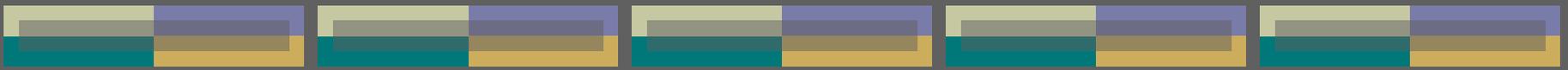


Polycymaking Process: A Primary Source Case Study





Complexity of Civil Rights

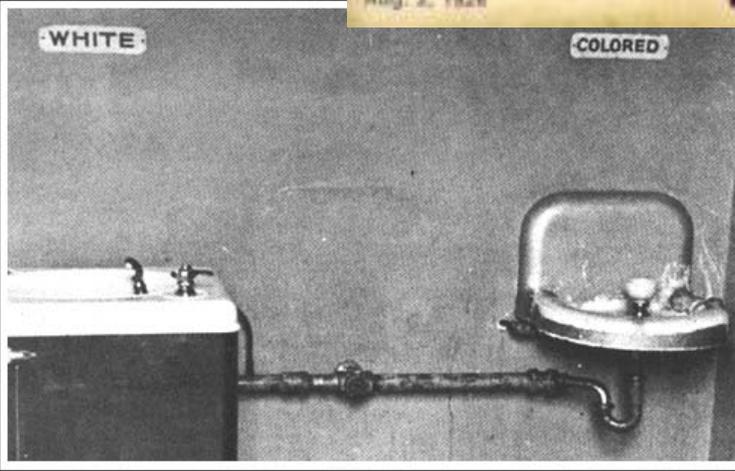
- Political Freedoms (Voting, Elections)
 - Economic Freedoms (Employment)
 - Intellectual Freedoms (Education)
 - Social Freedoms (Housing, Public Spaces, Transportation, Private Business Access)
- 

Dallas Bus Station



Texas sign





Jim Crow Laws



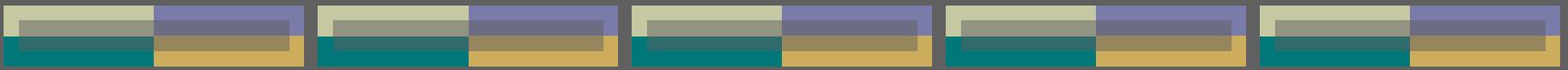
Journal for multi media history
(2012) www.albany.edu/



Walter P Reuther Library (2012)

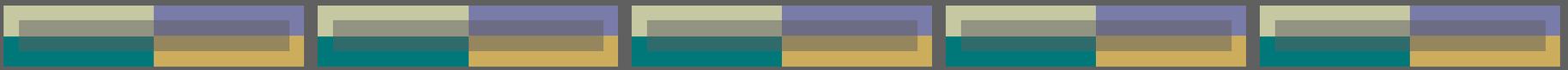
www.reuther.wayne.edu/node/7609





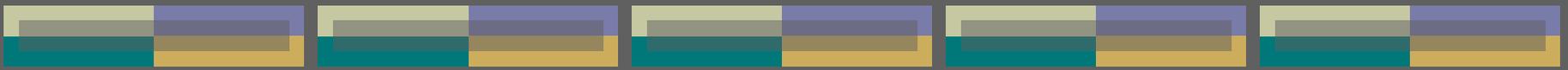
Types of Housing Segregation

- De Juris (by law) enacted and enforced by local and state governments (Black Codes), private communities
 - De facto (by fact) encouraged and by private citizens and companies (refusal to sell or rent through personal or company policy)
- 



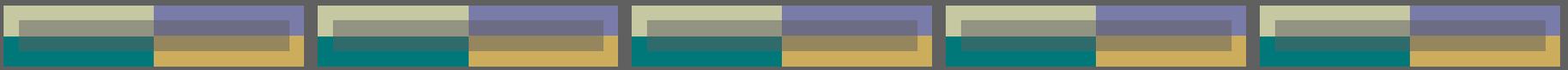
Glaeser, E. & Vigdor, J., The End of the Segregated Century (2012) Manhattan Institute for Policy Research <www.manhattan-institute.org/>

- “Over the past century, residential segregation in the United States has undergone two radical transformations. The first occurred between 1910 and 1960, as African-American migration to cities met with white hostility and produced massive ghettos in almost every major city.”
- 



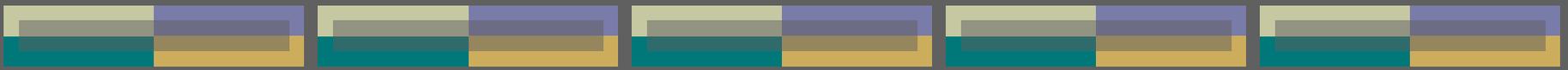
Glaeser, E. & Vigdor, J., The End of the Segregated Century (2012) Manhattan Institute for Policy Research <www.manhattan-institute.org/>

- “The second transformation is still ongoing, according to recently released data from the 2010 census. Segregation has declined steadily from its mid-century peak, with significant drops in every decade since 1970. As of 2010, the separation of African-Americans from individuals of other races stood at its lowest level in nearly a century.”
- 



Glaeser, E. & Vigdor, J., The End of the Segregated Century (2012) Manhattan Institute for Policy Research <www.manhattan-institute.org/>

- “Fifty years ago, nearly half the black population lived in what might be termed a “ghetto” neighborhood, with an African-American share above 80 percent. Today, that proportion has fallen to 20 percent.”
- 

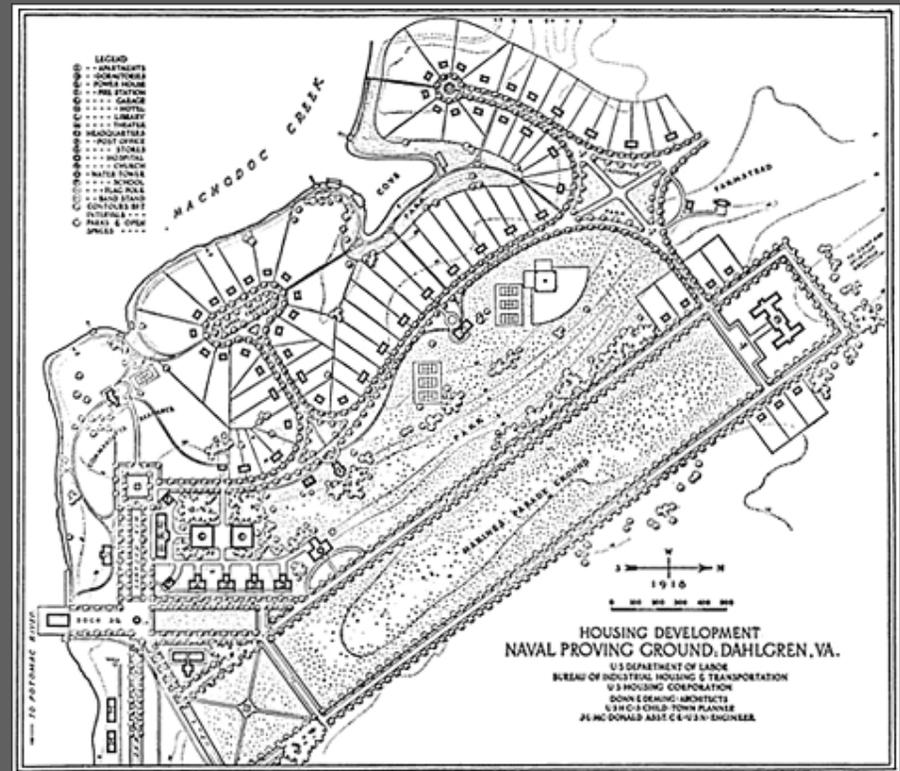


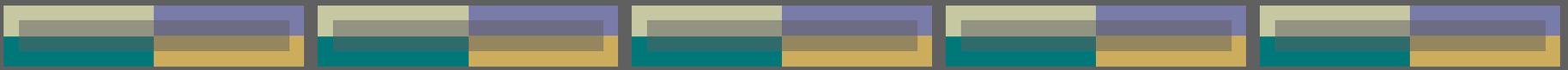
Federal Government In-action

- United States Government from 1780s to early 1900s took almost no action in building or monitoring residential housing as far as discrimination or funding.
- 

World War I and Beyond

- Funds and loans for shipbuilding industry to house workers during World War I leads to U.S. Housing Corporation





Great Depression (1929-1939)

- Programs initiated under Hoover in '31-32
 - Federal Home Loan Bank System
 - Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 - Did not deal with discrimination but reflected increased economic influence of fed govt
- 

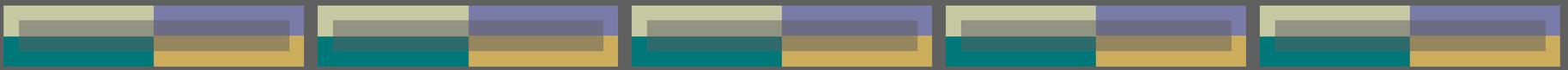
Roosevelt & the New Deal

1933 - 1939



Providing Debt Relief

- Home Owner's Loan Corporation (HOLC)
 - refinanced homeowner mortgages with longer payment terms and lower interest rates
 - 1 out of every 5 mortgages in U.S.
 - Only for employed
 - 100,000 foreclosures
- Farm Credit Administration (FCA) – helped farmers refinance their mortgages



Larger Role under Roosevelt

- National Housing Act of 1934 establishes Federal Housing Administration (under Executive Branch) = insurance
 - National Housing Act (1937) – subsidized loans for builders willing to build low-cost housing (replace slums)
 - Federal Loan Agency – 1939 reorganization
- 

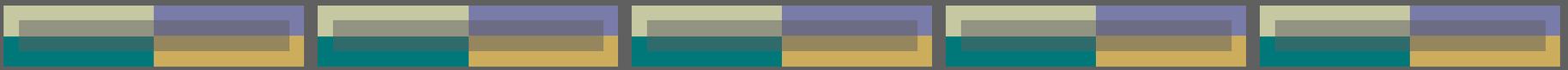
World War II Ends in 1945

- 1942 Roosevelt had created National Housing Agency (NHA) by Executive Order [replaced by Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) in 1947]
- Where are we going to house all the veterans?
- Housing Shortage!!!!

The GI Bill

- The Servicemen's Readjustment Act, or GI Bill, helped returning soldiers
 - Attend college
 - Set up businesses
 - Buy homes





Truman's Domestic Program

- Truman tried to continue FDR's New Deal programs
 - Expansion of Social Security
 - Minimum wage from 40¢/hr to 75¢/hr
 - Public housing
 - Environmental and public works
 - National health insurance
 - Civil Rights Bill
 - Most rejected by Congress
- 

Truman's 1949 Housing Act

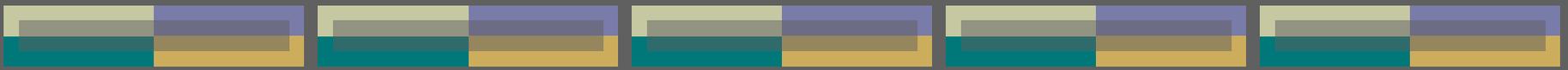
- Extended \$1 billion in loans to cities to redevelop slums and blighted lands
- Reauthorized building of 800,000 low-rent public housing units
- Expanded loan programs
- In 1950 all programs cut back in scale and funding (gotta fight the Ruskies!!!)

Dwight D. Eisenhower



President from
1953 to 1960

Only Positive Action
on Civil Rights:
Enforcing
Desegregation of
Education



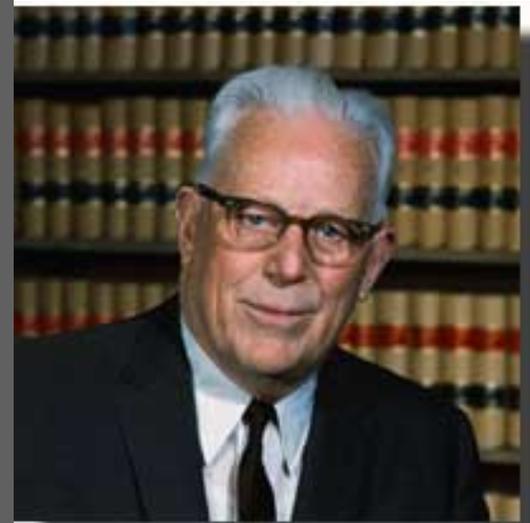
Eisenhower's Conservative Measures

- Ended government price and rent controls
 - Vetoed a school construction bill
 - Cut aid to public housing
 - Small tax reductions
 - Ended the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)
 - Reduced aid to the TVA
- 

Warren Court Reforms

- Chief Justice, Earl Warren, and the Supreme Court took on many social issues, including: civil rights, freedom of the press, separation of church and state, and:

- Due Process – courts have to treat the accused fairly when trying a case
- Reapportionment – made the drawing of political districts more fair

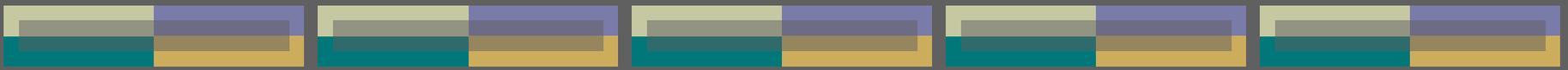


States ignored the '54 Brown decision,
so Feds were sent in.



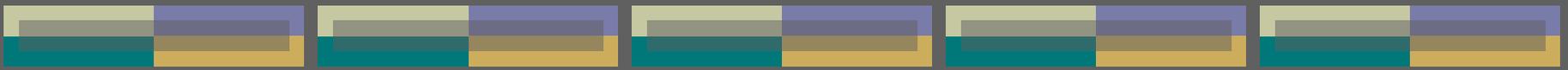
Little Rock, Arkansas 1957





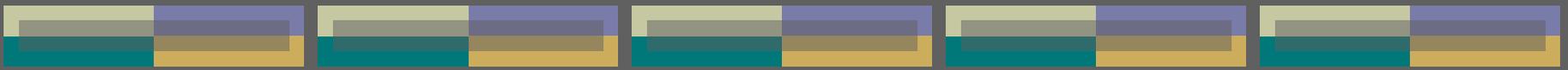
Poverty During the 50s

- 1 in 5 Americans lived below the poverty line
 - Michael Harrington wrote about them in *The Other America*
 - Single Mothers
 - Elderly
 - Minority Immigrants
 - Rural Americans
 - Appalachians
 - Native Americans
 - African Americans made 51% of what whites earned
- 



Decline of the Inner City

- Urban areas became home to poorer, less educated minorities
 - Urban Renewal Programs designed to improve conditions by tearing down slums & building high-rise projects
- 

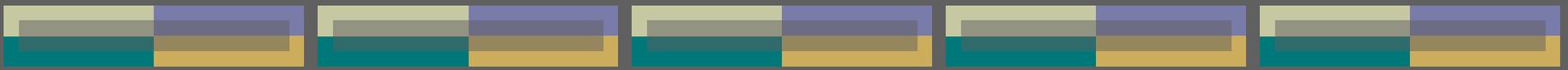


1957 Civil Rights Act

- Lyndon B. Johnson, as Senate majority leader, guides the passage of this bill that deals largely with **voting rights**
 - Many southern Democrats opposed Johnson and many Texan constituents send mail to Johnson over the bill
- 

The New Frontier (1961-1963)

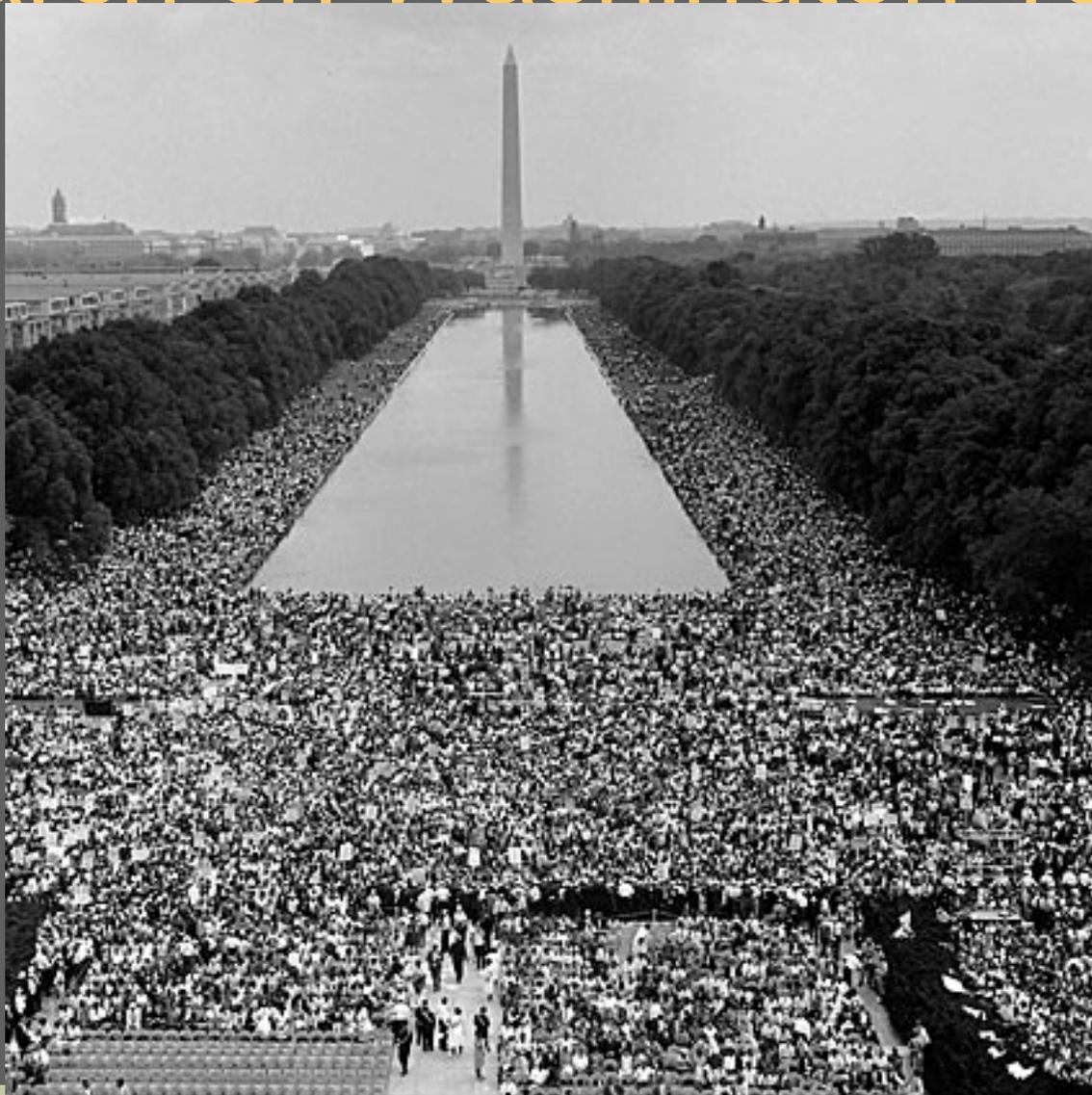
- Kennedy's agenda was known as the New Frontier. It focused on:
 - Education
 - Health Insurance
 - Department of Urban Affairs
 - Migrant workers
- Congress did not approve much of it



March on Washington 1963

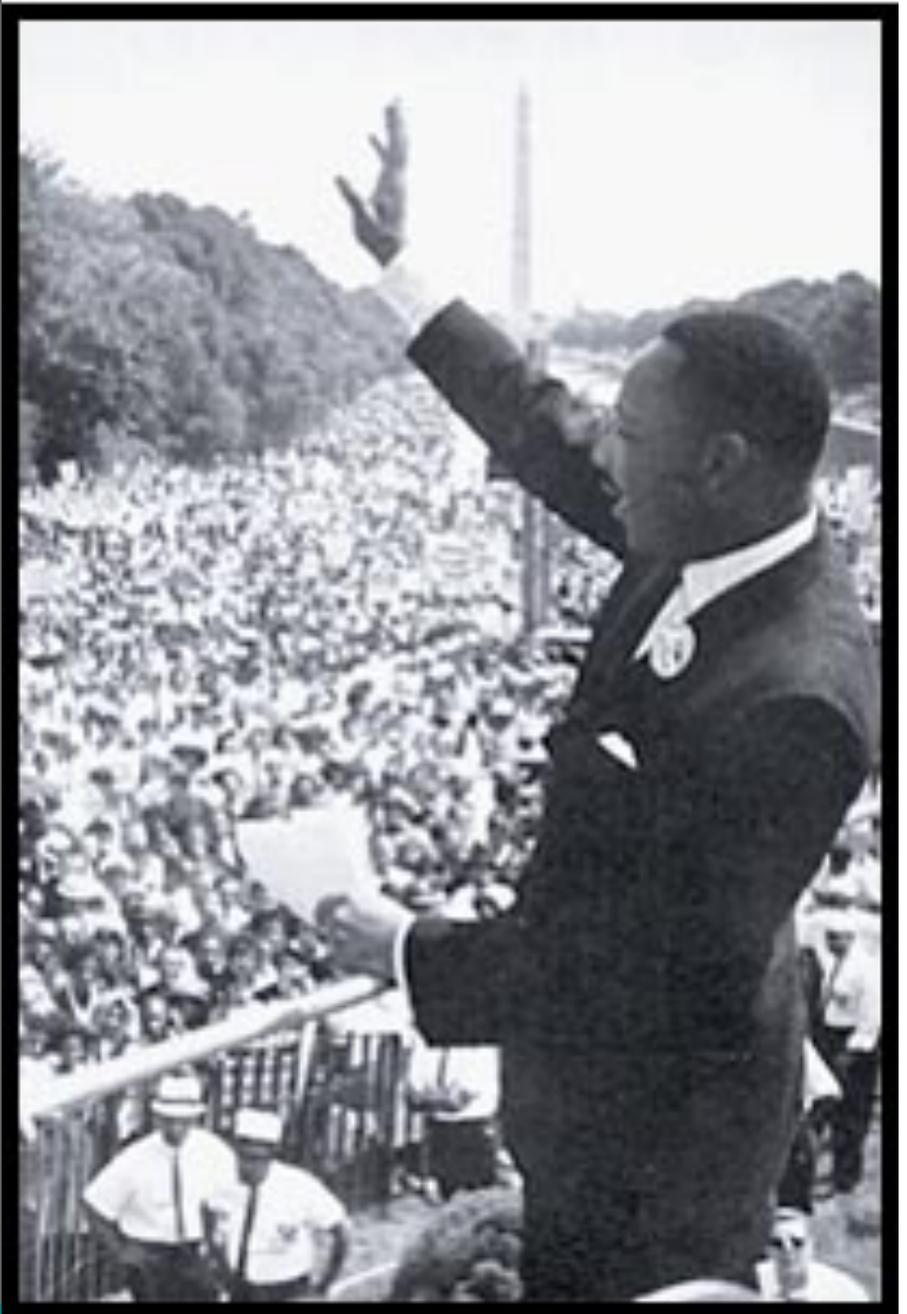
- President Kennedy was pushing for a civil rights bill.
 - To show support, 500,000 African Americans went to Washington D.C.
- 

March on Washington 1963



The Movement

The event was highlighted by King's "I Have a Dream" speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial. August 28, 1963.



Assassination of JFK

- John F. Kennedy was shot in Dallas, Texas on Nov. 22, 1963
- Lee Harvey Oswald
 - Marxist
 - Spent time in the Soviet Union
 - Later killed by Jack Ruby
- Warren Commission – concluded that Oswald was the lone gunman



Lyndon Baines Johnson

- Vice President to JFK
- Sworn into office on Nov. 22, 1963
- From Texas hill country
- Graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College
- Served in World War II



LBJ's Great Society

- Johnson wins election of 1964
- **Great Society** was LBJ's vision of a more perfect and equitable society the US could become
- **War on Poverty**
 - Economic Opportunity Act
 - Job Corps.
 - VISTA
 - Medicare and Medicaid
 - Headstart





Civil Rights Act of 1964

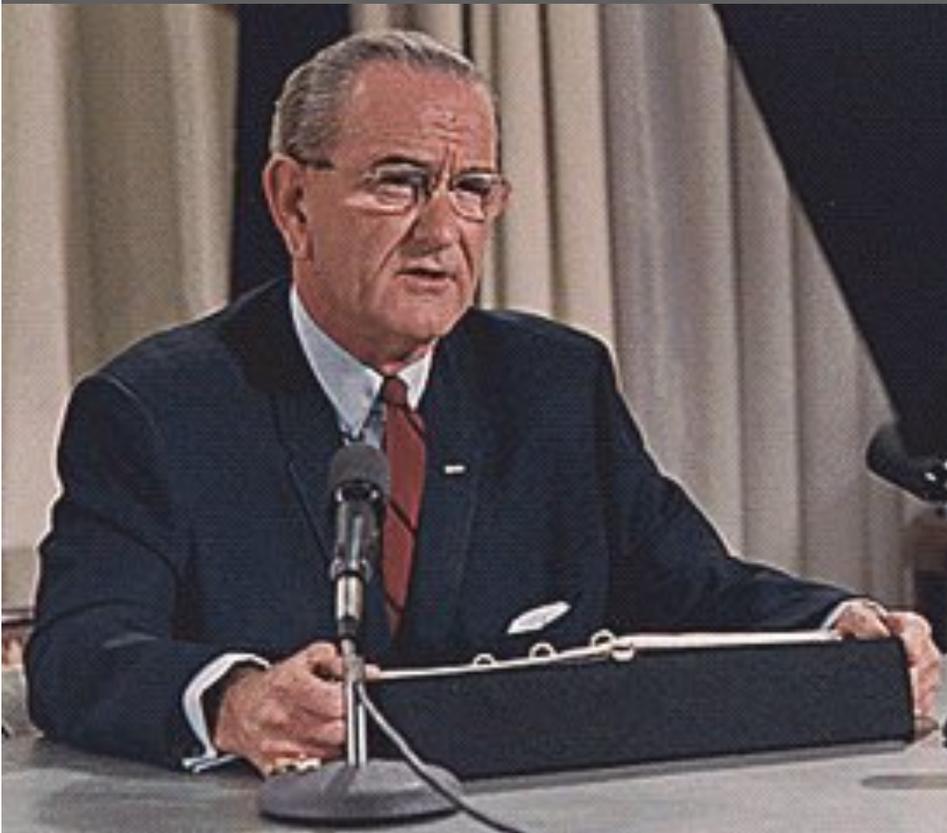
- Banned segregation in public places such as restaurants, buses

Lyndon B. Johnson '63-'68



- Pushed Civil Rights Act through Congress
- Passed more pro-civil rights laws than any other president

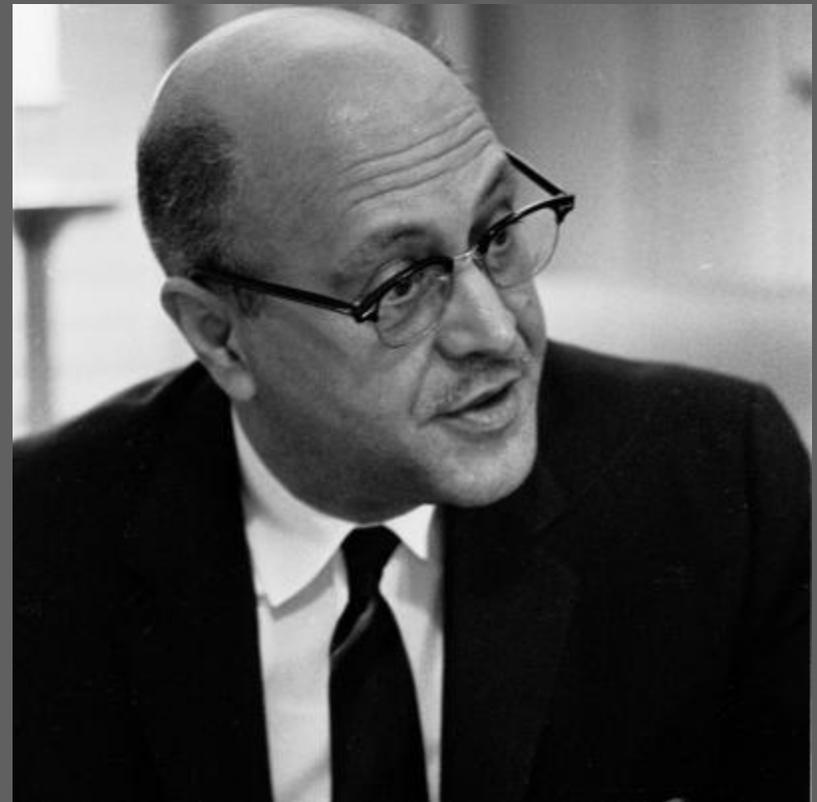
Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ)

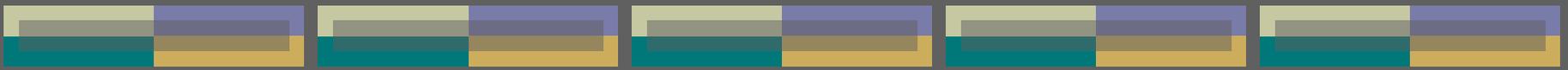


- Civil Rights Act of '64
- Civil Rights Act of '68
- Voting Rights Act of '65
- 24th Amendment banning poll taxes

Housing & Civil Rights

- September 1965
Congress authorizes
the new Department of
Housing and Urban
Development (HUD)
- Robert Weaver heads
HUD as first African-
American cabinet
member
- www.biography.com/

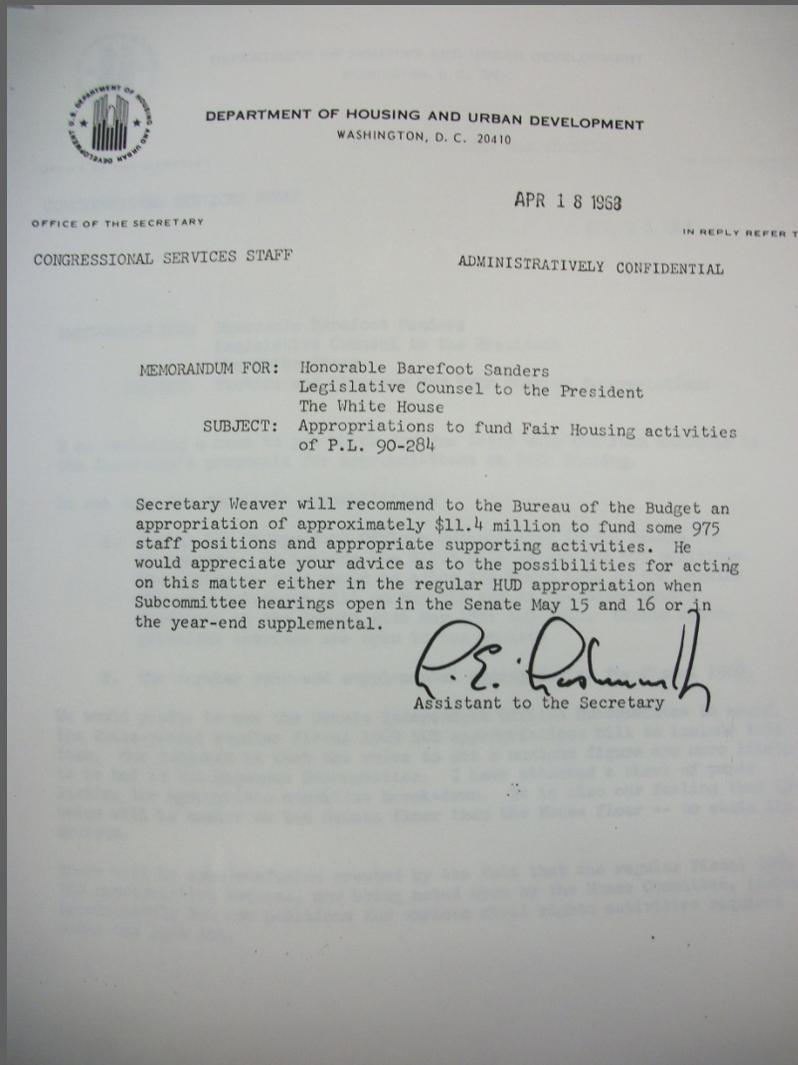




1960s Housing Policy Task

- 1) Groups of 2 or 3 conduct policymaking investigation
 - 2) Review exhibits of various documents and identify & explain their relation to important government concepts listed the guide
 - 3) Return and obtain another exhibit, repeat
 - 4) Complete the questions on their worksheet and be ready to share their findings in class
- 

Example: HUD budget letter



Concepts:

Bureacracy: executive agency is requesting budget

Power of Congress: Congress determines spending

Check & Balance: Congress oversees funding of Executive agencies