

High School Non-Fiction			Item No.	Grade
Item No.				
50309.49	Allen. Negro in New York. 1964. The status of the Negro in the development of New York State and biographies of notable New York City Negroes are included in this book.	H.S.	50313.6	H.S.
50243.73	Baldwin. Fire Next Time. 1963. Two important essays about race relations in the United States today with a section on the Black Muslim Movement.	H.S.	New	H.S.
50309.5	Baldwin. Nobody Knows My Name. 1961. Highly personal, these essays deal with relations between the Negro and the white man, both in the United States and abroad.	H.S.	New	H.S.
50288	Baruch. Glass House of Prejudice. 1946. Using stories of real people, the author shows the symptoms of hate and its causes.	H.S.	50329.6	H.S.
50288.001	Bates. Long Shadow of Little Rock. 1962. The leader of the Negro integrationists, Daisy Bates, tells what it was like to face the full fury of the South trying to protect its way of life in Little Rock in September 1957.	H.S.	50313.7	H.S.
50244.2	Belfrage. Freedom Summer. 1965. Sally Belfrage is a young, white Northerner who worked devotedly for civil rights in Mississippi during the summer of 1964. This is a personal account of the courage of the young people living through the terror of an extreme situation.	H.S.	54272.6	H.S.
53666	Bontemps. American Negro Poetry. 1963. Among the fifty-six poets whose work is included in this collection are Paul Laurence Dunbar, Richard Wright and Le Roi Jones.	H.S.	50243.85	H.S.
50309.8	Bontemps. 100 Years of Negro Freedom. 1961. The struggle of the Negro is traced through the lives and personalities of leaders from Senator Pinchback to Martin Luther King.	H.S.	50300.5	H.S.
New	Bowen. Struggle Within. 1965. Comprehensive and objective, this book explores in depth the problem of the Negro American. Mr. Bowen presents as many sides of the question as possible and sheds light on the fears and misconceptions that he believes underlie the conservative attitudes.	H.S.	50290.7	H.S.
50243.8	Brink and Harris. Negro Revolution in America. 1964. Based on the survey of Negro opinion made by Newsweek Magazine, a picture emerges telling what has triggered the present revolt against discrimination.	H.S.	New	H.S.
50311.1	Butcher. Negro in American Culture. 1957. The Negro's role in American society and culture and his contributions to music, dance, painting, poetry, fiction and drama are discussed.	H.S.	53754.11	H.S.
50319.5	Cain. Winding Road to Freedom. 1965. The American Negro's perseverance in his quest for equality is recorded here.	H.S.	50243.86	H.S.
New	Clark. Dark Ghetto. 1965. The author, a Negro social psychologist, presents the effects of Harlem ghettos on those who live there and on society as a whole. Included are suggestions for workable solutions.	H.S.	53659.9	H.S.
50244.3	Clark. Negro Protest. 1963. Verbalist conversations between Negro psychologist Kenneth Clark and James Baldwin, Martin Luther King and Malcolm X reveal three very different points of view.	H.S.	53652.325	H.S.
New	Dabbs. Who Speaks for the South? 1964. Today's explosive issues in the South are squarely faced and the reasons for the disparate points of view of the Yankee and the Southerner are brought into focus.	H.S.	53689	H.S.
50279.2	Dillard. One Man's Stand for Freedom. 1963. A collection of the Supreme Court opinions of Mr. Justice Black who struggled to secure those basic freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.	H.S.	50248.87	H.S.
50312	Dorman. We Shall Overcome. 1964. A reporter watched the revolution of 1962-63 unfold, and his book gives an eyewitness report of this crucial year in the fight for civil rights.	H.S.	50314.3	H.S.
50312.5	Dover. American Negro Art. 1960. With more pictures than text, the work of many American Negro painters and sculptors is presented. Some were photographed especially for this book.	H.S.	New	H.S.
50312.8	Durham and Jones. Negro Cowboys. 1965. The story of some of the cowboys who helped build the west.	H.S.	50302	H.S.
50248.83	Epshtein and Forster. Some of My Best Friends... 1962. The discrimination against Jews in the United States has assumed patterns and practices that make it uniquely American. The case histories are fully told and anti-Semitism is analyzed in an attempt to combat and eradicate it here.	H.S.	50248.88	H.S.
53307	Fleischman. Let's Be Human. 1960. Anecdotes and essays about race relations, civil liberties, unions, and immigration are treated with a light touch and stress the progress being made.	H.S.	50316	H.S.
50318.4	Franklin. From Slavery to Freedom. 1966. Written by a historian, this is a comprehensive chronicle of the history of the American Negro.	H.S.		
			Fraser. Negro in the United States. 1957. This survey of the social changes experienced by the American Negro is written by a distinguished Negro sociologist.	
			Friedman. Southern Justice. 1965. Nineteen lawyers with first-hand experience in handling civil rights cases in the South today give accounts of how the law is turned against those who are seeking its protection.	
			Gay. Jews in America. 1965. From the first group of Sephardic Jews who arrived in New York to the postwar survivors of the concentration camps, little known information about the Jews and their impact on America is presented in a very readable manner.	
			Glaser and Moynihan. Beyond the Melting Pot. 1963. Much research went into this study of the Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians, and Irish in New York City. The expectations that a melting pot process would fuse the population have not been realized.	
			Golden. Mr. Kennedy and the Negroes. 1964. The civil rights movement and John F. Kennedy's involvement in it are analyzed. Appendix includes two important addresses by the 35th President and his brother, the former Attorney General.	
			Golden. Only in America. 1958. Anecdotal observations of Jews, Negroes, politicians, and the old East Side of New York.	
			Handlin. Fire-Bell in the Night. 1964. Our racial attitudes are analyzed and the reasons are given for many of the difficulties which arise in the painful struggle for equal opportunity.	
			Handlin. Newcomers. 1969. The author examines the Negro and Puerto Rican problem in New York in the light of other immigrants who have achieved satisfactory adjustments.	
			Handlin. Race and Nationality in American Life. 1957. A searching and enlightening study of race relations by a professor of history at Harvard.	
			Hansberry. The Movement: Documentary of a Struggle for Equality. 1964. Beautiful photographs and a text by playwright Lorraine Hansberry are combined to depict today's struggle of the Negro for equality.	
			Hansberry. Raisin in the Sun (Play). 1959. A middle-class Negro family comes into money and faces universal problems.	
			Hentoff. New Equality. 1964. An attempt to explain, especially to whites, how the Negroes feel in their struggle for equality. Discusses housing and school integration, the successes and failures.	
			Hill. Soon, One Morning. 1963. The subtitle <i>New Writing by American Negroes, 1910-1962</i> indicates the inclusion of such authors as James Baldwin, Paul Vesey, Richard Wright and Langston Hughes. The collection includes essays, fiction and poetry.	
			Hughes. Langston Hughes Reader. 1965. Thirty years of the author's work in this volume include short stories, essays, plays, poems, and speeches about Negroes.	
			Hughes. New Negro Poets-U.S.A. 1964. Thirty-seven postwar Negro poets are represented in this anthology. Traditional themes are still pursued, but there is much more personal poetry included in this volume.	
			Humphrey. Integration vs. Segregation. 1954. Hubert Humphrey has edited this collection of articles and statements covering the most significant aspects of the problems of school desegregation and integration.	
			Isaacs. New World of Negro Americans. 1968. A study of the ways in which world affairs have an impact on Negro Americans.	
			Johnson. Call Me Neighbor. Call Me Friend. 1945. When the first Negro family bought a home in a white community on the south side of Chicago, the new Lutheran minister knew that he had to act. By writing to his neighbors and parishioners and by mobilizing the best elements of the white and the Negro population, he united the community.	
			Kennedy. Nation of Immigrants. 1964. First written in 1958 when John F. Kennedy was espousing forward steps in immigration legislation, this book tells what the immigrant has done for America—a nation of immigrants.	
			Killian and Grigs. Racial Crisis in America. 1964. Using a group of community studies, the authors show that only token victories for the Negro have been won so far. They believe that only the threat of violence posed by interracial conflict will bring Negroes and whites into meaningful negotiation.	
			King. Stride toward Freedom. 1965. Here is the full account of the first successful non-violent resistance of Alabama Negroes.	