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August 1973

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS REGARDING SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

San Diego Unified School District

1933 Field Act passed by California State Legislature to establish certain standards pertaining to structures of public school buildings.

1954 Supreme Court decision Brown v. Bd. of Ed. ... Separate education facilities are inherently unequal... and thus unconstitutional

1954 Cooper v. Aaron (Little Rock) court decision that ... school boards... may not maintain segregated schools or permit educational decisions to be influenced by community sentiment or majority of voters...

1963 NAACP submitted recommendations to SDUSD to reduce school segregation

1964 Civil Rights Act passed by U. S. Congress

1965 U. S. Civil Rights Committee called attention to segregation in SDUSD

1965 San Diego School Board adopted a resolution to exert all efforts to avoid and eliminate segregation

1966 Citizens Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity confirmed racial imbalance in San Diego schools

1966 League of Women Voters statement to the Bd. of Ed. commending the Citizen Committee's report

1967 Grand Jury presented findings that showed segregation and unequal educational opportunity, and recommended reducing racial imbalance in San Diego schools

1967 League of Women Voters and various other community groups spoke to the Bd. of Ed. to implement report of Citizen's Committee to end segregation

1967 Bd. of Ed. approved voluntary integration schools Freemont and Silvergate

1967 Carlin v San Diego Bd. of Ed. class action lawsuit charging that children in San Diego were not receiving an equal educational opportunity because the schools were not integrated

1968 Lincoln High School principal's advisory committee reported to Bd. of Ed. on problems related to segregation

1968 League of Women Voters made statements to Bd. of Ed. to support transportation funds for permissive transfer students and support for a comprehensive plan for desegregation

1968 Greene v. Bd. of Ed. court decision ... freedom of choice plans could not be acceptable, "mere deliberate speed" not enough... NOW... school boards have affirmative duty to eradicate past discrimination

1968 Incorporation of Citizens United for Racial Equality (CURE)

1969 State Attorney General brought suit against SDUSD for racial imbalance. Suit later dropped

1969 State Board of Education adopted guidelines defining racial imbalance and required districts to move against segregation of students

1969 League of Women Voters supported the State Bd. of Ed. action strengthening the Administrative code

1969 League of Women Voters did not support and CURE opposed school bonds for pre-Field Act schools because no criteria was included to eliminate racial and ethnic imbalance

1970 League of Women Voters presented a plan for a comprehensive educational complex to the Bd. of Ed. as one way to help equalize educational opportunity

1971 Swan v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg court decision upheld by the Supreme Court that busing, zoning, gerrymandering were established as legitimate integration tools

1971 League of Women Voters supported the school bond election because of the Bd. of Ed. support of the Balanced Community Concept

1971 State Legislature passed School Aid Housing Act which approved funds for local districts to enable them to reconstruct non-conforming schools

1972 League of Women Voters spoke to the Bd. of Ed. to reconsider their decision to begin architectural plans on segregated sites

1972 CURE spoke to Bd. of Ed. to question the legality of replacing pre-Field schools on imbalanced sites with follow-up letter to Bd. President

1972 CURE sent letter to Bd. of Ed. recommending implementation of the Control Balance Plan contained in the district's Desegregation and Integration report

1972 CURE letter to Bd. of Ed. recommending pre-Field replacement report and integration report should have been drawn jointly

1972 CURE presented maps to illustrate racial and ethnic imbalance in the schools and showed trends of progressing segregation from 1966 to 1972

1972 League of Women Voters, CURE, Bd. of Ed. et al opposed Proposition 21

1972 Proposition 21 passed by voters in November

1973 Encanto voluntary integration school magnet plan started (January)

1973 Petitioners demand to State Allocation Bd not to allocate funds to racially imbalanced schools (Feb)

1973 (March) State Allocation Bd. refuses demand... justifies decision on sole ground that Proposition 21 repealed relevant statutory law

1973 July 20 Petition for Writ of Mandate filed in State Supreme Court to compel State Allocation Bd. to insure racial and ethnic balance in schools to which it allocates funds

1973 July 27 - Petitioners sent telegram to St. Allocation Bd. after Supreme Court decision Keyes v. School District No. 1, Denver Colo. to apply decision to the unconstitutionality of Prop. 21.

1973 August 6 - St. Allocation Bd. allocated several million dollars to local school districts ($8 million to SDUSD)

1973 August 14 - League of Women Voters and CURE spoke to Bd. of Ed. to clarify lawsuit action