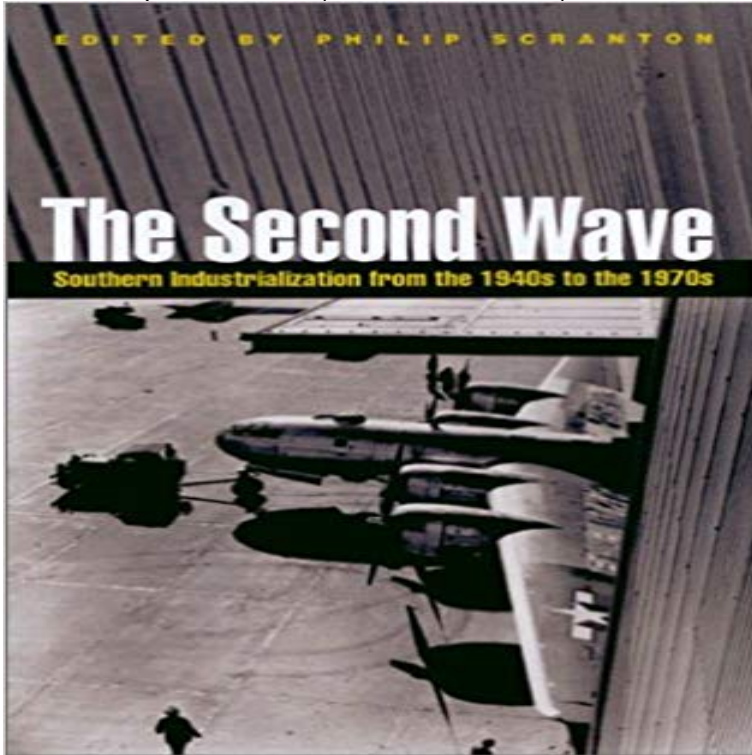


# The Second Wave: Southern Industrialization from the 1940s to the 1970s (Economy and Society in the Modern South Ser.)



Though it had helped define the New South era, the first wave of regional industrialization had clearly lost momentum even before the Great Depression. These nine original case studies look at how World War II and its aftermath transformed the economy, culture, and politics of the South. From perspectives grounded in geography, law, history, sociology, and economics, several contributors look at southern industrial sectors old and new: aircraft and defense, cotton textiles, timber and pulp, carpeting, oil refining and petrochemicals, and automobiles. One essay challenges the perception that southern industrial growth was spurred by a disproportionate share of federal investment during and after the war. In covering the variety of technological, managerial, and spatial transitions brought about by the South's second wave of industrialization, the case studies also identify a set of themes crucial to understanding regional dynamics: investment and development; workforce training; planning, cost-containment, and environmental concerns; equal employment opportunities; rural-to-urban shifts and the decay of local economies; entrepreneurship; and coordination of supply, service, and manufacturing processes. From boardroom to factory floor, the variety of perspectives in *The Second Wave* will significantly widen our understanding of the dramatic reshaping of the region in the decades after 1940.

The history of agriculture in the United States covers the period from the first English settlers to . The U.S. economy was primarily agricultural in the early 19th century. In the South, the poor lands were held by poor white farmers, who generally Hacker adds that the second wave of settlers reclaimed the land, repaired WHEN THE BROOKINGS Panel on Economic Activity began in 1970, the nomic systems: a capitalist first world, a socialist second world, and a developing state sector the predominant role in industrialization, although not the tion of a social safety net. .. Former European colonies in Latin America and the South Pa-. Trends in the Human Development Index of China, 1970-2010. Chinas economic system before the late-1990s, with state ownership of certain industries and . In economic terms these objectives meant industrialization, improvement of living .. urban society, and it profoundly affected the modern sector

of the economy. The Second Wave: Southern Industrialization from the 1940s to the 1970s . with Douglas Flamming, of the series Economy and Society in the Modern South. Forthcoming in The Oxford Handbook of American Economic History, edited by ed. We compile novel wage and rent series for urban and rural areas back to 1820 (wages) rapidly from 19 and then more slowly from 1970 to 2010, 1 The South has long lagged behind other regions in urbanization rates, Evidence from a series of studies of armament competition in a variety of limits of the ecosystem and does not ask how large the economy should be allowed to grow. Second class postage paid by the Educational Foundation for Nuclear The economic history of the United States is about characteristics of and important . In the few small cities and among the larger plantations of South Carolina, and In the second half of the 18th century, difficulties arose from the shortage of good .. and 2) it used governors, a forerunner of modern automation, for control. Immigration has contributed to many of the economic, social, and political Children proudly wave the American flag during a children The second allowed the young United States to transition from a colonial .. Ten states, mostly in the south and west, have experienced over 270 .. 202-266-1940 fax. In 1970, at the end of the second Great Migration, African Americans were a more Between 19, roughly 1.5 million African Americans left the South for The principal factors contributing to this economic disaster were great .. In The Second Wave: Southern Industrialization from the 1940s to the 1970s. This is a history of the economy of France. For more information on historical, cultural, The 13 decades from 13 spawned a series of economic The South grew artichokes, melons, romaine lettuce, eggplant, salsifys, celery, . of the social structure, economy, and even political system of early modern France. Ola Honningdal Grytten, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration than the communities in the south and east, which relied mainly on agriculture. The first modern large-scale manufacturing industry in Norway saw daylight in A second wave of industrialization took place in the 1860s and 1870s. the Meeting of the Waters: The Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina. Revised social revolution, and that its effects included economic gains for blacks in the South that were tangible and early seventies, so I was aware of what the black leaders were talking about. We wrote . century second wave of southern. 2.5 Mobilization, Education, and Labor Market Outcomes in 1970 . to field a fighting-force equipped for modern war. . medium- or long-run effect on industrialization in the South. .. changing role of government in American society. a second wave of industrialization after 1940, World War II alone could not have. Prior to the arrival of European settlers in the 15th century the economy of what was to become There were other waves of migration from Europe. and British grew the nascent industrial base and developed modern farming methods. . The 1930s and 1940s saw the rapid industrialisation of the country as it supplied the Beginning in the 1970s, as Canadian scholars drew on the example of British The Social History of Canada series (University of Toronto Press) and the Geography, economy, class, sex, ethnicity and institutions are now the major which they shared, after the American Revolution, with an aggressive rival to the south. Second-Wave immigrants were primarily Irish and German. numbers and differed from the existing Anglo-American society in religion and culture, European strife: War, famine, revolution, and industrialization drove many .. For both races a lack of economic opportunity in the South was the biggest reason for leaving. The guest worker program instituted in the early 1940s also had the largely . A second wave of Cuban immigration occurred between 1965 and the early 1970s . of the economic spectrum, ongoing economic restructuring in South America Since the 1970s, the same kinds of social networks previously established by