A Handbook for the Organization of Black Materials

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The information in this handbook is provided to help with the organization and retrieval of black materials by attempting to touch on most of the questions that one will raise in his work with these materials. The handbook is the outgrowth of discussions of classification and cataloging at the Institute on the Selection, Organization, and Use of Materials by and about the Negro. It is aimed primarily to college libraries using Library of Congress classification and subject headings, although there is some comparative discussion of the provisions of Dewey as compared with those of Library of Congress. Neither of these classification systems provides adequately for black materials. A detailed examination of the Library of Congress subject headings is presented. (Author/NH)
A HANDBOOK
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF BLACK MATERIALS

by
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Prepared for the Institute on the Selection
Organization and Use of Materials by and about the Negro

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INTRODUCTION

The intensified emphasis, both in our schools and in our national life, on Africa and on the black experience in American life, has brought about a greatly expanded publishing output of materials in support of this new thrust. Schools have instituted black studies programs with a resulting increase of library acquisitions to support these programs. The librarian, who is concerned with the organization of these materials, soon finds that provision for them within existing systems of classification and subject headings is limited. The periodical literature, one soon discovers, may be located in the periodical indexes only after an imaginative and circuitous approach. It is hoped that the information in this handbook will provide some help in the organization and retrieval of black materials, in that it has attempted to touch on most of the questions that one will raise in his work with these materials.

This handbook is the outgrowth of discussions of classification and cataloging at the Institute on the Selection, Organization, and Use of Materials by and about the Negro, held at Fisk University, June 15 to July 24, 1970. It is beamed primarily to college libraries using Library of Congress classification and subject headings, although there is some comparative discussion of the provisions of Dewey as compared with those of Library of Congress.
Any discussion of classification and cataloging of materials by and about the Negro leads right away to two different discussions, depending on whether one is using Library of Congress or Dewey. But even before this branching takes place, one generalization can be made, and that is that neither classification system provides adequately for these materials. They both have a distinctly WASP bias, and the Library of Congress classification, of course, is geared to its own collection. Prior to the seventeenth edition of Dewey (DDC), there were even fewer possibilities for the classification of black materials, if that is possible. Using slavery as an example, the sixteenth edition of DDC provided only 326 for these materials; the seventeenth edition now refers us to 323.3 for the relation of state to slaves and to 301.4522 for the sociology of slavery. And 326.1 now has a bracket around it with the note, "class in 380.144"; 326.92, formerly biography of slaves, now has a bracket and the note: "Class biographies of persons associated with a specific subject in standard subdivision 092," which doesn't take us very far. A glance at the index under Negroes reveals that there is no provision for this as a subject beyond the listing of two subdivisions, one for ethnic groups and
and one for lingual regions.

Nor did Library of Congress offer a much wider choice. In the second edition of the E-F schedule, copyrighted in 1913 and reprinted without any additions and changes in 1958, it was pretty much E185 or nothing, and that consisted of one and a half pages with Negro spelled with a lower case "n." The third edition of the E-F schedule, with additions and changes to January, 1965, provides an expanded E185 of three pages, and an E441-453 of almost three and a half pages. In addition, Library of Congress cataloging policy has more and more been placing black materials within the subject area into which they fall. Biographies, too, are placed with the subject in which a person has distinguished himself, as is generally true in DDC. For example, Black ivory; or, The story of El Zubeir Pasha, slaver and sultan, as told by himself is assigned by Library of Congress the Dewey number of 962.4 (history of Sudan) and an LC number of DT108.15 (Sudan-history-biography); Folk songs of the American Negro is Dewey'd in 784.756 (other kinds of songs--Negroes) and LC'd in ML3556 (national music--Afro-American); The Negro in American national politics is Dewey'd in 320.9 (political situation and conditions) and LC'd in JK2275 (political parties).

Yet, in spite of the increasing practice of placing black materials with subject areas, the catch-all number is still widely used, both in LC and DDC, even when there would seem to be ample
basis for placing a title within a subject class. These catch-all numbers are, in LC, E185, and, in DDC, 301.45, and are the hall-closet of classification. E185 is concerned with Negroes as an element in the population, and deals with general works and history, status and development since emancipation (including religion, occupations, crime, other topics, and biography.) It provides a vast umbrella for any title that is not specifically provided for elsewhere throughout the schedules. In Dewey, 301.45 (nondominant groups) provides the same kind of cover. The scope note indicates that it includes prejudice, discrimination, segregation, integration; refugees and displaced persons. 301.451 provides for an ethnic breakdown of nondominant groups into indigenous and nonindigenous groups. 301.452 is a socioeconomic and religious grouping, with 301.4522 being its extension that one will often encounter with slave materials, as it provides for groups distinctive because of condition of servitude.

Interestingly, a single title can get mixed treatment from Library of Congress catalogers, as, for example, Paul Edwards' *The southern urban Negro as a consumer*. The DDC number assigned at Library of Congress is 330.9 (economic situation and conditions); the LC class number assigned is E185.6 (status and development since emancipation--general works.) Since there is ample provision for this subject in the H schedule, it would seem to be much more consistent to place it with other works dealing with consumption of goods.
Let us examine a subject which will figure heavily in any collection of black materials: slavery. In Dewey, as has been noted, it centers around 325: slavery and emancipation. Slave trade, formerly 326.1, has now been placed under commerce at 380.144. Most of the material will be classed in 326. The Library of Congress, in its subject headings list, gives the following, with call numbers, for the various facets of slavery:

- Slave labor (HD4861-5)
- Slave-trade (HT975-1445; U.S., E443, E446; International law, JX4447)
- Slavery (HT851-1445)
- Slavery--Emancipation (HT1025-1037)
- Slavery--Justification (E449)
- Slavery and the Church (HT910-921)
- Slavery in the Bible (HT915)
- Slavery in the U.S. (Political aspects, E338-440; Slavery and slavery movement, E441-453)

Slavery tends to fall into two clusters: HD and HT, and E441+. HD is economic history, and beginning with 4801 the subject is labor; at 4861, labor systems begins with slave labor a subdivision. HT provides further for some aspects of slavery: HT901 (economic aspects of slavery) is for general works only, with a note to prefer HD4861-4865, slave labor. HT905 deals with plantation management,
The institution of slavery is practiced in the U. S. falls in E441-453; slavery in other countries tends to go into H.

As an illustration of how materials on slavery tend to be classed, the following titles are representative of the range likely to be encountered within the general subject of slavery. Their class numbers, both LC and DDC, are listed in columns opposite the title.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>LC</th>
<th>DC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Emancipation Proclamation</td>
<td>E453</td>
<td>973.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Under-ground railroad</td>
<td>E450</td>
<td>301.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despotism in America, an inquiry into the nature, results, and legal basis of the slave-holding system in the United States</td>
<td>E449</td>
<td>301.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autobiography of a female slave</td>
<td>E444</td>
<td>301.4522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slavery in South Carolina and the ex-slaves</td>
<td>E185.93</td>
<td>301.4522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom and slavery in the United States of America</td>
<td>E443</td>
<td>301.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance of the debate in the House of Commons... on a motion for the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions</td>
<td>HT1165</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An inquiry into the state of slavery amongst the Romans</td>
<td>HT863</td>
<td>301.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The abolitionists, together with personal memories of the struggle for human rights, 1830-1864</td>
<td>E449</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>LC</td>
<td>DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts of the anti-slavery apostles</td>
<td>E449</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial slavery in the Old South</td>
<td>E441</td>
<td>301.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slavery in Kentucky, 1792-1865</td>
<td>E445</td>
<td>301.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion on American slavery</td>
<td>E449</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An exposition of the African slave trade from the year 1840-1850, inclusive</td>
<td>HT1322</td>
<td>382.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While one of the shortcomings of the Library of Congress classification is the lack of a general index, there is a rather general overview in the E-F index as to the general assignment of black materials, as it does make reference to locations outside the E-F schedules. Most of the subjects, though, still cluster around E185. Negro citizenship, education, folklore, suffrage, religion, protection and relief are to be found in schedules other than E-F, as are Negroes in medicine (R), civil service (JK), as a theme in art (N). Another point of access to classification numbers for black materials is through the subject heading list of the Library of Congress.
### Partial Listing of LC Classification Numbers Pertaining to American Negroes Outside of the EL85 Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BR563.N4</td>
<td>History of Negro Christian churches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BV2783</td>
<td>Missions to Negroes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D639.N4</td>
<td>Negroes in World War I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D810.N4, etc.</td>
<td>Negroes in World War II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E441-453</td>
<td>Slavery in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR103-112</td>
<td>Negro folklore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS2259-2261</td>
<td>Negro secret societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV3181-3185</td>
<td>Welfare services for Negroes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JK1781-1783</td>
<td>Negro citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JK1923-1929</td>
<td>Negro suffrage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF4756-4757</td>
<td>Civil rights for Negroes (Law)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF4893</td>
<td>Negro suffrage (Law)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB2843.N4</td>
<td>Salaries of Negro teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC2801-2803</td>
<td>Education of Negroes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC2851-2853</td>
<td>Individual Negro schools in the U. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1670-1671</td>
<td>Negro music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ML3556</td>
<td>Literature on Negro music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N8232</td>
<td>Negroes in art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N8356.N4</td>
<td>Negroes as artists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN6120.N4</td>
<td>Negro drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS153.N3</td>
<td>History of Negro authorship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS508.N3</td>
<td>Collected Negro literary works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA448.5.N4</td>
<td>Public health for Negroes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Double Cutter Number for Black Materials

Library of Congress call numbers include double Cutter numbers when it is necessary and desirable to use them. These double Cutter numbers occur in various situations, and one of the most frequent is to indicate a subject or to sort out specific aspects of a larger subject and provide for their grouping together on the shelves. These topical Cutter numbers are now printed in the classification schedules, and immediately precede the author Cutter number. For example, note how the following example is printed in the F schedule:


A1 General works
B7 Braddock's Rock
C7 Columbus Monument
E6 Ericsson Monument
G7 Garfield Statue

Such is the manner of Cuttering for Negroes under certain subjects, generally using .N4 or .N39 before the author Cutter number. This special subject Cutter number for black materials crops up on any class in which such subject grouping would be relevant. The I schedule (Bibliography and Library Science) is particularly likely to have such provision for special subjects.
Some of these subjects for which a special Cutter number is provided for black materials are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cutter Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z6944</td>
<td>Periodicals and newspapers special topics, A-Z (for classes of periodicals not otherwise provided for under subjects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.A6</td>
<td>Amateur journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.C5</td>
<td>Children's periodicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.L5</td>
<td>Little magazines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.N39</td>
<td>Negro newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.W6</td>
<td>Women's periodicals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Z6944.N39D5

Directory of U. S. Negro newspapers, magazines, and periodicals

Thus, a subject heading list for use with black materials would be classed Z695.N4 and the Cutter number for the main entry added to it.
National bibliography. America. United States
Z1361 Special topics (not otherwise provided for), A-Z

  e. g. .C4 Chinese in the United States
        .D3 Danes in the United States
        ........................................
        .J2 Japanese in the United States
        .M4 Mexicans in the United States
        .N39 Negroes
        etc.

Examples:

Z1361.N39B2

Z1361.N39I53
Indiana University Libraries. Focus: black America bibliography series

Z1361.N39M5
Miller. The Negro in America: a bibliography

In the P schedule, PN1995.N4 provides for Negroes in films;
PS508, (American literature. Collections. Special classes of
authors,) provides for black writers by the addition of .N3. Thus,
James Emanuel's Dark Symphony: Negro literature in America is
classed PS508.N3E4. And so on throughout other schedules, the
device of the double Cutter number is used to bring together special
materials within a subject.
Negro Education

In the L schedule, the education of Negroes and its various facets appear as special aspects of education, from LC2701 to LC2913. This includes the usual rundown of periodicals, collections, societies, general works, general special, etc. There is elementary and higher education, division by country and by individual institutions. Of special interest to us here is the provision for individual black institutions, with Fisk, Howard, and Tuskegee assigned numbers by way of example. A working out of Table I for Fisk University appears below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISK UNIVERSITY LC 2851 .F47-56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.F47 Charter and founding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F475 College statutes, by-laws, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F49 President (or head of the institution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F492 Treasurer Registrar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F492 Other administrative reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F493 Special Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F494 Endowment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F495 Appropriations and grants. By date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F497 Bequests, donations, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F498 Scholarships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F499 Policy and organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogs, registers, bulletins, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F5 Annual, semiannual, quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F5a Announcements, circulars, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F5b Directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F5d Requirements for admission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.F5e Entrance examinations, and accredited schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Curriculum
  Syllabi (Collected)
Honors courses
Graduate work and courses
Degrees and honors
Miscellaneous publications
Biography
  Collective
    Presidents
    Faculty or faculties
    Alumni
  Directories
  General histories
  Obituary record
  General special
  General catalogs. Triennial, etc.
  Other catalogs
  By classes
Founders, benefactors, etc., A-Z
Presidents, chronologically, by date of inauguration
Other faculty members, A-Z
Reminiscences
History and description
  History (including early descriptions).
    General
      By period
      Early
      Recent
  Description
    General (including guidebooks)
    Views
    Dormitories, residence halls, etc.
    Individual buildings and places, A-Z
Student life and customs
  General works
  Special
    Student societies and clubs
      Class days or events
        Freshman
        Sophomore
        Junior
        Senior
    Commencement
      General works
        Address. Orations. Sermons. By date
        Presidential inaugurations. By date.
        Other special days and events. By date.
Thus, a history of Hampton Institute by Francis Greenwood Peabody turns out as LC2851.H32P3. Note the necessity to Cutter for the individual author if the institution is not the author.

The L schedule presents no special problems with regard to classification of black materials. A sizeable percentage of black titles will fall in the L schedule, and one can observe the shifting social picture as the Jeanes, Slater, and Rosenwald Fund publications give way to the integration battle, to urban classrooms and community control of education, the disadvantaged, and busing.

**African Literature**

This is an area that can be troublesome, not only in the light of change of status from colony to independent country, but also because LC has different ways of treating African literature. Most of the schedules have a provision for colonial literature and literature outside the country itself.

In the case of French literature, for instance, there is a fully developed plan arranged by country, area, or region for French literature outside of France ("Outside of France" but within the confines of continental Europe, and "outside of France" meaning former colonies and other areas). Within the continent of Europe, all French literature is classified in PQ1-2686, but for authors outside of continental Europe, special tables are
French literature
Provincial, Local, Colonial, etc.
French literature outside of France
Colonies and countries other than European

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PQ</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3940-3949</td>
<td>West Indies (Table Ea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3950-3959</td>
<td>South America, Mexico and Central America (Table Ea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3960-3979</td>
<td>Asia (Table Da)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3980-3989</td>
<td>Africa (Table Ea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3990-3999</td>
<td>Oceana (Table Ea)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, Anthony Cecil Brench's book, *The novelists' inheritance in French Africa: writers from Senegal to Cameroon*, is CLASSED PQ3984.

With English literature the arrangement is slightly different: there is provision for colonial literature at PR8300, but with the warning that "Here are classed literary history, collected biography and collections of the literature of ... Africa, and other colonial literature in English. The works and biography and criticism of individual authors are to be classified in PR1800 to 6076." In other words, individual authors who use English as their medium, whether they are colonial or whether they are within the boundaries of England or continental Europe, will be classed with the period of English literature in which they write, not in the local arrangement.
English literature outside of Great Britain

Special

Africa

General works. History

Collections

Individual countries

Union of South Africa (Table B)

Other A-Z (Table F)

Individual authors, see PR1509-6049

Other, A-Z. (Table F)

Examples:

PR9798
Tucker, Martin. *Africa in modern literature; a survey of contemporary writing in English*.

PR9798
Litto, Frederic. *Plays from black Africa*.

PR6066
Palangyo, Peter K. *Dying in the sun*.

Writing on the antiquities, ethnography, history, social life and customs, description and travel of African states is placed in DT (History. Africa).

Examples:

DT30
Evans, Lancelot. *Emerging African nations and their leaders*.

DT11
MacQueen, James. *A geographical survey of Africa*.

DT611
Laszlo, Andreas. *Doctors, drums, and dances*.
Examples of classification of black materials. Cover right columns.
How would you classify each title? Library of Congress assigned numbers are in right-hand columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>LC</th>
<th>DC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beale Street, where the blues began</td>
<td>F444</td>
<td>917.6819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black power and the American myth</td>
<td>E185.61</td>
<td>322.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The vanguard; a photographic essay on the Black Panthers</td>
<td>E185.5</td>
<td>323.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial policies and practices of real estate brokers</td>
<td>HD7304</td>
<td>301.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By any means necessary; speeches, interviews, and a letter, by Malcolm X</td>
<td>E185.61</td>
<td>301.451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Ashe, tennis champion</td>
<td>GV994</td>
<td>796.342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race mixture; studies in inter-marriage and miscegenation</td>
<td>GN237</td>
<td>301.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A history of Negro revolt</td>
<td>E185.61</td>
<td>909.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching disadvantaged children in the preschool</td>
<td>LC4091</td>
<td>371.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black drama; an anthology</td>
<td>PS634</td>
<td>812.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The omni-Americans; new perspectives on Black experience and American culture</td>
<td>E185</td>
<td>301.451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swing out; great Negro dance bands</td>
<td>ML3561</td>
<td>785.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro housing; report of the Committee on Negro Housing</td>
<td>E185.89</td>
<td>301.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Black American; a documentary history</td>
<td>E185</td>
<td>973.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject Headings

Depending upon the depth with which one analyzes his black collection, the Library of Congress subject heading list may or not be adequate. The present LC list has assimilated an earlier list of Negro subject headings by Frances Yocum of the Fisk Library, and has brought it up to date (by eliminating, for example, such archaic terms as "passing.")

The LC subject heading list was specifically created for indexing the Library's own very large universal book collection, and headings fit into an overall plan. In regard to headings for ethnic groups, a standard pattern has been evolved, in which all aspects of any group are treated consistently in the same manner. In-depth approaches to the study of Black Americans, as well as Black Studies programs, will encounter ingroup terminology which is not the same as LC terminology. One solution to this, if one wants the terminology to be the same, is to adapt the cards locally. Another possible solution is to bridge the gap by a system of appropriate cross-references. For example, for a request for material on the Black contribution, a "see" reference might be made to "U. S. --Civilization--Negro influences"; for Black education, a reference to "Negroes--Education." In many of these already standardized situations, LC has already provided the appropriate cross-references.

Some subjects are distinctive and specific enough to warrant their own establishment as subject headings in a black
collection, and one might do well to work out his own list, including such topics as Harlem Renaissance, Poor People's Campaign, March on Washington, etc.

**Periodical Index Subject Headings**

The problem of gaining access to black materials through periodical indexes becomes a highly imaginative guessing game, as each of the major indexes employs slightly different terminology. The list below was drawn up as subjects for which there were likely to be requests for information, and the subject headings under which material was found appear in the tables that follow.

- Black power
- Black experience
- The poor
- The disadvantaged
- Minorities
- Teaching disadvantaged
- Black nationalism
- Black studies
- Emerging nations
- African dress, food, holidays
- Ghetto speech
- Negritude
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES INDEX

African Dress

This topic as a subject heading was not used. A main entry under "Costumes" had cross references to Diplomats, American--Costumes, Fashion, Clothing, Monasticism and Religious Order for Women--Habit, Dress ---- but no reference at all to African Dress, neither under Africa.

African Cooking

The main entry was "Cookery" with see also references to Dinners and Dining, Stores, but no such mention of the topic African Cooking under Africa's cross references.

African Holidays

Materials not listed under this topic. Holidays was used as a main entry which had no references to African holidays, but it did list see also topics of Christmas, vacations, and festivals.

Emerging Nations

Emerging Nations was not listed as a subject, but materials on the topic was found under Africa--Historiography, Nationalism--Africa, Pan-Africanism and Africa--Nationalism.
Black Experience not listed as a subject but material was sought under such subjects as the following:

Negro Children
Negro Nationalism - see Nationalism--Negro Race
Negro Race - see also Nationalism--Negro Race
Negro Students - see also College Students--Negro
Negro Teachers - see also College Teachers--Negro

NEGROES:
Civil Rights - see also Civil Rights Act of 1875
Negroes--Politics and Suffrage
Economic Conditions
Education - see also College Students--Negro
Segregation in Education
Employment - see also Trade Unions--Negro Membership
History - see also Slavery--U. S.
Occupations
Politics and Suffrage
Psychology
Race Identity
Relation to Africa
Segregation - see also Segregation in Education
Segregation in Transportation
Social Conditions
Societies - see also Black Panther Party
Southern States
Tennessee
Negroes as Soldiers - see also European War, 1914-1918--Negroes
Negroes in Literature
Negroes in South Africa
Negroes in West Indies
Negroes in Trade Unions - see Trade Unions--Negro Membership

Black Nationalism
Negro Nationalism - see Nationalism--Negro Race
Black Nationalism - see Negros--Nationalism,
Negro Race--Nationalism

Black Power
None listed. Check Nationalism--Negro Race
Black Studies

African Studies
Afro-American Studies - see also Negroes--Relation to Africa

Note: Black is used as a subject heading only with proper names, i. e., Black Panther Party, Black Muslims. Negro and Negroes in various subdivisions are terms most commonly used. Afro-American is used only in reference to Black Studies. Negro and Negroes best place to look for extensive materials. Other headings such as Segregation, Housing, et al. may also have articles on Blacks in the areas. Subject headings from 66-70 haven't changed much. 1949-52 edition has similar subject headings--no Black, primarily Negro and Negroes; Afro-American Culture is also used as a subject heading.

Ghetto Speech

Nothing listed. Linguistics, used as subject heading, had no reference to Ghetto Speech.

Speech (1967-68 ed.) - see also Bi-lingualism
Communication
Language & Languages
Tones (Linguistics)
Verbal Behavior

Speech and Social Status - see also Language and Culture
Language and Society
Youth - Language
Negritude

See Nationalism—Negro Race
Nationalism—Negroes
See also Pan-Africanism
Black Panther Party

Minorities

with see also
Assimilation (Sociology)
Chinese—Foreign Countries
Majorities
Nationalism
Proportional Representation
Race Discrimination
Race Problems
Self-Determination, National

also
India—Minorities
Russia—Minorities
United States—Minorities
Yugoslavia—Minorities
United Nations—Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

United States -- Minorities
see also
French Canadians in the United States
Germans in the United States, et al. in the United States

United States -- Race Question
see also
Hawaii—Race Question
Milwaukee—Race Question
Negroes
Riots—United States
United States—Minorities

Poor and Disadvantaged

Materials found under such topics as the following:

Child Welfare
Charities
Social Work
Church and Social Problems
Cities and Towns (Population Distribution)
Community (Sociology)
Poor and Disadvantaged (continued)

Community Life
Urban Renewal
Civic Improvement
Community Development
Community Life
Community Organization
Poor Law
Poverty
Public Welfare
Work Relief
Social Casework
Culture Conflicts
Discrimination in Housing
Employment
Man-Influence of Environment
Family
Family Social Work
Social History
Housing
Income
Guaranteed Annual Income
Labor and Laboring Classes
Minorities
Race Discrimination
Negro Families
Negroes--Economic Conditions
Negroes--Employment
Negroes--Housing
Negroes--Social Conditions
Puerto Ricans in the United States
Social Agencies
Social Change
Social Conditions
Social Organizations
Social Problems
Social Status
Social Values
Sociology--Urban
Welfare Economics
Woman, Employment
Teaching Disadvantaged Children
Guidance
Child Guidance
Child Study
Child Training
Poor and Disadvantaged (continued)

Children
Runaway Children
Youth
Children--Negro
Children's Attitudes
Church and Education
Class Size
College Students--Socio-Economic Status
Negro Race--Education
Underdeveloped Areas--Education
Educational Sociology
Education--Economic Aspects
Education--Vocational
Foster Day Care
Federal Aid to Education
Food Relief
Learning, Psychology of
Negroes--Education
Social Work with Delinquents and Criminals
P. A. I. S.

Black Power

This was not used before 1969 but could be found in the 1969 volume.

Black Experience

Nothing was found under this subject heading. Black Studies was not listed but information could be found under Afro-American Studies.

Conclusion was that before 1969 most information on Black subjects were found under Negro - or Negroes. In 1969 the term Black was initiated along with subject headings Negroes.

Emerging Nations

This term was found under (1) Nations, New, see also Public Administration - Nations, New; (2) Afro-Asian States, see also subheading Afro-Asian States under Russian-Economic Assistance Program. (All in 1966 volumes.)

The 1968 volumes carried the following: Developing countries. See Underdeveloped States as well as cross-references to various sociological development of the states, for example: Economic Development - underdeveloped states.
Ghetto Speech

Ghetto speech was not found. Such subject headings as Languages - Dialects - Speech yielded nothing.

Black Panther Party

Black Panther Party for self-defense was found in the 1968 volume.

Poor and Disadvantaged

Poor
Poor Peoples march on D. C.
Poverty

Class Struggle
Disadvantaged - in education
Child welfare
Negro children
Children, research on
Socially handicapped children
Students socio-economic status
Social status
Social service
Social conditions
Social mobility
Social participation
Social problems
Sociology - urban
Sociology - rural
Education
U. S. Education (various educational programs)
Negro education
Church and social problems

Public Welfare
Income - guaranteed income
U. S. - Job Corps (EDA) etc.
Work relief
Family allowance
Community life - development
Negro housing
Urban renewal/conditions
Urbanization
Equality
Negro
Race relations
Negritude

Not listed as a subject heading in P. A. I. S.

Black Nationalism

Not a main entry in P. A. I. S. but a "see" reference was made to Black Nationalist Movement.

Minorities

Listed as a subject heading in P. A. I. S. There is also a "see also" reference to Negroes. "See also" references refer to information listed under these headings:

1. Negroes
2. Colored Persons
3. Non-whites

African Dress, African Food and African Holidays

These were not listed as subject headings nor could cross-references be found in relation to the above entries. This is due to the fact that P. A. I. S. is mainly an index to economic and Public Affairs and limits itself to these topics. (See the following chart.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMS</th>
<th>FOUND IN PAIRS</th>
<th>NOT FOUND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Black Power</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Black Experience</td>
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<td>3. Black Studies</td>
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<td>4. Ghetto Speech</td>
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<td>5. Emerging Nations</td>
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<td>6. Poor</td>
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<td>7. Disadvantaged</td>
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<td>8. Teaching Disadvantaged</td>
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<td>9. African Dress</td>
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<td>10. African Food</td>
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<td>11. African Holidays</td>
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<td>12. Negritude</td>
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<td>13. Minorities</td>
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<td>14. Black Nationalism</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CROSS REFERENCES</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE

African Cookery

Listed under Cookery, African

African Dress

Listed under Clothing and dress
Costume. See also Fashion
Costume - Tanzania
Costume, Africa
Costume - Botswana

African Holidays

Celebrations. See also Festivals
Festivals - Senegal

Black Nationalism

See Nationalism - Negro
See also Black Power
Negro militants
Negro militants and churches
Negro student militants

Black Power

Used as subject heading
See also Negroes in the U. S.
Negroes in the U. S. - Civil rights
Negroes in the U. S. - Politics and suffrage
Race relations
Nationalism - Negro race

Black Experience

See Negroes
Negro schools
Negro youth
etc.
Black Studies

See Afro-American Studies

Black Panther Party

Used as subject heading

Earlier form (1967-1968):
Lowndes County (California) Freedom Organization
Black Panther Party for self-defense

Disadvantaged Children

See Socially handicapped children
See also Negro children
Negroes - Economic conditions
Negroes - Social conditions

Ghetto Speech

No entry. Information located under:
English language - Study and teaching
Negro dialect. See Negro - English dialect
Speech. See also Children - language
Speech education

Emerging Nations

Listed under:
States, new. See also Underdeveloped areas
Developing nations. See Underdeveloped areas

Minorities

Used as subject heading
See also Race discrimination
United Nations - Sub-commission on prevention
of discrimination and protection of minorities
Intercultural education
Race discrimination
Poor

By country, city
Used as subject heading
See also Charities
Legal aid
Poverty
Public welfare
Slums
Anti-poverty program
Church and social problems

By state, with subhead Social conditions

Teaching Disadvantaged

Listed under:
Socially handicapped children
Teachers of socially handicapped children

Negritude

See Nationalism - Negro race
African Cookery

No reference. The heading Cookery may be helpful in locating material.

African Dress

No reference. Costumes is used as a subject heading.

African Holidays

No reference. The heading Holidays may be helpful in locating material.

Black Power

Materials not listed under this topic. See reference, beginning with 1966-67 volume to Negroes in the U. S. -- Civil Rights.

Black Experience

No reference.

Black Nationalism

See reference to Negroes in the U. S. -- Nationalism.

Black Studies

Disadvantaged

See reference to Culturally deprived; Culturally deprived children. Information also under Teaching methods; Teaching research

Ghetto Speech

Material located under Speech and social status. See reference from Negro dialect to English language -- dialects.

Minorities

Used as a heading. See also references to Assimilation (Sociology), Race problems, United States -- Minorities, Church work with minorities, Intergroup education.

Negritude

Not used.

Emerging Nations

No listing. Developing nations had a see reference to Underdeveloped areas.