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Expanding the Push for Equality

As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Analyze the causes of the growth of the Latino population after World War II.**
- **Evaluate significant leaders and the methods they used to achieve equality in political rights for Latinos.**
- **Evaluate the means by which Native Americans sought to expand their rights.**
- **Describe the expansion of rights for consumers and the disabled.**

Latino Immigration Surges

After WWI, the US limited immigration from Europe, but still faced a demand for cheap labor

Mexico & Latin America grew, but saw little job opportunities, causing migrants to head to the US

1942—Mexican immigrants came to the US under the *Bracero Program*, which granted temporary worker status to work on farms.

1965- The government passed the Immigration & Nationality Act Amendments that eliminated national-origin quotas for immigrants

Immigration

Asian & Mexican immigration surged in the US, growing to more than 1.5 million in the 1980s

Puerto Ricans, who are part of a US territory, came to the US for better paying jobs

Cuban & Dominican immigrants came as political refugees to escape dictatorships

Latino Organization Rights

Hector P. Garcia formed the American G.I. forum to demand equal treatment for Latino Veterans

In the 1960s & 1970s, Latinos fought for civil rights such as the right to vote, better working conditions, wages, & education

Cesar Chavez fought for farm laborers who were being exploited in the US.

Migrant Farmworkers- Laborers who migrated from farm to farm & in between states to pick fruits & vegetables

Latino Civil Rights

Dolores Huerta was another activist who founded the Agricultural Workers Association to help register voters & improve Hispanic neighborhoods

In the 1960s, Huerta & Chavez's organization merged a Hispanic workers union with a Filipino union to create the **United Farm Workers (UFW)**

Chicano Movement- Dedicated to bring awareness to Latino's history & culture & grow political & social efforts

“Brown Power”- Political movement working for better housing & jobs & support of Latino political candidates

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Native Americans Battle Discrimination

1961- The National Indian Youth Council was formed to preserve Native fishing rights in the Northwest

1968- Chippewa activists Dennis Banks & George Mitchel found the [American Indian Movement \(AIM\)](#)

1969- A group of American Indians occupied the island of Alcatraz asserting they owned the land due to a treaty.

- held it until 1971!

[The Long March](#)- Dennis Banks & Russel Means marched from San Francisco to D.C. to take control of the BIA, temporarily naming it the Native American Embassy

Native American Civil Rights

1970- Dee Brown writes the book *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*, raising awareness to the historic mistreatment of Native Americans

1973- AIM took over the village of Wounded Knee, demanding the government investigate the condition of reservation Indians

Federal authorities put the village under siege, killing two AIM members. Eventually the government pledged to reexamine Native treaty rights

Important Court Cases

Mendez v. Westminster (1947)- Segregation of Mexican of Mexican American students in California schools was unconstitutional

Delgado v. Bastrop I.S.D. (1948)- Ended segregation in the Texas public school system

The Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975-
Granted tribes greater control over resources & education on reservations

Asian Americans Fight Discrimination

The Japanese American Citizens League- Fought to protect Japanese American's civil rights

Another goal of the program was to receive government compensation for property lost by Japanese Americans during internment camps in WWII

The Immigration & Nationality Act Amendments
also aided Asian immigrants as it did
Latinos

Activists Win Rights for Consumers & Disabled

Ralph Nader- Lawyer who fought for consumer rights in the 1960s & 1970s

His book *Unsafe at Any Speed* helped push Congress to pass the National Traffic & Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)-
created to mandate workplace safety regulations

Congress began creating programs to help those with physical & mental disabilities

Eunice Shriver (Kennedy's sister) began an athletic camp for young people with disabilities, became the Special Olympics