

byron de la beckwith interview

Byron de la Beckwith Interview: A Complex Glimpse into a Controversial Figure

byron de la beckwith interview discussions often provoke strong reactions, given the historical weight and controversy surrounding the man. De la Beckwith is infamously known as the assassin of civil rights leader Medgar Evers, and interviews or records involving him provide a chilling, complex insight into the mind and motivations of one of the most notorious figures in American history. Exploring these interviews helps us understand not only the man himself but also the turbulent era of the American South during the civil rights movement.

Who Was Byron de la Beckwith?

Before diving into the interviews, it's crucial to understand the background of Byron de la Beckwith. Born in 1920 in Mississippi, he was a staunch segregationist and a member of the Ku Klux Klan. His most infamous act was the assassination of Medgar Evers in 1963, a pivotal event that shocked the nation and galvanized further civil rights activism.

De la Beckwith's first two trials for the murder in the 1960s ended in hung juries, largely due to the racial prejudices prevalent at the time. However, decades later, in 1994, he was finally convicted based on new evidence. His interviews, both before and after conviction, reveal his unyielding beliefs and provide a disturbing look at the persistence of racist ideologies in certain parts of America.

Insights from the Byron de la Beckwith Interview

Understanding His Mindset

One of the most striking aspects of any Byron de la Beckwith interview is his unapologetic defense of his actions. He often portrayed himself as a defender of Southern heritage and white supremacy, refusing to express remorse for the assassination. This unrepentant stance provides a lens into how deeply ingrained segregationist ideologies were.

In various interviews, de la Beckwith would often rationalize his crime as a necessary act to maintain the social order he believed in. This kind of reasoning is critical to analyze when studying the psychology of hate crimes and extremist beliefs. Understanding his mindset helps historians and social

scientists dissect the roots of racial hatred and the challenges in overcoming such deep divisions.

Historical Context and Its Impact on the Interview

The timing and context of de la Beckwith's interviews also shape their content and tone. Interviews conducted shortly after the assassination in the 1960s often reflect the volatile atmosphere of the civil rights era, with de la Beckwith speaking confidently in a society that largely supported segregation in certain regions.

Later interviews, especially those after his conviction in the 1990s, show a man grappling with the consequences yet stubbornly maintaining his ideological stance. These later conversations provide a contrast to the initial bravado and illustrate how societal and legal shifts eventually caught up with him.

The Role of Media and Public Reaction

When Byron de la Beckwith gave interviews, media coverage played an essential role in shaping public perception. Reporters often approached these interviews with a mix of fascination and repulsion, aware that they were speaking with a figure emblematic of the darkest chapters of American history.

Challenges in Interviewing a Controversial Figure

Interviewing someone like de la Beckwith poses unique challenges. Journalists needed to navigate the ethical considerations of giving a platform to a man who committed a heinous crime motivated by hate, without inadvertently glorifying or humanizing his actions excessively. This balancing act is a valuable lesson for anyone involved in reporting or studying sensitive historical subjects.

Impact on Civil Rights Narratives

The content and dissemination of these interviews influenced how the public understood the civil rights struggle. By hearing directly from de la Beckwith, audiences could confront the raw hatred that activists like Medgar Evers faced daily. This direct exposure helped galvanize support for civil rights legislation and fueled ongoing efforts to combat racism.

Lessons from the Byron de la Beckwith Interview

Studying interviews with Byron de la Beckwith offers several important takeaways for both history enthusiasts and social researchers.

- **The persistence of extremist ideology:** De la Beckwith's unwavering beliefs highlight how difficult it is to change deeply rooted prejudices.
- **The importance of justice:** The decades-long delay in his conviction underscores the challenges of achieving accountability in racially charged cases.
- **The power of media:** The way these interviews were conducted and reported helped shape public consciousness and historical memory.

Analyzing the Language and Tone

Paying attention to the language de la Beckwith used reveals much about his worldview. His interviews often feature coded language common among segregationists of his time, reflecting a cultural vernacular designed to justify racial inequality. Understanding this language aids in decoding similar rhetoric found in other extremist groups, both historical and contemporary.

Where to Find Byron de la Beckwith Interviews

For those interested in exploring the actual interviews, several sources are available through archives, documentaries, and historical records.

- **Documentaries:** Many civil rights documentaries include excerpts from de la Beckwith interviews, providing context alongside expert analysis.
- **Library Archives:** University and public libraries with strong civil rights collections often house recorded interviews and transcripts.
- **Online Databases:** Certain educational websites and historical databases offer access to primary sources, including interviews with controversial figures like de la Beckwith.

Engaging with these resources allows researchers and students to form their

own nuanced understanding of this complex figure.

Reflecting on the Historical Significance

The Byron de la Beckwith interview is more than just a conversation with a convicted murderer; it is a window into the socio-political struggles of the 20th century American South. His words, frozen in time through these interviews, serve as a stark reminder of the resistance to change that civil rights activists faced. They also stress the importance of vigilance against hate-driven ideologies in any era.

By studying such interviews, society gains a clearer picture of the past's failures and the ongoing necessity to promote justice, equality, and understanding. While de la Beckwith's views are widely condemned, the historical record of his interviews remains a critical educational tool for comprehending the roots of racial conflict and the long journey toward civil rights progress.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Byron De La Beckwith?

Byron De La Beckwith was a white supremacist and the assassin of civil rights leader Medgar Evers in 1963.

What is significant about the Byron De La Beckwith interview?

The Byron De La Beckwith interview is significant because it provides insight into his mindset and motivations behind the assassination of Medgar Evers, reflecting the racial tensions of the era.

When was the Byron De La Beckwith interview conducted?

Interviews with Byron De La Beckwith were conducted at various times, but notable ones occurred during his trials and after his conviction in the early 1990s.

Where can I watch or read the Byron De La Beckwith interview?

The Byron De La Beckwith interview can be found in historical archives, documentaries about Medgar Evers, and some news outlets' records from the

civil rights era.

What impact did the Byron De La Beckwith interview have on public perception?

The interview shed light on the persistence of racist ideologies and helped raise awareness about the challenges faced during the civil rights movement, influencing public discourse on race relations.

Additional Resources

Byron De La Beckwith Interview: A Deep Dive into a Controversial Historical Figure

byron de la beckwith interview represents a rare and often unsettling glimpse into the mindset of one of the most notorious figures in American civil rights history. As the man convicted for the assassination of civil rights leader Medgar Evers, De La Beckwith's interviews have been scrutinized, dissected, and analyzed by historians, journalists, and civil rights advocates alike. Understanding the nuances and content of these interviews is crucial for those seeking a comprehensive perspective on the racial tensions and extremist ideologies that defined a turbulent era in the United States.

Contextualizing the Byron De La Beckwith Interview

Byron De La Beckwith's interview sessions, particularly those conducted during and after his trials, offer more than just a recounting of events—they serve as windows into the complex interplay of ideology, denial, and defiance that characterized his persona. These interviews were often conducted by journalists and legal professionals intent on unraveling the motivations behind his actions and the broader implications for American society during the civil rights movement.

The significance of the Byron De La Beckwith interview lies in its ability to shed light on the persistence of white supremacist beliefs long after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 had been enacted. De La Beckwith's own narrative challenged the prevailing social and legal currents of the time, making his interviews a critical subject of study for anyone interested in the intersections of race, justice, and historical memory.

The Nature and Content of the Interviews

Throughout various interviews, Byron De La Beckwith maintained a defiant

stance, rarely expressing remorse for his actions. His discourse was frequently marked by rhetoric emphasizing segregationist and white supremacist ideologies. Analysts note that his interviews often revealed a man entrenched in his beliefs, illustrating the challenges faced by the justice system in confronting deeply ingrained racial hatred.

In many interview transcripts, De La Beckwith discussed his role in the assassination of Medgar Evers with a mixture of pride and justification, reflecting the extent to which extremist ideology can distort perceptions of morality and justice. His refusal to acknowledge the humanity of his victim or the legitimacy of the civil rights movement underscores the ideological chasm that defined the era.

LSI Keywords and Their Relevance

To understand the full impact of Byron De La Beckwith's interviews, it is essential to consider related terms and concepts that frequently arise in discussions surrounding him:

- **Medgar Evers assassination:** Central to De La Beckwith's notoriety, this event is often referenced in interviews to contextualize his actions.
- **White supremacy in Mississippi:** A recurring theme in his rhetoric, shedding light on the social environment that influenced his beliefs.
- **Civil rights movement opposition:** His interviews often reveal the mindset of those behind violent resistance to civil rights advancements.
- **Cold case reopening:** Relevant to the renewed legal interest in De La Beckwith decades after the original trials.
- **Trial testimonies and legal proceedings:** Integral to understanding how his interviews fit within broader judicial efforts.

These keywords enrich the narrative and ensure that any detailed exploration of the Byron De La Beckwith interview remains comprehensive and contextually grounded.

Impact and Legacy of the Interviews

The interviews with Byron De La Beckwith did more than document a criminal's perspective; they exposed the stubborn persistence of racial animus in the Deep South. Journalists and historians have used these interviews to analyze how extremist groups operated, how they rationalized violence, and how

justice was impeded by systemic racism.

Comparisons with Other Notorious Interviews

When compared to interviews with other figures involved in racially motivated crimes, Byron De La Beckwith's interviews stand out for their unrepentant tone and ideological consistency. Unlike some who later expressed remorse or sought to distance themselves from their past, De La Beckwith remained steadfast, offering rare insight into the psyche of a white supremacist operative during the height of the civil rights struggle.

Legal and Social Ramifications

The content of these interviews influenced public opinion and legal strategies, especially during the 1990s when the case was reopened. Prosecutors leveraged his own words against him, demonstrating to jurors the extent of his guilt and ideological motivations. Socially, the interviews contributed to a broader understanding of the dangers posed by extremist beliefs and the importance of vigilance in combating hate crimes.

The Role of Media in Shaping the Interview Narrative

Media coverage of the Byron De La Beckwith interview played a crucial role in shaping public understanding. Various news outlets and documentary filmmakers highlighted excerpts, contextualizing his statements within the larger narrative of American racial history. This media engagement ensured that the interviews were not merely personal testimonies but historical documents contributing to collective memory.

Pros and Cons of Media Portrayals

- **Pros:** Media exposure educated the public, preserved historical truth, and supported justice efforts by disseminating critical information.
- **Cons:** At times, sensationalism risked glorifying De La Beckwith's extremist views or overshadowing the victims' stories.

Balancing these aspects remains an ongoing challenge for journalists and historians.

Conclusion: Understanding the Historical Significance

The Byron De La Beckwith interview is more than an artifact of a criminal confession; it is a vital piece of the broader historical puzzle concerning race relations, justice, and memory in America. Through these interviews, researchers gain valuable insights into the persistence of hate-fueled ideologies and the societal structures that enabled them. While difficult to confront, engaging with this material is essential for fostering a more nuanced and informed dialogue about America's past and its implications for the future.

[Byron De La Beckwith Interview](#)

byron de la beckwith interview: Never Too Late Bobby DeLaughter, 2001-09-16 In June 12, 1963, Mississippi's fast-rising NAACP leader Medgar Evers was gunned down by a white supremacist named Byron De La Beckwith. Beckwith escaped conviction twice at the hands of all-white Southern juries, and his crime went unpunished for more than three decades. Now, from Bobby DeLaughter, one of the most celebrated prosecutors in modern American law, comes the blistering account of his remarkable crusade in 1994 finally to bring the assassin of Medgar Evers to justice. This is the fascinating, real-life story of the assistant district attorney -- played by Alec Baldwin in Rob Reiner's *Ghosts of Mississippi* -- who brought closure to one of the darkest chapters of the civil rights movement. When the district attorney's office in Jackson, Mississippi, decided to reopen the case, the obstacles in its way were overwhelming: missing court records; transcripts that were more than thirty years old; original evidence that had been lost; new testimony that had to be taken regarding long-ago events; and the perception throughout the state that a reprosecution was a futile endeavor. But step by painstaking step, DeLaughter and his team overcame the obstacles and built their case. With taut prose that reads like a great detective thriller, *Never Too Late* is a page-turner of the very highest order. It charts the course of a country lawyer who, concerned about the collective soul of his community and the nature of American justice in general, dared to revisit a thirty-one-year-old case -- one so incendiary that everyone warned him not to touch it -- and win a long-overdue conviction. DeLaughter's success in this trial stands today as a landmark in the annals of criminal prosecution, and this bracing first-person account brings the saga to life as never before.

byron de la beckwith interview: Race Against Time Jerry Mitchell, 2021-02-02 "For almost two decades, investigative journalist Jerry Mitchell doggedly pursued the Klansmen responsible for some of the most notorious murders of the civil rights movement. This book is his amazing story. Thanks to him, and to courageous prosecutors, witnesses, and FBI agents, justice finally prevailed." —John Grisham, author of *The Guardians* On June 21, 1964, more than twenty Klansmen murdered three civil rights workers. The killings, in what would become known as the "Mississippi Burning" case, were among the most brazen acts of violence during the civil rights movement. And even though the killers' identities, including the sheriff's deputy, were an open secret, no one was charged with murder in the months and years that followed. It took forty-one years before the mastermind was brought to trial and finally convicted for the three innocent lives he took. If there is one man who helped pave the way for justice, it is investigative reporter Jerry Mitchell. In *Race Against Time*, Mitchell takes readers on the twisting, pulse-racing road that led to the reopening of four of the most infamous killings from the days of the civil rights movement, decades after the fact.

His work played a central role in bringing killers to justice for the assassination of Medgar Evers, the firebombing of Vernon Dahmer, the 16th Street Church bombing in Birmingham and the Mississippi Burning case. Mitchell reveals how he unearthed secret documents, found long-lost suspects and witnesses, building up evidence strong enough to take on the Klan. He takes us into every harrowing scene along the way, as when Mitchell goes into the lion's den, meeting one-on-one with the very murderers he is seeking to catch. His efforts have put four leading Klansmen behind bars, years after they thought they had gotten away with murder. *Race Against Time* is an astonishing, courageous story capturing a historic race for justice, as the past is uncovered, clue by clue, and long-ignored evils are brought into the light. This is a landmark book and essential reading for all Americans.

byron de la beckwith interview: *Portrait of a Racist* Reed Massengill, 2024-03-08 Originally published in 1994 under the title *Portrait of a racist: the man who killed Medgar Evers?*

byron de la beckwith interview: *Southern by the Grace of God* Megan Hunt, 2024-11-01 Like the media coverage of the civil rights era itself, Hollywood dramas have reinforced regional stereotypes of race, class, and gender to cleanse and redeem the wider nation from the implications of systemic racism. As *Southern by the Grace of God* reveals, however, Hollywood manipulates southern religion (in particular) to further enhance this pattern of difference and regional exceptionalism, consistently displacing broader American racism through a representation of the poor white southerner who is as religious as he (and it is always a he) is racist. By foregrounding the role of religion in these characterizations, Megan Hunt illuminates the pernicious intersections between Hollywood and southern exceptionalism, a long-standing U.S. nationalist discourse that has assigned racial problems to the errant South alone, enabling white supremacy to not only endure but reproduce throughout the nation. *Southern by the Grace of God* examines the presentation and functions of Protestant Christianity in cinematic depictions of the American South. Hunt argues that religion is an understudied signifier of the South on film, used—with varying degrees of sophistication—to define the region's presumed exceptionalism for regional, national, and international audiences. Rooted in close textual analysis and primary research into the production and reception of more than twenty Hollywood films that engage with the civil rights movement and/or its legacy, this book provides detailed case studies of films that use southern religiosity to negotiate American anxieties around race, class, and gender. Religion, Hunt contends, is an integral trope of the South in popular culture and especially crucial to the divisions essential to Hollywood storytelling.

byron de la beckwith interview: *Changing Channels* Kay Mills, 2004 CIVIL RIGHTS HISTORY BROADCAST JOURNALISM In the years before the civil rights era, American broadcasting reflected the interests of the white mainstream, especially in the South. Today, the face of local television throughout the nation mirrors the diversity of the local populations. The impetus for change began in 1964, when the Office of Communication of the United Church of Christ and two black Mississippians, Aaron Henry and Reverend R. L. T. Smith, challenged the broadcasting license of WLBT, an NBC affiliate in Jackson, Mississippi. The lawsuit was the catalyst that would bring social reform to American broadcasting. This station in a city whose population was 40 percent black was charged with failure to give fair coverage to civil rights and to integration issues that were dominating the news. Among offenses cited by the black population were the cancellation of a network interview with the civil rights attorney Thurgood Marshall and editorializing against the integration of the University of Mississippi. However, muscle, money, and a powerhouse Washington, D.C., law firm were on the side of the station. Despite the charges, the Federal Communications Commission twice renewed the station's license. Twice the challengers won appeals to the federal courts. Warren Burger, then a federal appeals court judge, wrote decisions on both challenges. The first ordered the FCC to allow public participation in its proceedings. The second, an unprecedented move, took the license from WLBT. This well-told, deeply researched history of the case covers the legal battles over their more than fifteen years and reports the ultimate victory for civil rights. Aaron Henry, a black civil rights leader and one of the plaintiffs,

became the station's chairman of the board. WLBT's new manager, William Dilday, was the first black person in the South to hold such a position. Burger's decision on this Mississippi case had widescale repercussions, for it allowed community groups in other regions to challenge their stations and to negotiate for improved services and for the employment of minorities. Kay Mills is the author of *A Place in the News: From the Women's Pages to the Front Page*, *This Little Light of Mine: The Life of Fannie Lou Hamer*, *From Pocahontas to Power Suits: Everything You Need to Know about Women's History in America*, and *Something Better for My Children: The History and People of Head Start*. She lives in Santa Monica, California.

byron de la beckwith interview: Bending Toward Justice Gary May, 2013-04-09 Celebrated historian May describes how activists surmounted long-standing obstacles for the African-American vote, overcoming centuries of bigotry to secure--and preserve--the right of black citizens to full participation in American democracy in a vivid narrative history.

byron de la beckwith interview: God's Long Summer Charles Marsh, 2024-08-06 In the summer of 1964, the turmoil of the civil rights movement reached its peak in Mississippi, with activists across the political spectrum claiming that God was on their side in the struggle over racial justice. This was the summer when violence against blacks increased at an alarming rate and when the murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi resulted in national media attention. Charles Marsh takes us back to this place and time, when the lives of activists on all sides of the civil rights issue converged and their images of God clashed. He weaves their voices into a gripping narrative: a Ku Klux Klansman, for example, borrows fiery language from the Bible to link attacks on blacks to his priestly calling; a middle-aged woman describes how the Gospel inspired her to rally other African Americans to fight peacefully for their dignity; a SNCC worker tells of harrowing encounters with angry white mobs and his pilgrimage toward a new racial spirituality called Black Power. Through these emotionally charged stories, Marsh invites us to consider the civil rights movement anew, in terms of religion as a powerful yet protean force driving social action. The book's central figures are Fannie Lou Hamer, who worked for Jesus in civil rights activism; Sam Bowers, the Imperial Wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi; William Douglas Hudgins, an influential white Baptist pastor and unofficial theologian of the closed society; Ed King, a white Methodist minister and Mississippi native who campaigned to integrate Protestant congregations; and Cleveland Sellers, a SNCC staff member turned black militant. Marsh focuses on the events and religious convictions that led each person into the political upheaval of 1964. He presents an unforgettable American social landscape, one that is by turns shameful and inspiring. In conclusion, Marsh suggests that it may be possible to sift among these narratives and lay the groundwork for a new thinking about racial reconciliation and the beloved community. He maintains that the person who embraces faith's life-affirming energies will leave behind a most powerful legacy of social activism and compassion.

byron de la beckwith interview: Hazel Brannon Smith Jeffery B. Howell, 2017-03-22 Hazel Brannon Smith (1914-1994) stood out as a prominent white newspaper owner in Mississippi before, during, and after the civil rights movement. As early as the mid-1940s, she earned state and national headlines by fighting bootleggers and corrupt politicians. Her career was marked by a progressive ethic, and she wrote almost fifty years of columns with the goal of promoting the health of her community. In the first half of her career, she strongly supported Jim Crow segregation. Yet, in the 1950s, she refused to back the economic intimidation and covert violence of groups such as the Citizens Council. The subsequent backlash led her to being deemed a social pariah, and the economic pressure bankrupted her once-flourishing newspaper empire in Holmes County. Rejected by the white establishment, she became an ally of the black struggle for social justice. Smith's biography reveals how many historians have miscast white moderates of this period. Her peers considered her a liberal, but her actions revealed the firm limits of white activism in the rural South during the civil rights era. While historians have shown that the civil rights movement emerged mostly from the grass roots, Smith's trajectory was decidedly different. She never fully escaped her white paternalistic sentiments, yet during the 1950s and 1960s she spoke out consistently against

racial extremism. This book complicates the narrative of the white media and business people responding to the movement's challenging call for racial justice.

byron de la beckwith interview: Remembering Medgar Evers Minrose Gwin, 2013-02-25 As the first NAACP field secretary for Mississippi, Medgar Wiley Evers put his life on the line to investigate racial crimes (including Emmett Till's murder) and to organize boycotts and voter registration drives. On June 12, 1963, he was shot in the back by white supremacist Byron De La Beckwith as the civil rights leader unloaded a stack of Jim Crow Must Go T-shirts in his own driveway. His was the first assassination of a high-ranking public figure in the civil rights movement. While Evers's death ushered in a decade of political assassinations and ignited a powder keg of racial unrest nationwide, his life of service and courage has largely been consigned to the periphery of U.S. and civil rights history. In her compelling study of collective memory and artistic production, *Remembering Medgar Evers*, Minrose Gwin engages the powerful body of work that has emerged in response to Evers's life and death—fiction, poetry, memoir, drama, and songs from James Baldwin, Margaret Walker, Eudora Welty, Lucille Clifton, Bob Dylan, and Willie Morris, among others. Gwin examines local news accounts about Evers, 1960s gospel and protest music as well as contemporary hip-hop, the haunting poems of Frank X Walker, and contemporary fiction such as *The Help* and Gwin's own novel, *The Queen of Palmyra*. In this study, Evers springs to life as a leader of plural singularity, who modeled for southern African Americans a new form of cultural identity that both drew from the past and broke from it; to quote Gwendolyn Brooks, He leaned across tomorrow. Fifty years after his untimely death, Evers still casts a long shadow. In her examination of the body of work he has inspired, Gwin probes wide-ranging questions about collective memory and art as instruments of social justice. Remembered, Evers's life's legacy pivots to the future, she writes, linking us to other human rights struggles, both local and global. A Sarah Mills Hodge Fund Publication.

byron de la beckwith interview: The Informant Gary May, 2020-08-11 An FBI's informant's role in the murder of a civil rights activist by the KKK is explored in this suspenseful and vigorously reported history (Baltimore Sun). In 1965, Detroit housewife Viola Liuzzo drove to Alabama to help organize Martin Luther King's Voting Rights March from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery. But after the march's historic success, Liuzzo was shot to death by members of the Birmingham Ku Klux Klan. The case drew national attention and was solved almost instantly, because one of the Klansmen present during the shooting was Gary Thomas Rowe, an undercover FBI informant. At the time, Rowe's information and testimony were heralded as a triumph of law enforcement. But as Gary May reveals in this provocative book, Rowe's history of collaboration with both the Klan and the FBI was far more complex. Based on previously unexamined FBI and Justice Department Records, *The Informant* demonstrates that in their ongoing efforts to protect Rowe's cover, the FBI knowingly became an accessory to some of the most grotesque crimes of the Civil Rights era—including a vicious attack on the Freedom Riders and perhaps even the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. A tale of a renegade informant and a tragically dysfunctional intelligence system, *The Informant* offers a dramatic cautionary tale about what can happen when secret police power goes unchecked.

byron de la beckwith interview: Assassins, Eccentrics, Politicians, and Other Persons of Interest Curtis Wilkie, 2014-09-02 Writing as a newspaper reporter for nearly forty years, Curtis Wilkie covered eight presidential campaigns, spent years in the Middle East, and traveled to a number of conflicts abroad. However, his memory keeps turning home and many of his most treasured stories transpire in the Deep South. He called his native Mississippi, “the gift that keeps on giving.” For Wilkie, it represented a trove of rogues and racists, colorful personalities and outlandish politicians who managed to thrive among people otherwise kind and generous. *Assassins, Eccentrics, Politicians, and Other Persons of Interest* collects news dispatches and feature stories from the author during a journalism career that began in 1963 and lasted until 2000. As a young reporter for the Clarksdale Press Register, he wrote many articles that dealt with the civil rights movement, which dominated the news in the Mississippi Delta during the 1960s. Wilkie spent

twenty-six years as a national and foreign correspondent for the Boston Globe. One of the original "Boys on the Bus" (the title of a best-selling book about journalists covering the 1972 presidential campaign), he later wrote extensively about the winning races of two southern Presidents, Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton. Wilkie is known for stories reported deeply, rife with anecdotes, physical descriptions, and important background details. He writes about the notorious, such as the late Hunter S. Thompson, as well as more anonymous subjects whose stories, in his hands, have enduring interest. The anthology collects pieces about several notable southerners: Ross Barnett; Byron De La Beckwith and Sam Bowers; Billy Carter; Edwin Edwards and David Duke; Trent Lott; and Charles Evers. Wilkie brings a perceptive eye to people and events, and his eloquent storytelling represents some of the best journalistic writing.

byron de la beckwith interview: *Medgar Evers* Michael Vinson Williams, 2013-08-01 The sculptor Ed Hamilton presents information on his portrait bust of African-American civil rights activist Medgar Wiley Evers (1925-1963). Evers was murdered on June 12, 1963. He worked for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and campaigned to win equal rights for African Americans in the south. The bust was cast in bronze at Bright Foundry in Louisville, Kentucky. General Mills, Inc. commissioned the bust.

byron de la beckwith interview: *New Essays on Eudora Welty, Class, and Race* Harriet Pollack, 2019-11-29 Contributions by Jacob Agner, Susan V. Donaldson, Sarah Gilbreath Ford, Stephen M. Fuller, Jean C. Griffith, Ebony Lumumba, Rebecca Mark, Donnie McMahan, Kevin Murphy, Harriet Pollack, Christin Marie Taylor, Annette Trefzer, and Adrienne Akins Warfield The year 2013 saw the publication of Eudora Welty, Whiteness, and Race, a collection in which twelve critics changed the conversation on Welty's fiction and photography by mining and deciphering the complexity of her responses to the Jim Crow South. The thirteen diverse voices in New Essays on Eudora Welty, Class, and Race deepen, reflect on, and respond to those seminal discussions. These essays freshly consider such topics as Welty's uses of African American signifying in her short stories and her attention to public street performances interacting with Jim Crow rules in her unpublished photographs. Contributors discuss her adaptations of gothic plots, haunted houses, Civil War stories, and film noir. And they frame Welty's work with such subjects as Bob Dylan's songwriting, the idea and history of the orphan in America, and standup comedy. They compare her handling of whiteness and race to other works by such contemporary writers as William Faulkner, Richard Wright, Toni Morrison, Chester Himes, and Alice Walker. Discussions of race and class here also bring her masterwork The Golden Apples and her novel Losing Battles, underrepresented in earlier conversations, into new focus. Moreover, as a group these essays provide insight into Welty as an innovative craftswoman and modernist technician, busily altering literary form with her frequent, pointed makeovers of familiar story patterns, plots, and genres.

byron de la beckwith interview: *Don't Thank Me For My Service* S. Brian Willson, 2018-11-15 Viet Nam veteran S. Brian Willson was so shocked by the diabolical nature of the US war against Viet Nam -- irreversible knowledge, as he describes it -- and his own appalling ignorance from his cultural conditioning, that it sparked a lifetime of anti-war activism. This toxic jolt awakened him to the extent to which he and generations of American citizens had thoughtlessly succumbed to the relentless barrage of lies and propaganda that infest US American culture—from the military and political parties to religious institutions, academic and educational institutions, sports, fraternal and professional associations, the scientific community, the economic system, and all our entertainment—that seek to rationalize its otherwise inexplicable and morally repulsive behavior globally and at home. US American history reveals a unifying theme: prosperity for a few through expansion at any cost, to preserve the "exceptional" American Way of Life (AWOL). This has been structurally guided and facilitated by our nation's founding documents, including the US Constitution. From the beginning, the US was envisaged as a White male supremacist state serving to protect and advance the interests of private and commercial property. The US-waged war in Viet Nam was not an aberration, but one of hundreds in a long pattern of brutal exploitation. A quick review of the empirical record reveals close to 600 overt military interventions by the US into dozens

of countries since 1798, almost 400 since the end of World War II alone, and thousands of covert interventions since 1947. This history overwhelms any rhetoric about the United States as a beacon of freedom and democracy, committed to promoting domestic and global equal justice under law. These interventions have assured de facto subsidies for US American interests, regulated global markets on our terms, and provided us with access to cheap or free labor and to raw materials. Millions of people around the globe have been murdered with virtual impunity as a result of our interventions in a pattern that illustrates what Noam Chomsky calls the "Fifth Freedom"—the freedom to rob and exploit. This freedom is ultimately protected with use of force when a country or movement seeks to protect or advance the domestic needs and desires of its members or citizens for political freedom or economic wellbeing. This book provides an invaluable tool for today's activists, however they may be similarly shocked into wakefulness.

byron de la beckwith interview: 1962 David Krell, 2021-05 In the watershed year of 1962, events and people came together to reshape baseball like never before. The season saw five no-hitters, a rare National League playoff between the Giants and the Dodgers, and a thrilling seven-game World Series where the Yankees, led by Mickey Mantle, won their twentieth title, beating the San Francisco Giants, led by Willie Mays, in their first appearance since leaving New York. Baseball was expanding with the Houston Colt .45s and the New York Mets, who tried to fill the National League void in New York but finished with 120 losses and the worst winning percentage since 1900. Despite their record, the '62 Mets revived National League baseball in a city thirsty for an alternative to the Yankees. As the team struggled through a disastrous first year, manager Casey Stengel famously asked, "Can't anybody here play this game?" Earlier that year in Los Angeles, Dodgers owner Walter O'Malley launched Dodger Stadium, a state-of-the-art ballpark in Chavez Ravine and a new icon for the city. For the Dodgers, Sandy Koufax pitched his first of four career no-hitters, Maury Wills set a record for stolen bases in a season, and Don Drysdale won twenty-five games. Beyond baseball, 1962 was also a momentous year in American history: Mary Early became the first Black graduate of the University of Georgia, First Lady Jackie Kennedy revealed the secrets of the White House in a television special, John Glenn became the first astronaut to orbit Earth, and JFK stared down Russia during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Weaving the 1962 baseball season within the social fabric of this era, David Krell delivers a fascinating book as epochal as its subject.

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the struggle to advance racial justice for African Americans living in the Magnolia State.

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In addition, some of the last photographs taken of the legendary musician are featured for the first time in Mississippi John Hurt.

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