

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910965604103321
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Titolo	Reaping a greater harvest : African Americans, the extension service, and rural reform in Jim Crow Texas // Debra A. Reid
Pubbl/distr/stampa	College Station, : Texas A&M University Press, c2007
ISBN	1-60344-505-6
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (328 p.)
Collana	Sam Rayburn series on rural life ; ; no. 14
Disciplina	630.71/5
Soggetti	African American agriculturists - Texas Agriculture and state - Texas African Americans - Texas - History Rural extension - Texas
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	African Americans and rural reform in Texas, 1891-1914 -- Forming separate bureaucracies : the Negro Division of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, 1915-20 -- Segregated modernization : taking the message into African American fields and farm homes -- Public reform in black and white : the maturation of a segregated division -- Building segregated social welfare : Texas' Negro Division and Roosevelt's New Deal -- Beyond the farm : cultivating new audiences and support systems at home and abroad -- Separation despite civil rights -- Measuring greater harvests.
Sommario/riassunto	Jim Crow laws pervaded the south, reaching from the famous "separate yet equal" facilities to voting discrimination to the seats on buses. Agriculture, a key industry for those southern blacks trying to forge an independent existence, was not immune to the touch of racism, prejudice, and inequality. In "Reaping a Greater Harvest," Debra Reid deftly spotlights the hierarchies of race, class, and gender within the extension service. Black farmers were excluded from cooperative demonstration work in Texas until the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension act in 1914. However, the resulting Negro Division included a complicated bureaucracy of African American agents who reported to white officials, were supervised by black administrators, and served

black farmers. The now-measurable successes of these African American farmers exacerbated racial tensions and led to pressure on agents to maintain the status quo. The bureau that was meant to ensure equality instead became another tool for systematic discrimination and maintenance of the white-dominated southern landscape. Historians of race, gender, and class have joined agricultural historians in roundly praising Reid's work.
