

The People Take The Lead

**A RECORD
OF PROGRESS
IN CIVIL RIGHTS
1954 TO 1963**



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THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD

A new phrase has come into our modern speech—the *revolution of rising expectations*. It describes the strivings of millions of human beings caught in the sweep of social change, who are claiming recognition of their inherent right to freedom and dignity.

In contrast to peoples in so many areas of the world who are reaching for the *promise* of equality, we in America are working for *fulfilment* of promises as old as our nation itself. Today's task is to translate into an ever more meaningful reality the principles set forth in our Declaration of Independence, in our Bill of Rights and later amendments to our Constitution, and in the Emancipation Proclamation, whose hundredth anniversary we mark this year.

Equality in America is no abstract concept. It finds expression in the courtroom and the voting booth, in schools and colleges, in hiring halls and renting offices, in restaurants, theatres, hospitals and all other public facilities. Giving such substance to equality is a task that engages the best efforts of responsible citizens, of labour and management, of religious and civic organisations, of the United States Government.

The encouraging record, documented year after year in *The People Take the Lead*, has grown increasingly impressive since the U.S. Supreme Court's historic school-desegregation decision in 1954. The past 12 months, alone, have witnessed important steps forward:

—Congress adopted a Constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax as a voting requirement in Federal elections, and sent the measure on to the states for ratification.

—Scores of major defence contractors and international unions joined in the President's programme to expand employment opportunities for Negro workers.

—In the South, 49 additional school districts desegregated their schools during the 1962-63 school year, bringing the total to 957, while in the North, a number of cities moved to eliminate *de facto* segregation in the public schools.

—The highest courts of several states upheld state laws barring discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations. State human-rights commissions, strengthened by legislative actions increasing their scope and authority, took forthright steps to make certain such laws are obeyed.

—Government, labour and management in many parts of the country accepted responsibility for assuring equal opportunity in vocational and apprenticeship training.

—Federal troops defended the right of a Negro Air Force veteran to enroll in the public university of his state, making clear to a recalcitrant Governor that American rights and privileges—and the colour-blind courts that protect them—apply equally to *all* Americans. If James Meredith is permitted to complete the school year without serious incident, and other portions of the Deep South pay heed to the lessons implicit in this event, it may well prove the turning point of the entire school-desegregation battle.

Critics of our nation are quick to point out that tensions, even bloodshed, often attend our advances. But there is little doubt that the setbacks, well publicised as ever, are decreasing in frequency, while the pace of our progress, far less sensationally reported, continually quickens.

In the worldwide revolution of rising expectations, Americans may take just pride in the high goals we have set for ourselves, and in our steadfastness in pursuing those goals.

A. M. SONNABEND,

President, The American Jewish Committee

January, 1963

The People Take the Lead, the nation-wide survey of Civil Rights Progress in the United States, is issued by the American Jewish Committee. It is reprinted by permission of that body.

CITIZENSHIP

Administrative Measures

Olympia, Wash. June 1955: Attorney General bars questions on race or religion from applications for marriage licences.

Baltimore, Md. July 1957: Police Commissioner orders members of department testifying before grand juries to avoid describing defendants as "white" or "coloured" unless requested to do so for essential identification purposes.

Washington, April 1958: District Board of Commissioners creates Council on Human Relations to assist in administering anti-discrimination policies.

U.S.A. 1957-1959: Attorneys General of New York and Pennsylvania (1957), Massachusetts (1958) and California (1959) create new civil-rights legal sections, bringing total to six.

Jefferson City, Mo. June 1959: Legislature establishes permanent Commission on Civil Rights.

Harrisburg, Pa. December 1959: State Attorney General bars disbursement of public funds to institutions founded on discriminatory covenants or practising racial or religious discrimination in the conduct of their affairs.

Washington, 1959-1961: Federal Civil Rights Commission's Reports recommend action by Congress to curb voter tests and safeguard rights of all citizens regardless of race.

Washington, 1954-1962: Defence Department announces elimination of racial quotas and other restrictions in all branches of the service; Veterans Administration announces end of segregation in all VA hospitals (1954); Army drops racial designations in orders for assignment of personnel; Defence Department announces assignments to U.S. Military Missions will be made without regard to race (1957); Veterans Administration directs VA hospitals to include non-

discrimination clause in all contracts for funeral and burial services (1962).

Homerville, Ga. April 1962: City eliminates segregation of voting and registration places.

Washington, September 1962: Senate confirms nomination of former NAACP legal director, Thurgood Marshall, to Federal Court of Appeals.

Washington, September 1962: National Park Service issues new regulations barring discrimination in lodgings, transportation and employment in national parks.

Albany, N.Y. October 1962: State Board of Regents initiates amendment barring licensed professionals from discriminating among patients or clients because of race, creed or colour.

Court Action

Oklahoma City, Okla. July 1955: U.S. Court of Appeals bars designation of candidates by race on state election ballots.

New Orleans, La. February 1958: U.S. Court of Appeals bars separate state registrar offices for Negro and white voters.

Washington, June 1958: U.S. Supreme Court (*NAACP v. Alabama*) unanimously voids Alabama's \$100,000 contempt fine against NAACP; holds that compulsory disclosure of membership lists, as demanded by the state, is unconstitutional.

Washington, May 1959: U.S. Supreme Court (*State Athletic Commission v. Dorsey*) upholds lower-court ruling that Louisiana's ban on integrated athletic contests, social functions and entertainments is unconstitutional.

Washington, October 1959: U.S. Supreme Court (*Harpole v. Goldsby*) refuses to review lower-court decision that Mississippi counties which systematically exclude Negro voters (and hence Negro jurors) cannot constitutionally try Negro prisoners.

Tucson, Ariz. December 1959: State Superior Court rules Arizona statute banning interracial marriage violates Federal and state constitutions.

Little Rock, Ark. 1959-1960: State Supreme Court voids laws compelling organisations to disclose their membership and finances, and permitting examination of records without warrant (1959). U.S. Supreme Court (*Bates v. Little Rock*) affirms (1960).

Washington, June 1960: U.S. Supreme Court (*Hannah v. Larche*) rules that Federal Civil Rights Commission may subpoena voting registrars and compel testimony without revealing names of Negro complainants.

Minneapolis, Minn. 1959-1961: County District Court cites state ban on racial or religious restrictions in real-estate deeds to upset "whites-only" rule of private cemetery association (1959). State Supreme Court affirms (1961).

Washington, May 1961: U.S. Supreme Court (*Dinkins and Gallion v. Rogers*) refuses to review lower-court ruling upholding power of Attorney General to obtain Alabama voting records in investigating discrimination against Negro voters.

Washington, June 1961: U.S. Supreme Court (*Gomillion v. Lightfoot*) rules unanimously that gerrymandering of Tuskegee, Ala. voting districts to exclude Negro voters is unconstitutional.

Trenton, N.J. December 1961: State Supreme Court affirms lower-court ruling setting aside verdict against Jewish defendant because of anti-Semitic remarks made during deliberations of jury.

Washington, 1957-1962: U.S. Department of Justice files 32 suits in 25 Southern counties under Federal Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, charging denial of voting rights. Federal courts enjoin voter discrimination in Bullock and Macon Counties, Ala.; Bibb and Terrell Counties, Ga.; Bienville, East Carroll and Washington Parishes, La.; Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn. U.S. Supreme Court (*Alabama v. U.S.*) unanimously affirms lower-court decisions that Civil Rights Act of 1957 empowers Federal judges to order specific Negroes entered on voting rolls of Macon, Ala.

Colquitt, Ga. September 1962: Superior Court sentences three white men to prison for burning Negro church near Dawson, Ga.

Legislation

U.S.A. 1955: Idaho and Nebraska repeal ban on sale of liquor to Indians.

Lincoln, Neb. March 1955: Legislature bans racial references in register of voters.

U.S.A. 1955-1959: Legislatures in North Dakota (1955), South Dakota (1957), Idaho and Nevada (1959) repeal ban on interracial marriages, leaving 21 states with such laws in effect.

Tacoma, Wash. March 1959: Legislature bars inquiries concerning race, creed, colour or national origin on credit applications of banks, loan companies and other financial institutions.

Tallahassee, Fla. May 1959: Legislature imposes death penalty for terror bombings resulting in a fatality.

Washington, 1957-1961: Congress adopts first Civil Rights bill in 82 years; establishes Federal Civil Rights Commission with subpoena powers; creates special civil-rights division in Justice Department; enables Government to seek injunction in cases involving violation of voting rights (1957). Second Federal Civil Rights Law extends Federal protection of voting rights, bars interference with Federal court orders; strengthens Federal statutes covering bombings and other forms of violence (1960). Life of Federal Civil Rights Commission is extended for two-year period (1961).

U.S.A. 1959-1961: Legislatures in Florida and Illinois approve absentee-ballot privileges for persons who cannot vote on election day for religious reasons.

Washington, 1960-1961: Congress adopts Constitutional amendment granting residents of District of Columbia right to vote in national elections (1960); ratification by 38 states makes amendment law (1961).

Sacramento, Calif. May 1961: Legislature deletes requirement for racial designation of parties on marriage certificates.

Salem, Ore. May 1961: Legislature deletes limitation in existing statute restricting right to keep firearms for personal protection to "white male citizens."

St. Thomas, V.I. June 1961: Legislature enacts comprehensive civil-rights law covering employment, housing, schools, places of public accommodation and private clubs with public licences.

Sacramento, Calif. July 1961: Legislature bars racial discrimination in the issuance of motor-vehicle insurance and in the cancellation of insurance policies.

U.S.A. 1961-1962: Legislatures in California, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin memorialise State Department to resist attempts by Arab countries to discriminate against American citizens on grounds of religion.

Washington, August 1962: Congress approves Constitutional amendment outlawing poll tax as voting requirement in Federal elections. To become law, measure must be ratified by 38 states within seven years.

Voluntary Action

Washington, September 1956: Executive Council of AFL-CIO declares community and welfare services seeking union support must be free of discrimination.

New York, N.Y. July 1959: West Side Tennis Club, site of Davis Cup matches, adopts non-discriminatory membership policy.

Indianapolis, Ind. December 1959: American Legion cuts ties with "40 and 8" Society after failure of efforts to secure elimination of society's racial restrictions.

Washington, January 1962: Members of the Cosmos Club vote overwhelmingly against racial or religious discrimination in admissions.

New York, N.Y. February 1962: NYU seminar brings together police executives of 18 states and the District of Columbia to discuss "the challenge of desegregation."

New York, N.Y. September 1962: Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen and laymen organise "non-violent army" to support anti-segregation demonstrations in the South.

Cherokee, N.C. September 1962: National Congress of Indians, representing some 75 tribes and bands, organises "Operation Constitution" to protect civil rights of Indians.

EDUCATION

Administrative Measures

U.S.A. 1954-1962: Following U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools (May 1954), moves toward desegregation are initiated in all but three Southern states. By October 1962, there were 957 desegregated school districts in the 17 Southern states and border states and the District of Columbia.

Albany, N.Y. September 1954: State Education Department admits Indian children to public schools, ending century of segregated reservation schools.

Columbus, Ohio, July 1956: State Attorney General rules State Board of Education may withhold funds from school districts or boards permitting segregation.

Washington, September 1957: President instructs Federal troops to prevent obstruction of court order desegregating Little Rock, Ark. public schools.

Lanier County, Ga. March 1958: State School Board orders reinstatement with back pay of teacher fired for permitting white pupil to ride in school bus with Negroes.

Tallahassee, Fla. August 1958: Hendry County admits Seminole Indians to public schools.

Sacramento, Calif. September 1959: State Attorney General rules public school may not sponsor swimming team which must practice in privately owned, racially exclusive swimming pool.

Miami, Fla. January 1960: City orders racial integration of police training school.

Washington, April 1960: District of Columbia Superintendent of Schools reports sharp rise in educational achievement level after five years of public-school integration.

New York, N.Y. September 1960: City Board of Education rules youngsters in all-Negro and Puerto Rican neighbourhoods may transfer to elementary schools in other parts of the city.

Austin, Tex. September 1960: State Attorney General rules that school districts in Dallas, Houston and other cities desegregating their schools under court order will continue to draw state funds, despite state law barring such funds to integrated schools.

Dunn, N.C. August 1961: City high school integrates 20 Indian children.

Arlington, Va. August 1961: School Board votes to permit Negro students to participate in interscholastic athletics at desegregated schools.

Washington, September 1961: Civil Rights Commission urges Congress to require every segregated school district to submit desegregation plans within six months; proposes sharp cuts in Federal aid for states continuing to maintain segregated schools.

Washington, October 1961: President Kennedy lauds peaceful desegregation of schools in Atlanta, Dallas, Little Rock, Memphis, New Orleans and other Southern cities; declares progress "reflects credit on the United States throughout the world."

Albany, N.Y. 1960-1962: State Board of Regents calls on citizens to banish racial segregation from New York public schools (1960). State Education Commissioner orders racial census of all public schools in drive to eliminate *de facto* segregation (1961). Census is released by State Education Department (1962).

Washington, May 1962: President Kennedy orders U.S. Coast Guard Academy to admit qualified Negro applicants.

U.S.A. Fall 1962: Eight northern cities—Stamford, Conn.; Mount Vernon, Ill.; Jersey City, Montclair, Morristown and Newark, N.J.; Coatesville and Washington, Pa.—announce voluntary programmes to eliminate *de facto* segregation.

Washington, September 1962: Defence Department instructs all military installations to join in parent-pupil survey of integration in Federal school-aid programmes.

Washington, October 1962: President Kennedy federalises Mississippi National Guard to enforce court-ordered enrolment of Negro student at University of Mississippi. President points to peaceful acceptance of Negro students by Universities of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Court Action

Washington, 1954-1955: U.S. Supreme Court (*School Segregation Cases*) rules compulsory segregation in public schools is unconstitutional (1954); orders school segregation ended "with all deliberate speed" and rules that moves toward integration must be carried out in a "systematic and effective" manner, within a "reasonable time" (1955).

El Paso, Tex. July 1955: Federal District Court voids all sections of state constitution and other state statutes sanctioning racial segregation in schools.

Washington, October 1955: U.S. Supreme Court (*Lucy v. Adams*) orders University of Alabama to admit Negro student.

Washington, March-May 1956: U.S. Supreme Court (*Hawkins v. Board of Control*) upholds lower-court ban on racial segregation in Florida's tax-supported colleges and universities; bars delay in admission of Negro students; later (*Board of Supervision v. Tureaud*) refuses to review lower-court ruling ordering Louisiana State University to admit Negro student.

Richmond, Va. July-October 1957: U.S. Court of Appeals rules Virginia's Pupil Placement Law, designed to circumvent desegregation rulings, is unconstitutional. U.S. Supreme Court (*School Board v. Atkins*) refuses to review.

Nashville, Tenn. September 1957: Federal District Court rules that state's new law permitting "voluntary" school desegregation is "patently and manifestly unconstitutional."

Washington, 1958-1959: U.S. Supreme Court (*Cooper v. Aaron*) rejects plea to delay integration in Little Rock public schools because of threatened violence; bars attempts "ingenious or ingenuous" to evade

Court's 1954 ruling outlawing school segregation (1958). U.S. Supreme Court (*Faubus v. Aaron*) rules Arkansas laws which closed Little Rock high schools are unconstitutional (1959).

Richmond, Va. January 1959: State Supreme Court rules Virginia's constitution bars closing individual schools to thwart desegregation; Federal District Court rules Virginia's "massive resistance" laws violate Federal Constitution.

Washington, October 1959: U.S. Supreme Court (*Duckworth v. James*) refuses to review lower-court order barring Norfolk, Va. City Council from withholding funds from integrated schools.

Washington, May 1960: Two U.S. Courts of Appeal rule pupil-placement tests must apply to white and Negro children alike.

Baltimore, Md. November 1960: U.S. Court of Appeals rejects action by Greensboro, N.C. Board of Education, transforming all-white elementary school into all-Negro school after Negro children sought admission.

New Orleans, La. December 1960: U.S. Court of Appeals approves 12-year integration plan for Dallas, Tex. public schools.

Newark, N.J. 1960-1961: State Superior Court strikes discriminatory provisions from bequest to Amherst College, after college declines legacy unless religious qualifications are struck out (1960); State Supreme Court affirms (1961).

Washington, January-June 1961: U.S. Supreme Court (*Ennis v. Evans*) lets stand lower-court ruling striking down Delaware's grade-a-year desegregation plan and ordering full integration to begin in the fall; Federal District Court approves new State Board of Education plans for school desegregation.

Columbus, Ga. March 1961: Federal District Court orders University of Georgia to open dining room, swimming pool and all other university facilities to Negro students.

New Orleans, La. August 1961: U.S. Court of Appeals reverses lower-court ruling; sets aside expulsion of Negro students from Alabama State College for joining sit-in demonstrations.

Washington, March-October 1961: U.S. Supreme Court (*Bush v. School Bd.*; *Gremillion v. U.S.*) unanimously affirms lower-court decisions

holding various Louisiana state laws to block school integration unconstitutional.

New Rochelle, N.Y. December 1961: U.S. Supreme Court (*Board of Education v. Taylor*) refuses to review lower-court order requiring city to desegregate gerrymandered, predominantly Negro, Lincoln School.

U.S.A. 1958-1962: Federal suits to compel the admission of qualified Negro students to all-white public schools are instituted in many Southern communities; courts rule repeatedly that school boards must comply with U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation rulings.

Richmond, Va. 1961-1962: Federal District Court rules public funds may not be used to finance private schools for white students of Prince Edward County, as long as public schools are kept closed to avoid integration (1961). Court declares schools of one county may not be closed to avoid compliance with court orders, while other public schools in the state remain open (1962).

U.S.A. 1962: U.S. Court of Appeals rejects Tennessee's pupil-assignment law as inadequate yardstick for desegregation. Federal District Court orders Memphis Board of Education to submit new desegregation plan within 60 days. U.S. Supreme Court (*Memphis v. Board of Education v. Northcross*) refuses to review.

Nashville, Tenn. January 1962: Federal District Court orders reinstatement of eight freedom riders dismissed from Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University for pro-integration activities.

Washington, February 1962: U.S. Supreme Court (*Helena Parish School Board v. Hall*) affirms lower-court ruling that Louisiana local-option law to permit closing of public schools as alternative to integration is unconstitutional.

New Orleans, La. March 1962: Federal District Court orders two Negro applicants admitted to Tulane University, a private college supported by public funds.

Washington, June 1962: Justice Department files for Federal order reinstating Negro teacher dismissed by Greene County, Miss. School Board after she attempted to register to vote.

Washington, July 1962: Justice Department seeks contempt citations against Louisiana school officials ignoring Federal Court orders to desegregate vocational school operated by the state.

Washington, Fall 1962: U.S. Supreme Court Justice sets aside lower-court stay; orders University of Mississippi to admit Negro student for Fall term. U.S. Supreme Court (*Fair v. Meredith*) refuses to review.

Washington, September 1962: Justice Department files suit to end segregation in Prince George County, Va. and all other schools receiving Federal aid under "impact areas" programme.

New Orleans, La. October 1962: U.S. Court of Appeals cites Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi for contempt for ignoring court orders to enrol Negro student at University of Mississippi: imposes fines of \$10,000 and \$5,000 per day respectively, and possible jail sentences, unless defendants purge themselves of contempt within stipulated period.

Legislation

U.S.A. 1955-1957: New Mexico (1955) and Missouri (1957) repeal laws requiring segregation in public schools.

Boise, Idaho, March 1961: Legislature adopts law barring discrimination in public education.

Springfield, Ill. July 1961: Legislature requires that all claims for state aid be accompanied by sworn statement by school superintendent certifying that no racial or religious discrimination is practised against pupils or personnel.

Harrisburg, Pa. July 1961: Legislature adopts Fair Education Opportunities Act barring racial and religious discrimination in "kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, high schools, academies, colleges, universities, extension courses and all educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth." Statute brings total of states with fair education laws to six.

Voluntary Action

Oklahoma City, Okla. April 1955: State voters approve constitutional amendment paving way for desegregated schools.

Owensboro, Ky. June 1957: Louisville Methodist Conference instructs trustees of Kentucky Wesleyan and Lindsey Wilson Colleges to admit Negro students.

Waltham, Mass. April 1958: Brandeis University rejects two gifts limiting benefits to students of specific faiths, as contrary to the institution's nonsectarian policy.

Delaware, Ohio, August 1958: Southern delegates to the National Students Congress vote overwhelmingly against continued school segregation.

Detroit, Mich. February 1959: Wayne University Board of Governors bars racial or religious discrimination against students, faculty or other employees; bans maintenance and construction contracts with discriminatory firms; forbids athletic arrangements with groups practising discrimination in use of facilities.

Chicago, Ill. June 1960: Textile Workers Union reproves Front Royal, Va. local union for aiding segregated private school; declares action violates union constitution.

Harriman, N.Y. June 1960: Arden House Conference on loss of national talent deploras as wasteful and undemocratic the social, economic and racial barriers maintained by many top U.S. colleges and universities.

Chicago, Ill. December 1960: All 72 licensed nursing schools in state bar racial and religious discrimination in admissions.

Williamstown, Mass. February 1961: Student athletic society at Williams College asks school administration to bar contests with schools practising segregation.

New York, N.Y. July 1961: Bank Street College of Education launches programme to train college graduates of minority groups for leadership positions in integrated schools.

Washington, September 1961: United Packing House Workers awards special college scholarship to two college students in recognition of their efforts to strengthen civil rights.

Austin, Tex. November 1961: Student Assembly of University of Texas votes unanimously in favour of integrated university housing and athletics; faculty resolution urges integration of dormitories and eating facilities.

Dallas, Tex. December 1961: Student presidents of seven Southwest Conference schools urge that "capable athletes of all races" be permitted to participate in League's sports events.

U.S.A. 1954-1962: Catholic parochial schools in Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and District of Columbia are opened to pupils of all races.

Charlotte, N.C. February 1962: State Council on Human Relations urges public-school officials to make immediate plans for school desegregation throughout the state.

Chicago, Ill. March 1962: National Conference on Higher Education urges Federal Government to bar financial aid to all colleges and universities practising racial or religious discrimination.

Raleigh, N.C. April 1962: Citizens Association, representing more than 30 church and civic groups, urges total desegregation of all public schools in the city.

Nashville, Tenn. September 1962: Southern Education Reporting Service announces that 290 private and tax-supported colleges and universities, in the 17 Southern states and District of Columbia, are officially desegregated.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y. October 1962: Board of Trustees of Vassar College rejects scholarship bequest limited to white students.

Syracuse, N.Y. October 1962: State Congress of Parents and Teachers urge adjustment of racially segregated school districts.

EMPLOYMENT

Administrative Measures

Washington, January 1955: President Eisenhower's Executive Order # 10590 creates Committee on Government Employment Policy to replace Fair Employment Board; makes heads of Government departments responsible for preventing job discrimination in their agencies.

Washington, January 1955: President's Committee on Government Contracts refuses to permit Bureau of Indian Affairs to negotiate a contract with Mississippi omitting standard non-discrimination clause.

Washington, January 1955: Capital Transit Company drops ban on Negro bus and trolley operators after conferences with transit union and President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Los Angeles, Calif. July 1955: City Civil Service Commission requires all applicants for municipal employment to pledge they will "willingly work with or for any associates regardless of race, colour or creed."

Washington, December 1955: Director of General Service Administration orders removal of partitions separating white and Negro maintenance workers in Government buildings.

Washington, February 1957: U.S. Civil Service Commission eliminates racial designation of employees from personnel forms.

Albany, N.Y. 1955-1958: Agreements between State Commission Against Discrimination and major commercial airlines breach employment barriers for non-white personnel. United, American and Trans World Airlines hire Negro reservation clerks (1955); New York Airways hires Negro pilot (1956); Mohawk hires Negro stewardess (1957); TWA hires Negro international flight stewardess (1958).

Birmingham, Ala. July 1958: City Personnel Board removes "white only" restrictions on civil service jobs.

Miami, Fla. March 1960: City repeals promotion restrictions for Negro policemen.

Baltimore, Md. May 1960: Department of Public Works orders non-discrimination clause in all city contracts.

Washington, August 1960: U.S. Department of Labour upholds right of United Auto Workers to enforce its non-discrimination policy at local union level in Memphis, Tenn.

Washington, April 1961: Federal Government launches drive to recruit college-trained Negroes for upper-level civil service jobs.

Washington, April 1961: Postmaster General orders non-discrimination clause included in all bids for construction of postal facilities, and in all leases for post-office occupancy.

Washington, August 1961: Department of State launches campaign to recruit qualified minority-group personnel for diplomatic corps.

Washington, August 1961: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity upholds union complaint of racial discrimination by Miami contractor on Federal project; contractor hires Negro workers.

Washington, September 1961: President's task force on employee-management relations rules that "dual locals" in unions of Government employees represent *de facto* segregation and cannot deal with Federal officials unless they take steps to merge memberships.

New York, N.Y. October 1961: City's Civil Service Commission declares minority groups are gaining in public employment, though still below population ratio.

Washington, October 1961: Federal Civil Rights Commission urges Congressional action to bar racial discrimination in labour unions and to expand powers of President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

New York, N.Y. December 1961: State Commission Against Discrimination announces drive to open apprenticeship and executive opportunities to non-white employees.

Washington, 1961-1962: President Kennedy's Executive Order # 10925 creates Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to

combat job discrimination in Government employment and in private employment stemming from Government contracts. Committee issues new regulations to enforce compliance with non-discrimination clause in Federal contracts; authorises cancellation of contracts in cases of violation (1961). Committee calls on all firms holding Federal contracts of \$50,000 and over to supply periodic reports on minority-group employment. In first use of Federal sanctions to enforce equal employment opportunity, Committee bars two companies from Federal contracts until biased practices are eliminated; one firm is reinstated after submitting compliance report (1962).

Charleston, W. Va. January 1962: Governor issues executive order banning racial and religious discrimination in state employment.

Washington, February 1962: President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity reports "encouraging" upward trend in employment of Negroes in middle and upper managerial posts of Federal Civil Service.

Albany, N.Y. April 1962: State eliminates questions on race, colour and creed from licence applications.

Columbus, Ohio, April 1962: Attorney General rules that President's executive order barring discrimination in employment does not usurp jurisdiction of State Civil Rights Commission.

Washington, April 1962: Department of Interior launches drive to expand employment opportunities for Negroes and Indians in national parks.

Washington, April 1962: Labour Department warns that apprenticeship-training programmes barring Negro applicants will not be approved for Federally aided contracts and projects.

Detroit, Mich. June 1962: State Fair Employment Practices Commission orders Northwest Airlines to hire Negro stewardess denied employment because of race.

New York, N.Y. June 1962: City Labour Department initiates clearing house to give prospective apprenticeship trainees information on opportunities in craft trades for minority groups.

Harrisburg, Pa. June 1962: State Human Relations Commission orders Connellsville Joint School Board to hire Negro teacher rejected for reasons of race, and to pay \$2,200 for loss of earnings.

Houston, Tex. August 1962: National Labour Relations Board, in first such case in Board's 27-year history, charges unaffiliated union with unfair labour practice for refusing to represent Negro worker in grievance for reasons of race.

Albany, N.Y. September 1962: State Commission for Human Rights orders New York office of Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO) to stop discriminating against Jewish applicants for employment and to discontinue use of various application forms directly or indirectly inquiring into creed or ancestry.

Washington, September 1962: National Labour Relations Board sets aside results of collective-bargaining election because employers used racist propaganda to defeat local of Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Washington, September 1962: Bureau of Labour Statistics reports that 20 per cent of major collective-bargaining agreements in effect in 1961 have fair employment practices clauses.

Court Action

U.S.A. Spring 1954: Supreme Courts of Michigan and Ohio rule workers may refuse to work on their Sabbath without sacrificing unemployment compensation.

New York, N.Y. February 1955: Appellate Division of State Supreme Court upholds authority of State Commission Against Discrimination to require posting of non-discrimination notices in employment agencies.

Houston, Tex. September 1955: State District Court approves agreement between Shell Oil Refinery and Shell Chemical Co., and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, not to restrict workers to certain jobs on the basis of race or colour.

Wichita, Kans. November 1961: Federal District Court enjoins State Employment Service from accepting and servicing discriminatory job orders.

Lansing, Mich. December 1961: State Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of State Fair Employment Practices law.

Miami, Fla. August 1962: Federal District Court orders two Florida counties to cease racial distinction in teaching, supervisory and advisory personnel of their school system.

New York, N.Y. September 1962: State Supreme Court enjoins private employment agency from coding minority-group workers as undesirable on interview lists.

Legislation

Phoenix, Ariz. March 1955: Legislature bars discrimination in public employment and in firms holding public contracts.

Sacramento, Calif. 1955-1957: Legislature bans discrimination in hiring teachers (1955); creates commission to advise State Board of Education on discrimination problems (1957).

Albany, N.Y. April 1957: Amendment to State Labour Law bars racial or religious discrimination in apprenticeship-training programmes under union-management sponsorship.

Springfield, Ill. August 1957: Legislature bars aid to school districts which discriminate in hiring teachers.

Hartford, Conn. June 1959: Legislature gives Civil Rights Commission power to issue affirmative relief orders in violations of state fair employment practice law.

Trenton, N.J. June 1960: Legislature strengthens law against discrimination; gives Division on Civil Rights power to initiate complaints in education, employment, housing and public accommodation.

U.S.A. 1955-1961: Legislatures in Michigan, Minnesota and Pennsylvania (1955), Colorado and Wisconsin (1957), California and Ohio (1959), Delaware (1960), Illinois, Kansas and Missouri (1961) adopt fully enforceable fair employment practice laws, bringing total to 20.

U.S.A. 1955-1961: Legislatures in Pennsylvania (1955), Connecticut, Oregon and Wisconsin (1959), and California (1961) extend jurisdiction of state commissions against discrimination to include bias based on age, bringing total to eight.

Boise, Idaho, March 1961: Legislature adopts law making discrimination in employment subject to criminal penalties.

U.S.A. 1960-1962: Baltimore, Md. (1960), Beloit, Wis. (1961) and Omaha, Neb. (1962) adopt enforceable fair employment practice ordinances.

Voluntary Action

Cleveland, Ohio, April 1957: AFL-CIO President George Meany orders Cleveland local of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to end discrimination or face loss of charter.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1956-1958: American Federation of Teachers votes to void charter of any local which continues to segregate members after December 1957; rejects reinstatement appeal of Chattanooga, Tenn. local (1958).

Miami Beach, Fla. February 1958: AFL-CIO orders inclusion of clauses barring racial discrimination in hiring, wages and promotions in all labour contracts.

Kansas City, Mo. September 1958: National Postal Transport Association amends constitution to admit Negroes.

Detroit, Mich. January 1959: National Basketball Association declares member clubs will insist on clauses protecting players against discrimination and segregation in all contracts for games outside of home cities.

U.S.A. 1955-1960: Mergers of Negro and white locals of American Federation of Musicians take place in San Francisco, Calif., Denver, Colo., Jacksonville, Miami and Orlando, Fla., Gary, Ind., Des Moines, Iowa, Wichita, Kans., Baton Rouge, La., Asheville and Jacksonville, N.C., Connellsville and Uniontown, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn.

New York, N.Y. February 1960: Urban League announces that nine symphony orchestras, nine Broadway musicals and 13 television orchestras employed Negro musicians for the first time during the preceding year.

U.S.A. 1959-1961: AFL-CIO Convention urges all affiliates to end segregation; calls on Railway Brotherhoods to drop colour ban in their

constitutions (1959). Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen drops racial bars (1960). Fourteen locals of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks integrate Texas and Pacific Railway System Board. Railway Labour Executive Association—top policy-making body for railway unions—endorses resolution urging equal rights for all workers in railroad industry (1961).

Marietta, Ga. May 1961: International Association of Machinists dissolves all-Negro locals; merged Lockheed Aircraft local elects Negro business agent.

Baltimore, Md. August 1961: Fire Fighters Union reduces initiation fee to encourage membership of Negro firemen.

U.S.A. September-October 1961: Bus companies in Lexington, Ky. and New Orleans, La. hire Negro drivers.

Pittsburgh, Pa. November 1961: United Steelworkers of America calls on 2,900 firms, under contract with the union, to join in action to eliminate job discrimination.

Bal Harbour, Fla. December 1961: AFL-CIO executive council reorganises civil-rights committee to strengthen actions against discrimination.

Miami, Fla. December 1961: National Convention of AFL-CIO Building Trades Council calls on affiliates to admit all qualified workers regardless of race, religion or national origin; strongly supports National Fair Employment Practices law to cover employers in unions.

Washington, 1961-1962: Eighty-five defence contractors sign long-range "plans for progress" agreement with President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, designed to give Negro workers fair access to jobs and promotions. Eighty-seven major international unions follow suit.

Detroit, Mich. January 1962: New United Automobile Workers contracts with the Big Four auto firms—American Motors, Ford, Chrysler and General Motors—assure non-discrimination in hiring, as well as full equality on the job.

Chicago, Ill. March 1962: Five hundred private employment agencies in the city agree to drop all questions about colour, creed and

religion from application forms, and to make job referrals solely on basis of ability.

U.S.A. April 1962: AFL-CIO Building Trades Council reports 600 joint labour-management apprenticeship-training programmes now include non-discrimination clauses in their training manuals. Joint apprenticeship manuals of Painters, Bricklayers and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers also include non-discrimination clauses.

Akron, Ohio, September 1962: International Chemical Workers Union reports merging of last two segregated locals in Brunswick, Ga.; announces all 400 Chemical Worker locals have been integrated.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 1962: Convention of International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers pledges co-operation with President Kennedy's "plans for progress" programme.

Oakland, Calif. October 1962: National Association of Letter Carriers announces that all separate charters covering white and Negro letter carriers have been eliminated.

HOUSING

Administrative Measures

Washington, February 1957: Housing and Home Finance Agency bars Federal mortgage aid to builders violating New York State's law against discrimination in publicly *assisted* housing; programme is later extended to all states barring discrimination in housing.

New York, N.Y. June 1958: Following protest by City Council, Slum Clearance Committee discontinues listing race, religion and national origin on tenant-relocation records.

U.S.A. 1955-1960: Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights (1955), and Attorneys General of California and Massachusetts (1959) and Oregon (1960) rule real-estate agents are covered by state laws barring discrimination in services offered to public.

Washington, 1958-1960: Veterans Administration joins with New York and New Jersey anti-discrimination commissions to bar discrimination in VA-aided housing developments in both states (1958); programme is later extended to all states barring discrimination in housing (1960).

Washington, January 1960: Veterans Administration bars discrimination in resale, rental or repair of homes repossessed by VA in mortgage defaults.

Washington, January 1960: Federal Housing Administration declares Federal slum-clearance aid can be withheld from builders violating state and local anti-discrimination laws.

U.S.A. 1960-1961: Real-estate licencing authorities in Michigan (1960), New York and Pennsylvania (1961) bar racial or religious discrimination by real-estate salesmen and brokers in sales or rentals, and forbid efforts to stimulate panic selling in real-estate transactions.

Sacramento, Calif. January 1961: State Attorney General rules that California Department of Veterans Affairs, in transferring real

property to veteran barred by racial restrictive covenant, is not liable for damage.

Washington, June 1961: Federal Home Loan Bank Board adopts resolution opposing racial discrimination in mortgage lending by 4,700 savings and loan associations under its supervision.

Providence, R.I. July 1961: Family and Business Relocation Service announces it will accept no house listings that include racial qualifications for tenants.

Greenwich, Conn. November 1961: State Civil Rights Commission orders realtor to cease discrimination against Jewish home buyers.

Mamaroneck, N.Y. November 1961: State Commission Against Discrimination settles first complaint under new state law covering bias in private housing.

Washington, 1961-1962: Federal Civil Rights Commission urges President to issue executive orders banning discrimination in Federally aided housing and by Federally supervised mortgage lenders (1961). Commission urges Department of Justice to apply anti-trust legislation as bar to housing discrimination in District of Columbia (1962).

Washington, March 1962: Federal Housing Administration announces it will not do business with individuals or companies violating state laws against discrimination in housing.

Washington, April 1962: Urban Renewal Administration orders non-discrimination clause included in all redevelopment contracts; warns that Federal Government will not approve renewal projects with racial restrictive covenants.

Washington, October 1962: Federal Housing Administration orders listings of repossessed property opened to all qualified realtors; order is expected to facilitate purchase of FHA homes by minority-group buyers.

Washington, November 1962: President Kennedy issued an Executive Order barring racial and religious discrimination in housing built or purchased with Federal aid, and establishing the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing.

Court Action

Washington, May 1954: U.S. Supreme Court (*Housing Authority v. Banks*) refuses to review lower-court rulings that San Francisco Housing Authority must abandon "neighbourhood pattern" of resident selection and admit applicants without bias.

Akron, Ohio, April 1955: State Board of Tax Appeals rules that advent of Negro residents into a "white neighbourhood" does not necessarily reduce property values.

Detroit, Mich. October 1955: U.S. Court of Appeals upholds lower-court ruling that racial segregation in *public* housing is unconstitutional.

Denver, Colo. October 1957: State Supreme Court rules that "no rights, duties or obligations" in connection with real property can be based on racial or religious restrictive covenants.

U.S.A. 1955-1958: Federal District Courts in Columbus, Ohio and St. Louis, Mo. (1955), Benton Harbor, Mich. (1956), and Louisville, Ky. (1958) bar racial segregation in *public* housing.

White Plains, N.Y. January 1958: State Supreme Court in Westchester County upholds law barring discrimination in *publicly assisted* housing.

Sacramento, Calif. June 1958: State Superior Court rules that realtors who advertise FHA or VA terms, conditions or financing, may not refuse to sell homes to qualified Negro applicants.

Tallahassee, Fla. May 1959: State Supreme Court rules that restrictive covenant requiring membership in a home-owners association is not enforceable if membership is based on religion.

Trenton, N.J. February-June 1960: State Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of New Jersey's fair housing law. U.S. Supreme Court (*Levitt v. Division Against Discrimination*) refuses to review.

New York, N.Y. April 1960: State Supreme Court upholds ordinance barring discrimination in *private* housing.

Merced, Calif. July 1960: State Superior Court rules that owner of house constructed with aid of Federal funds may not refuse apartment to Negro Air Force officer for reasons of race.

U.S.A. Spring 1962: Highest courts of California, Massachusetts and New Jersey uphold constitutionality of state laws barring discrimination in residential property. California Supreme Court holds real-estate office is place of public accommodation, subject to anti-discrimination laws.

Legislation

New York, N.Y. July 1954: Ordinance bars racial or religious discrimination in multiple dwellings erected with loans or guarantees from public agencies.

Trenton, N.J. July 1955: Legislature bars racial or religious discrimination in granting of mortgage loans.

New York N.Y., December 1957: City adopts first ordinance in U.S. barring racial or religious discrimination in *private* housing.

Willow Run, Mich. April 1958: Ordinance bars racial and religious discrimination in *publicly assisted* housing.

Pittsburgh, Pa. January 1959: Ordinance bars racial or religious discrimination in *private* housing.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 1959: Ordinance bars discrimination in sale or use of land for *urban renewal*.

U.S.A. 1955-1961: Legislatures in Minnesota (1955), Oregon (1957), California and Colorado (1959), Indiana, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania (1961) bar discrimination and segregation in *public housing*, bringing total to 14.

U.S.A. 1955-1961: Legislatures in New York (1955), Massachusetts and Oregon (1957), California, Colorado and New Jersey (1959), and Pennsylvania (1961) bar discrimination and segregation in *publicly assisted* housing, bringing total to nine.

U.S.A. 1955-1961: Legislatures in Minnesota (1955) Massachusetts and Oregon (1957), California and Colorado (1959), and Montana (1961) bar discrimination in *urban renewal* projects, bringing total to 12.

U.S.A. 1959-1961: Legislatures in Colorado and Connecticut (1959), Massachusetts (1960), Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and

Pennsylvania (1961) bar discrimination by *mortgage lenders*, bringing total to seven.

Hartford, Conn. June 1961: Legislature broadens coverage of state law against discrimination in housing to include vacant land intended for private housing.

Boston, Mass. June 1961: Legislature authorises courts to restrain property owners from disposing of property in order to frustrate cease-and-desist order of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Shaker Heights, Ohio, August 1961: Ordinance bars real-estate agents from attempting to stimulate panic selling in changing neighbourhoods.

U.S.A. 1959-1962: Legislatures in Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Oregon (1959), Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania (1961), Alaska (1962) bar discrimination and segregation in *private* housing, bringing total to 10.

U.S.A. 1961-1962: Legislatures in California (1961) and New York (1962) void racial and ethnic restrictive covenants in real-property deeds.

New York, N.Y. 1961-1962: Ordinance barring discrimination in housing is broadened to include 95 per cent of all *private* dwellings (1961). Enforcement is simplified; Commission on Human Rights is authorised to seek restraining order barring disposal of property pending outcome of proceedings (1962).

Voluntary Action

Trevoise, Pa. November 1954: Co-operative interracial development of private one-family homes opens in Bucks County.

Washington, February 1957: Red Cross declines purchase of home for its president because land is covered by racial and religious restrictive covenant.

Fresno, Calif. March 1958: Social-action bodies of American Baptist Convention, Disciples of Christ, Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and United Church of Christ unite in programme attacking racial barriers in housing.

New York, N.Y. March 1958: President of nation's largest savings bank declares "the colour or ethnic religion of the borrower is irrelevant" with respect to the security of mortgage loans.

Seattle, Wash. May 1958: Greater Seattle Housing Council, representing builders, architects, realtors and lenders, joins with church, labour and civic agencies to combat housing discrimination.

Chicago, Ill August 1958: National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice calls on legislators, real-estate salesmen and brokers to combat discrimination in housing.

New York, N.Y. September 1958: Fourteen major newspapers in city agree to refuse real-estate advertising carrying direct or indirect racial designations.

New York, N.Y. November 1958: Commission on Race and Housing, private citizen group under chairmanship of Bowery Savings Bank President Earl B. Schwulst, completes three-year survey of housing problems; urges Federal, state and local action to end housing discrimination against minority groups.

U.S.A. 1959-1961: Universities of California, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Long Island, Marquette, Minnesota, New York, Ohio State, Washington, Yale; the City Colleges of New York, Colorado State, Ithaca, Radcliffe and San Jose State Colleges bar racial and religious discrimination in students' dormitories and off-campus housing.

Chicago, Ill. February 1961: Citizens of changing residential area form Organisation for the Southwest Community "to combat blight and bias and create wholesome living conditions for all races and creeds."

Chicago, Ill. February 1961: Two large Title I apartment developments, replacing all-Negro slum area, provide middle-income housing for 3,700 white and Negro families.

Washington, February 1961: Secretary of State refuses to sign racial and religious restrictive covenant; has clause voided before buying new home.

Washington, July 1961: District of Columbia realtors pledge to open rentals in eight apartment buildings to African diplomats previously barred because of race.

New York, N.Y. December 1961: Association of Fair Housing Committees is organised to co-ordinate activities of more than 30 civic groups on Long Island and in Westchester, Connecticut, New Jersey and other communities in metropolitan area.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

Administrative Measures

Dallas, Tex. June 1954: Park Department ends segregation on municipal golf courses.

New York, N.Y. December 1954: State Commission Against Discrimination rules that swimming pool operated as "private club" must admit customers without racial discrimination.

Washington, December 1954: Board of Commissioners announces it will enforce 85-year-old anti-discrimination laws in all places of public accommodation.

Columbus, Ohio, June 1955: Ohio Turnpike Commission announces it will not advertise any establishment along the turnpike practising racial discrimination.

Washington, November 1955: Interstate Commerce Commission bans segregation in *interstate* transportation and waiting rooms.

Montpelier, Vt. May 1956: Attorney General rules that resorts practising racial discrimination may not be listed in official state tourist publications.

Washington, May 1956: Civil Aeronautics Administration bars use of Federal funds for construction of segregated rest rooms, dining rooms and other airport facilities.

New York, N.Y. December 1956: Welfare Commissioner orders private nursing homes treating recipients of public assistance to prove non-discrimination or be dropped from welfare list.

Detroit, Mich. August 1957: Attorney General rules that golf "club" with retail liquor licence is a place of public accommodation under civil-rights law.

New York, N.Y. December 1957: State Commission Against Discrimination rules that New York office of out-of-state resort must abide by anti-discrimination law.

Washington, December 1958: Members of Federal Civil Rights Commission reject segregated hotel accommodations in Montgomery, Ala.; stay at Maxwell Air Force Base.

Boston, Mass. January 1959: State Commission Against Discrimination orders anti-bias notices posted in all places of public accommodation in Massachusetts.

New York, N.Y. June 1960: Public golf links in New York City, Westchester County and Nassau County bar tournaments of Metropolitan Golf Association, which bars Negro members.

Seattle, Wash. June 1960: City Park Board signs agreement with State Board Against Discrimination ending racial discrimination on municipal golf courses.

Charlotte, N.C. July 1960: City desegregates municipal swimming pool.

Atlanta, Ga. August 1960: City Hall cafeteria is opened to Negro employees.

St. Petersburg, Fla. January-February 1961: City desegregates municipal beach, swimming pool and hospital.

Savannah, Ga. March 1961: City opens municipal golf course to Negro players; appoints Negro park commissioner.

Washington, April 1961: President orders Federal employee groups to take "immediate and specific action" to bar use of Government-agency name or facilities to recreational groups practicing racial discrimination.

Arlington, Va. May 1961: County Board ends segregation at 62 parks, playgrounds and recreation centres.

Macon, Ga. June 1961: City desegregates municipal golf course.

Chicago, Ill. June 1961: Chairman of American Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee reports more than 60 cities in eight Southern states give full library services to Negroes.

Maplewood, Mo. July 1961: City ends segregation at municipal swimming pool.

Washington, June-July 1961: Justice Department files suits to desegregate airport terminal facilities at New Orleans, La., and Montgomery, Ala.

Carson City, Nev. September 1961: Attorney General rules that State Gaming Commission and Gaming Policy Board have power to bar racial or religious discrimination in licenced gaming establishments as "unsuitable."

East Orange, N.J. September 1961: City Council authorises legal action to void lease of East Orange Golf Association, charged with racial bias in membership selection.

Washington, September 1961: Interstate Commerce Commission issues rules forbidding racial discrimination in interstate bus transportation, waiting rooms and terminal facilities.

Washington, September 1961: President appeals for immediate end to segregation in Maryland restaurants and motels.

Washington, January 1962: Justice Department study finds formal, state-enforced segregation in bus and railroad terminals virtually eliminated.

Court Action

Washington, November 1955: U.S. Supreme Court (*Mayor v. Dawson*; *Holmes v. Atlanta*) affirms lower-court ruling barring segregation in public beaches and bathhouses; reverses lower-court ruling permitting segregation on public golf courses.

Norfolk, Va. 1955-1956: Federal District Court rules that racial segregation in state parks is unconstitutional whether operated by state or private lessee (1955); ruling upheld by U.S. Court of Appeals; U.S. Supreme Court (*Tate v. Dep't. of Conservation*) refuses to review (1956).

Washington, 1955-1956: Municipal Court invokes 1869 statute to bar discrimination in public bowling alleys (1955); ruling is upheld by U.S. Court of Appeals (1956).

Washington, November 1956: U.S. Supreme Court (*Gayle v. Browder*) declares ordinance requiring segregation in *intrastate* buses is unconstitutional; enjoins police enforcement of segregation statutes.

New York, N.Y. 1955-1957: State Supreme Court upholds ruling of State Commission Against Discrimination ordering swimming pool to admit Negro patrons (1955); decision is upheld by Appellate Court (1956) and New York Court of Appeals (1957).

Charlotte, N.C. February 1957: Superior Court enjoins Park and Recreation Commission from excluding Negroes from city's golf links, though part of land was deeded to city for whites only.

Washington, April 1957: U.S. Supreme Court (*Casey v. Plummer*) refuses to review lower-court decision barring racial discrimination in Harris County, Tex. court cafeteria.

Richmond, Va. June 1957: U.S. Court of Appeals upholds injunction barring discrimination against Negroes on Greensboro, N.C. golf links leased to private operators.

Los Angeles, Calif. December 1957: Superior Court rules retail stores are places of public accommodation and must abide by state's anti-discrimination law.

Washington, October 1958: U.S. Supreme Court (*New Orleans City Park Improvement Ass'n. v. Detiege*) affirms lower-court ruling barring segregation in public golf courses and other park facilities.

Albany, N.Y. May 1959: Albany Supreme Court imposes jail sentence and fine on swimming-pool owner failing to obey anti-discrimination ruling of State Commission Against Discrimination.

Chester County, Pa. August 1959: Court of Common Pleas refuses charter of incorporation to swim club organised to exclude Negroes from private pool; enjoins owner from excluding patrons because of race, creed or colour.

Atlanta, Ga. January 1960: Federal District Court bars segregation at Atlanta airport restaurant; orders private concessionaire to remove screens separating white and Negro patrons.

New Orleans, La. April 1960: U.S. Court of Appeals upholds lower-court ruling barring segregation in Montgomery, Ala. public parks.

Richmond, Va. December 1960: U.S. Court of Appeals reverses lower-court ruling upholding segregation in waiting room of Greenville,

S.C. airport; orders Federal District Court to issue anti-segregation injunction.

Washington, December 1960: U.S. Supreme Court (*Boynton v. Virginia*) rules that bus-terminal restaurant is "integral part" of bus line's interstate passenger service and may not segregate passengers because of race.

Jacksonville, Fla. January 1961: Federal District Court orders desegregation of city-owned recreation facilities.

Montgomery, Ala. February 1961: U.S. Court of Appeals reverses lower-court order permitting segregation of interstate travellers at transportation terminals; orders court to "obliterate the supposed distinction between interstate and intrastate passengers as well as the use of race or colour as the basis of occupancy of either one or both of the waiting rooms in the terminal."

Mobile, Ala. March 1961: Federal District Court orders municipal golf course opened to Negro players.

New Orleans, La. April 1961: Federal District Court rules Baton Rouge ordinance, reserving certain bus seats for white riders and others for Negroes, is unconstitutional.

Richmond, Va. April 1961: U.S. Court of Appeals orders municipal golf course in Charleston, S.C. desegregated.

Washington, April 1961: U.S. Supreme Court (*Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority*) rules privately owned restaurant in publicly built parking facility may not bar patrons because of race.

Birmingham, Ala. October 1961: Federal District Court orders city to desegregate parks, swimming pools and other recreation facilities.

Tallahassee, Fla. October 1961: Federal District Court orders city to desegregate facilities at municipal airport within three days.

Washington, December 1961: U.S. Supreme Court (*Garner v. Louisiana*) unanimously voids breach-of-peace convictions of lunch-counter "sit-ins" in Baton Rouge, La., for lack of evidence that demonstrators had disturbed the peace.

Jackson, Miss. 1961-1962: Federal District Courts void Mississippi laws requiring segregation in transportation terminals; order removal of segregation signs from waiting rooms of bus and railroad stations.

Washington, 1961-1962: Justice Department files suit to enjoin interference with desegregation of bus terminals in Birmingham, Ala. and Jackson, Miss. (1961), and Shreveport, La. (1962).

Washington, February 1962: U.S. Supreme Court (*Bailey v. Patterson*) upholds law banning segregation in transportation; declares: "We have said beyond question that no state may require racial segregation in interstate or intrastate transportation facilities."

Sacramento, Calif. March 1962; State Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of broad anti-discrimination law covering publicly assisted housing and public accommodations.

Miami, Fla. March 1962: Federal District Court orders desegregation of dining rooms, restrooms and fountain facilities on Florida's Sunshine State Parkway.

Washington, March 1962: U.S. Supreme Court (*Turner v. City of Memphis*) orders quick end to racial segregation in Memphis, Tenn. municipal airport restaurant.

Jefferson City, Mo. April 1962: State Supreme Court upholds Kansas City ordinance barring discrimination in restaurants, hotels and motels.

Seattle, Wash. April 1962: State Superior Court rules real-estate brokers are covered by state law barring discrimination in public accommodation.

Washington, May 1962: Justice Department joins in suit to bar racial discrimination in all hospitals operated with Federal aid.

Birmingham, Ala. July 1962: Federal District Court orders desegregation of restaurant in municipal airport.

Memphis, Tenn. July 1962: Federal District Court orders desegregation of municipal auditorium when "used for any public function or programme."

Montgomery, Ala. August 1962: Federal District Court orders desegregation of city's public library.

Washington, October 1962: U.S. Supreme Court (*Georgia v. U.S.*; *Lassiter v. U.S.*) affirms lower-court rulings upholding Interstate Commerce Commission order barring segregation on interstate buses and in all terminals used by them.

Legislation

Springfield, Ill. July 1955: Legislature bars tax exemption to hospitals discriminating against patients because of race or creed.

Lansing, Mich. April 1956: Legislature strengthens civil-rights law; extends definition of public accommodation to include motels and public housing.

Denver, Colo. April 1957: Legislature extends jurisdiction of Commission Against Discrimination to public accommodation.

Topeka, Kans. April 1959: Legislature bars racial and religious discrimination in restaurants.

Hartford, Conn. May 1959: Legislature strengthens public accommodation law; gives Civil Rights Commission power to initiate complaints.

U.S.A. 1954-1960: Ordinances ban segregation at various municipal facilities in Houston, Tex. (1954); Oklahoma City, Okla. and San Antonio, Tex. (1956); Chicago, Ill. and Greensboro, N.C. (1957); and Kansas City, Mo. (1960).

U.S.A. 1955-1961: Legislatures in Montana and New Mexico (1955); Vermont (1957); Maine (1959); Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Wyoming (1961) ban racial and religious discrimination in public accommodation, bringing total to 28.

U.S.A. 1961-1962: Legislatures in California, Illinois, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington (1961), New York (1962) strengthen civil-rights statutes covering public accommodation.

Montgomery County, Md. January 1962: Ordinance bars discrimination in all places of public accommodation whose facilities are offered with or without charge.

Juneau, Alaska, April 1962: Legislature extends law against discrimination in public accommodation to cover motels, trailer parks, resorts, camp grounds, swimming pools, golf courses, housing accommodation and all public amusement and business establishments.

U.S.A. Summer 1962: Ordinances in Baltimore, Md. and El Paso, Tex. bar discrimination in public accommodation.

Voluntary Action

Houston, Tex. June 1954: Protestant Episcopal Church, protesting segregation, cancels plans for 1955 convention in Houston.

Lake Junaluska, N.C. June 1955: Three hundred and seventy-five students from 90 Southern colleges, attending Methodist Conference, call for end to racial discrimination and resolve to shun local pools barring Negro students.

Oklahoma City, Okla. March 1956: National Council of Presbyterian Men cancels Southwest area meeting because delegates could not be assured non-segregated eating and housing facilities.

New Orleans, La. September 1957: Tulane University and U.S. Military Academy shift site of Army-Tulane football game from New Orleans to West Point to avoid segregated seating required by state law.

Greeley, Colo. December 1957: Colorado State College cancels three basketball games scheduled in Louisiana because state's segregation laws would not permit Negro squad members to play.

Lake Placid, N.Y. May 1958: Mayor's Convention of New York State moves from Lake Placid resort to protest club's policy of refusing Jewish guests.

Parsons, Kans. November 1958: State Library Association resolves to schedule no meetings where facilities are denied for reasons of race, creed, colour or national origin.

Madison, Wis. March 1959: Board of Regents bars University of Wisconsin team from playing in localities where members might be subject to discrimination.

U.S.A. 1960: Hotel and restaurant owners in Tucson, Ariz. and Las Vegas, Nev. pledge equal service to all races and creeds.

U.S.A. Spring 1960: Students at many major colleges demonstrate in support of "sit-ins," protesting refusal to serve Negroes at lunch counters of Southern department, drug and variety stores.

Charlotte, N.C. March 1960: Medical staff of city's largest hospital asks that facilities be opened to Negro patients and staff.

U.S.A. September 1960: Joint statement by managements of Woolworth, Kress, Grant and McCrory-McLellan chains announces desegregation of lunch counters in 112 Southern and border cities.

U.S.A. 1961: Hundreds of college students, teachers, ministers, and other citizens from all parts of the country undertake freedom rides into Southern and border states to challenge racial segregation in public transportation.

U.S.A. Spring 1961: Greyhound Bus Company desegregates terminal restaurants in Memphis, Tenn., Columbia, S.C., Montgomery, Ala.

U.S.A. March 1961: Civil War Centennial Commissions of California, Illinois and New York withdraw from pending Fort Sumter anniversary ceremonies at Charleston, S.C., because Negro participants are subject to local segregation ordinances.

Miami Beach, Fla. March 1961: Floyd Patterson wins non-segregated seating at heavyweight championship bout as condition for defending his title in Miami.

Montgomery County, Md. March 1961: Glen Echo Amusement Park drops ban on Negro patrons.

Memphis, Tenn. April 1961: Continental Bus Company desegregates terminal restaurants.

Detroit, Mich. May 1961: Metropolitan Opera announces it will no longer play to segregated audiences in the South.

New York, N.Y. June 1961: Producers of 54 industrial theatrical shows, sponsored by leading corporations, sign new Actors' Equity contract barring segregated seating at performances throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Houston, Tex. June 1961: Twenty Negro stars withdraw from Jeppesen Stadium track meeting to protest segregated seating.

Norfolk, Va. July 1961; Golden Triangle Hotel agrees to provide accommodations without discrimination for Negro and white delegates to State AFL-CIO convention.

Chicago, Ill. August 1961: "Wade-in" campaign, aided by clergymen of all faiths, achieves peaceful desegregation of Rainbow Beach.

St. Louis, Mo. August 1961: American Sociological Association wins desegregation of swimming pool in convention hotel after telephone conference with American Psychological Association indicates the latter will cancel future plans to meet at same hotel unless segregation is ended.

Washington, August 1961: White House Press Secretary cancels scheduled talk to Maryland Press Association because convention hotel bars Negroes.

Washington, October 1961: Illinois Central, Southern, and Louisville and Nashville Railroads—three largest carriers serving the South—agree to end racial segregation in all station facilities.

Baltimore, Md. November 1961: More than half of the restaurant owners on state's Route 40 to Washington, D.C. agree to desegregate services.

U.S.A. 1961-1962: Racial segregation of restaurants and lunch counters is dropped in Pensacola and St. Petersburg, Fla.; Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Kansas City, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas and Houston, Tex.; Middleburg and Richmond, Va.

U.S.A. 1962: Fifty-six Howard Johnson restaurants in Florida, North Carolina and Virginia agree to serve patrons without racial discrimination.

Washington, February 1962: AFL-CIO orders state and city affiliates to hold all functions and meetings in "fully integrated facilities;" bars participation in conferences where racial discrimination is practised.

Miami, Fla. Spring 1962: All major movie theatres in the city drop colour ban.

St. Louis, Mo. April 1962: Excursion line plying Mississippi River withdraws suit challenging city's anti-discrimination law and opens its services to Negro travellers.

New York, N.Y. June 1962: New contracts between Actors' Equity and League of New York Theatres bar performances in any theatre permitting racial segregation "in front or behind the footlights." Agreements preclude legitimate theatre productions in numerous Southern cities.

New York, N.Y. August 1962: Museum of Modern Art bars display of its circulating exhibitions before segregated groups.

RELIGIOUS, PROFESSIONAL, FRATERNAL AND CIVIL SOCIETIES

Religious Groups

U.S.A. 1954-1962: National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. votes support for those suffering ill-will because of integration stand. Congregational Christian Church offers financial aid to congregations in difficulties as a result of integrating membership. Disciples of Christ announces desegregation to some degree in 464 congregations in 40 states. Methodist Board of Evangelism abolishes Negro section; all 74 Methodist bishops sign policy statement urging end to colour bar; numerous Methodist conferences approve transfer of Negro churches to white jurisdictions. General Assembly of United Presbyterian Church votes complete integration of all churches, agencies and institutions; offers assistance to congregations in financial straits because of integration moves. Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern) and Evangelical United Brethren Church bar use of church buildings for classrooms as means of circumventing desegregation rulings. United Church Women launches interdenominational nationwide programme to eliminate racial discrimination in churches and communities. Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church adopts 10-year programme to combat segregation in education, housing, voting, employment and public facilities. White and Negro ministerial associations merge in many parts of the country. Numerous congregations admit Negroes to membership, open schools and other facilities to Negro youth, elect Negroes to church office. Churches and synagogues, throughout the country condemn racial segregation in schools, housing and other facilities, and support "sit-ins," freedom rides and similar citizen action.

Fraternities

Sacramento, Calif. January 1959: Attorney General rules that fraternities at universities enjoying state aid, such as land, housing or faculty salaries, may not practice racial or religious discrimination in selecting members.

U.S.A. 1954-1962: Following example set by Amherst, steps are initiated on campuses throughout the country to end racial and religious discrimination in admissions to Greek-letter societies. Action by fraternities to prevent universities from ordering them to drop discriminatory charter clauses is dismissed (1954) by U.S. Supreme Court (*Webb v. State University*). Administrations of many colleges and universities require fraternities to eliminate bias or lose campus recognition; set time limits for compliance. Local fraternity chapters at numerous schools sever ties with national bodies adhering to racial or religious restrictions.

Professional Societies

Atlantic City, N.J. February 1959: American Association of School Administrators opposes state tuition grants enabling children to attend private, integrated schools.

U.S.A. 1960: American Association of University Professors and American Federation of Teachers endorse "sit-in" demonstrations at segregated lunch counters.

Chicago, Ill. July 1960: City's Medical Society and Institute of Medicine urge greater opportunities for Negro doctors in Chicago hospitals.

Atlantic City, N.J. June 1961: National Education Association adopts resolution supporting U.S. Supreme Court decision on public-school desegregation.

Hollywood, Fla. November 1961: Professional Golfers Association eliminates "Caucasian" clause from constitution; opens way to membership for Negroes and Orientals.

New York, N.Y. January 1962: American Nurses' Association reports that membership in all state nurses' associations is now open to professionally qualified registered nurses regardless of race, colour, creed or national origin. Association pledges to work for full employment and educational opportunities for all nurses.

Miami Beach, Fla. June 1962: American Library Association initiates "Freedom of Access" study of desegregation in public libraries.

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