Unit 6 Boom and Bust

{ Economic Boom and Social Changes of the 1920’s and the following Great Depression }
The 1920’s: Boom and Bust

- Early 1920’s life in US is good and full of prosperity. But not for all...
- Late 1920’s life in the US is difficult and the economy goes into depression.
Farmers after WWI

During WWI farmers prosper due to nations need for food.

After war, economic depression- loss of markets and surpluses, leads to low prices and foreclosures.

This combined with labor situation leads to widening gap between have and have nots.
For the 1800’s Coal had powered American factories and life.

By 1900’s Electric Energy and oil were the #1 sources of energy and fuel.

Coal industry begins to struggle.
“A Return to Normalcy”

- Harding elected in 1920
- Wanted isolationism or expansionism?
- First president elected by women and covered by the radio
- Marks an era of change affected by:
  - Transportation
  - Technology
  - Urbanization (By 1920 more people live in cities than in rural areas)
  - Anti-immigration
  - Morality and Science
Social Changes of the 1920’s
1920’s Technology Changes Lives
The automobile

- Invented by Karl Benz
- Made affordable and successful by Henry Ford
- Created the Assembly Line and
- Interchangeable parts for the Car
Mass produced cars:
- Produced large numbers, lowering price, to make it affordable for “ordinary” people.
- Used to make other goods cheaper but also meant the need for skilled labor to make these products became less important (unemployment for these workers increased).

Workers underpaid
- Review: Anti-union attitudes of the 1920’s because Big Business had helped the government pay for WWI, so the government supported them and undid many Progressive Reforms.
Henry Ford

Prior to this assembly lines has the people move, rather than the products.

Saw his workers as consumers, wanted them to buy cars, paid them 5 dollars a day! [that’s a lot for factory workers in the early 1900’s ;) ]
“You can have any color you want as long as it’s black”

- Assembly line put out one model T every two hours.
- First sold for $850.
- Dropped to $300 because the production cost went down.
- By 1916, 3.5 million cars were in the US.
The Model T was equipped with:

- a 20-horsepower, four-cylinder engine
- top speed of about 45 miles per hour,
- weighed 1,200 pounds,
- achieved 13-21 miles per gallon
Effects of the Automobile on American Life

- **Begin to see Suburbs** (residential areas outside cities) develop
- **Middle Class could live farther away** with cars and street cars and travel to the city for work

**Dating**

- Teens and **young adults more mobile**-attending **new activities** and events often with “**dates**”- not expected to marry the person
Effects of the Automobile on American Life

- **Rural Areas**
  - Increased **Social life**-travel to towns for activities
  - Easier to sell **goods**: transport goods to sell at town markets
Orville and Wilbur Wright - first plane to fly - Kitty Hawk NC

1926 - Commercial Air travel carries passengers across country for business and pleasure.

1927 - Charles Lindbergh - 1st person to fly solo and non-stop across Atlantic Ocean.

Little impact on average Americans who cannot afford this luxury.
Mass Media Changes Lives
Mass Media of the 1920’s

National Magazines and Radios help create an American culture -

1. People hear the same news and programs
2. Politicians able to reach large audiences
3. Businesses able to advertise their goods
With assembly line mass production, LOTS of new goods: radios, refrigerators, cars, etc. but low wages meant many people could not afford these items.

But advertising convinced people they wanted and “needed” these items.
Solution:

 “Buy now, pay later” Philosophy- beginning of consumer financing

 Installment Plans: pay a bit each month rather than everything at once
Effects of “Buy now, Pay later”

1. People suddenly thought debt was okay
2. Economy was stimulated as more and more people could buy products that were previously too expensive
3. Later would help cause the Great Depression as people hit their borrowing limits, lost jobs/savings, and could not repay their debts
Women in the 1920’s
Few Changes Are Happening

19th Amendments meant:
- Made little impact on politics as most **women voted the same as their husbands**
- Worked many different industries while men at war in WWI but left these jobs after the war
- Effect: Few **new workplace opportunities**: teachers, nurses, telephone operators, secretaries, domestic servants, factor/sweatshop workers
- Still **paid less**
Bought lots of “labor saving” machines on credit:
- Washing machines, dishwashers, electric irons, vacuums were available and affordable for middle class women

Effect: more free time but the media on radio, in movies, and magazines emphasized traditional female gender roles as wives and mothers

Meaning: more women did these chores themselves now that they were easier but most women still filled the traditional roles of wife and mother
A few Women Break the Mold

Still, a few women moved to the city, alone, for work in factories

**Flappers**: Women of the 1920’s who **defied traditional gender roles**:

- Pushed up their hemlines, chopped off their hair, began going out at night without their fathers or older brothers!, and more women got college educations

- Seen by most Americans as a **sign of a decline in moral values**, doing little to change overall gender roles
African Americans in the 1920s
1.6 million African Americans leave the South, moving into segregated neighborhoods (de facto or de jure segregation) in cities of the North East and Mid West.
Causes of the Great Migration

Why did they want to leave the South?
- Jim Crow Laws
- Violence (lynchings)
- Poverty: few economic improvements with sharecropping and bust of the cotton industry

Why did they go North?
- Job opportunities in factories while many men fighting during WWI
- Increase in Cultural Renaissances and opportunities in the arts
African Americans

- Political strength also seen in growth of NAACP and the United Negro Improvement Association.
- UNIA-founded by Marcus Garvey
United Negro Improvement Association

- Wanted to uplift cultural pride among blacks.
- Wanted African Americans to reunite and return back to Africa in Liberia
- Fails to “return”, but helps increase racial pride in the US
Rise of the Harlem Renaissance

- Black neighborhoods began to flourish: new businesses, etc.
- Gave rise to a strong Black Middle Class
- Middle Class gave strong support for African American writers, musicians, and artists
Renaissance = Rebirth

Rebirth of African American culture—celebrating ties to African cultural traditions, promoting Black pride, and continuing to question their apparent status as 2nd Class citizens

Started in New York City in the African American neighborhood of Harlem but will spread and happen in major cities across America
Authors of Harlem Renaissance

- Langston Hughes and James Weldon Johnson
- Poetry and short stories about the black experience and reminded the community of African heritage.
- Famous works include *Dream Deferred*
Authors of Harlem Renaissance

- Zora Neal Hurston
- *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
Radio spreads the Harlem Renaissance out of Harlem: The Jazz Era

Musicians of Louisiana and Mississippi brought unique sound to Northern Cities

Fast paced music inspiring dancing like “The Charleston” and leading to a thriving nightlife
Gutsy Radio hosts played “Black music” (especially jazz) on usual “white” programming

Ex: Louis Armstrong

Created a shared musical culture as young whites and blacks appreciated the music

Helps to breakdown some racial boundaries, helping drive the Civil Rights movement after WWII
Limited Changes for African Americans in the 1920’s though

- **Stereotypes** of African Americans continue in media
- **Emphasized in** the first feature length film *Birth of a Nation*
  - Portrays African Americans post Civil War as destroying the South and the KKK as heroes
  - Leads to a resurgence of the KKK in the 1920s
Social Conflicts of the 1920’s

{ Xenophobia }
WWI Propaganda: “100% Americanism”

- War time promoted strong US nationalism
- Effect: Post WWI will see an increase in the anti-immigration movement of the late 1800’s called __________.
- Will become more extreme leading to xenophobia: fear or hatred of foreigners
Causes of Xenophobia

1. Labor Unrest
   - High inflation, low wages, and few union protections will lead to many labor strikes post war
   - Many of these strikers are foreign born
   - People fearful these strikes will turn to anarchy: people promoting disorder to upset the established government
   - Some fears realized in 1919 when 8 major cities are hit with bombs from anarchists
Causes of Xenophobia

2. Bolshevik Revolution in Russia

- Russia turns communist: government ownership of all property (country above individual liberties)

- Socialist Movements in Europe as well

- Fearful of spread of ideas to United States
Xenophobia leads to the Red Scare

- **Red Scare**: Time period when the United States began passing anti-communist legislation such as deporting, jailing, and interrogating anyone believed to have communist connections because they were afraid of communist/anarchist uprisings in America.

- Xenophobia leads to the Red Scare.
Anarchists attempt to assassinate Attorney General Palmer and J.D. Rockefeller

People blame the attacks on communism

Palmer begins a campaign to raid and arrest anyone with believed communist/anti-American beliefs, seeing them as a threat to the US government
Most were immigrants with no criminal background

4000 “communists” are held without bond, with more than 500 immigrants being deported as a result of these raids

Pamer will end up being discredited when his promise of many anarchist attacks do not occur, but the fear of these “dangerous” foreigners will continue
Xenophobia Changes the KKK

- Already intensified by what movie?
- Red Scare and Xenophobia encourages KKK to extend their targets beyond African Americans
  - Attack, Jews, Catholics, immigrants, communists
- See themselves as “Moral Regulators”
  - Targeting bootleggers and gamblers
Xenophobia Changes the KKK

- Burn crosses in these people’s yards
- Public Beatings
- Lynchings
- Leads to the KKK attracting **new membership** and creating a National Organization with strong holds in the South and Midwest
- Use business connections and mass media to advertise and grow
- By the end of the 1920’s they fade from public life as the group is hit with **scandals and corruption**, losing any public support
Committed to isolationism, after WWI US passes quota laws restricting the number of immigrants who can enter the United States annually.
Based on Social Darwinism (meaning?) and idea that Anglo-Saxon (British/Western European) superiority the quota laws limited immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe and stopped Asian immigration completely (furthering what previous act?)

Will not address Latin American immigration though which will increase
Mexican Population, 1930

Mexicans migrated across the border in great numbers in the 1920s; by 1930, they constituted a significant Spanish-speaking minority, especially in Texas, California, and Arizona.

Areas of Mexican Settlement (by states), 1930
- **Below 1,000**
- **1,001–10,000**
- **10,001–50,000**
- **50,001–100,000**
- **100,001–500,000**
- **Over 500,000**

**Major cities (100,000 or more) with significant Mexican populations:**
- Los Angeles (97,116)
- San Diego (92,921)
- El Paso (6,897)
- San Antonio (58,291)
- Houston (14,149)

*Population totals include those Mexicans born in Mexico and those born in the United States.*
Social Conflicts of the 1920’s

- Temperance Movement
What amendment began Prohibition?

What is Prohibition?

Review: Anti German feelings that Germans were “Beer makers” and the Grain Shortages of the early 20th century will lead to its passage

Advocate Prohibition to persevere American culture and morality in response to immigration
Congress then passed the Volstead Act which defined “intoxication” and enforced the amendment.

Almost impossible to uphold this law.

Depended on your class, ethnic background, and religion whether you complied.
Effects of Prohibition

- **Speakeasies Develop:**
  - Illegal bars serving alcohol

- **Rise of Bootleggers to supply Speakeasies**
  - Criminals transporting illegally produced and sold alcohol

- **Rise of Organized Crime**
  - Al Capone most famous
  - Used violence, intimidation, and bribery with government officials to supply alcohol in Chicago
Effects of Prohibition

- Too much Crime
- Federal and State Governments cannot control the problems
- 1933 pass the 21st Amendment to repeal (end) prohibition
- Remember: you can’t drink at 18 but you can at 21
Social Conflicts of the 1920’s

Traditional American Conservatism vs Modern Scientific Liberalism
Background of the Conflict

- Early 20th Century Religious Revival of Christian Fundamentalism in the United States
  - Believed in the literal truth of the Bible
  - Also Charles Darwin had recently promoted his Theory of Evolution, challenging the Bible’s creation story
Conservatives: did not favor these scientific changes
- Accepted religious teachings
- Saw these as contradictory to religion

Liberals: open to these new discoveries
- Believed the Bible should be studied as a work of literature and history to determine what is truth and what is fiction (higher criticism)
- Also questioned existence of God after destruction of WWI
Tennessee passes a law forbidding the teaching of Evolution in public schools

John Scopes, a young biology teacher, decided to teach the theory of Evolution rather than the Bible’s creation story anyway, hoping to bring about a case

Becomes nicknamed The “Monkey” Trial (why?)
Scopes Trial of 1925

- Fundamentalist William Jennings Bryan (known for what speech during his bid for presidency?) prosecutes Scopes
- American Civil Liberties Union under Clarence Darrow defend the science teacher
Defense puts Bryan on the stand and gets him to admit that even he does not believe every word of the Bible is literally true.

In the end nothing is resolved.

Scopes is found guilty, pays a fine, law remains in tact, and the argument continues today.
The Causes of the Great Depression
Hidden Economic Problems of the 1920’s

- On the surface unemployment was low, no inflation, Industrial Production was high, and average incomes were higher BUT
- Government, Businesses, and Banks were creating conditions where businesses saw declining demand for their products, leading to overproduction
Republican Governments abandon Progressivism

- Turned to Laissez-Faire economics: meaning?
- Effect
  1. Ended “Trust-Busting” under what President?
  - Monopolies, **Big Business**, and Corporations **flourished** without protections for workers
- **Supreme Court overturned Progressive laws** restricting Child Labor and Minimum wages for women
Gap between the Rich and The Poor Widens

- Rich of the 1920’s were VERY rich
- Poor of the 1920’s were VERY poor
- Most American’s lived below the poverty line
- Without protections, workers wages became stationary while business owners just got richer and richer
Cycle leading to bad business

Companies cut wages or even laid off employees since they needed less for production.

Demand for the products went down and Companies lose money.

Stopped buying anything.

Low Wages without government protections

Could not afford to buy any of the products they made in the factories.

Increased Consumerism and Advertising meant they wanted the products.

Soon could were not allowed to get anymore installment plans.

Solution? Buy _____ Pay _____: __________ plans.
Farm Economy Collapses

- Similar to the 1890’s when Farmers during the ________ movement demanded changed
  - Farmers faced High taxes
  - Competition from Europe once they recovered from WWI meant lower prices
  - High Debts from loans to purchase new land and equipment
Farm Economy Collapses

- Farmers couldn’t pay back loans
- President Coolidge vetoes bills to help the farmers
- Banks failed and went bankrupt without this money
- Effect: small businesses of all kinds found it difficult to get loans enabling them to grow their businesses and hire new workers
Republican Government cuts taxes for the Wealthy

Point was to have them reinvest the saved money into their businesses and workers

Reality: spent their money elsewhere
How did the rich spend the money they saved in taxes?

1. Didn’t, saved it. They had plenty of money already.
2. Bought luxury items like jewelry, cars, homes, etc.
   ☞ These purchases did not make up for the lost revenue from the spending lower classes would have made if they had more money.
How did the rich spend the money they saved in taxes?

3. Invested it in the Stock Market hoping to make more money “Get rich Quick” - no work required

☞ Speculation: people bought more and more stocks believing the economic boom would continue and businesses would be more and more successful, this drove the price of stocks up and up

☞ People began “buying on margin” (paying for part of the stock and getting a loan for the rest of the price which they would pay back when their stock made more money)
What was the problem with this plan?

- Values of Stocks are dependent on the success of businesses
- How successful are the businesses during this time period?
- Sales slumping
October 1929: Slumping Sales = Nervous Investors = Stock Market Crash

- Investors sell many stocks because of slumping sales
- Brokers who had loaned people money to buy stocks on margin got worried and demanded people pay these loans back
- People have to sell their stocks cheaply to get the money to pay their brokers
- Result: stock market PLUMETS

Stock prices continue to fall until the New Deal of 1933

Signal of economic spiral and Beginning of the Great Depression

Market plummets further: Black Tuesday - October 29, 1929

Panic: People begin selling more and more stocks

Result: stock market PLUMETS
Federal Reserve added to the problem of Speculation

- Review: Federal Reserve regulates how much money is in the economy
- Do this by providing loans to banks who then loan money to businesses (with idea of them expanding their businesses)
Early 1920's very easy for a bank to get a loan from the Federal Reserve because they had very low interest rates.

Problem? Businesses now got easy loans from banks but chose to use the money to buy stocks, furthering speculation.
By 1929 the Federal Reserve tried to slow down speculation by raising interest rates and making it harder to get loans.

Little too Late

Herbert Hoover takes office in January of 1929, by October the Stock Market has crashed.
The stock market crash WAS NOT the cause of the great depression., just an effect of the time period.

Black Tuesday marks the beginning of the Great Depression.

Those who bought on speculation, or bought on margin lost everything.

Banks start asking for loan payments, but nobody has money to pay them off.
“Runs” on Banks furthers Problems

- People Panicked more as more and more banks began closing
- Response: people rushed to their banks and withdrew their entire savings
- Result: Banks hurt even worse and more closed, causing even more economic problems
- Even wealthy families found themselves with nothing
Government furthers problems with the Economy

1. Federal Reserve continues to keep interest rates high, making it hard for banks and therefore businesses to get loans to alleviate their financial problems.

Lowering interest rates could have stopped the Great Depression from getting so bad.
2. 1930 Passes High Protective Tariff to protect the sales of US companies

Foreign companies cannot sell in the US so they pass their own tariffs

Result: International trade is dead and the worldwide economy collapses
3. Hoover tries but not enough

- Most of the Republican Government stuck to the idea that the market will eventually stabilize on its own (Laissez-Faire)
- Hoover asks businesses to voluntarily steady wages, employment, and hours, but impossible for these business to financially afford this
- Called for American’s to use their “rugged individualism” to get through the hard times believing “prosperity is just around the corner”
- Result: Hoover is blamed for the Great Depression
What do you call this?
Impact on People

- 25% unemployment
- Unable to pay loans or rent, **homeless rates soar.** People **wonder** town to town in search of work
- **Hoovervilles**- homeless communities.
- Those who work see hours and wages cut.
- Those with money only buy essential goods.
Where do we get food?

Soup Kitchens  

Breadlines
Great Depression and its effect on home life.

- Schools close, cannot pay teachers.
- Birthrates and marriages decline
- Family life begins to deteriorate, many men leave their families
  - Father’s status as provider disappears as their wives and children are forced to work to make ends meet
- State and private charities cannot help suffering.
- More and more people want the government to help.
Bonus Army March

- WW 1 vets demand their war bonuses early.
- Build a Hooverville outside the capitol.
- Congress won’t give bonus, some protesters won’t leave.
- President Hoover has to call federal troops to remove remaining protesters.
The Dust Bowl

1890’s Midwest is overgrazed from cattle.

WW 1- Farmers over plant wheat crops, which destroy sod that held the soil.

Massive drought and winds cause major losses of top soil.
Hundreds of thousands of farmers, especially tenant farmers who were evicted, become displaced.

Forced to become migrants.

Roam the countryside looking for work.

Some are named Okies, because of their home state. (Oklahoma)

Migrate to California

Houses were shut tight, and cloth wedged around doors and windows, but the dust came in so thinly that it could not be seen in the air, and it settled like pollen on the chairs and tables, on the dishes. ~ Grapes of Wrath
FDR and The New Deal
Franklin Delano Roosevelt

- Elected in 1932
- Personality and appearance give America a much needed image of hope.
- First president to effectively use the radio to his advantage.
Elected with the intent to experiment with government action to end the economic crisis (opposite of Laissez-Faire)

Starts Fire Side Chats: radio broadcasts where he directly tells the public of his plans, instilling confidence

Proposes and passes “The New Deal” for American during his first 100 days in office in 1933
Main parts of the New Deal

- **Relief**: provide help to people suffering the most
- **Recovery**: create programs that would put people back to work
- **Reform**: create long lasting reforms to prevent this from happening again
Providing Relief
1. Bank Holiday

- Closed banks for a day, declaring a holiday
- Took to his Fireside Chats encouraging people to trust the banks again
- Reopened and panic had stopped—people slowed down withdrawing money, allowing banks to recover
2. Relief Funds to States

- Sent millions of dollars (increasing federal debt) to States to get their economies moving
3. Farm Subsidies

- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) Gave money to farmers to encourage them to stop farming
- Lowering production and raising prices on farm products
- Relieving economic burden on farmers
Recovery
Public Works Programs

- Government paid people to build things that would benefit the whole public.
- These newly employed people then spent their paychecks at other businesses, further stimulating the economy.
- Alleviated Pressure and helped raise confidence but did not fix the economy.
1. Expanded Rural Electricity

- Tennessee Valley Authority: Built dams to generate electricity in 7 States (mostly the South) where rural areas had no access to power
- Helps rural Appalachia prosper
2. Public Works Programs

Civilian Conservation Corps: Young unmarried men between 17-23

- Installed electric, built fire towers, and planted trees in National Parks across America

- Built bridges, hospitals, schools, roads, and airfields to benefit society
3. Investment in the Arts

- Works Progress Administration
- Provided work for writers, artists, and actors
- Set standard that the government will continue to support and invest in the arts
Criticisms of the New Deal

FDR Haters
Liberal Criticisms

- People on the Political Left (Workers and Labor Unions)
  - Believed the New Deal did not do enough to redistribute income by helping the elderly and poor
  - Unions wanted the Right to Bargain Collectively (for workers rights) to be protected
Conservative Criticisms

People on the Political Right (Wealthy Business Owners)

1. Too Expensive
   - Deficit Spending: created a national debt and an unbalanced budget

2. Too Socialist
   - Too much power in the Federal Government (compared him to totalitarian/fascist governments of Europe like Hitler (Germany), Mussolini (Italy), or Stalin (Soviet Union-communist Russia))
Conservative and rules many of FDR’s programs unconstitutional

FDR’s response: “Court Packing”

No set # of Supreme Court Justices under the constitution

FDR plans to enlarge from 9-15 to give him an advantage

Highly criticized and he backs down but the court hears him and does not rule any other programs unconstitutional
Reforms
FDR responds to Critics

FDR passes a series of laws that address issues of the Depression and answer the critics of the Liberal left.
1. Insures Bank Deposits

- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) established
- Federal Reserve will **insure bank deposits** up to $100,000 if a bank fails (i.e. if the bank can’t pay you, the government will)
- Instills confidence and prevented people from doing what?
2. Regulated the Stock Market

- Securities Exchange Commission
- Watches Stock Market, buying and selling, to ensure fair practices
3. Protections for Workers

- Fair Labor Standards Act
  - Establishes a federal minimum wage
  - Established maximum hours without overtime pay
- Fair Employment Practices
  - Wagner Act: gives Unions right to organize and collective bargain
4. Social Security Act

- Creates a national insurance program protecting:
  - In case they become Unemployed
  - In case they become disabled
  - Paid workers to retire at 65
- Did not provide relief (as workers paid into the program) BUT
- Longest Lasting Program that in time would greatly help alleviate poverty
4. Social Security Act

- The Conservative Right will have the most issues with this act.
- Believe it turned United States into a Socialist “Welfare State”-where the government takes care of people rather than themselves.
What about the Conservative Right’s problems with the New Deal?

“Soak the Rich Act”

Further made the “Right Wing” mad by paying for the programs by:

- Raising taxes on the wealthy
- Raising Estate taxes
- Raising taxes on the profits of corporations
What about the Conservative Right’s problems with the New Deal?

- Tries to appease the wealthy conservatives by cutting spending in 1937
- Causes a new recession
Historians Criticize FDR's New Deal
1. Did little For African Americans

- Last hired, first fired, affected by Depression more than whites
- 48% unemployment
- New Deal programs segregated (CCC) or only offer skilled jobs to whites (TVA)
- Farm subsidies meant farmers stopped farming part of their land
- Effect: Sharecroppers and Tenant farmers (usually African Americans) lost their land
FDR does become the 1st president to try and improve conditions for African Americans.

- Consults “Black Cabinet” - African American government employees to discuss concerns of community.
- Establishes Fair Employment Practices Commission to protect rights of African American workers in wartime industries after a group of African Americans threaten to march on Washington.
1. Did little For African Americans

- Eleanor Roosevelt: given quite a voice as an advisor to Roosevelt especially after Polio limits his ability to travel

- When the Daughters of the American Revolution refuse to allow Marian Anderson to sing at Constitution Hall, Eleanor Roosevelt arranges for her to publically perform at the Lincoln memorial

- Her and her husbands work will encourage African Americans to begin and continue to vote Democratic (starting with Northern Blacks)
2. Did little for Women

- Women must “Use it up, wear it out, make it do or do without”
- Found themselves having to work to help provide for the family
  - Often not hired because they were “taking men’s jobs”
- Many New Deal programs:
  - Only hired men (CCC)
  - Hired way more men than women
  - Allowed for Lower wages for women
  - Did not guarantee Social Security protections for women
2. Did little for Women

- FDR does hire the first female cabinet member (Francis Perkins)
- And gives his wife a considerable voice in the government
Legacy of the New Deal
Immediate Effects

1. Provided relief and allowed the nation to stay afloat until WWII

2. Continued and fulfilled much of the work of the Progressive Movement
### Long Term Effects

1. Set **deficit spending** (or increasing federal debt through stimulus programs) as the usual way of preventing a depression.

2. Would directly cause a **Conservative Movement** in the 1950’s where **unions** are once again **under attack**.

3. Became a **motivation for the 1960’s reform movements** (especially the Civil Right’s Movement).