The Final Solution

In the spring of 1941 Adolph Hitler, the leader (Furer) of the National Socialist Party (aka National Socialist German Workers Party -- it was neither worker nor socialist), decided to annihilate all of the Jews living in occupied German territory -- at that time, almost all of Europe.

On July 31, 1941 Reich Marshall Herman Goering issues an order to Reinhard Heydrich, chief of Reich Security to organize "a complete solution of the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence in Europe." (4 AJ)

The Einsatzgruppen

Just prior to this decision, the Germans had made a decision to kill all of the Jews in Eastern Poland and Russia as German troops advanced into Russia. The invasion of which began in June 22, 1942.

This was to be accomplished by what were called Einzatsgruppen, or mobile killing units, there were four in total, three headed by Phds, and they were broken into smaller units Sonderkammandos, the leaders were highly educated, one was a pastor.

Police Battalions

These units were not just composed of Nazis, SS, or Gestapo, but what are called Police Battalions, every day, ordinary Germans, volunteers. Frequently told that they did not have to participated in mass murder, few passed.

Other job of police battalions, search out Jews who escaped or found hiding places. Typically more men volunteered than was necessary, many of the men went on many missions, "For them it was a hunt pure and simple, the purpose of which was to denude the ountryside of the offending beasts." (HWE 237) "Jew-hunt) from E. Hoffman

They came across a series of underground bunkers, whereupon they yeled for the Jews to come out. Silence greeted them. The Germans threw in tear-gs grenades, which revealed to them something of their victims: ". . . from the bunkers rang out the cries and whimpers women and children." The Germans again ordered them to come out, to no effect. "And when no one emerged, had grenades were thrown again and again untile it had become completely lifeless inside the bunker in question l l l l I cannotstate the exact number of victims becasue we did not excavate the bunker after finishing the operation. Nor we verify the deaths of the occupants." HWE, 237, E.N. Hoffman

The Method of the Einsatzgruppen

The main method of murder that these Einsatzgruppen units used was machine gunning, they would take large numbers of Jews to an open grave, which the Jews might be forced to dig, line them up, either in or next to, and then shoot them. (227 HWE)

P3 Abandonment of the Jews -- Eyewitness -GErman construction engineer

These mobile killing units killed 1.4 million Jews in two major sweeps from 1941 through early 1942.

The Method of the Final Solution

However, the "Final Solution" required the killing of an estimated 11 million Jews, and it was going to be more visible to the world, because many lived in western Europe.

Another more efficient plan was needed, but it required a great deal of cooperation from the institutions in Germany, and high degree of organization. The **Wannsee Conference,** needed the bureaucracy of Germany, civil, legal, to cooperate. "happy agreement on the part of the participants" "extrordinary enthusiasm."

General Plan

The general plan for the "final solution" was to deport Jews from all the countries of Europe to Easter Europe, centrally Poland, where the extermination camps were locatedd: these were **Chelmo, Treblinka, Sobibor, Maidenek, Belzec,** and the most notorious **Auschwitz**, which was a combination concentration camp and death camp, 18 sq miles, factories, Krupps, FArben, Siemens (Birkenau was the death camp at Auschwitz)

Chelmo began work in late 1941 using gasing vans, sping and summer of 1942 for the rest, Auschwitz used Zyklon B (hydrogen cyanide, or prussic acid -- produced by Farben)

Distinction between forced labor and death camp

* At this point we might add that the distinction between a concentration camp - forced labor- and a killing center is an illusion, the concentration camps killed through labor and starvation -- 2.5 million Russian soldiers were starved to death, Mauthausen had a 100% death rate, as did Treblinka, accept for around 23o who escaped at the end, however, most of those were killed by Polish peasants (Steiner)

Eichmann

This vast undertaking was put in the hands of Adloph Eichmann a mid-level bureaucrat with a genius for organization who at is trial never denied that he did what he did, organized the deportation of millions to death camps, and was quite proud of his work.

Totals: Of the approximately 5.5 million Jews killed by the Nazis, close to 3 million were slauthered in the extermination centers and almost 1.5 million were massacred in the mobile killing actions. Most of the rest died in other mass shootings, or on the deportation trains, or from the lethal conditons that prevailed in the ghettos (starvation, cold, disease, and crowding), death marches

Kurt Gerstein Christian 209,210 engineer, account HH.

Rudolph Hoss in his autobiography from prison 214 HH.

Another method of extermination prior to the final solution

The Ghettoes:

The Germans organized huge urban ghettos, large numbers of Jews were virtually imprisoned, in fenced off section of town, with little food, Warsaw, Lodz, Lublin. Most were killed eventually, or shipped to Auschwitz, many died, starvation, disease, no money, no food. 4000 a week in the Warsaw ghetto.

Logistics and Organization/cooperation

How did Eichmann organize this? Needed cooperation,

a) foreign governments needed to enact laws making Jews stateless, deprive them of their citizenship, and their civil rights

b) police and military within countries to register and round up Jews, to confiscate their wealth

c) Jewish Councils to identify, register, and organized Jews for deportation, list their valuables

d) transportation, needed cattle cars to transport large numbers of Jews

Hannah Arendt, as far as Eichmann could see no one refused to cooperate, no one protested

Hungary as an example

Although the Hungarian regime sided with the Nazis, mainly for the purpose of acquiring territory from Romania and Austria, they were anit-semitic.

Laws in Hungary

In 1928 they had passed a law limiting per cent of Jewish students allowed in the universities, and in1938 and 1939 they passed laws limiting Jews in most sections of the economy, later inter racial marriages were forbidden, the official status of the Jewish religion was abolished, Jews were removed from the Army

Jews in Hungary

Strangely, though, the Jews of Hungary, except for those who were forced to serve in slave labor battalions was comparatively not bad, which deluded them into thinking

"it could not happen here." Hannah Arendt says that the Jews, espcially the Jews in urban areas, knew, they knew about Auschwitz and they knew about the Einzatsgruppen, that Elie Wiesel did not know at age 15 is true.

In March 1944 Eichmann arrived with his staff which was about 10 men.

It took only a short time for Eichmann to organize the deportation of 850,000 Jews.

The government passed the necessary laws and decrees, he orgainized the Jewish Council

The ghettoization was accoplished by the Hungarin police.

Eichmann is said to have promised the Jewish Council that nothing would happen to the Jews, April 7th order to move Jews into Ghettos, April 14 order was executed. A great deal of dissimulation was needed on behalf of the Jewish leaders

The Hungarian population did not resist because they were allowed to expropriate Jewish wealth left behind

Of those deported, 75% were gassed immediately, because the crematorium could not handle such volume, open pits were resorted to. HH Mueller315.

How did Anti-semitism emerge?

Anti-semitism has been prevalent in western society since the emergence of Chrisianity as the dominant religion fo western Civilization.

In the siense the basis of teh racist ideology against the jews was in the opposition between Christianity and Judaism, two religions with a common source, the Hebrew Scriptures, in Christianity, the Old Testament.

"The clerics believd that if Christianity was indeed the true faith and its followers were the new Israel, then Judaism ahd to be discredited in the eyes of the faithful. In medieval sermons, plays, and religious literature, the Jews were often protrayed as the adversaies of the church who from the time of the Crucifixtion threatned good Christisn."

both religions look toweards the coming of a messiah to redeem the world, however, Christianity has acepted Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah, Jesus Christus, in Latin, meaing Jesus the Christ, the Jewish fiath does not recognized Jesus as the messiah.

Once Christianity became the dominant religion and a dominant power politically Judaism was considered a heresy, and jews were considered heretics.

this religious difference becomes translatd into hatred when Christianity defined Jews as "Christ-killers" and themselves as the "new Israel". Anti-semitism in this form equated "rejectionism" Jews failing to convert with "the crime"

Judaism in early Christendom and the middle ages was not just a different belief but a sacriligious defiance.

EG fourth century, John Chrysostom, a Chruch Father, "Where Christ-killers gathere, the cross is ridiculed, god blashemed, the father unacknowledged, the son insulted, the grace of the Spirit rejected . . .If the Jewish rites are holy and venerable, our way of life must be false. But if our way is true, as indeed it is, theirs is fraudulent . . .I am speaking of their present day madness HWE 52

Medieval Christianity was no different, they thought of Jews as the agents of both evil and the devil. By the thirteenth centruy the Jew became synonymous with the devil. Peter the Venerable of cluny, "whether a Jew can be hauman for he will neither yeild to human reasoning, nor find satisfaction in authoritative utterances, alike divine and Jewish." 53 HWE

Spanish Inquisition and the later Papal Inquisition which sought out heretics through torture and hearsay directed at the Jews

And with the First Crusades there was a massacre of Jewish areas

Elimination through conversion

Ultimately, though this anti-semitism was eliminationist, it wanted to eliminated the Jews, it wanted to do so through conversion, this would solve the problem and reaffirm the supremacy of Christianity. Such was the "logic" of premodern anti-semitism.

Modern enlightened society produces a modern enlightened racism

this changed though in the Nineteenth century in Germany -- ironically this new form of eliminationist anti-semitism emerged in the century that western society referes to as the Enlightenment, when our society escaped the bonds of superstition and became "modern."

What was the nature of this new "modern" anti-semitism, it was the pseudo-scientific category called "race."

previously, the Jews were considered in theological terms, they were heretics, their religion caused them to be athreat, and conversion or assimilation was an anser, the new more modern versions of anti-semitism, located the threat of the Jew, not only , or mainly in Judaism, the religion, but in the speudo-scientific category "race."

This transformation began in the early nineteenth century, coincidentally corresponding to movements for Jews to be accepted as citizens with equal rights, which they were in 186 .

What was already accepted as the Judenfragen, the Jewish Problem or Question, became a question of race and not just religion, of course religious anti-semitism provided the necessary cultural background

RAcism and Typification

1. Racial antisemitism is similar to religious anti-semitism; it defines the Jews as a race, a homogenous group, and with goals and interests inimical to German society
2. the Jews were defined as the less than human binary opposite of the master race, the Aryan master race.

Why race? It has a pseudo-scientific status and it is simple, serves the purpose of uniting all the fragmented ridiculous stories into one large ridiculous story

3. The Jewis race was composed of three notions,
    - binary opposite of the German Volk,
    - malevaolent and corrosive, not just different,
    - jew was the active cause of everything that was wrong with society.

up to this point and into the late nineteent century the "liberal" friends of the Jews had agreed there was a Jewish problem but argued that making them part of society, extending rights to them would solve the problem, they would be assimilated by the superior culture./

"The jews must cease being 'jes' and convert to a 'religion of reson' they would be admitted to the German nations when they lived up to Christian standards, when they acted according to 'Christian virture' and when they renounced their "conceited and selfish conception of god." 58HWE

Accepting that there was a Jewish Problem

Racial anit-semitism was almost an accepted cultural norm, supported by most of the social institutions and public opinion in Germany, however, not until the twentieth century did it become a powerful political force.

Implications of racial antisemitism -- elimination not conversion

The Nazis followed modern anti-semitism to its "logical' conclusion, the theory of racial superiority and racial inferiority had no escape clause as did religious anti-semitism,

1. the Jews were immutable, malevolent, powerful, and dangerous, a parasite on German society,
2. they were also suspected of being well organized and especially able to infiltrate society at the economic level and accrue power for economic domination,
3. They could not be assimilated, changed, or converted, in fact the Nazis suggested that conversion was a strategy to infiltrate and take over the church
4. And in modern Germany the Jews were blamed for all the problems of German society, the loss of WWI, the harsheness of the Treaty of Versailles, the economic woes which followed the War and persisted through the Weimar Republic, and they continued to be charged with sexual depravity and ritual murder
5. And it became central, not just peripheral, it became a shared cultural assumption that the Jews needed to be vanquished. ""that even the most honest Jew, under the inescapable influence of his blood, the carrier of his Semitic morality which is fully oposed to your German morality must work everywhere only towards the subvesion and destruction of the German nature, german moraltiy, German civilization."

the institutionalization of anti-semitism

Even before Hitler and the Nzis, Between 1861 and 1895 there were 28 proposed solution to the Jewish, of thoe 28 19 were for the physical extermination of the Jews

Initial Goals

Institutionalized rAcism, goals,

eliminate jews from public life,

from education,

from civil service,

from the professions, from ownership of corporate banks and ownership of rural land

April 7, 1933 The Law for the Re-establishment of the Professional Civil Service, dismissal of non-Aryans from the civil service -- non Aryan was defined as jewish, anyone with one jewish parent or one jewish grandparent

Nuremberg Laws of 1935 denied Jews the rights of citizens,

defined the jews in racial terms, and prohibited different types of associations between Jews and Germans, sexual relationships were forbidden to keep the race pure

Jewish Response

most jews felt that this would have a stabilizing effect, although they were now again second class citizens it defined and guaranteed that status

April 1938 Law enacted that required the registrating of all Jewish businesses

In 1938 Kristallnact (night of broken glass), Goehring reorganized the SA, the brown shirts, and they destroyed every Jewish business, burned down jewish synsguoges, ninety-one Jews died, but 30,000 were sent to concentration camps

Up to this point many Jews had tried to emigrate, and now many more tried. There was a major problem the western countries did not wand a large number of emigrants and what the Nazis called the Flight Tax - 25% of property

Nazis closed out the possibility of emigration in 19

And what did that great bastion of democracy do

the history of the west including the U.S. is not that they did what they could, they did less than they could, the U.S. taking only 10% of the Jewish immigrants that by law they could have taken. U.S. and England turned ship away with 16,000 immigrants, knowing what was going to happen.

AND THE WORLD LOOKED ON,

German institutions were silent or complicit, both the Protestant and Catholic churches

The legal institutions were complicit

THE U.S. NEW FOR SURE BY 1942 WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN EUROPE

no plan to help,

didn't even fill immigration quotas,

refused to bomb the gas chambers and the train lines to Auschwitz in 1944 when the Hungarians were still being transported there

mass media failed to publicize even though they knew it was happening, pa ge 12, or page 33,

no help from the Christian churches in the U.S.,

indifference of political leaders to speak out

It is a sad commentary on U.S. , but certainly other allies share the blame for doing nothing, especcially England and France, now the truth about France will come out in another trial.

Who stood up to this horror?

Of all the countries, only tiny, helpless Denmark. They said, no, ended up saving all but a few Jews

Italy tried by being inefficient, screwing up.

Racism and American Society

1. **The Meaning of Race**
    1. The concept of race is used as a way of classifying and categorizing human beings into groups.
    2. The concept of race is fairly new; two factors contributed to its "discovery" and adoption
        1. The emergence of modern science and adoption of by w. european countries of the scientific method as a basis for knowledge.
            1. observation
            2. objectivity
            3. classification
            4. theory development
        2. Later colonialism (18th-middle 20th century) and subjugation of the peoples of the world to western Europe
            1. by the end of the 19th century w.e. had conquered and controlled 80% of world
            2. created African countries, m.e countries, occupied Asia, South America
    3. These factors led to the concept of race and racial superiority, inferiority etc.
    4. During early colonialism (15th and 16th centuries), western European countries conquered other peoples but did not use the category of race. Viewed peoples differently:

1. Spanish in the New World were confused:
    1. Were not sure whether the beings they found were human or not.
    2. Were they human or beasts:
        1. if beasts Spanish could enslave them, kill them
        2. if human had to try to save their souls and force them to accept Spain as their new sovereigns
        3. Requirement of 1512: they were human, but heathens, meaning not Christians
    3. They were human, there must read the following called the Requirement
        1. accept the rule of the Church, the Pope
        2. accept the rule of Spain
        3. submit to the preaching of the faith
        4. if refused

            We shall take you and your wives and your children, and shallmake slaves of them, ans as such shall sell and dispose of them as their Highnesses may command; and we shall take awy your goods, and shall do all the harm and damge that we can, as to vasals who do not obey, and refuse to receive their lord, and resist and contradict him; and we protest that the deaths and the losses which shall accrue from this are your fault, and not that of their Highnesses, or ours, nor these cavalers who come with us . . .
2. Puritans also saw them as heathens
    1. diaries: "servants of satan" "demons from hell" "hellish fiends and brutish men"
    2. actions: chosen people tuning New World into Garden meant destroying the world of the natives and them
3. The British and colonials Americans saw them as uncivilized, beasts
    1. Washington: 'The gradual extension of our settlements will as certainly cause the savage, as the wolf, to retire, both being beasts of prey, tho' different in shape."
    2. Jefferson
    3. Tennyson "White Man's Burden"

5. Later colonialism adopted the idea of race
    1. Scientific discovery of race
        1. biological determinism
        2. peoples can be categorized by race according to certain shared physical characteristics
            1. color

        2. hair
        3. bone structure
    3. these common shared characteristics are transmitted from generation to generation
2. A field of scientific study called "race science" emerged.
    1. tried to demonstrate empirically the existence of these shared traits
    2. tried to show how physical traits correlated to other factors especially intelligence, but also
    3. moral superiority and
    4. poverty, mental illness, and crime
    5. method: craniometry in the late 1800s
        1. measured skull sizes to measure brain size
        2. width of noses, height, bone strucuture, hair
    6. conclusions: Irish, Italians, and Jews were races
    7. conclusions: black race (negroid), asia (Mongloid), white (caucasion)
    8. all women were inferior
3. Social Darwinism
4. Eugenics in America, England and other countries
    1. keep racial groups apart
    2. no immigration from southern and eastern Europe
    3. sterilize the weak
        1. 1920 US Supreme Court Buck v Bell
        2. 30 states forced sterilization laws
6. Function of the idea of race
    1. justify the exploitation of peoples
        1. justified slave trade and slavery in America
            1. US Supreme Court Dred Scott 1857
            2. blacks are non-persons within the meaning of the law
            3. have no rights that a white man is bound to respect
            4. blacks are "property"
            5. "beings of an inferior order"
        2. justified de jure segregation 1877-1965
            1. Pless vs Ferguson
        3. justified taking the land of the Native Americans
            1. John Marshalls ruling
            2. NyTimes mid 1800: "all other races must bow and fade before the great work of subjugation and conquest of the anglo-saxon race

            3. T. Roosevelt: 'the most ultimately righteous war is a war with savages . . . establishing the rule of the dominant races."
        4. justified taking the land of African and Asian peoples
            1. Belgian Congo
            2. French Indochina
    2. justified genocide
        1. America
        2. Nazis
            1. racism
            2. racial anti-semitism
            3. necessity of extermination
2. **Genocide**
    1. Raphael Lemkin:
        1. biography
            1. Greek geno meaning race or tribe
            2. Latin cide meaning killing
        2. Third count of Nuremberg indictment: Nazis "conducted deliberate and systematic genocide, the extermination of racial and national groups, against the civilian populations of certain occupied territories"
    2. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime Of Genocide adopted by General Assembly in 1948
        1. Any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, or religious groups, such as
            1. killing members of the group
            2. causing serious bodily or mental harm to members
            3. deliberately inflicting on the group the conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part
            4. imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group
            5. forcibly transferring children of the group to another group
        2. To be found guilty
            1. carry out one of the aforementioned acts
            2. with the intent to destroy in all or part
            3. one of the protected groups
            4. motives for wanting to destroy a group not relevant
3. **G. Is Race a scientific concept?**
    1. Has and continues to change over time
        1. Irish, Italians, and Jews were considered a race
        2. South Asian Indians
        3. Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

2. Different by place: Brazil and Louisiana
    1. B. any white ancestry one is classified as white
    2. L. 1/32 black one was classifie as black
3. Multi-racial: Tiger Wood

4. **H. The concept of race and genetic science**
    1. There are no genetic markers for race.
    2. All peoples share 95-99% of all genetic material societies consider significant relative to race
    3. Monogenesis
    4. Conclusion: Race is not a scientific category and the critieria we use for classifying people is without scientific justification
5. **I. Sociologists agree race is a socially constructed category, but it has real consequences today in American society**
    1. Institutional racism
        1. residential segregation
            1. 86% of whites live in areas that are less than 1% black
            2. pattern: increasing in 80s and 90s
        2. leads to

        3. educational segregation
           leads to

        4. decline in community
            1. decaying infrastructure
            2. slumlording
            3. social services
        5. inequality of opportunity for racial minorities
    2. Income
        1. family income:
            1. W $49,000, B $29,400, H $29,600
            2. pattern: relationship unchanged over last 30 years
        2. individual income:
            1. 60%
            2. pattern: unchanged over 30 years
        3. reasons:
            1. job segregation
            2. glass ceiling
            3. higher rates of unemployment
            4. discrimination
    3. Wealth

    1. W $81,000, B $10,000, H $3,000
    2. pattern continuing
4. Poverty
    1. higher rates of poverty
    2. higher rates of child poverty
5. health care
    1. without H 33%, B 21%, AA21%
    2. discrimination in health care
6. hunger
    1. more likely to be food insecure
    2. 1 in 2 B and L children food insecure
7. Environmental racism
    1. location of commercial hazardous waste sites
    2. location of uncontrolled toxic waste sites
    3. 5 of 6 areas with worst industrial pollution
    4. most illegal dumping
    5. hospital waste sites
8. Factors related to lack of health care, inadequate nutrition, poverty, and environmental
    1. African American infants 4x more likely to die from low birth weight
    2. African Americans 2 11/2x
    3. disease
        1. higher cancer rates, esp environmental cancers, cancer clusters
        2. diabetes rates
        3. heart disease
        4. asthma 3x
        5. lead poisoning(90% of cases, 37% of black preschoolers
    4. lower life expectancy BM -7, BF-3
9. Violence
    1. Secondary economy: black market
    2. police profiling
10. Racism in America
    1. personal/individual racism
        1. hate
        2. discrimination
        3. consequences:
            1. psychological
            2. economic
            3. life and death
    2. Institutional racism: historical

        1. Native Americans: reservation
        2. slavery
        3. de jure segregation
        4. de facto segregation
    3. Institutional racism: systematic exclusion from opportunity
        1. de facto segregation and education
        2. urban ghetto, deindustrialization, and urban renewal
        3. political disenfranchisement
    4. Institutional racism: systematic profiling of individuals communities
        1. criminal justice
            1. minority juveniles
            2. drug abuse
        2. racial profiling
        3. environmental racism
6. **I. The Problem of Race in America**
    1. No Racism
        1. National Opinion Research Center Survey
            1. no racism in America
            2. lazy and prefer to live on welfare
        2. US Supreme Court
            1. Affirmative Action is unconstitutional
            2. violates basis of American society "equality is the law of the land"
        3. Pres Clinton
            1. apologize for slavery
            2. only glitch in race relations in America
    2. Race as a social category
        1. racism emerged as a category of thought with late colonialism and neo-colonialism
            1. colonial pseudo- scientists established the using biased criteria invented the idea of race
                1. shared physical characteristics that are deemed significant
                2. common biological/genetic heritag
            2. concept of race and racial ideology is tied to power - justification for oppression and exploitation
        2. race as social category
            1. using shared trait
                1. significance - who decides?
                2. characteristics - crosses so-called racial lines, Tutsis and Hutus, Aborigines, Haitian

2. using biological criteria, depending on criteria chosen, 3 to 200+ races
3. recent genetic studies show that so called races share 95-99% of all genetic material relative to race
4. no pure races
    1. intermarrying
    2. countries define race
        1. Brazil "some" White ancestry is classified as White
        2. LA 1/32 black is black
5. it is justification of colonialism
6. ethnicity is another way of categorizing or classifying peoples
    1. share language, religion, and social and cultural practices
    2. ethnocentrism
    3. ethnic cleansing
7. 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

3. Inequality and Race
    1. Economic inequality (Black, Latino, Native Americans)
        1. wealth
        2. income
        3. unemployment
        4. poverty
    2. Life chances inequality
        1. Children
            1. birth defects
            2. infant mortality
            3. hunger
            4. disease (include lead poisoning, asthma)
            5. poor schools
            6. violence: crime and recruiting
        2. Adults
            1. lower life expectancy
            2. higher mortality
            3. disease
            4. health care: less and less care
            5. McJobs
            6. violence: war
    3. Reasons
        1. Racial inferiority (biological determinism)

2. Cultural inferiority

4. The Constellation of racism
    1. racial hatred and violence, personal and group
    2. racial discrimination
        1. housing
        2. jobs
        3. health care
    3. institutionalized racism
        1. education
            1. residential segregation
            2. funding
        2. health care: profit
        3. deindustrialization
            1. job loss vs job gain
            2. communities
        4. criminal justice
        5. political
            1. drug laws and disenfranchisement
            2. systematic obstruction to voting
    4. Institutionalized racism in America in the 21st Century
        1. poverty and class - income
            1. disproportionately represented in the poor
            2. Blacks and Hispanics make more or less 60% of what whites make, since the middle 1960s
            3. even college education does not equal playing field
        2. poverty and class - wealth
            1. 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
            1. US schools are highly segregated
            2. depended on local taxes
        4. health and health care
            1. is a commodity
            2. blacks without health care or inferior health care
                1. infant mortality
                2. bith defects, low birth rate
            3. even with health coverage blacks receive less treatment and less life saving treatment
            4. 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

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

1. **Slavery**
    1. Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Washington were slave owners, as were half the signers of the Declaration of Independence
        1. Jefferson and Henry knew it was wrong
        2. Jefferson not a reluctant slave owner
            1. whipped his slaves
            2. separated families
            3. 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
2. **Between 1790 and 1860 from 500,000 to 4,000,000**
3. **The condition of the slave - complete oppression and dehumanization**
    1. no political or legal rights,
        1. no autonomy
        2. no constraints on abuses
    2. no economic rights
    3. no moral standing
        1. inferior - uncivilized then race
        2. ignorant, lazy, insensitive to pain

    4. confederate flag - symbol of a social system based on the total oppression of type of persons
4. **South developed powerful system of control backed by laws, courts, racial ideology and a armed force equal to 1/10th the population**
5. **Created animosity between poor whites and blacks by paying the whites as overseers -- divide and conquer**
6. **By 1808 importation was illegal but unenforced, majority of slave ships flew under US flag**
7. **Texas, cotton, and the war for independence 1835-6 from Mexico which had outlawed slavery, glorified in the Alamo**
8. **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
9. **Reason to remove Indians and establish new states as slaveholding**
    1. running to Indians
    2. to Florida
    3. to unsettled territories

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

1. **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
        1. portrayed historically as insane
        2. moved the boundary of acceptable thoughts and deeds regarding slavery
        3. prior to Brown it was considered the extreme of radical thought to talk about ending slavery
        4. after Brown activism was no longer deviant (L174)
2. **Underground railway - Harriet Tubman 19 trips, 300 slaves**
3. **"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
        1. "property" rather than citizens
        2. "beings of an inferior order
    2. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850
        1. blacks in north had to prove they were not escaped

        2. slave owner needed only afadavit from friendly white, 300 returned
4. **Popular reaction -- Civil disobedience**
    1. Vigilance committees to protect blacks
    2. juries refused to convict

Civil war and slavery

1. **Lincoln -- the great Emancipator or the great equivocator**
    1. save the union
    2. use resources of south for newly emerging industrializing economy
2. **March 1861, I have no intention to interfere with the institution of slavery -- Innaugural Address**
3. **Greely to Lincoln -- you are not even following the laws**
4. **Lincoln -- if I could save the Union without freeing a single slave I would do so**
5. **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**
6. **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

Free at last, the Black Experience in the south and north after the war

1. **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?)
        1. cycle of debt -- had to buy seed, supplies, and food from landowner
        2. in addition to paying land owner about one-half had to pay for supplies
        3. effected the great majority of blacks, 90% of whom lived in the South and 80% of those were in rural areas
2. **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
    1. 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
    1. 6000 blacks lynched
    2. no member of KKK tried for lynching until 1980
    3. state of LA 1081 blacks and Republicans killed by Democrats in 1868
    4. during Reconstruction in one county in Miss Hinds, 1 black killed per day
    5. burned black churches, schools, flogged and murdered teachers

3. **Fifteenth Amendment**
    1. Jim Crow laws
    2. from 1879-1965 no branch of representative govt did anything to enforce the right to vote
4. **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
        1. He segregated the federal government in 1913 and entered upon a policy to eliminate colored citizens representation in the federal government
        2. tried to curtail the civil rights of blacks but rejected by Congress
        3. vetoed clause on racial equality in Covenant of the League of the Nations
        4. closed Democratic Party to blacks for two decades
        5. private White House showing of Birth of a Nation "it is all so true"
    2. Reemergence of Ku Klux Klan
        1. dominated political parties in many southern states plus Indian, Ok, and Oregon
        2. blacks lynched as far north as Minnesota
        3. 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
        1. Harding initiated into Ku Klux Klan in ceremony at the White House
        2. 1919 Chicago riot, E. St. Louis
        3. 1921 Tulsa whites dropped dynamite from planes killin 75 and destroying over 1100 homes
        4. wiped out or terrorized towns, "sundown towns"

6. in 1920s Supreme Court upheld forced sterilization of blacks in Virginia
7. Cultural milie,
    1. writers described blacks as "hyenas in a cage, reptiles, species of worm, a wild beast.
    2. D. W. Griffith Birth of a Nation, formerly The Clansmen
    3. minstrel shows
8. As late a 1932 there were justifications of slavery, necessary transition to become civilized.
9. blacks and the Spanish-American War
10. WWII and racism --
    1. segregated
    2. worst duties,
    3. Queen Mary,

The modern urban ghetto

1. **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
2. **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
3. **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
        1. one four year period 75,000 jobs lost, GM, Behtlehem Steel, Goodyear, Firestone
4. **Getto Infrastructure deteriorates**
    1. roads, bridges, sewage
    2. hospitals and education

    3. stores, supermarkets, and banks
    4. slumlording
    5. environmental racism
5. **Invisible walls**
    1. discrimination in jobs and housing
    2. no mass transit
    3. discrimination in education and health
6. **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"**

Civil Rights, success and failure, a popular movement

1. **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
2. **Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus boyott, city retaliated by arresting leaders**
3. **Lunch counter sit-ins, 1960 four college students, to 50,000 3600 in jail, most desegregated by late 1960s**
4. **Voter registration drives, Freedom summer, Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Act of 1965, Mississippi Burning**
5. **No help from Justice Dept or President until violence was shown on TV**
6. **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

Night by Elie Wiesel

1. **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

2. **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?
3. **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
        1. winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace
        2. 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
        1. One of six extermination camps set up as an institutionalization of the "Final Solution" in Poland
        2. Auschwitz - both death camp and factories I. G. Farben, Krupps, Siemens
    3. The type of book
        1. 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."

        2. 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"
    1. Auschwitz is the center of the kingdom of night however, the kingdom exceeds the confines of the concentration camps
    2. 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?
    1. Nazis and the Crime
    2. Hitler's "willing executioners"
    3. neighbors who watched and did nothing, stole possessions, took homes
    4. neighbors to concentration camps who denied they knew what was going on
    5. spontaneous mob violence in Germany which exceeded Nazis inspired norms
    6. Polish peasants who hunted down those who escaped
    7. cooperation of authories and governments in other countries except Denmark
    8. 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
    9. US corporations, ITT, Ford did business with Hitler throughout the war
    10. Failure of churches
    11. U.S. after the war
6. The witness and the ambivalence
    1. The central narrative motif in Wiesel's novels is the witness, or the act of bearing witness to the experience
    2. 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
    3. Elie Wiesel's comment, "Some are guilty; all are responsible

4. **The narrative itself is structure around "nights," especially first and last nights**
    1. 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

2. 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."
3. 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.

4. 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

The Oppression of black americans

1. **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
        1. Supreme Court - Dred Scott
            1. blacks are non-persons, less than human
            2. "property" that can be taken into new territory
        2. Congress - Fugitive Slave Law- 1850
            1. bs had to prove they were not escaped
            2. slave owner only needed afadavit from friend
        3. Lincoln
    3. 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
2. **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
        1. 9/10ths of blacks lived in south which was still an agrarian economy with emerging mining and mills
        2. Bs 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. bs were contract labor, or tenant farmers
    2. Economic - north -
        1. discriminatory hiring practices, kept blacks in specific low wage sectors
        2. unions excluded bs, last hired first fired, scabs
        3. bs were displace by newly arriving white immigrants
    3. political -south
        1. after 1877 Great Compromise 15Th not enforced
        2. bs disenfranchised, no pres, congr, or sup ct 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 sterilzation of bs

4. violence
    1. after 1877 increased violence
    2. thousands of bs 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

3. **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
        1. 86% of whites live in suburbs that are less than 1% black
        2. 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
        3. 3 out of 5 poor bls and lat live urban areas
        4. bs and lts in "high poverty" 40%
        5. increase in poor-poor
    2. 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
    3. policies and programs send resources elsewhere, exclude minorities and other poor, and show no regard for their effect
        1. black migration - white flite
            1. govt subsidy of white flig
            2. despite law loans outside of urban areas to suburbs - no reinvestment
        2. federal abandonment
            1. govt spending lost 3/4 trillion from 1980-1995
            2. continue to fund suburbanization
            3. urban renewl
        3. state and local tax abatements for urban renewal
            1. ball parks and high rises
            2. business exclusion
    4. Declining quality of life
        1. poverty
            1. high poverty areas 40% increased total from 1970 3.7 million to 1990 10.4 million
            2. Increase in poor-poor 39% of those in poverty
            3. Children in poverty and minority children
                1. 20% in poverty 1972-3.4 million to 1993 15.7 million

        2. minority 1 in 2 under 3
    2. decaying infrastructure
        1. Germany and Japan spend 3 to 4x the amount the US does on infrastructure
        2. 7200 public works projects on hold because of lack of funds
        3. doing these projects would create 420,000 jobs in one year
        4. 40% of bridges need to be reworked
    3. Housing crisis - slumlording, gentrification, wharehousing, so-called urban renewal
        1. half of all tenants pay more than 30% of their income for rent, that is above the definition for affordable housing
        2. since 1970 rents have 3x and incomes have 2x
        3. 50s 2/3 could afford a hous on less than one quarter of their income, 90s 1/10
        4. 19 million face threat of homelessness, 1/5 families
    4. schools - property tax
    5. health and health care
        1. Disease - 5xto 6x the chance of dying of infectious disease
        2. Immunization - % is below some third world countries, El Salvador, Uganda, North Korea, Cuba
            1. NYc 40% compared to other Industrial nations 100%
            2. tuberculosis coming back with resistant strains
        3. Infant Mortality rate - Bed Stuy same as Chile and Malaysia
        4. hospitals shutting down, refusing treatment
        5. 43 million uninsured
        6. backroom clinics for treatment
        7. doctors disproportionate
    6. environmental racism
        1. Chicago 162 toxic hot spots 60 % are in areas predominantly African American
        2. highest industrial toxic releases in minority area
        3. same with illegal dumping and led poisoning
    7. auto dependencey and inadequate public transportation
        1. freeways, garages, highways destroy inner city areas
        2. take up space air pollution - 86 million in areas that don't meet standards
    8. crimes, drugs, and gangs
5. continued discrimination
    1. housing and insurance
    2. police and violence

3. health care

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

1. **Narrative structure**
    1. told through the eyes of fifteen year old Eliezer
        1. Eliezer "my god is strenght(help)
        2. "Eli" - "my god", first two words of Psalm 22
        3. Eleazar transformed to Lazarus
    2. Story is deportation of Jews in Hungary in 1944
        1. largest remaining population
        2. Nazis came in 1944 March, one month later 15,000 from Sighet
        3. 75% of Hungarian Jews gassed immediately
        4. used open pits because of backlog
        5. 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
        1. associated with the word witness temoin
        2. Witness is ambivalent
        3. Wiesel waited 10 years to write
        4. 1954 meeting with Francois Mauriac
    4. The book is not just a straight narrative
        1. mis en scene - nightmare
            1. Eliezer is moved from taken for granted world
                1. fervent belief in God's relationship to Jewish people - Covenant
                2. God acts in history
                3. "natural" relationships of family, friends, and communities - these are the ways human beings act
                4. moral order
        2. night is a metaphor for the universe of the concentration camp
            1. 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."

2. no rational or moral order
3. animal metaphors
4. 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."

5. Corpse in the mirror

2. **The themes of Night**
    1. Religious
        1. Eliezer is the embodiment of a particular religious atttitude
            1. he is deeply religious
            2. so religious is father is worried because he is studying the cabbala
        2. Eliezer not faith (pisitis) but trust (emunah) relationship where God is present in history
        3. Eliezer like other Jews of Sighet do not believe Moche's warning
        4. New fascist government in 1944 Nazis move in, life is normal
        5. Eichmann and the SS (Sondereinsatzkommando) or Special Action Unit with the cooperation
            1. Hungarian government
            2. Hungarian police
            3. Jewish councils
        6. "Night fell." Story interrupted (taken for granted world) and never finished, or Night is the finish
        7. Deportation and Auschwitz
            1. Madame Schacter
            2. open pits, children being burned alive
            3. never will I forget that night
        8. Reduction to a thing
            1. naked, shaving, clothes, number
            2. defaite du moi "dissolution of the self"
        9. Rosh Hashanah "I was the accuser . . ."
        10. the young child hanging, there is your God
            L. Langer: "The ritual of death ungraced by the possibility of resurrection."

11. "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
    1. Maurice Friedman calls him the Job of Auschwitz
    2. Wiesel and Job
        1. Job is model of questioning and contending
        2. Abraham, Jeremiah
    3. God's silence has violated the covenant
        1. if God is involved in man's destiny, esp the destiny of the Jews
        2. Ivan and Fr Pantaleaux "the suffering of the innocent" undermines the idea of justness of God's kingdom
        3. stands in relation of contention and questioning, wrote a play "The Trial of God"
3. Father - Son
    1. Only humanity in the Kingdom of Night is this relati- onship of mutual caring and support
        1. "My hand shifted . . . not to lose him"
        2. even after operation runs into snow "I did not want to lose him
    2. Father saves Eliezer
        1. early he lets Eliezer have his bread
        2. in march through snow
            1. "My father's presence is the only thing that stopped me"
            2. vow to keep each other from sleeping
            3. fathers voice as life line (100)
        3. on the train from Gleiwitz to Buchenwald
            1. someone is choking Eliezer
            2. father saves him through surrogate Meir Katz
    3. Eliezer saves Father
        1. causes disturbance when father is selected in Gleiwitz
        2. 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
    1. Eliezer is afraid he will abandon his father
    2. Bela Katz Sonderkommando put owns father's body into crematorium
    3. Pipel beats own father for not making his bed properly
    4. Rabbi Eliahou and his son (97) and terrible thought
    5. "Meir, Meir"
5. Eliezer's abandonment
    1. Kapo hits father who crawls like an animal "I did not move . . ."
    2. Buna Idek beats father with iron bar "anger against father"

3. After alert hoping not to find father 'all my strength for my own survival
4. drinks father's soup after rejecting it

6. Eliezer judges himself guilty

Rwanda

1. **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
        1. get take away political rights
        2. rights of refugees
    4. Genocide Convention - resolution 260A (III) (149 ZR)
    5. At the opening of the Holocaust museum "Never Again" Clinton
2. **Rwanda 1994**
    1. 900,000 Tutsis killed in 100 days by Hutus
        1. irony not even clearly delineated ethnic group
        2. Tutsis were cattle and Hutus farmers
        3. Tusis although minority ruled
            1. highly organized society
            2. obedient people, respectful of authority
        4. Belgian colonial rule
            1. maintained power structure
            2. produced a racial ideology
        5. Power structure reversed
        6. killings began
    2. Not a civil war, not random
        1. highly organinzed, coordinated and systematic murder of Tutsi men, women, and children
        2. hundreds of thousands of Hutus participated under the banner of Hutu Power and the slogan"Do your work"
        3. most killing down by machetes
        4. state radio directed the slaughter, identifying targets and locations
        5. 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
        1. UN commander told Kofi Annan what was going to happen and that he could stop it with 5000

2. Kofi Annan then head of UN Peacekeeping said don't intervene
3. Immediately Hutus killed and mutilated a contingent of Belgian peacekeepers who did not resists
4. UN for all practical purposes disappeared

4. World Remained Silent -2
    1. Presidential Decision Directive 25
        1. no American involvement
        2. also urged others not to get involved
        3. would not use the word genocide because that would mean keeping our word (153)
    2. when other countries realizing it was genocide were ready to send troops
        1. Albright delayed vote
        2. US delayed further by withholding promised weapons
5. The world helped - 1 - France
    1. Hutu and France had close ties after Belgians left in 1959
    2. France funneled arms to keep Hutus in power and aid the killing
    3. kept UN from condemning the atrocity
    4. both US and France kept Rwanda ambassador on Security Council
    5. Sent troops to set up safety zone Operation Turquoise safety for Hutu
6. World helped - NGOs
    1. RPF was the group that stopped the slaughter, formerly exiled Tutsis
    2. As Hutu -genocidaires - fled to Uganda and Belgian Congo
    3. NGOs set up humanitarian centers for them
    4. Centers run by Hutu Power and served as staging areas to attack and kill Tutsis
7. How can this problem be solved
    1. over 100,000 Hutus in prison
    2. Tutsis return home, Hutus in their house
    3. Neighbors killed their relatives

Environmental Racism

1. **"Toxic Waste and Race" Benjamin Chavez**
    1. poverty is factor in our society's negative environmental practices
    2. race is the factor most important

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**

Racial Inequality

1. **Concept of Race:** human beings can be
    1. classified/categorized
    2. homogenous groups
    3. shared characteristics
2. **Before Race:** Religion
    1. Spanish: Requirement of 1512 (human or animal)
    2. Puritans: "heathens," "hell fiends"
3. **Race as category:** Theory of Biological Determinism
    1. European racial scientists
        1. craniometry
        2. certain groups: shared physical characteristics
        3. further conclusion: other "racial" characteristics
            1. intelligence
            2. character
    2. intergenerational transmission
    3. conclusions:
        1. multiple races: homogenous and separate
        2. racial superiority vs inferiority
            1. White northern Europeans
            2. Rwanda: Tutsis and Hutus
    4. Institutionalized in U.S.
        1. Dred Scott 1857: "beings of an inferior order"
        2. Eugenics
            1. 30 states
            2. forced sterilization "feeble minded"
            3. mid-20th century
4. **Race and Power:** Race as a justification for
    1. Slave Trade
    2. Slavery
    3. Manifest destiny: North America to Philippines
    4. Colonialism:
        1. British Empire:
        2. Belgian Congo

5. Genocide
6. Internment of Japanese
7. Segregation
8. Social Darwinism

5. **Race as a scientific concept**
    1. genetic science
    2. monogenesis
    3. social constructed: changes over time
6. **No Racism in America**
7. **Race matters**
    1. Social measures;
        1. infants: low birth weight, infant mortality
        2. children: disease, hunger
        3. adults:
            1. lower life expectancy
            2. higher rates of disease
            3. higher poverty,
            4. without health care
            5. w/o college degree
        4. work:
            1. discrimination
            2. segregation
            3. class ceiling
        5. income: 60%
        6. wealth 15%
8. **Two types of racism lead to racial inequality**
    1. personal racism
    2. institutional racism: social organization and policy
        1. residential segregation
            1. urban and rural poverty pockets
            2. decaying infrastructure
        2. causes
            1. black migration
            2. white flight
            3. redlining
            4. federal abandonment
            5. deindustrialization
        3. other consequences
            1. health care
            2. living conditions

4. funding: education
5. inequality in occupation
6. inequality

3. Environmental Racism
    1. location of commercial hazardous waste sites (including hospital)
    2. location of uncontrolled/illegal toxic waste sites
    3. location of 5 out 6 of the areas with the worst industrial pollution
    4. pesticides and migrant workers
    5. nuclear dumping and military waste: Anniston, AL, Navajo Nation
    6. Environmental racism: consequences
        1. Blacks die of asthma at 3x the rate of whites
        2. Higher rates of environmental caused cancers
        3. Lead poisoning is
            1. 70% minority
            2. 37% of black urban preschoolers
        4. rural cancer clusters: Cancer corridor
        5. Native Americans: mining uranium for Cold War
            1. Navajo 1 in 5 cancer of lungs
            2. Shiprock 133 of 150 dead or ill from radiation poisoning

9. **Race matters: Cycle of Inequality**
    1. Median Family Income W $46,305 B $29,470 L $33,565
    2. Per capita income w/ BA W $51,898 B $40,672 L $42,180
    3. Wealth W $81,000 B $10,000 L $3,000
    4. Unemployment W 5% B 9.8% L $8.1%
    5. Unemployment Teens W 11% B24% L 16%
    6. Poverty W 9.9% B 22.7% L 21.4% (Severely Poor B 29% L 22%)
    7. Poverty Children W 12.8% B 30% L 27.4%
    8. Health Care W 12% B 18% 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
        1. location of commercial hazardous waste sites
        2. location of uncontrolled toxic waste sites
        3. 5 of 6 areas with worst industrial pollution
        4. most illegal dumping
        5. hospital waste sites
        6. health and health care, inadequate nutrition, poverty, and environmental racism
        7. African American infants 4x more likely to die from low birth weight

8. African Americans 2 11/2x before the age of one
9. disease
    1. higher cancer rates, esp environmental cancers, cancer clusters
    2. higher rates of diabetes and heart disease
    3. asthma 3x
    4. lead poisoning(90% of cases, 37% of black preschoolers)
    5. lower life expectancy BM -7, BF-3

Institutional Racism in America

1. **Residential segregation**
    1. Black migration
    2. Suburbanization I: White flight
        1. restrictive covenants
        2. redlining
    3. Suburbanization II
        1. steering
        2. tipping
        3. housing values
        4. urban renewal
            1. stadiums
            2. tax abatements
            3. freeways
            4. gentrification
    4. Consequences: life in a social environment
        1. declining infrastructure
        2. decreasing tax base
        3. destruction of communities
        4. inadequate social resources: health care
            1. infant mortality
            2. life expectancy
    5. 83% of whites live in areas less than 1% Black
2. **Education**
    1. school segregation
    2. property taxes
    3. Consequences:
        1. lack of resources
        2. high drop out rate
        3. unprepared for higher education
        4. unskilled

3. **Workforce segregation**
    1. industrial America: unskilled and semiskilled
    2. deindustrialization 1992
        1. 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
        2. 20,000 jobs lost in year prior to riot
        3. only growth in jobs, sweatshops, unsafe, unhealthy, and illegal conditions and wages
        4. unemployment rate is 50%
        5. few banks and declining supermarkets in minority communities
    3. sales and service
    4. Consequences
        1. income W$56,442, B$34,192, H$35,054
        2. wealth W 8-10x BH
        3. poverty rate: BHNA 3x whites (Children B 30%, L 33%)
        4. unemployment W5%,B9.8%,H8.1%
        5. w/o health insurance W12%,H325,B18%
        6. home ownership BH 2/3 rate of W
4. **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
        1. mortality from asthma Bs 3x
        2. inner city B children 50% asthma rate
        3. inner city B preschoolers 1 in 3 lead poisoning
        4. Bs 50% more likely to die of environmentally causes diseases

Who benefits?

1. **Capitalists**
    1. low wage labor force for McJobs
    2. strike and union breakers
2. **Society**
    1. someone to do the dirty jobs

    2. meat packing, migrant
3. **Corporations? Merchants**
    1. Race tax
    2. cigarettes, and alcohol
    3. slumlords
    4. loan sharks
    5. scapegoating
        1. welfare mommas
        2. affirmative action "taking our jobs"
            1. medical schools, law schools
            2. prestigious universities have
            3. always been affirmative action for the wealthy
        3. don't look at wealthy
            1. your jobs went to China, not
            2. to a poor black guy

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**
    1. Supreme Court - Dred Scott
        1. blacks are non-persons, less than human
        2. "property" that can be taken into new territory
    2. Congress - Fugitive Slave Law- 1850
        1. bs had to prove they were not escaped
        2. slave owner only needed afadavit from friend
    3. Lincoln
3. **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