

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson

When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of Racial Inequality in Twentieth Century America by Ira Katznelson

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson is more than just a provocative title—it is a profound exploration into how race and policy intertwined to shape the economic and social fabric of the United States throughout the twentieth century. Ira Katznelson, a renowned political scientist and historian, unpacks the deeply embedded racial inequalities that were often hidden behind seemingly neutral policies. His work reveals the uncomfortable truth that many government programs, often celebrated as progressive or inclusive, in fact systematically excluded Black Americans, creating long-lasting disparities that still resonate today.

The Historical Context of Racial Inequality in America

To fully appreciate the insights offered in "When Affirmative Action Was White," it's essential to understand the historical backdrop against which Katznelson writes. The twentieth century was marked by significant social and economic transformations in the United States, including the New Deal, World War II, and the post-war economic boom. However, these developments did not benefit all Americans equally.

The New Deal and Racial Exclusion

The New Deal, introduced under President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s, was designed to combat the Great Depression through various public works projects, social safety nets, and labor reforms. While it helped millions of Americans, Katznelson points out that many New Deal programs systematically excluded Black workers and families. For example, Social Security initially excluded agricultural and domestic workers, sectors where a large percentage of African Americans were employed. This exclusion was no accident but a strategic concession to Southern segregationist politicians, ensuring the survival of the New Deal coalition at the cost of Black economic security.

World War II and the GI Bill

The World War II era ushered in another wave of government intervention aimed at rebuilding and expanding the middle class. The GI Bill, officially known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, provided veterans with benefits such as low-cost home loans, educational opportunities, and unemployment benefits. Yet, Katznelson's research shows that the GI Bill's benefits were disproportionately accessible to white veterans. Due to discriminatory local administration, Black

veterans often faced barriers in housing and education, reinforcing segregation and economic disparity rather than dismantling it.

Understanding "When Affirmative Action Was White": Key Themes

Ira Katznelson's book delves into how these policies, often framed as race-neutral or universally beneficial, actually institutionalized racial inequality. Let's explore some of the critical themes and arguments he presents.

The Racial Foundations of Welfare and Social Policy

One of Katznelson's central arguments is that the foundations of American social policy were deeply racialized. Welfare programs, unemployment insurance, and retirement benefits were crafted in ways that consciously or unconsciously prioritized white Americans. This racialized policy framework not only excluded Black Americans but also legitimized segregation and discrimination under the guise of fairness and neutrality.

Political Compromise and Racial Inequality

A recurring motif in the book is the political necessity that shaped these exclusions. The New Deal and subsequent policies had to accommodate Southern Democrats, who wielded significant power and were committed to maintaining Jim Crow laws. Katznelson illustrates how political compromises meant that advancing economic security for white Americans came at the direct expense of Black citizens. This historical reality challenges the myth that racial inequality was simply a byproduct of individual prejudice rather than systemic policy design.

The Legacy of Exclusion: Economic and Social Ramifications

The effects of these policies have rippled across generations. By analyzing the consequences of early twentieth-century legislation, Katznelson sheds light on why racial disparities in wealth, education, and housing persist today.

Wealth Gaps and Housing Discrimination

One of the most enduring impacts is the racial wealth gap. Because Black Americans were largely excluded from New Deal benefits and the GI Bill's housing loans, they missed out on crucial opportunities for homeownership and wealth accumulation. This systemic denial contributed to

segregated neighborhoods and uneven access to quality education and employment, perpetuating cycles of poverty and marginalization.

Educational Inequality

Educational disparities also find their roots in this history. While the GI Bill offered white veterans access to colleges and universities in unprecedented numbers, Black veterans faced barriers to enrollment due to segregation and discrimination. This divergence in educational opportunity further entrenched racial inequality in professional and economic realms.

Why Ira Katznelson's Work Matters Today

"When Affirmative Action Was White" is not just a historical account; it offers a critical lens through which to view current debates about race, policy, and equality in America.

Reexamining Affirmative Action and Policy Debates

Katznelson's research challenges simplistic narratives around affirmative action by revealing that policies benefiting Black Americans were long delayed and often came only after decades of systemic exclusion. Understanding this history is crucial when discussing affirmative action's role in addressing past injustices and ongoing disparities.

Informing Policy for Racial Justice

For policymakers, activists, and scholars, Katznelson's work provides valuable insights into how race-conscious policies must be designed to actively dismantle structural inequality rather than merely offering surface-level remedies. The history detailed in "When Affirmative Action Was White" underscores that true equity requires confronting uncomfortable truths about the past and intentionally crafting policies that include historically marginalized communities.

Exploring Further: Related Concepts and Policies

To deepen your understanding of the themes in Katznelson's book, consider exploring related topics that highlight the complexities of race and policy in America.

- **Redlining and Housing Segregation:** How government policies and mortgage lending practices enforced racial segregation in housing.
- **The Civil Rights Movement:** The struggle to dismantle legalized segregation and secure equal rights.

- **Modern Affirmative Action Debates:** How current policies seek to address historical inequalities and the controversies surrounding them.
- **Economic Inequality and Race:** The intersection of race and class in shaping American economic disparities.

These subjects provide a broader context for understanding the lasting impact of the policies Katznelson critiques and the ongoing efforts toward racial justice.

When reading "When Affirmative Action Was White," it becomes clear that America's racial inequalities are not just matters of individual bias or isolated incidents, but rather the product of deliberate policy decisions. Ira Katznelson's meticulous research invites readers to confront this history honestly, enriching our collective understanding of race, politics, and justice in America. This awareness is a necessary step toward building a more equitable society where opportunities truly are accessible to all, regardless of race.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main thesis of 'When Affirmative Action Was White' by Ira Katznelson?

The main thesis is that affirmative action policies in the mid-20th century in America were designed to benefit white Americans, particularly white men, while excluding African Americans and other minorities, thereby perpetuating racial inequality.

How does Ira Katznelson explain the role of the New Deal and Fair Deal in racial inequality?

Katznelson argues that New Deal and Fair Deal programs, while expanding social welfare and economic opportunities, were structured in ways that excluded African Americans, particularly through policies favoring white workers and segregated benefits.

What historical period does 'When Affirmative Action Was White' primarily focus on?

The book primarily focuses on the first half of the twentieth century, especially the New Deal era and post-World War II period, examining how policies during this time institutionalized racial disparities.

How does the book challenge common perceptions of affirmative action?

It challenges the perception that affirmative action is a recent policy designed to favor minorities, showing instead that early affirmative action programs were actually designed to assist white

Americans and codify racial inequality.

What examples does Katznelson provide to illustrate racial exclusion in social policies?

Examples include the exclusion of agricultural and domestic workers—jobs predominantly held by African Americans—from Social Security benefits and the GI Bill, which was administered in ways that favored white veterans.

What impact did these racially biased policies have on African American communities?

These policies contributed to persistent economic disparities, limited access to housing, education, and employment opportunities, and reinforced systemic racial segregation and inequality in America.

Why is 'When Affirmative Action Was White' considered an important work in understanding racial inequality in America?

Because it provides a critical historical analysis revealing how government policies actively shaped racial inequality, challenging simplistic narratives and highlighting the institutional roots of racial disparities.

Additional Resources

****When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of Racial Inequality in Twentieth Century America by Ira Katznelson****

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson exposes the deeply embedded racial disparities that shaped American social policy in the twentieth century. This seminal work by Ira Katznelson meticulously uncovers how policies that are commonly perceived as progressive—such as the New Deal and the Fair Employment Practices—were in fact designed and implemented in ways that disproportionately favored white Americans, systematically excluding African Americans and other minorities from the benefits of government programs. As a critical historical analysis, the book challenges conventional narratives about racial equality in the United States and invites readers to reconsider the foundations of affirmative action and racial justice.

Contextualizing Racial Inequality in Twentieth Century America

Ira Katznelson's ****When Affirmative Action Was White**** provides an indispensable lens through which to analyze racial inequality in twentieth-century America, particularly focusing on the role of government policy. The book argues that the systemic exclusion of Black Americans from economic

and social opportunities was not merely incidental but was structurally embedded within the New Deal and postwar liberal reforms. These policies, which are often celebrated for expanding the social safety net, were in practice racially exclusive.

By focusing on key programs such as Social Security, housing policies, and labor protections, Katznelson reveals how Black Americans were systematically marginalized. For instance, agricultural and domestic workers—occupations predominantly held by African Americans—were excluded from Social Security benefits. This exclusion had long-lasting ramifications, reinforcing economic disparities that persist to this day.

New Deal Policies: A Double-Edged Sword

The New Deal, introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in response to the Great Depression, is often heralded as a transformative era that expanded government intervention to support vulnerable populations. However, Katznelson's research highlights how these reforms were crafted to appease southern white politicians who demanded the continuation of Jim Crow segregation and racial hierarchies.

- **Social Security Act (1935):** Excluded sectors with high Black employment, such as domestic and agricultural work.
- **National Labor Relations Act:** Did not protect agricultural and domestic workers, leaving many Black workers without collective bargaining rights.
- **Public Housing Programs:** Often enforced segregation and prioritized white families for housing assistance.

This racialized structuring of social and economic policy reveals the constraints imposed by white supremacy on the development of federal programs. The result was a bifurcated system where white Americans disproportionately benefited from social welfare, while African Americans faced exclusion and marginalization.

The Paradox of Affirmative Action's Origins

A central theme in Katznelson's work is the paradox that affirmative action as a concept emerged from a system that initially codified racial exclusion. The term "affirmative action" itself gained prominence during the Civil Rights Movement, yet the roots of preferential policies trace back to New Deal-era programs that favored whites.

This paradox raises critical questions about how affirmative action policies evolved and the extent to which they have addressed or perpetuated racial inequalities. Katznelson's historical account suggests that early government interventions were less about racial justice and more about consolidating political power within a racially stratified society.

Exploring the Structural Foundations of Racial Inequality

The book's investigative approach brings to light the structural mechanisms through which racial inequality was maintained. Katznelson's analysis emphasizes the role of political compromise and institutional racism in shaping policy outcomes.

Political Compromise and Racial Exclusion

To secure the support of southern Democrats in Congress, Roosevelt and subsequent presidents often made concessions that entrenched racial segregation. This political reality meant that any social reform had to be palatable to whites in the South, who wielded significant influence.

This necessitated the exclusion of Black workers from key New Deal benefits and the acceptance of racially segregated public housing and education policies. These compromises had a profound impact on the economic and social mobility of African Americans, effectively institutionalizing racial inequality under the guise of national progress.

Institutional Racism in Federal Programs

Katznelson's work sheds light on how institutional racism was not an aberration but a defining characteristic of federal programs. The discriminatory design and implementation of policies ensured that Black Americans remained on the margins of the emerging welfare state.

For example, the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) underwriting manuals explicitly endorsed racial segregation, which led to redlining practices that denied Black families access to mortgages and homeownership. This had a ripple effect on wealth accumulation and neighborhood demographics, contributing to systemic economic disparities.

Implications for Contemporary Discussions on Racial Justice

Understanding the historical context that Katznelson provides is crucial for contemporary debates about affirmative action, reparations, and racial equity. The legacy of exclusion embedded in early twentieth-century policies continues to influence socioeconomic outcomes for Black Americans.

Reevaluating Affirmative Action Policies

Katznelson's meticulous historical research encourages policymakers and scholars to critically assess affirmative action's effectiveness and origins. By understanding that affirmative action was preceded by decades of policies favoring whites, there is a clearer framework for addressing

systemic inequities.

This perspective also complicates simplistic narratives that frame affirmative action as a zero-sum game, highlighting instead the persistent structural barriers that necessitate such policies.

Bridging Historical Inequalities with Future Policy

The historical insights from **When Affirmative Action Was White** suggest that meaningful progress requires acknowledging the embedded racial biases of past policies. This recognition can inform more equitable policy design that actively seeks to dismantle institutional barriers rather than simply offering surface-level remedies.

Critical Reception and Scholarly Impact

Since its publication, Ira Katznelson's book has garnered significant attention in academic and policy circles for its rigorous scholarship and provocative thesis. It has been praised for unveiling the complex ways in which racial inequality was codified into policy frameworks that shaped twentieth-century America.

Critics have also engaged with Katznelson's arguments to explore broader themes of race, politics, and social policy, making **When Affirmative Action Was White** a foundational text in the study of racial politics and American history.

The book's impact is evident in ongoing research that connects historical policy analysis with contemporary issues such as wealth gaps, housing discrimination, and educational inequality.

Key Takeaways from Scholarly Reviews

- Recognition of the political compromises necessary to maintain white supremacy in federal policymaking.
- Insight into how racial exclusion was a deliberate feature, not a flaw, of New Deal and postwar policies.
- Encouragement for a more nuanced understanding of affirmative action's origins and purpose.

As discussions about race and equality remain central to American society, Katznelson's work continues to serve as a crucial reference point for understanding how history shapes present realities.

Ira Katznelson's **When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of Racial Inequality in Twentieth Century America** offers an essential, comprehensive examination of how systemic racial exclusion was embedded in some of the most pivotal social policies of the twentieth century. By revealing the racialized foundations of these policies, the book challenges readers to rethink the narrative of progress and consider the enduring impact of exclusionary practices on American society today.

When Affirmative Action Was White An Untold History Of Racial Inequality In Twentieth Century America Ira Katznelson

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: When Affirmative Action was White Ira Katznelson, 2005 African Americans

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: A Brief History of the Subordination of African Americans in the U.S. Alexander Polikoff, Elizabeth Lassar, 2020-02-07 This brief history presents the essential story of the subordination of African Americans in the U.S., captured in a 1968 cartoon by Pulitzer-prize-winning cartoonist John Fischetti. The drawing is of a black man handcuffed to a wall with cuffs labeled White Racism. The caption reads, Why don't they lift themselves up by their own bootstraps like we did? Bootstraps shows just how little lift-up there has been, and how the handcuffs of white racism have been and continue to be the cause. Unique in its combination of comprehensiveness and brevity, Bootstraps is written in language for the general reader; yet its extensive endnotes will make it useful to both scholars and students. Its succinct overview of the subordination history includes an in-depth treatment of residential segregation - a legacy of slavery and a central problem of our time - and a response to the view that today's racial inequality is due largely to African Americans' own moral and cultural failures. By addressing a serious omission in the way we have educated our children, the book's narration of our white racism history may make a contribution to a much-needed confrontation with our racist past.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: The Routledge History of Twentieth-Century United States Jerald Podair, Darren Dochuk, 2018-05-02 The Routledge History of the Twentieth-Century United States is a comprehensive introduction to the most important trends and developments in the study of modern United States history. Driven by interdisciplinary scholarship, the thirty-four original chapters underscore the vast range of identities, perspectives and tensions that contributed to the growth and contested meanings of the United States in the twentieth century. The chronological and topical breadth of the collection highlights critical political and economic developments of the century while also drawing attention to relatively recent areas of research, including borderlands, technology and disability studies. Dynamic and flexible in its possible applications, The Routledge History of the Twentieth-Century United States offers an exciting new resource for the study of modern American history.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: A Nation of Neighborhoods Benjamin Looker, 2015-10-22 Despite the pundits who have written its epitaph and the latter-day refugees who have fled its confines for the half-acre suburban estate, the city neighborhood has endured as an idea central to American culture. In *A Nation of Neighborhoods*, Benjamin Looker presents us with the city neighborhood as both an endless problem and a possibility. Looker investigates the cultural, social, and political

complexities of the idea of “neighborhood” in postwar America and how Americans grappled with vast changes in their urban spaces from World War II to the Reagan era. In the face of urban decline, competing visions of the city neighborhood’s significance and purpose became proxies for broader debates over the meaning and limits of American democracy. By studying the way these contests unfolded across a startling variety of genres—Broadway shows, radio plays, urban ethnographies, real estate documents, and even children’s programming—Looker shows that the neighborhood ideal has functioned as a central symbolic site for advancing and debating theories about American national identity and democratic practice.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *Superheroes in the Streets* Kimberly Wedeven Segall, 2024-03-26 The icon of the female protester and her alter-ego, the female superhero, fills screens in the news, in theaters, and in digital spaces. The female protester who is Muslim, though, has been subject to a legacy of discrimination. *Superheroes in the Streets: Muslim Women Activists and Protest in the Digital Age* follows the stories of both famous and grassroots Muslim female protestors, bringing careful attention to protest modes and online national icons. US Muslim women have long navigated public and digital spaces aware of the complex and nuanced histories that trail them. Given the pervasive influence of mainstream feminism, Muslim women activists are often made out to be damsels in distress. Even when mass media turns its attention to the activism of Muslim women, persistence of these false narratives demeans their culture and hypersexualizes their bodies. Following the stories of US Muslim women activists, author Kimberly Wedeven Segall shows how they have been reinventing the streets and remaking racialized codifications. Segall highlights their creativity in crafting protest media of posters, rap rally songs, and digital images of superheroes, carving public spaces into inclusive and digital territories. Each chapter teases apart the complexities of public banners and digital activism.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *Racial Theories in Social Science* Sean Elias, Joe R. Feagin, 2016-04-14 *Racial Theories in Social Science: A Systemic Racism Critique* provides a critique of the white racial framing and lack of systemic-racism analysis prevalent in past and present mainstream race theory. As this book demonstrates, mainstream racial analysis, and social analysis more generally, remain stunted and uncritical because of this unhealthy white framing of knowledge and evasion or downplaying of institutional, structural, and systemic racism. In response to ineffective social science analyses of racial matters, this book presents a counter-approach---systemic racism theory. The foundation of this theoretical perspective lies in the critical insights and perspectives of African Americans and other people of color who have long challenged biased white-framed perspectives and practices and the racially oppressive and exclusionary institutions and social systems created by whites over several centuries.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *White Minority Nation* Joe R. Feagin, 2023-04-25 Written by a leading scholar of U.S. racial studies, this is the only book yet to comprehensively analyze the societal implications of the U.S. becoming a white minority nation as demographic changes bring people of color into the majority. Joe Feagin traces important societal changes since former president Donald Trump declared white nationalists at Charlottesville among the “very fine people on both sides,” up through recent, highly publicized calls by the white far-right to challenge supposed “white replacement.” Feagin details a range of U.S. social, political, and demographic issues commonly described in terms like the “browning of America,” “the coming white minority,” the “minority-majority nation,” and “white genocide.” He thoroughly unpacks these terms with data and comprehensively explores related critical issues, accenting and documenting the larger historical societal context, the big-picture view of four centuries of persisting foundational and systemic racism, and the many challenges to it by Americans of color. The U.S.’s demographic shift is already driving major divisions between Americans and their political parties. It will continue to do so in coming decades. What will the racial and other societal structure of the United States look

like by the 2050s?

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: People Power Wesley C. Hogan, Paul Ortiz, 2021-07-20

Featuring contributions from leading scholar-activists, *People Power* demonstrates how the lessons of history can inform the building of new social justice movements today. This volume is inspired by the pathbreaking life and work of writer, activist, and historian Lawrence "Larry" Goodwyn. As a radical Texas journalist and a political organizer, Goodwyn participated in historic changes ushered in by grassroots activism in the 1950s and '60s. Professor and cofounder of the Oral History Program at Duke University, Goodwyn wrote about movements built by Latino farm workers, Polish trade unionists, civil rights activists, and others who challenged the status quo. The essays in this volume examine Goodwyn's influence in political and social movements, his approaches to teaching and writing, and his insights into the long history behind contemporary activism. *People Power* will generate deep discussions about the potential of democracy amid the multiple crises of our time. What motivates ordinary people to move from kitchen table conversations to civic engagement? What do the chronicles of past social movements tell us about how to confront the real blocks of racism and the idea that Americans are somehow "exceptional"? Contributors provide key experiential knowledge that will help today's scholars and community organizers address these pressing questions. Contributors: Donnel Baird | Charles C. Bolton | William Chafe | Ernesto Cortés Jr. | Marsha J. Tyson Daring | Benj DeMott | Scott Ellsworth | Faulkner Fox | Elise Goldwasser | Wade Goodwyn | William Greider | Jim Hightower | Wesley C. Hogan | Wendy Jacobs | Thelma Kithcart | Max Krochmal | Connie L. Lester | Adam Lioz | Andrew Neather | Paul Ortiz | Gunther Peck | Timothy B. Tyson | G. C. Waldrep | Lane Windham | Peter H. Wood

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: The Motherless State Eileen McDonagh, 2009-08-01 American women attain more professional success than most of their counterparts around the world, but they lag surprisingly far behind in the national political arena. Women held only 15 percent of U.S. congressional seats in 2006, a proportion that ranks America behind eighty-two other countries in terms of females elected to legislative office. A compelling exploration of this deficiency, *The Motherless State* reveals why the United States differs from comparable democracies that routinely elect far more women to their national governing bodies and chief executive positions. Explaining that equal rights alone do not ensure equal access to political office, Eileen McDonagh shows that electoral gender parity also requires public policies that represent maternal traits. Most other democracies, she demonstrates, view women as more suited to govern because their governments have taken on maternal roles through social welfare provisions, gender quotas, or the continuance of symbolic hereditary monarchies. The United States has not adopted such policies, and until it does, McDonagh insightfully warns, American women run for office with a troubling disadvantage.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: The Rising Tide of Color Moon-Ho Jung, 2014-07-01 *The Rising Tide of Color* challenges familiar narratives of race in American history that all too often present the U.S. state as a benevolent force in struggles against white supremacy, especially in the South. Featuring a wide range of scholars specializing in American history and ethnic studies, this powerful collection of essays highlights historical moments and movements on the Pacific Coast and across the Pacific to reveal a different story of race and politics. From labor and anticolonial activists around World War I and multiracial campaigns by anarchists and communists in the 1930s to the policing of race and sexuality after World War II and transpacific movements against the Vietnam War, *The Rising Tide of Color* brings to light histories of race, state violence, and radical movements that continue to shape our world in the twenty-first century.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: American Labor and Economic Citizenship Mark Hendrickson, 2013-05-27 Once viewed as a distinct era characterized by intense bigotry, nostalgia

for simpler times and a revulsion against active government, the 1920s have been rediscovered by historians in recent decades as a time when Herbert Hoover and his allies worked to significantly reform economic policy. Mark Hendrickson both augments and amends this view by studying the origins and development of New Era policy expertise and knowledge. Policy-oriented social scientists in government, trade union, academic and nonprofit agencies showed how methods for achieving stable economic growth through increased productivity could both defang the dreaded business cycle and defuse the pattern of hostile class relations that Gilded Age depressions had helped to set as an American system of industrial relations.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *Race in the 21st Century* John Hartigan (Jr.), 2015 What is the state of race relations in the U.S.? Are we making progress toward ending racial discrimination and prejudice? What, exactly, does race mean? In *Race in the 21st Century: Ethnographic Approaches*, Second Edition, John Hartigan, Jr., takes an anthropological look at such questions by introducing students to the study of race through qualitative methods. In the first text to take an explicitly ethnographic approach, Hartigan summarizes and explains the current state of social science knowledge on race in the U.S., motivating students to think through essential questions about race in relation to their own lives. In contrast with many texts, *Race in the 21st Century* focuses not on essential differences between racial or ethnic groups, but rather on the commonalities. Hartigan concentrates on the particular contexts in which people actively engage and respond to racial meanings and identities. In this way, he encourages readers to think critically about the meaning of race. The second edition of *Race in the 21st Century* features a new chapter, *Postracial America*, which examines contentious arguments about whether or how race still matters in the U.S. today. It engages students fully in the important question of what postracial America might mean or look like.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *Arise!* Christina Heatherton, 2024-02-06 An international history of radical movements and their convergences during the Mexican Revolution The Mexican Revolution was a global event that catalyzed international radicals in unexpected sites and struggles. Tracing the paths of figures like Black American artist Elizabeth Catlett, Indian anti-colonial activist M.N. Roy, Mexican revolutionary leader Ricardo Flores Magón, Okinawan migrant organizer Paul Shinsei Kōchi, and Soviet feminist Alexandra Kollontai, *Arise!* reveals how activists around the world found inspiration and solidarity in revolutionary Mexico. From art collectives and farm worker strikes to prison universities, *Arise!* reconstructs how this era's radical organizers found new ways to fight global capitalism. Drawing on prison records, surveillance data, memoirs, oral histories, visual art, and a rich trove of untapped sources, Christina Heatherton considers how disparate revolutionary traditions merged in unanticipated alliances. From her unique vantage point, she charts the remarkable impact of the Mexican Revolution as radicals in this critical era forged an anti-racist internationalism from below.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *Scarlet and Black, Volume Three* Miya Carey, Marisa J. Fuentes, Deborah Gray White, 2021-05-20 The 250th anniversary of the founding of Rutgers University is a perfect moment for the Rutgers community to reconcile its past, and acknowledge its role in the enslavement and debasement of African Americans and the disfranchisement and elimination of Native American people and culture. *Scarlet and Black, Volume Three*, concludes this groundbreaking documentation of the history of Rutgers's connection to slavery, which was neither casual nor accidental—nor unusual. Like most early American colleges, Rutgers depended on slaves to build its campuses and serve its students and faculty; it depended on the sale of black people to fund its very existence. This final of three volumes concludes the work of the Committee on Enslaved and Disenfranchised Population in Rutgers History. This latest volume includes essays about Black and Puerto Rican students' experiences; the development of the Black Unity League; the Conklin Hall takeover; the divestment movement against South African apartheid; anti-racism struggles during the 1990s; and the Don Imus controversy and the 2007 Scarlet Knights women's basketball

team. To learn more about the work of the Committee on Enslaved and Disenfranchised Population in Rutgers History, visit the project's website at <http://scarletandblack.rutgers.edu>.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *The New Systems Reader* James Gustave Speth, Kathleen Courrier, 2020-10-19 The recognition is growing: truly addressing the problems of the 21st century requires going beyond small tweaks and modest reforms to business as usual—it requires changing the system. But what does this mean? And what would it entail? The New Systems Reader highlights some of the most thoughtful, substantive, and promising answers to these questions, drawing on the work and ideas of some of the world's key thinkers and activists on systemic change. Amid the failure of traditional politics and policies to address our fundamental challenges, an increasing number of thoughtful proposals and real-world models suggest new possibilities, this book convenes an essential conversation about the future we want.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *Rock and Roll, Desegregation Movements, and Racism in the Post-Civil Rights Era* Beth Fowler, 2022-04-27 The rock and roll music that dominated airwaves across the country during the 1950s and early 1960s is often described as a triumph for integration. Black and white musicians alike, including Chuck Berry, Little Richard, Elvis Presley, and Jerry Lee Lewis, scored hit records with young audiences from different racial groups, blending sonic traditions from R&B, country, and pop. This so-called desegregation of the charts seemed particularly resonant since major civil rights groups were waging major battles for desegregation in public places at the same time. And yet the centering of integration, as well as the supposition that democratic rights largely based in consumerism should be available to everyone regardless of race, has resulted in very distinct responses to both music and movement among Black and white listeners who grew up during this period. *Rock and Roll, Desegregation Movements, and Racism in the Post-Civil Rights Era: An Integrated Effort* traces these distinctions using archival research, musical performances, and original oral histories to determine the uncertain legacies of the civil rights movement and early rock and roll music in a supposedly post-civil rights era.

when affirmative action was white an untold history of racial inequality in twentieth century america ira katznelson: *Building the Bloc* Ruth Bloch Rubin, 2017-08-11 When will dissident members of a Congress successfully seize power from their party leaders and fellow lawmakers? When they organize.

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