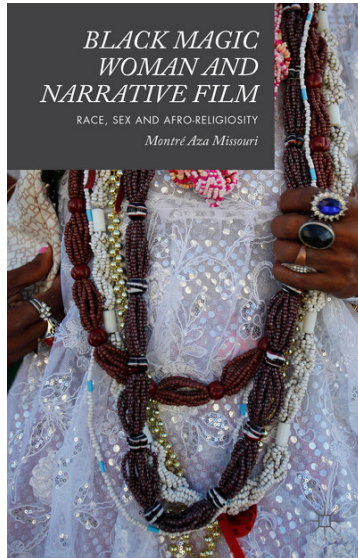
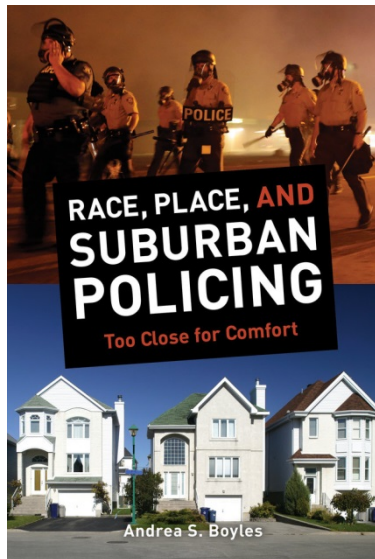


Books of Interest

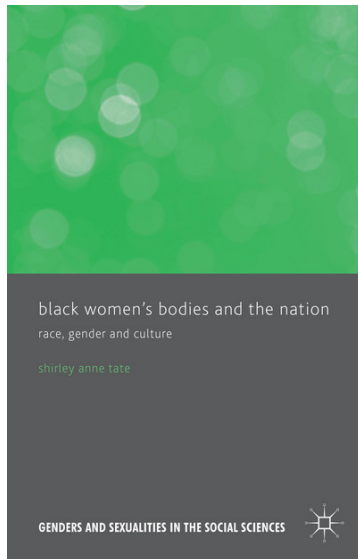


Missouri, Montré Aza. *Black Magic Woman and Narrative Film: Race, Sex and Afro-Religiosity*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, ISBN: 9781137454188.

This book focuses on the 'tragic mulatto' stereotype that is conventionally portrayed as a character tormented by issues of racial and cultural ambiguity. The author (an associate professor in Film at Howard University that teaches Film Directing, Scriptwriting and Film Studies courses) explores the journey of the 'mulatto' from 'tragic' to 'empowered' through the character's adherence to Yoruba religions such as Cuban Lucumí, Puerto Rican Santería and American Voodoo. From this religious transformation, the 'tragic mulatto' becomes the *Black Magic Woman*, and thus, a signifier of a New World cultural identity.



Boyles, Andrea S. *Race, Place, and Suburban Policing: Too Close for Comfort*. Oakland: University of California Press, 2015, pp.268, ISBN: 0520282396. This work reports on social injustice, racialized policing, nationally profiled shootings, and the ambiguousness of the lives of Black people in a suburban context. Through compelling interviews, participant observation, and field notes from a marginalized Black enclave located in a predominately white suburb, the author examines a fraught police-citizen interface, where Black people are segregated and yet forced to negotiate overlapping spaces with their more affluent White counterparts. The author is an associate professor of Criminal Justice at Lindenwood University-Belleville. She has taught inmates and correctional officers within the Missouri prison system.



Tate, Shirley Anne. *Black Women's Bodies and the Nation: Race, Gender and Culture*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, ISBN: 9781137355270.

This work develops a decolonial approach to representations of Black women's bodies within popular culture in the US, UK and the Caribbean and the racialization and affective load of muscle, bone, fat and skin through the trope of the subaltern figure of the Sable-Saffron Venus as an 'alter/native' (Truillot, 2003). Enslavement, colonialism and settlement in the metropole created the Black woman's body as both other/same and deeply affective whether read as fear, disgust, contempt or fascination. Her body draws attention to the negotiations through which the semblance of consensus on the citizen body is created at the same time as Black women's bodies as Sable-Saffron Venus alter/natives rupture the collective body formed through the (re)iteration, (re)interpretation

and (re)presentation of the meanings of muscle, bone, fat and skin. This dismantling of body norms reveals other modes of being through disalienation's (Césaire, 2000) refusal of the racial epidermal schema (Fanon, 1967). The author is an associate professor in Race and Culture and Director of the Centre for Ethnicity and Racism Studies at the School of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Leeds, UK and visiting professor at the Institute for Reconciliation and Social Justice at the University of the Free State in South Africa.



Mayes, April J. *The Mulatto Republic: Class, Race, and Dominican National Identity*. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2014, pp.210, ISBN: 9780813049199.

The Dominican Republic is a white, Hispanic nation that has tried to abandon its many Haitian and African influences. The possible causes of this have been debated by historians, political scientists, and journalists. In this book, the author looks at the many ways Dominicans define themselves through race, skin color, and culture. She explores significant historical factors and events that have led the nation, for much of the twentieth century, to favor privileged European ancestry and Hispanic cultural norms such as the Spanish language and Catholicism. Thus, she also seeks to discern whether contemporary Dominican identity is a product of the Trujillo regime--and, therefore, only a legacy of authoritarian rule--or is representative of a nationalism unique to an island divided into two countries long engaged with each other in ways that are sometimes cooperative and at other times conflicted.

BLACKS, MULATTOS, AND THE DOMINICAN NATION

FRANKLIN J. FRANCO
WITH A NEW INTRODUCTION BY SILVIO A. TORRES-SAILLANT

TRANSLATED FROM: LOS NEGROS, LOS MULATOS, Y LA NACION DOMINICANA BY PATRICIA MASON



Franco, Franklin J. *Blacks, Mulattos, and the Dominican Nation*. Florence, Kentucky: Taylor & Francis Group (Routledge), 2015, pp.122, ISBN:

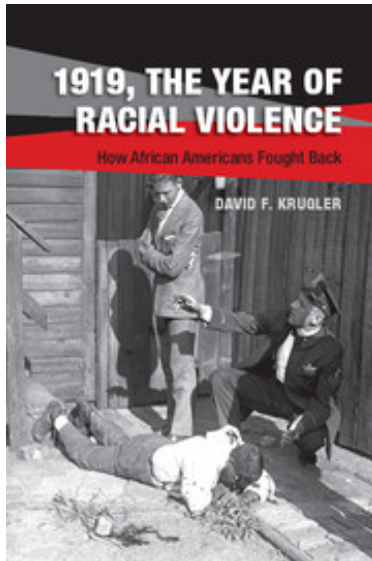
This book is the first English translation of the classic text *Los negros, los mulatos y la nación dominicana* by Dominican scholar Franklin J. Franco. Published in 1969, the book was the first systematic work on the role of Afro-descendants in Dominican society, the first society of the modern Americas where a Black-Mulatto population majority developed during the 16th century. The work is a foundational text for Dominican ethnic studies, and constituted a paradigm shift, breaking with the distortions of traditional histories that focused on the colonial elite to place Afro-descendants, enslavement, and race relations at the center of Dominican history. This translation includes a new introduction by Silvio Torres-Saillant (Syracuse University) which

contextualizes Franco's work, explaining the milieu in which he was writing, and bringing the historiography of race, enslavement, and the Dominican Republic up to the present.



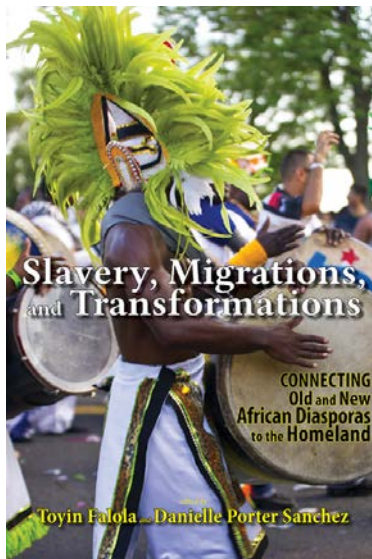
Kilgore, James. *Understanding Mass Incarceration: A People's Guide to the Key Civil Rights Struggle of Our Time*. New York: The New Press, 2015, pp.272, ISBN: 1620970678.

This book offers the first comprehensive overview of the incarceration apparatus put in place by the world's largest jailer: the United States. Drawing on a growing body of academic and professional work the author illuminates the difference between prisons and jails, probation and parole, laying out key concepts and policies such as the War on Drugs, broken windows policing, three-strikes sentencing, the school-to-prison pipeline, recidivism, and prison privatization. Informed by the crucial lenses of race and gender, he addresses issues typically omitted from the discussion: the rapidly increasing incarceration of women, Latinos, and transgender people; the growing imprisonment of immigrants; and the devastating impact of mass incarceration on communities. The author teaches and works at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He spent six years in prison, during which time he drafted three published novels.



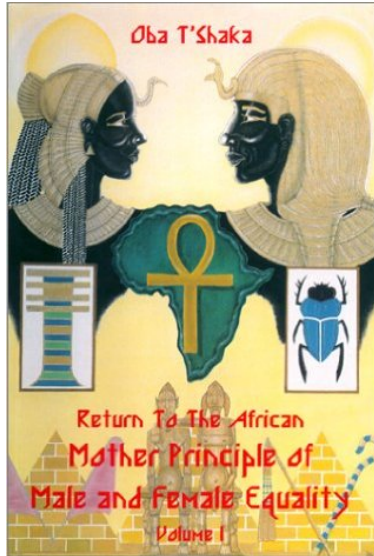
Krugler, David F. 1919, *The Year of Racial Violence: How African Americans Fought Back*. London: Cambridge University Press, 2014, pp.348, ISBN: 9781107639614.

This book recounts African Americans' brave stand against a cascade of mob attacks in the United States after World War I. The emerging new Negro identity, which prized unflinching resistance to second-class citizenship, further inspired veterans and their fellow Black citizens. In city after city – Washington, DC; Chicago; Charleston; and elsewhere – Black men and women took up arms to repel mobs that used lynching, assaults, and other forms of violence to protect white supremacy; yet, authorities blamed Black people for the violence, leading to mass arrests and misleading news coverage. Refusing to yield, African Americans sought accuracy and fairness in the courts of public opinion and the law. Thus, this is an account of a three-front fight – in the streets, in the press, and in the courts – against mob violence during one of the worst years of racial conflict in U.S. history. Some of the chapters herein engage: World War I and the New Negro movement, fighting a mob in uniform via armed resistance in Washington, DC, armed resistance in Chicago, armed resistance to the courthouse mobs, armed resistance to economic exploitation in Arkansas, Indiana, and Louisiana; federal and state efforts to disarm African Americans, the arrests and trials of Black and white rioters, death penalty cases, etc.



Sanchez, Danielle Porter and Toyin Falola. *Slavery, Migrations, and Transformations: Connecting Old and New Diasporas to the Homeland*. Amherst, NY: Cambria Press, 2015, pp.314. ISBN: 9781604979022.

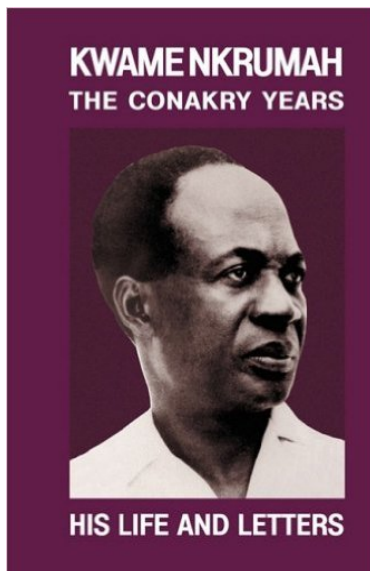
This book is an exploration of the intricate nature of culture and life in the African diaspora that examines identities, collectivities, and relationships with Africa and African people designed to fill a gap in African world studies by illuminating the complex experiences of Africa culture in a manner that motivates and grapple with the nuances of the African world. Hence, the work balances conceptualizations of diaspora by engaging with scholars exploring old African world, newer migrations, and even regional movement within the continent of Africa itself. More importantly, the chronological breadth of the volume explores historical matters alongside comparable contemporary issues as a way of assessing continuities and how communities continue to deal with institutional racism, political marginalization, and negotiations between tradition and modernity on a global stage.



T'Shaka, Oba [preface by Asa Hilliard; introduction by John Henrik Clarke]. *Return to the African Mother Principle of Male and Female Equality, Vol.1*. Oakland, CA: Pan Afrikan Publishers and Distributors, 1995, pp.473. ISBN: 1878557068.

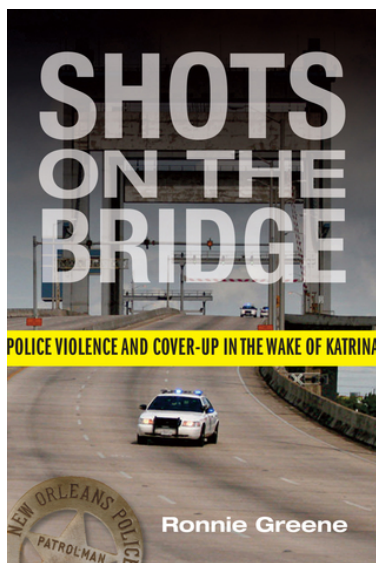
This book, after a decade since its publication has no solid peer in that it examines via an Afrocentric focus, the conceptualization of male-female equality, masculine-feminine synthesis, harmonious twin-ness, the twinlinal, and African philosophy and cosmology based on over three decades of study and activism in the African world community. Hence, some of the topics include 'the unity and harmony of African American culture', Amilcar Cabral as a genius of African political thought and armed struggle', and male-female equality via parallel complementary empowerment as a paradigm for the Black and dysfunctional family. The author is professor emeritus in the Department of Africana Studies at San

Francisco State University.



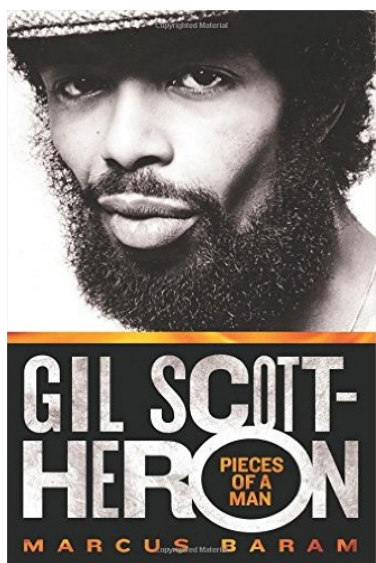
Milne, June. *Kwame Nkrumah: The Conakry Years: His Life and Letters*. Bedford, UK: Panaf Books (first published, 1990), 2002, pp.422 (with photo illustrations), ISBN: 0901787531.

A selection of the personal correspondence of the late Kwame Nkrumah during his time in Conakry, Guinea (1966-1971) chronologically structured, compiled by his literary executrix. Nkrumah led Ghana to independence from Great Britain in 1957 and became Ghana's first prime minister and President until he was overthrown in 1966 and accepted asylum in Guinea. He was also a founding member and the third chair of the Organization of African Unity; an author, and an advocate of Pan Africanism.



Greene, Ronnie. *Shots On the Bridge: Police Violence and Cover-Up in the Wake of Katrina*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 2015, ISBN: 978-0807033500.

This book explores one of the most dramatic cases of police violence seen in the U.S. in the last decade—the massacre of innocent and unarmed Black people, carried out by members of the New Orleans Department, in the brutal, disorderly days following Hurricane Katrina. It reveals the fear that gripped the police of a city that slid into anarchy, the circumstances that drove desperate survivors to the bridge, and the horror that erupted when the police opened fire. It carefully unearths the cover-up that nearly buried the truth, and finally, it traces the legal maze that, a decade later, leaves the victims and their loved ones still searching for justice.



Baram, Marcus. *Gil Scott-Heron: Pieces of a Man*. London: St. Martin's Press, 2014, pp.320, ISBN: 1250012783.

In this biography, the author, a friend and acquaintance of Gil Scott-Heron trace the volatile journey of a musical genius. From southern roots in Tennessee to New York City, he'll chart Scott-Heron's odyssey; a drug addict's twisted path to redemption and enduring fame. Best known for his 1970 polemic "The Revolution Will Not Be Televised," Gil Scott-Heron was a musical icon who defied characterization. He tantalized audiences with his charismatic stage presence, and his biting, observant lyrics in such singles as "The Bottle" and "Johannesburg" provide a time capsule for a decade marked by turbulence, uncertainty, and racism. While he was exalted by his devoted fans and widely sampled by the likes of Kanye West, Prince, Common, and Elvis Costello, he had never really achieved mainstream success. Yet he maintained a cult following throughout his life, even as he grappled with the personal demons that fueled so many of his lyrics.