**Civil Rights 1964 to 1980**

**What was Johnson’s ‘Great Society’?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1964 |
|  | 1965 |
|  | 1966 |
|  | 1967 |
|  | 1968 |
|  | 1969 |
|  | 1970 |
|  | 1971 |
|  | 1972 |
|  | 1973 |
|  | 1974 |
|  | 1975 |
|  | 1976 |
|  | 1977 |
|  | 1978 |
|  | 1979 |
|  | 1980 |
|  |  |

* Mississippi Freedom Summer:Civil Rights workers went to help African-Americans to register to vote. Three of them were murdered, leading to an FBI investigation

**Vietnam War**

* Significance?
* Role / view of King?

**1965 Voting Rights Act**

**1965 Civil Rights Act**

**The Kerner Report**

* Why did the President commission the Kerner Report?
* What did the report say?
* How did the government respond to it?

**April**

* What happened?
* Immediate impact?

**The Philadelphia Plan**

Impact?

**Giggs v. Duke Power Company**

Impact?

**Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenberg Board of Education**

* Details?
* Impact?
* Reaction of President?

**How had desegregated education progressed by 1972?**

**How successful was affirmative action?**

**Nixon and Ford**

**Summarise Nixon and Ford’s approaches to civil rights**

**ROAR?**

Reaction of President?

**Milliken v. Bradley**

* Details?

**Presidents**

Johnson Dem 1963-69

Nixon Rep 1969-74

Ford Rep 1974-77

Carter Dem 1977-81

**Alan Bakke?**

**Philadelphia Plan**

On 25 June 1941 Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, which declared that the policy of the government was to encourage full participation in national defence programs by all U.S. citizens, regardless of race, [creed](http://www.answers.com/topic/creed), colour, or national origin. It established a Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) with no funds, a limited staff, and no direct enforcement power. It was limited primarily to making recommendations to federal agencies and the president. Its significance was more symbolic than [substantive](http://www.answers.com/topic/substantive), but it was the first government-wide administrative effort to establish a national policy of non-discriminatory employment. Every president since has issued a similar executive order or kept his predecessor's. There was early success in the enactment of state FEPC laws, but Congress did not act until the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which implicitly approved John F. Kennedy's Executive Order 10925, issued in 1961. The order imposed on contractors doing $10,000 or more of business with the federal government for the first time an obligation to engage in [affirmative action](http://www.answers.com/topic/affirmative-action) to ensure equality of employment opportunity. The obligation was [undefined](http://www.answers.com/topic/undefined); Johnson retained the Kennedy concepts in Executive Order 11246 (25 September 1965), and it remains in effect today.

The Philadelphia Plan likely would have passed into obscurity after the 1968 election of Richard Nixon. But an early [embarrassment](http://www.answers.com/topic/embarrassment) over [affirmative](http://www.answers.com/topic/affirmative) action in the textile industry indirectly led to the issuance of the Philadelphia Plan Revised in 1969 to repair the administration's civil rights image. Limited to construction, the Philadelphia Plan included for the first-time obligations overtly specifying goals and timetables.

In preparing the plan, the Department of Labour conducted hearings and gathered statistical information to establish that minority participation in the six trades (ironworkers, plumbers and pipe fitters, steam fitters, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, and elevator construction workers) was approximately 1% despite the fact that minorities were 30% of the construction industry in the area. In comparable skills trades, excluding labourers, minority representation was approximately 12%. There were jobs available and training to increase the pool of minorities. The plan mandated "good faith effort" to reach goals ranging from 5 to 9% in the first year, 9 to 15% in the second year, 14 to 20% in the third year, and 19 to 26% in the final year of the plan. If the contractors were able to reach the even lowest threshold of the ranges for each year, they would be in compliance. And the operative enforcement standard was "good faith effort" to reach the goals, not whether they were achieved.

Opponents of the plan sued in a federal district court in Pennsylvania in March 1970 and lost. Expecting victory, the Labor Department had issued Order No. 4 applying the Philadelphia Plan concept to nonconstruction contractors employing more than fifty employees with federal contracts of at least $50,000. Multiple efforts to get federal legislation to restrict the utilization of the Philadelphia Plan and related rules failed.

Despite periodic attempts since 1970 to convince Congress and presidents to prohibit affirmative action programs, provisions for all federally assisted construction contracts and hometown or imposed plans that explicitly refer to the Philadelphia Plan remain in place. individuals with disabilities.

**Kerner Report**

The Feb 1968 report of a federal government commission that investigated urban riots in the United States.

The Report was released after seven months of investigation by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and took its name from the commission chairman, Illinois Governor Otto Kerner. President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed the commission on July 28, 1967, while rioting was still underway in Detroit, Michigan. The long, hot summers since 1965 had brought riots in the black sections of many major cities, including Los Angeles (1965), Chicago (1966), and Newark (1967). Johnson charged the commission with analyzing the specific triggers for the riots, the deeper causes of the worsening racial climate of the time, and potential remedies.

The commission presented its findings in 1968, concluding that urban violence reflected the profound frustration of inner-city blacks and that racism was deeply embedded in American society. The report's most famous passage warned that the US was "moving toward two societies, one black, one white — separate and unequal." The commission marshalled evidence on an array of problems that fell with particular severity on African Americans, including not only overt discrimination but also chronic poverty, high unemployment, poor schools, inadequate housing, lack of access to health care, and systematic police bias and brutality.

The report recommended sweeping federal initiatives directed at improving educational and employment opportunities, public services, and housing in black urban neighbourhoods and called for a "national system of income supplementation." Martin Luther King pronounced the report a "physician's warning of approaching death, with a prescription for life." By 1968, however, Richard M. Nixon had gained the presidency through a conservative white backlash that insured that the Report's recommendations would be largely ignored.