

Discrimination in the Courts
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The Campaign for Bank Insurance in Antebellum New York

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Black Social Scientist Cont.

Walter D. Dill

Born July 10, 1875
Graduate of North Carolina Graduate of North Carolina
1894
Bought Moody's business for Chicago and Chicago Museum in Chicago
Founded the **Chicago Black Social and Historical Society** for Training Negro Girls - 1912
Walter Dill

Black Businesses in the Depression

Black businesses were the backbone of the Black community during the Great Depression. They provided a source of employment and economic stability for Black Americans. However, they faced significant challenges, including discrimination and limited access to capital. Despite these obstacles, many Black entrepreneurs persevered, creating a network of support and resilience within their communities.

What happened?

- Between the years 1932 and 1972 syphilis was administered to at least 600 african american men.
- They were not notified that they were agreeing to contracting the deadly if not treated disease.
- Instead they were told they were being treated for bad blood.

1871 Cholera

The Great Cholera was considered an epidemic in the case of Black Chicago that occurred in only a short interval of time.

Under the Black Law

Black Americans faced significant legal challenges during the Reconstruction era. The Black Law, which was a set of laws designed to restrict the rights of Black citizens, was a major obstacle to their progress. Despite these laws, Black leaders and activists fought back, leading to the eventual passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

1853 American Anti-Slavery and Black Slave Trade

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1844 The Rise of Black Societies

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1855 Organized Labor & Black America

- Before the 1850s, unions affiliated with the National American Federation of Labor, restricted blacks to segregated locals
- Federal unions excluded blacks entirely, and the American Federation of Labor (AFL) didn't cooperate with African Americans or recent European immigrants
- Most Blacks in unions were men and some of the men represented and helped improve the lives of black workers

1876 The Communist Party & African Americans

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1876 Communist Party vs NAACP

1876 Communist Party vs NAACP

1877 Misuses of Medical Science: The Tuskegee Study

1877 Misuses of Medical Science: The Tuskegee Study

Black Social Scientist Cont.

Robert C. Weaver

- Born 1907, in Washington D.C
- Died 1987, in New York City
- Graduate of Duane Senior High School

New Deal Programs

The New Deal provided some opportunity to African Americans but disproportionately benefited White Americans. While many of the programs were designed to protect discrimination and help everyone, they were administered unfairly, especially in the South.

Approximately 50% of African Americans were unemployed during the Great Depression.

- Agriculture Adjustment Act (AAA)
- National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
- Public Works Administration (PWA)
- Civil Works Administration (CWA)

Political Allies for Racial Justice

I'm not the smartest fellow in the world, but I can sure pick some smart colleagues. -FDR

FDR's Black Cabinet

John L. Lewis (1880-1969)

- Lewis was the president of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) and the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO).
- The UMWA was committed to the interracial & multi-ethnic organizing which enables more African Americans to participate in the labor movements

In Conclusion

- Researcher died August 11th November of 1972.
- This disease was spread from the patients to the staff who were infected with the disease who were later diagnosed with congenital syphilis.

The Office for Human Research Protections

In 1979, a new organization was formed to ensure the rights of patients were protected. Federal laws and regulations regarding Institutional Review Boards were put into motion.

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18:4 The Rise of Black Social Scientist

- During 1880 to 1910, the Roosevelt administrations employed a plethora of the following black professionals:
 - Architects
 - Attorneys
 - Engineers
 - Social Workers
 - Statisticians
- Nearly 200 African American received M.D.'s during this era.

18:3 American Americans and FDR's New Deal



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18:2 Black Protest during during the Great Depression



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18:5 Organized Labor & Black America

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18:1 Cataclysm

The Great Depression was considered a cataclysm because of the damage that occurred in such a short period of time.



18:6 The Communist Party & African Americans



- Founded in 1919 The Communist party has advocated for democracy, labor rights, women's equality, and racial justice.

Scottsboro Trial

Three African American young men on night train were accused of rape and sentenced to death the government announced its list of guilty.



Apple Revolution

An uprising for the 1930s, it was a protest in support of attempting to include 100,000 in May 1932.

Communist Party VS NAACP

- The Communist Party and the NAACP competition for African American support.
- The NAACP felt that the Communist Government of African American efforts opportunity.

Black Social Scientist Cont.

McLeod Bethune
 born July 10, 1875
 dayesville, South Carolina
 graduate of Scotia Seminary in 1904
 Dwight Moody's Institution for Home and Foreign Missions in Chicago
 founded the Daytona Vocational and Industrial Institute for Training Negroes in Daytona Florida



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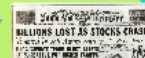
Dr. Myrtle Eaton (1872-1965)
Member of the Tusculum, Illinois, and training training in black medicine. Lived during the Depression. Received the only doctorate from Tusculum during the Depression.



Several Factors leading up to the Great Depression

The Great Depression was a economic crisis following the stock market crash in 1929.

- Overproduction
- Unpopular regulations in stock market and profit in the industry
- Failure of government to regulate the industry
- Failure to address the issue of credit
- Lack of international trade



Several Factors leading up to the Great Depression

The Great Depression was a economic crisis following the stock market crash in 1929.

- Rampant speculation
- Corporate capitalism's drive for markets and profits unchecked by federal regulation
- The failure of government or private sector to understand how the economy works
- a weak international system
- overproduction and low prices for many agricultural goods and raw materials
- The great inequality of wealth and income that limited the purchasing power of millions of Americans



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Harder Times For Black America



Black women were affected more than the black men. There were fewer jobs through domestic service and they were only hired and paid little to no money.



These two women, Marvel Cooke and Ella Baker, wrote "The Bronze Slave Market", exposing how "well-paid" white women would select black women to work for them paying them 15 cents to 25 cents and sometimes no money at all. They said that it reminded them of the old slave marts in antebellum South.

Black Businesses in the Depression

Two types of black-owned businesses demonstrated the rise or fall during the Great Depression; insurance companies and banks

In 1940 when money started to look better the insurance companies were doing well.

- Atlanta Life
- Supreme Life
- Golden State
- NC Mutual Life

Atlanta Life founded by a former slave named Alonzo Herndon, survived the Great Depression with substantial profit.

NC Mutual Life, founded by C.C. Spaulding in 1899 is still one of the largest black-owned insurance companies in the United States. (Durham,NC)



The Binga Bank

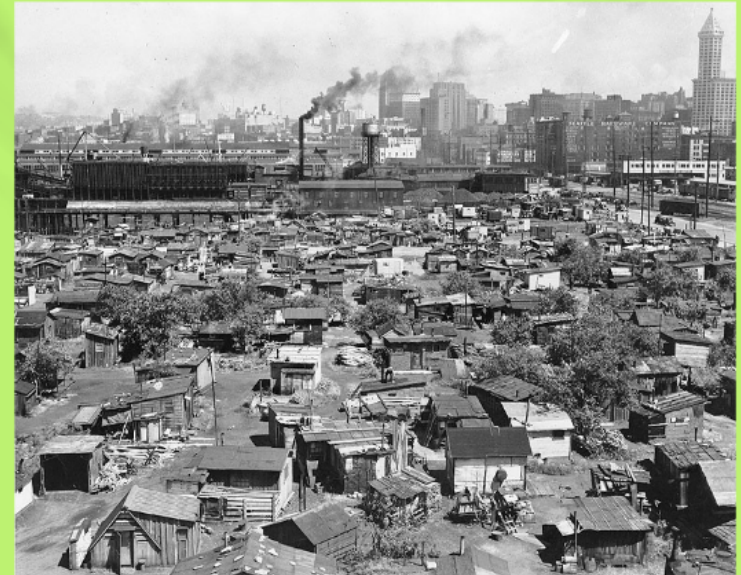
The Binga Bank was Chicago's first black-owned-and-operated financial institution(Jesse Binga).Founded in 1908, it was an important symbol of black capitalism until July 31,1930 when it was padlocked by Illinois state auditors. The bank was too invested in black churches and fraternal societies who couldn't pay their payments on time because of the economic crisis. In which Binga refused to seize the properties of these communities

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Dr. Matilda Evans(1872-1935)

Many of the hospitals, clinics, and nursing training schools couldn't survive the Depression. Because of this many blacks health were diminishing. Some physicians began to encourage their patients to demand admissions into segregated government-operated hospitals. A black lady physician by the name of Dr. Matilda Evans and other healthcare professionals provided free medical and dental care for people. In July of 1930 when Dr. Matilda Evans opened up her short-lived clinic over 700 people showed up. Even though it didn't last very long it encouraged blacks to be more aggressive with he state when it comes to public resources.



↑
"Hoovervilles"



He believed that government should do little to interfere with the economy. Although he had hoped that the businesses would create new jobs and restore consumer spending that did not happen. The businesses took the government loans and still laid off workers. He also pushed for local governments and charities to help the unemployed, homeless, and the starving masses. "Hoovervilles" became a popular term used which referred to a heap of tin, cardboard, and burlap next to the railroads, and its where men, women, and children began to settle. He still didn't provide federal relief. He also was racists in politics. He wanted to create a white Republican Party in the South and also kept trying to appoint to the Us Supreme Judge of NC who believed in "seperate but equal"and also by displacing black Republican leaders

*18:2 Black Protest
during during the
Great Depression*

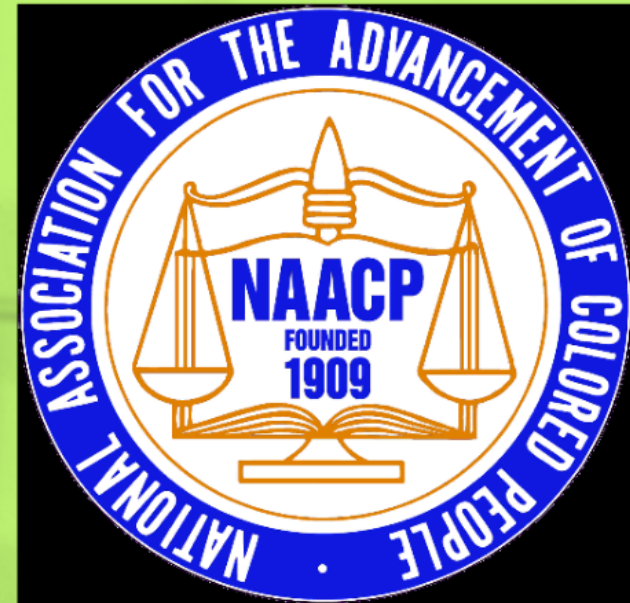
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During the 1930s and
1940s, African
American men and
women were
determined to use any
resource they had to
destroy racial injustice.



NAACP & CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLES

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The NAACP was a organization who played a significant role in the Civil Rights movement.

W.E.B. DuBois, editor of NAACP journal, *The Crisis* advocated a program of self-determination to help empower black people.

The NAACP sponsored a legal campaign led by Thurgood Marshall and Charles Houston to help fight against educational and political discrimination, by mobilizing black communities.

Black Women played a prominent role & made major contributions to NAACP in 1930's.

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