

CIVIL LIBERTIES CASES

A SELECTION OF CASES FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE U. S. DISTRICT
COURTS IN THE STATES OF

ALABAMA
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
KENTUCKY
MISSISSIPPI
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT ATLANTA

CIVIL LIBERTIES CASES

A SELECTION OF CASES FROM THE RECORDS OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURTS IN THE SOUTHEAST

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

The U. S. District Court cases in this report constitute a sample of cases relating to civil liberties in the custody of the National Archives at Atlanta. Our facility has custody of records from the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Unless noted, all cases are civil action cases. These files were maintained by the Court as a permanent record of various proceedings in civil litigation. They contain papers filed with the Court including petitions, bills of complaint, transcripts of testimony, writs, answers, depositions, exhibits, motions, court orders, decrees, findings of fact, conclusions of law, affidavits, decisions, and other related papers. If the case was appealed to a higher court, then information and papers relating to that appeal are often included in the case files.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

All cases in this document are available for public review in the research room of the National Archives at Atlanta. Please call 770-968-2100 for more information. All users must apply for a researcher's card, which requires a photo identification card.

DIRECTIONS

The National Archives at Atlanta is located at 5780 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, GA 30260, approximately ten miles south of Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport.

From I-75 (coming from the North)

Take Interstate 75 South to Exit 233 (Jonesboro Road/Morrow/Highway 54). Turn left. Travel approximately two miles. After you pass Clayton State Boulevard, our building will be the second facility on the right (just past the Georgia Archives). Turn right into the parking lot. Parking is free.

From I-75 (coming from the South)

Take Interstate 75 North to Exit 233 (Jonesboro Road/Morrow/Highway 54). Turn left. Travel approximately two miles. After you pass Clayton State Boulevard, our building will be the second facility on the right (just past the Georgia Archives). Turn right into the parking lot. Parking is free.

From I-285 (coming from the East)

Take Exit 55 (Jonesboro Road/Highway 54). Turn left. Travel approximately four miles. The National Archives will be on your left after you pass Harper Drive. Turn left into the parking lot. Parking is free.

From I-285 (coming from the West)

Take Exit 55 (Jonesboro Road/Highway 54). Turn left. Travel approximately four miles. The National Archives will be on your left, after you pass Harper Drive. Turn left into the parking lot. Parking is free.

From I-675 (coming from north)

Take Exit 5 (Ellenwood Road/Forest Parkway/Highway 331) and turn right. Travel approximately 3 miles to the intersection of Jonesboro Road (Highway 54), and turn left. After a little more than a mile, the National Archives will be on your left, after you pass Harper Drive. Turn left into the front parking lot. Parking is free.

From I-675 (coming from south)

Take Exit 5 (Ellenwood Road/Highway 331) and turn left. Travel approximately 3 miles to the intersection of Jonesboro Road (Highway 54), and turn left. After a little more than a mile, the Archives will be on your left, after you pass Harper Drive. Turn left into the front parking lot. Parking is free.

From I-85 (coming from the north)

Take Interstate 85 South through downtown Atlanta. Continue on I-75 after I-85 splits off. Take I-75 to Exit 233 (Jonesboro Road/Morrow/Highway 54). Turn left. Travel approximately two miles. The Archives is on the corner of Jonesboro Road (Highway 54) and Clayton State Boulevard. After you pass Clayton State Boulevard, turn right into the parking lot.

From I-85 (coming from the south)

Take Interstate 85 North to Interstate 285. Turn East on I-285. Take Exit 55 (Jonesboro Road/Highway 54). Turn right. Travel less than 4 miles. The Georgia Archives will be on your left, after you pass Harper Drive. Turn left into the parking lot.

Public Transportation

You may reach the archives through [C-TRAN \(Clayton County Transit Authority\)](#). Take [MARTA \(Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority\)](#) to the Airport Station, and transfer to C-TRAN Bus 501 Southbound. Exit the bus at the Clayton State Boulevard/North Lake Drive stop.

ALABAMA

U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama (Birmingham)

- *Agnes Nelson and Oswald Nelson, minors, by T. N. Nelson v. Birmingham Board of Education of the City of Birmingham, et al.* 1962 Case No. 10188

Suit filed to desegregate public schools in Birmingham, Alabama.

- *Ollie McClung, Sr. and Ollie McClung, Jr. v. Robert F. Kennedy, as Attorney General of the United States, et al.* 1964 Case No. 64-448

Case to decide whether a restaurant operator, not engaged in interstate commerce, and not offering goods and services to interstate travelers may be compelled against his will to serve Negroes under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

- *Carl L. Baldwin, Alexinia Baldwin v. J. W. Morgan, et al.* 1957 Case No. 8634

Suit filed for a permanent injunction to restrain the enforcement of the policy, practice, custom or usage of the defendants in denying the plaintiffs or other Negroes similarly situated the use of the waiting room at the Birmingham Railroad Terminal Station designated "Interstate and White Passengers."

- *Ruby Fredricka Shuttlesworth, minor, by her next friend, F. L. Shuttlesworth, et al. v. Birmingham Board of Education of Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama, et al.* 1957 Case No. 8914

Plaintiffs sued for assignment on a non-racial basis to schools within the closest proximity of their homes.

- *Lillie Brown, et al. v. J. W. Morgan, Eugene Connor, et al.* 1958 Case No. 9255

Case involving the refusal of black citizens to sit at the back of the bus.

- *Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth, et al. v. The City of Birmingham* 1959 Case No. 9505

Negroes sued for injunction against segregation of public recreational facilities.

- *Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth and Reverend Charles Billups v. Eugene Conner & James Moore* 1960 Case No. 9751

Suit filed seeking to secure the rights of the Negro people of Birmingham to gather peacefully to plan and protest against the practices of racial segregation in Birmingham, without being subjected to police intimidation.

- *Lillie Boman, et al. v. J. W. Morgan, Eugene Conner, J. T. Waggoner, Individually, and as Members of the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Birmingham, Alabama, and Birmingham Transit Company* 1958 Case No. 9255

Suit filed by Negroes to desegregate Birmingham busses.

- *William J. Maxwell v. Southern Christian Leadership Conference, et al.* 1967 Case No. 67-203

Plaintiff claims of defendants the sum of \$150,000 as damages for personal injuries sustained as a result of an intentional assault and battery committed by defendants on plaintiffs while defendants were demonstrating in front of the Liberty Supermarket. Plaintiff claims that he was shot during a riot that resulted from the demonstration.

- *Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth, et al. v. The City of Birmingham* 1960 Case No. 9679

Plaintiffs sued for injunction against segregation of public recreational facilities.

U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama (Huntsville)

- *United States of America. v. Madison County Board of Education, et al.* 1963 Case No. 63-23

Action brought by the United States seeking to enjoin the defendants from separating or discriminating against, upon the basis of their race or color, any dependents of the members or employees of the Armed Services (including NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center) in the operation of public schools under their jurisdiction.

U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama (Tuscaloosa)

- *Autherine J. Lucy v. William F. Adams, et al.* 1956 Case No. 652 and 754

Case involving the refusal to permit Autherine Lucy to live in a women's dormitory on the campus of the University of Alabama, refusing to permit her to use the dining facilities, and refusing her all other accommodations and privileges afforded other students.

U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama (Montgomery)

- *Aurelia S. Browder, et al. v. W. A. Gayle, et al.* 1956 Case No. 1147-N

This case relates to the 1955 bus boycott in Montgomery. Although not a party to the case, Rosa Parks' arrest record and fingerprints are exhibits to the case. The case is well-known in civil rights history because it made Martin Luther King, 25-year old minister in Montgomery, famous. King was president of the Montgomery Improvement Association that led the boycott.

- *United States v. U. S. Klans, Knights of Ku Klux Klan, Inc., Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., et al.* 1961 Case No. 1718-N

Case involving a suit brought by the U.S. Government on behalf of passengers on buses, specifically Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) representatives, charging that the Klan conspired to prevent certain persons from traveling in interstate commerce through Alabama.

- *John R. Lewis, et al. v. Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Inc.* 1961 Case No. 1724-N

Class action suit filed for injunction to prohibit bus companies from segregating, to prevent state police officers from enforcing segregation policy, and to dissolve Alabama injunction previously issued against Freedom Riders.

- *United States of America v. City of Montgomery* 1961 Case No. 1740-N

Case involving refusal to make available to members of the Negro race equally with the members of all other races all facilities generally open to the public at the airport.

- *U.S.A. v. George Penton, Mrs. Samuella P. Willis, Registrars of Voters of Montgomery County, Alabama; and State of Alabama* 1962 Case No. 1741-N

Justice Department sued for injunction against defendants alleging discrimination against Negroes in registering to vote under 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Act.

- *Hosea Williams, John Lewis and Amelia Boynton, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated v. Honorable George C. Wallace, as Governor of the State of Alabama, et al.* 1965 Case No. 2181-N

A class action suit brought by Hosea Williams, John Lewis, and Amelia Boynton against Governor George C. Wallace and the State of Alabama concerning the protection of marchers as they walked from Selma to Montgomery on behalf of Negro voter registration in Alabama. The march from Selma to Montgomery in 1965 was a pivotal event in the history of the Civil Rights Movement.

- *Aurelia S. Browder, et al. v. City of Montgomery* 1956 Case No. 1234-N

Plaintiffs sued to enjoin the City of Montgomery from interfering with or impeding the operations of car pool or share-ride arrangements arising out of the Montgomery bus boycott.

U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama (Opelika)

- *C. G. Gomillion, et al. v. Phil M. Lightfoot, et al.* 1958 Case No. 462-E

Lawsuit brought by Negro citizens of Tuskegee, Alabama, seeking injunction restraining defendants from enforcing the 1958 act of the Alabama Legislature gerrymandering Negro voters out of the city of Tuskegee.

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Alabama (Mobile)

- *United States of America v. Mobile County Board of School Commissioners, et al.* 1963 Case No. 2964

This action was brought by the United States seeking to enjoin defendants from segregating or discriminating against, on the basis of their race or color, any dependents of military personnel or civilian employees of the plaintiff (including Brookley Air Force Base), in the operation of public schools of Mobile County.

- *Bernard Reynolds, et al. v. Nicholas Katzenbach, as Attorney General of the United States, et al.* 1965 Case No: 3922-65

Suit for an injunction to enjoin and restrain the defendants from enforcing or attempting to enforce the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in the State of Alabama, pending a determination of its validity by the Supreme Court of the United States.

- *Bernard Reynolds, et al. v. Nicholas Katzenbach, as Attorney General of the United States, et al.* 1965 Case No. 3923-65

Suit for injunctive relief against all defendants from enforcing or attempting to enforce the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in the State of Alabama pending a final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of the Act.

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Alabama (Selma)

- *United States of America v. James G. Clark, Jr., Sheriff of Dallas County, et al.* 1964 Case No. 3438

Action brought pursuant to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to obtain preventive relief against acts and practices of the City of Selma, Alabama, and the defendant public officials of Dallas County, Alabama. The United States alleged that the defendants engaged in acts and practices to intimidate and coerce Negro citizens so as to interfere with their rights to register to vote and to use public accommodations.

- *United States of America v. Paschal A. Tutwiler, Webb Cocke, Roy Livingston, as Registrars of Voters of Hale County, Alabama; and State of Alabama.* 1963 Case No. 3200-63

Suit for preliminary and permanent injunction from racially discriminatory acts and practices relating to voter registration in Hale County and requesting the Court to order defendants to register all Negroes seeking to register who possess the qualification requirements applied to white applicants.

FLORIDA

U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida (Tallahassee)

- *Millard F. Caldwell v. Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, a Delaware Corporation* 1946 Case No. T-152

Suit brought by the governor of Florida, Millard F. Caldwell, against Crowell-Collier Publishing Company for an alleged libel published in *Colliers Magazine*. The case relates to a Negro under indictment for attempted rape who was snatched from jail by a mob and shot to death.

- *Willie Carl Singleton, a minor by Neva Singleton, his mother and next friend, et al. v. Board of Commissions of State Institutions, et al.* 1964 Case No. 963

Plaintiffs alleged that the State of Florida followed a policy and practice of racial segregation of white and Negro youths confined to state training schools.

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida (Jacksonville)

- *Frank Hampton, Edward Joseph Norman, et al. v. the City of Jacksonville, et al.* 1958 Case No. 4073-Civ-J

Class action suit filed to desegregate the public golf courses in Jacksonville, Florida.

- *Andrew Young v. L. O. Davis, as Sheriff of St. Johns County, Florida, et al.* 1964 Case No. 64-133-Civ-J

Case filed to prohibit the interference with peaceable demonstrations in St. Augustine, Florida.

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida (Tampa)

- *Henry Cabot Lodge Bobler, for himself and as next friend of George Alessandro Bobler, et al. v. Honorables Julian Lane, et al.* 1960 Case No. 3809-Civ-T

Class action suit to prevent defendants from operating public parks and recreations facilities of the City of Tampa, Florida, on a racially segregated basis.

U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida (Ocala)

- *George H. Starke and the Marion County Teachers Association v. Board of Instruction of Marion County, State of Florida* 1942 Case No. 42

Plaintiffs brought suit to secure equal pay for black school teachers.

GEORGIA

U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia (Atlanta)

- *Emma Armour, et al. v. Jack P. Nix, et al.* 1972 Case No. 16708

School desegregation case involving the multi-county-city metropolitan area of Atlanta, Georgia.
- *Barbara Hunt, et al. v. Robert O. Arnold, et al.* 1956 Case No. 5781

Desegregation case involving Georgia State College of Business Administration (now Georgia State University) in Atlanta. Georgia.
- *Vivian Calhoun, et al. v. A. C. Latimer, et al.* 1958 Case No. 6298

Suit filed seeking preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining defendants from operating the public school system of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, on a racially segregated basis.
- *Pearl Watson v. Eastern Air Lines, Inc.* 1958 Case No. 6506

Action for damages resulting when plaintiff/passenger on airline from New York to Florida was thrown off bus to which passengers had been removed when a plane was forced to land in Atlanta. Action transferred from the Supreme Court of the States of New York, County of York.
- *Henry J. Toombs, et al. v. Ben W. Fortson, Jr., et al.* 1962 Case No. 7883

AS 120705 Boxes 279-283

Plaintiffs alleged voting districts in Georgia discriminated against plaintiffs.
- *James P. Wesberry, Jr., et al. v. Carl E. Sanders, et al.* 1962 Case No. 7889

Petition brought forth by residents of the 5th Congressional District (Fulton, DeKalb, and Rockdale counties), claiming that they had less congressional power in relation to the other districts, and contending that the present districting diluted their vote, rendering it less effective than those voters residing in any other district in Georgia.
- *Afro-American Petrolmen's League, et al. v. John F. Inman, Individually and in his capacity as Chief of Police of the Atlanta Police Department.* 1973 Case No. 18227

Plaintiffs alleged discriminatory practices related to hiring, promotions, and salaries in the Atlanta Police Department.
- *Edwin A. Walker v. Atlanta Newspapers, Inc. and Ralph McGill.* 1964 Case No. 8590

Edwin Walker charged the *The Atlanta Constitution* made slanderous statements about him in relation to riots on the campus of the University of Mississippi in 1962.

- *Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. U. S. A. and Robert F. Kennedy as the Attorney General of the United States.* 1964 Case No. 9017 AS 120804 Box 488

Complaint by Heart of Atlanta Motel, a large downtown motel in the city of Atlanta regularly catering to out-of-state guests, to prevent the Attorney General from exercising powers granted to him under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

- *George Willis Jr., Woodrow T. Lewis and Albert L. Dunn v. The Pickrick, a corporation, and Lester Maddox* 1964 Case No. 9028 AS 120804 Box 490-492

Case filed involving the refusal of the Pickrick Restaurant to serve Negro patrons.

- *Horace T. Ward v. Regents of the University System of Georgia, et al.* 1951 Case No. 4355

Case involving the denial of admission of a Negro applicant to the University of Georgia Law School on the basis of color.

U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia (Albany)

- *Asa Kelly, Jr., individually and as Mayor of the City of Albany, et al. v. M. S. Page, Dr. W. G. Anderson, Slater King, Charles Jones, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Reverend Ralph Abernathy, et al.* 1962 Case No. 727

Complaint brought by the City of Albany, Georgia, that defendants were congregating in the streets in ways contrary to the laws of the State of Georgia, which defendants blocked certain public streets such as to deny and deprive plaintiffs of their civil rights involving the right to freely use streets.

- *W. G. Anderson, Elijah Harris, Slater King, Emanuel Jackson, and Martin Luther King, Jr., on behalf of themselves and other similarly situated v. The City of Albany, Georgia, et al.* 1962 Case No. 731

Suit filed seeking injunction enjoining the defendants from continuing to pursue a policy of denying to Negro citizens the right to peacefully protest against state enforced racial segregation in the City of Albany, Georgia, by peacefully walking, two abreast, on the public sidewalks of the city and peacefully assembling in front of the City Hall, and peacefully speaking out against segregation.

U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia (Athens)

- *Hamilton E. Holmes and Charlayne A. Hunter, et al. v. Walter N. Danner, Registrar of the University of Georgia* 1960 Case No. 450

Suit brought by two Negroes challenging the time-honored practice of limiting admissions to the University of Georgia to white persons.

- *United States of America v. Herbert Guest, James S. Lackey, Cecil William Myers, Denver W. Phillips, Joseph Howard Sims, and George H. Turner* 1964 Case No. 2232

In a criminal case, the United States charged the defendants with conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate Negro citizens in the vicinity of Athens, Georgia. This case relates to the murder of Lemuel Penn.

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Georgia (Savannah)

- *Joseph Coggins, II and Arthur S. Guthrie, et al. v. E. B. Caldwell, Warden, Georgia State Prison, et al.* 1973 Case No. CV3068

Class action brought by plaintiffs on behalf of all Black persons incarcerated in the Georgia State Prison. Plaintiffs complained of numerous acts of racial discrimination related to the denial of equal protection regarding housing, work assignments, discipline, food services, training, medical care, staff, correspondence, and privileges.

- *Georgia State Branches of NAACP, et al. v. State of Georgia, et al.* 1982 Case No. CV 482-233

Class action suit seeking declaratory and injunctive relief against the State of Georgia, the members of the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Schools, and thirteen local school districts to end intentional racial discrimination in the public schools of the State of Georgia. Plaintiffs also sought relief from the intentional racially discriminatory administration of the special education program in the State of Georgia, alleging that Black school children were erroneously classified as educable mentally retarded as a means of removing them from normal classrooms or excluding them from programs for specific learning disabled children.

KENTUCKY

U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky (Richmond)

- *Walker, et al. v. Richmond Board of Education, et al.* 1962 Case No. 241

Class action suit brought by black school children of Richmond County, Kentucky, to enjoin the defendants from maintaining a dual school system for elementary grades. The suit also sought to prevent the assignment of teachers, administrators, and other personnel to the schools of Richmond County on the basis of the race of the children attending the school to which such personnel would be assigned.

MISSISSIPPI

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi (Biloxi)

- *U. S. A. v. Harrison County, County Board of Supervisors, County Sheriff, City of Biloxi, City Mayor, and City Police Chief* 1960 Case No. 2262

The U. S. contracted to spend \$1,133,000 to repair the seawall and reconstruct the beach in Biloxi. The defendants were to maintain the beach for public use. The United States filed suit to enjoin defendants from preventing or seeking to prevent Negroes, by reason of race, from using the beach and from thus violating the contract with the United States.

- *United States of America v. Biloxi Municipal Separate School District* 1963 Case No. 2643

Action brought by the United States seeking to enjoin the defendants from separating upon the basis of race or color any dependents of military personnel or civilian employees of the Plaintiff (including Keesler Air Force Base) in the operation of public schools.

- *United States of America v. Gulfport Municipal Separate School District* 1963 Case No. 2678

Action brought by the United States seeking to enjoin the defendants from separating upon the basis of race or color any dependents of military personnel or civilian employees of the Plaintiff (including Keesler Air Force Base) in the operation of public schools.

U.S. District for the Northern District of Mississippi (Greenville)

- *Loewen, et al. v. Turnipseed, et al.* 1975 Case No. G-75-147-5

Plaintiffs charged that textbook selections made by the Mississippi state textbook purchasing board violated their 1st, 13th, and 14th Amendment Rights.

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi (Hattiesburg)

- *United States of America v. James Daniel, Circuit Court Clerk and Registrar, Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi; and State of Mississippi* 1961 Case No. 1655

Complaint alleged defendants applied “different and more stringent standards” to Negroes registering to vote than to whites. The Justice Department sued for an injunction requiring defendants to register Negroes who had applied in the past.

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi (Jackson)

- *James H. Meredith, et al. v. Charles Dickson Fair, President of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning* 1961 Case No. 3130

A class action suit on behalf of James Meredith and all other Negro students similarly situated to enjoin the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning from limiting admission to the University of Mississippi to white persons. This case resulted in the admission of the first African-American student, James Meredith, to the University of Mississippi.

- *Vernon Tom Griffin, et al. v. Joe T. Patterson, Attorney General of the State of Mississippi, et al.* 1967 Case No. 4148

Appealed to the Supreme Court where it was combined with three other cases from Mississippi and one from Virginia. Involved the application of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to state election laws and regulations.

U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi (Meridian)

- *U. S. A. v. Cecil Ray Price, et al.* 1967 Case No. 5291

Criminal case involving the murders of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney, civil rights workers in Mississippi. Charged were eighteen Klansmen including Cecil Price, who was the Deputy Sheriff in Neshoba County, Mississippi.

NORTH CAROLINA

U. S. District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina (Greensboro)

- *Garnell Belo, a minor, by Edward Belo, et al. v. Randolph County Board of Education* 1962 Case No. 209-G-62

Case involving desegregation in Randolph County, North Carolina

- *Shelia S. Gilmore and Barries D. Gilmore, minors, by Artra and Helen Gilmore, their parents and next friends, et al. v. High Point City Board of Education, High Point, North Carolina* 1963 Case No. 51-G-63

Suit filed to desegregate the public schools of High Point, North Carolina.

- *Willie S. Griggs, et al. v. Duke Power Company* 1972 Case No. C-210-G-66

Suit filed regarding employment discrimination.

U. S. District Court for the Western District of North Carolina (Charlotte)

- *Swann, et al. v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education.* 1965 Case No. 65-CV-1974

Case filed over the legality of using busing as a means of bringing about desegregation of public schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA

U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina (Charleston)

- *James Pearson, an infant, by Levi Pearson, his next friend and Levi Pearson v. County Board of Education for Clarendon County, et al.* 1948 Case No. 1909

Case challenging the policy of the defendants of establishing and maintaining adequate free transportation to and from school for white children while failing and refusing to provide or maintain free bus transportation to and from school to Negro children because of their race or color.

- *Viola Louise Duvall, et al. v. J. F. Seignous* 1943 Case No.: 1082

Case involving unequal pay for black teachers in the public schools of School District No. 20 of Charleston County, South Carolina.

- *Harry Briggs, Jr., et al. v. The Board of Trustees for School District Number 22, Clarendon County, South Carolina, R. W. Elliott, Chairman, et al.* 1950 Case No.: 2505

Pre-cursor to *Briggs v. Elliott*, case No. 2657. See below.

- *Harry Briggs, Jr., et al. v. R. W. Elliott, et al.* 1950 Case No. 2657

Parents of minor Negro children in Clarendon County, South Carolina, brought suit to desegregate the public schools. A three-judge panel denied the requested relief. The court found that the Negro schools were inferior to white schools and ordered the defendants to begin immediately to equalize the facilities. The Court refused to allow plaintiffs to attend white schools during the equalization program. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and was one of the five cases heard collectively with the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.

See also Microfilm ID M1954 *Appellate Jurisdiction: Case Files of Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, et al., no. 1 to 5 October term.* 3 rolls; 35mm.

- *Mrs. Etta Clark, et al. v. C. H. Flory, State Forester, et al.* 1956 Case No.: 5082

Suit brought by plaintiffs alleging they were denied the use of Edisto Beach State Park, located in Charleston County, South Carolina, on account of race and color, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States.

- *Ola L. Bryan, et al. v. M. G. Austin, Jr., as Superintendent of School District No. 7, of Orangeburg* 1956 Case No. 5792

Suit brought against a school district in South Carolina seeking an injunction preventing defendants from refusing employment to plaintiffs solely because of membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

- *Shirley Mae Wheeler, a minor by Joseph Wheeler, her Grandfather and next friend v. School District Number 3, Clarendon County, South Carolina, et al.* 1965 Case No.: 8753

Case to desegregate the public schools of School District No. 3, Clarendon County, South Carolina.

- *Rebecca Drayton and Martha Drayton, minors, by Nancy Drayton, their Mother and next friend, et al. v. School District Number 2, Dorchester County, South Carolina, et al.* 1966 Case No. 66-536

Case to determine the most desirable of competing desegregation plans for the public schools in the Second District of Dorchester County, South Carolina.

U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina (Columbia)

- *Albert N. Thompson, et al. v. J. Heyward Gibbes, et al.* 1945 Case No.: 1273

Complaint filed alleging that School District No. 1 of Richland County fixed salaries on a basis whereby Negro teachers and principals received lower pay than whites and that the only reason for this difference was racial discrimination.

- *John H. Wrighten v. Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, et al.* 1947 Case No.: 1670

Case involving the denial of admission of John H. Wrighten, a colored person of African descent and of Negro blood, to the University of South Carolina Law School.

- *George Elmore, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated v. Clay Rice, et al.* 1947 Case No.: 1702

George Elmore sued to test the legality of the action of the defendants in not permitting him and other qualified Negro electors to vote in the Democratic Party's Primary held on August 13, 1946, in Richland County, South Carolina. The primary was held for the purpose of nominating candidates on the Democratic ticket for the House of Representatives of the United States and for various state offices.

- *Woodrow W. Hood, et al. v. Board of Trustees of Sumter County School District No. 2, Sumter County, South Carolina, et al.* 1953 Case No.: 3880

Case involving the refusal of the Sumter County Public Schools to allow members of a group commonly known as "Turks," being of the Caucasian race, to attend white public schools.

- *United States of America by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Attorney General of the United States v. School District Number 1, Lexington County, South Carolina.* 1966 Case No.: 66-96

Suit filed to desegregate the schools in Lexington County, South Carolina.

- *United States of America v. Lynwood Lanier Shull* 1946 Case No. 16,603

Criminal case involving Isaac Woodard, Jr., a Negro citizen of New York, who was beaten and blinded by Lynwood Shull, Chief of Police in Batesburg, South Carolina.

U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina (Orangeburg)

- *Rudolph W. Adams, et al. v. School District No. 5, Orangeburg County, South Carolina* 1964 Case No.: 8301

Suit filed to desegregate the schools in Orangeburg County, South Carolina.

U. S. District Court for the Western District of South Carolina (Anderson)

- *Harvey B. Gantt, a minor, by his father and next friend Christopher Gantt v. The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, et al.* 1962 Case No.: 4101

Class action suit seeking admission of Negro residents to Clemson College.

TENNESSEE

U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Knoxville)

- *Gene Mitchell Gray, et al. v. The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, et al.* 1951 Case No. 1567

Plaintiffs are Negro citizens of Tennessee who alleged that they were denied admission to the University of Tennessee solely on the grounds of race or color.

- *Jobeather McSwain, et al. v. County School Board of Anderson County, Tennessee* 1950 Case No. 1555

Suit filed to desegregate the public schools in Anderson County, Tennessee.

- *Josephine Goss, et al. v. The Board of Education of the City of Knoxville, Tennessee, et al.* 1959 Case No. 3984

Suit filed to desegregate the public schools in Knoxville, Tennessee.

U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Winchester)

- *Samuel Hill, et al. v. County Board of Education of Franklin County, Tennessee* 1963 Case No. 668
Suit to desegregate the public schools in Franklin County, Tennessee.

U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee (Nashville)

- *Charles W. Baker et al. v. Joe C. Carr, et al.* 1959 Case No. 2724
Landmark case heard by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1962. The Supreme Court held that legislative district apportionment should be based upon the principle of “one man, one vote.”
- *Robert W. Kelley, et al. v. Board of Education of the City of Nashville, et al.* 1955 Case No. 2094
Suit filed to desegregate the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee.

U. S. District Court for the Western District of Tennessee (Memphis)

- *O. Z. Evers, et al. v. John T. Dwyer, et al.* 1958 Case No. 2903
Suit filed relating to the separation of white and colored persons on street-car lines operated in Tennessee.
- *Eloise Flowers and O. W. Pickett v. Henry Loeb, et al.* 1960 Case No. 3958
Class action suit to prohibit the exclusion of Negroes from the enjoyment of shows, exhibitions, etc. held in the Municipal Auditorium in Memphis, Tennessee.
- *City of Memphis v. Martin Luther King, Jr., Hosea Williams, Reverend James Bevel, Reverend James Orange, Ralph D. Abernathy and Bernard Lee* 1968 Case No.: 68-80
Case involving a restraining order by the City of Memphis to disallow a march in the City of Memphis. In 1968 Memphis was besieged with a strike by the city's garbage workers. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) went to Memphis to lend support to the strike. The Opinion and Temporary Injunction was filed on April 5, 1968, the day after King was assassinated.