Record Nr. UNINA9910821734703321 Autore Jackson John P. <1961-> Titolo Social scientists for social justice: making the case against segregation // John P. Jackson, Jr New York,: New York University Press, c2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa 0-8147-4383-8 **ISBN** 0-585-43483-2 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (303 p.) Collana Critical America Disciplina 340/.115 Soggetti Discrimination in education - Law and legislation - United States -History - 20th century Race discrimination - Law and legislation - United States - History -20th century Discrimination in education - United States - History - 20th century Race discrimination - United States - History - 20th century African Americans - Segregation - Psychological aspects - History -20th century Sociological jurisprudence Social justice - United States - History - 20th century Social scientists - United States - History - 20th century Social engineering - United States - History - 20th century 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 (p. 267-283) and index. Nota di contenuto The study of race between the wars -- Effect of World War II on study of racial prejudice -- The American Jewish Congress -- Pre-Brown litigation -- Recruiting expert witnesses -- Testimony of the experts --Supreme court hearings and decision, Brown I -- Supreme court hearings and decision, Brown II -- Committee of social science consultants. Sommario/riassunto In one of the twentieth century's landmark Supreme Court cases, Brown v. Board of Education, social scientists such as Kenneth Clark helped to convince the Supreme Court Justices of the debilitating psychological

effects of racism and segregation. John P. Jackson, Jr., examines the well-known studies used in support of Brown, such as Clark's famous

"doll tests," as well as decades of research on race which lead up to the case. Jackson reveals the struggles of social scientists in their effort to impact American law and policy on race and poverty and demonstrates that without these scientists