The book was found

Black Like Me
Writer John Howard Griffin (1920-1980) decided to perform an experiment in order to learn from the inside out how one race could withstand the second class citizenship imposed on it by another race. Through medication, he dyed his skin dark and left his family and home in Texas to find out. The setting is the Deep South in 1959. What began as scientific research ended up changing his life in every way imaginable. When he decided the real story was in his journals, he published them, and the storm that followed is now part of American history. As performed by Ray Childs, this first-ever recording of Black Like Me will leave each listener deeply affected. John Howard Griffin did the impossible to help bring the full effect of racism to the forefront of America’s conscience.

Book Information
Audible Audio Edition
Listening Length: 6 hours and 59 minutes
Program Type: Audiobook
Version: Unabridged
Publisher: Blackstone Audio, Inc.
Audible.com Release Date: December 24, 2003
Whispersync for Voice: Ready
Language: English
ASIN: B0001A0W2K
Best Sellers Rank: #30 in Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Anthropology > Cultural #81 in Books > Politics & Social Sciences > Social Sciences > Specific Demographics > African-American Studies #93 in Books > Audible Audiobooks > Nonfiction > Social Science

Customer Reviews
As I write this review I have my old copy of Black Like Me in front of me. It’s a Panther paperback, printed in 1964, bought by my parents, and found by my sister and myself on their shelves a few years later. I can still remember the shock when I read this, at the age of perhaps eleven, at realizing just how inhuman people could be because of something as seemingly trivial as skin colour. Griffin spent a little over a month--parts of November and December, 1959--with his skin artificially darkened by medication. In that time he traveled through Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, finding out at first hand what it is like to be treated as a second-class citizen--or, as he says, as a tenth-class citizen. Everyone now know the story of the big injustices, the lynchings, the civil rights cases, and for most people those are now just another page in the history text book.
Griffin’s experiences take the daily evils of racism and thrust them in your face, just as they were thrust in his—the rudeness of the clerk when he tried to pay for a train ticket with a big bill; the difficulty he had in finding someone who would cash a traveler’s check for a Negro; the bus-driver who wouldn’t let any blacks off the bus to use the restrooms; the white man who followed him at night and threatened to mug him. I’ve heard people worry that this is the white experience of racism: that whites can read this book and feel good because a white person felt the pain too. I’m white, so I don’t know that I can judge that argument completely impartially, but I can tell you that this book profoundly shaped my views on racism, and that any book that can do what this book did for me is a book that is good to have around.

One more thing.

John Howard Griffin offered one of the most important contributions to the Civil Rights movement when his work Black Like Me was published in 1960. Griffin approached his study on race relations in the South by asking a very poignant question: "If a white man became a Negro in the Deep South, what adjustments would he have to make?." To answer this question, Griffin shaved his head and had his skin temporarily darkened by medical treatments and stain in order to travel through parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia as a black man. Griffin had a deep understanding of discrimination even before he began this ambitious project. As a medic in the French Resistance Army, Griffin helped evacuate Austrian Jews away from the advancing Nazis. During the Second World War, Griffin lost his sight and was forced to live with this disability for over ten years. By 1959, Griffin was a published author and a specialist on race relations. Despite such credentials Griffin “really knew nothing of the Negro’s real problem.” Only by becoming black did Griffin understand what it was like to live as a second class citizen in “the land of the free.” As a black man, Griffin described the variations and similarities of race relations in different areas of the South. Although some states were more "enlightened" than others, blatant acts of racism were found almost everywhere Griffin went. In Alabama, where Martin Luther King first introduced passive resistance, Griffin endured the hate stares from whites and observed that even graduates from Tuskegee Institute would not be allowed to climb the social ladder in the South because, “whites cannot lose to a traditionally servant class.”

Download to continue reading...
Today's Women 2015 Boxed Calendar

Play Basketball Like a Pro: Key Skills and Tips (Play Like the Pros (Sports Illustrated for Kids))
The New Rules of Lifting for Women: Lift Like a Man, Look Like a Goddess
Men Are Like Waffles--Women Are Like Spaghetti: Understanding and Delighting in Your Differences
Ice Like Fire (Snow Like Ashes)
Speak Like Churchill, Stand Like Lincoln: 21 Powerful Secrets of History's Greatest Speakers
SEO Like I'm 5: The Ultimate Beginner's Guide to Search Engine Optimization (Like I'm 5 Book 1)
Act Like a Leader, Think Like a Leader
Act like a Lady, Think like a Man: What Men Really Think About Love, Relationships, Intimacy, and Commitment
Metallica: Death Magnetic
Play It Like It Is Bass (Play It Like It Is, Bass, Vocal)
Learning Spanish Like Crazy Level 1 (Out-of-date version replaced by New and Improved version: Learning Spanish Like Crazy Level 1 CDR)
Act Like a Lady, Think Like a Man, Expanded Edition CD:
What Men Really Think About Love, Relationships, Intimacy, and Commitment
Play Soccer Like a Pro (Play Like the Pros (Sports Illustrated for Kids))
Black Like Us: A Century of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual African American Fiction
Black Like Me
Black Like Me: The Definitive Griffin Estate Edition
Metallica: (Black) For Bass (Play it Like it is)

Dmca