

# A Review of the “Red Power”

Emiko Kakita

## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to reconsider why “Red Power” could be successful. The “Red Power” movement, which is the civil rights movement by Native Americans from the 1960s to 1970s, caused a great increase in their population. It was because many Native Americans began to be proud of their own race as the indigenous people in America and more and more people declared that they were “Native Americans” in the census at that time. I would like to explore what incidents in their history caused such big boost to give them the confidence and strong racial consciousness. There is a school of thought that assimilation into white society and discrimination against them gave power to the expansion of “Red Power”. From this viewpoint, I’m going to focus on the historical incidents which gave Native Americans such courage and show the answer to why “Red Power” could be successful.

# From School Desegregation to Racial Integration

Yumi Saito

## Abstract

At *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* in 1954, the US Supreme Court declared that state laws which urged to establish separate public schools for white and black students were unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court admitted that equal treatment had not been given to black people and that *de jure* segregation separated black people from the rest of America society, offering less than equal benefits and privileges to them. The purpose of this thesis is to determine how the *Brown* decision impacted schools in America. It is divided into three parts. Chapter 1 is about what had been happening before the *Brown* decision and the decision itself. Chapter 2 is about how school desegregation was carried out after the decision. Chapter 3 is about the 1990s and 2000s, a more multicultural society. By comparing school conditions prior to *Brown*, immediately after *Brown*, and the current situation in schools, this paper will examine how much *Brown* has changed schools for the better.

# The super-power nation and the middle-power nation, what made them so different?

Sayuri Mori

## Abstract

If you were asked “What’s the difference between the United States and Canada?” What can you say? Two countries are in the same continent, and they have almost the same amount of areas and having kind of the same background, like the fact that they were both colonized by England. I’m sure that if you look at these countries carefully, you can see the differences.

However, what I think the biggest difference is that the former is the super-power and the latter is the middle-power nation. As you know, the United States is the most powerful nation in the world and it is known as the war loving nation. In contrast, Canada is known as a peace loving nation and they have organized many peace keeping organizations.

In this thesis, I’m going to make the differences between these two countries clear by introducing some key points and facts. And then at the end of this thesis, I want to discover the answer to one question.

What made them so different?

Do you think that it is a natural thing that the two countries’ features are extremely different?

# Interracial Marriage in the United States

Tomoka Higashikawa

## Abstract

Are there boundary lines in love? America is a nation of incredible diversity, and this diversity has increased significantly in the past 50 years. After the U.S. Supreme Court announced unconstitutionality of the Anti-miscegenation law in Virginia in 1967, the number of interracial marriages had dramatically increased. Prior to that time, less than 1 percent of all marriages were interracial. The 1980s showed a rapid annual increase and it continues to increase. Few Whites approved of interracial marriages in 1958, but support gradually increased, reaching majority level in 1997 and then edging up to the current 75% approval rating. However, people in the U.S. still feel uncomfortable about interracial marriage especially the marriage between blacks and whites. There still remain several difficulties such as residential segregation and income disparity and so on to intermarry, and these must be solved as soon as possible to help society become free of racial discrimination. Let us hope that racial discrimination will be gone through the diffusion of interracial marriages in America in the near future. This paper will examine how difficulties with interracial marriage started, and then look at current interracial affairs, covering their social surroundings and their children.

# Gated Communities and Interaction for the Pursuit of Satisfactory Lives

Yuki Hibino

## Abstract

In spite of high demands of gated communities, their issues are raised and criticized by a lot of people such as doubtfully secured lives and intensification of exclusion. Today we can easily shut out others by secured home environment, feel their lives are protected, and take them as granted. The existence of gates and satisfaction with just being inside the gates make us blind to the real and new facts. Should gated communities be welcomed as a device of bringing truly safe and happy dwelling environment or assuring satisfactory lives? One hand, gates are accepted to lead into social cohesion. On the other hand, simultaneously they are animadverted on individualism. In any case, the involvement in a wide sphere and active community is essential. Therefore, association of neighborliness and gated communities is focused to urge reconsideration of gated communities in this thesis. How should we coexist with this increasing trend and important aspect to be considered are proposed through two case studies showing lives behind the gated communities.

# The American Slavery and the Change of the Labor

## Ideology

Ayaka Kato

### Abstract

After becoming independent of Suzerain in 1776, America made rapid progress especially in economic aspects, and there were large contributions from those who worked as slaves against the background of this development. In 1861, The Civil War broke out due to conflicts between the North and South over differences of social and economical traditions. And in fact, slavery had much to do with the cause of the war. Though the Emancipation Proclamation which was issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1863 abolished slavery, it was said that there were some political and social factors against the background of the issue. Especially the change of labor ideology with the development of industry led to the emancipation of slaves. However even after the emancipation, there was little difference in the lives of the freed-men, and essentially slavery remained. This was also due to labor ideology. One of the biggest affairs in American history was brought on by the change of thought in labor ideology and freedom. Because in ancient times, freedom meant the liberation from labor but in modern times, labor became a passport to be free.

# Black Women in American Society

Azusa Ichikawa

## Abstract

When we think about discrimination in America, many people might remember the words of slavery or civil rights movement. It is the history of the issue between black people and white people. And we tend to think of feminism as a symbol of modernization. However, is it right to think of discrimination in American society as conflict between black and white, or men and women? In my opinion, each situation of black men, black women, white men, and white women were surely different because their situations were closely connected to racism and male-dominant society. In this paper, I focus on the history of black women by comparing with their experiences with white people and black men. Black men and women were treated differently even though both had the same status of being slaves, and what white women required in feminism were not the same as what black women did. My hypothesis is that the two identities of being both black and a woman, brought them many hardships and difficulties, but their experiences also cultivate their strength and pride as black women. I would like to illuminate their history, and learn from the strength they got from their history.

# The Significance of the Wagner Act

Akiko Hase

## Abstract

Many people enjoy their lives. Some people go on vacation during their holidays. Others eat delicious dishes at famous restaurants on their special day. You can get things you want within money you have. How do people get money? People earn money through their jobs. Furthermore, if employees have a problem with their wages or something related to work, they have a right to demand higher wages or improvement of their working environment through labor unions. We now enjoy economic freedom both to use money and to earn it. However, there was an era when people could not enjoy their economic freedom. Especially, laborers who worked at factories were in a lower position than their managers. They did not have a way to advocate their rights to managers. If they demanded higher wages, managers discharged them. It was hard for their labor campaigns to be successful. Laborers gradually realized the importance of their economic freedom, but it was difficult for them to get out of their unequal relationship. However, the great depression in 1929 became an opportunity to change this unfair relationship between employer and employee. Under the admiration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a revolutionary act in American history called Wagner act was established, which guaranteed the important rights for labors and change the unfair relationship. Finally, this act encouraged labor campaigns. In this paper, I focus on the laborers that were in a lower position

than managers and explain the significance of Wagner act in American labor history.

# Discrimination Seen in the Media

Ayane Yuasa

## Abstract

Living in an information flooded society, we sometimes notice that we have a preconceived image towards certain matters or people although we do not know much about them. We do not know how the image was created, however. We, in a way, have been brainwashed unconsciously by the media. While the media's does not have a very old history, its influence is immeasurably large. In the case of the United States, the portrayal of African Americans has changed within the past 200 years. Initially, African Americans were portrayed as primitive, poor, sensual, lazy, and savage. As they were slaves, the way they were portrayed was not so desperate, however, after they got their freedom, the description of them sharply changed; they became the ones to be mocked and looked down on as an example of 'Jim Crow'. With the progress of the media, those images gradually became fixed, and still now we find those descriptions in TV, advertisements, newspapers etc., because information senders know that those describing get many people's attention and accordingly they can earn more money with this; therefore, all the information is 'created' by the senders' intention, and we should seriously consider this fact.

# Was the Pacific War a "Racial War"?

Ayaka Nagare

## Abstract

In this paper, I address the question "Was the Pacific War a racial war?" and I would like to assert that we must not start a war again. Why I examine the Pacific War is this war is an indispensable problem when we think about the relationship between Japan and the United States, and we can utilize what happened in the past for our future. In the first part of this paper, I analyze the atrocities by both American and Japanese troops in 1941-1945: Japanese-American internment, attack on Pearl Harbor and cruel treatment of POWs. I argue that these atrocities were related to their racial prejudice. Second, I will introduce three reasons why the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan: because of the military need to end the war, the racial discrimination against Japanese, and the political confrontation with the Soviet Union. I especially assert that racial prejudice had a big effect on the bombing. In the third part, I review the Pacific War and emphasize that this war was a racial war, and in my analysis I rely considerably on John Dower. Finally, I want to argue that we must never start a war and cause any tragedy due to racial prejudice again.