

# THE PORTAL TO TEXAS HISTORY

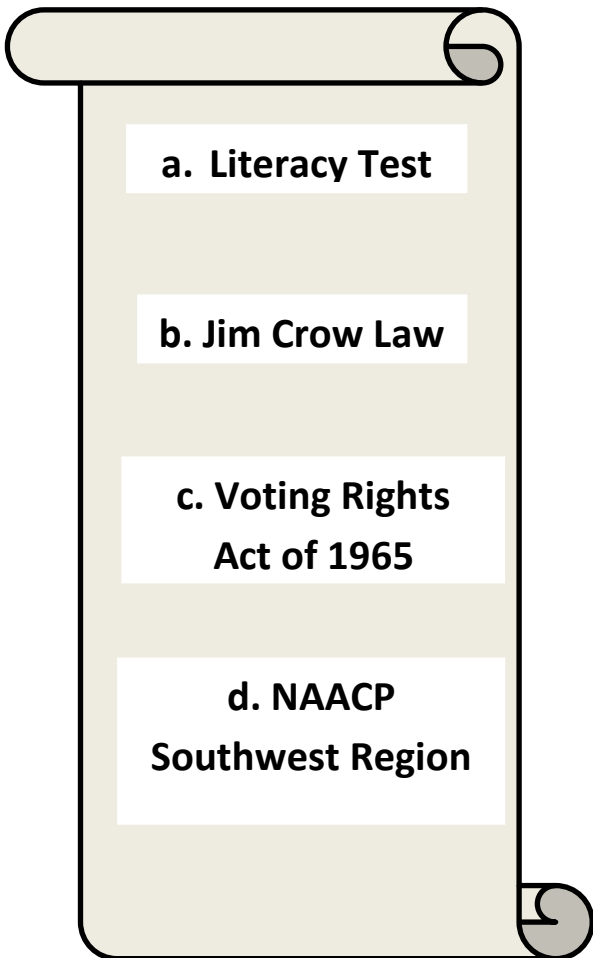
*Embark on a Voyage of Discovery*

<http://texashistory.unt.edu>

## Research the Phrase

1. Each phrase below represents one important aspect of the Civil Rights Movement. Use the internet or your textbook to research what each stands for. Write one or two sentences to explain what they mean.

Use the links to view the pictures online, then identify them with the term that they represent best.



a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

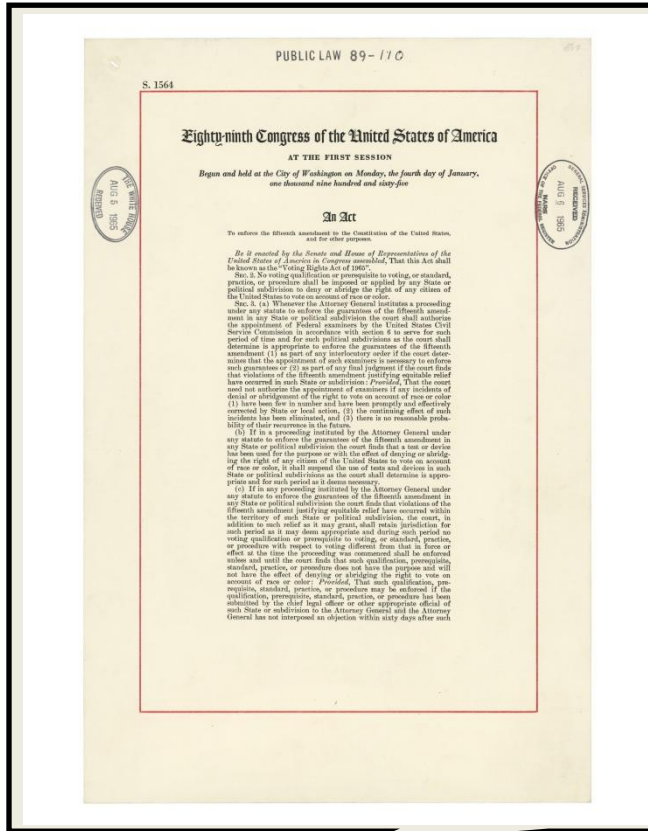
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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a) Voting Rights Act (1965)



b) "By the way, what's the big word?"

Bill Mauldin, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (1964)

[http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Voting\\_Rights\\_Act.aspx](http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Voting_Rights_Act.aspx)



c) Durham, NC, 1940

<http://www.americanradioworks.org/features/remembering/bitter.html>



d) Waco, 1939

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NAACP – Southwest Region

Link: <http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph101205/m1/468/>

Lulu B. Madison was born in Elmo, Texas, circa 1900. She attended Butler College and Prairie View A.&M., where she received training as a teacher. Her husband, Julius White, had been a long-standing member of the Houston NAACP and had served as the plaintiff in several white primary cases. His business prosperity was such that his wife, not having to supplement his income, could devote her time to the NAACP. As executive secretary of the Houston branch from 1943 until 1949, she became its leading spokesman and omnipresent representative. When local Negroes reported instances of discrimination, Lulu White was the one who responded. She developed close friendships with Walter White, Daisy Lampkin, Thurgood Marshall, and Roy Wilkins. Like Maceo Smith, she exerted considerable influence on the Association at the national level. Her contribution in Texas, many of her colleagues believe, was second only to that of Smith. Her political radicalism and unconcealed defiance of discrimination were tempered by her cheerfulness and implacable optimism. More than any other individual, Lulu White symbolized the spirit of the civil rights movement in Texas.<sup>40</sup>

In Dallas, Juanita Craft read about Lulu White's NAACP activities. After participating in a local membership drive in 1942, she traveled to Houston to meet Mrs. White and work with her. The two quickly became allies and went to Chicago in 1944 to attend the NAACP national convention. In the following year Craft directed a massive membership campaign for the Dallas branch, which expanded its membership to 7,000 by 1946. While serving as state organizer, she took on the additional responsibility of director of youth councils in 1947.<sup>41</sup>



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