北部都市における公立学校の人種隔離撤廃運動
―一九六〇年代のシカゴを事例にして―
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本稿は、公立学校の人種隔離を違憲とした一九五四年のブランウン判決以後の北部都市シカゴに焦点を当て、
公立学校における人種隔離撤廃運動を検討することを目的とする。その際に本稿では二つの黒人居住区の違いに
注目しながら、シカゴの公立学校の人種隔離撤廃運動がどのような歴史的文脈の中で展開したのかを明らかにし、
この運動の意義と限界を考察した。シカゴにおける地域レベルの黒人の改革運動は、ブラウン判決や南部の公民
権運動との相互作用の中で展開した。シカゴの黒人達は公民権運動を南部の運動と捉えるのではなく、自分たち
が直面していた公立学校の諸問題と重ね合わせて認識していたのである。シカゴの改革運動は、直接行動を黒人
達が実践することで黒人コミュニティの潜在的な力を発揮したという点で、重要な意味があったと言える。また、

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多数を占める学校への黒人生徒の転校が争点化したサウス・サイドと、黒人人口の急増で黒人が集中する学校の多数を占める学校への黒人生徒の転校が争点化したサウス・サイドと、黒人人口の急増で黒人が集中する学校の	しながら、改革運動も異なる展開を見せた。黒人中産階級の南下によって白人コミュニティに進出し、白人が大サウス・サイドとウエスト・サイドという二つの黒人居住区では、都市再開発の影響や黒人内部の階級差を反映
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Desegregating Public Schools in the Northern Cities: In the Case of 1960s Chicago

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This paper examines the public school desegregation movement in Chicago during the 1960s. This paper focuses on the differences between the two major African-American communities: the South Side and the West Side. In so doing, it identifies the historical context in which the desegregation movement developed in Chicago, and the significance and weaknesses of the movement.

The local reform movement among African Americans in Chicago developed through the interaction with the historic *Brown* decision of 1954 and the Civil Rights Movement in the South. Many African Americans in Chicago perceived the Civil Rights Movement not as a distant phenomenon in the South, but as a movement applicable to problems of the public school system in Chicago. The significance of the reform movement in Chicago lies in the direct action strategy through which African Americans successfully proved the potential of their collective power. African Americans organized school boycotts, an anti-Willis campaign, and forced the Chicago City hall to take some actions to improve race relations. However, the reform movement among African Americans in Chicago was never a monolithic entity. Reflecting the class difference and impact of urban renewal on their neighborhoods. African American residents in the South Side and the West Side developed their own separate strategies. In the South Side where whites constituted a majority of the residents, the influx of middle-class African Americans was perceived as the invasion of the community. School integration became a major concern as African American children tried to transfer to a public school whose student body was largely white. In

the West Side where the population of African Americans exploded, overcrowded schools became a serious problem. Thus, school desegregation had different implications in the South Side and the West Side.

The weakness of the reform movement in Chicago lies in its inability to integrate public schools. Although African Americans managed to call on the federal government to intervene in the public school problem in Chicago, the powerful Chicago mayor, Richard J. Daley, negotiated with Lyndon B. Johnson and the movement came to deadlock. This event made many African Americans in Chicago realize their weak political power and seek for greater political influence.