

**4.** In 1937, African-American activists in Chicago founded the Negro Labor Relations League to put pressure on companies that refused to hire black workers. The League's campaigns targeted newspapers, movie theaters, and other companies. Such pickets and “don't buy where you can't work” consumer boycotts took place in black neighborhoods in many U.S. cities during from the 1920s through the 1940s.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

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**14.** In 1940, the city of Detroit built the Sojourner Truth Homes public housing project for the city's growing population of black workers. It was located in an area between a white and a black neighborhood. Nearby white residents protested, and the city government announced the project would be for white residents only. African-American organizations protested this change in policy and the city changed back to allowing black workers to live there. White neighbors responded with violence on the day the first black family attempted to move into the Sojourner Truth Homes.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

**5.** In the summer of 1947, black and white young people organized by the Congress of Racial Equality and the Modern Trend Progressive Youth Group protested the fact that the Palisades Amusement Park in New Jersey did not admit African Americans. Every Sunday, the students staged “stand ins” outside the park gates. Despite suffering beatings and arrests, they continued for several weeks. In 1949, the state of New Jersey passed a law barring racial discrimination at swimming pools.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

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**12.** In 1947, a group of Harlem housewives formed the Consumers Protective Committee and organized protests against unfair treatment of black customers by the neighborhood’s white-owned businesses. They created a nine-point pledge of fair selling practices and picketed and boycotted any business that did not agree to follow the pledge.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

**6.** In 1943, Charleston, South Carolina teacher Viola Louise Duvall, represented by lawyers from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), filed a class action suit on behalf of African-American teachers, who earned far less than white teachers. The lawsuit succeeded and forced the Charleston school board to pay equal teacher salaries by 1946.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

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**13.** In July 1940 Lonnie Smith tried to vote in the Democratic party primary election in the state of Texas. He was not allowed to vote, because the state had a law stating that only whites could vote in primary elections. With the help of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Smith sued, and eventually the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in his favor in the 1944 case of *Smith vs. Allwright*, which made all white-only primary elections illegal.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

**3.** In December 1946, 200 black residents appeared at the federal building in Jackson, Mississippi, to testify to a U.S. Senate committee about how whites intimidated African Americans into not voting. Most who testified were veterans of World War II, and they told stories of being insulted, beaten, kidnapped, and put in jail when they tried to register to vote or cast a vote.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

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**11.** During World War II, the population of Norfolk, Virginia grew as white and black workers moved to the city to take jobs building ships for the U.S. Navy. This made buses much more crowded. In July 1943 in Norfolk, black schoolteacher Sara Morris Davis sat in the front of the bus between two white passengers. When the bus driver ordered her to get up, she refused and was arrested. In similar situations where white passengers sat in the black section of the bus, drivers did nothing. Morris sued the state for only enforcing its segregation laws against black passengers and won.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

**2.** In May 1941, as the United States mobilized for World War II, black labor activist A. Philip Randolph called for a mass march on the capital to protest job discrimination in government and defense industry jobs. The threatened demonstration convinced President Franklin Roosevelt to issue an executive order banning discrimination in hiring "because of race, creed, color, or national origin." In response to Roosevelt's act, Randolph called off the march.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

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**8.** Starting in the winter of 1943, students at Howard University in Washington, D.C., began "stool sitting" at local cafeterias that refused to serve African Americans. They would enter the restaurants, be told they wouldn't be served, and then quietly refuse to leave. Some restaurants changed their policies in response. Students also picketed carrying signs that referred to black service in the military that read "We die together—Why can't we eat together?"

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

**9.** In 1944, George Swanson Starling informally organized fellow pickers in the orange groves of Eustis, Florida, to ask for higher wages. With wartime labor shortages, the workers had some success with demanding more money for the oranges they picked. But when Starling got word that some whites were talking about lynching him for his activities, he moved away.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

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**7.** In 1944 several African-American and white civic organizations and unions in Washington state joined together to push for a state fair employment practices law. The law, which passed in 1949, banned racial discrimination in employment and set up a state agency to monitor compliance.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

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**10.** In 1944, a group of African-American students from the University of Washington organized pickets and other public protests at Seattle's Colman Park swimming pool, which did not allow African Americans to swim there. As a result, the city integrated the pool, allowing all Seattle residents to use it.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

I. During the 1940s, black homeowners in Los Angeles challenged the private agreements among many white home sellers (known as racially restrictive covenants) which prevented African Americans from buying houses in white neighborhoods. These efforts included lawsuits, establishing the Home Protective Association to help families fight these cases, and publicity in the *California Eagle*, an African-American newspaper.

**WHO**

**WHAT**

**WHERE**

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