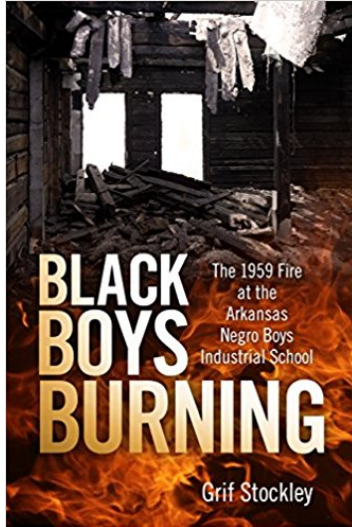


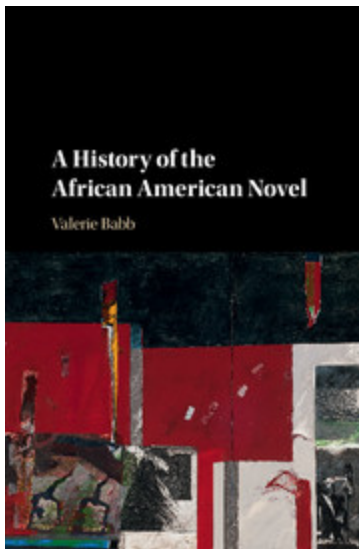
Relevant Books



Stockley, Grif. *Black Boys Burning: The 1959 Fire at the Arkansas Negro Boys Industrial School*. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2017, pp.210, ISBN: 1496812697.

On the morning of March 5, 1959, fire had engulfed the Arkansas Negro Boys Industrial School in Wrightsville, thirteen miles outside of Little Rock. Forty-eight boys clawed their way through the windows of the dormitory to safety, however, twenty-one boys between the ages of thirteen and seventeen who burned to death. This book presents an explanation of how systemic poverty perpetuated by white supremacy sealed the fate of those students, hence, telling of the history of the school and fire, providing a fresh understanding of the broad implications of white supremacy. Thus, the book adds to an evolving understanding of the Jim Crow South, Arkansas's history, the lawyers who capitalized on this

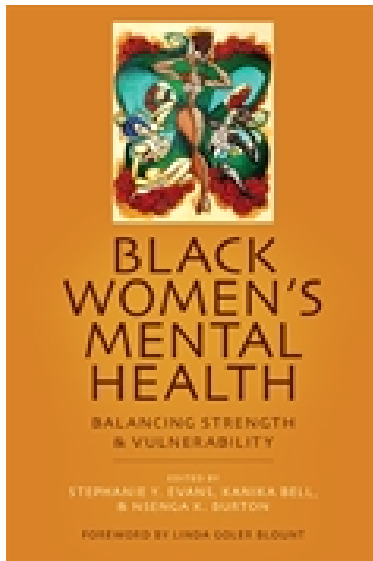
tragedy, and the African American victims.



Babb, Valerie. *A History of the African American Novel*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2017, pp.485, ISBN: 9781107448773.

This volume offers an overview of the development of the novel and its major genres. In the first part of this book, the author examines the evolution of the novel from the 1850s to the present, showing how the concept of Black identity has transformed along with the art form. The second part explores the prominent genres of African American novels, such as narratives of the enslaved, detective fiction, and speculative fiction, and considers how each one reflects changing understandings of Blackness as it builds on other literary histories by including early Black print culture, African American graphic novels, pulp fiction, and the history of adaptation of Black novels to film by placing novels in

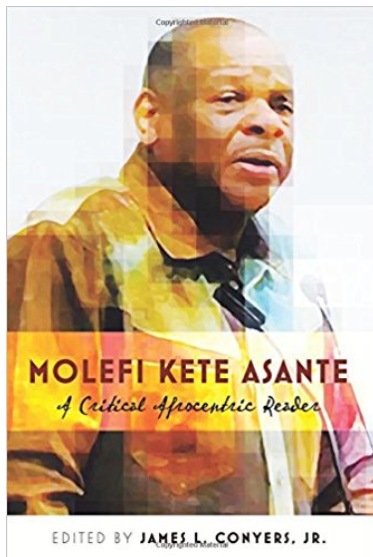
conversation with other documents - early Black newspapers and magazines, film, and authorial correspondence.



Evans, Stephanie Y., Kanika Bell and Nsenga K. Burton, eds (foreword by Linda Goler Blount). *Black Women's Mental Health: Balancing Strength and Vulnerability*. Albany, New York: State University of New York Press, 2017, pp.324, ISBN: 978-1-4384-6581-4.

This book offers an interdisciplinary look at the challenges and potency of Black women's struggle for inner peace and mental stability and brings together contributors from psychology, sociology, law, and medicine, and the humanities to discuss issues ranging from stress, sexual assault, healing, self-care, and contemplative practice to health-policy considerations and parenting. The book merges theory and practice with personal narratives and public policy to develop a framework for approaching Black women's wellness in order to provide tangible solutions as it reflects feminist praxis and defines womanist peace

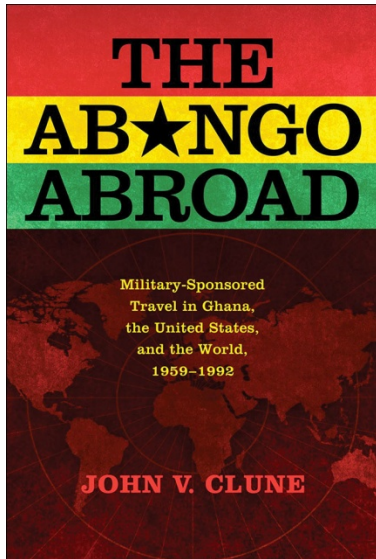
in terms that reject both "superwoman" stereotypes and "victim" caricatures.



Conyers, James L., ed. *Molefi Kete Asante: A Critical Afrocentric Reader*. New York, NY: Peter Lang Publishing Inc., 2017, pp.238, ISBN: 1433112469.

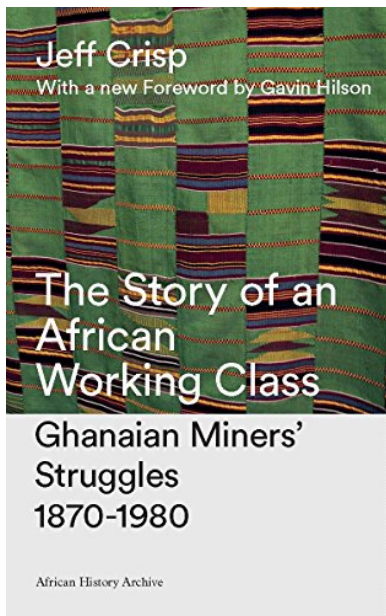
This volume presents a historical assessment that offers a constructive perspective of Afrocentricity, as it organizes Molefi Kete Asante's writings into four categories: history, mythology, ethos, and motif; hence, arranged theoretically to represent four concepts that describe and evaluate culture from an Afrocentric perspective. The book also offers an assessment of Asante's body of literature that continues to position the philosophy and ideals of the Afrocentric movement in the U.S., and around the world. In the context of being a public intellectual, the core of Asante's analysis draws inferences in locating African occurrences in place, space, and time. Advancing this idea further, the book argues that the purpose of these presages is to motivate scholars

in Africology to contribute to the intellectual history of W. E. B. Du Bois, Maria Stewart, Carter G. Woodson, John Henrik Clarke, and the countless others who have advanced Africological research and writing.



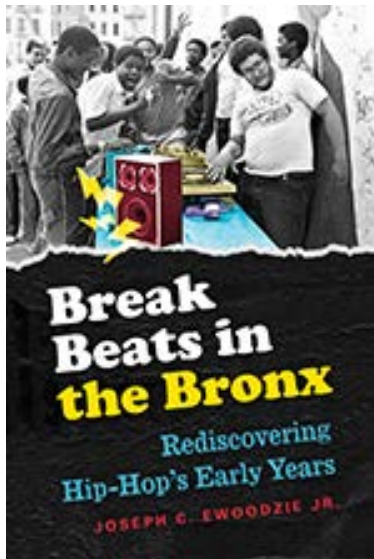
Clune, John V. *The Abongo Abroad: Military-Sponsored Travel in Ghana, the United States, and the World, 1959-1992*. Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University Press, 2017, pp.346, ISBN: 0826521517.

Blending African social history with US foreign relations, the author documents how ordinary people experienced a major aspect of Cold War diplomacy. Hence, the book describes how military-sponsored international travel, especially military training abroad and United Nations peacekeeping deployments in the Sinai and Lebanon, altered Ghanaian service members and their families during the three decades after independence in 1957. Thus, as an act of faith, American military assistance policy with Ghana remained remarkably consistent despite little evidence that military education and training in the United States produced any measurable results. However, the book argues that military-sponsored travel made individual Ghanaians' outlooks on the world more international, just as military assistance planners hoped they would, but the Ghanaian state struggled to turn that new identity into political or economic progress.



Crisp, Jeff (with a new Foreword by Gavin Hilson). *The Story of an African Working Class: Ghanaian Miners' Struggles 1870-1980*. London, UK: Zed Books, 2017, pp.224, ISBN: 9781783609765.

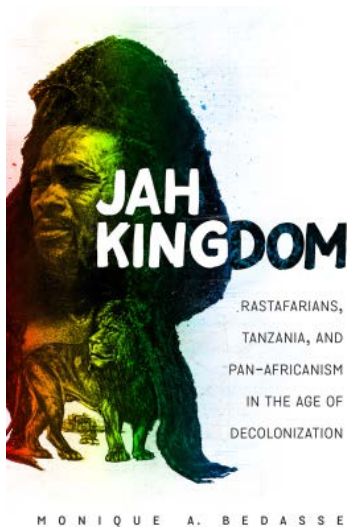
This work tells the story of Ghana's gold miners, one of the oldest and most militant groups of workers in Africa, hence, a story of struggle against exploitative mining companies, repressive governments and authoritarian trade union leaders. Drawing on a wide range of original sources, including previously secret government and company records, the author explores the changing nature of life and work in the gold mines, from the colonial era into the 1980s, and examines the distinctive forms of political consciousness and organization which the miners developed. The study also provides a detailed account of the changing techniques of labor control employed by mining capital and the state, and shows how they failed to curb the workers' solidarity and tradition of militant resistance.



Ewoodzie Jr., Joseph C. *Break Beats in the Bronx: Rediscovering Hip-Hop's Early Years*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2017, pp.256 (20 halftones, 8 figs., 1 map, 1 table, appends, notes, index), ISBN: 978-1-4696-3275-9.

The author of this work portrays the creative process that brought about what we now know as hip-hop and shows that the art form was a result of serendipitous events, accidents, calculated successes, and failures that, almost magically, came together. In doing so, the book questions the unexamined assumptions about hip-hop's beginnings, including why there are just four traditional elements—DJing, MCing, breaking, and graffiti writing—and not others, why the South Bronx and not any other borough or city is considered the cradle of the form, and which artists besides Kool Herc, Afrika Bambaataa, and Grandmaster Flash founded the genre. Hence, the author answers these and many other questions

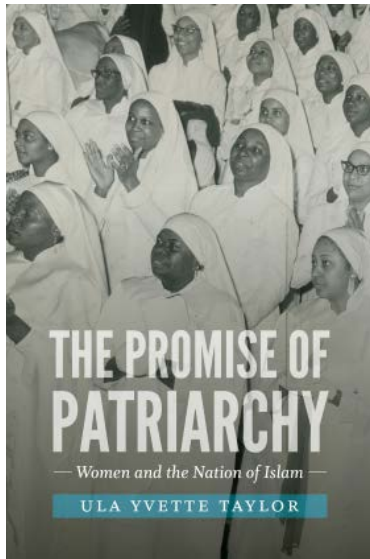
about hip-hop's beginnings to unearth new evidence to shows what occurred during the crucial but surprisingly underexamined years between 1975 and 1979 and argue that it was during this period that the internal logic and conventions of the scene were formed.



Bedasse, Monique A. *Jah Kingdom: Rastafarians, Tanzania, and Pan-Africanism in the Age of Decolonization*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2017, pp.270, ISBN: 978-1469633596.

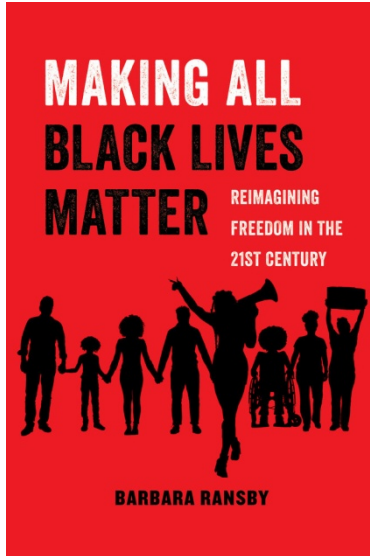
This book argues that repatriation to Africa represents the most important vehicle of Rastafari's international growth. Shifting the scholarship on repatriation from Ethiopia to Tanzania, the author foregrounds Rastafari's enduring connection to Black politics and establishes Tanzania as a critical site to explore gender, religion, race, citizenship, socialism, and nation. Beyond an engagement with how the Rastafarian idea of Africa translated into a lived reality, the volume demonstrates how Tanzanian state and non-state actors not only validated the Rastafarian idea of diaspora but were also crucial to defining the parameters of Pan-Africanism.

Based on previously undiscovered oral and written sources from Tanzania, Jamaica, England, the United States, and Trinidad, the book uncovers a vast and varied transnational network--including Julius Nyerere, Michael Manley, and C. L. R James--revealing Rastafari's entrenchment in the making of Pan-Africanism in the post-independence period.



Taylor, Ula Yvette Taylor. *The Promise of Patriarchy: Women and the Nation of Islam*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2017, pp.288, ISBN: 978-1-4696-3393-0.

This book suggests that Black women's experience in the Nation of Islam has largely remained on the periphery of scholarship, hence the author documents their struggle to escape the devaluation of Black womanhood while also clinging to the empowering promises of patriarchy; showing how despite being relegated to a lifestyle that did not encourage working outside of the home, women in the organization found freedom in being able to bypass the degrading experiences connected to labor performed largely by working-class Black women and in raising and educating their children in racially affirming environments. Telling the stories of women like Clara Poole (wife of Elijah Muhammad) and Burnsteen Sharrieff (secretary to W. D. Fard, founder of the Allah Temple of Islam), the author offers a narrative that explains how their decision to join a homegrown, male-controlled Islamic movement was a complicated act of self-preservation and self-love in Jim Crow America.



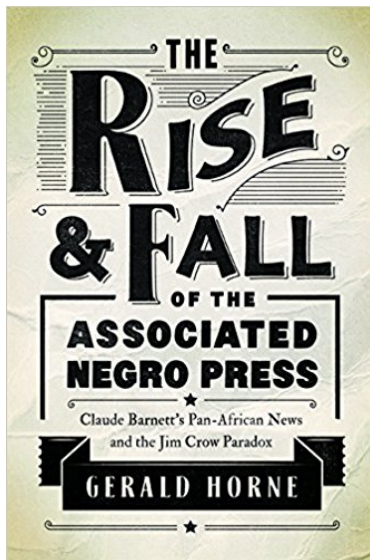
Ransby, Barbara. *Making All Black Lives Matter: Reimagining Freedom in the Twenty-First Century*. Oakland, CA: University of California Press, 2018, pp.148, ISBN: 9780520292710.

This volume shows that the Black Lives Matter movement has roots in prison abolition, anti-police violence, Black youth movements, and radical mobilizations across the country dating back for at least a decade. Hence, the author interviewed more than a dozen of the principal organizers and activists in the movement and provides a detailed review of its extensive coverage in mainstream and social media to offer one of the first overviews of Black Lives Matter and explore the challenges and possible future for the growing and influential movement.



Moore, Geneva Cobb. *Maternal Metaphors of Power in African American Women's Literature From Phillis Wheatley to Toni Morrison*. University of South Carolina Press, 2017, pp.368, ISBN: 9781611177480.

The author of this book traces Black women writers' creation of feminine and maternal metaphors of power in literature from the colonial-era work of Phillis Wheatley to the postmodern efforts of Paule Marshall, Alice Walker, and Toni Morrison. Through their characters the book shows how these writers re-created the identity of Black women and challenge existing rules shaping their subordinate status and behavior. Drawing on feminist, psychoanalytic, and other social science theory, the book also examines the maternal iconography and counter-hegemonic narratives by which these writers responded to oppressive conventions of race, gender, and authority. Thus, the work grounds its account in studies of Wheatley, Harriet Jacobs, Charlotte Forten Grimké, Jessie Fauset, Nella Larsen, and Zora Neale Hurston, authors that have wrote against invisibility and powerlessness by developing and cultivating a personal voice and an individual story of vulnerability, nurturing capacity, and agency that confounded prevailing notions of race and gender and called into question moral reform, according to the author.



Horne, Gerald. *The Rise and Fall of the Associated Negro Press: Claude Barnett's Pan-African News and the Jim Crow Paradox*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2017, pp.272, ISBN: 0252082737.

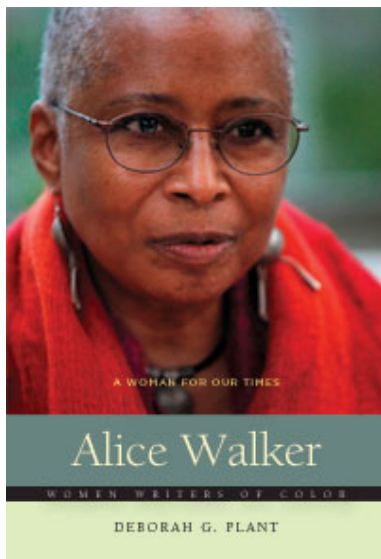
This book looks at the life of Claude Barnett, founder of the Chicago-based Associated Negro Press who for more than fifty years, fought racism at home and grew his press into an international news organization as one of the most influential African Americans of his day, and unofficial, diplomat who forged links with Jawaharlal Nehru, Zora Neale Hurston, and Richard Nixon. Hence, the author weaves Barnett's life story through a groundbreaking history of the Associated Negro Press, including its deep dedication to Pan-Africanism as Barnett helped send doctors and teachers to Africa, advised African governments, gave priority to foreign newsgathering, and saw the African American struggle in global terms. And also, the traces the story of the Associated Negro Press collapse as the mainstream press that overcame Jim Crow to finally cover issues concerning Black people and hire African American journalists.



Matory, J. Lorand. *Stigma and Culture: Last-Place Anxiety in Black America*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2015, pp.552, ISBN: 9780226297569.

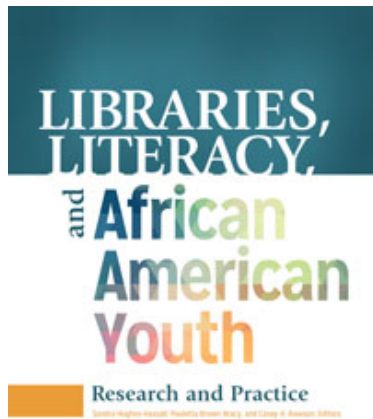
This book shows how ethnic identification in the United States—and around the globe—is a competitive and hierarchical process in which populations, especially of historically stigmatized races, seek status and income by dishonoring other stigmatized populations. Hence, this work looks at the African American elite in academia, where it explores the emergent ethnic identities of African and Caribbean immigrants and transmigrants, Gullah/Geechees, Louisiana Creoles, and even Native Americans of partly African ancestry. It also describes the competitive process that hierarchically structures their self-definition as ethnic groups and the similar process by which middle-class African Americans seek distinction from their impoverished compatriots.

Drawing on research at universities such as Howard, Harvard, and Duke and among their alumni networks, the author details how university life—while facilitating individual upward mobility, touting human equality, and regaling cultural diversity—also perpetuates the cultural standards that historically justified the dominance of some groups over others. Combining ethnographic findings with classic theoretical insights from Frantz Fanon, Fredrik Barth, Erving Goffman, Pierre Bourdieu and others—alongside stories from the author’s own life in academia—the book sketches the university as an institution that, particularly through the anthropological vocabulary of culture, encourages the stigmatized to stratify their own.



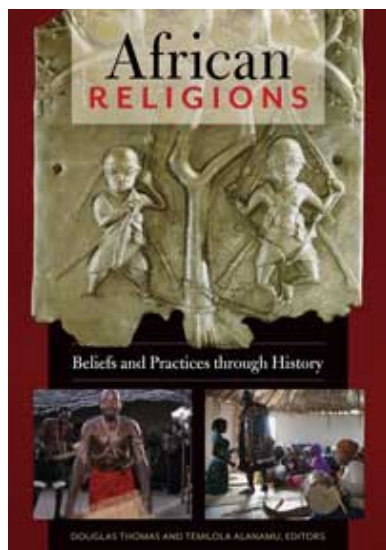
Plant, Deborah G. *Alice Walker: A Woman for Our Times*. Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger, 2017, pp. 251, ISBN: 978-0-313-37750-1.

This book offers a full examination of the intellectual underpinnings of Walker's life and her oeuvre from a philosophical standpoint that draws a portrait of the author that reveals the nuances of her character, clarifies the relationship between her life experiences and her lifework, and the philosophical thought that underlies both. Alice Walker has actively participated in every major social movement in America, including the Civil Rights and Black Arts movements, movements for women’s rights, peace, animal rights, and the environment, as well as the Occupy Wall Street movement. Her life of political and social activism has the potential to inspire the new millennial generation toward authentic and creative action, and mindful and progressive change.



Hughes-Hassell, Sandra, Pauletta Brown Bracy, and Casey H. Rawson, eds. *Libraries, Literacy, and African American Youth: Research and Practice*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016, pp.250, ISBN: 978-1-4408-3872-9.

This book is a call to action for the library community to address the literacy and life outcome gaps impacting African American youth. It provides strategies that enable school and public librarians to transform their services, programs, and collections to be more responsive to the literacy strengths, experiences, and needs of African American youth. The book draws on research from various academic fields to explore the issues surrounding African American literacy and to aid in developing culturally responsive school and library programs with the goal of helping to close the achievement gap and improve the quality of life for African American youth. Hence, the book works to clarify the role of public and school librarians in meeting the literacy needs of African American youth; brings together research findings on the literacy strengths and needs of African American youth and best practices for librarians seeking to improve their services to this population; provides specific examples of successful programs for working with African American youth that can be adapted by other school or public libraries; and create an ongoing vehicle for collaborative learner-centered relationships between public and school librarians serving the same community.

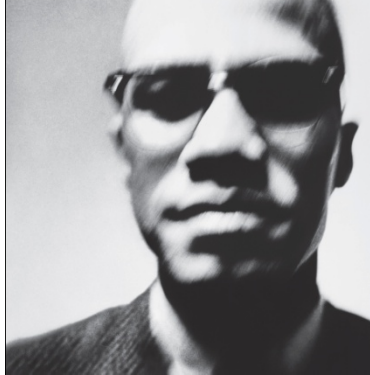


Thomas, Douglas and Temilola Alanamu, eds. *African Religions: Beliefs and Practices through History*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2018, pp.426, ISBN: 978-1-61069-751-4.

This work presents information about the diverse religious beliefs of Africa that serves to describe the beliefs, practices, deities, sacred places, and creation stories of African religions. Readers will learn about forms of spiritual practices and experiences, such as incantations and prayer, dance as worship, and spirit. The entries also discuss central tenets of the African worldview, for example, the belief that humankind is not to fight nature, but to integrate into the natural environment. This volume is specifically written to be highly accessible to students, as it provides sources of connections between the religious traditions and practices of African Americans and those of the people of the continent of Africa. Hence, the book presents approximately 100 alphabetically arranged entries written by a team of expert contributors, overviews the plurality of African religious cultures and identifies the distant origins of African American religious experiences today, and includes primary documents discussing African religious beliefs and practices

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MALCOLM X

GRAEME ABERNETHY



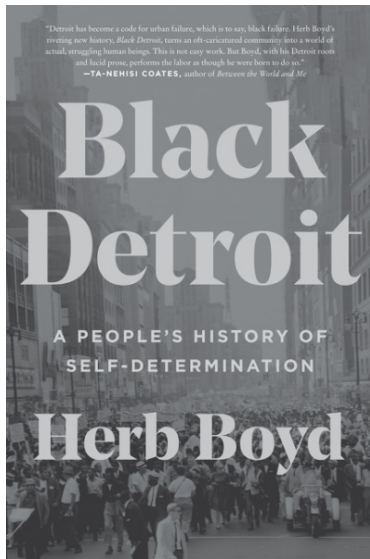
Abernethy, Graeme. *The Iconography of Malcolm X*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2013, pp.328, ISBN: 0700619208.

This book presents examination of the images generated by this iconic cultural figure—images readily found on everything from T-shirts and hip-hop album covers to coffee mugs. Hence, the author shows that the iconography of Malcolm X has shifted as profoundly as the American racial landscape itself; and explores Malcolm's visual prominence in the eras of civil rights, Black Power, and hip-hop with a look representation across a variety of media from 1960s magazines to urban murals, tracking the evolution of Malcolm's iconography from his autobiography and its radical milieu through the appearance of Spike Lee's 1992 biopic and beyond. The author also suggests that Malcolm X himself was keenly aware of the power of imagery to redefine identity and worked tirelessly to shape how he was represented to the public set within a theoretical grasp of what he termed "the science of imagery" enabled him both to analyze the role of representation in ideological control as well as to exploit his own image in the interests of Black empowerment.



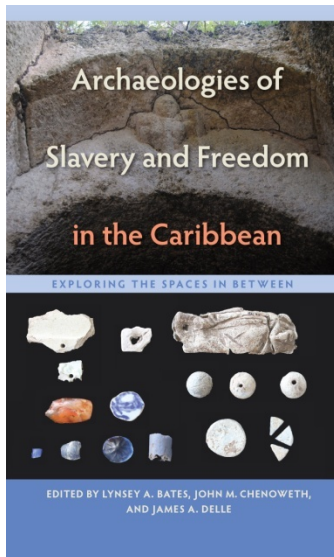
Hazzard-Donald, Katrina. *Mojo Workin': The Old African American Hoodoo System*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2012, pp.248, ISBN: 0252078764.

In this book, the author explores African Americans' experience and practice of the herbal, healing folk belief tradition known as Hoodoo to argue that Hoodoo emerged first in three distinct regions and that after the turn of the nineteenth century, it took on a national rather than regional profile. The first interdisciplinary examination to incorporate a full glossary of Hoodoo culture, the book lays out the movement of Hoodoo against a series of watershed changes in the American cultural landscape. Hence, the author also distinguishes between "Old tradition Black Belt Hoodoo" and commercially marketed forms that have been controlled, modified, and often fabricated by outsiders; this study focuses on the hidden system operating almost exclusively among African Americans in the Black spiritual underground.



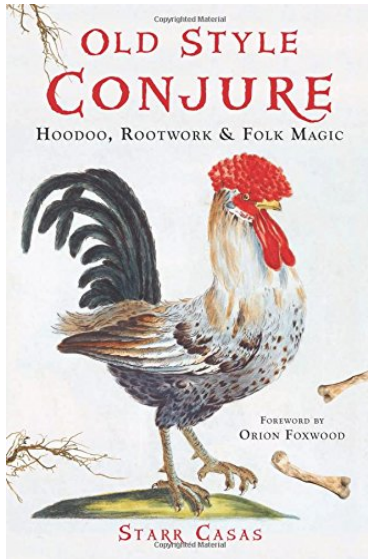
Boyd, Herb. *Black Detroit: A People's History of Self-Determination*. New York, NY: Amistad, 2017, pp. 432, ISBN: 9780062346629.

The author in this work reveals how Black Detroiters were prominent in the city's historic, groundbreaking union movement and—when given an opportunity—were among the tireless workers who made the automobile industry the center of American industry as well paying jobs on assembly lines allowed working class Black Detroiters to ascend to the middle class and achieve financial stability, an accomplishment not often attainable in other industries. Yet, it is clear that while many of these middle-class jobs have disappeared, decimating the population and hitting Black people the hardest, and the city survives thanks to the emergence of companies such as Shinola—which represent the strength of the Motor City and its continued importance to the country. The book also brings into focus the major figures who have defined and shaped Detroit, including William Lambert, the great abolitionist, Berry Gordy, the founder of Motown, Coleman Young, the city's first Black mayor, diva songstress Aretha Franklin, Malcolm X, and Ralph Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.



Bates, Lynsey A., John M. Chenoweth and James A. Delle, eds. *Archaeologies of Slavery and Freedom in the Caribbean: Exploring the Spaces in Between*. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press, 2016, pp. 372, ISBN: 978-1-6834-0003-5.

This volume brings together alternate stories of sites that fall outside the large cash-crop estates by employing innovative research tools and integrating data from Dominica, St. Lucia, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados, Nevis, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands in an investigation of the often overlooked interstitial spaces where enslaved African people sought to maintain their own identities inside and outside the fixed borders of colonialism. The essays in this book reveal a complex world within and between sprawling plantations--a world of caves, gullies, provision grounds, field houses, fields, and the areas beyond them, where the enslaved networked, interacted, and exchanged goods and information.



Casas, Starr. *Old Style Conjure: Hoodoo, Rootwork, & Folk Magic*. Newburyport, MA: Weiser Books, 2017, pp. 256, ISBN: 1578636221.

This book is a guide to using conjure (hoodoo, rootwork) which first emerged in the days of slavery and plantations and is widely considered among the most potent forms of magic to achieve love, success, safety, prosperity, and spiritual fulfillment; its popularity continues to increase, both in the United States and worldwide. The author, a hereditary master of the art, introduces readers to the history and philosophy of conjure and provides practical information for using it which includes the author's own rituals, spells, and home recipes ((bone reading, candle burning, conjure bags, alter building), suitable for novices and seasoned practitioners alike.



González-Tennant, Edward. *The Rosewood Massacre: An Archaeology and History of Intersectional Violence*. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press, 2018, pp. 230, ISBN: 978-0-8130-5678-4. [no image of the book cover was present as of 9-7-17]

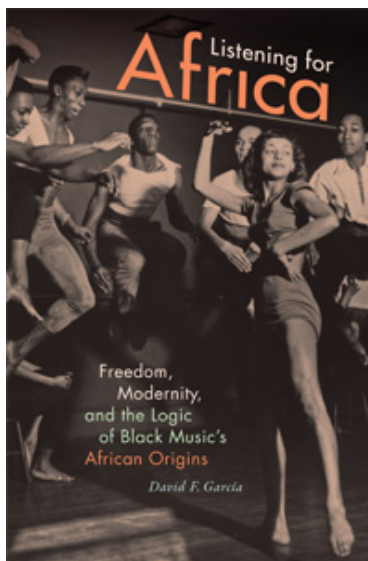
This volume investigates the 1923 massacre that devastated the predominantly African American community of Rosewood, Florida, a town that was burned to the ground by neighboring whites. The residents fled for their lives, none of the perpetrators were convicted, and very little documentation of the event and the ensuing court hearings survives today. Thus, the author uses archaeology to uncover important elements of the forgotten history of Rosewood; drawing on cutting-edge GIS mapping,

geospatial technology, census data, artifacts from excavations at the site, and archaeological theory to explore the local circumstances and broader sociopolitical power structures that led to the massacre to show how the event was a microcosm of the oppression and terror suffered by people of African heritage in the United States.



Ho, Fred and Bill V. Mullen, eds. *Afro Asia: Revolutionary Political and Cultural Connections Between African Americans and Asian Americans*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2008, pp.416, ISBN: 978-0-8223-4281.

With contributions from activists, artists, and scholars, this book is a collection of writing on the historical alliances, cultural connections, and shared political strategies linking African Americans and Asian Americans; bringing together autobiography, poetry, scholarly criticism, and other genres; this volume represents an activist vanguard in the cultural struggle against oppression. The book opens with analyses of historical connections between people of African and of Asian descent as an account of nineteenth-century Chinese laborers who fought against slavery and colonialism in Cuba appears alongside an exploration of African Americans' reactions to and experiences of the Korean "conflict." Contributors also examine the fertile period of Afro-Asian exchange that began around the time of the 1955 Bandung Conference, the first meeting of leaders from Asian and African nations in the postcolonial era with a look at the relationship of two important 1960s Asian American activists to Malcolm X and the Black Panther Party as Mao Ze Dong's 1963 and 1968 statements in support of Black liberation are juxtaposed with an overview of the influence of Maoism on African American leftists.

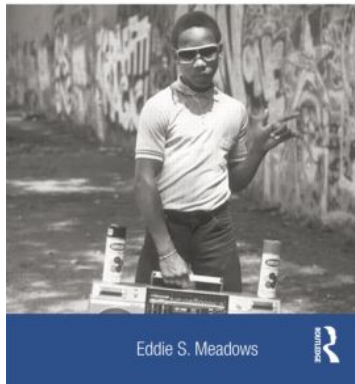


Garcia, David F. *Listening for Africa: Freedom, Modernity, and the Logic of Black Music's African Origins*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2017, pp. 376, ISBN: 978-0-8223-6370-5.

This work explores how a diverse group of musicians, dancers, academics, and activists engaged with the idea of black music and dance's African origins between the 1930s and 1950s. Garcia examines the work of figures ranging from Melville J. Herskovits, Katherine Dunham, and Asadata Dafora to Duke Ellington, Dámaso Pérez Prado, and others who believed that linking Black music and dance with Africa and nature would help realize modernity's promises of freedom in the face of fascism and racism in Europe and the Americas, colonialism in Africa, and the nuclear threat at the start of the Cold War. In analyzing their work, the author traces how such attempts to link Black music and dance to Africa unintentionally reinforced the binary relationships between the West and Africa, white and black, the modern and the primitive, science and magic, and rural and urban.

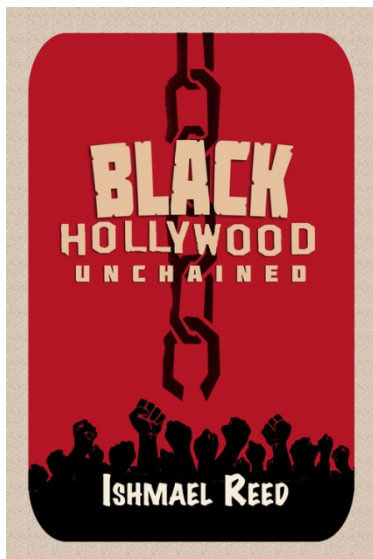
Blues, Funk, R&B,
Soul, Hip Hop,
and Rap

A Research and Information Guide



Meadows, Eddie S. *Blues, Funk, Rhythm and Blues, Soul, Hip Hop, and Rap: A Research and Information Guide*. New York, NY: Routledge, 2010, pp.388, ISBN: 9781138870413.

This work presents a comprehensive and fully annotated reference tool currently exists that covers the wide range of genres on African American music and studies via a bibliography for librarians and scholars studying African American music and culture. The author is professor emeritus of ethnomusicology and jazz studies and former graduate advisor at the School of Music and Dance, San Diego State University, and adjunct professor of ethnomusicology at UCLA.



Reed, Ishmael, ed. *Black Hollywood Unchained*. Chicago: Third world Press, 2015, pp. 180, ISBN: 0883783533.

In this collection, the editor gathers an impressive group of scholars, critics, intellectuals, and artist to examine and respond to the contemporary portrayals of Black people in films. Using the 2012 release of the film *Django Unchained* as the focal point of much of the discussion, these essays and reviews provide a critical perspective on the challenges facing filmmakers and actors when confronted with issues on race and the historical portrayal of African American characters. The editor also addresses the Black community's perceptiveness as discerning and responsible consumers of film, theatre, art, and music. Contributors to this collection are: Jill Nelson, Amiri Baraka, Cecil Brown, Halifu Osumare, Houston A. Baker Jr., Tony Medina, Herb Boyd, Jerry W. Ward Jr., Ruth Elizabeth Burks,

Art Burton, Justin Desmangles, J. Douglas Allen-Taylor, Jack Foley, Joyce A. Joyce, C. Leigh McInnis, Heather Russell, Hariette Surovell, Kathryn Takara, and Al Young.