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*Jim Crow Campus: Higher Education and the Struggle for a New Southern Social Order* by Joy Ann Williamson-Lott (review)

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mid-twentieth century and explores how the city's reputation has affected the course of its history into the present day. Similarly, the book examines the development of San Francisco's reputation as a "gay mecca" and illustrates how stigmatization can result in positive consequences for a city (p. xii). Finally, Foster explores Las Vegas's reputation as "Sin City" and highlights how that stigma has resulted in increased profits for the tourism and gambling industries as well as the construction of barriers to the city's continued development (p. xii).

Readers of the *Journal of Southern History* will find Foster's treatment of Birmingham particularly interesting. Once known nationally as "the Magic City" of industrial growth in the New South, the well-publicized and often violent racism during the 1950s and 1960s tarnished Birmingham's image and placed a seemingly permanent blemish on the city's history (p. 22). Foster is at his best when demonstrating the ways this stigma has persisted since the civil rights era. Some of Birmingham's white twenty-first-century residents continue to be reluctant to promote the memory of the civil rights movement in their city, even to the point of showing a reluctance to name the city's landmarks after prominent movement leaders.

Foster has written an important and accessible study of the effects of reputation and stigma on the perception and historical development of urban spaces. His creative use of source material, such as his use of online local news stories and their accompanying user comments, provides a rich texture to his analysis and reminds readers of the contemporary relevance of his subject. The book is also firmly rooted in a comprehensive and useful theoretical framework provided by Foster's deft explanation of complex sociological and psychological scholarship on the concept of stigma and the process of stigmatization. Scholars of the urban South, the civil rights era, and public history will find the book especially illuminating. Foster's study will also find an audience in both undergraduate and graduate courses on urban history, the U.S. South, and historical memory.

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WESLEY G. PHELPS

*Jim Crow Campus: Higher Education and the Struggle for a New Southern Social Order.* By Joy Ann Williamson-Lott. (New York: Teachers College Press, 2018. Pp. xii, 164. Paper, \$42.95, ISBN 978-0-8077-5912-7.)

In *Jim Crow Campus: Higher Education and the Struggle for a New Southern Social Order*, Joy Ann Williamson-Lott examines the battles that professors and students waged against southern universities' faculty, trustees, and presidents who sought to prevent their campuses from becoming activist centers during the era of civil rights, Black Power, and antiwar movements as institutions tried to secure federal funding and uphold the southern racial hierarchy. Williamson-Lott moves beyond the limiting scope of institutional desegregation, contending that her "focus on the intracampus movement for dignity, power, and constitutional freedoms allows for an intimate look at how constituents at southern institutions, to differing degrees and with differing results, forced their campuses to alter internal policies and procedures that stifled dissent" (p. 3). The book investigates the various agendas that individuals and groups possessed for their actions, demonstrating the internal battles that higher educational institutions fought during the civil rights

movement. Williamson-Lott's work contributes to a regional narrative that is often overlooked due to the geographical specificity of civil rights battles.

Williamson-Lott effectively depicts the multidimensional tensions between state elected officials, public and private school trustees and presidents, and student bodies. Campus newspapers lend insight to these perspectives. In her analysis of the University of South Carolina's white student newspaper, *The Gamecock*, and South Carolina State College's black newspaper, *The Collegian*, for instance, Williamson-Lott demonstrates that black student activists had limited institutional freedoms compared with their white counterparts. She explains that black students' group activism for desegregation resulted in harsher backlash compared with individual white students' similar opinions regarding the issue. Williamson-Lott successfully transitions from students' perspectives to trustees' in her analysis of how universities tried to use anti-communism campaigns to block activist speakers, who threatened the schools' federal aid and racial order. Such constant personal and ideological battles mimicked those at the national level.

The book's weaknesses are in its generalizations regarding primary sources, scope, and terminology. For example, one area Williamson-Lott focuses on is the role federal aid played in shaping a college or university's political positions. However, the author does not provide or incorporate specific communications between the universities and the federal government detailing the federal government's impact. The book would benefit from providing specific information regarding the actions or motivations of the people discussed, including using more quotations, statistics, and other forms of evidence. Without such specification, it is difficult to capture the bottom-up perspective that the book attempts to depict. The author's geographical scope is also too broad. Williamson-Lott does not always state how the schools she discusses are connected. If the scope were smaller and focused on several universities within one state, or focused on a particular type of institution (public or private, white or black), the author would be able to support the book's main argument throughout. Furthermore, the author uses the phrase *white supremacy* throughout the book, but an operational definition is not provided to explain how the phrase is being used. The phrase is mostly used as a blanket term to describe anyone or anything expressing antiblack or anti-civil rights views.

*Jim Crow Campus* provides insight into the civil rights movement beyond the national narrative, adding significant nuance. Williamson-Lott's contribution to the historiography of the civil rights movement includes new people, places, tactics, and, most important, perspectives.

SUNY Oneonta

EVAN HOWARD ASHFORD

*The Struggle Is Eternal: Gloria Richardson and Black Liberation.* By Joseph R. Fitzgerald. Civil Rights and the Struggle for Black Equality in the Twentieth Century. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2018. Pp. [x], 341. \$50.00, ISBN 978-0-8131-7649-9.)

The past two decades have seen a maturation in the study of black women's leadership in the civil rights and Black Power movements. In particular,