Civil Rights Movements

Politics and Race, part 8

ACTIVITY KEY

Rewrite = rewrite the sentence to make correct

Complete = write the correct answer that completes the idea

Cloze = underline the correct word in the reading

Text = define the word or revise a text feature

Interact = interact with media/text

Opinion = give your own opinion

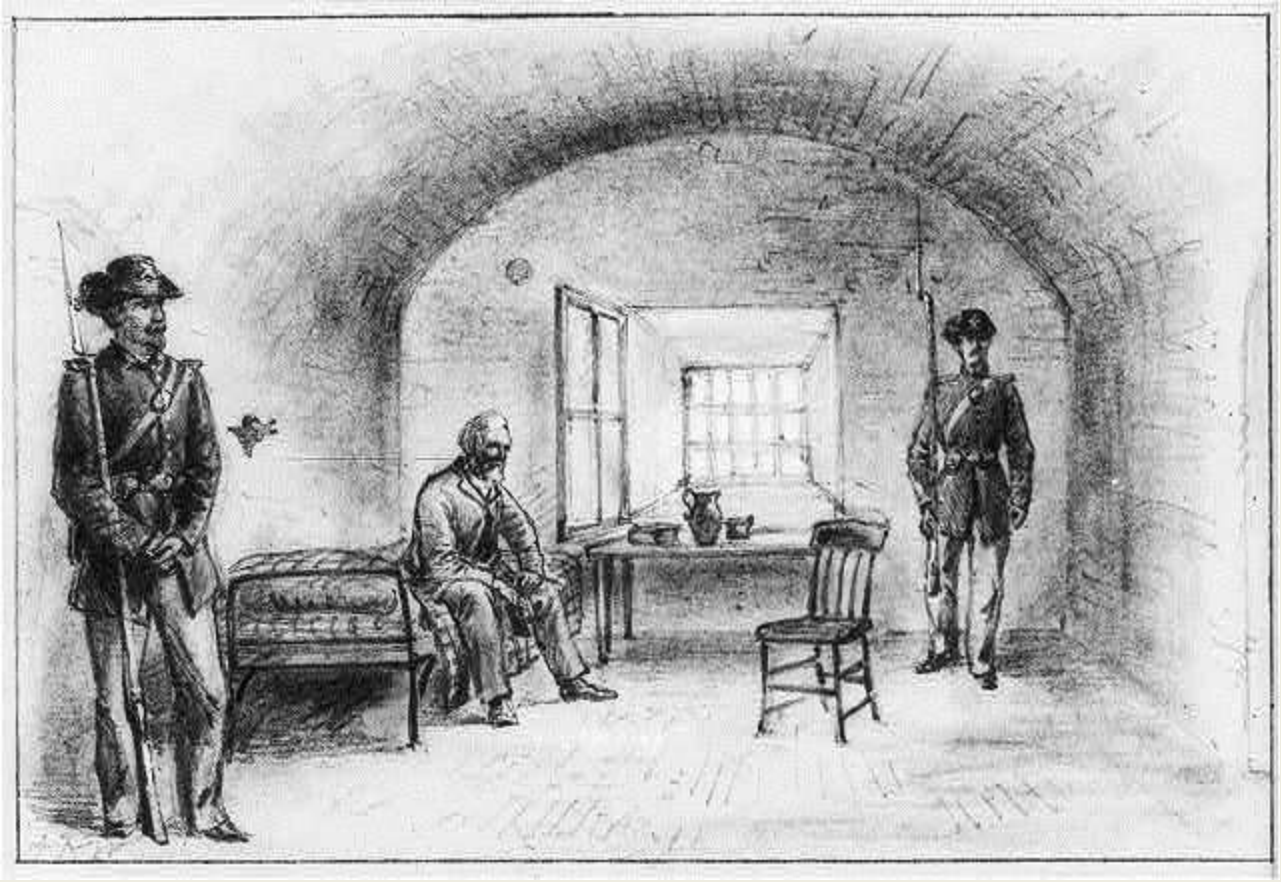
= complete the interactive notebook and/or test

The South lost the Civil War. The Southern general Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. He told his soldiers: “Go home. We lost. You are Americans again.” This is called **reconciliation.** Robert E. Lee urged his soldiers to reconcile with the “Yankees” and start over. Then, he started over. He founded a college in Virginia that is now called Washington and Lee.

Washington & Lee University and College Chapel

Lee surrendering to Grant

Jefferson Davis was president of the Confederacy. He was arrested. He was the only top Confederate leader to serve time in prison. When he was in prison, he wrote a memoir. A memoir is a book about your own life. He insisted that **slavery was good for blacks** and that emancipation was a mistake.



Complete

1. Robert E. Lee surrendered to General _____ at _____, Virginia. This ended the Civil War.

2. Robert E. Lee urged **reconciliation.** What does this word mean?

3. What happened to Jefferson Davis at the end of the Civil War?

4. Jefferson Davis wrote a memoir that said what about blacks?

When the North won, Abraham Lincoln was president. Ulysses S. Grant was the general of the Union. Congress was filled with Republicans. These men had to make a plan on what to do about the South. The first thing they did was officially free all black slaves.

The 13th Amendment freed all black slaves.

Then, Lincoln welcomed the Confederate states back into the Union. He basically said: "If you accept that slavery is over, you can join the USA. We will not punish you."

Lincoln did not want to be punitive toward the South. He wanted to welcome them back into the Union.

13th Amendment gave Congress power to free slaves

Lincoln urged the Union to let the South back in without **malice.** Malice means without being punitive or wishing them harm.

Complete/Rewrite

1. President Lincoln wanted to welcome the South back into the Union without _____. This means without harming them.

2. How did President Lincoln feel about treating the Southern states?

3. Congress passed the 13th Amendment to _____ the slaves in the South.

4. What did the 13th Amendment do?

5. What happened to Abraham Lincoln?

Abraham Lincoln was assassinated soon after the war ended. His vice-president took over. His vice-president was from the South. His name was Andrew Johnson. Andrew Johnson didn't want to force the Southern states to give black people any rights.

Andrew Johnson did not support giving black people rights.

Congress fought with Andrew Johnson. They wanted to impeach him or fire him. They worked with Frederick Douglass and others to pass two more amendments that guaranteed rights for blacks.

The 14th Amendment gave citizenship to freedmen and guaranteed civil rights.

Civil rights are rights that all citizens have. So, blacks shouldn't be forced to do anything just because they used to be slaves.

The 15th Amendment guaranteed the right to vote to blacks.

Now, blacks in the South could vote. They voted in large numbers for Republicans. The Republicans controlled the South.

These amendments didn't LIMIT the power of the government like the Bill of Rights. They EXPANDED the POWER to defend the freed blacks.

The time period after the Civil War is called **Reconstruction.** The Union Army was still in the South making sure that Southerners respected the amendments that gave rights to blacks.

The Southerners didn't want to give blacks any rights, so the army had to stay in the South. This was a military occupation.

Frederick Douglass and "Radical Republicans" wanted the North to do more. A new president was elected. He was Ulysses S. Grant, the war hero. He realized that freed blacks in the South had big problems. There was discrimination. They also had no jobs, no skills, and little education.

Congress and Ulysses S. Grant started the Freedman's Bureau to help freed blacks get an education to get good jobs.

This all happens in the 1870s. Reconstruction is a great project, but the United States is not ready for it.

The Freedmen's Bureau as depicted by *Harper's Weekly*, July 25, 1868

Reconstruction and the Freedman's Bureau

Americans get tired of spending time, money, and soldiers on freed blacks in the South. Ulysses S. Grant serves for 8 years, but people are not sure it was such a good idea to spend so much effort in the South. The war is over.

In the next election, the Republican Party makes a compromise. This is the Compromise of 1876.

The Republican Party needs to win. So, they make a deal with the South. In exchange for votes, they promise to leave. They promise to take the US Army out of the South and leave them alone.

Reconstruction ends because there is no army to make sure the South follows the rules. It ends with the Compromise of 1876.

Complete

1. After Lincoln is assassinated, who becomes president?

2. Why don't the Radical Republicans like Andrew Johnson?

3. What does the 14th amendment do?

4. What does the 15th amendment do?

5. The time period after the Civil War is called _____ because they want to rebuild the South so it is safe for blacks.

6. What war hero becomes president after Johnson?

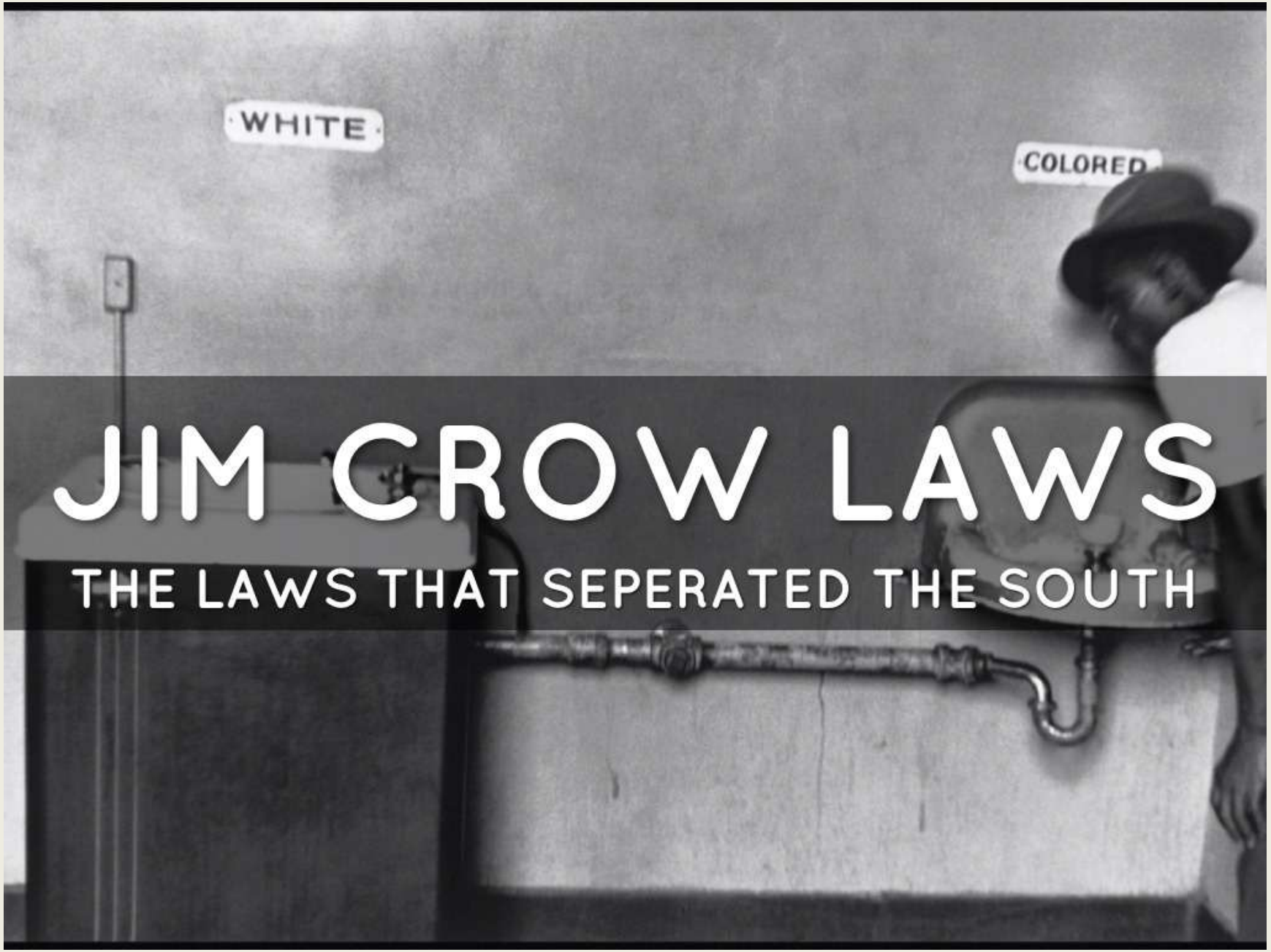
7. Ulysses S. Grant realizes that black people in the South have many problems. What is one major economic problem that they have?

8. Ulysses S. Grant helps created the _____ to train blacks for careers and jobs.

9. Which abolitionist works to push for reforms and amendments to help blacks in the South?

10. How does Reconstruction end?

11. Why does Reconstruction end?



JIM CROW LAWS

THE LAWS THAT SEPERATED THE SOUTH

Southern racists now have control over a large black population again. They can't make them slaves, but they can do a lot of things:

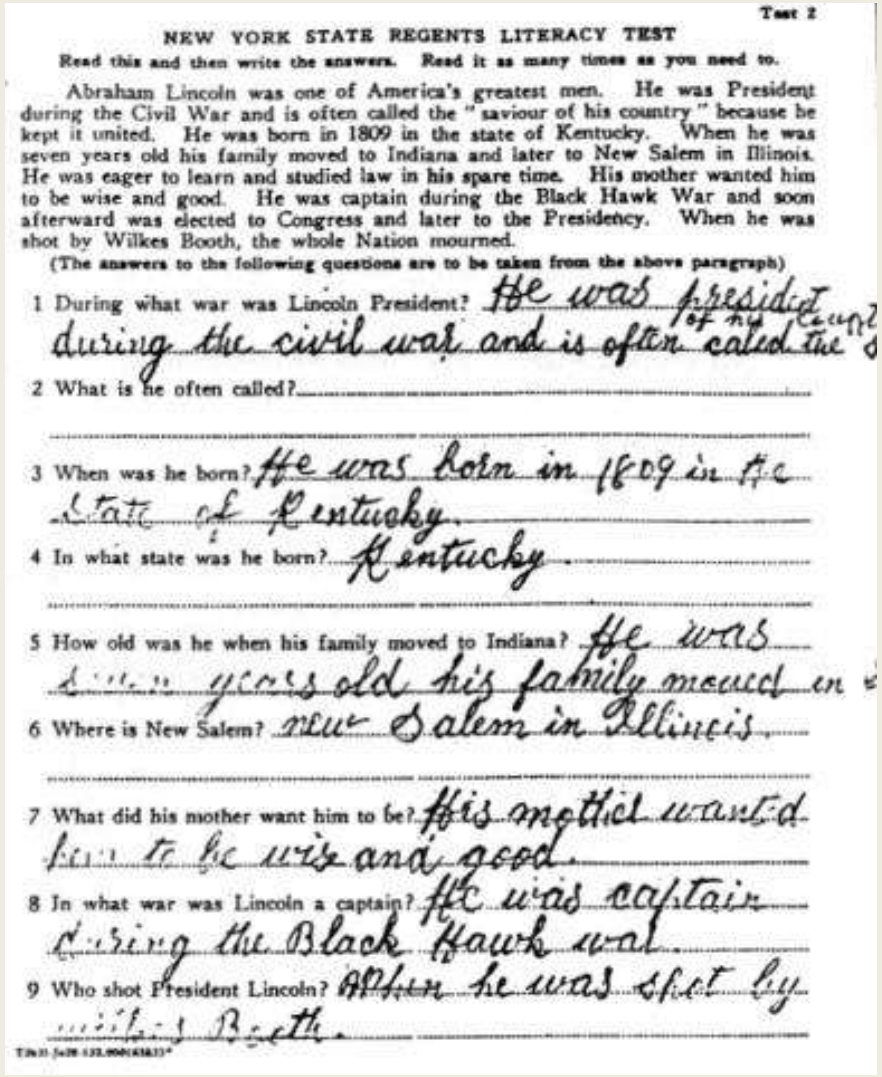
They make Black Codes in the South. These codes make it illegal for blacks to have or use the same public things as whites. So, for example, there are separate schools for blacks, separate restaurants for blacks, and later, separate buses for blacks.

Black codes are also called Jim Crow laws. They legalize segregation, or the separation of black and white. Blacks can get arrested for not following these laws.

IMPERIAL
LAUNDRY CO.
WE WASH FOR
WHITE PEOPLE ONLY

Southern racists also want to keep blacks from voting or from speaking up about their rights. To stop them from voting, they make poll taxes. This is money you have to pay to vote. When the Supreme Court makes this illegal, they make literacy tests.

Blacks are forced to take a test to be able to vote. They are called literacy tests. But, the test is difficult and they are not educated. Blacks stop voting in the South.



Test 2

NEW YORK STATE REGENTS LITERACY TEST

Read this and then write the answers. Read it as many times as you need to.

Abraham Lincoln was one of America's greatest men. He was President during the Civil War and is often called the "saviour of his country" because he kept it united. He was born in 1809 in the state of Kentucky. When he was seven years old his family moved to Indiana and later to New Salem in Illinois. He was eager to learn and studied law in his spare time. His mother wanted him to be wise and good. He was captain during the Black Hawk War and soon afterward was elected to Congress and later to the Presidency. When he was shot by Wilkes Booth, the whole Nation mourned.

(The answers to the following questions are to be taken from the above paragraph)

1 During what war was Lincoln President? He was president of my country during the civil war and is often caled the

2 What is he often called?

3 When was he born? He was born in 1809 in the State of Kentucky.

4 In what state was he born? Kentucky.

5 How old was he when his family moved to Indiana? He was seven years old his family moved in

6 Where is New Salem? new Salem in Illinois.

7 What did his mother want him to be? His mothed wanted him to be wise and good.

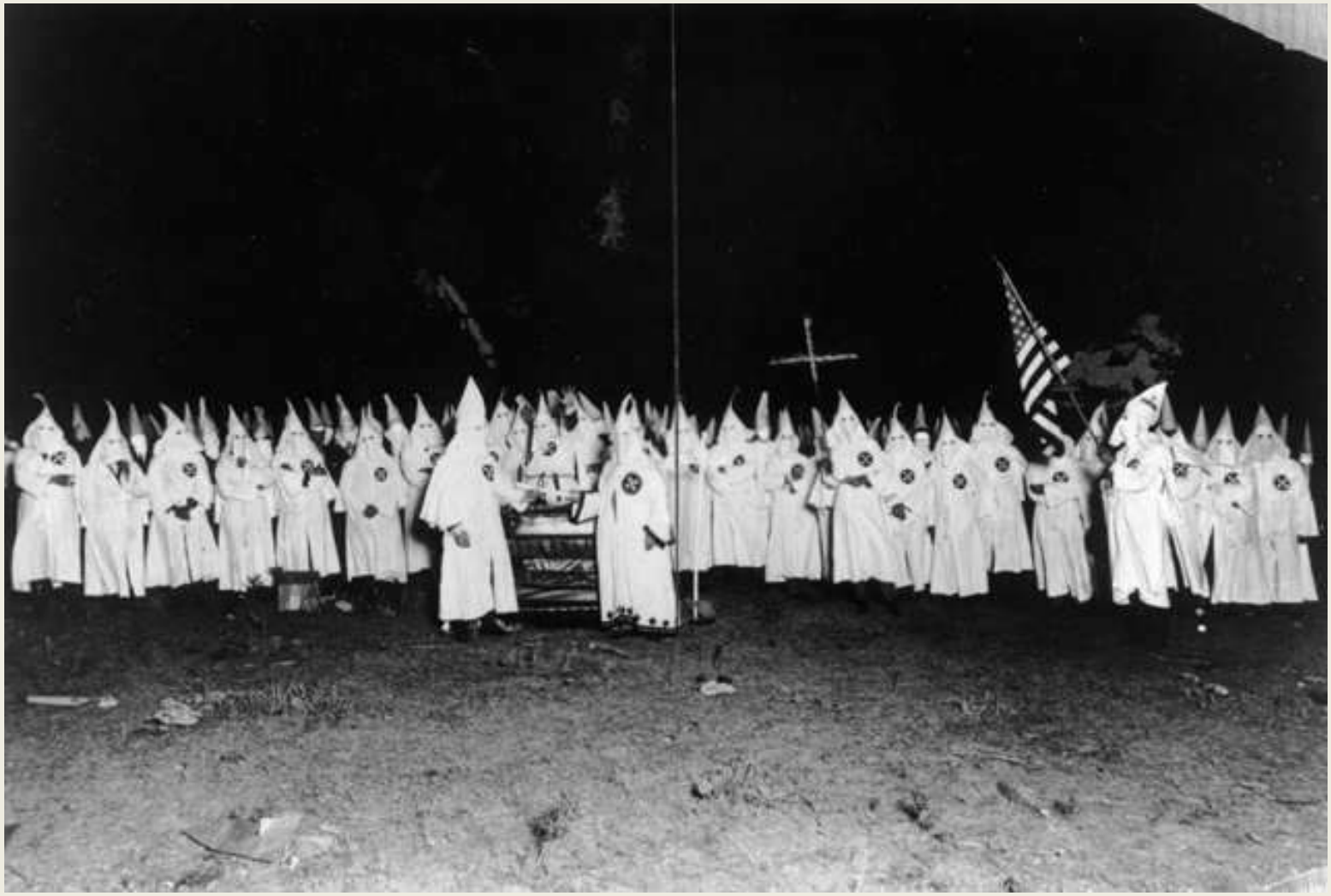
8 In what war was Lincoln a captain? He was captain during the Black Hawk war.

9 Who shot President Lincoln? After he was shot by Wilkes Booth.

These Literacy Tests become illegal in 1965.

Southern racists also used terrorism to keep the blacks silent and “in their place.” One group that emerges is the Ku Klux Klan, or KKK. This group is a secret, illegal organization. However, many important people might join, like the mayor, or even the priest.

The KKK attacks black families. They burn crosses on their yards. They start a practice called “public lynching” to terrorize blacks.



Blacks who “make trouble” are hanged from trees in public for everyone to see. This period in Southern of legal and illegal racism is called the Jim Crow Era.

Lynching

Complete

1. What are three terms for separating blacks and whites in the South?

-

-

-

2. Segregation means what?

3. Why did the KKK form?

4. How did the KKK terrorize blacks in the South?

5. How did whites prevent blacks from voting in the South?

6. What amendments were supposed to help blacks in the South, but didn't?

Americans outside of the South were not innocent. They had some idea of what was going on in the South. But from 1880-1930, the USA was growing fast and many people just preferred to ignore the South.

Segregation, or the separation of the races, was seen as a Southern thing. Just like slavery, many people had no problem with it as long as it stayed in the South.

The Supreme Court even legalized segregation in 1896. In this case, they said that it was OK to have separate railroad cars for blacks. As long as blacks got their own railroad cars, they still had their rights. So, whites could make blacks ride on separate railroad cars. This case is called **Plessy v Ferguson.**

Plessy v Ferguson made it segregation legal. It made it legal to have "separate but equal" things for blacks and whites.

Just like with the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court found a way to deny blacks their rights.

PLESSY V. FERGUSON (1896)
ONE FIRST CLASS TICKET TO COVINGTON.
THAT'LL BE $2.00, MISTER
TICKETS
NEW ORLEANS
YOU'VE GOT TO MOVE TO THE "COLOREDS ONLY" CAR.... RIGHT NOW!
WHITES ONLY
WHY? I HAVE MORE WHITE ANCESTORS THAN BLACK!

Complete

1. Why didn't Northerners stop segregation and the KKK in the South?

2. What court case legalized segregation?

3. What happened in Plessy v Ferguson?

4. What does separate but equal mean?

5. What does separate but equal make legal?

Many blacks in the South moved North to get jobs in factories. This is called the Great Migration. The black population goes from mostly Southern to mixed all around the country in big cities.

In the Great Migration, blacks from the South leave for the North to get factory jobs.

This becomes a problem because they encounter racism and discrimination in the North. They also weren't given the opportunity to get an education. So, it creates a kind of segregation in Northern cities, which we later call ghettos.

The Great Migration is the movement of blacks from the rural south to the urban north. They moved to cities like LA, Detroit, New York, and Chicago.

Complete

1. What is the Great Migration?

2. Where did blacks move in the Great Migration?

3. Why did blacks escape the South? What were they escaping?

4. How are the North and South different? Why do you think it might be difficult for blacks in the North with no education?

Early black leaders besides *Frederick Douglass* emerge to call attention to the problem:

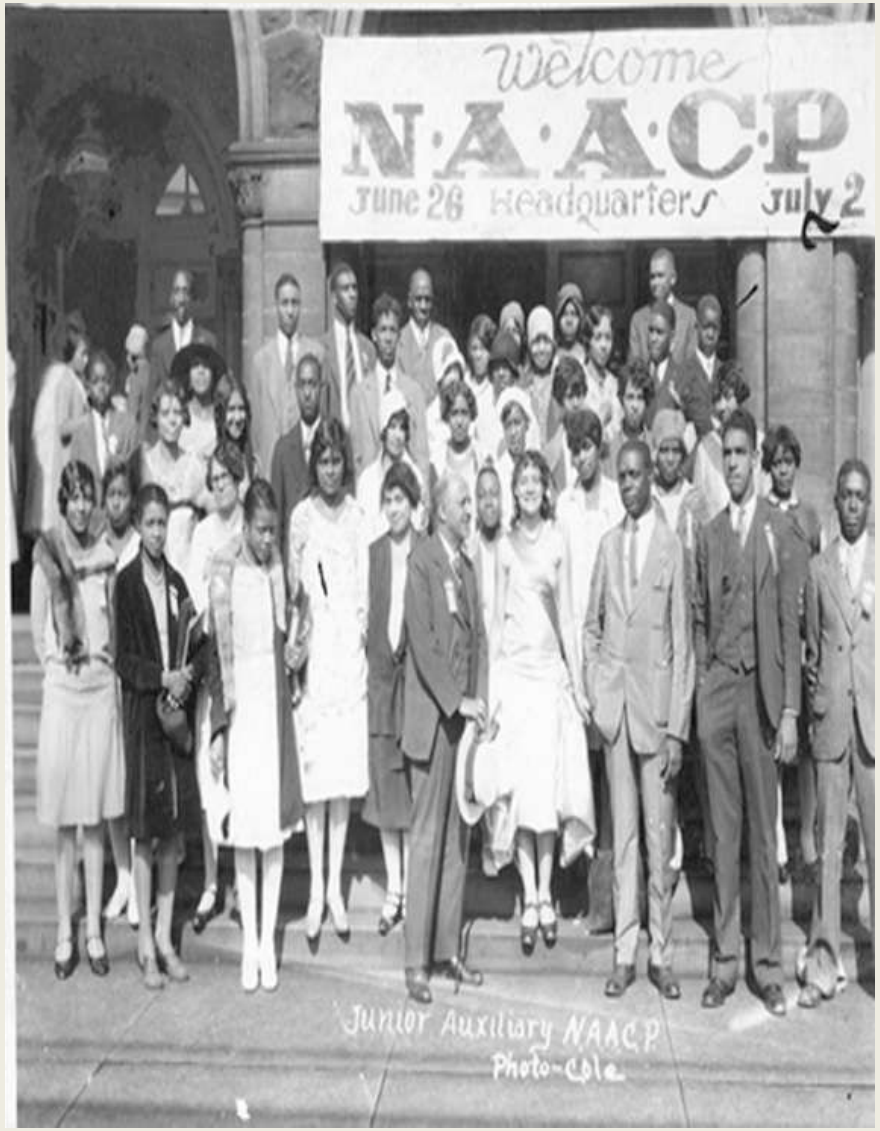
Booker T. Washington was a black leader. He believed that blacks need vocational training, or “job” education.

Booker T. Washington believed that blacks needed job education first, then they could fight for their rights.

successful attempt to make
Captain Smith on the
Jamestown; what the
Smiths plans.
What came of it, how
The Indians of Virginia.

W.E.B. DuBois was another black leader. He believed that blacks could never accomplish anything without equal rights. Even if they got job education, they would never be given respect unless they fought for it.

W.E.B. DuBois believed that blacks need to fight for their political equality or they will always be "slaves."



NAACP (National Association Advanced of Colored People)

Complete

1. What kind of education did Booker T. Washington believe was important?

2. What did Booker T. Washington believe was important: political equality or economic opportunity?

3. What kind of education did W.E.B. Dubois believe was important?

4. What did W.E.B. Dubois believe was important: political equality or economic opportunity?

5. What is the political organization that WEB Dubois help create?

During the Progressive Era, people started to pay more attention to the problems of blacks in the South. Ida B. Wells was a black woman who called attention to the problem of lynching.

In the South, from 1880-1960, lynching, or hanging blacks in public, was much more common than we can imagine.

However, blacks didn't really start to demand their civil rights until World War II. The war brought all Americans together. It happened around the same time as the greatest economic boom in American history.

During World War II, blacks fought for America. They also worked in factories to support the homefront.

D16

Complete

1. Which woman called attention to public lynchings?

2. What event helped blacks demand their Civil Rights?

3. Why did World War II help blacks win their Civil Rights?

The end of World War II saw the beginning of the Civil Rights movement. Blacks in the South railed behind leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. to protest against segregation. They protested for equal rights. They got allies or friends from the North to help publicize their struggle.

Black leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. started to openly protest against segregation in the South. They protested peacefully. They made speeches and marches to call attention to their problem.

PHOTO SOURCED: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HOTEL Ben Moore
Majestic CAFE

The Civil Rights movement was a coalition or group effort. It included Southern blacks, white political and religious leaders from the North, and black organizations like the NAACP. They fought against segregation and for political equality of blacks.

The N.A.A.C.P was an organization that fought for political equality for blacks. They continually challenged segregation in the courts.

The political struggle continued. At the same time, the marches for equal rights got more publicity.

Thurgood Marshall was a black leader who served as an attorney for the NAACP. They fought segregation in the courts. In 1954, their case against segregation reached the Supreme Court. Now, segregation was challenged in the highest court in the land.

Thurgood Marshall and Oliver Hill challenged segregation is schools in the case Brown v Board of Education.

Complete

1. How did Martin Luther King Jr. protest segregation in the South?

2. How did Thurgood Marshall fight segregation in the South?

3. What organization fought against segregation in the South?

4. What is the Civil Rights movement?

The court case involved schools in Topeka, Kansas. In this city, there were separate schools for blacks and whites. The black schools were not as nice as the white schools. They also were fewer in number, so many parents had trouble getting their kids transportation. They filed a case. In the case, they said: "It is unfair that we don't get the same opportunities as whites. Segregation isn't separate but equal. It is separate *and NOT equal.*"

Brown v Board of Education made it to the Supreme Court.

The court voted 9-0 that "separate but equal" is illegal and so, segregation is illegal. The people who liked segregation said that blacks had everything that whites had. But it was separate. The reality was different. The judges said that segregation was illegal. And… it was never equal. You can't have separate but equal.

Tallahassee Democrat

Court Bans Segregation In Public School Cases

Court Ruling Is Unanimous

Cases Directly Involve Only Five States But 17 Others May Be Affected

Paroled Man's Capture Ends Reign Of Terror

French Cancel Air Evacuation In Indochina

Frank Costello Gets Five Year Prison Term

Court Questions Suit Challenging Second Primary

Secrecy Clamp Put On Talks

New US Bomber Test Seen Near

Sober, Careful Thought Urged By Tom Bailey

Complete

1. What court case made segregation illegal?

2. Brown v Board was about what public institution?

3. What does separate but equal mean?

4. What did the Supreme Court say about “Separate but Equal?”

In 1954, segregation was made illegal. But many political leaders in the South refused to comply. This means they refused to end segregation. The opposite of segregation is integration. So, many schools refused to integrate their schools. For example, Alexandria City schools refused to integrate their schools on their own.

The federal government had to send people to enforce integration. They had to force the South to integrate.

Alexandria City closed the "official" all-black school called Parker Gray. But they sent all of the black kids to George Washington High School and all of the white kids to Francis Hammond High School. Only after several court cases did they open an integrated school called TC Williams High School.

Southern governments refused to comply with integration. They refused to enforce and protect the Civil Rights of blacks, even though segregation was illegal.

In the movie, all of Northern Virginia was segregated. Actually, Alexandria was the last area to integrate.

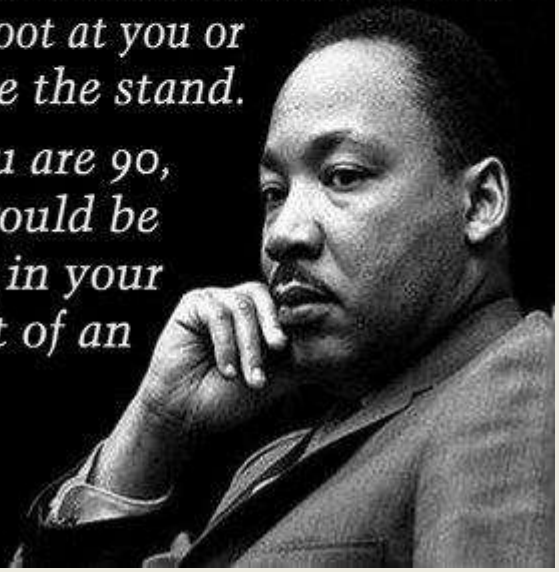
The Civil Rights movement was a slow process. Brown v Board made segregation illegal in 1954. TC Williams opened only in 1965. So, Southern states resisted giving blacks civil rights and ending segregation. The marches and protested continued.

In 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. led a "march" on Washington, DC. Civil rights leaders and supporters came to Washington and led a peaceful march that got the attention of the nation.

"You may be 38 years old, as I happen to be. And one day, some great opportunity stands before you and calls you to stand up for some great principle, some great issue, some great cause. And you refuse to do it because you are afraid... You refuse to do it because you want to live longer.... You're afraid that you will lose your job, or you are afraid that you will be criticized or that you will lose your popularity, or you're afraid that somebody will stab you, or shoot at you or bomb your house; so you refuse to take the stand.

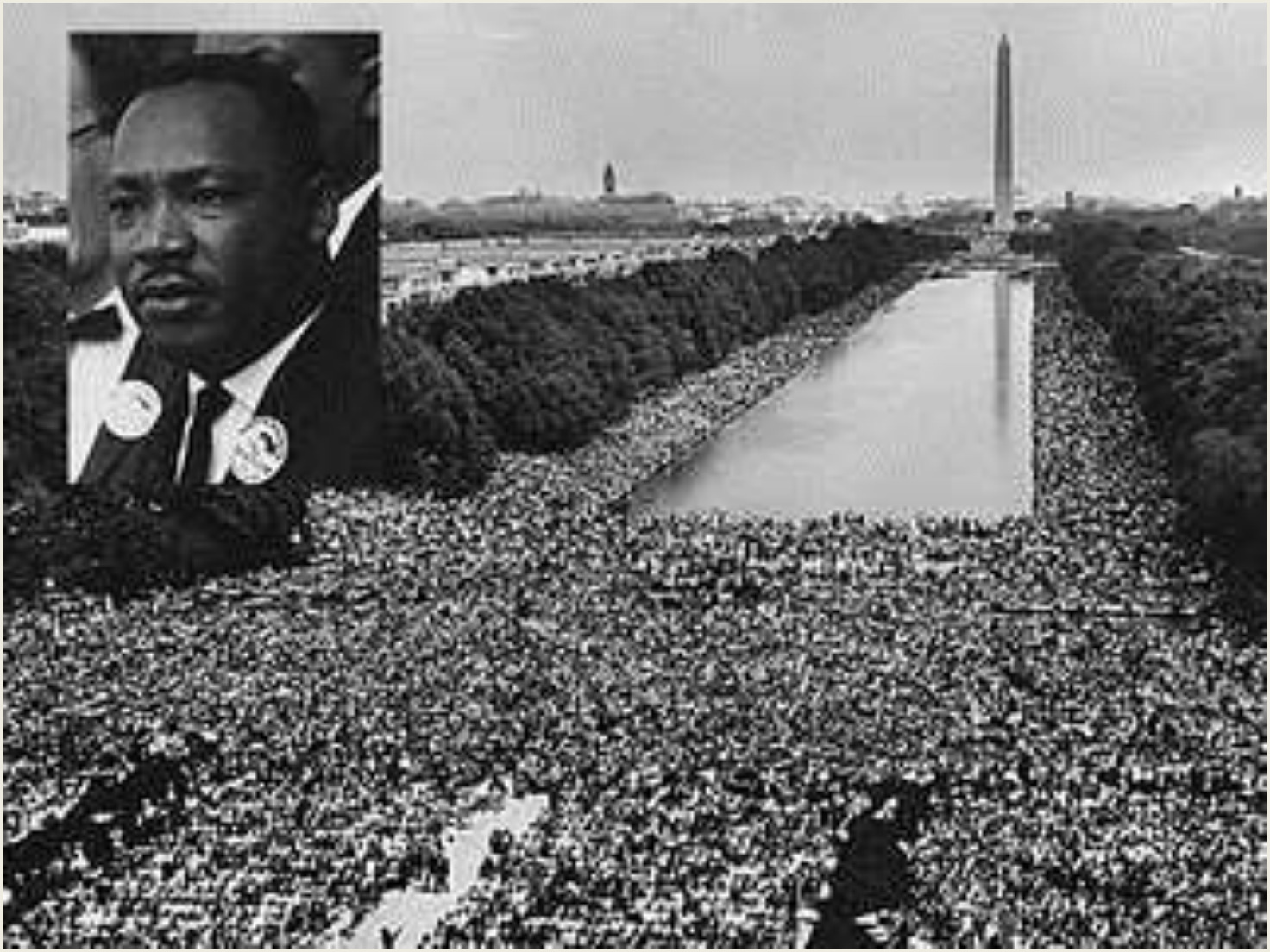
Well, you may go on and live until you are 90, but you're just as dead at 38 as you would be at 90. And the cessation of breathing in your life is but the belated announcement of an earlier death of the spirit."

- Martin Luther King Jr.



Martin Luther King Jr. gave his speech at the Lincoln Memorial. He did this to remind people of what Lincoln had fought for and hadn't achieved in his lifetime. He gave a speech called the "I have a Dream Speech." He said that he dreamt about a day when black children and white children could grow up together and have the same opportunities.

The "I Have a Dream Speech" is considered, along with "The Gettysburg Address" to be the greatest American speeches.



Complete

1. What makes segregation illegal?

2. What is integration?

3. How do the Southern states react to Brown v Board? (Hint: do they all integrate immediately?)

4. Can you give me an example of a place in Virginia that refuses to integrate?

5. Who makes the “I Have a Dream Speech?”

6. During what event does Martin Luther King Jr. make a speech?

7. What is Martin Luther King’s dream?

During the Civil Rights movement, the US was in Vietnam. The president was Lyndon B. Johnson. He was from the South. He was also a Democrat.

The Democrats were the party of workers in the North. But they were the party of racists in the South.

Lyndon B. Johnson made two reforms that made discrimination illegal. He made the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These helped give the federal government support because they wanted to force the Southern governments to stop discrimination.

Many Southern democrats resisted Civil Rights. One governor famously said: "Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever." Now, with the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act, this type of political behavior was illegal.

Lyndon B. Johnson

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 made discrimination based on race illegal. This act was to enforce the idea that segregation and even discrimination based on race was an illegal and criminal act.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 made sure that blacks could vote without having to pass any tests or do anything other than register. Once again, black participation in voting increased.

Lyndon B. Johnson played an important role in passing these acts. He famously said that no Southern state would ever vote Democrat for a long time. He has been mostly right, so far.

Johnson Signs Civil Rights Bill Into Law in Ceremony at White Hou
JOHN H AVERILL
Los Angeles Times (1923-Current File); Jul 3, 1964;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers Los Angeles Times (1881 - 1987)
pg. 1

Civil Rights Bill Becomes Law

Johnson Signs Civil Rights Bill Into Law in Ceremony at White House

BY JOHN H. AVERILL
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Johnson signed the civil rights bill into law Thursday night and pledged to all Americans to "close the springs of racial poisons."

The signing of the bill came after both the House, by a vote of 289 to

Text of President's Statement, Page 7, Part I.

130, gave it final congressional approval.

"This is a proud moment," the President said as he prepared to sign the sweeping civil rights bill into law. Representatives from both parties crowded in the White House

Then, said Mr. Johnson, "we are all a part of a common struggle that goes back through the history of our country. It is a struggle for human dignity and the full rights that our democratic society has always promised."

The Senate passed the bill after 83 days of debate that began

gins to start it. Then on Thursday afternoon, the House, which had given the bill both its earliest and most bipartisan consideration, gave the Senate substantially the House bill.

In signing the bill in the East Room of the White House, the President pledged himself to enforce the new law and appealed to citizens to accept its provisions.

To the applause of more than 200 administration, congressional, legal and other leaders who witnessed the signing, the President said he is announcing [illegible] Attorney General to help us attain full voluntary compliance.

Celler, now president of the National Assn. of

Republicans, who played a major role in the Community Relations Service created by the new law to help states and communities solve discrimination problems.

Mr. Johnson also said he will appoint "an advisory committee of distinguished Americans to serve Gen. DeGaulle" and that he is asking Congress for additional funds to implement the new law.

The President did not, it would seem to be one to unreasonably reluctant citizens his statement.

He made it quite clear, however, that he is willing to use the powers of a [illegible] laws and suggested to the [illegible] Civil Rights Division for making racial [illegible] and to the long congressional struggle over the civil rights bill.

This law is the most comprehensive [illegible] which Congress has enacted to [illegible] a right.

Among other things, it [illegible] public accommodations, such as restaurants, hotels, motels, theaters, stadiums and other places of entertainment.

It authorizes the Attorney General to bring suit to enforce school desegregation and gives him the power to intervene in private suits brought by individuals who claim they have been denied equal protection of the laws.

It also prohibits discrimination in employment by private employers, labor unions and employment agencies.

It creates a Community Relations Service to help communities resolve disputes arising from discrimination.

It gives the Federal government the power to withhold funds from any program or activity in which discrimination exists.

It establishes a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity to prevent discrimination in employment.

It provides that in any action to restrain violations of the act, the burden of proof shall rest upon the person charged with discrimination.

It provides that the Federal government may intervene in certain cases of discrimination in education.

It extends the life of the Commission on Civil Rights for four years.

It provides that in any action to restrain violations of the act, the burden of proof shall rest upon the person charged with discrimination.

Complete

1. Who is the president who signs two Civil Rights bills that change American history?

2. What party does Lyndon B. Johnson belong to?

3. What does the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

4. What does the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

5. What happens to the Democrats in the South after Lyndon B. Johnson signs the bills?

The Civil Rights movement achieved many of its goals. It ended segregation and made it very difficult to openly discriminate against blacks. It has served as the model for different movements that want equal rights like women, homosexuals, Hispanics, immigrants, disabled persons, and religious groups.

"I HAVE A DREAM
EQUALITY FOR ALL"

The Civil Rights movement achieved what Reconstruction couldn't achieve. However, black Americans still faced problems that other marginalized or ignored population face.

The black community faced problems relating to the decline of the American city.

As blacks moved into cities, many whites moved away into the suburbs. These areas became segregated, although there was nothing official. This is called "White Flight."

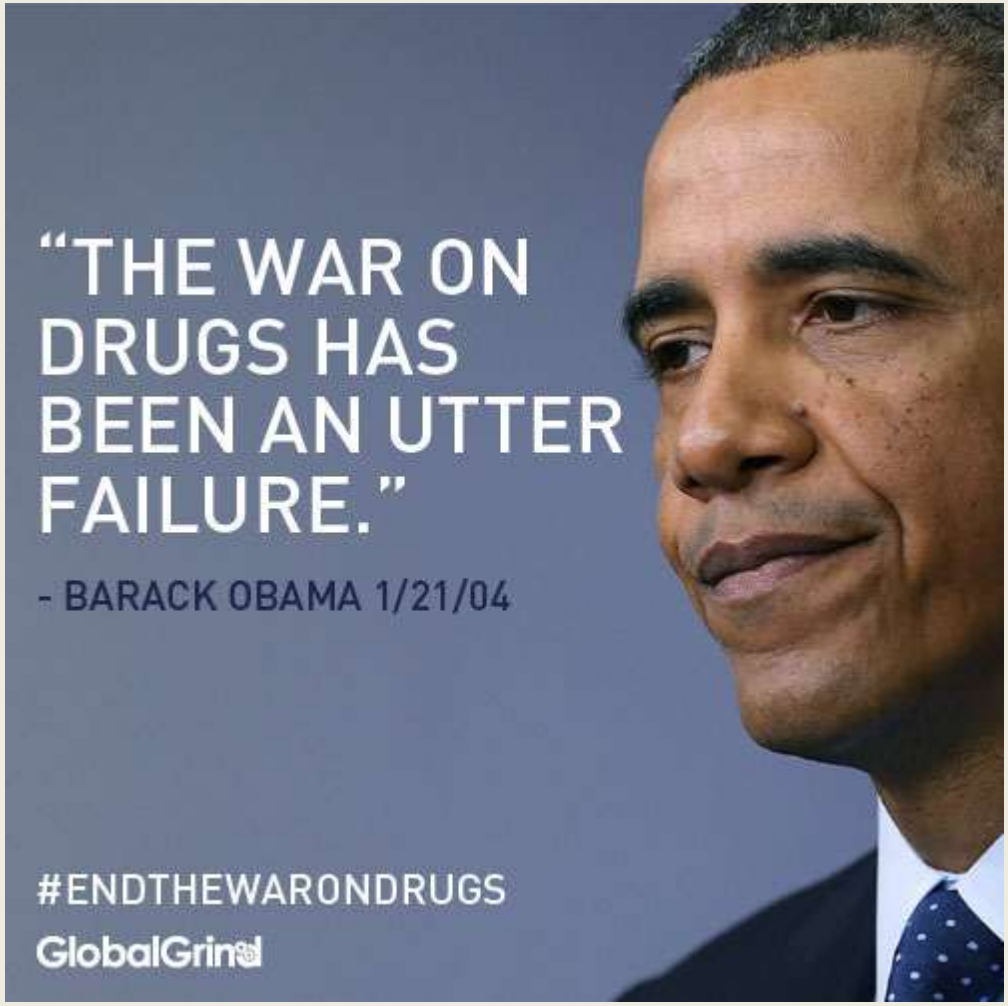
In Virginia, there was a movement called ***Massive Resistance.*** It is typical of some of the movements in the South to resist integration. When you resist integration, you want segregation to stay. They tried to fight back against the federal government. When the government forced segregation into effect, many white parents in this area sent their children to private schools. Alexandria, Virginia has more pr**ivate schools** than most other areas in the United States.

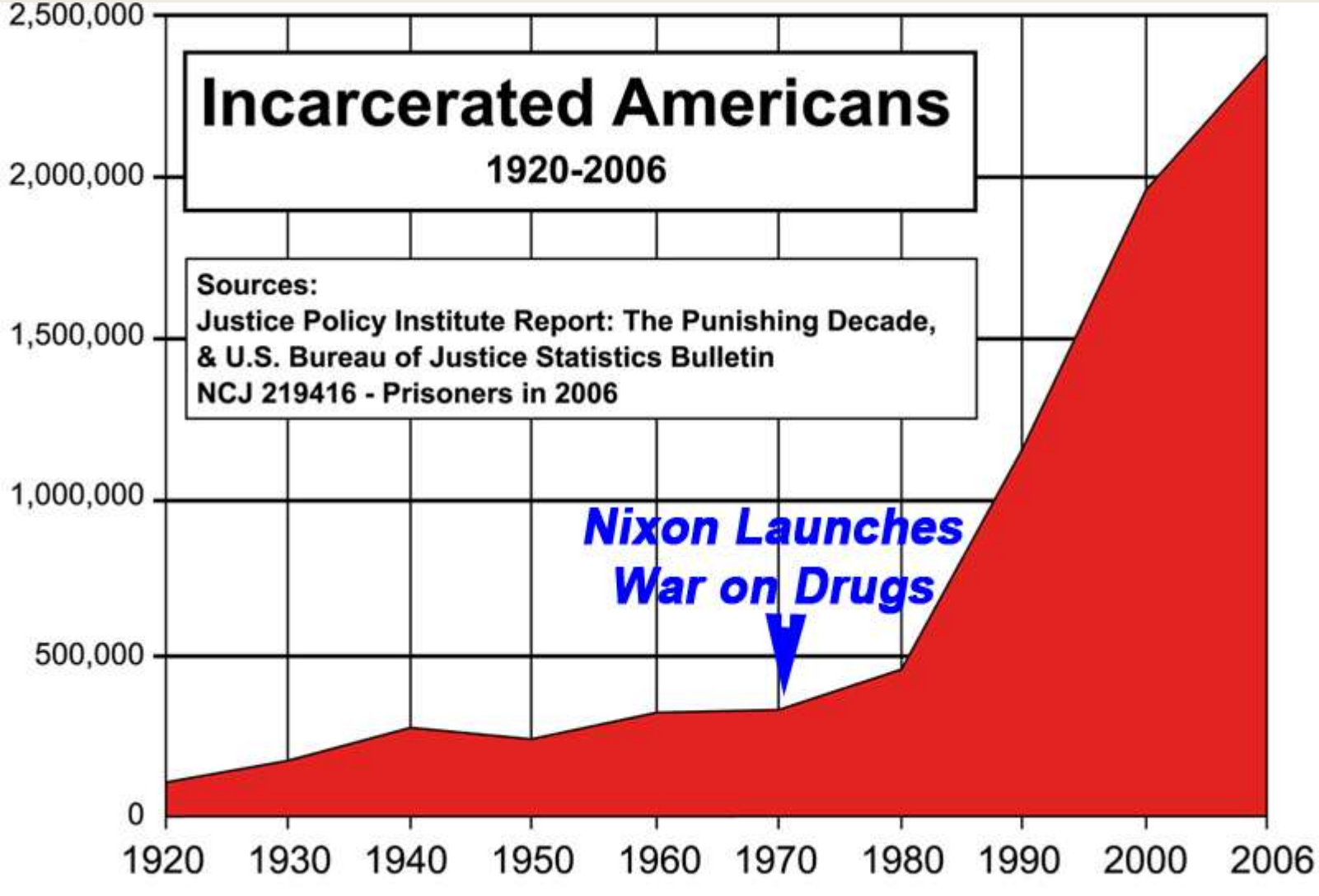
White groups like Italians, Irish, Jews, and Eastern Europeans moved out of the cities to the suburbs. Blacks and newer immigrant groups remained in the cities.

When many factories jobs went to Asia and Latin America, the number of job decreased. There were many people living in the cities, but the quantity and quality of jobs declined.

Pabst
Blue Ribbon

In the 1960s and 1970s, the Vietnam War opened up the USA to new drugs like Heroin. In the 1980s, new drugs like cocaine and crack flooded into the USA. Because of several high profile drug cases, the United States started a “War on Drugs.” Actually, this War on Drugs had been going on since the 1970s and had led to an increase in incarcerations or people in jail. This caused many social problems, even if it did get criminals off the street.


"THE WAR ON DRUGS HAS BEEN AN UTTER FAILURE."
- BARACK OBAMA 1/21/04
#ENDTHEWARONDRUGS
GlobalGrind


Incarcerated Americans
1920-2006
Sources:
Justice Policy Institute Report: The Punishing Decade,
& U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin
NCJ 219416 - Prisoners in 2006
Nixon Launches
War on Drugs
2,500,000
2,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2006

Many black areas of the cities were devastated by the Drug War combined with no jobs. Heavily black areas became known for crime and bad schools.

The Civil Rights struggle began during a time of economic prosperity. It achieved many things. However, once again, our country was not able to solve the mystery of fully integrating all black Americans into the American Dream.

Complete

1. What is Massive Resistance?

2. What is integration? How is it the opposite of segregation?

3. When the federal government forced integration, what did many white parents do with their children?

4. What is White Flight?

5. What groups settled in urban areas or cities?

6. What economic and political circumstances devastated the black community?

7. How did the Drug Wars affect the black community and the Civil Rights movement?

8. When we talk about fully integrating black Americans into white society, what do we mean?

Serving the State University of Iowa Campus and Iowa City

The Daily Iowan

Est. 1868 — AP Leased Wire, Wirephoto — Five Cents

Iowa City, Iowa, Tuesday, May 18, 1954

The Weather
Continued fair and warm today. High today 65. Low 40-45. Warmer weather is predicted for Wednesday with a possibility of light showers Wednesday night.

Segregation Held Unconstitutional

Southerners Voice Anger At Court Rule

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — White political leaders of the deep south reacted all the way from bitter criticism and near-defiance through milder anger and on to quiet caution Monday when the U.S. supreme court outlawed the area's traditional segregation of races in public schools.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, who has repeatedly vowed, "There never will be mixed schools while I am governor," was the most violent in his reaction, declaring, "The United States supreme court by its decision today (Monday) has reduced our Constitution to a mere scrap of paper."

Byrnes Shocked

And in a neighboring state, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, a former supreme court justice, said because it has been

Students Hear Segregation News

(AP Wirephoto)

A GROUP OF PUPILS at the Russell high school, Atlanta, Ga., gather around a radio shortly after noon Monday to hear the news that segregation has been ruled out in public schools in a unanimous opinion by the U.S. supreme court. The high court said it would hear further arguments this fall on how to end the practice.

McCarthy-Army Feud Halted Until Monday

WASHINGTON (AP) — The McCarthy-army hearings bumped into a presidential order Monday and the result was that they came to an unexpected, dramatic halt—for a week at least, maybe forever.

Taking a personal hand, President Eisenhower issued a directive forbidding army witnesses to testify about the role of White House and other high officials in the televised controversy between Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) and civilian Pentagon chiefs.

McCarthy cried "Iron Curtain!" Democrats raised a protest of "whitewash." And in the end the senate investigations subcommittee voted to recess the public inquiry until next Monday to see if Eisenhower would withdraw or modify his secrecy clampdown.

Mundt Still Hopeful

Acting chairman Karl Mundt

foisted this order on the President. I think he is too essentially fair to do this on his own."

The Democrats, while likewise lamenting Eisenhower's action, objected to a full week's recess and tried unsuccessfully to have the hearings resume Wednesday morning. The final vote to call a halt until Monday was on strict party lines—four Republicans for, three Democrats against.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) blasted the week's delay as "a flagrant denial of fairness and justice" to the Pentagon side in the controversy.

Hearings May End

He declared that if Eisenhower does not recall the secrecy order "the hearings may never start again."

Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.) said flatly that if the Eisen-

Adams Listens to McCarthy

High Court Votes 9-0 For Decision

WASHINGTON (AP)— The supreme court ruled Monday that the states of the nation do not have the right to separate Negro and white pupils in different public schools.

By a unanimous 9-0 vote, the high court held that such segregation of the races is unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Earl Warren read the historic decision to a packed but hushed gallery of spectators nearly two years after Negro residents of four states and the District of Columbia went before the court to challenge the principle of segregation.

Further Hearings Set

The ruling does not end segregation at once. Further hearings were set for this fall to decide how and when to end the practice of segregation. Thus a lengthy delay is likely before the decision

There is praise and blame on all sides and all people involved. We often look to the Civil Rights struggle for a time when it seemed like the answers were clear and the future was bright. Reconstruction seemed like a failure, and it was, but it started something. The Civil Rights struggle hasn't achieved equality, but it ended obvious segregation and discrimination. Will the United States stay powerful enough to see equal rights at all? We won't know until the future…

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