

PART THREE: The *Brown* Cases, 1950-1952

4. This Court enter a judgment or decree declaring that Article II section 7 of the Constitution of South Carolina (1895) and section 5377 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina of 1942 which require that infant plaintiffs be forced to attend separate and segregated schools solely because of their race and color is a denial of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and are therefore unconstitutional and void.
5. That the Court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants, and each of them, from denying, failing or refusing to provide to infant plaintiffs and other Negro school children in Clarendon County, South Carolina, on account of their race and color, rights and privileges of attending public schools where they may receive educational opportunities, advantages and facilities equal to those afforded to white children.
6. That the Court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants, and each of them, from making any distinction based upon race or color in making available to the plaintiffs whatever opportunities, advantages and facilities are provided by the defendants for the public education of school children in Clarendon County, South Carolina.
7. That the Court issue a temporary and permanent injunction restraining and enjoining the defendants and each of them from operating, executing or enforcing Article II, section 7 of the Constitution of South Carolina (1895) and section 5377 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina of 1942.