

CHAPTER 27

World War II and the Cold War

(1939–1960)

Some Texas soldiers wore patches with the saying "Remember the Alamo" during World War II.



Texan Audie Murphy earned many medals and honors for his service in World War II.



1941 Large numbers of Texans volunteer for military service in World War II.

1944 The U.S. Supreme Court declares the Texas white primary unconstitutional.

1945 Texan Audie Murphy receives the Medal of Honor for stopping a German tank attack in France.

1939

1942

1945

1948

U.S. and WORLD

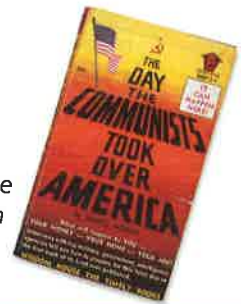


1939 Germany invades Poland, leading to World War II.
1941 Japanese forces attack U.S. Navy ships at Pearl Harbor.

1944 Allied troops launch D-Day, an invasion on the European continent.

1947 President Harry S. Truman announces that the United States will help other nations that are fighting communism.

Many Americans saw the expansion of communism as a threat to democracy.



In early 1945, U.S. troops won a significant battle against Japanese forces on the Pacific island of Iwo Jima.



Build on What You Know

The New Deal helped Texans during the Great Depression. Nations around the world also struggled during this time. Another world war broke out after nations in Europe and Asia threatened their neighbors. War brought many changes to Texas.



As Texas cities grew in population and size, more people commuted to work and other places.

Lubbock native Buddy Holly was an early rock 'n' roll star.



1951 More than 3 million automobiles are registered in Texas.

1954 Allan Shivers successfully runs for a third term as governor.

1957 Texas women call for an equal rights amendment to the state constitution.
1959 Texas musician Buddy Holly is killed in a plane crash.

1960 The U.S. Supreme Court rules that Texas owns Gulf coastal tidelands up to a 10.35-mile limit.

1951

1954

1957

1960

The launch of the Sputnik satellite stunned Americans and began a space race.



1957 The Soviet Union launches *Sputnik*, the first artificial satellite.

1960 The Soviets shoot down a U.S. spy plane.

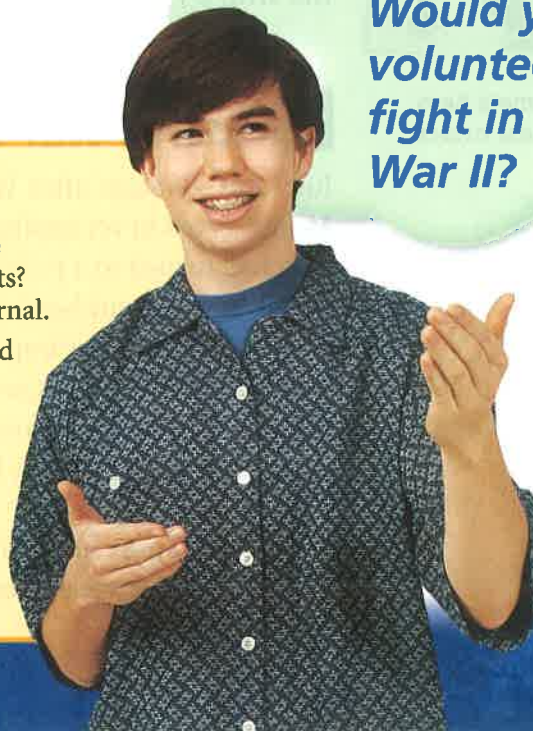
If you were there ...
Would you volunteer to fight in World War II?

You Be the Historian



What's Your Opinion? Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Economics** A war can transform and improve a nation's economy.
- **Constitutional Heritage** Individuals must sometimes struggle to protect their constitutional rights.
- **Science, Technology & Society** Industrial development always affects population distribution.



World War II

Read to Discover

1. What events led to World War II?
2. In what ways did Texans contribute to the war effort?
3. How did World War II affect Texans and the state?

Why It Matters Today

Democratic nations went to war to preserve their freedoms in World War II. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about a nation's efforts to guard the freedoms of its citizens. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- victory gardens

Identify

- Doris Miller
- Audie Murphy
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Chester W. Nimitz
- Oveta Culp Hobby
- Women's Auxiliary Army Corps
- Holocaust

The Story Continues



Doris Miller became a hero during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

December 7, 1941, dawned just like any other day for Texan Doris Miller. A sailor in the U.S. Navy, Miller was hard at work on board the USS *West Virginia* in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, when a loud explosion rocked the ship. Miller raced to the main deck and could not believe what he saw. The skies were filled with Japanese warplanes. With bombs exploding around him, he helped his wounded captain to safety. Running back to the deck, Miller did his best to defend his ship by firing a machine gun at the attacking planes.

★ World War II Begins

Just over 20 years after World War I, thousands of Texans like **Doris Miller** served in yet another world war. After World War I, Germany and Italy had turned to a political theory known as fascism, which features a strong government headed by one individual. Under fascism the nation is seen as being more important than the individual. In the 1930s fascist leaders Adolf Hitler of Germany and Benito Mussolini of Italy expanded their nations' military forces. When German forces invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. World War II had begun.

In Asia, Japan had built up its military strength and invaded China in 1937. Japan's leaders feared that the United States would try to stop

Japan's aggressive expansion. On December 7, 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The Japanese sank or caused major damage to 19 U.S. naval ships. Doris Miller of Waco was awarded the Navy Cross for his efforts in defending his ship during the attack. The following day, the United States declared war on Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. The United States was now fighting with the Allies—Britain, France, and the Soviet Union—against the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, thousands of Texans rushed to enlist. Sara Castro Vara of San Antonio had six sons serve in the war. She said, "If I had a seventh son, I would have been proud to send him too to fight for his country." Of the 750,000 Texans who served in the armed forces during World War II, about 75 percent joined the army. The rest served in the navy, marines, or coast guard. These Texans served with distinction—33 Texans received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Five of them were Mexican Americans. **Audie Murphy** of Hunt County was the nation's most decorated soldier of the war, with 33 awards and medals. Many Texans served as officers. Some 150 generals and a dozen admirals in World War II were from Texas. General **Dwight D. Eisenhower**, who was born in Denison, served as commander of all Allied forces in Europe. Admiral **Chester W. Nimitz** of Fredericksburg commanded the U.S. fleet in the Pacific. These two men led the Allies to many important victories.

Thousands of Texas women served in noncombat positions in the military. **Oveta Culp Hobby** of Houston organized and commanded the **Women's Auxiliary Army Corps** (WAAC). In three years she managed nearly 100,000 women in posts around the globe. About 8,000 female Texans joined the WAAC, and another 4,000 served in Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES), a branch of the navy. At Avenger Field in Sweetwater, about 1,000 women trained for the Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs). WASPs flew new planes from the manufacturers to military bases, gave instrument instruction to pilots, and tested damaged planes.

★ Reading Check Summarizing How did Texans serve in World War II?



Daily Life

World War II Soldiers

In 1944 the average U.S. soldier was 26 years old. He was five feet eight inches tall. In all likelihood, he had not finished high school. While in training in the United States, he woke up at 6:05 A.M., trained throughout the day, and went to bed at 9:45 P.M. A private earned \$50 a month.

Once in Europe, the fighting was rough, Texan Audie Murphy recalled. "When you are moving into combat . . . fear is right there beside you. It strikes first in the stomach. . . . I got so scared the first day in combat I just decided to go along with it." **What experiences did Texas soldiers like Audie Murphy have during World War II?**

Interpreting the Visual Record

Texas military bases. During World War II, soldiers from all over the United States came to Texas military bases, such as Camp Swift near Bastrop. **What does this photo show about life on a military base?**



Interpreting the Visual Record

Factory work. Women found jobs in Texas factories operating punch presses, working on assembly lines, and riveting metal parts. How do you think this woman's work on an airplane helped the U.S. war effort?

That's

Interesting!

Young Texans Help the War Effort

Young people in Texas took on extra responsibilities during the war. Some schools adjusted their schedules so that students could have more time to plant and harvest. Other young Texans searched their towns for scrap metal that could be used by the military.

Texas Voices

"I would like to . . . pay a tribute to the Mothers and Fathers who are here. For, it is they who perhaps suffer most in time of war. Too, I would like to express my gratitude for the swell job you have done on the home front. You have given us everything we asked for in the way of tools for modern warfare."

—Audie Murphy, quoted in *No Name on the Bullet*, by Don Graham



Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect How did World War II affect Texas economically and socially?

★ The Texas Home Front

About 1.2 million army soldiers and 200,000 pilots trained at military bases in Texas. The U.S. Army operated 15 camps and 40 airfields in the state. With Brooks, Kelly, Lackland, and Randolph air bases, San Antonio became the world's largest aviation training center. The navy had bases at Beeville, Corpus Christi, Grand Prairie, and Kingsville. Many local economies within the state were boosted as Texas businesses provided services to military bases. Industry and agriculture also geared up to meet new demands. Hardworking Texans built aircraft at plants in Fort Worth, Garland, and Grand Prairie. Ships were built in the ports of Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Houston, and Port Arthur. The chemical, oil, and steel industries also expanded production to meet war needs. As thousands of new jobs were created, the state's economy boomed and the depression came to an end.

The growing economy provided new opportunities for people. Some 500,000 Texans, including many African Americans, moved from rural areas to cities to work in booming industries. In addition, many Mexicans moved to Texas to take advantage of the strong job market. As Texas men enlisted, women took their factory jobs. "Rosie the Riveter"—a song about one of these hardworking women—became very popular. Governor Coke R. Stevenson described women's contributions to the war effort. "I talked with one [woman] whose husband is with General MacArthur in the Philippines. She was building a plane which she hoped would reach him before it is too late. 'I must hurry,' she said, 'and this ship must be good.' I said, 'yes, and it will be good. No Texas wife or mother will neglect a single detail in any plane or tank or truck or ship which might preserve the life of husband or son.'"

Like other Americans, Texans made sacrifices for the war effort. Many goods valued by the military, such as gasoline, meat, rubber, and sugar, were in short supply. The government rationed, or set aside for each family, a specific amount of these goods. In addition to reducing their own use of scarce items, Texans found ways to help the military. To help feed troops, Texas farmers devoted more land than usual to food crops rather than to cotton. Some Texans planted **victory gardens**, or small vegetable gardens, to grow extra food. Texans also purchased war bonds to finance the war. In a speech, Audie Murphy applauded such efforts.

★ Victory for the Allies

While Texans worked hard on the home front, Texas soldiers fought alongside Allied troops that attacked in North Africa and the Pacific during 1942 and 1943. The first U.S. division to invade Europe was the 36th Infantry Division, based in Brown County. The 90th Infantry, based at Abilene, suffered heavy casualties as it fought its way across Europe. On D-Day—June 6, 1944—Allied troops invaded France to drive out the Germans. After months of hard fighting, they succeeded. Germany finally surrendered on May 8, 1945. As Allied forces entered Germany, they discovered death camps in which millions of people had been killed. Some 6 million Jews died in this **Holocaust**—Germany’s attempt to kill the Jews of Europe.

The war in Europe had ended, but the war in the Pacific continued. Many Texas units, including the 103rd Infantry Division and 144th Infantry Regiment, saw extensive action in the Pacific. Allied forces moved steadily toward Japan, capturing important islands along the way. With this island-hopping strategy, the Allies moved into position to bomb and invade Japan. On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb, a powerful new weapon, on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Three days later, another atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki. These devastating attacks convinced Japanese leaders that they could not win the war. Japan formally surrendered on September 2, 1945. World War II was over.

Some 50 million people died worldwide as a result of the war. Of the more than 400,000 Americans who died, 23,000 were from Texas. Texans and people around the world turned to the task of rebuilding.

Reading Check Analyzing Information How did troops based in Texas contribute to the war effort?



BUY WAR BONDS

The U.S. government required citizens to ration goods, encouraged them to grow vegetable gardens, and urged them to buy bonds to help the war effort.

★ Section 1 Review

TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP27

1 Define and explain:

- victory gardens

2 Identify and explain:

- Doris Miller
- Audie Murphy
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Chester W. Nimitz
- Oveta Culp Hobby
- Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps
- Holocaust

3 Categorizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain the ways in which World War II affected the Texas economy.



4 Finding the Main idea

- How did World War II begin, and why did the United States enter the war?
- How did World War II affect Texas society?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking



Making Generalizations and Predictions

Imagine that you live in Texas in 1943. Write a paragraph describing how you and your friends are helping the war effort.

Consider the following:

- what kind of work you do
- victory gardens and rationing

Postwar Peace and Politics

Read to Discover

1. How did government programs for veterans benefit Texans?
2. How did postwar events affect the Texas economy?
3. What major political events occurred in Texas during the 1950s?

Why It Matters Today

Many military bases opened in Texas during and after World War II. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about military bases today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- aerospace
- tidelands

Identify

- Cold War
- GI Bill of Rights
- Gilmer-Aikin Laws
- Allan Shivers



Veterans returning after World War II had to adapt to postwar life, as this magazine cover illustrates.

The Story Continues

Salvador Guerrero of San Angelo saw combat during World War II. When he returned home after the war he had trouble finding a good job. A friend told Guerrero about a job in Monahans. Guerrero later recalled that Monahans “seemed to hold a good future for me.” The job paid well. It was not long, however, before Guerrero heard about a better job in Odessa. He moved his family there to start work at a weekly salary of \$75.

★ The Cold War

The booming postwar Texas economy was partly the result of international tensions. The Soviet Union’s forces had remained in Eastern Europe after the war ended. Americans believed that the Soviet leader, Joseph Stalin, wanted to spread communism throughout the world. A newspaper reporter labeled the tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States a **Cold War** because there was no actual fighting between them. The Cold War turned hot in 1950 when Communist forces from North Korea invaded South Korea. The North Korean forces were supported by the Soviet Union and Communist China. The United Nations immediately sent troops, primarily consisting of U.S. soldiers, to aid South Korea. Walton Harris Walker of Belton commanded these forces for the first part of the Korean War.

Many bases and military installations in Texas that had closed after World War II were quickly reopened, including Avenger Field, Dyess Air Force Base, and Harlingen Air Force Base. Texas industries once again produced much-needed war supplies. After several years of fighting, many Americans called for an end to the conflict. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who had been elected president in 1952, helped bring about peace. The next year, after intense negotiations, the two sides signed a cease-fire that effectively ended the war. Some 1.8 million U.S. soldiers, many of them Texans, had fought in the war, and some 54,000 lost their lives. Benito Martinez of Fort Hancock was one of the Texans who died in combat. Martinez single-handedly defended his position for hours despite attacks by a large enemy force. A fellow soldier recalled, “Even though he knew he would probably die, he was determined to stay on his position and fight off the enemy.” Martinez was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his sacrifice.

The Cold War did not end with the Korean War. As a result, national military spending increased, and Texas industries boomed. By 1955 Texas led the United States in the production of helium, oil, petrochemicals, and sulfur. The aircraft industry continued to thrive because of increased civilian travel and military demands. The military’s need for rockets contributed to the state’s **aerospace** industry. This industry manufactured airplanes and missiles. Missile research was carried out at Texas plants owned by Boeing and General Dynamics Corporation. The electronics industry also gained a strong presence in the state as firms such as Texas Instruments assisted in the development of missiles. Many military bases in Texas remained major training installations during the 1950s. Because much of the state’s industry produced goods and services for the military, the Texas economy grew during the Cold War.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information How did the Korean War and Cold War affect the Texas economy?



Roots of the Cold War

At the end of World War II, the United States was the most powerful nation on Earth. Its economy was strong, and the nation had developed nuclear weapons. Although the Soviet Union had suffered greatly during the war, it quickly became a leading force in global politics. It too developed nuclear weapons. Americans worried that the Soviet Union planned to expand its control beyond Eastern Europe. At the same time, the Soviets resented America’s efforts to stop the spread of communism. Suspicion on both sides led to the Cold War, which lasted more than 40 years.

Why did Americans not trust the Soviet Union?




During World War II and the Cold War, Texas was home to a growing aircraft manufacturing industry.



Biography



Dwight D. Eisenhower
(1890–1969)

Born in Denison, Dwight D. Eisenhower served as Supreme Allied Commander during World War II. He was president of the United States from 1953 to 1961. As president, Eisenhower was dedicated to preventing the expansion of communism. Nonetheless, he did his best to keep the nation out of armed conflicts. During the 1952 presidential campaign, Eisenhower promised to go to Korea. It was early in his first term in office that the Korean War ended. **What kind of leadership did Eisenhower offer the United States during his presidency?** 



The GI Bill offered many new educational opportunities to Texas veterans.

★ Postwar Politics

The state government benefited from the good economy. Under the guidance of Coke R. Stevenson, who served as governor from 1941 to 1947, the state paid off its debt. During the economic good times the Democratic Party, which still dominated Texas politics, passed several education programs. However, some Democrats claimed these programs would be too expensive for the state. This split the party into liberal and conservative groups—furthering a division that had begun in the 1930s. Some Democrats supported labor unions, civil rights for minorities, and the continuation of President Roosevelt’s New Deal policies. Conservative Democrats generally opposed these positions.

Most political leaders did agree in supporting education. Education in Texas got a boost from federal and state laws. Before World War II ended, government leaders made plans to help returning veterans. In 1944 the U.S. Congress passed the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, commonly called the **GI Bill of Rights**. Under this new law, veterans received unemployment payments for up to one year and low-interest loans to buy homes or farms or to establish businesses. The GI Bill also provided money for veterans to attend college. Other legislation helped veterans with tuition at state universities. As a result of these policies, college enrollment in Texas and throughout the nation rose dramatically. Veterans welcomed the opportunity to get a fresh start at an education and a career.

Beauford Jester, who was elected governor in 1946 and again in 1948, also made education a priority for his administration. During Jester’s terms, one of the most important education programs in the state’s history was adopted. The **Gilmer-Aikin Laws** provided an educational framework that is still used today. An elected board of education sets the state’s educational policy. The state Department of Education—later known as the Texas Education Agency—was to set and review standards for schools and teachers. It was also given the task of providing uniform textbooks for students throughout the state. These laws provided funds ensuring that children could attend school at least nine months a year. Additional funding was provided for teachers’ salaries.

Governor Jester died in 1949 while still in office. Lieutenant Governor **Allan Shivers** became governor and later was elected to three terms of his own. Shivers backed several important laws passed by the legislature during his tenure. He helped expand government services by pushing tax increases through the legislature. This gave the state government enough money to fund schools and pay for teachers’ salaries and retirement benefits for state employees. During this time the legislature also expanded juries and grand juries to include women in 1955.

✓ Reading Check Summarizing Describe the important laws passed during Governor Jester’s and Governor Shivers’s terms.

★ The Tidelands Dispute

Governor Shivers is perhaps best known for his efforts to defend the state's ownership of **tidelands**—underwater lands bordering the coast. Texas and other states had long claimed ownership of their tidelands. When oil began to be discovered in these tidelands, however, the federal government claimed that the states had given up their control upon joining the Union. Many states, including Texas, objected. U.S. senator Lyndon B. Johnson declared his “determination to do all that I can to keep the tidelands of Texas away from federal control.” The issue was particularly important to Texans because revenue from the tidelands went to the Permanent School Fund.

The tidelands issue soon became one of the most important struggles between the state and federal governments in the nation's history. Texas claimed the tidelands out to three leagues—or 10.35 miles—from the shoreline. Texas argued that it had established the boundary when it won its independence from Mexico. Texas claimed that the federal government had agreed to the boundary when Texas joined the Union. The Justice Department disagreed. In 1960 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of Texas. This ruling gave Texas clear title to some 2.4 million acres of tidelands. The Permanent School Fund has since received hundreds of millions of dollars in oil-related revenue from these tidelands.

A key figure in the state's victory was Price Daniel, who served Texas as attorney general and as U.S. senator. Daniel became governor in 1957 and served three terms. During his time in office the state passed its first sales tax, or tax paid by consumers when they buy certain goods.



Interpreting Political Cartoons

The tidelands dispute. This cartoonist wanted to show the positions of the state of Texas and the U.S. government over the boundary of Texas coastal lands. **Why do you think the Texas buoy is located farther away from land than the Justice Department buoy?** ★ TEKS

★ **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** How did ownership of the tidelands lead to a dispute between Texas and the federal government?



Section 2 Review

★ TEKS Questions 3, 4a

Go to www.nrw.com Homework Practice Online
keyword: ST3 HP27

1 Define and explain:

- aerospace
- tidelands

2 Identify and explain:

- Cold War
- GI Bill of Rights
- Gilmer-Aikin Laws
- Allan Shivers

3 Identifying Cause and Effect

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to describe the Cold War and how it affected Texas.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- How did Texas veterans benefit from the GI Bill?
- What changes occurred in Texas politics during the 1950s?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Comparing and Contrasting Imagine that you are a lawyer representing Texas in the tidelands dispute. Write a paragraph explaining how the claim of Texas is similar to and different from that of other states. Consider the following:

- the issues involved in the tidelands controversy
- the historical claims of Texas



The Urbanization of Texas

Read to Discover

1. What industries contributed to the urbanization of Texas, and what kind of jobs did those industries provide?
2. How did American culture change in the 1950s?

Why It Matters Today

Texas cities grew rapidly in the 1950s. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about the effects of growth of Texas cities today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- commute

Identify

- Robert Rauschenberg
- Katherine Anne Porter
- Buddy Holly
- Roy Orbison



Buddy Holly's popularity increased after he appeared on national TV variety shows.

The Story Continues

Lubbock High School student Buddy Holly wanted to be a rock 'n' roll star. His parents had encouraged his musical talents, and he had performed publicly since he was five. He was already a regular on Lubbock radio station KDAV's *Sunday Party*. Not long after graduating from high school he signed a recording contract. His song "That'll Be the Day" became a huge hit. Soon he and his band were playing concerts at packed houses across the country.

★ Urban Growth

Buddy Holly's career began in a time of major change in Texas. During World War II some 450,000 people moved to Texas to take advantage of the state's economic growth. Most of these people settled in urban areas. By 1950 some 7.7 million people lived in Texas, a 20 percent increase over the 1940 population. In 1960 the state's population reached some 9.6 million.

As the population grew, Texans experienced urbanization. Urbanization occurred more slowly in Texas than in the United States as a whole. However, the shift from rural to urban in the 1940s was still dramatic. Between 1940 and 1950 the number of Texans living in urban areas increased from 45 to 60 percent. Houston became the fastest-growing urban area in the nation. During this decade, the rural population of Texas dropped by 600,000. This occurred partly because many

African Americans left the state's rural communities to seek better jobs in the cities of Texas or the North.

Industries that had grown rapidly during World War II continued to draw people to cities. Texans worked for aircraft manufacturers, electronics firms, oil refineries, and ship manufacturers, among other businesses. These and other industries dramatically changed the look of Texas cities. In 1955 a national news magazine noted that "quiet [Texas] towns are being transformed, almost violently, into large cities with towering skylines." A journalist offered his description of Dallas.

Texas Voices

"It is . . . the undisputed leader of finance, insurance, distribution, culture and fashion for this land. . . .

Everything in Dallas is bigger and better; the parties are plushier, the buildings are more air-conditioned. . . . And in all of these things, it is finally a monument to sheer determination."

—Holland McCombs, quoted in *Dallas Public and Private*, by Warren Leslie

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea What major industries contributed to the urbanization of Texas?

★ Transportation

The continued popularity of the automobile helped the process of urbanization. Between 1945 and 1950, the number of cars in Texas rose from 1.7 million to some 3 million. To handle these cars, Texans built thousands of miles of new roads. Between 1940 and 1950, the number of paved roads in Texas increased from some 19,000 to 34,000 miles. These roads linked Texas cities to one another. Cities such as Dallas and Houston also built four-lane expressways to speed the movement of traffic within these cities. These expressways became part of the interstate highway system that the U.S. Congress authorized in 1956.

Rural Texans also benefited from the spending on roads. In 1945 the state began paving rural roads to help farmers get their goods to market. The program proved popular, and in 1949 the state government agreed to spend \$15 million a year to upgrade rural farm-to-market roads.

Texas air transportation also expanded. As early as 1927, airlines had begun offering passenger service to Texans. Dallas became a stopover for many coast-to-coast flights because of its central location. Love Field in Dallas soon became one of the nation's busiest airports. Texas also served as a gateway for people traveling to and from Latin America. Brownsville served as a hub for many of these flights. In addition, an increasing number of Texas businesses bought and operated private airplanes. Although not as common as today, air transportation during the 1950s was increasingly important.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information How did improvements in transportation affect the development of Texas?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Bias What statements in this primary source reflect the biases of the author?

CONNECTING TO Music

Buddy Holly and Rock 'n' Roll

One of the most popular early rock 'n' roll musicians was Lubbock native Buddy Holly. He taught himself how to play guitar and in 1957 formed a band, the Crickets, with two friends. Their second record, "Oh Boy!" sold nearly 1 million copies. Holly and the Crickets toured widely and appeared on popular TV shows. In 1959 Holly died in a plane crash. Artists including the Beatles and Bruce Springsteen have pointed to Holly as an important influence.

What influence did Holly have on music in the United States?




Connecting To Literature

Katherine Anne Porter

Texas author Katherine Anne Porter is a nationally known fiction writer. Born in Indian Creek, Porter grew up in San Antonio, Kyle, and Victoria. On the various occasions when her family came together, family stories were told and retold. Many of Porter's stories focus on family life and are set in Central Texas. She won the 1966 Pulitzer Prize for *The Collected Stories of Katherine Anne Porter*. In this excerpt from a collection of essays, Porter describes her subject matter and writings.

I write about Mexico because that is my familiar country. I was born near San Antonio, Texas. My father lived part of his youth in Mexico, and told me enchanting stories of his life there; therefore the land did not seem strange to me even at my first sight of it. . . . I have been accused by Americans of a taste for the exotic. . . . Maybe so, for New York is the most foreign place I know, and I like it very much. But in my childhood I knew . . . the German colonists in Texas and the Mexicans of San Antonio country, until it seemed



to me that all my life I had lived among people who spoke broken, laboring tongues, [and] who put on with terrible difficulty. . . . I have never thought of these people as any other than American. . . . All the things I write of I have first known, and they are real to me.

Understanding What You Read

1. Literature and History How does Porter's writing reflect the history of cultural groups in Texas?

2. Literature and You How do different culture groups in your community maintain their culture while adapting to a larger Texas culture?

★ 1950s Culture

The rise of urban areas and the popularity of cars led to the boom in suburbs. The postwar economic prosperity allowed many Texas families to buy their own homes. By 1960 tens of thousands of Texans lived in suburban neighborhoods. Parks, schools, and public services were provided in the suburbs. Suburban life depended heavily on the car. Texans living in the suburbs chose to **commute** to their jobs, meaning they lived in one area but drove elsewhere to work. Rather than going to town to shop, people in the suburbs drove to small roadside shopping centers, often called strip malls. Fewer than 10 such malls existed in the United States in 1946, but by the late 1950s, there were some 4,000.

During the 1950s wages for many Texans in the suburbs and elsewhere increased even as their work hours declined. With more leisure time, many Texans went to art galleries, concerts, theater productions, and the movies. Texans such as **Robert Rauschenberg** became well-known artists. Movies about Texas and the American West were very popular. The hit movie *Giant*, starring James Dean, Rock Hudson, and Elizabeth Taylor, showed wildcatters and life on an enormous Texas ranch. Texas literature also grew in popularity as writers such as **Katherine Anne Porter** published works about Texas.



The movie *Giant* was filmed near the West Texas community of Marfa.

Texans also enjoyed a new form of communication and entertainment that arrived in the late 1940s—television. The first Texas television station was WBAP-TV in Fort Worth. In 1950 the Dallas–Fort Worth area had three stations, San Antonio had two, and Houston had one. The nation’s first educational station, KUHT, began broadcasting in Houston in 1953. Although few Texans owned TV sets in 1950, television soon became a common feature in every Texas home. People began receiving much of their news and entertainment from television.

Television allowed Texans to see performances of a new kind of music that was popular with American teenagers. Rock ’n’ roll had roots in African American blues music. In the 1950s white performers such as Elvis Presley brought this music to teenagers. The young people of America loved it. Texans such as **Buddy Holly**, **Roy Orbison**, and J. P. Richardson, known as the “Big Bopper,” became popular rock ’n’ roll artists. After Holly performed on *The Ed Sullivan Show*, the host asked him about his rapid success. Holly responded, “Well, we’ve had a few rough times, I guess you’d say, but we’ve been real lucky getting it this quick.”

Texans also entertained themselves by playing or watching sports. Towns and cities formed teams for children and adults in baseball, football, and softball. Fans turned out to support high school and college teams across Texas. Millions of Texans swam or played golf or tennis. In addition, the first professional sports teams were organized in Texas in the postwar years. Texas women formed the first two organizations of female athletes in the United States, the Women’s Professional Rodeo Association in 1948 and the Ladies Professional Golf Association in 1949. Texans across the state enjoyed their leisure time as never before.

✓ **Reading Check Summarizing** How did many Texans spend their leisure time in the 1950s?

CONNECTING TO THE ARTS

Robert Rauschenberg

Modern art grew in popularity during the 1950s. One of the most noted artists was Texan Robert Rauschenberg of Port Arthur. He served in World War II and later studied in Paris. He became well known for his “found art”—art from objects he found. One of his most famous works, *Monogram*, was made from an old stuffed goat and a tire. Today Texans can see Rauschenberg’s work in museums across the state. **How did Robert Rauschenberg become a well-known artist?**



Robert Rauschenberg/License by Vaga, New York, NY

 **Section 3 Review**  **Questions 3, 4a, 4b**  **Homework Practice Online**
keyword: ST3 HP27

1 Define and explain:

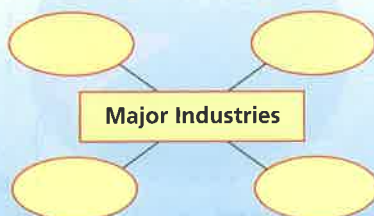
- commute

2 Identify and explain:

- Robert Rauschenberg
- Katherine Anne Porter
- Buddy Holly
- Roy Orbison

3 Summarizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to list the major industries that contributed to the urbanization of Texas and describe the types of jobs Texans had in those industries.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- What economic factors led to the urbanization of Texas?
- How did transportation improvements affect the urbanization of Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking



Analyzing Information Imagine that you are a young person growing up in the 1950s. Write a letter to a friend describing what you and your friends do for fun.

Consider the following:

- movies, television, and music
- sports that you and your friends play

Connecting To Geography and Economics

Trade and Interstate Highways

The United States and Mexico have been trading partners for decades. The pie graphs below show the value of exports from the United States to Mexico in the years 1997 and 2000. Much of this trade is carried out over the highways of Texas.

**Highways in Texas,
1950–2000**

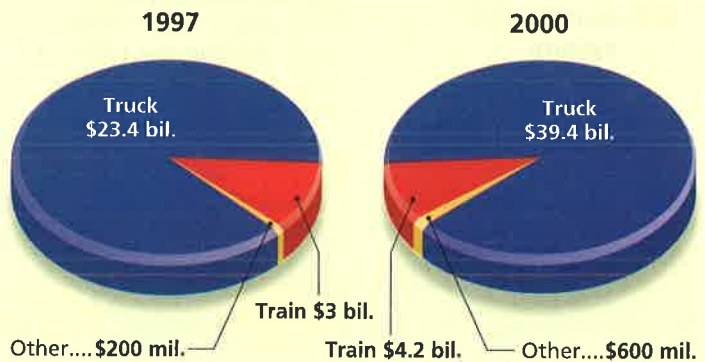


Geography Skills

Interpreting Thematic Maps and Charts

1. Which highways on the map are probably important trade routes between the United States and Mexico?
2. What Texas cities are located on interstate highways and the border between the United States and Mexico?
3. What means of transportation carries the greatest value of exported goods into Mexico from the United States?

Transportation and Export Trade with Mexico



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation

The Search for Equal Rights

Read to Discover

1. What changes took place in the area of civil rights for Texas, and how were they accomplished?
2. How did Hispanic Texans fight for their civil rights?
3. What steps did women take to protect their rights?

Why It Matters Today

Many Texans struggled for decades to be treated equally under the law. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about civil rights efforts in the United States. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- desegregate
- nonviolent resistance

Identify

- Christia Adair
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- James Farmer
- Hector P. García
- American GI Forum
- Heman Sweatt

The Story Continues

Dorothy Robinson was angry. When she rode the train from California to Texas in 1944, she had not been allowed in the dining car because she was African American. She later recalled, “White prisoners-of-war (Germans, I suppose) were marched under guard through my coach to enjoy a meal in the dining car to which I had been denied admittance.”

★ Discrimination in Texas

Although African Americans were fighting abroad for their country during World War II, at home they faced discrimination. Laws and customs denied minorities voting rights and equal opportunities, such as education or well-paying jobs. Tensions between African American and white Texans sometimes flared into large-scale violence. In 1943, thousands of white shipyard workers in Beaumont rioted. They were worried that they might lose their jobs to black Texans. Two people lost their lives, and several black-owned businesses were burned. It took the Texas Rangers to restore order to the town.

Organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) tried to stop discrimination. With the support of the NAACP, Lonnie Smith, a black dentist from Houston, filed a lawsuit to gain the right to vote in the Texas Democratic primary. In the 1944 case *Smith v. Allwright*, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the



In many places across Texas restrooms, restaurants, transportation facilities, and drinking fountains were segregated.

white primary. NAACP leader William Hastie learned of the victory while reading a newspaper on a plane. He recalled, “I am sure the people on the plane thought I was crazy because I just let out one whoop and had it not been for the seat belt I would have gone straight up in the air.” Black Texans responded enthusiastically. The number of African Americans registered to vote in Texas rose from some 30,000 in 1940 to about 100,000 in 1947.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Analyzing Information** How did African Americans protect their right to participate in the political system?

★ Working for Social Change

African Americans also struggled against other forms of discrimination. In the 1896 case *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that as long as public facilities were “separate but equal,” segregation was constitutional. African Americans had to use different bathrooms and public parks—in some areas they even had to use separate water fountains. These public facilities were rarely equal. NAACP leader **Christia Adair** noted that African Americans could not use many facilities in the Houston airport. They “could not sit in the waiting room . . . get a cold drink, couldn’t buy a cold soda water or anything.” During World War II African Americans—who made up more than 10 percent of Texas troops—even served in segregated units. It was not until 1948 that the U.S. government required the military to **desegregate**, or stop the practice of separating people by race.

Members of the NAACP demanded that the civil rights of African Americans be recognized. The NAACP scored many significant victories. Under the leadership of Lulu B. White from 1943 to 1949, the Houston chapter became the largest in the South. White urged other members to continue the struggle for civil rights.

Texas Voices

“If we can work together just a little harder—all our aims and objectives will be reached. . . . The enemies of democracy are concentrating their efforts to destroy our most effective Civil Rights—the right to vote and to be candidates for office—the right to jobs at equal pay—and the equal right to education. Only a united effort can meet this attack.”

—Lulu B. White, quoted in *Black Texas Women: A Sourcebook*, edited by Ruthe Winegarten

In addition to using the court system, African Americans held demonstrations and marches demanding recognition of their civil rights. A young pastor in Alabama named **Martin Luther King Jr.** called for **nonviolent resistance**. This involved peaceful public demonstrations to call attention to the problem of racial discrimination. He soon gained the support of millions of Americans from all backgrounds. With this support, King put pressure on leaders in the federal

Interpreting the Visual Record

Nonviolent resistance. During the 1950s Texans began to take action to end segregation by protesting and boycotting businesses that banned African Americans. How are the people in the photo trying to end segregation? **★ TEKS**



government to pass laws supporting equal rights. Texans also helped lead the struggle to end discrimination. **James Farmer** of Marshall was a co-founder of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Chicago in 1942. Like King, Farmer and other members of CORE called for non-violent resistance to Jim Crow laws. CORE initially did most of its work in northern states. During the next decade, however, CORE members worked in the South to train civil rights protesters.

★ Reading Check Summarizing How did civil rights leaders try to end discrimination?

★ The American GI Forum

Like African Americans, Hispanics in Texas also experienced discrimination despite their service in the war effort. “We have proven ourselves true and loyal Americans by every test that has confronted us,” declared one Hispanic newspaper. In 1948 **Hector P. García**, a highly decorated U.S. Army surgeon, founded the **American GI Forum** to protect the rights of Hispanics. The GI Forum focused on helping veterans with education and health care. The American GI Forum received national attention in 1949. That year the Longoria family had tried to hold a memorial service for their son, Félix Longoria, who had been killed in the Philippines during the war. When the funeral director refused to let the family use the whites-only chapel of a Three Rivers funeral home, they contacted García. He used the GI Forum to inform political leaders about the developing controversy. García sent telegrams to members of congress encouraging them to take action.

Texas Voices

“The denial was a direct contradiction of those same principles for which this American soldier made the supreme sacrifice in giving his life for his country, and for the same people who deny him the last funeral rites deserving of any American hero regardless of his origin.”

—Hector P. García, quoted in American Forces Information Services Web site

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas arranged for Longoria’s remains to be buried with honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

The Longoria affair motivated many Hispanics to take action. The GI Forum, along with LULAC, filed many desegregation lawsuits. In *Delgado v. Bastrop ISD* (1948), the U.S. Supreme Court declared that the segregation of Mexican Americans in public schools violated the U.S. Constitution. In 1957 the GI Forum won a lengthy lawsuit to end segregation of Hispanic children in Texas schools. The Forum also began voter registration drives and awarded scholarships to Hispanic students. In 1958 the GI Forum became a national organization, and it continued to assist Hispanics nationwide for decades to come.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea How did Hector P. García and the American GI Forum assist Hispanics in Texas?

Biography



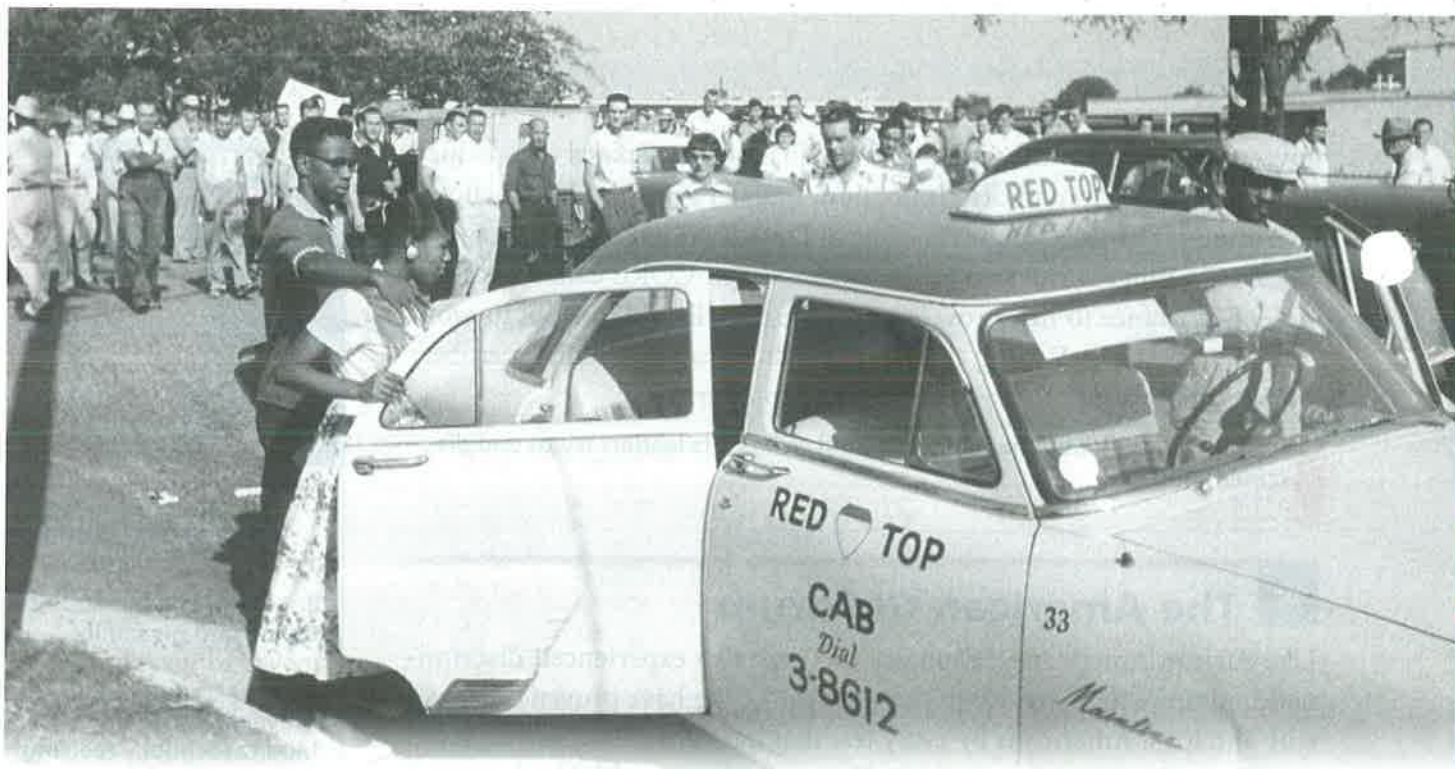
Hector P. García (1914–1996)

Born in Mexico, Hector P. García and his family moved to Texas in 1918. García attended the University of Texas Medical School, receiving his degree in 1940. Because Hispanics had few opportunities to practice medicine in Texas, he moved to Nebraska. After the Pearl Harbor attack, he joined the U.S. Army. In addition to his civil rights work, García served as an adviser to several U.S. presidents. He received many awards for public service. In 1984 President Ronald Reagan awarded him the Medal of Freedom. García died in Corpus Christi in 1996.

How did García serve his country? TEKS



The American GI Forum was founded to extend civil rights to Hispanic veterans who had fought to preserve democracy in World War II.



The effort to desegregate Texas public schools was controversial in some Texas communities.

★ Desegregating Public Schools

Although Mexican Americans had won their desegregation case, African Americans were still forced to attend schools separate from white students. Segregation supporters used the “separate-but-equal” principle to justify school segregation. Although the schools were separate, they were not equal. Schools for minority students were typically of much poorer quality.

In 1946 **Heman Sweatt** applied for admission to the University of Texas School of Law. The school denied his application but created a separate law school for African Americans. With the NAACP’s backing, Sweatt filed a lawsuit against the university. Sweatt argued that he would receive a much better education at the regular law school. In *Sweatt v. Painter*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregated facilities in professional schools violated the U.S. Constitution. That year Sweatt enrolled at the University of Texas School of Law.

The *Sweatt* decision led the way for *Brown v. Board of Education*, a lawsuit that challenged the segregation of public schools. In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Brown* that “separate educational facilities are inherently [by definition] unequal.” This was a major victory for minority groups. The decision shocked and angered many white Texans, however. In 1956 a court ordered the Mansfield school district south of Fort Worth to desegregate. In response, a mob formed around the school. Governor Allan Shivers sent Texas Rangers to stop the court order from going into effect, and the federal government took no action to enforce it. Encouraged by their success, the Texas legislature passed laws that kept most Texas schools segregated until the 1960s.

★ **Reading Check Sequencing** Describe in order the events leading to the desegregation of Texas public schools.

★ New Opportunities for Women

Texas women also fought for recognition of their civil rights in the 1950s. Many women had gone to work during World War II, and some women wanted to continue working when the war ended. They began to express their dissatisfaction at the limited opportunities available to them. Leaders such as Oveta Culp Hobby believed that women deserved to be treated equally. Hobby was the first woman to win the U.S. Army's Distinguished Service Medal. She also served in President Dwight D. Eisenhower's cabinet as secretary of health, education, and welfare.

In the 1950s women began attending colleges and universities in greater numbers. More women were pursuing careers. In 1956 Hattie Briscoe became the first black woman to graduate from St. Mary's School of Law in San Antonio. She remembered being told during her first semester there that women had no business being in law school. She responded, "I am a woman, I am in law school and I am going to become a lawyer." She later graduated at the top of her class.

Working women demanded pay equal to the wages that men working similar jobs received. Gladys Humphrey recalled working in a meatpacking plant. "We felt like we should make a fair wage. Sometimes our jobs were just as hard and complicated as the men but women never made quite the same wage." Women did not gain equal pay, but they did lay the foundation for later achievements. For example, in 1957, Texas women proposed that the state constitution be amended to guarantee the equal rights of all Texans regardless of sex. After a 15-year struggle by its supporters, Texas voters approved the Texas Equal Rights Amendment.

★ **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** How did women in Texas seek to gain equal rights during the 1950s?

TEXAS

Biography



Oveta Culp Hobby

(1905–1995)

Oveta Culp was born in Killeen. She became interested in politics at an early age. After earning a law degree from the University of Texas School of Law, she served as an advisor to the Texas legislature. In 1931 Culp married former Texas governor William Hobby. During the 1930s she served as president of the League of Women Voters of Texas. She later became publisher of the *Houston Post*. *Texas Business* once listed her as the only woman among "the 20 most powerful Texans." **How did Hobby work to improve the lives of Texas women?** ★TEKS



Section 4 Review



Questions: 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5



Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP27

1 Define and explain:

- desegregate
- nonviolent resistance

2 Identify and explain:

- Christia Adair
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- James Farmer
- Hector P. García
- American GI Forum
- Heman Sweatt

3 Analyzing Information

Copy the table below. Use it to trace the key developments of the civil rights movement in the 1940s and 1950s.

Event	Significance

4 Finding the Main Idea

- What organizations struggled for civil rights, and what were their achievements?
- How did Texas women pursue equal rights during the 1950s?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking




Analyzing Information Write a newspaper story that explains the effect of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in Texas.

Consider the following:

- the Supreme Court's ruling
- the crisis in Mansfield

CHAPTER 27 REVIEW

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to create a time line that shows some of the changes occurring in Texas in the 1940s and 1950s. 

The Road to Prosperity

By the 1950s Texans living in cities began to outnumber rural Texans.



The ruling on the tidelands dispute allowed Texas to control the land and resources beyond the state's coast.



Fighting for civil rights, Hispanics and African Americans continued to press for an end to discrimination.



The GI Bill of Rights helped many Texas veterans go to school.

Texas musicians and artists influenced American popular culture during the 1950s.



Texas industries that emerged during World War II continued to grow during the Cold War.



Identifying People and Ideas

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Doris Miller | 6. tidelands |
| 2. Audie Murphy | 7. commute |
| 3. Chester W. Nimitz | 8. Christia Adair |
| 4. Oveta Culp Hobby | 9. James Farmer |
| 5. Cold War | 10. Hector P. García |

Understanding Main Ideas

Section 1 (pp. 564–567)

1. How did World War II affect the daily lives of Texans?

Section 2 (pp. 568–571)

2. What effect did the Korean War have in Texas?
3. How might the Texas economy have been affected had the federal government won control of the tidelands?

Section 3 (pp. 572–575)

4. How did the distribution of the Texas population change in the 1940s and 1950s, and how did that change affect life in Texas?
5. What major industries attracted Texans to urban areas in the 1940s and 1950s?

Section 4 (pp. 577–581)

6. How did World War II affect relations between different racial groups in Texas?
7. What were some of the goals of Texas women in the 1950s?

You Be the Historian

Reviewing Themes

1. **Economics** How did World War II affect the local and state economies in Texas?
2. **Constitutional Heritage** How did civil rights leaders in Texas end the white primary?
3. **Science, Technology & Society** How did the state's industries contribute to urbanization in the 1940s and 1950s?



TAKS

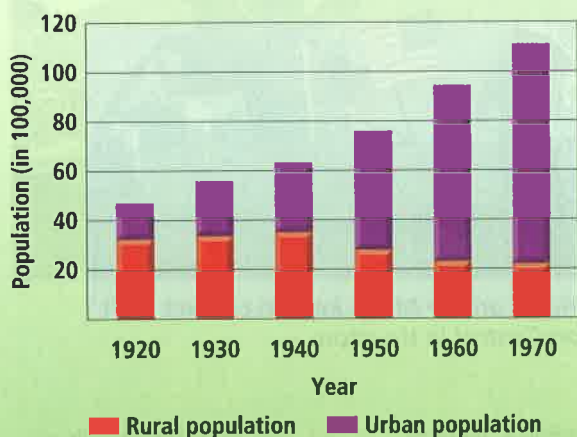
Practice: Thinking Critically

1. **Analyzing Information** Why did Texas experience urban growth? What do you think are the effects of urbanization?
2. **Summarizing** What kind of leisure activities did Texans enjoy in the 1950s?
3. **Identifying Cause and Effect** How did World War II contribute to the demand for civil rights?

Interpreting Graphs ★TEKS

Study the graph below. The graph shows changes in the Texas rural and urban population from 1920 to 1970. Use the graph to answer the questions below.

Texas Urban and Rural Population, 1920–1970



Source: *Historical Statistics of the South*

- Between what years did the rural portion of the total Texas population decrease?
 - 1940–70
 - 1930–40
 - 1920–40
 - It never decreased.
- Using information from the graph, create a list of questions and answers about the changing

population distribution of Texas that occurred during the years presented in the graph.

Analyzing Primary Sources ★TEKS

Elmer Kelton was the son of a foreman who worked on a ranch near Crane, Texas. Kelton remembered that when ranchhands learned of the attack on Pearl Harbor, many of them joined the military. Read his description of the effect of the war on ranching in Texas. Then answer the questions.

“The ranching industry changed drastically during and after the war. The severe manpower shortage led to technological innovations that forever reduced the labor needs on ranches as well as farms. Another was the ranches’ much heavier dependence upon family men than on the bachelor cowboys of an earlier era. Family men as a group were less likely to drift over the hill to see what was on the other side.”

- The main effect of the war on ranching was
 - the loss of land to military training centers.
 - the decline of family-owned ranches.
 - a manpower shortage that led to technological developments.
 - a reduced demand for beef.
- Oral histories can reveal information about the ways that social change affects the lives of individuals. How did World War II change the lives of ranching families?

Alternative Assessment

Interdisciplinary Connection to the Arts

Robert Rauschenberg and other Texas artists used everyday objects to create works of art. Using materials that you find in your classroom, community, or home, create your own work of “found art.” Try to incorporate the events of the 1940s and 1950s such as World War II, the Cold War, urbanization, or the

civil rights movement into your work. Show it to your classmates and explain what the art means to you.



Internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX27



Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to access online databases to analyze the political, economic, and social impact of World War II and the Cold War in Texas. Then use the Holt Grapher or other computer software to create databases and graphs that show the impact of World War II and the Cold War over the decades covered in the chapter.

