III. Success?: Johnson and the Great Society

A. Civil Rights Act of 1964

1. Based on Congresses power to regulate commerce

2. equal access to restaurants, bars, theaters, hotels, gasoline stations, and

similar establishments serving the public

3. bars discrimination in the hiring, promotion and wages of employees of medium size and large firms

a. no "whites only" ads

b. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

4. excludes

a. owner operator of small business

b. religious school can take into account religion of

teacher

B. Civil Rights Act of 1968

1. prohibits discrimination in housing because of race,

religion, ethnicity, or sex (covers 3/4)

2. outlaws redlining and blockbusting

3. increased penalties for those depriving people of their

civil rights esp by violience ( but)

a. excluded law enforcement, national guard, or

Armed Services who are suppressing

b. riot or civil disturbance

4. included a section

a. 5 years in prison for anyone crossing state

line to incite riot (def: violence of 3 or more)

b. first prosecuted SNCC H. Rap Brown for speech

c. later the Chicago 8

C.Voting Rights Act of 1965

1. Forbids discrimination in voting and registration.

2. federal agents to register voter

3. oversee participation in elections

4. eliminated literacy tests

5. In Miss 1965-70 up 900%

6. Act needs to be renewed, 1970,1975,1982 until 2002

a. requires state and localities to clear with federal

officials any change that would reduce voting

power of minority group

b. congressional districts are redrawn can be

challenged if they are redrawn to keep blacks

and Hispanics from having a majority

IV. Movement goes north

A. Economic rights

"What good does it do to be able to sit at a lunch counter if a person can't afford a hamburger?"

B. The urban ghetto

1. Blacks were making 55% of whites, and

2. 20% unemployment

3. businesses and jobs were fleeing to the suburbs

4. the urban ghetto was becoming more impoverished

a. fewer social resources

b. fewer life chances

C. massive riots in northern cities in the late 60s

1. Watts, Newark, Chicago, Detroit, Hartford

2. eight major uprisings, 33 serious, 123 minor, 83 died almost all black

3. 45 deaths in Detroit, 44 by police

3. violence against property

a. slum lords

b. price gouging merchants

D. National Advisory Committee on Urban Disorders

1. causes "white racism"

a. police violence against blacks

b. de facto segregation

i. steering

ii. redlining

iii. schools

2. conditions of the urban ghetto

"Pervasive discrimination and segregation in employment, education, and housing . . . growing concentrations of impoverished Negroes in our major cities, creating a growing crisis of deteriorating facilities and services and unmet human needs . . ."

E. War on Poverty

1. Economic Opportunity Act of 1964

a. education and train the poor

b. Job corps, community action programs, Work

Experience, and Head Start

2. never really financed

3. financial support to Vietnam War

V. Transformation of social movement

1. Society is organized violence, depriving people of the necessities of life

because of color is violence 🡨 awk wording

B. Black Power as ideology

1. Huxley, "Rights are taken not given"

2. Independence, no paternalism

3. in some cases separation

4. violence can be justified

C. Black Panthers - do it for ourselves

1. exercised the right to bear arms guaranteed in

California constitution

2. followed police to make sure they didn't violate

rights of blacks

3. programs for feeding poor

4. demonized in press

5. Panthers and supporters targeted by police and

FBI

D. preconditions

1. massive and increasing unemployment and poverty

2. police violence and harassment, 90% of juveniles

arrested no charges

3. violence against property of slumlords, and price

gouging -symbols of authority against property

4. violence against persons, police and national guard

45 deaths in Detroit, 44 by police

5. National Advisory Committee on Urban Violence

concluded the causes were "pervasive discrimination,

and segregation in employment, education, and housing”

F. FBI

1. Ignored pleas to defend the constitutional rights of

blacks and prevent violence

2. however, 1956-71 COINTELPRO massive counterintelligence

a. harassing and breaking up militant black groups

b. 295 actions against black groups 1956-1971

3. Senate report in 1976 FBI tried to destroy MLK

a. treated him like an enemy agent

4. Dec 4, 1969 FBI killed Fred Hampton and Mark Clark as they slept

G. NY Times 1978

1. Places which experience urban riots have changed

very little by late 1970s

2. wages were still 60%, disease, hunger, poor health and

health care, inadequate schools