I. The Problem of Race in America
    A. Racism in America
        1. No Racism: "Color Blind" society
        2. U.S. Supreme Court
        3. Surveys: White Americans
            a. Black Americans equal opportunity
            b. Black children and education
            c. BA, NA, LA: success/fault
            d. Affirmative Action discriminates against WA
        4. Surveys of Black Americans
    B. Institutionalized racism in America in the 21st Century
        1. income/wealth
            a. income
                i. BA, AA, NA avg 60%
                ii. BA Median Household $46.6 to $30.1
            b. wealth: 10%
            c. home ownership
            d. poverty: 3x
        2. jobs
            a. job segregation
            b. deindustrialization
        3. education
            a. residential segregation 80% of W/1%AA
                i. 60% of African Americans live in neighborhoods that are more than 3/4 minority.
                ii. Race is the most significant factor determining the flow of mortgage credit (home loans) 3x more loans to white census tracks
            b. schools are segregated
            c. property taxes
        4. health and health care
            a. without health care
            b. inferior health care
            c. health
                i. infant mortality 21/2x
                ii. birth defects, low birth weight
                iii. disease
                    - higher cancer rates, esp environmental cancers, cancer clusters
                    - higher rates of diabetes and heart disease

        - asthma 3x
    iv. hunger
    v. lower life expectancy
        - lower life expectancy BM -7, BF-3
5. substandard housing (electricity, plumbing, lead paint to heating)
6. urban renewal: gentrification, wharehousing and slumlording
7. federal abandonment: decaying infrastructure and transportation systems, revenue to suburbs
8. military
    a. justified slave trade and slavery in America
        i. US Supreme Court Dred Scott 1857
        ii. blacks are non-persons within the meaning of the law
        iii. have no rights that a white man is bound to respect
        iv. blacks are "property"
        v. "beings of an inferior order"
    b. justified de jure segregation 1877-1965
        i. Pless vs Ferguson
    c. justified taking the land of the Native Americans
        i. John Marshalls ruling
        ii. NyTimes mid 1800: "all other races must bow and fade before the great work of subjugation and conquest of the anglo-saxon race
        iii. T. Roosevelt: 'the most ultimately righteous war is a war with savages . . . establishing the rule of the dominant races.'

C. Racism in America
1. personal/individual racism
    a. hate
    b. discrimination
    c. consequences:
        i. psychological
        ii. economic
        iii. life and death
2. Institutional racism: historical
    a. Native Americans: reservation
    b. slavery
    c. de jure segregation
    d. de facto segregation
3. Institutional racism: systematic exclusion from opportunity
    a. de facto segregation and education

        b. urban ghetto, deindustrialization, and urban renewal
        c. political disenfranchisement
    4. Institutional racism: systematic profiling of individuals communities
        a. criminal justice
            i. minority juveniles
            ii. drug abuse
        b. racial profiling
        c. environmental racism

II. The Problem of Race in America

A. No Racism

1. National Opinion Research Center Survey
    a. no racism in America
    b. lazy and prefer to live on welfare
2. US Supreme Court
    a. Affirmative Action is unconstitutional
    b. violates basis of American society "equality is the law of the land"
3. Pres Clinton
    a. apologize for slavery
    b. only glitch in race relations in America

B. Race as a social category

1. racism emerged as a category of thought with late colonialism and neo-colonialism
    a. colonial pseudo- scientists established the using biased criteria invented the idea of race
        i. shared physical characteristics that are deemed significant
        ii. common biological/genetic heritag
    b. concept of race and racial ideology is tied to power - justification for oppression and exploitation
2. race as social category
    a. using shared trait
        i. significance - who decides?
        ii. characteristics - crosses so-called racial lines, Tutsis and Hutus, Aborigines, Haitian
    b. using biological criteria, depending on criteria chosen, 3 to 200+ races
    c. recent genetic studies show that so called races share 95-99% of all genetic material relative to race
    d. no pure races
        i. intermarrying
        ii. countries define race

        - Brazil "some" White ancestry is classified as White
        - LA 1/32 black is black
    3. it is justification of colonialism
    4. ethnicity is another way of categorizing or classifying peoples
        a. share language, religion, and social and cultural practices
        b. ethnocentrism
        c. ethnic cleansing
    5. both racism and ethnocentrism are ideologies that define the the "other" , the group or person who is different as less than human as less than human which justifies his oppression

III. Inequality and Race

A. Economic inequality (Black, Latino, Native Americans)
    1. wealth
    2. income
    3. unemployment
    4. poverty

B. Life chances inequality
    1. Children
        a. birth defects
        b. infant mortality
        c. hunger
        d. disease (include lead poisoning, asthma)
        e. poor schools
        f. violence: crime and recruiting
    2. Adults
        a. lower life expectancy
        b. higher mortality
        c. disease
        d. health care: less and less care
        e. McJobs
        f. violence: war

C. Reasons
    1. Racial inferiority (biological determinism)
    2. Cultural inferiority

D. The Constellation of racism
    1. racial hatred and violence, personal and group
    2. racial discrimination
        a. housing
        b. jobs
        c. health care

3. institutionalized racism
    a. education
        i. residential segregation
        ii. funding
    b. health care: profit
    c. deindustrialization
        i. job loss vs job gain
        ii. communities
    d. criminal justice
    e. political
        i. drug laws and disenfranchisement
        ii. systematic obstruction to voting

E. Institutionalized racism in America in the 21st Century
1. poverty and class - income
    a. disproportionately represented in the poor
    b. Blacks and Hispanics make more or less 60% of what whites make, since the middle 1960s
    c. even college education does not equal playing field
2. poverty and class - wealth
    a. The wealth of the avg black family is $4000 compared to that of the avg white family which is $40,000
3. education is tied to class
    a. US schools are highly segregated
    b. depended on local taxes
4. health and health care
    a. is a commodity
    b. blacks without health care or inferior health care
        i. infant mortality
        ii. bith defects, low birth rate
    c. even with health coverage blacks receive less treatment and less life saving treatment
    d. lower life expectancy and declining
5. poor nutrition
6. living conditions -- from substandard housing (electricity, plumbing, lead paint) to heating
7. urban renewal, gentrification, wharehousing and slumlording
8. loss of jobs because of deindusrialization and globalization, or minimum wage jobs
9. decaying infrastructure and transportation systems federal abandonment, revenue to suburbs

10. no economic growth, disinvestment and redlining by insurance companies and banks
11. environmental racism

IV. Blacks in American Society - three systems of institutionalized racism: slavery, segregation, modern urban ghetto

A. Slavery
    1. Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Washington were slave owners, as were half the signers of the Declaration of Independence
        a. Jefferson and Henry knew it was wrong
        b. Jefferson not a reluctant slave owner
            i. whipped his slaves
            ii. separated families
            iii. only freed 5, his blood relatives
    2. Declaration of Independence
    3. legally sanctioned in Constitution, Article 4 Sec 2
    4. only part of Fifth Amendment applied to slaves
    5. not just in south, Mass was first colony to legalize slavery
    6. First slaves as early 1526 with Spanish, settlement perished slaves joined Native Americans
B. Between 1790 and 1860 from 500,000 to 4,000,000
C. The condition of the slave - complete oppression and dehumanization
    1. no political or legal rights,
        a. no autonomy
        b. no constraints on abuses
    2. no economic rights
    3. no moral standing
        a. inferior - uncivilized then race
        b. ignorant, lazy, insensitive to pain
    4. confederate flag - symbol of a social system based on the total oppression of type of persons
D. South developed powerful system of control backed by laws, courts, racial ideology and a armed force equal to 1/10th the population
E. Created animosity between poor whites and blacks by paying the whites as overseers -- divide and conquer
F. By 1808 importation was illegal but unenforced, majority of slave ships flew under US flag
G. Texas, cotton, and the war for independence 1835-6 from Mexico which had outlawed slavery, glorified in the Alamo
H. Resistance of slaves
    1. Nat Turner 1831

2. slow downs, sabotage, kill overseers and masters, burn buildings
3. by 1850s 1000 slaves running away a month

I. Reason to remove Indians and establish new states as slaveholding
1. running to Indians
2. to Florida
3. to unsettled territories

V. The end of slavery -- not the political system -- but the result of popular movements

A. From the early 1830s to the civil war an anti-slavery movement call the Abolitionist movement
1. William Lloyd Garrison The Liberator - 25 to 100,000
2. Frederick Douglas North Star
3. John Brown
a. portrayed historically as insane
b. moved the boundary of acceptable thoughts and deeds regarding slavery
c. prior to Brown it was considered the extreme of radical thought to talk about ending slavery
d. after Brown activism was no longer deviant (L174)

B. Underground railway - Harriet Tubman 19 trips, 300 slaves

C. "Inequality is the law of the land"
1. Dred Scott declared non-person and the Court declared that a negro had no rights that a white man was bound to respect
a. "property" rather than citizens
b. "beings of an inferior order
2. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850
a. blacks in north had to prove they were not escaped
b. slave owner needed only afadavit from friendly white, 300 returned

D. Popular reaction -- Civil disobedience
1. Vigilance committees to protect blacks
2. juries refused to convict

VI. Civil war and slavery

A. Lincoln -- the great Emancipator or the great equivocator
1. save the union
2. use resources of south for newly emerging industrializing economy

B. March 1861, I have no intention to interfere with the institution of slavery -- Innaugural Address

C. Greely to Lincoln -- you are not even following the laws

D. Lincoln -- if I could save the Union without freeing a single slave I would do so

E. Emancipation Proclamation, Jan 1, 1863, freed the slaves in the south, but not the border states on the side of the Union, finally after popular uproar
F. 200,000 blacks fought in Civil War,
    1. 38,000 died, worst duties, like WWII and Vietnam, paid less
    2. captured northern black soldiers were crucified and burned alive

VII. Free at last, the Black Experience in the south and north after the war
A. Thirteenth Amendmen banned slavery, but economic realities kept them in serfdom
    1. Blacks were free, but who got the land that they had worke 250 years on, plantation owners and wealthy speculators from the north, system of "share wages"
    2. Sherman gave 40,000 ex-slaves land on the coast of Georgia, Andrew Johnson took it back
    3. at the mercy of the whites, tenant farmers, land contracts, or farm hands, legally free, but economically dependent, basically "share-cropping" (p45 contract, Who Built America?)
        a. cycle of debt -- had to buy seed, supplies, and food from landowner
        b. in addition to paying land owner about one-half had to pay for supplies
        c. effected the great majority of blacks, 90% of whom lived in the South and 80% of those were in rural areas
B. Fourteenth Amendment was passed in 1868 intended to keep states from discriminating against blacks 'no state shall abridge . . . rights
    1. not interpreted that way, Supreme court ruled that it did not do what it was supposed to do "restrict the authority of states to define rights of their citizens
        a. excluded from juries
    2. Supreme Court ruled that Civil Rights Act of 1875 was unconstitutional
    3. violence directed at them, "lynching"became a practice in both the north and the south and was not a crime
    4. after Compromise of 1877 violence continued to increase with Ku Klux Klan, raids, beatins, lynchings, burnings D.W. Griffith Birth of a Nation
        a. 6000 blacks lynched
        b. no member of KKK tried for lynching until 1980
        c. state of LA 1081 blacks and Republicans killed by Democrats in 1868
        d. during Reconstruction in one county in Miss Hinds, 1 black killed per day
        e. burned black churches, schools, flogged and murdered teachers

C. Fifteenth Amendment
    1. Jim Crow laws
    2. from 1879-1965 no branch of representative govt did anything to enforce the right to vote
D. 1890s to 1920s low point in race relations in US
    1. President Wilson was a white supremacist, when Pres of Princeton only major northern university that didn't admit blacks
        a. He segregated the federal government in 1913 and entered upon a policy to eliminate colored citizens representation in the federal government
        b. tried to curtail the civil rights of blacks but rejected by Congress
        c. vetoed clause on racial equality in Covenant of the League of Nations
        d. closed Democratic Party to blacks for two decades
        e. private White House showing of Birth of a Nation "it is all so true"
    2. Reemergence of Ku Klux Klan
        a. dominated political parties in many southern states plus Indian, Ok, and Oregon
        b. blacks lynched as far north as Minnesota
        c. lynching is public crime, people posed for it
    3. Plessy vs Ferguson 1896 defined blacks as inferior and whites as superior
    4. in the North, 1855 -1905 blacks driven out of skilled occupations that were dominated by segregated unions
    5. white race riots, over 100 during Wilson and Harding
        a. Harding initiated into Ku Klux Klan in ceremony at the White House
        b. 1919 Chicago riot, E. St. Louis
        c. 1921 Tulsa whites dropped dynamite from planes killin 75 and destroying over 1100 homes
        d. wiped out or terrorized towns, "sundown towns"
    6. in 1920s Supreme Court upheld forced sterilization of blacks in Virginia
    7. Cultural milie,
        a. writers described blacks as "hyenas in a cage, reptiles, species of worm, a wild beast.
        b. D. W. Griffith Birth of a Nation, formerly The Clansmen
        c. minstrel shows
    8. As late a 1932 there were justifications of slavery, necessary transition to become civilized.
    9. blacks and the Spanish-American War
E. WWII and racism --

1. segregated
2. worst duties,
3. Queen Mary,

VIII. The modern urban ghetto

A. After WWII
   1. since turn of century blacks had been migrating to northern industrial cities for jobs
   2. improvement for blacks in industrial north
   3. however, more blacks out of work from automation of agriculture than could find jobs in the north
   4. unemployment and poverty and the emergence of the modern ghetto

B. Post-war 50s policies both public and private were racist
   1. suburbanization directed resources away from city
   2. blacks excluded from the newly emerging suburbia
   3. left an urban ghetto with invisible walls
   4. few resources, education, health, jobs
   5. civil rights movement help lessen these problems, War on Poverty

C. In the 70s and 80s deindustrialization and globalization hit black males the hardest
   1. in one period over 1/2 of all black males lost jobs in industrial America
   2. by 1986 the avg wage of unskilled black male worker was 61% of what it had been in 1973
   3. Flint
   4. South Central LA

D. Getto Infrastructure deteriorates
   1. roads, bridges, sewage
   2. hospitals and education
   3. stores, supermarkets, and banks
   4. slumlording
   5. environmental racism

E. Invisible walls
   1. discrimination in jobs and housing
   2. no mass transit
   3. discrimination in education and health

F. Cities put low income housing, prisons, homeles shelters, methadone clinics, battered women's sheltes, and drug treatment cents in poor neighborhoods, "not in my back yard"

IX. Civil Rights, success and failure, a popular movement

A. Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka 1954, all "deliberate speed, 11 years later 75% of schools still segregated

1. not like the supreme court all of a sudden saw the injustice
2. WEB Dubois and the "Niagra movement:" from the beginning of the century

B. Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus boyott, city retaliated by arresting leaders
C. Lunch counter sit-ins, 1960 four college students, to 50,000 3600 in jail, most desegregated by late 1960s
D. Voter registration drives, Freedom summer, Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Act of 1965, Mississippi Burning
E. No help from Justice Dept or President until violence was shown on TV
F. What the civil rights movement revealed
    1. de facto segregation in the north was a larger problem, and it has gotten worse< MLK on black urban violence
    2. political rights without economic rights are insignificant

X. Night by Elie Wiesel
    A. Enlightened Society -- western societ on its way to moral perfectability
        1. Reason and technology were going to create a trajectory of, not only material, but moral progress
        2. OOOps! Late in 1941 tothe end of war 1945 - Nazi Germany engaged in the systematic destruction of European Jews
        3. Genocide - the systematic murder of racial and ethnic populations "because" they are defined by the dominate group (most powerful) as "different" "other" - less than human, with no "right to exist"
        4. we have had genocide before, Columbus and the Taino, the United States and the Native Americans, but slave trade est 40 million
        5. Never of this highly systematic way, in fact, the method of organization, transportation, and extermination reflect some of the highest values of western society, respect for and unquestioning obedience to authority figures, efficiency, cooperation and coordination in bureacrtic organizations
    B. Are there broad implications? Or is this just an event in the past?
        1. Genocide has continued, Cambodia -- Killing Fields, 2 million, East Timor, Rwanda, Namibia, near genocide in Guatemala - the Indians, and El Salvador
        2. How did western society respond? How did it define itself in its response? How did U. S. respond? How has it responded to the above?
    C. The nature of the Crime -- Elie Wiesel "At Auschwitz, not only man died but also the idea of man."
        1. Born 1928 in Sighet, Hungary, on the border with Rumania
            a. winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace

    b. author of over fifteen novels and two books of essays One Generation After, A Jew Today
2. The book is an account of his experience in 1944, ghettohization, deportation, and internment in the "kingdom of night" - Auschwitz - he was fifteen
    a. One of six extermination camps set up as an institutionalization of the "Final Solution" in Poland
    b. Auschwitz - both death camp and factories I. G. Farben, Krupps, Siemens
3. The type of book
    a. personal memoir, autobiographical narrative, of Wiesel's experience as young boy in Sighet, Hungary (Nazis arrived in March of 1944 began transporting Jews to Auschwitz one month later) "Humanity has defined itself by its capacity for evil, not for its capacity to do good."
    b. However, if read closely, the book is most like a nightmare -- artistic creation -- from familiar world of his childhood where he studied the Talmud in the night -- to a completely unknown world, a world of radical evil "The dark country presented to us is self-contained and self-structured, governed by its own criminal gods who have created laws based upon a death-dominated ideology." (11 Fine) -- the hallucinatory journey to A in the cattle car and Madame Schacters mad vision -- time loses all meaning in one night, old and young -- burning children alive
4. "Night" is not just the title of the book, but a metaphor in all of Wiesel's writing for these strange, unreal, and almost unimaginable "otherworld"
    a. Auschwitz is the center of the kingdom of night however, the kingdom exceeds the confines of the concentration camps
    b. Raises two questions, like a nightmare the journey is isolated from the world - Where is God? the child hanging Where are those who might help?
5. What are the boudaries of the Kingdom of Night?
    a. Nazis and the Crime
    b. Hitler's "willing executioners"
    c. neighbors who watched and did nothing, stole possessions, took homes
    d. neighbors to concentration camps who denied they knew what was going on
    e. spontaneous mob violence in Germany which exceeded Nazis inspired norms

f. Polish peasants who hunted down those who escaped
g. cooperation of authories and governments in other countries except Denmark
h. U.S. abandonement of the Jews, no rescue plan, n bombing, took less than the number of illegal immigrants,,blocked aid to German-Jewish refugees
i. US corporations, ITT, Ford did business with Hitler throughout the war
j. Failure of churches
k. U.S. after the war

6. The witness and the ambivalence
   a. The central narrative motif in Wiesel's novels is the witness, or the act of bearing witness to the experience
   b. but there is a great deal of ambivalence in the witnessing because the victim knows that she was abandoned by the world -- David Wyman The Abandonment of the Jew
   c. Elie Wiesel's comment, "Some are guilty; all are responsible

XI. The narrative itself is structure around "nights," especially first and last nights

A. First night
   1. Jews were first ghettoized, then transported to Auschwitz Eichmann arrived in March 1944 and organized the deportation of 850,000, this while the war was ending Allies which were bombing Germany refused to bomb railroad lines to Auschwitz
   2. Madame Schacter -- the mad prophet - fire as a metaphor the method of selection and extermination Wiesel's mother and sister killing children "Never shall I forget that night, the first night in camp, which

B. Undermines the assumptions about what it means to be human
   1. the inmates are reduced to anonymity, numbers, clothes, "the ten year old boy and the sixty year old man, not only looked alike, felt alike and lived alike, but walked alike.
   2. "dissolution of the self" a living death. "There remained only a shape that looked like me."

C. Part of the struggle to remain human was with his religion, and part with his father
   1. struggle reflected in his own relationship, where he stood and watched his father be beaten, and was angry at his father
   2. and watched the two other father-son relationships, the one abandon his father,
   3. the other killing him for a crumb of bread Some workers amuse themselves by throwing pieces of bread into the open wagons and

watching the starved men kill each other for a crumb. K. sees an old man about to eat a bit of bread he was lucky enough to snatch from the crowd. Just as he brings the bread to his mouth, someone throw himself on top of him and beats him up. the old man cries out: "Meir, Meir, my boy! don't you recognize me? I'm your father . . . you're hurting me ... youre killing your father! I've got some bread . . .for you too for you too." The son grabs the bread from the father, the father dies, and the son is fallen upon by two others. "When they withdrew, next to me were two corpses, side by side, the father and the son. I was fiften years old. Fine 22.

D. the last night "The lst night in Buna. Yet another last ight. the last ight at home, the last ight in the ghetto, the last night in the train, and, now, the last night in Bun. How much longer wer our lives to be dragged out from one 'last night' to another?"
    1. the death marches

XII. The Oppression of black americans

A. Main points
    1. Historical view demonstrates that racism was just not a glitch in an otherwise non-racist society
    2. Political institutions that supposedly embodied the highest ideals of our society resisted to the last, with violence, indifference 1830s Abolitionist movement
        a. Supreme Court - Dred Scott
            i. blacks are non-persons, less than human
            ii. "property" that can be taken into new territory
        b. Congress - Fugitive Slave Law- 1850
            i. bs had to prove they were not escaped
            ii. slave owner only needed afadavit from friend
        c. Lincoln
    3. Racism is not just personal racism, racial hatred, stereotyping, but institutionalized,
        a. denying people their rights
        b. differential access to social resources
        c. institutionalized poverty is the main way racism takes shape in our society

B. Post-civil war to the 1960s a different form of racial oppression took shape in American society: economic, political, violent
    1. Economic - free at last - south
        a. 9/10ths of blacks lived in south which was still an agrarian economy with emerging mining and mills

    b. Bs excluded from new jobs, and given no land after the war except Sherman
    c. land given to slave owners, or sold in large sections to land speculators
    d. bs were contract labor, or tenant farmers
2. Economic - north -
    a. discriminatory hiring practices, kept blacks in specific low wage sectors
    b. unions excluded bs, last hired first fired, scabs
    c. bs were displace by newly arriving white immigrants
3. political -south
    a. after 1877 Great Compromise 15Th not enforced
    b. bs disenfranchised, no pres, congr, or sup ct 1965
    c. 14th not enforced, Supreme Court ruled Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional, states can define the rights of their citizens
    d. 1913 segregation in federal buildings
    e. Plessy vs Ferguson 1896 "inequality is the law of the land
    f. 1920s forced sterilzation of bs
4. violence
    a. after 1877 increased violence
    b. thousands of bs hanged and burned from late nineteenth to middle of 20th century
    c. lynching not a crime, no pres, no congress
    d. kkk not one person convicted of lynching until 80s
    e. white race riots, E. St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, LA

C. De facto segregation and poverty
1. US is highly segregated, minorites in pockets of poverty in inner city urban areas, also in suburbs, when an area gets to be more than 8% bs ws move out
    a. 86% of whites live in suburbs that are less than 1% black
    b. In Chicago 71% of bs live in areas 9/10th black In Detroit 61%, in Philadelphia, same in most major cities and becoming more concentrated 80s to 90s
    c. 3 out of 5 poor bls and lat live urban areas
    d. bs and lts in "high poverty" 40%
    e. increase in poor-poor
2. Power and poverty - social construction of the urban ghetto
    a. not just wealth 3x thrifty diet = $15,000 for 4
    b. excludes from social resources and opportunities

3. policies and programs send resources elsewhere, exclude minorities and other poor, and show no regard for their effect
    a. black migration - white flite
        i. govt subsidy of white flig
        ii. despite law loans outside of urban areas to suburbs - no reinvestment
    b. federal abandonment
        i. govt spending lost 3/4 trillion from 1980-1995
        ii. continue to fund suburbanization
        iii. urban renewl
    c. state and local tax abatements for urban renewal
        i. ball parks and high rises
        ii. business exclusion
4. Declining quality of life
    a. poverty
        i. high poverty areas 40% increased total from 1970 3.7 million to 1990 10.4 million
        ii. Increase in poor-poor 39% of those in poverty
        iii. Children in poverty and minority children
            - 20% in poverty 1972-3.4 million to 1993 15.7 million
            - minority 1 in 2 under 3
    b. decaying infrastructure
        i. Germany and Japan spend 3 to 4x the amount the US does on infrastructure
        ii. 7200 public works projects on hold because of lack of funds
        iii. doing these projects would create 420,000 jobs in one year
        iv. 40% of bridges need to be reworked
    c. Housing crisis - slumlording, gentrification, wharehousing, so-called urban renewal
        i. half of all tenants pay more than 30% of their income for rent, that is above the definition for affordable housing
        ii. since 1970 rents have 3x and incomes have 2x
        iii. 50s 2/3 could afford a hous on less than one quarter of their income, 90s 1/10
        iv. 19 million face threat of homelessness, 1/5 families
    d. schools - property tax
    e. health and health care
        i. Disease - 5xto 6x the chance of dying of infectious disease

ii. Immunization - % is below some third world countries, El Salvador, Uganda, North Korea, Cuba
- NYc 40% compared to other Industrial nations 100%
- tuberculosis coming back with resistant strains

iii. Infant Mortality rate - Bed Stuy same as Chile and Malaysia
iv. hospitals shutting down, refusing treatment
v. 43 million uninsured
vi. backroom clinics for treatment
vii. doctors disproportionate

f. environmental racism
i. Chicago 162 toxic hot spots 60 % are in areas predominantly African American
ii. highest industrial toxic releases in minority area
iii. same with illegal dumping and led poisoning

g. auto dependency and inadequate public transportation
i. freeways, garages, highways destroy inner city areas
ii. take up space air pollution - 86 million in areas that don't meet standards

h. crimes, drugs, and gangs

5. continued discrimination
a. housing and insurance
b. police and violence
c. health care

XIII. Night - Elie Wiesel (b Sep 30, 1928 Sighet, Hungary) originally published While the World Remained Silent 800 pages

A. Narrative structure
1. told through the eyes of fifteen year old Eliezer
a. Eliezer "my god is strenght(help)
b. "Eli" - "my god", first two words of Psalm 22
c. Eleazar transformed to Lazarus

2. Story is deportation of Jews in Hungary in 1944
a. largest remaining population
b. Nazis came in 1944 March, one month later 15,000 from Sighet
c. 75% of Hungarian Jews gassed immediately
d. used open pits because of backlog
e. called the holocaust which means burnt offering, shoah in Hebrew or hurbn in Yiddisn

3. Temoiginage or first-hand account of concentration camp experience for those
    a. associated with the word witness temoin
    b. Witness is ambivalent
    c. Wiesel waited 10 years to write
    d. 1954 meeting with Francois Mauriac
4. The book is not just a straight narrative
    a. mis en scene - nightmare
        i. Eliezer is moved from taken for granted world
            - fervent belief in God's relationship to Jewish people - Covenant
            - God acts in history
            - "natural" relationships of family, friends, and communities - these are the ways human beings act
            - moral order
    b. night is a metaphor for the universe of the concentration camp
        i. where human beings define themselves by their capacity to do evil George Steiner: "the camp embodies, often down to minutiae, the images and chronicles of Hell in European art and thought from the twelfth to the eighteeenth centruies . . .The concentration and death camps of the twentieth century, wherever they exist under whatever regime, are Hell made immanent. The are the transference of Hell from below the earth to its surface. They are the deliberate enactment of a long, precise imagining."
    c. no rational or moral order
    d. animal metaphors
    e. the Kingdom of Night doesn't kill Eliezer, the survivors, however, or it delays killing, Simone Weil on delayed forms of killing "From the power to transform him into a thing by killing there proceeds another power, and much more prodigious, that which makes a thing of him while he still lives. He is living, he has a soul, yet he is a thing."
    f. Corpse in the mirror

B. The themes of Night
    1. Religious
        a. Eliezer is the embodiment of a particular religious atttitude
            i. he is deeply religious
            ii. so religious is father is worried because he is studying the cabbala

    b. Eliezer not faith (pisitis) but trust (emunah) relationship where God is present in history
    c. Eliezer like other Jews of Sighet do not believe Moche's warning
    d. New fascist government in 1944 Nazis move in, life is normal
    e. Eichmann and the SS (Sondereinsatzkommando) or Special Action Unit with the cooperation
        i. Hungarian government
        ii. Hungarian police
        iii. Jewish councils
    f. "Night fell." Story interrupted (taken for granted world) and never finished, or Night is the finish
    g. Deportation and Auschwitz
        i. Madame Schacter
        ii. open pits, children being burned alive
        iii. never will I forget that night
    h. Reduction to a thing
        i. naked, shaving, clothes, number
        ii. defaite du moi "dissolution of the self"
    i. Rosh Hashanah "I was the accuser . . ."
    j. the young child hanging, there is your God L. Langer: "The ritual of death ungraced by the possibility of resurrection."
    k. "From the depths of the mirror, a corpse gazed back at me. The look in his eyes. " Dead self will always be with him
2. Elie Wiesel and God
    a. Maurice Friedman calls him the Job of Auschwitz
    b. Wiesel and Job
        i. Job is model of questioning and contending
        ii. Abraham, Jeremiah
    c. God's silence has violated the covenant
        i. if God is involved in man's destiny, esp the destiny of the Jews
        ii. Ivan and Fr Pantaleaux "the suffering of the innocent" undermines the idea of justness of God's kingdom
        iii. stands in relation of contention and questioning, wrote a play "The Trial of God"
3. Father - Son
    a. Only humanity in the Kingdom of Night is this relati- onship of mutual caring and support
        i. "My hand shifted . . . not to lose him"

            ii. even after operation runs into snow "I did not want to lose him
        b. Father saves Eliezer
            i. early he lets Eliezer have his bread
            ii. in march through snow
                - "My father's presence is the only thing that stopped me"
                - vow to keep each other from sleeping
                - fathers voice as life line (100)
            iii. on the train from Gleiwitz to Buchenwald
                - someone is choking Eliezer
                - father saves him through surrogate Meir Katz
        c. Eliezer saves Father
            i. causes disturbance when father is selected in Gleiwitz
            ii. train to Buchenwald when father is mistaken for dead, wakes him
    4. Goal of Nazis is deconstruction of self, reducing men to less than human, incl. making enemies and strangers
        a. Eliezer is afraid he will abandon his father
        b. Bela Katz Sonderkommando put owns father's body into crematorium
        c. Pipel beats own father for not making his bed properly
        d. Rabbi Eliahou and his son (97) and terrible thought
        e. "Meir, Meir"
    5. Eliezer's abandonment
        a. Kapo hits father who crawls like an animal "I did not move . . ."
        b. Buna Idek beats father with iron bar "anger against father"
        c. After alert hoping not to find father 'all my strength for my own survival
        d. drinks father's soup after rejecting it
    6. Eliezer judges himself guilty

XIV. Rwanda

A. Western society incl the US recognized and accepted their failure to act, ex post facto,
    1. Genocide happened within so-called civilized and enlightened society
    2. Undermines moral foundation of western society
    3. Human Rights aggreement
        a. get take away political rights
        b. rights of refugees
    4. Genocide Convention - resolution 260A (III) (149 ZR)

5. At the opening of the Holocaust museum "Never Again" Clinton

B. Rwanda 1994
   1. 900,000 Tutsis killed in 100 days by Hutus
      a. irony not even clearly delineated ethnic group
      b. Tutsis were cattle and Hutus farmers
      c. Tusis although minority ruled
         i. highly organized society
         ii. obedient people, respectful of authority
      d. Belgian colonial rule
         i. maintained power structure
         ii. produced a racial ideology
      e. Power structure reversed
      f. killings began
   2. Not a civil war, not random
      a. highly organinzed, coordinated and systematic murder of Tutsi men, women, and children
      b. hundreds of thousands of Hutus participated under the banner of Hutu Power and the slogan"Do your work"
      c. most killing down by machetes
      d. state radio directed the slaughter, identifying targets and locations
      e. Drs killed patients, teachers killed students, students killed students, ministers killed their congregation, neighbor killed neighbor, family member killed family
   3. World Remanined Silent -1
      a. UN commander told Kofi Annan what was going to happen and that he could stop it with 5000
      b. Kofi Annan then head of UN Peacekeeping said don't intervene
      c. Immediately Hutus killed and mutilated a contingent of Belgian peacekeepers who did not resists
      d. UN for all practical purposes disappeared
   4. World Remained Silent -2
      a. Presidential Decision Directive 25
         i. no American involvement
         ii. also urged others not to get involved
         iii. would not use the word genocide because that would mean keeping our word (153)
      b. when other countries realizing it was genocide were ready to send troops
         i. Albright delayed vote
         ii. US delayed further by withholding promised weapons

5. The world helped - 1 - France
    a. Hutu and France had close ties after Belgians left in 1959
    b. France funneled arms to keep Hutus in power and aid the killing
    c. kept UN from condemning the atrocity
    d. both US and France kept Rwanda ambassador on Security Council
    e. Sent troops to set up safety zone Operation Turquoise safety for Hutu
6. World helped - NGOs
    a. RPF was the group that stopped the slaughter, formerly exiled Tutsis
    b. As Hutu -genocidaires - fled to Uganda and Belgian Congo
    c. NGOs set up humanitarian centers for them
    d. Centers run by Hutu Power and served as staging areas to attack and kill Tutsis
7. How can this problem be solved
    a. over 100,000 Hutus in prison
    b. Tutsis return home, Hutus in their house
    c. Neighbors killed their relatives

C. Environmental Racism
1. "Toxic Waste and Race" Benjamin Chavez
    a. poverty is factor in our society's negative environmental practices
    b. race is the factor most important

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

XV. Racial Inequality

A. Concept of Race: human beings can be
1. classified/categorized
2. homogenous groups
3. shared characteristics

B. Before Race: Religion
1. Spanish: Requirement of 1512 (human or animal)
2. Puritans: "heathens," "hell fiends"

C. Race as category: Theory of Biological Determinism
1. European racial scientists
    a. craniometry

        b. certain groups: shared physical characteristics
        c. further conclusion: other "racial" characteristics
            i. intelligence
            ii. character
    2. intergenerational transmission
    3. conclusions:
        a. multiple races: homogenous and separate
        b. racial superiority vs inferiority
            i. White northern Europeans
            ii. Rwanda: Tutsis and Hutus
    4. Institutionalized in U.S.
        a. Dred Scott 1857: "beings of an inferior order"
        b. Eugenics
            i. 30 states
            ii. forced sterilization "feeble minded"
            iii. mid-20th century
D. Race and Power: Race as a justification for
    1. Slave Trade
    2. Slavery
    3. Manifest destiny: North America to Philippines
    4. Colonialism:
        a. British Empire:
        b. Belgian Congo
    5. Genocide
    6. Internment of Japanese
    7. Segregation
    8. Social Darwinism
E. Race as a scientific concept
    1. genetic science
    2. monogenesis
    3. social constructed: changes over time
F. No Racism in America
G. Race matters
    1. Social measures;
        a. infants: low birth weight, infant mortality
        b. children: disease, hunger
        c. adults:
            i. lower life expectancy
            ii. higher rates of disease
            iii. higher poverty,

        iv. without health care
        v. w/o college degree
    d. work:
        i. discrimination
        ii. segregation
        iii. class ceiling
    e. income: 60%
    f. wealth 15%

H. Two types of racism lead to racial inequality
    1. personal racism
    2. institutional racism: social organization and policy
        a. residential segregation
            i. urban and rural poverty pockets
            ii. decaying infrastructure
        b. causes
            i. black migration
            ii. white flight
            iii. redlining
            iv. federal abandonment
            v. deindustrialization
        c. other consequences
            i. health care
            ii. living conditions
        d. funding: education
        e. inequality in occupation
        f. inequality
    3. Environmental Racism
        a. location of commercial hazardous waste sites (including hospital)
        b. location of uncontrolled/illegal toxic waste sites
        c. location of 5 out 6 of the areas with the worst industrial pollution
        d. pesticides and migrant workers
        e. nuclear dumping and military waste: Anniston, AL, Navajo Nation
    4. Environmental racism: consequences
        a. Blacks die of asthma at 3x the rate of whites
        b. Higher rates of environmental caused cancers
        c. Lead poisoning is
            i. 70% minority
            ii. 37% of black urban preschoolers
        d. rural cancer clusters: Cancer corridor
        e. Native Americans: mining uranium for Cold War

        i. Navajo 1 in 5 cancer of lungs
        ii. Shiprock 133 of 150 dead or ill from radiation poisoning

I. Race matters: Cycle of Inequality
    1. Median Family Income
        a. W $46,305
        b. B $29,470
        c. L $33,565
    2. Per capita income w/ BA
        a. W $51,898
        b. B $40,672
        c. L $42,180
    3. Wealth
        a. W $81,000
        b. B $10,000
        c. L $3,000
    4. Unemployment
        a. W 5%
        b. B 9.8%
        c. L $8.1%
    5. Unemployment Teens
        a. W 11%
        b. B 24%
        c. L 16%
    6. Poverty
        a. W 9.9%
        b. B 22.7%
        c. L 21.4%
        d. Severely Poor
            i. B 29%
            ii. L 22%
    7. Poverty Children
        a. W 12.8%
        b. B 30%
        c. L 27.4%
    8. Health Care
        a. W 12%
        b. B 18%
        c. L 32%

9. Housing 60% of African Americans live in neighborhoods that are more than 3/4 minority. Race is the most significant factor determining the flow of mortgage credit (home loans) 3x more loans to white census tracks
10. Environmental racism: race most significant factor in
    a. location of commercial hazardous waste sites
    b. location of uncontrolled toxic waste sites
    c. 5 of 6 areas with worst industrial pollution
    d. most illegal dumping
    e. hospital waste sites
11. health and health care, inadequate nutrition, poverty, and environmental racism
    a. African American infants 4x more likely to die from low birth weight
    b. African Americans 2 1/2x before the age of one
    c. disease
        i. higher cancer rates, esp environmental cancers, cancer clusters
        ii. higher rates of diabetes and heart disease
        iii. asthma 3x
        iv. lead poisoning(90% of cases, 37% of black preschoolers)
        v. lower life expectancy BM -7, BF-3

XVI. Institutional Racism in America

A. Residential segregation
    1. Black migration
    2. Suburbanization I: White flight
        a. restrictive covenants
        b. redlining
    3. Suburbanization II
        a. steering
        b. tipping
        c. housing values
        d. urban renewal
            i. stadiums
            ii. tax abatements
            iii. freeways
            iv. gentrification
    4. Consequences: life in a social environment
        a. declining infrastructure
        b. decreasing tax base
        c. destruction of communities

        d. inadequate social resources: health care
            i. infant mortality
            ii. life expectancy
        e. 83% of whites live in areas less than 1% Black

B. Education
    1. school segregation
    2. property taxes
    3. Consequences:
        a. lack of resources
        b. high drop out rate
        c. unprepared for higher education
        d. unskilled

C. Workforce segregation
    1. industrial America: unskilled and semiskilled
    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. sales and service
    4. Consequences
        a. incomes
            i. W $56,442
            ii. B $34,192
            iii. H $35,054
        b. wealth: W 8-10x BH
        c. poverty rate: BHNA 3x whites (Children B 30%, L 33%)
        d. unemployment
            i. W 5%
            ii. B 9.8%
            iii. H 8.1%
        e. w/o health insurance
            i. W 12%
            ii. H 325
            iii. B 18%
        f. home ownership: BH 2/3 rate of W

D. Environmental racism
    1. legal toxic and hazardous dumps
    2. illegal commercial dumping of hazardous waste
    3. 5 o 6 areas with greatest industrial pollution
    4. hospital waste
    5. cancer corridors
    6. nuclear waste sites
    7. Enforcement?!
    8. consequences
        a. mortality from asthma Bs 3x
        b. inner city B children 50% asthma rate
        c. inner city B preschoolers 1 in 3 lead poisoning
        d. Bs 50% more likely to die of environmentally causes diseases

XVII. Who benefits?

A. Capitalists
    1. low wage labor force for McJobs
    2. strike and union breakers
B. Society
    1. someone to do the dirty jobs
    2. meat packing, migrant
C. Corporations? Merchants
    1. Race tax
    2. cigarettes, and alcohol
    3. slumlords
    4. loan sharks
    5. scapegoating
        a. welfare mommas
        b. affirmative action "taking our jobs"
            i. medical schools, law schools
            ii. prestigious universities have
            iii. always been affirmative action for the wealthy
        c. don't look at wealthy
            i. your jobs went to China, not
            ii. to a poor black guy