Outline Sociology 621. Lecture 9 CLASS AND RACE February 15, 2017

II. Understanding the theoretical specificity of racial oppression, racial domination, racial inequality

- 1. Methodological point: what do we mean by "theoretical specificity"?
- 2. The problem of "Essentialism"
- 3. What is the Abstract Category within which "racial oppression" is an instance?
 - Albert and Hahnel's proposal: racial oppression as a form of alienated community
 - Compare this to class as alienated division of labor: division of labor + domination
- 4. The specificity of Racial Oppression
 - i. Racial division is a socially recognized distinction between people based on biological lineage
 - ii. Typically the biological lineage is linked to some socially recognized and symbolically salient *visible physical attribute*
 - iii. Racial *division* becomes racial *oppression* when it corresponds to some form of socially-significant exclusion, typically with an economic dimension, but also political and cultural.
 - iv. Racial classification distinctions become stable, socially reproducible forms of exclusion when they are systematically connected to communal identities. *Racial oppression, then, is grounded in biological lineages embodied in communal identities.*
 - v. When racial division takes the form of racial oppression, the oppressed group is also invariably stigmatized.

III. A Class Analysis of Racial Oppression

- 1. The central Question
- 2. Who Benefits from Racism?
 - White workers exploit black workers
 - White workers oppress black workers but do not exploit them
 - White workers neither oppress nor exploit black workers: Capitalists alone benefit from racism.
 - The differential exploitation of black and white workers is of decreasing relevance.
- 3. The problem of solidarity

IV. An historical study of class and race: The Transformation of the Southern Racial State

- 1. Core thesis: The Southern racial state was a functional solution to the problem of coercively exploiting sharecroppers
- 2. Empirical prediction concerning variation in resistance to the civil rights movement
- 3. Historical Trajectory of creation, stability, dissolution of the Southern Racial State:
 - 1. Material conditions at creation of Jim Crow
 - 2. Political conditions at creation: populist threat
 - 3. Solution: the creation of widespread sharecropping
 - 4. Superstructural consolidation
 - 5. New Deal Agriculture
 - 6. Cold War & post-WWII US world position
 - 7. Resistance to destruction of racial state in late 1950s and 1960s