

Racism Revised Courts Labor Law And The Institutional Construction Of

The second edition of Historical Dictionary of the Civil Rights Movement is a guide to the history of the African-American struggle for equal rights in the United States. This dictionary has over 500 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, significant legal cases, local struggles, forgotten heroes, and prominent women in the Movement.

Race is clearly a factor in government efforts to control dangerous drugs, but the precise way that race affects drug laws remain difficult to pinpoint. Illuminating this elusive relationship, Unequal Justice by Douglas M. Provine lays out how decades of both manifest and latent racism helped shape a punitive U.S. drug policy whose onerous impact on racial minorities has been willfully ignored by Congress and the courts. Douglas M. Provine's engaging analysis traces the history of race in anti-drug efforts from the temperance movement of the early 1900s to the crack scare of the late twentieth century, showing how efforts to criminalize drug use have always conjured images of feared minorities. Explaining how alarm over the threatening black drug trade fueled support in the 1980s for a mandatory minimum sentencing law of unprecedented severity, Provine contends that while our drug laws may no longer be overtly racist, they remain racist in design. Moreover, their racial origins have long been ignored by every branch of government. This dangerous denial threatens our constitutional guarantee of equal protection and mutes a much-needed national discussion about institutionalized racism—a discussion that the Supreme Court under Law promises to initiate.

The most comprehensive and up-to-date bibliography of America's most enduring problem.

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In this interdisciplinary volume, leading and emerging scholars examine the relationship between homogeneity and welfare state development. They trace Gunnar Myrdal's influence on thinking about race in the US and explore current European states' approach

Racism in Contemporary America

Immigration and Conflict in Europe

Bibliographic Index

African Americans, Labor Regulations, and the Courts from Reconstruction to the New Deal
The Trump Presidency

This volume examines race, gender, and identity in African American culture. As with previous volumes in the series, these collected essays provide a social science and interdisciplinary framework for the exploration of African American cultural and social phenomena. The contributors have adopted mixed methods and meta-theory tools of analysis to describe and evaluate these issues from an African-centered perspective. Kameelah Martin examines the role of women in the films of Julie Dash and Kasi Lemmons. Toya Roberts offers an experimental study of African American males at predominantly white institutions of higher education. Rochelle Brooks digs into the transition, transformation, and transcendence of civil rights to the Black Arts/Black Power movements for social change. Portia K. Maultsby provides an ethnographic study, inspecting the genre of funk music in

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the United States. James L. Conyers, Jr. analyzes the doctoral dissertation of W. E. B. Du Bois, which cataloged the impact of colonialism on Africana culture. Kesha Morant Williams and Ronald L. Jackson II examine the impact of lupus on the identity of African American women. Ronald Turner's essay examines black workers challenging racist practices by their union representatives. Lisbeth Gant-Britton renders a conceptual history of the hip-hop community, with emphasis on international issues. This volume is an invaluable sourcebook for those studying African American affairs, history, and cultural studies.

Much of the existing research on race and crime focuses on the manipulation of crime by political elites or the racially biased nature of crime policy. In contrast, Lisa L. Miller here specifically focuses on political and socio-legal institutions and actors that drive these developments and their relationship to the politics of race and poverty; in particular, the degree to which citizens at most risk of victimization--primarily racial minorities and the poor--play a role in the development of political responses to crime and violence. Miller begins her study by providing a detailed analysis of the narrow and often parochial nature of national and state crime politics, drawing a sharp contrast to the active and intense local political mobilization on crime by racial minorities and the urban

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poor. In doing so, *The Perils of Federalism* illustrates the ways in which the structure of U.S. federalism has contributed to the absence of black and poor victims of violence from national policy responses to crime and how highly organized but narrowly focused interest groups, such as the National Rifle Association, have a disproportionate influence in crime politics. Moreover, it illustrates how the absence of these groups from the policy process at other levels promotes policy frames that are highly skewed in favor of police, prosecutors, and narrow citizen interests, whose policy preferences often converge on increasing punishments for offenders. Ultimately, *The Perils of Federalism* challenges the conventional wisdom about the advantages of federalization and explains the key disadvantages that local communities face in trying to change policy. Publishes in-depth articles on labor subjects, current labor statistics, information about current labor contracts, and book reviews.

Covering the period from the abolition of slavery through the events that preceded and affected the adoption of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, *Black Labor and the American Legal System* examines the major legislative and legal developments relating to the employment discrimination. The historical consequences of the racial practices of employers and organized labor, as well as of the federal government,

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are analyzed within the context of law and social change. The evolution of federal labor policy is traced through key decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and the courts as they have interpreted the application of labor law to racial discrimination.

Only One Place of Redress

Constructing Civil Liberties

Racist Extremism in Central and Eastern Europe

American Political Development and the Trump Presidency

Historical Dictionary of the Civil Rights Movement

A Social Science Comparative Analysis of Africana Culture

The Oxford Handbooks of Political Science are the essential guide to the state of political science today. With engaging contributions from major international scholars, The Oxford Handbook of Law and Politics provides the key point of reference for anyone working on the interception between law and political science.

In *Only One Place of Redress* David E. Bernstein offers a bold reinterpretation of American legal history: he argues that American labor and occupational laws, enacted by state and federal governments after the Civil War and into the twentieth century, benefited dominant groups in society to the detriment of those who lacked political power. Both intentionally and incidentally, claims Bernstein, these laws restricted in particular the job mobility and economic opportunity of blacks. A pioneer in applying the insights of public choice theory to legal history, Bernstein contends that the much-maligned jurisprudence of the *Lochner* era—with its emphasis on freedom of contract and private market ordering—actually discouraged

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discrimination and assisted groups with little political clout. To support this thesis he examines the motivation behind and practical impact of laws restricting interstate labor recruitment, occupational licensing laws, railroad labor laws, minimum wage statutes, the Davis-Bacon Act, and New Deal collective bargaining. He concludes that the ultimate failure of Lochnerism—a the triumph of the regulatory state—not only strengthened racially exclusive labor unions but also contributed to a massive loss of employment opportunities for African Americans, the effects of which continue to this day. Scholars and students interested in race relations, labor law, and legal or constitutional history will be fascinated by Bernstein's daring—and controversial—argument.

A history of the legal implications of interracial marriage in the United States reveals the extent to which interracial couples have been legally discriminated against throughout the nation's history.

The question of how the American state defines its power—not what it is” but what it does—has become central to a range of historical discourses, from the founding of the Republic and the role of the educational system, to the functions of agencies and America's place in the world. Here, James Sparrow, William J. Novak, and Stephen Sawyer assemble some definitional work in this area, showing that the state is an integral actor in physical, spatial, and economic exercises of power. They further imply that traditional conceptions of the state cannot grasp the subtleties of power and its articulation. Contributors include C.J. Álvarez, Elisabeth Clemens, Richard John, Robert Lieberman, Omar McRoberts, Gautham Rao, Gabriel Rosenberg, Jason Scott Smith, Tracy Steffes, and the editors.

Not Alms but Opportunity

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Hearings

Boundaries of the State in US History

Race and Sentencing

Racial Inequality in a Post-Racist Era

Race and Criminal Justice in the American South, 1817-80

This collection provides a deep engagement with the political implication of Black Lives Matter. This book covers a broad range of topics using a variety of methods and epistemological approaches. In the twenty-first century, the killings of Black Americans have sparked a movement to end the brutality against Black bodies. In 2013, #BlackLivesMatter would become a movement-building project led by Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors, and Opal Tometi. This movement began after the acquittal of George Zimmerman, who murdered 17-year-old Trayvon Martin. The movement has continued to fight for racial justice and has experienced a resurgence following the 2020 slayings of Ahmaud Arbery, George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Sean Reed, Tony McDade, and David McAtee among others. The continued protests raise questions about how we can end this vicious cycle and lead Blacks to a state of normalcy in the United States. In other words, how can we make any advances made by Black Lives Matter stick? The chapters in this book were originally published in the journal Politics, Groups, and Identities.

Constitutionalism in the Americas unites the work of leading scholars of

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constitutional law, comparative law and Latin American and U.S. constitutional law to provide a critical and provocative look at the state of constitutional law across the Americas today. The diverse chapters employ a variety of methodologies – empirical, historical, philosophical and textual analysis – in the effort to provide a comprehensive look at a generation of constitutional change across two continents. Illuminating the class issues that shaped the racial uplift movement, Toure Reed explores the ideology and policies of the national, New York, and Chicago Urban Leagues during the first half of the twentieth century. Reed argues that racial uplift in the Urban League reflected many of the class biases pervading contemporaneous social reform movements, resulting in an emphasis on behavioral, rather than structural, remedies to the disadvantages faced by Afro-Americans. Reed traces the Urban League's ideology to the famed Chicago School of Sociology. The Chicago School offered Leaguers powerful scientific tools with which to foil the thrust of eugenics. However, Reed argues, concepts such as ethnic cycle and social disorganization and reorganization led the League to embrace behavioral models of uplift that reflected a deep circumspection about poor Afro-Americans and fostered a preoccupation with the needs of middle-class blacks. According to Reed, the League's reform endeavors from the migration era through World War II oscillated between projects to "adjust" or even "contain" unacculturated Afro-Americans and projects intended to enhance the status of the Afro-American middle class. Reed's

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analysis complicates the mainstream account of how particular class concerns and ideological influences shaped the League's vision of group advancement as well as the consequences of its endeavors.

In the 1930s, fewer than one in one hundred U.S. labor union members were African American. By 1980, the figure was more than one in five. Black and Blue explores the politics and history that led to this dramatic integration of organized labor. In the process, the book tells a broader story about how the Democratic Party unintentionally sowed the seeds of labor's decline. The labor and civil rights movements are the cornerstones of the Democratic Party, but for much of the twentieth century these movements worked independently of one another. Paul Frymer argues that as Democrats passed separate legislation to promote labor rights and racial equality they split the issues of class and race into two sets of institutions, neither of which had enough authority to integrate the labor movement. From this division, the courts became the leading enforcers of workplace civil rights, threatening unions with bankruptcy if they resisted integration. The courts' previously unappreciated power, however, was also a problem: in diversifying unions, judges and lawyers enfeebled them financially, thus democratizing through destruction. Sharply delineating the double-edged sword of state and legal power, Black and Blue chronicles an achievement that was as problematic as it was remarkable, and that demonstrates the deficiencies of race- and class-based

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understandings of labor, equality, and power in America.

Asian Americans and Party Competition

African Americans, the Labor Movement, and the Decline of the Democratic Party

Constitutionalism in the Americas

Laws and Societies in Global Contexts

Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, Hearing 89-1

The Perils of Federalism

"This is a book about Trump's presidency that makes a brief for the subfield of American political development (in the field of political science). Four factors are considered in this book: (1) the American political party system and partisanship; (2) the saliency of race; (3) the role of the state in American politics; and (4) the fate of democracy"-- Nearly a half century after the civil rights movement, racial inequality remains a defining feature of American life. Along a wide range of social and economic dimensions, African Americans consistently lag behind whites. This troubling divide has persisted even as many of the obvious barriers to equality, such as state-sanctioned segregation

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and overt racial hostility, have markedly declined. How then can we explain the stubborn persistence of racial inequality? In *Beyond Discrimination: Racial Inequality in a Post-Racist Era*, a diverse group of scholars provides a more precise understanding of when and how racial inequality can occur without its most common antecedents, prejudice and discrimination. *Beyond Discrimination* focuses on the often hidden political, economic and historical mechanisms that now sustain the black-white divide in America. The first set of chapters examines the historical legacies that have shaped contemporary race relations. Desmond King reviews the civil rights movement to pinpoint why racial inequality became an especially salient issue in American politics. He argues that while the civil rights protests led the federal government to enforce certain political rights, such as the right to vote, addressing racial inequities in housing, education, and income never became a national priority. The volume then considers the impact of racial attitudes in American society and institutions. Phillip Goff outlines

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promising new collaborations between police departments and social scientists that will improve the measurement of racial bias in policing. The book finally focuses on the structural processes that perpetuate racial inequality.

Devin Fergus discusses an obscure set of tax and insurance policies that, without being overtly racially drawn, penalizes residents of minority neighborhoods and imposes an economic handicap on poor blacks and Latinos. Naa Oyo Kwate shows how apparently neutral and apolitical market forces concentrate fast food and alcohol advertising in minority urban neighborhoods to the detriment of the health of the community. As it addresses the most pressing arenas of racial inequality, from education and employment to criminal justice and health, *Beyond Discrimination* exposes the unequal consequences of the ordinary workings of American society. It offers promising pathways for future research on the growing complexity of race relations in the United States.

Contemporary debates give the impression that the presence

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of immigrants necessarily spells strife. Yet as *Immigration and Conflict in Europe* shows, the incidence of conflict involving immigrants and their descendants has varied widely across groups, cities, and countries. The book presents a theory to account for this uneven pattern, explaining why we observe clashes between immigrants and natives in some locations but not in others and why some cities experience confrontations between immigrants and state actors while others are spared from such conflicts. The book addresses how economic conditions interact with electoral incentives to account for immigrant-native and immigrant-state conflict across groups and cities within Great Britain as well as across Germany and France. It highlights the importance of national immigration regimes and local political economies in shaping immigrants' economic position and political behavior, demonstrating how economic and electoral forces, rather than cultural differences, determine patterns of conflict and calm.

Examines whether race is a factor influencing the sentences

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imposed on men and women in the English Crown Courts. Based on many cases, this study reveals a pattern of racial differences in the resort to custody, the lengths of sentences, and the choice of alternative punishments.

Cross-Cultural and Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives in Social Gerontology

An American Dilemma?

Contemporary Approaches

Hearings Before the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Eighty-ninth Congress, First Session

Black Labor and the American Legal System

The Urban League and the Politics of Racial Uplift, 1910-1950

This volume intends to re-establish social gerontology as a discipline that has pragmatic links to policy and practice. Collectively, the chapters enrich public debates about the moral, cultural and economic questions surrounding aging, thereby ameliorating the “problems” associated with aging societies. This volume is uniquely cross-cultural, theory-driven and cross-disciplinary. It fills a gap in the gerontological

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scholarship of the global south that is predominantly descriptive and empirical. Based on original research, this volume examines in particular the sociological question of inequality and its intersection with age, gender, health, family and social relations. In the process, the studies herein highlight the unique historical, institutional and social systems that govern the subjective experience of aging in diverse contexts globally. Specifically, societies in transition including India, Lebanon, Nigeria, Japan, China, Israel and in Europe are studied while connecting the micro-social experience of aging (loneliness, wellbeing, discrimination, relationships and resilience) with larger temporal and political contexts. This exercise generates intellectual capital that reformulates links between aging research and policy in innovative ways. Overall, the volume echoes the global scientific commitment to understand the socio-cultural process of aging in transitional societies and utilizes rich opportunities for cross-fertilization of ideas, disciplines and methods to advance the gerontological promise of critical inquiry, training and practice.

This handbook on racist extremism in Central and Eastern Europe is the result of a unique collaborative research project of experts from the ten new and future post-communist EU member states. All chapters are written to a common framework, making it easier to compare individual countries and include sections on: racist extremist organizations (political parties, organizations, and subcultures the domestic and international legal framework numbers and types of racist extremist incidents state

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and civic responses to the threat Cas Mudde's conclusion examines the region as a whole and compares it to Western Europe. Sponsored by the Open Society Institute, this book will prove essential reading for all academics and non-academics interested in this vital aspect of post-communist politics and societies. It will also provide a significant impetus for further studies and actions in the field of racist extremism in Central and Eastern Europe.

A highly readable explanation of how the Supreme Court has set its rules and managed its operations since it began. The Supreme Court at Work also looks at the Court of today and how it has responded to the challenge of keeping pace with an increasingly complex world and changing workload. A glossary, chronology of major decisions, bibliography, subject and case indexes, plus information on finding decisions and other Court information online make this an excellent starting point for almost any Supreme Court research.

Why the two-party political system works against Asian Americans.

Race, Work, and the Law

Race, Ethnicity and Welfare States

A Study in the Crown Court : a Report for the Commission for Racial Equality

America, History and Life

The Oxford Handbook of Law and Politics

Discontinuities in the Development of American Constitutional Law

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Sample Text

Article abstracts and citations of reviews and dissertations covering the United States and Canada.

Models of Immigrant Political Incorporation brings together a multidisciplinary group of researchers. Each develops a systematic model permitting the study of who is an immigrant, what is politics, and how incorporation occurs or is blocked. Ranging across North America and Western Europe, it is indispensable for analysts and activists alike.

Promotes a global socio-legal perspective that engages with multiple laws and societies and diverse socio-legal systems based on different historical and cultural traditions.

Roots of Disorder

Major Labor-law Principles

The Racial Logic of Politics

Unequal under Law

The Politics of Protest

Outsiders No More?

Every white southerner understood what keeping African Americans down meant and what it did not mean. It did not mean going to court; it did not mean relying on the law. It meant vigilante violence and lynching. Looking

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at Vicksburg, Mississippi, *Roots of Disorder* traces the origins of these terrible attitudes to the day-to-day operations of local courts. In Vicksburg, white exploitation of black labor through slavery evolved into efforts to use the law to define blacks' place in society, setting the stage for widespread tolerance of brutal vigilantism. Fed by racism and economics, whites' extralegal violence grew in a hothouse of more general hostility toward law and courts. *Roots of Disorder* shows how the criminal justice system itself plays a role in shaping the attitudes that encourage vigilantism.

Though most workplaces in the United States are nonunion, the work of unions in previous generations helped to create benefits we often take for granted today. Are union leaders and members heroes or villains? Are employers who oppose unions merely selfish? This title examines these complex issues from a variety of viewpoints.

This edited collection delves into the key aspects of the Trump campaign promises around immigration, trade, social and foreign policy, and unpicks how the first year of the presidency has played out in delivering them. It charts his first year from both historical and contemporary political standpoints, and in the context of comparative pieces stacking Trump's performance against Gold-standard presidents such as Reagan, Kennedy

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and the last 'outsider', Eisenhower. Focusing in on a number of key elements of the presidency in depth, it offers a unique perspective on a presidency like no other, drawing on the overriding themes of populism, nativist nationalism and the battle for disengagement from the neoliberal power generation.

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Beyond Discrimination

Race, Marriage, and Law : an American History

Monthly Labor Review

Race in the War on Drugs

The Supreme Court at Work

Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Labor-Management Relations Act