History Making Productions Presents: Promise for a Better City: 1944 - 1964

Student Materials Blank Notesheet and Worksheets

- Learning through Media -

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H STORY MAKING PRODUCTIONS

Promise for a Better City *Vocabulary*

- Arsenal a factory or workshop for producing and storing weapons and munitions.
- **Menial** relating to work requiring little skill, especially domestic duties such as cleaning
- **Relic** something that has survived from the past
- Encumbrance a hindrance
- **Irony** contrast between what might be expected and what actually occurs
- **Rebuff** reject

Note Sheet

Promise for a Better City: 1944-1964—The basics

Fill this in as you watch. Sentences in italics are direct quotations from the episode.

Segment I-0:00-4:17 (World War II/PTC strike)

I. Why was Philadelphia important to the war effort during World War II?

2. What two groups made significant gains in the industrial workplace during World War II?

 3. At the Philadelphia Transportation Company (PTC), the job of _________is for ________only.

 4. Black workers were kept in the menial jobs

 of _______and ______.

 5. Carolyn Davenport Moore organizes protests that draw ________attention.

 President Roosevelt orders ______ black workers to be _______.

 6. In August 19, 1944, more than _______ PTC workers ______ the federal order....bringing war _______ to a ______.

 7. President Roosevelt sent troops to Philadelphia to _______.

8. How were the workers convinced to come back to work?

Segment 2-4:18-9:23---Rise of the anti-corruption Democrats

I. At the end of World War II, how long had Philadelphia's Republican party been in power?

2. What was the contribution of each of the following women to the campaign of Democrats Joseph Clark and Richardson Dilworth?

Natalie Sachs	
Elise Bailen	
Ada Lewis	
Emily Jones	

3. What were the key features of the new city charter that was approved by voters in 1951?

Note Sheet, continued

Segment 3---9:24-11:40---Edmund Bacon's ideas, part 1

I. What are some adjectives to describe Philadelphia in the late 1940s?

2. Relics of Philadelphia's

_____era were seen as an encumbrance to a

__, consumer-oriented downtown.

Segment 4—11:41-14:34- Teen life

Segment 5---14:35-18:45---Edmund Bacon's ideas, part II

I. What is the irony described by Professor Tom Sugrue?

2. Why did Edmund Bacon want to remove the "Chinese Wall" and what was built in its place?

3. Who opposed Edmund Bacon and Mayor Dilworth's plan to bring urban renewal to Society Hill? Why?

Segment 6---- 18:46-24:49—Civil rights era Philadelphia

I. What strategies were used to create more job opportunities for African Americans in Philadelphia?

2. In August of 1964, rumors spread that_____ which led to a riot along Columbia Avenue in North Philadelphia.

Which leaders worked to calm the three-day riot?

Segment 7---24:50-28---1964

I. What two things were continuing to flee Philadelphia in 1964?

2. Why was Edmund Bacon on the cover of TIME magazine?

Webisode Activity

Urban Renewal: The Remaking of Society Hill

GATHERING THE INFO

As you watch the webisode, complete this sheet.

I. Urban renewal money came from the ______government, but

decisions on how to spend it were made at the _____ level.

2. Fill in the chart below with information about the types of people, businesses, and buildings that were found in Society Hill before and after urban renewal.

Before Urban Renewal	After Urban Renewal

3. Society Hill became a national model of how to revive a neighborhood

through______rather than_____

ANALYZING THE INFO:

1. Was the renewal of Society Hill a good idea? Who were the biggest winners and losers? Did the local government misuse its authority in the development of Society Hill?

2. Edmund Bacon, Director of the City Planning Commission is quoted as saying, "I know what ought to be". Was this an accurate statement in terms of Society Hill?

"Negroes Building Boycott Network"

Excerpt I



hiring and promotion to mend

Philadelphia, where it has been operating with remarkable results for two years.

The ministers expect it to take hold in every major city with a Negro population large enough to make its economic power felt.

The plan has already spread to New York where the first boycott begang two weeks ago. to Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh Cincinnati and Wilmington, Del. It will start soon in Atlanta, according to dersons involved in it.

What distinguishes the plan from earlier boycotts is that there is nothing hit-or-miss about it. It is a carefully conceived, permanent program to. gain access for Negroes to jobs that have hitherto been closed. to them.

The Negro clergymen have Continued on Page 67, Column 1 even developed an entirely new concept of leadership—or, really. nonleadership to fit the needs of the program.

Education Is Stressed

They also are encouraging voluntary programs within the Net untary programs within the Nei impossible for reprisals to occur gro community to raise the edu- It is also difficult, were anyone cational level of Negroes so so minded, to know against they may qualify for the new

jobs that become available through "selective patronage" or otherwise. The final phase of the pro-

gram which is just under way on an experimental basis in garden apartment developments as examples of integrated operation.

Cut Job Discrimination By JOHN D. POMFRET Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 Negro clergymen are quictly building a national network to employ Negroes' purchasing power systematically to force concerns that discriminate in hiring and promotion to mend

hiring and promotion to mend their ways. The plan, which the minis-ters call "selective patronage," someone else might be the is most highly developed in program's undoing. So they de-Philadelphia, where it has been organization, no by-laws, no officers, no treasury, no dues, no staff.

"Selective patronage," insofar as the congregation of a par-ticular church i concerned, can be ivokd and revoked only by its minister. In the eyes of each congregation, its minister is the leader of the program. A loosely knit priorities com-

mittee (with no chairman) has been formed to determine in what order industries and, then, companies within a selected industry, should be approached The membership of the committee shifts.

Leadership Changes

In addition, each industry campaign—and there have been 19 so far in Philadelphia—is led by a different minister.

Besides reinforcing the authority of each minister with Althority of each minister with his congregation, this diffusion of leadership has other advan-tages, the originators of the program say. It averts factionalism because there is nothing there for any-one to plot to seize it. It develops leadership. It enlarges the white ecompositive idea of the leader-

community's idea of the leadership available in the Negro community.

Furthermore, because no one is out in front, it is virtually

whom or what to bring a legal

whom or what to bring a legal action. The program and its origins were described in an interview by Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church of Philadelphia, one of the found-èrs of the program, who will admit only to being "a servant of the leaders." "The idea of selective patron-see in Philadelphia began about

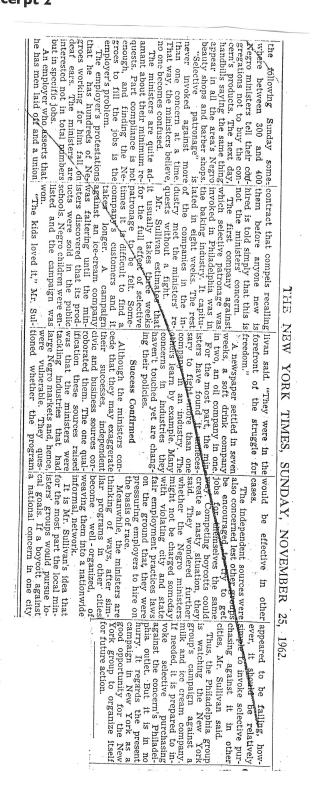
"The idea of selective patron-age in Philadelphia began about two years ago," Mr. Sullivan sald. "Some of us were picketing the five-and-ten to support the lunch counter sit-ins in the South, when we realized that the North and East had prob-lems that were just as acute.

"The more we looked, the more we saw problems. Thou-sands of Negro boys and girls samus or regro boys and girls were walking the streets of Philadelphia, unable to obtain jobs, but white boys and girls who had graduated from the same high schools were work-ing."

About 15 Negro ministers met in March, 1960, and decided that action was needed to enlist Negto buying power in the fight for jobs.

"Negroes Building Boycott Network"

Excerpt 2



Begin here

Moral Role Explained

Moral Role Explained The ministers decided that they were, in Mr. Sullivan's parase, "the only morally or-ganized network of communi-cation" in the Negro commu-nity and that the drive, to be effective, would have to have a mioral, as well as mass, base. "To us this is a Biblical—a spiritual—movement," Mr. Sul-liyan said. "We are saying to our congregations that we can-not in good moral conscience rémain quiet while our people." "The jobs that the ministers want to open up they call "sen-sitive" jobs. These are very posts, clerical and stenographic positions, jobs as skilled manual workers and as driver-salesmen —jobs in which people come into close personal association with other people, and use the same lunchrooms and restrooms.

close personal association with other people, and use the same lunchrooms and restrooms. Although Philadelphia's 534,-000 Negroes are nearly 27 per cent of the city's population, Mr. Sullivan estimated that they held only 1 per cent or less of the "sensitive" jobs. Because the unskilled, low

Because the unskilled, low $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(q_{2}) + b_{2}}$. A few days later, they return with a list of specific requests — that so many Negroes be employed in these jobs in this department; so many in that, and so on. They say that the initial requests are a minimum—mcrely a start by which the concern can indicate its good intentions. They set a date for their requests to be met and they ask for assurances that nondiscriminatory policies will be followed. inatory policies will be followed. If the deadline is not met, on

AUG 3 07964 NYHI Philadelohia: "The Jungle" That Exploded ie with low

By. Fred C. Shapiro of The Herald Tribune staf What Harlem and Bedford-Sturvesant are to New York:

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Stuyvesant are to New York, "The Jungle" is to Philadelphia.

A 125-block area in the north central part of town, it contains more than 200,000 of the city's more than 600, 000 Negroes. There they live in conditions as jammed and squalid as any ghetto in the country.

Like New York's Negro ghettos, it has the highesto rate of crime in the city, and like New York's Negro ghettos it exploded.

Pypically, the violence was couched off by a minor traffic mothing could stop them. Cecil Moore, Philadelphia's storm-lest civil-rights leader, said were the streets of "The Jungle." Dick Gregory, former light heavyweight boxing cham-Friday night and Saturday morning, unchecked rioting arson and looting tore apart between a Negro couple and two policemen white and one Negro thousand Negroes were racing wildly through the streets. fanned by a rumor that police pion Bob Montgomery and jookey Georgie Woods roamed the streets telling true. They were hooted down them Mr. Moore, Negro comedial the rumor was no lence-more criminal than women and children began leaving the streets. By midnight and morning of vio racial-masses of Negro men had killed the Negro womar In the afternoon, after. Within hours more than the - flames rioting satisfied. Nothing ncident people disc one



afternoon, the area was a "ghost town," and only police stood an uneasy guard. The streets were cleared after Mayor James H. J. Tate, called back from a Jersey shore vacation, imposed a complete 24-hour curfew over "The Jungle."

But at least until the afternoon, "The Jungle" was a jungle where strength and cunning were the only virtues, and weakness the only vice. Men and women-even vice. Men and women-even their pleasure.

The pressure. Yesterday afternoon, Negro leaders asked Negro minlisters to come out on the streets at night in their robes, to attempt to pacify crowds who might try to violate the curfew. Police, too, were making their preparations. They borrowed Fire Department ladders to clear rooftops of bricks and missiles stored up for what was ap-

False Killing Rumor Triggered Riof 05 6 phis history, was released from hundreds of smashed and boarded. Mrs. Bradford was taken on a to refrain from further rioting and jail Saturday and permitted to re up store windows, helmeted police brief, one-hour tour of the riot, looting and tell them that the riot, turn to the community which had officers, wooden barricades, and thorn area in an official NAACP ing was set off by a false rumor. him. He would urge the residents The rumor which ignited the fuse year-old housewife was driven west of rioting area residents looted that Mrs. Bradford was alive, un-or Columbia ave. from Broad to stores and jeered police who stood harmed and seated in the car with 25th at., Saturday evening, past by watching helplessly. bia ave., the auto would stop and Moore would announce over a loud-Her face drawn and pale, the 39- more than 18 hours as thousands speaker mounted on the auto's roof At every intersection on Columof the local branch of the NAACP. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5) Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission. BRIEF AREA TOUR become a buttletield during her huge piles of debris-the remnants staff car. Seated beside her in the of a living nightmare which lasted lauto was Cecil B. Moore, president Tiff Between Husband and Wife **Resulted in Car Blocking Street** ProQuest Historical Newspapers Philadelphia Tribune (1912-2001) Philadelphia Tribune (1912-2001); Sep 1, 1964; False Killing Rumor Triggered Riot CHRIS PERRY ment with a Negro policeman Friborn waitress whose traffic arguday evening provoked the bloodlest and most costly rlot in Philadel-Mrs. Odessa Bradford, the stub-Stories on Pages 2 and 3) See Other Fictures and BY CHRIS J. PERRY OF THE TRIBUME STAFF 20 hours behind bars.

False Rumor About Arrested Woman's Death Started Riot

(Continued from Page 1) to a powder keg of resentment and exploded into wholesale violence first got started Friday evening

shortly after Mrs. Bradford was dragged bodily from her automobile by several policemen and placed in an emergency patrol wagon for a ride to the police station at 17th and Montgomery ave.

Charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct, she remained in custody until 3 p.m. the following afternoon. During her confinement, a false rumor spread through the North Philadelphia community like wildfire to the effect that she was pregnant and had been fatally beaten by a police officer in her jail cell.

ANTI-WHITE SPEECHES

Aroused and angered area residents, whipped into a frenzy by the impassioned speeches of street corner speakers urging that all white policemen, merchants and citizens this (rioting) would have happenbe driven from North Philadelphia, ed," Mrs. Bradford told the Tribthousands of infuriated citizens embarked on a wild and bloody rampage which resulted in injuries to

150 persons and millions of dollars in property damage.

Mrs. Bradford was released from jail Saturday afternoon upon the Bradford's mother, at 1721 n. 26th pleas of attorney Cecil Moore who st. told officials that only by proving she was alive and unharmed would

the rioting be quelled. "If that policeman had only treat ed me like a human being, none of



MRS. ODESSA BRADFORD



RUSH BRADFORD

une,

The sequence of events leading to her arrest first began when she and her husband, Rush, were driving on Columbia ave. at 8:30 p.m. their way to visit Mrs. on

DOMESTIC ARGUMENT

The couple, married 15 years, became involved in a domestic argument.

"I would really prefer not to tell

you what the argument was about," Mrs. Bradford told the Tribune 'It was just a quarrel between my husband and me."

While they were arguing, the car stalled at 22nd and Columbia ave. Two patrolmen, Robert Wells and John Hoff, of the 22nd District, walked over and ordered the couple to move the vehicle. Mrs. Bradford refused to take her foot from the brake. An argument ensued and the officers allegedly tried to drug Mrs. Bradford bodily from the car. At this point, several passersby jumped the policemen, punching them in the face and kicking them.

"You wouldn't manhandle a white" woman like you did this lady," one man yelled at the officers. POLICEMAN HOSPITALIZED Another man, identified as James Nettles, 41, of 22nd st. near Colum-

bia avc., allegedly punched Patrolman Hoff in the face. Both police; 71 .

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men required treatment at Philadelphia General Hospital.

Minutes later, several police red cars, responding to an assist officer call, arrived at the scene. r as The officers were greeted by a hall of bricks as they emerged from their cars. In less than a half hour, the entire area had erupted into a full scale riot which lasted more than 48 hours before police prought it under control.