The existence of racism in Europe encouraged the enslavement of Africans for labor in North America. That led to the emasculation of males, a condition exacerbated by Jim Crow segregation after the end of Reconstruction. Then began the long struggle for black rights that includes the black press, which embraced and spread the sense of manhood. Haywood uses influential figures and their newspapers, beginning with W.E. B. DuBois who edited *The Crisis*, and Robert S. Abbott, founder of the *Chicago Defender*, men with very different approaches and personalities. This is further explored with Marcus Garvey and the *Negro World* and Malcolm X and *Muhammad Speaks.*  Robert Abbott, John Sengstacke and Robert F. Williams complete the cast, each illustrating the independent character of the black press to help African American males regain manhood and control of their own destinies. From the early twentieth century through the Black Power Movement, the independent and often competing black newspapers spurred on the Great Migration, only to learn the urban north did not offer the expected panacea. Still, the black newspapers and their focus on restoring manhood helped to shape the issues of civil rights and racial justice.

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