

Explanation of PowerPoint made to help the discussions on diversity in Indy

<https://vorcreatex.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Making-Indys-white-working-class-a-distinct-group.pptx>

Slide 1 To do justice to discussing making Indy's white working class a distinct group as the DMD defines diversity, we have to understand where we are historically and how we got here. This PowerPoint will attempt to do that.

Slide 2 This recent quote from Chris Rufo revisits the issue Pres. Lyndon Baines Johnson raised when he said "Tell a poor white man he's better than the best black man and that poor white man won't notice you picking his pocket. In fact, give that poor white man someone to look down on and he'll take out his billfold and give you his money."

Our charge is reiterated in this quote where Rufo is trying to do what the white establishment did during Bacon's Rebellion era and that was to split the white working classes from their Black and Indian allies. In this case it is splitting Florida's workers from their Democrat and unions allies in order for the social conservatives to get the worker's vote. This way the workers end up ignoring the very education and socio-economic systems keeping them at the bottom via low wages and "right to work" ploys.

Slide 3 Here we see how "the other" was identified as non-European/Christian—creating a racial caste system reinforcing the superiority of European DNA and culture.

Slide 4, 5, 6 Quotes from Mari Evans and other local writers on Indianapolis

Slide 7 Indiana's "Up South" flavor was a result on how it was settled

Slide 8 Indiana state seal. It's on your state driver's license

Slide 9 1840-1920 European migration information

Slide 10 1st Great Migration destinations: who reached and how they reached Indiana

Slide 11 Data showing that Blacks kept major populations in Indy from the city's start

Slide 12 In 1907, Indiana passed the world's first Eugenics law effectively legalizing white supremacy

Slide 13 A review of Indiana's Eugenics history

Slide 14 Popular ideas/books supporting eugenics, aka "racial hygiene"/"scientific racism"

Slide 15 What is relevant here is that eugenics supporters had a special interest in sterilizing working class white women whom they felt would be more vulnerable to a sexual relationship with Black males than middle-class white women. The main goal was protecting the racial purity of the white gene pool.

Slide 16 National numbers of the sterilizations of "socially inadequate classes" by state.

Slide 17 Indiana's 1920s state fair baby contests

Slide 18 During the post-World War II Nuremberg trials, Nazi doctors were asked about their sterilization program which they noted copied the "Indiana procedure"

Slide 19 Perhaps the most famous eugenicist from Indiana is David Starr Jordan. Both IU and Stanford have recently removed his name from campus landmarks.

Slide 20 Indy eugenicist Rev. Oscar McCullough believed that poverty was inherited and set out to determine who were the authentic poor and who were acting. He later detracted those beliefs. His organization was the precursor to today's United Way. IPS #5 is named after Rev. McCullough. Its facade is inside the Indiana State Museum.

Slide 21 The infamous Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith became Butler's Minister of the Chapel of the School of Religion, which made him the college Chaplin.

Slide 22 If anyone ever wondered what the building was across from IPS #43, it was Rev. Smith's former Capital Avenue Christian Church.

Slides 23 and 24 show the influence of the KKK in Indy especially the 1926 segregation ordinance. It was found legally unconstitutional but was still enforced socially.

Slide 25 The 1927 Butler quota specifying allowed only 10 Black Americans could be enrolled per each freshmen class. Due to the possibilities of commingling this played out as only 10 females. The KKK's 1926 segregation law obviously influenced Butler's decision as it had decided to move to 46th and Sunset Ave. from its Irvington campus. So, Butler obviously could not take any Black male students to the Fairview Park campus.

Slides 26, 27, 28 show the Indianapolis Klan was small in affecting local racism compared to the *Indianapolis Star* and *Times* the comics and editorial of which were all out racists.

Slides 29, 30, 31 show the influence of the Indy's white mainstream and its Citizens School Committee which along with the Chamber of Commerce not only created an all-Black Attucks HS, but also influenced the creation of an entire segregated high school district based on race, class, neighborhood, ability, religion, and gender.

Slide 32 Harry E. Wood opened in 1953 around the time of Brown vs. Board. It had all the IPS Special Ed who was segregated to a wing of the 2nd floor and a special place in the yearbook under the title, "A.M." students. This stood for the "Adapted Materials" label given these students by the staff. Interestingly, out of the epistemologies of the streets, came the word "dap" from "Adapted." "Dap" became a pejorative term used throughout the city. Though Wood soon had the lowest status in IPS, it had outstanding graduates. I went to Wood 7th-12th grade: 1956-1961. Wood was closed in 1978

Slide 33 Introducing the mystery of the 9 years of the missing *Recorder* newspapers.

The nationally acclaimed conservative John Birch Society was founded in Indy. Both are examples of the unique politics of Indianapolis.

Slide 34 My interpretation of the Indiana state seal that would reflect the diversity in Indiana's 2023 population

Slides 35-52 explains the 5 levels of human power and how it's important to meet a person's/a group's need for recognition at the basic level so that negative aggression and violence are needed to get that same sense of significance violently

Slide 53 This is John Loflin's bio. He grew up at 1754 Lafayette Rd, across from the Municipal Gardens in the late 40s and early 50s. His mom and dad, Ed and Virginia, were IPS dropouts. His sisters Beverly, Janet, and Linda slept in one bed. He slept on a couch. The family took baths in a washtub. They used an outhouse in warm weather and a pot in the cold. The family moved to the Fountain Square in 1952. The home for six was also 2 bedrooms, but it had indoor plumbing. His experience in his white working-class culture began as he attended IPS K-12 at #s 75, 28, 8 and Wood HS. He also learned the culture through playing folk and country music. He spent 3 years working with white working class youth for the High Tech Youth Council and for the West Indianapolis Town and Community Organization (WITCO)