



POSTWAR CULTURE & POLITICS: 1945-1960



CENTRAL THEMES



- Domestic Reform Slows After World War II
- Postwar Prosperity
- How Economic Growth Shaped American Society
- Why Civil Rights Struggles Erupted in the 1950s
- Challenges Masked by Prosperity



POST WAR DOMESTIC REFORM

- Truman's Fair Deal
 - Health Care
 - Housing
 - Civil Rights
 - Education
- Eisenhower:
 - Did Not Extend or Roll Back New Deal Programs



PEACETIME ECONOMY

Truman: 21-Point Program of Reforms

Including Price Controls for:

Rent, Wages, etc.

Included:

Health Care & Housing

Congress Only Approved:

Employment Act of 1946

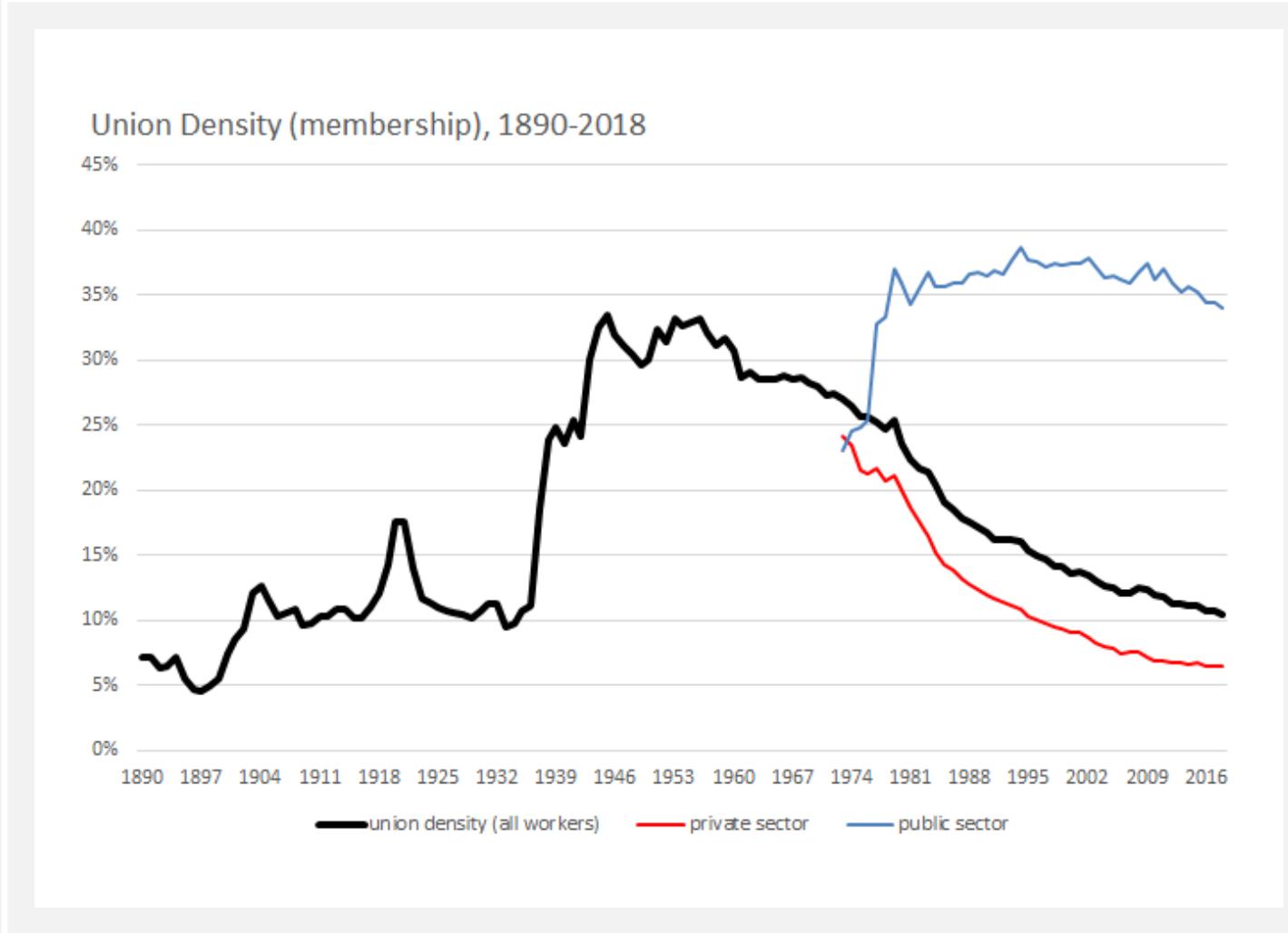
“...promote maximum employment,
production, and purchasing power.”

Council of Economic Advisors

Advise President



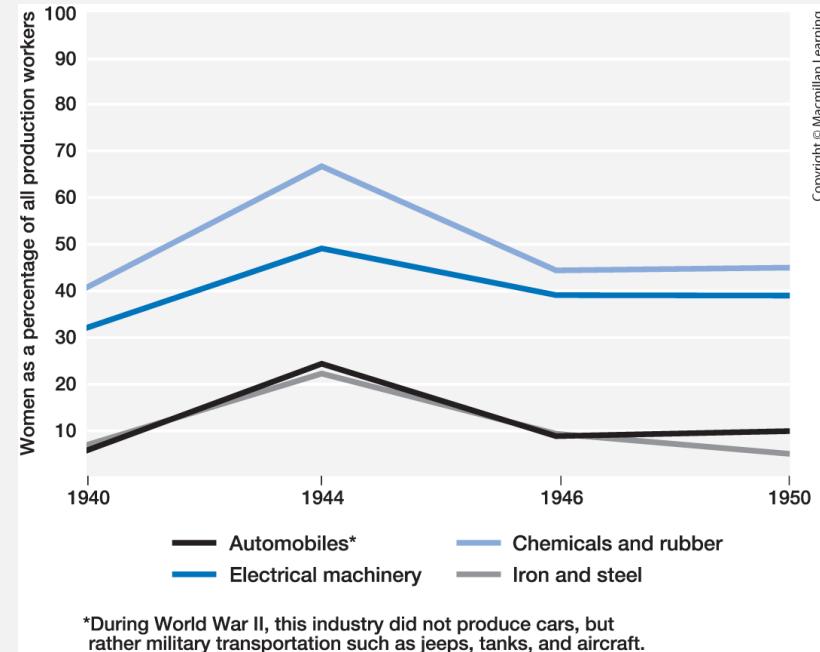
ORGANIZED LABOR



- Unions Post War: 14.5 Million Members
 - Feared: Losing Wartime Gains
- 1946: 5 Million Strike
- American Opinion:
 - General Support for Unions
 - Blamed for Shortages & Rising Prices
- End Result?
 - 20% Wage Increase
 - Rising Prices & No Overtime Pay Meant Smaller Purchasing Power

ORGANIZED LABOR & WOMEN

- Post Wartime: 68-85% Wanted to Stay
 - Displaced into Other Industries
 - Pre-War Wages Resume
- Worried about Childcare for Working Mothers



SHALL I GO BACK TO SCHOOL?



SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT (1944) G.I. BILL

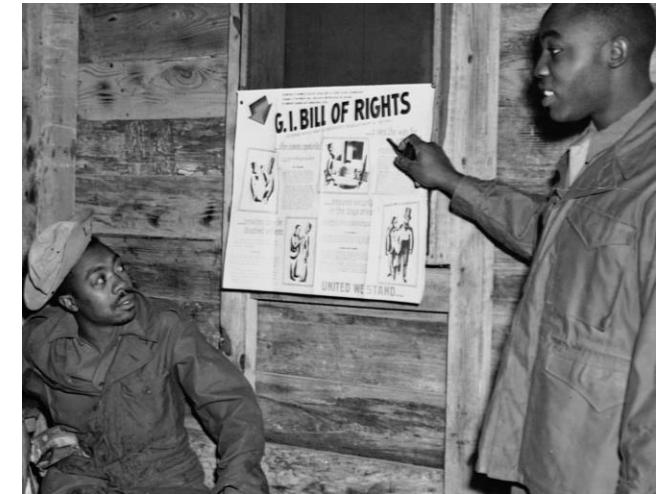
- Push for Servicemen's Readjustment Act (1944)
 - Vocational Training & Education
 - Unemployment Compensation
 - Low-Interest Loans for Homes, Small Businesses & Farms
 - 16 Million Veterans
- Uneven Distribution
 - Women Rarely Qualified
 - Employment & Education Specifically
 - Dishonorably Discharged Soldiers
 - “Homosexual Misconduct”
 - Black Veterans Largely Excluded



SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT (1944) G.I. BILL

- South:
 - Southern Universities:
 - Still Segregated
 - Federal Housing Loans:
 - Discriminatory Practices
 - Black Veterans:
 - Forced into Low-Paying Jobs
- Thousands saw Benefits
 - White Veterans Received More

VETERANS- if buying a Farm,
Home or Business, learn about
GUARANTEED LOANS



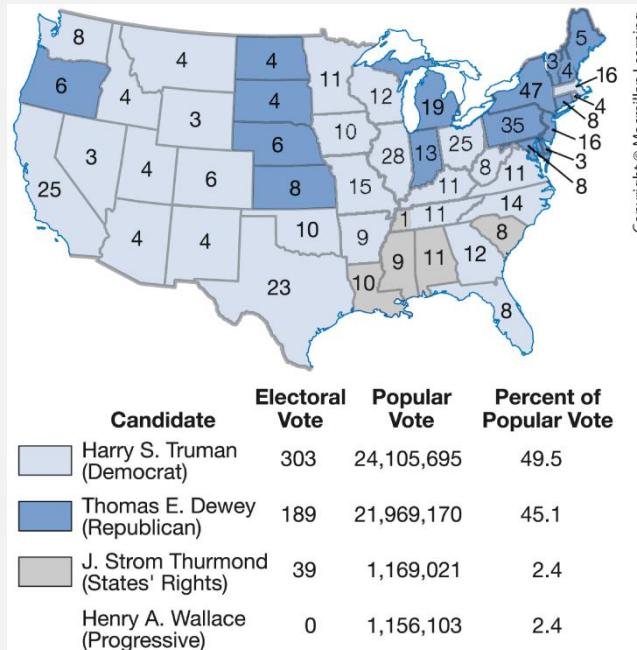
FAIR DEAL (1948)

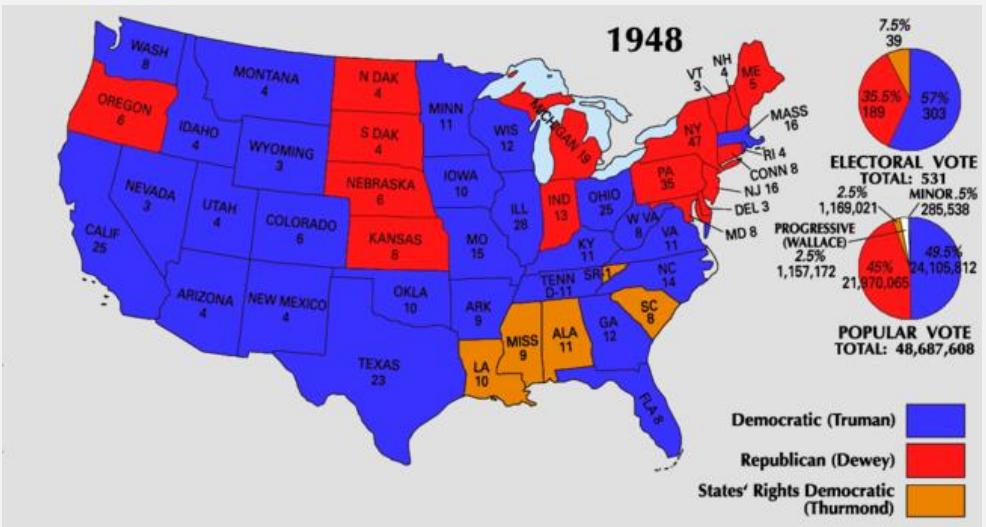
- Proposed:
 - Increasing Minimum Wage
 - Full Employment
 - Expand Social Security to 25 Million More People
 - Increase Federal Aid for Education
 - Public Housing Act
 - Universal Healthcare
- Civil Rights Legislation
- Foreign Policy Supported
 - Domestic – Not Nearly



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1948

- Republican: Henry Wallace
- Democrat: Harry Truman
- States' Rights Party
(Dixiecrats): J. Strom Thurmond
 - Southern Democrats who Refused Civil Rights Agenda Platform





PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1948

Truman Defeats Dewey

Dewey Defeats Truman

Rode the High of New Deal Popularity & Success of Truman Doctrine

New Deal Programs?

Here to Stay

Improvements to Social Security

Raised Minimum Wage

New Reform?

Housing Act of 1949

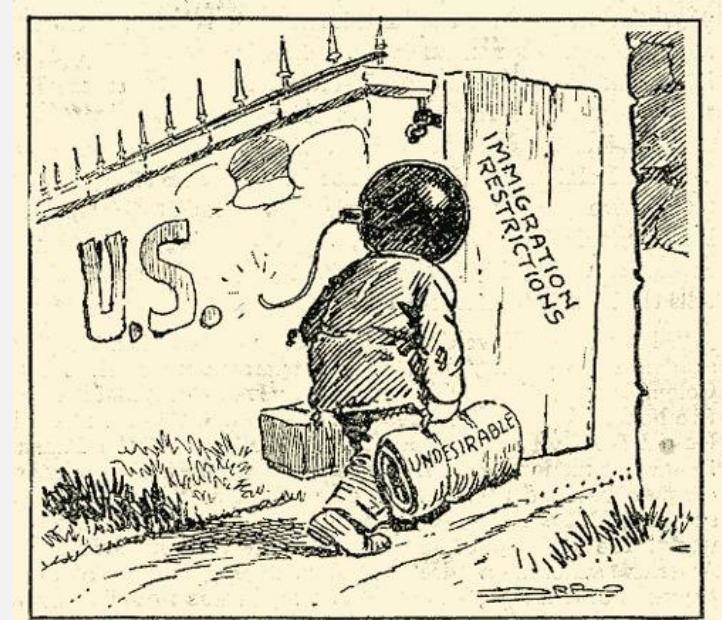
810,000 Units of Government Made Housing

Trying to Address Housing Poor Americans

Created New Problems

HURDLES TO FAIR DEAL

- Healthcare
 - Powerful Medical Lobby
- Further Funding for Education
 - Religion & Race
- Immigration Reform
 - Mixed
 - McCarran-Walter Act (1952)
 - 'Immigration & Neutrality Act'
 - Ended Outright Ban on Asian Groups
 - Restricted Suspected Communists & Gay Individuals



CLOSE THE GATE.

--Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

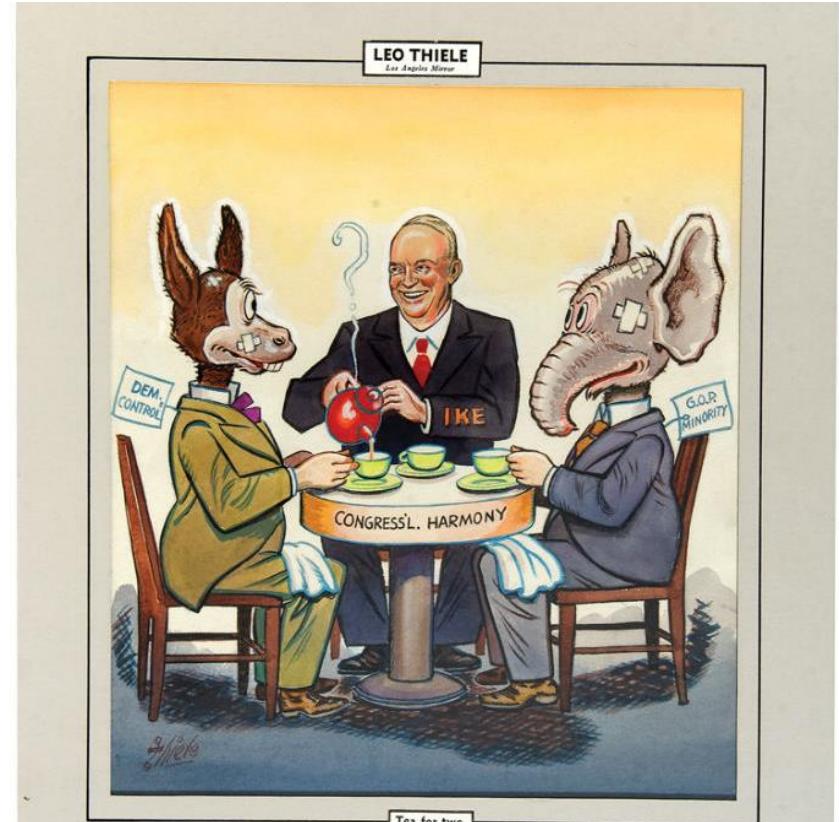


NEW DEAL UNDER EISENHOWER

- 1952 – Eisenhower Elected
- Between Progressive & Conservative
- “... avoid government bureaucracy as carefully as it avoids neglect of the helpless.”

NEW DEAL UNDER EISENHOWER

Resisted Expand Federal Govt Power
Supreme Court
Desegregation
Terminated Federal Trusteeship of
Dozens of Native American Tribes
Moderate:
Supported Existing Social Welfare
Programs



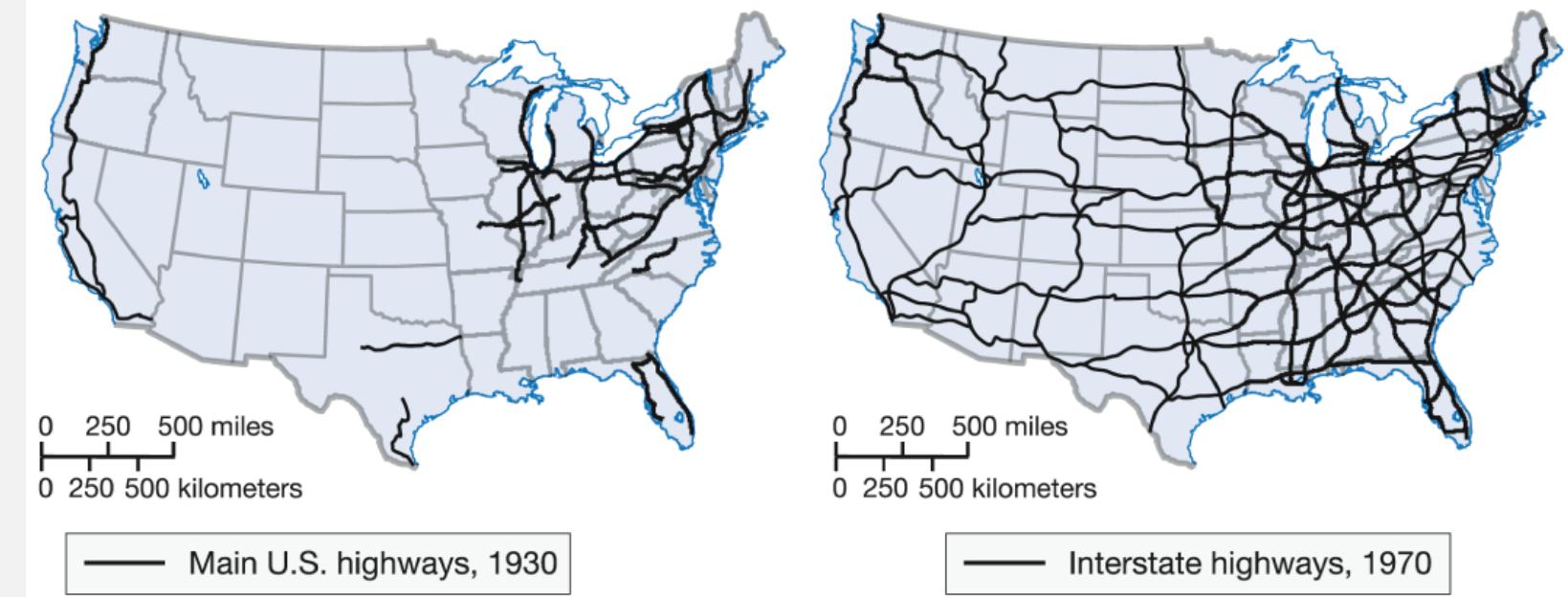
Fine! Fine! Maybe You'll Do Better Next Time



NEW DEAL UNDER EISENHOWER

- Belief:
 - Maintain Social Welfare:
 - No New Spending, No Cutting
 - “Should any political party attempt to abolish social security and eliminate labor laws and farm programs,” he wrote privately in 1954, “you would not hear of that party again in our political history.”

NEW DEAL UNDER EISENHOWER

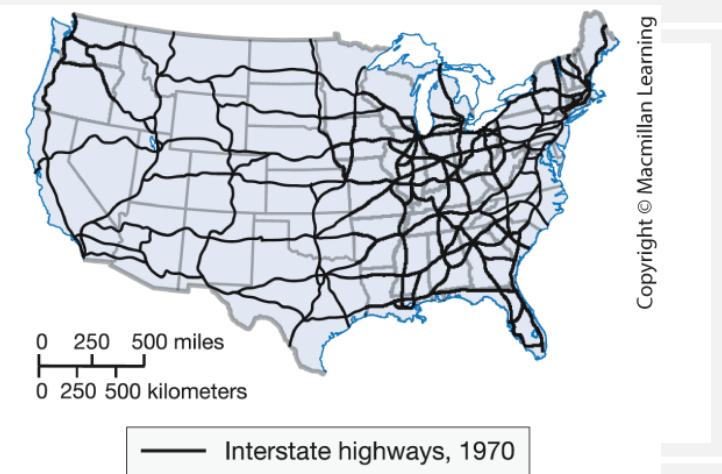
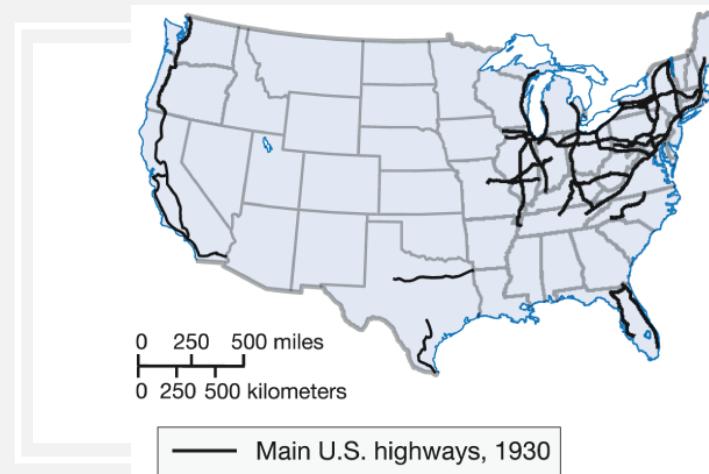


- Department of:
 - Health, Education & Welfare (1953)
- Eisenhower:
 - Pushed Congress to Fund Polio Vaccine Distribution
 - National Interstate & Defense Highways Act (1956)



NATIONAL INTERSTATE & DEFENSE HIGHWAYS ACT OF 1956

- Most Significant Domestic Initiative
 - Highway System
- National Defense & Economic Growth
 - Nuclear Attack Precaution
 - Mobility of Goods & People
 - Suburban Expansion
 - Industry Growth
- Trucking
 - Construction
 - Automobile
- Costs?
 - Air Pollution
 - Energy Consumption
 - Declining Mass Transportation
 - Decay of Inner City



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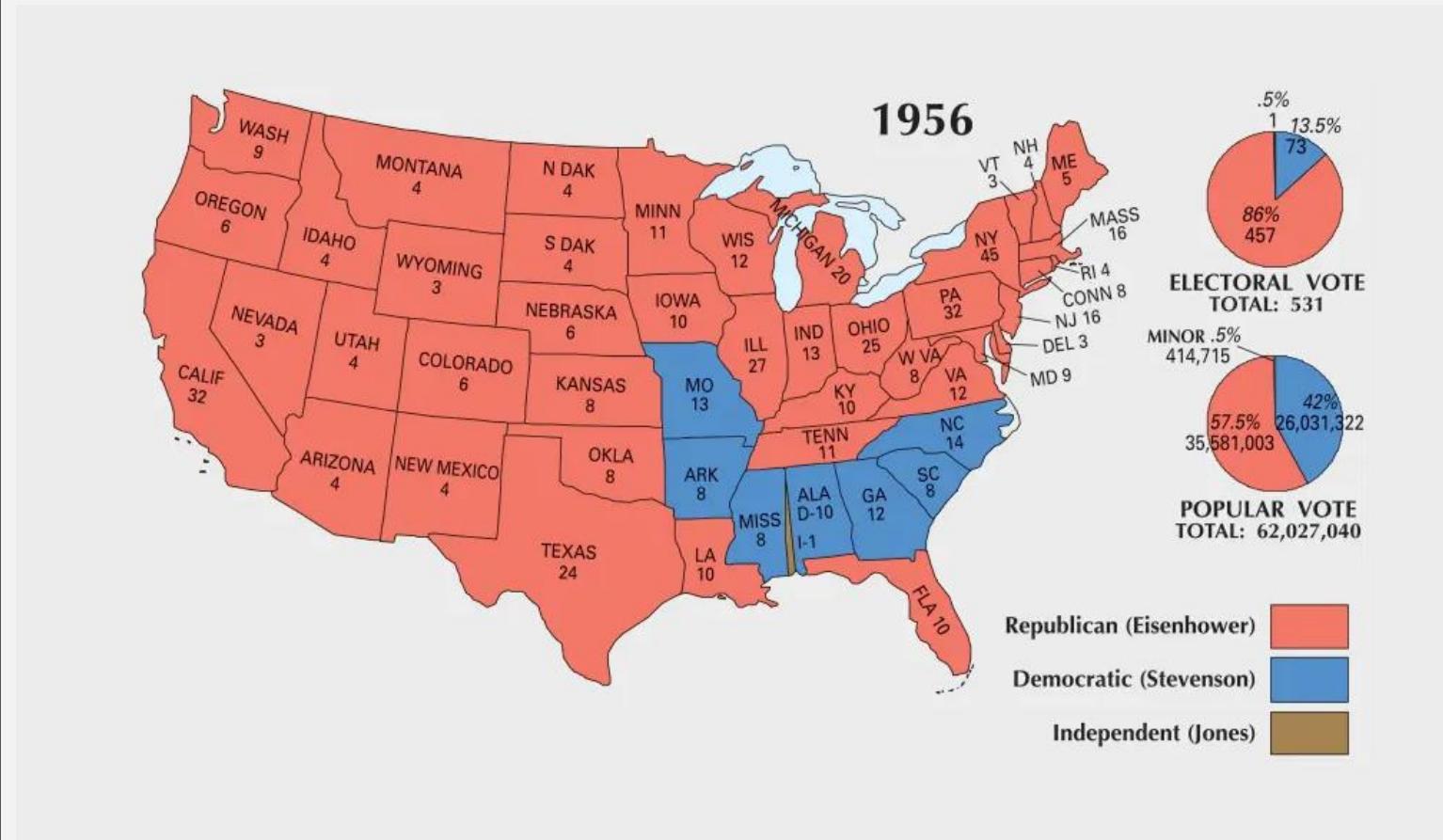
EISENHOWER'S "MIDDLE WAY"

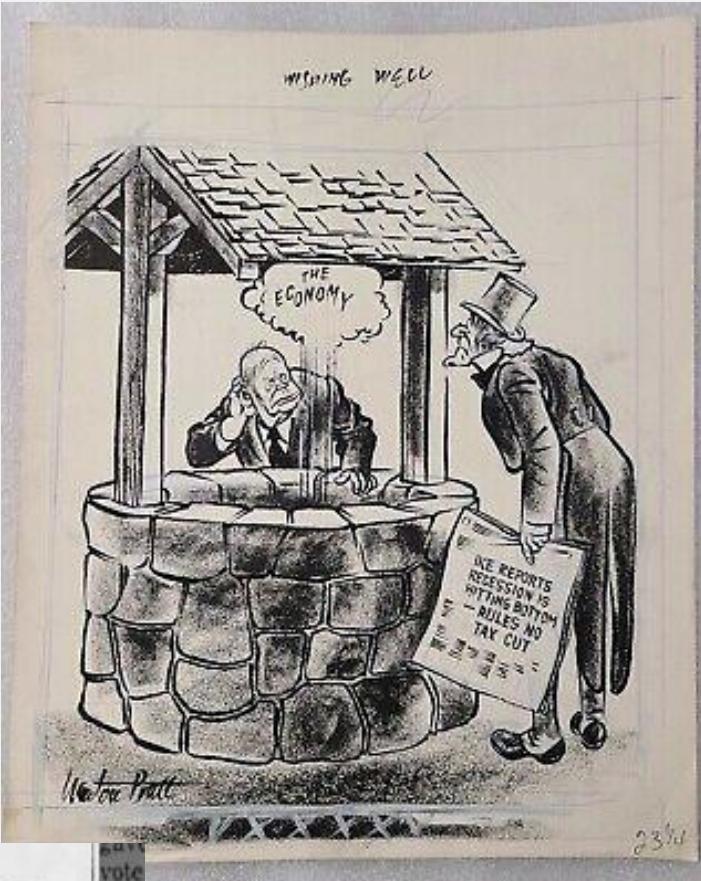
- Huge Tax Cuts
 - Wealthy & Business Benefitted
- Resisted Federal Aid to Primary & Secondary Education
- Opposed National Health Insurance
 - Preferred Private
- Private Manufacture of Nuclear Energy
 - Rather than Government Control
- Refused to Endorse Segregation
 - State Matter



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1956

- Eisenhower: Easy Win
 - Doubled Victory Margin from 1952
- Congress: Democratic Control
 - Midterms 1958:
 - 64-34 Democratic Senate
 - 282-135 Democratic House
- Ike: Won Hearts
 - Loyalty to New Deal Policies Created by Democrats





Space Agency Bill Is Signed

NASA Created For Space Activities

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The United States is about to embark on a new civilian-directed program for the conquest of outer space. President Eisenhower signed into law Tuesday a bill establishing a new space agency to supervise the peaceful efforts.

STRUGGLES IN 2ND TERM

Recession (1957)

Vetoed Bills on:

Expanding Housing, Urban Development, Public Works Project

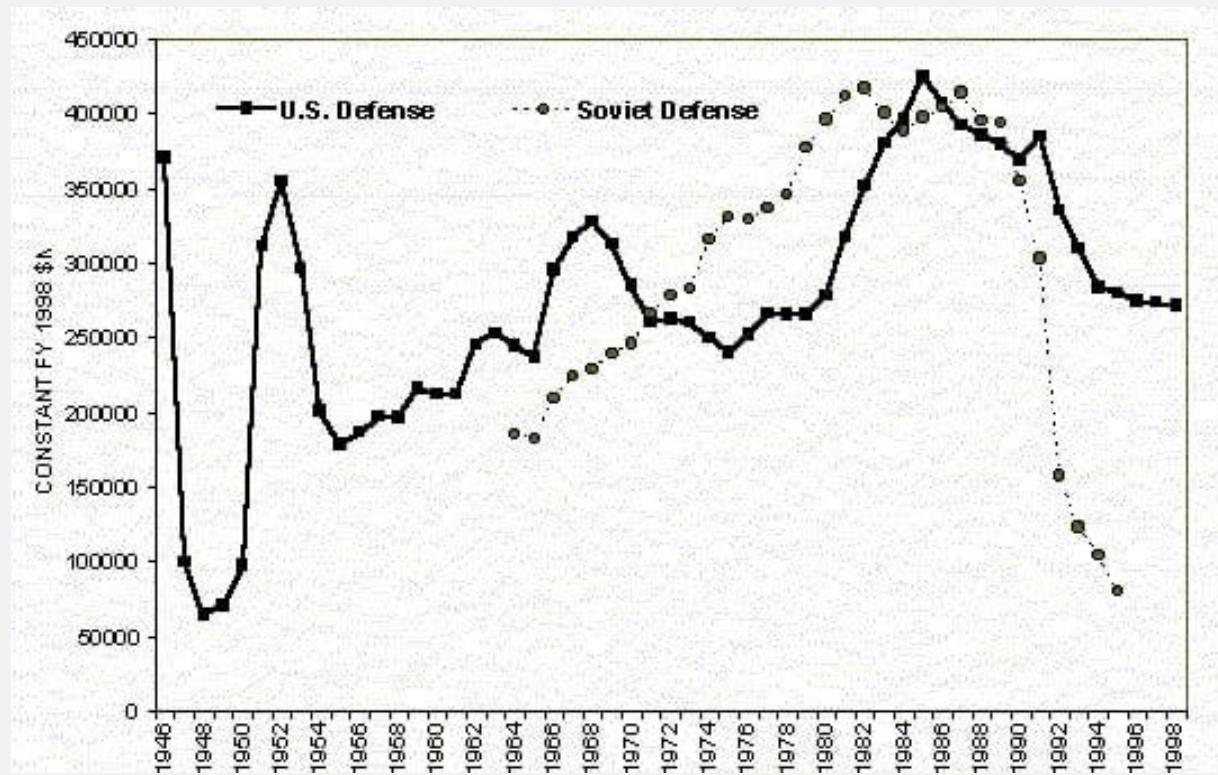
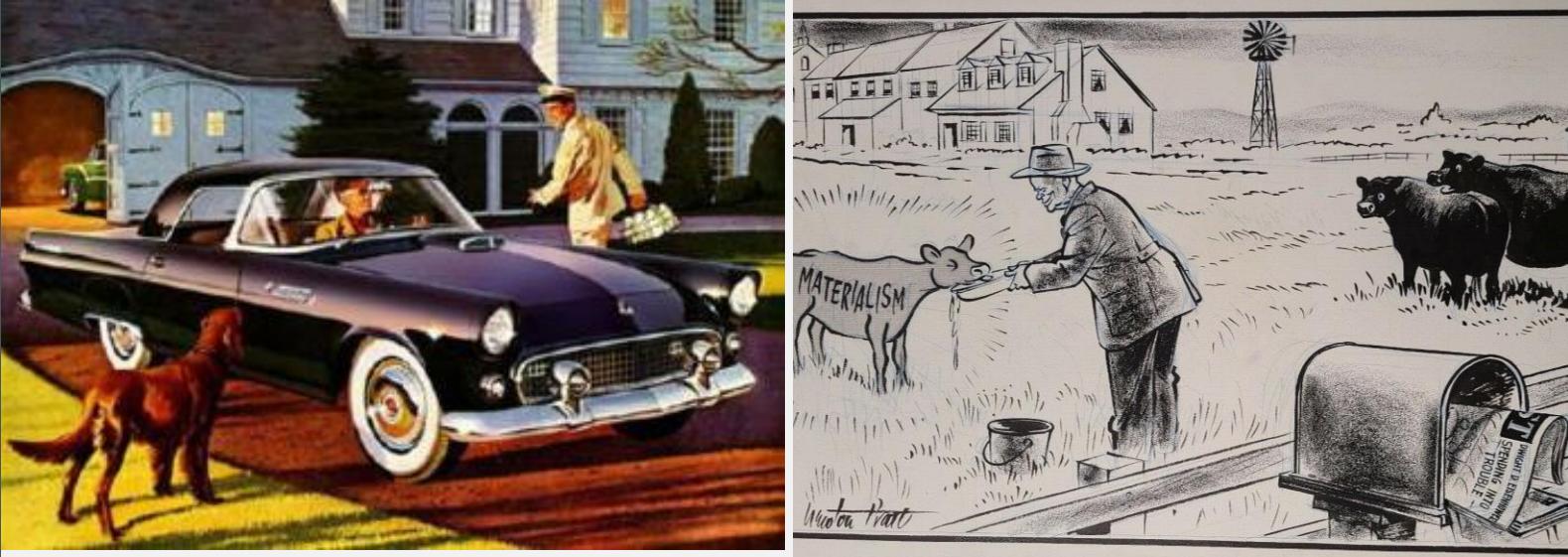
National Defense Education Act (1958)

STEM & NASA

Symbolic but Powerless Civil Rights Law

POSTWAR PROSPERITY

- Booming 1950s Economy
- Cold War Defense Buildup
- Prosperity: NOT Universal
 - Rural Struggled
 - Elderly Struggled
 - Black Americans Struggled
 - Native Americans Struggled
 - Latinos Struggled
- John Kenneth Galbraith & “the affluent society.”



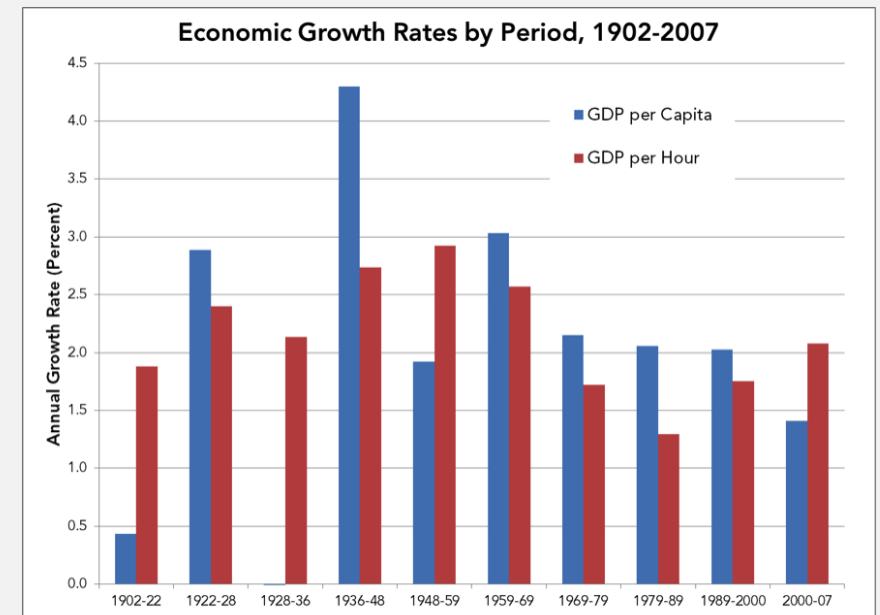
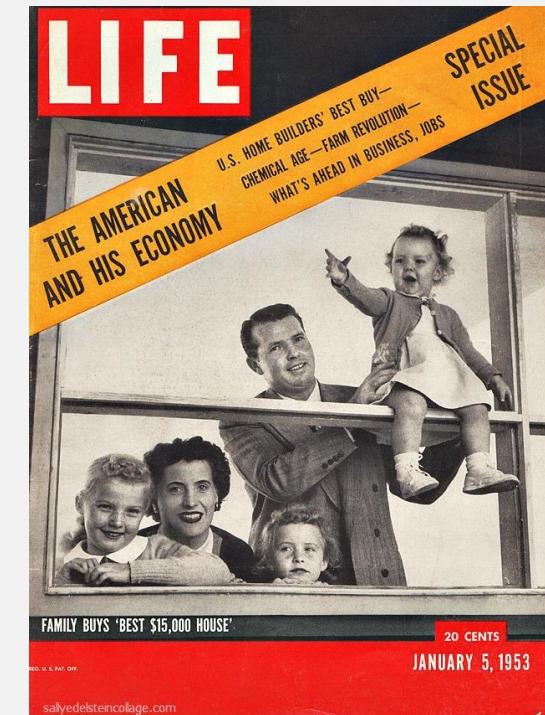


TECHNOLOGY IMPACTS FARM & AGRICULTURE

- 1940-1960: Output Boomed
 - Farm Worker Numbers: Declined by ~1/3
 - Crop Specialization, Mechanization Grew
 - Jobs Dropped
 - Small Farmers: Faced Rural Poverty
 - Black Americans:
 - Hundreds of Thousands to Cities
 - Racial Discrimination Persisted

TECHNOLOGY IMPACTS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

- 1945-1960:
 - Hours Need to Make Cars Fell 50%
- New Industry in:
 - Television, Plastics, Computers
- Cheap Oil, Foreign Markets, Little Competition
- Government Spending: \$80 Billion Annually with New Jobs
- Union Positions: Better Benefits & Wages
 - Jobs Moved Away from Industry
 - Service Industries Resisted Unionization





FEMALE EMPLOYMENT



- End of 1950s:
 - Women Equal 1/3 of Labor Force
 - Clerical & Service Occupations
 - Offices, Light Manufacturing, Domestic Services, Teaching, Nursing
 - Remained Low Wages
 - Black Women:
 - 42% of White Men's Earnings

BIRTH OF THE SUBURBS (1950S)

- New Symbol of Middle-Class Affluent Society
 - 11 Million Homes
 - 1960: 40% of Americans Lived in Suburbia
 - Accessible with Modest Incomes
- William Levitt & “Levittown”
 - Assembly Line Home Building
 - Originally in Long Island, New York
- 1949: \$8,000 for a Starter Home (\$93,000 Today)





BIRTH OF THE SUBURBS (1950S)

- Government Sponsored Growth:
 - Low-Interest Mortgages
 - Interest: Tax Deductible
 - Funded Highway Development
- Who Went?
 - White Working Class
 - Many Immigrants
- White Middle Class
- Who Did Not Go?
 - Black Families
 - Levittown Sanctioned Segregation
 - Ruled Unconstitutional in 1948
 - Continued Anyway

BIRTH OF THE SUBURBS (1950S)

- Black Americans
 - Urban Centers for Jobs
 - 1950s: Population Doubled in Cities
- Cities on Decline:
 - Less Commerce, Industry & Jobs
 - Unemployment in Urban Areas Rose





SUBURBS CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

Natural Environment Destroyed

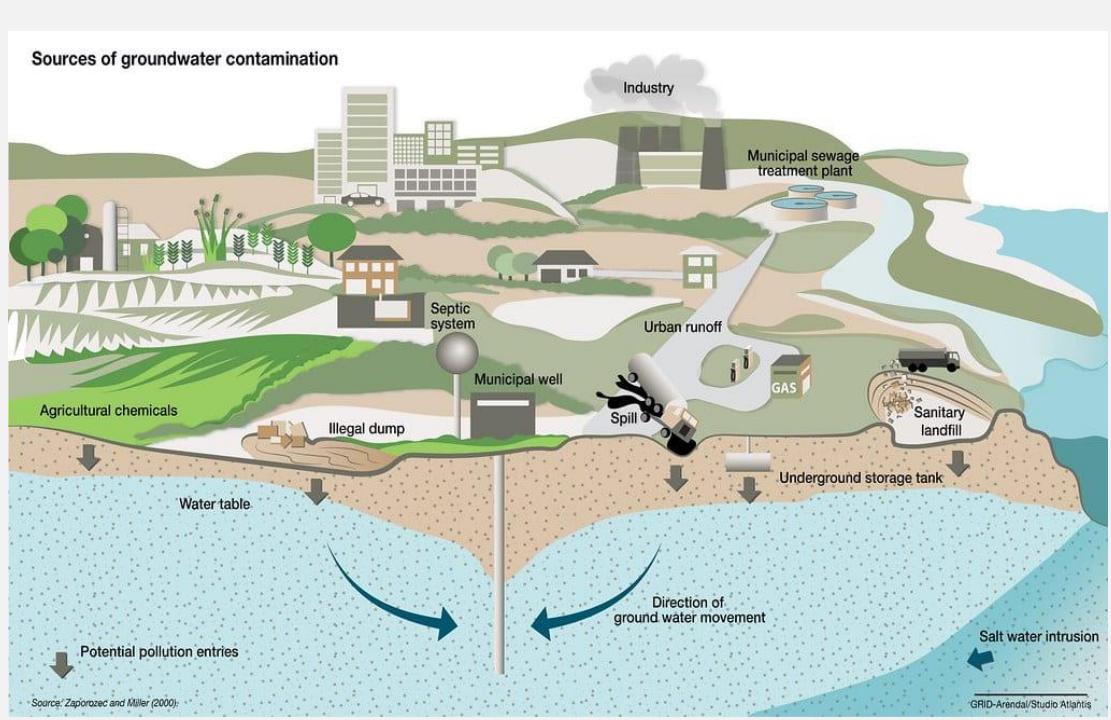
Groundwater Contamination

Wildlife Patterns

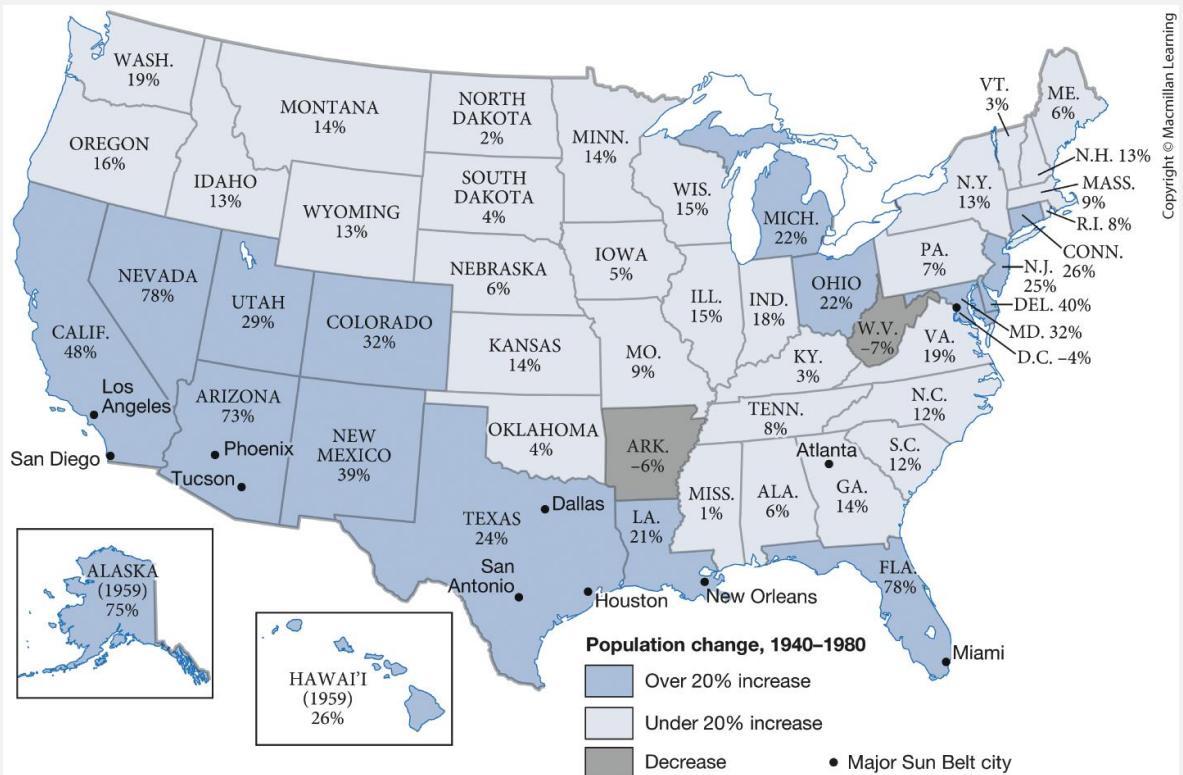
Suburbs = Conformity

Suburbs = Economic Security & Class Mobility

Suburbs = American Consumer Society as a Bad Thing (?)



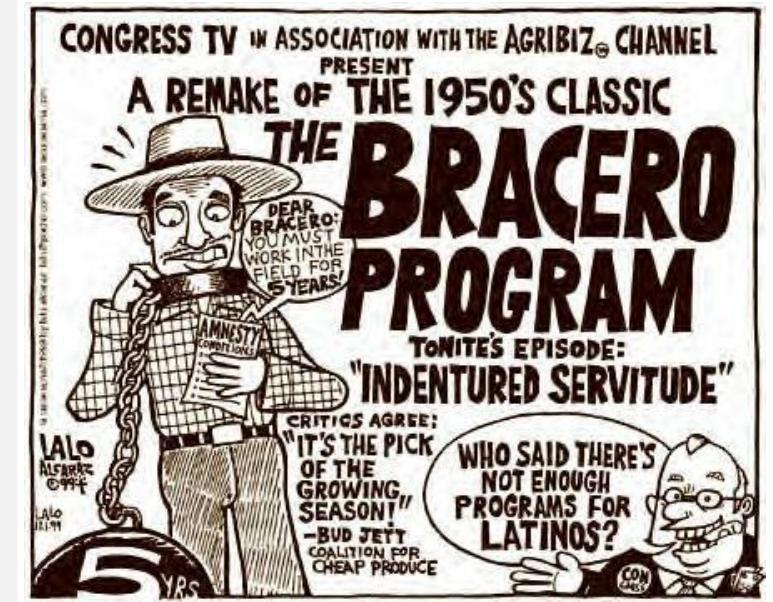
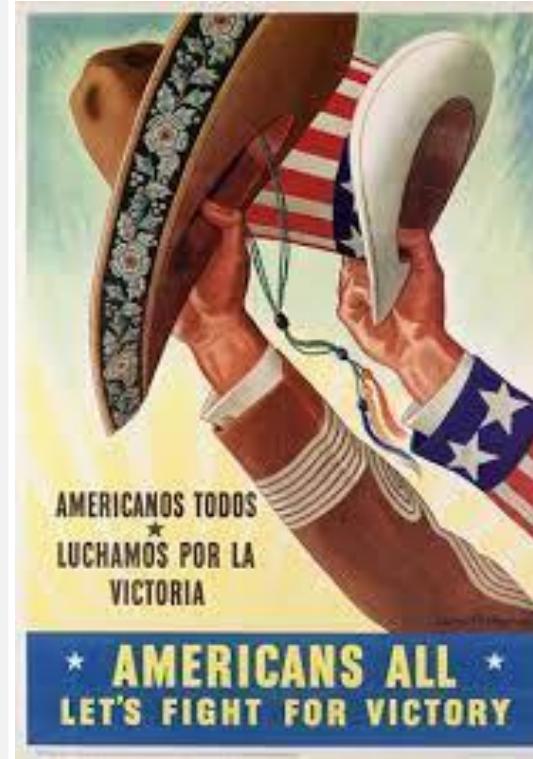
SUN BELT

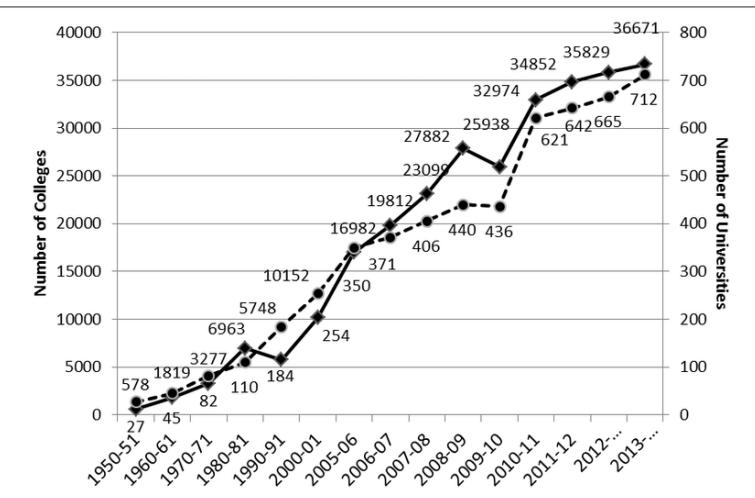


- West: Populous
 - Sports (Dodgers & Lakers)
 - Easy Climate
- Economic Opportunity:
 - Automobile & Plane Growth
- Birth of Air Conditioning!
 - 8 Million Homes by 1960
- Defense Industry (“Gun Belt”)
 - Aerospace (LA & DFW)
- California 1960s:
 - 1/3 Defense Related Work
- 1945-1960
 - 1/3 Black Americans from South Moved West
 - Mexican American Population (CA & TX)

- 1942-1964
 - ~100,000 Mexicans Each Year Worked in the US
 - Permanent: Not Welcome
 - Cheap Labor: Always Welcome
- 1954: Operation Wetback
 - 1+ Million Back to Mexico
- California: Continued to Prosper for White Americans

BRACERO PROGRAM





HIGHER EDUCATION & ECONOMIC EXPANSION

1940-1960:

College Enrollment Doubled

Mid-1960s: ~40% Attending College

Public Colleges & Universities Grew

Cities – Two Year Community Colleges

Essential to Economic Prospects

Cold War: Millions into Universities

Defense Research

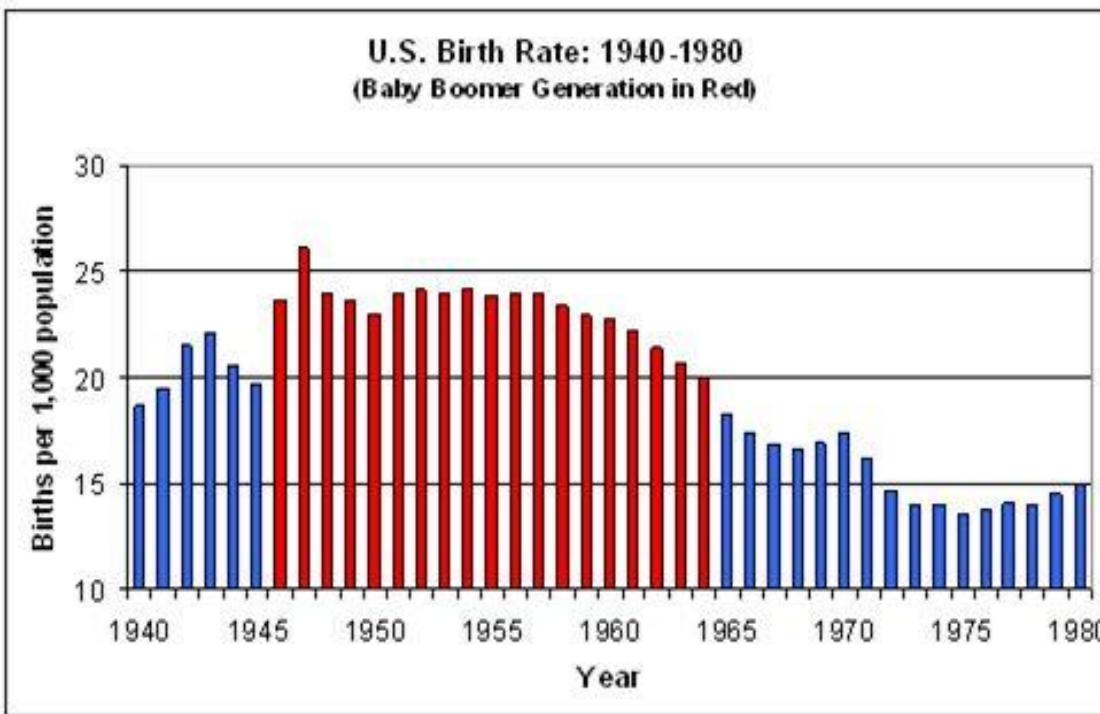
Engineering, Anthropology, Linguistics, Psychology

College: Prepare for Leading & Protecting the World

HIGHER EDUCATION & ECONOMIC EXPANSION

- GI Bill
 - 2+ Million Veterans
 - Immigrants & First to Attend College
 - 1947 University of Iowa:
 - 60% Students Served in WWII
 - Better Grades than Non-Veterans
 - Pushed Higher Standards
 - Enrollment:
 - 1941: 37,000
 - 1961: 90,000
- Excluded?
 - Black Americans = 5% College Enrollment (10% of Population)
 - Women: Enrollment Increased; Lagged Behind Men
 - 1940: 40% Earned Undergraduate Degree
 - Post WWII: 25%
 - 1960: 33%
 - Gender Norms of the 1950s:
 - Marry & Have Children





ECONOMY IMPACTS SOCIETY

Consumerism

Credit Readily Available

Lots to Buy

Television: Stimulated Consumer Culture

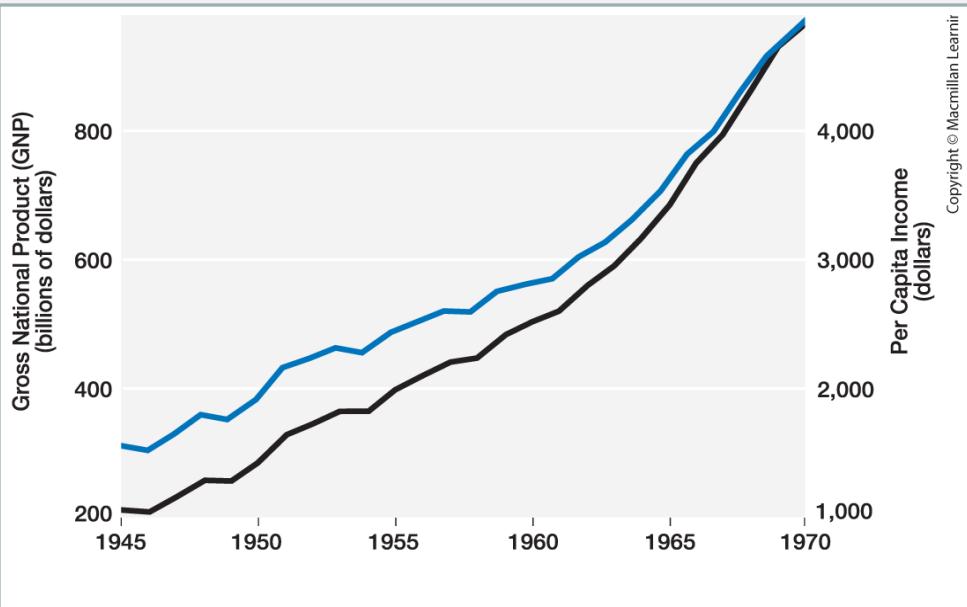
Fruits of Labor

“Baby Boom” (1946-1964)

Traditional Gender Roles + New Consumer Culture

Undercurrent of Rebellion

Young People



AMERICAN CONSUMER CULTURE

Economic Prosperity =
Buying

Ads = Less Savings, More
Material Goods to Buy

Happiness was to Buy
Things

1950-1960:

GDP & Family Average
Income Grew 25%

~60% Americans Middle-
Class

Owned Tv Set, Refrigerator,
at Least 1 Car

1957-1963: Shopping Centers
Grew 4x

Population of 1950s

152 Million to 180 Million

Demand for Products
Grew

Toy Manufacturing
Credit

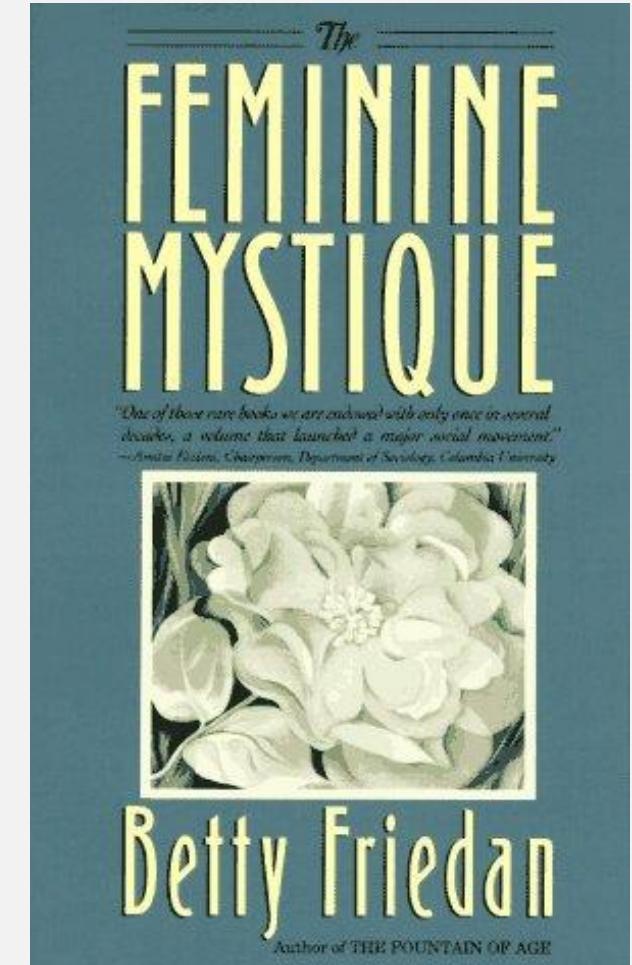
Paying in Installment

POST WAR DOMESTICITY & RELIGION



Betty Friedan (1921-2006)

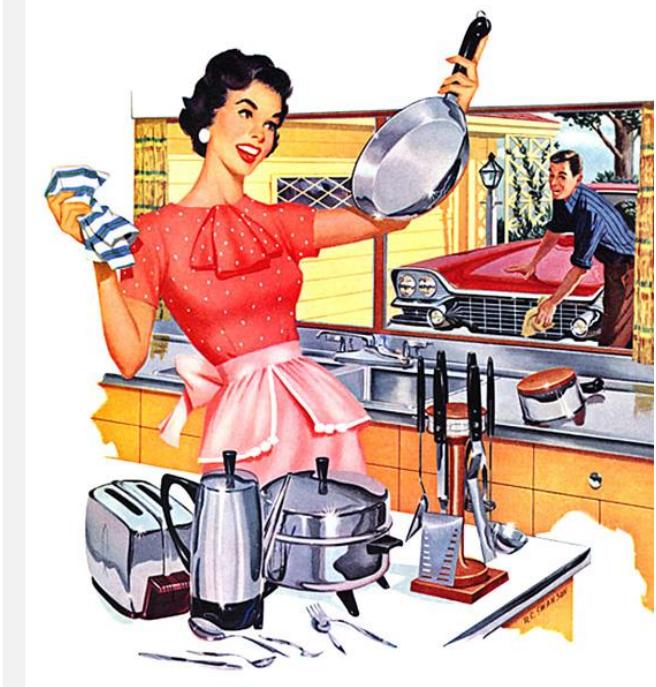
- Reaffirming Gender Norms
Celebrated
- Popular Culture:
 - Male – Bread Winner
 - Female – Full Time Homemaker
 - 3-4 Kids
- *Feminine Mystique* (1963) by Betty Friedan
 - Biological Factors Do Not Dictate Gender Roles
 - “The Problem That has No Name”
 - Unsatisfied Lives of Being Only the Homemaker



- Glorification of Female Domesticity vs. Working Women
- American Lives:
 - Higher Incomes
 - Marry Younger
 - Have More Children
- American Birthrate Soared
 - 1957: 4.3 Million Births
- Dr. Benjamin Spoke
 - More Attention to Child Rearing
 - Fathers: Spend More Time at Home with Kids



GENDER ROLES OF THE 1950S & 1960S



Film Recommendation: *Mona Lisa Smile*

RELIGION IN THE NUCLEAR AGE



Billy Graham (1918-2018)

- Minister Billy Graham
 - Spirituality = American Victory
 - Communism = Anti-Christian Masterminded by Satan
- Church Membership: Conformity & Need for Social Outlets
 - 53% Americans:
 - Could Not Name Book of the New Testament
- Science Based Society with Religion

- TV:
 - Sermons from Billy Graham
 - Consumerism Too
- 1960: 90% Americans Have TV
 - Average Viewer: 5+ Per Day
 - *I Love Lucy & Father Knows Best*
- TV & Politics
 - 1952 Presidential Campaign
 - Eisenhower Ads; Bewailed but Successful
- 1960: “We wouldn’t have had a prayer without that gadget” (JFK)
 - Ads & Fundraising
 - Appeal from Home
 - Ads More than Political Parties
 - Money in Elections Accelerated

TELEVISION TRANSFORMS CULTURE & POLITICS

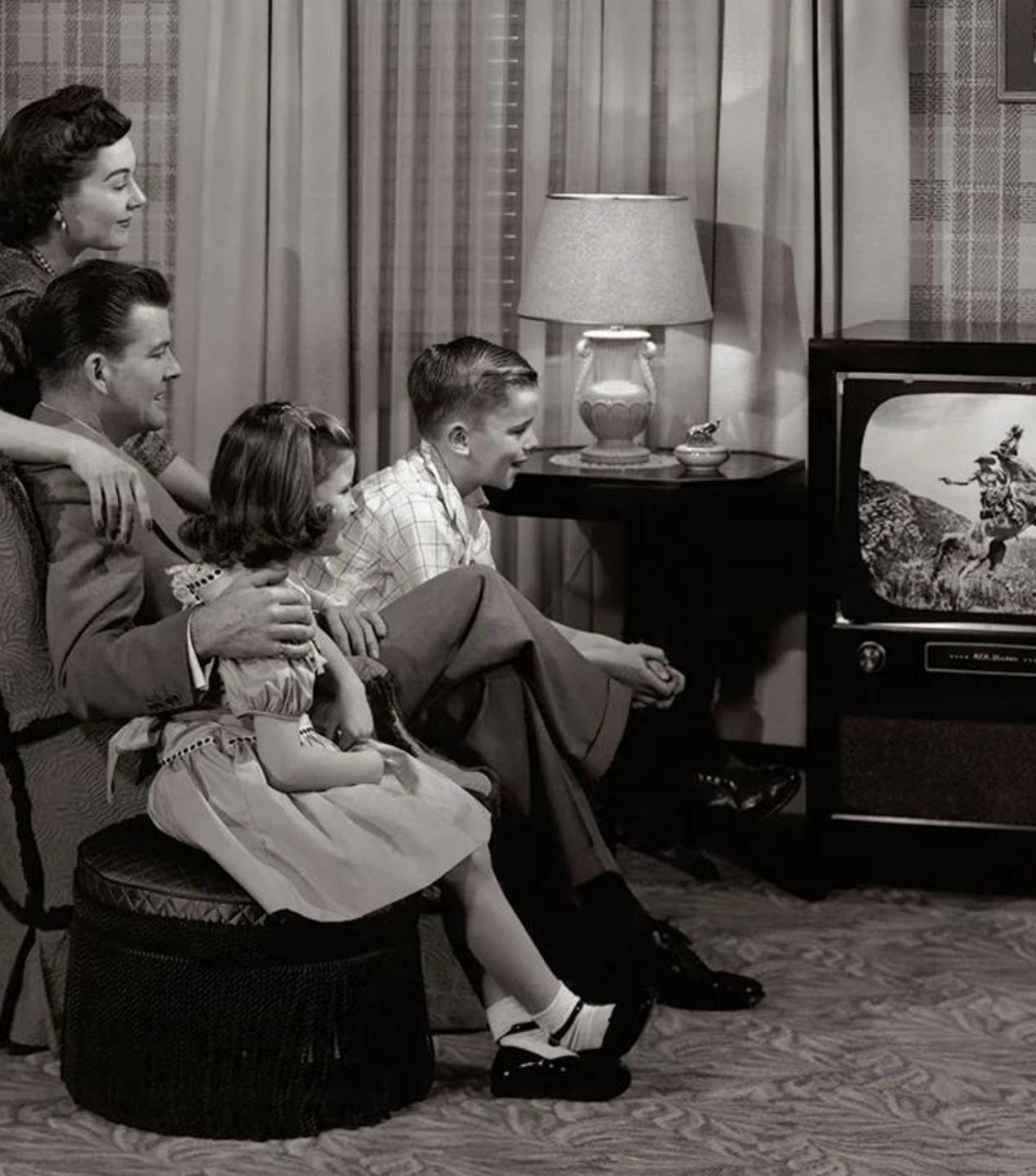


- Many Women Motivated to Work
 - “Keeping up with the Joneses”
 - Up to Date Products
 - Newest Things
- Rising Cost & Standard of Living = Second Income
- Media Portrayal: Stay at Home Middle-Class White Women



ECONOMIC BOOM & FAMILY LIFESTYLES



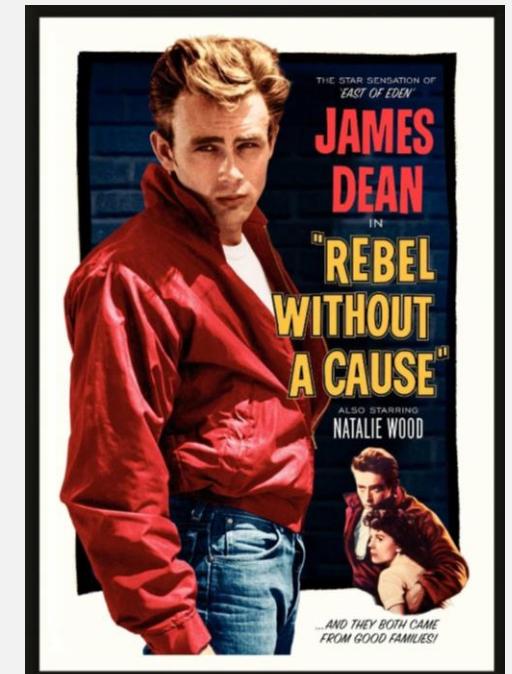
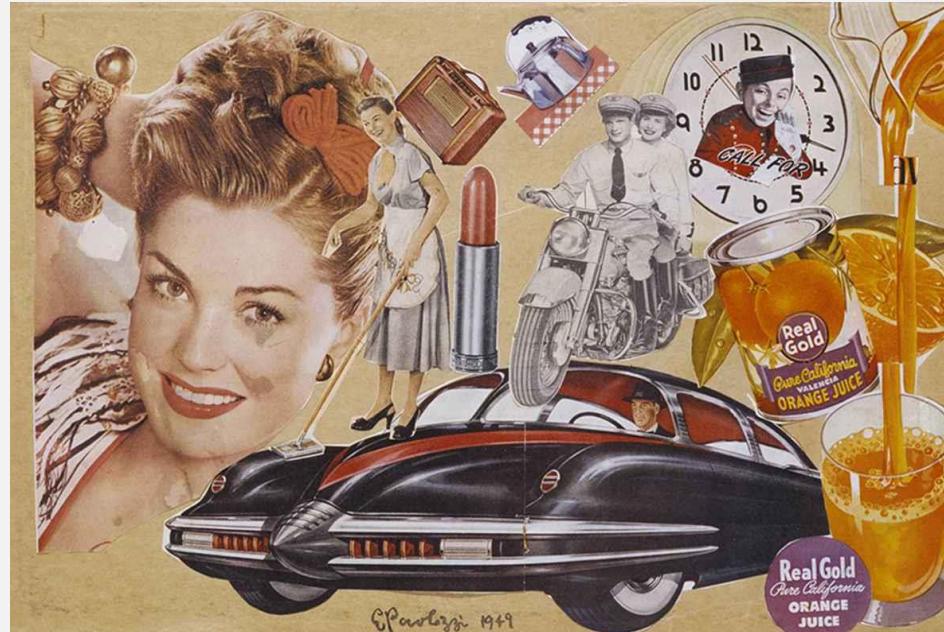


POWER OF ADVERTISEMENT

- Advertisement Paid for American TV
- TV: “Vast Wasteland”
 - Achievements: Documentaries & Drama
 - “Procession of game shows... formula comedies about totally unbelievable families...murder...and cartoons.”
- Leisure Time & Influenced Consumption; Perception of Public Affairs & Politics

CRITICS OF THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY

- Critics: “inner-directed” to “other-directed”
 - Overemphasized Sense of Needing to Belong to a Group
 - Studies: Psychological Manipulation to Sell Products
- Environmental Critiques:
 - Rapid Development & Destruction of Natural Resources
 - Quest for Private Comfort Endangering the Public Good & Spaces
 - Road Trips: Poor Cities Ruined by Litter



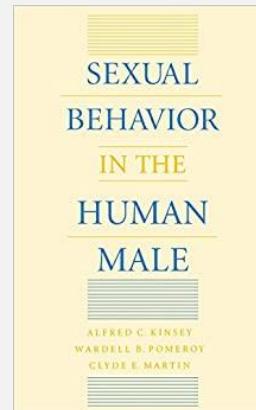
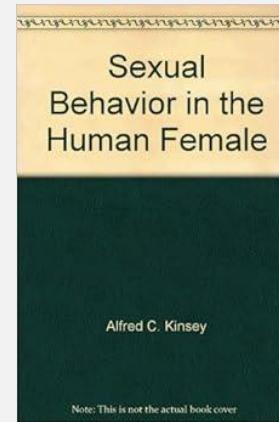
CRITICS OF THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY

- Undercut Traditional Masculinity
 - Consumption by Women
 - More Married Women Working
- Restabilizing Masculinity:
 - Emergence of *Playboy* (1953)
 - Bachelorhood, Sexual Freedom, Independence
 - Pushed Against Middle-Class Norms of Domesticity & Respectability



CRITICS OF THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY

- Alfred Kinsey
 - *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948)
 - *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (1953)
- Human Sexuality Departs from Post War Family Ideal
 - Premarital Sex & Extramarital Affairs
 - 1/3 Men & 1/7 Women Same-Sex Experiences
- Helped Support Efforts to Decriminalize Homosexuality



Alfred Kinsey (1894-1956)

BIRTH OF ROCK N ROLL



Elvis Presley (1935-1977)

[Elvis Presley - Hound Dog \(1956\) HD 0815007 - YouTube](#)

- Chuck Berry (1956)
 - Black Rhythm & Blues with Country & Western Traditions of the 1940s
- Emergence of Elvis Presley & Popularity of
 - Tight Pants & Hip-Gyration (Sensuous Rock N Roll)
- “Race Music”
 - African American Contributions to Rock n Roll



Chuck Berry (1926-2017)

[Chuck Berry Roll Over Beethoven + lyrics - YouTube](#)



Jackson Pollock (1912-1956)

BEAT GENERATION (1950S)

Revolt Against Social Conformity

Mostly Male Literary Figures (NYC & San Francisco)

Rejected Dominant Values

Patriotism, Consumerism, Technology,
Conventional Family Life

Allen Ginsberg & Jack Kerouac

Embraced:

Personal Freedom

Drugs & Freewheeling Sex

In Art:

Abstract Expressionism

Jackson Pollock

New York as the Western Art Center

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE 1950S

- Segregation & Legal Discrimination:
- All Southern States (State Mandated):
 - Schools to Cemeteries
 - Voting: Disenfranchisement
- De Facto Segregation (North)
- Countrywide:
 - Systemic Employment Discrimination
- Post WWII: Activism Sought to Topple Discrimination & Segregation



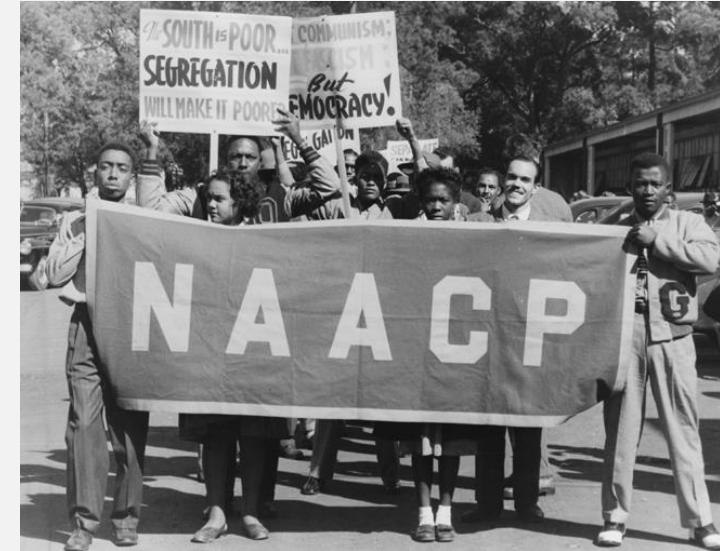


CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE 1950S

- New era of Grassroots Organization
 - Everyday People Participated
- Supreme Court Decisions Support Activists
 - Bring Change for:
 - Black Americans, Mexican Americans
 - Some Change for Native Americans

RACE RELATIONS POST WWII

- “I spent four years in the army to free a bunch of Frenchmen and Dutchmen, and I’m hanged if I’m going to let the Alabama version of the Germans kick me around when I get home.”
- Migration to North & West Promises More Access to Voting
- Civil Rights through Congress & the Court System (Supreme Court)
 - NAACP: ~500,000 Members



INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- Jackie Robinson
 - Brooklyn Dodgers
 - Rookie of the Year (1947)
- Ralph Bunche
 - Nobel Peace Prize for UN Work (1950)
- Gwendolyn Brooks (1950)
 - Pulitzer Prize for Poetry
- American Medical Association (1949)
 - Allowed Black Members



Jackie Robinson
(1919-1972)

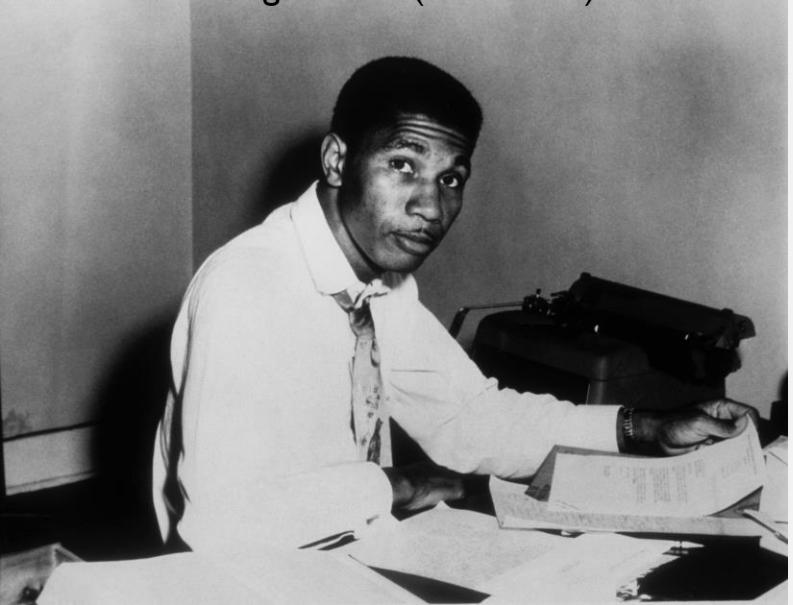


Ralph Bunche
(1904-1971)



Gwendolyn Brooks
(1917-2000)

Medgar Evers (1925-1963)



VIOLENCE DOWN SOUTH

Medgar Evers & Other Veterans
Prevented from Voting in Mississippi

Isaiah Nixon Lynched for Voting in
Georgia

All-White Jury Acquitted

Economic Discrimination &
Segregation in the North and South

EMBER 12, 1948.

N, SCOTT STONE GOP SAYS GEORGIA NEGRO WAS SLAIN FOR VOTING

YORK TIMES.
a., Sept. 11 — charged today
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Warren the
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foreign aid
both par-

MOUNT VERNON, Ga., Sept. 11
(P)—A Negro, the father of six
children, was shot and killed be-
cause he had insisted on voting in
Georgia's Democratic primary
election. Sheriff R. M. McCrimmon
reported today.

The victim was identified as
Isaiah Nixon, 28 years old, of Al-
ston, Ga. The Sheriff said the man
died in a hospital at Dublin as the
result of three gunshot wounds
suffered the night of the election
on Wednesday.

Mr. McCrimmon said he was
holding Johnnie Johnson, 22, an
Alston logger, on a charge of ac-
cessory to murder and is seeking
to arrest his brother, M. A. John-
son, on a charge of murder.

The Sheriff added he was told
that Nixon went to a polling place
in Alston Wednesday and asked if

he could vote. Nixon was told, ac-
cording to the Sheriff, that he had
the right to vote, but was advised
not to do so. He said that Nixon
had insisted, however, and was
permitted to cast his ballot.

The two Johnson brothers went
to Nixon's home that night, and
M. A. Johnson fired the fatal shots
in front of the Negro's wife and
children, according to the Sheriff.
He added, however, that Johnnie
Johnson had said he and his
brother went to the house to get
Nixon to work for them and that
his brother had fired in self-de-
fense.

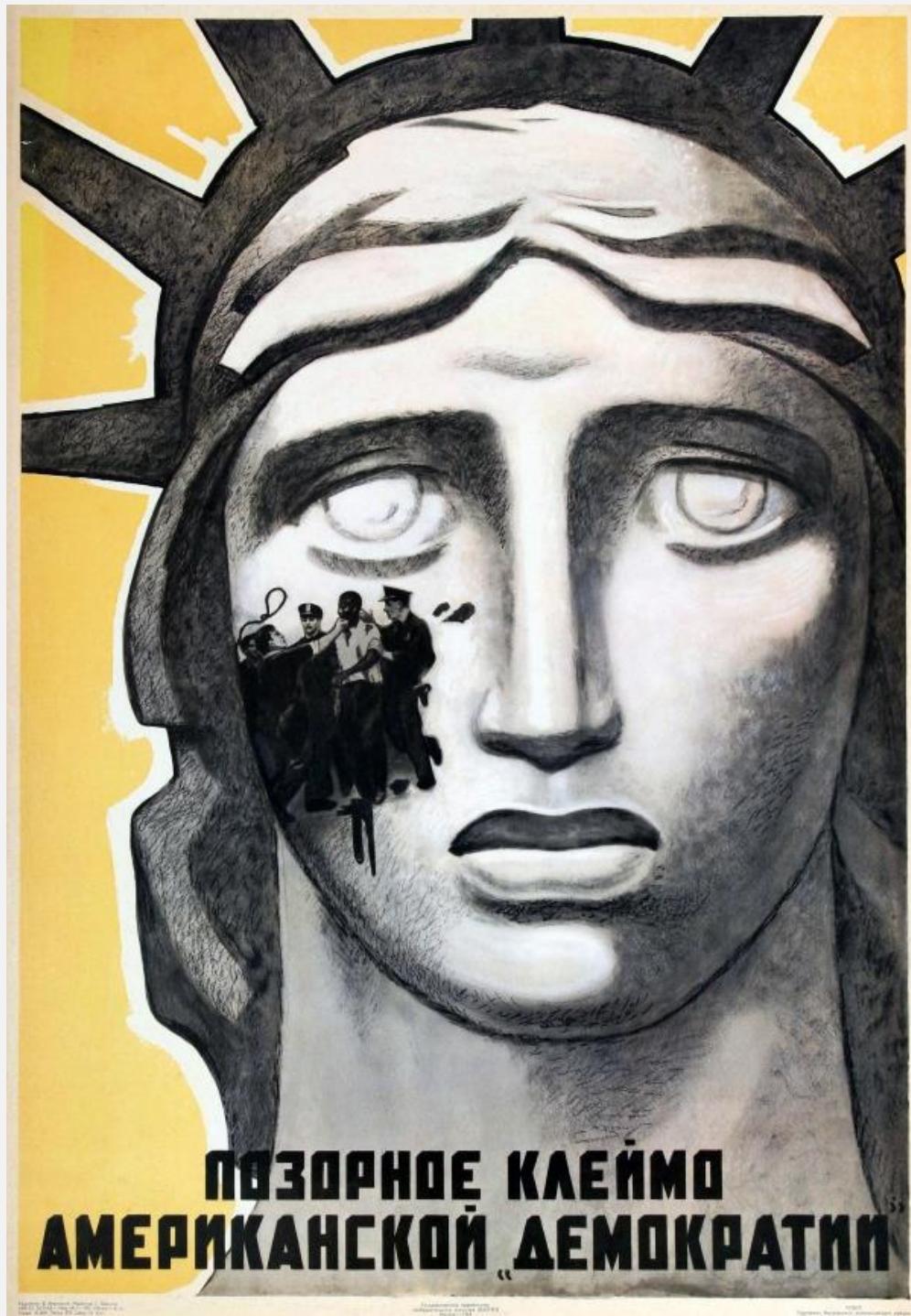
Succeeds Husband in Office
Special to The New York Times.

WAFFINGERS FALLS, Sept. 11
—Mrs. John B. Jones of this vil-
lage, whose late husband, John B.
Jones, was tax assessor, has been
appointed to that post by the vil-
lage board of trustees to serve un-
til April 1, 1949. Ordinarily the
duration of one term for an asses-
sor is one year.

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RACE ISSUES & GLOBAL IMAGE

- US – Tread Carefully
- USSR Propaganda:
- Highlighted Racism in US
- Racial Justice – Liability
- Jeopardized “our moral leadership of the free and democratic nations of the world.”
- “My very stomach turned over when I learned that Negro soldiers just back from overseas were being dumped out of army trucks in Mississippi and beaten..” - Truman



ПОЗОРНОЕ КЛЕЙМО
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ «ДЕМОКРАТИИ»

FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL MESSAGE
TO CONGRESS, FEBRUARY 1, 1948

The Federal government has a clear duty to see that constitutional guarantees of individual liberties and of equal protection under the laws are not denied or abridged anywhere in our union.

I recommend, therefore, that the Congress enact legislation at this session directed toward the following specific objectives:

1. Establishing a permanent commission on civil rights, a joint Congressional committee on civil rights, and a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

2. Strengthening existing civil rights statutes.

3. Providing Federal protection against lynching.

4. Protecting more adequately the right to vote.

5. Establishing a Fair Employment Practice Commission to prevent unfair discrimination in employment.

6. Prohibiting discrimination in interstate transportation facilities.

7. Providing home-rule and self-government for the residents of the District of Columbia.

8. Providing statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and a greater measure of self-government for our island possessions.

9. Equalizing the opportunities for residents of the United States to become naturalized citizens.

10. Settling the evacuation claims of Japanese-Americans.

We know the way. We need only the will.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The full text of *TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS* may be had at \$1.00 from the Government Printing Office or your neighborhood book shop.

FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS SUMMARY, WRITE TO

Community Relations Service

386 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



TRUMAN'S CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRESS

To Secure These Rights

A brief summary of
THE REPORT
OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Appoints Committee on Civil Rights (1946)

"To Secure These Rights"

Created Plan for Congress to Fix Discriminatory Practices (1948)

President's Committee on Civil Rights

Congress: Controlled by Southern Democrats

First President to Acknowledge NAACP

Desegregates the Military (1948)

Executive Order

Sylvia Mendez (1936-)



Hector Garcia (1914-1996)



MEXICAN AMERICANS FIGHT RACIAL INJUSTICE

- 1929: League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
 - Combat Discrimination & Segregation
- 1948: American GI Forum (Corpus Christi, Tx) & Dr. Hector Garcia
 - National Force & Promoted Sympathetic Officials to Their Cause
- 1945 LULAC Goes to Court (CA)
 - *Mendez v. Westminster* (1947)
 - School Segregation Ruled Unconstitutional

HERNANDEZ V. TEXAS (1954)

Supreme Court (9-0)

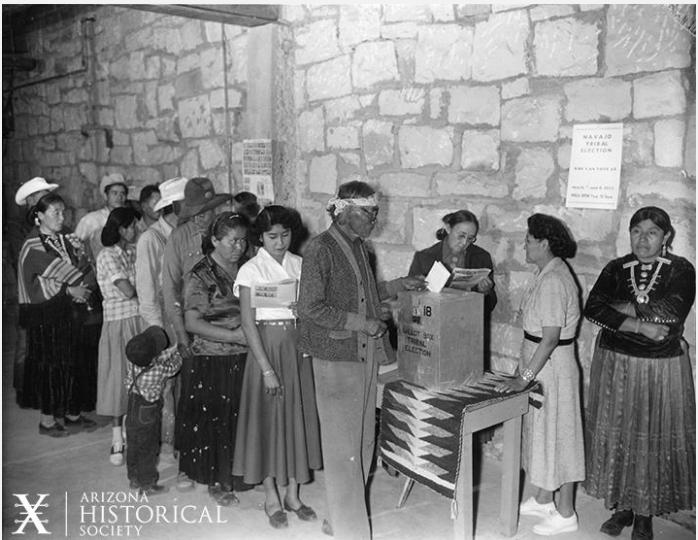
Mexican Americans:

Distinct Racial Group with Equal Protections (14th Amendment)

Systemic Exclusion from Juries = Unconstitutional



NATIVE AMERICANS



X ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

- WWII Vets: ~25,000
- Worked in Defense Industry: ~40,000
- Post War: Pushed Assimilation
 - New Deal Era: Strengthened Tribal Sovereignty & Preserved Indian Cultures
- Cold War Rhetoric:
 - Communal Practice as Socialism
 - Economic Interests for Congress:
 - Water, Land, Mineral Rights for Native Americans
 - Desired by State Governments Private Entities



NATIVE AMERICANS' ASSIMILATION STRATEGY: I. COMPENSATION

- 3 Part Policy:
- Compensation,
Termination, Relocation
- 1946-1978, Indian Claims
Commission
 - Claims by Native
Americans on Land Taken
by US Govt
 - Settled 278 Cases; \$800
Million
 - Land – Undervalued



NATIVE AMERICAN'S ASSIMILATION STRATEGY: 2. TERMINATION (1953-1964)

- Tribal Land Jurisdiction to State & Local Entices
 - Loss of Hospitals, Schools, etc.
- Devastated Native American Tribes
 - Corporate Interests Took Advantages
 - Purchased Indian Land Cheaply
- Government Abandons Termination in 1960s
 - +1 Million Acres Transferred



Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay

NATIVE AMERICAN'S ASSIMILATION STRATEGY: 3: RELOCATION

- Indian Relocation Program (1948-1973)
- Encouraged Relocation to Cities
- Relocation Centers to 'Help' with:
- Housing, Job Training, Medical Care
- ~100,000 Native Americans Relocated
- Urban Population Grew:
- 1950: 13.4%
- 1970: 44%



RESULTS OF NATIVE AMERICAN POLICY

- ~1/3 Returned to Reservations
- Those Who Stayed:
 - Racism, Unemployment, Poor Housing, Loss of Culture
 - Remained Largely Poor
 - Fear of, “[losing] our identity as Indian people, lose our culture and our [way] of living.”
- Would Lead to Pan-Indian Movement (AIM) in 1970s





AFRICAN AMERICAN CHALLENGES TO SUPREME COURT & PRESIDENT

1940-1960: 3 Million Migrated out of the South

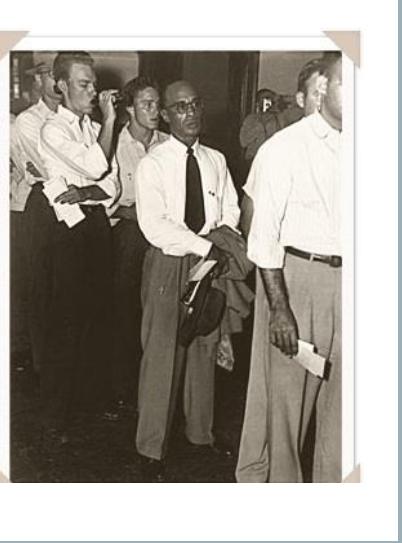
Leaders: International Attention to Racism at Home

Bad When Pushing Against Communism

Organizational Resources:

Church, Colleges, Newspapers

Development of Cohesive Network of Collaboration & Activism



Heman Marion Sweatt To Take Case to Supreme Court

AUSTIN (AP) — A second suit in which a Negro was denied admission to the University of Texas was filed here Wednesday.

This action came as Heman Marion Sweatt, a Houston Negro mail carrier, carried his long-running fight against racial segregation in the university law school to the State Supreme court.

The new suit was filed by W. Ator Kirk, professor of political science at Tillotson college here. It claims he was denied admission to the university Dec. 4 as a graduate student in political science.

Kirk said he was qualified educationally to enter, and was "arbitrarily and illegally denied" the right to do so. As a Negro, Sweatt made essentially the same claim in his original suit filed nearly two years ago after university officials for Negro set up by the last Legislature are not equivalent to those offered whites in the University of Texas.

Sweatt said the racial segregation in the higher and professional fields of education is inherently unconstitutional, within the meaning of the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

No action was taken in 128th District court on Kirk's plea. His attorney said a writ of mandamus contended there are now no publicly-supported facilities for graduate work in political science except those at the University of Texas.

The Roman victims of periodic sackings, recognized the value non-combustible materials in bridges and buildings and used brick, stones, and bronze in many public buildings.

*de luxe**
.. ask for



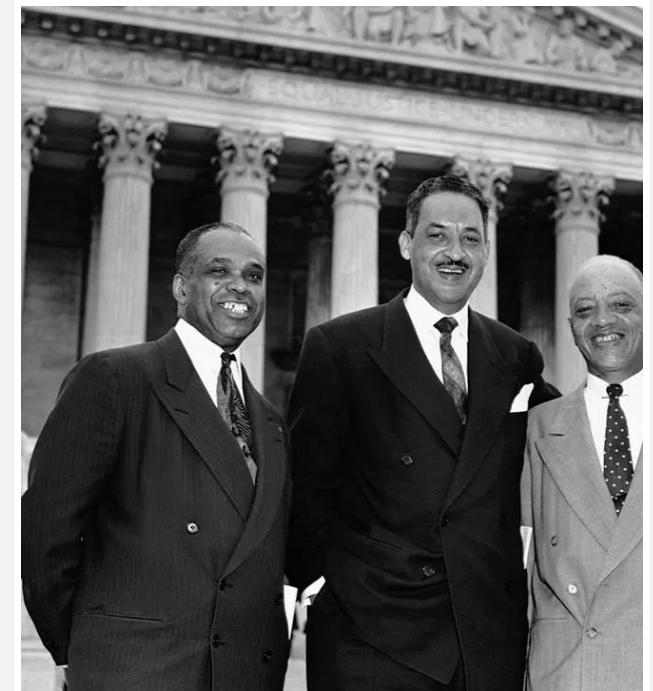
Heman Sweatt
(1912-1982)

SWEATT V. PAINTER (1950)

- Heman Marion Sweatt
 - Refused Admission to University of Texas' Law School
 - Law Denied Black Admittance to State schools
 - Sent to Cobbled Together Law School (Texas State University for Negroes)
 - Separate, NOT Equal
 - 16 Full Time & 5 Part Time Faculty
 - Library – 15,000 Books
 - UT Library – 65,000 Books
 - NAACP Defended Sweatt
 - Supreme Court (9-0)
 - Separate, Not Equal

- Background:
 - Topeka, KA
 - Girl Barred from Attending Local School
 - Forced to Attend Black School (1 Mile Away)
- 16-Year-Old Barbara Johns, VA
 - Not “separate but equal” School Conditions
- Thurgood Marshall Represents
- Warren Court (9-0)
 - Overturns *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - Violation of 14th Amendment
 - Inherently Unequal
 - Desegregate with “all due deliberate speed”

BROWN V BOARD OF EDUCATION (1954)



BROWN V. BOARD ENFORCEMENT



- Eisenhower Refused to Endorse Brown (1954)
- Silent on Murder of Emmett Till (1955)
 - 14-Year-Old Boy Murdered for “Whistling at a White Woman” in Mississippi
- Eisenhower:
 - Prejudice Past & States Rights’ Beliefs
 - Leadership Style: Favored Consensus & Gradual Progress



Emmett Till Photo Next: View Discretion Advised



EMMETT TILL

- “Iron fan, the kind used to ventilate cotton gins, was lashed to the corpse’s neck with several feet of barbed wire...”
- “strand of barbed wire that ‘was well wrapped’ around the neck”
- “cut up, pretty badly like an ax was used...”
- “The crown of his head was just crushed out and in, and a piece of his skull just fell out there in the boat, maybe three inches long [and] maybe two and a half inches wide...”
- “There was a hole perhaps half an inch square above the right ear, which Miller assumed was a bullet hole.”

LITTLE ROCK NINE



- Inaction Caused Resistance
- Governor Orval Faubus (Arkansas)
 - Blocked Enrollment of Black Students
 - Allowed them to Enter, Eventually & Withdraw National Guard
- Eisenhower – Forced to Act
 - Army Troops to Arkansas to Force Integration
 - First Federal Military Action in the South Since Reconstruction
- Faubus Reaction:
 - Closed Public Schools Next Fall
 - Eisenhower Did Not React

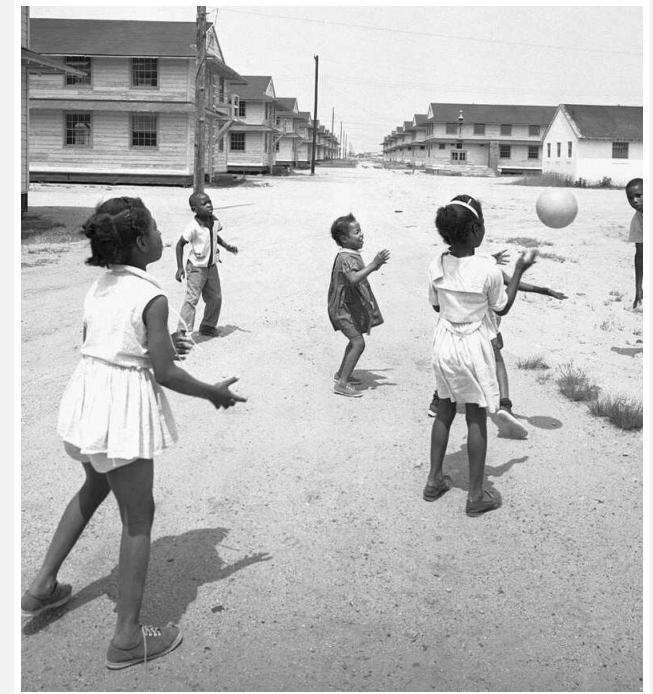
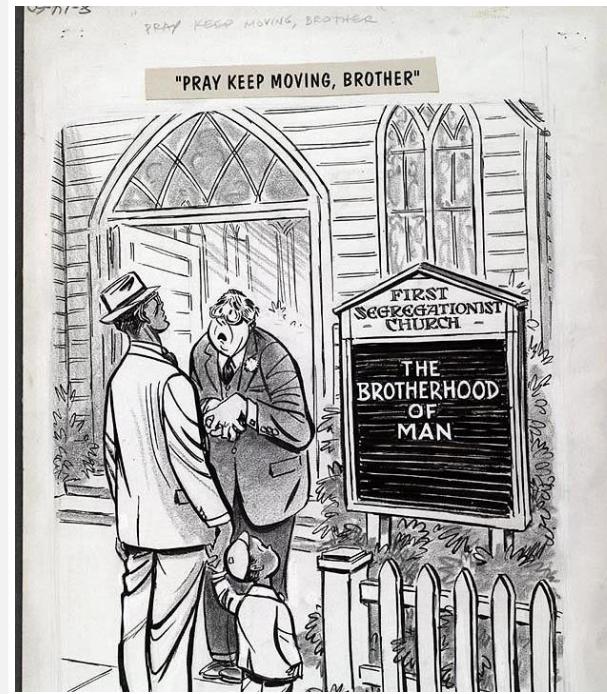


Orval Faubus
(1910-1994)



- Not Legally Sanctioned; Continued Nonetheless
- Manipulation of Neighborhood Boundaries
 - Pre-Brown: Challenged Inferior ‘Colored’ Schools
- Overall:
 - Residential Segregation Continued & Reaffirmed School Segregation

SEGREGATION IN THE NORTH





FEDERAL ACTION

- Eisenhower: Integration of Public Facilities in D.C., Military Bases
- Supported First Civil Rights Legislation since Reconstruction
 - Civil Rights Acts of 1957 & 1960
 - No Real Power
- “We disagree that half a loaf is better than none. Have waited this long for a bill with meaning — can wait a little longer.”

- Widespread Resistance in the South
- Willingness to Confront White Institutions Directly
 - Civil Disobedience: Nonviolent Protest
- Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
 - Worked to Organize & Integrate Theatres, Restaurants, Swimming Pools in the North
 - John Lewis “Good Trouble”
- First Attempt in the South: Montgomery Alabama (Dec 1955)

LEAD UP TO MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT



MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

- Dec 1, 1955
- Rosa Parks Arrested for Violating Segregation Ordinance on a Bus
 - Trained to Do – NAACP Member
- What Rosa Parks the First to do this?
 - No.



Rosa Parks (1913-2005)

was the third such arraignment to be scheduled.

The accused, John A. Baker, was arrested last September and was accused of committing Night-Time Burglary, a charge which

NAACP to represent the defendant. Dr. G. A. Rogers, dentist and president of the Anniston branch NAACP has led a campaign to secure support for defending Baker.

Girl, 15, Convicted Under Alabama Segregation Law

Montgomery, Ala — Claudette Colvin, age 15, student at Booker Washington High School, Montgomery, was convicted for refusing to give her seat to another white passenger boarding the same bus. Prior to the trial in Juvenile Court, she was given 3 charges, Assault and Battery, Disorderly Conduct, and Violating

ATTENDS MEETING IN CHICAGO

the Chapter 6, Section 11 of the City Court. However when the case came up for trial the presiding Attorney, Mr. Thetford asked for an Amendment to the charge which was in effect saying the girl was violating the segregation law of the State of Alabama. This was upheld by Judge Hill, who was presiding over the case at Juvenile Court. The Amendment was sustained under violent observation of the Defense and the Defendant. The girl was placed on probation for an indefinite period.



MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

- Dec 1, 1955
- Rosa Parks Arrested for Violating Segregation Ordinance on a Bus
 - Trained to Do – NAACP Member
- What Rosa Parks the First to do this?
 - No.
- Claudette Colvin the First
 - Teenage Girl
 - Pregnant Out of Wedlock

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

- Mass Mobilization
- NAACP & WPC (Women's Political Council)
- Founding of Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA)
 - Carpool System Created to Boycott Montgomery Buses
- Leader of MIA?
 - 26-Year-Old Baptist Pastor with Doctor in Theology
 - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
 - Charismatic Speaker



Angry Citizens Stage Bus Boycott in Ala. City

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Negroes of this city, stirred to effective protest against segregation and discrimination, began a mass boycott of the city's bus lines Monday that cut Negro patronage 85 per cent.

The boycott in protest to segregation practices of the bus company.

Manager J. H. Bagley of the city bus lines said some one had fired a small caliber rifle bullet into a bus in the Negro section Tuesday night.

Negro leaders said a delegation of citizens is ready to meet with city and bus officials to mediate the issue, the boycott was still in progress Wednesday and Negro leaders remained steadfast in their pledge that the boycott would not be called off unless segregation on city buses was ended.

A city ordinance, in effect for many years, required Negroes may sit only in the rear of busses in public transportation.

The boycott disrupted transportation routes throughout the morning after it was reported Mrs. Rosa Parks, 42, who had been sitting in the front rear of a bus, had been found guilty of the bus segregation law and fined \$14.

Later she was released on \$170

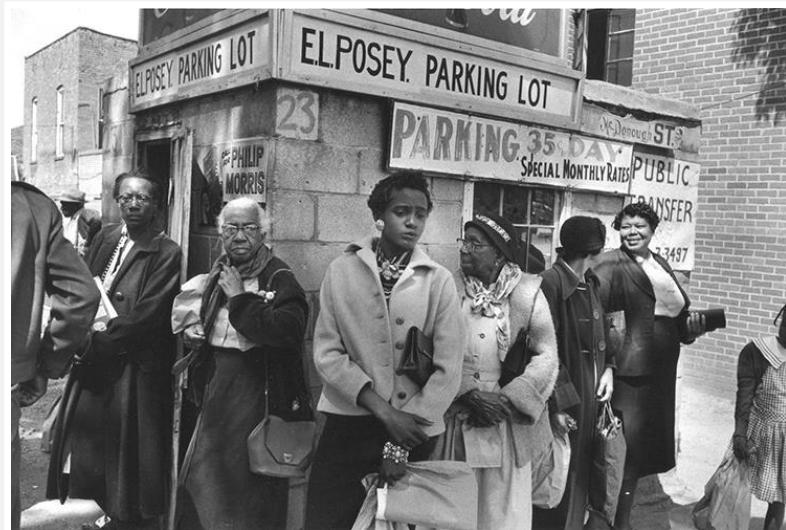
bond when she announced she

complied.

THE BOYCOTT is having a tremendous effect on public sentiment and especially on the bus company officials. Although no figures were released officially, it is freely admitted by Negroes that they believe the boycott will continue until Negro bus patrons are no longer "intimidated, embarrassed and coerced."

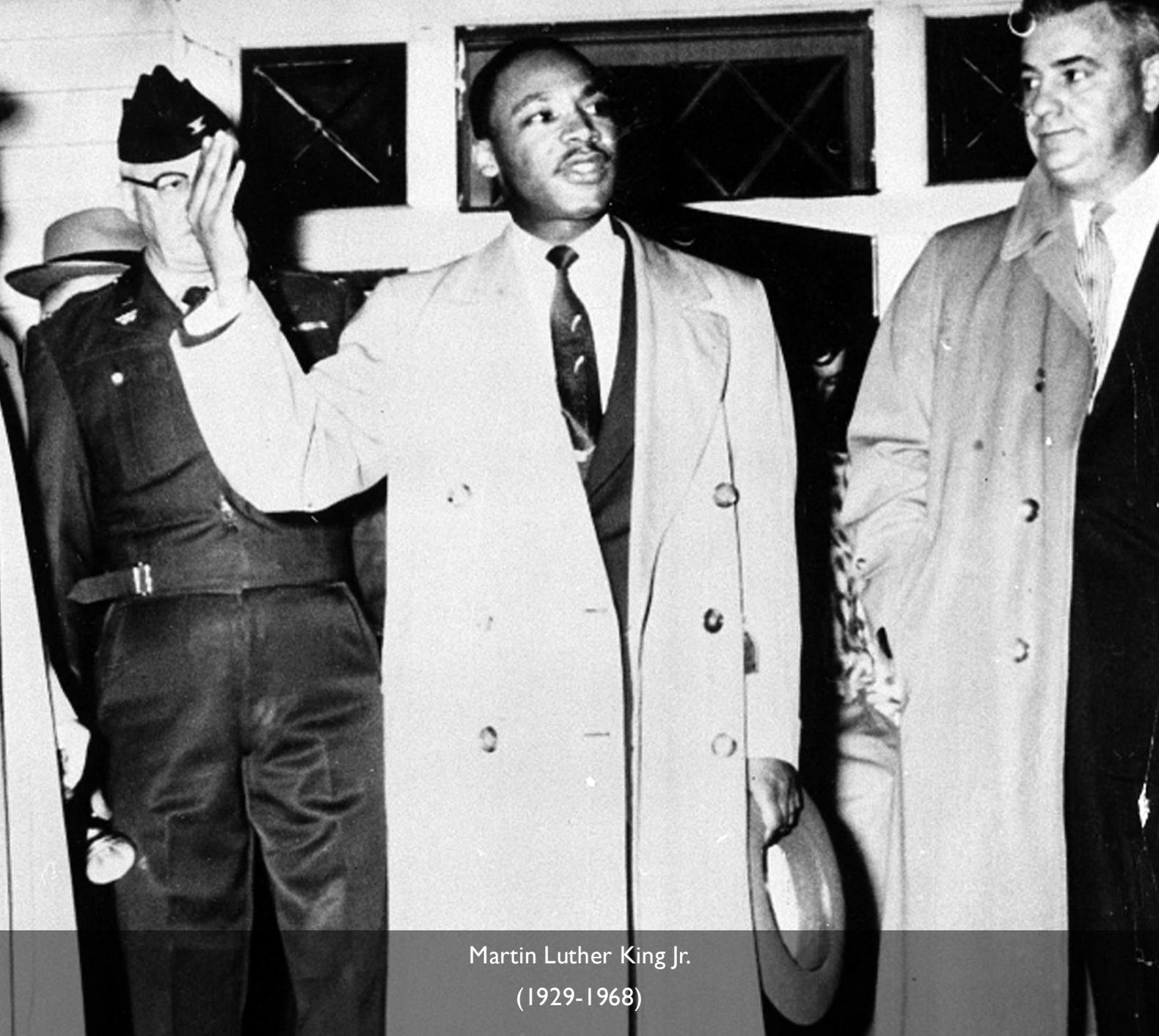
The boycott disrupted transportation routes throughout the morning after it was reported Mrs. Rosa Parks, 42, who had been sitting in the front rear of a bus, had been found guilty of the bus segregation law and fined \$14.

Negroes of the city joined the boycott willingly and with almost a holiday spirit. Almost everyone suffered inconveniences resulting from the boycott with good grace and in the spirit of a worthwhile and interesting adventure.



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

- “If you will protest courageously and yet with dignity and Christian love ... historians will have to pause and say, ‘There lived a great people — a black people — who injected a new meaning and dignity into the veins of civilization.’”



Martin Luther King Jr.
(1929-1968)

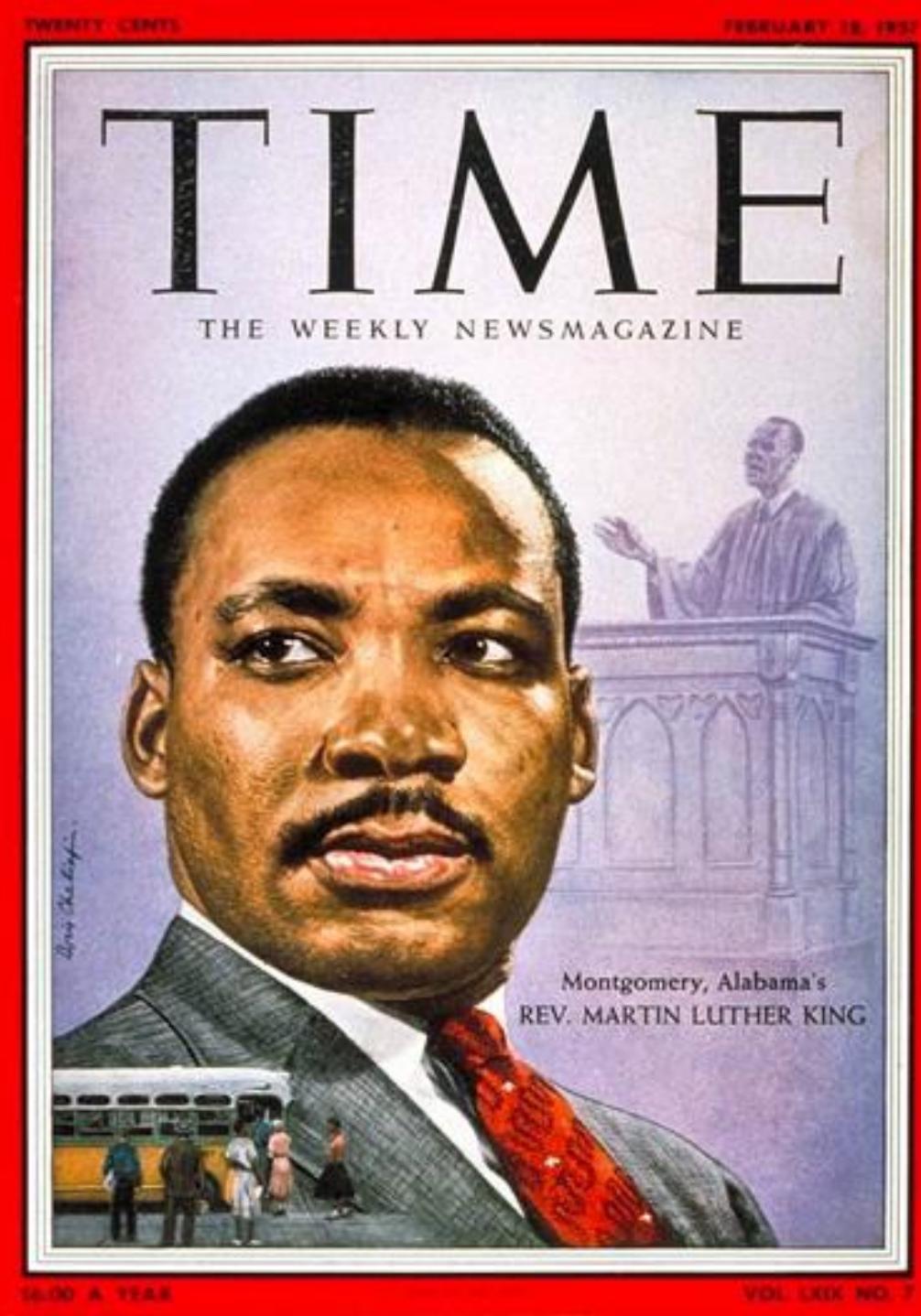
MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT



- **Boycotters:**
 - Walked Miles & Carpoled
 - Dealt with Harassment & Political Intimidation
- MLK's House Firebombed
- Boycott Continues into November 1956
- Alabama's Bus Segregation Unconstitutional

KING EMERGES AS CIVIL RIGHT'S LEADER

- Time Magazine with King (Feb 1957)
- Will Head Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
- Protest Segregation & Disenfranchisement
- Ignored by the Movement?
- Women
 - Ignored by Male Leaders; Misogynistic



CENTRAL THEMES



- Domestic Reform Slows After World War II
- Postwar Prosperity
- How Economic Growth Shaped American Society
- Why Civil Rights Struggles Erupted in the 1950s
- Challenges Masked by Prosperity