### Why Economists Model Race and Discrimination Incorrectly

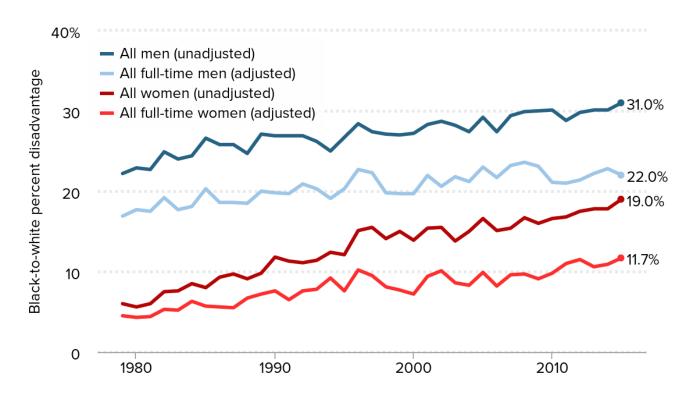
William E. Spriggs
Department of Economics, Howard University
And
Chief Economist, AFL-CIO







#### Average hourly black-white wage gaps, by gender, 1979–2015 (adjusted and unadjusted)



**Note:** The adjusted wage gaps are for full-time workers and control for racial difference in education, potential experience, region of residence, and metro status.

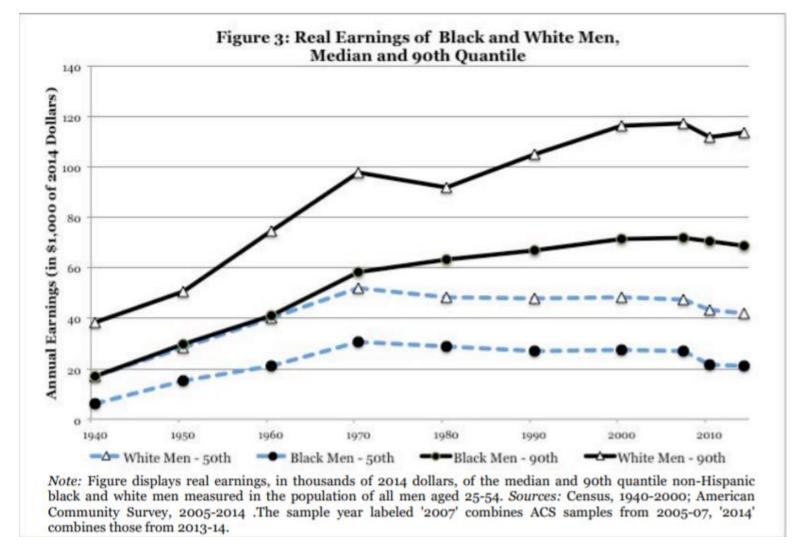
Source: EPI analysis of Current Population Survey (CPS) Outgoing Rotation Group microdata

**Economic Policy Institute** 









Source: Patrick Bayer and Kerwin Kofi Charles, "Divergent Paths: A New Perspective on Earnings Differences Between black and White Men Since 1940, The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 133 (August 2018) 1459-1501







## The frame of early economists on race: A Key source of our current problems

- Robert Cherry, "Racial Thought and the Early Economics Profession," Review of Social Economy (1976), 34 (2): 147-162
- Mark Aldrich, "Progressive Economists and Scientific Racism: Walter Wilcox and Black Americans, 1895-1910," Phylon (1979), XL (Spring, 1): 1 14.
- William Darity, Jr., "Many Roads to Extinction Early AEA Economists and the Black Disappearance Hypothesis," *History of Economics Review* (1994), 21 (1): 47-64.
- Thomas C. Leonard, "Retrospectives: Eugenics and Economics in the Progressive Era," *Journal of Economic Perspectives* (2005), 19 (Fall, 4): 207-224.







### The economists who founded the American Economics Association in their own words







### Edward Ross, Stanford University founding member, American Economic Association and its Secretary in 1892

- (1901) The coiner of the phrase "race suicide":
  - "The higher race quietly and unmurmuringly eliminates itself rather than endure individually the bitter competition it has failed to ward off by collective action."
- (1907) "The theory that races are virtually equal in capacity leads to such monumental follies as lining the valleys of the South with the bones of half a million picked whites in order to improve conditions of four million unpicked blacks."







### Francis A. Walker, MIT, first president of the American Economic Association 1886-1892

- On "race suicide"
- 1896 "peasants..(from) southern Italy, Hungary, Austria, and Russia..(are) beaten men from beaten races; representing the worst failures in the struggle for existence. Centuries are against them, as centuries were on the side of those who formerly came to us."
- 1899 "The native element failed to maintain its previous rate of increase, because the foreigners came in such swarms...The American shrank from the industrial competition thrust upon him...He was unwilling himself to engage with the lowest kind of day labor with these new elements of the population; he was even more unwilling to bring sons and daughters into the world to enter that competition."







#### John R. Commons, Wisconsin

- 1907 "The competition has no respect for the superior races...the race with lowest necessities displaces others."
- [African Americans] "[are]...indolent and fickle...The negro could not possibly have found a place in American industry had he come as a free man..[if] such races are to adopt that industrious life which is second nature to races of the temperate zones, it is only through some form of compulsion."







### Emily Balch, Wellesley College

• 1907 "If you simply want to have more people...depraved people quite as well as any other class (then) feeding school children [is] a good thing; but if you believe it is important...to have more of the right kind of people, then any measure of encouragement should be most carefully selective in character."







### Early principles texts

- Fisher, Elementary Principles (1907)
- "...if the vitality or vital capital is impaired by a breeding of the worst and a cessation of the breeding of the best, no greater calamity could be imagined."
- Fetter, Economic Principles (1918)
- "Democracy and opportunity (are) increasing the mediocre and reducing the excellent strains of stock...Progress is threatened unless social institutions can be so adjusted as to reverse this process of multiplying the poorest, and of extinguishing the most capable families."







### Real outcomes of eugenics in the US

 Price, Gregory and William Darity, 2010 "The economics of race and eugenic sterilization in North Carolina: 1958-1968," Economics & Human Biology: 8 (261-272)







### Homer Adolph Plessy









### Plessy v. Ferguson 163 U.S. 537 (1896)

That petitioner was a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Louisiana, of mixed descent, in the proportion of seven eighths Caucasian and one eighth African blood; that the mixture of colored blood was not discernible in him, and that he was entitled to every recognition, right, privilege and immunity secured to the citizens of the United States of the white race by its Constitution and laws; that on June 7, 1892, he engaged and paid for a first class passage on the East Louisiana Railway from New Orleans to Covington, in the same State, and thereupon entered a passenger train, and took possession of a vacant seat in a coach where passengers of the white race were accommodated; that such railroad company was incorporated by the laws of Louisiana as a common carrier, and was not authorized to distinguish between citizens according to their race. But, notwithstanding this, petitioner was required by the conductor, under penalty of ejection from said train and imprisonment, to vacate said coach and occupy another seat in a coach assigned by said company for persons not of the white race, and for no other reason than that petitioner was of the colored race; that







#### "Jim Crow" and the Race Line

- Jim Crow laws required the definition of race:
  - "All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of *negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive*, are hereby forever prohibited."—Florida, anti-miscegenation law.
  - "Marriages are void when one party is a white person and the other is **possessed of one-eighth or more negro**, Japanese, or Chinese blood."—Nebraska, anti-miscegenation law.
  - "All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive, or between a white person and a member of the Malay race; or between the negro and a member of the Malay race; or between a person of Negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive, and a member of the Malay race are forever prohibited, and shall be void."—Maryland, anti-miscegenation law.







#### "Jim Crow" and the Race Line

- Jim Crow laws had to punish opposition to the norm
  - "Any person...presenting for public acceptance or general information, arguments or suggestions in favor of social equality or of intermarriage between whites and negroes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."
    - -Mississippi, 1920
  - "That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of cotton textile manufacturing in this State to allow or permit operatives, help and labor of different races to labor and work together within the same room, or to use the same doors of entrance and exit at the same time, or to use and occupy the same pay ticket windows or doors for paying off its operatives and laborers at the same time, or to use the same stairway and windows at the same time, or to use at any time the same lavatories, toilets, drinking water buckets, pails, cups, dippers or glasses."
    - --South Carolina, 1922
  - "Any white woman who shall suffer or permit herself to be got with child by a negro or mulatto...shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than eighteen months."
     —Maryland, 1924







#### 1955 Emmett Till









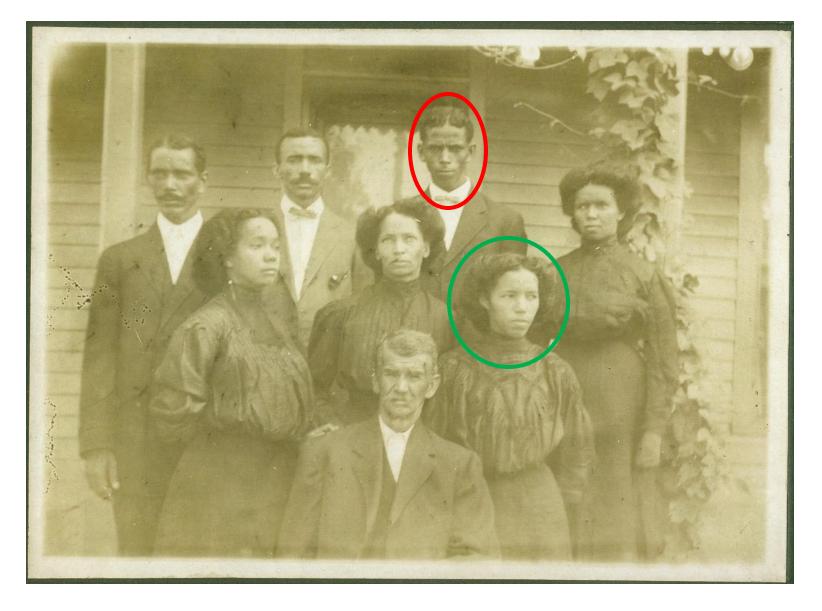
### 1957 Elizabeth Eckford, Little Rock Nine student









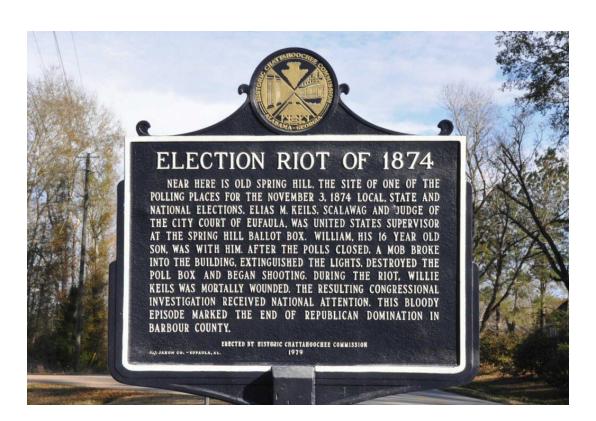








### The stolen election of 1874 in Barbour County, Alabama through violence



ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.

a shot was fired, but that was all. Just about that time a United States deputy marshal coded on me and wanted to know in what way I could assist him. I showed him General Order Ne. 75, and asked him if he had any writs. He showed me his warrant, saying that he had a ownits. He said he did not know but what he might want me as he was afraid that there might be a riot. He then went away. I had instructions from Colonel Daggett to assist sheriffs or their deputies as a posse comitatus. The sheriff or his deputy called on me and I informed him in what way I could assist him. He then went off. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I received a telegram from Colonel Daggett instructing me to keep away from the poils. It read as follows:

" EUPAULA, 3d day, 1874.

599

Keep your troops away from crowd, and have nothing whatever to do with the sheriff or any other State officers.

A. S. DAGGETT, "Cuptain Second Infantry,

"Lieut, WILLIAM J. TURNER,

" United States Army, Spring Hill, Ala."

It seems that Spring Hill is about six miles from Old Spring Hill, the precinct, and there was a new telegraph station just established there. This telegram was among the first probably sent over the wires. It was sent in the condition that I now exhibit it, without envelope at all, written in lead pencil, and was sent in the hands of any person who happened to be coming up this way. Very probably the telegram on its way to me had been seen by a large number of people, for soon after its reception I noticed a considerable change in the tone of the crowd about the polls. Between 4 and 5 o'clock young Kiels came to me and told me that a man had leveled a double-barreled gun at his father's head; that he thought it was cocked, and he wanted me to come there to assist him. I had received this telegram at that time, and I explained to him how impossible it was for me to assist him. I told him how much I regretted it, and that I sympathized very much with him and begged that he would induce his father to come down and stay with my troops where I would protect him, but I could not go near the poils or interfere with the election in any way. He told me that his father would not do so, and I then persuaded him to come back after he had informed his father of my views. I told him that I thought it was an unsafe place for him to be: that I feit very much for him, and wanted him to be protected. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a riot took place, and I heard a great deal of noise, and probably thirty shots were fired. A short time afterward young Kiels was brought into my quarters. He had four wounds, three in his legs and one in his abdomen, and I believe a grazing shot wound in his side. Mr. Wallace Comer was also brought in shot through the legs about that time. It was said that Mr. Comer was shot while protecting Judge Kiels. I understood that when Judge Kiels rose up from behind the counter and hegged that they would not kill him; three of the Comers joined in protecting him and prevented the murder of the judge.

Q. Did you hear any expressions of the people in relation to this transaction !-A. No,







## Some of the newspaper accounts of the April 1902 Will Reynolds lynching in Tuscumbia











### The Concentration of Black teachers in the South

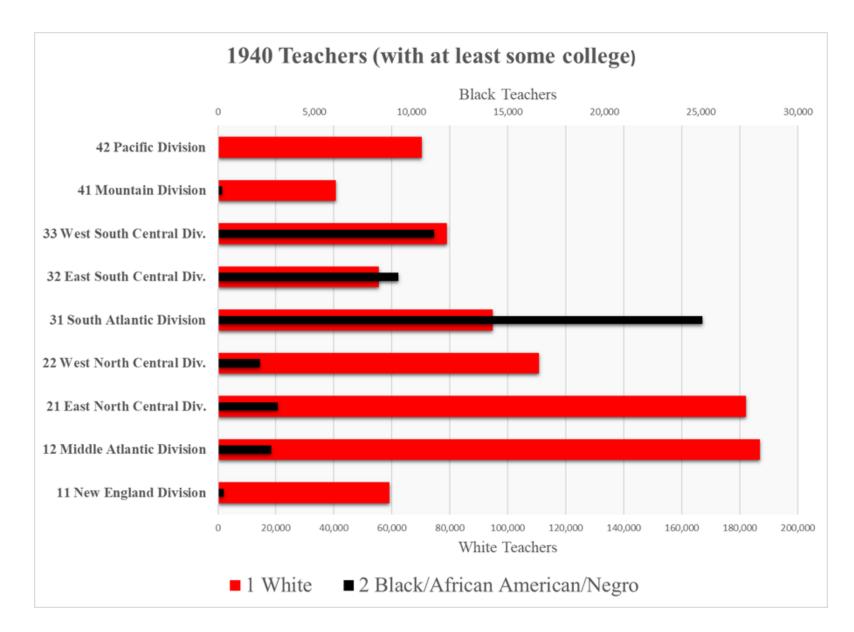
#### In 1940

- 75.9% of Black teachers with a bachelor's degree taught in the South
- 28.3% of all Blacks with a bachelor's degree were teachers in the South





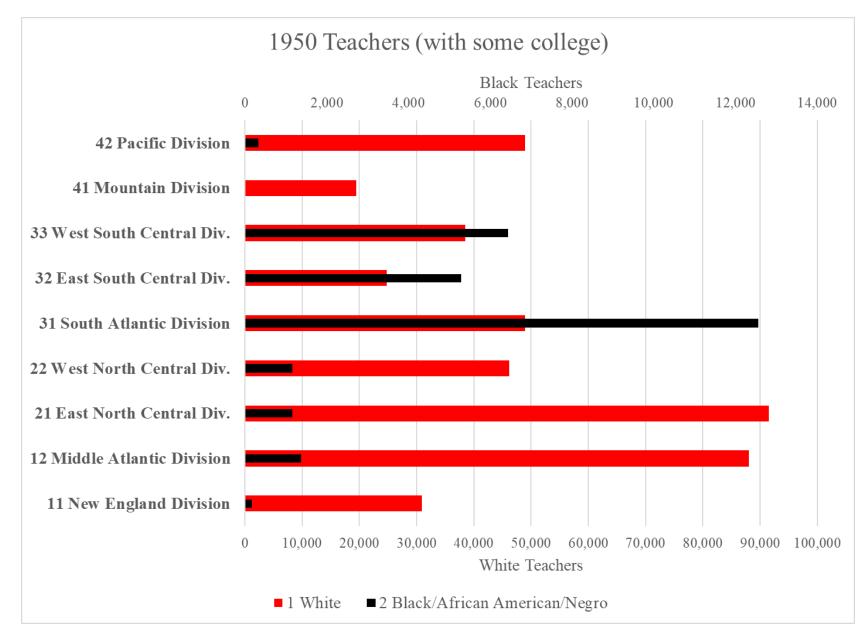








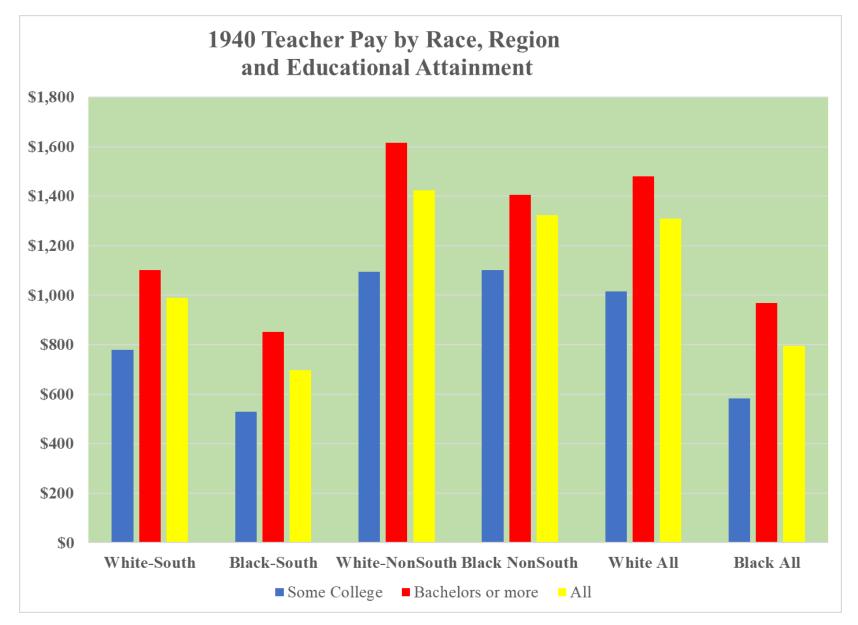








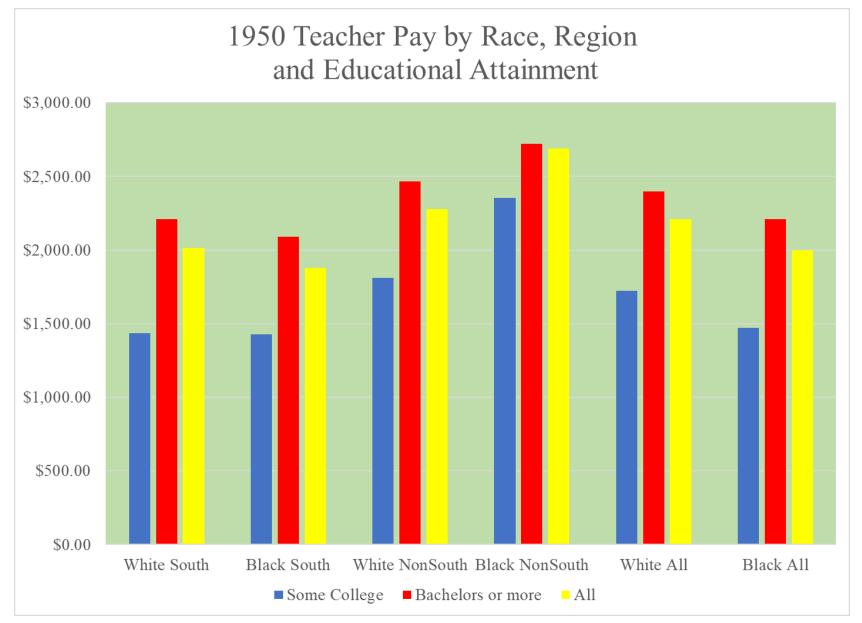


















### Some of the scholarship on the history of Race and Unions in American Railroads

- Kelly, Joseph (2013) "Showing Agency on the Margins: African American Railway Workers in the South and Their Unions, 1917-1930," Labour (Spring) 71: 123-148.
- Hill, Herbert (1995) "The Importance of Race in American Labor History," International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society (Winter) 9: 317-343.
- Arnesen, Eric (1994) "Like Banquo's Ghost, It Will Not Down': The Race Question and the American Railroad Brotherhoods, 1880-1920," The American Historical Review (December) 99: 1601-1633.
- Matthews, John Michael (1974) "The Georgia 'Race Strike' of 1909," The Journal of Southern History (November, Number 4) 40: 613-630







### Railroad earnings (highlighting firemen) by race for Men 18-60 in 1940

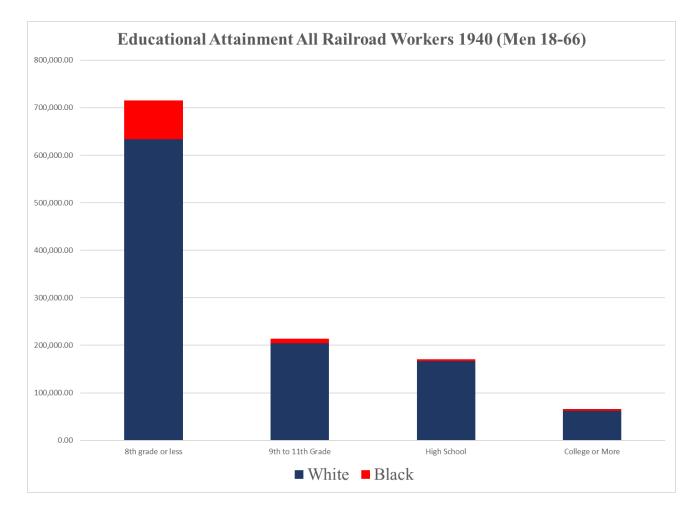
Cells contain: -Mean -Weighted N		occ1950		
		0 *_*	1 Locomotive firemen	ROW TOTAL
race	1: White	<b>1,525.10</b> 947,015.0	<b>1,549.07</b> 42,900.0	<b>1,526.14</b> 989,915.0
	2: Black/African American/Negro	<b>782.33</b> 92,106.0	<b>1,249.53</b> 1,988.0	<b>792.20</b> 94,094.0
	COL TOTAL	<b>1,459.26</b> 1,039,121.0	<b>1,535.80</b> 44,888.0	<b>1,462.43</b> 1,084,009.0







#### Railroad workers as of 1940 Census

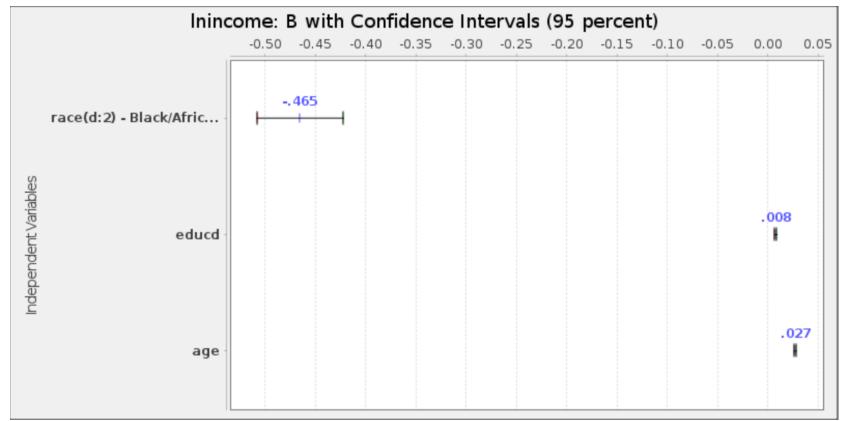








# Typical regression of log wage earnings on race, education and age for Men 18-60 in the Railroad Industry in the 1940 Census

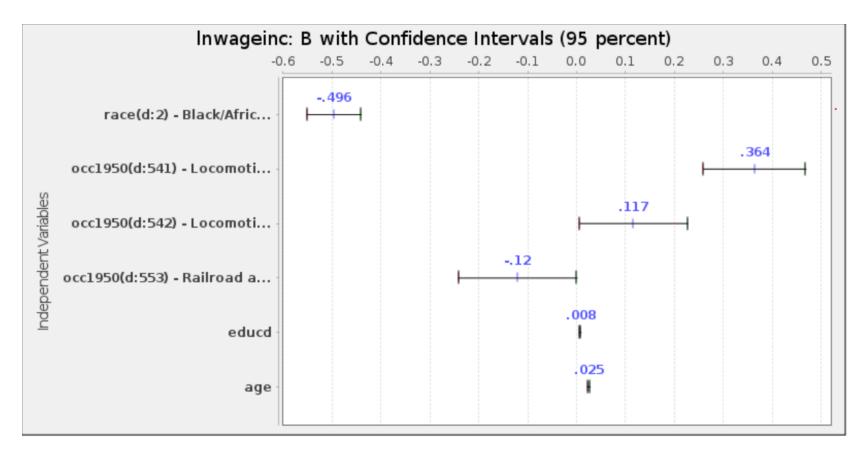








## Income of male railroad workers (18-60 years old), 1940 in states with segregated schools









#### Georgia Railroad Strike 1909

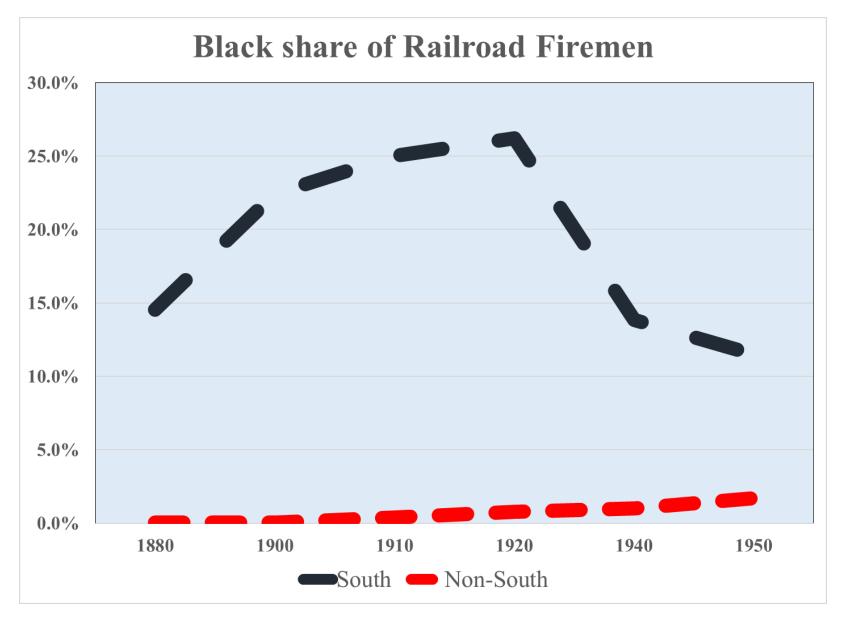


 "Mr. Scott says that this part of a plan to drive the negro from the railroads. The truth is our movement is only defensive...Mr. Scott's action is forcing negro supremacy on the Georgia railroad...They already have in Augusta negroes who occupy the positions of yard foreman of engines...and the white engineer is subject to his orders and control."— Eugene Ball, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen







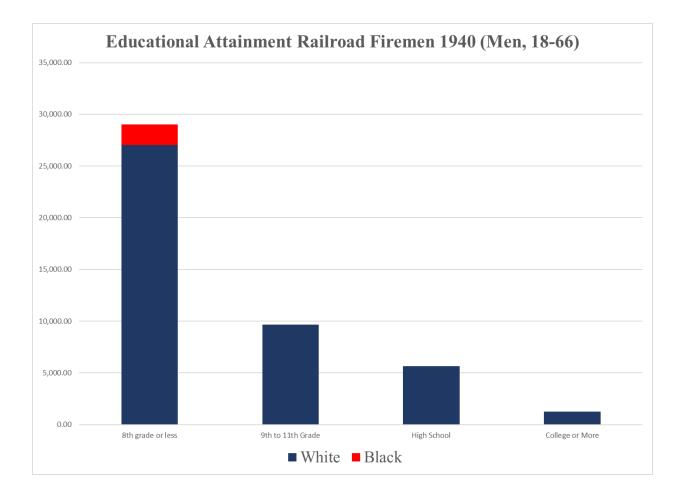








#### Railroad Firemen 1940

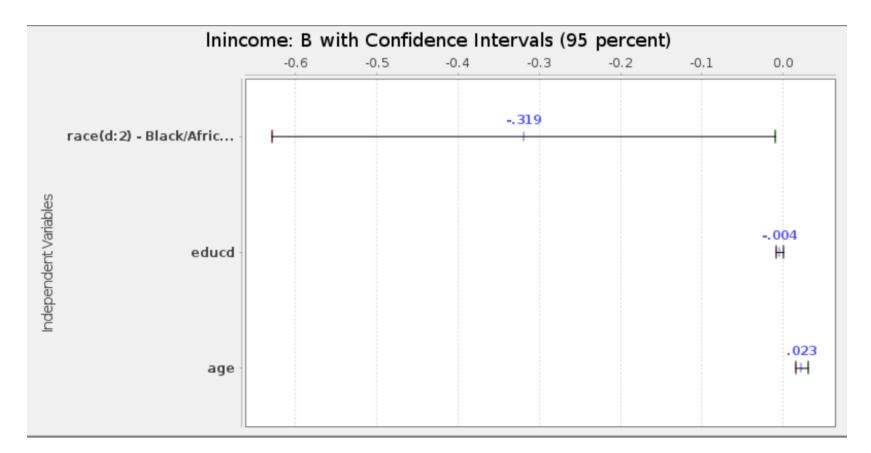








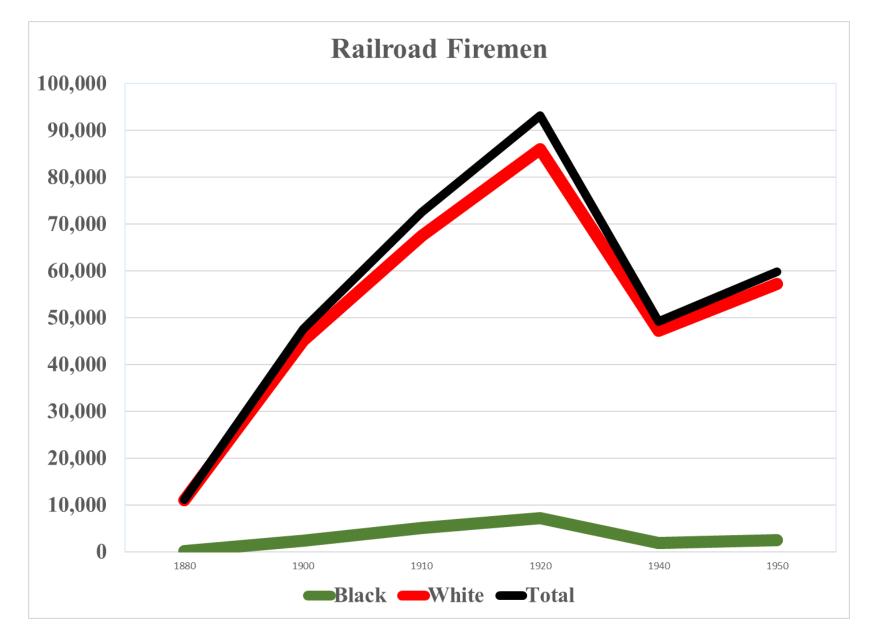
# Typical regression of log wage earnings on race, education and age for Men 18-60, Firemen in the Railroad Industry in the 1940 Census

















### Technology and Violence









#### THOUSANDS ATTEND BAPTIST CONVENTION







VOL. XVI NO. 37

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1921

#### Woman Beheaded by Street Car Tulsa "Fire Zone" Held

#### **CROWD SEES BODY DASH UNDER CAR**

Hurled From Motorcycle Under Wheels of Moving Street Car; Driver Held

Convention of Baptists Under Way

Equality Issue

road Men From Brush Concealment; of Pan-Africans Government Asked to Check Terror

LONDONERS With Eighteen Holes in Body AROUSED BY

Boston Mob Would Lynch on 'L' Girder

Cleveland's

Mayor Orders Ku Klux Out

LAW STOPS TULSA LAND 'GRABBERS'

Find Zone" Urged by Rea

Legs Lies on

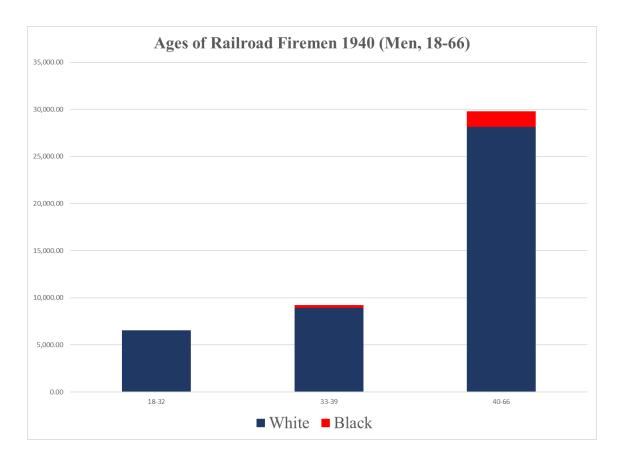
Truck for Hours







### Railroad Firemen by Race and Age 1940









#### 148 F.2d 403 (1945)

#### TUNSTALL v. BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN et al.

No. 5125.

#### Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit.

April 9, 1945.

Charles H. Houston, of Washington, D. C. (Joseph C. Waddy, of Washington, D. C., on the brief), for appellant.

William G. Maupin and James G. Martin, both of Norfolk, Va. (Harold C. Heiss and Russell B. Day, both of Cleveland, Ohio, on the brief), for appellees.

\*404 Before PARKER, SOPER, and DOBIE, Circuit Judges.

PARKER, Circuit Judge.

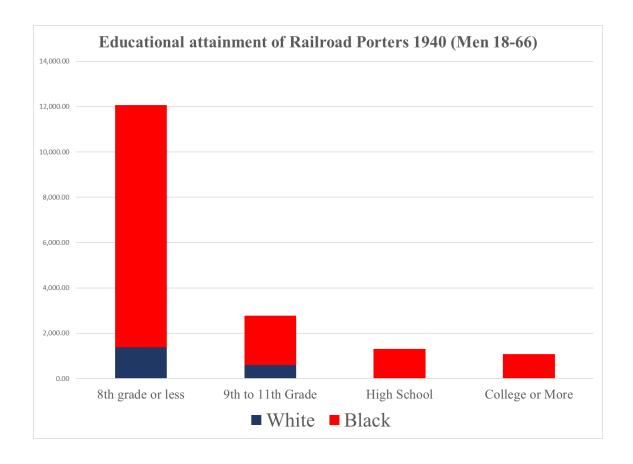
This is a suit by a Negro fireman employed by the Norfolk-Southern Railway Company, who brings the suit in behalf of himself and other Negro firemen employed by that company. The defendants are the railway company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, certain subordinate lodges of that brotherhood and one of the officers of a local lodge. The gravamen of the complaint is that the brotherhood has been selected as bargaining agent of the firemen of the defendant railway company; that it excludes Negro firemen from membership; that it has negotiated a trade agreement with the company discriminating against Negro firemen; and that as a result of this agreement plaintiff has suffered discrimination with respect to seniority rights and has been damaged thereby. The relief asked is a declaratory judgment to the effect that the brotherhood as bargaining representative is bound to represent fairly and without discrimination all members of the craft, an injunction restraining the defendants from giving effect to the trade agreement in so far as it discriminates against Negro firemen and restraining the brotherhood from acting as bargaining representative of Negro firemen so long as it refuses to represent them fairly and impartially, an award against the brotherhood for damages sustained by plaintiff, and an order that plaintiff be restored to the position to which he would be entitled by seniority in absence of the contract.







#### Education and Race of Railroad Porters









### Is technology a force to enhance meritocracy? Was it ever?: 325<sup>th</sup> Field Signal Battalion









### 325<sup>th</sup> Field Signal Battalion

- Organized at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio
- June 10, 1918 embark for Europe from Hoboken, New Jersey
- 440 men
- Company A—radio company
- Company B—wire company
- Company C—outpost company







### Company B 325<sup>th</sup> Field Signal Battalion









## Dispatches were sent from Europe on the heroism of the Black troops

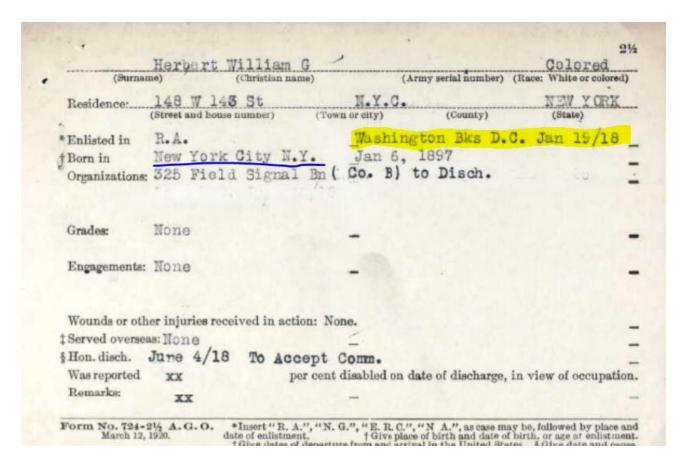
The first test of real courage given the men, and their first introduction into teal fighting, in addition to stringing wires, and sending and receiving radio mossages, came on the afternoon of Sentember 27th. when a party of liaison mon, including the Colonel and Lieut. Herbert, latter being Colored advanced beyond the Battalion P.C. and at the suggestion of a French soldier, terned to the left. They soon found themselves beyond their lines, and directly in front of a German machine gun nest. The Colonel divided his men into small groups and advanced on the enemy's position. This sortie resulted in the Signal boys capturing eight German prisoners and two machine guns, but the attack caused the loss of Corporal Charles E. Boykin, who did not return. Two days later, during general advance, Sorgeant Henry E. Moody, of the Battalion, was mortally wounded while at his post. Boykin was killed outright, while Sergeant Moody died in the hospital from wounds received- these being the first two of the Signal Battalion to make the supreme sacrifice.







# William Gordon Herbert enlisted Jan. 19, 1918 in Washington, DC

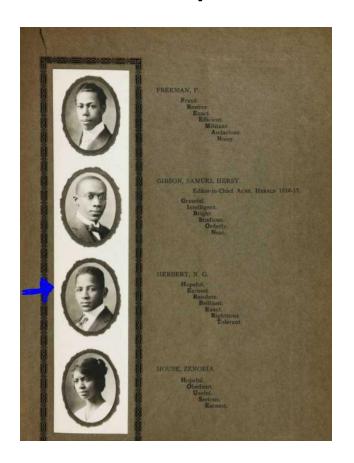








### William G Herbert Howard University Yearbook 1917

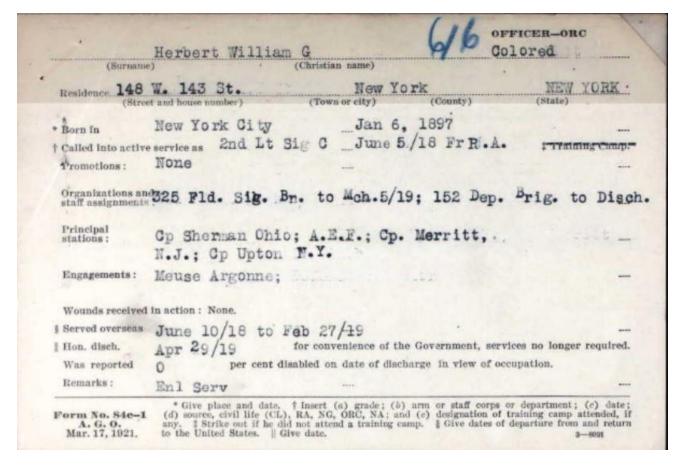








# Lt. William Gordon Herbert, New York State record of WWI military service

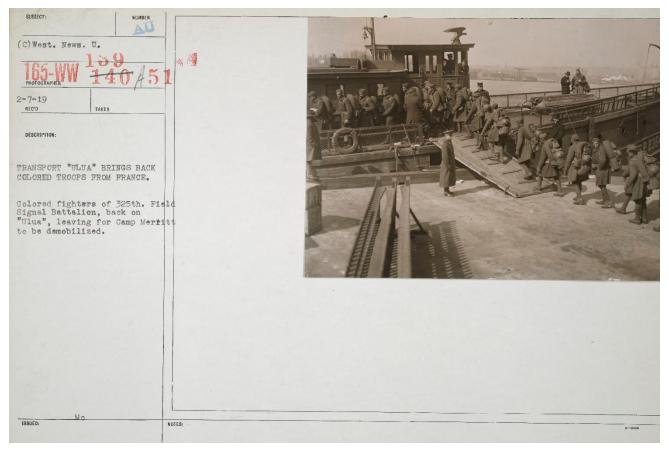








## February 7, 2019 the 325<sup>th</sup> leave on the USS ULUA for home

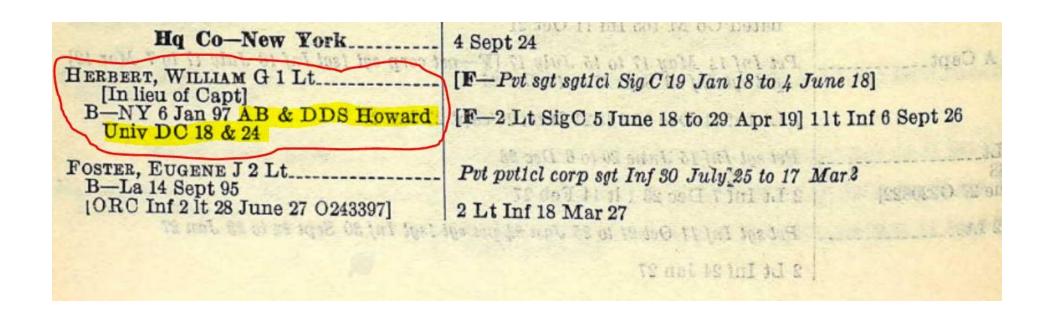








# Herbert continued to serve in the National Guard into 1924 (with the 369<sup>th</sup> Infantry) But note his schooling and occupation









#### Obituary for Dr. William G. Herbert 1956

#### DR. WILLIAM G. HERBERT

Dr. William G. Herbert, 59, of 107-50 Merrick Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens, a dentist, died on Tuesday. He served as a captain in the Army Signal Corps during World War I, and at one time was personnel supervisor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he also had taught classes in the science of electricity.

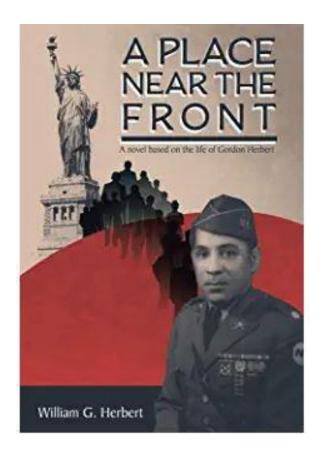
Dr. Herbert, a native of Trinidad, B.W.I., received his dental degree and also an LL.B. at Howard University. He is survived by two sons, William G. Jr., and Solomon J. Herbert; also a daughter, Margaret.







## A novel based on his father, written by his son, William G. Herbert









## Another dispatch of the heroism of the 325<sup>th</sup> under fire

In writing the "finis" to this brief mention of this umportant army unit made up of young Colored men it is fitting that I tell of the particular work done by the boys of the 1st. Platoon on the first day of the Metz battle. Shortly after the barrage was lifted, the big guns of the enemy began shelling Pont-a-Mousson. The first shells, as I vividly recall, hit on the edge of the city, and then gradually they began peppering the Signal Battalion's station. Sergeant Rufus B. Atwood, of the 1st. Platoon, was seated in the cellar near the switchboard: Private Edgar White was operating the swetchboard, and Private Clark the buzzershone. Several officers and men were standing in the "dugout" cellar. Suddenly a German shell struck the top, passed through the ceiling and wall, and exploded, making havor of the cellar. Lieut. Walker, Colored, who arrived just at this time, displayed admirable courage, he took immediate charge, and directed things. Sergeant Atwood tried out the switchboard, and found all lines broken. He found, on trying it, the buzzerphone out. Private White then received orders to stay on the switchboard, and Corporal Adolphus Johnson on the buzzarphone. The 12 drop monocord board was nailed up by hite, and then begun the connecting up of the lines from the outside to the monocord board. All this time the shelling, around this point, by the Germans was fierce and deadly- shells hitting all around the boys: struck a nearby amunition dump causing the explosion of thousands of rounds of amunition, which caused a teriffic shock and all lights to be extinguished. But still these men worked on, and would not leave this dangerous post, a veritable target for the enemy's big guns, until the Lioutenant of the Military Police arrived and ordered them out.

What these boys of the 325th Signal Battalion have not learned respecting radio, telephonic and telegraphic work is of little advantage to any one. What they have learned about it will be of great advantage to them when they return in making a living. The 325th Field Signal Battalion, whose rank and file is made up of young Colored men, has been a marvelous success.







# Lt. Richard Walker's draft card showing him as a student at Fisk University

Form 1 78% REGISTRATION CARD No. 90		REGISTRAR'S REPORT 41-3-28 A
1 Name in full Walker 22		1 Tall, medlem, or Reduiser Slender, medium, or stoot (which)? town
2 Home 2005 Jo Johnston Case Karliell Them		2 Color of ogen? Brown Color of hair? Blacke Balst 20
3 Date of birth Horsesules (March) (Day) (Your)		3 Has person lest arm, Irg. hand, Jost, or both grea, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)?
Are you (1) a natural-horn citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or haro you declared your intention (specify which)? Makes of Born		I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own
5 Where were harbuelle June Wal. (State)		answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:
7 What is your accept to the country are your a citizen or subject? Security Equate		
7 What is your present trade, or office thirdent (Augmenting) 8 By whom employed? Hick Vinvesday.		5/26/11 HU Doshiell Oly Col
Where employed? Maluelle Heart. Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for		Precinct In Working sty
support (specify which)? So.		State (Date of registration)
Merried or single (which)? Freque Rare (specify which)? Regulo		
years ho Nilso or State no		
12 De you risin exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	, and a second second	
Richard Hill Walker		







# Richard Walker's father was a Railroad Postal Clerk, a high paying civil service position

				SERV		1049
		Ra	ilway Postal	Clerk	s.	
		When	ice appointed.		EV .	1
Name.	Where born.	State.	County.	Cong.	Where employed.	Compensation.
Samuel S. Hoop William S. Hite	Pennsylvania Tennessee	Alabama Tennessee	Morgan Davidson	9th	Nashville, Tenn., and Montgomery, Alado	\$1,000.00 1,000.00
Idward G. Johnson	Ohio	dodo	dodo	6th	do	900.00
Valter C. Leuseur George F. Lindsey Villiam H. Randle	Alabama Tennessee	Alabania	Jefferson Davidson	6th 9th	do	900.00 900.00 1,000.00
ke W. Starrvilliam W. Shear	Kentucky Tennessee	do	do	6th	do do	1,000.00
esse B. Templeton Robert A. Walker Charles J. West	dododododododododododododododo	do	dodo	6th	dodododo	900.00
T. Asbury	Illinois		dodo	6th 6th	Nashville, Tenn., and St. Louis, Modo	1,400.00
C. Brown	Tennesseedo Illínois	dododo	dodo	6th 6th	do	1, 400.00 1, 200.00
George Kirsch	Indiana Kentucky	Indianado	Warrick	1st	dodo	1,200.00 1,200.00 1,200.00







### Retired Negro Mail Clerk Dies

Funeral services for Robert & Walker, \$1, retired Negro railway mail clerk, who died yesterday at Hubbard Hospital, will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence, 2005 Jo Johnston Avenue. The Rev. Richard Ewing, of the Howard Congregational Church, will officiate, and burial will be in Mt. Ararat Cemetery.

A native of Nashville, he was one of four men who took the first federal civil service examination ever held in Nashville, and served with the Railway Mail Service for 43 years before his retirement. His run was between Nashville and Montgomery, Ala.

In addition to his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Dungey Walker, he is survived by the following children: Mrs. Louis L. Watson, Washington, D. C., Roberta P. Walker, teacher, Cincinnati, Richard H. Walker, with the U. S. Department of Labor, John C. Walker, attorney, Louisville, Ky., William H. Walker, public accountant, Philadelphia, Joseph A. Walker, Detroit, Robert A. Walker, II, accountant and tax consultant, Nashville, and Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery, foreign language teacher, Detroit; a brother, Rufus A. Walker, Nashville; and six grandchildren.

He was a member of the First Baptist Church, a Mason, and a member of the Railway Mail Association.







#### Speech by Nelson Walker to citizens of Shelbyville, TN on September 25, 1865

He was pleased to speak before such a large crowd on the issue of whether or not the colored man was able to take care of himself. He felt assured that this a question easy to be decided, and needed but very little argument to establish this fact far beyond successful contradiction He had educated his sons and sighters to better enable them to domineer. He was not willing altogether to forget the past, but was willing and ready to forgive the wrongs that had been inflicted upon us. He would not be contented until he and his race should gain two privileges, and they were the ballot and the jury box.

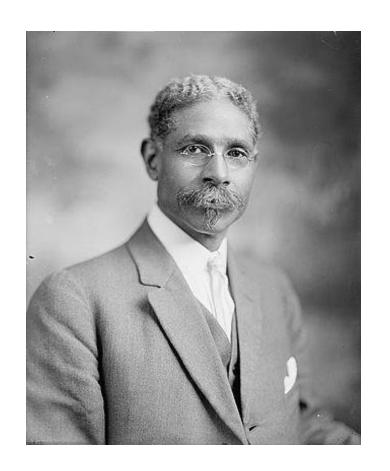








### Richard Walker's father-in-law, Dr. George W. Buckner, US Ambassador to Liberia, 1913-1915









### November 1940 Walker named to U.S. Employment Service for Negro Placement Service

ed States Employment Service by the appointment of additional personnel to the staff of Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, Supervisor of the Negro Placement Service. The major responsibility of this group will be to stimulate the placement and effective integration of all available Negro workers with skills essential to the defense industries.

The new appointees are Roy A. Ellis, from the District of Columbia Employment Security Agency; Alvin M. Rucker, from the Illinois Employment Security Agency, and Richard H. Walker, from the Massachusetts Employment Security Agency.









### In 1945 Walker is listed as "Minority Placement Specialist" for Region I of the War Manpower Commission

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

	OFFICIAL TITLE AND STATION	Legal res	Com-	
NAME	(Station is Washington, D. C., unless otherwise indicated)	State	Cong. Dist.	pen- sation
War Manpower Commis- sion—Continued				HOAT.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT— Continued.				120
Bureau of Placement-Con.	Control of the contro		-	1.3.1
George A. Works	Director, National Roster of Scientific and	N. J	7th	H \$22, 22
William T. Read	Specialized Personnel. Chief, Professional Evaluation and Utilization Section, National Roster.	N. J	3d	6, 500
Benjamin Wermiel	Chief, Professional Placement Section, Na-	N. Y	15th	5, 600
Benjamin F. Wilson	tional Roster. Chief, Minority Group Service	Ind	Ist	6,500
Veterans Employment Service			200	0,000
Perry Faulkner	Executive Secretary, Veterans' Placement Board and Chief of Veterans' Employment Service.	Ohio		8,000
Oscar D. Hollenbeck	Assistant Chief.	Ohio	14th	6, 500
WAR MANFOWER COMMIS- SION—REGION I	Boston, Mass.	15		04 5000
Arthur C. Gernes David G. Nagle. George W. Forrester Bernard L. Gorfinkle James H. Sullivan Arthur L. Hinchey Frederick I. Lash Leonard W. Goulde. Joseph Fisher Joseph W. O'Loughlin Lawrence J. Bresnahan George E. Shrigley Richard H. Walker Link Gonley Lange George Leonard Combes Leonard Co	Regional Director, Boston Deputy Director, Boston Field Supervisor, Boston do do do Business Manager, Boston Budget and Finance Officer, Boston Personnel Officer, Boston Attorney, Boston Chief of Manpower Utilization, Boston Chief of Placement, Boston Assistant Chief of Placement, Boston Mioprities Placement Specialist, Boston Takement Specialist, Boston	Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass	12th 7th 9th 7th 13th 13th 7th 10th 14tb 14th	8,000 6,500 5,600 5,600 5,600 4,600 4,600 6,500 6,500 4,600 4,600







### The obituary for Richard H. Walker does not mention his World War I record

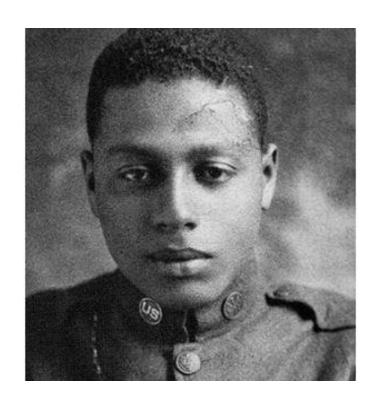
WALKER — Suddenly in Roxbury, Feb. 3, Richard H. Father of Richard H. Walker, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind. Beloved brother of Mrs. Beatrice Watson, Washington, D.C., Mrs. Margaret Montgomery, Detroit, Mich., Mr. John Walker, Nashville, Tenn. He is survived by a host of nieces, nephews, other relatives and friends. celebrated Mass Saturday, Feb. 5, at 11 a.m. at St. Joseph's Church, Circuit and Regent sts., Roxbury. Visiting at the Davis Funeral Home, Walnut av., Roxbury, Friday, 3-5 and 7-9 p.m. Family present 7-9 p.m. Relatives and friends invited. Prayers at 8:30 p.m. Late member of St. Matthew's Retreat League. In lieu of flowers, make donations to the Richard H. Walker Scholarship Fund, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.







### Bronze Star recipient Sgt. Rufus Ballard Atwood









# Kentucky State University's 6<sup>th</sup> President, (1929-1962) Rufus B. Atwood









# Pvt. Adolphus Burrell Johnson, ended up as a presser in a tailor show in Washington, DC

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G Pitt V-Pres, Howard J Riordam V-Pres,
George L Haines Sec, General Insurance Ed-
monds Bidg 917 15th nw, Tel NAtional 6-D112

Adda r4115 Wis av nw apt 404

Addie Mrs h907 Euclid nw
Addie F (wid Jas) h503a 23d nw
Addie F (wid Jas) h503a 23d nw
Addie M Mrs r1501 27th se apt 209

Addie M Mrs slswn Woodward & Lothrop r2619

Woodley, pl nw
Adna K jr h4000 Cathedral av nw apt 631

Adock (Kath E) driver Coastline Cab h658 G ne
Adolphus lab DC Genl Hosp r208 E ne
Adolphus lab DC Genl Hosp r208 E ne
Adolphus B (Marie) prar Kann's Dept Store h1774

U nw apt 5

Adrene I maid StAnn's Infant Asylum r1847

Kalorama rd nw
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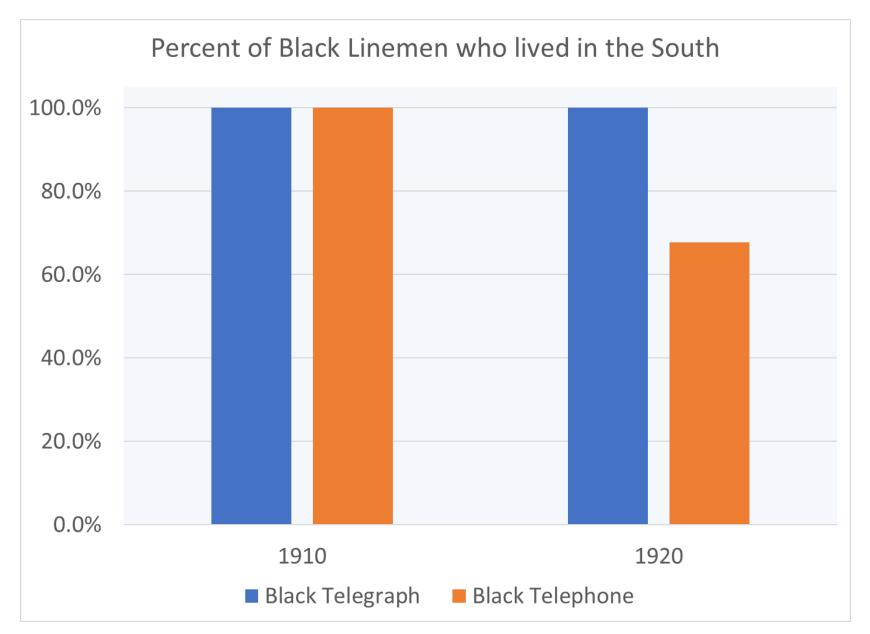
# Pvt. Edgar White, ended up a chauffer in Chicago, IL

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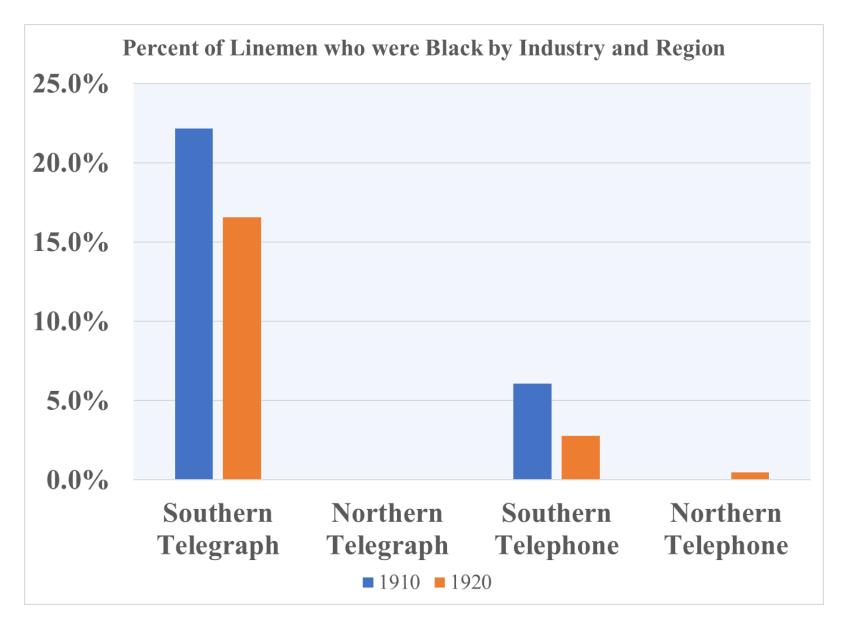


















### Share of Black Telephone and Telegraph Linemen who Migrated to Region in 1920 Workforce









Cells contain: Telephone Industry 1940 Men (18-60) by race and educational attainment						tainment			
-Colum	n percent	Count							
-Weighted N		1	2	3	4	8	ROW		
		Less than 8th Grade	Some High School	High Scho	Some College	College or more	TOTAL		
race	1: White	97.1	99.7	100	100	100	99.1		
		34,900.00	24,558.00	38,981.00	14,753.00	12,975.00	126,167.00		
	2: Black/A	2.9	0.3	0	0	0	0.9		
		1,058.00	78	0	0	0	1,136.00		
	COL TOTA	100	100	100	100	100	100		
		35,958.00	24,636.00	38,981.00	14,753.00	12,975.00	127,303.00		







Black occupations in the Telephone Industry 1940						
Cells contain:						
-Column p	Distribution					
-Weighted	-Weighted N					
	690: Operative and kindred workers (nec)	6.2				
	obo. Operative and kindred workers (nec)	70				
	753: Charwomen and cleaners	6.9				
	755. Chai women and deaners	78				
	754: Cooks, except private household	8.8				
1050	754. Cooks, except private flousefloid	100				
occ1950	770: Janitors and sextons	34.2				
	770. Janitors and Sextons	388				
	070: Laborers (nos)	44				
	970: Laborers (nec)	500				
	COL TOTAL	100				
	COLTOTAL	1,136.00				
	Source: Author's calculations 25 September 2020 using Steven					
	Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, Erin Meyer,					
Jose Pacas and Matthew Sobek. IPUMS USA: Version 10.0						
	[dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020.					







### Is technology a force to enhance meritocracy? Was it ever? Two high school classmates, Des Moines East High School 1939









# Is technology a force to enhance meritocracy? Was it ever?: Tuskegee 1945











## Is technology a force to enhance meritocracy? Was it ever?: Kentucky 1945



B-25 Mitchell Bomber Crew 7-6. 617th Bombardment Squadron of the 477th Medium Bombardment Group. Godman Field, KY, May 1945. Left to Right: Sgt. Cleveland Albritten, Engineer-Gunner; Cpl. Clifton V. Nichols, Armorer-Gunner; 2nd Lt. Edward T. Dixon, Pilot; Cpl. Arnold F. Bowen, Radio-Gunner; 2nd Lt. Ivan J. McRae, Co-pilot; First Officer Wendell R. Smith, Navigator-Bombardier.







1953 Perry Young signs as the first African American pilot for an American commercial flyer (only Tuskegee Airman hired as a pilot)









# Technology and the meritocracy myth to explain the rising inequality

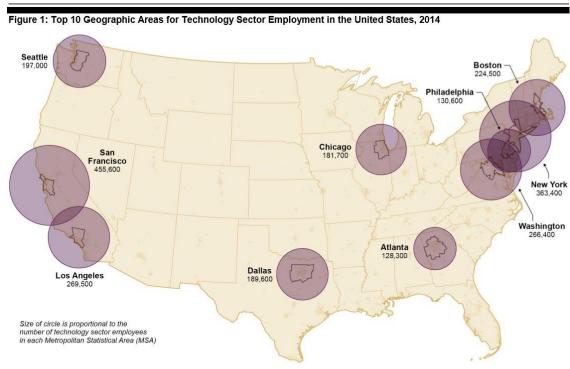
- What search engines cannot find
- Exploring the lack of Black IT workers in the leading Silicon Valley Firms







## The GAO identifies these as the top 10 Tech Sector Employment Centers in the U.S.



Source: Data from May 2016 report published by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) entitled Diversity in High Tech; U.S. Census Bureau (map). | GAO-18-69

Note: For the graphic, we rounded to the nearest hundred. According to EEOC, EEO-1 Single, Headquarters, and Establishment Reports were used for this analysis.

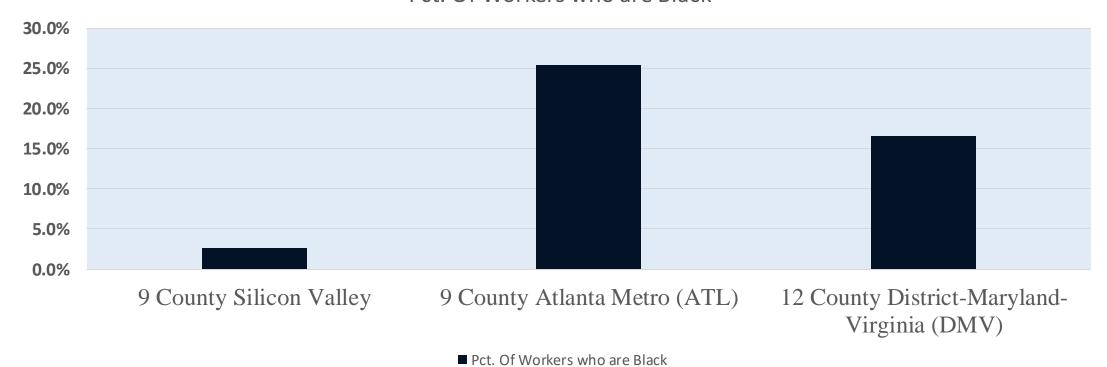






## Why does Silicon Valley have such a low Black share of computer workers?

Pct. Of Workers who are Black

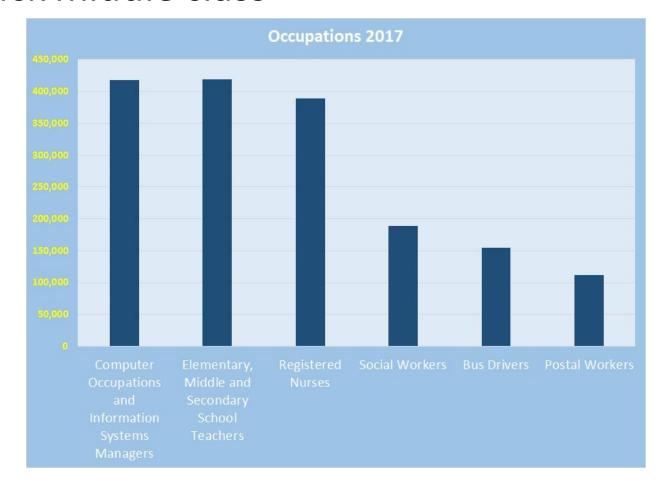








### Black IT workers are a significant group in the Black middle class



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <a href="http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm">http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm</a>







#### ACADEMY AWARD NOMINEE BEST PICTURE

BASED ON THE UNTOLD TRUE STORY

#### HIDDEN FIGURES









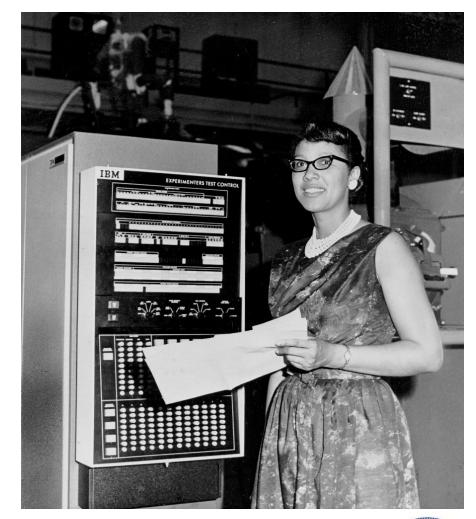


















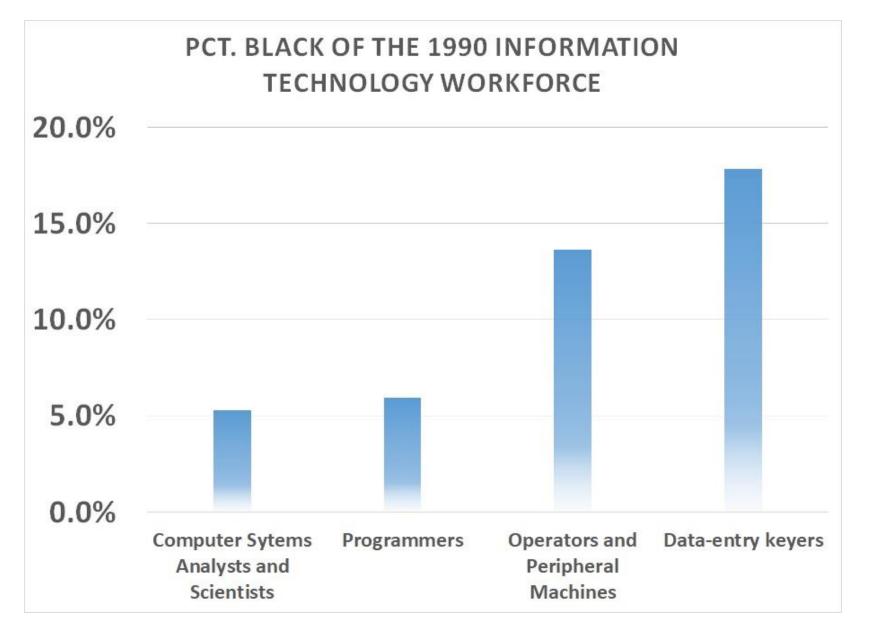
### In 1989 Five of the 20 largest Blacked owned businesses were computer or systems integrators









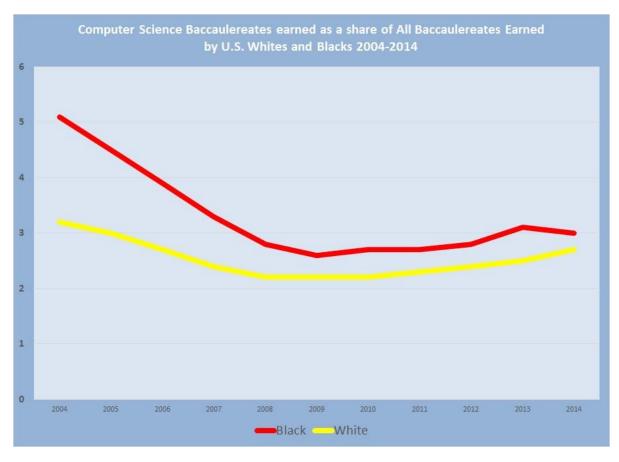








### Most importantly, Blacks are more likely to major in Computer Science than whites (2004-2014)



Source: Table 5-3 https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2017/nsf17310/data.cfm (acc: 18 Jul 2018)





