

Desegregation in the Schools

<i>Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada</i>	States providing professional or graduate training for whites in state must provide comparable in-state education for blacks	1938
<i>Sweatt v. Painter</i>	Graduate or professional programs offered to blacks must be equal in both facilities and "intangibles" including quality of faculty and reputation	1950
<i>McLaurin v. Oklahoma Regents</i>	Blacks enrolled in formerly all white schools must be treated equally and cannot be segregated w/in school	1950
<i>Brown v. Bd of Ed of Topeka, KS</i>	Separate education is necessarily unequal, even superior segregated schools may harm children	1954
<i>Bolling v. Sharpe</i>	Brown applies to federal territory (DC) through 5th Amend	1955
<i>Brown II</i>	States and local school boards should propose desegregation plans "with all deliberate speed" to be approved by local judges	1955
<i>Cooper v. Aaron</i>	Really, we meant it! We're not changing our minds.	1958
<i>Green v. New Kent County</i>	Desegregation is more than formal race-blind choice, must be genuinely "unified" school system	1968
<i>Griffin v. Prince Edward County</i>	School boards cannot close public schools to avoid desegregation - cannot privatize schools either	1968
<i>Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenberg Cty</i>	Courts can argue a number of different remedies, including numerical goals and bussing to create unified school systems	1971
<i>Keyes v. Denver School Dist.</i>	Intentional segregation through drawing attendance districts viewed as impermissible segregation of entire district	1973
<i>Milliken v. Bradley</i>	Courts cannot further desegregation through inter-district solutions where segregation was <i>de facto</i> , not <i>de jure</i>	1974
<i>Washington v. Seattle S.D.</i>	Struck down initiative requiring students to attend school closest to home contrary to desegregation order	1982
<i>Oklahoma City v. Dowell</i>	School districts may discontinue bussing if they have complied w/ deseg. orders over reasonable period and have eliminated the "vestiges" of official segregation	1991
<i>Freeman v. Pitts</i>	Courts may end supervision of court-ordered desegregation plan once district has shown reasonable compliance	1992
<i>US v. Fordice</i>	Different admissions, funding and curricula improperly perpetuated the segregation of MS' s system of higher ed	1992