

ENROLLED SENATE  
CONCURRENT  
RESOLUTION NO. 49

By: Garrison, Morgan, Coffee, Johnson  
(Constance), Eason McIntyre, Rice,  
Corn, Jolley, Adelson, Aldridge,  
Anderson, Ballenger, Barrington,  
Bass, Bingman, Branan, Brogdon,  
Brown, Burrage, Coates, Crain,  
Crutchfield, Easley, Ford, Gumm,  
Ivester, Johnson (Mike), Justice,  
Lamb, Laster, Laughlin, Leftwich,  
Lerblance, Mazzei, Myers, Nichols,  
Paddack, Rabon, Reynolds, Riley,  
Schulz, Sparks, Sweeden, Sykes,  
Wilcoxson, Williamson, Wilson and  
Wyrick of the Senate

and

Rousselot, Shannon, Pittman,  
Shumate, Bighorse, Cannaday,  
Collins, Gilbert, Glenn, Hoskin,  
Kiesel, Lindley, Luttrell, McAffrey,  
McCarter, McDaniel (Jeannie),  
McMullen, McPeak, Proctor, Renegar,  
Shoemake and Walker of the House

A Concurrent Resolution repudiating Oklahoma's Jim  
Crow laws; declaring the Oklahoma State Legislature  
free of racial prejudice; and directing distribution.

WHEREAS, the Oklahoma State Legislature began its history with  
the passage of Senate Bill No. 1, which required separate facilities  
for blacks in public transportation, public education, and other  
public facilities. Known as "Jim Crow" laws and etiquette, this

practice spread throughout the South and border states becoming a pervasive part of the culture. While in theory it promised separate but equal treatment of both races, in practice it was always separate but never equal. During the last 50 years this extreme form of racial segregation has been gradually eroded by the courts prodded by the actions of civil rights organizations, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); and

WHEREAS, the NAACP, founded nationally in 1909, took root in Oklahoma in 1913 when black leaders founded a local chapter in Oklahoma City. By the 1920s there were more than a dozen chapters in the state, and in the 1930s Oklahoma became the first state to form a State Conference. Led by such famous black Oklahomans as Roscoe Dunjee, Arsula Mence Sanders, Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher, Clara Luper, and other courageous individuals, too numerous to mention, the NAACP, after decades of struggle, eventually triumphed with the repudiation of racial segregation and the end of Jim Crow in Oklahoma.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 51ST OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING THEREIN:

THAT the Oklahoma State Legislature, at the dawn of a new centennial, repudiates the concepts and ideas behind Jim Crow laws passed a century ago by the Legislature and declares these laws and all their vestiges abhorrent and repugnant to today's Chambers.

THAT the Oklahoma State Legislature starts its second century free from any and all racial bias or prejudice and takes this opportunity to declare its intention to remain so during all future operations.

THAT a copy of this resolution be distributed to the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Human Rights Commission; Anthony R. Douglas, State President of the Oklahoma State Conference of NAACP; Carolyn Wade, President of the Muskogee Branch of the NAACP; Derrick Reed, Youth Advisor of the Muskogee Branch NAACP Youth Council; and Clara Luper, Oklahoma civil rights pioneer who established the Freedom Center and the Freedom Center Monument.

Adopted by the Senate the 5th day of February, 2008.

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Presiding Officer of the Senate

Adopted by the House of Representatives the 12th day of  
February, 2008.

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Presiding Officer of the House  
of Representatives