

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

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Is Affirmative Action Racist Against White People?How Whites Have Benefited From Affirmative Action Throughout American History

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When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of ...

" When Affirmative Action Was White is one result of this endeavor. It reveals how policy decisions dealing with welfare, work, and war during Jim Crow ' s last hurrah in the 1930s and 1940s excluded, or differentially treated, the vast majority of African Americans.

When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of ...

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When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of ...

The almost exclusively white-bar-getted nature of this extensive federal legislation has largely been ignored by policy analysts, just as it was by Lyndon Johnson. Thus, often without realizing it, the United States has practiced what, in effect, was white affirmative action on a highly generous and widespread ba-is, followed by a much more modest program of black affirmative action.

When Affirmative Action Was White - PRRAC

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When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of ...

When Affirmative Action Was White describes the period from the depression to the aftermath of the second world war, Roosevelt's and Truman's administrations, focussing on federal policies and programmes in four areas affecting living standards and life chances: 1) relief, welfare, Social Security (state pensions); 2) "rules for work", minimum wages, union membership and benefits; 3) mobilisation and military service; 4) the G. I. Bill (benefits for veterans).

Book Review: When Affirmative Action Was White

The first affirmative-action measure in America was an executive order signed by President Kennedy in 1961 requiring that federal contractors " take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are...

Affirmative Action Has Helped White Women More Than Anyone ...

A compelling piece on the affirmative action programs of the 1930s and 1940s designed to benefit white america and the contributing instrument for the significant wealth gap between whites and African Americans.

When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of ...

In his book, When Affirmative Action was White, political scientist Ira Katznelson writes that the law needed Southern support to pass, and Southern white lawmakers made sure it would be administered at the local level and would respect the quote-unquote " customs " of Jim Crow.

White Affirmative Action - Resilience

When Affirmative Action was White: An Untold History of Racial Inequality in Twentieth-century America. When Affirmative Action was White. : Ira Katznelson. W. W. Norton & Company, 2005 - History -...

When Affirmative Action was White: An Untold History of ...

When Affirmative Action Was White An Untold History of Racial Inequality in Twentieth-Century America by Ira Katznelson (Author, Columbia University) A groundbreaking work that exposes the twisted origins of affirmative action.

When Affirmative Action Was White | Ira Katznelson | W. W. ...

When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of Racial Inequality @article{Yuill2005WhenAA, title={When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of Racial Inequality}, author={Kevin L. Yuill and I. Katznelson}, journal={American Journal of Legal History}, year={2005}, volume={48}, pages={327} }

[PDF] When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History ...

The Court has not upheld any affirmative action program since 1989, when, by a 5-4 decision, it approved a narrowly targeted Congressional program to encourage minority ownership of broadcast licencs. In 1996, California voters approved Proposition 209, broadly prohibiting any form of affirmative action on the basis of race or gender.

White Privilege and Affirmative Action - Race, Racism and ...

There, whites supported the proposed ban on affirmative action by a 2-1 margin, with 72 percent of white men in favor and 54 percent of white women in favor. Thus, it was the overwhelming opposition in the African American community that voted against the measure by a 9-1 margin that saved affirmative action in Houston.

White Women and Affirmative Action - Race, Racism and the Law

When Affirmative Action was White: An Untold History of Racial Inequality in Twentieth-Century America by Ira Katznelson Norton. 238 pp. \$25.95. Among many possible outcomes of the Supreme Court makeover now in progress is a new focus on affirmative action, also known as racial preference.

When Affirmative Action Was White by Ira Katznelson - Dan ...

And, in fact, White women would turn out to be the major beneficiaries of affirmative action. A large core of the seventy million plus voters who supported Trump in 2020 hold fast to the belief that Whites are the victims of people of color, immigrants, feminists, etc. Trump, in fact, is the victim-in-chief attacked on all sides.

Is Affirmative Action Reparations? • The Berkeley Blog

" The goal of affirmative action, to redress centuries of shameful discrimination against blacks, Latinos, other minorities, and women is praiseworthy and urgent. But the ends of social policies ...

When Affirmative Action Was White: An Untold History of ...

A study on the lesser-known origins of affirmative action argues that key programs passed during the New Deal and Fair Deal era of the 1930s and 1940s were purposefully discriminatory, revealing how Southern democrats widened the gap between black and white Americans through specific restrictions in social security, the GI bill, and landmark labor laws. Reprint.

Affirmative Action examines the larger structure of institutional white privilege in education, and compares the magnitude of white racial preference with the policies typically envisioned when the term "racial preference" is used. In doing so, the book demonstrates that the American system of education is both a reflection of and a contributor to a structure of institutionalized racism and racial preference for the dominant majority.

A rich, multifaceted history of affirmative action from the Civil Rights Act of 1866 through today's tumultuous times From acclaimed legal historian, author of a biography of Louis Brandeis ("Remarkable" --Anthony Lewis, The New York Review of Books, "Definitive"--Jeffrey Rosen, The New Republic) and Dissent and the Supreme Court ("Riveting"--Dahlia Lithwick, The New York Times Book Review), a history of affirmative action from its beginning with the Civil Rights Act of 1866 to the first use of the term in 1935 with the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Act) to 1961 and John F. Kennedy's Executive Order 10925, mandating that federal contractors take "affirmative action" to ensure that there be no discrimination by "race, creed, color, or national origin" down to today's American society. Melvin Urofsky explores affirmative action in relation to sex, gender, and education and shows that nearly every public university in the country has at one time or another instituted some form of affiracative action plan--some successful, others not. Urofsky traces the evolution of affirmative action through labor and the struggle for racial equality, writing of World War I and the exodus that began when some six million African Americans moved northward between 1910 and 1960, one of the greatest internal migrations in the country's history. He describes how Harry Truman, after becoming president in 1945, fought for Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Act and, surprising everyone, appointed a distinguished panel to serve as the President's Commission on Civil Rights, as well as appointing the first black judge on a federal appeals court in 1948 and, by executive order later that year, ordering full racial integration in the armed forces. In this important, ambitious, far-reaching book, Urofsky writes about the affirmative action cases decided by the Supreme Court: cases that either upheld or struck down particular plans that affected both governmental and private entities. We come to fully understand the societal impact of affirmative action: how and why it has helped, and inflamed, people of all walks of life; how it has evolved; and how, and why, it is still needed.

The Harvard Law School professor and author of the best-selling The Persistence of the Color Line presents an analysis of race in American society that explores its sharply divisive nature while tracing the history of affirmative action and offering insight into related pros and cons. (This book was previously featured in Forecast.) 30,000 first printing.

In a book destined to become a classic, Stephan and Abigail Thernstrom present important new information about the positive changes that have been achieved and the measurable improvement in the lives of the majority of African-Americans. Supporting their conclusions with statistics on education, earnings, and housing, they argue that the perception of serious racial divisions in this country is outdated -- and dangerous.

"There is nothing quite like Frederick Lynch's book which describes how affirmative action works in real life, and points to some very disturbing effects." Nathan Glazer, Harvard University

An eminent authority presents a new perspective on affirmative action in a provocative book that will stir fresh debate about this vitally important issue

Flipping John Howard Griffin's classic Black Like Me, and extending Noel Ignatiev's How The Irish Became White into the present-day, Wise explores the meanings and consequences of whiteness, and discusses the ways in which racial privilege can harm not just people of color, but also whites. Using stories instead of stale statistics, Wise weaves a narrative that is at once readable and yet scholarly, analytical and yet accessible.

The debate over affirmative action has raged for over four decades, with little give on either side. Most agree that it began as noble effort to jump-start racial integration; many believe it devolved into a patently unfair system of quotas and concealment. Now, with the Supreme Court set to rule on a case that could sharply curtail the use of racial preferences in American universities, law professor Richard Sander and legal journalist Stuart Taylor offer a definitive account of what affirmative action has become, showing that while the objective is laudable, the effects have been anything but. Sander and Taylor have long admired affirmative action's original goals, but after many years of studying racial preferences, they have reached a controversial but undeniable conclusion: that preferences hurt underrepresented minorities far more than they help them. At the heart of affirmative action's failure is a simple phenomenon called mismatch. Using dramatic new data and numerous interviews with affected former students and university officials of color, the authors show how racial preferences often put students in competition with far better-prepared classmates, dooming many to fall so far behind that they can never catch up. Mismatch largely explains why, even though black applicants are more likely to enter college than whites with similar backgrounds, they are far less likely to finish; why there are so few black and Hispanic professionals with science and engineering degrees and doctorates; why black law graduates fail bar exams at four times the rate of whites; and why universities accept relatively affluent minorities over working class and poor people of all races. Sander and Taylor believe it is possible to achieve the goal of racial equality in higher education, but they argue that alternative policies -- such as full public disclosure of all preferential admission policies, a focused commitment to improving socioeconomic diversity on campuses, outreach to minority communities, and a renewed focus on K-12 schooling -- will go farther in achieving that goal than preferences, while also allowing applicants to make informed decisions. Bold, controversial, and deeply researched, Mismatch calls for a renewed examination of this most divisive of social programs -- and for reforms that will help realize the ultimate goal of racial equality.

Media, politicians, and the courts portray college campuses as divided over diversity and affirmative action. But what do students and faculty really think? This book uses a novel technique to elicit honest opinions from students and faculty and measure preferences for diversity in undergraduate admissions and faculty recruitment at seven major universities, breaking out attitudes by participants' race, ethnicity, gender, socio-economic status, and political partisanship. Scholarly excellence is a top priority everywhere, but the authors show that when students consider individual candidates, they favor members of all traditionally underrepresented groups - by race, ethnicity, gender, and socio-economic background. Moreover, there is little evidence of polarization in the attitudes of different student groups. The book reveals that campus communities are less deeply divided than they are often portrayed to be; although affirmative action remains controversial in the abstract, there is broad support for prioritizing diversity in practice.

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