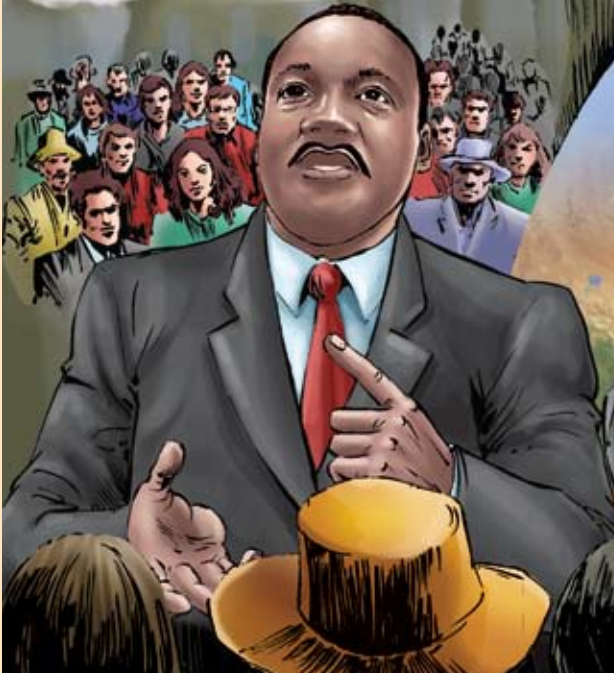
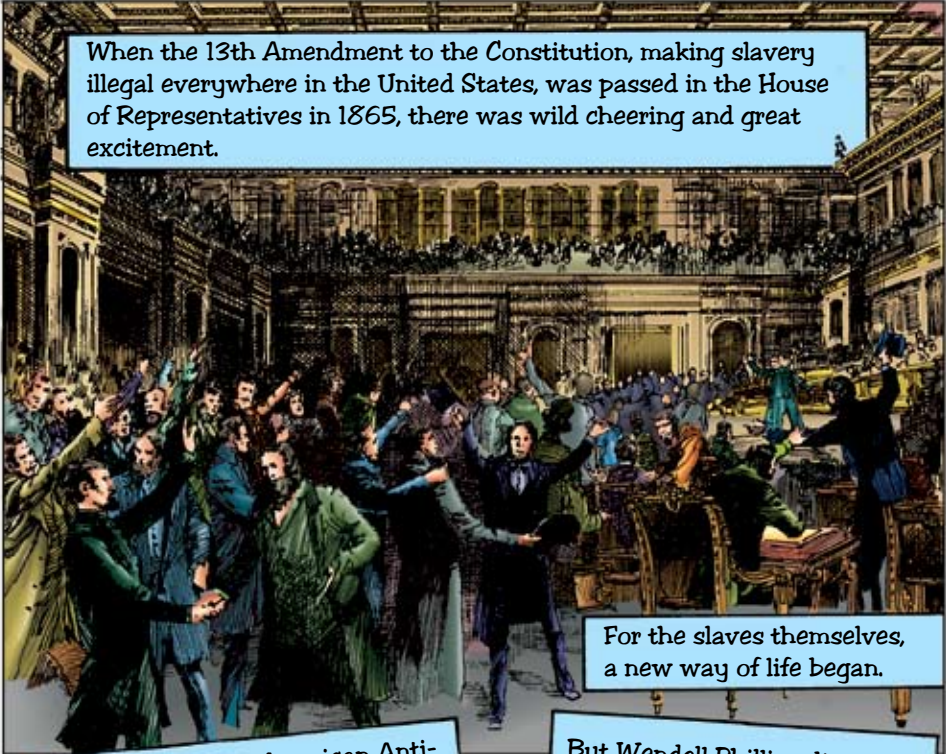




THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT & VIETNAM

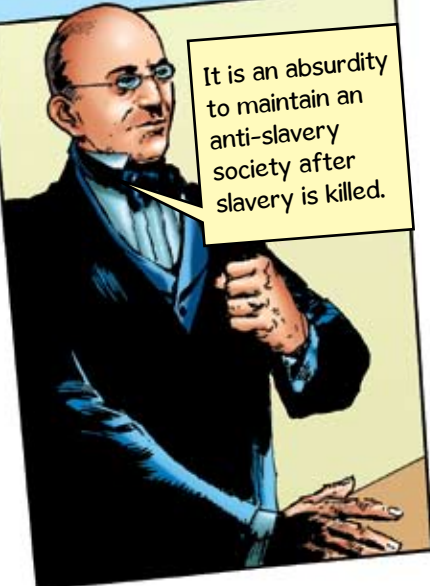


When the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, making slavery illegal everywhere in the United States, was passed in the House of Representatives in 1865, there was wild cheering and great excitement.



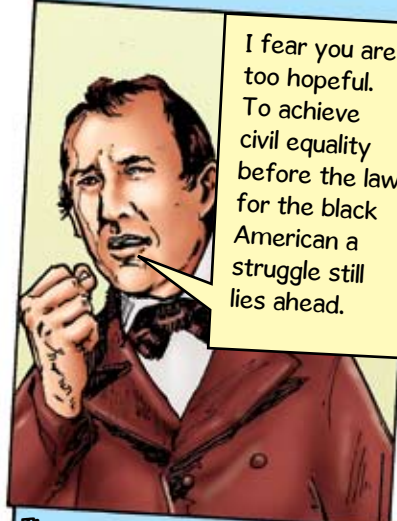
For the slaves themselves, a new way of life began.

At a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York, William Lloyd Garrison proposed disbanding.



It is an absurdity to maintain an anti-slavery society after slavery is killed.

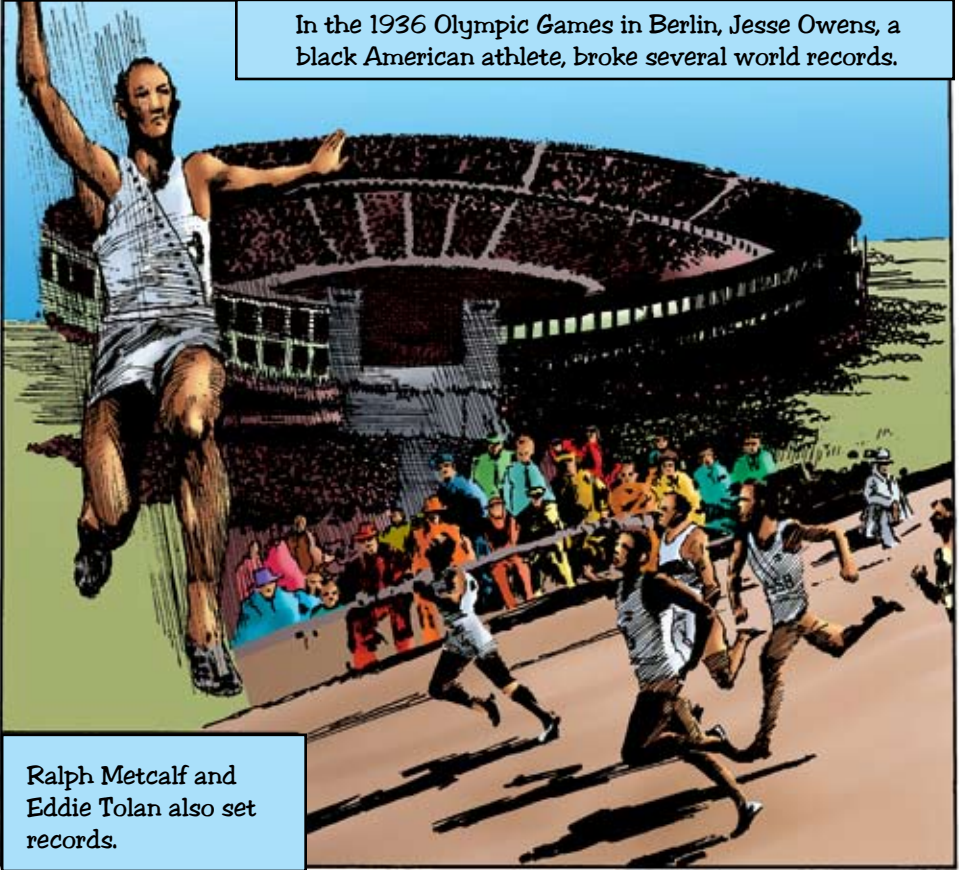
But Wendell Phillips disagreed.



I fear you are too hopeful. To achieve civil equality before the law, for the black American a struggle still lies ahead.

The struggle did continue. Some of the greatest civil rights achievements have taken place since World War II.

In the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, Jesse Owens, a black American athlete, broke several world records.



Ralph Metcalf and Eddie Tolan also set records.

Adolph Hitler, the most bigoted racist leader of modern times, was furious. He left the stands rather than watch Owens and other African Americans receive their medals.



In World War II, more than a million African Americans fought in the armed forces against Hitler and the Nazis. Gradually, types of service and training were opened to them that had been closed to them in previous wars.



Integration in army ground troops began in 1945 when volunteer black infantrymen fought beside white soldiers in Germany.

Eighteen Liberty ships were named for African Americans.

Captain Hugh Mulzac, reporting to the SS Booker T. Washington to take command.



Yes, sir.



In the Merchant Marine, 24,000 African Americans served in mixed crews, some commanded by black officers.

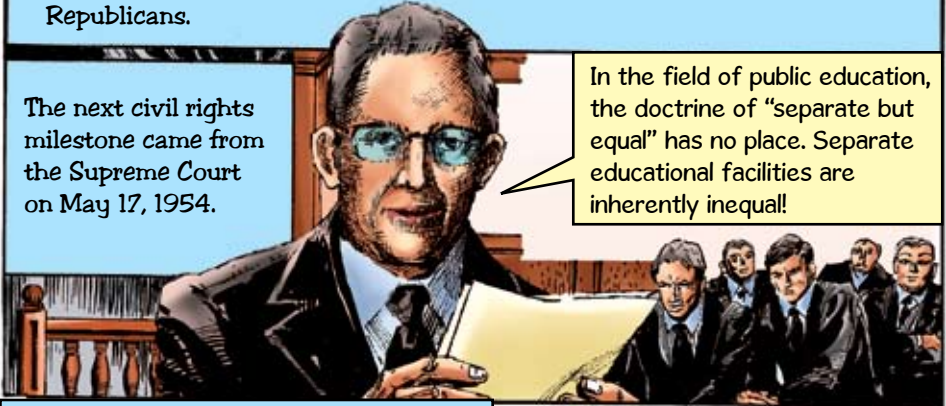
Under Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr., the 332nd Fighter Group, all black, flew more than 3,000 missions in Europe.



By executive order, Truman ended segregation in the armed forces and federal government. But his effort to push stronger civil rights laws through Congress were defeated by southern Democrats and conservative Republicans.

The next civil rights milestone came from the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954.

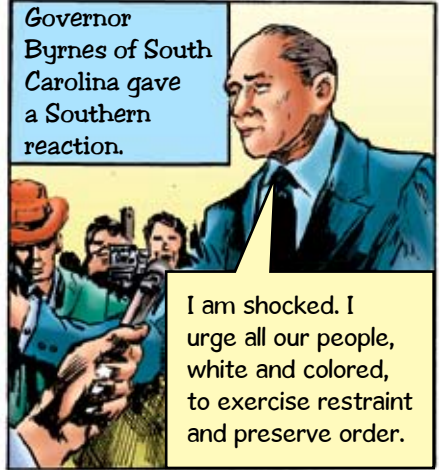
In the field of public education, the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal!



George Hayes, Thurgood Marshall, and James Nabrit Jr., black lawyers who led the fight against school integration, congratulated each other.

Governor Byrnes of South Carolina gave a Southern reaction.

I am shocked. I urge all our people, white and colored, to exercise restraint and preserve order.



In 1956, campaigning for reelection, President Eisenhower made a speech at the Miami Airport.

Equality must be achieved finally in the hearts of men rather than in legislative halls.



Between 1954 and 1956, several hundred school districts throughout the country abandoned racially segregated classes.

On September 3, 1957, a court-approved desegregation plan was to go into effect in Little Rock, Arkansas.

But the night before, Governor Faubus made a surprise television address.

The NAACP doesn't like this plan—the admission of only a few black children to one senior high school.



It's not enough of course, but at least it's a beginning.

It will not be possible to restore or to maintain order if forcible integration is carried out tomorrow.

I am therefore posting National Guardsmen outside Central High, to act not as segregationists or integrationists, but as soldiers.



A message came from the school board.



The school board will appeal to the federal judge that Governor Faubus has not used the troops to preserve law and order.

Alone, Elizabeth Ann walked back past the jeering, threatening crowd to the bus stop.



How much money've we got?

She's scared. She's just a little girl!



What are you doing, you loner?

By the next day, the FBI had agents at Little Rock investigating the situation. Governor Faubus spoke again.

I have wired the president to stop the unwarranted interference of federal agents!

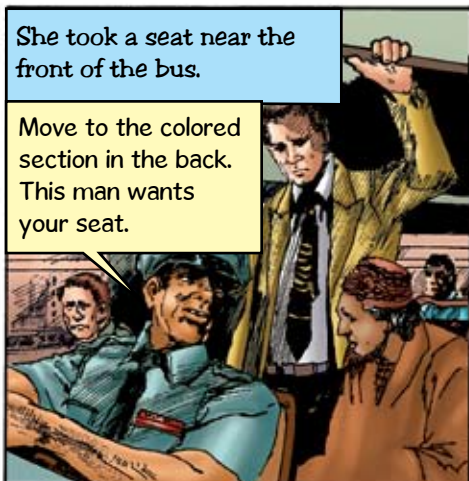


That's telling 'em governor!

President Eisenhower made public his reply.



The only assurance I can give Governor Faubus is that the Federal Constitution will be upheld by me by every legal means at my command.



She took a seat near the front of the bus.

Move to the colored section in the back. This man wants your seat.



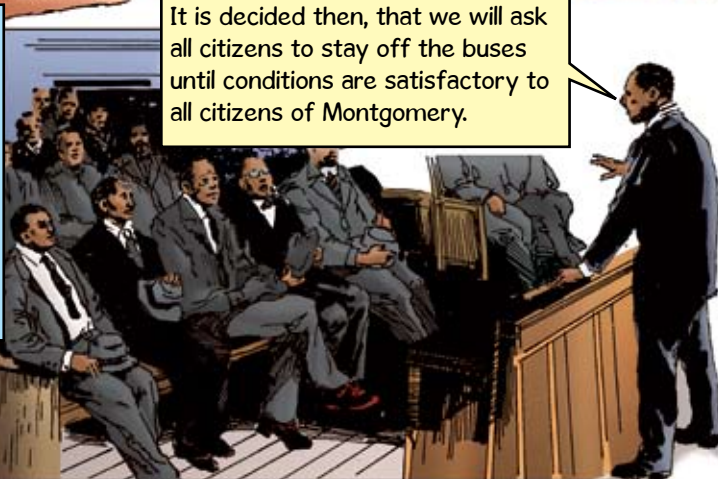
You're in the white section! Move back!

No, I'm tired! I'm not moving.



Arrested and briefly jailed, Mrs. Parks was ordered to trial on December 5 for breaking anti-segregation laws.

The next night 50 leaders of the black community met in the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. The minister was Martin Luther King Jr.



It is decided then, that we will ask all citizens to stay off the buses until conditions are satisfactory to all citizens of Montgomery.

Shortly after federal troops were sent to Little Rock in 1957, there was news of a different sort.

The Soviet Union announced that it successfully launched a man-made satellite into space yesterday.

Satellite tracking became a popular pastime.



They're making history!

Can we see it?

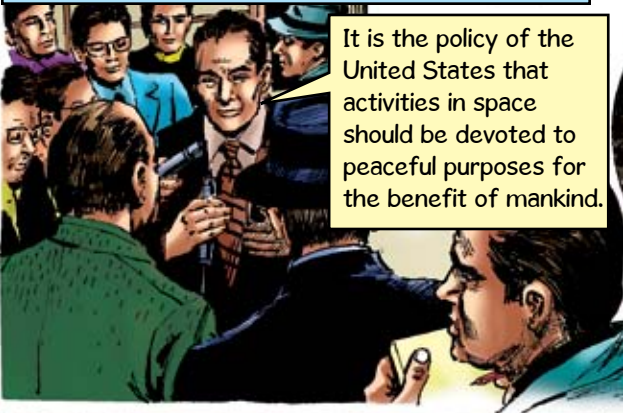


Look! There it is!

Imagine, 500 miles up! And traveling at 18,000 miles per hour. It's hard to believe!

In 1958, Congress set up the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

It is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind.



But it was more than a competition in space travel.

We've given priorities to long-range bombers. But if the Soviet Union can build such powerful rockets, she can launch missiles to reach the United States.

We'd best get on with our inter-continental missile program.



The race to put a man on the moon was on.

In Cuba, in 1959, rebels under the leadership of Fidel Castro overthrew the dictatorship of President Fulgencio Batista.



The United States quickly recognized the Castro government.

Batista was a dictator! The Cuban people had a hard time.

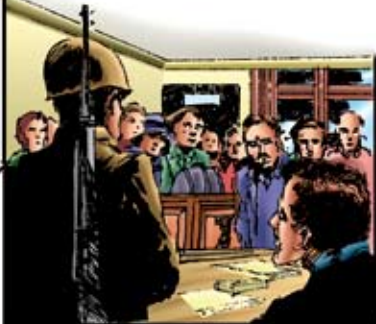
Castro promises to build a democracy and hold free elections.



But Castro postponed the elections. He executed hundreds of his enemies. And he became increasingly dependent upon the Soviet Union.



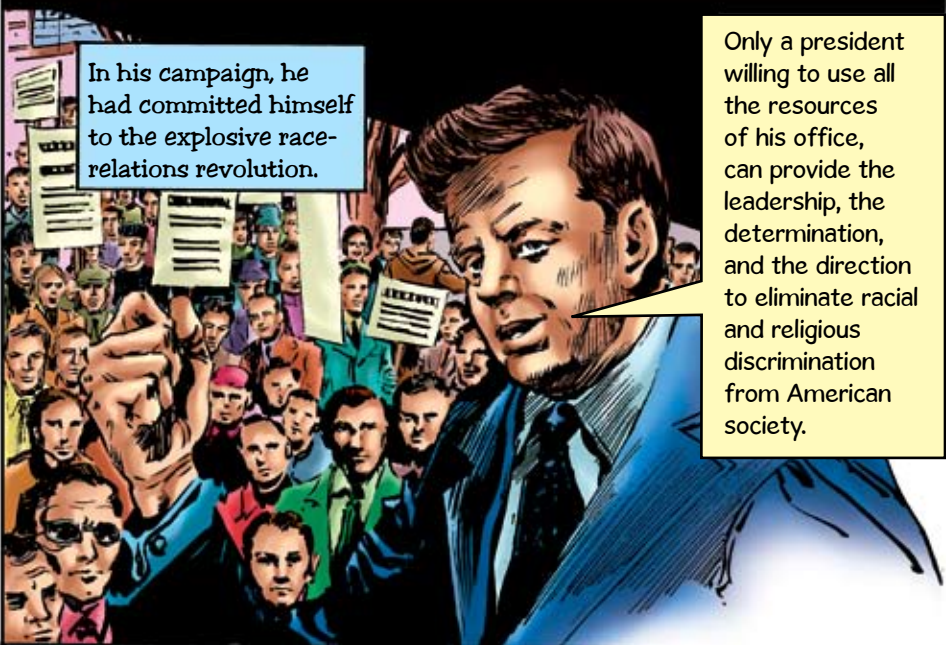
Many thousands of refugees fled from Cuba to Florida.



Kennedy asked Congress to extend unemployment insurance, especially in areas like Appalachia where jobs had been scarce for a long time; to increase the minimum wage; for federal aid to education; more public housing; aid to farmers; and for medical insurance for people over 65.

In his campaign, he had committed himself to the explosive race-relations revolution.

Only a president willing to use all the resources of his office, can provide the leadership, the determination, and the direction to eliminate racial and religious discrimination from American society.

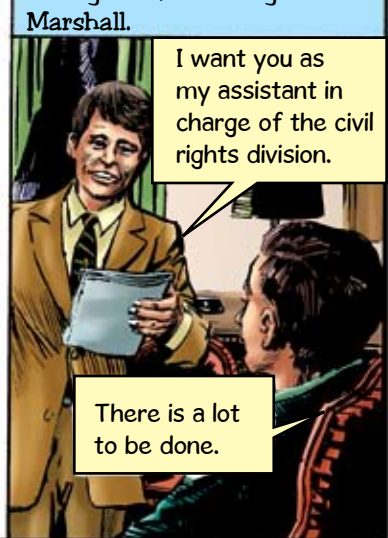


Much of this responsibility fell upon the attorney general, the president's brother, Robert Kennedy.

Robert Kennedy brought into the Justice Department a strong staff, including Burke Marshall.

You'll be accused of favoritism if you appoint me attorney general.

I want you as my assistant in charge of the civil rights division.



Should I lose the best man for the job, just because he is my brother?

There is a lot to be done.



GLOBALIZATION



On January 21, 1977, a Democrat from Georgia was sworn in as the 39th president of the United States.



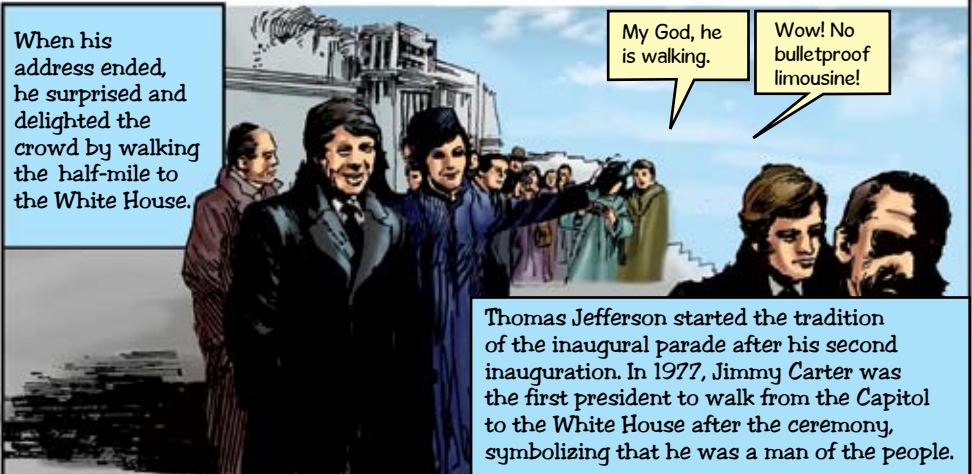
His first remarks were addressed to the former president, Gerald Ford, and cheered by the crowd.



The American dream endures. We must once again have full faith in our country—and in one another. I believe America can be better.



When his address ended, he surprised and delighted the crowd by walking the half-mile to the White House.



Thomas Jefferson started the tradition of the inaugural parade after his second inauguration. In 1977, Jimmy Carter was the first president to walk from the Capitol to the White House after the ceremony, symbolizing that he was a man of the people.

The Middle East was a volatile region. Israel occupied territories of other Middle Eastern countries. There was also the problem of Palestinian refugees.



As president, Carter wanted peace in the Middle East. He found that for peace to work, Israel had to withdraw from the territories that it occupied. Carter began work to create a peace plan.

During the autumn of 1978, the president invited Israel's prime minister, Menachem Begin, and Egypt's president, Anwar Sadat, to the United States to work out a peace plan.



The leaders met at Camp David, the presidential retreat outside Washington. Thirteen days of secret negotiations followed.

Finally, on September 17, 1978, the leaders of Egypt and Israel reached an agreement. The agreement came to be known as the Camp David Accords.



Late in 1979, a band of students took over the American embassy in Tehran, the capital city of Iran. Many Americans became hostages.



Although several of the hostages were released during 1980, 52 others remained in Iran.



Meanwhile, in 1980, Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, was elected president.



As preparations for Reagan's inauguration were being made, plans for releasing the hostages were nearing completion.



Finally, on January 20, 1981, Ronald Reagan became the 40th president of the United States. At the same time, planes carrying the 52 hostages, took off from an airfield in Iran.



In his inaugural address, President Reagan spoke about the bright future of America.

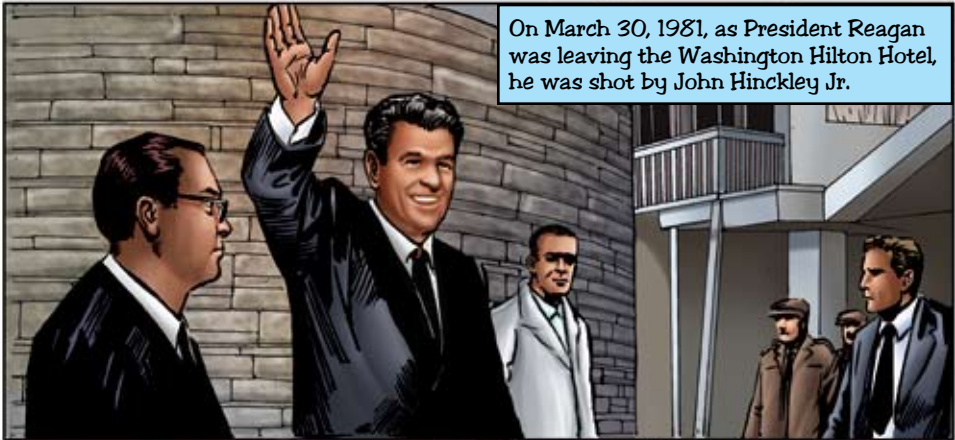
We are too great a nation to limit ourselves to small dreams.

A great air of rejoicing swept the country. In Washington, D.C., great parties were held to welcome the new president.



And a few days afterward, the joy was complete when 52 smiling ex-hostages arrived home.





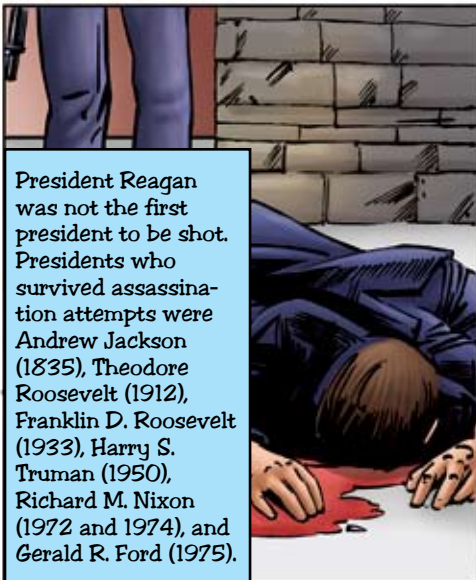
On March 30, 1981, as President Reagan was leaving the Washington Hilton Hotel, he was shot by John Hinckley Jr.



President Reagan was rushed to the George Washington University Hospital, where he underwent emergency surgery.

I hope you're a Republican.

Today, Mr. President, we're all Republicans.



President Reagan was not the first president to be shot. Presidents who survived assassination attempts were Andrew Jackson (1835), Theodore Roosevelt (1912), Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933), Harry S. Truman (1950), Richard M. Nixon (1972 and 1974), and Gerald R. Ford (1975).



Four United States presidents were assassinated: Abraham Lincoln (1865), James Garfield (1881), William McKinley (1901), and John F. Kennedy (1963).

Reagan became president during a period of high inflation and unemployment. Reagan had promised to lower taxes and reduce government spending during his election campaign.

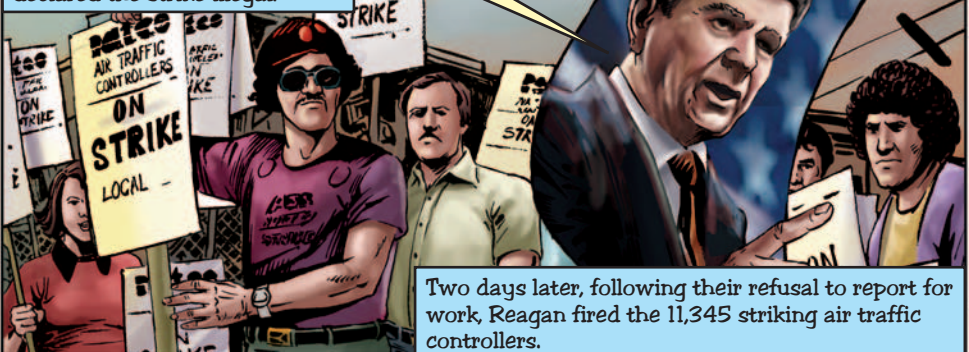


Reagan introduced a new economic policy that came to be known as *Reaganomics*. Reagan cut government spending, reduced taxes, curbed inflation, and increased employment.

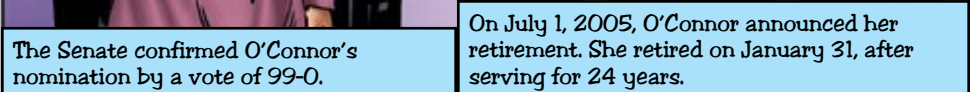
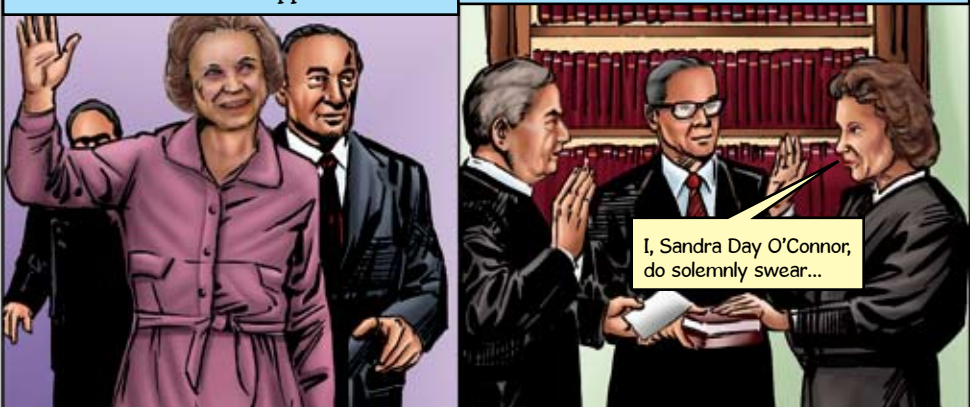
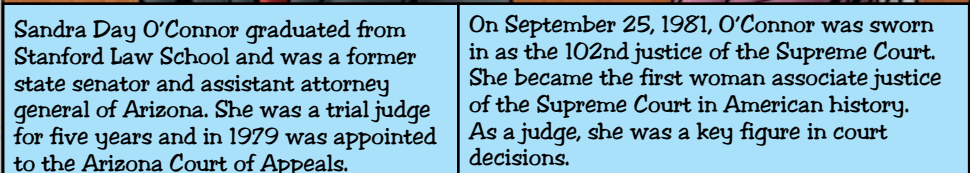


On August 3, 1981, the union representing America's air traffic controllers called a strike. President Reagan declared the strike illegal.

Let me make one thing plain. If they do not report for work within 48 hours, they will forfeit their jobs and be terminated.



Two days later, following their refusal to report for work, Reagan fired the 11,345 striking air traffic controllers.



During the early 1980s, many homosexual men in New York and Los Angeles were getting sick with a rare type of cancer. No one knew why. In 1981, scientists identified a deadly virus called HIV or *human immunodeficiency virus*. The source of the HIV virus, however, remained a mystery.



AIDS is the final stage of HIV infection. AIDS destroys the body's ability to fight off illness and infections.

During the early 1980s, as many as 150,000 people became infected with HIV each year. Scientists didn't know what people could do to protect themselves.



It took scientists several years to develop a blood test for the virus.



Finally, scientists were able to identify a type of chimpanzee in West Africa as the source of the HIV virus. Over several years, the virus slowly spread across Africa and into other parts of the world.



AIDS has already killed more than 500,000 American men, women, and children, and about 25 million people worldwide.

Today despite major advances in prevention and treatment for HIV/AIDS, about 40,000 people are infected with HIV each year in the United States alone. Prevention is still the only "cure" for AIDS.

The Lebanese population was mostly made up of Christians and Muslims in the 1980s. There were many disagreements between Muslims and Christians over who should rule Lebanon.



Israel and Syria also had forces in Lebanon.

In the early 1980s, armed conflict broke out between the Christian government and a number of Muslim groups. Reagan supported the Christians and sent marines to Lebanon to strengthen the Lebanese government.



On May 17, 1983, the United States, Lebanon, and Israel signed an agreement for withdrawal of Israeli troops on the condition that Syria would also withdraw its troops.

On March 5, 1984, the Lebanese government canceled the May 17 agreement.



Then in October 1983, a suicide bomber killed nearly 250 marines and other Americans at their Beirut headquarters.



Our marines departed a few weeks later.



After World War II, the United Nations recommended the partition of Palestine into two states. Arabs protested against the creation of the new state of Israel and what they considered the occupation of Palestine.



Proposed Jewish State
 Proposed Arab State
 Internationally administered Corpus Separatum of Jerusalem

Arab nations in the Middle East wanted to reclaim the land. They formed a "liberation army" and attacked Israel.

In the years that followed, Israel occupied new lands in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.



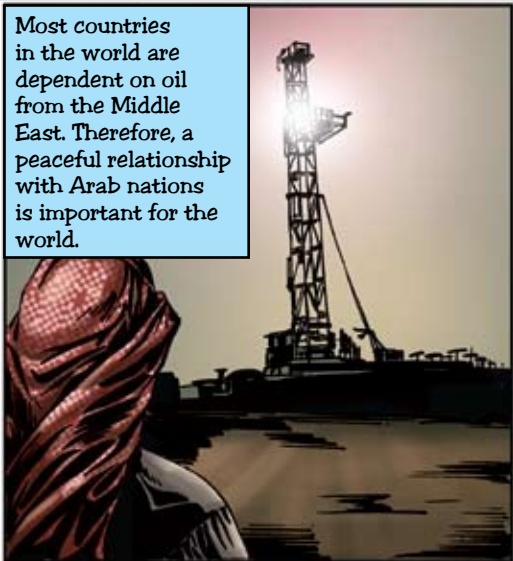
In 1987, Palestinians rose up in protest against the Israeli occupation. They called their uprising the *Intifada*.*

Ever since, there has been great hostility between Israel and its Arab neighbors.



Both Arabs and Israelis have accused each other of human rights violations. This hostility has made the Middle East a volatile region.

Most countries in the world are dependent on oil from the Middle East. Therefore, a peaceful relationship with Arab nations is important for the world.



*an Arabic word which means "to shake off."