This course is part of a larger project that aims to name, re-claim, and re-position the contributions of Howard University-based African American scholars between the 1930s and 1950s on race and empire in International Relations. It introduces critically important new scholarship on what is now referred to as the Howard School of International Affairs. It takes a fresh look at the ideas of Alain Locke, Ralph Bunche, Rayford Logan, Merze Tate, Eric Williams and E. Franklin Frazier. These scholars represent an African American (and Afro-Caribbean) internationalist tradition, and, at the time, the only sustained critique of the hierarchy of the international system and the role that race played in buttressing it. They problematized race in the discussion of international affairs, critiqued the Wilsonians, repeatedly referenced imperialism, and joined debates about anthropological methods for incorporating global and local perspectives into a single study. Yet, just as the hidden history of race in the early years of the discipline of International Relations has long been ignored, so too has the critique that emerged from the Historically Black Academy.