

Paths to Respectability: Consumption and Stigma Management in the Contemporary Black Middle Class

DAVID CROCKETT

When confronted with racial stigma, how do people manage it? What specific arrangements of objects and tactics do they mobilize to make everyday life more tolerable (if not more equal)? The politics of respectability (respectability) is one such arrangement. Respectability makes life more tolerable by offering a counternarrative that disavows stigma through status-oriented displays. This strategy of action emerged alongside mass consumer culture in the late 19th century, but what relevance does it have to those who are stigmatized in contemporary consumer culture? Based on ethnographic interviews and observations with middle-class African Americans, respectability remains an important strategy that has undergone profound changes since its origins while still operating in similar ways. In the late 20th century it fractured into two related but distinct counternarratives: (1) “discern and avoid,” which seeks distance from whatever is stigmatized, and (2) “destigmatize,” using black culture as a source of high status. Perceptions of how well either counternarrative manages stigma depend on how ideology, strategy, and consumption are connected via specific sociohistorical features of place and individual power resources. I illustrate those connections through four cases that show perceived success and perceived failure for each counternarrative.

Keywords: stigma, consumer resistance, racism

Racial inequality is constituted by racial group differences in basic life chances and quality of life as measured by a host of economic, political, social, and attitudinal indicators. It is not a social problem unique to the United States, though it is a long-standing one. Despite moments of dramatic progress, extreme racial inequality has been the norm across the broad sweep of US

history; a Durkheimian social fact that is differently understood and variously experienced within and across every historical period (Cha-Jua 2009; Omi and Winant 1986/2006). In American life, racial inequality is continuous and discontinuous, always getting better and worse at the same time. It is, to borrow a widely used descriptor attributed to poet and scholar Amiri Baraka, “the changing same” (Harris 1991, 186). This contradictory quality at the heart of what Essed (1991) calls “everyday racism” involves near-universal avowed support for racial egalitarianism paired with racialized disadvantage in every significant domain of social life. Sociologist Dierdre Bloome (2014) shows that this contradiction is maintained by the rapid emergence of new forms of racialized disadvantage to replace older forms that wither or suffer political defeat. In the pages that follow I explore people’s efforts to resist everyday racism in the domain of consumption and their subjective assessments of those efforts.

David Crockett (dcrockett@moore.sc.edu) is an associate professor of marketing at the University of South Carolina, Darla Moore School of Business, 1014 Greene Street, Columbia, SC 29201. In addition to the review team, he thanks the University of Arizona’s Socio-Cultural Reading Group, students and faculty at Cass Business School and Clemson University, as well as Nicholas Pendarvis, Michelle Weinberger, and Melanie Wallendorf for insightful comments on earlier versions of this work. He also thanks the Institute for African American Research at the University of South Carolina for its generous funding.

Eileen Fischer served as editor and Julie Ozanne served as associate editor for this article.

Advance Access publication March 9, 2017

ANTI-RACIST RESISTANCE IN THE CONSUMPTION DOMAIN

Racial inequality has been a central topic in North American sociology and related fields since the late 19th century (see DuBois 1899/1996). Though a full accounting of that vast literature is beyond the scope of this article, it is fair to characterize scholarship in the area since World War II as preoccupied with assessing scale, scope, and impact, and with measuring variation in racial group attitudes (Lamont et al. 2016). Scholarly attention to anti-racism grew with the rise of post-war social justice activism. Though definitions of anti-racism vary with context, I borrow Bonnett's (2000, 3) relatively benign "forms of thought and/or practice that seek to confront, ameliorate, or eradicate [everyday] racism."

Anti-racism scholarship remains to a degree on the academic periphery, and to date mostly investigates what I label "challenges to systemic racism," which include efforts to confront and eradicate racial inequality, typically through collective political action (e.g., electoral campaigns, boycotts and other grassroots organizing, and insurrections). Anti-racism scholarship has paid comparatively little attention to what I label "managing everyday racism" (Lamont et al. 2016). This includes efforts to ameliorate (rather than eradicate) racism that rely on micro-political action. That is, they bring to bear individual power resources to effect change within the scope of interpersonal interactions (Willner 2011, 159). Managing everyday racism seeks to make daily life more tolerable, not necessarily more equal.

Twentieth-century US historian Robin D. G. Kelley (1996, 75) notes that "[anti-racism scholars] . . . have not examined in any detail the everyday posing, discursive conflicts, and physical battles that created the conditions for the success of organized, collective movements." He establishes that over a decade before Rosa Parks sparked the Montgomery bus boycott (a challenge to systemic racism), black bus riders in Birmingham, including factory workers, domestics, and returning war veterans, responded to segregation through micro-political action. They transformed the city's buses and streetcars into "mobile theaters" (75) in both the performative and militaristic sense. Given limited formal political power, they sought to make everyday life more tolerable by defying orders, delaying service, cajoling, intimidating, and fighting to disrupt the everyday routines of "Jim Crow" segregation.

The limited scholarly attention paid to these and other far less dramatic acts of managing everyday racism is unfortunate. Such an oversight has theoretical implications, as it effectively glosses over the extent to which racial inequality is structured into everyday interactions and must be confronted at that level. Consequently, scholars often understate micro-political action's efficacy relative to its ameliorative goal. I present research that addresses this oversight by historicizing and theoretically unpacking a long-standing micro-political resistance strategy intended to manage everyday racism.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

I note straightaway that consumer researchers have long addressed issues of inequality. What remains elusive, however, is a theoretical account of the micro-politics of anti-racist resistance in consumption. As others have noted, people's responses to racial inequality are sufficiently important to warrant a focused theoretical account (Bone, Christensen, and Williams 2014; Gopaldas 2013). I offer one here, using consumer culture theory (CCT) research on consumer resistance and stigma management to generate a nuanced mapping of "the politics of respectability," a sociohistorically significant anti-racist strategy of action. This sociocultural account contributes most directly to CCT literature on the sociohistoric patterning of consumption. Although it also builds on relevant prior consumer research, namely marketplace discrimination and coping, it is distinct from them in its emphasis on resistance.

Neoclassical and Psychological Frameworks for Understanding Anti-Racist Resistance

Research that foregrounds neoclassical and psychological approaches to responding to racism inform this study, but they have limited direct relevance to its stated theoretical goal. Thus I summarize where and how this study departs in emphasis and focus.

Marketplace Discrimination. This venerable research stream grew out of long-standing traditions in economics and psychology that conceptualize racial discrimination as the enactment of ethnocentrism (Sharma, Shimp, and Shin 1995), out-group animus, and/or in-group homophily and preferential treatment (Becker 1957; Bettany et al. 2010; Pager and Shepherd 2008; Williams and Henderson 2012). Much of the research in the stream addresses racial inequality specifically (Alexis 1962; Bone et al. 2014; Caplovitz 1967; Harris, Henderson, and Williams 2005; Kassarjian 1969; Ouellet 2007). However, it commonly relegates to the background important sociohistoric and institutional sources of racial inequality that do not require actors to have ethnocentric attitudes or other biases in order to persist. These sources of inequality are often found at the meso level, in network and group dynamics, and at the macro level, in cultural scripts and templates. Consequently, the marketplace discrimination literature is relevant topically but not to this study's theoretical goal of unpacking consumption to reveal sociohistoric patterns in anti-racist resistance.

Coping. Conversely, the vast psychological literature on coping is theoretically relevant to this study's goals but less topically relevant. To be clear, I do not mean to imply that no prior research explores efforts to cope with marketplace racism (Crockett, Grier, and Williams 2003). In fact, coping with racism is a significant substream of the coping

literature (Clark et al. 1999; Crocker and Major 1998). Nevertheless, I describe it as less topically relevant to this study based on its traditional characterization as a biopsychological response to stress whose goal is a return to a natural or baseline state (Carr and Umberson 2013). This study, by contrast, is concerned with anti-racist action that involves political (or politicized) status challenges that could be reasonably characterized as acts of dissent or resistance (Dirks, Eley, and Ortner 1994). Coping is hardly antithetical to resistance, but they are certainly conceptually distinct even if not always behaviorally so. As I have conceptualized managing everyday racism, it properly implies a focus on resistance rather than coping.

Sociocultural Frameworks for Understanding Anti-Racist Resistance

Research in the CCT tradition that explores inequality seeks to capture the complex dynamics between its structural forms and sociocultural as well as interpersonal responses to it (Peñaloza 1994). Understanding that dynamic in the context of everyday racism is at the heart of this project's goals. To that end, I draw most extensively from research on consumer acculturation and consumer resistance.

Consumer Acculturation. This literature stream's central metaphor is the boundary-crossing sojourner who acts upon and is acted upon by structural forces, like globalization and immigration (Askegaard, Arnould, and Kjeldgaard 2005; Peñaloza 1994). Consumer acculturation occurs within "reflexive and mutually influential networks of socio-cultural adaptation" (Luedicke 2011, 17). This study is set in such networks, which remain under-investigated (Luedicke 2015). Consequently, it has implications for consumer acculturation, which I treat as mostly only contextually distinct.

Consumer Resistance. In contrast to coping, consumer resistance better captures this study's theoretical focus. Lee et al. (2011, 1680), building on seminal work by Peñaloza and Price (1993), define consumer resistance as oppositional responses to domination in the marketplace. The centrality of domination in this literature stream reflects its Foucaultian emphasis on power, and by extension inequality. Scholars in this area tend to highlight the dominance of multinational corporations (Thompson, Rindfleisch, and Arsel 2006; cf. Arnould 2007) and related neoliberal institutions (Giesler and Veresiu 2014), which are thought to be the engines of late capitalism. They attribute to them near-totalizing influence on consumption, and have thus paid considerable attention to consumer attempts to escape domination by holding mass market consumption at arm's length (at least temporarily). Scholars have highlighted the mobilization of alternative forms of consumption (Dobscha and Ozanne 2001) and even grassroots social movements

to this end (Glickman 2009; Kozinets and Handelman 2004). This corporate domination frame most often befits—but is hardly limited to—a Western, white, middle-class consumer subject. Notably, as scholars have broadened the range of consumer subjects under investigation they have also broadened our understanding of domination and resistance. Izberk-Bilgin (2012), for example, shows how Islamism in Turkey functions as a countervailing ideological and cultural critique that consumers mobilize against the global influence of Western brands.

Some researchers have investigated relationships of domination in consumption contexts that do not readily fit this corporate domination frame. Everyday racism is one such relationship, especially as it is perpetuated by stigma (Crosby 2012; Mirabito et al. 2016). Stigma is most commonly experienced as an assault on one's worth (Lamont et al. 2016). Thus, it functions to maintain dominance without need of corporations, or even expressly biased actors (Bonilla-Silva 2010). For some African Americans, stigma is a more significant feature of contemporary racial inequality than discrimination, though the two are tightly aligned (Lamont et al. 2016). In the United States, centuries of anti-black stigmata converge on a cluster of related meanings that anchor blackness to the bottom of the sociocultural scale, marking it as inherently low in cultural capital (Goff et al. 2014). Matory (2015) refers to this as the "stigma of last place." Therefore I operationalize everyday racism in this study as anti-black stigma.

Managing Stigma. Originating with Goffman (1962/2009), stigma management research explores the tactics people use to avoid, ameliorate, or escape stigma and stigmatized treatment (see review in Crosby 2012). A crucial insight is that the set of tactics available for mobilization in response to stigma are in part a function of sociohistoric forces that construct people's experiences with domination and resistance differently (Lamont et al. 2016). For instance, Ustuner and Holt (2007, 2010) and Wooten (2006) demonstrate in their respective studies of the Turkish middle class and poor and US adolescents that stigmatized treatment in the consumption domain ranges from petty exclusions and teasing to effectively permanent denial or attenuation of consumption's status and power rewards, all with enormous implications for identity. Sandikci and Ger (2010) also show that these relationships of domination are broadly contested and subject to change.

In fact, to date, researchers have documented many of the tactics consumers mobilize in response to stigma. I group them into two broad overlapping types. One targets the self for reform. When consumers are faced with stigma, self-reform tactics align identity with prevailing (i.e., nonstigmatized) norms and practices. For example, racial minorities commonly report dressing in business casual or overtipping at restaurants to avoid stigmatized treatment or perpetuating the "excessively cheap" stigma

(Broderick et al. 2011). Similarly, consider Arsel and Thompson's (2011) "indie" consumers threatened by a devaluing "hipster" myth. Their demythologizing practices are self-reform oriented. The other response type targets institutions for reform. These tactics seek to change institutions in ways that lessen the effects of stigmatized treatment. Sandikci and Ger's (2010) *tesettürlü* were able to reclaim Islamic veiling practices, effectively removing the marketplace stigma from the object. Scaraboto and Fischer's (2013) "frustrated fashionistas" were less able to destigmatize gendered notions of "fat," but they mobilized to reform the industry by influencing designers and retailers to be more responsive to their needs. What we can safely surmise from extant research at the nexus of consumption and stigma management is that people do not simply mobilize different objects and tactics for self- or institutional reform. They also mobilize the same objects and tactics differently in pursuit of these two goals.

Building on extant research that conceptualizes marketplace stigma (Mirabito et al. 2016), this study explores how people mobilize a specific mix of consumption objects and tactics in response. This is a matter about which we know far less. Scaraboto and Fischer (2013) take up this precise question, using institutional theory to identify triggers for collective mobilization and detailing actual (or likely) inclusion by the mainstream market. But exploring mobilization at the institutional level is analogous to studying challenges to systemic racism. To add to our understanding of how people manage stigma interpersonally, I utilize extant research on consumer resistance and stigma management to unpack a significant strategy designed to mobilize consumption objects and tactics.

The Politics of Respectability

The politics of respectability (black respectability or respectability, hereafter) is thought to have originated with blacks in the United States and the Caribbean (Higginbotham 1993; Morris 2014). It is a strategy of action that mobilizes a diffuse array of constantly shifting display-oriented (consumption) objects and tactics to generate a counternarrative to stigma. Fundamentally, it does this by associating blackness with displays of high (or at least not low) cultural capital and its accompanying social status. Although respectability predates the Civil War, it first attained widespread usage during post-war Reconstruction (Higginbotham 1993).

Although respectability has place- and people-specific origins, it is a widely diffused strategy. Other marginalized people have either adapted it or developed similar strategies (Giles 1992; Joshi 2012, Kates 2002). More fundamentally, it is explicitly indexed to prevailing cultural norms, often but not exclusively through mimicry (Bhabha 2012). Certainly, respectability is one of any number of anti-racist strategies. It is the empirical focus of this study

in part because it draws attention to sociohistoric patterns in consumption.

A BRIEF SOCIAL HISTORY OF RACIAL UPLIFT IDEOLOGY AND BLACK RESPECTABILITY

To briefly restate, this study explores sociohistoric patterns in consumption to better understand anti-racist resistance. By analyzing interviews and observations from a sample of black middle-class consumers in the United States, I connect their individual perceptions of stigma (micro level) to the interpersonal interactions within which they manage it (meso level). I then connect those interactions to the cultural logics by which their efforts to manage stigma come to make sense and are assessed (macro level).

To that end, I engage in a more extensive than usual historicizing of the core concepts, many of which operate across these levels. I begin by discussing the broad cultural logics under which respectability in the United States came to "make sense" as an anti-racist strategy. I then present methodology and findings, followed by a discussion and conclusion.

The Cultural Logic of Natural Hierarchy and the Emergence of Racial Uplift Ideology (1865–1953)

Strategies of action like respectability, and the ideologies that animate them, are embedded in what Enfield (2000, 35) calls a cultural logic, "a process of people collectively using . . . identical assumptions in interpreting each other's actions." As noted in prior consumer research (Ertimur and Coskuner-Balli 2015), a cultural logic can function as a sociohistoric context, or a "context of context" (Askegaard and Linnet 2011). For the purposes of this research, it is constituted by the foundational assumptions used to construct racial groups as meaningful bases for sorting and stratifying members of a society.

A cultural logic of natural hierarchy predates the nation's founding and prevailed through the middle of the 20th century. Its foundational assumptions of biological and cultural determinism relegated blacks to the bottom of the evolutionary and social scales, weaving that status into the fabric of everyday life through ritual, custom, and law (Harris 1993; Hollinger 2003; Omi and Winant 2006). It would take nearly a century after the close of the Civil War for the nation to transition to an egalitarian cultural logic, but many of the necessary material conditions for such a change emerged during Reconstruction (1865–1877). These included an end to a racial slave system, the enshrinement of birthright citizenship into the Constitution, and the start of modernization in the South (Foner 1988/2011). Another notable outcome of Reconstruction was the emergence of the nation's first black petit bourgeoisie. This minuscule high-status group of antebellum free blacks and newly emancipated slaves rose quickly in some places

to become entrepreneurs, skilled laborers, elected officials, ministers, and land owners. They were instrumental in crafting a status-inflected opposition to anti-black stigma during the near century-long white supremacist backlash against Reconstruction, commonly referred to as Southern Redemption (Anderson 2000; DuBois 1935/1999, 1903b).

Racial Uplift Ideology Emerges in Response to Stigma. This nascent petit bourgeoisie crafted racial uplift ideology (racial uplift, hereafter) to disavow the claim that blackness was by nature unfit for full social and cultural citizenship (Gaines 1996). Racial uplift emphasized black people's social and cultural fitness for full citizenship, premised on the (essentialized) behavioral norms of elite whites. That is, racial uplift included an avowed commitment to Protestant ideals and Victorian gentility, especially among the black petit bourgeoisie (Ball 2012; Miller 2003; Mullins 1999a). Importantly, from its inception, racial uplift morally obligated blacks to counter stigma by enacting those norms. Consequently, its adherents initially placed far greater moral weight on self- and community reforms that would align blackness with the Victorian elite than on institutional reforms that might challenge its dominance (Wolcott 2001).

Racial uplift of course constituted but one anti-racist ideology operating in black civil society. The two most prominent were black liberalism and black nationalism. They offered different normative worldviews and prescriptions for collective action (Dawson 2002). Racial uplift differed by operating strictly as micro-politics, within the scope of interpersonal interactions. Thus it offered no particular worldview beyond a universalist affirmation of black humanity. It offered no prescription for collective action, only a moral obligation to disavow stigma. These features helped it to attain widespread popularity (to the point of ubiquity) in black civil discourse by the end of the 19th century. Its simplicity made it widely accessible. Its flexibility made it easy enough to adhere to along with other, more rigid political ideologies.

Racial uplift may not prescribe specific action, but it is accompanied by respectability as a strategy of action. Respectability specifies (and mobilizes) the objects and tactics necessary to enact a counternarrative to white supremacist domination—namely, Christian piety, well-mannered dignity, thrift, and temperance (Gaines 1996; Williams 2009). To give this counternarrative a material and behavioral presence, blacks relied heavily on the goods that became increasingly available as the culture of mass consumption emerged in the late-19th-century United States (Mullins 1999b).

Consumer Culture Resists and Reinforces Racial Inequality. Perhaps nothing has been more central to national identity than consumer culture's promise of social and cultural citizenship in the marketplace (Cohen 2004; Mullins 1999b). Consumer culture did in fact lower

barriers to such citizenship for non-elites by expanding their access to goods widely understood to signify "the good life." Reconstruction helped deliver them to the Deep South by inaugurating an expansion of roads and railroads so that for the first time goods could flow from Montgomery Ward and Sears mail-order warehouses in Chicago directly to the inland rural masses outside the port cities (Ownby 1999; Richter 2005; Wilson 2005).

This status-leveling, modest though it was, threatened interests dedicated to preserving various aspects of the existing social order. Thus, some actors entered the burgeoning marketplace of the late 1800s seeking to bring with them various forms of privilege that operated in other social domains. Others sought to challenge those privileges to varying degrees, or extend them to others (though usually not to all). Consequently, the marketplace reinforced elitist, patriarchal, and white supremacist political action while also facilitating social and cultural equality (Mullins 1999b). To wit, former slaves flocked to markets to give newly begotten freedom material expression (Ownby 1999), but as early as 1865 unreconstructed Southerners sought to enact local ordinances and state laws that would nullify black social, cultural, and political gains enshrined in federal law. First they issued the Black Codes and later Jim Crow segregation (Foner 2011). Their efforts culminated in the Supreme Court's 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision, where the court upheld a New Orleans segregation ordinance that targeted consumer rail. This ruling established a "separate but equal" second-class citizenship for blacks, which stood as the law of the land and the code of the marketplace for the next 60 years (Logan 1954; Wilson 1965; Woodward 1955).

Managing Everyday Racism as Stigma: Mastering Victorian Whiteness and the Problem of Behavioral Conformity

By the time of *Plessy*, black respectability was well on its way to becoming the predominant anti-racist strategy of action among the black petit bourgeoisie. With limited countervailing political or economic power, many sought to manage stigma through self-reform (Mullins 1999a; Williams 2009). They set about making the aforementioned hallmarks of elite Victorian whiteness the hallmarks of a respectable moral order in black civil society.

Mastering Victorian Whiteness. Higginbotham (1993) notes in her seminal study of respectability in the United States that the black petit bourgeois church women who developed it targeted their initial efforts at (young) black domestic workers. These migrant laborers were the first blacks to leave the South en masse, and they routinely faced sexual violence at work and on the streets. The church women responding to this pressing social concern opposed gendered and racialized violence in no uncertain

FIGURE 1

DETROIT URBAN LEAGUE PAMPHLET



terms, but they did so squarely within the bounds of a cultural logic that placed few limits on sexualized aggression toward black women and girls (Griffin 2000). Consequently, they mobilized around self-reform, rarely making demands of employers, local law enforcement, or city officials. Instead, they made substantial demands of their presumed moral charges, often prevailing on race, gender, and status stigma to enforce conformity to strict instructions on how to dress, stand, sit, eat, and otherwise comport with the ideals of elite Victorian femininity (Griffin 2000; Wolcott 2001).

Largely mimicking the ways white elites schooled their own charges, they taught neatness, hygiene, and proper moral conduct in core community institutions, like churches, schools, and social clubs. They specifically counseled domestics to style their hair neatly and conservatively; to wear modest dresses (always with gloves); and to never eat in public or wear a servant's uniform outside of working hours, lest they perpetuate the stigma that black women are naturally inclined to servility. They created "how-to" materials and distributed them through those same institutional networks. Those who rejected their guidance or did not strictly adhere to it were identified as nonconformists, and stigmatized as profligate and immoral for failing to meet their moral obligation under racial uplift to disavow stigma.

The Problem of Enforcing Behavioral Conformity. Respectability's rise, dependent as it was on mass consumption, came with a curious dilemma. In one

sense it should not come as a surprise that many women found this way of enacting respectability too Puritan (Morris 2014). But it is worth noting that the tension between the nation's Puritan cultural roots and consumption's celebratory zeitgeist long predates this particular instantiation (Lears 1981/1994). In this case, the tension foregrounds a core dilemma for respectability that only worsened with time. Although the strategy does not by definition counsel specific behaviors, it strongly implies a need for behavioral conformity. Consumption-oriented status displays had implications for blacks that went well beyond the individual. An "improper" display could conceivably offset the stigma-reducing impact of "proper" ones. It could even be a precursor to violence. It was on this basis that the nascent black petit bourgeoisie assumed the moral leadership to define the bounds of propriety, and to enforce conformity to them. This quickly became a lasting source of status-oriented conflict.

Respectability imposed a structure of propriety on black consumption that churches and other civic institutions continued to arbitrate well into the 20th century, even scaling up the church women's time-tested practice of stigmatizing nonconformists (Drake and Cayton 1945/1993; Wolcott 2001). To illustrate, Wolcott's (2001, 75) history of black respectability in Detroit includes an instructional pamphlet that the local Urban League distributed to thousands of new black migrants from the South (recreated in figure 1). Notably, black working-class women remained the primary

targets for such instruction, which was typically brief, explicit, and normative. Figure 1 illustrates inappropriate behavior and its corrective side-by-side. The pamphlet at once chastises poor black women for embodying the disorderly, premodern sensibility of the rural South (left photo) and for failing to embody Victorian modesty (right photo), too often forsaking it for the flashy, suggestive styles of the big city.

In closing, I note that the black petit bourgeoisie's leadership on this issue was significant but not totalizing. In fact, enforcing behavioral conformity remained (and remains) a problem. At times, working-class and poor blacks, as well as black women across the social class and status continuums, have rejected respectability. They have also offered different, even oppositional, interpretations of propriety that do not comport with the behavioral norms of elite whites (Kelley 1996). But, even beyond individual acts of nonconformity and challenges to a particular interpretation of propriety, the emergence of a new cultural logic would threaten respectability's viability as a strategy for managing stigma.

Transition to a New Cultural Logic: Egalitarianism and the Civil Rights Era (1954–1970)

For nearly a century after the Civil War, black respectability's adherents focused on the critical task of managing stigma through self-reform. US entry into World War II (WWII) in the 1940s unleashed an anti-fascist sensibility that would provoke a profound transformation in the nation's prevailing cultural logic (Chen 2009; Marable 1984/2007). The fight against fascism threw natural hierarchy's determinism into crisis, creating space for a new cultural logic of egalitarianism to rise to prominence. Though in many respects a remarkable (at moments even radical) alternative to the old cultural logic, egalitarianism did not dismantle natural hierarchy so much as build on top of it. In one respect, it delegitimized rank forms of determinism such as the notion of a "master race," and accordingly, public opinion polls show quick and steady decline in avowed support for biologically premised white supremacy in the decades following WWII. Within a generation it was statistically negligible (Schuman et al. 1997). Yet the cultural logic of egalitarianism continued to reinforce inequality, as it remains very much premised on rituals, customs, and legal thinking drawn from a centuries-old reservoir of stigmatized associations.

The New Black Middle Class Replaces the Black Petit Bourgeoisie. The egalitarianism that emerged post-WWII facilitated an alignment of reform agendas among various social justice movements, including organized labor, second-wave feminism, and the civil rights movement (Ikenberry 2011). By the mid-1960s, this tenuous political

alignment attained a degree of political and cultural dominance, if not consensus. The enactment of a number of political reforms facilitated the emergence of what Landry (1987) called "the new black middle class." Distinct from the old black petit bourgeoisie, this is a proper social class with a collective consciousness and material interests distinct from the working class and poor. Demographically, the black middle class is substantially larger, better off financially, and more dispersed geographically than the old petit bourgeoisie (Patillo 2000).

Mass Direct Action Becomes Dominant and Respectability Declines. The black middle class responded to racial inequality with an optimism born of post-WWII's rising living standards, racial reforms, and promise of upward mobility (Carter 1992; Steinberg 1971/2001). Using grassroots collective action and respectability politics, blacks advocated for institutional reforms that could deliver on this promise. Over time, they began to deemphasize the style of self-reform-oriented respectability that had been the core anti-racist strategy of the petit bourgeoisie, though without abandoning it entirely.

By the height of the Civil Rights Movement, mass direct action had clearly become the dominant anti-racist strategy in black America. Yet it operates almost entirely at the macro level, seeking policy and other types of institutional outcomes. However, desegregation in hiring or business practices is not an entirely effective response to the problem of stigma when it is experienced as an assault on worth on the job or at a restaurant. Thus, blacks never completely abandoned respectability precisely because few if any other anti-racist strategies operate at this micro-political level. Respectability, whatever its other shortcomings, does offer a counternarrative to assaults on worth.

Throughout the civil rights era, its basic modus operandi remained fundamentally intact though not unchanged. It was informed by the movement so that as blackness came to be loudly and proudly proclaimed as beautiful in the 1960s, it expanded to allow such claims to become an appropriate basis for status-oriented displays (Branchik and Davis 2009). To be clear, the norms of white elites remained and remain a common index of status (Bhabha 2012). But, for the first time, blackness joined whiteness as an index of status.

Nevertheless, respectability's stature declined throughout the period despite a thriving black middle class. This was ironic in the sense that socioeconomic gains coincided with weakened normative influence over the black working class and poor. Some attribute this to black middle-class flight away from predominantly black neighborhoods that removed critical social and cultural capital (Wilson 1996). But in truth, black America simply became too big to accommodate for the black middle class the kind of influence the petit bourgeoisie once enjoyed (Patillo 2000, 2005). Black geographic mobility into predominantly white areas

was artificially constrained by Jim Crow, but so was the black community's aggregate metropolitan footprint (Sugrue 1996). As overcrowding lessened, so did behavioral conformity. What had always been a challenge for the black petit bourgeoisie to enforce became in any practical sense impossible for the black middle class.

Respectability in the Post–Civil Rights Era (1970–Present)

To remain viable, respectability had to change with times that began to change rapidly. The civil rights era came to its symbolic close with the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968. As it closed, a rapidly deindustrializing economy, a deeply unpopular war, and a fracturing liberal consensus portended a national political retreat from the ideals of racial egalitarianism (Bonilla-Silva 2010; Borstelmann 2012; Cha-Jua 2009; Omi and Winant 2006). Despite meaningful and long-lasting civil rights reforms, most critical indicators of racial progress had already stagnated or were worsening by 1970 (see Bruenig 2014; Reardon, Fox, and Townsend 2015; Shapiro 2004 on economic well-being; Peterson and Krivo 2012 on criminal victimization and incarceration; and Williams and Mohammed 2013 on health).

By the 1980s, a discourse that characterized civil rights reforms as “reverse discrimination” (and attempted to roll them back) increased in prevalence and legitimacy (Marable 1984/2007; McGirr 2001). Crucially, this discourse conforms to the prevailing egalitarian cultural logic by being largely free of overt racial bias. However, it is reliably premised on anti-black stigma (Bobo et al. 2012). Accordingly, the 1970s and 1980s saw high and increasing avowed public support for racial egalitarianism in principle but declining support for policies intended to address racial inequality, in what scholars refer to as the “principle-policy gap” (Bobo et al. 2012; DiTomaso 2013; Schuman et al. 1997).

As many of respectability's critics have suggested, the sociohistoric conditions that have prevailed in the United States since 1970, along with the strategy's myriad problems in enforcing behavioral conformity (as well as its reliance on stigma to do so), call into question its fundamental usefulness (Coates 2015; Cooper 2015; Dyson 2008; Frazier 1957/1997; Kennedy 2015). Members of the black middle class continue to rely on it to manage stigma regardless. Yet a crucial caveat to this observation is that respectability is a substantially different thing than it was prior to 1970. Bill Cosby's now-infamous rant against the black working class and poor, delivered at the NAACP's annual convention in 2004, illustrates its importance. His accusation—they “failed to live up to their part of the bargain” (i.e., a moral obligation to disavow stigma under racial uplift)—is readily found in the popular writings, sermons, and lectures of the late 19th- and early 20th-

century black petit bourgeoisie. Respectability certainly has historical persistence. What it lacks is historical continuity. Much as with racial inequality itself, respectability is at once continuous and discontinuous with its past.

In the pages that follow, I argue that in the post–civil rights era respectability has fractured into two distinct versions. Each enacts racial uplift ideology to somewhat different ends. One version is continuous with the history I have detailed to this point. Morris (2014, 9) labels this “normative respectability.” It manages stigma through dissociation or distancing from stigmatized identities, objects, tactics, and the like. The other version is historically discontinuous, emerging only after 1970. It is to my knowledge previously unaccounted for by scholars. I label it “oppositional respectability,” and define it as a strategy of action that manages stigma by utilizing sociocultural features of blackness to directly destigmatize identities, objects, tactics, and the like, or to lessen the impact of stigmatized treatment. Both versions mobilize the same constantly shifting array of consumption objects and tactics for use in status-oriented displays, but to the different ends of avoiding stigma or destigmatizing.

In the analysis that follows, I explore informants' use of both versions of respectability to mobilize things as mundane as what to wear and how, and as sacred as where to live and why, all to make daily life more tolerable in the face of stigma. I include an analysis of their subjective assessments of how well those efforts work.

METHODOLOGY

This research takes what Choo and Ferree (2010, 135) call a “system-centered” intersectional approach. This approach, in the tradition of black feminist scholarship (Collins 2009; Crenshaw 1989/2001), assumes that multiple overlapping institutions produce inequalities. Thus it is experienced in complex configurations of interactions that are locally formed. A system-centered approach calls for a research design that is complexity-seeking and data that can capture the local (i.e., decentered) and historically contingent nature of interactions (Choo and Ferree 2010). To deliver on this approach I draw on methodological and theoretical insights from cultural sociologists who have explored related topics in similar ways. I do, however, forgo the comparative research designs common in this work (Lamont et al. 2016; Lareau 2013) to explore in greater detail ways people respond to inequality through their cultural repertoires and assess the effectiveness of such efforts. This is similar to Lamont and Fleming's (2005) study of black middle-class anti-racist repertoires. To map out sociohistoric patterns in empirical (interview and observational) data I adopt Lareau's (2013) approach without the comparative framework. Specifically, she details the linkages between ideology and strategies of action, and

then between strategy and specific admixtures of tactics. Then, consistent with subsequent research by Calarco (2014) and Lewis-McCoy (2014), I detail linkages from objects and tactics to perceived outcomes.

To this end, I conducted and analyzed semistructured interviews with 20 adult members of the black middle class in the United States between 2008 and 2013. See table 1. This included 12 family households and a focus group of four professional men who meet regularly. I buttressed interviews with observations and unrecorded conversations over the multiyear data collection period. All informants reside in small- to medium-sized communities in the Carolinas and Northern Florida. This setting was appropriate given the steadily southward pattern of black migration since 1990 (Frey 2015). Black-white residential segregation is lowest in the South (Lichter, Parisi, and Taquino 2015; Scommenga 2010). Thus blacks are more likely to interact with whites in their daily routines than in other regions, and anti-black stigma deeply permeates those interactions (Acharya, Blackwell, and Sen 2016).

The sample is restricted to members of the black middle class in the United States because their anti-racist cultural repertoires, which can differ markedly from the black working class and poor (Lacy 2007), are of particular interest. I recruited them using the friend-of-a-friend approach widely utilized in prior CCT research. I operationalize black as US-born African Americans. That is, I excluded persons who identified as African, Latin American, or Caribbean, as well as persons who identified as multiracial, in order to (partially) relegate to the background the complexity of immigration, nationality, language, and alternative systems of ethnoracial self-identity. Further, I operationalized middle class as any person who has obtained at least an undergraduate degree, worked in a white-collar/managerial profession, or owned a business. These criteria are closely associated with a high (i.e., not low) cultural capital consumption lifestyle. Additionally, given my reliance on referrals, it was important to specify expansive criteria that are easy to understand and communicate.

I conducted interviews on consumption lifestyle, following procedures in Thompson and Tambyah (1999). I conducted them primarily in informants' homes and offices, probing when informants mentioned stigma or stigmatized treatment. The focus group, conducted at a local restaurant, captures gendered (male) interpersonal dynamics less evident in interviews. Following Lacy (2007), I observed social interactions at events sponsored by black middle-class social and civic organizations. I conducted analysis in part-to-whole fashion common in CCT research, using Atlas.ti software for coding and analysis. I interpreted emergent meanings from informants' stories, searching for relevant underlying structures that help explain general patterns of discourse that are flexible enough to account for historical and idiographic sources of variation. I used informal conversations with members of my professional network, as

well as formal presentations to a diverse group of scholars, to help refine my interpretations.

Finally, I attempt to account for my role in social interactions. Being a member of the black middle class almost certainly facilitated entrée with these informants. When attempting to elicit narratives about racial inequality, it helped that I share features of their worldview and experiences. However, I note that my status as an interloper and stranger inquiring about their middle-class status allowed me to ask about the commonly taken for granted. It also at moments engendered apprehension. Although everyone tried to be helpful, some potential informants would not sit for a formal interview, preferring to speak only conversationally. Though I documented those and many other daily interactions, they are not included in the sample total.

FINDINGS

This study explores the use of status-oriented consumption displays to engage in the critical task of managing stigma. Extant research, largely informed by Veblen's (1899) and Goffman's (1962/2009) classic work, often asserts rather than demonstrates the micro-political character of such displays (Charles, Hurst, and Roussonov 2009). I summarize the findings in figure 2, which I present in an infographic format in order to emphasize critical features without claiming that they constitute a process or conceptual model. Stigma management is largely intersubjective, and such models can fix sequence and causation in ways that do not comport with the flexibility and contingency evident in talk and action meant to challenge domination.

Black middle-class informants, just as the black petit bourgeoisie in prior historical periods, interpret and frame stigma largely through the lens of racial uplift ideology. They give it material presence, subject to the limits of their individual power resources, through respectability, a multifaceted strategy of action. This specific mix of ideology and strategy crafts a counternarrative to stigma, whose purpose is to help make daily life more tolerable. The specific substance of the counternarrative is contingent on whether actors mobilize consumption objects and tactics to: (1) discern and avoid stigma (normative respectability), or (2) destigmatize directly (oppositional respectability). Within the scope of these two broad counternarratives, people can marshal ideologies, strategies, objects, and tactics into an effectively limitless number of arrangements. Figure 2 illustrates the general features and basic flow at a glance. Other related responses to stigma, such as coping and collective action, lie outside the scope of this study. Again, I limit my focus to racial uplift/respectability because this arrangement is commonly employed but not well understood.

TABLE 1
INFORMANTS

Names (pseudonyms)	Age range	Education	Occupation and/or business	Predominant observed strategy
Barkley, Shante	30–39	Master’s	Educational consultant	Normative
Brown, Adam	50–59	Doctorate (or equivalent)	College faculty	Oppositional
Flanders, Sterling	50–59	College	Military (retired), brand management, consulting	Normative
Flanders, Jamie	50–59	College	Home-based	Normative
Greene, Mitchell	60–69	College	Higher ed. administration	Normative
Jackson, Cynthia	30–39	J.D.	Attorney	Oppositional
Jones, Keisha	40–49	Master’s	Criminal justice administration	Oppositional
Jones, Richard	40–49	College	Media firm	Oppositional
Lander, Dot	60–69	Doctorate (or equivalent)	Veterinarian (large animal)	Normative
McReynolds, Sandra	60–69	Doctorate (or equivalent)	College administration (retired)	Normative
McReynolds, Terrance	60–69	Master’s	Military health administration (retired)	Normative
Penders, Sally	70–79	High school	Administrative assistant (retired)	Normative
Penders, Eve	50–59	College	Paralegal	Normative
Penders, Joe	50–59	College	Banking (retired)	Normative
Prentice, Felicity	40–49		Administrative assistant	Unknown
Smith, David	50–59	College	Information technology	Normative
Washington, Ronald	60–69	College	Engineer	Normative
Washington, Sharon	60–69	College	Social work	Normative
Williams, Baxter	40–49	Master’s	College faculty	Oppositional
Wise, William	40–49	College	High school administrator	Unknown

FIGURE 2

HOW BLACK MIDDLE-CLASS CONSUMERS USE RESPECTABILITY TO MANAGE STIGMA



Figure 2 provides an overview that I unpack throughout the remainder of the section. I conclude by detailing four cases drawn from the data to illustrate moments where informants characterize their efforts to manage stigma as successful or unsuccessful. Perceived success or failure is largely intersubjective, and this subjectivity is often taken for granted rather than explored. Thus, for each version of respectability I detail an informant who perceives his or her efforts to have generally succeeded and another who perceives them to have been unsuccessful.

Anti-Black Stigma Emerges as a Management Problem

For members of the black middle class, the process of managing stigma begins when it is made salient. I note, of course, that undiscovered stigma may still do substantial harm (Bone et al. 2014). However, it only becomes a dilemma to be managed when it is known, suspected, or anticipated. For example, one of Lamont and Fleming's (2005) black middle-class male informants, aware of being stigmatized as potentially hostile, reported that he would sometimes whistle Vivaldi's *Four Seasons* to broadcast his embodied cultural capital in an attempt to put others at ease.

In the following instance from the data, four men discuss their awareness of stigma's emergence as a management problem when the group meets monthly for lunch, often at mid-tier local restaurants where they need to call ahead to reserve a table. These men live in and around Roundsville, a rural university town with a miniscule black middle class. Their all-male lunch group ranges in size from four to occasionally 12. It includes university faculty and staff as well as business professionals. On the day of the focus group I met the four participants at a restaurant owned by a relative of one participant. Two of them discuss how stigma is made salient at other restaurants by people's reactions to their presence.

Baxter: It used to be fun to go into a different place, and five or six brothers show up—just to look at the people. They try to figure out what's going on. . . . That was always a kick. Now coming [to a black-owned restaurant], I don't know about you, but I'm just more relaxed. . . . I don't worry about, if we get loud somebody's going to say, "get out." Or, "you're disrupting my business."

Interviewer: Have you all ever had that sort of thing take place?

Mitchell: They didn't say it, but you can kind of feel it. You'd walk by—for instance, a couple of times we went to [a local restaurant]. . . . At one time they put us right there at the front table, the big round table. There had to be a dozen of us—

Baxter: At an eight-person table.

Mitchell: And I know we were—that's when you can tell the other folks—you can kind of get those stares. Like they're trying to eat, and looking over [our] way. You can tell.

Baxter: People you know that come in and go, "What do you have going on? Why are you all together?"

Mitchell: Then they'll try to be friendly with you by saying, "I should've been at your table. You guys are having all of the fun." "What are you all doing here?" that kind of thing.

To be clear, these men do not describe this episode as especially unpleasant and certainly not discriminatory. Baxter's concerns about feeling unwelcome at establishments that are not black-owned are a worst-case scenario, not an expectation. His discussion is about stigma management, which is initiated when their presence at local restaurants prompts a "wake-up call," making them cognizant of being viewed in stigmatized ways. In this instance, other patrons in a mundane consumption setting are (repeatedly) so surprised at their presence that they resort to careful glances, audible whispering, and occasionally direct inquiries to resolve a matter of curiosity. Their presence violates other patrons' expectations, initiating stigma management, which will take on complex configurations of ideology, strategy, and tactics that differ by situation and person.

Draw on Racial Uplift Ideology as an Interpretive Lens

Importantly, stigma need not involve a micro-political (or any) response. Lamont et al. (2016), for instance, report that some of their informants, though cognizant of stigma, did not always actively respond to it. Additionally, Lareau (2013) notes that, despite the widely acknowledged presence of stigma directed at black children (Goff et al. 2014), black middle-class families in her sample did not devote significant attention to stigma management in childrearing practices, or otherwise differ appreciably from their white middle-class counterparts. My analysis, without necessarily contradicting these insights, raises questions about their scope. Informants in this sample articulate a general adherence to racial uplift ideology, which functions as an interpretive lens, framing micro-political resistance as an appropriate (though hardly unique) form of stigma management. Having elsewhere detailed how racial uplift came to be so central to black cultural repertoires, in this section I detail how it actually appears in them.

Racial Uplift Is Explicitly Placed in Cultural Repertoires. Based on their accounts, many informants rely on racial uplift because it was placed directly into their cultural repertoires by parents. That is, parents impart to children that racial uplift is the most appropriate framework for understanding and managing stigma. Informants in the sample provide accounts of parents imparting this ideology, and of doing the same to their children. This

instance from an interview with the Joneses illustrates. They are a well-to-do couple living in a prestigious neighborhood in a fabulous home that abuts a golf course. The couple has two sons, both below high school age at the time of the interview. They discuss instilling in their sons a proper work ethic and public decorum as framed by racial uplift.

Mr. Jones: I tell [the boys], I'm not raising any lazy black men.

Mrs. Jones: We're just not going to have it. So we have chores, whether it's picking up golf balls that come into our yard, or I told the guy that does the yard my kids would pick up all the pinecones [and] take them out front. We've got a pile already. I told [the housekeeper], "Do not sweep—don't push the mop to shine the floor. That's Gary's job, twice a week." So, we really have to do that. That's a concern of mine, and I think those conversations need to be had because we can't afford to have a generation of kids—who have been given so much—who don't produce anything for the race. And for our families who [give them] so much, that would be—I have some friends whose children have fallen along that wayside; good-for-nothing, lazy; had a silver spoon in their mouth and knew it. So, we say no a lot of times and refuse to make a way when we could. We're on the same accord with that. We don't spare the rod. . . .

Interviewer: That's what keeps you up at night?

Mrs. Jones: Yeah! Then, I grew up in a law enforcement environment. So every time I see a black man beaten on TV for no reason, the boys have to be taught—[as] my dad used to say—"how to handle yourself."

Without question, the couple's preferred childrearing practices, which include household chores, an almost laughably modest amount of material deprivation, and occasional corporal punishment, are readily found in many family households across many social categories. However, in contrast to Lareau (2013), who probes for racial differences in practice, I find that racial uplift ideology does not direct the Joneses toward novel childrearing practices. Rather, it provides an ideological justification for a preferred mix of strategy and tactics. In this case, the justification is racial uplift's central moral imperative: to disavow stigma for the betterment of the race. The Joneses impart it to their boys through object lessons about work ethic, and importantly, through explicit instruction. They instruct their sons on appropriate public decorum, and especially "how to handle" themselves around the police. For the Joneses, teaching their sons to avoid or minimize negative interactions with authority cannot be left to implicit processes because mistakes are potentially fatal.

Not unlike Higginbotham's Baptist church women, the Joneses build out their charges' cultural repertoires with anti-racism in mind. Their instruction, premised as it is on racial uplift, includes both a why and a how-to. Other informants similarly recall explicit instruction on disavowing stigma by aligning the self with dominant norms that govern attitudes toward work and decorum in public. Thus

laziness and improper decorum are intolerable—not just because they are character flaws, but because they fail racial uplift's moral imperative.

Racial Uplift Is Acquired Implicitly. My data revealed only a single notable departure from the Joneses' explicit placement of racial uplift into their children's repertoires. For Cynthia, a corporate attorney at a prestigious firm in Central City, racial uplift appeared in her repertoire via the habitus. She articulates the same work ethic and sense of public decorum the Joneses instill in their sons, but does not recount the same explicit parental instruction. Her father is the founding pastor of a venerable black mainline Protestant church and a strong adherent of racial uplift. Black clergy remain powerful arbiters of racial uplift, even if much diminished from their civil rights era peak. Given this, one might expect Cynthia's account to mirror the Joneses' account. Yet I find little indication it does.

In our interview, Cynthia articulates racial uplift's moral imperative. However, her specific adherence to it seems to stem from aspects of her household habitus. For example, as a child she traveled broadly, both on family vacations and at times with her father on his various speaking engagements, and continued the practice into young adulthood. On one such trip, she seeded and helped to establish a nonprofit educational foundation in a developing African country to construct schools for girls (one of which was named in her honor). In an interview where she scrupulously crafted responses in non-elitist language, she noted her deep frustration with her black middle-class peers who rarely engage in international institution building. She finds this vexing, legitimately difficult to understand. To her, it was not apparent that a lifetime of world travel might predispose her to interpret racial uplift's moral imperative in terms of a global Pan-African diaspora rather than in local and national terms.

Assess Individual Power Resources and the Problem

Cultural sociologist Ann Swidler (2001) notes that ideology frames interpretation, but rarely structures action in any direct way. In fact, within the context of everyday routines, adherents of the same ideology often take starkly different actions. In such contexts, racial uplift ideology frames stigma as a management problem where an individual actor's power resources can be mobilized to avoid stigma or destigmatize. Obviously, the actor might mobilize different objects and tactics to the two different ends. Perhaps less apparent, however, is that the actor might also mobilize the same objects and tactics to different ends based on individual power resources. As an illustrating hypothetical, consider an African American man in his mid-

30s employed as an advertising creative at a medium-sized generalist firm. He is widely regarded as competent and affable by supervisors and peers. He wears a braided hairstyle to work. At a considerable expense he keeps it neat to maintain what he considers a professional appearance (though he is aware that some coworkers consider it unprofessional).

Racial uplift helps frame why and how his hairstyle is part of his repertoire, but his subjective assumptions about any number of things, along with his specific stores of social and cultural capital, may mobilize his style toward different ends. If he assumes his braids are workplace-acceptable he likely mobilizes consumption objects (i.e., hair care and grooming products) and tactics (i.e., visits to his stylist, everyday attention to his appearance) for a neat and professional display. He would be enacting the “neat and orderly” image on the right side of [figure 1](#) by disavowing the stigma that blackness is disorderly and unprofessional. Self-reform remains at the heart of his anti-racist counternarrative, which reflects his understanding of a contemporary high-status display. By contrast, if he assumes the hairstyle flirts with or crosses the boundary of workplace propriety yet insists on wearing it, he mobilizes the same power resources, objects, and tactics to a different end. He seeks institutional reform. He seeks to convince others to shift (expand) the boundaries of propriety to incorporate his style or excuse his impropriety. Thus, whether he mobilizes consumption for self-reform or institutional reform is a function of how he assesses the nature of the stigma management problem as well as what he can accomplish with his specific power resources. These are highly subjective. Thus below I draw on two instances from the data to illustrate informants making these assessments.

Mobilizing Individual Power Resources for Self-Reform. Shante is an educational consultant who lives in Central City. She is single and in her 30s. Like many informants, she spoke of racial uplift as having been imposed by her parents, pointing to a specific moment where her mother made her expectations clear about how stigma should be managed. In high school, some of her classmates voiced concerns about racial bias in school discipline. Relaying those concerns to her mother, Shante asked about her involvement in the Civil Rights Movement when she was in high school. Her mother quickly rejected any insinuation that in-school discipline was the moral or political equivalent of the Civil Rights Movement.

[My mother’s] concern was [that] you do need to know your history . . . but she kept it plain. “You are growing up in a nice house. Your needs are met. You can’t even pretend to have walked that struggle.” [. . .] I mean, what my parents taught me is, if you know how things are, act like you know. It’s just pretty simple. I mean, it’s kind of like, you play basketball. You know where out of bounds is. You know what a foul is. So you don’t go slam [into] someone knowing you’re going to get the whistle blown.

“Keeping it plain” (or “real”) refers to the common practice of speaking to someone in plain (often adult) language about matters of consequence. In childrearing it can involve scolding, but just as often it involves the imparting of a harsh truth or painful bit of wisdom. In this instance, Shante’s mother opines that the first principle of managing stigma should be to mobilize individual power resources for self-reform. Because cultivating the discipline to obey school policies is morally righteous, effective, and universally accessible, only after it has been exhaustively implemented to no avail should individuals consider mobilizing resources for institutional reform. Shante underscores this interpretation by likening school officials to biased basketball referees. Crucially, her analogy rearticulates the rationale for respectability originally offered by the black petit bourgeoisie ([Frazier 1957/1997](#)). It shifts the moral onus for self-reform to the stigmatized, who should take precautions to avoid antagonizing stigmatizers. Demands for adherence to propriety in the face of injustice appear to openly accept domination, but they are framed as morally righteous because when the effects of stigmatized treatment are felt collectively, actors have a greater duty to limit harm to the group than to seek justice.

Shante’s mother made plain that black students should expect to be stigmatized ([Schollenberger 2015](#); [Skiba et al. 2014](#)), and therefore should engage in scrupulous self-reform to discourage and limit it rather than challenge it after the fact. This, in her estimation, is easily done through basic self-discipline and the mobilization of a few signifying consumption objects. In fact, she had Shante and her younger brother dress for school in business casual (i.e., khakis and golf shirts) even though the school had no dress code. She mobilized style to signify that her children have the self-discipline to avoid stigmatized boundaries. Shante is a pristine example, but informants across the sample articulated similar understandings of stigmatized boundaries as well as their attempts to avoid them. For example, almost all criticized (unprompted) the increasingly passé style of wearing sagging pants that hang below the waistline for openly courting criminal stigma.

Mobilizing Individual Power Resources for Institutional Reform. I note here that many adherents to racial uplift are far less inclined than Shante to view self-reform as a first principle. Certainly, the black middle class and middle classes generally are creations of institutional reforms that remove structural barriers to mobility. Additionally, some encounters with stigma require institutional reform but individuals are differently positioned to effect it. In this instance from the data, Mrs. Jones shows me a storage room filled to virtually bursting with her husband’s collection of Boy Scout memorabilia. Some is from the 1940s and 50s, when scouting was still segregated by race. He is extensively involved in the national scouting organization, and

talks about his efforts to correct the erasure of black scouting from this period at national events.

Mr. Jones: I'm one of the few persons around the country who has an almost complete collection of the segregated Boy Scout patches. I mean, in the 60s, Jim Crow, they had black camps and white camps, and for years it [went] unnoticed.

Interviewer: This is the first I've ever heard of this.

Mr. Jones: And all of a sudden, people began to grow an affinity for [the history]. So I've collected a lot of those black Boy Scout [patches]. So a part of that I took and displayed at National Jamboree to tell a part of the history of why there were black camps, what happened at these camps, who were some of the famous people—African Americans—that went to those camps. [. . .] Oh, [scouting] was huge! And in fact, it was estimated in the 50s and 60s that almost 90% of the black churches had a scout troop or a scout program. Even some of the people that I've talked to, the judges, the lawyers—I went through a huge list of prominent—just a list of former black scouters from the 40s and 50s that someone pulled from a camp list. And these were doctors, lawyers, prominent business people that I know now and I didn't realize they were a scout.

Interviewer: It's a who's who.

Mr. Jones: Exactly. [Blacks] were very much involved [in scouting], but it was just a different experience for us.

Collections from the slave and Jim Crow eras have been described as holders of African American collective memory (Motley, Henderson, and Baker 2003). This is undoubtedly true of Mr. Jones's patches, which he has painstakingly assembled through acquisitions on eBay, trades with other collectors, and as bequests from those seeking "a good home" for such objects. However, he also mobilizes the patches as a counternarrative to ongoing stigma that blacks lack a cultural affinity for the wilderness-oriented activities at the heart of scouting. Because this stigma is a common rationalization for devoting limited resources to diverse recruitment and retention efforts, Mr. Jones aims his counternarrative at the Boy Scouts rather than blacks. He curates and displays parts of his collection at the national business meeting to disseminate the history of segregated scouting. His purpose is to create the institutional space necessary to weave this particular history, largely ignored by the national organization, into the general history of scouting.

Enacting Racial Uplift Ideology through Normative Respectability

Normative respectability converts counternarratives into action, managing stigma in part through status-oriented consumption displays. The strategy's basic mechanism for converting ideology to action is updated but largely unchanged from its 19th-century origins. As noted

elsewhere, by the 1960s blacks had largely decoupled status-oriented displays from being indexed exclusively to the aesthetics and sensibilities of white elites. Contemporary respectability is more closely associated with (an ostensibly nonracial) middle-class achievement orientation (Branchik and Davis 2009). Thus, in principle it is compatible with blackness, despite the persistence of last-place stigma, as long as it reflects a middle-class orientation.

To illustrate, consider Sharon, who is in her 60s. She and her husband are both retired, but still work outside the home. In this excerpt from their joint interview, she talks about how her family of origin engaged in normative respectability by avoiding predominantly black neighborhoods when conducting business.

Sharon: It always bothered me that my family, they were trying to get by out of the neighborhood. When they had a car, they'd go to a store someplace else. I'm like, "We have the bank right here." [Mimicking her parent's response.] "No, you can't bank there." There was like a clinic. There was the YMCA. "We should be right here." When I went to college, I still had that. We as black people, we should support [our neighborhoods]. . . .

Interviewer: Yeah. Did they have a reason that they didn't want to bank there?

Sharon: Because it wasn't—[mimicking] "black people: they're not going to do the right thing." Or maybe they had some [bad] experiences, and it was best to go where the white people go. I think that's the philosophy. White is better and black is bad. I think I wanted to prove differently, that black is okay.

The excerpt depicts normative respectability at its logical extreme, where an imperative to avoid stigma leads to a blanket disassociation from blackness that does not reflect a middle-class orientation. Sharon's family had high stores of cultural capital relative to their modest means and relative to many of her black peers. Her father worked as a porter and then an engineer on trains. In the 1950s and 60s, work on the rails was one of the few ways black men could cultivate the cultural capital-enhancing benefits of travel. Opportunities for black women were even more limited. Her father's travel facilitated an exposure to an omnivore consumption lifestyle that she considers definitive of her upbringing. Nevertheless, she found her parents' avoidance of stigmatized markers of blackness, like black neighborhood businesses, troubling.

Given that black people cannot altogether avoid stigma, normative respectability cannot persist as a strictly dissociative strategy. The data suggests that adherents therefore also foster and cultivate associations between blackness and other nonstigmatized identities, mobilizing consumption objects and tactics to this end. For example, Dot, a veterinarian in her 50s, talked about the black-tie-themed party she and her younger brother organized for their

parents' 50th anniversary. I asked her to comment on the seemingly dissonant theme, as her elderly parents are life-long farmers from the Deep South.

So where did that come from? I see these other people doing it. I say, "I want that for my mama and daddy." I said, "I can do that." That's why I work every day. . . . You have to have a hunger for that which you have not had. You have to have a taste for reaching another place, and as Martin Luther King would say, "you've got to keep your eyes on the prize." So it's that kind of thing.

She readily admits that her parents had little interest in the theme, the chauffeured limousine, or the other accoutrements. She admitted that she and her younger brother had effectively vetoed their parents' preference for something more modest. Nevertheless, she valorizes her cultivated taste for high-status goods, drawing on King's iconic name as well as a popular refrain from the Civil Rights Movement to underscore framing the party as an act of micro-political resistance. It is a simultaneously associative and aspirational counternarrative to last-place stigma.

Enacting Racial Uplift Ideology through Oppositional Respectability

Perhaps the defining feature of racial inequality in the contemporary post-civil rights period is its limited reliance on ethnocentrism, racial animus, or bias to persist. Instead, it is reinforced by seemingly innocuous acts of in-group preferential treatment whose effects compound over time (DiTomaso 2013; Lewis-McCoy 2014). Oppositional respectability emerged specifically to manage this configuration of stigma. It does so by deploying blackness to destigmatize directly rather than avoid stigma. It is not at all reliant on behavioral conformity to effectively counter stigma, and it is agnostic about the relative moral weight of self- versus institutional reform.

Because oppositional respectability is less focused on avoiding what is stigmatized, it is at times dissonant with normative respectability. Yet the two remain different versions of the same anti-racist strategy. To explore this in greater detail I present an extended excerpt from an interview with Baxter, one of the focus group participants that I interviewed separately. He is on the faculty of a large state university in Roundsville. In this extended excerpt, he attaches micro-political significance to the original black G.I. Joe action figure that his mother purchased for him as a child in the 1960s. As an adult he has acquired a significant collection that he curates and displays at local schools during Black History Month. Hassenfeld Brothers, Inc. (later Hasbro) released the original quartet of "action fighters," 12-inch (30.48 cm) moveable replicas of the iconic World War II soldier in 1964, adding a black soldier the following year (Crews 2013).

Baxter: So I've got this collection [of] like 100 G.I. Joes that I take out usually once a year around Black History Month. I'll take it to a school and do a program called "Toy Story" that explains the connection between G.I. Joe the action figure and the impact it had on the civil rights movement, because people don't understand the history.

Interviewer: Say a little bit about that.

Baxter: Basically in '65 [sic] they created G.I. Joe [. . .] because that's the most beloved soldier. Before G.I. Joe, there's no such thing as an action figure. There's a doll, but there's no "action figure." In order to get primarily white males to buy into the concept that you buy this toy for your son, they couldn't call it a doll. So they created the term "action figure." Two years later, they created the first black G.I. Joe [sic]. If you think about the turmoil the country's in in the 60s, to create a figure that is a black man as a positive representation; looks exactly like the white one; it comes with everything the white one comes with, which includes guns. So you're going to give kids a toy that's a black man with a gun when you've got the Black Panthers? You've got Malcolm X. You've got Dr. King. It was like "wow," and they could buy [both action figures] at the same stores. You're going to put them in the same Sears catalog and teach people that blacks were soldiers? Now you've got little white kids playing with black soldiers, and you got little black kids playing with them—and they're together. Totally groundbreaking when you look at the opposite for Barbie. Barbie's invented in 1958. You couldn't buy—when do you think you could buy a black Barbie? [. . .] It was 1983.

So, yeah. Black males weren't really into buying their sons these action figures, but black folks didn't have that many alternatives. When [the Black G.I. Joe was] introduced, they [snaps fingers]. People bought them.

Interviewer: So your argument is that there was a targeting here of minority—so, black and Hispanic—consumers that was then taken mass?

Baxter: Right, and it would help promote the concept of G.I. Joe as a whole, because again, if you look at trendsetting things in our country—you start talking about fashion and other trends (music)—they come out of communities of color. As soon as the black kids are running around—everybody got a G.I. Joe and [was] having fun—then the white kids start, "I got to have one of those," which helped boost sales as well. They never made as many black ones as they did white ones, but it really took off when at first the white G.I. Joes weren't selling. Black families were looking for something for their kids to have, and this is the only positive representation we got? Yeah. My mother made sure I had one.

Baxter's narrative reveals much about how he understands consumption to do the work of destigmatizing. He uses folk theories about race, gender, and market segmentation to craft this complex narrative about what he calls "positive" (nonstigmatized) representations of blackness. Hasbro's profit-seeking (rather than social justice) motive

led it to see blackness as a marketplace resource. The firm's inability to alter strongly held gender norms in the mass market—to convince boys to play with dolls—forced it to appeal directly to black consumers at a time when such appeals were still rare (Kassarjian 1969; Weems 1998). In this narrative, Hasbro appealed to blacks, who had long demanded nonstigmatized products but had been ignored—as trendsetting early adopters willing to ignore gender norms. In return, blacks facilitated mass-market acceptance of G.I. Joe.

Baxter's narrative about G.I. Joe, even if apocryphal, makes clear that stigma is subject to direct challenge by black consumer power. It does the work of destigmatization by trading on black popular culture's reputation as a trendsetter for the mass market (Chambers 2009). In his narrative, black consumers destigmatized G.I. Joe, making it appropriate for boys. This facilitated mass-market acceptance, which in turn facilitated an important cultural normalizing of black WWII soldiers. Black G.I. Joe in no small part precipitated the inclusion of black soldiers into the nation's cultural mythology about its "greatest generation." The figure's status as a virtually unchallenged signifier of nonstigmatized blackness is quite remarkable when compared to the seemingly perpetual controversy surrounding Barbie and her much-stigmatized black counterparts (Chin 2001). Exhibits of African American doll (action figure) collections like Baxter's have become routine during Black History Month in the United States (Blasl 2015). For many blacks, G.I. Joe symbolizes black consumer power (rather than corporate power) driving social progress, while Barbie symbolizes the ambivalence and limits of that power.

How Well Does Respectability Manage Anti-Black Stigma?

Because people's experience with stigma is necessarily intersubjective, so is their assessment of strategies they employ to manage it. That assessment of how well a strategy makes daily life more tolerable completes a process that begins by connecting ideology (racial uplift) to specific strategies of action (normative or oppositional respectability). In this section I report four cases from the dataset to represent the range of possible outcomes. They correspond to the right side of figure 2. I chose the cases based on the relative clarity they provide in illustrating perceived success or failure. Consequently, they do not indicate any tendency in the data about the likelihood or frequency of either version of respectability or any assessment outcome.

When Normative Respectability Succeeds. Because this is the case detailed in figure 1, I elaborate on it only briefly. As Shante from Central City reflects on her childhood indoctrination into racial uplift ideology, normative respectability's merits seem obvious and unassailable to

her. As an adult she scrupulously avoids stigma, and to good results. She chose an elite private university over a Historically Black College/University (HBCU) that she genuinely admired, primarily to avoid the stigma of not having been educated for the "real" (i.e., predominantly white) world. In more quotidian consumption contexts, her omnivore tastes developed at university lead her initially to abandon the folk tastes of home (only to later reincorporate them). In her interview, in almost stereotypical omnivore fashion, she jumps from one consumption object and topic to the next—why she believes renting is more savvy than buying; how much she loves Japanese home décor and gardening; and her favorite possession, a 9mm Beretta pistol that she stores at a gun range and her corresponding membership in the National Rifle Association (NRA). She continues to believe that being able to discern and avoid stigma helped cultivate the embodied cultural capital that allowed her to "fit in" in predominantly white settings—first at university and later in her professional and social life. She mobilizes a mix of ideology, strategy, and tactics to this end that are an updated version of 19th-century normative respectability.

When Normative Respectability Fails. In sharp contrast to Shante, Sterling and his wife Jamie do not feel that normative respectability has effectively managed stigma in ways that make daily life more tolerable. They live in Roundsville, a pastoral setting that is less than a three-hour drive from Shante's apartment in Central City. Roundsville's black middle class is very small and its most elite stratum brief in tenure, arriving (primarily) within the last two decades. Many migrated from other regions to take advantage of local economic growth, and as part of the steady migration of blacks back to the Deep South.

Sterling was part of the previously referenced focus group I conducted in Roundsville. I also conducted a separate interview with him and Jamie at their home. He is a graduate of one of the nation's service academies and a self-employed consultant, following distinguished corporate and military careers spent largely in the Midwest. Jamie worked in the airline industry before leaving the labor force to raise children and manage multiple home-based businesses. Both were raised as part of the new black middle class. They are in their 50s with two children in college at the time of data collection.

Their emic version of normative respectability, "trying to do right," does not work for them like it works for Shante. One possible explanation for their perception is that, like Ustuner and Holt's (2007) Turkish squatters, they lack the embodied cultural capital to authentically display middle-class status. Thus, their consumption is read by others as inauthentic. As became apparent during the interview, this explanation seems implausible. Theirs is in every sense a proper and orthodox rendering of middle-class lifestyle in that it focuses on achievement rather than invites

stigmatization. Their execution of it is authentic because it displays achievement without ostentation. They mobilize displays in their home to this end. Sterling's service academy diploma and other military paraphernalia are wall-mounted, but are not the visual centerpiece of the room. Similarly, Jamie displays a small china set in a china hutch in a corner. I initially presumed this to be wedding china, but it was actually a reward for hitting sales goals during her time with Mary Kay cosmetics (see figure 3). These objects signify accomplishment, but their displays invite inquiry rather than announce achievement ostentatiously.

In "trying to do the right thing," Sterling and Jamie are enacting normative respectability from extensive experience in settings far more cosmopolitan than Roundsville. Nevertheless, the overall tenor of their interview is that it has limited efficacy in managing stigma there because few whites acknowledge their embodied cultural capital in everyday interactions. They also feel alienated from lower-status blacks, whom they believe find them pretentious or inauthentic. This black middle-class dilemma of "not fitting in" with whites who are social class peers, nor with lower-status blacks, has long been noted by scholars (Lacy 2007). It is the pivot on which Sterling's and Jamie's intersubjectivity differs from Shante's. Consequently, much of Sterling's narrative focuses on he and his family not fitting in socially in Roundsville. In one of our first exchanges in the focus group he remarked about listening in on a debate between his son and slightly younger daughter about who had it worse growing up there.

It just dawned on me the dynamics that were going on. You can just imagine yourself in an environment where you're trying to do the right thing. You're trying to do the [school] work, but you're not accepted like white [sic]. It never dawned on me how tough it was. To me, that's tougher than when I was growing up. [. . .] It's a tough environment

when you try to do right, man—for us. Again, we're the talented tenth and we strugglin'?" [Emphasis in original.]

That DuBois's "talented tenth," the most privileged socioeconomic stratum of blacks, would find it so difficult to thrive in a place like Roundsville, is bewildering to Sterling. He emphasizes "we" to highlight that the bind of double-consciousness is collective. It is the dilemma of having both black and American identities, but being unable to escape the stigma associated with the former (DuBois 1903a). Baxter articulates it in an intersectional way, gleaned insight about racial inequality through his daughter's gendered experience. "That's when it finally—when my daughter had to go to prom with her girlfriends. . . . I was like, how tough is this for you to be an A student, an athlete, doing the right thing, and you can't even date these knuckleheads?"

Certainly, struggling to fit in is a common, if not universal, adolescent dilemma. But these men consider their children's plight more difficult than their own at the tail end of Jim Crow. They saw normative respectability effectively manage stigma—not always, but enough. That their children have not seen it is bewildering, but not because they are naive. They are aware that a deep negative affinity for blacks is an effectively permanent feature of everyday life (Bobo et al. 2012; Charles 2005). However, they are less aware of related features of the setting that render respectability systematically less effective in Roundsville than elsewhere. Anti-black stigma is unevenly distributed, even in the South. Acharya, Blackwell, and Sen (2016, 621) find substantial county-to-county variance in racial resentment. They show that counties with a high proportion of slaves in 1860 (like Roundsville County) feature more *current* racial resentment and colder feelings toward blacks than do other—sometimes even contiguous—counties.

FIGURE 3

JAMIE'S CHINA



Thus, Sterling's embodied cultural capital, and associated consumption routines, are unlikely to avert stigma or offset its effects in Roundsville, leading to frustration and disillusionment. His remarks about doing the work only to have it "not accepted like white" suggests that the status rewards that should accrue to his cultural capital simply fail to appear. Roundsville appears to exhibit a relatively inflexible cultural script that reinforces last-place stigma. Cultural scripts are shared assumptions about interpersonal interactions, and are in effect the micro-contextual equivalent of cultural logics (Wierzbicka 1985). They do not govern behavior directly so much as constitute shared rules for interpreting it within the scope of social interactions. They can vary widely by locale, and just as importantly, in their openness to departure. In Roundsville, a Civil War era cultural script premised on last-place stigma dominates current shared interpretations about blacks, and tolerates few departures. The area's black middle class lacks the political clout or economic power to meaningfully combat the script, effectively discounting their cultural capital. When Sterling and his friends congregate for their monthly lunch at a local restaurant, the script does not alter so much as become momentarily discordant for some patrons, prompting their curious glances and whispers. In such settings, respectability does not effectively dissuade stigmatization, and ultimately "fitting in" becomes less possible.

At least some of the apparent differences between Shante's and Sterling's perceptions stems from different local cultural scripts. Central City is more cosmopolitan than Roundsville. It is a state capital that boasts a large public university, multiple HBCUs, and two large military installations within a 50-mile span. It also had a comparatively low proportion of slaves in 1860, and an extensive history of free blacks. These sociohistoric features of place undermine a cultural script that would rigidly ascribe last-place stigma to blackness. Roundsville has few structural features that might undermine such a script. Consequently, when blacks there mobilize consumption (e.g., by wearing khakis and golf shirts) to avoid stigma, their displays of personal style are unlikely to be read as authentic expressions of middle-class life.

When Oppositional Respectability Succeeds. Oppositional respectability seeks to depart from or alter such cultural scripts by decoupling blackness from last-place stigma. In this instance from the data, Adam uses his embodied cultural capital to destigmatize pieces in an art collection. He is on the faculty at a state university in Oakmont, a mid-sized city in the South, where he has been promoted and tenured since the time of our interview. He is in his 50s, openly gay, and single with no children.

Adam's use of oppositional respectability to manage stigma is evident in his passionate (and status-oriented) consumption displays of fine arts. Some of his displays are quite public. He is, for instance, an avid theater goer.

However, the displays most obviously devoted to oppositional respectability occur at home, where he curates an impressive assortment of original paintings and other art. Most of it has blackness themes, and some are by prominent local artists who were part of his social circle but lost to the AIDS epidemic of the 1980s and 90s. He rotates the selection of wall-mounted paintings from an extensive archive, and has bric-a-brac on nearly every flat surface (see figure 4). In the following excerpt from his interview, he describes oppositional respectability in the context of art collecting and curating.

Adam: [I grew] up without seeing a lot of African American art, even in my family's home, unless it was family photographs; no pictures had any people of color. I can still remember the first book that I read, or that got read to me as a child, that had African American characters. So I think when I became—got my own place and started doing things—I was just really attracted to African American history, African history, and the art that kind of went with it.

Adam's family home featured only art that scrupulously avoided any hint of stigmatized blackness by avoiding it altogether. After being exposed in college, he was determined to incorporate black art into his cultural repertoire. Blackness-themed art can signify pride in cultural heritage, helping to incorporate it into identity in a material way (Halle 1993). Notably, Adam's sense of pride comes from the practice of curating the pieces rather than showing them publicly (Villi, Moisander, and Joy 2012). He claims to rarely entertain guests. Neither does he post his art on social media.

Oppositional respectability manages stigma for Adam by allowing his taste for blackness-themed art to sit alongside his taste for "traditional" (whiteness-themed) art without dissonance, and for both to be mobilized into a coherent counternarrative to last-place stigma. To illustrate, his in-home curation includes a slave (or possibly sharecropping) nuclear family consisting of a father, mother, and infant (figure 4). Many consider the three "pickaninny" rag dolls to be racist paraphernalia, but some blacks have reappropriated such memorabilia and marked them as appropriate for in-home display (Motley et al. 2003). In order for Adam to mobilize his taste for art into a coherent counternarrative to stigma, he must destigmatize his blackness-themed art. I ask him specifically about the pickaninny dolls, which are quintessentially stigmatized.

Interviewer: I see you have the dolls. Tell me about the dolls.

Adam: Well, my mom knew I like to collect. . . . [She] loves going to rummage sales, estate sales, and yard sales. And, because she had seen some of my other things that I had collected, evidently she saw [the dolls] at a yard sale somewhere and said, "When I saw them, I just thought of you."

FIGURE 4

ADAM'S BLACKNESS-THEMED ART



And I thought, “Mom, that’s neat,” because I didn’t know she was paying that much attention. But yeah, she bought me the whole—the little three-piece set. But she said, “I saw them and they looked like they were in good condition, and I just thought it would be something that you’d like.”

Interviewer: Okay. So some people—you know, there’s a market for these kinds of collectables, right? Because there’s a history around these kinds of dolls and so forth. Is that part of the attraction for you?

Adam: I just think it’s part of my Southern heritage and my [black] culture. My sister and I talked about this this morning. She and I feel like we’re quite different from our other siblings, because they’re so busy trying to run away from their roots, and she and I seem like we’re trying to connect to ours. So, just the whole idea with [the dolls] picking cotton, and you know, out in the field with your baby. I mean . . . a lot of people don’t want to talk about [slavery]. Or you know, “Oh, well, that was then, this is now,” but I see things as part of heritage. It just shows strength. And, like I said, that’s why I kind of like people like Frederick Douglass [points to wall portrait]; people who just—that strength.

In normative respectability, slave (or sharecropping) imagery is anathema to any notion of high status, so its

associated images are distasteful. It would have been effectively impossible for Adam to destigmatize these dolls in his family of origin because of his parents’ normative respectability. His mother gave the dolls as a gift but would never display them in her home.

Oppositional respectability resolves this dissonance by destigmatizing the dolls directly through a simple rhetorical repositioning. Adam uses a trope about slavery as a terrible but real (even defining) feature of black cultural heritage. This trope mythologizes the strength of character slaves needed to survive the ordeal, a strength he receives in some measure as a cultural bequest. That is, Adam embeds the tragedy of bondage and plunder into a morality tale where the (cultural) protagonist’s trial reveals an otherwise unknowable strength of character. Such mythologizing is a common means of destigmatizing. Alone, however, it would hardly suffice to rescue slave imagery from a centuries-old reservoir of stigmatized associations—not for Adam and certainly not for his mother, who bought the dolls unbidden. Contemporary consumer culture establishes the necessary conditions for Adam to effectively resolve that dissonance for himself as well as for her.

Adam's individual power resources, specifically his thematic efforts over many years to curate blackness representations, constitute one necessary condition for resolving dissonance. His embodied cultural capital enables the "heritage as strength" trope. That is, only his commitment to skillful curation allowed his mother to ever even consider the dolls. They would otherwise have been unsuitable as gifts. An important feature of Adam's power resources is his omnivore taste, a hallmark of high cultural capital. He strives to be a cosmopolitan consumer in his mid-sized college town, and he accomplishes this largely through consumption of fine arts.

I have the love of all of the arts. I have just decided that someone has to be in the audience, or someone has to be a lover. Everybody can't be the person on stage, or the person behind the piano or the brush. You've got to have somebody out there to appreciate it, and that's my role. . . . I have season tickets to almost every production they do on campus, and I go to most of the little community theater. . . . Yeah, I go to a lot of them that it's awful, and it's bad, or I just hate the play. But, you know, it was an experience . . . and I usually take something away from it, even if what I take from it is—which I think it's bad to say—I hate Shakespeare on the stage. I keep going, and I keep hating it. . . . I can read it. I like TV adaptations or movie adaptations. I hate Shakespeare on the stage. It bores me to tears. It really does. (Laughs.)

Contemporary consumer culture grants cosmopolitanism its highest social status and indexes that status to omnivore tastes, which can bring together objects and tactics that may seem otherwise incommensurable (Holt 1997, 1998; Thompson and Tambyah 1999). In this instance, omnivore tastes place slave images in service of an anti-racist strategy by creating legitimate market demand for pickaninny dolls. Despite the fact that their original stigmatizing purpose has been delegitimized, the dolls can claim cultural legitimacy as historical artifact. A brisk but heretofore largely hidden market for slave-themed artifacts has long existed on the boundaries of legitimacy (Berry 2017). Consumers have reclaimed and repurposed some artifacts as material signifiers of collective memory, though without extending much license to producers. That is, the artifacts are legitimately acquired in resale venues (e.g., flea markets, estate sales, yard sales, and more recently, eBay) but not ordered new. Ultimately, omnivore tastes help create the second necessary condition for resolving dissonance: a stable consumer market, where objects are made accessible to even novice collectors and gifters like Adam's mother.

Adam graciously receives the dolls, but he must then mobilize them into a counternarrative to stigma by creating conditions for them and his traditional fine arts consumption to coexist. He creates a nondissonant (if not entirely seamless) fit between them by first mythologizing the strength represented by the slave images (e.g., the dolls,

Frederick Douglass). He then mockingly disparages his traditional art to intentionally lower its status. By openly preferring a nontraditional Shakespearean production, he pays less than the expected reverence to traditional art. This second rhetorical move is necessary to prevent the status typically afforded whiteness from dominating his blackness-themed art. Without narrowing the status gap between the respective art forms, he could not mobilize them into a coherent anti-racist counternarrative about being cosmopolitan. His tastes for the two art forms would remain dissonant, if not incommensurable.

When Oppositional Respectability Fails. At moments, an insufficient or discounted store of cultural capital, even pristinely displayed, will not destigmatize blackness. Or, as in the case I highlight, it may be impossible to manage stigma through a micro-political response like oppositional respectability. That is, in some instances stigma may be at once not amenable to collective action, yet still too formidable for micro-political action.

To illustrate, consider Cynthia, a corporate attorney from Central City who seeks to destigmatize a black working-class and poor neighborhood, derisively referred to locally as "Black Bottom." She is managing the neighborhood's stigma by gentrifying it. She is part of a wave of predominantly white middle-class in-migrants who have altered the neighborhood's race and class composition, and claims to be one of only a few black gentrifiers. When I interviewed her, she had been living in her extensively renovated home for less than two years. According to her, the neighborhood began gentrifying in the preceding years mostly through renovations of existing structures rather than demolition and new construction. For example, a shuttered elementary school was converted to lofts behind her home before she moved in, but at the time of the interview few units had sold.

She chose the neighborhood in part because she reasoned that owning a home in Central City has wealth-building, cost, and convenience advantages. For most people in the United States, their home will have the furthest-reaching impact on status and mobility of any consumption decision they will ever make. It is their largest economic asset and liability. Its location largely determines not only the value of their wealth portfolio, but also the quality of public education available to children (and thus, in many respects, their prospects for social mobility).

Cynthia wanted to invest in a home close to her downtown office, despite her modest salary. A friend from church who works for the local builder recommended looking at renovations in the neighborhood. Despite employing the standard tropes about investment and long-term thinking, Cynthia emphasizes that she preferred to do business with a friend and that this loyalty was a key factor in choosing the place. This explanation is at best incomplete, as her choice of neighborhood is consistent with her

understanding of racial uplift's moral imperative. She sees herself as mobilizing cultural and social capital in service to the very neighborhoods scholars have argued the black middle-class has abandoned. Her oppositional respectability mobilizes her home and her relationships with long-time residents in service of a counternarrative about disadvantaged black neighborhoods being desirable places to live.

The most salient threat to that counternarrative is crime, which is at the heart of neighborhood stigma. Shortly after moving in she was forced to confront crime on terms that commonly pit traditional residents against gentrifiers. When I asked about her experience, she concedes that she has in fact been victimized by low-level (nonviolent) property crime. Her house is at the back of a cul-de-sac, and it sat empty for some time prior to and during renovation. People (presumably traditional residents) cut through the yard to access an adjoining street, and continued to do so after she moved in. At times they would even leave behind trash. She also mentions local car break-ins (though not her own), and an unsuccessful home invasion attempt while she was at home. Nevertheless, she proudly notes that she has outlasted several white gentrifiers, who have moved away citing concerns about crime. She adds:

I went to [college] in the middle of a similar neighborhood. At Spelman College [in Atlanta], we're right in the middle of kind of a poverty-stricken, crime-infested area, and we serve that community. [The crime] really doesn't bother me, you know. . . . I guess it wasn't enough for me to say I don't want to be in that area. Plus, I generally trust my own people. . . . I speak to them all the time; those who are allegedly committing the crimes. I don't know for sure that those who have had their cars broken into and those who have had their homes broken into were not [robbed by] their own friends or family members. There was not enough [crime] for me to say I don't want to be around.

Although everyone is concerned about criminal victimization, when gentrifiers mobilize around the topic they routinely advocate increased local policing, variously known as community, quality-of-life, or broken windows policing (Kelling and Coles 1997). Cynthia experienced precisely the kind of crime that often prompts gentrifiers to support such policing. Despite this, she does not support a heavy law enforcement approach because she fears that it will unduly victimize traditional black residents. Community policing has been roundly criticized for incorrectly and disproportionately criminalizing racial minorities without appreciably lowering serious crime (Alexander 2010; Harcourt 2001). The crime dilemma, however, is not easily resolved through simple appeals to racial solidarity.

Much like Adam, Cynthia seeks to destigmatize an object (a neighborhood) through a rhetorical repositioning that allows her consumption to be read as a moral and political commitment rather than traditional noblesse oblige.

Also like Adam, Cynthia's rhetoric is reinforced by a market mechanism (gentrification) that mobilizes demand for stigmatized objects and identities (cosmopolitan gentrifiers) for high-status consumption, and potentially for anti-racist action. However, the persistent stigma of black criminality means that "Black Bottom" is dissonant with any notion of high status. Resolving the dissonance through consumption involves the same necessary conditions for Cynthia as for Adam: high cultural capital and stable market demand. But destigmatizing a neighborhood involves more difficult symbolic and material work than a private art collection.

Rates of violent and property crime are reputedly higher in Cynthia's neighborhood than in many other areas of the city, though this is somewhat difficult to verify precisely. Many crimes go unreported in other parts of the city. Additionally, some questions persist about who exactly is committing crimes in Cynthia's neighborhood and where they are from. She uses this ambiguity to posit a kind of plausible deniability about the neighborhood's reputation, one where "outsiders" could conceivably commit crimes there and then leave. Empirically unlikely, this deniability is part of the symbolic work of destigmatizing rather than a strong factual claim (Arsel and Thompson 2011). Nevertheless, in the material world Cynthia mobilizes consumption to limit her exposure to actual crime. To wit, she erected a privacy fence to discourage trespassers, and following the home invasion attempt she accepted her brother's offer of "a large dog with a mean bark" in lieu of a gun. In trying to strike a difficult balance between real concerns about crime and a stigmatizing discourse, she cites the relationship between her Historically Black College and its surrounding neighborhood as an instructive template for implementing oppositional respectability as service.

Ultimately, neither she nor the gentrification of which she is a part can destigmatize the neighborhood. As she notes, many gentrifiers quickly left and many renovated units never sold. A sluggish economy is certainly part of the explanation, but the "Black Bottom" stigma persists despite a local cultural script that is relatively open to high-status blackness. Perceptions of the neighborhood are undermined by assumptions of widespread social disorder, and once in place they are sticky and almost invariably exceed actual disorder (Sampson and Raudenbush 2004). Just as importantly, it remains unclear to Cynthia whether her destigmatizing efforts are sufficiently appreciated by traditional residents. She believes that some see her as just another gentrifier. Consequently, she bounces back and forth between characterizing her presence there as a full-frontal counternarrative against stigma, modeled on her alma mater, and her earlier contention that she moved there only to support her friend, thereby implying that her connection to the place is tenuous.

Cynthia never speaks of her effort to mobilize gentrification in service of oppositional respectability as successful,

but it is worth noting that whatever its other challenges and shortcomings gentrification has decisively altered community-wide perceptions of social disorder in some places (e.g., Harlem, Brooklyn, and Chicago). Nevertheless, when it is mobilized to destigmatize blackness it must inevitably confront an intimidating historical reality. Successfully destigmatizing a black neighborhood deemed disorderly in the US racial imaginary often involves decreasing the presence of black people through their erasure or through distancing (Brown-Saracino 2010; Jackson 2001; Taylor 2002).

DISCUSSION

This study is situated at a specific intersection of race and class that is fundamentally ambiguous in US social life. It explores the experiences of the black middle class, which is situated in that vast sociocultural space between the “high up” and the “low down.” This study is a “within intersection” analysis (Gopaldas and Fisher 2012, 6) that centers people’s efforts to mobilize consumption objects and tactics to navigate that space. The findings presented contribute to the CCT literature on the sociohistoric patterning of consumption by foregrounding sociohistoric conditions that facilitate a sense that particular responses to domination are sensible and appropriate. Although informants are apt to understand their stigma management in idiosyncratic (rather than micro-political) terms, the overwhelming prevalence of racial uplift and respectability in their repertoires stems from their widespread and purposeful insertion into black cultural repertoires beginning in the late 19th century. In this way, the findings fit with a cluster of contemporary studies that foreground the role of sociohistoric and sociocultural forces in various forms of “mid-range” consumer resistance that are not properly understood as coping, nor as collective action or social movement activity (Arsel and Thompson 2011; Izberk-Bilgin 2012; Luedike 2015; Saatcioglu and Corus 2014; Saatcioglu and Ozanne 2013; Sandikci and Ger 2010; Ustuner and Holt 2007).

Although the findings draw on a sample of consumers who appear only infrequently in consumer research, my intent is not simply to give them voice, though this is worthwhile. The study’s implications extend beyond this empirical context, in no small part because racialized stigmatization shares much in common with other forms of domination that trigger micro-political responses. It directly complements Scaraboto and Fischer’s (2013) research on women’s responses to gendered stigma. They highlight the considerable institutional resources a group of stigmatized bloggers mobilized to navigate a path toward marketplace inclusion. However, the authors’ theoretical and empirical focus excludes women who (for a variety of reasons) opt out of the fatshionistas’ brand of response, instead favoring a micro-political response (1243). Consequently, this study’s focus on micro-political action

deepens our understanding of resistance by foregrounding everyday mobilizations that can undergird later collective action. Such mobilizations can occur well in advance of the institutional triggers specified by Scaraboto and Fischer (1242). As with the Birmingham bus riders of the 1940s, the addition to a shared cultural repertoire of objects, tactics, and ways of arranging them can clarify for later actors that domination is subject to challenge.

Moreover, the insights from this analysis should have purchase in any context where people manage assaults on worth or other threats to the self within the scope of everyday interactions. Members of the black middle class utilize their repertoires to mobilize consumption objects and tactics into counternarratives that manage stigma, operating entirely as individuals. This insight builds on research on responses to identity threats (Arsel and Thompson 2011; Holt and Thompson 2004; Kozinets 2001). Arsel and Thompson (2011) note that consumers often make capital investments in a field-dependent identity that make it difficult (if not impossible) to abandon when threatened. People mobilize myth and demythologizing practices to serve, respectively, as a healing balm or as a means to erect symbolic barriers between identity and the source of threat.

This study identifies boundary conditions on such efforts that are linked to the composition of a given cultural repertoire. In sum, the specific arrangements of ideology, strategies of action, and consumption objects and tactics that constitute a given repertoire are the crucial determinants of managing stigma. Additionally, the linkages between these elements are locally forged and sociohistorically conditioned. Consequently, a given cultural repertoire will work well in some times and places; less well in others. Black middle-class repertoires for anti-racist action consist mostly of coping, collective action, and respectability (Lamont et al. 2016). Critically, respectability’s ability to raise protective symbolic barriers is constrained by the openness of a given cultural script to departures from stigma or devaluing myth, as well as a given stigma’s pervasiveness. These exogenous sociocultural forces can at times overpower the symbolic barriers highlighted in prior research, suggesting that the specific cultural repertoires consumers bring to resistance efforts should be explored rather than taken for granted.

Finally, this research contributes a more nuanced understanding of consumption’s role in anti-racist resistance among the black middle class. At moments, its members mobilize two different versions of respectability in response to stigma. My analysis suggests that the classic response, normative respectability, may be ineffective in the post-civil rights era because it prevails on an actor’s ability to discern and avoid stigma. The core assumption is that stigma is stable. To wit, informants assume that they know, and that they *should* know, where the boundaries of stigma lay and how to avoid them. However, there is ample reason to doubt their assumptions. Previously cited research shows

that the boundaries of anti-black stigma are indexed to blackness itself, not to discredited (but ostensibly race neutral) traits like criminality. Thus, normative respectability, whatever its other merits, is not a promising strategy given that the boundaries of stigma are not only unstable but effectively defined by the stigmatized. In fact, the emergence of oppositional respectability after 1970 is at least in part a response to this limitation of normative respectability.

The findings indicate that normative respectability nevertheless retains a prominent place in the cultural repertoires of the black middle-class, despite substantial doubts about its ability to make their lives more tolerable. Some argue that the black middle-class affinity for normative respectability is based on its usefulness as a means of dominating the black working class and poor. Patillo (2007), for instance, shows how black middle-class gentrifiers moved to quickly establish control over neighborhood institutions and then sought to use them to impose their interests and tastes on long-time residents by branding them as “community improvement” and “crime prevention.” Likening the black middle class to Bonacich’s (1973) infamous middleman ethnic minorities, Patillo notes that their exercise of class-based power is confined entirely to narrow metropolitan boundaries.

My analysis at the intersection of race, class, and gender in the consumption domain does not contradict Patillo, but rather introduces important nuance that is easily lost in comparative approaches. Mass consumption in black America, since its emergence, complicates any simple story of the (moderately) “high up” dominating the “low down.” The contemporary black middle class has undeniable and unprecedented economic and social advantages over the black working class and poor, but the consumption domain reveals clear limits to those advantages that often go ignored.

It is widely acknowledged that marketers have long considered black working-class and poor youth the most authentic carriers of black popular culture (Chambers 2009; D’Avila 2001; Lamont and Molnar 2001). For this reason, the marketplace often values their cultural capital more highly than that of the black middle class. The informants in this study make clear that they consider consumption to be a distinctly important domain for managing stigma. Yet black middle-class cultural capital, and associated practices like respectability (especially normative), is at its least valued in the consumption domain. Despite enjoying consumption lifestyles that few in the black petit bourgeoisie of prior historical periods enjoyed, sociohistoric changes in the United States—some specific to black America—make it impossible for them to dominate the working class and poor. The depth of these informants’ frustration about sagging pants is telling. Their unprompted criticisms indicate how little sociocultural influence they have over blacks of significantly lower status, who pioneered the style and exert substantial control over the boundaries of black pop

culture. In contrast to Lamont and Molnar’s (2001) marketing executives, these informants feel mostly disconnected from decisions about those boundaries yet bound to suffer the ill effects of stigmatized treatment. This not only frustrates any elitist social class pretensions they might have, it also contributes to a sense that lower-status blacks benefit from anti-black stigma based on their status as trendsetters for the mass market. In the consumption domain, such intraracial social class tensions are not as heavily weighted in favor of elite blacks as they might be in some other domains. They are subject to specific sources and stores of cultural capital, specific local conditions, and specific objects and tactics mobilized to manage stigma in different, even oppositional, ways.

Given its historically recent emergence, I do not offer a specific outlook for oppositional respectability. Where the strategy is perceived as successful at managing stigma, it is precisely because adherents assume that stigma is relational rather than fixed. Further, they assume, like the *tesettürlü*, that stigma can be challenged. Grounded in the 20th century’s egalitarian cultural logic, oppositional respectability appears capable of successfully managing stigma when the work of destigmatizing is responsive to personal stores of cultural capital and the market readily supplies consumption objects that can be mobilized into effective status displays. For some consumers, such destigmatizing work fits neatly within everyday consumption practices, like curating an art collection. However, oppositional respectability is most challenged when the work of destigmatizing approaches a threshold where assaults on worth are sufficiently severe and systematic that managing everyday racism must give way to other kinds of responses that seek justice as an outcome.

CONCLUSION

This article is being written at a moment when respectability politics have reemerged to take, at least temporarily, a prominent place in black public discourse and US public discourse broadly. Discontent with long-standing social problems has spilled onto the streets in massive protests reminiscent in scale and scope of the mass direct action campaigns of the 1960s. Additionally, a racist, sexist, and nativist backlash that many trace to President Barack Obama’s 2008 election (Pasek et al. 2014; Tesler 2013; Wayne, Valentino, and Ocen 2016) has emerged as a countervailing sociocultural force, exerting significant influence on the 2016 presidential election and its aftermath.

In black communities, this awkward juxtaposition of protests and other gestures of dissent aimed at the state, especially its ever-expanding criminal justice system, and the imagery associated with President Obama as a paragon of normative respectability, has reanimated discussions of the strategy’s place in black anti-racist cultural repertoires.

In a 2015 essay, Harvard law professor Randall Kennedy offers a full defense of respectability, while other academics and writers have opposed it as indefensibly elitist, heteronormative, and ineffective (Coates 2015; Cooper 2015). Largely missing from that conversation to date is any notion that respectability is a domain-specific thing; that it operates within the scope of interpersonal interactions; or that it is at all meaningfully different in the 21st century than it was at its inception in the 19th. Even a glance at respectability in the domain of consumption should clarify that these unspoken assumptions do not hold. Everyday racism, and respectability as a response to it, are both ever-changing and sociohistorically bound, and this history is critical in shaping an understanding of what the latter can (and cannot) accomplish.

DATA COLLECTION INFORMATION

The author conducted all in-person fieldwork and interviews from 2008 until 2013 from informants in Columbia, South Carolina; Clemson, South Carolina; Greenville, North Carolina; and Jacksonville, Florida. The author also conducted all analysis independently.

REFERENCES

- Acharya, Avidit, Matthew Blackwell, and Maya Sen (2016), "The Political Legacy of American Slavery," *Journal of Politics*, 78 (July), 621–41.
- Alexander, Michelle (2010), *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*, New York: New Press.
- Alexis, Marcus (1962), "Some Negro-White Differences in Consumption," *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 21 (January), 11–28.
- Anderson, Elijah (2000), "The Emerging Philadelphia African American Class Structure," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 568 (March), 54–77.
- Arnould, Eric (2007), "Should Consumer Citizens Escape the Market?" *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 611 (May), 96–111.
- Arsel, Zeynep and Craig J. Thompson (2011), "Demythologizing Consumption Practices: How Consumer Protect Their Field-Dependent Identity Investments from Devaluing Marketplace Myths," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 37 (5), 791–806.
- Askegaard, Søren, Eric J. Arnould, and Dannie Kjeldgaard (2005), "Postassimilation Ethnic Consumer Research: Qualifications and Extensions," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 32 (1), 160–70.
- Askegaard, Søren and Jeppe Trolle Linnet (2011), "Towards an Epistemology of Consumer Culture Theory: Phenomenology and the Context of Context," *Marketing Theory*, 11 (December), 381–404.
- Ball, Erica L. (2012), *To Live an Antislavery Life: Personal Politics and the Antebellum Black Middle Class*, Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press.
- Becker, Gary S. (1957), *The Economics of Discrimination*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Berry, Daina Ramey (2017), *The Price for Their Pound of Flesh: The Value of the Enslaved from Womb to Grave in the Building of a Nation*, Boston: Beacon Press.
- Bettany, Shona, Susan Dobscha, Lisa O'Malley, and Andrea Prothero (2010), "Moving Beyond Binary Opposition: Exploring the Tapestry of Gender in Consumer Research and Marketing," *Marketing Theory*, 10 (March), 3–28.
- Bhabha, Homi (2012), *The Location of Culture*, 2nd ed., London: Routledge.
- Blasl, Katie (2015), "Through the Eyes of Dolls: Dual Exhibits Bring Black History to Life," *Riverhead Local*, February 24, <http://riverheadlocal.com/2015/02/24/eyes-dolls-dual-exhibits-bring-black-history-life/>.
- Bloome, Dierdre (2014), "Racial Inequality Trends and the Intergenerational Persistence of Income and Family Structure," *American Sociological Review*, 70 (December), 1196–1225.
- Bobo, Lawrence D., Camille Z. Charles, Maria Krysan, and Alicia D. Simmons (2012), "The Real Record on Racial Attitudes," in *Social Trends in American Life: Findings from the General Social Survey Since 1972*, ed. Peter V. Marsden, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Bonacich, Edna (1973), "A Theory of Middleman Minorities," *American Sociological Review*, 38 (October), 583–94.
- Bone, Sterling A., Glenn L. Christensen, and Jerome D. Williams (2014), "Rejected, Shackled, and Alone: The Impact of Systemic Restricted Choice on Minority Consumers' Construction of Self," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 41 (2), 451–74.
- Bonilla-Silva, Eduardo (2010), *Racism Without Racists: Color-Blind Racism and Racial Inequality in Contemporary America*, 3rd ed., Lanham, MD: Rowan & Littlefield.
- Bonnett, Allistair (2000), *Anti-Racism*, New York: Routledge.
- Borstelmann, Thomas (2012), *The 1970s: A New Global History from Civil Rights to Economic Inequality*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Branchik, Blaine J. and Judy Foster Davis (2009), "Marketplace Activism: A History of the African American Elite Market Segment," *Journal of Macromarketing*, 29 (March), 37–57.
- Broderick, Amanda J., Catherine Demangeot, Natalie Ross Adkins, Nakeisha S. Ferguson, Geraldine Rosa Henderson, Guillaume Johnson, Eva Kipnis, James M. Mandiberg et al. (2011), "Consumer Empowerment in Multicultural Marketplaces: Navigating Multicultural Identities to Reduce Consumer Vulnerability," *Journal of Research for Consumers*, 19 (January), http://jrconsumers.com/academic_articles/issue_19/Multicultural_academic5.pdf.
- Brown-Saracino, Japonica (2010), *The Gentrification Debates: A Reader*, New York: Routledge.
- Bruenig, Matthew (2014), "Whites Have More Wealth Than Blacks and Hispanics with Similar Incomes," *Policy Shop Blog*, September 25, <http://www.demos.org/blog/9/25/14/whites-have-more-wealth-blacks-and-hispanics-similar-incomes>.
- Calarco, Jessica M. (2014), "Coached for the Classroom: Parents' Cultural Transmission and Children's Reproduction of Educational Inequalities," *American Sociological Review*, 79 (September), 1015–37.
- Caplovitz, David (1967), *The Poor Pay More: Consumer Practices of Low-Income Families*, New York: Free Press.
- Carr, Debra and Deborah Umberson (2013), "The Social Psychology of Health, Stress, and Coping," in *Handbook of Social Psychology*, 2nd ed., ed. John DeLamater and Amanda Ward, New York: Springer.

- Carter, Stephen L. (1992), *Reflections of an Affirmative Action Baby*, New York: Basic Books.
- Cha-Jua, Sundiata K. (2009), "The Changing Same: Black Racial Formation and Transformation as a Theory of African American Experience," in *Race Struggles*, ed. Theodore Koditschek, Sundiata Keita Cha-Jua, and Helen A. Neville, Urbana-Champaign: University of Illinois Press.
- Chambers, Jason (2009), *Madison Avenue and the Color Line: African Americans in the Advertising Industry*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Charles, Camille Zubrinsky (2005), "Can We Live Together? Racial Preferences and Neighborhood Outcomes," in *The Geography of Opportunity: Race and Housing Choice in Metropolitan America*, ed. Xavier N. DeSouza Briggs, Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.
- Charles, Kofi Kerwin, Erik Hurst, and Nikolai Roussanov (2009), "Conspicuous Consumption and Race," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 124 (2), 425–67.
- Chen, Anthony S. (2009), *The Fifth Freedom: Jobs, Politics, and Civil Rights in the United States, 1941-1972*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Chin, Elizabeth M. (2001), *Purchasing Power: Black Kids and American Consumer Culture*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Choo, Hae Yeon and Myra Marx Ferree (2010), "Practicing Intersectionality in Sociological Research: A Critical Analysis of Inclusions, Interactions, and Institutions in the Study of Inequalities," *Sociological Theory*, 28 (June), 129–49.
- Clark, Rodney, Norman B. Anderson, Vanessa R. Clark, and David R. Williams (1999), "Racism as a Stressor for African Americans: A Biopsychosocial Model," *American Psychologist*, 54 (October), 805–16.
- Coates, Ta-Nehisi (2015), *Between the World and Me*, New York: Spiegel and Grau.
- Cohen, Lizbeth (2004), *A Consumers' Republic: The Politics of Consumption in Post-War America*, New York: Vintage Books.
- Collins, Patricia Hill (2009), *Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment*, New York: Routledge.
- Cooper, Brittany (2015), "Stop Poisoning the Race Debate: How 'Respectability Politics' Rears its Ugly Head—Again," *Salon*, http://www.salon.com/2015/03/18/stop_poisoning_the_race_debate_how_respectability_politics_rears_its_ugly_head_again/.
- Crenshaw, Kimberlé W. (1989/2001), "Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics," in *Sisters of the Academy: Emergent Black Women Scholars in Higher Education*, ed. Obakeng Reitumetse Mabokela and Anna L. Green, Sterling, VA: Stylus Publishing.
- Crews, Barbara (2013), "Collecting G.I. Joe Action Figures," About.com Guide, available at: <http://collectibles.about.com/od/toycollecting/tp/GIJoe.htm>.
- Crocker, Jennifer and Brenda Major (1998), "Social Stigma and Self-Esteem: The Self-Protective Properties of Stigma," *Psychological Review*, 96 (4), 608–30.
- Crockett, David, Sonya A. Grier, and Jacqueline A. Williams (2003), "Coping with Marketplace Discrimination: An Exploration of the Experiences of Black Men," *Academy of Marketing Science Review*, <http://www.amsreview.org/articles/crockett04-2003.pdf>.
- Crosby, Elisabeth M. (2012), "Exploring Stigma, Identity Gaps, and Consumption," PhD dissertation, Department of Business Administration, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL 61801, <https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/handle/2142/30940>.
- D'Avila, Arlene (2001), *Latinos, Inc.: The Marketing and Making of a People*, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Dawson, Michael C. (2002), *Black Visions: The Roots of Contemporary African-American Political Ideologies*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Dirks, Nicholas B., Geoff Eley, and Sherry B. Ortner, eds. (1994), *Culture/Power/History: A Reader in Contemporary Social Theory*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- DiTomaso, Nancy (2013), *The American Non-Dilemma: Racial Inequality Without Racism*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Dobscha, Susan and Julie L. Ozanne (2001), "An Ecofeminist Analysis of Environmentally Sensitive Women Using Qualitative Methodology: The Emancipatory Potential of an Ecological Life," *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 20 (Fall), 201–14.
- Drake, St. Clair and Horace R. Cayton (1945/1993), *Black Metropolis: A Study of Negro Life in a Northern City*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- DuBois, W. E. B. (1899/1996), *The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- (1903a), *The Souls of Black Folk: Essays and Sketches*, Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Company.
- DuBois, W. E. B. (1903b), "The Talented Tenth," in *The Negro Problem: A Series of Articles by Representative Negroes of Today*, New York: James Pott and Company, http://archive.org/stream/negroproblemseri00washrich/negroproblemseri00washrich_djvu.txt.
- (1935/1999), *Black Reconstruction in America 1860–1880*, New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Dyson, Michael Eric (2008), *Is Bill Cosby Right? (Or Has the Black Middle Class Lost Its Mind?)*, New York: Basic Citvas Books.
- Enfield, Nick J. (2000), "The Theory of Cultural Logic: How Individuals Combine Social Intelligence with Semiotics to Create and Maintain Cultural Meaning," *Cultural Dynamics*, 12 (March), 35–64.
- Ertimur, Burçak and Gokcen Coskuner-Balli (2015), "Navigating the Institutional Logics of Markets: Implications for Strategic Brand Management," *Journal of Marketing*, 79 (March), 40–61.
- Essed, Philomena (1991), *Understanding Everyday Racism: An Interdisciplinary Theory*, Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Foner, Eric (2011/1988), *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863–1877*, New York: Harper & Row, Perennial Classics Edition.
- Frazier, E. Franklin (1957/1997), *Black Bourgeoisie*, New York: Free Press.
- Frey, William H. (2015), "The Black Exodus from the North—and West," <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2015/02/02/the-black-exodus-from-the-north-and-west/>.
- Gaines, Kevin K. (1996), *Uplifting the Race: Black Leadership, Politics, and Culture in the Twentieth Century*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Giesler, Markus and Ela Veresiu (2014), "Creating the Responsible Consumer: Moralistic Governance Regimes and

- Consumer Subjectivity," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 41 (3), 840–57.
- Giles, Judy (1992), "'Playing Hard to Get': Working-Class Women, Sexuality and Respectability in Britain, 1918–40," *Women's History Review*, 1 (2), 239–55.
- Glickman, Lawrence B. (2009), *Buying Power: A History of Consumer Activism in the United States*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Goff, Phillip A., Matthew Christian Jackson, Brooke Allison, Lewis Di Leone, Marie Culotta, and Natalie Ann DiTomasso (2014), "The Essence of Innocence: Consequences of Dehumanizing Black Children," *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 106 (4), 526–45.
- Goffman, Erving (1962/2009), *Stigma: Notes on the Management of a Spoiled Identity*, New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Gopaldas, Ahir (2013), "Intersectionality 101," *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 32 (Spring), 90–4.
- Gopaldas, Ahir and Eileen Fischer (2012), "Beyond Gender: Intersectionality, Culture, and Consumer Behavior," in *Gender, Culture, and Consumer Behavior*, ed. Linda Tuncay and Cele Otnes, Sussex, UK: Psychology Press, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2372159>.
- Griffin, Farah Jasmine (2000), "Black Feminists and DuBois: Respectability, Protection, and Beyond," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 568 (March), 28–40.
- Halle, David (1993), *Inside Culture: Art and Class in the American Home*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Harcourt, Bernard E. (2001), *The Illusion of Order: The False Promise of Broken Windows Policing*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Harris, Anne-Marie, Geraldine R. Henderson, and Jerome D. Williams (2005), "Courting Customers: Assessing Consumer Racial Profiling and Other Marketplace Discrimination," *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing* 24 (Spring), 163–71.
- Harris, Cheryl I. (1993), "Whiteness as Property," *Harvard Law Review*, 106 (8), 1707–94.
- Harris, William J. (1991), *The Leroi Jones/Amiri Baraka Reader*, New York: Thunder's Mouth Press.
- Higginbotham, Evelyn Brooks (1993), *Righteous Discontent: Women's Movement in the Black Baptist Church, 1880–1920*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Hollinger, David A. (2003), "Amalgamation and Hypodescent: The Question of Ethnoracial Mixture in the History of the United States," *American Historical Review*, 108 (December), 1363–90.
- Holt, Douglas B. (1997), "Poststructuralist Lifestyle Analysis: Conceptualizing the Social Patterning of Consumption," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 23 (4), 326–350.
- (1998), "Does Cultural Capital Structure American Consumption?" *Journal of Consumer Research*, 25 (1), 1–25.
- Holt, Douglas B. and Craig J. Thompson (2004), "How Do Men Grab The Phallus? Gender Tourism in Everyday Consumption," *Journal of Consumer Culture*, 4 (November), 313–338.
- Ikenberry, G. John (2011), *Liberal Leviathan: The Origins, Crisis, and Transformation of the American World Order*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Izberk-Bilgin, Elif (2012), "Infidel Brands: Unveiling Alternative Meanings of Global Brands At The Nexus of Globalization, Consumer Culture, and Islamism," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 39 (4), 663–87.
- Jackson, John L. (2001), *Harlemworld: Doing Race and Class in Contemporary Black America*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Joshi, Yuvraj (2012), "Respectable Queerness," *Columbia Human Rights Law Review*, 43 (Summer), 415–67.
- Kassarjian, Harold H. (1969), "The Negro and American Advertising, 1946–1965," *Journal of Marketing Research*, 6 (February), 29–39.
- Kates, Steven M. (2002), "The Protean Quality of Subcultural Consumption: An Ethnographic Account of Gay Consumers," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 29 (3), 383–99.
- Kelley, Robin D. G. (1996), *Race Rebels: Culture, Politics, and the Black Working Class*, New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Kelling, George L. and Catherine M. Coles (1997), *Fixing Broken Windows: Restoring Order and Reducing Crime in our Communities*, New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Kennedy, Randall (2015), "Lifting as We Climb: A Progressive Defense of Respectability Politics," *Harper's Magazine* (October), <https://harpers.org/archive/2015/10/lifting-as-we-climb/?single=1>.
- Kozinets, Robert V. (2001), "Utopian Enterprise: Articulating the Meaning of *Star Trek's* Culture of Consumption," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 28 (1), 67–89.
- Kozinets, Robert V. and Jay M. Handelman (2004), "Adversaries of Consumption: Consumer Movements, Activism, and Ideology," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 31 (3), 691–704.
- Lacy, Karyn (2007), *Blue Chip Black: Race, Class, and Status in the New Black Middle Class*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Lamont, Michèle and Crystal Marie Fleming (2005), "Competence and Religion in the Cultural Repertoire of the African American Elite," *Du Bois Review*, 2 (1), 29–43.
- Lamont, Michèle and Virag Molnar (2001), "How Blacks Use Consumption to Shape Their Collective Identity: Evidence from Marketing Specialists," *Journal of Consumer Culture*, 1 (March), 31–45.
- Lamont, Michèle, Graziella Moraes Silva, Jessica S. Welburn, Joshua Guetzkow, Nissim Mizrachi, Hanna Herzog, and Elisa Reis (2016), *Getting Respect: Responding to Stigma and Discrimination in the United States, Brazil, and Israel*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Landry, Bart (1987), *The New Black Middle Class*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Lareau, Annette (2013), *Unequal Childhoods: Race, Class, and Family Life*, 2nd ed., Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Lears, T. J. Jackson (1981/1994), *No Place of Grace: Antimodernism and the Transformation of American Culture, 1880–1920*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lee, Mike, Dominique Roux, Helene Cherrier, and Bernard Cova (2011), "Anti-Consumption and Consumer Resistance: Concepts, Concerns, Conflicts and Convergence," *European Journal of Marketing*, 45 (11/12), 1680–7.
- Lewis-McCoy, R. L'Heureaux (2014), *Inequality in the Promised Land: Race, Resources, and Suburban Schooling*, Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Lichter, Daniel T., Domenico Parisi, and Michael C. Taquino (2015), "Toward a New Macro-Segregation? Decomposing Segregation within and between Metropolitan Cities and Suburbs," *American Sociological Review*, 80 (August), 843–73.
- Logan, Rayford (1954), *The Negro in American Life and Thought: The Nadir, 1877–1901*, New York: Dial Press.

- Luedicke, Marius K. (2011), "Consumer Acculturation Theory: (Crossing) Conceptual Boundaries," *Consumption Markets & Culture*, 14 (3), 223–44.
- (2015), "Indigenes' Responses to Immigrants' Consumer Acculturation: A Relational Configuration Analysis," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 42 (April), 109–29.
- Marable, Manning (1984/2007), *Race, Reform and Rebellion: The Second Reconstruction in Black America, 1945-1982*, Jackson, MS: University of Mississippi Press.
- Matory, J. Lorand (2015), *Stigma and Culture: Last-Place Anxiety in Black America*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- McGirr, Lisa (2001), *Suburban Warriors: The Origins of the New American Right*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Miller, Albert G. (2003), *Elevating the Race: Theophilus G. Steward, Black Theology, and the Making of an African American Civil Society, 1865–1924*, Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press.
- Mirabito, Ann M., Cele C. Otnes, Elizabeth Crosby, David B. Wooten, Jane E. Machin, Chris Pullig, Natalie Ross Adkins, Susan Dunnett et al. (2016), "The Stigma Turbine: A Theoretical Framework for Conceptualizing and Contextualizing Marketplace Stigma," *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 35 (Fall), 170–84.
- Morris, Susan M. (2014), *Close Kin and Distant Relatives: The Paradox of Respectability in Black Women's Literature*, Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.
- Motley, Carol M., Geraldine R. Henderson, and Stacey Menzel Baker (2003), "Exploring Collective Memories Associated with African-American Advertising Memorabilia: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly," *Journal of Advertising*, 32 (Spring), 47–57.
- Mullins, Paul (1999a), *Race and Affluence: An Archeology of African Americans and Consumer Culture*, New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- (1999b), "Race and the Genteel Consumer: Class and African-American Consumption, 1850–1930," *Historical Archeology*, 33 (1), 22–38.
- Omi, Michael and Howard Winant (1986/2006), *Racial Formation in the United States*, 2nd ed., New York: Routledge.
- Ouellet, Jean-François (2007), "Consumer Racism and Its Effects on Domestic Cross-Ethnic Product Purchase: An Empirical Test in the United States, Canada, and France," *Journal of Marketing*, 71 (January), 113–28.
- Ownby, Ted (1999), *American Dreams in Mississippi: Consumers, Poverty, & Culture, 1830–1998*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Pager, Devah and Hana Shepherd (2008), "The Sociology of Discrimination: Racial Discrimination in Employment, Housing, Credit, and Consumer Markets," *Annual Review of Sociology*, 34 (January), 181–209.
- Pasek, Josh, Tobias H. Stark, Jon A. Krosnick, Trevor Tompson, and B. Keith Payne (2014), "Attitudes Toward Blacks in the Obama Era: Changing Distributions and Impacts on Job Approval and Electoral Choice, 2008–2012," *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 78 (Special Issue), 276–302.
- Patillo, Mary (2000), "The Limits of Out-Migration for the Black Middle Class," *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 22 (Fall), 225–241.
- Patillo, Mary (2005), "Black Middle-Class Neighborhoods," *Annual Review of Sociology*, 31, 305–29.
- (2007), *Black on the Block: The Politics of Race and Class in the City*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Peñaloza, Lisa (1994), "Atravesando Fronteras/Border Crossings: A Critical Ethnographic Exploration of the Consumer Acculturation of Mexican Immigrants," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 21 (June), 32–54.
- Peñaloza, Lisa and Linda L. Price (1993), "Consumer Resistance: a Conceptual Overview," in *North American Advances in Consumer Research*, 20, ed. Leigh McAlister and Michael L. Rothschild, Provo, UT: Association for Consumer Research, 123–8.
- Peterson, Ruth D. and Lauren J. Krivo (2012), *Divergent Social Worlds: Neighborhood Crime and the Racial-Spatial Divide*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Reardon, Sean, Lindsay Fox, and James Townsend (2015), "Neighborhood Income Composition by Household Race and Income, 1990–2009," *Annals of the Association of American Political and Social Scientists*, (July), 78–97.
- Richter, Amy G. (2005), *Home on the Rails: Women, the Railroad, and the Rise of Public Domesticity*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Saatcioglu, Bige and Canan Corus (2014), "Poverty and Intersectionality: A Multidimensional Look into the Lives of the Impoverished," *Journal of Macromarketing*, 34 (2), 122–32.
- Saatcioglu, Bige and Julie L. Ozanne (2013), "Moral Habitus and Status Negotiation in a Marginalized Working Class Neighborhood," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 40 (4), 692–710.
- Sampson, Robert J. and Stephen W. Raudenbush (2004), "Seeing Disorder: Neighborhood Stigma and the Social Construction of 'Broken Windows,'" *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 67 (December), 319–42.
- Sandikci, Özlem and Güliz Ger (2010), "Veiling in Style: How Does a Stigmatized Practice Become a Fashionable and Ordinary Consumption Choice?" *Journal of Consumer Research*, 37 (1), 15–36.
- Scaraboto, Daiane and Eileen Fischer (2013), "Frustrated Fashionistas: An Institutional Theory Perspective on Consumer Quests for Greater Choice in Mainstream Markets," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 39 (6), 1234–57.
- Schollenberger, Tracey (2015), "Racial Disparities in School Suspension and Subsequent Outcomes: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth," in *Closing the School Discipline Gap: Equitable Remedies for Excessive Exclusion*, ed. Daniel J. Losen, New York: Teachers' College Press.
- Schuman, Howard, Charlotte Steeh, Lawrence Bobo, and Maria Krysan (1997), *Racial Attitudes in America: Trends and Interpretations*, rev. ed., Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Scommenga, Paul (2010), "Least Segregated U.S. Metros Located in the Fast-Growing South and West," Population Reference Bureau Report, <http://www.prb.org/Articles/2011/us-residential-segregation.aspx>.
- Shapiro, Thomas M. (2004), *Hidden Cost of Being African American: How Wealth Perpetuates Inequality*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Sharma, Subhash, Terence A. Shimp, and Jeongshin Shin (1995), "Consumer Ethnocentrism: A Test of Antecedents and Moderators," *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 23 (Winter), 26–37.
- Skiba, Russell J., Robert S. Michael, Abra Carroll Nardo, and Reece L. Peterson (2014), "The Color of Discipline: Sources of Racial and Gender Disproportionality in School Punishment," *Urban Review*, 34 (December), 317–42.

- Steinberg, Stephen (1971/2001), *The Ethnic Myth: Race, Ethnicity and Class in America*, Boston: Beacon Press.
- Sugrue, Thomas (1996), *Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Swidler, Ann (2001), *Talk of Love: How Culture Matters*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Taylor, Monique M. (2002), *Harlem: Between Heaven and Hell*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Tesler, Michael (2013), "The Return of Old-Fashioned Racism to White Americans' Partisan Preferences in the Early Obama Era," *Journal of Politics*, 75 (January), 110–23.
- Thompson Craig J., Aric Rindfleisch, and Zeynep Arsel (2006), "Emotional Branding and the Strategic Value of the Doppelgänger Brand Image," *Journal of Marketing*, 70 (January), 50–64.
- Thompson, Craig J. and Siok Kuan Tambyah (1999), "Trying to Be Cosmopolitan," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 26 (3), 214–41.
- Ustuner, Tuba and Douglas B. Holt (2007), "Dominated Consumer Acculturation: The Social Construction of Poor Migrant Women's Consumer Identity Projects in a Turkish Squatter," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 34 (1), 41–56.
- (2010), "Toward a Theory of Status Consumption in Less Industrialized Countries," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 37 (1), 37–56.
- Veblen, Thorstein (1899), *The Theory of the Leisure Class: An Economic Study in the Evolution of Institutions*, New York: Macmillan.
- Villi, Mikko, Johanna Moisander, and Annamma Joy (2012), "Social Curation in Consumer Communities: Consumers As Curators of Online Media Content," in *North American Advances in Consumer Research*, Vol. 40, ed. Zeynep Gürhan-Canli, Cele Otnes, and Rui (Juliet) Zhu, Duluth, MN: Association for Consumer Research, 490–5.
- Wayne, Carly, Nicholas Valentino, and Marzia Oceno (2016), "How Sexism Drives Support for Donald Trump," *Washington Post*, October 23, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2016/10/23/how-sexism-drives-support-for-donald-trump/>.
- Weems, Robert (1998), *Desegregating the Dollar: African American Consumerism in the Twentieth Century*, New York: New York University Press.
- Wierzbicka, Anna (1985), "Different Languages, Different Cultures, Different Speech Acts: English vs. Polish," *Journal of Pragmatics*, 9, 145–178.
- Williams, David R. and Selina A. Mohammed (2013), "Racism and Health I: Pathways and Scientific Evidence," *American Behavioral Scientist*, 57 (8), <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3863357/>.
- Williams, Jeffrey (2009), "Benjamin Brawley and the Aesthetics of Racial Uplift," in *Race Struggles*, ed. Theodore Koditschek, Sundiata Keita Cha-Jua, and Helen A. Neville, Urbana-Champaign: University of Illinois Press.
- Williams, Jerome and Geraldine Henderson (2012), "Discrimination and Injustice in the Marketplace: They Come in All Sizes, Shapes, and Colors," in *Transformative Consumer Research: For Personal and Collective Well-Being*, ed. David Glen Mick, Simone Pettigrew, Cornelia Pechman, and Julie L. Ozanne, New York: Routledge.
- Willner, Roland (2011), "Micro-Politics: An Underestimated Field of Qualitative Research in Political Science," *German Policy Studies*, 7 (3), 155–85.
- Wilson, Mark R. (2005), *Encyclopedia of Chicago (Mail Order Entry)*, Chicago Historical Society, <http://www.encyclopediachicago.org/pages/779.html>.
- Wilson, Theodore B. (1965), *The Black Codes of the South*, Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press.
- Wilson, William J. (1996), *When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor*, New York: Alfred P. Knopf.
- Wolcott, Victoria W. (2001), *Remaking Respectability: African-American Women in Interwar Detroit*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Woodward, C. Vann (1955), *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Wooten, David B. (2006), "From Labeling Possessions to Possessing Labels: Ridicule and Socialization among Adolescents," *Journal of Consumer Research*, 33 (2), 188–98.