

NATION: Civil Rights Turns Violent**Civil Rights Movement Turns Violent:
Blacks Riot in U.S. Cities**

Detroit, Michigan, July 1967

Blacks crying, "Burn, baby, burn!" set fire to hundreds of buildings in Detroit. The fires

leave:

- 5,000 blacks homeless.
- 3,500 blacks arrested.
- 35 blacks dead.

DATELINE Looks back at President John F. Kennedy, 1917-1963.

Elected: 1961. At 43, youngest president ever elected.

Party: Democrat. Defeated Republican Richard Nixon.

Assassinated (killed): By Lee Harvey Oswald.

Noted for: ■ Starting the civil rights push.
■ Starting the Peace Corps.

QUOTE FROM JFK: "Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country."

**Violence Rips Across U.S.**

JFK Dead From Oswald's Gun
Dallas, Texas,
November 22, 1963

President John F. Kennedy died this afternoon. A gunman shot the president through the head while JFK was riding in a parade. Police have arrested Lee Harvey Oswald. They think he is the killer.

Oswald Dead—Killed in Jail
Dallas, Texas,
November 24, 1963

Suspected JFK killer Lee Harvey Oswald was shot to death by nightclub owner Jack Ruby. Police were moving Oswald to another jail at the time of the shooting.

Warren Commission Set Up

Washington, D.C.,
September 1964

The Warren Commission has settled who killed JFK. The Warren Commission was set up by Lyndon B. Johnson, JFK's vice-president who became president after JFK was killed. Johnson set up the commission because many Americans feared there had been a plan to kill JFK.

The Warren Commission says:

- Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shot that killed JFK.
- Oswald acted by himself. There was no plan by the Cubans, the Russians, or anyone else to kill JFK.
- Jack Ruby acted alone when he killed Oswald before Oswald could talk to police. There was no plan to keep Oswald quiet.

Detroit is only the latest of many riots [big fights]. Blacks are protesting:

■ Living in old, run-down buildings in the slums.

■ Poor schools for black children.

■ No jobs for blacks.

■ No chance for blacks to get a better life.

Black leader **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.** is telling blacks not to riot. He says they should use nonviolent [peaceful] ways to change things.

The **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** agrees. It is the oldest black civil rights group. Started in 1909, the NAACP believes in integration [whites and blacks living and working together].

But many blacks say nonviolent ways are too slow. They are looking to new groups and leaders who believe in violence to get changes. Some of these new leaders want segregation. The new leaders say:

■ Whites are so prejudiced they will never willingly give blacks equal rights. Violence will force whites to give blacks their rights.

■ Blacks should get white people out of the civil rights movement. Fear of violence will get them out.

■ Blacks must keep whites out of black neighborhoods, businesses, and schools. Violence will force whites to stay out.

- More on the Civil Rights Movement, p. 24 and p. 25.
- Plus, other Johnson reforms, p. 26.

NATION: Civil Rights Movement

DATELINE Looks at the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s:



■ The U.S. government is working to pass civil rights laws.

■ Little by little, the nonviolent movement is winning more civil rights for blacks.



■ But some blacks say the changes are too slow. They are turning to violence to get civil rights faster.

24TH AMENDMENT

What: Outlaws poll taxes in national elections.

When: 1967

How: Says no citizen has to pay a poll tax [money] in order to vote.

Result: Poor people, black or white, get equal voting rights with other citizens.



CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1964

What: A federal law that outlaws discrimination.

How: Says all people must get the same treatment in:

■ **Businesses**—all public places must serve people of all races.

■ **Work**—all jobs and unions are open to men and women of all races.

■ **Schools**—all schools must take in students of all races.

■ **Federal funding**—the federal government will not send money to any state program that favors one race or sex over another.



CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1968

What: A federal law for fair housing.

How: Says all Americans have equal rights to buy or rent housing in any neighborhood they choose. Neighborhoods should not be segregated. Gives blacks a way to get out of "for-blacks-only" parts of cities.



Other Events in the News:



HIPPIES: YOUTH MOVEMENT

Who: Some young Americans.

What: Live in **communes** [communities of people who live together and share everything].

Why: Hippies are anti-establishment. This means they want to get away from upper-class and middle-class ideas on work, money, and material goods.



LADY BIRD WANTS AMERICA CLEAN AND BEAUTIFUL

Who: President Johnson's wife **Lady Bird**.

What: Leads Americans to clean up the countryside.

- How:**
- Stop billboard advertising along highways.
 - Cut grass along highways.
 - Plant flowers and trees.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

What: A federal government office.

What It Does: Has the power to make businesses obey the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

How: Checks employers to be sure all people get a fair chance to try for a job opening.

NATION: Civil Rights Movement



BLACK POWER MOVEMENT

What: A growing group of blacks who want blacks to have more power.

Started: Mid-1960s

Important Leader: Stokely Carmichael

Goals: Blacks want:

- Growth of black businesses.
- Control of black schools.
- Power to elect blacks to government offices.
- Pride in the black race



BLACK PANTHERS

What: A group in the Black Power Movement.

Important Leaders: Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, Eldridge Cleaver

Started: 1966

Believes:

- Blacks should control their own communities.
- Blacks should use violence to end white control in black communities.



BLACK MUSLIMS

What: Black religious group.

Led By: A man called Malcolm X.

Started: 1930s

Believes:

- Blacks are better off if they do not mix with whites. Blacks and whites should live completely separated from each other.
 - Blacks should be proud of their race and have their own religion.
 - Blacks should meet violence with violence.
- Importance:** Influenced leaders in the Black Power Movement.

RACE RIOTS

What: Blacks burn and smash full city blocks of poor housing and old stores.

When: Mid-1960s

Where: All-black sections in over 100 northern cities.

Why: Blacks are angry and tired of waiting for civil rights.

Result:

- People killed and property damaged in black communities.
- Caused fear among blacks and whites that the violence will lead to more hate between races.



SCHOOL BUSING

What: Moving some students from black schools to white schools, and some students from white schools to black schools.

When: 1960s

Why: To integrate schools—black children and white children will go to the same schools and get the same education.

Result: Opposed by many blacks and whites.

WATTS RIOTS

What: Six days of fights, fires, smashing, and looting.

Where: An all-black part of Los Angeles, California.

When: 1965

Why: Blacks want civil rights now.

Importance:

- Draws attention to black slums.

NATION: The Great Society

THE GREAT SOCIETY—

LBJ's Plan For a Better America

OPERATION HEADSTART

What: A government program to help preschool children from poor families.
How It Helps: Gives children a "head start" so they can be better students when they go to school. The children learn:

- About books, music, art.
- About eating healthy foods.
- How to work and play together.

JOB CORPS

What: A government program to help high school dropouts get jobs.
How It Helps: Young people live in work-study camps to get job training and also to make some money.

UPWARD BOUND

What: A government program to help college students from poor families.
How It Helps: Students get money to go to college. They can get out of poverty by learning a job skill.



President Johnson (LBJ) says America can be a **Great Society**. But this will happen only if all Americans have equal rights. Age, race, or sex should not keep Americans from an equal chance for a good life.

To make America a Great Society, Johnson plans a war on poverty. This is a war to help poor Americans.

Here is a look at how the war on poverty is being fought:



Lyndon B. Johnson: president #36

HUD (HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT)

What: A federal department [Cabinet office] to help poor people get better places to live.
How It Helps: Cities get money to help pay for:

- Clearing away slums.
- Building low-rent housing.
- Making parks and recreation areas.
- Fixing up run-down houses and apartment buildings.

MEDICARE/MEDICAID

What: Federal laws to help poor and old people.

- Medicare helps people over age 65.
- Medicaid helps poor people under age 65.

How It Helps: Helps pay for health care.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

What: A federal law to help poor people in America.
How It Helps: Congress gives \$1 billion for schooling, job training, health care, and housing.