

new jim crow

new jim crow is a term that has sparked extensive debate and analysis in recent years, describing the ongoing system of racial discrimination and mass incarceration in the United States. The phrase gained prominence through Michelle Alexander's influential book, which argues that the American criminal justice system has evolved into a modern-day caste system with devastating effects on communities of color. This article explores the origins and meaning of the new jim crow, its historical context, the role of mass incarceration, and its impact on society. Additionally, it examines legal reforms, community responses, and offers insight into the future of racial justice in America. By delving into these critical topics, readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of the new jim crow and its significance in contemporary discussions about equality and justice.

- Understanding the New Jim Crow: Definition and Origins
- Historical Context: From Jim Crow to Mass Incarceration
- The Role of the Criminal Justice System
- Societal Impact of the New Jim Crow
- Legal Reforms and Policy Responses
- Community Actions and Advocacy
- The Future of Racial Justice in America

Understanding the New Jim Crow: Definition and Origins

The term "new jim crow" refers to a system of racial control that emerged in the United States following the end of traditional Jim Crow laws, which enforced segregation and discrimination. Coined by legal scholar and civil rights advocate Michelle Alexander, the phrase highlights how mass incarceration has replaced previous forms of racial caste, particularly affecting African Americans and other minorities. The new jim crow is not just about individual prejudice, but about institutional policies and practices that perpetuate inequality.

Alexander's book, "The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness," brought national attention to this issue, arguing that the war on drugs and tough-on-crime policies have led to a disproportionate

number of minorities being incarcerated, disenfranchised, and marginalized. The concept emphasizes that, even without explicit legal segregation, racial disparities persist through complex, systematic mechanisms.

Historical Context: From Jim Crow to Mass Incarceration

Origins of Jim Crow Laws

Jim Crow laws were established in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to enforce racial segregation in the American South. These laws created separate facilities, schools, and public spaces for Black and white citizens, institutionalizing racial inequality.

Transition to the New Jim Crow

While the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s led to the abolition of official Jim Crow laws, new forms of discrimination began to take shape. The rise of mass incarceration, particularly from the 1970s onward, replaced overt segregation with subtler, yet equally damaging, practices. The war on drugs and mandatory minimum sentencing disproportionately targeted minority communities, marking the shift to the new jim crow era.

- Jim Crow laws enforced racial segregation and denied basic rights
- Mass incarceration emerged as a modern form of social control
- Racial disparities in arrest and sentencing rates increased
- Legal reforms ended overt discrimination but not systemic bias

The Role of the Criminal Justice System

Mass Incarceration and Racial Disparities

One of the central arguments in discussions about the new jim crow is the dramatic rise in the U.S. prison population since the late 20th century. Policies such as zero-tolerance policing, three-strikes laws, and mandatory sentencing have led to millions of Americans behind bars, with a

disproportionately high percentage being Black and Latino.

Research shows that African Americans are incarcerated at more than five times the rate of white Americans, and Latinos at nearly twice the rate. This disparity is not entirely explained by differences in crime rates, but rather by systemic bias within law enforcement, prosecution, and sentencing.

Collateral Consequences of Conviction

Beyond imprisonment, individuals impacted by the new jim crow face lifelong consequences. Convicted felons are often barred from voting, denied employment opportunities, and excluded from public housing and welfare programs. These barriers make social reintegration challenging and perpetuate cycles of poverty and disenfranchisement.

1. Loss of voting rights through felony disenfranchisement
2. Reduced access to jobs and housing post-incarceration
3. Social stigma and barriers to education
4. Impact on families and entire communities

Societal Impact of the New Jim Crow

Effects on Communities of Color

The new jim crow has had a profound impact on minority communities, particularly African Americans. High rates of incarceration have disrupted families, weakened economic stability, and eroded trust in public institutions. Children of incarcerated parents often experience emotional trauma, reduced educational opportunities, and higher rates of poverty.

Economic and Social Costs

The economic burden of mass incarceration is enormous. Taxpayers fund the expansion of prisons, while communities lose potential workers and contributors. Social costs include increased inequality, reduced social mobility, and the perpetuation of racial stereotypes.

Legal Reforms and Policy Responses

Efforts to Address Mass Incarceration

Recognizing the consequences of the new jim crow, policymakers and advocates have pursued reforms aimed at reducing prison populations and correcting racial disparities. Efforts include revising sentencing laws, promoting diversion programs, and supporting reentry initiatives for formerly incarcerated individuals.

Challenges to Reform

Despite progress, significant obstacles remain. Political resistance, funding limitations, and entrenched attitudes about crime and punishment hinder reform. Ongoing advocacy is needed to address these barriers and promote equitable policies within the criminal justice system.

Community Actions and Advocacy

Grassroots Movements

Community organizations have played a vital role in challenging the new jim crow. Grassroots movements raise awareness, provide support to affected families, and push for policy changes. Activists organize educational campaigns, legal clinics, and voter registration drives to empower disenfranchised citizens.

Role of Education and Dialogue

Education is key to dismantling the new jim crow. Schools, faith groups, and civic organizations offer forums for dialogue about racial justice, mass incarceration, and equity. By encouraging informed discussion, communities can foster mutual understanding and collective action.

- Advocacy for sentencing reform and restorative justice
- Support networks for reentry and rehabilitation
- Educational initiatives about systemic racism

- Coalitions for voting rights restoration

The Future of Racial Justice in America

Emerging Trends and Hope for Change

As public awareness of the new jim crow grows, more Americans are demanding justice and equality. Recent legislative proposals and increased activism signal a shift toward fairer policies and greater accountability. The movement for racial justice continues to evolve, striving to create a society where all individuals have equal rights and opportunities.

Progress requires persistent effort from elected officials, community leaders, and everyday citizens. By confronting the legacy of the new jim crow and advocating for reform, there is hope for a more just and inclusive future in America.

Trending and Relevant Questions and Answers about New Jim Crow

Q: What is the meaning of the term "new Jim Crow"?

A: The term "new Jim Crow" refers to the contemporary system of racial discrimination and social control in the United States, primarily through mass incarceration and policies that disproportionately impact people of color, particularly African Americans.

Q: Who popularized the phrase "new Jim Crow"?

A: The phrase was popularized by Michelle Alexander in her book "The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness," published in 2010.

Q: How does mass incarceration relate to the new Jim Crow?

A: Mass incarceration is central to the new Jim Crow, as it functions as a modern form of racial caste system, severely impacting minority communities through discriminatory policing, sentencing, and collateral consequences.

Q: What are some consequences of the new Jim Crow for individuals and communities?

A: Consequences include loss of voting rights, reduced employment opportunities, family disruption, poverty, and diminished trust in public institutions.

Q: What are key factors that contributed to the rise of the new Jim Crow?

A: Factors include the war on drugs, tough-on-crime policies, mandatory minimum sentences, and systemic racial bias within law enforcement and the courts.

Q: Are there legal reforms aimed at ending the new Jim Crow?

A: Yes, reforms include sentencing law revisions, diversion programs, reentry support, and advocacy for voting rights restoration and restorative justice.

Q: How can communities combat the effects of the new Jim Crow?

A: Communities can organize educational campaigns, support networks for formerly incarcerated individuals, engage in advocacy, and promote policy reforms to address racial disparities.

Q: What role does education play in addressing the new Jim Crow?

A: Education fosters awareness, dialogue, and understanding of systemic racism and mass incarceration, empowering individuals and communities to advocate for change.

Q: What is the outlook for racial justice in relation to the new Jim Crow?

A: While challenges remain, increased public awareness, policy reform efforts, and grassroots activism offer hope for a more equitable and just society.

[New Jim Crow](#)

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The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration and the Perpetuation of Racial Inequality

Introduction:

America prides itself on its progress towards racial equality, yet a shadow looms large: mass incarceration. Michelle Alexander's groundbreaking book, *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*, argues that the current system of incarceration functions as a modern-day equivalent of Jim Crow laws, systematically targeting and disempowering African Americans. This post will delve into the core arguments of Alexander's work, exploring the historical context, the mechanics of mass incarceration, its devastating consequences, and what we can do to dismantle this oppressive system. We'll examine the statistics, the legal loopholes, and the societal impacts, providing a comprehensive understanding of this critical issue.

H2: The Historical Context: From Jim Crow to Mass Incarceration

Jim Crow laws, enacted after Reconstruction, enforced racial segregation and disenfranchisement. While these laws were officially dismantled during the Civil Rights Movement, Alexander argues that mass incarceration provides a similar, albeit subtler, mechanism for racial control. The War on Drugs, launched in the 1980s, provided a convenient vehicle for this shift. Tough-on-crime policies, mandatory minimum sentencing, and biased policing practices disproportionately affected Black communities, leading to a dramatic increase in incarceration rates. This wasn't a coincidence; it was a deliberate strategy, disguised under the guise of colorblindness.

H2: The Mechanics of Mass Incarceration: How the System Works

Alexander highlights several key mechanisms perpetuating this cycle:

H3: Racial Profiling and Biased Policing: Studies consistently show that Black individuals are more likely to be stopped, searched, and arrested than white individuals, even when controlling for other factors. This disproportionate targeting fuels the pipeline to prison.

H3: The War on Drugs and Mandatory Minimum Sentencing: The harsh penalties associated with drug offenses, particularly crack cocaine (more prevalent in Black communities), have resulted in lengthy prison sentences, overcrowding, and a staggering number of incarcerated individuals. The disparity in sentencing between crack and powder cocaine, for instance, directly contributed to the racial imbalance within the prison system.

H3: The Role of the Criminal Justice System: From arrest to sentencing, the system itself is riddled with biases. Public defenders are often overworked and under-resourced, leaving many defendants without adequate legal representation. Prosecutors hold immense power, capable of swaying plea bargains and influencing sentencing outcomes. These inherent biases perpetuate the cycle of incarceration.

H2: The Consequences of Mass Incarceration: Beyond Prison Walls

The impact of mass incarceration extends far beyond prison walls. It affects families, communities, and the overall social fabric:

H3: Economic Disadvantage: A criminal record creates significant barriers to employment, housing, education, and access to vital social services. This perpetuates a cycle of poverty and marginalization, particularly within Black communities.

H3: Political Disenfranchisement: Felony convictions often result in the loss of voting rights, further silencing the voices of those most affected by the system. This disenfranchisement undermines democratic participation and reinforces systemic inequality.

H3: Social Stigma and Intergenerational Trauma: The stigma associated with a criminal record can have long-lasting consequences for individuals and their families, creating a cycle of intergenerational trauma.

H2: Challenging the New Jim Crow: Paths Towards Reform

Overturing the "New Jim Crow" requires a multifaceted approach:

H3: Ending Racial Profiling and Biased Policing: Implementing comprehensive police reform, including body cameras, independent investigations, and community oversight, is crucial. Addressing implicit biases within law enforcement is equally important.

H3: Sentencing Reform: Eliminating mandatory minimum sentencing, reducing disparities in drug sentencing, and promoting alternatives to incarceration are necessary steps towards a more just and equitable system.

H3: Investing in Communities: Addressing the root causes of crime, such as poverty, lack of opportunity, and inadequate education, is essential. Investing in social programs and community development can break the cycle of incarceration.

Conclusion:

Michelle Alexander's *The New Jim Crow* provides a powerful and essential framework for understanding the persistent racial inequality in the United States. Mass incarceration is not merely a criminal justice issue; it is a civil rights issue that demands immediate attention and radical reform. By acknowledging the systemic nature of this problem and working towards dismantling the oppressive structures that perpetuate it, we can begin to create a more just and equitable society for all.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between Jim Crow and the New Jim Crow? While Jim Crow laws were overtly racist and legally enforced segregation, the New Jim Crow operates through a system of mass incarceration that disproportionately targets Black communities under the guise of colorblindness.
2. How does the War on Drugs contribute to mass incarceration? The War on Drugs, with its harsh sentencing guidelines and biased enforcement, has led to a dramatic increase in incarceration rates, disproportionately affecting Black and Brown communities.
3. What are some examples of racial profiling in the criminal justice system? Racial profiling can manifest in various ways, including disproportionate stops and searches, harsher sentencing for similar crimes, and biased jury selection.
4. What are some policy solutions to address mass incarceration? Policy solutions include sentencing reform, investment in communities, police reform, and addressing implicit bias within the justice system.
5. How can individuals contribute to dismantling the New Jim Crow? Individuals can contribute through advocacy, supporting organizations working on criminal justice reform, engaging in political action, and raising awareness about the issue.

new jim crow: The New Jim Crow Michelle Alexander, 2020-01-07 One of the New York Times's Best Books of the 21st Century Named one of the most important nonfiction books of the 21st century by Entertainment Weekly, Slate, Chronicle of Higher Education, Literary Hub, Book Riot, and Zora A tenth-anniversary edition of the iconic bestseller—one of the most influential books of the past 20 years, according to the Chronicle of Higher Education—with a new preface by the author It is in no small part thanks to Alexander's account that civil rights organizations such as Black Lives Matter have focused so much of their energy on the criminal justice system. —Adam Shatz, London Review of Books Seldom does a book have the impact of Michelle Alexander's *The New Jim Crow*. Since it was first published in 2010, it has been cited in judicial decisions and has been adopted in campus-wide and community-wide reads; it helped inspire the creation of the Marshall Project and the new \$100 million Art for Justice Fund; it has been the winner of numerous prizes, including the prestigious NAACP Image Award; and it has spent nearly 250 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list. Most important of all, it has spawned a whole generation of criminal justice reform activists and organizations motivated by Michelle Alexander's unforgettable argument that we have not ended racial caste in America; we have merely redesigned it. As the Birmingham News proclaimed, it is undoubtedly the most important book published in this century about the U.S. Now, ten years after it was first published, The New Press is proud to issue a tenth-anniversary edition with a new preface by Michelle Alexander that discusses the impact the book has had and the state of the criminal justice reform movement today.

new jim crow: Policing Black Lives Robyn Maynard, 2017-09-18T00:00:00Z Delving behind Canada's veneer of multiculturalism and tolerance, *Policing Black Lives* traces the violent realities of anti-blackness from the slave ships to prisons, classrooms and beyond. Robyn Maynard provides readers with the first comprehensive account of nearly four hundred years of state-sanctioned surveillance, criminalization and punishment of Black lives in Canada. While highlighting the ubiquity of Black resistance, *Policing Black Lives* traces the still-living legacy of slavery across multiple institutions, shedding light on the state's role in perpetuating contemporary Black poverty and unemployment, racial profiling, law enforcement violence, incarceration, immigration detention, deportation, exploitative migrant labour practices, disproportionate child removal and low graduation rates. Emerging from a critical race feminist framework that insists that all Black lives

matter, Maynard's intersectional approach to anti-Black racism addresses the unique and understudied impacts of state violence as it is experienced by Black women, Black people with disabilities, as well as queer, trans, and undocumented Black communities. A call-to-action, *Policing Black Lives* urges readers to work toward dismantling structures of racial domination and re-imagining a more just society.

new jim crow: Building a Movement to End the New Jim Crow: an organizing guide

Daniel Hunter, 2015 Seeks to focus people in the direction of dismantling our nation's huge and egregious prison industrial systems, the old but new Jim Crow. In it, Daniel Hunter describes key organizing principles and offers an array of examples that describe concrete ways that individuals, organizations, and coalitions are achieving significant successes, which cultivate the soil for more and more significant campaigns in this crucial struggle--

new jim crow: Jim Crow Also Lived Here Leonard Albert Paris, 2020-09-23 Many people believe that racism and discrimination against those of African descent was primarily an American experience. However, this book dispels that myth by recounting Leonard Albert Paris's first eighteen years (1948-1966), growing up as a Black youth in rural Nova Scotia, Canada, a province that was at the time, home to about 36 percent of Canada's Black population. Structural racism, community isolation, and generational poverty affected every aspect of his life, creating challenges and misery for him, his family, and the entire Black community—an experience that continues to affect him emotionally many decades later. While not as extreme as it was during the author's formative years, racism and its effects continue into the present. Leonard wrote *Jim Crow Also Lived Here* in part to create awareness of this problem and also to inspire change.

new jim crow: Journalism and Jim Crow Kathy Roberts Forde, Sid Bedingfield, 2021-12-14

Winner of the American Historical Association's 2022 Eugenia M. Palmegiano Prize. White publishers and editors used their newspapers to build, nurture, and protect white supremacy across the South in the decades after the Civil War. At the same time, a vibrant Black press fought to disrupt these efforts and force the United States to live up to its democratic ideals. *Journalism and Jim Crow* centers the press as a crucial political actor shaping the rise of the Jim Crow South. The contributors explore the leading role of the white press in constructing an anti-democratic society by promoting and supporting not only lynching and convict labor but also coordinated campaigns of violence and fraud that disenfranchised Black voters. They also examine the Black press's parallel fight for a multiracial democracy of equality, justice, and opportunity for all—a losing battle with tragic consequences for the American experiment. Original and revelatory, *Journalism and Jim Crow* opens up new ways of thinking about the complicated relationship between journalism and power in American democracy. Contributors: Sid Bedingfield, Bryan Bowman, W. Fitzhugh Brundage, Kathy Roberts Forde, Robert Greene II, Kristin L. Gustafson, D'Weston Haywood, Blair LM Kelley, and Razvan Sibii

new jim crow: The South Adolph L. Reed, Jr., 2022-02-01

A narrative account of Jim Crow as people experienced it The last generation of Americans with a living memory of Jim Crow will soon disappear. They leave behind a collective memory of segregation shaped increasingly by its horrors and heroic defeat but not a nuanced understanding of everyday life in Jim Crow America. In *The South*, Adolph L. Reed Jr. — New Orleanian, political scientist, and according to Cornel West, “the greatest democratic theorist of his generation” — takes up the urgent task of recounting the granular realities of life in the last decades of the Jim Crow South. Reed illuminates the multifaceted structures of the segregationist order. Through his personal history and political acumen, we see America's apartheid system from the ground up, not just its legal framework or systems of power, but the way these systems structured the day-to-day interactions, lives, and ambitions of ordinary working people. *The South* unravels the personal and political dimensions of the Jim Crow order, revealing the sources and objectives of this unstable regime, its contradictions and precarity, and the social order that would replace it. *The South* is more than a memoir or a history. Filled with analysis and fascinating firsthand accounts of the operation of the system that codified and enshrined racial inequality, this book is required reading for anyone seeking a deeper understanding

of America's second peculiar institution the future created in its wake. With a foreword from Barbara Fields, co-author of the acclaimed *Racecraft*.

new jim crow: *Uncontrollable Blackness* Douglas J. Flowe, 2020-05-12 Early twentieth-century African American men in northern urban centers like New York faced economic isolation, segregation, a biased criminal justice system, and overt racial attacks by police and citizens. In this book, Douglas J. Flowe interrogates the meaning of crime and violence in the lives of these men, whose lawful conduct itself was often surveilled and criminalized, by focusing on what their actions and behaviors represented to them. He narrates the stories of men who sought profits in underground markets, protected themselves when law enforcement failed to do so, and exerted control over public, commercial, and domestic spaces through force in a city that denied their claims to citizenship and manhood. Flowe furthermore traces how the features of urban Jim Crow and the efforts of civic and progressive leaders to restrict their autonomy ultimately produced the circumstances under which illegality became a form of resistance. Drawing from voluminous prison and arrest records, trial transcripts, personal letters and documents, and investigative reports, Flowe opens up new ways of understanding the black struggle for freedom in the twentieth century. By uncovering the relationship between the fight for civil rights, black constructions of masculinity, and lawlessness, he offers a stirring account of how working-class black men employed extralegal methods to address racial injustice.

new jim crow: *An Analysis of Michelle Alexander's the New Jim Crow* Ryan Moore, 2017-07-15 The United States has the world's largest prison population, with more than two million behind bars. Alexander says this is mainly due to America's 'war on drugs,' launched in 1982. In *The New Jim Crow*, she explains how this government initiative has led to America's black citizens being imprisoned on a colossal scale. She compares this mass detention--with black men up to 50 times more likely to be jailed than white men--to the Jim Crow era segregation that once pervaded the American South. Though the Civil Rights Movement supposedly ended segregation in the early 1960s, the war on drugs opened the door to a new racial caste system.

new jim crow: *Remembering Jim Crow* William H. Chafe, Raymond Gavins, Robert Korstad, 2014-09-16 This "viscerally powerful . . . compilation of firsthand accounts of the Jim Crow era" won the Lillian Smith Book Award and the Carey McWilliams Award (Publisher's Weekly, starred review). Based on interviews collected by the Behind the Veil Oral History Project at Duke University's Center for Documentary Studies, this remarkable book presents for the first time the most extensive oral history ever compiled of African American life under segregation. Men and women from all walks of life tell how their most ordinary activities were subjected to profound and unrelenting racial oppression. Yet *Remembering Jim Crow* is also a testament to how black southerners fought back against systemic racism—building churches and schools, raising children, running businesses, and struggling for respect in a society that denied them the most basic rights. The result is a powerful story of individual and community survival.

new jim crow: *The Negro Motorist Green Book* Victor H. Green, *The Negro Motorist Green Book* was a groundbreaking guide that provided African American travelers with crucial information on safe places to stay, eat, and visit during the era of segregation in the United States. This essential resource, originally published from 1936 to 1966, offered a lifeline to black motorists navigating a deeply divided nation, helping them avoid the dangers and indignities of racism on the road. More than just a travel guide, *The Negro Motorist Green Book* stands as a powerful symbol of resilience and resistance in the face of oppression, offering a poignant glimpse into the challenges and triumphs of the African American experience in the 20th century.

new jim crow: *The Fire This Time* Jesmyn Ward, 2016 Ward takes James Baldwin's 1963 examination of race in America, *The Fire Next Time*, as a jumping off point for this ... collection of essays and poems about race from ... voices of her generation and our time--

new jim crow: *Jim Crow New York* David N. Gellman, David Quigley, 2003-06 A Choice Outstanding Academic Title (2004) In 1821, New York's political leaders met for over two months to rewrite the state's constitution. The new document secured the right to vote for the great mass of

white men while denying all but the wealthiest African-American men access to the polls. *Jim Crow New York* introduces students and scholars alike to this watershed event in American political life. This action crystallized the paradoxes of free black citizenship, not only in the North but throughout the nation: African Americans living in New York would no longer be slaves. But would they be citizens? *Jim Crow New York* provides readers with both scholarly analysis and access to a series of extraordinary documents, including extensive excerpts from the resonant speeches made at New York's 1821 constitutional convention and additional documents which recover a diversity of voices, from lawmakers to African-American community leaders, from newspaper editors to activists. The text is further enhanced by extensive introductory essays and headnotes, maps, illustrations, and a detailed bibliographic essay.

new jim crow: The Rage of Innocence Kristin Henning, 2021-09-28 A brilliant analysis of the foundations of racist policing in America: the day-to-day brutalities, largely hidden from public view, endured by Black youth growing up under constant police surveillance and the persistent threat of physical and psychological abuse Storytelling that can make people understand the racial inequities of the legal system, and...restore the humanity this system has cruelly stripped from its victims." —New York Times Book Review Drawing upon twenty-five years of experience representing Black youth in Washington, D.C.'s juvenile courts, Kristin Henning confronts America's irrational, manufactured fears of these young people and makes a powerfully compelling case that the crisis in racist American policing begins with its relationship to Black children. Henning explains how discriminatory and aggressive policing has socialized a generation of Black teenagers to fear, resent, and resist the police, and she details the long-term consequences of racism that they experience at the hands of the police and their vigilante surrogates. She makes clear that unlike White youth, who are afforded the freedom to test boundaries, experiment with sex and drugs, and figure out who they are and who they want to be, Black youth are seen as a threat to White America and are denied healthy adolescent development. She examines the criminalization of Black adolescent play and sexuality, and of Black fashion, hair, and music. She limns the effects of police presence in schools and the depth of police-induced trauma in Black adolescents. Especially in the wake of the recent unprecedented, worldwide outrage at racial injustice and inequality, *The Rage of Innocence* is an essential book for our moment.

new jim crow: The Strange Careers of the Jim Crow North Brian Purnell, Jeanne Theoharis, 2019-04-23 Did American racism originate in the liberal North? An inquiry into the system of institutionalized racism created by Northern Jim Crow Jim Crow was not a regional sickness, it was a national cancer. Even at the high point of twentieth century liberalism in the North, Jim Crow racism hid in plain sight. Perpetuated by colorblind arguments about "cultures of poverty," policies focused more on black criminality than black equality. Procedures that diverted resources in education, housing, and jobs away from poor black people turned ghettos and prisons into social pandemics. Americans in the North made this history. They tried to unmake it, too. Liberalism, rather than lighting the way to vanquish the darkness of the Jim Crow North gave racism new and complex places to hide. The twelve original essays in this anthology unveil Jim Crow's many strange careers in the North. They accomplish two goals: first, they show how the Jim Crow North worked as a system to maintain social, economic, and political inequality in the nation's most liberal places; and second, they chronicle how activists worked to undo the legal, economic, and social inequities born of Northern Jim Crow policies, practices, and ideas. The book ultimately dispels the myth that the South was the birthplace of American racism, and presents a compelling argument that American racism actually originated in the North.

new jim crow: The Hollywood Jim Crow Maryann Erigha, 2019-02-05 The story of racial hierarchy in the American film industry The #OscarsSoWhite campaign, and the content of the leaked Sony emails which revealed, among many other things, that a powerful Hollywood insider didn't believe that Denzel Washington could "open" a western genre film, provide glaring evidence that the opportunities for people of color in Hollywood are limited. In *The Hollywood Jim Crow*, Maryann Erigha tells the story of inequality, looking at the practices and biases that limit the

production and circulation of movies directed by racial minorities. She examines over 1,300 contemporary films, specifically focusing on directors, to show the key elements at work in maintaining "the Hollywood Jim Crow." Unlike the Jim Crow era where ideas about innate racial inferiority and superiority were the grounds for segregation, Hollywood's version tries to use economic and cultural explanations to justify the underrepresentation and stigmatization of Black filmmakers. Erigha exposes the key elements at work in maintaining Hollywood's racial hierarchy, namely the relationship between genre and race, the ghettoization of Black directors to black films, and how Blackness is perceived by the Hollywood producers and studios who decide what gets made and who gets to make it. Erigha questions the notion that increased representation of African Americans behind the camera is the sole answer to the racial inequality gap. Instead, she suggests focusing on the obstacles to integration for African American film directors. Hollywood movies have an expansive reach and exert tremendous power in the national and global production, distribution, and exhibition of popular culture. The Hollywood Jim Crow fully dissects the racial inequality embedded in this industry, looking at alternative ways for African Americans to find success in Hollywood and suggesting how they can band together to forge their own career paths.

new jim crow: American Apartheid Douglas S. Massey, Nancy A. Denton, 1993 This powerful and disturbing book clearly links persistent poverty among blacks in the United States to the unparalleled degree of deliberate segregation they experience in American cities. American Apartheid shows how the black ghetto was created by whites during the first half of the twentieth century in order to isolate growing urban black populations. It goes on to show that, despite the Fair Housing Act of 1968, segregation is perpetuated today through an interlocking set of individual actions, institutional practices, and governmental policies. In some urban areas the degree of black segregation is so intense and occurs in so many dimensions simultaneously that it amounts to hypersegregation. The authors demonstrate that this systematic segregation of African Americans leads inexorably to the creation of underclass communities during periods of economic downturn. Under conditions of extreme segregation, any increase in the overall rate of black poverty yields a marked increase in the geographic concentration of indigence and the deterioration of social and economic conditions in black communities. As ghetto residents adapt to this increasingly harsh environment under a climate of racial isolation, they evolve attitudes, behaviors, and practices that further marginalize their neighborhoods and undermine their chances of success in mainstream American society. This book is a sober challenge to those who argue that race is of declining significance in the United States today.

new jim crow: Religion and the Rise of Jim Crow in New Orleans James B. Bennett, 2005 Drawing on a range of local and personal accounts from the post-Reconstruction period, newspapers, and church records Bennett's analysis challenges the assumption that churches fell into fixed patterns of segregation without a fight. In sacred no less than secular spheres, establishing Jim Crow constituted a long, slow, and complicated journey that extended well into the twentieth century.--BOOK JACKET.

new jim crow: North Webster Ann Morris, Henrietta Ambrose, 1993 Ten miles west of St. Louis, in the town of Webster Groves ... there is an old black community. It is called North Webster because it covers the hill which rolls to the northern boundary of Webster Groves--P. 2

new jim crow: Raising Racists Kristina DuRocher, 2011-05-06 White southerners recognized that the perpetuation of segregation required whites of all ages to uphold a strict social order -- especially the young members of the next generation. White children rested at the core of the system of segregation between 1890 and 1939 because their participation was crucial to ensuring the future of white supremacy. Their socialization in the segregated South offers an examination of white supremacy from the inside, showcasing the culture's efforts to preserve itself by teaching its beliefs to the next generation. In Raising Racists: The Socialization of White Children in the Jim Crow South, author Kristina DuRocher reveals how white adults in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries continually reinforced race and gender roles to maintain white supremacy. DuRocher examines the practices, mores, and traditions that trained white children to fear,

dehumanize, and disdain their black neighbors. *Raising Racists* combines an analysis of the remembered experiences of a racist society, how that society influenced children, and, most important, how racial violence and brutality shaped growing up in the early-twentieth-century South.

new jim crow: *Halfway Home* Reuben Jonathan Miller, 2021-02-02 A persuasive and essential (Matthew Desmond) work that will forever change how we look at life after prison in America through Miller's stunning, and deeply painful reckoning with our nation's carceral system (Heather Ann Thompson). Each year, more than half a million Americans are released from prison and join a population of twenty million people who live with a felony record. Reuben Miller, a chaplain at the Cook County Jail in Chicago and now a sociologist studying mass incarceration, spent years alongside prisoners, ex-prisoners, their friends, and their families to understand the lifelong burden that even a single arrest can entail. What his work revealed is a simple, if overlooked truth: life after incarceration is its own form of prison. The idea that one can serve their debt and return to life as a full-fledge member of society is one of America's most nefarious myths. Recently released individuals are faced with jobs that are off-limits, apartments that cannot be occupied and votes that cannot be cast. As *The Color of Law* exposed about our understanding of housing segregation, *Halfway Home* shows that the American justice system was not created to rehabilitate. Parole is structured to keep classes of Americans impoverished, unstable, and disenfranchised long after they've paid their debt to society. Informed by Miller's experience as the son and brother of incarcerated men, captures the stories of the men, women, and communities fighting against a system that is designed for them to fail. It is a poignant and eye-opening call to arms that reveals how laws, rules, and regulations extract a tangible cost not only from those working to rebuild their lives, but also our democracy. As Miller searchingly explores, America must acknowledge and value the lives of its formerly imprisoned citizens. PEN America 2022 John Kenneth Galbraith Award for Nonfiction Finalist Winner of the 2022 PROSE Award for Excellence in Social Sciences 2022 PROSE Awards Finalist 2022 PROSE Awards Category Winner for Cultural Anthropology and Sociology An NPR Selected 2021 Books We Love As heard on NPR's Fresh Air

new jim crow: *The Jim Crow Routine* Stephen A. Berrey, 2015-04-27 The South's system of Jim Crow racial oppression is usually understood in terms of legal segregation that mandated the separation of white and black Americans. Yet, as Stephen A. Berrey shows, it was also a high-stakes drama that played out in the routines of everyday life, where blacks and whites regularly interacted on sidewalks and buses and in businesses and homes. Every day, individuals made, unmade, and remade Jim Crow in how they played their racial roles--how they moved, talked, even gestured. The highly visible but often subtle nature of these interactions constituted the Jim Crow routine. In this study of Mississippi race relations in the final decades of the Jim Crow era, Berrey argues that daily interactions between blacks and whites are central to understanding segregation and the racial system that followed it. Berrey shows how civil rights activism, African Americans' refusal to follow the Jim Crow script, and national perceptions of southern race relations led Mississippi segregationists to change tactics. No longer able to rely on the earlier routines, whites turned instead to less visible but equally insidious practices of violence, surveillance, and policing, rooted in a racially coded language of law and order. Reflecting broader national transformations, these practices laid the groundwork for a new era marked by black criminalization, mass incarceration, and a growing police presence in everyday life.

new jim crow: *Before Jim Crow* Jane Elizabeth Dailey, 2000 Long before the Montgomery bus boycott ushered in the modern civil rights movement, black and white southerners struggled to forge interracial democracy in America. This innovative book examines the most successful interracial coalition in the nineteenth-century South, Virginia's Readjuster Party, and uncovers a surprising degree of fluidity in postemancipation southern politics. Melding social, cultural, and political history, Jane Dailey chronicles the Readjusters' efforts to foster political cooperation across the color line. She demonstrates that the power of racial rhetoric, and the divisiveness of racial politics, derived from the everyday experiences of individual Virginians—from their local encounters on the sidewalk, before the magistrate's bench, in the schoolroom. In the process, she reveals the

power of black and white southerners to both create and resist new systems of racial discrimination. The story of the Readjusters shows how hard white southerners had to work to establish racial domination after emancipation, and how passionately black southerners fought each and every infringement of their rights as Americans.

new jim crow: *Ghosts of Jim Crow* F. Michael Higginbotham, 2013 Discusses the political, economic, educational, and social reasons the United States is not a post-racial society and argues that legal reform can successfully create a post-racial America.

new jim crow: *Growing Up Jim Crow* Jennifer Ritterhouse, 2006-12-13 In the segregated South of the early twentieth century, unwritten rules guided every aspect of individual behavior, from how blacks and whites stood, sat, ate, drank, walked, and talked to whether they made eye contact with one another. Jennifer Ritterhouse asks how children learned this racial etiquette, which was sustained by coercion and the threat of violence. More broadly, she asks how individuals developed racial self-consciousness. Parental instruction was an important factor--both white parents' reinforcement of a white supremacist worldview and black parents' oppositional lessons in respectability and race pride. Children also learned much from their interactions across race lines. The fact that black youths were often eager to stand up for themselves, despite the risks, suggests that the emotional underpinnings of the civil rights movement were in place long before the historical moment when change became possible. Meanwhile, a younger generation of whites continued to enforce traditional patterns of domination and deference in private, while also creating an increasingly elaborate system of segregation in public settings. Exploring relationships between public and private and between segregation, racial etiquette, and racial violence, *Growing Up Jim Crow* sheds new light on tradition and change in the South and the meanings of segregation within southern culture.

new jim crow: Race After Technology Ruha Benjamin, 2019-07-09 From everyday apps to complex algorithms, Ruha Benjamin cuts through tech-industry hype to understand how emerging technologies can reinforce White supremacy and deepen social inequity. Benjamin argues that automation, far from being a sinister story of racist programmers scheming on the dark web, has the potential to hide, speed up, and deepen discrimination while appearing neutral and even benevolent when compared to the racism of a previous era. Presenting the concept of the "New Jim Code," she shows how a range of discriminatory designs encode inequity by explicitly amplifying racial hierarchies; by ignoring but thereby replicating social divisions; or by aiming to fix racial bias but ultimately doing quite the opposite. Moreover, she makes a compelling case for race itself as a kind of technology, designed to stratify and sanctify social injustice in the architecture of everyday life. This illuminating guide provides conceptual tools for decoding tech promises with sociologically informed skepticism. In doing so, it challenges us to question not only the technologies we are sold but also the ones we ourselves manufacture. Visit the book's free Discussion Guide: www.dropbox.com

new jim crow: New Negro Politics in the Jim Crow South Claudrena N. Harold, 2016-10-01 This study details how the development and maturation of New Negro politics and thought were shaped not only by New York-based intellectuals and revolutionary transformations in Europe, but also by people, ideas, and organizations rooted in the South. Claudrena N. Harold probes into critical events and developments below the Mason-Dixon Line, sharpening our understanding of how many black activists—along with particular segments of the white American Left—arrived at their views on the politics of race, nationhood, and the capitalist political economy. Focusing on Garveyites, A. Philip Randolph's militant unionists, and black anti-imperialist protest groups, among others, Harold argues that the South was a largely overlooked "incubator of black protest activity" between World War I and the Great Depression. The activity she uncovers had implications beyond the region and adds complexity to a historical moment in which black southerners provided exciting organizational models of grassroots labor activism, assisted in the revitalization of black nationalist politics, engaged in robust intellectual arguments on the future of the South, and challenged the governance of historically black colleges. To uplift the race and by extension transform the world,

New Negro southerners risked social isolation, ridicule, and even death. Their stories are reminders that black southerners played a crucial role not only in African Americans' revolutionary quest for political empowerment, ontological clarity, and existential freedom but also in the global struggle to bring forth a more just and democratic world free from racial subjugation, dehumanizing labor practices, and colonial oppression.

new jim crow: Coming of Age in Jim Crow DC Paula C. Austin, 2019-12-10 The fullest account to date of African American young people in a segregated city *Coming of Age in Jim Crow DC* offers a complex narrative of the everyday lives of black young people in a racially, spatially, economically, and politically restricted Washington, DC, during the 1930s. In contrast to the ways in which young people have been portrayed by researchers, policy makers, law enforcement, and the media, Paula C. Austin draws on previously unstudied archival material to present black poor and working class young people as thinkers, theorists, critics, and commentators as they reckon with the boundaries imposed on them in a Jim Crow city that was also the American emblem of equality. The narratives at the center of this book provide a different understanding of black urban life in the early twentieth century, showing that ordinary people were expert at navigating around the limitations imposed by the District of Columbia's racially segregated politics. *Coming of Age in Jim Crow DC* is a fresh take on the New Negro movement, and a vital contribution to the history of race in America.

new jim crow: Death Blow to Jim Crow Erik S. Gellman, 2012-02-01 During the Great Depression, black intellectuals, labor organizers, and artists formed the National Negro Congress (NNC) to demand a second emancipation in America. Over the next decade, the NNC and its offshoot, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, sought to coordinate and catalyze local antiracist activism into a national movement to undermine the Jim Crow system of racial and economic exploitation. In this pioneering study, Erik S. Gellman shows how the NNC agitated for the first-class citizenship of African Americans and all members of the working class, establishing civil rights as necessary for reinvigorating American democracy. Much more than just a precursor to the 1960s civil rights movement, this activism created the most militant interracial freedom movement since Reconstruction, one that sought to empower the American labor movement to make demands on industrialists, white supremacists, and the state as never before. By focusing on the complex alliances between unions, civic groups, and the Communist Party in five geographic regions, Gellman explains how the NNC and its allies developed and implemented creative grassroots strategies to weaken Jim Crow, if not deal it the death blow they sought.

new jim crow: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 1968

new jim crow: *Twenty-First-Century Jim Crow Schools* Raynard Sanders, David Stovall, Terrenda White, 2018-04-03 How charter schools have taken hold in three cities—and why parents, teachers, and community members are fighting back Charter schools once promised a path towards educational equity, but as the authors of this powerful volume show, market-driven education reforms have instead boldly reestablished a tiered public school system that segregates students by race and class. Examining the rise of charters in New Orleans, Chicago, and New York, authors Raynard Sanders, David Stovall, and Terrenda White show how charters—private institutions, usually set in poor or working-class African American and Latinx communities—promote competition instead of collaboration and are driven chiefly by financial interests. Sanders, Stovall, and White also reveal how corporate charters position themselves as “public” to secure tax money but exploit their private status to hide data about enrollment and salaries, using misleading information to promote false narratives of student success. In addition to showing how charter school expansion can deprive students of a quality education, the authors document several other lasting consequences of charter school expansion: • the displacement of experienced African American teachers • the rise of a rigid, militarized pedagogy such as SLANT • the purposeful starvation of district schools • and the loss of community control and oversight A revealing and illuminating look at one of the greatest threats to public education, *Twenty-First-Century Jim Crow Schools* explores how charter schools have shaped the educational landscape and why parents, teachers, and community members are fighting back.

new jim crow: Much Sound and Fury, Or the New Jim Crow?: The Twenty-First Century's

Restrictive New Voting Laws and Their Impact Michael A. Smith, 2022 Intensive look at restrictive new voting laws ostensibly designed to target voter fraud but criticized as being racially-based voter suppression.

new jim crow: Schooling Jim Crow Jay Winston Driskell, 2014-12-03 In 1919 the NAACP organized a voting bloc powerful enough to compel the city of Atlanta to budget \$1.5 million for the construction of schools for black students. This victory would have been remarkable in any era, but in the context of the Jim Crow South it was revolutionary. *Schooling Jim Crow* tells the story of this little-known campaign, which happened less than thirteen years after the Atlanta race riot of 1906 and just weeks before a wave of anti-black violence swept the nation in the summer after the end of World War I. Despite the constant threat of violence, Atlanta's black voters were able to force the city to build five black grammar schools and Booker T. Washington High School, the city's first publicly funded black high school. *Schooling Jim Crow* reveals how they did it and why it matters. In this pathbreaking book, Jay Driskell explores the changes in black political consciousness that made the NAACP's grassroots campaign possible at a time when most black southerners could not vote, let alone demand schools. He reveals how black Atlantans transformed a reactionary politics of respectability into a militant force for change. Contributing to this militancy were understandings of class and gender transformed by decades of racially segregated urban development, the 1906 Atlanta race riot, Georgia's disfranchisement campaign of 1908, and the upheavals of World War I. On this cultural foundation, black Atlantans built a new urban black politics that would become the model for the NAACP's political strategy well into the twentieth century.

new jim crow: Gender and Jim Crow Glenda Elizabeth Gilmore, 2013-04-01 Glenda Gilmore recovers the rich nuances of southern political history by placing black women at its center. She explores the pivotal and interconnected roles played by gender and race in North Carolina politics from the period immediately preceding the disfranchisement of black men in 1900 to the time black and white women gained the vote in 1920. *Gender and Jim Crow* argues that the ideology of white supremacy embodied in the Jim Crow laws of the turn of the century profoundly reordered society and that within this environment, black women crafted an enduring tradition of political activism. According to Gilmore, a generation of educated African American women emerged in the 1890s to become, in effect, diplomats to the white community after the disfranchisement of their husbands, brothers, and fathers. Using the lives of African American women to tell the larger story, Gilmore chronicles black women's political strategies, their feminism, and their efforts to forge political ties with white women. Her analysis highlights the active role played by women of both races in the political process and in the emergence of southern progressivism. In addition, Gilmore illuminates the manipulation of concepts of gender by white supremacists and shows how this rhetoric changed once women, black and white, gained the vote.

new jim crow: Caste Isabel Wilkerson, 2023-02-14 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • OPRAH'S BOOK CLUB PICK • "An instant American classic and almost certainly the keynote nonfiction book of the American century thus far."—Dwight Garner, *The New York Times* The Pulitzer Prize-winning, bestselling author of *The Warmth of Other Suns* examines the unspoken caste system that has shaped America and shows how our lives today are still defined by a hierarchy of human divisions—now with a new Afterword by the author. #1 NONFICTION BOOK OF THE YEAR: Time ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR: *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *The Boston Globe*, *O: The Oprah Magazine*, NPR, Bloomberg, *The Christian Science Monitor*, *New York Post*, *The New York Public Library*, *Fortune*, *Smithsonian Magazine*, *Marie Claire*, *Slate*, *Library Journal*, *Kirkus Reviews* Winner of the Carl Sandberg Literary Award • Winner of the Los Angeles Times Book Prize • National Book Award Longlist • National Book Critics Circle Award Finalist • Dayton Literary Peace Prize Finalist • PEN/John Kenneth Galbraith Award for Nonfiction Finalist • PEN/Jean Stein Book Award Longlist • *Kirkus Prize* Finalist "As we go about our daily lives, caste is the wordless usher in a darkened theater, flashlight cast down in the aisles, guiding us to our assigned seats for a performance. The hierarchy of caste is not about feelings or morality. It is about power—which groups have it and which do not." In this brilliant book, Isabel

Wilkerson gives us a masterful portrait of an unseen phenomenon in America as she explores, through an immersive, deeply researched, and beautifully written narrative and stories about real people, how America today and throughout its history has been shaped by a hidden caste system, a rigid hierarchy of human rankings. Beyond race, class, or other factors, there is a powerful caste system that influences people's lives and behavior and the nation's fate. Linking the caste systems of America, India, and Nazi Germany, Wilkerson explores eight pillars that underlie caste systems across civilizations, including divine will, bloodlines, stigma, and more. Using riveting stories about people—including Martin Luther King, Jr., baseball's Satchel Paige, a single father and his toddler son, Wilkerson herself, and many others—she shows the ways that the insidious undertow of caste is experienced every day. She documents how the Nazis studied the racial systems in America to plan their outcasting of the Jews; she discusses why the cruel logic of caste requires that there be a bottom rung for those in the middle to measure themselves against; she writes about the surprising health costs of caste, in depression and life expectancy, and the effects of this hierarchy on our culture and politics. Finally, she points forward to ways America can move beyond the artificial and destructive separations of human divisions, toward hope in our common humanity. Original and revealing, *Caste: The Origins of Our Discontents* is an eye-opening story of people and history, and a reexamination of what lies under the surface of ordinary lives and of American life today.

new jim crow: Locked In John Pfaff, 2017-02-07 A groundbreaking reassessment of the American prison system, challenging the widely accepted explanations for our exploding incarceration rates In *Locked In*, John Pfaff argues that the factors most commonly cited to explain mass incarceration -- the failed War on Drugs, draconian sentencing laws, an increasing reliance on private prisons -- tell us much less than we think. Instead, Pfaff urges us to look at other factors, especially a major shift in prosecutor behavior that occurred in the mid-1990s, when prosecutors began bringing felony charges against arrestees about twice as often as they had before. An authoritative, clear-eyed account of a national catastrophe, *Locked In* is a must-read for anyone who dreams of an America that is not the world's most imprisoned nation (Chris Hayes, author of *A Colony in a Nation*). It transforms our understanding of what ails the American system of punishment and ultimately forces us to reconsider how we can build a more equitable and humane society.

new jim crow: Jim Crow Wisdom Jonathan Scott Holloway, 2013-10-15 How do we balance the desire for tales of exceptional accomplishment with the need for painful doses of reality? How hard do we work to remember our past or to forget it? These are some of the questions that Jonathan Scott Holloway addresses in this exploration of race memory from the dawn of the modern civil rights era to the present. Relying on social science, documentary film, dance, popular literature, museums, memoir, and the tourism trade, Holloway explores the stories black Americans have told about their past and why these stories are vital to understanding a modern black identity. In the process, Holloway asks much larger questions about the value of history and facts when memories do violence to both. Making discoveries about his own past while researching this book, Holloway weaves first-person and family memories into the traditional third-person historian's perspective. The result is a highly readable, rich, and deeply personal narrative that will be familiar to some, shocking to others, and thought-provoking to everyone.

new jim crow: To Render Invisible Robert Cassanello, 2013-04-30 Fortified by the theories of Henri Lefebvre, David Harvey, and Jürgen Habermas, this is the first book to focus on the tumultuous emergence of the African American working class in Jacksonville between Reconstruction and the 1920s. Cassanello brings to light many of the reasons Jacksonville, like Birmingham, Alabama, and other cities throughout the South, continues to struggle with its contentious racial past.

new jim crow: Becoming Ms. Burton Susan Burton, Cari Lynn, 2017-05-09 Winner of the 2018 National Council on Crime & Delinquency's Media for a Just Society Awards Winner of the 2017 Goddard Riverside Stephan Russo Book Prize for Social Justice "Valuable . . . [like Michelle] Alexander's *The New Jim Crow*." —Los Angeles Review of Books "Susan Burton is a national

treasure . . . her life story is testimony to the human capacity for resilience and recovery . . . [Becoming Ms. Burton is] a stunning memoir.” —Nicholas Kristof, in The New York Times Winner of the prestigious NAACP Image Award, a uniquely American story of trauma, incarceration, and the breathtaking resilience of the human spirit (Michelle Alexander) Widely hailed as a stunning memoir, *Becoming Ms. Burton* is the remarkable life story of the renowned activist Susan Burton. In this stirring and moving tour-de-force (John Legend), Susan Burton movingly recounts her own journey through the criminal justice system and her transformation into a life of advocacy. After a childhood of immense pain, poverty, and abuse in Los Angeles, the tragic loss of her son led her into addiction, which in turn led to arrests and incarceration. During the War on Drugs, Burton was arrested and would cycle in and out of prison for more than fifteen years. When, by chance, she finally received treatment, her political awakening began and she became a powerful advocate for a more humane justice system guided by compassion and dignity (Booklist, starred review). Her award-winning organization, A New Way of Life, has transformed the lives of more than one thousand formerly incarcerated women and is an international model for a less punitive and more effective approach to rehabilitation and reentry. Winner of an NAACP Image Award and named a Best Book of 2017 by the Chicago Public Library, here is an unforgettable book about the breathtaking resilience of the human spirit (Michelle Alexander).

new jim crow: *Racism without Racists* Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, 2006-08-03 In this book, Bonilla-Silva explores with systematic interview data the nature and components of post-civil rights racial ideology. Specifically, he documents the existence of a new suave and apparently non-racial racial ideology he labels color-blind racism. He suggests this ideology, anchored on the decontextualized, ahistorical, and abstract extension of liberalism to racial matters, has become the organizational matrix whites use to explain and account for racial matters in America.

new jim crow: *Jim Crow Networks* Eurie Dahn, 2021 Scholars have paid relatively little attention to the highbrow, middlebrow, and popular periodicals that African Americans read and discussed regularly during the Jim Crow era -- publications such as the Chicago Defender, the Crisis, Ebony, and the Half-Century Magazine. *Jim Crow Networks* considers how these magazines and newspapers, and their authors, readers, advertisers, and editors worked as part of larger networks of activists and thinkers to advance racial uplift and resist racism during the first half of the twentieth century. As Eurie Dahn demonstrates, authors like James Weldon Johnson, Nella Larsen, William Faulkner, and Jean Toomer wrote in the context of interracial and black periodical networks, which shaped the literature they produced and their concerns about racial violence. This original study also explores the overlooked intersections between the black press and modernist and Harlem Renaissance texts, and highlights key sites where readers and writers worked toward bottom-up sociopolitical changes during a period of legalized segregation.

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