

To Stem This Tide A Survey Of Racial Tension Areas In The United States

To Stem This Tide A Survey Of Racial Tension Areas In The United States Book Review: Unveiling the Power of Words

In some sort of driven by information and connectivity, the power of words has are more evident than ever. They have the capability to inspire, provoke, and ignite change. Such could be the essence of the book **To Stem This Tide A Survey Of Racial Tension Areas In The United States**, a literary masterpiece that delves deep to the significance of words and their impact on our lives. Published by a renowned author, this captivating work takes readers on a transformative journey, unraveling the secrets and potential behind every word. In this review, we shall explore the book is key themes, examine its writing style, and analyze its overall impact on readers.

Racism in the United States Meyer Weinberg 1990-05-21 This volume represents the most comprehensive book-length bibliography on the subject of racism available in the United States. Compiler Meyer Weinberg has surveyed a wide-ranging group of material and classified it under 87 subject headings, drawing on articles, books, congressional hearings and reports, theses and dissertations, research reports, and investigative journalism. Historical references cover the long history of racism, while the heightened awareness and activity of the recent past is also addressed in detail. In addition to works that fit the narrow definition of racism as a mode of oppression or group denial of rights based on color, Weinberg includes references dealing with sexism, antisemitism, economic exploitation, and similar forms of dehumanization. References are grouped under a series of subject headings that include Civil Rights, Desegregation, Housing, Socialism and Racism, Unemployment, and Violence against Minorities. Items which do not have self-explanatory titles are annotated, and virtually every section is thoroughly cross-referenced. Also included is one section of carefully selected references on racism in countries other than the United States. Unlike the remainder of the book, this section is not

comprehensive, but rather provides an opportunity to view racism comparatively. The volume concludes with an author index. This work will be a significant addition to both academic and public libraries, as well as an important resource for courses in racism, sociology, and black history.

Historical Foundations of Black Reflective Sociology John H Stanfield II 2016-06-03 John H. Stanfield II, a leading historian of Black social science, distills decades of his research and thinking in a set of articles—some original to the volume, others from fugitive sources—that trace the trajectories of Black scholars and scholarship in relationship to the broader African American experience over the past two centuries. Stanfield's signature contributions to this research tradition range from the role of philanthropy in the study and life of African Americans to institutional racism in sociology and the impacts of race on scholarly careers. His analyses run from global formulations to individual biographies, including his own, and stretch from the early decades of social science to the present. This work creates a nuanced historical context for reflective Black sociology that will be of interest to social historians, sociologists, and scholars of color from all disciplines.

Integrations Lawrence Blum 2021-05-12 "Education plays a central part

in the history of racial inequality in America, with people of color long advocating for equal educational rights and opportunities. Though school desegregation initially was a boon for educational equality, schools began to resegregate in the 1980s, and schools are now more segregated than ever. In *Integrations*, historian Zoë Burkholder and philosopher Lawrence Blum set out to shed needed light on the enduring problem of segregation in American schools. From a historical perspective, the authors analyze how ideas about race influenced the creation and development of American public schools. Importantly, the authors focus on multiple marginalized groups in American schooling: African Americans, Native Americans, Latinxs, and Asian Americans. In the second half of the book, the authors explore what equal education should and could look like. They argue for a conception of "educational goods" (including the development of moral and civic capacities) that should and can be provided to every child through schooling--including integration itself. Ultimately, the authors show that in order to grapple with integration in a meaningful way, we must think of integration in the plural, both in its multiple histories and the many possible meanings of and courses of action for integration"--

Toward Freedom Land Harvard Sitkoff 2010-07-23 This book of essays by a noted historian of race relations is "a worthy contribution to the literature on the long struggle for racial justice" (*Journal of African American History*). The ongoing struggle for civil rights and social justice lies at the heart of America's evolving identity. The pursuit of equal rights is often met with social and political trepidation, forcing citizens and leaders to grapple with controversial issues of race, class, and gender. Renowned scholar Harvard Sitkoff has devoted his life to the study of the civil rights movement, becoming a key figure in global human rights discussions and an authority on American liberalism. *Toward Freedom Land* assembles Sitkoff's writings on twentieth-century race relations, representing some of the finest race-related historical research on record. Spanning thirty-five years of Sitkoff's distinguished career, the collection features an in-depth examination of the Great Depression and its effects on African Americans, the intriguing story of

the labor movement and its relationship to African American workers, and a discussion of the effects of World War II on the civil rights movement. His precise analysis illuminates multifaceted racial issues including the New Deal's impact on race relations, the Detroit Riot of 1943, and connections between African Americans, Jews, and the Holocaust. "Over the past five decades, Harvard Sitkoff has established himself as one of the foremost voices on the black freedom struggle in the United States." —*Florida Historical Quarterly* "Provides useful insight into an influential historian's thinking on an important subject." —*Journal of Southern History* "Each essay is a delight to read, with the lucid prose, careful research, and insightful analysis that make Sitkoff the excellent historian he is." —*The Historian*

Divided Arsenal Daniel Kryder 2001-01-29 *Divided Arsenal* compares the causes and effects of federal race policy during World War II in factories, the Army, and agriculture. While scholars such as Gunner Myrdal have suggested that wars promote the salience of the nation's founding democratic and egalitarian ideals, two imperatives - the mobilization of industrial production and the maintenance of the New Deal Coalition - outweigh the goals of interracial reform. The history of industrial employment policies confirms the role of party and war-fighting concerns in the creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee and the committee's investigative casework. While military racial policies were initially repressive, by spurring black soldier resistance they paradoxically facilitated steps toward desegregation by transforming the executive's calculation of military efficiency. Important similarities in the timing and quality of reform in the three fields indicate that war-fighting concerns affected policy outcomes despite variations in African-American political and economic opportunities in various sectors and sections.

Promises of Citizenship Kathleen M. German 2017-06-07 Since the earliest days of the nation, US citizenship has been linked to military service. Even though blacks fought and died in all American wars, their own freedom was usually restricted or denied. In many ways, World War II exposed this contradiction. As demand for manpower grew during the war, government officials and military leaders realized that the war could

not be won without black support. To generate African American enthusiasm, the federal government turned to mass media. Several government films were produced and distributed, movies that have remained largely unexamined by scholars. Kathleen M. German delves into the dilemma of race and the federal government's attempts to appeal to black patriotism and pride even while postponing demands for equality and integration until victory was achieved. German's study intersects three disciplines: the history of the African American experience in World War II, the theory of documentary film, and the study of rhetoric. One of the main films of the war era, *The Negro Soldier*, fractured the long tradition of degrading minstrel caricatures by presenting a more dignified public image of African Americans. Along with other government films, the narrative within *The Negro Soldier* transformed the black volunteer into an able soldier. It included African Americans in the national mythology by retelling American history to recognize black participation. As German reveals, through this new narrative with more dignified images, *The Negro Soldier* and other films performed rhetorical work by advancing the agenda of black citizenship. *Education for Liberation* Joe M. Richardson 2015-09-30 *Education for Liberation* completes the study Dr. Richardson published in 1986 as *Christian Reconstruction: The American Missionary Association and Southern Blacks, 1861-1890* by continuing the account of the American Missionary Association (AMA) from the end of Reconstruction to the post-World War II era. Even after the optimism of Reconstruction was shattered by violence, fraud, and intimidation and the white South relegated African Americans to segregated and disfranchised second-class citizenship, the AMA never abandoned its claim that blacks were equal in God's sight, that any "backwardness" was the result of circumstance rather than inherent inferiority, and that blacks could and should become equal citizens with other Americans. The organization went farther in recognition of black ability, humanity, and aspirations than much of 19th and 20th century white America by publicly and consistently opposing lynching, segregation, disfranchisement, and discrimination. The AMA regarded education as the means to full

citizenship for African Americans and supported scores of elementary and secondary schools and several colleges at a time when private schooling offered almost the only chance for black youth to advance beyond the elementary grades. Such AMA schools, with their interracial faculties and advocacy for basic civil rights for black citizens, were a constant challenge to southern racial norms, and trained thousands of leaders in all areas of black life.

Painting Harlem Modern Patricia Hills 2019-01-05 Jacob Lawrence was one of the best-known African American artists of the twentieth century. In *Painting Harlem Modern*, Patricia Hills renders a vivid assessment of Lawrence's long and productive career. She argues that his complex, cubist-based paintings developed out of a vital connection with a modern Harlem that was filled with artists, writers, musicians, and social activists. She also uniquely positions Lawrence alongside such important African American writers as Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, and Ralph Ellison. Drawing from a wide range of archival materials and interviews with artists, Hills interprets Lawrence's art as distilled from a life of struggle and perseverance. She brings insightful analysis to his work, beginning with the 1930s street scenes that provided Harlem with its pictorial image, and follows each decade of Lawrence's work, with accounts that include his impressions of Southern Jim Crow segregation and a groundbreaking discussion of Lawrence's symbolic use of masks and masking during the 1950s Cold War era. *Painting Harlem Modern* is an absorbing book that highlights Lawrence's heroic efforts to meet his many challenges while remaining true to his humanist values and artistic vision.

The Unsteady March Philip A. Klinkner 1999-11 With its insights into contemporary racial politics, "*The Unsteady March*" offers a penetrating and controversial analysis of American race relations across two centuries.

Opportunity Elmer Anderson Carter 1943

Charles S. Johnson Patrick J. Gilpin 2012-02-01 A compelling biography of a key figure of the Harlem Renaissance, an eminent Chicago-trained sociologist, and a pioneering race relations leader.

Intelligent and Effective Direction Katrina Marie Sanders-Cassell 2005 «Intelligent and Effective Direction» examines the Fisk University Race Relations Institute from 1944 to 1969. Conceptualized and organized by African American sociologist Charles S. Johnson, this Institute brought together an interracial group of scholars, social, civic, and religious leaders, activists, and others to battle for civil rights. Scholarship and dialogue were the primary methods of protest and activism. «Intelligent and Effective Direction» bridges what we know about the efforts of those moving away from a Jim Crow segregated South with the efforts of those moving toward the famed civil rights movement.

Building the Beloved Community Stanley Keith Arnold 2014-05-28 Inspired by Quakerism, Progressivism, the Social Gospel movement, and the theories of scholars such as W. E. B. Du Bois, Charles S. Johnson, Franz Boas, and Ruth Benedict, a determined group of Philadelphia activists sought to transform race relations. This book concentrates on these organizations: Fellowship House, the Philadelphia Housing Association, and the Fellowship Commission. While they initially focused on community-level relations, these activists became increasingly involved in building coalitions for the passage of civil rights legislation on the local, state, and national level. This historical account examines their efforts in three distinct, yet closely related areas, education, housing, and labor. Perhaps the most important aspect of this movement was its utilization of education as a weapon in the struggle against racism. Martin Luther King credited Fellowship House with introducing him to the passive resistance principle of satyagraha through a Sunday afternoon forum. Philadelphia's activists influenced the southern civil rights movement through ideas and tactics. Borrowing from Philadelphia, similar organizations would rise in cities from Kansas City to Knoxville. Their impact would have long lasting implications; the methods they pioneered would help shape contemporary multicultural education programs. Building the Beloved Community places this innovative northern civil rights struggle into a broader historical context. Through interviews, photographs, and rarely utilized primary sources, the author

critically evaluates the contributions and shortcomings of this innovative approach to race relations.

To Stem this Tide Charles Spurgeon Johnson 1943

Fighting for Hope Robert F. Jefferson 2008-11-24 Integrating social history and civil rights movement studies, *Fighting for Hope* examines the ways in which political meaning and identity were reflected in the aspirations of these black GIs and their role in transforming the face of America.

The Great Black Migration Steven A. Reich 2014-04-17 Treating broad themes as well as specific topics, this guide to the Great Black Migration will introduce high school students to a touchstone critical to shaping the history of African Americans in the United States. The movement of Southern blacks to the urban North and West over the course of the 20th century had a profound impact on black life, affecting everything from politics and labor to literature and the popular arts. This encyclopedia provides readers and researchers with a comprehensive reference work on this central topic of African American history, exploring the breadth of the black migration experience from its origins in the agricultural economy of the post-Civil War South to the return migration of the late 20th century. Entries cover such topics as the destinations that attracted black migrants, the impact of the Great Migration on black religion, the relationship between migration and black politics, and the patterns of discrimination and racial violence migrants encountered. Unlike more general reference works on African American history, each entry in the encyclopedia situates its subject within the context of black migration and articulates connections between the subject of the entry and the overall history of the migration.

[William Faulkner in Context](#) John T. Matthews 2015-01-15 *William Faulkner in Context* explores the environment that conditioned Faulkner's creative work and offers readers a framework in which to better understand this challenging writer.

[Gunnar Myrdal and America's Conscience](#) Walter A. Jackson 1994-02-01 Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* (1944) influenced the attitudes of a generation of Americans on the race issue and established Myrdal as

a major critic of American politics and culture. Walter Jackson explores how the Swedish Social Democratic

Women, Politics and Change Louise A. Tilly 1990-06-21 *Women, Politics, and Change*, a compendium of twenty-three original essays by social historians, political scientists, sociologists, psychologists, and anthropologists, examines the political history of American women over the past one hundred years. Taking a broad view of politics, the contributors address voluntarism and collective action, women's entry into party politics through suffrage and temperance groups, the role of nonpartisan organizations and pressure politics, and the politicization of gender. Each chapter provides a telling example of how American women have behaved politically throughout the twentieth century, both in the two great waves of feminist activism and in less highly mobilized periods. "The essays are unusually well integrated, not only through the introductory material but through a similarity of form and extensive cross-references among them....in raising central questions about the forms, bases, and issues of women's politics, as well as change and continuity over time, Tilly, Gurin, and the individual scholars included in this collection have provided us with a survey of the latest research and an agenda for the future." —Contemporary Sociology "This book is a necessary addition to the scholar's bookshelf, and the student's curriculum." —Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, professor of sociology, City University of New York Graduate Center

Black Detroit and the Rise of the UAW August Meier 2007 "For almost two decades, August Meier and Elliott Rudwick have roamed the frontier of Afro-American history, blazing trails that others have followed. This book forges a solid link between race and class conflict in the twentieth century." ---Ira Berlin, *The Nation* "This fact-filled study is essential to students of the labor and civil rights movements." ---David Kusnet, *The New Republic* "A fascinating slice of history illustrating important race and class issues that are still with us." ---Library Journal "By ignoring the conventional lines between labor and black history, Meier and Rudwick have found an unexplored middle ground---the net of relations between the black community and white economic institutions--

-that shaped the working life of blacks in Detroit's auto plants. This is a major achievement." ---David Brody, Professor Emeritus of History, University of California, Davis ". . . an important work . . . one of the first to apply the nitty-gritty of social and institutional history to 20th century African American and labor history." ---Eric Arnesen, University of Illinois at Chicago *Black Detroit and the Rise of the UAW* is essential reading for historians of labor and race in America, as well those interested in Detroit's importance as a crucible for American urban history.

An African American Dilemma Zoë Burkholder 2021-07-05 *An African American Dilemma* offers the first social history of northern Black debates over school integration versus separation from the 1840s to the present. Since *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 Americans have viewed school integration as a central tenet of the Black civil rights movement. Yet, school integration was not the only--or even always the dominant--civil rights strategy. At times, African Americans also fought for separate, Black controlled schools dedicated to racial uplift and community empowerment. *An African American Dilemma* offers a social history of these debates within northern Black communities from the 1840s to the present. Drawing on sources including the Black press, school board records, social science studies, the papers of civil rights activists, and court cases, it reveals that northern Black communities, urban and suburban, vacillated between a preference for either school integration or separation during specific eras. Yet, there was never a consensus. It also highlights the chorus of dissent, debate, and counter-narratives that pushed families to consider a fuller range of educational reforms. A sweeping historical analysis that covers the entire history of public education in the North, this work complicates our understanding of school integration by highlighting the diverse perspectives of Black students, parents, teachers, and community leaders all committed to improving public education. It finds that Black school integrationists and separatists have worked together in a dynamic tension that fueled effective strategies for educational reform and the Black civil rights movement, a discussion that continues to be highly charged in present-day schooling choices.

Paths Out of Dixie Robert Mickey 2015-02-22 The transformation of the American South--from authoritarian to democratic rule--is the most important political development since World War II. It has re-sorted voters into parties, remapped presidential elections, and helped polarize Congress. Most important, it is the final step in America's democratization. Paths Out of Dixie illuminates this sea change by analyzing the democratization experiences of Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Robert Mickey argues that Southern states, from the 1890s until the early 1970s, constituted pockets of authoritarian rule trapped within and sustained by a federal democracy. These enclaves--devoted to cheap agricultural labor and white supremacy--were established by conservative Democrats to protect their careers and clients. From the abolition of the whites-only Democratic primary in 1944 until the national party reforms of the early 1970s, enclaves were battered and destroyed by a series of democratization pressures from inside and outside their borders. Drawing on archival research, Mickey traces how Deep South rulers--dissimilar in their internal conflict and political institutions--varied in their responses to these challenges. Ultimately, enclaves differed in their degree of violence, incorporation of African Americans, and reconciliation of Democrats with the national party. These diverse paths generated political and economic legacies that continue to reverberate today. Focusing on enclave rulers, their governance challenges, and the monumental achievements of their adversaries, Paths Out of Dixie shows how the struggles of the recent past have reshaped the South and, in so doing, America's political development.

The House I Live In Robert J. Norrell 2005-02-01 In The House I Live In, award-winning historian Robert J. Norrell offers a truly masterful chronicle of American race relations over the last one hundred and fifty years. This scrupulously fair and insightful narrative--the most ambitious and wide-ranging history of its kind--sheds new light on the ideologies, from white supremacy to black nationalism, that have shaped race relations since the Civil War. Norrell argues that it is these ideologies, more than politics or economics, that have sculpted the landscape of race

in America. Beginning with Reconstruction, he shows how the democratic values of liberty and equality were infused with new meaning by Abraham Lincoln, only to become meaningless for generations of African Americans as the white supremacy movement took shape. The heart of the book paints a vivid portrait of the long, often dangerous struggle of the Civil Rights movement to overcome decades of accepted inequality. Norrell offers fresh appraisals of key Civil Rights figures and dissects the ideas of racists. He offers striking new insights into black-white history, observing for instance that the Civil Rights movement really began as early as the 1930s, and that contrary to much recent writing, the Cold War was a setback rather than a boost to the quest for racial justice. He also breaks new ground on the role of popular culture and mass media in first promoting, but later helping defeat, notions of white supremacy. Though the struggle for equality is far from over, Norrell writes that today we are closer than ever to fulfilling the promise of our democratic values. The House I Live In gives readers the first full understanding of how far we have come.

World War II and American Racial Politics Steven White 2019-07-11 World War II played an important role in the trajectory of race and American political development, but the War's effects were much more complex than many assume. Steven White offers an extensive analysis of rarely utilized survey data and archival evidence to assess white racial attitudes and the executive branch response to civil rights advocacy. He finds that, contrary to conventional wisdom, the white mass public's racial policy attitudes largely did not liberalize during the war against Nazi Germany. In this context, advocates turned their attention to the possibility of unilateral action by the president, emphasizing a wartime civil rights agenda focused on discrimination in the defense industry and segregation in the military. This book offers a reinterpretation of this critical period in American political development, as well as implications for the theoretical relationship between war and the inclusion of marginalized groups in democratic societies.

African American Pioneers of Sociology Pierre Saint-Arnaud 2009-01-01 This stunning new work examines the influence of African-

American intellectuals, including NAACP co-founder W.E.B. Du Bois, on the then-emerging field of sociology, and how their radical views on race, gender, religion, and class shaped the discipline.

To Stem this Tide Charles Spurgeon Johnson 1943

The Harvard Guide to African-American History Evelyn Brooks

Higginbotham 2001 Computer searchable version of the text of the same title.

Taps For A Jim Crow Army Phillip McGuire 2021-12-15 Many black soldiers serving in the U.S. Army during World War II hoped that they might make permanent gains as a result of their military service and their willingness to defend their country. They were soon disabused of such illusions. *Taps for a Jim Crow Army* is a powerful collection of letters written by black soldiers in the 1940s to various government and nongovernment officials. The soldiers expressed their disillusionment, rage, and anguish over the discrimination and segregation they experienced in the Army. Most black troops were denied entry into army specialist schools; black officers were not allowed to command white officers; black soldiers were served poorer food and were forced to ride Jim Crow military buses into town and to sit in Jim Crow base movie theaters. In the South, German POWs could use the same latrines as white American soldiers, but blacks could not. The original foreword by Benjamin Quarles, professor emeritus of history at Morgan State University, and a new foreword by Bernard C. Nalty, the chief historian in the Office of Air Force History, offer rich insights into the world of these soldiers.

African-Americans in Defense of the Nation James T. Controvich 2011-03-28 While the role of the African American in American history has been written about extensively, it is often difficult to locate the wealth of material that has been published. *African-Americans in Defense of the Nation* builds on a long list of early bibliographies concerning the subject, bringing together a broad spectrum of titles related to the African-American participation in America's wars. It covers both military exploits—as African Americans have been involved in every American conflict since the Revolution—and their participation in the homefront

support.

The Home Front and War in the Twentieth Century 1983

Faith in the City Angela Denise & Alan Wald Dillard 2009-12-11 “The dynamics of Black Theology were at the center of the ‘Long New Negro Renaissance,’ triggered by mass migrations to industrial hubs like Detroit. Finally, this crucial subject has found its match in the brilliant scholarship of Angela Dillard. No one has done a better job of tracing those religious roots through the civil rights–black power era than Professor Dillard.” —Komozi Woodard, Professor of History, Public Policy & Africana Studies at Sarah Lawrence College and author of *A Nation within a Nation: Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones) and Black Power Politics* “Angela Dillard recovers the long-submerged links between the black religious and political lefts in postwar Detroit. . . . *Faith in the City* is an essential contribution to the growing literature on the struggle for racial equality in the North.” —Thomas J. Sugrue, University of Pennsylvania, author of *The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit* Spanning more than three decades and organized around the biographies of Reverends Charles A. Hill and Albert B. Cleage Jr., *Faith in the City* is a major new exploration of how the worlds of politics and faith merged for many of Detroit’s African Americans—a convergence that provided the community with a powerful new voice and identity. While other religions have mixed politics and creed, *Faith in the City* shows how this fusion was and continues to be particularly vital to African American clergy and the Black freedom struggle. Activists in cities such as Detroit sustained a record of progressive politics over the course of three decades. Angela Dillard reveals this generational link and describes what the activism of the 1960s owed to that of the 1930s. The labor movement, for example, provided Detroit’s Black activists, both inside and outside the unions, with organizational power and experience virtually unmatched by any other African American urban community. Angela D. Dillard is Associate Professor of Afroamerican and African Studies at the University of Michigan. She specializes in American and African American intellectual history, religious studies, critical race theory, and the history of political ideologies and social movements in

the United States.

Dictionary Of Modern American Philosophers John R. Shook 2005-05-15
The Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers includes both academic and non-academic philosophers, and a large number of female and minority thinkers whose work has been neglected. It includes those intellectuals involved in the development of psychology, pedagogy, sociology, anthropology, education, theology, political science, and several other fields, before these disciplines came to be considered distinct from philosophy in the late nineteenth century. Each entry contains a short biography of the writer, an exposition and analysis of his or her doctrines and ideas, a bibliography of writings, and suggestions for further reading. While all the major post-Civil War philosophers are present, the most valuable feature of this dictionary is its coverage of a huge range of less well-known writers, including hundreds of presently obscure thinkers. In many cases, the Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers offers the first scholarly treatment of the life and work of certain writers. This book will be an indispensable reference work for scholars working on almost any aspect of modern American thought.

Broadcasting Freedom Barbara Dianne Savage 1999 Tells how Blacks used radio

The New South, 1945-1980 Numan V. Bartley 1995 Almost three decades after publication of the tenth volume of *A History of the South* - George Brown Tindall's *The Emergence of the New South, 1913-1945* - Numan V. Bartley now presents Volume XI: a masterly synthesis of the region's most complex years to date. From the close of World War II to the end of the seventies, the South underwent changes of such a radical nature and such tumultuous process - from rural orientation to urban, from segregated society to racially commingled, from poverty-saturated economy to positively booming Sunbelt - that the contrast between 1945 and 1980 almost defies cogent explanation. Bartley, however, meets that challenge, illuminating the intervening years both individually and collectively within one monumental work.

Remaking Dixie Neil R. McMillen 1997 Although the Civil War reconfigured Dixie, in the half century since the end of World War II the

American South has been massively changed again. It is still an improbable mix of tradition and transition, but the stereotype of a region with one party politics, one crop agriculture, white supremacy, cultural insularity, grinding poverty, somnolent cotton towns, and languorous rural landscapes has largely passed into history. Possum Trot and Tobacco Road have been suburbanized and how have Walmarts. As the regions's boosters insist, the "nation's number one economic problem" has joined the great, booming sunbelt. For good or for ill, a new sense has been visited upon nearly every southern place. What elements caused such striking change to the face of Dixie? In this volume, nine widely known specialists in the history and literature of the American South search for the origins of this sweeping regional transformation in the period of the Second World War. These original essays address a cluster of related problems of enduring fascination for all those who wish to understand the ever-changing, ever-abiding South. Offering new answers to important questions, they address the Second World War as a major watershed in southern history. Did it drive old Dixie down? Did it set in motion forces that ultimately shaped a Newer South? Did it further Americanize the South by eroding traditional patterns of thought and deed that once were fiercely defended by white southerners as "our way of life"? Was the postwar South less different, less peculiar and distinctive?

Democracy Abroad, Lynching at Home Tameka Bradley Hobbs 2016-10-13 "Hobbs unearths four lynchings that are critical to the understanding of the origins of civil rights in Florida. The oral histories from the victims' families and those in the communities make this a valuable contribution to African American, Florida, and civil rights history."--Derrick E. White, author of *The Challenge of Blackness* "A compelling reminder of just how troubling and violent the Sunshine State's racial past has been. A must read."--Irvin D.S. Winsboro, editor of *Old South, New South, or Down South?* Florida is frequently viewed as an atypical southern state--more progressive and culturally diverse--but, when examined in proportion to the number of African American residents, it suffered more lynchings than any of its Deep South

neighbors during the Jim Crow era. Investigating this dark period of the state's history and focusing on a rash of anti-black violence that took place during the 1940s, Tameka Hobbs explores the reasons why lynchings continued in Florida when they were starting to wane elsewhere. She contextualizes the murders within the era of World War II, contrasting the desire of the United States to broadcast the benefits of its democracy abroad while at home it struggled to provide legal protection to its African American citizens. As involvement in the global war deepened and rhetoric against Axis powers heightened, the nation's leaders became increasingly aware of the blemish left by extralegal violence on America's reputation. Ultimately, Hobbs argues, the international implications of these four murders, along with other antiblack violence around the nation, increased pressure not only on public officials in Florida to protect the civil rights of African Americans in the state but also on the federal government to become more active in prosecuting racial violence.

To Stem this Tide Charles Spurgeon Johnson 1943

Remaking the Rural South Robert Hunt Ferguson 2018-01-15 This is the first book-length study of Delta Cooperative Farm (1936-42) and its descendant, Providence Farm (1938-56). The two intentional communities drew on internationalist practices of cooperative communalism and pragmatically challenged Jim Crow segregation and plantation labor. In the winter of 1936, two dozen black and white ex-sharecropping families settled on some two thousand acres in the rural Mississippi Delta, one of the most insular and oppressive regions in the nation. Thus began a twenty-year experiment—across two communities—in interracialism, Christian socialism, cooperative farming, and civil and economic activism. Robert Hunt Ferguson recalls the genesis of Delta and Providence: how they were modeled after cooperative farms in Japan and Soviet Russia and how they rose in reaction to the exploitation of small-scale, dispossessed farmers. Although the staff, volunteers, and residents were very much everyday people—a mix of Christian socialists, political leftists, union organizers, and sharecroppers—the farms had the backing of such leading figures as

philanthropist Sherwood Eddy, who purchased the land, and educator Charles Spurgeon Johnson and theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, who served as trustees. On these farms, residents developed a cooperative economy, operated a desegregated health clinic, held interracial church services and labor union meetings, and managed a credit union. Ferguson tells how a variety of factors related to World War II forced the closing of Delta, while Providence finally succumbed to economic boycotts and outside threats from white racists. *Remaking the Rural South* shows how a small group of committed people challenged hegemonic social and economic structures by going about their daily routines. Far from living in a closed society, activists at Delta and Providence engaged in a local movement with national and international roots and consequences.

The Perils and Prospects of Southern Black Leadership Raymond Gavins 1977

Race & Democracy Adam Fairclough 1999-03-01 Hailed as one of the best treatments of the civil rights movement, *Race and Democracy* is the most comprehensive and detailed study yet of the movement at the state level. Adam Fairclough marshals a wealth of research to recount more than five decades of struggle for justice and equality in the South's most politically intriguing, ethnically diverse, and racially complex state. This sweeping and dramatic narrative ranges in time from the founding of the New Orleans branch of the NAACP in 1915 to the beginning of Edwin Edwards's first term as governor in 1972. Fairclough takes readers to the grass roots of the movement as it was defiantly advanced and resisted in scores of places like the New Orleans shipyards, the voter registrar's office in Opelousas, and the Little Union Baptist Church in Shreveport. *Race and Democracy*, winner of the Lillian Smith Award, A Choice Outstanding Academic Book Award, the Gustavus Myers Award, and the Louisiana Literary Award, is a dynamic, landmark work on the civil rights movement. It impressively demonstrates that by studying the contours of grassroots activism, we can gain a much clearer picture of the struggle for racial justice.

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