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At Hearst Networks EMEA you will be offered personal and professional development opportunities throughout your career with us. Well do everything we can to see you thrive and grow. Following is the case brief for Brown v. Board of Education, United States Supreme Court, (1954) (Case Summary of Brown v. Board of Education:Oliver Brown was denied admission into a white schoolAs a representative of a class action suit, Brown filed a claim alleging that laws permitting segregation in public schools were a violation of the 14th Amendment equal protection clause.After the District Court upheld segregation using Plessy v. Ferguson as authority, Brown petitioned the United States Supreme Court.The Supreme Court held that segregation had a profound and detrimental effect on education and segregation deprived minority children of equal protection under the law.Statement of Facts:Oliver Brown and other plaintiffs were denied admission into a public school attended by white children. This was permitted under laws which allowed segregation based on race. Brown claimed that the segregation deprived minority children of equal protection under the 14th Amendment. Brown filed a class action, consolidating cases from Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas against the Board of Education in a federal district court in Kansas.Procedural History:Brown filed suit against the Board of Education in District Court. After the District Court held in favor of the Board, Brown appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court granted certiorari.Issues and Holding:Does the segregation on the basis of race in public schools deprive minority children of equal educational opportunities, violating the 14th Amendment? Yes.Judgment:The Court Reversed the District Courts decision.Rule of Law or Legal Principle:Separating educational facilities on racial classifications is unequal in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.Reasoning:The Court yearned for looking at a unitary system and prior cases could yield a true meaning of the 14th Amendment because each is inconclusive.At the time the 14th Amendment was enacted, almost no African American children were receiving an education. As such, trying to determine the historical intentions surrounding the 14th Amendment is not helpful. In addition, few public schools existed at the time the amendment was adopted.Analyzing the text of the amendment itself is necessary to determine its true meaning. The Court held the basic language of the Amendment suggests the intent to prohibit all discriminatory legislation against minorities.Despite the fact each facility is essentially the same, the Court held it was necessary to examine the actual effect of segregation on education. Over the past few years, public education has turned into one of the most valuable public services both state and local governments have to offer. Since education has a heavy bearing on the future success of each child, the opportunity to be educated must be equal to each student.The Court stated that the opportunity for education available to segregated minorities has a profound and detrimental effect on both their hearts and minds. Studies showed that segregated students felt less motivated, inferior and have a lower standard of performance than non-minority students. The Court explicitly overturned Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537 (1896), stating that segregation deprives African-American students of equal protection under the 14th Amendment.Concurring/Dissenting opinion:Unanimous decision led by Justice Warren.Significance:Brown v. Board of Education was the landmark case which desegregated public schools in the United States. It abolished the idea of separate but equal. Student Resources://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/347/48356 F. Supp. 2d 1212 (1999)Oliver BROWN, et al., Plaintiffs, andCharles and Kimberly Smith, minor children by their mother and next friend, Linda Brown Smith, et al., Intervening Plaintiffs v.UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 501, Shawnee County, Kansas, Defendant.No. 7-316 United States District Court, D. Kansas,July 27, 1999.*123 Richard E. Roth, Topeka, KS, Christopher A Hansen, American Civil Liberties Union, New York, NY, for Plaintiffs, Dan Biles, Gates, Biles, Shieles & Ryan, P.A., Overland Park, KS, Charles N. Henson, Henson, K. Gary Sebelius, Anne L. Baker, Wright, Henson, Somers, Sebelius, Clark & Baker, LLP, Topeka, KS, Carl A. Gallagher, McAnany, Van Cleave & Phillips, P.A., Kansas City, KS, Charles D. McAtee, Schroer, Rice, P.A., Topeka, KS, Robert T. Stephan, Lenexa, KS, for Defendant.MEMORANDUM AND ORDERROGERS, District Judge.This matter is before the court upon the motion of defendant, Unified School District No. 501, for a declaration of unitary status and order of dismissal. Plaintiffs do not oppose the motion. Defendant has recounted the history of this litigation in its motion. This history is also reviewed in other published opinions. As the facts relevant to this motion have been stated in prior pleadings or opinions and do not appear to be in dispute, the court shall not unduly lengthen this order with a detailed recitation. After reviewing the parties' briefs as well as the annual reports submitted by defendant, the court shall grant defendant's motion.The United States Supreme Court has stated that before declaring a school system unitary, a district court should consider several factors including: whether there has been full and satisfactory compliance with the court's decrees for a reasonable period of time; whether the vestiges of past discrimination have been eliminated to the extent practicable; and whether the school district has demonstrated a good faith commitment to executing the court's decrees as well as the law and the Constitution. See Missouri v. Jenkins,515 U.S. 70, 87-89, 115 S. Ct. 2038, 132 L. Ed. 2d 63 (1995); Freeman v. Pitts,503 U.S. 467, 486, 112 S. Ct. 1430, 118 L. Ed. 2d 108 (1992); Board of Education v. Dowell,498 U.S. 237, 248-50, 111 S. Ct. 630, 112 L. Ed. 2d 715 (1991).This case was remanded to this court by the Tenth Circuit to examine the vestiges of past intentional racial discrimination which remained in student, staff and faculty assignments. 978 F.2d 585, 593 (10th Cir. 1992). Other aspects of the school district's operation, such as transportation, facilities, and extracurricular activities, were determined to have no remaining traces of prior discrimination.To comply with the court's mandate, a remedial plan was adopted and executed. It is undisputed that since the 1994-95 school year, staff and faculty assignments have been made on a race-neutral basis. The court has found that the district is in compliance with the court's mandate. The district has demonstrated a good faith commitment to executing the court's decrees as well as the law and the Constitution. It is undisputed that since the 1994-95 school year, this standard has been satisfied at all middle schools and high schools. It is also undisputed that since the 1996-97 school year, this standard has been satisfied at all elementary schools. In addition, defendant has carried on multi-cultural education programs for students, faculty and staff in the district.Defendant has announced its continuing commitment to diversity and intolerance of discrimination. The governing board and officers of defendant include minority members. Defendant has stated that it has no ambition to dismantle the integrative techniques of the remedy plan, other than to change the operation of the gifted students program. This change is predicted to have an insignificant effect upon defendant's integration efforts.Before concluding, the court wants to express our gratitude for the good faith and professionalism exhibited by both sides in this litigation. After careful consideration, the court has no reservation in finding that: defendant has complied in good faith with the mandates of the court over a reasonable period of time; the vestiges of past discrimination in the school district have been eliminated to the extent practicable; and defendant has demonstrated a good faith commitment to the law and the Constitution which presages no future need for judicial intervention. Accordingly, the court grants defendant's motion for a declaration of unitary status; the court ceases further supervision of defendant stemming from past mandates in this case; and the court directs that this case be closed.IT IS SO ORDERED. SUBSCRIBE SUBSCRIBE Weve detected that JavaScript is disabled in this browser. Please enable JavaScript or switch to a supported browser to continue using x.com. You can see a list of supported browsers in our Help Center. Help Center 67 F. 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