Some Elements of Institutional Forces that shaped Black earnings before 1940

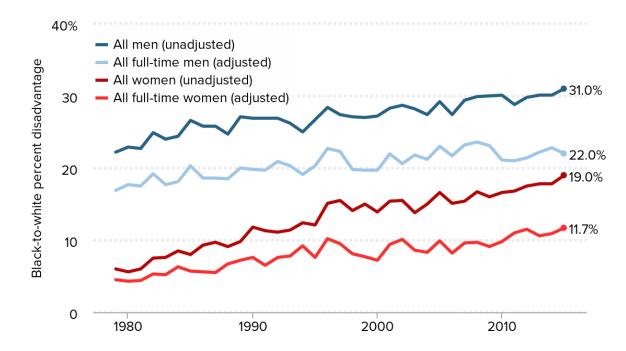
William E. Spriggs Department of Economics, Howard University And Chief Economist, AFL-CIO







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.

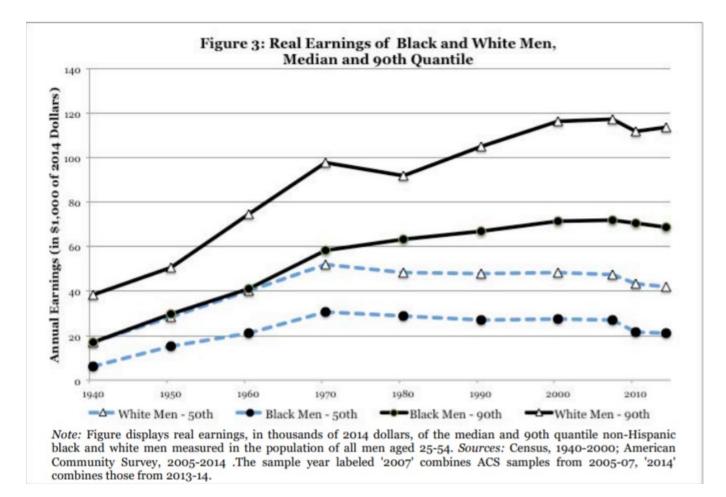
Source: EPI analysis of Current Population Survey (CPS) Outgoing Rotation Group microdata

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 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





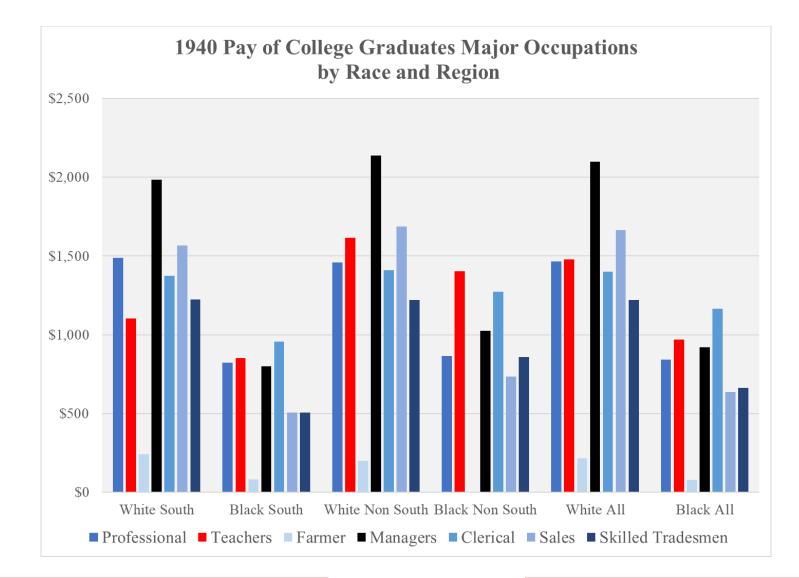








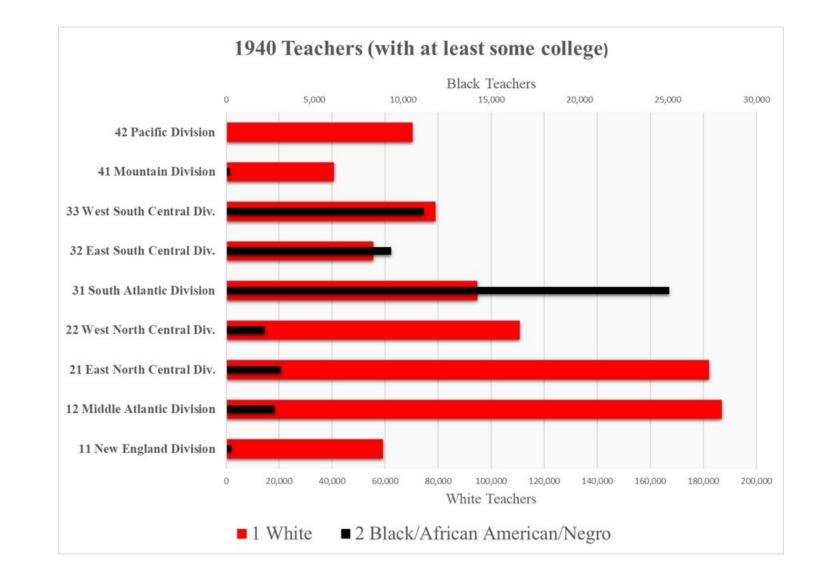








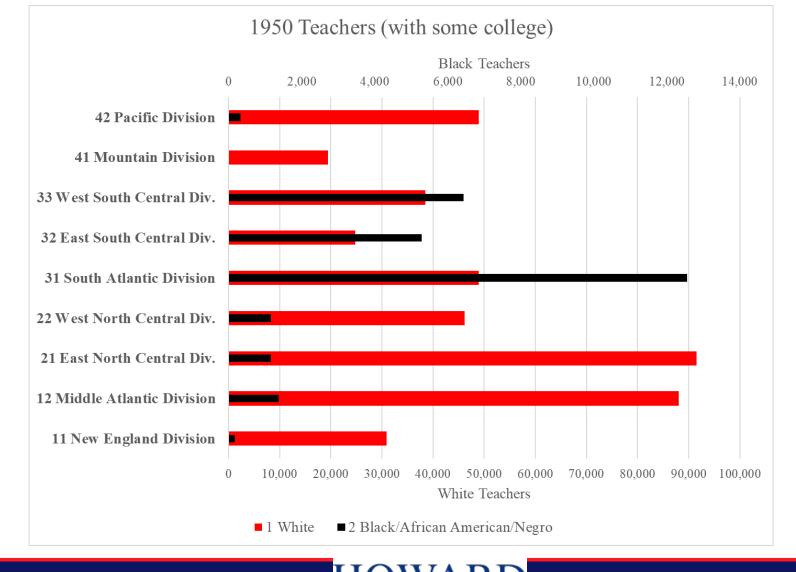












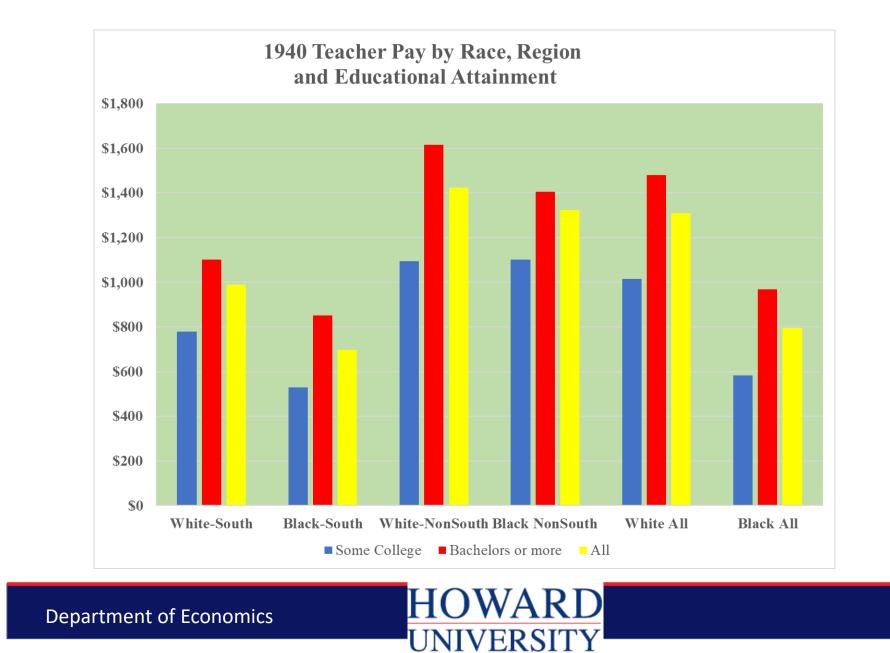






HOWARD

UNIVERSITY Leadership for America and the Global Community





Equal Pay Case, Aline Black, then Melvin Alston and NAACP fight Norfolk School Board

Aline Black

Page 2 of 3



Thurgood Marshall, Leon Ransom, William Hastie, Oliver Hill





Department of Economics

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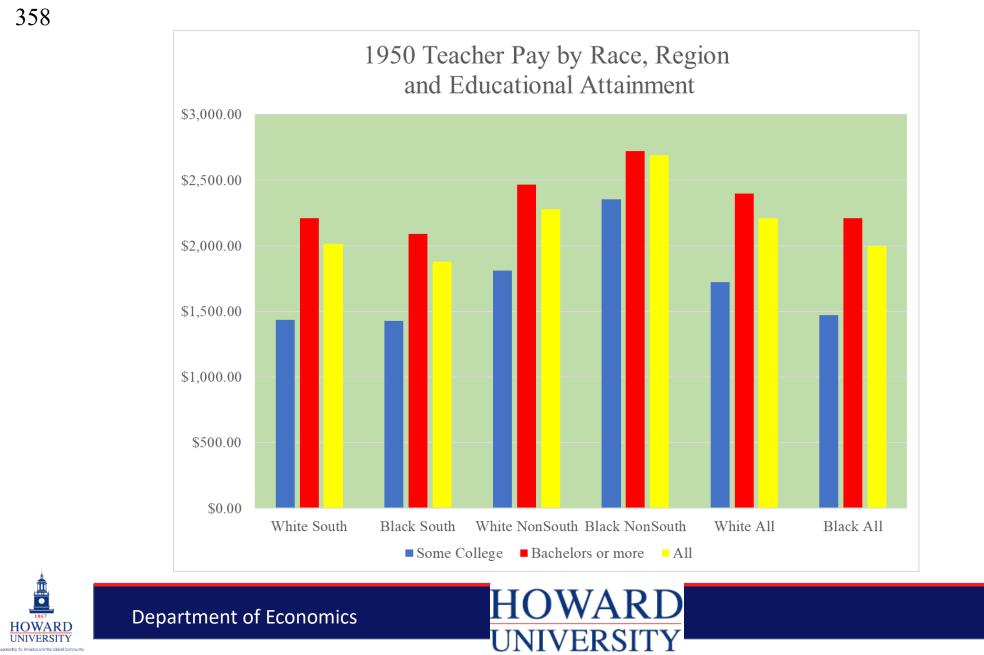
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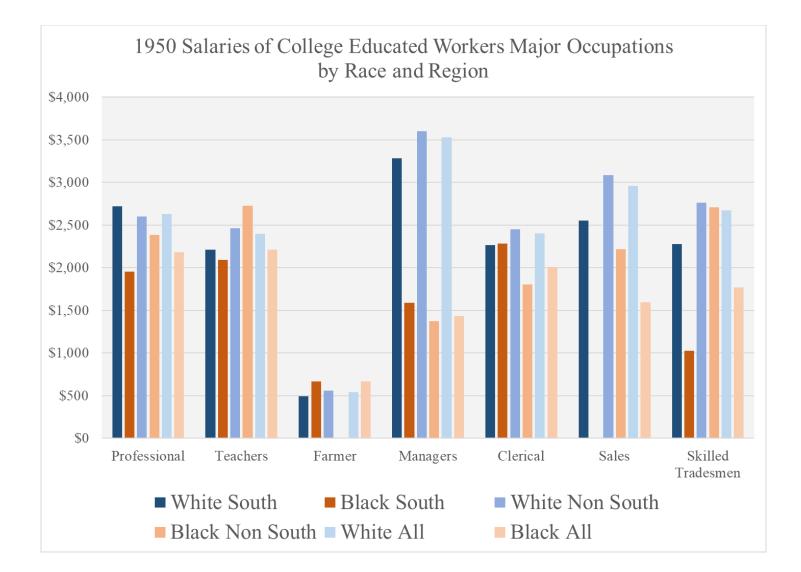


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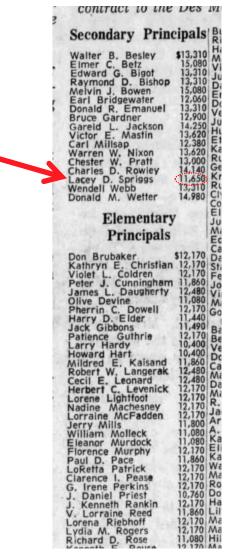










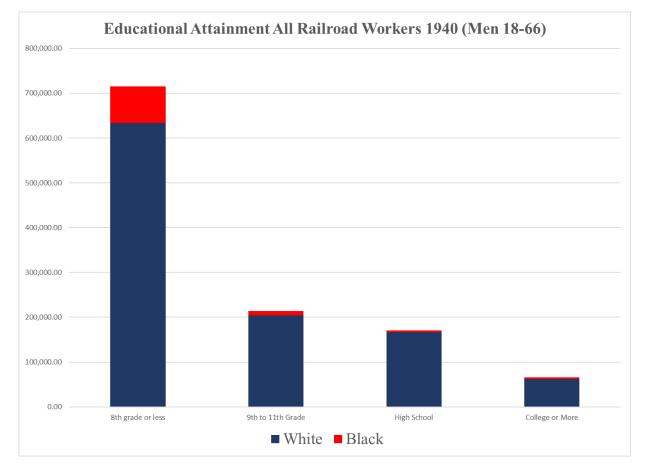








Railroad workers as of 1940 Census





361

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HOWARD UNIVERSITY



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

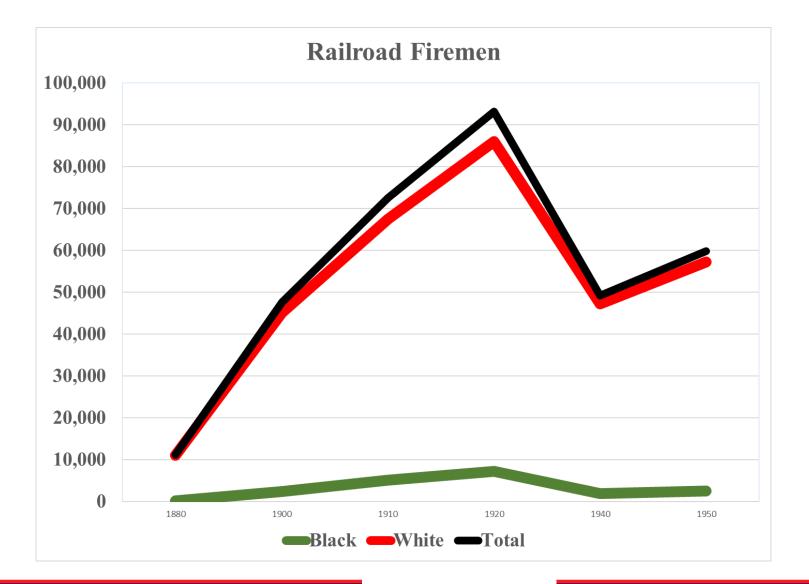
Cells contain: - Mean -Weighted N		occ1950			
		0 *_*	1 Locomotive firemen	ROW TOTAL	
	1: White	1,525.10 947,015.0	1,549.07 42,900.0	1,526.14 989,915.0	
race	2: Black/African American/Negro	782.33 92,106.0	1,249.53 1,988.0	792.20 94,094.0	
	COL TOTAL	1,459.26 1,039,121.0	1,535.80 44,888.0	1,462.43 1,084,009.0	







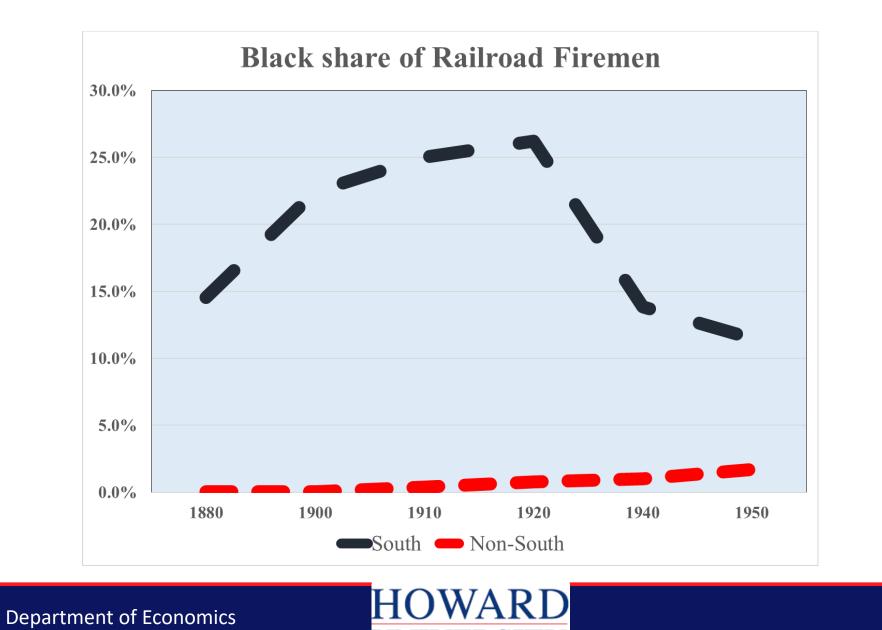
363









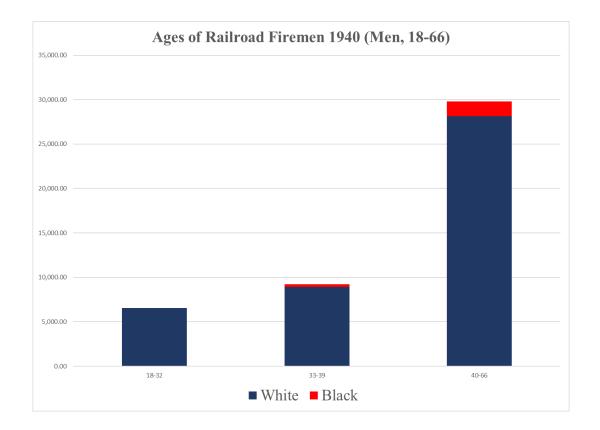


UNIVERSITY





Railroad Firemen by Race and Age 1940

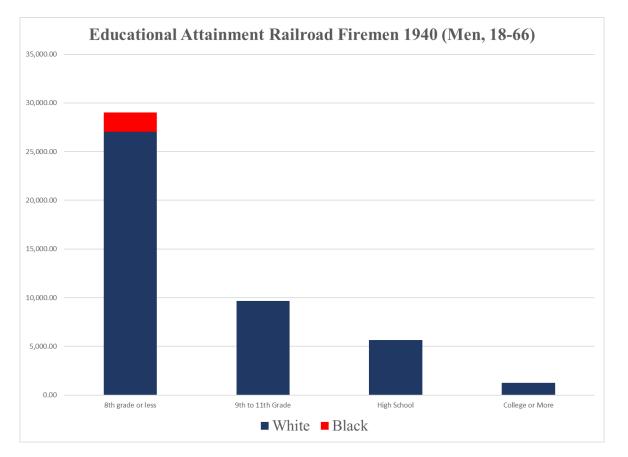








Railroad Firemen 1940



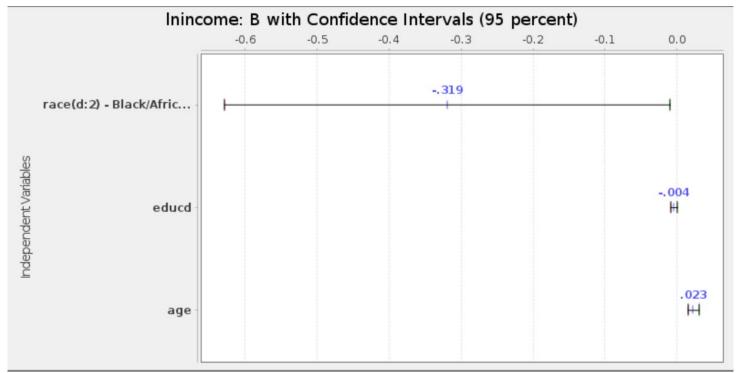


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Typical regression of log wage earnings on race, education and age for Men 18-60 , Firemen in the Railroad Industry in the 1940 Census









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.

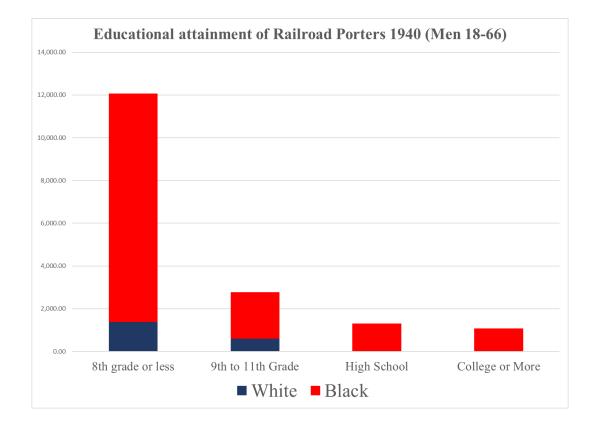
This is a suit by a Negro fireman employed by the Norfolk-Southern Railway Company, who brings the suit in behalf of himself and other Negro firemen employed by that company. The defendants are the railway company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, certain subordinate lodges of that 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 <u>brotherhood to reamages sustained by plainteff</u>, 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





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Is technology a force to enhance meritocracy? Was it ever?: 325th Field Signal Battalion









325th 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









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 messages, came on the afternoon of September 27th, when a party of liaison men, including the Colonel and Liout. Perbert, latter being Colored, advanced beyond the Battalion P.C. and at the suggestion of a French soldier, terned to the left. They seen 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 beys capturing eight German prisoners and two machine guns, but the attack caused the locs of Corporal Charles E. Beykin, who did not return. Two days later, during general advance, Sergeant 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

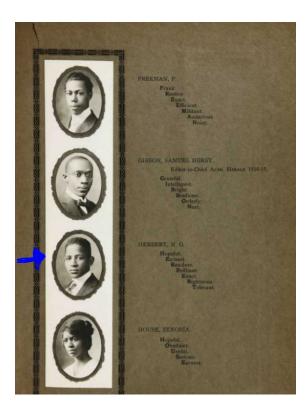
	Herbert Wi	illiam G			Colored	
(Surnat	ne) (Christian name)	(An	ny serial number) (R	ace: White or colore	d)
Residence:	148 W 145 (Street and house n		N.Y.C.	(County)	NEW Y ORK (State)	-
* Enlisted in	R.A.		Washing	ton Bks D.C.	Jan 19/18	
†Born in	New York (lity N.Y.	Jan 6,	1897		
Organizations:	22.0.1. Max 8 1	of the local division of the local divisiono	(Co. B) t		in in	
		- ·				
Grades:	None		-			
Engagements:	None		-	-		
Wounds or oth	er injuries recei	ved in action: 1	None.			
\$Served overses	as: None		-			
§ Hon. disch.	June 4/18	To Accept	Comm.			
Was reported	XX		the state of the s	te of discharge, in	view of occupati	io
Remarks:	xx		-			
	~~					







William G Herbert Howard University Yearbook 1917

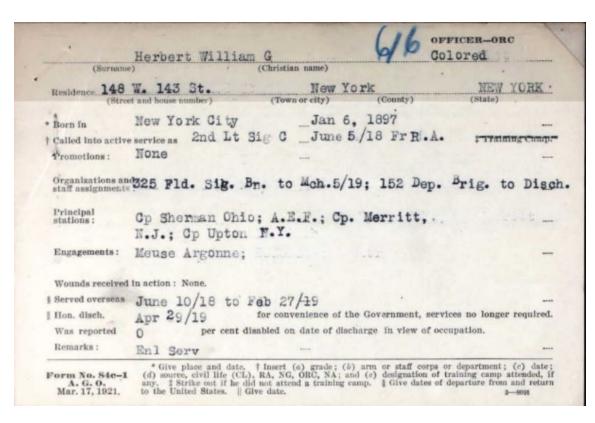








Lt. William Gordon Herbert, New York State record of WWI military service

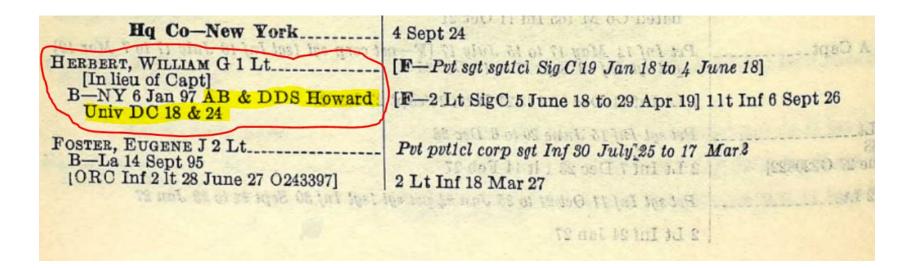








Herbert continued to serve in the National Guard into 1924 (with the 369th Infantry) *But note his schooling and occupation*









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 Trini-

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.



377





Another dispatch of the heroism of the 325th 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 Netz 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 fitte, and then began 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 dumo causing the exclosion of thousands of rounds of amunition, which caused a toriffic shock and all lights to be extinguished. But still these mon worked on, and would not leave this dangerous post, a veritable target for the energy's big guns, until the Lieutenant 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

REGISTRATION CARD Forns 1 REGISTRAR'S REPORT Act, in yrs. ichand Hill Walk 22 Tall, medlem, or portuntos las hading Color at ayes? Browners! Color at hair? Bla Has person lest arm, leg, hand, foot, or both Are you (1) a natural-barn citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Malin Low certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows : If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject 7 What is your preset Have you a father, mother, wile, child under 12, or a sister or brother support (specify which)? ried or ringle (which) ! often What military no 20 2 Do you claim exemption m draft (mercily grounds) I affirm that I have varified above







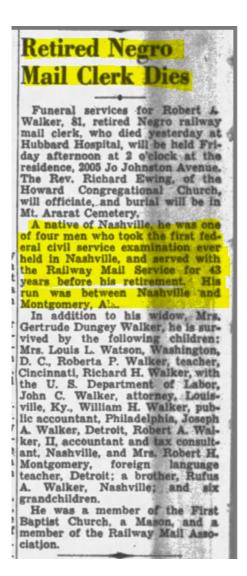
Richard Walker's father was a Railroad Postal Clerk, a high paying civil service position

, 1901.]	•	RAIL	WAY MAIL	SERV	ICE.	1049
		Rai	ilway Postal	Clerk	S.	
		Whence appointed.			(a)	1 .
Name.	Where born.	State.	County.	Cong. dist.	Where employed.	Compen- sation.
Samuel S. Hoop William S. Hite Edward G. Johnson Veal G. Lowe Jeorge F. Lindsey William H. Randle (ke W. Starr William M. Shear Jesse B. Templeton Robert A. Walker Charles J. West J. T. Asbury Wardford M. Bradford M. M. Hamilton Feorge Kirsch	Tennessee	do	Morgan Davidson do do do Jefferson Davidson do	9th 6th 6th 6th 9th 6th 6th 6th 6th 6th 6th 6th 6th 6th 6th 1th 6th 1th 6th	Nashville, Tenn., and Montgomery, Ala do do do do do do do do do do	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000.00\\ 900.00\\ 900.00\\ 900.00\\ 900.00\\ 900.00\\ 1,000.00\\ 1,000.00\\ 0.00\\ 1,000.00\\ 1,000.00\\ 1,400.00\\ 1,400.00\\ 1,400.00\\ 1,400.00\\ 1,400.00\\ 1,400.00\\ \end{array}$















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.

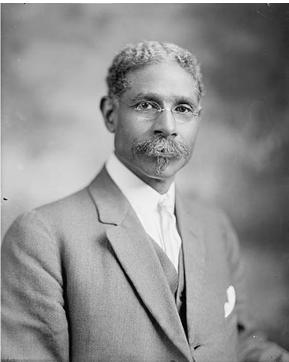








Richard Walker's father-in-law, Dr. George W. Buckner, US Ambassador to Liberia, 1913-1915









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 Continued

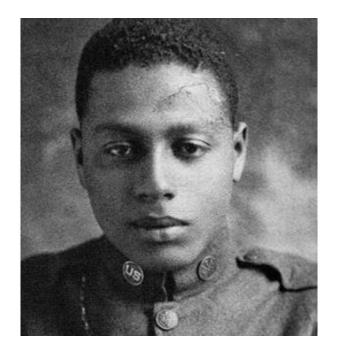
and the second s	OFFICIAL TITLE AND STATION	Legal residence		Com-
NAME	(Station is Washington, D. C., unless otherwise indicated)	State	Cong. Dist.	
War Manpower Commis- sion-Continued				5.25
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT- Continued.			-	Je-
Bureau of Placement-Con.	22 to there are shown in the			1.2.5
George A. Works	Director, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel.	N. J	7th	H \$22, 22
William T. Read	Chief, Professional Evaluation and Utilization	N. J	3d	6, 500
Benjamin Wermiel	Section, National Roster. Chief, Professional Placement Section, Na-	N. Y	15th	5, 600
Benlamin F. Wilson	tional Roster. Chief, Minority Group Service	Ind	Tet	6, 500
Veterans Employment Service	contraction of the second seco	4404	136	0, 300
Perry Faulkner	Executive Secretary, Veterans' Placement Board and Chief of Veterans' Employment	Ohio		8,000
Oscar D. Hollenbeck WAR MANFOWER COMMIS- SION-REGION I	Service. Assistant Chief. Boston, Mass.	Ohio	14th	6, 500
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	Regional Director, Boston Deputy Director, Boston Field Supervisor, Boston 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	Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass	12th 7th 9th 7th 13th 13th 10th 7th 14th 14th	8,000 6,500 5,600 5,600 5,600 4,600 4,600 5,600 6,500 6,500 5,600
Richard H. Walker	Minorities Placement Specialist, Boston	Mass	10th	4,600







Bronze Star recipient Sgt. Rufus Ballard Atwood









Kentucky State University's 6th President, (1929-1962) Rufus B. Atwood









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









Pvt. Edgar White, ended up a chauffer in Chicago, IL

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390

Cells co	ntain:	Telephone Industry	1940 Men (18-60) b	y race and	educational at	ttainment	
-Colum	n percent	Count					
-Weight	ted 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 N					
occ1950	690: Operative and kindred workers (nec)	6.2			
		70			
	753: Charwomen and cleaners	6.9			
	755. Charwonnen and cleaners	78			
	754: Cooks, except private household	8.8			
	754. Cooks, except private household	100			
	770: Janitors and sextons	34.2			
		388			
	970: Laborars (pac)	44			
	970: Laborers (nec)	500			
	COL TOTAL	100			
	COLIDIAL	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





HOWARD UNIVERSITY

393





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

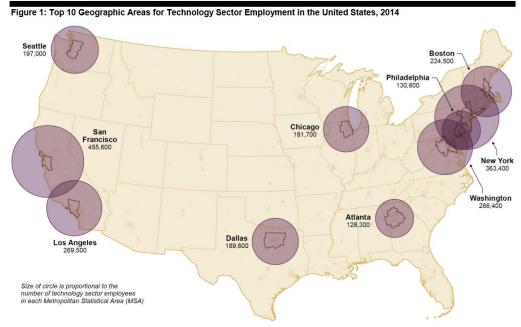
- What search engines cannot find
- Exploring the lack of Black IT workers in the leading Silicon Valley Firms







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.

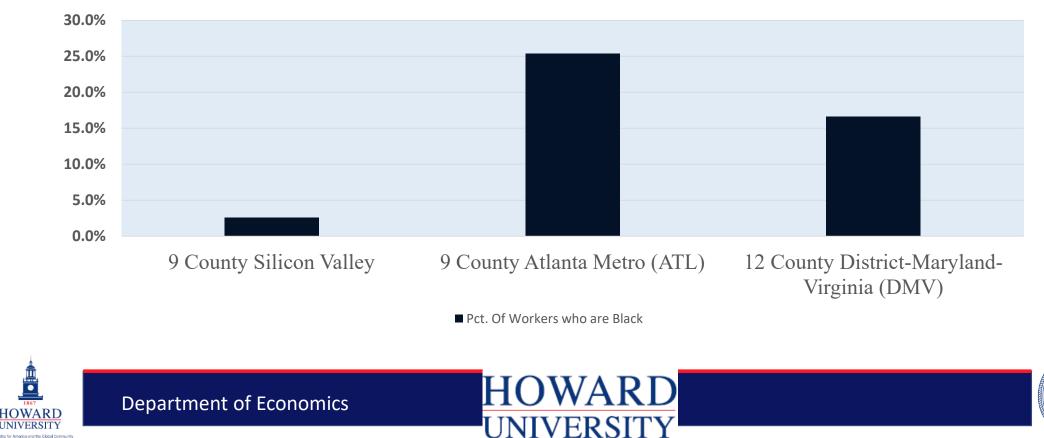






Why does Silicon Valley have such a low Black share of computer workers?

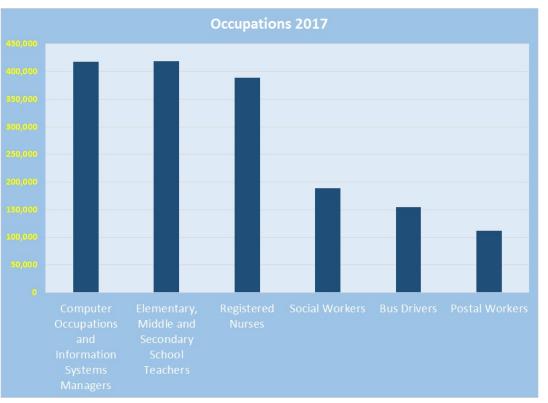
Pct. Of Workers who are Black





merica and the Global Community

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



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm







A C A D E M Y A W A R D' N O M I N E E B E S T P I C T U R E

BASED ON THE UNTOLD TRUE STORY

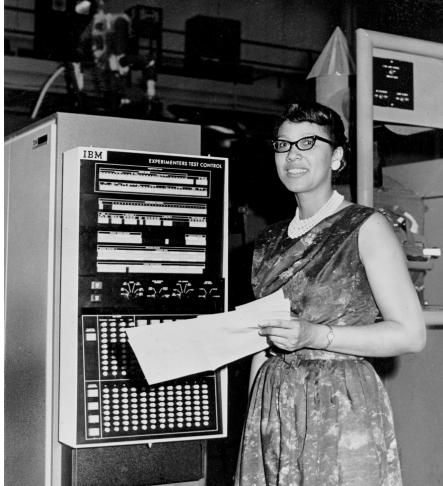


















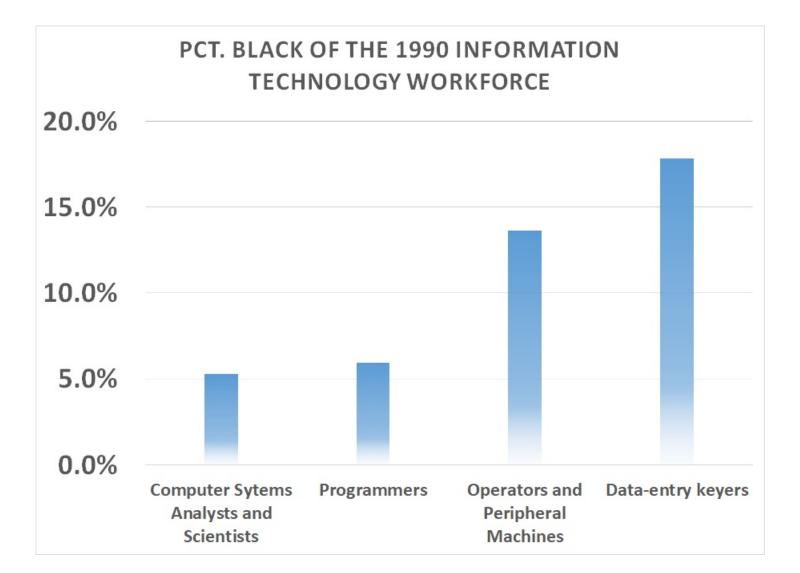
In 1989 Five of the 20 largest Blacked owned businesses were computer or systems integrators









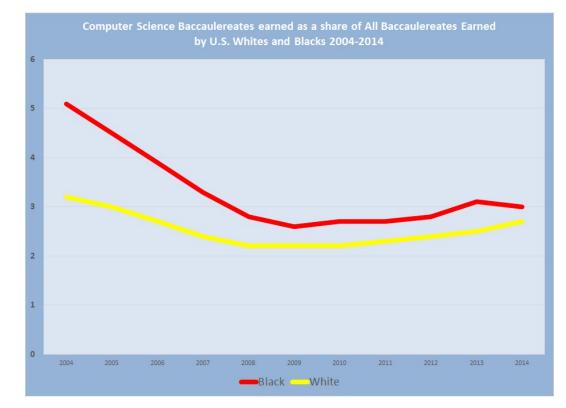








Most importantly, Blacks are more likely to major in Computer Science than whites (2004-2014)



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



404



