1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910459370903321
	Autore	Brown Jeffrey A. <1966->
	Titolo	Black superheroes, Milestone comics, and their fans [[electronic resource] /] / Jeffrey A. Brown
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Jackson, : University Press of Mississippi, c2001
	ISBN	1-282-91734-X
		9786612917349
		1-60473-763-8
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (251 p.)
	Collana	Studies in popular culture
	Disciplina	741.5/089/96073
	Soggetti	Comic books, strips, etc - United States - History and criticism
		African Americans
		Electronic books.
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Contents; List of Illustrations; Acknowledgments; Prologue; 1. Introduction: "New Heroes"; 2. A Milestone Development; 3. Comic Book Fandom; 4. The Readers; 5. Reading Race and Genre; 6. Reading Comic Book Masculinity; 7. Drawing Conclusions; Appendix; Notes; Works Cited; Index
	Sommario/riassunto	A history of the trailblazing comics that broke color barriers and portrayed African Americans in heroic storylines What do the comic book figures Static, Hardware, and Icon all have in common? Black Superheroes, Milestone Comics, and Their Fans gives an answer that goes far beyond ""tights and capes,"" an answer that lies within the mission Milestone Media, Inc., assumed in comic book culture. Milestone was the brainchild of four young black creators who wanted to part from the mainstream and do their stories their own way. This history of Milestone, a ""creator-owned"" publishing company, te

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910778531403321
	Autore	Brooks Roy L (Roy Lavon), <1950->
	Titolo	Integration or separation? [[electronic resource]] : a strategy for racial equality / / Roy L. Brooks
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, MA, : Harvard University Press, 1996
	ISBN	0-674-02885-6
	Descrizione fisica	xi, 348 p
	Disciplina	323.1/196073
	Soggetti	African Americans - Civil rights
		Black nationalism - United States
		United States Race relations
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [289]-337) and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- I RACIAL INTEGRATION -- Introduction -- 1 Elementary and Secondary Education -- 2 Higher Education -- 3 Housing -- 4 Employment -- 5 Voting -- 6 Why Integration Has Failed -- II TOTAL SEPARATION -- Introduction -- 7 Booker T. Washington and W E. B. Du Bois -- 8 Marcus Garvey -- 9 The Nation ofIslam -- 10 Emigration to Liberia -- 11 Black Towns in the United States -- 12 Intra-Racial Conflicts and Racial Romanticism -- III LIMITED SEPARATION -- Introduction -- 13 The Case for a Policy of Limited Separation -- 14 Elementary and Secondary Education -- 15 Higher Education -- 16 Cultural Integration within the Community -- 17 Economic Integration within the Community -- 18 Political Power -- Epilogue -- Notes -- Index
	Sommario/riassunto	Integrated in principle, segregated in fact: is this the legacy of fifty years of "progress" in American racial policy? Is there hope for much better? Roy L. Brooks, a distinguished professor of law and a writer on matters of race and civil rights, says with frank clarity what few will admit--integration hasn't worked and possibly never will. Equally, he casts doubt on the solution that many African-Americans and mainstream whites have advocated: total separation of the races. This book presents Brooks's strategy for a middle way between the increasingly unworkable extremes of integration and separation. Limited separation, the approach Brooks proposes, shifts the focus of

civil rights policy from the group to the individual. Defined as cultural and economic integration within African-American society, this policy would promote separate schooling, housing, and business enterprises where needed to bolster the self-sufficiency of the community, without trammeling the racial interests of individuals inside or outside of the group, and without endangering the idea of a shared Americanness. But all the while Brooks envisions African-American public schools, businesses, and communities redesigned to serve the enlightened self-interest of the individual. Unwilling to give up entirely on racial integration, he argues that limited separation may indeed lead to improved race relations and, ultimately, to healthy integration. This book appears at a crucial time, as Republicans dismantle past civil rights policies and Democrats search for new ones. With its alternative strategy and useful policy ideas for bringing individual African-Americans into mainstream society as first-class citizens, Integration or Separation? should influence debate and policymaking across the spectra of race, class, and political persuasion.