

## Chapter 11

### DuBois, Washington and Frazier



## W.E.B. DuBois

(1868-1963; 95 yrs)

- First Black PhD graduate of Harvard
- University of Berlin post graduate work with Max Weber
- Wrote: The Souls of Black Folks

### The Philadelphia Negro

(one of first empirical sociological works)

Studied Black communities in Philadelphia while at the Univ. of Philadelphia

used Verstehen/  
Sympathetic Introspection

concluded that economic inequality was the result of:

1. history
2. moral degradation caused by slavery

## Study of Racism and Discrimination

Prejudice —an attitude that pre-judges someone

Discrimination—acting out prejudice

Colonialism —→ melting —→ pluralism  
(control) pot (tossed salad)

At the University of Atlanta conducted a 10 year study of African Americans covering all aspects of life (e.g., family, biology, demographics)

In addition to his academic work, Dubois' major focus was how to help Blacks overcome discrimination and advance in society.

If this was your task, what might you have recommended?

- organize to become a political block
- push for first amendment rights—  
freedom of speech & press,  
non-acceptance of social injustice
- support Black owned businesses
- get education including trade schooling

DuBois pushed for the education of Black leaders ("Talented Tenth") to be role models

DuBois organized a group of Black intellectuals at Niagra—came to be known as "Niagra Movement" made up of the "Talented Tenth")

The Niagra Movement (in combination with unrest) led to the emergence of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or NAACP

- a partnership between Blacks and liberal Whites
- to serve Black Americans
- established the magazine The Crisis

Official goal of the NAACP today:

"to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination".

DuBois became editor of the NAACP's:

The Crisis

- a magazine for Black Americans, describing concerns and plans
- described the life of Blacks, Art of Blacks

After WWI DuBois: established the Pan-African Congress

- made up of African Intellectuals
- to chart a strategy for Africans to become equals among nations

Age 80 (1948), Dubois joined a "radical" political party that supported a friendship with communist Russia

This was a time when the label of "communist" meant "traitor" "McCarthyism"

Dubois became chairman and wrote for the Peace Information Center

The goal was a world-wide effort to eliminate nuclear weapons.

U.S. government attempted to ban the organization (accused it of being a Russian plot).

Dubois began to be viewed as increasingly radical

Dubois developed a growing interest in communism (met with several communist leaders spoke in China, joined communist party)

DuBois eventually became a Ghana citizen (age 93), died at 95

Dubois provided the groundwork for the civil rights movement that was gaining momentum at his death.

### Booker T. Washington

(1856-1915; 59 yrs)

-more well-known than DuBois

-founded Tuskegee Institute

-provided training for skill-trades (e.g., carpentry, tailoring)

-funded by/made a deal with Andrew Carnegie and wealthy industrialists

### Booker T. Washington

-believed in "salvation by business" as the means of Black advancement

-helped create a "collective conscience" among Blacks

## Washington and DuBois did not always agree

DuBois believed Blacks should push for political and civil rights

Washington believed the goal should be economic equality through the development of trades/skills and with this equality political and civil rights would follow.

DuBois placed a high priority on education and the political involvement of Blacks

Washington promised wealthy whites peace if they helped Blacks develop technical skills (Tuskegee Institute)

-DuBois valued college education more so than Washington

-DuBois was concerned that Blacks would be second class "labor" citizens

-DuBois pushed for "radical action" (though not necessarily violent) to obtain rights and protect Blacks against racial violence

-Washington attempted to derail DuBois' "radical action" and to destroy the Niagara Movement

Frazier was more of a scholar and less politically motivated

Studied social classes in Black communities

1. Upper class —made up of older Black families that had bought freedom. Included professionals (doctors, lawyers, professors)

2. Middle class —concerned with conspicuous consumption; research found intra-racial status struggles since struggles with Whites seemed hopeless

3. Lower class -upper mobility difficult due to transient family life, job ceilings, crime, institutional racism (example of institutional racism?)

Drake and Cayton  
studied the "Black Metropolis"  
in Chicago in hopes of  
obtaining social reforms

Major values of Blacks found to  
center around Church and family

but varied by social class (e.g.,  
middle class emphasized religion,  
education, community  
involvement)

谢谢  
(xie xie, Thanks)