

CHAPTER 25

Turmoil & Progress

Why It Matters

The 1960s and 1970s were a time of dynamic change in Texas. Women and members of ethnic minorities demanded and realized greater equality. Texas culture was enriched by the increasing immigration of people from Mexico, Central America, the Middle East, the northern United States, Africa, and Asia.

The Impact Today

Several trends that began in the 1960s and 1970s continue to influence Texas:

- Elected officials began to more closely reflect the state's diverse population.
- New techniques and technologies increased the productivity of Texas agriculture.
- A concern for protecting the Texas environment became more important.



1956

★ Henry B. González elected to Texas State Senate

1965

★ Texas created the Air Control Board



Texas



United States 1955

1960

1965



World



Dr. Fidel Castro
Prime Minister of Cuba

1959

• Fidel Castro became Communist premier of Cuba

1963

• Lyndon B. Johnson became president of the United States

1964

• United States sent ground troops to Vietnam

1964

• The Beatles rock group began first tour of the United States



The National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, is responsible for managing the space shuttle program.

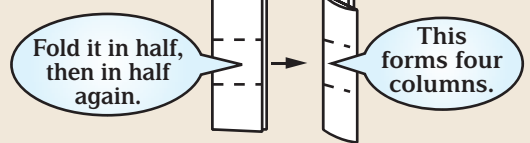
Categorizing Information Study Foldable

Make this foldable and use it to record information about the turmoil and progress that took place in Texas between 1963 and 1974.

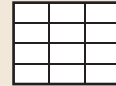
Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper into thirds from top to bottom.



Step 2 Open the paper and refold it into fourths from side to side.



Step 3 Unfold, turn, and draw lines along the folds.



Step 4 Label your table as shown.

Chapter 25 1963-1974	Turmoil	Progress
Politics and Protest		
Civil Rights and Politics		
Growth and Development		

Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, write what you learn about the years of "Turmoil" and "Progress" in Texas in the appropriate places on your table foldable.



1966

★ Barbara Jordan elected to Texas State Senate

1970

1975

1966

• Indira Gandhi became prime minister of India

1973

• U.S. involvement in Vietnam ended



TEXAS HISTORY
Online

Chapter Overview

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 25—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.



The Politics of Protest

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Texas and the nation confronted poverty, civil rights, and Vietnam during the 1960s. All three issues affected politics.

Key Terms

prosperous
refugee

Reading Strategy

Summarizing Information Draw a table like the one below and write at least two interesting facts about each individual listed.

Individual	Interesting Facts
Lyndon B. Johnson	
Martin Luther King, Jr.	
Richard Nixon	

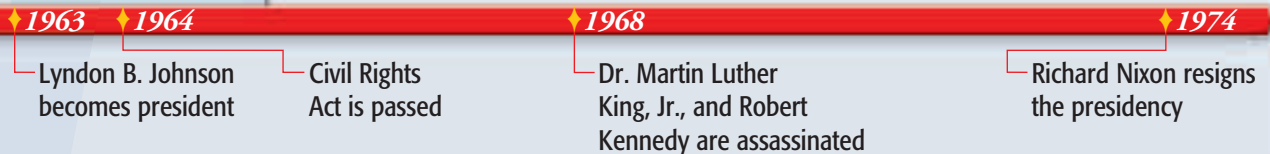
Read to Learn

- about “The Great Society.”
- about the upheavals of 1968.
- about the conflict in Vietnam.

Section Theme

Government and Democracy
Political parties, special interest groups, and governments struggled in an age of change.

Preview of Events



Refugees fleeing Saigon

A Texas Story

Dai Huynh knew her family had to leave Vietnam when American forces pulled out. The new Communist government would deal severely with the relatives of South Vietnam officers. “My dad, a major in the army . . . was gone most of the time, leaving my mother, my two sisters, my brother, and me at home.” When the Viet Cong seized control of Saigon’s airport, it became impossible for Dai Huynh and her family to leave by air. They seemed to be trapped.

A Texan in the White House

Judge **Sarah T. Hughes** administered the oath of office to Lyndon B. Johnson hours after President John F. Kennedy died. A Texan was now president. In a speech to Congress, President Johnson challenged the grief-stricken nation to honor the memory of President Kennedy by supporting

the programs he had favored. In 1964 American voters showed their continued approval by electing Johnson to a full term as president.

The Great Society

Johnson believed in a federal government that was deeply involved in the lives of citizens. Accordingly, Congress passed so many laws during Johnson's presidency that it has been compared to Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. Johnson's programs were called the **Great Society**. He declared a "war on poverty." Although the nation as a whole was **prosperous**, some regions and groups of people had not shared in that general wealth. Johnson believed that education was the best way to solve problems of poverty. He told his cabinet, "I want—and I intend—education to be the cornerstone on which we build this administration's program and record." When the **Elementary and Secondary Education Act** was passed, Johnson went back to Stonewall, Texas, to sign the bill in the small,



one-room schoolhouse where he had started school. His first teacher, Mrs. Katie Deadrich Looney, was with him.

Johnson also supported laws that created **Head Start**, **Job Corps**, and federal aid for college students. A major Job Corps installation at San Marcos provided vocational education to 3,000 students by 1967.

Johnson was a strong supporter of civil rights. As president, he helped push the **Civil Rights Act of 1964** through Congress. Then he turned his attention to the **Voting Rights Act**. This law protected the rights of all people, regardless of race, to vote. In March 1965, he addressed Congress while the nation watched on television. He said,

“A century has passed . . . since the Negro was freed. And he is not fully free tonight . . . A century has passed . . . since equality was promised. And yet the Negro is not equal . . . The real hero of this struggle is the American Negro . . . he has called upon us to make good the promise of America.”

Picturing History

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., (*second from right*) and supporters march for civil rights in Memphis, Tennessee. Marches also took place in Texas. **What two major pieces of civil rights legislation did President Johnson help move through Congress?**





People of Texas

Barbara Jordan 1936-1996



Born into a poor family in Houston, Barbara Jordan used education as her means to success, leading to a number of impressive “firsts.” Jordan was the first African American student at Boston University Law School. She was the first African American woman

elected to the Texas Senate (and the first African American since 1883). Jordan was the first African American Texan (and Southern African American woman) in the U.S. Congress, and the first African American woman to give a keynote address at a

major political party’s national convention.

Throughout her political career, Jordan was respected and admired by both her public and politicians. In 1994, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom—the highest award given to a civilian.

Foreign Affairs

Johnson wanted to focus on economic and civil rights programs, but foreign affairs began to occupy more of his attention. New difficulties were developing in Southeast Asia. Since the 1950s, the country of **Vietnam** had been divided into two parts. North Vietnam had a Communist government. The United States supported South Vietnam in its fight against communism. When Johnson became president, there already were Americans in South Vietnam acting as military advisers. The situation changed by the mid-1960s when Johnson ordered combat troops to the country. Many of these were Texans.

As the number of Americans killed and wounded in Vietnam grew, so did the number of Americans opposed to the war. The war divided the country. Although many people in the United States felt the war was necessary to stop communism, a large number believed the war was immoral and unnecessary. Some Texans opposed the war and some did not. Sometimes there were protest demonstrations in the streets of states all across the country. Occasionally these demonstrations turned violent.

Opposition to the war in Vietnam grew, and conflict over civil rights spread across the nation. Riots in cities such as Los Angeles,

Detroit, and Washington, D.C., created a fearful mood. Violence occurred in Texas in 1967 when a riot at Texas Southern University took the life of a Houston policeman.

A Critical Year

The year 1968 was critical. On March 31, 1968, President Johnson announced he would not run for another term. Less than a week later, on April 4, **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**, a leader in the civil rights struggle, was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. His message of nonviolence attracted a wide following of people of all ethnic groups united in their belief that racism was immoral. Only two months later, on June 5, **Robert Kennedy**, President Kennedy’s brother, was assassinated while campaigning in Los Angeles.

These and other turbulent events of the 1960s produced a sense of crisis by election day in 1968. Many Americans longed for an end to the turmoil. In the election they turned to the Republican candidate, **Richard Nixon**. Texans, however, supported **Hubert Humphrey**, the Democratic candidate, by a small margin.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why did President Johnson declare a “war on poverty”?

Nixon as President

Once in office, Richard Nixon struggled to end the war in Vietnam. His efforts did not bring peace, however, and opponents of the war increased their efforts to “bring the boys home.” In 1972, Nixon was involved in a scandal, now known as “**Watergate**.” Taped conversations and other evidence revealed that he conspired in a cover-up of a burglary of the Democratic Party’s headquarters in the Watergate Hotel. Two Texans, **Jack Brooks** and **Barbara Jordan**, served on the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives investigating Nixon. In the opening address to the committee, Representative Jordan stated her belief in the power of American law:

“My faith in the Constitution is whole, it is complete, it is total. I am not going to sit here and be an idle spectator to the diminution, the subversion, the destruction of the Constitution.”

Knowing he could not continue to lead, Nixon resigned from office on August 8, 1974.

Refugees Seek Homes in Texas

Both those who had supported the war and those who had opposed it were relieved when the last U.S. troops left Vietnam in 1973. After South Vietnam fell to communism in 1975, thousands of Vietnamese **refugees** (persons who flee for safety, especially to a foreign country)

A Shared Past...

Lyndon Johnson’s becoming president created a vacancy in the office of vice president. Because President Johnson had a history of heart disease, many people were concerned about his health. If Johnson were to die in office, they feared an elderly speaker of the House of Representatives might have to assume the office of president as called for by the Constitution. The problem was solved for future generations by the ratification of the Twenty-fifth Amendment in 1967. That change in the Constitution made it possible for a president to name a new vice president subject to the Senate’s approval.

immigrated to the U.S. Texas became home to many of them. Some Vietnamese immigrants found work in the shrimping industry on the Texas coast and lived in cities such as Rockport, Port Aransas, and Kemah. Most, however, relocated to cities such as Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Galveston. By the 1980s, the population of several schools in west and southwest Houston was more than 10 percent Vietnamese.

Reading Check **Explaining** Why did President Nixon resign?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Write a sentence using the term **refugee(s)**.
- Reviewing Facts** What were two major areas of President Johnson’s Great Society?

Reviewing Themes

- Government and Democracy** In 1968, several events occurred in the nation that had an impact on Texas government. Identify two of these and explain their importance.

Organizing to Learn

- Evaluating Effects** Create a chart like the one below and list the effects of the war in Vietnam on people in the U.S. and people in Vietnam.

Effects on Americans	Effects on Vietnamese

Critical Thinking

- Using Oral History** Prepare questions to interview someone who was an adult at the time of the war in Vietnam. After the interview, write a brief summary and share it with the class.

TAKS PRACTICE

Making Judgments What part of President Johnson’s “Great Society” had the most lasting impact? Why?

Critical Thinking TAKS Skillbuilder



Identifying Alternatives

Why Learn This Skill?

Texans face many problems that will require solutions now and in the years ahead. Citizens and state and local government leaders will have to take actions to solve these problems. One way to make decisions is to identify alternative, or other, solutions. Decision makers can then try to predict which alternative is the best solution.

Learning the Skill

Follow these steps when identifying alternatives.

- State the problem.
- List all the possible alternatives for solving the problem.
- Gather information about each alternative.
- Predict the positive and negative consequences of each alternative.

Practicing the Skill

When public schools are funded by property taxes, not all students receive the same quality of education. Study the chart and then answer the following questions.

- 1 What are the alternatives for funding schools?
- 2 Which effect(s) of A are advantages? Which are disadvantages?
- 3 Which effect(s) of B are advantages? Which are disadvantages?
- 4 Which effect(s) of C are advantages? Which are disadvantages?
- 5 Which alternative would you choose? Why?

Alternatives for Funding Schools

Alternative	Effects
A. State income tax on individuals and businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Might drive some business out of state • Might be unpopular with voters
B. Increase student fees for activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would put unfair financial burden on lower-income students • Would save tax money for other areas of education
C. Increase the sales tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would affect lower-income families more significantly than higher-income families • Might upset voters • Would raise costs of all consumer items • Might be easier for voters to accept since the sales tax already exists



TAKS PRACTICE

Identifying Alternatives Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow.

SAN ANTONIO (AP) – Legislators are looking at proposals that could generate millions, if not billions, of dollars for [Texas] state highway needs, but experts say it won't be enough to relieve traffic congestion in cities or on the border.

—Amarillo Globe News, February 5, 2001

1. Describe the problem.
2. List at least two possible solutions for the problem.
3. Identify an advantage and disadvantage for each alternative.

Glencoe's **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook**, Level 1, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.



SECTION 2

Civil Rights and Politics

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The struggle for civil rights was a result of individuals and groups who worked to ensure equality for all citizens.

Key Terms

boycott
sit-in
freedom ride
keynote address

Reading Strategy

Analyzing Information As you read this section, draw a table like the one below and fill in the accomplishments of each group.

Group	Accomplishments
African Americans	
Mexican Americans	
Women	

Read to Learn

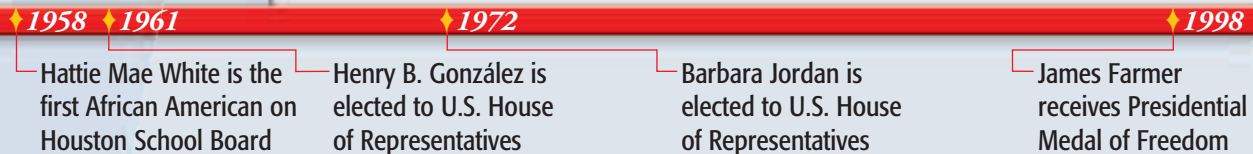
- how African Americans and Mexican Americans worked for racial justice.
- how women participated in politics.

Section Theme

Civic Rights and Responsibilities

Through the turmoil of the 1960s and 1970s, thoughtful citizens looked for ways to ensure equality for all.

Preview of Events



Vietnamese refugees

A Texas Story

In the early 1970s, thousands of refugee families searched frantically for an escape from war-torn Vietnam. Robbed of their few remaining possessions, the Huynhs were left with only their birth certificates. Dai Huynh remembers, "All the fishing boats had left . . . In a last effort, Dad took off his white shirt and started waving. 'Wait, over here. Please, don't leave us behind.' By a miracle, the captain saw us. He yelled back, 'Come quickly. I can't go back, but I'll slow down for you.'"

Growing Involvement of African Americans

Congressional hearings in the Watergate affair were broadcast on national television. Those broadcasts made America familiar with Representative Barbara Jordan of Houston. That she was there at all was

a tribute to the growing political power of African Americans in Texas. In 1966 she became the first African American elected to the state Senate since Reconstruction. She worked effectively with the 30 white men who made up the rest of the Senate. Houston voters in 1972 elected her to the U.S. House of Representatives.

In Representative Jordan’s first term, the House investigated the Watergate scandal. Jordan was a member of the investigating committee. When she spoke, she had the attention of the room and the nation. She said,

“But when [the Constitution] was completed, on the seventeenth of September in 1787, I was not included in that *We, the people*. I felt somehow for many years that George Washington and Alexander Hamilton just left me out by mistake. But through the process of amendment, interpretation, and court decision, I have finally been included in *We, the people*.”

So impressive was her statement that the Democratic Party invited her to give a major speech at its 1976 convention.

Another leader in the struggle for equality was a Texan named **James Farmer**. Early in his career, Farmer became attracted to the ideas of Mohandas Gandhi, who had led a nonviolent movement for the independence of India. Farmer founded the **Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)**, dedicated to the idea of peaceful change. He was the director during the 1960s when the group organized several nonviolent methods of opposition to segregation. In **boycotts**, people would protest by refusing to use a certain product or service. During **sit-ins**, demonstrators physically sat down inside or in front of businesses or offices, interfering with the process of work. **Freedom rides** took integrated buses through segregated areas of the South to draw attention to civil rights. In January 1998, Farmer received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in a White House ceremony.

Reading Check Evaluating Why was it significant that Barbara Jordan was elected to the Texas Senate?

Civil Rights Achievements, 1950–1970

Public Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and pools are integrated.
Business and Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus terminals, restaurants, theatres, and railroads are integrated. • Equal pay is required for white and African American teachers.
Legal and Judicial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police departments and juries are integrated.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public schools, universities, athletic teams, cheerleading squads, and drill teams are integrated.
Personal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers add Mr. and Mrs. to African American names.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictive covenants (provisions preventing house sales to African Americans) are removed.

TAKS PRACTICE

Evaluating Integration was not always a smooth process but it was accomplished. *How did integration benefit Texas society?*

Mexican Americans and Politics

During the same period, Mexican Americans also sought fair treatment from school officials, employers, and state and local governments. LULAC and the American GI Forum continued their work for civil rights, and others individually became more politically involved. In 1956 San Antonio voters elected **Henry B. González** to the state Senate. He was the first Mexican American to serve in modern times. In 1958 González ran for governor. Two years later Hector P. García and others formed “Viva Kennedy” clubs to campaign for John Kennedy. People who had volunteered in the elections for González and Kennedy later formed the Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations (PASSO). In 1961 González was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. By the mid-1960s, Mexican American candidates were winning seats on several school boards and city councils.



People of Texas

Henry B. González 1916-2000



Henry B. González was born in San Antonio. When he was young, he was barred from attending local restaurants and public swimming pools because he was of Mexican descent. Henry did not let that stop him. He overcame poverty and adversity, graduated

from college and law school, and later ran for public office. In 1956 he became the first Mexican American to be elected to the Texas Senate in 110 years and, in 1961, he was the first Mexican American elected to the U.S. Congress from Texas.

González fought for civil rights and better housing. He served as chairman of the House Banking Committee, writing the laws that ended the savings and loan scandals of the 1980s. His career in politics spanned a period of 42 years.

Forming New Groups

In the summer of 1966, a dramatic incident inspired many Mexican Americans to even greater political involvement. Farm workers in the Rio Grande Valley toiled under harsh conditions. They often were exposed to dangerous agricultural chemicals without the aid of safety equipment. In protest, the field hands went on strike. Demands included a minimum wage, decent housing, provision of toilets and drinking water, and the banning of the short-handled hoe. Labor leaders organized a march from the Rio Grande Valley to Austin to make their case before state government leaders. **Governor John Connally** met with them in New Braunfels. His actions did not satisfy the unhappy workers, and many became more active in politics.

New groups during the 1960s that stressed more activism came out of this 1966 incident. One such group was the **Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO)**. It was founded in San Antonio by José Ángel Gutiérrez, William “Willie” Velásquez, Mario Compeán, Ignacio Pérez, and Juan Patlán. MAYO embraced the Mexican American link to Mexico’s heritage enthusiastically and adopted an Aztec warrior as its symbol. Its greatest strength was among high school and college youth. Educational issues

were among the most visible of MAYO’s causes. It wanted more Mexican American teachers, Mexican American studies in the curriculum, and an end to discriminatory school policies. MAYO led walkouts in several high schools, including Edcouch, Elsa, and Crystal City.

MAYO members founded a new political party, **La Raza Unida Party (RUP)**, to represent their interests. It placed its candidate for governor on the ballot for the 1972 election. It was also successful in winning city offices in Crystal City and Cotulla. Another group formed during the period was the **Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF)**. Its main purpose was to end discriminatory practices through lawsuits.

The increased activity resulted in more Mexican Americans being elected to local and state offices. By the end of the 1970s, Irma Rangel, Raúl Longoria, and Hugo Berlanga had been elected to the state legislature. In addition, a Houstonian, Leonel Castillo, served as head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C. Reynaldo Garza became a federal judge in Brownsville.

 **Reading Check Identifying** What organizations were created as a result of the farm workers’ march in 1966?

Mexican American Heritage

Many Mexican Americans in the 1960s and 1970s found renewed pride in their Mexican roots. There was increased interest in art and literature that reflected Mexican American experiences. Mexico's **Diego Rivera** and **José Clemente Orozco** inspired artists such as **Manuel Acosta** of El Paso. He and others created murals in San Antonio, Houston, and other Texas cities to tell the story of their culture. Writers such as Abelardo Delgado, Raúl Salinas, Rolando Hinojosa-Smith, Tomás Rivera, Ricardo Sánchez, and Estela Portillo produced novels, short stories, poems, and plays reflecting the Mexican American experience. Also during this era, many younger Mexican Americans began referring to themselves as *Chicanos* or *Chicanas* as a way to express pride in their heritage.

Women and Politics

During the 1960s and 1970s, women became more active at all levels of Texas political life. They increased their numbers on school boards, city councils, and in the state legislature.

In 1958 **Hattie Mae White** became the first African American to serve on the Houston School Board. Anita Martínez was elected to the Dallas City Council in 1969. When Barbara Jordan was in the state Senate and **Frances "Sissy" Farenthold** was in the state House, they



Picturing History

Frances Farenthold represented Corpus Christi in the Texas House of Representatives from 1969 to 1973. In her 1972 run for Texas governor, she was supported by the Texas Women's Political Caucus. **What was one of the aims of the Texas Women's Political Caucus?**

were the only two women in the legislature. The Texas Women's Political Caucus, the National Organization for Women (NOW), and the *Mujeres por la Raza* encouraged more women to run for office. Farenthold ran for governor twice, although she did not win. By 2000, 86 women had served in the Texas legislature.

In 1972, as women's political power kept growing, Anne Armstrong became the first woman to give a **keynote address** at a national political party convention. (A keynote address is a speech that presents the main issue of interest to an audience and often inspires unity and enthusiasm.) A few years later, San Antonio and Austin elected women mayors.

Reading Check Evaluating How did women's participation affect politics in Texas?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Write a sentence to show that you understand the definition of the terms **boycott**, **sit-in**, and **keynote address**.
- Reviewing Facts** Identify influential Mexican American artists and writers.

Reviewing Themes

- Civic Rights and Responsibilities** Why are civil rights important in a democracy?

Organizing to Learn

- Describing** Create a chart like the one below, and describe the purpose of each organization that is listed.

Organization	Purpose
CORE	
MAYO	
MALDEF	
NOW	
<i>Mujeres por la Raza</i>	

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing** Why did various minorities form special groups?
- Evaluating** Were civil rights groups successful in achieving their goals? Explain.

TAKS PRACTICE

Identifying Who was James Farmer, and how did he contribute to the civil rights movement?

SECTION 3

Growth and Development

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

In addition to oil and agriculture, many other industries developed in Texas in the 1960s and 1970s.

Key Terms

productivity, feedlot, boom and bust cycle, cartel, interdependence

Reading Strategy

Analyzing Information As you read this section, draw a table like the one below and fill in the types of changes that occurred.

Economic Area	Changes
Agriculture	
Environment	
Oil	
Construction	

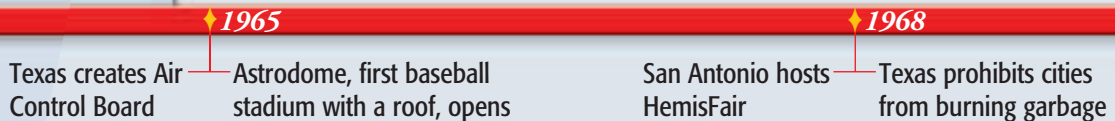
Read to Learn

- about changes in agriculture.
- about environmental concerns.
- how the oil industry changed.

Section Theme

Science and Technology The application of technology produced growth throughout the state during the 1960s and 1970s.

Preview of Events



Dai Huynh today

A Texas Story

It was hard for the Vietnamese refugee family at first. The Huynhs had settled in Texas. Both mother and father worked at two jobs. They encouraged their children to do well in school. The older children had gone to college by the time the youngest child, Larry, graduated from high school in Houston. Dai Huynh recalls that the entire family was filled with pride at Larry's accomplishment: Not only did he graduate first in his class, he also led the 5,000-person audience in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" at his graduation ceremony.

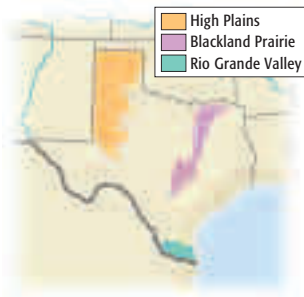
Agriculture

Texas experienced increased economic growth during the 1960s and 1970s. Although oil and agriculture remained important to the state's economy, other industries also became prominent.

Fewer Texans worked in agriculture than ever before but continued to produce large quantities of food and cotton. Greater **productivity** was based on several factors. First—and most important—increased mechanization, expansion of irrigation, increased use of fertilizers, and more effective insecticides significantly increased yields per acre. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and agents of the Texas A&M University Extension Service provided information about the use of these new products and methods.

Second, Texas agriculture became more productive as cotton planting moved westward. Following World War II, the lands that were poor cotton producers, such as the sandy soils of East Texas, were converted to cattle pastures and pine plantations. Cotton continued to be grown in the regions that were best suited for that crop, such as the High Plains, the Rio Grande Valley, and the Blackland Prairie.

A third reason for the increased productivity was that farmers and ranchers took advantage of economies of scale. Factory methods were applied



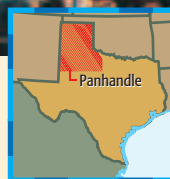
to raising both cattle and poultry. Young steers were placed in **feedlots**, large outdoor facilities. There they ate grain until they were large enough to be processed into meat. Because the grain was produced mainly on the High Plains, feedlots were built there. The High Plains experienced a boom in the cattle feed industry. In 1973 alone, 4.8 million cattle were fattened in Texas feedlots. In that same year President Nixon imposed a price freeze on beef. Ranchers withheld their cattle from the market. When they finally sold their cattle, the oversupply made prices drop. The result was a “bust” after a “boom.” Several feedlots went out of business. These **boom and bust cycles** would appear in other Texas industries as well.

New developments also occurred in the raising of chickens and turkeys. Farmers, especially in Gonzales and Shelby Counties, constructed large poultry houses and raised thousands of fowl each year. Chicken became more popular in the diets of Texans and other Americans. The greater availability of chickens made it possible for fast-food chicken restaurants to expand their operations.

Environmental Concerns

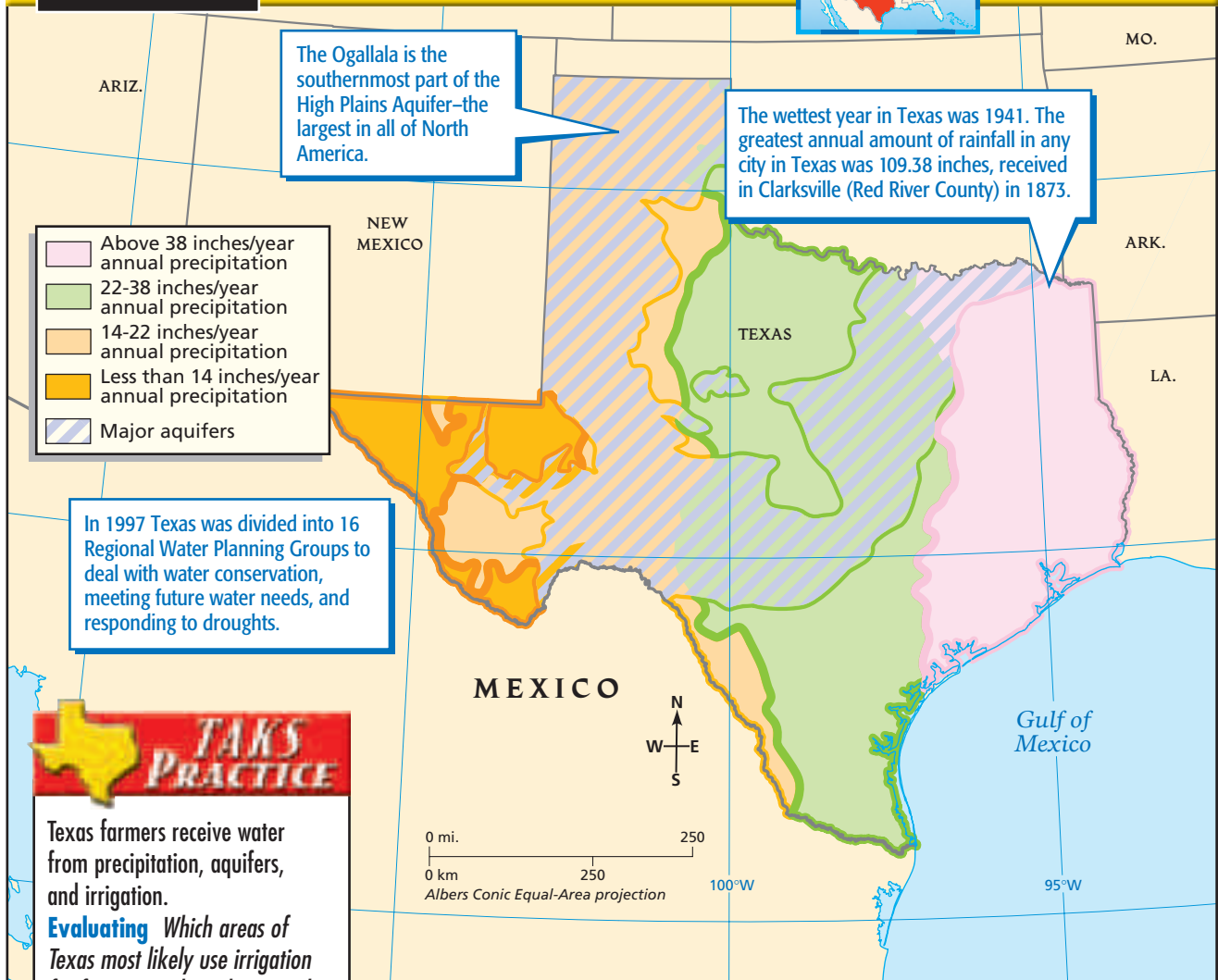
The use of feedlots and changes in poultry farming increased productivity and lowered costs, but new techniques raised new issues.

When many animals were concentrated in one place, the result was offensive odors and waste products. Texas also had other industries that were possible sources of pollution. Cotton gins, smelters, foundries, paper mills, steel plants, petroleum refineries, and petrochemical plants were all suspect. It was noted by one investigative reporter that the air quality was worse in the regions of Texas where those facilities were concentrated, such as El Paso and Houston. For a time, pollution in the Houston Ship Channel became so severe that tests showed almost no



Picturing History

Cattle feed on grain at a large feedlot in the Panhandle. **How did the use of feedlots contribute to increased agricultural productivity?**



oxygen in the water. Without oxygen, aquatic life—fish and plants—could not survive.

Steps were taken at both the state and federal levels to clean up Texas’s air and water. Many concerned officials and citizens-action groups that included young people became involved in pollution issues. In 1965 the state created an **Air Control Board**, and in 1968 the state prohibited cities from burning garbage. Industries along the Houston Ship Channel worked to reduce their pollutants. By 1980 scientists found that fish, shrimp, and crabs had returned to those waters. Today, water quality in the channel is closely watched.

Reading Check **Contrasting** What was a result of cleaning up the Houston Ship Channel?

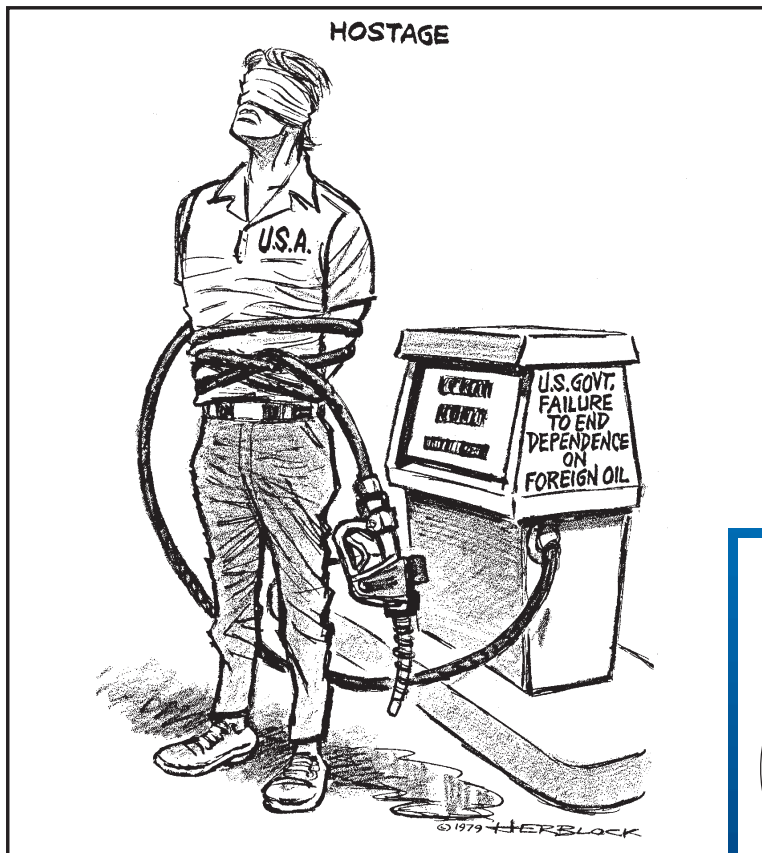
Oil Economics

Events of the 1960s and 1970s showed Texans that their involvement in the oil industry connected them to international affairs. A group of foreign nations had created a **cartel**, or association to limit competition, called the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**. The cartel was able to drive up the price of oil. In 1973 the Arab nations that supplied much of the OPEC oil ended shipments of oil to the United States because of U.S. support for Israel.

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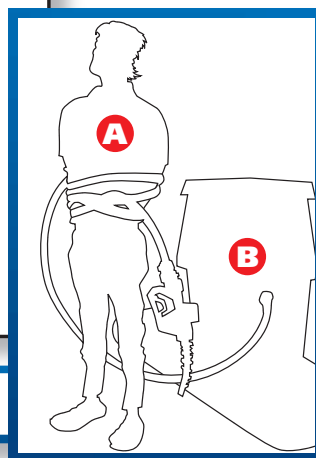
TEXAS HISTORY Online

Student Web Activity Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 25—Student Web Activity** to learn more about environmental concerns.



Analyzing *Political Cartoons*

This cartoon illustrates the fear held by many Americans that the United States was too dependent upon oil and gas supplied by foreign countries. **Why is “Hostage” a good title for this cartoon?**



A Consumer

B Oil and gas resources

The result was an “energy crisis.” The price of oil and gasoline rose dramatically. To ease the demand, motorists could buy gasoline only on Monday–Wednesday–Friday or Tuesday–Thursday–Saturday, depending upon whether their license plates ended with an odd or even number. All gas stations were closed on Sundays.

Higher oil prices caused problems for many Texans, yet the high prices stimulated the drilling of more oil wells and increased activity in other areas of the oil industry. Texas oil companies hired more employees at high wages, and prosperity spread throughout other businesses, including real estate and banking. High oil prices lasted into the 1980s. When prices finally did fall, they brought down other parts of the economy as well.

The oil industry helped make Texas more global in its outlook. Texans traveled throughout the world because their skills and knowledge were in demand in “oil patches” everywhere. Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Scotland, Nigeria, and

Venezuela were only some of their destinations. Once there, they might be called upon to perform a variety of jobs. Some Texans were geologists and geophysicists who looked for oil. Others were drillers and pipeline builders. Some were engineers who built refineries and petrochemical plants. If disaster struck in the oil fields, Texas companies were called to put out the raging oil well fires. The oil industry has used the talents and expertise of Texans all over the world.

✓ Reading Check Examining How did the energy crisis of 1973 affect the Texas oil industry?

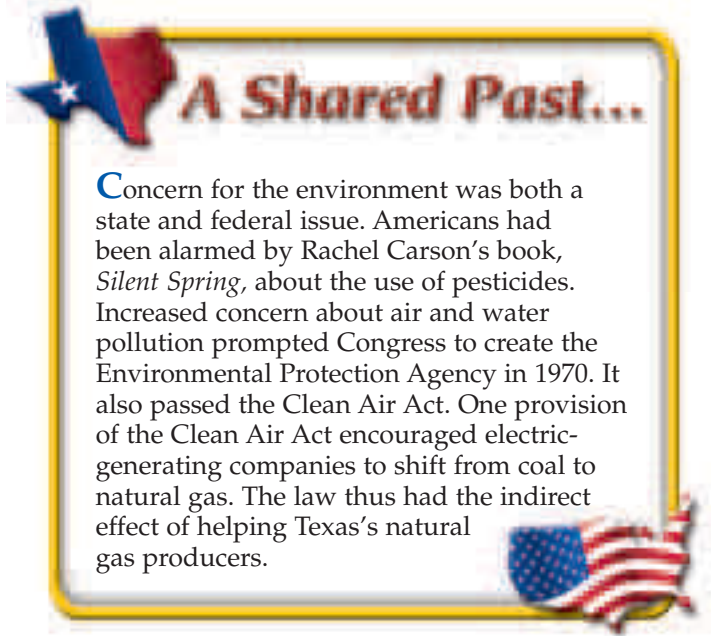
New Construction for a Modern State

A sure sign that Texans were looking to the future was the increase in construction projects during the 1960s and 1970s. Perhaps the most dramatic was the **Harris County Domed Stadium (Astrodome)**, built in 1963–1964. The

Astrodome was the first enclosed, domed, air-conditioned, multipurpose sports stadium in the world. Since 1966 it has been the site of the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo.

Texas's growing **interdependence** with the rest of the world encouraged both Dallas and Houston to build new airports. Soon developers built housing developments nearby. The north side of Houston sprouted developments in places such as Kingwood, Spring, Klein, and Conroe. Meanwhile NASA provided the stimulus for development around Clear Lake. The suburbs near the Dallas–Fort Worth Airport, such as Arlington, Grapevine, Grand Prairie, and Irving, also grew.

In San Antonio there was a special construction project that showed Texas pride in its past and confidence in its future. A 92-acre (37-hectare) site in downtown San Antonio was transformed into a setting for **HemisFair '68**—the first officially designated international exposition to be held in the southwestern United States. The fair, championed by Congressman Henry B. González, marked the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio. Although it was designed to celebrate the cultural heritage shared by San Antonio and the nations of Latin America, more than thirty nations participated. Exhibits educated and entertained the 6 million visitors who came between



A Shared Past...

Concern for the environment was both a state and federal issue. Americans had been alarmed by Rachel Carson's book, *Silent Spring*, about the use of pesticides. Increased concern about air and water pollution prompted Congress to create the Environmental Protection Agency in 1970. It also passed the Clean Air Act. One provision of the Clean Air Act encouraged electric-generating companies to shift from coal to natural gas. The law thus had the indirect effect of helping Texas's natural gas producers.

April and October 1968. The 622-foot (190-m) Tower of the Americas was the most impressive building, but the most important was the **Institute of Texan Cultures**. In that building Texans and world visitors came to appreciate the rich ethnic diversity of Texas. Though not a museum, the institute displays relics, artifacts, and personal memorabilia with a direct connection to the people of each ethnic group represented.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** What was the HemisFair?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Create illustrated flash cards for the following key terms: **productivity**, **feedlot**, **boom and bust cycle**, and **cartel**.
- Reviewing Facts** In addition to oil and agriculture, what other economic activities became important for Texas?

Reviewing Themes

- Science and Technology** Give examples of how technology affected the economy of Texas.

Organizing to Learn

- Identifying** Create a web like the one shown here, and identify reasons for increased productivity of food and cotton in Texas.



Critical Thinking

- Identifying Solutions** Environmental concerns have become particularly important to Texans. What can be done today to improve our environment?



TAKS PRACTICE

Identifying Technological innovations and scientific discoveries often have economic, social, or environmental consequences. Predict some consequences of a technological or scientific development.

Chapter Summary

Turmoil and Progress

1956

- ★ Henry B. González is elected to Texas Senate.

1958

- Hattie Mae White becomes first African American to serve on Houston School Board.

1961

- Henry B. González is elected to U.S. House of Representatives.

1963

- ★ Lyndon B. Johnson becomes president of the United States.

1964

- ★ Congress passes the Civil Rights Act.

1965

- Texas creates an Air Control Board.

1966

- Rio Grande Valley farm workers organize a protest march.
- MAYO is formed.

- ★ Barbara Jordan is first African American elected to Texas Senate since Reconstruction.

1968

- April 4, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated.
- Richard Nixon is elected president.

1972

- *La Raza Unida* Party candidates win city offices.
- Barbara Jordan is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

1980s

- Houston Ship Channel pollution is greatly reduced.
- ★ Vietnamese immigrate to Texas in significant numbers.

Reviewing Key Terms

1. Using graph paper, make a crossword puzzle using the following key terms:

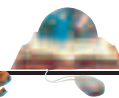
refugee
boycott
sit-in
freedom ride
keynote address
productivity
feedlot
boom and bust cycle
cartel
interdependence

Reviewing Key Facts

2. What did President Lyndon B. Johnson believe was the best way to solve problems of poverty?
3. What two Texans served on the Judiciary Committee investigating President Nixon in the Watergate scandal?
4. Name the Marshall, Texas, native and Presidential Medal of Freedom honoree who founded CORE (Congress of Racial Equality).
5. Who was the first Mexican American elected to the Texas state Senate in modern times? To what office was he later elected?
6. What factors led to increased productivity in Texas agriculture during the 1960s and 1970s?
7. How did the oil crisis of 1973 affect motorists? What plan was put in place to regulate purchases of gasoline?

Critical Thinking

8. **Summarizing** How did President Lyndon Johnson attempt to solve the problems related to education?
9. **Analyzing** Why was the war in Vietnam controversial?
10. **Evaluating** How did Barbara Jordan impress the Democratic Party?
11. **Describing** In what ways did Mexican Americans in Texas become more involved politically?
12. **Drawing Conclusions** How has the Texas oil industry made Texans more global in their outlook?
13. **Understanding Cause and Effect** How did falling oil prices bring down other parts of the economy?



Self-Check Quiz

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 25—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.

CLICK HERE



Geography and History Activity

Using books available in your library or from information on the Internet, find the following information about Vietnam and Texas. As you find the information, complete a chart like the one shown below.

	Vietnam	Texas
Land area (sq. mi.)		
Population		
Per capita yearly income		

- How does Vietnam compare to Texas in land area and population?
- How could you explain the difference in per capita yearly income?

Cooperative Learning Activity

- Role Playing** Divide into groups of five. One person will be the moderator, and the other four will each choose to role-play one of the following individuals: Lyndon B. Johnson, Barbara Jordan, Henry B. González, or James Farmer. Research that person’s views and activities concerning civil rights. The moderator will pose questions that will be used in a forum-type interview. Your classmates may also ask questions.



Building Technology Skills

- Using the Internet for Research** Using several Internet sources, find additional information about one of the individuals mentioned in the Cooperative Learning Activity above. Keep a record of the Web sites you use.



Portfolio/TAKS Writing Activity

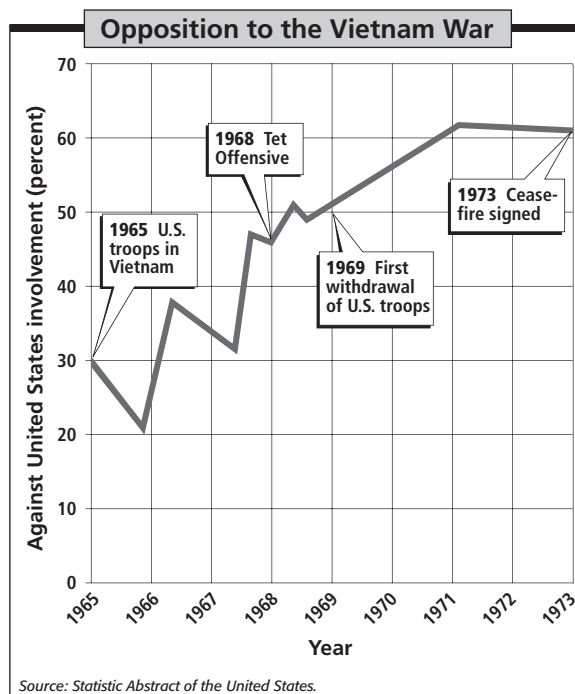
- Summarizing** Look at the obituary section of your local newspaper. Read several of the obituaries to see what information is included. Choose a person from this chapter and write an obituary for that person.

Practicing Skills

- Identifying Alternatives** An important part of making decisions is identifying alternatives. Imagine you are on a commission to improve air quality in Texas. Come up with two alternatives that would help the commission accomplish its goal. For each alternative, list one advantage and one disadvantage.

The Princeton Review
TAKS PRACTICE

Use the line graph to answer the following question.



In 1968, approximately what percentage of Americans opposed United States involvement in the Vietnam War after the Viet Cong attack known as the Tet Offensive?

- A 30% B 40% C 50% D 60%

Test-Taking Tip:

In order to answer the question correctly, read the title and the labels carefully. Make sure to look at the section of the line graph that follows the Tet Offensive. Since this question asks for “approximately what percentage,” you need to identify what percentage on the line graph most closely matches one of the answers.