After the Dream: Black and White Southerners since 1965

By Timothy J. Minchin and John A. Salmond

Martin Luther King’s 1965 address from Montgomery, Alabama, the center of much racial conflict at the time and the location of the well-publicized bus boycott a decade earlier, is often considered by historians to be the culmination of the civil rights era in American history. In his momentous speech, King declared that segregation was “on its deathbed” and that the movement had already achieved significant milestones. Although the civil rights movement had won many battles in the struggle for racial equality by the mid-1960s, including legislation to guarantee black voting rights and to desegregate public accommodations, the fight to implement the new laws was just starting. In reality, King’s speech in Montgomery represented a new beginning rather than a conclusion to the movement, a fact that King acknowledged in the address.

After the Dream: Black and White Southerners since 1965 begins where many histories of the civil rights movement end, with King’s triumphant march from the iconic battleground of Selma to Montgomery. Timothy J. Minchin and John Salmond focus on events in the South following the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. After the Dream examines the social, economic, and political implications of these laws in the decades following their passage, discussing the empowerment of black southerners, white resistance, accommodation and acceptance, and the nation’s political will. The book also provides a fascinating history of the often-overlooked period of race relations during the presidential administrations of Ford, Carter, Reagan, and both George H. W. and George W. Bush. Ending with the election of President Barack Obama, this study will influence contemporary historiography on the civil rights movement.

Timothy J. Minchin, professor of history and deputy head of the School of Historical and European Studies at La Trobe University, is a recipient of the Richard A. Lester Prize from Princeton University and a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities. He has published widely on recent American history, especially that of the southern states.

John Salmond, professor emeritus of history at La Trobe University, is the author of numerous books, including Gastonia 1929: The Story of the Loray Mill Strike, He is also a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities.

Minchin and Salmond have written a first-rate work that deserves a wide-readership. Their work greatly adds to scholars’ understanding of the struggle for racial equality.

—Timothy N. Thurber, author of The Politics of Equality

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