

Report of ✓ Detroit Branch of N. A. A. C. P.

FOR THE MONTH OF September

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
To be mailed to the National Office before the 10th of the month.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS  
(Check when meetings have been held.)

Executive ..... 4 .....  
Membership .....  
Finance .....  
Press .....  
Meetings ~~Mass~~ ..... 1 .....  
Legal .....  
Educational .....  
Grievance ..... 1 .....  
Auxiliary .....  
Regular ..... 1 .....

MEMBERS  
(Note number secured.)

New ..... } -32 .....  
Renewals .....  
Blue ..... 2 ..... OCT 10 1921  
Gold ..... 1 .....  
Contributors 1 Pd. on account ..

AMOUNT SENT TO NATIONAL OFFICE

Membership Fees ..... \$43.75  
General Fund ..... \$  
Special Fund. Convention expenses ..... \$ 600.00 on account  
Traveling Expenses ..... \$ 20.22- Mrs. Hunton

INVESTIGATIONS Consulted with corporation counsel of city as to legal rights of Ku Klux Klan to set up chapter in Detroit. Advised that they could not prosecute them unless they violated a city ordinance. Advised to take up matter with U.S. District Attorney.

Segregation in Eastern High School, in that colored pupils were seated together, instead of alphabetically, as the white pupils. Resulted in the practice being discontinued when brought to attention of Superintendent. Segregation of patients in Herman Kiefer Hospital investigated.

SPECIAL CASES - In the case of Sam Griggs, reported last month, the accused was sentenced for life. ~~Consent~~ <sup>entire</sup> opinion among our people is that this was purely a case of self defense, when the mob had pursued him to his home before he shot into the crowd, killing one boy and wounding another.

Case of discrimination at drug store soda fountain counter. Wrote the company. Replied- they had issued no orders to their employees as to whom they should serve; had issued orders to their 3 stores that no discrimination should be shown; and further that they welcomed colored trade. They, (The Economical Drug Co) requested the address of the complainant, so that

CLIPPINGS.—Mail with this report clippings from local newspapers, white or colored, they might send him a written apology. ( This is unusual in Detroit )

Signed

*L. E. Johnson*  
Secretary.

REPORT FOR BRANCH BULLETIN (to be attached).

2338 St. Antoine St.

**Title:** Report of the Detroit Branch of the NAACP

**Creator:** Lillian E. B. Johnson.

**Date:** September 1921

**Summary:** The Great Migration brought thousands of black Southerners to the North faster than the region could assimilate them. They were confronted with discrimination, socially sanctioned segregation, and racial violence born of white resistance. The majority who went to Michigan settled in Detroit to work in the auto industry, which was willing to hire black workers for lower wages. The NAACP founded a branch there in 1912. This monthly report notes the efforts of the Ku Klux Klan to set up a chapter in Detroit, segregation in Eastern High School, and the refusal of a drug store soda fountain counter to serve black customers.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/segregation-era.html#obj256>

**NO**

**DOGS  
NEGROES  
MEXICANS**

LONESTAR RESTAURANT ASSN.  
Dallas, Texas

**Title:** “NO DOGS, NEGROES, MEXICANS.”

**Creator:** Lonestar Restaurant Association, Dallas, Texas [no date]

**Summary:** Jim Crow laws mandating the separation of the races in practically every aspect of public life were systematically instituted in the South beginning in the 1890s. Water fountains, restaurants, theaters, restrooms, stores, buses, trains, workplaces, and other public facilities were typically designated with “White Only” and “Colored” signs. The Lonestar Restaurant Association based in Dallas distributed this sign to its members to hang in the windows of their restaurants, where American Indians, Mexicans, and African Americans were subjected to Jim Crow laws and racial discrimination. These types of laws existed until the 1960s.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/segregation-era.html#obj024>

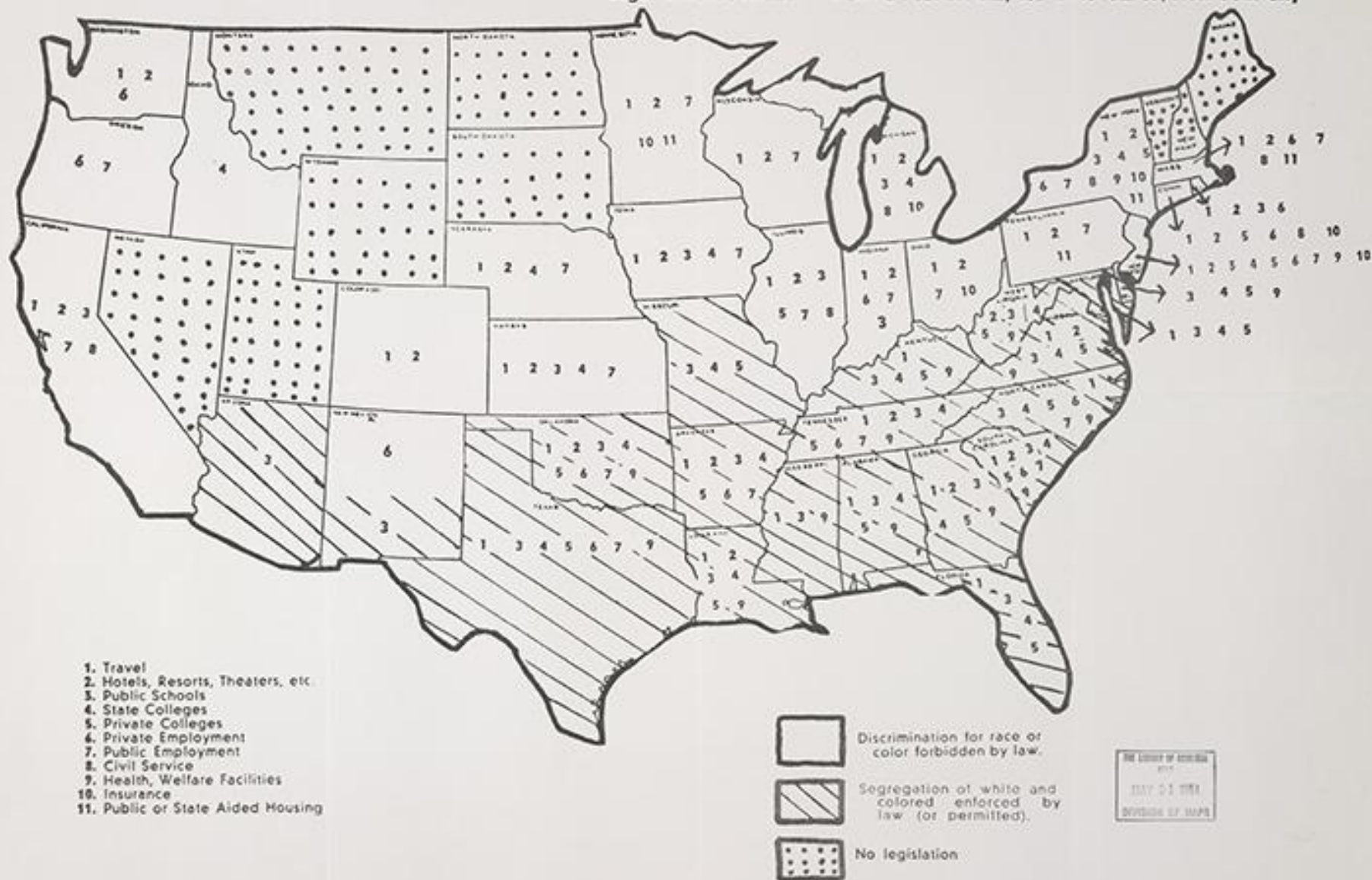


# A CIVIL RIGHTS MAP OF AMERICA

Copyright, 1949  
Oceana Publ

Reprinted from "The Law of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties"  
by Edwin S. Newman, LL.B. Price: Cloth \$2.00 Paper \$1.00

Legal Almanac No. 15 Oceana Publications, 461 West 18th St., New York City



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
JULY 21 1954  
DIVISION OF MAPS

**Title:** *The Civil Rights Map of America*

**Creator:** New York: Oceana Publications

**Date:** 1949

**Summary:** This 1949 map divides the states into three major categories: states with “discrimination for race or color forbidden by law;” states with “segregation of white and colored enforced by law (or permitted);” and states with “no legislation” related to civil rights. The map further describes the types of discrimination allowed in each state: “travel, hotels, resorts, theaters, public schools, state and private colleges, private and public employment, civil service, health and welfare facilities, insurance,” and “public or state-aided housing.”

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/world-war-ii-and-post-war.html#obj076>



**Title:** Drinking fountain on the county courthouse lawn, Halifax, North Carolina

**Creator(s):** John Vachon

**Date:** 1938 Apr.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa1997003218/PP/>





**Title:** [Mrs. Nettie Hunt, sitting on steps of Supreme Court, holding newspaper, explaining to her daughter Nikie the meaning of the Supreme Court's decision banning school segregation]

**Creator:** United Press International

**Date:** 1954

**Summary:** The Supreme Court's decision on the *Brown v. Board of Education* case in 1954 marked a culmination in a plan the NAACP had put into action more than forty years earlier—the end to racial inequality. African American parents throughout the country like Mrs. Hunt, shown here, explained to their children why this was an important moment in history.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00652489/>



**Title:** [University of Alabama students burn desegregation literature during demonstration in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 6 against the enrollment of Autherine Lucy, an African American student]

**Date Created/Published:** 1956

**Summary:** Autherine Lucy's dream of obtaining a degree in library science was finally realized when she officially enrolled at the all-white University of Alabama in 1956. While the court had granted her the right to attend the university, the white population seemed intent on making this impossible by staging riots. Students, adults and even groups from outside of Alabama shouted racial epithets, threw eggs, sticks and rocks, and generally attempted to block her way. Protestors, like the group pictured here, prompted the University to expel Lucy on February 6, 1956, in order to ensure her personal safety.

**URL:** <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/98506860>





**Title:** School dilemma Charlotte, N.C.: Youths taunt Dorothy Geraldine Counts, 15, as the Negro girl walks to enroll at the previously all-white Harding High School here, September 4th. Leaving the school, she was pelted with trash, small sticks, and pebbles.

**Date Created/Published:** 4 September 1957

**Summary:** In 1957, fifteen-year-old Dorothy Geraldine Counts and three other students became the first African American students to attend the previously all white Harding High School in Charlotte, North Carolina. They were greeted by angry white mobs who screamed obscenities and racial slurs at the African American students. Counts's picture appeared in many newspapers as did others of black students attempting to attend white schools for the first time. Counts's family feared for her safety and withdrew her from Harding and sent her out of state to complete high school.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96520936/>

"The Paper That's Published For Its Readers"

ARKANSAS  
**STATE PRESS**

P. O. BOX 2179

Little Rock, Arkansas

December 17, 1957

Mr. Roy Wilkins  
20 West 40th Street  
New York, N. Y.

30618 DEC 19 57

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Conditions are yet pretty rough in the school for the children. Last week, Minnie Jean's mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, asked me to go over to the school with her for a conference with the principal, and the two assistant principals. Subject of conference: "Firmer disciplinary measures, and the withdrawal of Minnie Jean from the glee club's Christmas program." The principal had informed Minnie Jean in withdrawing her from the program that "When it is definitely decided that Negroes will go to school here with the whites, and the troops are removed, then you will be able to participate in all activities." We strongly challenged this statement, which he denied making in that fashion.

We also pointed out that the treatment of the children had been getting steadily worse for the last two weeks in the form of kicking, spitting, and general abuse. As a result of our visit, stronger measures are being taken against the white students who are guilty of committing these offenses. For instance, a boy who had been suspended for two weeks, flunked both six-weeks tests, and on his return to school, the first day he knocked Gloria Ray into her locker. As a result of our visit, he was given an indefinite suspension.

The superintendent of schools also requested a conference the same afternoon. Clarence and I went down and spent about two hours. Here, again we pointed out that a three-day suspension given Hugh Williams for a sneak attack perpetrated on one of the Negro boys which knocked him out, and required a doctor's attention, was not sufficient punishment. We also informed him that our investigation revealed that there were many pupils willing to help if given the opportunity, and that President Eisenhower was very much concerned about the Little Rock crisis. He has stated his willingness to come down and address the student body if invited by student leaders of the school. This information was passed on to the principals of the school, but we have not been assured that leadership would be given to children in the school who are willing to organize for law and order. However, we have not abandoned the idea. Last Friday, the 13th, I was asked to call Washington and see if we could get FBI men placed in the school December 16-18.

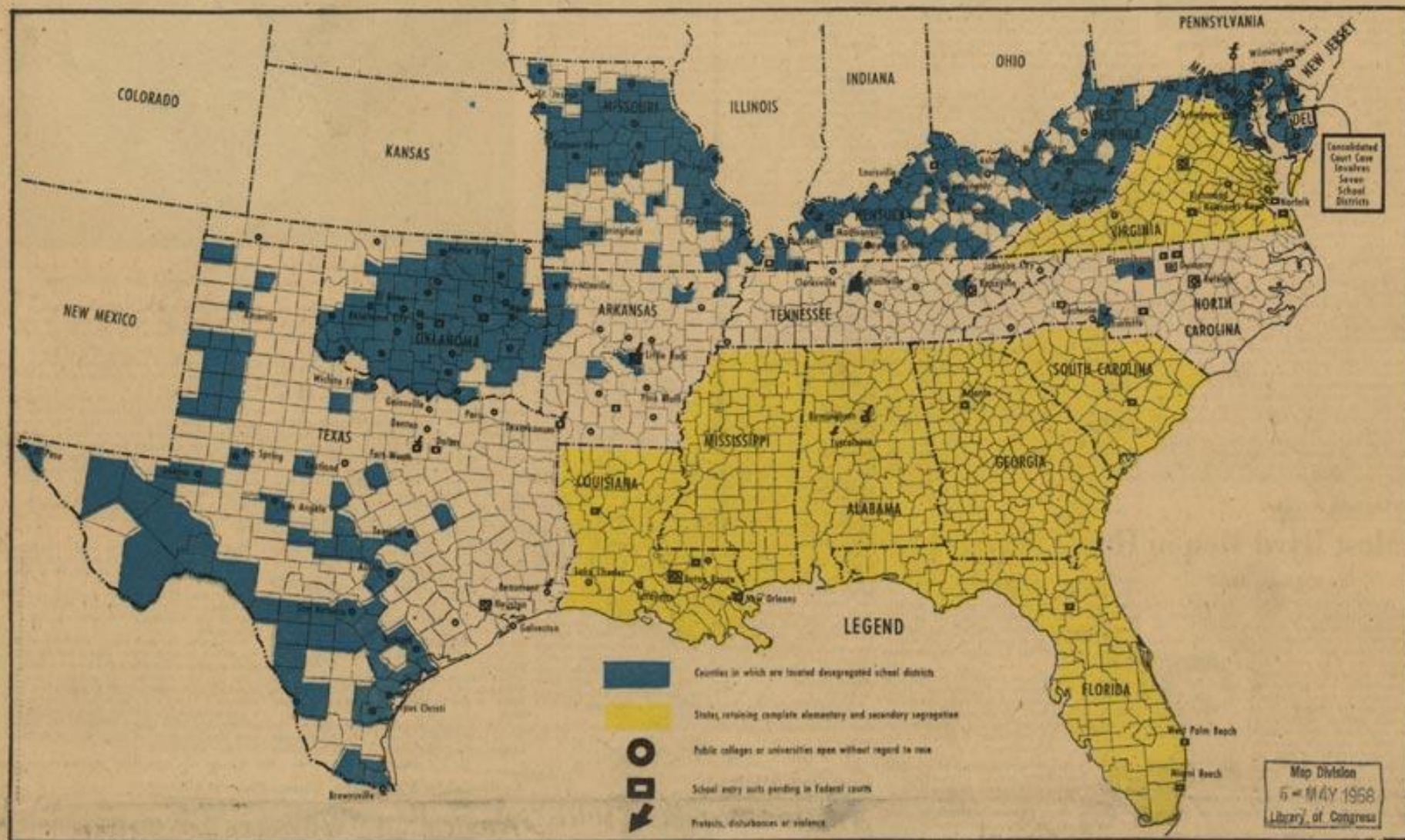
**Title:** Daisy Bates to Roy Wilkins on the treatment of the Little Rock Nine, December 17, 1957.

**Summary:** Daisy Bates, publisher of the newspaper *The Arkansas State Press* and president of the Arkansas NAACP Branches, led the NAACP's campaign to desegregate the public schools in Little Rock, Arkansas. Thurgood Marshall and Wiley Branton served as counsel. The school board agreed to begin the process with Central High School, approving the admission of nine black teenagers. The decision outraged many white citizens including Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus. President Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock to ensure the protection of the nine students, and, on September 25, 1957, they entered the school. In the midst of the crisis, Daisy Bates wrote this letter to NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins to report on the students' progress.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naACP/the-civil-rights-era.html#obj16>



## Segregation's Citadel Unbreached in 4 Years



The map, adapted from one in the May issue of the Southern School News, shows the present status of segregation and desegregation in the Southern and Border States.

**Title:** “Segregation's Citadel Unbreached in 4 Years”

**Creator:** *Washington Observer*

**Date:** Sunday, May 11, 1958

**Summary:** At the time of the May 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education*, decision seventeen states and the District of Columbia had laws enforcing school segregation. By 1958, only seven states—Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana—maintained public school segregation.

**URL:** <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/brown/brown-aftermath.html>



Jan. '63  
(by B.R. T. & N.H.)

### Preamble

1) The one hundred years since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation have witnessed no fundamental government action to terminate the economic subordination of the American Negro. Today the ratio of unemployment among Negroes and whites remains two-to-one, while the income of Negroes is roughly half that of whites. Not only have these disparities remained constant over decades, but in the present period they have absolutely widened. Their effect on race relations generally can only frustrate the limited gains recently registered in school integration and in equal accommodations in public facilities and transportation.

2) The condition of Negro labor is inseparable from that of white labor; the immediate crisis confronting black labor grows out of the unresolved crisis in the national economy. History shows that the peculiar disadvantages suffered by the Negro as the result of segregation and discrimination are alleviated in times of relatively full employment and aggravated when unemployment is high. So far the federal government has produced no serious answers to the problem of rising unemployment; each succeeding recession has produced an upward revision of minimal unemployment rates, and Congress and the White House appear complacent in the face of current unemployment figures of 6%.

3) The current crisis is overwhelmingly the result of structural unemployment. Thousands of workers have been displaced by automation, rendered economically functionless in modern industrial society. Negroes have been disproportionately victimized, for automation has attacked precisely those unskilled and semiskilled jobs to which Negroes have traditionally been relegated. Moreover, the persistence of racial discrimination on a national scale has closed to Negroes, who have lacked the training to compete for skilled jobs, even the limited opportunities for job retraining available to whites. Statistics speak clearly: 25% of the long-term unemployed are Negroes.

4) Automation coupled with a tremendous population increase is seriously limiting job opportunities for all youth particularly Negroes in the 16-21 age group. 50% of Negro youth, 16-21 are idle. A disproportionate number of the 8,000,000 school dropouts a year are Negroes.

5) These indisputable facts dictate certain strategies for the overall progress of the Negro in the present period:

a) Integration in the fields of education, housing, transportation and public accommodations will be of limited extent and duration so long as fundamental economic inequality along racial lines persists. Already the slowdown in the rate of progress in many of these fields is evident in the widespread characterization of recent gains as "tokenism". An economically disadvantaged people is not able to utilize institutions and facilities geared to middle-class incomes in an inflated economy. They cannot afford to patronize the better restaurants, integrated or not; their own financial circumstances segregate them from middle-class housing; they cannot afford to travel, whether buses are integrated or not, or send their children to college

b) The demand for "merit hiring" practices is obsolete. When a racial disparity in unemployment has been firmly established in the course of a century, the change-over to "equal opportunities" merely prevents a further divergence in the relative status of the races but does not wipe out the cumulative handicaps of the Negro worker. In addition, "equal opportunities"

**Title:** Preamble [March on Washington]

**Creators:** Bayard Rustin, Tom Kahn, and Norman Hill

**Date:** January, 1963

**Summary:** In December 1962, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, proposed a mass march on Washington during the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation, calling for jobs to reduce the high rate of black unemployment. Randolph asked his colleague, Bayard Rustin, to draft a blueprint for the march. Rustin delivered this outline to Randolph after conferring with Norman Hill, assistant program director of CORE, and Tom Kahn. Hill and Kahn had previously assisted Rustin with organizing the Youth Marches for Integrated Schools.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/civil-rights-era.html#obj142>





**Title:** Marching for Freedom

**Creator:** Fred Ward

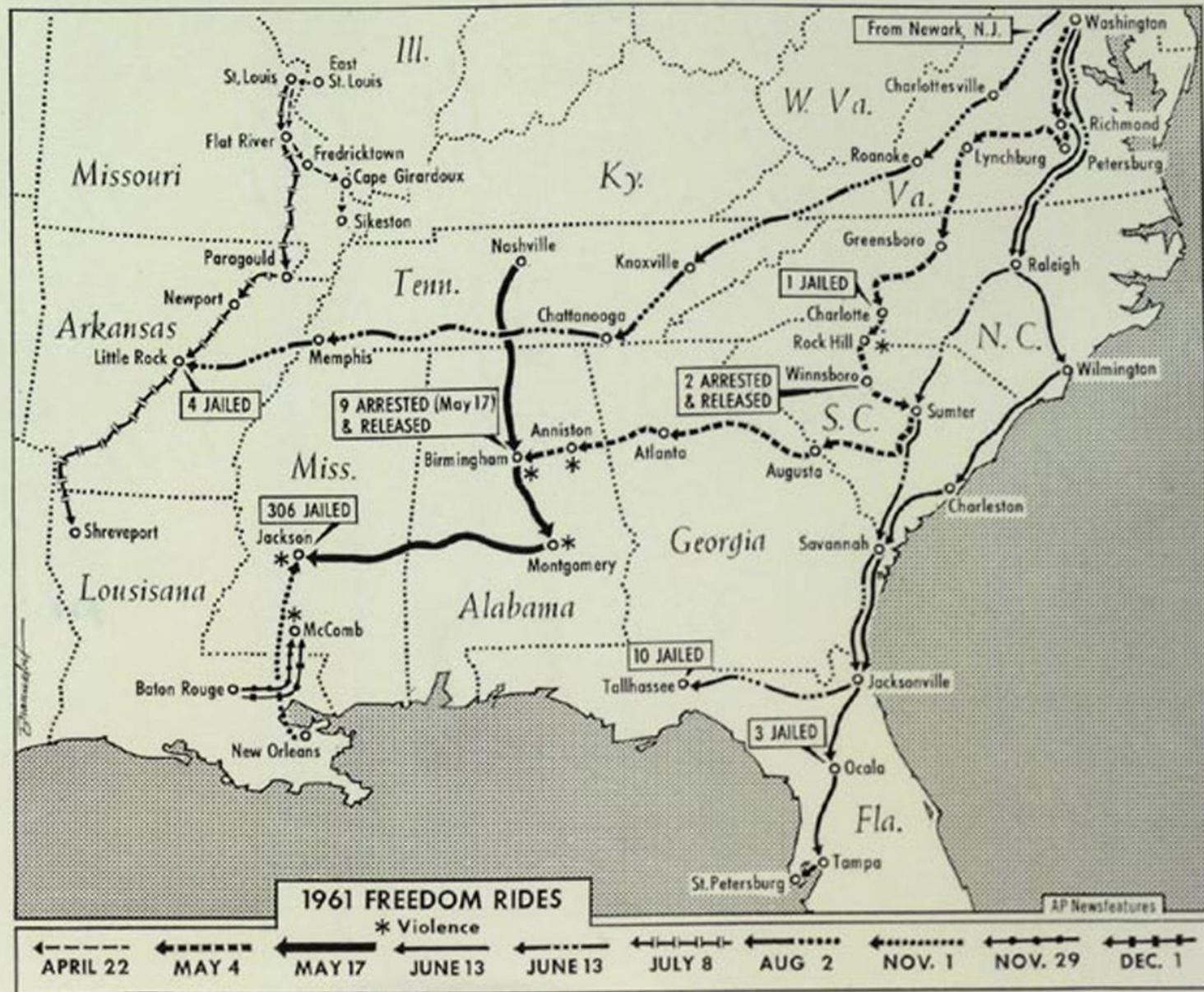
**Date:** August 28, 1963

**Summary:** A pivotal point in the civil rights movement was the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. More than 250,000 people from all walks of life gathered on the Mall in Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963. The historic event helped to turn the tide for the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by demonstrating to the nation and the world that it was time for change. The events of that day would echo across the world, through extensive media coverage, as others would take up the cry, “We Shall Overcome.” This photograph depicts how thousands came together and peacefully demonstrated, answering the call of the leaders of the March.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2013645796/>



## BACKGROUND MAP



**Title:** Background Map: 1961 Freedom Rides

**Creator:** Associated Press

**Date:** 1962

**Summary:** The Freedom Riders of the early 1960s, organized by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) rode through the South seeking to integrate the bus, rail and airport terminals. This Associated Press release includes a map and a descriptive text that illustrates the routes taken and the history behind the freedom rides. Together, the map and text record the individual cities visited, when and where violence occurred, and how many people were arrested.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr071.html>



We would like to make it clear that this mass movement was not begun to bring economic suffering to the state but to bring to the realization of the citizens of North Carolina that the Negroes, who are also citizens of North Carolina, can no longer remain quiet and complacent and continue to accept such gross injustice from those who desire no change in old customs and traditions solely for the purpose of personal gain or because of the warped ideas which have been instilled in the minds of many responsible citizens.

— Open letter from students  
of North Carolina A&T  
College at Greensboro to  
North Carolina Attorney  
General Malcolm Seawell  
February 15, 1960



OKLAHOMA CITY, 1958: "If we can't eat, we can study."

Negroes,  
Sweet and docile,  
Meek, humble and kind:  
Beware the day  
They change their minds!\*  
— LANGSTON HUGHES

**A** single Negro demanding service at a Dixie Jim Crow lunch counter invites humiliation and possibly violence.

A dozen or a score seated at a southern lunch counter

\* Reprinted with permission of author from "Selected Poems of Langston Hughes," Alfred Knopf, 1959.

**Title:** *The Day They Changed Their Minds*

**Creator:** NAACP

**Date:** March 1960

**Summary:** On February 1, 1960, four students from North Carolina A & T College sat down at a segregated Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina. All were members of NAACP youth councils. Within weeks, similar demonstrations by white and black students spread across the South. Many students were arrested. The NAACP provided attorneys and raised money for fines or bail bonds. At a conference at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, in April 1960, the students formed their own organization, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This pamphlet recounts the beginning of the student sit-in movement organized by NAACP youth councils.

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/civil-rights-era.html#obj107>