.

The victim of the attack was reported in fair condition in Englewood hospital, altho still not strong enough to view those seized as suspects. The girl said her attackers were Negroes.

Victim Crawl Home

She told Sgt. Thomas Mulvey of the sex bureau that the gang dragged her into a basement arway at 6701 Sangamon st., stripped off her Girl Scout uniform, beat and raped her, and slashed her with either a knife or a broken bottle.

She lay helpless in the arway for half an hour after the attack, weakened from loss of blood, before she was able to crawl to her home a few doors away.

A laundry mark on a suede jacket left behind by a rapist in a Kenwood av. apartment led to the arrest yesterday of Robert White, 21, of 5000 Indiana av.

White, who only two weeks ago was a cotton picker in North Carolina, was identified by four south side women who have been victims of rapes in the last eight days.

His latest victim, the wife of a University of Chicago professor, told Detective Edward Spiller she admitted him to her third story apartment when he yelled that he was a utility employee checking a meter.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES.

Bill Robinson, a former De Paul University basketball star, is being questioned by police in connection with a series of gasoline station holdups.

Robinson, 25, of 122 E. 36th, was arrested by Det. Otto McCollum and Collier.

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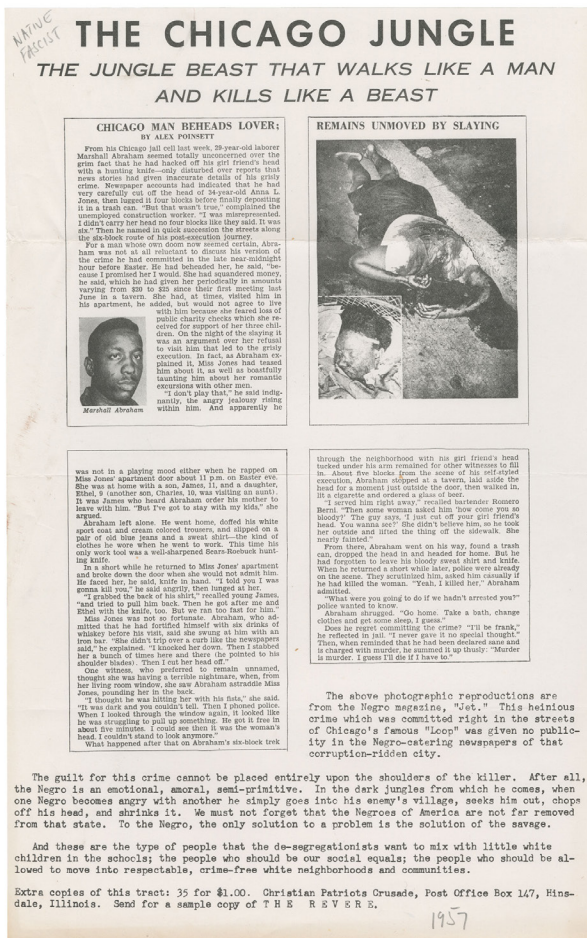
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31.) **The Chicago Jungle - The Jungle Beast That Walks Like a Man and Kills Like a Beast.** Hinsdale, Illinois: Christian Patriots Crusade, [1957]. \$650

A racist broadside by Christian Patriots Crusade (CPC) founder, Forrest Allen Mann, Jr. (1936-2019), which largely reprints a *Jet* magazine article on the beheading of a black woman in Chicago by her boyfriend. Mann excuses the killer's actions because, "After all, the Negro is an emotional, amoral, semi-primitive." "And these are the type of people that the de-segregationists want to mix with little white children in the schools; the people who should be our social equals; the people who should be allowed to move into respectable, crime-free white neighborhoods and communities."

When he wasn't circulating lurid, racist and anti-Semitic propaganda, Mann edited the CPC's newsletter "The Revere", led a small Klan group in Illinois and consorted with many prominent racists and nationalists including Lyril Clark van Hynning, Eustace Mullins, Ed Fields, J. B. Stoner, Joseph Beauharnais, etc. He was under constant FBI surveillance until 1960 when the CPC appears to have disbanded.

Printed in black on one side of a 14" x 8 ½" sheet. 'Native Fascist' penciled to the top corner, '1957' to the bottom. Not found in OCLC. Scarce. (14799)

32.) [Mann, Jr., Forrest Allen]. **Save the White Race.** Hinsdale, Illinois: Christian Patriots Crusade, [ca. 1959]. \$250

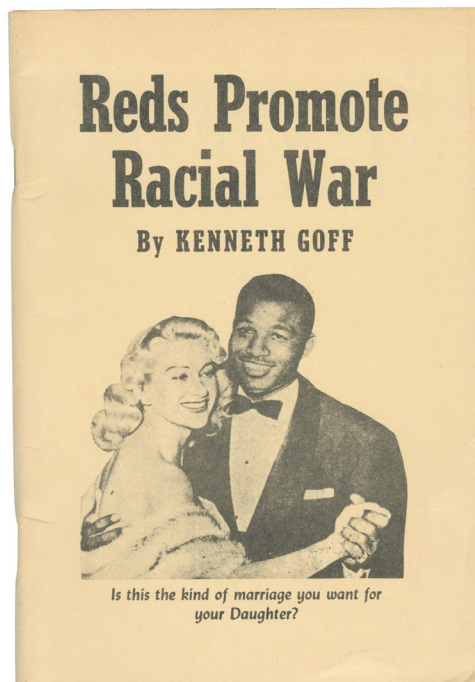
A handbill issued by the Christian Patriots Crusade (CPC) accusing the "foulmouthed, death-breathing JEWS" of promoting race-mixing in an effort to "destroy the white race because [the Jews] hate all Christians and because the pure

white race is the pipeline of Christianity." Included are illustrations of black man and a white woman intimately embracing and a caricatured, shifty-eyed Jew.

The CPC was essentially a one-man, paper organization founded by Forrest Allen Mann, Jr. in 1956 as the American Christian Patriots Party. Mann distributed racist and anti-Semitic handbills and published a newsletter, "The Revere," that was similarly themed and also pro-Arab. He maintained close ties with many prominent nationalist and racist organizations such as the National States Rights Party, the Ku Klux Klan, We, the Mothers Mobilize for America, and the National Renaissance Party and was under FBI surveillance until 1960 when the CPC appears to have disbanded.

Printed in black on one side of a 9" x 6" sheet. Small closed tear along the top edge, else a near fine example of a scarce handbill. One copy in WorldCat at MSU. (14433)





33.) Goff, Kenneth. **Reds Promote Racial War**. Englewood, Colorado: Kenneth Goff, 1958. \$125

An alarmist pamphlet on the Communist plot to incite racial strife through forced integration in all spheres of American life. The first two chapters detail this plot, with subsequent chapter discussing the Biblical injunction against race-mixing, Abraham Lincoln's support of segregation, Father Divine's interracial church, and racial strife within the Communist Party itself.

Also included are seven photographs, the first of which shows a black man and a white woman dancing with the lurid caption: "An example of the wild jungle sex orgies that go on each night in New York between Negroes and Whites in the 'Ofay' clubs" (p. 12). Other photos include Presidential advisor Anna Rosenberg surrounded by black troops, Richard Nixon posing with a group of black women, Langston Hughes, Father Divine with a white parishioner, an interracial couple crowned King and Queen of the Winter Carnival Dance at Camp Hale, and an interracial couple with the caption, "Mixed Schools End in Mixed Beds." Also included are photostat documents of race-mixing propaganda.

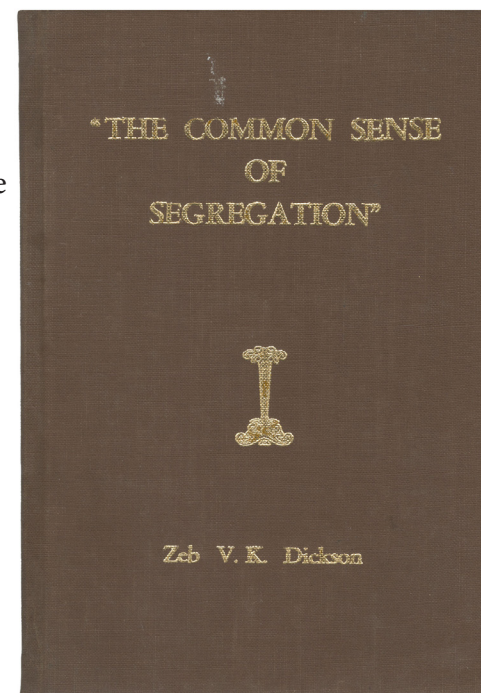


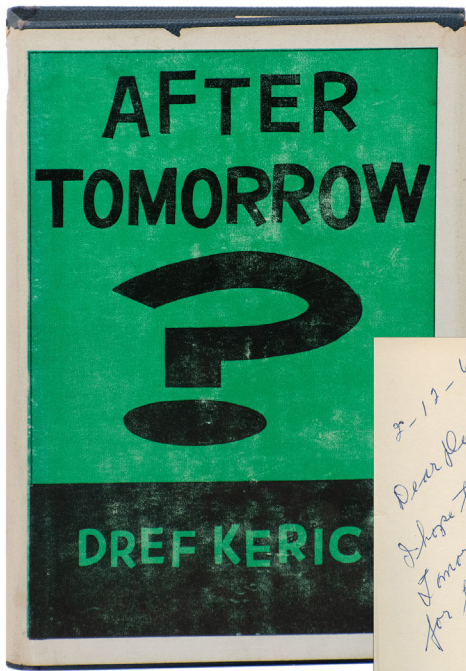
Stapled, photo-illustrated wrappers (7 3/4" x 5 1/2"), 76 pp., illus. A note penned inside the rear cover states that the pamphlet was received on Oct. 13, 1967. A fine copy. (14800)

34.) Dickson, Zeb V. K. **The Common Sense of Segregation**. [Glen Alpine, North Carolina]: [Published by the author], ©1959. \$125

A defense of segregation by the North Carolina educator who admits that much remains to be done to ensure equality for African Americans, but which "cannot be accomplished by forced association or bludgeoned good-will" (p. [10]). Zeb Vance Kitchin Dickson was born in 1908 in the Blue Ridge Mountains and attended Appalachian State Teachers College. He was an English teacher and principal in a number of North Carolina schools before retiring in the early 1970s. In 1972, he ran for North Carolina governor when he heard the state wanted to raise the speed limit to 70 on the highway. He also ran against school busing and teacher's unions. Although he came in last, he ran again in 1976. He died in 1996 in Eden.

12mo. Brown cloth boards stamped in gilt, [4], [13] pp., photo frontis of the author. INSCRIBED by Dickson to Preface page. Although not stated, the book was printed in Charlotte at the Associated Commerical Printers. Slight musty smell, small white stain to the front board, but a very good copy. (14893)





8-12-66
Dear Dan & Elaine:-
Hope that After
Tomorrow will be good
for thought and entertaining.
Sincerely
Dref Keric

35.) Keric, Dref [George F. North]. **After Tomorrow [inscribed]**. Boston: Forum Publishing Company, ©1960. First edition. **\$350**

An obscure anti-race-mixing novel, in which Washington real estate magnate John F. Morton campaigns for Congress on a platform of racial equality and must confront the racist views of his fellow citizens and even his own wife. He's supported by the town's progressive reverend and his 17-year-old daughter, Sally, who begins to spend time with a black classmate. But when Sally finds herself in a bit of "trouble" and is whisked away to France by her mother to give birth, John begins to fear that the baby's father is black and that his views on miscegenation have been misguided. In his first speech before the Senate, he gives a rousing 26-page monologue in which he decries Communistic race-mixing, dismisses the notion of racial equality, and champions white supremacy. Following the speech he collapses and dies clutching a crumpled telegram that reads, "John dear stop Sally passed away at 6:33 P.M. in childbirth stop Baby is black stop. Martha."

Dref Keric was the pseudonym of George Frederick North who was born George Schleevoight in Crookston, Minnesota in 1902. He moved with his family to Yakima, Washington in 1910 and soon after to Oregon. At some point, both he and his brother David changed their surname to North. He married Florence L. Morgan in 1939 and in the 1940 census he's listed as a

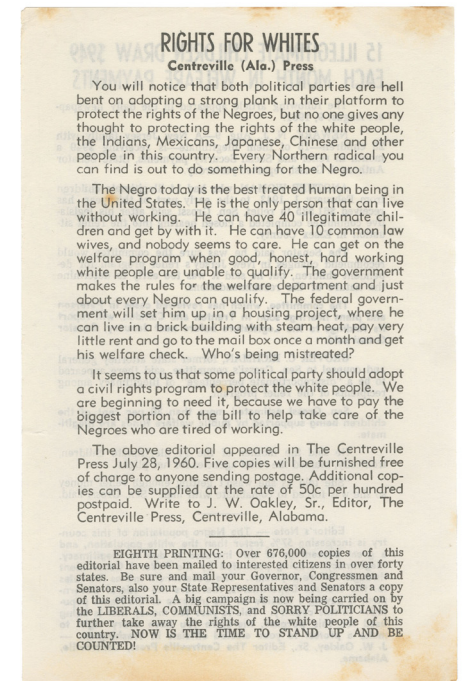
laborer at a dairy farm. In 1942 he enlisted in the Navy and in 1949 he was stationed in Adak, Alaska where he wrote *After Tomorrow*. Not much is known about his post-military career, but he returned to Washington and was a carpenter in the construction industry before dying in Seattle in 1977.

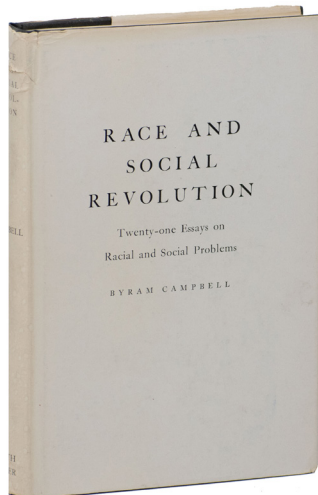
Small 8vo. Cloth boards titled in gilt, 255 pp., dust jacket. Inscribed by the author in 1966 to friends. Book is in near fine condition; the dust jacket is rubbed with a couple of nicks along the top edge. Five copies in OCLC (NYPL, Temple, Library of Congress, Univ. of Kentucky & Univ. of Missouri). Uncommon. (14356)

36.) [Oakley, J. W. (ed.)]. **Rights for Whites**. Centreville, Ala.: Centreville Press, [1961]. **\$150**

A handbill issued by an Alabama printer named J. W. Oakley reprinting an editorial from his paper, "The Centreville Press," on the political establishment's sole focus on uplifting black America while ignoring all other races - including whites. Oakley argues that "some political party should adopt a civil rights program to protect the white people [since] we are beginning to need it, because we have to pay the biggest portion of the bill to help take care of the Negroes who are tired of working." The verso reprints an articles on entitlements given to a New Jersey family with 23 children (15 illegitimate) with an editor's note on the rapid increase of black families due to social welfare.

Printed on both sides of an 8 ½" x 5 ½" sheet. A near fine copy. Scarce. (14814)





37.) Campbell, Byram. **Race and Social Revolution: Twenty-one Essays on Racial and Social Problems**. New York: The Truth Seeker Company, 1958. \$125

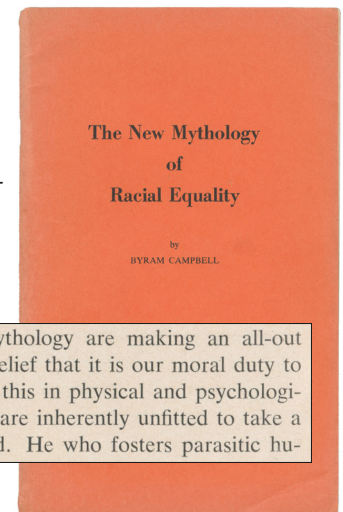
This collection of essays was the author's third book exploring race and society based on his extensive world travels. Topics covered include the Nordic as ideal, jazz as a musical form degrading to white excellence, race and intelligence/temperament, organizations pushing racial equality, India, tropical peoples, monism, etc. Campbell's previous books were *American Race Theorists* (1952) and *The World of Oneness* (1956) and this one was followed by *Impressions of a White Tourist in the Caribbean* (1961) and *The New Mythology of Racial Equality* (1963) (see item 38). He was also one of the editors of *Western Destiny* magazine.

8vo. Black cloth boards, 263 pp., dust jacket. Large Thunderbolt distribution sticker to the bottom of the title page with a penned number to the bottom of the ffep. The dust jacket is slightly rubbed and edge worn. (14918)

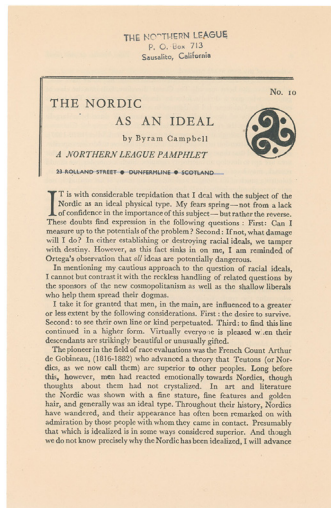
38.) Campbell, Byram. **The New Mythology of Racial Equality**. New York: The Truth Seeker Company, Inc., 1963. First edition. \$65

In this pamphlet, Campbell, who authored a number of books and pamphlets on racialism, provides an account of his travels through Spain, Italy, Africa, India, Japan, Hawaii and Southeast Asia in support of his white supremacist worldview and the racial differences between peoples (as a refutation of the "new mythology of racial equality"). Campbell dedicates the pamphlet to ardent atheist and fellow white supremacist Charles Smith, editor of *The Truth Seeker*, who died the following year.

Stapled wrappers (8" x 5"), 71 pp. Some wear along the spine and to the wrappers in general; large distribution sticker of The Thunderbolt to the bottom of the title page, a few later pages with underlining, but a very good copy overall. (14484)



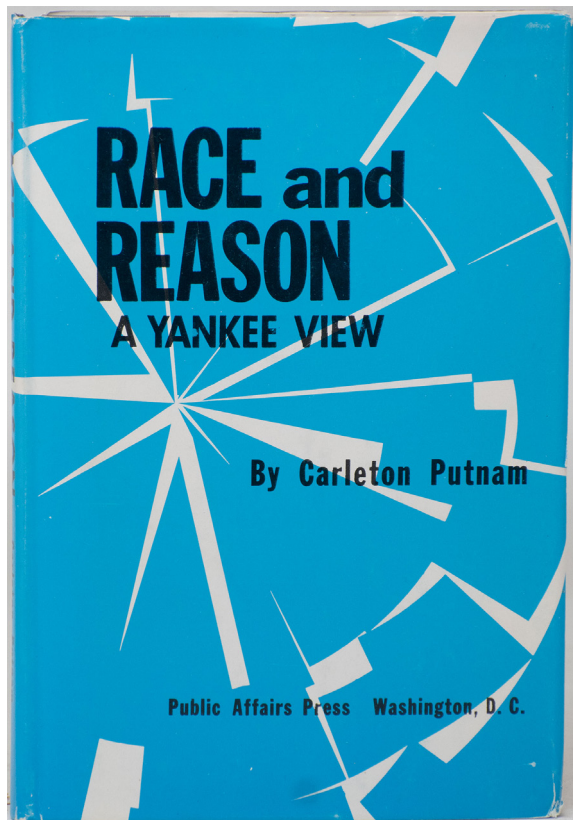
— Priests of the New Mythology are making an all-out effort to enslave us by a belief that it is our moral duty to support misfit races—and this in physical and psychological comfort—races which are inherently unfitted to take a place in the modern world. He who fosters parasitic hu-



39.) Campbell, Byram. **The Nordic As An Ideal** (A Northern League Pamphlet No. 10). Dunfermline, Scotland: [The Northern League], [196-]. \$50

An offprint from *Northern World*, the Northern League's journal of race and culture, in which the American race theorist (and Northern League member), Byram Campbell, briefly cites the findings of Arthur de Gobineau, Alfred Adler and Sir Arthur Keith and asserts that the 'Nordic as an ideal' will soon become "the vogue, a new cult," and will be established "as a symbol of protest against the prodigious efforts of zealots for human oneness to make us into a mongrelized and nondescript group of mulattoes."

A single sheet of cream stock, folded (9 3/4" x 6 3/8"), 4 p. Northern League stamp to the top of the front cover with the previous Scotland address struck through. A Fine copy. Two copies in OCLC (Michigan State & Univ. of Kansas). (10000)



40.) Putnam, Carleton. **Race and Reason: A Yankee View**. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1961. First Edition. **\$100**

An influential segregationist polemic by the one-time Delta airlines CEO in response to the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. *Race and Reason* argued that racial integration would be disastrous for the social cohesion of America and that segregation was a matter of public policy, not prejudice. Includes an introduction by four of the leading scientists and social scientists who campaigned vigorously against integration: R. Ruggles Gates, Henry Garrett, R. Gayre of Gayre, and Wesley George.

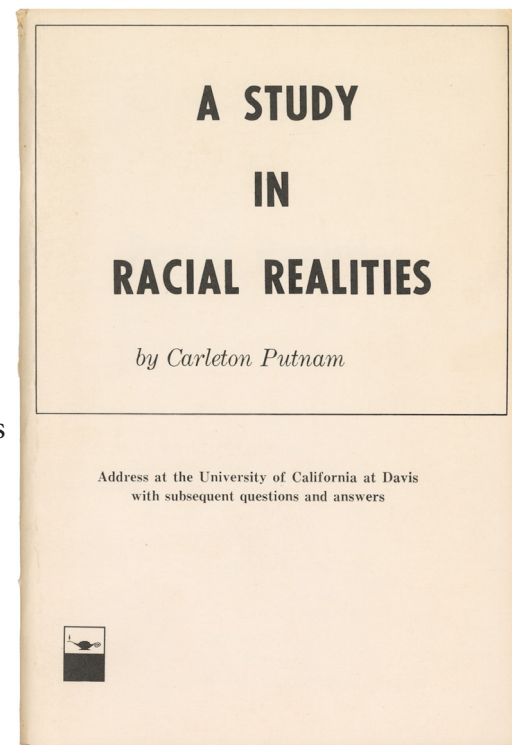
Famously, future Klan leader David Duke wrote about purchasing a copy of *Race and Reason* when he was 13-years-old in his autobiography *My Awakening*: "The book did not convert me, but it made me think critically for the first time about the race issue, and it made me question the egalitarian arguments that I had uncritically accepted. I was not ready to give up my egalitarian beliefs, but *Race and Reason* made me realize another legitimate and scientific point of view existed (p. 37).

8vo. Grey cloth boards, viii, 125 pp., dust jacket. Slight rubbing to jacket else a fine copy in a near fine dust jacket. Uncommon in hardcover and in this condition. (14917)

41.) Putnam, Carleton. **A Study in Racial Realities: Address at the University of California at Davis with subsequent questions and answers**. Savannah: The Thunderbolt, Inc., [196-]. **\$55**

In 1964, the race realist Carleton Putnam gave an address at UC Davis on the physiological, intellectual and social differences between blacks and whites and the general inferiority of the former. Following the speech's transcription are 104 audience questions with Putnam's concise answers. This copy "published" by the National States Rights Party's Thunderbolt imprint, which was essentially the National Putnam Letters Committee edition with the Thunderbolt address to the title page and wholesale information to the final page.

Stapled wrappers (9" x 6"), 63 p. Light edge wear, near fine. (12321)





42.) Garrett, Henry E.; Carleton Putnam; Wesley George. **Race: A Reply to Race and Intelligence: A Scientific Evaluation by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.** Washington, D. C.: National Putnam Letters Committee, [ca. 1963]. \$50

A short collection of material arguing for biological racial differences and refuting the “equalitarian” dogma of social scientists employed by groups like the ADL. In 1963, the ADL posed 11 questions to social scientists on the topic of intelligence tests, their ability to measure innate racial differences, and whether racial separation was warranted based on the findings. These findings were edited by Melvin Tumin and published by the ADL as *Race and Intelligence: A Scientific Evaluation* (1963).

In response, the National Putnam Letters Committee, posed the same questions to leading racist and eminent psychologist, Henry Garrett, whose answers, unsurprisingly, contradicted the ADL's findings. This is followed by Carleton Putnam's “Some Comments by Leading Scientists on the UNESCO Statement on Race” and “Brains, Intelligence and Race” by Wesley C. George, a paper prepared originally to be delivered under oath before the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary in connection with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The pamphlet concludes with two appendices of scientific and anecdotal data on racial differences. Garrett, Putnam, and George were three of the leading segregationists and race realists during the 1950s and 1960s who were all prominent in their respective fields.

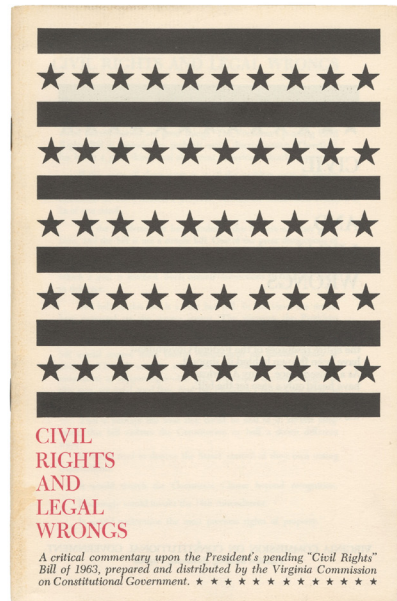
Stapled wrappers (8” x 6”), 35 pp. A near fine copy. (14808)

43.) Garrett, Henry E. Children: **Black & White.** Kilmarnock, Va.: The Patrick Henry Press, Inc., [1968]. \$45

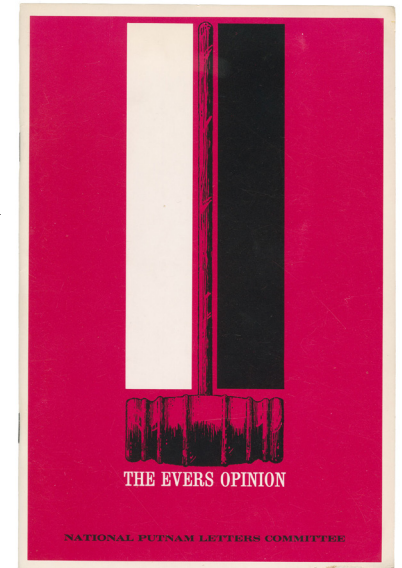
“This booklet is planned to give parents and teachers a clear picture of what they may expect from public-school desegregation. Section I deals with intelligence differences in Negro and White children. Section II gives examples of classroom desegregation in practice. Section III provides evidence that Negro-White differences in mental ability are largely innate and inherited. Sections IV and V contain a summary with recommendations, and a final word” (from the Introduction).

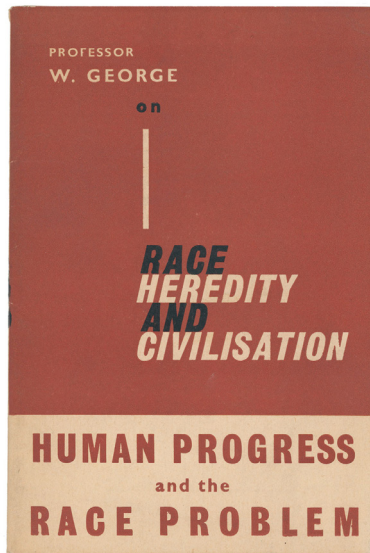
Stapled, illustrated wrappers (7” x 5”), 36 p., tables and figures. A fine copy. (15000)





Stapled wrappers (8 1/2" x 5 1/2"), 20 pp. A fine copy. (14809)





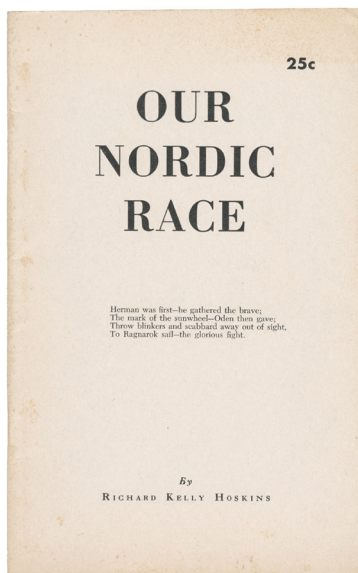
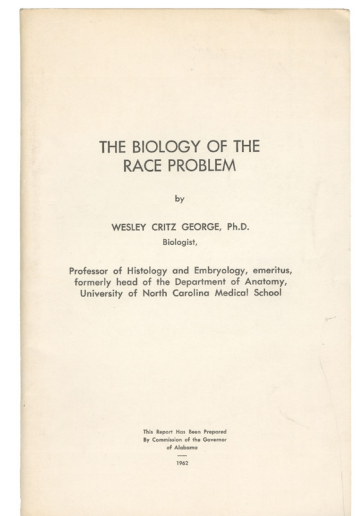
47.) George, Professor W. **Race, Heredity and Civilization: Human Progress and the Race Problem**. London: Britons Publishing Society, 1961. First printing. **\$45**

This booklet combines a lecture given by George at Dartmouth College in 1956 (“Human Progress and the Race Problem”) and his pamphlet, *Race, Heredity and Civilization*. The publisher’s forward addresses a British audience and the “major colour problem in Britain.” George’s consistent thesis was that biological racial differences exist, that racial separation is the best way to isolate and promote these differences, and that integration of the races will ultimately lead to a breed of man incapable of maintaining a viable civilization. Wesley Critz George was a notable UNC-Chapel Hill professor, but an indefatigable segregationist and white supremacist who was the driving force behind the Patriots of North Carolina, a group committed to resisting school desegregation.

Stapled wrappers (7 ¼” x 4 ⅞”), 47 p. This Britons edition preceded the American edition by two years. Some dust-soiling to wrappers, slight staple bleed, cheap paper browning. (07871)

48.) George, Wesley Critz. **The Biology of the Race Problem**. New York: National Putnam Letters Committee, 1962. **\$75**

Dr. Wesley Critz George’s widely circulated response to the Supreme Court’s decision on school integration, which he calls “one of the most fateful decisions ever made by a court” (p. 1). Commissioned by Alabama Governor John Malcolm Patterson, George’s report highlights the genetic differences between blacks and whites and the subsequent social, intellectual and criminal effects of those differences. He argues against the notion of racial equalitarianism and the “mixing children of all races in schools and playgrounds...as a means of bringing about interracial mixing of blood.” George’s report was reprinted and distributed widely, primarily by the National Putnam Letters Committee and the Patrick Henry Group in Richmond.

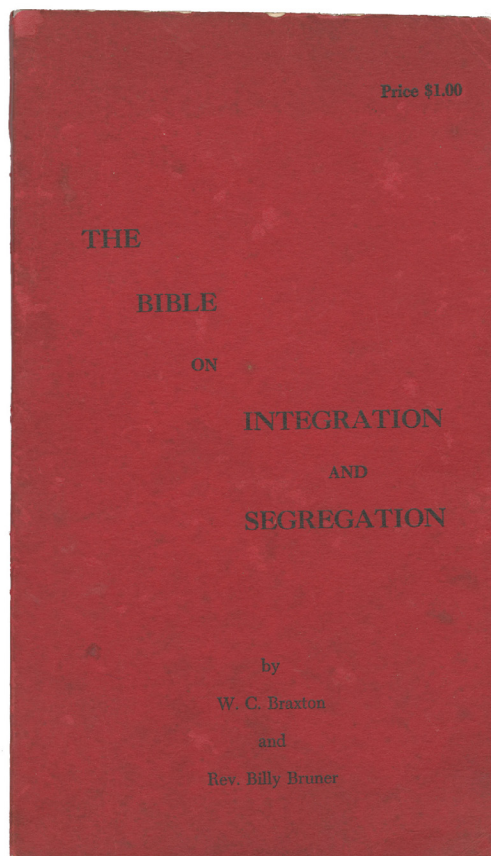


Stapled wrappers (9” x 6”), vii, 87 pp. A near fine copy. (14812)

49.) Hoskins, Richard Kelly. **Our Nordic Race**. n.p.: Published by the author?, 1961. Second edition, Revised. **\$45**

A seminal work on the history of the Nordic race and its resiliency as a result of its racial purity. Hoskins maintains that the decay of once Nordic countries such as Rome, Greece, India, Portugal and Spain is due to their racial amalgamation. Includes a chapter on the Khazars, a group of ‘agitation Jews’ who, “in close co-operation with a group of Nordic Race Traitors, are almost wholly responsible for the destructive ‘one race, one creed, one color’ Marxist campaign that has brought strife and disunity to our country and to the rest of Western Civilization.” Hoskins was involved with the American branch of the Northern League and *Our Nordic Race* was distributed by many far right organizations.

Plain, stapled wrappers (8 ½” x 5 ½”), 39, [1] pp., three maps. Some faint foxing to wrappers, else about near fine. In SIBA. (14350).



50.) Braxton, W. C. and Rev. Billy Bruner. **The Bible on Integration and Segregation.** [Alabama?]: [Published by the author], ©1961. First Edition. **\$125**

An exegetical work on what the Bible says about racial integration/segregation by two Southern men, W. C. Braxton and the Rev. Billy Bruner. The men analyze the many passages in support of segregation and the divine retribution following attempts to race mix. The Supreme Court, the NAACP, Communist agitators and internationalists are all rebuked for their attempt to force racial integration in the U.S.

The Rev. Billy Bruner became a Methodist minister in 1951 and led churches in South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida. William C. Braxton was a retired Anniston Army Depot employee who died eight years after this book was published.

Small trade paperback format, ix, [1], 158 pp. Rubbing, toning and shallow grazing to the covers, title page dust-soiled, a very good copy of a scarce title. Only one copy in WorldCat at Samford. (14798)

51.) Walters, Robert J. **As the Pendulum Swings...A Study of the Radical Trend in the Civil Rights Movement.** Los Angeles: Published by the author, 1965. First edition. **\$175**

A pro-segregation book written by the author when he was a student at UCLA and self-published by him in 1965 after he

was unable to find a publisher (he suspects that he was a “victim of New York discrimination”). The study provides a history of segregation in the U.S., charts the rise of the increasingly militant “Negro revolt,” analyzes the role of the Supreme Court and governmental bodies in foisting integration onto white society, and documents the rise of white nationalism - which the author is sympathetic to - and the need for organized white opposition. Peppered throughout are tables of data and photographs showing mixed race couples and rioting blacks. The book’s cover photograph was taken from a race riot in Nashville in 1963 and published in the New York Post, which the author maintains was cropped to hide the knife brandished by one of the black participants. 50 years later, Walters published a similarly provocative book, *Facing Reality in American Education: Why the Racial Gap in Academic Achievement Exists* (2015), which he dedicated to the controversial psychologist and writer Arthur Jensen.

Trade paperback format, 214 pp., [12] pp., appendices and bibliography. INSCRIBED by the author to the title page. Some rubbing to covers, wear along the spine, but a very good copy. (14820)



52.) LeBon, G[eorge] L[ouis]. **Why Racial Integration Is A Vicious Crime and Why it Will Destroy the United States if not Repealed.** New Orleans: Jefferson-Lincoln Americans Inc, ©1965. Second Printing, Revised. \$200

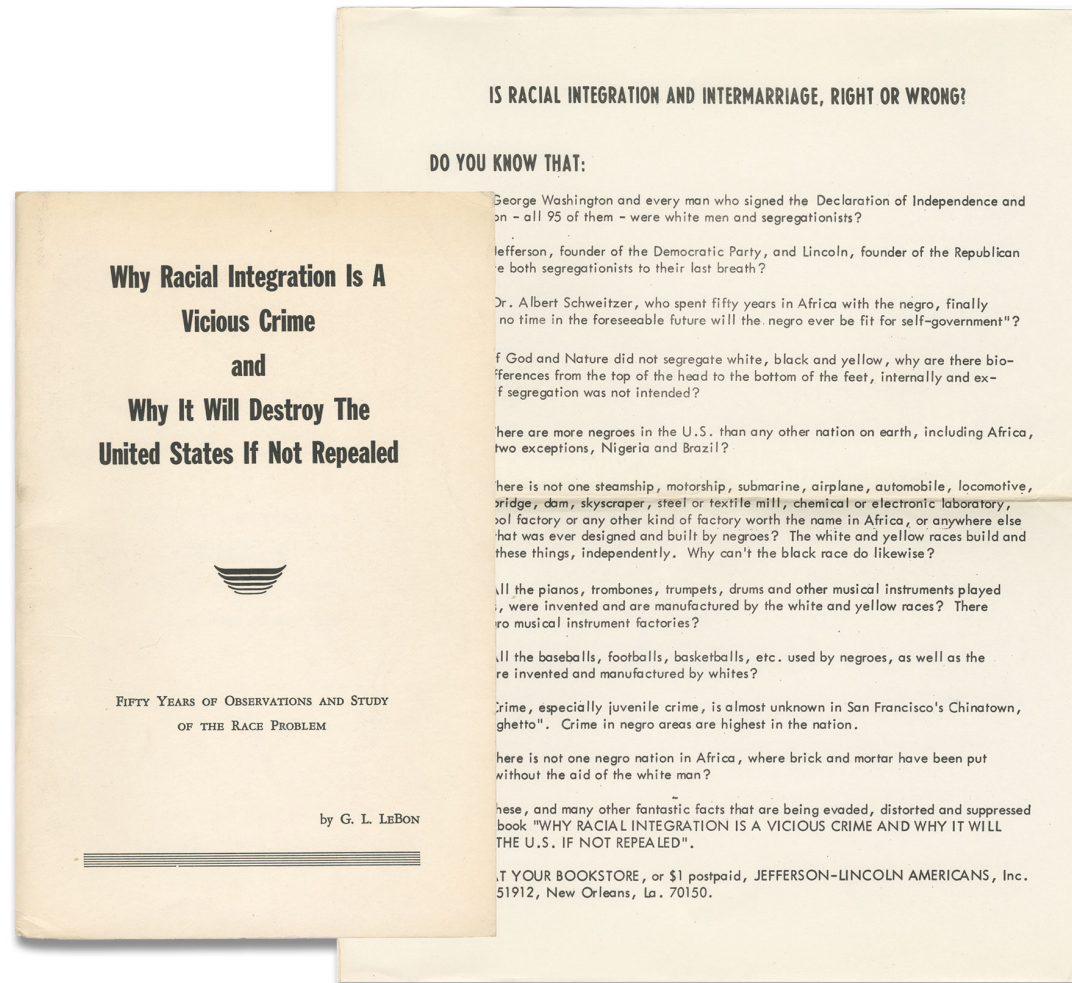
A strident attack against racial integration and miscegenation self-published by a New Orleans man named George Louis LeBon (1894-1979). LeBon argues that blacks are biologically, intellectually, socially, and culturally inferior and that Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln believed that white and blacks should remain separate. He concludes by asserting that race mixing will destroy the United States and insists that "All blundering misleaders and betrayers, especially those infected with the BLACK PLAGUE must be quarantined, ostracized and rejected" (p. 79).

LeBon was born in New Orleans in 1894 and by 1919 was president of the New Orleans branch of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. He was a serial letter writer to local newspapers on a variety of issues and in 1964 offered to donate \$2500 to charity if Mayor Arthur J. Meers would debate him on integration. In a

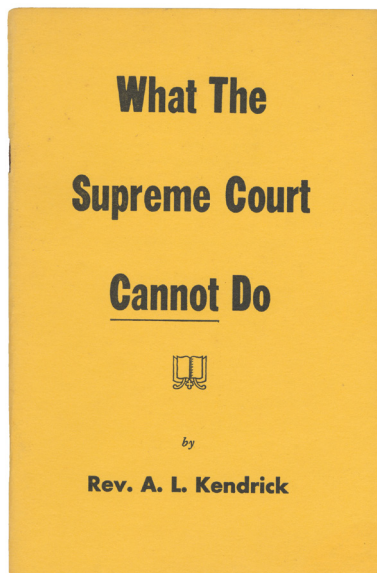
1964 letter to artist Normal Rockwell, LeBon chastised the artist for his painting "The Problem We All Live With," which captured African American schoolchild Ruby Bridges integrating a New Orleans school. LeBon wrote, "Your drawing of the negro child being accompanied by U.S.

Marshals is just some more of the vicious lying propaganda being used for the crime of racial integration by such black journals as LOOK, LIFE, etc... Anybody who advocates, aids or abets the vicious crime of racial integration is nothing short of a traitor to the white race, and a traitor to the illustrious, white founders of this country... THE WAR HAS JUST BEGUN!"

Stapled wrappers (8 ½" x 5 ½"), 80 pp., two photographs showing an integrated U.S. military and an all-white Soviet one, plus a photostat of Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence. Laid in is a flyer titled, "Is Racial Integration and Intermarriage, Right or Wrong?" and lists accomplishments of the white race and the failure of blacks to organize any type of functioning society. A near fine



copy. (14796)



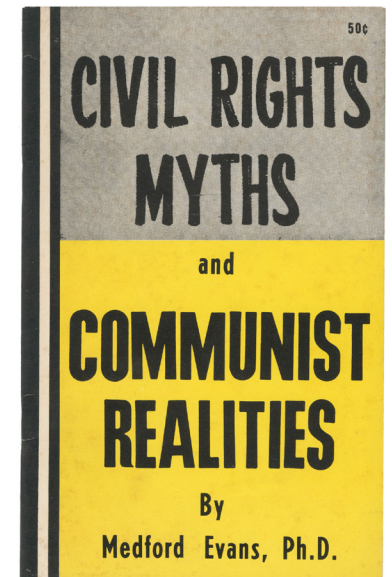
53.) Kendrick, Rev. A. L. **What the Supreme Court Cannot Do / The Problem of Equality.** [Atlanta]: Published by the author, 1964. \$95

Two sermons in support of racial segregation by the Atlanta pastor and founder of Glenwood Baptist Church. In “What the Supreme Court Cannot Do,” Kendrick argues against the court’s decisions to enforce integration and to curtail Bible reading and prayer in public schools. He maintains that forcibly integrating blacks into schools or other social institutions will not alter their intellectual or moral capacity and cites the failure of African civilization to produce anything of value. In “The Problem of Equality,” he argues that humans are innately unequal and that no amount of government orchestration will change that, but will instead move the U.S. closer to Communism or Socialism.

Stapled wrappers, 20 pp. Staples rusty, else a near fine copy. Not found in WorldCat. (14435)

54.) Evans, Medford. **Civil Rights Myths and Communist Realities.** New Orleans: The Conservative Society of America, 1965. \$75

A compilation of material issued by Kent & Phoebe Courtney’s Conservative Society of America on the Communists’ use of the civil rights movement to usher revolution into America. The pamphlet begins with Medford Evans’ titular “Civil Rights Myths and Communist Realities,” a speech delivered before the Congress of Conservatives held in Chicago on April 29-May 1, 1965 (and organized by the Courtneys). Evans argues for innate differences between the races and segregation and argues against the idea that blacks are recipients of racial injustice or hatred. Evans’ speech is followed by the infamous photographs of MLK at “Communist Training School,” aka Highlander Folk School and the content of a brochure published by the CSA titled, “Communist Agitation and Racial Turmoil.”



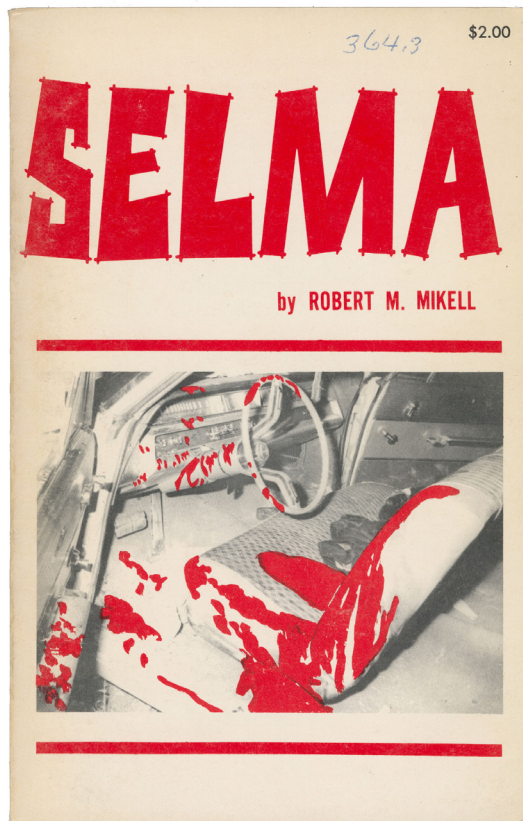
Stapled wrappers (8 ½” x 5 ½”), 39 p., photographs. Some rubbing and foxing to wrappers, else very good. (14852)



55.) [Harris, Roy V.]. **The Augusta Courier (2 issues).** Augusta, Georgia: The Courier Publishing Company, 1967. \$125

Two issues of Roy V. Harris’ long-running, staunchly segregationist newspaper, which he edited from 1947-1974. Articles primarily focused on the inferiority of African Americans, the evils of integration, and the need to defeat liberals. Harris also used the paper as a mouthpiece for the Citizens’ Councils of America, a pro-segregation group founded in the wake of *Brown v. Board of Education*, and for which Harris served as President from 1958-1966.

Tabloid format printed in red and black on newsprint, 4 pp. Folded once, a near fine copy. (14815)



56.) Mikell, Robert M. **Selma**. Northport, Alabama: A. S. Press, 1965. \$150

The author provides a detailed, investigative account of the “civil rights debauchery” in Selma (which he describes as an “invasion”) in response to the “distorted facts and slanted reports” of the media. One chapter is devoted to the “loose morals of its leaders,” primarily sexual improprieties by Ralph Abernathy, Jr. and MLK’s affiliation with the Highlander Folk School. He covers the freedom march to Montgomery, the murder of Viola Luizza by the Klan (which includes an interview with UKA Grand Dragon Robert Shelton) and the legal case that followed, and concludes with his assessment of the disruptive, law-breaking, and boycotting activities of the demonstrators (with particular disdain for the public interracial sexual improprieties). The descriptions of sex between interracial protestors was the cause of an embargo placed on the book in apartheid South Africa when it was imported there in 1966 (“Embargo on Rights Book Placed By South Africans,” *The Montgomery Advertiser*, Fri, Sep 02, 1966 ·p. 12).

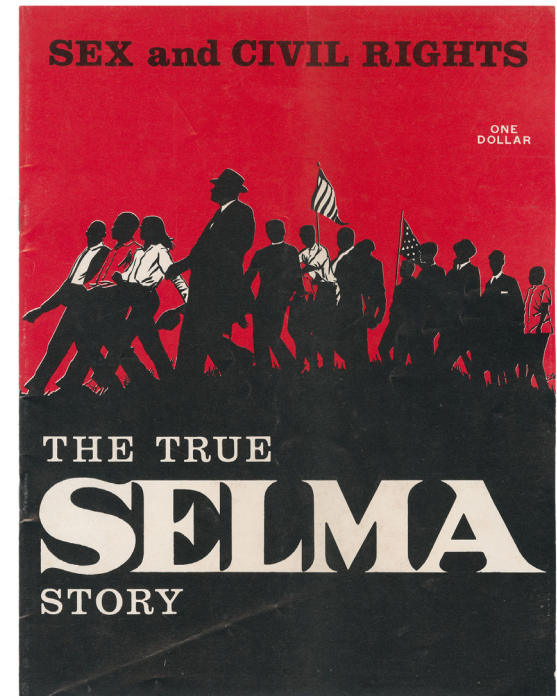
The author was born in Hawaii, but moved to Alabama at a young age. After attending Auburn Univ. he worked for a short time in Florida where he began his writing career. The same year that his Selma account was published, Mikell published his first novel with a vanity press, *The Mother Seekers: A Novel of Sexual Futility* (1965), which was described as “A close-up of the strange, wild, rebellious world of the hipster-beats.” He doesn’t appear to have published any other books.

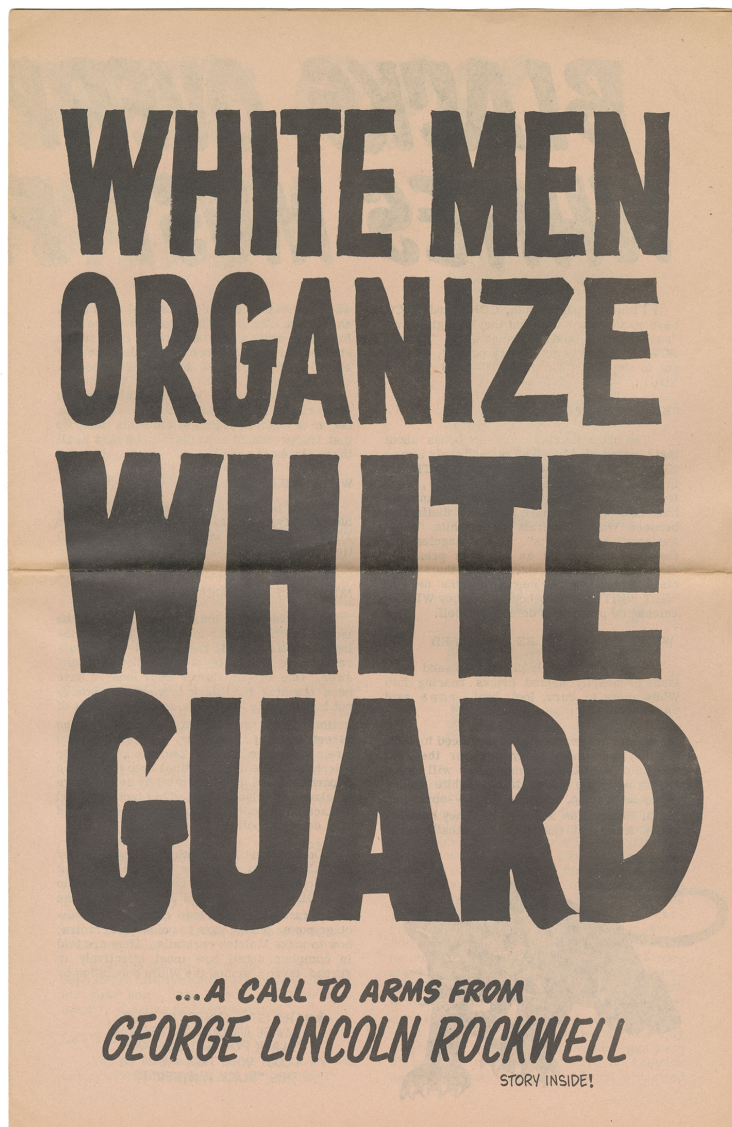
Trade paperback, photo-illustrated cover; photo frontispiece of the author, xii, 276 p., which includes 19 pages of photographs at the end. Rubbing and faint foxing to covers. 14274)

57.) Persons, Albert C. **The True Selma Story**. Birmingham, Alabama: Esco Publishers, Inc., 1965. \$125

A southern journalist presents an unflattering portrait of the Selma-to-Montgomery civil rights march, portraying its leaders as Communist agitators (Martin Luther King, Jr.) or sexual degenerates (Bayard Rustin and Ralph Abernathy). He devotes an entire section to the promiscuous, degenerate acts perpetrated by interracial couples in public and includes affidavits from horrified witnesses describing these acts in detail. The rest of the booklet describes the way photographs are manipulated by the mainstream media to paint the civil rights marchers in a flattering light, and concludes with an expose of Martin Luther King’s relationship to the Communist movement. In summation, the author contends: “The greatest obstacle in the Negro’s search for ‘freedom’ is the Negro himself and the leaders he has chosen to follow.”

Stapled, illustrated wrappers (11” x 8 ½”), 32 p., many photographs. Minimal rubbing and creasing to wrappers, a very good copy. (14849)





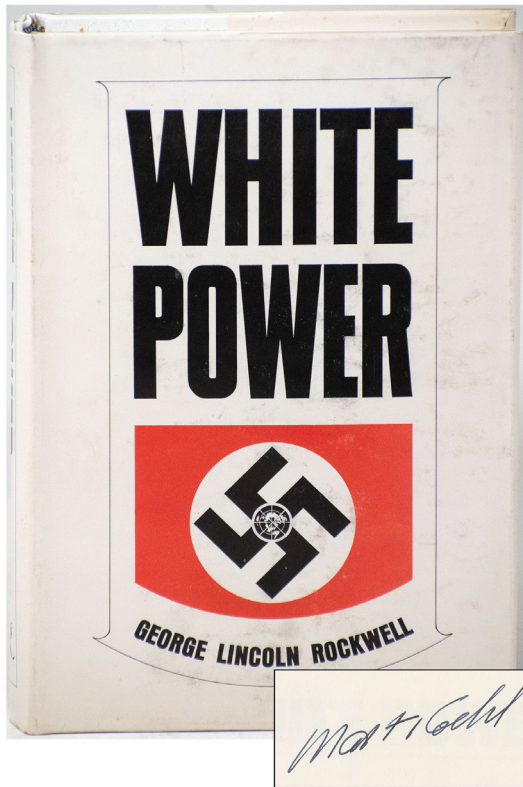
58.) Rockwell, George Lincoln. **White Men Organize White Guard...A Call to Arms from George Lincoln Rockwell.** Arlington, Virginia: American Nazi Party, [1966]. \$450

In an atmosphere of increasing racial tension and black revolutionary fervor, American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell issued this alarmist publication describing the rise of 'Black Power' among groups such as SNCC and CORE who he maintained were planning on sending "carloads of heavily armed blacks roaring into White areas to burn, loot, beat, rape and "KILL WHITEY." He asks,

"White Man, what will happen when the black revolution breaks out, not in one spot, but in a hundred places at the same time, so that troops cannot even begin to be sent to all those places at once?"

He then cites the inability of the police, politicians and patriotic groups such as the American Legion and John Birch Society to defend whites and volunteers to recruit, train, and lead white men in defending their neighborhoods. As was generally the case when the ANP issued its provocative, lurid propaganda, few answered the call.

Tabloid format printed in black and brown on newsprint, 4 p. Photograph of a black "savage" and a black panther illustration. A fine copy. Scarce. One copy in WorldCat at Michigan State University. (14292)



59.) Rockwell, George Lincoln. **White Power (signed by Matt Koehl)**. Dallas: Ragnarok Press, 1967. First Edition. **\$1,500**

The scarce first edition of George Lincoln Rockwell's book *White Power*, which had been printed but not yet published when Rockwell was assassinated by former American Nazi Party member John Patler in August 1967. Rockwell was scheduled to be in Dallas in September to autograph copies of the first edition, but instead, his successor Matt Koehl autographed an indeterminate number. According to William Schmaltz, one of two Rockwell biographers, 1000 copies of the first edition were published and sold for \$10 to supporters.

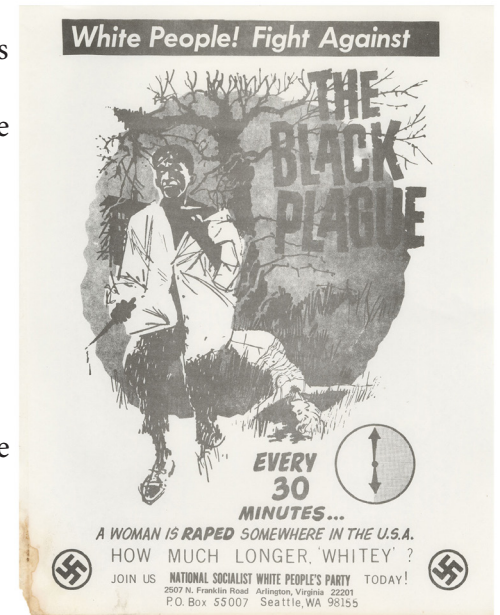
Published six years after his first book, the autobiographical *This Time the World*, Rockwell hoped *White Power* would galvanize the white masses by chronicling the cultural degeneracy, the increasing militancy of the civil rights movement, and the disproportionate influence of Jewish power on American life. Rockwell coined the slogan 'White Power' in 1966 in response to Stokely Carmichael's successful Black Power appeal, and he deployed it that summer when he and his followers led a few thousand protestors in Chicago to counter a Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.-led campaign for equal housing. The slogan and Rockwell's book also marked a tactical shift in attracting whites to National Socialism and in January 1967, the American Nazi Party became the National Socialist White People's Party and the party newsletter, "The Rockwell Report," became a tabloid newspaper titled "White Power." A second edition was published in September, 1967, although confusingly, the 1972 and 1977 printings also state Second Edition. First editions were stated as such on both the dust jacket flap and the title page.

8vo. Paper over boards, 482 pp., illustrated throughout; dust jacket. **SIGNED** by Matt Koehl to the flap. Copies that do appear on the market are nearly always from later editions/printings, and due to the cheap binding and production, condition is typically shabby. This copy, which has been stored away since 1967, is in fine, like new condition. Slightest rubbing to the dust jacket. (15002)

60.) **White People! Fight Against the Black Plague**. Seattle: National Socialist White People's Party, [197-]. **\$150**

A variant of this American Nazi Party flyer that was first printed in the 1960s, which depicts a crazed-looking black man holding a bloody knife with a dead white woman in the grass. The caption reads, "Every 30 minutes...a woman is raped somewhere in the U.S.A. How Much Longer 'Whitey'? (The original flyer read, "White man! What does it take to make you fight?"). This variant was produced by Seattle member Robert Homan.

Photomechanically reproduced on an 11" x 8 ½" sheet. Stain and minor wear to the bottom left corner. Later reprinted in the 1970s by the Ku Klux Klan. One copy in WorldCat at Michigan State University. (15004)



Students! Stand up for your Race!

In America's universities and colleges today, the leaders of tomorrow's world are being trained—oriented—molded. The ideas, attitudes, and value standards which we and our fellow students are now assimilating will largely determine what type of world our children—and our great, great grandchildren—will inherit. More than that, the decisions made by our generation during the next few years will very probably make the difference between life and death for our race.

We are living in critical times. The old, rotten order of things is coming apart at the seams. Born of the Industrial Revolution, it was nurtured on fratricidal wars which have been killing off the best and bravest of our race for the last 200 years. It is an order based on economic materialism, whether in its Western version—democratic capitalism—or its Eastern version—Marxist communism. Its highest accomplishment has been the soul-killing proletarianization of our people, the reduction of our race to vast, blue-collared and white-collared armies scrambling for economic sustenance in the neon and asphalt jungle which we call "civilization" today.

It has crushed the spirit of our race, stifled our inner nature, and poisoned the relationship of the individual with his community, his race, and Nature.

Corrupt to the core, eaten half away by the disease of democratic liberalism, the monster is dying. In ever-increasing numbers, we are declining to serve as its next generation of slaves.

As the death of the system approaches, a screaming pack of scavengers—Mao-Marxists, anarchists, Bolshevik Jews, woolly-headed Black militants, and long-haired, masochistic, self-hating White liberals—are closing in to feast on the remnants. The worst of these elements have formed a coalition and have succeeded in organizing an extremely vocal and very numerous body of students, faculty, and even some administrators on our campuses.

Their goals are the annihilation of all cultural, spiritual, and racial values; the eradication of every trace of self-discipline, self-respect, and personal toughness from our people; the destruction of the present racial entities and their replacement by an inchoate and raceless human swarm; the surrender of every individual to an all-consuming and debilitating egotism.

Mouthing deceptive slogans about "Peace," "Brotherhood," and "Love," these disciples of national and racial suicide swarm like maggots in a milieu of cultural decadence, social disintegration, and mis-education.

They are the natural decay products of democratic liberalism. Born of the sickness of the times, without any constructive tendencies whatever, they can only destroy. The only good thing that can be said of them is that the first target of their wrath is the rotten system that spawned them. But when they have finished with matricide, they will turn to genocide. Already, in fact, the principal object of their hatred is becoming the instinctive effort of our race to defend itself from mongrelization—or "White racism," as they call it.

The violent and perverse activities of the brotherhood maggots are not really surprising. What is far more dangerous is the apathy of those of us who should be the vanguard fighters to establish the right to determine the nature of the new order of things which will rise upon the ruins of the old. This apathy is due in part to the paralyzing effect of the mass propaganda still being spewed forth by the old liberal order—propaganda which hysterically condemns every healthy manifestation of racial self-defense as "bigotry." It is also due in part to the lack heretofore of any real nucleus of leadership, any organization with the revolutionary energy to tackle the job. And a formidable job it is!

61.) Students! Stand up for your Race! [Recruitment flyer for the National Socialist Liberation Front]. Arlington: National Socialist White People's Party, [1969]. **\$150**

A two-sided recruit flyer for the National Socialist Liberation Front, the student-activist arm of the National Socialist White People's Party founded in 1969 at a two-day party conference in Arlington, VA. The brainchild of William Pierce and Joseph Tommasi, the first iteration of the NSLF was short-lived due to Pierce's exit from the party a year later. In 1973 Tomassi was ousted from the party and in March 1974 he convened a meeting in El Monte, CA, where he established the NSLF as a separate, militant National Socialist group committed to terrorism. Tommasi was killed by a rival National Socialist in 1975, aged 24.

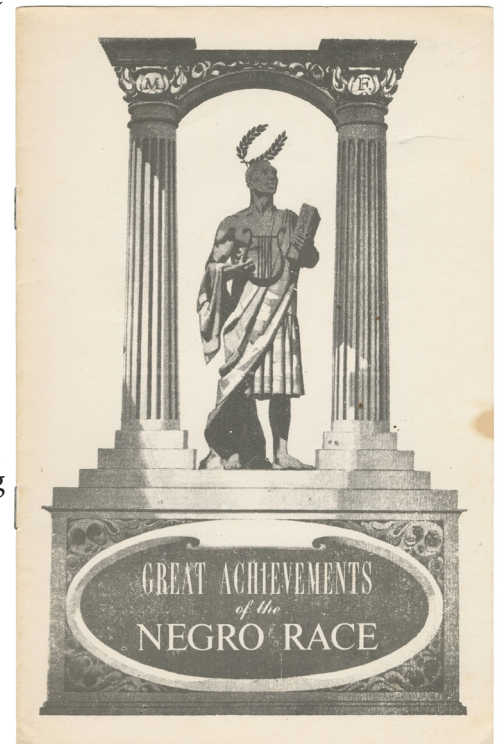
The text describes the current state of college campuses populated by "Mao-Marxists, anarchists, Bolshevik Jews, woolly-headed Black militants, and long-haired, masochistic, self-hating White liberals," and describes a new world based on "Aryan values and racial idealism." A blank application for membership is included on the verso. This flyer was also issued under the title, *Build a New Order*, by Seattle party member Robert Homan.

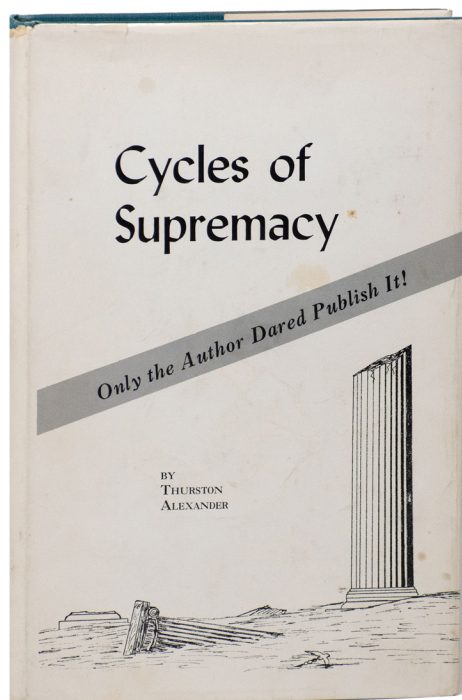
Mimeographed on both sides of an 11" x 8 ½" sheet. A fine copy. Scarce. (14289)

62.) [Rockwell, George Lincoln]. Great Achievements of the Negro Race. Bass., Ark.: The Message of Old Publications, [197-?]. Reprint. **\$150**

A reprint of an American Nazi Party pamphlet issued a decade earlier that consists of eight blank pages documenting "Great Achievements of the Negro Race." This reprint was published under an obscure Arkansas imprint likely operated by the Klan. A 1975 *New York Times* article on Klan leader David Duke mentions, among others, this pamphlet. A variant was also produced by David Duke's White Student Alliance (**see item 81**).

Stapled, illustrated wrappers (8 ½" x 5 ½"), [12] p. (includes covers). Small stain along the fore edge. Two copies of this title in WorldCat: a copy of the ANP edition is at the Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and a copy of this reprint is at the International Institute of Social History in the Netherlands. Scarce in any edition. (14357)





63.) Alexander, Thurston. **Cycles of Supremacy**. Venice, Florida: Published by the author, 1967. \$300

An obscure racist book chronicling the historical dominance of the white race and lamenting its decline. Drawing on Lothrop Stoddard's influential book *The Rising Tide of Color* and Madison Grant's *The Passing of the Great Race*, Alexander wrote *Cycles of Supremacy* in 1963 "as a contribution to counter the avalanche of anti-white propaganda enveloping his country and the world" (from the jacket flap). Unable to find a publisher, he was forced to self-publish it four years later, with the only addition being a sketch of the Watts riot.

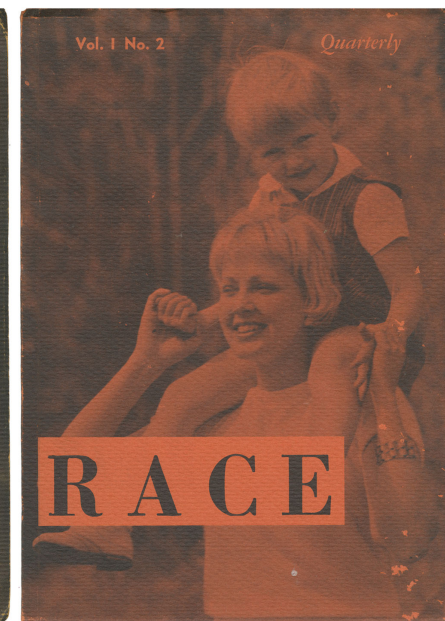
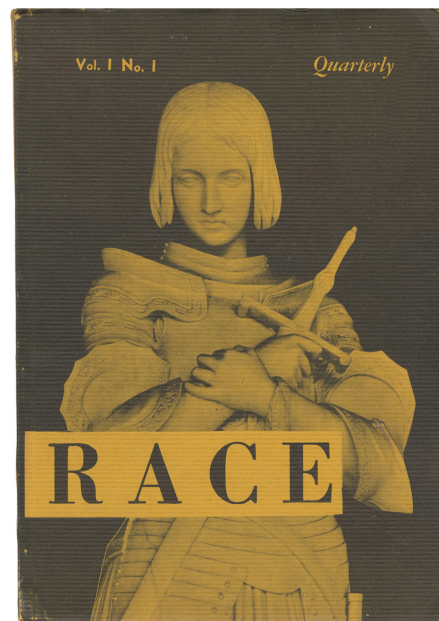
Alexander counters the Boasian notion that race is a construct and reaffirms race essentialist qualities inherent in both blacks and whites with chapters on the "Negro Character" and "Mental Capacities." In two chapters he indicts the Jews as the primary instigators of the civil rights movement, miscegenation, college disturbances, unfettered immigration, and other forms of societal unrest, and warns, "If the Negro is assimilated into the dominant white population by miscegenation, the results could well be an inferior dark race ruled by Jews" (p. 41). Born in 1890 in Missouri, Alexander served in the Pacific in WWI and served as a railroad engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He retired to Florida where he bought what is now called the Hermitage Artist Retreat, a one-time nudist colony that was originally a homestead built by Swedish immigrant Carl Johanssen in 1907.



8vo. Cloth boards, 149 pp., dust jacket. Pencil sketch of the author to the rear jacket panel. Owner's name to ffep, else a fine copy in a very good dust jacket that is rubbed and faintly soiled in spots. Only five copies in OCLC. In SIBA. (14281)

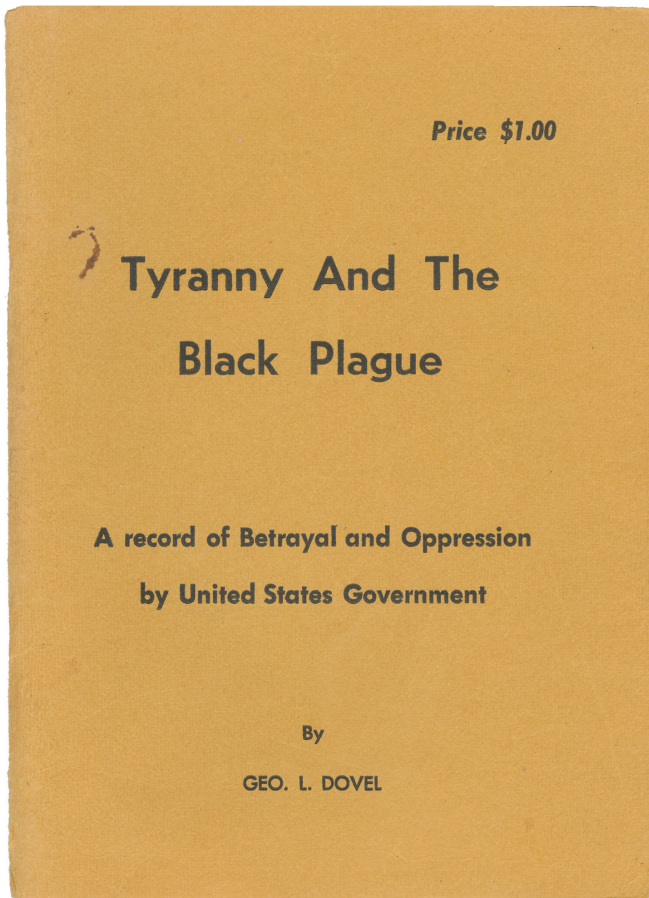
64.) Langton, Stephen [pseud. Roger Pearson] (editor). **Race: A Quarterly Magazine, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2 (complete run)**. Jackson, Mississippi: The New Patriot and Race, 1967. \$275

A complete run in two issues of this racist journal founded by the British-born anthropologist, academic, and white nationalist, Roger Pearson, in 1967 after accepting an academic appointment at the University of Southern Mississippi. Pearson edited both *Race* and a separate journal, the anti-Semitic *New Patriot*, under the pseudonym Stephen Langton. (continued next page)



The content for both issues was presumably all written by Pearson who extols the aesthetic physiognomy and cultural achievements of Northern European peoples throughout the world while lamenting the degradation of this high culture through anti-colonial movements and mass immigration. Issue one includes an article on white-controlled South Africa & Rhodesia, which he compares to the American South, as the only places where “Nordic or Aryan-Caucasian peoples live under a government of their own which is fully determined to protect the race from mongrelization and genetic annihilation” (p. 1). In “Germany - Still Divided,” he encourages Germans to move past their unnecessary war guilt and to embrace the cultural traditions that have made them great. Other articles address the family of Aryan languages, the U.N.’s destructive race-mixing policy, the Biblical basis for racial differences, race and intelligence, and the Italian Renaissance. In issue two, Pearson includes articles on the state of Britain, on Russia’s new racial reality, on Bela Kuhn in Hungary, memories of ancient Greece and Wagner as a race philosopher. Both issues include reviews for racist books distributed by the journal, including ones written by Pearson. The journal’s short-lived existence is likely explained by Pearson’s agreement to assume editorial duties of *The Mankind Quarterly*, an academic racist journal.

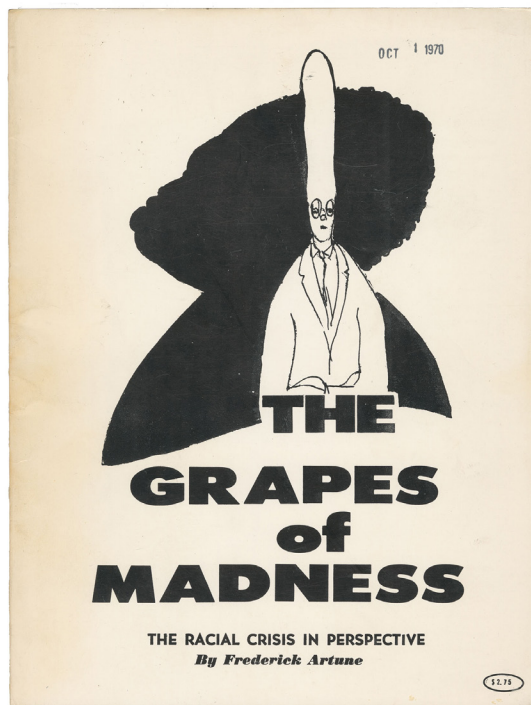
Both issues with photo-illustrated wrappers, 60 pp.; 60, [4] pp., photographs, illustrations, maps. Both issues with owner’s embossed stamp to contents page, else near fine. Less than a dozen institutions holding either issue in OCLC, with only a couple of those holding both. (14998)



65.) Dovel, Geo. L. **Tyranny and the Black Plague: A record of Betrayal and Oppression by United States Government.** [Virginia?]: Published by the author?, [1968]. \$125

An expose of the many groups conspiring to dupe white Christian Americans into supporting racial integration written by a Virginia WWI veteran named George L. Dovel (1895-1988). These include Communists, Jews, liberal church leaders, militant black agitators and the Federal government who are all discussed at length. Dovel cites black crime statistics, mental aptitude scores, and hygiene standards as some of the many reasons why amalgamation with whites would lead to the latter’s extinction. The pamphlet begins with a laudatory letter from Gerald L. K. Smith, and as Singerman has noted, at least part of Dovel’s treatise was serialized in Smith’s magazine, *The Cross and the Flag* (vol. 26, no. 7 [i.e., 8] (Nov. 1967), pp. 3, 21-30; vol. 26, no. 11 (Feb. 1968), pp. 3, 21-27; vol. 27, no. 2 (May 1968), pp. 40, 32-38). Although a mostly obscure figure, Dovel was actively involved in public school segregation efforts in Virginia as part of the South’s Massive Resistance and could be found expounding on many conservative issues in the pages of the local press.

Stapled wrappers, 83 pp. Owner’s name to the top of the page reprinting Smith’s letter, as well as a distribution stamp of Gerda Koch’s Christian Research, Inc. in Minneapolis. Some underlining throughout, a very good copy. Only three copies in WorldCat. The pamphlet was presumably self-published and then distributed by a number of far right groups. Only two copies in OCLC. In SIBA. (14495)



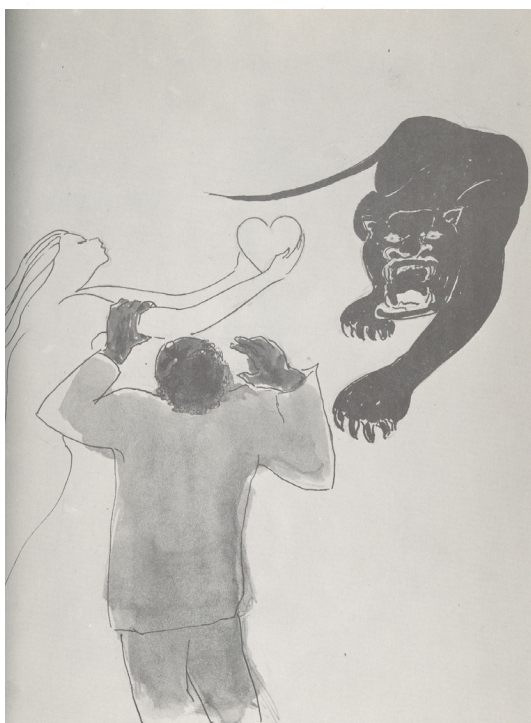
66.) Artune, Frederick. **The Grapes of Madness: The Racial Crisis in Perspective.** [San Francisco?]: [Published by the author?], [1969]. \$950

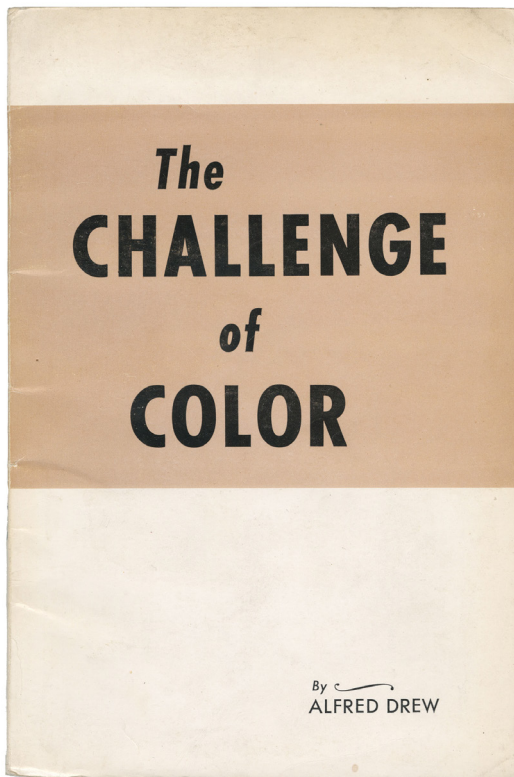
An extremely strange and obscure book written and illustrated by a Vienna-born, Los Angeles-based writer, art critic, artist and lecturer named Frederick Artune, which he presumably self-published near the end of his life. Through watercolor and pen-and-ink drawings, Artune lampoons white progressives and their naive attempt to eradicate racism through a medicine called Poxycola, an interracial marketing campaign, the appeasement of black revolutionaries and criminals, and the arrest of anyone who doesn't participate in their campaign.

In Part I, Artune introduces a cast of progressives recently escaped from a mental hospital led by their leader Dr. Shortcoat. Others include Professor Focus (a thinly-veiled Marx), Squeakfried ("with a hereditary income and a solid social position - who believed in pacifism and thought that the surest way to peace would be the extermination of all non pacifists"), Madame Bleedheart ("always in search of something to bleed for"), Jittery, and Napoleon. They begin proselytizing a message of equality and brotherhood to radical activists and liberal do-gooders while meeting with a group of executives who recommend Poxycola and a heavy campaign of interracial propaganda. In Part II, blacks - who are portrayed as uncivilized apes throughout - are allowed to take over the universities, wantonly kill policemen, loot, and generally terrorize society. In Part III, two older black men attempt to persuade Dr. Shortcoat of his foolish strategy and to restrain Madame Bleedheart from reaching out to a black panther (she's instead raped by two black apes), but they ignore the men. The final cartoon shows the Poxycola executives laughing and smoking cigars.

Frederich [Frederick] Schwarz Artune was born in Vienna, Austria in 1898 and immigrated to Argentina in 1919. He lived and traveled around South America until 1938 when he came to the U.S. with an art exhibit that he curated. He lectured on Latin American subjects at the New School of Social Research at Columbia and at the Lincoln School in NYC and on art and literature in San Francisco. In late 1940 he was profiled in the *San Francisco Times* over the U.S. Immigration Department's refusal to renew his visitor's permit, although he was apparently permitted to stay since he became a naturalized citizen in 1953 (this might have been due to Artune's enlistment in 1941). Not much is known about his activities from the 1940s until his death in 1974 in Los Angeles, although he's listed as a commercial artist in the 1950 census and we know he worked as a sculptor.

4to. Large trade paperback format, [139] pp., illustrations. Small split at the tail, otherwise a very good or better copy. Only six copies in WorldCat; a Google search for the book yields zero results. (14850)





67.) Drew, Alfred (pseud.). **The Challenge of Color: A Study of the Race Problem.** New Orleans: Federation for Constitutional Government, 1965. First Edition. **\$250**

The Challenge of Color is New Orleans attorney Alfred E. Smith's study of the detrimental results of race mixing in countries such as Egypt, India, Brazil, and Haiti, which he contends were all destroyed by unfettered immigration of racially heterogeneous peoples. He then describes the Communist agenda of promoting miscegenation in the United States as a means of rendering it powerless. Smith also criticizes Asian and Latin American immigration and maintains that the United States must remain overwhelmingly white. As he did in other publications, he argues for repatriating blacks back to Africa (specifically Liberia and Somalia) as a means of preserving white civilization and the white race. In his foreword, and in tribute to previous white nationalist commentators such as Madison Grant and Lothrop Stoddard, Smith argues, "The world today is being scourged by a colored upheaval that dwarfs all other issues facing the white man and the ultimate survival of his civilization." The book was later republished in a condensed form by Edward Fields under the title *Why Civilizations Collapse*. Fields also collaborated with Smith in the National States Rights Party publication titled *Details How to Ship Blacks Back to Africa* (see item 68).

Trade paperback format (9" x 6"), 134 pp. Light wear and rubbing to covers; owner's label to the rear cover; a few lines underlined or ticks to the margins. An uncommon title. (14431)

68.) Smith, Drew. **Details How to Ship Negroes Back to Africa.** Marietta, Georgia: National States Rights Party, [197-]. **\$125**

A proposal for the repatriation of American blacks back to Africa, "the only permanent solution of the Negro problem [and] the only chance for the perpetuation of White civilization in the United States." Written by Louisiana lawyer Drew L. Smith who authored numerous articles and pamphlets on mongrelization and black colonization. Published by the National States Rights Party and cited as their "most important program."

A single sheet folded (8 1/2" x 14"), 4 p. Slightly mis-folded, edges toned, near fine overall. Less than a dozen copies in OCLC. (13488)



Negro Skull & Brain

THEY CAN RUN LIKE THE WIND, SCALE TREES
This is one of the few photos taken of a member of
Rhodesia's two-toed Vademba tribe.

**Result Of Mating Of Ape
With Negro Woman**



Rare photograph of Julia Pasirani taken from the Anthropological Institute of London, England.

[illegible]

Extra copies of this leaflet, 50 for \$1.
Order from "The Thunderbolt Inc."
P.O. Box 6263, Savannah, Ga. 31405
Dr. Edward R. Fields, Editor

Still In Ape Stage

ings of a noted investigator on the negro brain, by William P. Pickens.

By William P. Pickens,
Historian

The frontal region of the Negro Skull has been repeatedly shown to be much smaller than that of the white. Considering this fact, the conclusion is reached that the Negro has a smaller percentage of the faculties pertaining to the frontal lobe than the white. The Negro then lacks reason,

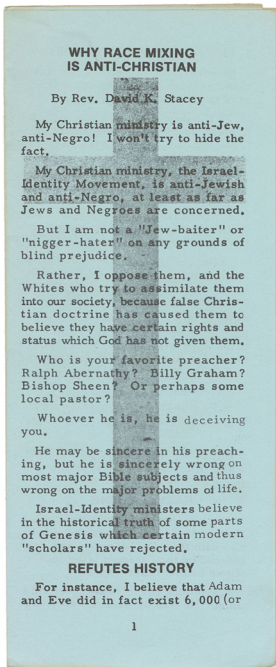
Another source, "Blacks Crime," in the *West*, has also been mentioned as the source of the article by Dr. West. Frayle, the also revealed that the "Blacks Crime" magazine has been circulating in the South for some time, but all the message of that which will engage in perverted sexual relations with the white race. This is the crime of bestiality. Negroes are also classified zoologically as a distinct species of the animal world.

It is urgent that these important facts be brought to the attention of the public, and immediately. All parents must be made aware of the danger to their children not to believe false-minded propaganda. It is necessary that there be nothing wrong with breeding with Blacks. Negroes are a form of animal, and the laws of God and nature to mate with a negro, it is specifically forbidden in the Holy Bible. God has created man with a negro, "Can the African change his color?" "Can the leopard change his spots?" against such acts.

Order over copies of this magazine. It is a possible circulation. We need to awaken the people to the

\$1. destroying our race with re-
blood and genev. Sound the alar
The daily press will not pr
this news for fear of retaliat
from negroes and blind libera
Here. Are the facts.

[illegible]



71.) Stacey, Rev. David K. **Why Race Mixing Is Anti-Christian.** Marietta, Ga.: The Thunderbolt, [ca. 1969]. \$65

The Christian Identity pastor David K. Stacey argues against race-mixing based on the two seedline theory. This theory, which developed through British Israelite circles over many decades, posited that an inferior pre-Adamite race of non-whites populated the earth and that Adam was therefore the first Caucasian and the father of the white race. The theory later extended to Jews who were the progeny of Satan (the serpent) and Stacey proudly admits that his Christian ministry is both “anti-Jew [and] anti-Negro.” Published by Edward Fields’ National States Rights Party imprint.

Quad-fold, brochure format, toning to rear panel, else a fine copy. (14810)

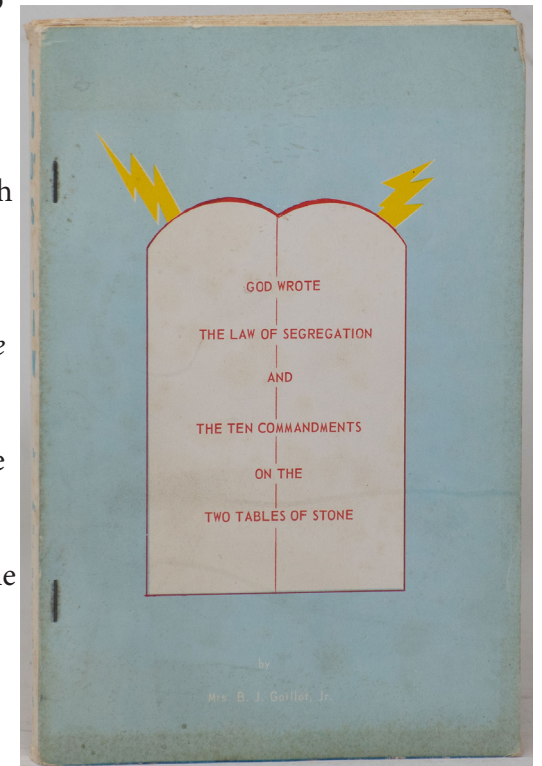
72.) Gaillot, Jr., Mrs. B. J. **God Wrote the Law of Segregation and the Ten Commandments on the Two Tables of Stone.** New Orleans: Published by the author, 1970. \$175

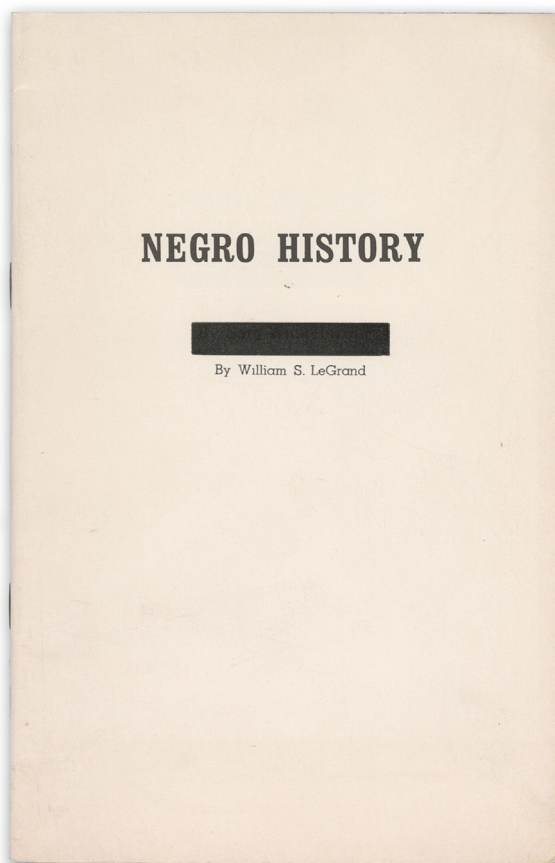
A 270-page exegesis on the Biblical justification for racial segregation written by a New Orleans Catholic woman named Una Gaillot (writing as Mrs. B. J. Gaillot, Jr.) who was president of the segregationist Save Our Nation, Inc. In the book, Gaillot posited that blacks were the descendants of the cursed Cain and that Adamic whites were God’s chosen people. She further maintains that if St. Paul was alive that he’d head the Ku Klux Klan, and that “DESEGREGATION, MONGRELIZATION and

miscegenation are Luciferian propositions therefore evil and destructive from the beginning and intended to seduce and control the undiscerning and pious dupes to help pave the way for racial and national ruin” (p. 182). The book was partly based on her 1960 pamphlet, *God Gave the Law of Segregation* (as well as the 10 Commandments) to Moses on Mount Sinai.

Gaillot was a vocal segregationist throughout the 1960s and was ex-communicated from the Catholic Church in 1962 for her public opposition to the Catholic Church’s school desegregation stance in New Orleans. She sued a priest for his alleged remarks about her in church (“Segregation Leader Loses Damage Suit Against Priest,” *The Daily Advertiser*, Thu., June 6, 1963, p. 20), argued that her son shouldn’t have to serve in the military with black soldiers (“Son Should Serve Only With White, Bible-Quoting Segregationist Claims,” *The Morning Call*, Sat., Sep. 4, 1965, p. 1), and in 1972 she filed a suit against the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare due to their policy of denying federal funding to State hospitals who classified blood according to the race of the donor. Gaillot argued that it was a violation of her first amendment rights “because her religious convictions did not permit her to accept a transfusion of blood from a person of another race” (Mrs. B. J. Gaillot, Jr., Plaintiff-appellant, v. United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, defendants-appellees, 464 F.2d 598 (5th Cir. 1969)). In 2005, Gaillot was interviewed about her views, which she stated had not changed in the slightest.

Stapled, perfect-bound, illustrated covers, 270 p., fold-out genealogical chart. A near fine copy.(14854)





73.) LeGrand, William S.; [Samuel A. Winkelmann?]. **Negro History**. [Texas?]: Published by the author, [1970?]. \$85

A bitter polemic on racial integration and its detrimental effects on American society. The author posits that the differences between blacks and whites are irreconcilable and that the behavior of blacks leads to the degradation of all societal standards. He offers scientific and sociological studies as irrefutable proof of black criminality, lower IQs, and the inability of blacks to contribute anything important to Western (or African!) civilization.

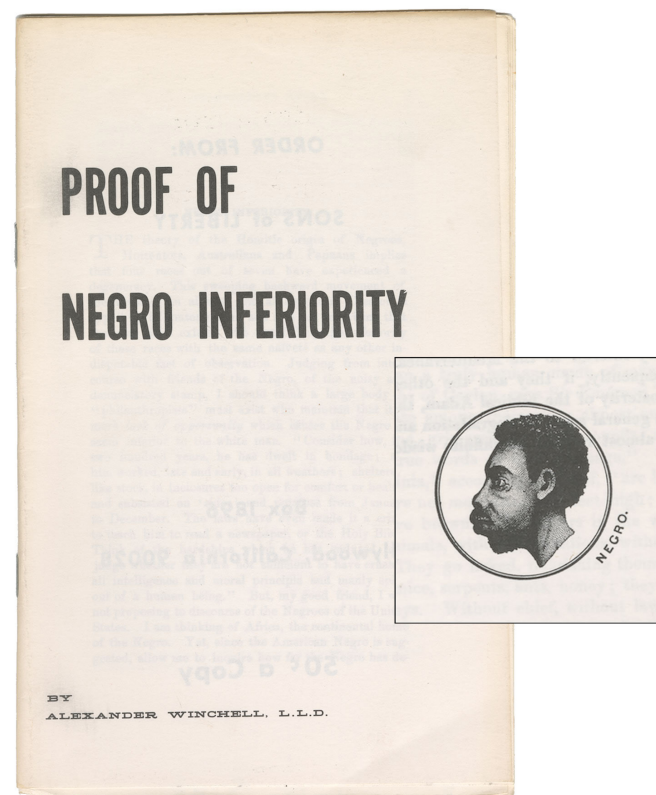
Although William S. LeGrand's name appears on the cover and title page, the pamphlet may have been written by Houston oil & gas speculator named Samuel A. Winkelmann (1912-2002) whose name has been redacted. LeGrand[e] was a Texas-based Christian Identity minister who collaborated with Eustace Mullins on a number of publications. The pamphlet was distributed by the National States Rights Party and other extreme right groups.

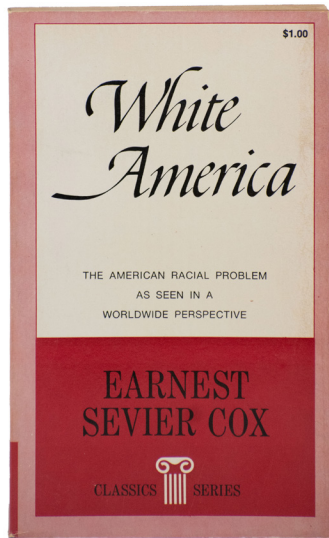
Stapled wrappers (8 ½" x 5 ½"), 36 p. A fine copy of an uncommon title. Only four copies in OCLC. (13796)

74.) Winchell, Alexander. **Proof of Negro Inferiority**. Hollywood: Sons of Liberty, [197-]. \$75

An extract from geologist Alexander Winchell's controversial book, *Preadamites; Or, a Demonstration of the Existence of Men before Adam* (1880), in which he argued for the inferiority of blacks "by an appeal to anatomical, physiological, psychical and historical facts" (p. 2). Included are anatomical or physiological engravings supporting Winchell's contention. First published during the 1950s by an obscure group in Wilkes-Barre, PA, called the American National Publishers under the title "Negro Inferiority," this edition was published by James K. Warner's Sons of Liberty imprint when it was still located in Hollywood during the late 1960s/early 1970s (Warner left for Metairie, LA, in 1976). A later printing by Warner was published in Metairie.

Stapled wrappers (8 ½" x 5 ½"), 25 p., illus. A near fine copy. Any edition scarce with Michigan State the only institution holding this edition in WorldCat. (13009)





75.) Cox, Earnest Sevier. **White America**. Los Angeles: The Noontide Press, 1966. Reprint, "Special Edition." **\$75**

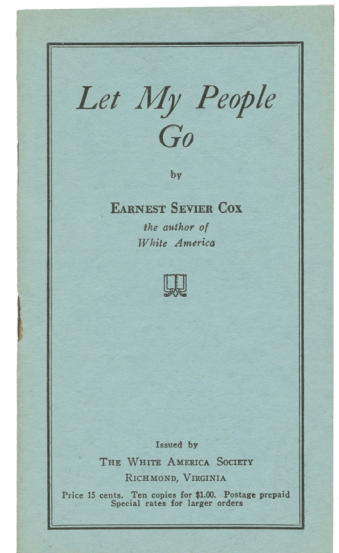
Self-published by the author in 1923, *White America* by Earnest Sevier Cox (1880–1966) is one of the most influential works of twentieth-century American white supremacist and racial-separatist thought. The book argues that the United States was created by and for people of European descent and that its future depended on maintaining a white majority. Cox argues that the white race was responsible for the creation of Western civilization and American institutions, that racial differences were permanent, innate, and biologically significant, that multiracial societies were unstable and would ultimately decline, and that immigration from non-European populations and the growth of nonwhite populations threatened the future of the United States. Cox spent the rest of his life campaigning for the repatriation of American blacks to Africa and worked closely with black nationalist Marcus Garvey in this regard. This reprint was undertaken by Willis Carto's Noontide Press the year Cox died. Carto's newsletter *Right* once referred to Cox as the "world's greatest living chronicler of the White race" (qtd. in Michael, p. 38).

Mass market format, xvii, 199 pp. Minor rubbing to covers, but a near fine copy. (15001)

76.) Cox, Earnest Sevier. **Let My People Go**. Richmond, Virginia: The White America Society, 1925. Third Edition. **\$125**

In this pamphlet, which was a follow-up to his book *White America* (1923), the Virginia white supremacist, eugenicist and advocate for black repatriation Earnest Sevier Cox argues for maintaining the purity of the white race by giving blacks a homeland of their own. He dedicates the pamphlet to the black nationalist Marcus Garvey who he worked closely with in an attempt to settle more African Americans in Liberia. Cox criticizes the miscegenationists of both races and argues for legislation outlawing race-mixing.

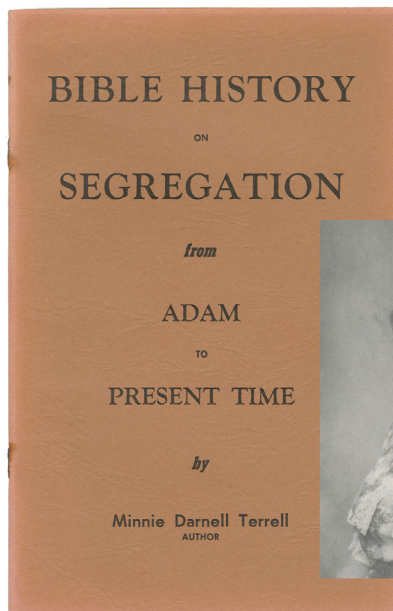
Small format, blue stapled wrappers (6" x 3 1/2"), 34 p. A fine copy. (13778)



77.) Cox, Earnest Sevier. **Lincoln's Negro Policy**. Los Angeles: The Noontide Press, 1968. **\$45**

In this booklet, Cox "shows that Abraham Lincoln repeatedly advocated repatriation of the American Negro in a land of his own where the race would not lose it [sic] purity; that, contrary to allegations from some sources that Lincoln changed his views regarding this matter, he was making plans to establish a colony in Africa for American Negroes a few days before he was assassinated" (p. [3]). Cox was a lifelong proponent of black repatriation to Africa and worked with black nationalists throughout the U.S. in the "Back to Africa movement." Originally self-published by Cox in 1938, this second edition was published two years following his death by Willis Carto's Noontide Press. It includes an unattributed foreword likely written by Carto. Later reprinted by George Dietz's Liberty Bell publications.

Thin, trade paperback format, 64 pp. Some faint stains and light wear to covers, crude tape repair to the bottom corner of the back cover. (14501)

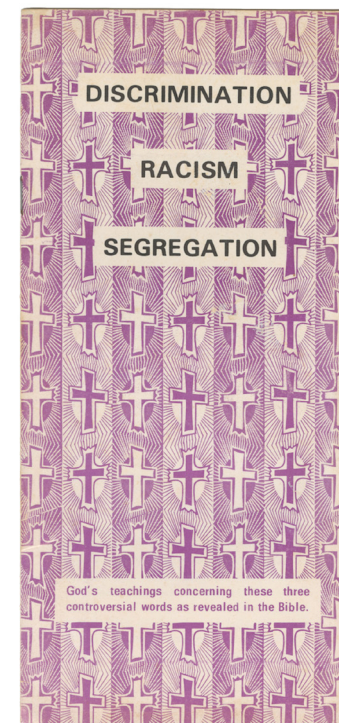


78.) Terrell, Minnie Darnell. **Bible History on Segregation from Adam to Present Time.** [Gadsden, Alabama]: Published by the author, ©1970. **\$65**

A somewhat disjointed argument in favor of racial segregation by a Mrs. Minnie Darnell Terrell of Gadsden, Alabama. Mrs. Terrell begins her pamphlet with personal anecdotes about growing up next to a “good negro family” and the value of the negro’s soul. But she argues stridently, invoking many Biblical passages, about the need for racial separation. She then segues into profiles of prominent Christian missionaries and relays her own experience evangelizing while delving into more Bible history and an analogy about segregating birds.

Stapled wrapper, 38 pp., photo frontis of the author. Stapled oxidized, sunning to edges, but about near fine. Not in WorldCat. (14620)

79.) Tucker, Dewey H. “Buddy”. **Discrimination, Racism, Segregation: God’s teachings concerning these three controversial words as revealed in the Bible.** Knoxville, Tennessee: Good News for America, [197-?]. **\$65**



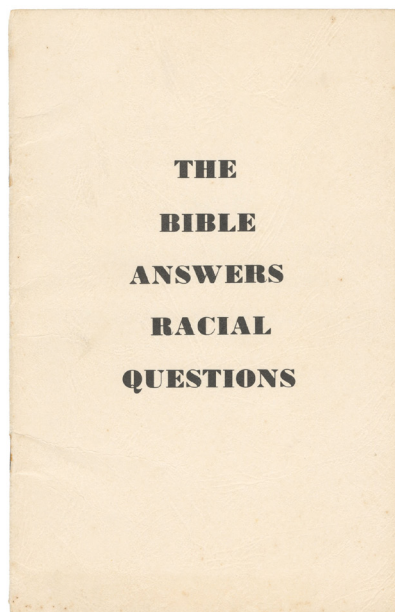
A pamphlet by the extremist Christian Identity pastor on the belief that “God not only practices discrimination, racism and segregation, but also commands His people to do the same” (pgs. 9-10). Tucker was a Tennessee-based pastor who founded the National Emancipation of our White Seed (N.E.W.S.) and published the newspaper “Battle Axe News”. He was closely aligned with Dan Gayman, Richard Butler and the Aryan Nations, and the National States Rights Party. Despite knowing him less than a year, Tucker was selected to give the eulogy at Gerald L. K. Smith’s funeral.

Stapled wrappers (8 ¾” x 4”), 10 pp. Some soiling and foxing to the rear cover. One copy in WorldCat at Michigan State University. (14879)

80.) Hall, E. S. (Gene) (compiled by). **The Bible Answers Racial Questions.** Snellville, Ga.: E. S. Hall, 1974. **\$50**

A collection of Bible verses on the sin of race-mixing assembled “In the Spirit of Love for all people, and for the preservation of the white people and the black people” (p. 1). Hall founded Christians for Truth and Religious Freedom and the Christian Identity group Anglo-Saxon Christian-Patriots and may have been affiliated with the Klan. His “Race mixing is wrong” business cards could be found as far north as Buffalo, NY (captured in a 1994 newspaper article).

Stapled wrappers (8 ⅛” x 5 ⅝”), 25 p. Owner’s label inside the front wrapper; consistent underlining of passages throughout the first half of the pamphlet; center leaf loose from staples. A good copy. (14955)



81.) Duke, David (editor). **The Racialist (3 issues, near complete run?)**. Arlington, VA / Baton Rouge, La.: White Student Alliance / White Youth Alliance, 1970-1971. **\$500**

Three scarce issues of *The Racialist*, a newsletter-turned-newspaper primarily affiliated with future Klan leader David Duke while he was a student at LSU. After enrolling at LSU in 1968, Duke quickly became known as a Nazi on campus and in 1969 had aligned himself with the National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP) and its short-lived student group, the National Socialist Liberation Front. Duke distributed the group's newsletter on campus, which resulted in a tense altercation with a black student who grabbed them from Duke and lit them on fire. After the NSLF dissolved in 1970, the NSWPP replaced it with the White Student Alliance (WSA) and issued at least one issue of a newsletter, *The Racialist*, included here. This is evidenced by the NSWPP mailing address on the inaugural, unnumbered issue (instead referred to as a "special edition"), although Duke's address is printed below the WSA membership application. We're unsure whether any other issues were published before Duke split with the WSA and founded the White Youth Alliance in late 1970/early 1971. He resumed *The Racialist*, which was now issued as a tabloid newspaper and it's likely that the two issues

included here, numbered Vol. 2, No. 2 and Vol. 2, No. 3 were actually the first two issues of the newspaper. In his autobiography, *My Awakening*, Duke claimed that the WYA grew to 300 members at LSU with a national membership of 2,000 members, both highly improbable. One other issue may have been published in April, but in May Duke left the WYA and the country to join his father in Laos (his father was an Army colonel who at the time was working for the State Department's Agency for International Development.). When he returned to New Orleans six months later

he would embark on his well-known Klan career.

The newsletter (4 pp.) features a picture of Duke holding George Lincoln Rockwell's book, *White Power*, and includes the WSA's platform, 10-point program, and a detailed list of seven reasons for the WSA's ultimate success. The content for the two newspaper issues is almost exclusively written by Duke, which mainly reports on



the WSA's activities at LSU and the increase of black crime and racial tension. This is supplemented by reprinted material from the NSWPP, racist cartoons, and newspaper clippings. One issue is 4 pp., the other is 8 pp. Only two libraries in OCLC with any issue, with Kansas having these three. It's highly likely that this is a near complete, if not complete, run. (14973)

THE SADDEST STORY EVER TOLD

When a white girl marries a Negro, her sun of life goes down,
And glaring spots of sin appear on her white wedding gown.
And white and black men stand aghast, while viewing this strange role;
And mutter, "They will wreck themselves, and damn each other's soul."
We know a carnivorous bug has crept into her brain
And gnawed away her self-respect, which has left her half insane.
Now all her racial pride has flown beyond redemption's fold
And she begins life's saddest tale that ever yet was told.
Three days and nights she felt black lips press snug against her own,
And on the fourth, her troubled soul lets out a frightful groan.
And so the weeks and months flew by, and then the baby came;
She looked at it with tear filled eyes, and hung her head in shame.
And then she dreamed of other days, sweet girlhood days gone by,
And of white friends left behind, and so we hear her cry;
"O, if I could turn life's pendulum backwards a few short years
I would not bear this cross today, nor shed these bitter tears."
My baby would be white as snow, and sleep upon my breast
Like a little fledgling robin that slumbers in its nest.
While now, O God, my mongrel child just whimpers through the night,
Till in my sleepless dreams I scream, 'Not white, O God, not white!'
And so I stagger through my days far from God's love and grace,
Till now I know no black man lives that can take a white man's place.
My offsprings shall be mongrel bred, their hue-skin shall remain,
For even God with all His power, will not remove the stain.
I sold my birthright for a mess, I mixed my white born blood
With black blood, so I languish here like one bogged down in mud.
Though God may grant a pardon, I never can retrace
My footsteps down life's narrow road, back to the white man's race.
So now I groan, 'It might have been', had racial pride been mine,
Today I'd hug a pure white child and call him half divine.
I'd lift him up before the world, and praise his father's name,
While now my baby's mongrel face reminds me of my shame.
All other crimes may be forgiven when prayer its power fulfills
The scheming crook may find new hope, and even the man that kills.
But all my prayers can never clear my baby's mongrel skin,
Nor make him white as driven snow, nor cleanse my soul of sin.
I was my father's future hope, my mother's joy and pride,
But I got lost on life's dark road, and there my spirit died.
I smeared my all white heritage and left the white man's track,
Now my descendants for all time, shall be forever black.
I try to hide from all the stars, the moon, the setting sun;
For all mankind of my white race, condemn what I have done.
I tremble and my tear drops flow, I pray but pray in vain;
For nevermore shall I be one with my white race again.
And so dark clouds above me roll, deep waters crash below
I sink, and reap what I have sown, and drink my cup of woe.
My mother sleeps deep in her grave, my Dad lies at her side,
For both were crushed when I became a Negro's common bride.
Now, should I decide to leave him, where could I choose to go?
My mispent life will follow me like footprints in the snow.
Before me lie dark jungles where paramours seek to prey;
Behind me death keeps whispering, 'I am the only way.'
This black and white, prenuptial mess, this racial suicide
Must be forbidden by the law, man must find racial pride!
Then, never again forever, shall tales like mine unfold,
With all its shame, the saddest tale, that ever yet was told."

82.) [Allstorm, Oliver]. **The Saddest Story Ever Told.** [Virginia]: [United Klans of America?], [197-?]. \$150

An anti-miscegenation poem attributed to poet, journalist and traveling Co-ca-Cola salesman Oliver Allstorm, which was distributed by the Klan, the Citizens' Councils and other racist groups beginning in the late 1950s. "The Saddest Story Ever Told" describes the marriage of a white woman and a black man and the birth of their mixed-race child. The poem begins,

"When a white girl marries a Negro, her sun of life goes down, / And glaring spots of sin appear on her white wedding gown... "We know a carnivorous bug has crept into her brain / And gnawed away her self-respect, which has left her half insane."

The poem continues in similarly dramatic fashion recounting the protagonist's regret following the birth of her interracial child ("...now my baby's mongrel face reminds of my shame"), the shame her marriage brough her parents ("For both were crushed when I became a Negro's common bride"), and her thoughts of suicide as the only solution to "racial suicide."

Oliver Allstrom was born Hjalmar Allstrom in Chicago in 1878 to Swedish immigrants. He began writing poetry at 14 and published his first book of verse at 20. He moved to Texas in the 1910s where he continued to write poetry while earning his living as a traveling Coca-Cola salesman. In 1915 he composed the "Houston Municipal Song", the official song of the city of Houston, Texas. He became a Klansman and lectured on their behalf, particularly in opposition to Roman Catholicism, for which he was physically attacked on one occasion. He publicly quit the organization in late 1923 (although he claimed to still believe in "white supremacy" in his resignation letter) and wrote a number of anti-Klan articles for the Houston Chronicle, as well as publishing a pamphlet, *When A Klansman Resigns, Why Not Tell the World* (1924). He later moved back to Chicago where he died in 1963. He wrote a similar anti-miscegenation poem titled, "The Mongrel."

This variant was distributed without Allstorm's name - perhaps due to his Klan renunciation - by a Tidewater, Virginia, chapter of the United Klans of America during the 1970s. An 8 ½" x 11" sheet mimeographed recto only. Some faint toning to stock, else fine. (8675)



83.) Hand, Karl (editor) William Pierce (contributor); Robert Miles (contributor). **Crusader: The Voice of the White Majority, No. 42.** Metairie, LA: Patriot Press, 1979. \$95

An issue of the official publication of David Duke's Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which features a lengthy, cover article by National Alliance founder Dr. William Pierce on how the notion of "equality" has forced whites to accept miscegenation. The cover photograph juxtaposes two blond-haired white children with two afroed black children with the headline, "HEY WHITEY...THE CHOICE IS YOURS." Another photograph shows a white mother with her black child and is captioned, "A beautiful but brainraped white girl attends to her mongrel offspring, conceived in the abysmal mentality of liberalism." Other content for this issue includes a tribute to National Renaissance Party leader James Madole by Robert Miles, an article on squabbles in the right wing movement, Bill Grimstad's "Inside Straight" column; a reprint of an article by Henry E. Garrett on "Race & Intelligence"; a large full-page advertisement for a "Giant Klan Rally" in Metairie, Louisiana featuring David Duke, Karl Hand, Tom Metzger, Don Black, and Dr. Edward Fields; Klan activity reports and membership information with Klan merchandise for sale on the back page.

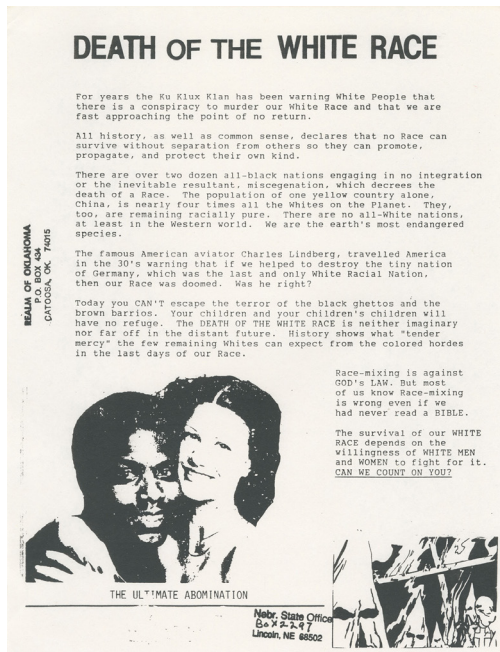
Tabloid format printed in black and red on newsprint, 12 pp., illus. Distribution stamp of an Illinois chapter to the cover, else as a Wilcox Collection stamp. (15005)

84.) **White Patriot: Worldwide Voice of the Aryan People, No. 57 (Introductory Edition).** Metairie, LA: Patriot Press, [1982]. \$75

An issue of the official publication of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (KKKK) following its name change from "The Crusader" to "White Patriot." At this time the KKKK was under the leadership of Don Black following David Duke's resignation to start the National Association for the Advancement of White People. This issue is headlined, WHITE PEOPLE WAKE UP! and asserts that "White people today are victims of greater racial discrimination than Blacks faced anytime in the last 100 years." Other content includes a report on the 1982 National Leadership Conference and cross-burning ceremony, a profile of Grand Wizard Don Black, brief articles on KKKK activities, as well as that of other Klans, including Glenn Miller's Carolina Knights of the KKK and Edward Fields' New Order Knights of the KKK; a short history of the Klan; and articles on gun control, taxes, integration, and Jewish control of the media (by Dr. William Pierce).

Tabloid format printed in red and black on newsprint, 12 pp., illus. Slight wear, else near fine. (15006)

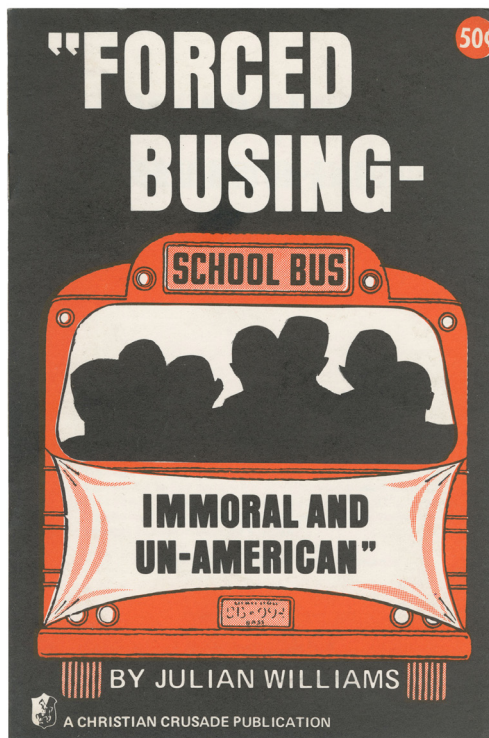




85.) Death of the White Race. Lincoln, NE / Catoosa, OK: Ku Klux Klan, [199-?]. \$75

A Klan flyer on the perils of race-mixing adapted from a similar flyer originally distributed by the Aryan Nations in the early 1980s. The text describes the campaign to “murder our White Race” through miscegenation in contrast to African or Asian nations that are more racially pure. Features a poorly reproduced photograph of a mixed race couple and an illustration of hooded Klansmen. Includes addresses for two Midwest Klan chapters in Nebraska and Oklahoma.

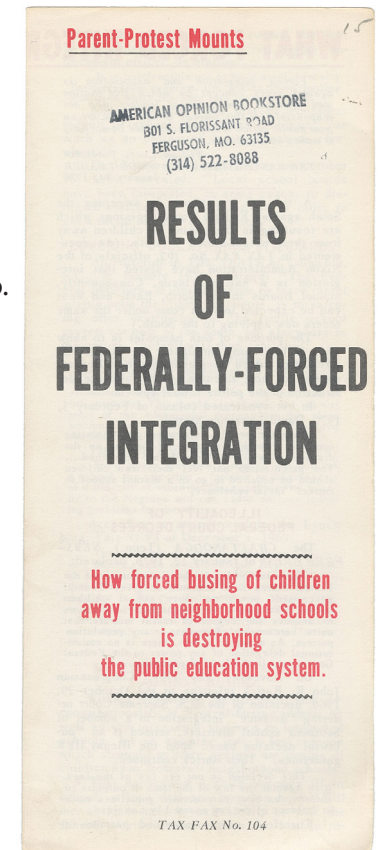
Photomechanically reproduced on an 11” x 8 ½” sheet. A fine copy. (15007)



86.) [Courtney, Phoebe]. Results of Federally-Forced Integration (Tax Fax No. 104). New Orleans: The Independent American, 1970. \$45

A right wing pamphlet on the implementation of forced integration, which is “threatening the ultimate destruction of the public school system.”

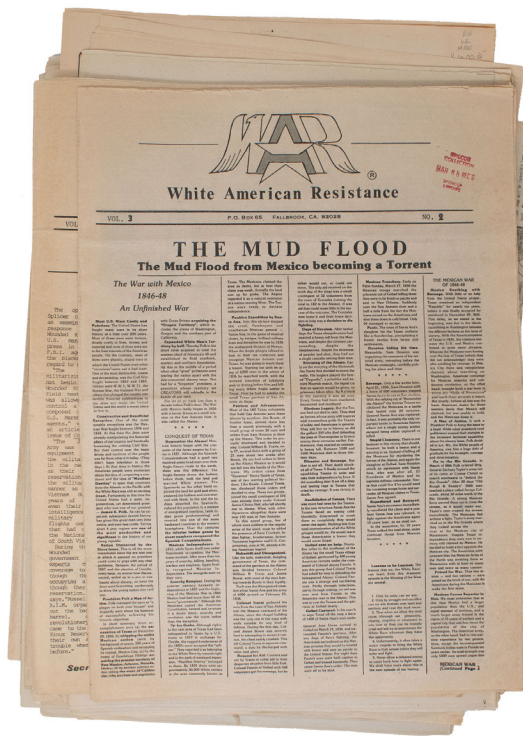
Brochure format printed in red & black, 8 panels. John Birch Society bookstore stamp to the front cover. (14999)



87.) Williams, Julian E. Forced Busing - Immoral and Un-American. Tulsa: Christian Crusade Publications, 1973. Second printing. \$65

The research director for Billy James Hargis’ Christian Crusade documents the deleterious effects of school busing “in the interests of some idiotic invention called racial balance” (p. 32).

Stapled, illustrated wrappers, 32 p. A fine copy. (14819)



88.) Metzger, Tom (ed.). **WAR (White American Resistance / White Aryan Resistance) (35 issues)**. Fallbrook, CA: White Point Publishing, 1983-1993. **\$1,500**

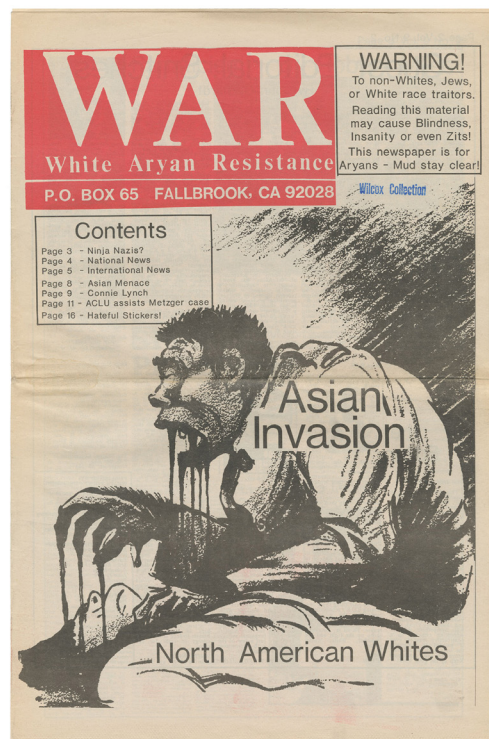
A large run of the most enduring white nationalist newspaper of the late 20th century that sought to unify racial nationalists, neo-Nazis, anti-Semites, skinheads and other activists on the extreme right. The newspaper was the organ of Tom Metzger's White Aryan Resistance (WAR), which began as the White Aryan Political Association (WAPA) in 1982 with Metzger changing the name to White American Resistance in 1983 and White Aryan Resistance in 1984. Metzger began his career on the right as a member of the John Birch Society before founding the White Brotherhood in the 1970s. He then joined David Duke's Knights of the Ku Klux Klan before founding his own Klan group, the California Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Stacy Keach's character in American History X was based on him.

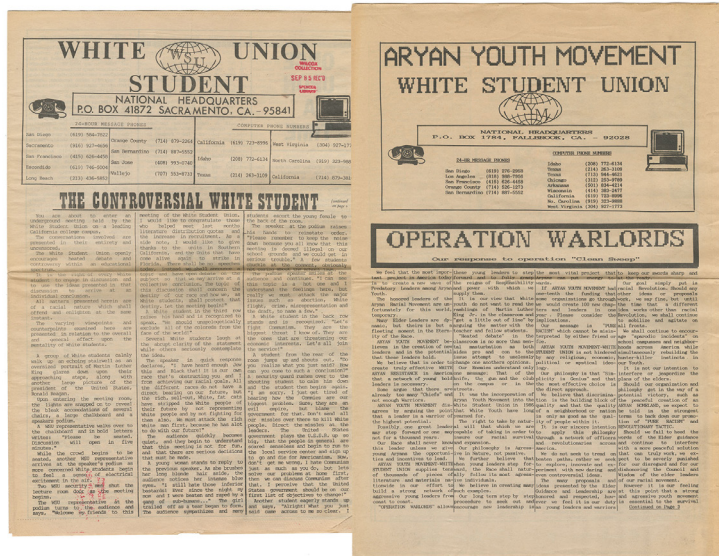
The newspaper began publication in 1983 and included articles, news briefs, reader correspondence, profiles and articles on white political prisoners and movement martyrs (with much of this content focused on Robert Matthews and The Order), adverts, and most famously, the inflammatory cartoons of A. Wyatt Mann (i.e., "A White Man," the pseudonym of underground filmmaker Nick Bougas), as well as other racial cartoonists. Besides Metzger, other notable contributors include John Jewell, Robert Miles, William Pierce, James Mason, Wyatt Kaldenberg, etc.

Issues include Vol. 3,

Nos. 2, 4-5; Vol. 4, Nos. 1-5 (complete); Vol. 5, Nos. 1, 3, 5; Vol. 6, Nos. 2-6; Vol. 7, Nos. 1, 3-6; Vol. 8, Nos. 1-6 (complete; 5/6 double issue); Vol. 9, Nos. 1-5; Vol. 10, Nos. 1-2; Vol. 11, No. 4; Vol. 12, No. 6.

Tabloid format printed in black and black & red on newsprint, pagination various from 8-24 pp. with most issues 12-16 pp., heavily illustrated. Wilcox Collection stamps to the front cover of most issues, otherwise a very good run. Issues rarely emerge in commerce, although a dozen and a half institutions show scattered holdings in WorldCat. (14452)





89.) Aryan Youth Movement. **Two unnumbered issues of the Aryan Youth Movement-White Student Union's newspaper.** Fallbrook, CA: White Student Union, 1980s. **\$150**

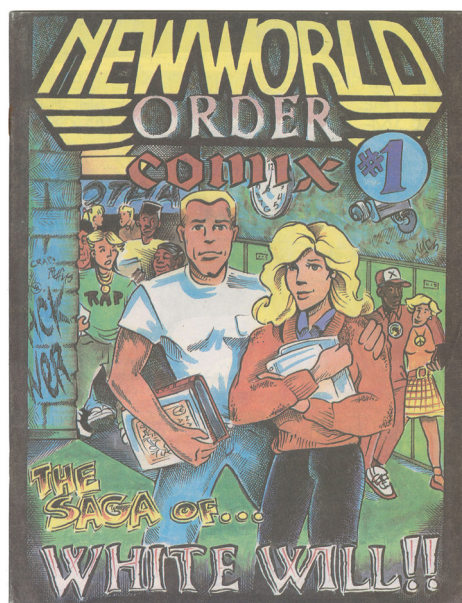
The White Student Union was the youth group of Tom Metzger's White Aryan Resistance and was led by his son, John. The group established chapters on various college campuses primarily around southern California, but in a few other states as well. Content for these two issues includes the text of a debate at a WSU meeting, an article from a mainstream newspaper on the WSU, articles on the trials of white students at multicultural colleges and universities, and more generally on white nationalism, immigration, black crime, etc.

Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, both issues 8 pp.; 4 pp., illustrated. One issue with 'Wilcox Collection' stamp to the front page, else both near fine. (14848)

90.) **White Men Built This Nation!! White Men Are This Nation!!!** Fallbrook, Ca.: White Aryan Resistance, [198-]. **\$125**



A scarce leaflet from Tom Metzger's White Aryan Resistance featuring one of WAR's most widely circulated illustrations: a white working man wearing a WAR belt buckle in front of a backdrop of white civilizational accomplishments (bridges, cities, airplane travel).



Printed on one side of an 8 ½" x 5 ½" sheet. In near fine condition. (14769)

91.) Pierce, William; Daniel "Rip" Roush (illustrator); Will Williams (illustrator). **New World Order Comix #1: The Saga of...White Will!!** Hillsboro, WV: National Vanguard Books, 1993. **\$250**

The scarce first printing of the notorious comic book issued by William Pierce's National Alliance in 1993. Presumably aimed at converting a younger generation of white nationalists, the story features the eponymous 'White Will' who battles "uncivilized" & militant blacks, the Jewish students who manipulate them, 'wiggers', and a craven administration at his high school. Through physical violence, intellectual nourishment from a National Alliance representative (a fellow student's father and thinly disguised William Pierce), and an alliance with racially conscious blacks who throw off their student Jewish overlords, Will organizes some of the white student body, sabotages a "Peace and Brotherhood" rally, and swells the ranks of the National Alliance.

Stapled, illustrated wrappers (10 ¾" x 8 ¼"), 37 p., illus. A fine copy. (13715)



92.) Klassen, Ben (editor). **Racial Loyalty (44 issues)**. Otto, NC: World Center Church of the Creator, 1983-1991. **\$900**

Racial Loyalty, which was “dedicated to the survival, expansion and advancement of the white race,” was the organ of Ben Klassen’s Church of the Creator and his racial religion, Creativity. Founded in 1973, in 1982 Klassen moved his organization from Lighthouse Point, Florida to the small town of Otto, NC, and the first issue of *Racial Loyalty* was published the following year. Each issue focused on outlining Creativity’s tenets and its importance as an anti-Christian, white racialist religion capable of returning the white race to greatness and superiority. Other content includes guest articles on various concerns of the racist right, selections from Klassen’s many books, including *Nature’s Eternal Religion*, *The White Man’s Bible*, *Salubrious Living*, etc., letters from readers and other far right activists, racist cartoons by Ron Quinn, etc.

Will Williams, who would later become involved with the National Alliance, began editing the paper starting with issue 49. Although approximately 87 issues were published over the next decade, the newspaper did not survive Klassen’s

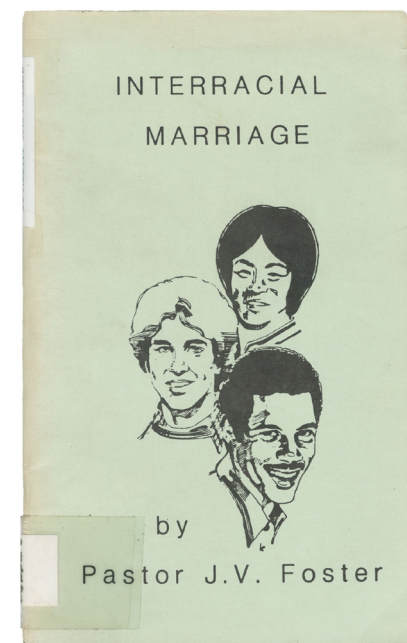
suicide in 1993, although the organization did and continues to exist today. We’re offering approximately half of all published issues including a near complete run of the scarce first 40 issues: nos. 1-3, 5-6, 8, 10-35, 37-40, 42, 49, 54-55, 57-58, & 71.

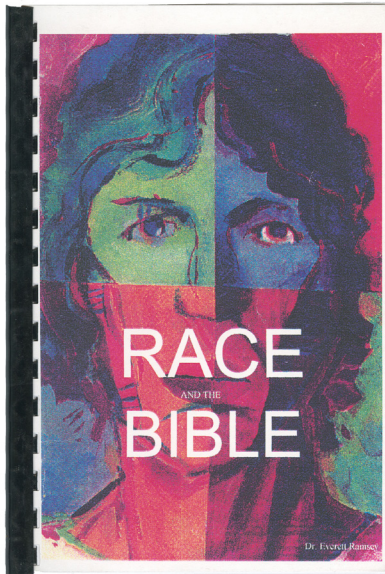
Tabloid format printed in black on newsprint, pagination 12-16 p., illustrated. Wilcox Collection stamp to the cover of most issues with ‘dup’ penciled to the corner. Issue 33 has a 6” x 7” order form cut out from pgs. 9/10 Just over a dozen institutions holding any issue in OCLC. (11969)

93.) Foster, Pastor J. V. **Interracial Marriage**. [San Antonio?]: [Published by the author], [198-?]. **\$45**

A pamphlet by San Antonio pastor John V. Foster on the biblical injunction to avoid race-mixing, although he emphasises throughout the special place of each race in God’s plan. He vociferously refutes some of the racist theories about the origins of the black race, especially those coming out of Christian Identity circles, including the belief that blacks were the incestuous offspring of Noah’s son Ham and his mother, or that they were the descendants of Cain, or that they were pre-Adamite humanoids without souls.

Stapled, illustrated wrappers, [1], 46, [1] pp. Title label and call number labels to spine, although there are no other library markings (this came out of small Identity lending library). WorldCat finds a variant at Michigan State Univ. (fewer pages and published in the 2000s). (14898)





94.) Ramsey, Dr. Everett. **Race and the Bible**. Houston, Missouri: America Today Publishers, 1995. Second Edition. \$45

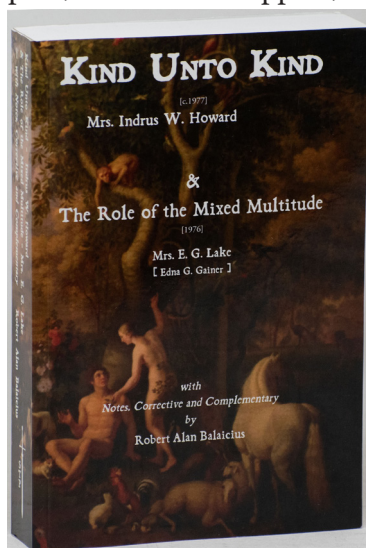
A book by Identity pastor Dr. Everett Ramsey on the sin of race mixing, which based on Identity theology is the yoking of the Adamic race (white Christians) with other races. Ramsey delves deep into the Biblical basis for the uniqueness of the Adamic race, castigates the ADL and the Jews for promoting racial integration, and warns his readers, "I believe that unless we stop promoting the mixing of the races at all levels, we will reap a whirlwind of infections, diseases, deformities and brain damage to our selves and our children down to the third generation and further" (p. 92).

Plastic spiral bound photocopies sheets (8 ½" x 5 ½"), 92 pp., three poorly reproduced photographs to the back cover, two of interracial couples/families and a photograph of the author. A fine copy. One copy in WorldCat. Later reprinted by Kingdom Identity Ministries as *Racial Differences, More Than Skin Deep* (see item 95). (14804)

95.) Ramsey, Dr. Everett. **Racial Differences, More Than Skin Deep**. Harrison, Arkansas: Kingdom Identity Ministries, [199-?]. \$35

A reprint of the author's 1995 work, *Race and the Bible* (see item 94), which appears under a different title. Ramsey argues for racial separation based on Christian Identity theology (i.e. Adamic vs. non-Adamic races). Before he turned to Christian Identity, Ramsey was a Christian Fundamentalist named Everett Sileven who was famously involved in a stand-off with Nebraska law enforcement over Christian homeschooling in the early 1980s.

Stapled, illustrated wrappers, 76 pp. A near fine copy. (14824)



96.) Howard, Mrs. Idris W.; Mrs. E. G. Lake [Edna E. Gainer]; Robert Alan Balaicius. **Kind Unto Kind: Race-Mixing from God's Viewpoint & The Role of the Mixed Multitude, with Notes, Corrective and Complementary**. Mountain City, Tennessee: Sacred Truth Publishing, 2016. First Edition Thus. \$45

This book collects two 1970s era exegetical works on the biblical injunction against race-mixing by two women, Idris Howard and Edna Gainer (writing under the name E. G. Lake), with extensive commentary and notes by Sacred Truth publisher Robert Alan Balaicius. *Kind Unto Kind* was originally published by Edward Fields' "The Thunderbolt" and *The Role of the Mixed Multitude* was self-published in 1976. Both works are from a Christian Identity perspective and incorporate a dual seedline approach.

8vo. Perfect-bound, trade paperback format, 524 pp., [26] pp. Sacred Truth catalog in rear. A fine copy. Howard's name is misspelled "Indrus" to the front cover. In SIBA. (14919)

