An Autobiography Of Black Chicago

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Wright's autobiography Black Boy (1945) also revisited a 19th-century tradition, the slave narrative, to chronicle his quest, as much intellectual as physical, from an oppressive South to anticipated freedom in Chicago. After the critical and popular success of Black Boy in the mid-1940s, Wright moved to Paris, where he continued to publish fiction and travel books, though none matched the achievement of his work in the 1940s. The Chicago Defender, one of the premier African American newspapers of the 20th century, portrayed the Windy City as a cultural and economic mecca for black migrants fleeing the South during the Great Depression. The University of Chicago Press. Books Division. Chicago Distribution Center. Introduction: Historical Perspectives on African American Education, Civil Rights, and Black Power. Danns et al. 1427 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.