

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPORT OF
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD

**A RECORD OF PROGRESS IN
CIVIL RIGHTS, 1948 to 1953**

THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD

On this fifth anniversary of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the world-wide conflict between communism and democracy continues unabated. The battle rages not only on the hills of Korea, but also in the minds of men in many lands. On this front, the healthy status of human rights in America is one of freedom's strongest defenses.

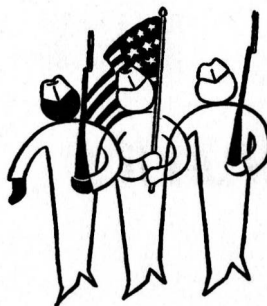
Those who look to us for proof that democracy can fulfill its promise have reason to feel heartened by the record. Since October, 1947, when the President's Committee issued its historic report, our people have joined forces — in church groups, veterans organizations, cooperatives, labor unions, women's clubs, civic unity councils, mayor's committees and community movements of every kind — to achieve unprecedented progress in civil rights.

The record is not all shining, of course. Bigots seeking to halt civil rights advances have incited shocking outbreaks of terrorism and repression in a number of communities. Furthermore, major measures recommended by the President's Committee have remained bottled up in Congress, despite mounting public pressure for their adoption.

But these setbacks have not blocked the forward march. On their own initiative, the people have investigated local practices in employment, housing, education and other vital areas. They have scored many victories through administrative, legislative and judicial action. These achievements multiply daily as Americans continue to press for the rights they hold dear.

The following pages do not, by any means, exhaust the record. They review the highlights in nine areas where equal opportunity is most important.

ARMED SERVICES



Administrative Measures

Washington, July, 1948: President's Executive Order #9981 forbids discrimination in armed forces; creates Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

Washington, April, 1949: Secretary of Defense orders all branches of Service to comply with Executive Order #9981; ends mandatory assignment of Negroes to segregated units.

U. S. A., 1949-1950: Governors of Minnesota, Michigan and Washington issue proclamations ending segregation in National Guard. (See also Legislation.)

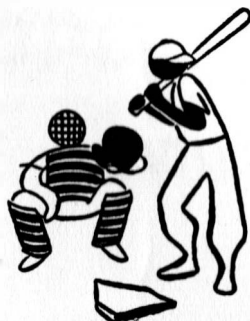
Washington, 1950-1952: Army drops quotas for Negro enlistments; Selective Service drops questions on race for draft registrants; Navy, Marines and Air Force report segregation entirely eliminated; Army reports full integration in training, division and replacement centers in the U. S. and Far Eastern Command.

Legislation

U. S. A., 1947-1949: New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California and Illinois forbid discrimination in the National Guard.

Washington, April, 1951: Congress defeats proposed amendment to Draft Law which would have allowed draftees to request service in units composed solely of members of their race.

ATHLETICS



Court Decisions

Chicago, Ill., 1950: Attorney-Generals of New York, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin move to revoke state charters of the American Bowling Congress; Illinois Superior Court Judge fines ABC \$2,500 for limiting membership to white males; delegates to ABC Convention in Columbus, O. delete "white males only" clause from membership requirements.

Voluntary Action

New York, N. Y., March, 1948: U. S. Lawn Tennis Association admits first non-white player to national tournament.

New York, N. Y., September, 1949: Greater N. Y. Bridge Association admits Negro players to tournaments.

New York, N. Y., November, 1949: Columbia University fencing team withdraws from competition in the Amateur Fencers League of America, following AFLA request that two Negro players be kept from competition; League votes to admit qualified applicants regardless of color.

Houston, Tex., October, 1950: University of Texas permits Texas Western College to play football against teams having Negro players.

Atlantic City, N. J., November, 1950: Eastern Amateur League signs first Negro in organized hockey.

St. Louis, Mo., June, 1951: Negroes compete with white players for first time in St. Louis Tennis Championships.

San Diego, Cal., January, 1952: Professional Golfers Association admits Negro players to P.G.A.-sponsored events

CITIZENSHIP



Administrative Measures

Mobile, Ala., November, 1948: Federal enforcement officers, invoke rarely-used civil rights statutes; arrest sheriff and deputy on charges of inflicting physical punishment on Negro prisoners.

New Orleans, La., December, 1949: Two policemen are dismissed for depriving two Negro youths of their civil rights.

Trenton, N. J., September, 1951: State Motor Vehicle Division announces it will drop questions of race from license forms by 1953.

San Francisco, Cal., December, 1951: State Attorney General upholds right of Japanese Americans to recover liquor licenses they were forced to surrender after Pearl Harbor.

Newark, N. J., September, 1952: State Banking and Insurance Commissioner agrees to order auto insurance companies to remove questions on race from application forms and to stop charging Negroes higher rates for insurance.

Legislation

U. S. A., 1949-1951: City Ordinances in Tallahassee and Miami, Fla.; Augusta, Atlanta and Claxton, Ga. and Charlotte,

N. C. forbid wearing of masks except for party masquerades.

U. S. A., 1949-1951: Texas and South Carolina adopt anti-lynch laws.

U. S. A., 1950-1951: Tennessee and South Carolina abolish poll tax.

U. S. A., 1949-1952: Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia forbid wearing of masks or burning of crosses.

Court Decisions

Santa Fe, N. M., August, 1948: Federal District Court removes last restriction on the right of American Indians to vote.

Columbia, S. C., November, 1948: Federal District Court enjoins South Carolina Democratic Party from refusing to permit Negroes to vote in primaries or participate in the Party.

Washington, March, 1949: U. S. Supreme Court, by refusing to review, upholds Federal District Court decision that Alabama's "Boswell Amendment," which set up stringent educational requirements for voting, is unconstitutional.

Atlanta, Ga., July, 1949: State Supreme Court rules that counties with substantial Negro populations must add Negroes to grand and petty jury lists.

Montgomery, Ala., September, 1949: Federal Grand Jury, with two Negro jurymen, indicts one policeman and three former officers on charges of violating civil rights.

Dallas, Tex., July, 1950: Two Negroes are selected for grand jury duty for first time in county's history.

Birmingham, Ala., October, 1950: Circuit Court sentences Klansman to six months and \$500 fine for attempted flogging.

New Orleans, La., May, 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals upholds sentencing of Georgia sheriff and deputy to 12 months imprisonment and \$1,000 fine for delivering 7 Negroes to a masked mob.

Atlanta, Ga., September, 1951: Superior Court orders Dekalb County to add Negro names to its grand jury lists.

U. S. A., 1949-1952: Supreme Courts of Oregon and California declare State Alien Land Laws, barring sale or lease of land to Japanese aliens, unconstitutional.

Richmond, Va., October, 1952: U. S. Court of Appeals upholds kidnapping convictions against 7 North Carolina Klansmen.

Voluntary Action

Richmond, Va., November, 1948: First Negro member since Reconstruction Period elected to City Council.

Atlanta, Ga., September, 1949: Negroes vote in primary elections for mayor for first time.

Richmond, Tex., May, 1950: Negroes at Fort Bend County participate in Democratic primary for first time.

Bronx, N. Y., July, 1950: Bronx County Grand Jury includes first Negro woman.

Little Rock, Ark., September, 1950: State Democratic Convention unanimously strikes "white" from party election rules, paving way for Negroes to vote in primaries and run for state offices.

Baton Rouge, La., October, 1951: State Democratic Committee opens primaries to Negro voters.

Chicago, Ill., November, 1951: Independent Voters League of Illinois gives Negro state legislator "Best Legislator Award."

Augusta, Ga., November, 1952: Negro elected to City Board of Education is first of his race to hold public office in state since Reconstruction days.

Jackson, Miss., November, 1952: Voters reject referendum to curb Negro registration.

EDUCATION



Administrative Measures

Washington, July, 1948: Report of President's Committee on Higher Education condemns segregation and discrimination in colleges and professional schools.

Raleigh, N. C., April, 1949: Governor appoints first Negro on State Board of Education.

Albany, N. Y., November, 1949: Commissioner of Education orders re-zoning of school district lines to eliminate racial segregation through gerrymandering.

St. Louis, Mo., December, 1949: Mayor appoints first Negro on City Board of Education.

East St. Louis and Edwardsville, Ill., 1949-1951: Boards of Education abandon racial segregation in grade schools.

Nashville, Tenn., September, 1950: State Attorney General, in first voluntary compliance with U. S. Supreme Court decisions in school cases, rules that the state university must admit Negro graduate students.

Baltimore, Md., April, 1951: Governor appoints first Negro to State Board of Education.

Carlsbad and Hobbs, N. M., April, 1951: Boards of Education end segregation in school system, despite failure of state legislature to pass anti-segregation bill.

Tucson, Ariz., September, 1951: All school districts except Phoenix abandon segregation in public schools.

Washington, November, 1951: President "pocket vetoes" bill which would have required racial segregation in schools on military bases and other Federal property in 17 states.

Baltimore, Md., September, 1952: School Board admits 10 Negro students to specialized high school course despite city regulation requiring segregation in public schools.

Cincinnati, O., October, 1952: County Prosecutor rules that assignment of pupils to public schools in suburban Glendale "cannot be limited by consideration of race, creed or color."

Legislation

Trenton, N. J., 1947-1949: New constitution ends segregation in New Jersey's public schools; omnibus civil rights law extends jurisdiction of the Division Against Discrimination to all non-sectarian educational institutions.

Indianapolis, Ind., March, 1949: Legislature adopts education law progressively eliminating segregation and discrimination in the public schools.

Springfield, Ill., July, 1949: Legislature votes to refuse state funds to any school district discriminating against pupils because of race or religion.

Madison, Wis., July, 1949: Legislature forbids exclusion of children aged 4 to 20 from any public school on account of religion, nationality or color, and prohibits segregation in public schools.

Boston, Mass., August, 1949: Legislature adopts State Fair Education Law.

Louisville, Ky., July, 1950: Following amendment of 46-year-old state law requiring racial segregation of students, Louisville colleges announce registration of Negroes for fall term.

Phoenix, Ariz., March, 1951: Legislature repeals education law requiring segregation, thus permitting individual school boards to establish unsegregated public elementary schools.

Salem, Ore., April, 1951: Legislature outlaws discrimination in vocational, professional and trade schools licensed under state laws.

Albany, N. Y., March, 1951: Legislature extends 1948 Quinn-Olliffe Fair Education Practice Law — first state measure to outlaw racial and religious discrimination in colleges and universities — to cover business and trade schools.

Court Decisions

Washington, January, 1948: U. S. Supreme Court decides unanimously (*Sipuel v. Board of Regents*) that Negro students cannot be excluded from state university which offers educational opportunities unavailable at Negro school.

Austin, Tex., June, 1948: Federal Court rules that segregation of children of Mexican descent in the public schools of Texas is illegal.

U. S. A., 1948: Suits to raise salaries of Negro teachers to level of white teachers are successful in Surrey, Va.; Atlanta, Ga. and Oklahoma City, Okla.

Topeka, Kan., July, 1949: State Supreme Court orders school board of Merriman to admit Negro children without discrimination.

Washington, June, 1950: U. S. Supreme Court rules that forcing a Negro to sit apart from his classmates at a state university (*McLaurin v. Oklahoma*) or to attend a segregated school lacking the same educational opportunities as the state university (*Sweatt v. Painter*) is unconstitutional.

U. S. A., 1948-1952: Complying with court orders, Universities of Oklahoma, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Delaware, Virginia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas admit Negro students.

Fort Worth, Tex., June, 1950: Federal District Court rules that each school district must provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites, barring plans to transport Negro students to neighboring districts.

Arlington, Va., September, 1950: Federal District Court orders Arlington school board to provide equal facilities for Negroes and whites.

Jefferson City, Mo., November, 1950: State Supreme Court rules white public schools must admit Negro students to courses not available in Negro schools.

Phoenix, Ariz., March, 1951: Federal District Court restrains public school district from segregating Mexican-American children and rules that segregation is denial of constitutional rights.

Tarboro, N. C., August, 1951: Federal District Court orders school officials of Washington County to end discrimination against Negro schools in facilities and appropriations.

Wilmington, Del., August, 1952: State Supreme Court upholds decision of lower court ordering Negro children to be admitted to two previously white public schools because local facilities for Negroes are inferior.

Voluntary Action

Annapolis, Md., May, 1949: U. S. Naval Academy graduates first Negro midshipman.

Lexington, Ky., May, 1949: Catholic Committee of the South urges all Catholic institutions of higher learning to admit Negro students without discrimination.

Washington, November, 1949: Poll of 15,000 Southern college teachers by Southern Conference Educational Fund reveals 70% favor non-segregation in professional and graduate schools.

Chicago, Ill., November, 1949: Over 100 university presidents, deans and admissions officers from 24 states at Conference of American Council on Education urge elimination of college admission quotas based on race, religion or national origin.

Easton, Pa., January, 1950: Trustees of Lafayette College refuse bequest of \$140,000 because donor restricted use to non-Jewish and non-Catholic students.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March, 1951: University of Michigan requires all campus organizations to end discriminatory policies by 1956.

Grand Rapids, Mich., August, 1951: American Federation of Teachers, AFL, notifies 44 locals that their segregation policies violate national union charter.

Atlanta, Ga., September, 1951: Survey by *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* reveals that 20 private schools in most of the Southern states have admitted Negro students.

Birmingham, Ala., October, 1951: Southern Episcopal Synod urges admission of Negro students to theological schools at Sewanee, Tenn. and Lexington, Ky.

Chapel Hill, N. C., October, 1951: Students' protest wins right of five Negro students at University of North Carolina to sit with white students at athletic events.

Washington, 1952: New Roman Catholic high school and several Episcopal elementary schools announce non-segregation policy although public schools continue to practice segregation.

Groton, Mass., June, 1952: Groton School admits first Negro student.

Sewanee, Tenn., June, 1952: Faculty of Cumberland Forest Music Festival and eight leading religious instructors cancel their

teaching and concert contracts in protest against refusal of University of the South to admit Negro divinity students to School of Theology.

EMPLOYMENT



Administrative Measures

Washington, July, 1948: President's Executive Order #9980 directs Federal agencies to eliminate discrimination in employment; creates a Fair Employment Board in Civil Service Commission to investigate complaints and establish procedures for compliance.

Washington, November, 1948: Secretary of the Treasury discharges Collector of Internal Revenue in Alabama for non-compliance with President's Executive Order #9980.

Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1949: Unemployment Compensation Board rules orthodox Jewish employee may refuse job requiring work on Sabbath without sacrificing unemployment compensation.

New Haven, Conn., January, 1950: Connecticut Interracial Commission conducts first public hearing under a State FEP law and finds complainant was denied employment because of race.

Boston, Mass., January, 1950: Mayor appoints first Negro to head a City department.

Syracuse, N. Y., April, 1950: Board of Education appoints first Negro school teacher.

U. S. A., 1950-1951: State Commissions Against Discrimination in New York and Massachusetts issue cease and desist orders against employment agencies for discriminating in job placements.

New York, N. Y., May, 1951: Board of Education appoints first Negro as Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

Hartford, Conn., August, 1951: State Commission on Civil Rights, after public hearing, orders local of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to admit two Negro applicants barred because of race.

Atlanta, Ga., August, 1951: Southern Regional Council reports 81 cities in 13 Southern states now employ 379 Negro policemen, 44 Negro plainclothesmen and 18 policewomen.

New York, N. Y., August, 1951: Department of Hospitals appoints first Negro to head city medical institution.

Salem, Ore., August, 1951: State Labor Commissioner issues cease and desist order against lodge of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen for racial discrimination against applicants.

Sacramento, Cal., July, 1951: Attorney General rules that California Employment Stabilization Commission has many of the powers of a state FEP Commission.

St. Louis, Mo., October, 1951: State Employment Service merges Negro and white offices.

Washington, December, 1951: President issues Executive Order #10308 creating Committee on Government Contract Compliance to enforce prohibition against racial and religious discrimination in employment by firms contracting or subcontracting government orders.

Durham, N. C., December, 1951: Police chief promotes first Negro policemen to rank of officer.

U. S. A., 1951: State Employment Services in California and Illinois announce they will refuse to accept discriminatory job orders and will delete all racial and religious data from records.

Albany, N. Y., February, 1952: State Commission Against Discrimination reports "definite improvement in employment pattern" in 1951.

Harrisburg, Pa., May, 1952: Governor appoints Commission to investigate employment discrimination and recommend legislation.

Albany, N. Y., September, 1952: State Commission Against Discrimination rules that inquiry by employment agency regarding applicant's change of name violates FEP act.

Raleigh, N. C., September, 1952: Governor eliminates Negro-white salary differentials for staff of mental hospital in Goldsboro.

Baltimore, Md., November, 1952: Governor names Negro as Assistant Attorney General of State.

Legislation

U. S. A., 1948-1952: City ordinances bar discrimination in public and private employment in Gary, East Chicago, Ind.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Farrell, Monessen, Philadelphia and Sharon, Pa.; and Campbell, Cleveland, Girard, Hubbard, Lorain, Lowellville, Niles, Steubenville, Struthers, Warren and Youngstown, O.; Pontiac and River Rouge, Mich.

U. S. A., 1948-1951: Ordinances in Akron, O.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Richmond, Cal. and Sioux City, Ia. bar discrimination in public employment or in work under city contracts.

U. S. A., 1949-1951: Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Colorado adopt enforceable FEP laws, bringing total to 9.

Albany, N. Y., May, 1949: Legislature prohibits questions concerning place of birth on application for state civil service.

Sacramento, Cal., June, 1949: Revised Civil Service Law prohibits discrimination against state employees on grounds of religion, political belief, marital status, race, color, sex and blindness.

Los Angeles, Cal., January, 1951: Ordinance forbids discrimination in hiring of building construction workers on projects under urban redevelopment program.

Sacramento, Cal., June, 1951: Legislature forbids discrimination by contractors or labor unions accepting "indentured apprentices" on public works.

Sacramento, Cal., November, 1952: State approves constitutional amendment eliminating last prohibitions against employment of Chinese on public works.

Court Decisions

Washington, November, 1949: U. S. Supreme Court sustains injunction against Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers because of discrimination against Negro railroad employees (*Graham v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers*).

Birmingham, Ala., May, 1950: Federal District Court finds Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers guilty of discrimination and awards damages based on wages plaintiffs would have earned on jobs denied them.

New Haven, Conn., October, 1950: Superior Court sustains Interracial Commission's order under FEP law.

Charlotte, N. C., January, 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals reverses lower court decision which permitted railroads to restrict hiring of Negroes as firemen.

Washington, June, 1952: U. S. Supreme Court rules that Negro railway porters doing job of brakemen must receive pay and title of that job and be represented in collective bargaining by Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (*Brotherhood of R. R. Trainmen v. Howard*).

Hartford, Conn., July, 1952: Superior Court sustains Civil Rights Commission's order against International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Voluntary Action

U. S. A., 1948-1952: Many Big League teams admit Negro baseball players, following successful employment of Jackie Robinson by Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947.

Washington, February, 1948: Gallinger Hospital is first all-white hospital below Mason-Dixon line to accept Negro interns.

Washington, April, 1948: Justice Felix Frankfurter appoints first Negro U. S. Supreme Court law clerk.

Louisville, Ky., November, 1948: Louisville General Hospital admits first Negro doctor to train as a part-time resident.

U. S. A., December, 1948: Ten railroad unions agree to eliminate discriminatory clauses from their national constitutions or to make them inoperative in those states with FEP laws.

St. Louis, Mo., June, 1949: *St. Louis Post Dispatch* employs its first Negro reporter.

New York, N. Y., December, 1949: Modern Industrial Bank is first major New York bank to elect a Negro director.

New York, N. Y., April, 1950: New York Telephone Company announces discriminatory advertisements placed by employment agencies will not be accepted for classified telephone directories throughout State.

Baltimore, Md., June, 1950: Four teams of the National Basketball Association announce tryouts for Negro players.

New York, N. Y., June, 1950: *Journal of American Medical Association* announces it will eliminate designations of race and creed from all "situations wanted" advertisements.

Los Angeles, Cal., December, 1950: White local of International Association of Machinists, AFL, admits Negro and Japanese American roundhouse workers of Southern Pacific Railroad.

U. S. A., 1948-1950: University of Chicago, Fordham University, Harvard Medical School, University of Missouri and Brown University appoint first Negro educators to full professorships.

New York, N. Y., July, 1951: New York Telephone Co., RCA Communications, American Cable and Radio Corp. and Western Union Telegraph Co. form voluntary committee to cooperate with

State Commission in program to eliminate discrimination in communications industry.

New York, N. Y., October, 1951: Metropolitan Opera Company signs first Negro ballet dancer.

Chicago, Ill., October, 1951: Personnel Manager of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. declares integrated hiring policy successful.

Chicago, Ill., March, 1952: East Chicago, Ind. local of United Steelworkers (CIO) votes to expel Negro-baiting member.

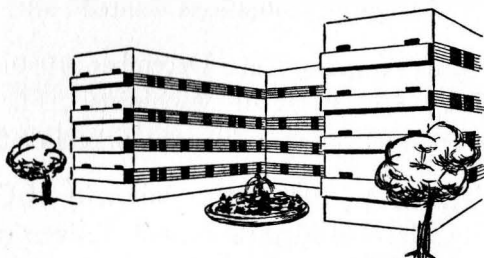
Miami Beach, Fla., March, 1952: Mount Sinai Hospital is first white hospital in the deep South to appoint Negro physician to staff.

Salem, Ore., April, 1952: Public protest wins civil service appointment for Nisei veteran denied tax commission job despite the fact that he headed eligible list.

Minneapolis, Minn., July, 1952: *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* prints notice at head of employment advertisements, declaring they are "accepted on the premise that qualified applicants will be hired . . . without discrimination because of race, color, religion or nationality."

New York, N. Y., October, 1952: International Geneva Association, a society of chefs, headwaiters and hotel and restaurant managers serving all fashionable hotels, lifts ban on Negro members.

HOUSING



Administrative Measures

Washington, December, 1949: Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration refuse to insure loans on any new housing covered by recorded restrictive covenants.

Charlotte, N. C., January, 1950: Public Housing Administration rejects bid for Federal aid in construction of Jim Crow housing project; City Council reverses its segregation policy.

U. S. A., 1950-1952: City Housing Authorities in Schenectady and Buffalo, N. Y.; Los Angeles County and San Bernardino, Cal.; Newark, N. J.; Omaha, Neb.; Chicago, Ill.; Baraga, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Pasco, Wash. eliminate racial segregation in city housing projects.

Washington, November, 1950: Public Housing Administration announces that low rent housing programs "must reflect equitable provisions for eligible families of all races determined on the approximate volume and urgency of their respective needs."

New York, N. Y., April, 1951: State Commissioner of Housing rules that, for the purposes of the housing law, segregation is discrimination.

Washington, May, 1951: Housing and Home Finance Agency announces that needs of displaced minority-group families and availability of substitute housing will be scrutinized carefully before approval is given to local urban redevelopment plans.

New York, N. Y., June, 1951: Federal Housing Administration announces at first meeting of National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing that all projects to which FHA obtains title will be administered on a non-segregated basis.

Washington, May, 1952: Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency Administration announces that 42% of all new projects planned under Federal Housing Act of 1949 were for interracial occupancy.

Legislation

Albany, N. Y., Harrisburg, Pa., 1949-1950: Legislatures forbid racial and religious discrimination in publicly-assisted housing.

U. S. A., 1949-1952: Connecticut, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts forbid discrimination and segregation in public housing.

U. S. A., 1949-1952: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.; Cincinnati, O. bar discrimination and segregation in urban redevelopment.

U. S. A., 1949-1952: Federal Housing Act of 1949 spurs many city non-discrimination ordinances in connection with Federally-aided development and redevelopment programs.

U. S. A., 1949-1952: San Francisco, Cal.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Cleveland and Toledo, O.; Philadelphia, Pa. and Providence, R. I. bar discrimination and segregation in public housing.

New York, N. Y., March, 1951: Ordinance makes it a misdemeanor for any publicly-assisted housing project to practice discrimination.

Madison, Wis., June, 1951: Legislature repeals state law which recognized the validity of racial restrictive covenants.

Court Decisions

Washington, May, 1948: U. S. Supreme Court rules (*Shelley v. Kraemer; Hurd v. Hodges*) that the courts cannot enforce covenants barring racial groups from renting or owning property in certain residential sections.

New York, N. Y., June, 1948: Federal District Court, in a consent decree in an anti-trust action against 33 New York financial institutions, forbids agreements not to finance property occupied by particular racial or religious groups.

U. S. A., 1950-1951: Courts in Minneapolis, Minn.; Washington, D. C.; Detroit, Mich. and Los Angeles, Cal. dismiss suits for damages sought for violation of racial restrictive covenants.

New Orleans, La., December, 1950: U. S. Court of Appeals holds Birmingham, Ala. racial zoning law unconstitutional.

Chicago, Ill., June, 1952: Federal judge fines Cicero police chief and two policemen total of \$2,500 and convicts chief of conspiracy to deny civil rights of Negro citizen who attempted to move into a previously all-white community.

Los Angeles, Cal., August, 1952: District Court of Appeal upholds lower court ruling that state courts cannot entertain suit for damages for breach of a racial restrictive covenant.

San Francisco, Cal., October, 1952: Superior Court holds that racial segregation in public housing constitutes denial of equal protection of the laws.

Voluntary Action

Chicago, Ill., January, 1948: Chicago Improvement Association negotiates agreement under which white owners agree not to enforce existing restrictive covenants.

Miami, Fla., November, 1950: National Association of Real Estate Boards votes to change its code which pronounced it unethical for a realtor to introduce new races into a neighborhood.

New York, N. Y., January, 1952: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company drops eviction proceedings against tenants who fought racial discrimination in Stuyvesant Town housing project.

Buffalo, N. Y., October, 1952: Builder of Philadelphia's first non-segregated private rental housing tells National Association of Housing Officials venture is "outstanding success."

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION



Administrative Measures

Louisville, Ky., May, 1948: Public library admits Negroes on the same basis as whites to all departments.

Washington, May, 1949: National Park Service of Department of Interior prohibits discrimination and segregation in any activity or facility conducted in park area of the nation's capital.

Washington, April, 1950: Department of Interior orders end to segregation in all public swimming pools in District of Columbia.

Baltimore, Md., June, 1951: Park Board votes to end segregation at city's four municipal golf courses.

Miami, Fla., June, 1951: City erases color line in its library.

Washington, June, 1951: House of Representatives rejects proposal for new V.A. Hospital for Negroes only.

Hightstown, N. J., July, 1951: State Division Against Discrimination issues cease and desist order against swimming pool owner refusing to admit Negroes.

Washington, November, 1951: Interstate Commerce Commission bars racial discrimination in sale of tickets on excursion boat line between Washington and Mount Vernon.

Houston, Tex., December, 1951: City authorities announce new airport terminal buildings will not maintain segregated rest rooms and eating facilities.

Chicago, Ill., May, 1952: Illinois Commerce Commission bans racial segregation by Illinois Central Railroad.

Legislation

U. S. A., 1948-1952: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island extend jurisdiction of State Commissions Against Discrimination to places of public accommodation.

Miami Beach, Fla., June, 1949: Ordinance outlaws advertising which discriminates against any religion.

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, October, 1950: Legislative Assembly passes comprehensive law "to provide equal rights in places of public accommodation, resort or amusement."

Baltimore, Md., February, 1951: General Assembly repeals statute under which racial segregation was mandatory on railroads and steamboats.

Annapolis, Md., February, 1951: Legislature repeals 45-year-old statute requiring racial segregation in public transportation.

Surfside, Fla., April, 1951: Ordinance prohibits display of signs bearing "words which are discriminatory in nature, such as restricted or selected clientele."

Kansas City, Mo., June, 1951: Ordinance forbids segregation at Municipal Air Terminal, Municipal Auditorium and Starlight Theatre.

Madison, Wis., July, 1951: Legislature prohibits places of public accommodation from advertising that any of their facilities will be denied or withheld on account of race, creed, national origin, ancestry or color.

Albuquerque, N. M., March, 1952: City Commission adopts ordinance banning racial discrimination in public accommodation.

Richmond, Va., March, 1952: General Assembly passes strong resolution denouncing advertisements containing religious bias.

Court Decisions

Washington, February, 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Bob-Lo Excursion Co. v. Michigan*) decides unanimously that Michigan Law forbidding racial and religious discrimination in places of public accommodation applies to excursion boat operating between Michigan and Canada.

Baltimore, Md., July, 1948: Federal District Court orders Baltimore to open its three public golf courses to Negroes, though permitting restriction of Negroes to certain days of the week.

U. S. A., 1948-1952: Courts in Trenton, N. J.; Oxford, O.; Webster Groves, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Houston, Tex. rule that public swimming pools and bathing beaches may not discriminate against Negroes.

Washington, January, 1949: Federal District Court sustains right of Civil Aeronautics Administrator to prohibit discrimination

and segregation at Washington National Airport, although Airport is located in Virginia, which has a compulsory segregation law.

Louisville, Ky., May, 1950: Federal District Court awards \$1,500 in damages to Negro women forcibly ejected from bus during interstate trip.

Washington, June, 1950: U. S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation in dining cars in interstate railroad transportation (*Henderson v. I.C.C. and Southern Railroads*).

Richmond, Va., January, 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals holds that an interstate railroad segregation rule violates U. S. Constitution.

New York, N. Y., April, 1951: Federal District Court allows damages to plaintiff forced to move to segregated railway car while travelling interstate.

Washington, May, 1951: Municipal Court of Appeals upholds validity of long-standing civil rights statute barring racial discrimination in District restaurants.

Charleston, W. Va., June, 1951: Federal District Court rules that dining room in county airport must serve all, regardless of race.

Orlando, Fla., June, 1952: Federal District Court holds Negroes may not be refused admission to Daytona Beach municipal auditorium if Negro auditorium has inferior facilities and entertainment.

Kansas City, Mo., June, 1952: Federal District Court holds city may not bar entrance to municipal swimming pool solely because of race.

Voluntary Action

Washington, December, 1948: National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital issues Report condemning Jim Crow in Washington, D. C.

New Orleans, La., October, 1949: Archbishop cancels annual holy hour services in city stadium because Park Commission insists on segregation of participants.

New York, N. Y., April, 1950: New York Travel Agents Committee resolves not to recommend discriminatory vacation resorts.

Washington, April, 1951: Daughters of the American Revolution reverse 12-year ban and permit Negro singer to perform in Constitution Hall.

Cincinnati, O., May, 1951: Dining room concession at the Cincinnati Municipal Airport agrees to end discrimination against Negro air passengers.

New York, N. Y., May, 1951: Unions representing more than 70,000 restaurant employees and management associations comprising more than 1,500 restaurants pledge equal treatment of patrons regardless of race.

Atlanta, Ga., June, 1951: Municipal Auditorium allows National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to hold first non-segregated meeting since Reconstruction days.

New York, N. Y., August, 1951: Actors' Equity bans Washington, D. C. opera booking because theatre won't admit Negro patrons.

Washington, November, 1951: National theatre drops segregation and reopens for legitimate stage productions after two-year boycott by Actors' Equity.

Miami, Fla., January, 1952: Marian Anderson gives two recitals before first non-segregated audience since post-Civil War days.

Baltimore, Md., February, 1952: Single Baltimore theatre booking legitimate stage entertainment abandons 80-year segregation policy.

Washington, February, 1952: Dorothy Maynor is first Negro to perform commercially at Constitution Hall since D.A.R. ban.

Lake Junaluska, N. C., June, 1952: Delegates to regional Methodist student conference vote overwhelmingly to boycott conference center's swimming facilities until management lifts ban on Negro use of lake.

New York, N. Y., June, 1952: Survey by Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan, Inc. reports that discrimination against Negro patrons in East Side restaurants has dropped from 42% to 16% in 2 years.

Norfolk, Va., June, 1952: Norfolk Ministers Association votes to cancel its annual January preaching mission until racial segregation of audiences can be eliminated.

Washington, September, 1952: Last dime-store chain operating Jim-crow lunch counters in Capital drops ban against Negro patrons.

PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL SOCIETIES



Voluntary Action

Chicago, Ill., June, 1948: The American Nurses' Association votes to give direct membership to Negro nurses refused district membership; two years later, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses votes to disband.

U. S. A., 1949-1952: First Negro members are admitted by Florida, Georgia and Missouri Medical Associations; American Pediatric Society; St. Louis and Jackson County, Mo., Fulton

County, Ga.; Northern Virginia and Washington, D. C. Medical Societies; American Board of Surgery; St. Louis Dental Society; Missouri, Los Angeles, Cincinnati and Galveston Bar Associations; Arkansas Education Association; Albany Junior Chamber of Commerce; North Carolina Academy of Science and California Rotary.

Frederick, Md., June, 1949: Baltimore Synod-Synodical of the Presbyterian Church appoints first Negro moderator.

Dallas, Tex., July, 1949: Presbytery approves first Negro candidate for ministry in Southern Presbyterian Church.

New York, N. Y., August, 1949: American Medical Association seats first Negro in its House of Delegates.

U. S. A., 1949-1952: National Interfraternity Council urges affiliates to eliminate discriminatory qualifications for membership; many fraternities revise membership regulations.

Akron, O., May, 1950: Akron Ministerial Association elects first Negro president.

Cleveland, O., June, 1950: General Council of Congregational Christian Churches elects first Negro head.

Redlands, Cal., June, 1950: California-Arizona Methodist Conference is presided over by Negro bishop for first time.

Washington, October, 1950: American Prison Association votes not to meet in cities where hotels practice racial discrimination.

Albany, Ga., April, 1951: Episcopal Diocese of Georgia elects first Negro to its executive council.

Atlantic City, N. J., May, 1951: National Conference of Social Work elects Negro leader as president.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June, 1951: Synod of Christian Reformed Church appoints first Negro in charge of Negro evangelization.

Orlando, Fla., June, 1951: Southern Presbyterian Church votes dissolution of Negro synod and absorption of colored presbyteries by white synods.

Washington, June, 1951: Washington Cathedral selects Negro Episcopal chaplain of Howard University as one of its eight canons.

Churchville, Va., October, 1951: Augusta County Ministerial Association elects first Negro president.

Tulsa, Okla., January, 1952: U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce names Negro editor one of ten outstanding young men of the year.

San Francisco, Cal., April, 1952: All-white and all-Negro congregations of two churches vote unanimously to merge.

Washington, September, 1952: Negro priest becomes first pastor of Catholic church in Capital.

Lexington, Ky., September, 1952: Fisk and Howard Universities are first two Negro colleges to obtain chapters of Phi Beta Kappa honor society.

Washington, September, 1952: American Psychological Association votes unanimously to hold no future meetings in Capital until "additional progress has been made toward democratic treatment of minority groups."

MISCELLANEOUS

Administrative Measures

Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1949: William H. Hastie is first Negro sworn in as judge of U. S. Court of Appeals.

Detroit, Mich., July, 1950: Governor names first Negro judge in Michigan.

Washington, August, 1950: Mrs. Edith Sampson is first Negro appointed to U. S. delegation to U. N. General Assembly

Springfield, Ill., January, 1951: House Speaker appoints first Negro to head major legislative committee in state.

Baltimore, Md., March, 1951: Governor appoints first Negro magistrate in state.

Boston, Mass., November, 1951: Governor names first Negro special justice in state.

Legislation

Salem, Ore., May, 1951: Legislature repeals ban on inter-marriage between whites and Negroes, Mongolians or Chinese; Oregon becomes nineteenth state without restrictions against racial inter-marriage.

New York, N. Y., June, 1952: City ordinance bars public funds to any child-care institutions discriminating against youngsters because of race, creed or ancestry.

Court Decisions

Washington, January, 1948: U. S. Supreme Court declares (*Oyama v. California*) that section of California Alien Land Law raising presumption of fraudulent ownership and occupation of agricultural land by persons ineligible for citizenship is unconstitutional.

Washington, June, 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Takahashi v. Game Commission*) invalidates California law prohibiting issuance of fishing licenses to persons ineligible for citizenship.

Sacramento, Cal., October, 1948: State Supreme Court rules that law barring interracial marriages is unconstitutional.

Voluntary Action

Washington, May, 1950: CIO orders local union officials to disregard community and state laws requiring segregation and to operate all CIO facilities without discrimination.

Chicago, Ill., November, 1950: Red Cross votes to eliminate racial data on all future blood donations.

U. S. A., 1951-1952: President orders Arlington burial with full military honors for Indian sergeant refused burial in Iowa cemetery; white neighbors of Indian veteran in Isle, Minn. fill Town Hall for military funeral services; public pressure forces Phoenix, Ariz. cemetery to accept Negro veterans for burial.

Philadelphia, Pa., January, 1952: New City Charter prohibits discrimination in use of city property.

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FOUR ESSENTIAL RIGHTS

The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights sets forth four basic rights essential to the well-being of the individual.

I. THE RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY OF PERSON

Freedom exists only where everyone is secure against bondage, lawless violence, and arbitrary arrest and punishment. Where individuals or mobs take the law in their own hands, where justice is unequal, no man is safe.

II. THE RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP AND ITS PRIVILEGES

In a democracy, every citizen must have an equal voice in government. Citizenship must not be withheld because of color, creed or national origin. All able-bodied citizens must enjoy the right to serve their country in times of war.

III. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND EXPRESSION

A free society is based on the ability of the people to make sound judgments. But such judgments are possible only where there is access to all viewpoints. Freedom of expression may be curbed only where there is clear and present danger to the well-being of society.

Our forefathers fought for the right to worship God according to the varied dictates of conscience. Complete religious liberty has been accepted as an essential freedom ever since our Bill of Rights was adopted.

IV. THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Full citizenship entitles all Americans, regardless of race, creed or national origin, to equality of opportunity—in securing useful employment, in enjoying equal access to education, housing, health and recreation services, transportation and other public and semi-public facilities.