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Chapter 1 : STROM THURMOND AND THE POLITICS OF SOUTHERN CHANGE by Nadine Cohodas | K

"Strom Thurmond & The Politics of Southern Change" is really a book with two aspects. First it is a biography of a major public figure of over half a century. The second aspect is the documentation of Thurmond's active and passive rolls in the Southern political changes that marked his time on the nation's stage.

His ancestry included English and German. Thurmond had the ability to ride ponies, horses, and bulls from an early age and his home was frequently visited by congressmen, senators, and judges who would follow his father back to the house. Thurmond remembered the handshake as the first political skill he had learned, and continued the pattern of greeting with a handshake throughout his career. Thurmond graduated in with a degree in horticulture. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Thurmond studied law with his father as a legal apprentice and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in He was appointed as the Edgefield Town and County attorney, serving from to In Thurmond was elected to the South Carolina Senate and represented Edgefield until he was elected to the Eleventh Circuit judgeship. In November , officers arrived at the Logue family home to arrest Sue Logue and her brother-in-law for their hiring of the hit man that murdered Davis Timmerman. George Louge and Fred Dorn ambushed the officers after they were allowed entry into the home, the sheriff and deputy both being fatally wounded by the duo. Thurmond, who learned of the shooting while attending a morning church service, became concerned of further violence and drove to the home. There, he removed his jacket and vest while turning his pockets inside out to show that he was without a weapon, then walked inside the home and confronted a Logue family friend that had aimed a shotgun at him. Thurmond persuaded Sue Logue to surrender with the promise that he would secure her safe passage through the hostile crowd that had assembled outside following the murders of the officers. His act was the subject of a multitude of stories in South Carolina newspapers for the following days. Cohodas wrote that the incident increased public perception of Thurmond as a determined and gritty individual and contributed to his becoming a political celebrity within the state. He retired from the U. Army Reserve with the rank of major general. Running as a Democrat in the one-party state, Thurmond was elected Governor of South Carolina in , largely on the promise of making state government more transparent and accountable by weakening the power of a group of politicians from Barnwell , [19] which Thurmond dubbed the Barnwell Ring , led by House Speaker Solomon Blatt. Many voters considered Thurmond a progressive for much of his term, in large part due to his influence in gaining the arrest of the perpetrators of the lynching of Willie Earle. Truman ordered the end of racial discrimination in the U. Army, [24] [25] proposed the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission , supported the elimination of state poll taxes which effectively discriminated against poor blacks and whites in voting , and supported drafting federal anti-lynching laws. It split from the national Democrats over the threat of federal intervention in state affairs regarding segregation and Jim Crow. Wallace would lead the U. During his campaign, Thurmond said the following in a speech, being met with loud cheers by the assembled supporters: Thurmond concurrently received counsel from Walter Brown and Robert Figgs to break from the party and seek reclaiming credentials that would validate him in the minds of others as a liberal. Walter Brown sought to link the gubernatorial campaign of Byrnes with the Thurmond Senate campaign as part of a collective effort against President Truman. Within a day of each other, as Byrnes delivered remarks opposing Truman and Thurmond was elected Chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, the effort by Brown appeared to have been a success. Byrnes indirectly criticized Thurmond when asked by a reporter in about his governing if elected South Carolina Governor, saying he would not waste time "appointing colonels and crowning queens", the remark geared toward the image of Thurmond as not serious and conniving. Brown wrote to Thurmond that the comment was a death to any potential alliance between the two South Carolina politicians and Thurmond and his wife are described as looking "like they had been shot" when reading the Byrnes quotation in the

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newspaper. By February , reporter Eleanor Nance had distributed a story saying Washington political circles had concluded Thurmond would not mount a senatorial bid, but the report remained unpublished due to convictions within South Carolina that Thurmond was a candidate without having announced that he was. Both candidates denounced President Truman during the campaign. It was the only statewide election which Thurmond lost. State Democratic Party leaders blocked Thurmond from receiving the nomination to the Senate in , and he ran as a write-in candidate. Elected to the Senate and s[edit] The incumbent U. Maybank , was unopposed for re-election in , but he died in September of that year, two months before Election Day. Democratic leaders hurriedly appointed state Senator Edgar A. The Brown campaign was managed by future Governor John C. Thurmond announced he would mount a write-in campaign. At the recommendation of Governor James Byrnes , Thurmond campaigned on the pledge that if he won, he would resign in to force a primary election which could be contested. At the time, South Carolina was a one-party state. For all intents and purposes, the Democratic primary was the real contest for most state races from the local level all the way to the U. Thurmond won the election overwhelmingly, becoming the first person to be elected to the U. Senate as a write-in candidate against ballot-listed opponents. As promised, in Thurmond resigned to run in the party primary, which he won. Afterward, he was repeatedly elected to the U. Senate by state voters until his retirement 46 years later. Thurmond spoke of the importance of education, saying it "should be a primary duty of the states just as national defense is a primary obligation of the federal government. Thurmond stated his opposition to an alternate plan proposed by Richard Russell, which would abolish compulsory feature in addition to adding a bonus of dollars to males forgoing active duty, saying he did not believe patriotism could be purchased. Tariff Commission Edgar Brossard promised Thurmond that his position on American wool protections would be a factor in negotiating tariff agreements at the beginning of the following year. Other Southern senators, who had agreed as part of a compromise not to filibuster this bill, were upset with Thurmond because they thought his defiance made them look incompetent to their constituents. Board of Education[edit] Thurmond supported racial segregation throughout much of his career. He wrote the first version of the Southern Manifesto , announcing southern disagreement with the U. Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* , which ruled that public school segregation was unconstitutional. Board of Education decision as the beginning of the Supreme Court instilling liberal leaning views across the United States that continued with subsequent rulings. Thurmond afterward denied his responsibility in convening the Saturday session, attributing it to Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson and opining that those insistent on passing a civil rights bill should be around during discussions on the matter. The Case for the South, described as "a compendium of segregationist arguments that hit all the high points of regional apologia", was sent by Thurmond to each of his Senate colleagues and then-Vice President Richard Nixon. He added that American industry would be destroyed by government subsidies that would convert the textile industry to other fields, his reason for opposing the proposal. Thurmond stated the evidence was obtained through checking with the individuals censoring, describing them as just taking orders. He added that the issue of censoring had predated the Kennedy administration, though charged the incumbent executive branch with having increased its practice. Vitale that it was unconstitutional for state officials to compose an official school prayer, Thurmond stated the decision could lead to the rise of atheism as a national policy and encouraged Congress to take measures preventing the Supreme Court from making similar decisions. Bohlen for United States Ambassador to France. In September , Thurmond called for an invasion of Cuba, [68] publicly stating his belief that other countries in the Western Hemisphere would want to join the United States in intervention. Hours after the statement was made public, a Pentagon official disputed his claims as being "at wide variance with carefully evaluated data collected by U. These laws ended segregation and committed the federal government to enforce voting rights of citizens by the supervision of elections in states in which the pattern of voting showed blacks had been disenfranchised. He and Thurmond served together for just over 36 years, making them the longest-serving Senate duo in American history. Thurmond and Hollings had a very good relationship, despite their often stark philosophical differences. Their long tenure meant their seniority in the Senate gave South

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Carolina clout in national politics well beyond its modest population. On January 17, , Thurmond was appointed to the Senate Judiciary subcommittee. Thurmond then demanded a rule that would bar senators from being able to disparage members of the House of Representatives in addition to preventing them from speaking and having to remain seated. Clark argued that the rule did not apply to him since he had finished speaking, Thurmond rebutting, "If the senator is not going to be man enough to take his medicine, then let him go. Thurmond responded to the claim on September 15, saying the tale was a liberal smear intended to damage his political influence, [95] later calling the magazine "anti-South". Fowler as the individual who had spread the story, a charge that Fowler denied. Holmes County Board of Education , which ordered the immediate desegregation of schools in the American South. Supreme Court ruling in Brown v. Board of Education that segregation of public schools was unconstitutional. Thurmond praised President Nixon and his "Southern Strategy" of delaying desegregation, saying Nixon "stood with the South in this case". Constitution as well as providing leadership for the eventual takeover of the U. He called on other Southern politicians to join him in bettering the Republican Party. Clark as Associate Justice. United States case was an encouragement of individuals to commit more serious crimes such as rape and if he believed in "that kind of justice", an inquiry that shocked the usually stoic Fortas. Thurmond stated that Fortas had backed overturning 23 of the 26 lower court obscenity decisions. Goldberg as Chief Justice before becoming convinced there would be problems during the process. Douglas to resign over what he considered political activities. Thurmond wrote to Haynsworth that he had worked harder on his nomination than any other that had occurred since his Senate career began. Several senators who voted against you have told me they would vote for you if they had it to do again. Nixon despite the sudden last-minute entry of Governor Ronald Reagan of California into the race.

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Chapter 2 : Strom Thurmond - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ms. Cohodas discussed her book, Strom Thurmond and the Politics of Southern Change, published by Simon and Schuster, including her reasons for writing it. The book focuses on Senator Thurmond's.

In Thurmond was elected the superintendent of education for Edgefield County. In he was elected a state senator of Edgefield County. In he was sworn in as an elected state judge, but he voluntarily gave up his judgeship in to enlist in the army during World War II – Thurmond became governor of South Carolina in when he beat the incumbent governor, Ransome J. Williams, and nine other candidates in the South Carolina gubernatorial race. Democratic president Harry S. Thurmond lost the election, but his staunchly southern prosegregation and antiblack civil rights positions launched him into the helm of southern political leadership. Thurmond was elected a U. His realignment with the Republican Party also laid the foundation for what would become a new and lifelong commitment to this political party. Often, freedom of choice desegregation plans retained former segregation practices – whites who opposed desegregation chose to attend white schools in order to avoid contact with blacks and blacks who more than likely supported desegregation continued to attend all-black schools in order to avoid intimidation by whites in integrated schools. The issue of freedom of choice plans was at the center of the South Carolina gubernatorial race, and the candidate who supported the plan South Carolina congressman Albert Watson lost to the candidate who opposed it South Carolina lieutenant governor John West. He even hired a black staff member, Thomas Moss, who informed him about black political issues. He eventually supported the act. Over time, Thurmond climbed the political ladder, achieving high political posts such as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and serving as president pro tempore –; He was the longest-lived and longest-serving U. In January Thurmond retired from his senate position. He died in the same year on June 26, According to segregationists, blacks and whites are supposed to be divided in every way of life, especially sexual relations, and antimiscegenation laws in the south banned interracial marriage and interracial sexual relations. Thus Thurmond had covertly defied the racial and sexual social mores that he publicly supported. Thurmond was married successively to Jean Crouch and to Nancy Janice Moore with whom he had four children ; both of them were white former Miss South Carolinas. University of South Carolina Press. Bass, Jack, and Marilyn W. Strom Thurmond and the Politics of Southern Change. University of North Carolina Press. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. Gothic Politics in the Deep South: Stars of the New Confederacy. A Memoir by the Daughter of Strom Thurmond. Nunnally Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

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Strom Thurmond and the Politics of Southern Change. The Politics of Rage: George Wallace, the Origins of the New Conservatism, and the Transformation of American Politics. The Band Played Dixie: Race and the Liberal Conscience at Ole Miss. AMERICAN DREAMER: A Life of Henry A. Wallace. Dear Senator: A Memoir of the Daughter by Strom Thurmond.

Arkansas voted Democratic in all 23 presidential elections from through ; other states were not quite as solid but generally supported Democrats for president. By the s, the conservative voters of southern United States were heavily voting Democratic in national and presidential elections, and apart from minor pockets of Republican electoral strength in Appalachia plus Gillespie and Kendall Counties of central Texas, forming what was known as the "Solid South". The social and economic systems of the Solid South were based on Jim Crow , a combination of legal and informal segregation acts that made blacks second-class citizens with little or no political power anywhere within the southern United States. Bryan disliked the Klan but never publicly attacked it. While many of the Democratic Party members in the southern United States had shifted toward favoring economic intervention , [citation needed] their own recognition of full civil rights for Black Americans was not yet incorporated within the New Deal agenda, as Southerners controlled many of the key positions of power within the U. Dewey in and , along with many Democrats from the northern United States, supported civil rights legislation that the Deep South Democrats in Congress almost unanimously opposed. United States presidential election, electoral votes by state. The Dixiecrats carried Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, and received one additional electoral vote in Tennessee colored in orange. States in blue voted for Democrats Harry S. Truman and Alben W. Barkley ; those in red voted for Republicans Thomas E. Dewey and Earl Warren. Wright of Mississippi met to consider the place of Southerners within the Democratic Party. Howard McGrath , the Southern governors agreed to convene their own convention in Birmingham if Truman and civil rights supporters emerged victorious at the Democratic National Convention. The states in dark red compose the Deep South today. Historically, each of these states were in the Confederate States of America. Wright would be the vice presidential nominee. We oppose the elimination of segregation, the repeal of miscegenation statutes , the control of private employment by Federal bureaucrats called for by the misnamed civil rights program. We favor home-rule, local self-government and a minimum interference with individual rights. The platform went on to say: Dewey and every other candidate for public office who would establish a Police Nation in the United States of America. In Arkansas , Democratic gubernatorial nominee Sid McMath vigorously supported Truman in speeches across the state, much to the consternation of the sitting governor, Benjamin Travis Laney , an ardent Thurmond supporter. On election day , the Thurmond-Wright ticket carried the previously solid Democratic states of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, receiving 1,, popular votes and 39 electoral votes. Progressive Party nominee Henry A. The splits in the Democratic Party in the election had been expected to produce a victory by GOP nominee Dewey, but Truman defeated Dewey in an upset victory. Some Southern diehards, such as Leander Perez of Louisiana, attempted to keep it in existence in their districts.

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Chapter 4 : THURMOND, James Strom - Biographical Information

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Strom Thurmond and the politics of Southern change. Document Viewer Transcription of Annotations Notes on front flysheet: Bill Tillman, Tom McCain. Only Senator elected with write-in vote. Did Nancy Thurmond talk with you? Lyndon at the funeral of Jean. New proposal allowed the fed. July 17, Thurmond temporarily left Dem. Party over civil rights to challenge Harry Truman for the presidency. Grandfather a Confederate soldier. Loved to say he was "standing with the people. Ike Williams--never thought Thurmond actually hated blacks, he just never needed them. Trying to tell a master politician what to do. Took Charles Sumner 3 years to recover. Pitchfork Ben, President Cleveland. Coon-flavored miscegenationist in the White House. Washington--saddle-colored philosopher of Tuskegee. Coon ad--Vardaman ran ad: Politics discussed at every meal. Tillman rewarded Thurmond for loyalty by getting him named US attorney in a new South Carolina federal district. Not yet 21, landed job teaching farm techniques--got Harley-Davidson motorcycle. High school football coach. Thurmond took office as county superintendent 1 July five months short of 27th birthday. Thurmond gave up judicial position to enter army, WWII. Married Jean 21 and Thurmond Clark Clifford gave president a pointed memo in November titled "The Politics of Clifford said it was inconceivable that any policy instituted by Truman administration could alienate the South so that it would revolt. Ellender of Louisiana, Richard Russell of Georgia. Old Confederacy--had votes. Thurmond named to head a special committee that would gain concessions from national Democratic leadership. Progress of Negro race not due to emancipators, but to kindness of good southern people. Not enough troops in army to force southern people to break down segregation, admit the Negro race into theaters, swimming pools, homes and churches. Thurmond not classic race-hater--torn between desire to be decent Christian man, inner insistence on a racial system that is unchristian. Thurmond failed to realize that William Hastie, governor of Virgin Islands, former federal judge, former dean of Howard University law school was black. When exchange of letters publicized, Thurmond explained that he would not have written him had he known that Hastie was a Negro. States Rights Democrats placed 3rd in popular vote Maybank heart attack on 1 Sept. Segregation in education unconstitutional. Thurmond became 1st to win election to Senate by a write-in vote. Senator Eastland--South will not abide by nor obey this legislative decision by a political court--will take whatever steps necessary to retain segregation in education. Ways must be found to check the tendency of the court to disregard the Constitution. No black players in southern shrine or black spectators. Richard Russell of Georgia, had meaning for South Carolina which twice supported him for presidency. Limits on equal opportunities. Edgefield--even after Voting Rights Act of , blacks were half the population, but only Thurmond would never get more than a fraction of black vote. Solid lock on white conservative vote. Born in Edgefield County, lived in Aiken for four decades. Legend had Thurmond fathering a child with a black woman during bachelor days. Biden developed genuine fondness for Thurmond. Neas told Short that if president nominated Bork, confirmation fight as never before. Mark Gooden part of Bush operation--Dent support. Nancy liked Elizabeth Dole. Tom McCain regularly met with Thurmond to discuss Edgefield problems. Times change--when growing up, black people just servants, now deserve to be acknowledged.

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Bill, Gertrude, Allen George, Mary and Martha. Politics discussed at every meal. Tillman rewarded Thurmond for loyalty by getting him named US attorney in a new South Carolina federal district. Thurmond killed a man in over Tillman's politics. Handshake--good grip. Strom started college at Clemson.

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Strom Thurmond and the politics of Southern change User Review - Not Available - Book Verdict. The life of Republican Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina almost spans the 20th century.

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Strom Thurmond and the politics of Southern change by Nadine Cohodas Published by Simon & Schuster in New York.

Chapter 8 : Strom Thurmond And The Politics Of Southern Change by Nadine Cohodas

This respectful biography traces South Carolina Senator Thurmond's career from his status as a "consummate white reactionary" to that of a savvy politician who courts black voters. Cohodas, a former.

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Strom Thurmond and the Politics of Southern Change approaches this explosive era from the point of view of those for whom the sharing of power was most wrenching - the Southern white politicians. With full access to Thurmond and his archives, and with more than twelve years of research on Thurmond to her credit, Nadine Cohodas here gives a compelling account of an era of tumultuous change in America.