

Social Impact of the War

1. A. Philip Randolph: A powerful African American labor leader who emerged in the 1920's. Randolph fought for an end to employment discrimination. He planned a "March on Washington" to protest employment discrimination by the government. As a result FDR signed Executive Order 8802, opening jobs and training programs to African Americans.
2. Executive Order 8802: Signed by FDR, opened jobs and training programs to all Americans regardless of race or ethnicity. It also created the Fair Employment Practices Committee to hear complaints about job discrimination. Did not have a great impact but was a step in the right direction.
3. Double V Campaign: Launched by the *Pittsburgh Courier*, an African American newspaper. Represented the desire for victory over the Axis powers and victory over racism at home. The campaign represented the effort by the African American community to bring attention to inequality in America.

4. Braceros: In 1942 in America there was a significant shortage of farm laborers. The U.S. entered into an agreement with Mexico to bring “braceros” or Mexican farm laborers to the U.S. to meet this shortage. The agreement provided for food, shelter, transportations and medical care for the laborers. One significant impact was large increase in the Latino population in southern California.
5. Barrios: Spanish speaking neighborhoods. Crowded conditions and discrimination often resulted in tensions that at times turned violent. Commonly found during WWII in the cities of southern California.
6. Zoot-Suiters: A label given to many young Mexican Americans in the 1940's. The label was related to a style of dress popular among young Latino men. The look offended some Americans and a series of fights broke out between the Latinos and white sailors on leave. The sailors were usually the instigators. Their claim was they attacked the Latinos for looking “un-American”. The violence eventually escalated into full scale riots.

7. Executive Order 9066: Signed by FDR, it authorized the Sec. of the War to establish military zones along the West Coast and remove any or all persons as deemed necessary. As a result the government set up the WRA – War Relocation Authority to remove everyone of Japanese ancestry. They were interned, or confined on one of ten camps in remote areas away from the coast.
8. Korematsu vs United States: A Supreme Court ruling which ruled that the relocation policy was not race based. Korematsu had refused to report for relocation on the basis that his civil rights had been violated.
9. Nisei: A citizen born in the United States to Japanese immigrant parents.
10. Issie: Japanese Immigrants who were resident aliens. They were not U.S. citizens.

Respond to the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Women sometimes encountered hostile reactions from other workers particularly when they took jobs previously held by men. They also earned less money than men for performing the same work. Working women still need to care for their children and maintain their households.
2. War-time employment provided many women with self confidence as well as economic independence. Women found the work to be challenging and more interesting than other jobs they may have had.
3. Sailors attacked young Latino men for their appearance which the sailors claimed to be un-American. Police often arrested the victims rather than the sailors. Local newspapers blamed the Mexican Americans rather than the sailors who usually began the attacks. Spanish newspapers urged young Latinos not to respond with violence but some did seek revenge.

1. The Jim Crow system persisted in the South, while African Americans in the North faced discrimination in both employment and housing.
2. The government acted against employment discrimination for the first time in American history when President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8802.
3. Mexican Americans found jobs in shipyards and aircraft factories.
4. Mexican farm laborers faced crowded conditions and discrimination in their neighborhoods.
5. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, hostility towards Japanese Americans grew into hatred and hysteria.

6. Japanese Americans on the West Coast were relocated to internment camps.
7. Higher-paying positions opened to women as men were drafted into the armed forces.
8. The percentage of African American women in industrial jobs increased sharply.
9. An organization founded in 1942 based on the principle of using nonviolent techniques to end racism.
10. Mexican farm laborer brought to work in the United States.