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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction: Constructing Black Power -- 1. "Revolution Has Come to Brooklyn": Construction Trades Protests and the Negro Revolt of 1963 / Purnell, Brian -- 2. "The Laboratory of Democracy": Construction Industry Racism in Newark and the Limits of Liberalism / Rabig, Julia -- 3. "Work for Me Also Means Work for the Community I Come From": Black Contractors, Black Capitalism, and Affirmative Action in the Bay Area / Rosen, John J. -- 4. Community Control of Construction, Independent Unionism, and the "Short Black Power Movement" in Detroit / Goldberg, David -- 5. "The Stone Wall Behind": The Chicago Coalition for United Community Action and Labor's Overseers, 1968-1973 / Gellman, Erik S. -- 6. "The Blacks Should Not Be Administering the Philadelphia Plan": Nixon, the Hard Hats, and "Voluntary" Affirmative Action / Griffey, Trevor -- 7. From Jobs to Power: The United Construction Workers Association and Title VII Community Organizing in the 1970's / Griffey, Trevor -- Conclusion: White Male Identity Politics, the Building Trades,

Sommario/riassunto

Black Power at Work chronicles the history of direct action campaigns to open up the construction industry to black workers in the 1960's and 1970's. The book's case studies of local movements in Brooklyn, Newark, the Bay Area, Detroit, Chicago, and Seattle show how struggles against racism in the construction industry shaped the emergence of Black Power politics outside the U.S. South. In the process, "community control" of the construction industry-especially government War on Poverty and post-rebellion urban reconstruction projects- became central to community organizing for black economic self-determination and political autonomy. The history of Black Power's community organizing tradition shines a light on more recent debates about job training and placement for unemployed, underemployed, and underrepresented workers. Politicians responded to Black Power protests at federal construction projects by creating modern affirmative action and minority set-aside programs in the late 1960's and early 1970's, but these programs relied on "voluntary" compliance by contractors and unions, government enforcement was inadequate, and they were not connected to jobs programs. Forty years later, the struggle to have construction jobs serve as a pathway out of poverty for inner city residents remains an unfinished part of the struggle for racial justice and labor union reform in the United States.
