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**THE
NEGRO PEOPLE
IN THE
UNITED STATES**

**FACTS
FOR ALL AMERICANS**

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INTRODUCTION

A large and ever increasing body of literature on the history, life, and culture of the Negro people in the United States has become available in relatively recent years. The work of both Negro and white scholars, often under grants from the big foundations, has brought together large accumulations of data. Frequently, however, this material is designed to show how much better the lot of the Negro in this country has become in the past two or so decades, and how, leaving well enough alone, the bitter fruits of prejudice and oppression will disappear in the next twenty-five to fifty years. This work is also marked, in general, by a striking neglect of the money value of the system of Negro oppression to the bankers, industrialists, and landlords of our country - the enormous plunder that is extracted from the sweat and blood of the Negro people.

Many progressive white Americans, as well as the overwhelming majority of the Negro people, recognize that someone is making profits out of Jim-Crow on one hand, and that this oppression directly worsens the conditions of white working people on the other. Marxists understand this two-fold aspect of national oppression. Understanding this, they recognize the necessity of Negro-white unity both for the advancement of the Negro people and for the improvement of the living standards of the whole working class. Marxists also understand that the struggle for Negro freedom and equality is inseparable from the struggle for the preservation of American democracy and of world peace.

In this year, 1953, with the imperialists more firmly, and more directly, in the saddle of government in Washington than ever before, an understanding of the Negro question and of the life of the Negro people is more imperative for white Americans than ever before. New and bolder imperialist adventures abroad, together with new onslaughts on the living standards and civil rights of all working people at home, are an immediate threat. As the imperialists will seek new ways to weaken, divide, and destroy the power of organized labor, so will they be led into new collisions with the Negro people. Every passing day will raise more forcefully the need of Negro-white unity, under the leadership of the whole working class, not only for the Negro people to achieve their goals but also for white Americans to maintain and extend their security and democratic rights.

Unfortunately, there is often a considerable gap between the general understanding of these things and the factual knowledge required in the day-to-day struggle. Very few people are equipped with the most important and essential facts concerning Negro oppression. They have general ideas of wage differentials and job limitations; of sub-standards in housing, education and health; of the specially terrible exploitation of the Negro farm population in the "Black Belt". But of facts on these things, the ordinary person has few beyond incidental references in the current press.

It is to meet this serious need for handy information that this pamphlet is designed. Its aim is to bring together, in easily usable form, the most crucial information that is needed by trade unionists and progressive minded white Americans generally. They need these facts in the fight against white chauvinism among their fellows, in the struggle for Negro rights in their trade unions and community organizations. They need these facts in their work together with their Negro brothers and sisters for the complete liberation of the Negro people from all oppression and discrimination, and for democracy, peace and progress for all Americans.

The reader will note that not all facts contained herein are of equal value, that not all are up to date, and that many important ones are missing. Many of the shortcomings are due to the inadequacy of the data available, itself a manifestation of Negro oppression. Much that is most vital for the understanding of the Negro people, and for their path to liberation, is buried under statistical gerrymandering - - the U.S. Census Bureau's listing, for example, of whites and "non-whites", rather than of "Negroes", or of Maryland's extraordinary expenditure in 1949-50 of more for the education of each Negro child than for each white child (something that can be explained only by new capital construction designed to bolster up the system of segregated education against increasing attacks.) Finally, there is the simple failure of government or private agencies to gather the facts on the "Black Belt" -- something to which they would rather close their eyes.

It is in the hope that the body of material here assembled will help Americans generally, and working people particularly, in the fight for Negro rights, that the Jefferson School of Social Science issues this modest pamphlet in connection with the celebration of Negro History Week in 1953.

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I. POPULATION TRENDS AND DISTRIBUTION

The Negro people of the United States are descendants of Africans, stolen forcibly from the western coastal plains of that country, and brought here into slavery. Against every adversity, every persecution known to man, they have increased 22-fold, until they now constitute a nation of five million people in one area of the South and a national minority of ten million more in the rest of the country. Though of widely differing physical types, and of ranged of color through intermarriage, all those are classified as Negroes who share in the African heritage and the physical characteristics of the Negro race.

- 1) How many Negroes are there in the United States?

Total population, U.S., 1950 - 150,697,361
White - 135,215,000
Negro - 14,894,000
Percentage of Negro population - 11.4%

- 2) How many Negroes were brought here into slavery?

First Negroes brought into present area of the U.S. in 1619:
20 slaves (or indentured servants), to Jamestown, Va.
Number estimated to have been imported into area of the U.S.,
1619-1808 - 400,000

Legal importation ended 1808.

Number estimated imported 1808-1860 - 270,000

Southern slave ships ran Federal
blockade during Civil War

Total number of Negroes brought here as slaves
- 670,000

- 3) How many Negroes were there in the U.S. in 1810? Slaves - 1,191,362
Free - 186,446

in 1860? Slaves - 3,953,760
Free:
South 260,000
North 228,070
Total 4,441,830

- 4) How has the Negro population grown since the Civil War?

1870 - 5,392,172	1910 - 9,827,763
1880 - 6,580,793	1920 - 10,463,131
1890 - 7,760,000	1930 - 11,891,143
1900 - 8,833,944	1940 - 12,865,518
	1950 - 14,894,000

- 5) Are these all descendants of Negroes brought here as slaves?

Not more than 100,000 foreign-born Negroes in the U.S. at any time since 1870; these are almost entirely West Indians. American Negroes, descendants of slaves, constitute approximately 97% of total U.S. non-white population in 1950 census.

6) Is the proportion of Negroes to whites changing?

Proportion of Negroes and whites has remained constant since 1920.

How?

Negro birth rate is higher. 1949, per thousand - 32.6

White birth rate 1949, per thousand - 23.6

Negro mortality rate and life expectancy are lower (See P11)

It has taken this higher birth rate of 38% to counteract the higher Negro death rate and white immigration.

7) Where to the Negro people live?

North and West - 5,415,000

South - 10,066,942

(Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas and District of Columbia)

Total population of South - 44,672,606

Percentage of Negroes - 22%

Two-thirds of all Negroes live in the South.

8) Where are Negroes in the North mainly concentrated?

90% of all Negroes in the North live in cities.

Nearly 50% live in six large industrial cities:

New York - 775,529

Chicago - 509,437

Philadelphia - 378,968

Detroit - 303,721

St. Louis - 154,448

Cleveland - 149,547

The Negro population in the New York, North-Eastern New Jersey standard Metropolitan Area in 1950 - 1,012,883

This was an increase since 1940 of 56.6%

9) Where are the Negro people especially concentrated in the South? (1940)

180 counties of absolute Negro majority (50 - 85%)

Total population in these 180 counties - 4,237,739

Negro population in these 180 counties - 2,642,808

Percentage of Negroes - 63%

290 additional contiguous counties have population of 30 - 50% Negro

These 470 adjoining counties have average Negro population of 48.7%

Total population of this area - 10,256,289

Negro population of this area - 4,993,612

Summary: This area of greatest Negro concentration, commonly known as the "Black Belt", contains, roughly, five million Negroes, or 33.3% of all Negroes in the U.S., while it contains only 6.6% of the population of the U.S.

- 10) How does the Negro population of this area of concentration compare with that of certain other nations? (1950, 51, censuses and estimates)

Negroes in the Black Belt	- 4,993,612
Population of Austria	- 6,919,000
Belgium	- 8,653,000
Bolivia	- 3,019,000
Cuba	- 5,415,000
Dominican Republic	- 1,167,000
Denmark	- 4,313,000
Ethiopia	- 15,000,000 (Gov't, estimate, 1947)
Finland	- 4,015,000
Haiti	- 3,111,973
Puerto Rico	- 2,210,703
Sudan	- 6,591,000
Sweden	- 7,099,000

Number of U.N. member nations with populations which are:

- Smaller than Negro population of the Black Belt -23
- Smaller than total population of the Black Belt -33

(Note: The nearly five million Negroes of the Black Belt, with a population equal to or greater than that of more than 1/3 of the members of the United Nations, do not have a single legislator, sheriff, judge, senator, mayor, school superintendent or United Nations representative.)

- 11) What have been the major migrations of Negroes from the South?

1. Movement of late 1860's and 70's to Kansas and the West.
2. The First World War, and continuing into the 20's, to the North, 1,750,000 Negroes.
3. Second World War - one million Negroes migrated from farms in South to industrial centers, South, North, West. During the past two decades the main movement of Southern Negroes has been from rural to urban areas in the South.

II. OCCUPATION AND INCOME

Kept as a source of cheap labor, for a colonial type of exploitation in the South, and as a means to divide and cheapen the labor market everywhere, Negroes are given the worst jobs and the lowest pay, kept on the land under the worst possible conditions. They are the last to be hired and the first to be fired and their economic position forces Negro women to work in white homes as domestic servants. A Negro bourgeoisie exists, but it is completely excluded from the ranks of big capital on one hand, and on the other, its size is exceedingly small.

- 1) What comparative proportions of the Negro and white populations, 14 years old and over, are in the labor force? *

Total Negroes - 63%
Total whites - 57%

*Note: All data are for 1950 unless otherwise indicated.

Negro men - 84%
white men - 84%

Negro women - 45%
white women - 30%

Negro married couples, both in labor force - 34%
white married couples, both in labor force - 21%

"The proportion of Negroes in the labor force has been consistently higher than for whites. This has resulted entirely from the fact that a greater percentage of Negro women, particularly married women, are in the labor force as compared to white women."

("Employment and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States" - Staff Report to the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U.S. Senate, Eighty-Second Congress, 2nd. Session. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1952.)

- 2) Percent distribution of occupation groups of Negro employed non-farm workers, South and North, 1950:

<u>Occupation Group</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>North</u>
Professionals	5.1	3.8
Proprietors, managers	1.8	2.1
Clerical workers	2.3	7.6
Sales Persons	1.8	2.0
Craftsmen, foremen	6.4	7.1
Operatives	23.0	24.5
Private Household workers	21.0	16.8
Other service workers	16.2	20.8
Laborers	22.6	15.0

(V. Perlo, "Trends in the Economic Status of the Negro People", Science and Society, Spring, 1952)

- 3) How do the jobs of Negroes differ from those of whites?

Men - nearly 50% on farms or as unskilled laborers.
- 28% on farms
- 20.3% unskilled laborers (proportionately $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as whites)
- less than 3% skilled workers, foremen, etc.

Women - 65% in service occupations, 1950 (75% in 1940)
- 44.5% in domestic service
White women working in manufacturing and trade - 25%
Negro women working in manufacturing and trade - 10%
Clerical - less than 4% Negro women workers employed as office workers or sales people
- more than 33% white women workers in these jobs.
Proportion of employed Negro women in manufacturing has declined from 13% in 1944 to 7% in 1952 (almost 50% decline)

- 4) How does the employment of Negroes by the Federal Government differ from that of whites? (The U.S. Gov't. is country's biggest employer)

1938 - On payroll of Federal government, white and Negro: 851,926
3% of all civil service workers were in custodial jobs.
90% of all Federal Negro workers were custodians.
(highest paid Negro worker in State Department was a chauffeur)

1944 - More than 3,000,000 Federal employees.

Negroes - 12%

- 1.1% of Negroes employed by Federal Government
rated as professionals or semi-professionals.

Job discrimination against Negroes cost the U.S. 10% of its production potential. (National Urban League Conference, N.Y. Times, Sept. 3, 1952)

5) What changes took place in Negro employment and occupations, 1940-1950?

- 1) Slight decline in relative size of Negro capitalist class (large, taking farm operators into consideration.)
- 2) Increase of Negro working women: wives and mothers working outside home.
- 3) Private household work became a more segregated occupation than ever:
Negro women shifted from private service to service establishments.
Still more white women so shifted.
4. Unemployment after World War II: $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of white workers.
5. Negro family incomes increased relatively: from 37% to 43% that of white incomes (reason: rural - urban movement)
6. Negro living costs increased more rapidly than that of whites: no improvement in relative purchasing power.
7. An increased differential against Negro workers, North and South.
e.g. Ratio of craftsmen and foremen to factory operatives

	1940	1950
Negroes -	28%	28%
whites -	65%	73%

(V. Perlo, work cited)

6) What is the status of Negroes in Agriculture in the South?

In the Black Belt - 1925 - 43.6% of Negro farmers were sharecroppers
1930 - 45.6% " " " " "
1940 - 48.3% " " " " "

1910 - 220,000 Negro farm owners
1940 - 173,000 " " "
1945 - 186,000 " " " (estimate)

In the South as a whole in 1940, of all Negroes in agriculture:
44.1% were tenants (over $\frac{1}{2}$ of all these were sharecroppers)
40.8% were wage laborers
15.1% owned their own farms

Negroes constitute more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sharecroppers (as compared with about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total population of the South)
Negroes constitute approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 1,000,000 migratory farm workers in the U.S. (Most of remainder are Mexicans and Puerto Ricans.)

7) What per cent of Negro and white workers in labor force are unemployed?

1940 - white -	14.2	Negro -	16.9
1944 - white -	1.4	Negro -	2.1
1948 - white -	3.4	Negro -	5.9
1949 - white -	4.7	Negro -	7.6

Unemployed urban civilian labor force in the North, April, 1950

Men:	white - 5.7	Negro - 14.2
Women:	white - 4.4	Negro - 9.2

Unemployment of Negroes, men and women, more than 50% higher than for whites in years 1947 - 1950.

In relation to average number in labor force in 1949 there were proportionately 158 unemployed Negro workers for every 100 unemployed white workers.

Annual average proportion of unemployed during 1949:

Men:	white - 5.2	Negro - 8.8
Women:	white - 5.2	Negro - 7.2

Unemployment of Negro workers increases faster than that of whites, and decreases more slowly. Between January and December, 1949, unemployment of white workers increased 23%, of Negro workers 48%.

8) What is the relation of total Negro family income to that of whites?

Income, 1950, for heads of spending units:

Under \$2,000	- Negroes 59%	whites - 27%
Over \$4,000	- Negroes 10%	whites - 34%

(Federal Reserve Bulletin, August, 1951)

Two-thirds of all Negro families in the U.S. earned less than \$750. a year in 1940.

75% of Negro farm tenants in South had family wage and salary income of less than \$200 a year in 1939. (Bur. of Census Study, 1939)

Comparative white and Negro average annual family income (1935 - 1936)

Northern cities (over 100,000 pop.)	white - \$1,720	Negro - \$1,095
Southern cities (over 100,000 pop.)	white - \$1,570	Negro - \$ 525
Southern rural (incl. income in kind)	white - \$1,100	Negro - \$ 480

Workers covered by Social Security Act in 1948:

Wage credits of \$3,000 in taxable wages (maximum allowable)

Men: white - 52%	Negro - 15%
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Wage credits less than \$1,800:

Men: white - 15%	Negro - 45%
Women: white - 51%	Negro - 81%

"....these data indicate the comparatively lower level of benefits available for Negro workers when they die or retire and their relatively greater difficulty in acquiring adequate protection against the hazards of old-age under social insurance programs....They indicate... a generally lower standard of living."

("Employment and Economic Status of Negroes", p.20)

Average income of all Negro and white families, 1950:

Negro families - \$1,869.

White families - 3,445.

Average Negro family income was 54% that of whites in 1950; 57% in 1945

Median money income of farm families, 1949

Negro families - \$ 691

White families - \$1,587

Median Negro farm family income 39.3% that of whites. (ibid.pp.18,19)

Median earning of college graduates, 1949:

White - \$2,046 Negro \$1,047

Whites who had only a high school education earned 40% more than Negro college graduates.

- 9) How do occupational and wage differentials contribute to the lower income level of Negro families?

Employed men in non-manual or white collar occupations, 1940:

White - 30.3% Negro 5.6%

In the tool room, Ford Motor Co., paying relatively high wages:

Negroes 1%

In the foundry, Ford Motor Co., paying low wages, skilled and dangerous work

Negroes 47%

Industries in which workers are largely Negro pay lower wages:

Sawmills on West Coast (mostly white workers), hourly wage	-\$1.93
Sawmills in South (mostly Negro workers), " "	.97

Cigarette manufacturing (mostly white workers) " "	1.12
Tobacco stemming & drying (mostly Negro workers) " "	.75

Dress workers, New York City, Hourly wages	1.87
Dress workers, Atlanta, Ga., " "	.95

Woolweavers, Lawrence, Mass. " "	1.56
Woolweavers, Virginia & No.Carolina " "	1.12

Farm laborers (West N.Central States - predominantly white:

July 1947 - average daily wage - \$6.52

Farm laborers (East S. Central States - approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ Negro:

- average daily wage - 3.24

Interest rates in cotton counties - 10 - 25%

This, plus special credit prices, brings tenants cost of supplies up to 50%.

- 10) How much super-profit is derived by the ruling class from this special exploitation of Negro workers?

Multiplying the differential between median Negro and median white wages of \$1,100 by the number of Negro workers in agriculture and industry (1947), 3,500,000, gives a superprofit of almost \$4 billion.

To this \$4 billion derived directly, must be added the special exploitation of Negro domestics, special prices for food and all other commodities charged in rural and urban areas of Negro concentration, special interest rates to tenants, croppers, homeowners, and in higher rents.

11) What constitutes the Negro middle-class, bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie?

Total Negroes in the professions - 120,000 (1950 estimate)

College teachers - 2,349 (approx. 100 in "white" colleges and universities)

Other teachers - 66,104

Physicians and

Surgeons - 3,530

Dentists - 1,610

Lawyers and judges - 1,063

Clergymen - 18,000

Journalists 376

Negroes in business

Bankers, bankclerks, brokers - 907

Undertakers - 3,415

Agents and salesmen - 24,571

Restaurant keepers - 11,263

Hotel keepers - 1,000

Retail merchants and dealers - 17,422

Barbers and hairdressers - 28,229

Total 86,807

Plus Professions 120,00

The Negro

"middle class" 210,000 (roughly)

Negro Business

14 Negro banks; assets \$31,307,345 (1947)

204 Insurance Companies (1944)

Also Building and Loan Companies, small manufacturers (especially cosmetics), newspapers, magazines, etc. Retail establishments (about 29,000 in 1939) of which four-fifths were food stores, restaurants, bars and grills, etc.

III HEALTH AND HOUSING

In the 1930's. President Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke of one-third of the nation as being "ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed". To some people this was a shocking statement. To Negroes it presented an objective to be attained, for more than two-thirds of the Negro people in the United States were in this situation and always had been. Only a steadily higher birth rate than that of white Americans has enabled the Negro people to maintain their relative position. They live in the worst houses, urban or rural, in the greatest congestion; medical care is poor or non-existent; more die in infancy and suffer from all the diseases due to poor housing and malnutrition.

1) What are the comparative death rates of Negroes and whites (per 1,000 population)?

1900 - Negro	- 27.8
white	- 17.6
1949 - Negro	- 12.6
white	- 8.4
Chicago, 1928-32	
Negro	- 20.0
white	- 9.2

As in so many other things, at this rate of "catching up" it will take several centuries for the Negro death rate to be reduced to that of the white population of the U.S.

85 out of every 1000 Negro children die before 1 year of age.
46 out of every 1000 white children die before 1 year of age.

Almost 2 times as many Negro children die between the ages of 1 and 4 as white children.

More than twice as many Negro women die in childbirth as white women.

The New York City-wide infant mortality rate declined in 1952, but increased in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, the two major areas of Negro concentration.

For Negroes as a whole the infant mortality rate increased nearly 10% over 1951.

(N.Y. City Dept. of Health, N.Y. Times, Jan. 2, 1953)

- 2) What is the life expectancy of Negroes in the United States? (1949)
- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Negro men - 59 years | white men - 66 years | Difference - 7 years |
| Negro women - 63 years | white women 71½ years | Difference - 8½ years |

The Negro infant who survives the first year of life still has 17% less life expectancy than a white child.

- 3) What is the comparative incidence of disease among Negroes and whites?

Illness which incapacitates for one week or more is 40% higher than for whites (1940).

Percentage of draftees rejected by the armed services because of ill-health during World War II:

U.S.: Negro - 47.0%
white - 27.9%

North: Negro - 39.0%
white - 26.1%

South: Negro - 49.3%
white - 31.8%

Death rate from tuberculosis per 100,000 population (1939-41)

Chicago: Negro - 250.1
white - 45.4

New York: Negro - 213.0
white - 40.4

Pneumonia occurs twice as frequently among Negroes.
Syphilis occurs six times as frequently among Negroes.

4) What medical facilities are there for Negroes?

There are only 110 Negro owned or operated hospitals in the U.S.
(25 accredited)

Modern medical authorities set 4 beds per 1000 persons as minimum required.

In Mississippi, 1940, 1,074,578 Negroes

0.7 beds per thousand Negroes

2.4 beds per thousand whites.

In some areas of the South where population is heavily Negro,
fewer than 75 beds are set aside for over one million Negroes.

(Report of Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1943)

Physicians - 1 for every 743 persons in the U.S. (1940)

1 Negro physician for every 3,530 Negroes.

5) How are the Negro people housed in the United States?

Density in urban centers:

The Architectural Forum, January, 1946, after surveying a single
block in Harlem said: "At a comparable rate of concentration the
entire United States could be housed in half of New York City."

One single Harlem block houses 3,871 Negroes.

Baltimore: Negroes are 20% of population; occupy 2% of living space.

Chicago: Negroes live 90,000 per sq. mile

Whites live 20,000 per sq. mile in adjacent neighborhoods.
(1944)

Los Angeles: 30,000 Negroes live in an area formerly inhabited by
7,000 Japanese. (1940)

Southern Cities: overcrowding is 3 to 4 times greater than for whites.
(Southern Regional Council Survey, 1952)

Conditions of houses occupied by Negroes: facilities, state of repair:

In South, Negro occupied houses have dollar value less than $\frac{1}{2}$ that
of white occupied dwellings.

77 cities in U.S. have 30% or more substandard dwellings;

59 of these cities are in the South. (Southern Reg. Counc. Sur.
1952)

Some 70% of Negro homes in South have neither electricity nor
running water.

Households with central heating equipment: white - 17,600,000
Negro - 650,000

Households without electric lighting (non-farm): white: 2%
Negro: 20%

Households with all the following: electricity, running water,
flush toilets, bathtub or shower, installed cooking facilities
(non-farm): 80% of units occupied by white

40% of units occupied by Negroes.

(The Negro Handbook, 1949, p.182)

State of repair:

More than 2 times as many Negro homes dilapidated in South than white homes.

What rents do Negro tenants pay?

In Chicago ghetto areas Negroes pay 30 - 50% more than whites for poorer quarters.

In Washington D.C., a city block (100 Bryant St.) with mixed occupancy: property priced 30% higher to Negroes than to whites.

What proportion of Negro and white married couples do not have a home of their own?

Increase in number of couples with their own households, 1940-50:

white - 25.4%

Negro - 13.0%

Increase in number of couples without households of their own, 1940-1950:

white - 11.4%

Negro - 47.3%

Couples without homes of their own, 1950:

white - 5.7%

Negro - 14.3%

In the North, 1950, about 20% of all Negro couples did not have a home of their own.

(Perlo, work cited.)

IV. EDUCATION

In segregated schools the Negro people have been systematically deprived of equal educational opportunity, from learning the three R's up through all forms of graduate and professional work. Their struggle through the last century for education has been an inseparable feature of their whole struggle from slavery to full freedom.

1) . Do Negroes have the same educational facilities as whites?

17 states and the District of Columbia enforce segregated schools.
2 additional states allow them.

NOTE: In 1940 the Mississippi legislature approved measures requiring even separate civics textbooks for Negro schools, eliminating all reference to voting, elections, civic responsibility, and democracy.

2) In states with segregated schools, what is proportional expenditure for education of Negro and white children?

Current expense per pupil in average daily attendance in 9 states, 1949-50. (U.S. Office of Education)

<u>State</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Amount per Negro for</u> <u>each \$1.00 per white</u>
Alabama	\$130.09	\$ 92.69	.71
Arkansas	123.60	73.03	.59
District of Columbia	289.68	220.74	.77
Florida	196.42	136.71	.69
Georgia	145.45	79.73	.55
Louisiana (1943-44)	121.32	40.25	.33
Maryland	198.76	217.41	1.10
Mississippi	122.93	32.55	.26
North Carolina	148.21	122.90	.83
South Carolina	154.83	79.82	.52

NOTE: The Negro-white difference is greatest in those counties with proportionately large Negro populations, due to local discrimination in the use of money obtained from state school equalization funds. Thus, county officials spend on schools for the minority of white children most of the funds received from the state on the basis of the majority of Negro children. For example, a survey in 1930-31 revealed that in counties where Negro children were 1/8 or less of school population, expenditure per pupil in white schools was less than double that in Negro schools. But in counties where 3/4 of the children were Negro, the expenditure on education for white children was 13 times higher.

School Buildings:

Value of school property per pupil enrolled in 10 Southern states:

1930: white - \$166
Negro - 32 (19% of white)

1945: white - \$224
Negro - 52 (23% of white)

(At this same rate of improvement, it would take 60 years for the per capita value of Negro school property to equal that of white school property as of 1945, and 285 years to bring about actual equalization.)

School buildings in Washington, D.C. (administered by Federal Government):

Elementary schools: for white - 76
for Negro - 45

(There are more Negroes than whites enrolled in elementary schools)

High Schools: for white - 7 (51% filled)
for Negro - 3 (overcrowded)

(There are 8,000 white and 5,500 Negro high school students. Thus the 41% of the students who are Negro have only 30% of the school buildings.)

Teachers - Pupil Loads and Salaries:

Number of pupils per teacher and average annual salary of teachers in 11 segregated school systems. (1949-50, U.S. Office of Education.)

<u>State</u>	<u>No. pupils per teacher</u>		<u>Average annual salary</u>		<u>Amount per Negro teacher for each \$1. per white teacher</u>
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	
Alabama	29	33	\$2,214	\$1,901	\$.86
Arkansas	29	37	1,900	1,416	.74
D.C.	25	30	3,963	3,863	.99
Florida	24	27	3,056	2,643	.87
Georgia	27	34	2,080	1,680	.81
Louisiana	26	34	3,222	2,486	.78
Maryland	28	30	3,600	3,575	.97
Mississippi	28	40	1,884	760	.41
North Carolina	29	34	2,675	2,721	1.01
South Carolina	27	32	2,150	1,515	.70
Texas	26	27	3,154	2,934	.93

It is estimated that in 1943-44, the 66,553 Negro teachers in South lost \$25,000,000 a year through salary discrimination.

3) What is the proportion of years of schooling for Negroes and whites?

Average number of years of schooling of persons age 25 or over in 1950:

Negro - 7 years

white - 10 years

Percent of persons age 25 or over in 1950:

Who had no schooling -

Negro - 10.0%

white - 1.3%

Who had 4 years of high school

Negro - 13%

white - 35%

Who had 4 years of college (1947)

Negro - 1.9%

white - 4.7%

4) What facilities are there for the higher education of Negroes in the South?

118 Negro colleges and universities in the U.S. - all but 4 in South. These 114 Southern Negro colleges and universities have 85% of all Negroes from the South who are college undergraduates.

Only 12 offer graduate instruction, none beyond Master's Degree.

1938 income of 96 Negro Colleges was \$14,679,712. (less than that of Harvard University alone)

Professional schools for Negroes:

Medical schools - 2 (31 for whites)

Law Schools - 3 (33 for whites)

Engineering schools - 1 (Howard University is the only institution in the South where a Negro can study engineering).

NOTE: In recent years, through militant struggles and long, tedious and costly legal battles, Negroes have gained admission (in token numbers) to a number of state-supported graduate and professional schools in the South.

- 5) Have Negroes equal educational opportunities in areas of non-segregated schools?

In most Northern cities of Negro concentration, housing segregation results in poorer school facilities for Negro children.

In New York City, with Negroes 10% of the population, only 1½% of public school teachers are Negroes - 90% of these in predominantly Negro areas.

105 Negroes on faculties of predominantly white colleges, 1945-8.

- 6) How have the Negro people fought for greater educational opportunities?

This struggle was, along with that for the land, a key feature of the Reconstruction era.

South Carolina Constitution, 1868, provided for a system of universal public education, ultimately to be inter-racial.

Ex-slaves, old and young, flocked to schools provided by Northern white teachers. These schools were often burned down and the teachers driven out.

Negroes sought especially to become educational superintendents of education in Reconstruction governments.

In 5 states Negroes were elected superintendents of education.

One of the greatest struggles in the South today, especially since World War II, is that against segregated schools, from elementary grades through graduate and professional schools.

V ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PRESS

Against all odds, refused admission to all kinds of white organizations from churches to fraternal orders to trade unions, the Negro people have manifested a genius for organizing themselves on lines completely independent of their oppressors, and unparalleled in American life. Likewise, they have created a network of newspapers and periodicals, from "slick" magazines to scholarly journals, with the purpose, throughout, of presenting their life, their problems, their aspirations.

- 1) How are the Negro people organized?

Millions of Negroes belong to churches, fraternal societies, etc., Negro business and professional bodies and unions, that constitute a vast independent structure of organized social life.

Negro state and interstate organizations held a total of 484 conventions in 1949. The majority of these were of educational, fraternal and religious bodies.

396 different Negro organizations reported to Bureau of the Census in 1949. They have an aggregate membership of 14,669,373.

Types of organization, and membership: (1949 - incomplete)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
Educational	57	1,145,738
General Fraternal	57	485,731
Religious	36	8,040,188
Business	16	14,267
College Fraternal	14	127,650
Professional	14	12,311
Recreational	9	7,784
Welfare	3	525,200

Illustrative of the variety and scope of Negro organizational life is the following partial list of national organizations (exclusive of college fraternities and sororities):

Afro-American Sons and Daughters	American Bridge Association
American Council on Human Rights	American Negro Music Festival
American Teachers Association	Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes
Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools	Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Schools
Benevolent Protective Order of Reindeer	Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Society
Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Grand Temple of Daughter Elks	Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges
Grand United Order of Tents	Frontiers of America, Inc.
Improved Benevolent and Protec- tive Order of Elks of the World	Grand United Order of Odd Fellows
Knights of Pythias Supreme Lodge	Imperial Order of King David
Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention	Independent Order of Good Samaritans
National Association of Account- ants.	Independent Order of Saint Luke
National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools	John A. Andrew Clinical Society
National Baptist Convention of America	Laymen's Movement of the National Baptist Convention
National Bar Association	Midwestern Athletic Association
National Builders Association	National Association for the Advance- ment of Colored People
National Conference of Church Leaders	National Association of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses
National Council of Negro Women	National Baptist Convention, Inc.
National Dental Association	National Baptist Sunday School Congress
National Institute of Science	National Beauty Culturists League
National Medical Association	National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro
National Negro Business League	National Conference of Hospital Administrators
National Negro Insurance Association	National Convention of Mme.C.J.Walker's Beauticians and Agents
National Student Health Association	National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches
National Technical Association	National Negro Bankers Association
National Association of Colored Women	National Negro League
	National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs
	National Sunday School and B.T.U. Congress, U.S.A.
	National Urban League
	National Association of Dental Hygienists
	National Association of Negro Musicians

Odd Fellows.

Two N.Y. and Philadelphia societies applied to the white Odd Fellows for permission to affiliate. This was refused. Subsequently they were accepted by a Lodge in Liverpool, England.

Elks - Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the World. (Italicized words added to original name of white organization.)

Organized by a Pullman porter, Cincinnati, 1898. White Elks tried to suppress them through the courts but failed owing to the Negro Elks having copyrighted the ritual.

Membership - 500,000 in 1,000 lodges (1946)

Property valued at \$55,000,000.

Has given \$500,000 in college scholarships to Negro students.

5) Negro Greek Letter Societies among College Students and Graduates:

Sigma Pi Phi, Philadelphia, 1904

Founded as an organization of Negro intellectual leaders, for college and university graduates and professionals.

Alpha Phi Alpha

First Negro college fraternity, Cornell, 1905-6. Founded as a result of exclusion of Negro students from white fraternities and campus social activities.

Omega Psi Phi

First fraternity to be established at a Negro College, Howard, 1911.

Alpha Kappa Alpha

First Negro college sorority, Howard, 1908.

Has engaged in a Health Project and a Non-Partisan Council which has maintained a lobby in Washington.

Delta Sigma Theta

Established at Howard, 1913.

Program includes promotion of education, support for a permanent F.E.P.C., and support of programs of intercultural relations.

(There are now many other Greek letter fraternities and sororities.)

Six Negro Greek letter fraternities compose, today. "The Council on Human Rights." In 1953 they worked out, in joint conventions, a program for full citizenship rights for the Negro people.

6) How are Negro Workers Organized?

In the major trade unions:

1,000,000 (estimate, Jan. 1, 1948) in A.F. of L.; C.I.O., and Independent Unions.

42 officers, 2nd and 3rd levels above locals.

In the C.I.O. - Negro Membership reported at 1950 Convention - 356,000
Total delegates - 557; Negro delegates - 7

Unaffiliated Negro Unions:

Railroad Industry (Negroes almost entirely excluded from white Railroad Brotherhoods, or denied upgrading.)

Six or more Negro unions, including:

Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen

Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union

These formed (1948): Negro Railway Labor Executive Committee

Published paper, "Negro Railway Labor News."

7) What is the Negro Press?

(By the Negro Press is meant a body of newspapers and periodicals owned and operated by Negroes and sold primarily to Negroes. It ranges from daily and weekly newspapers through popular magazines to scholarly quarterlies. Few features of Negro life in the U.S. reveal so strikingly the national character of the Negro question as the scope, character and circulation of the Negro Press.)

First Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal", edited by John B. Russwurm (First Negro to receive a college degree in the U.S.), N.Y., 1827
"Freedom's Journal", started four years before Garrison's "Liberator", made freedom for the slaves its basic issue.

Between 1827 and the Civil War there were 24 Negro periodicals - all protesting slavery.

137 regular newspapers with circulation of 1,809,060. (1945)
(As with the white press, the number of papers is decreasing and their size increasing.)

325 periodicals of all types - combined circulation 4,120,000 (1945)
Valued at \$10,000,000.

Circulation of largest newspapers:

<u>Pittsburgh Courier</u>	-	250,000	(1952)
<u>Baltimore Afro-American</u>		200,000	
<u>Chicago Defender</u>	-	140,000	
<u>N.Y. Amsterdam News</u>	-	55,000	(1952)
<u>Norfolk Journal & Guide</u>	-	52,000	(1952)
<u>Atlanta Daily World</u>	-	27,000	(only daily)

14 newsgathering agencies reported in 1945.

Paul Robeson's monthly newspaper, Freedom, founded in 1951.

Magazines - 85 (reported to Bureau of the Census, 1945)
Circulation - 749,025 (1945)

Some popular illustrated magazines:

Color, Our World, Ebony, Tan, Jet.

(The last 3, published by the Johnson Publishing Co., Chicago have reported circulation, January, 1953, of 1,000,000.)

Some serious and scholarly magazines:

The Crisis (monthly) official organ of the N.A.A.C.P.

Founded, 1911, by Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

The Journal of Negro History

Founded, together with Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1915, by Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

The Journal of Negro Education

Founded at Howard University, 1932, by Dr. Charles H. Thompson.

Phylon - Founded at Atlanta University, 1940, by Dr. DuBois

VI THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

The Negro people have organized and struggled for their independence, their full equality and freedom, for three hundred years. This struggle gains momentum daily. Whatever forms it has taken or now takes, its goal has always been the abolition of servitude and all its hallmarks, the right to own the land they farm, the abolition of second-class citizenship, the right to move in every sphere of life in full equality, the right to live in security and dignity.

1) How did the Negro people fight against slavery:

Insurrections and revolts:

200 slave insurrections accomplished or planned in territory now the U.S., 1665-1860

15 actual armed insurrections

3 large scale, highly organized, planned or executed rebellions:

Gabriel, 1800, near Richmond, Va.

Denmark Vesey, 1822, Charleston, So. Car.

(Vesey, a free Negro, was hanged with 34 others, 37 exiled from the U.S.)

Nat Turner, 1831, Southampton Co., Va.

(Turner and 16 followers hanged)

Organized, large-scale escape from slavery:

100,000 (estimate) slaves escaped and fled from South between 1810 and 1850.

Rate of 2500 a year.

Participation in Abolition movement:

Freedom's Journal, ed. J.B. Russwurm, N.Y. 1827, four years before Garrison's Liberator, demanded the end of slavery.

24 Negro periodicals protesting slavery were published between 1827 and 1860.

Frederick Douglass' North Star, established 1847, most famous.

Knights of Liberty - Organized in St. Louis, 1846.

1856 - 77,240 members. Disappeared as an organization but became actively connected with Underground Railroad.

Fighting the slaveowners in the Union army:

186,017 Negroes served in armed forces of the U.S. during the Civil War. A large proportion of these fled from slavery to take up arms to fight the slaveowners.

There were 75 Negro commissioned officers.

2) What are some of the main organized movements for Negro freedom since the Civil War?

During Reconstruction they fought for civil rights, education, and the land.

5,000 (estimate) Negroes murdered in South during Reconstruction.

Registration for election of New Constitutional Conventions in the 10 rebel states:

Negro - 700,000

white - 660,000

Freed Negro workers, unable to break down Jim-Crow barriers of white trade unions, organized themselves:

1869 - First National Negro Labor Convention.
Formed Colored National Labor Union.

Negro Farmers:

1,250,000 (including 300,000 women) belonged to Colored Farmers' Alliance.

This constituted one of main bases in the 1890's of the Populist Movement.

The Tuskegee Movement:

Initiated in 1880's by Booker T. Washington

The Niagara Movement:

Launched by Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Niagara Falls, 1905
First Conference held at scene of John Brown's raid, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, 1906.

1909 Conference, New York City, led to organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

Founded in N.Y.C., 1909 - by Dr. Du Bois and others,
Informally merged with Niagara Movement, 1910

The Crisis, ed. Dr. DuBois, launched as official organ, 1910.

1500 local branches, 500,000 members (1945)

The National Urban League:

Founded through fusion of earlier organizations in 1911.

Rise of new Negro participation in labor movement and new Negro working class leadership - 1917.

Publications: The Messenger, The Emancipator, The Challenge, The Crusader.

1917-19: Negroes participating on a new level in historic strike struggles in packinghouse and steel.

1925 - Formation of National Negro Labor Congress.

The "Garvey Movement"

Named after its founder Marcus Garvey, a West Indian Negro.

Began among West Indian Negroes in this country.

After World War I it organized American Negroes, especially in Northern cities, on lines of race and national consciousness.

The National Negro Congress:

Founded in 1935 to be a national organization including all Negro organizations, for mass struggle for equality, 1940 - third meeting in Washington, D.C. attended by 900 Negro and 400 white delegates.

Southern Negro Youth Congress:

Founded in Richmond, Virginia, 1937, One of main Negro people's organizations in the South until its dissolution in 1948. Fought against segregation and for full equality in every sphere of life.

Council on African Affairs:

Founded, 1937, to inform American people concerning status and conditions of the people of Africa and to mobilize support for their liberation struggles. Publishes newsletter, Spotlight on Africa.

March on Washington Movement:

1941. The movement led to a conference between its representatives and President Franklin D. Roosevelt, resulting in Executive Order 8802, June 25, 1941, forbidding contractors handling government orders to discriminate against workers "because of race, creed, color, or national origin," and the creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

National Negro Labor Council:

Founded in Cincinnati, 1951. Based primarily on Negro trade unionists, the organization is dedicated to the struggle for equality of job opportunities, upgrading, seniority, etc., for Negroes, and for strengthening Negro-white unity in the labor movement. Second national convention, Cleveland, 1952, reported 35 local councils.

Sojourners for Truth and Justice:

Founded in Washington, D.C. October 1, 1951, after a group of Negro women from all over the country had met to take their many grievances to their government.

3) What are some of the important dates and events marking democratic gains and struggles of the Negro people during the first four and one-half decades of the 20th Century?

1909 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People founded.
- U.S. Commission to Liberia appointed by President Roosevelt.

1910 - The Crisis (NAACP) is first published.
- National Urban League founded.

1911 - Julius Rosenwald begins plan for building Negro rural schools (now over 5,000), giving one-third of cost with requirement that school authorities and private citizens raise the rest.

1914 - Spingarn Medal for Negro Achievement established.

1915 - U.S. Supreme Court decides that "grandfather clause" device for restricting Negro voting in the South is unconstitutional.

1917 - Supreme Court holds that municipal zoning ordinance segregating white and Negro homes is unconstitutional.
- Louisville Segregation Ordinance, prohibiting Negroes and whites from living in the same districts, is unconstitutional.

- 1918 - Serious "race riots" in Chicago and other cities result in more attention to the conditions of life of urban Negroes.
- 1919 - Dr. W.E.B. DuBois establishes Pan-African Congress.
- 1922 - Thirteen countries and six U.S. states represented at Pan-African Congress in London.
- 1923 - Paul Robeson appears in principal role of "Emperor Jones" (followed by other important roles, including "Othello", in London in 1930)
- 1924 - Charles H. Houston (now deceased) is admitted to D.C. bar and begins distinguished career in legal defense of Negro rights (closely associated with other noted attorneys, especially William H. Hastie and Thurgood Marshall)
 - Large Negro migration from South to North, stimulated by restriction on immigration and labor shortages following World War I.
 - Fourth Annual Convention of the Communist Party resolves to fight "for political equality, the right to vote, 'economic' equality, abolition of Jim Crow laws....and customs", and a series of related democratic rights of the Negro people.
- 1925 - Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized by A. Philip Randolph (given A.F. of L. charter in 1929)
 - American Negro Labor Congress is founded in Chicago.
- 1926 - Mordecai W. Johnson becomes first Negro President of Howard University.
- 1927 - U.S. Supreme Court holds Louisiana Residential Segregation Law unconstitutional.
 - Marion Anderson begins her public concert career by winning a competition in the Lewisohn Stadium, New York City.
- 1928 - A resolution of the Communist Party (reaffirmed in 1930 and 1946) characterizes the Negro Question as a national question, and raises the perspective of "Self-Determination in the Black Belt."
- 1929 - 30 - New Atlanta University, formed through merger, graduate school established.
- 1930 - Census shows extent of Negro migration to North; number living in North but born in South increased in decade from 737,423 to 1,255,789
 - League of Struggle for Negro Rights is founded.
 - Communist Party reported (in March) 1,300 Negro members, an increase of 1,000 in one year.
- 1931 - Association of Southern Women for Prevention of Lynching organized.
 - Communist Party expels a white member (A. Yokinen) because of social discrimination against Negroes, after an open hearing attended by 211 delegates from 133 mass organizations, in addition to 1,500 spectators.
- 1932 - Journal of Negro Education begins publication at Howard University.
 - In Second Texas Primary Case, U.S. Supreme Court declares unconstitutional a resolution of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party, empowered by the State Legislature to adopt its own rules on the subject, barring Negroes from voting in the Democratic Primary.
 - James W. Ford is candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the U.S. on the Communist Party ticket (also in 1936 and 1940)

- 1935 - U.S. Supreme Court in second Scottsboro case decides that a Negro was denied equal protection of the law by his indictment and trial by a jury selected from a panel which included no Negroes.
 - All-Southern Conference for Civil and Trade Union Rights.
 - CIO adopts constitution forbidding discrimination because of race, color, etc.
 - Italy invades Ethiopia, causing upsurge of protest by U.S. Negroes.
- 1936 - U.S. Supreme Court decides that confessions of guilt obtained by torture invalidate death sentence in case of three Mississippi Negroes.
 - National Council of Colored Women founded; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune President.
 - National Negro Congress held in Chicago.
- 1937 - U.S. Supreme Court rules that Angelo Herndon was illegally imprisoned for alleged circulation of Communist literature.
 - Joe Louis (Joseph Louis Barrow) wins World's Heavyweight Championship.
 - National Youth Administration founded, with Office of Negro Affairs headed by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.
 - U.S. Housing Authority set up; announces aim to house Negro residents in approximately one-third of dwelling units projected under loan contracts.
 - Farm Security Administration established, rendering important service to Negro and white sharecroppers.
 - Council on African Affairs established in New York City; Paul Robeson, President.
- 1938 - U.S. Supreme Court in Gaines Case requires a state (Missouri) to admit Negroes to "white" university or otherwise provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes within the State.
 - Donald Murray, Negro student who had secured admission to University of Maryland Law School through court action, obtains his degree.
 - Southern Conference on Human Welfare holds first meeting in Birmingham, Alabama.
- 1939 - First favorable decision on equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers handed down by U.S. District Court of Maryland.
 - Marian Anderson, with permission of Department of Interior, headed by Harold T. Ickes, sings to nearly 100,000 in front of Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C. because Daughters of the American Revolution refused to allow her to sing in Constitution Hall.
 - Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools announces it has given "A" rating to 18 Negro colleges and 4 Negro junior colleges.
 - Civil Rights Section of Department of Justice set up (seldom used to defend Negro rights)
- 1940 - Several court victories establishing the right of Negroes to serve on juries.
 - U.S. Supreme Court reverses Illinois Supreme Court decision upholding a segregated covenant.
 - Booker T. Washington postage stamp issued by U.S. Government.
 - Phylon founded by Dr. DuBois at Atlanta University.
 - Circuit Court of Appeals holds that Negro and white teachers must receive equal salaries for equal work; U.S. Supreme Court refused to review case.
 - Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, a graduate of West Point, promoted to be first Negro Brigadier General.

- 1941 - Dr. W.E.B. DuBois is first Negro elected member of National Institute of Arts and Letters.
- President Roosevelt issues Executive Order 8802 and established Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC) to assure fair treatment in defense industries of "all persons, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin"; as a result, threatened "March on Washington" by many thousands of Negroes and their allies is indefinitely postponed.
 - Attorney General Jackson requires Washington, (D.C.) Bar Association to admit to its library all lawyers in good standing.
 - First provision made in U.S. for training Negro aviators.
 - Dean Dixon is first Negro to conduct a symphony orchestra on national radio hook-up (N.B.C.). (In 1944, he organized interracial American Youth Orchestra.)
- 1942 - Sydenham Hospital in New York establishes precedent by becoming an interracial hospital as regards trustees, staff, nurses and patients.
- Supreme Court in Little Scottsboro Case insists that provisions of due process clause of Constitution be observed in case of imprisoned Negroes.
- 1943 - Study (by Harry W. Green, published 1946) shows that 381 Negroes in the U.S. have received Ph.D. degree or academic equivalent (316 since 1930).
- Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. is elected to the New York City Council on the Communist Party ticket (re-elected in 1945)
- 1944 - United Negro College Fund organized.
- Twenty-five of the most important national Negro organizations, meeting in New York under auspices of NAACP, demand prosecution of the war to victory, elimination of the poll tax by federal action, integration of Negroes in the armed forces (without segregation), establishment of a permanent federal FEPC, etc.
 - U.S. Supreme Court rules in Albright Case that a party primary is a vital part of the state election machinery, not simply a "private" Democratic Party operation.
 - Some 2,500 Negro soldiers in Germany volunteer for front-line service in formerly segregated white companies, first time in recent U.S. history when white and Negro soldiers operated in the same company.
 - U.S. Supreme Court unanimously holds that under provisions of Railway Labor Act of 1934 the Brotherhoods cannot act as bargaining agents if they deny Negroes equal membership rights.
 - In the third Texas Primary Case, U.S. Supreme Court upholds the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries as these are "a part of the machinery for choosing officials, state and national....".
- 1945 - NAACP announces that it has been successful in 20 out of 22 cases defending Negro democratic rights in the U.S. Supreme Court during previous thirty years.
- New York State establishes State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD), and adopts an act entitled "Law Against Discrimination".
 - National Negro and Allied Veterans of America founded in Chicago.
- 1946 - Booker T. Washington is first Negro honored in Hall of Fame; a half-dollar coin in his honor issued in December.
- Miss Shirley Graham receives Julian Messner Award of \$5,000 for biography of Frederick Douglass.
 - January 5th designated by 79th Congress as George Washington Carver Day.

- 1946 - NAACP wins case of Irene Morgan vs. Commonwealth of Virginia, thus establishing legal principle that state segregation laws do not apply to interstate passengers on interstate travel.
- Professor Alain Locke of Howard University, and Visiting Professor at the University of Wisconsin, is elected President of the American Association for Adult Education.
 - As a result of the Albright decision, scores of thousands of Negroes vote for the first time since Reconstruction in primary elections in Georgia, Florida and some other southern states.
 - It is announced that the 13 public housing projects developed in New York City during recent years are operated on a non-segregated basis.
 - American Nurses Association adopts unsegregated membership policy.
 - President Truman appoints President's Committee on Civil Rights.

4) What is the relative voting strength of Negroes in the North and West?

"The Negroes in the Northern cities have enough votes to hold the balance of power in any close election." (New York Times, Aug. 10, 1952)

In at least 11 states the percentage Negroes constitute of the total population is substantially larger than the percentage which the plurality of major parties in the 1948 presidential elections constitutes of the total vote, as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>% Negroes Are of Total Population</u>	<u>% Major Party Plurality Is of Total 1948 Vote</u>
Maryland	16.6	1.5
Delaware	13.9	1.3
Illinois	7.2	0.8
Michigan	7.1	1.6
New York	6.3	0.9
Pennsylvania	6.2	4.1
California	6.0	0.4
Ohio	5.9	0.3
New Jersey	5.7	4.4
Indiana	4.5	0.8
Connecticut	2.7	1.6

5) How effective has been the Negro people's struggle for the vote in the South during the past decade?

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Negroes Registered to Vote</u>	
	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>
Alabama	2,000	50,000
Arkansas	4,000	65,000
Florida	18,000	116,145
Georgia	20,000	133,000
Louisiana	908	51,675
Mississippi	2,000	8,000
North Carolina	35,000	70,000
South Carolina	3,000	73,000
Tennessee	20,000	85,000
Texas	30,000	110,000
Virginia	15,000	66,000
Total	<u>149,908</u>	<u>827,820 (450% increase)</u>

6) What Negroes were elected to public office in the 1952 fall elections?

U.S. House of Representatives:

N.Y. - Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (5th term)
Ill. - William L. Dawson (5th term)

State Senates:

N.Y. - Julius A. Archibald (1st in history)
Mich. - Miss Cora M. Brown
- Charles C. Diggs
Ind. - Robert L. Brokenburr
Ohio - Henry E. Davis

State Assemblies:

N.Y. - Leslie T. Turner
- Hulan Jack
- James C. Thomas
- Bertram L. Baker
Ill. - Corneal A. Davis
- Charles Jenkins
- Fred Smith
- Charles Skyles
Pa. - Scholley P. Alexander
- Granville Jones
- Samuel Floyd
- Rev. Dennie Hoggard
- J. Thompson Pettigrew
- Garfield B. Harris
Mich. - Charline White
- Edgar Currie
Ind. - William D. Mackey
- James Hunter
- Jessie L. Dickerson
Mo. - Leroy Tyus
- Walter V. Lay
- John W. Green
Ohio - A. Bruce McClur
- Frederick Bowers
Mass. - Herbert L. Jackson
Wis. - Isaac Coggs

County Offices:

Mich. - Dr. Samuel B. Milton, Wayne County Coroner
(1st Negro elected to this office in history)
Ga. - W. C. Ervin, Richmond County School Board
(1st Negro elected to public office in
Georgia since Reconstruction)

7) How influential was the southern Negro vote in the 1952 Presidential elections?

In four southern states - Louisiana, Oklahoma, North Carolina and South Carolina - the Negro vote was the decisive balance of power which resulted in a majority vote for the Democratic candidate.

8) What were some of the notable events in Negro life during 1952?

January

- Funeral of Harry T. Moore, victim of assassin's Christmas Eve bomb in Mims,

- Fla. Mrs. Harriette T. Moore, his wife, dies on January 3rd.
- William V. Tubman inaugurated as 19th President of Liberia.
 - William Dean, head of African Unit, U.S. Economic Affairs Division, commits suicide (brother of Dr. Channing Tobias, U.S. alternate delegate to the U.N. General Assembly in Paris.)

February

- Three confessed (white) GI rapists given 16 to 24 months in jail for ravishing wife of Negro GI at gunpoint in North Carolina.
- Crosses burned in Cairo, Ill. on eve of scheduled integration of Negro and white schools. Home of Urbane F. Bass, Cairo physician, bombed.
- Gene Mitchell Gray loses job in Knoxville one day after he enrolls as student at (formerly all-white) University of Tennessee.
- Jackie Robinson appointed to executive position on WNBC-WNBT staff.
- Nine prominent Negroes (including 7 NAACP officials) arrested in Cairo, Ill. for encouraging parents to enroll children in "white" schools which courts had declared must be opened to Negro pupils.
- All-white jury again condemns Walter Lee Irvin to death in Ocala, Fla., re-trial of famous Groveland Case.
- The late Sgt. Cornelius Charlton, of New York, is awarded Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously, for bravery in Korea.

March

- J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Improved, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks of the World, buried in Washington, D.C.; 10,000 attend funeral.
- U.S. Department of Interior endorses anti-rail Jim Crow bill introduced by Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minn.
- Louisiana State University admits 18 Negro college graduates to extension courses.
- Kwame Nkrumah becomes Prime Minister of Ghana (Gold Coast), first Negro to attain this rank in British Commonwealth.
- Negro press celebrates 125th Anniversary of founding of first Negro newspaper in the U.S.
- Mack Ingram, convicted for "looking" at white woman, wins re-trial in Yanceville, N.C.
- Wilbur D. Gary, veteran of World War II, defies San Pablo, Calif. mob and remains in his home despite stoning and cross-burning.
- Homes of two Negro veterans bombed in Los Angeles, Calif.
- U.S. District Court rules that South Carolina Jim Crow schools are constitutional; urges equalization of facilities.
- W.C. Jason, Jr., welfare director of National Alliance of Postal Employees, files suit to restrain Government from reopening "loyalty" cases involving 21 Negro postal employees.
- University of North Carolina refuses to enroll Mrs. Margaret K. Goodwin in School of Medicine.
- Los Angeles woman receives bomb threat, NAACP posts award for apprehension of bombers.
- Lincoln A. Blakney becomes first Negro to enter University of Tennessee Law School.
- Negroes win right to use Knoxville, Tenn., golf courses.

April

- Hardwick Thompson, bus driver in Willow, Calif., becomes first Negro member of Rotary Club in the State.
- Cuba's President Batista names a Negro, Dr. Miguel A. C. Casade, as Minister of Justice.
- U.S. District Court orders Louisiana State University to admit Negroes to School of Medicine.

- New Orleans grants Negroes two days per week on golf links.
- Twenty-five whites indicted for Klan floggings in Whiteville, N.C.
- Mrs. Sarah Lee Fleming named Connecticut "Mother for 1952".
- Marchers picket South African Embassy in D.C. as Ambassador entertains guests celebrating Union's 300th Anniversary.
- Bob Church, powerful Republican leader, dies of heart attack in Memphis, Tenn.
- Miss Claudia Jones and Pettis Perry face trial in U.S. District Court on Foley Square, New York City, along with other Communist leaders indicted for alleged violation of the Smith Act because they "teach and advocate" the theoretical principles of Marxism-Leninism.

May

- Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune barred from speaking at Englewood, N.J. High School because of alleged "disloyalty".
- Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and wife refused entrance to Canada by Canadian authorities under pressure from U.S.
- Canada Lee, famous actor, dies.
- New anti-Negro hate-group formed in Florida under name of "White Democrats of the South".
- Illinois Commerce Commission orders Illinois Central Railroad to halt jim crow in the State.
- Five whites are indicted for Cairo, Ill., bombings.
- Bethel, Kansas, school ends segregation after conference with NAACP.
- Bar against Negro admittance to St. Joseph (Mo.) Junior College upheld by Missouri District Court.

June

- Spingarn Medal awarded to the late Harry T. Moore.
- Audrey Patterson, New Orleans track star, barred from using City cinder paths while training for Olympic try-out.
- Home of Attorney Rayfield Lundy, in Los Angeles, stoned and cross burned on front lawn.
- Walker Business College in Jacksonville, Fla., bombed on evening before primary elections.
- Harvey Beech becomes first Negro graduate of University of North Carolina.
- Dr. Harold D. West becomes first Negro President of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbrough, grand treasurer of Daughters of the Elks (IBPOEW) dies of heart attack on same day as she is honored by four-day session of New York Elks.
- Wendell P. Dabney, "Grand Old Man" of Negro journalism, dies in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- U.S. Supreme Court rules against Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for attempting to destroy jobs held by Negroes.
- Klan cross burns in back yard of Angus Bates, Los Angeles.
- John B. Duncan named Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.
- All-white jury frees sheriff and two others in Georgia slavery trial.
- Twenty-four indicted in Whiteville, N.C. Klan case.
- Attorney J.M. Burr, in Chicago, sues Southern Pacific Railroad for \$50,000 on grounds of discrimination.

July

- Two ministers and secretary of Pittsburgh Urban League stoned in anti-Negro demonstration at city-owned swimming pool.
- President Tubman denounces 50 cents a day paid workers by U.S. investors in Liberian Mining Company; demands one-half of profits from iron-ore deposits.

- 138 arrested in Johannesburg as South African civil disobedience campaign against unjust jim crow laws gains momentum.
- Mob of 5,000 whites burn, destroy home purchased by Negroes near scene of G.O.P. National Convention in Chicago.
- Attorney Rayfield Lundy elected president of Willowbrook School Board of Trustees, near Los Angeles, Calif.
- Federal Judge J. Waties Waring refuses to address NAACP Convention on grounds that he is in favor of all-out war against segregation and unwilling to support "separate but equal" principle.
- Paul Washington and Ocie Jugger die in Louisiana electric chair after four-year fight against frameup.
- Mrs. Charlotta Bass announced as candidate for Vice President of Progressive Party.
- Rocks thrown in second assault on home of Wilbur D. Gary in Richmond, Calif.
- 126 more jailed in South Africa campaign in defiance of unjust laws.

August

- Imperial Wizard of the KKK admits taking part in flogging of woman in Jan. 1951, during Whiteville, N.C. trial.
- Educator William Chance awarded \$50 in jim crow case when Atlantic Coast Line loses appeal.
- C.C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, dies on 78th birthday.
- 800 non-whites jailed in month of civil disobedience campaign against jim crow laws in Union of South Africa.
- White soldiers attack Negro GIs escorting white women in Germany.
- KKK Wizard and 62 floggers sentenced in Whiteville, N.C. case.
- C.C. Spaulding estate valued at \$150,000 in Durham, N.C.
- 179 more Negroes arrested in Johannesburg and 228 in Port Elizabeth, bringing total prisoners in civil disobedience campaign to 1,783.
- John H. Wheeler succeeds C.C. Spaulding as head of Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Durham, N.C.
- Georgia sheriff and deputy indicted in Macon for flogging Negro man and woman.
- Mrs. Roberta Church becomes first Negro woman ever elected to Executive Committee of Tennessee, Republican Party.

September

- Elks Convention elects Bob Johnson as Grand Exalted Ruler.
- Six whites jailed in Columbus, Ga., on charge of raping Negro widow in Aug.
- Bus load of Negro pupils turned back in attempt to enroll in "white" school in Jackson, Tenn.
- Knoxville Tenn., announces it will employ a Negro policewoman.
- Polytechnic High School in Baltimore, Md. admits 10 Negroes.
- Knoxville, Tenn., announces it will employ two Negro detectives.
- Georgia sheriff pleads nolle contendere to charges he beat two Negro women.
- Mau Mau uprising in Kenya dramatizes growing liberation struggles in Africa.
- Pearl Bailey brutally beaten at New Jersey nightclub; assailants elude police.
- James Carroll, who studied law in prison, wins his freedom after serving 19 years unjustly in New York prison.
- Fiery cross burned in vicinity of homes of Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella, Lena Horne and Ella Fitzgerald, in St. Albans, Jamaica, N.Y.
- President Tubman of Liberia meets with General Francisco Franco at San Sebastian, Spain.

October

- Washington, D.C. Medical Society admits five Negroes to membership.
- Del Mar College in Corpus Christi, Texas, admits Negro students.

- University of Alabama refuses to allow Negro woman to enroll for post-graduate work.
- Congressional leaders exposed as signers of jim crow restrictive covenant, including Richard M. Nixon, John J. Sparkman, Estes M. Kefauver, Burnet R. Maybank, Herman Welker and others.
- Mrs. Laura Bland Hamilton, 99-year-old ex-slave, dies in Newark, N.J.
- Funeral services held for Dr. Louis T. Wright, head of Harlem Hospital and Chairman of the Board of the NAACP.
- Ex-slave Duke Finch dies at 107 years of age in Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Seven Negro women named to police force in New Orleans, La.
- International Geneva Association lifts 75-year-old ban against Negro chefs, head waiters, hotel and restaurant managers.
- Alabama police shoot and kill their 12th Negro victim for that State in one year, 64th since 1948.

November

- Jomo Kenyatta, leader of Kenya African Union, arrested by British colonizers in effort to curb liberation uprising; troops rushed to colony.
- 35 Negroes elected to national, state and local public offices in fall elections.
- Judge bans jim crow juries in New Orleans.
- KKK attacks white friends of Negroes at St. Louis, Mo.
- North Africans charge U.S. funds used to suppress African freedom on pressing case before U.N. in Paris.
- U.S. State Department asks for deportation of Kenya student attending Lincoln University (Pa.)
- Jury frees sheriff in Groveland Case killing of Samuel Shepperd and wounding of Walter Lee Irvin near Tavares, Fla.
- Mack Ingram again convicted of "looking" at white woman in Yanceyville, N.C.
- Alabama police kill two more Negroes.

December

- Bishop W.J. Walls, of the A.M.E. Zion Church, refutes "subversive" charge made by radio commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr. and Un-American Activities Comm.
- Louisiana police kill deaf man, 72 years old.
- Oakland, Calif., woman warned not to sell her home to a Negro.
- Ex-slave John Meeks dies in Los Angeles at age of 107.
- Negro fined \$250 for "smiling" at white woman in St. Charles, Mo.
- NAACP and other attorneys complete arguments before U.S. Supreme Court for abolition of segregated schools.
- Rev. Amos Carnegie of Washington, D.C. founder of National Hospital Foundation, beaten on interstate bus between Atlanta and Acworth, Ga., because he refused to move to the rear.
- Governor Fine of Pennsylvania ends jim crow policy of State National Guard and State Police.
- Joseph D. Bibb named Director of Public Safety for State of Illinois by Governor-Elect William Stratton.
- Gabriel Dennis of Liberia, tells U.N. that Africa will be free.
- 300 more arrested in Kenya as Africans use swords, poison darts in liberation struggles.
- Seaboard Airline Railroad announces end of jim crow coaches.

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NOTE: The factual materials compiled in this pamphlet were culled from dozens of sources, including Negro weekly newspapers, daily newspapers, magazines, handbooks, encyclopedias, almanacs, monographs on historical and contemporary social subjects.