

The image features a solid black background. At the top, there are two handprints: a white one on the left and a black one on the right, both with fingers spread. Below the handprints, a path of white chevrons leads downwards from the center. The chevrons are arranged in a series of steps, starting with a small white triangle at the top, followed by larger white triangles pointing downwards, creating a perspective effect. The text is centered on this path.

**THE RISING OF BLACK AMERICA
WITH
THE ASSISTANCE OF WHITE AMERICA**

JAMES A HUDSON

**The Rising of Black America
with the Assistance
of
White America**

By James A. Hudson



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The rising of Black America is in progress with the help of a few white Americans. The trend, however, should continue to include every white American.

Education, training, and promoting of Black America should be the concern and duty of those who are helping, or are desirous of helping, black Americans to rise.

Notwithstanding the many barriers and roadblocks set up against black Americans, they are still rising, thanks to the descendants of many European Americans. It's time that blacks come of age, economically and politically, in the United States.

It is time for the American society to realize the importance of the contributions made by black people to the greatness of the United States of America. If this great nation of ours is to remain the leading nation of the civilized world, in terms of wealth and power, the inclusion of blacks in all aspects of the society should be an integral part of the society.

Without diving into the archives of history, White America has a moral and legal duty (and many are aware of this) to see that blacks climb the ladder of success. The descendants of slaves should be middle-class citizens in this country today.

The author is aware, and thankful, that some members of the white communities are doing whatever they can to bring about some form of equilibrium between the two entities.

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Acknowledgements

The author acknowledges the hard work, dedication, and sacrifice made by black Americans to the development and advancement of the United States. Notwithstanding their hard work, loyalty, and dedication, the vast majority of black Americans aren't realizing the fruits of the labors of their ancestors. And so we are turning the spotlight on the failure of our government for not helping the descendants of former slaves to realize the American dream.

We are aware that a tiny minority of black people in the United States has managed to gain fame and fortune with the assistance of white Americans. Nevertheless, the vast majority of blacks are at the poverty line and below. It is time for them to rise from poverty and take their rightful place in the nation. This should be done with the help of federal, state, and county governments. We also cannot overlook corporate America, which has a place of importance in the equation. They should step up to the plate and help the Negroes to rise!

The burning desire for American Negroes is to move forward and gain economic parity with their European American

counterparts. However, there is sufficient blame to pass around as to the cause of failure in this area. Many aren't prepared in the first place to take advantage of existing and future opportunities. The purpose of the book, therefore, is threefold: 1) to acknowledge and thank the people in white America who stand with black people and are assisting them to rise; 2) to acknowledge the progress made by those in black America through their work and dedication, and to cheer them on; and 3) to motivate those who are lagging behind and give them a new sense of direction.

Those in the black communities who are lagging behind in terms of education are encouraged to take advantage of existing educational opportunities. Our government owes the Negroes an education! We are making reference to the fact that government should see to it that the people attend school all the way to college and above, at the taxpayers' expense. In addition, they should be trained in science and technology. This alone would cut down on expatriates coming in and taking the American people's jobs away.

Social integration in the American society is moving forward, but at a snail's pace. This process must gain rapid momentum to bring black Americans up to par with their white counterparts. To give members in the black communities the boost need, we must eradicate the ills that beset the black communes—the dependency of some on mind-altering substances. This is the job of the federal, state, and county governments. Cleaning up black neighborhoods across the nation is not the responsibility

of white America only; the blacks themselves have a stake in the process. A clean and safe neighborhood is a good foundation and the first step in the process of bringing Black America into the mainstream.

In addition, Black America must rise from being the victim and, instead, become victors. New and positive attitudes should replace old and tired resentments. The past is behind, but the future begins today.

Prior to emancipation, black Americans laid down their lives for the good and welfare of America, yet their next of kin are still locked out from economic prosperity and progress in the nation. Fortunately, things are changing and are moving in the right direction. Many in white America seem to harbor a feeling of guilt in terms of the inequity and, to their credit, are voluntarily doing something about it. This momentum should not only continue but must also expand to include every American of European descent within the United States of America. In any case, Black America is rising and, as such, the first black president of the United States of America was sworn into office in January of 2009.

The rising to the top of the black candidate in question was the result of the overwhelming support of white people. The nation's presidential election was a test of race relations in this country, and people around the world are still taking a keen interest in the outcome. History is indeed in the making, and people of every race and culture anticipate the opportunity to record it in the archives of time.

Introduction

This book is written to bring some degree of understanding and attention to Black and White America— understanding to White America in terms of its duty and obligations to the advancement of Black America, and attention to Black America in terms of its responsibility and obligation to prepare to take advantage of prevailing opportunities and the opportunities that will be sure to present themselves in the future. Black Americans who have come of age economically must assist their brothers and sisters who are looking to see the light. They have a duty to assist them to rise and to point them in the direction that they should go. This should be the challenge before them today!

The author will bring hope and inspiration to Black America as he cheers them on in their quest to gain parity with White America. In addition, the author will lay down fundamental principles as to the manner in which blacks can achieve these objectives rapidly. The writer has examined the archives of history in terms of black achievement, both at home and abroad, and will provide proof that black men and women are

capable of greatness. Blacks have made substantial progress in America, with the assistance of white people. We will look at White America's assistance to blacks that enables them to rise.

There is no dispute that black Americans have come a long way since emancipation. But there is much work to be done before they fully come of age, economically and politically. This book will be a guide to Black America in that process. It will point them in the right direction. Although black Americans have made enormous gains in spite of the barriers in their path, this is not the time for them to declare victory; far from it. Instead, this is the time to put the shoulder to the wheel—to work together to build a better future for the next generation of black Americans.

In spite of many provocations, setbacks, and denials, a small percentage of blacks manage to reach financial stability. They do so by lifting themselves up by their bootstraps, together with the assistance of White America. However, the race in general has a long way to travel before they can be on economic parity with their white counterparts. Black America will come of age eventually; however, as mentioned, there is work to be done, in terms of laying substantial groundwork today for economic viability tomorrow.

The author has divided this book into ten chapters, to present relevant, fundamental, and historical information to the reader. Each chapter will address specific issues that are of concern to and relevant for black advancement.

One of the problems facing Black America is the stigma of the painful past. This stigma should be overcome without delay.

Blacks should understand that the harm that was inflicted on their ancestors and themselves was not their fault; it was and is the fault of the Europeans and European Americans. They should liberate themselves from the painful past and gain economic freedom; they should overcome the bitterness and reach for excellence. Clinging to the bitter past will yield no fruitful result.

The author brings enlightenment, in terms of the history of Negroes in Latin America, Europe, and the Caribbean islands. There are many black Americans, and white Americans as well, who aren't aware of the history of black people in those regions. Due to that misunderstanding, many American blacks look on the Negroes from those parts of the world in dismay. Worse, their own people don't welcome or accept them. This is due, naturally, to misunderstanding, and the issue will become apparent in this book.

There seems to be a persistent disdain for black immigrants coming into the United States, by fellow blacks. The author will shed light on this issue and, hopefully, bring some degree of understanding to those concerns.

From an esoteric point of view, White America should understand that it is deeply indebted to Black America. The question that should be asked is: What is the reason why black Americans haven't grown more rapidly, economically, politically, and socially since the Reconstruction era?

In spite of the wealth that slaves generated in the nation, little or nothing has passed to them from their benefactors. The

answer to the question lies not only with the government, but also with every American of European descent. Fortunately, fair-minded Americans are answering the call and are lifting black Americans up. They, in turn, are being rewarded with inner peace and a clear conscience, knowing that they have struck a blow for justice. The author hopes that many will follow suit in doing their duty by bringing to an end the plight of their black brothers and sisters in the United States, once and for all.

The author is pleased, therefore, to present this book, *The Rising of Black America with the Assistance of White America*. He believes that the book will be a catalyst for a new dawn in the nation, and is intended for every Negro American, as well as Americans of European descent.



CHAPTER ONE

Persistent Difficulties Facing Black America

Black America has made significant progress with the assistance of some elements in the world of White America, despite barriers, roadblocks, and persistent difficulties. These barriers aren't a recent occurrence; they have been in place for centuries. The author, however, will not dwell so much on the injustice of slavery in itself, and the after-effects on the present generation. Instead, the legacy of slavery will be brought forward with a view of shedding light on some of the injustices that Black America faced then, and still faces today. Slavery, in and of itself, is an injustice to the dignity of humanity. It's an injustice that many races have suffered throughout the human history.. In any case, to compound forced slave labor with brutality and the atrocities that come along with enslavement, as in the case of slavery in the United

States of America, is not only unjust and inhumane, but also a crime against humanity.

Enslaving others is an atrocity that has been a human depravity since the dawn of man. For example, the ancient Egyptians enslaved the Israelites in Egypt for over four hundred years. Everyone is aware of the battle that Moses fought against the Pharaohs to free the Israelites. It took divine intervention to eventually free the slaves from the grips of the Pharaohs in Egypt.

In Africa, and in other nations, it was customary for tribes to enslave other tribes. The victors of tribal war almost always enslaved their victims. This practice is ongoing in many parts of the world, even to this day. We may or may not be aware of these things, in terms of news headlines, but they do exist.

Enslavement was also a way of life in the Middle East, Asia, and Europe. The Romans conquered and enslaved other Europeans for centuries. Prisoners of war were thrown into dungeons and enslaved. They worked against their will and were punished if they refused to cooperate with the powers that enslaved them. Who knows the number of prisoners of war who were enslaved in post-war eras throughout the world and are still in bondage today?

As regards to the United States of America and the enslavement of the Negroes, the author will concentrate on the period of post-emancipation to the present, as it relates to black Americans and their achievements and failures. The writer will bring to light the remedies needed to resolve the problems of

the American blacks. Those who are lagging behind must be brought up to par. When this is accomplished, the race will gain rapid momentum and will be ready take its rightful place in the American society!

Emancipation Proclamation Declaration

The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation document by Abraham Lincoln was not done willingly. President Lincoln did not sign the Proclamation willingly, in order to get rid of the institution of slavery in America. Lincoln had no alternative but to sign the document, due to mounting pressure from the abolitionists and others who were never in favor of enslavement in the first place. Lincoln's explanation of the Union's declaration of war against the south made it clear that the last intention of his administration was to crusade for the Black's freedom. He said, "It is a war fought to save the Union and not to interfere with the institution of slavery." Therefore, one must assume that Lincoln's intention was to maintain the institution of slavery throughout his administration. There is a general consensus, however, that the president freed the slaves due to some sort of benevolent and humanitarian goodwill. This is far from the case. It is clear that the opposition to the cause of the Negroes in America goes back for many, many generations!

In terms of the Civil War, it was the Southern Confederacy militias that fired the first bullet on the Union troops. That was a decisive blow for the freedom of the slaves in America. The full scale Civil War that followed, and the induction of the slaves

into the war on the Union side, was reason enough for Lincoln to sign the Proclamation freeing the slaves.

The writer believes that, without the slaves, there could have been no Civil War, and without the Civil War, southern states probably wouldn't be a part of the Union today.

As such, out of evil comes forth good. The slaves have as their legacy the uniting of southern states into the Union that eventually became the present-day United States of America.

The point is that Black America has made significant contributions to the welfare of the nation, but ones not made without bitter opposition. Gains have come, but not without resistant opposition, bitter demonstration, and even death to themselves and their children. In short, there is a constant and persistent opposition to the cause of Black America throughout the history of this nation. This is an ongoing phenomenon that originates from the emancipation era and the remnants are still with us today

The Concept Behind the Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation

When Lincoln signed the declaration freeing the slaves, he knew there would be opposition, but he believed the net result would be favorable. His main concern, at first, was the question of the military significance of the signing of the Proclamation declaration. He knew it would greatly undermine the south's military strength by turning loose about four million slaves.

The Proclamation would also strengthen the Union army,

which would gain additional manpower to put to work. The concept of the Proclamation was good for the Civil War that would follow suit. Lincoln also believed that the Proclamation declaration would win diplomatic support from England, and that would help the northern military effort by eliminating the possibility that the British would break the north's blockade on the southern ports.

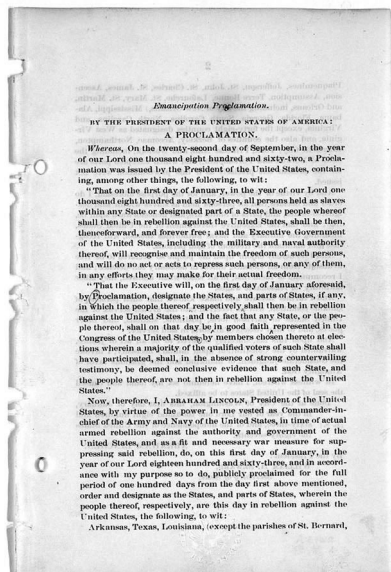
Both the northern Union states and the southern Confederate states were competing for the support of England during that period. Southern states were shipping cotton to England, and Lincoln believed that England's economic needs would encourage the British to support the Confederate militia. As a result, with these thoughts probably going through the president's mind, he had no alternative but to free the slaves.

This was a win-win situation for everyone!

The question of slavery, though, no longer exists—at least not in the United States today. There is no need for one to be blaming past slavery for one's plight in this day and age. The picture below is a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation declaration signed by the late Abraham Lincoln, former President of the United States of America.



An excerpt from the original Emancipation Proclamation document which freed the slaves in the United States.



A transcript from the original proclamation document, courtesy of the United States Library of Congress.

It's impossible to separate the Civil War from slavery. In a speech given at a Union rally, abolitionist John S. Rock explained the issue very well. He said, "Now it seems to me that a blind man can see that the present war is an effort to nationalize, perpetuate, and extend slavery in this country." He went on to say, "Slavery is the cause of the war, and I might add, it is the war itself. Had it not been for slavery in this country we would have no war."

John S. Rock explained, "Throughout the two hundred and forty years of indescribable tortures, slavery has wrung out of the blood, bones, and muscles of slaves hundreds of millions of dollars and helped to add much to this nation's riches. At the same time it has developed a volcano which has burst forth."

According to Rock, slavery had become a political identity of southern states and any states that would be involved in the act of slavery could be regarded as southern and Democratic—regardless as to whether or not the location was geographically in the south or in the north. The question that should be asked today is, if there was no intervention of the Union to crush southern militias, would there be slavery still in the United States today? The answer is, there would have been no Civil War in the first place. Rock described it elegantly when he said that a blind man could see that the Civil War was an effort to nationalize, perpetuate, and extend slavery in the country.

Legend leads us to believe that the proposed expansion of slavery would have included other races, which includes but is not limited to Europeans, as well. In fact, Europeans were

brought over as indentured workers. Even the native Indians were enslaved, but it was believed that they were too fragile and could not deliver the hard, physical labor.. It was said that Negro slaves could do the jobs of four Indians, so the Indians were excused, for the most part.

We heard from one abolitionist, John S. Rock. John brings to light the fact that the blood and tears of the slaves made this nation rich. The question becomes, what have the slaves gained in terms of reward? What have their children, and great-grand children benefited from the American society? These are some of the questions before the establishment today.

Reparation should be considered for every American whose ancestors were enslaved in the United States. The time for action is today! Government has a duty and responsibility to implement administration policy in this regard.

Are Other Minorities Taking Over?

We have seen Black America struggle for equal rights and justice; however, their long and bitter struggle for economic parity with their Caucasian counterparts has fallen on deaf ears. One setback after another has beset the race, and, today, their struggle is far from over. Although some gains have been made in areas such as sports and entertainment, they haven't made any real progress in the areas such as science and technology. And as Black America lag behind in the areas mentioned, as well as in other areas, such as pharmaceutical, nursing, engi-

neering, and dentistry, foreigners come in and fill these voids. Black Americans must prepare themselves to take advantage of the opportunities this nation has to offer. Our government has an obligation to see that the descendants of the slaves take their rightful place in the society.

The author is cognizant of the fact that Black America must prepare its people through education. Nevertheless, government has the power to see that this becomes a reality. The powers that keep black men incarcerated can be used in a positive way, to educate, train, and advance them. The author isn't insinuating that the people who do the crime—black, white, or others—shouldn't serve the time. Instead, what the author is suggesting is that it would be commendable if the governmental powers were to prevent crime from happening in the first place. It's probably more economically feasible to prevent crime from happening than it is to maintain those who committed the crime in the first place.

The influx of immigrants coming into the United States and taking away the remaining American jobs poses some problems to American blacks as well as white people. Poor and uneducated white people are at a disadvantage and, worst of all, the estimated twelve to twenty-four million illegal aliens—who knows the exact amount that are in this country—threaten not only national security, but also the economic status of black and white Americans.

What we are witnessing today is that other minorities are coming in and taking away that which rightfully belongs to

Black America. We are cognizant of recent tactics in terms of the Latino population. It is said that the Latinos are fast becoming the new minority in America. Does that forecast include the millions of illegal Latino aliens and those who are legal, too? Whatever the case may be, it must be remembered that any other minority groups that are within the United States must take a back seat to Black America.

After all, it was their ancestors' blood and tears that were shed to make this nation what it is today. It was their ancestors' lives that were given in enslavement and during the Civil War era to crush the Confederate army. The civil rights legislation was drafted to facilitate Black Americans. Affirmative action legislation was instituted for Black Americans, but other minorities are cashing in and taking advantage of the legacy of the slaves, the ex-slaves, and their children!

The worst part of the equation is that America tends to place other minorities over and above Black Americans. This is despicable and cannot be tolerated. The author envisions that the time is fast approaching when there will be a massive demonstration by black Americans against other minorities who are taking the things that rightfully belong to them. The writer is by no means insinuating that other groups should not benefit from the rights that were instituted for black people. Nevertheless, blacks must take precedence over and above other minority groups!

Affirmative legislation was drafted with Black America in mind; however, other minorities are benefiting and that's okay.

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