I. Main points
    A. Historical view demonstrates that racism was just not a glitch in an otherwise non-racist society
    B. Political institutions that supposedly embodied the highest ideals of our society resisted to the last, with violence, indifference 1830s Abolitionist movement
        1. Supreme Court - Dred Scott
            a. blacks are non-persons, less than human
            b. "property" that can be taken into new territory
        2. Congress - Fugitive Slave Law- 1850
            a. blacks had to prove they were not escaped
            b. slave owner only needed affidavit from friend
        3. Lincoln
    C. Racism is not just personal racism, racial hatred, stereotyping, but institutionalized
        1. denying people their rights
        2. differential access to social resources
        3. institutionalized poverty is the main way racism takes shape in our society
II. Post-civil war to the 1960s a different form of racial oppression took shape in American society: economic, political, violent
    A. Economic - free at last - south
        1. 9/10ths of blacks lived in south, which was still an agrarian economy with emerging mining and mills
        2. Blacks excluded from new jobs, and given no land after the war except Sherman
        3. land given to slave owners, or sold in large sections to land speculators
        4. blacks were contract labor, or tenant farmers
    B. Economic - north -
        1. discriminatory hiring practices, kept blacks in specific low wage sectors
        2. unions excluded blacks, last hired first fired, scabs
        3. blacks were displace by newly arriving white immigrants
    C. political -south
        1. after 1877 Great Compromise 15Th not enforced
        2. blacks disenfranchised, no pres, congress, or supreme court 1965
        3. 14th not enforced, Supreme Court ruled Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional, states can define the rights of their citizens
        4. 1913 segregation in federal buildings
        5. Plessy vs Ferguson 1896 "inequality is the law of the land
        6. 1920s forced sterilization of blacks
    D. violence
        1. after 1877 increased violence

2. thousands of blacks hanged and burned from late nineteenth to middle of 20th century
3. lynching not a crime, no pres, no congress
4. KKK not one person convicted of lynching until 80s
5. white race riots, E. St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, LA

III. De facto segregation and poverty

A. US is highly segregated, minorities in pockets of poverty in inner city urban areas, also in suburbs, when an area gets to be more than 8% [blacks ws move]{.mark} out □?

1. 86% of whites live in suburbs that are less than 1% black
2. In Chicago 71% of blacks live in areas 9/10th black In Detroit 61%, in Philadelphia, same in most major cities and becoming more concentrated 80s to 90s
3. 3 out of 5 poor blacks and Latinos live in urban areas
4. blacks and Latinos in "high poverty" 40%
5. increase in poor-poor

B. Power and poverty - social construction of the urban ghetto

1. not just wealth 3x thrifty diet = $15,000 for 4
2. excludes from social resources and opportunities

C. policies and programs send resources elsewhere, exclude minorities and other poor, and show no regard for their effect

1. black migration - white flights
    a. govt subsidy of white flights
    b. despite law loans outside of urban areas to suburbs - no reinvestment
2. deindustrialization - 1992
    a. South Central LA and neighborhoods adjacent 75,000 high paying manufacturing jobs in one four year period 1978-1982, GM, Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear, and Firestone
    b. 20,000 jobs lost in year prior to riot
    c. only growth in jobs, sweatshops, unsafe, unhealthy, and illegal conditions and wages
    d. unemployment rate is 50%
    e. few banks and declining supermarkets in minority communities
3. federal abandonment
    a. govt spending lost 3/4 trillion from 1980-1995
    b. continue to fund suburbanization
    c. urban renewal
4. state and local tax abatements for urban renewal
    a. ball parks and high rises

    b. business exclusion

D. Declining quality of life
    1. poverty
        a. high poverty areas 40% increased total from 1970 3.7 million to 1990 10.4 million
        b. Increase in poor-poor 39% of those in poverty
        c. Children in poverty and minority children
            i. 20% in poverty 1972-3.4 million to 1993 15.7 million
            ii. minority 1 in 2 under 3
    2. decaying infrastructure
        a. Germany and Japan spend 3 to 4x the amount the US does on infrastructure
        b. 7200 public works projects on hold because of lack of funds
        c. doing these projects would create 420,000 jobs in one year
        d. 40% of bridges need to be reworked
    3. Housing crisis - slumlording, gentrification, wharehousing, so-called urban renewal
        a. half of all tenants pay more than 30% of their income for rent, that is above the definition for affordable housing
        b. since 1970 rents have 3x and incomes have 2x
        c. 50s 2/3 could afford a house on less than one quarter of their income, 90s 1/10
        d. 19 million face threat of homelessness, 1/5 families
    4. schools - property tax
    5. health and health care
        a. Disease - 5xto 6x the chance of dying of infectious disease
        b. Immunization - % is below some third world countries, El Salvador, Uganda, North Korea, Cuba
            i. NYc 40% compared to other Industrial nations 100%
            ii. tuberculosis coming back with resistant strains
        c. Infant Mortality rate - [Bed Stuy]{.mark} same as Chile and Malaysia
        d. hospitals shutting down, refusing treatment
        e. 43 million uninsured
        f. backroom clinics for treatment
        g. doctors disproportionate
    6. environmental racism
        a. Chicago 162 toxic hot spots 60 % are in areas predominantly African American
        b. highest industrial toxic releases in minority area

        c. same with illegal dumping and led poisoning
    7. auto dependency and inadequate public transportation
        a. freeways, garages, highways destroy inner city areas
        b. take up space air pollution - 86 million in areas that don't meet standards
    8. crimes, drugs, and gangs
  E. continued discrimination
    1. housing and insurance
    2. police and violence
    3. health care

IV. why institutionalized racism?
  A. someone to blame for the ills of society - don't look at the unequal distribution of wealth, income, or resources, find a straw man
  B. source of low wage labor, welfare reform created a pool of mostly women at the mercy of min wage or below
  C. high profit slumlording, high prices 8% grocieries, interest
  D. workers for social control, criminal justice - social workers