

Missouri State Archives

Finding Aid RG 101.05

Office of Administration

Division of Accounting St. Louis and Kansas City School Desegregation

Abstract: Court ordered desegregation payments from the State of Missouri as issued by the Office of Administration's Division of Accounting to the Kansas City, Missouri, and St. Louis Public School Districts, 1980-1997 (bulk dates, 1986-1992).

Extent: 4.4 cubic ft., (11 Hollinger boxes).

Record Description: Paper.

Alternative Formats: None.

Location: Missouri State Archives.

Administrative Information

Access Restrictions: No special restrictions.

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Preferred Citation: [Item description], [Date]; [Box and Folder]; [Series]; St. Louis and Kansas City Desegregation Records, Office of Administration 101; Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City.

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Historical and Biographical Notes

The two most expensive school desegregation programs in the United States occurred in Missouri. The St. Louis Desegregation Plan cost approximately \$1.7 billion dollars from

1983 to the end of court supervision in 1999. In roughly the same time span, the Kansas City Desegregation Plan cost over \$1.3 billion dollars. In both cases, the federal court system ordered the State of Missouri to fund parts of the desegregation program. This collection contains records regarding those court-ordered payments.

St. Louis Desegregation:

Cayton Liddell vs. the Board of Education of St. Louis began in 1971 and continues today. It details the struggle to desegregate the public-school system in St. Louis and surrounding municipalities. A major issue at the heart of the case was the previously segregated communities created by outdated housing ordinances and urban sprawl into neighboring municipalities.

In 1947, the St. Louis Public School's Board of Education, under the leadership of Daniel Schlafly, hired a desegregation consultant. That consultant helped the Board draft a policy called the "Schlafly Plan" to have on file for the eventual end of segregation. The plan was implemented immediately after the *Brown v. the Topeka Board of Education* ruling legally desegregated schools. The Schlafly Plan focused on sending students to neighborhood schools. However, due to discriminatory housing ordinances neighborhoods were still racially segregated.

The legal battle for further desegregation began in 1971. That year, St. Louis Public Schools sent out a notice to some African-American parents that their children would be transferred from their current school to a distant, deteriorating school building due to overcrowding. These parents, who were happy with their school the children had been attending, Yeatman Middle School, fought back and were able to keep their children at the preferred school. However, in 1972 the parents filed a lawsuit with the help of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) citing the schools' system as segregated, highlighting the example of forcing black students to less desirable buildings within the district. The lawsuit, led by parent Minnie Liddell on behalf of four of her children, became known as *Cayton Liddell vs. the Board of Education for the City of St. Louis* after her eldest child.

In an October 3, 1973 ruling, U.S. District Court Judge James H. Meredith allowed *Liddell v. Board of Education for the City of St. Louis* to proceed as a class action lawsuit. A separate ruling on October 30 disallowed adding the state of Missouri and its relevant agencies and St. Louis County schools to the lawsuit. A December 24, 1975 court-approved intradistrict consent decree allowed the operation of magnet schools, which would begin operating during the 1976-1977 school year. The main trial commenced on November 17, 1977 and continued until May 26, 1978. The final ruling by Judge Meredith on April 12, 1979 cited the city's housing ordinances for the segregation, not the school district. The federal Eighth Circuit Court heard the case en banc and reversed Judge Meredith's decision on March 3, 1980. On remand, Judge Meredith ruled both the city and state were responsible for the segregation on May 21 and approved an intradistrict desegregation plan.

In 1981, the NAACP filed suit against the 23 suburban school districts in St. Louis County for intradistrict violations for bussing their students to SLPS prior to 1954, thus adding them to the Liddell case. Due to the 1974 U.S. Supreme Court *Milliken v. Bradley* ruling and the St. Louis County schools pre-1954 actions, desegregation rules did not stop in St. Louis City. This led to the approval of an Interdistrict Voluntary Transfer Plan covering SLPS and St. Louis County schools. A July 5, 1983 court order further outlined how interdistrict transfers and magnet schools would work, created a capital investment plan, and called for court-ordered desegregation payments from the State. U.S. District Court Judge Stephen N. Limbaugh issued orders in March and May, 1987 that revamped the magnet school program.

In the early to mid-1990s, U.S. District Court Judge George Gunn Jr. oversaw disputes and delays regarding the capital improvements for the SLPS magnet school program. A unitary status hearing was held in 1996. Judge Gunn refused to grant unitary status to the schools and appointed Dr. William Danforth as a settlement coordinator to negotiate a settlement between all parties. Concurrent to the negotiations, in 1997 a joint legislative committee was formed led by Senator Ted House and Representative Steve Stoll to look into ways to end the St. Louis desegregation case. This was followed in 1998 by a Missouri bill to help maintain the SLPS Voluntary Transfer Program and magnet schools while establishing funds for the programs. The bill also called for a new tax in the school district's boundaries to increase the district's funding. That tax was passed in a February 2, 1999 vote. Later in 1999, the "Danforth Plan" set a timeline for ending the desegregation program. However, the court case continues today with numerous disputes on funding issues still needing to be determined.

Kansas City Desegregation:

The *Missouri v. Jenkins* court case spanned 1977 through 1999 and detailed the struggle to desegregate the public-school system in Kansas City, Missouri. Over the course of the nearly 30-year legal battle, the case would go before the U.S. Supreme Court multiple times and become the focus of what legal authority a court could impose on a state. The case can be considered the closing bookend of school desegregation lawsuits which began with *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* (1954).

Due to preexisting housing ordinances (maintained despite of the *Shelley v. Kraemer* (1948) ruling voiding housing ordinances based on race), both Kansas City, Missouri Public Schools (KCMSD) and St. Louis Public Schools (SLPS) remained highly segregated after the 1954 *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* ruling that schools could not be segregated by race. In 1975, the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) completed a multiyear study of KCMSD. HEW concluded that KCMSD was illegally segregated. That same year KCMSD submitted a desegregation plan to HEW, which rejected the plan. In 1976, Administrative Law Judge Rollie D. Thedford reviewed the plan and ruled that KCMSD was illegally segregated. This ruling led KCMSD to implement a bussing program where children were transferred to other schools within the district to ensure all schools had a minority presence. Previously, boundaries maintained de facto desegregation and many new schools were built in

predominantly African-American neighborhoods when less crowded “white” schools could have accepted more students.

In 1977, KCMSD filed a lawsuit, *School District of Kansas City, Missouri et al. v. Missouri et al.*, in the federal U.S. District Court, Western District of Missouri against five Kansas and thirteen Missouri suburban school districts and their superintendents, the states of Missouri and Kansas and their governors and state boards of education, and the three involved federal agencies: the U.S. Departments of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and HEW. The state of Kansas and the Kansas suburban schools were included in the lawsuit for two reasons: KCMSD’s inability to expand their boundaries by law into Kansas and existing interstate cooperating agreements between districts in the two states, including a joint vocational education center. Within Missouri, KCMSD was also unable to expand its boundaries by law and wished for more cooperation between all metropolitan districts.

KCMSD’s legal claim stemmed from two issues it alleged were due to state laws: unlawful segregation within the school district, predominantly due to segregated housing ordinances, and the district’s inability to expand its boundaries. KCMSD felt that the best remedy was a multi-state metropolitan plan rather than a district plan to desegregate schools.

The trial began in 1978. U.S. District Judge Russell Clark dismissed the state of Kansas and the Kansas school districts from the lawsuit because all evidence showed that issues causing discrimination in Kansas occurred entirely within the borders of Kansas and that Kansas had no oversight in Missouri. Clark also felt the KCMSD school board had already done a disservice to its students and could not properly represent the students’ best interests. He reversed KCMSD’s role from plaintiff to defendant and ordered a new plaintiff named within 60 days. KCMSD filed a cross-claim against the state of Missouri saying the segregation was the fault of the State’s inaction.

In 1979, Arthur Benson II filed the required revised lawsuit naming a group of 35 schoolchildren as plaintiffs in addition to the Jenkins children who remained from the original filing and listed KCMSD and 13 suburban districts in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area as defendants. This filing became *Missouri, et. al. v. Jenkins, et al.* which proceeded through the court system for the next twenty years.

Governor Christopher S. Bond signed Executive Order 83-14 in November, 1983 to create the Metropolitan Desegregation Task Force (also known as the Desegregation Monitoring Committee). The Task Force was formed to oversee the desegregation process in KCMSD and SLPS and included the Missouri Attorney General, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Administration.

By 1984, Judge Clark had dismissed the 13 suburban schools and the U.S. Department of Education from the lawsuit. The trial began on June 13, 1984 and ran until the final ruling on September 17. The court held both KCMSD and the State of Missouri liable for

segregated schools, and dismissed the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development from the lawsuit. The court ruled KCMSD had to develop a plan to remedy the segregation, but left the wording vague and open to interpretation.

KCMSD's answer to Judge Clark's ruling, the Capital Improvement Plan and Long-Range Magnet School Plan, were approved by the Western District Court in 1985 and 1986, respectively. The Capital Improvement Plan provided state funds to upgrade existing schools and build new buildings. The Long-Range Magnet School Plan's goal was to create topical schools, including ones for science, performing arts, and foreign languages, that students would compete to enter from both within and outside KCMSD.

Approval of KCMSD's Long Range Capital Improvement Plan followed in 1987. The goal was to renovate 55 buildings and build 17 new school buildings, mostly for the magnet schools. As part of funding this plan, Judge Clark ordered a 1.5% income tax on income earners and \$4 property tax rate on employees and property owners working and living in KCMSD to raise needed funds. In 1988, Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the income tax surcharge as being outside the federal court's powers. This ruling was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. In 1990, The Supreme Court upheld the increase of taxes without a taxpayer vote.

The state of Missouri asked the federal courts for a tax levy to help pay for KCMSD's share of desegregation costs in 1990. The state subsequently quit paying its share in May, 1991. The Eight Circuit Court ordered resumption of payments by the state in November, 1991.

After the 1993 disapproval of the 10-Year Long Range Magnet Plan, the courts ordered the State to meet with the school districts originally named in the suit to develop an interdistrict transfer plan, and ruled the state of Missouri was responsible for all administrative costs. This led to the second U. S. Supreme Court case in 1995 in which the Court ruled that Missouri exceeded their authority by ordering an interdistrict remedy for an intradistrict problem.

After the *Missouri vs. Jenkins (1995)* ruling, the state of Missouri and KCMSD made a tentative agreement to find ways to end state funding for desegregation by 2000. Negotiations stalled in October 1995, forcing the Missouri Attorney General's office to file a motion for enforcement of the Supreme Court's ruling. In 1997 a Unitary Status hearing on KCMSD was held, leading to the creation of a Unitary Status Plan. This plan covered the final capital improvement projects, created a security plan, and modified the accounting methodology. In 1999, Judge Dean Wipple dismissed the case.

Additional problems impacting the desegregation plan, both preceding and throughout the court case, were conditions and compensation for KCMSD Staff. The teachers' union went on strike twice, first in 1974 and again in 1977. The 1974 strike was due to three factors: lack of educational programs, staff pay, and severely overcrowded classrooms. The latter may have been in part due to bussing in students from predominately white neighborhoods. This particular strike turned violent as cars near the schools were

vandalized and objects on school grounds were set ablaze. During the 1977 strike, 500 non-tenured striking teachers were fired and all schools were guarded by police despite holding no students during the strike. In 1992, the federal courts approved new salary sanctions for teachers after recommendations by the Desegregation Monitoring Committee. By the time the case ended, KCMSD was the nation’s second most expensive school desegregation program after the St. Louis Public School’s program.

Timeline

Year	Institution	Event
1847	State of Missouri	Missouri outlawed teaching free and enslaved African-Americans to read or write.
1865	State of Missouri	The State Constitution mandated separate schools for white and African-American students (1865 Missouri Constitution; continued in 1875 Missouri Constitution).
1947	SLPS	St. Louis Public Schools (SLPS) hired a desegregation consultant to draft a plan for eventual desegregation. The “Schlafly Plan” was named after the head of the school board, Daniel Schlafly, who supported the plan.
1954	U.S. Supreme Court	In <i>Brown vs. the Topeka Board of Education</i> the U.S. Supreme Court case ruled segregated schools are unequal.
1954	SLPS	SLPS implemented the Schlafly Plan after the <i>Brown v. Topeka Board of Education</i> ruling.
1971	SLPS	St. Louis Public Schools sent out notice to some African-American parents that their children would be transferred from their current school to a distant, poorly maintained school building. The parents fought back and their children were allowed to stay at Yeatman Middle School.
1972	SLPS	The parents, led by Minnie Liddell on behalf of her son Cayton and three other children, filed a lawsuit with the school board regarding the school system’s segregation.
1973	SLPS	U.S. District Court Judge James H. Meredith allowed <i>Liddell v. Board of Education for the City of St. Louis</i> to proceed as a class action lawsuit in an October 3 ruling. A separate ruling on October 30 disallowed adding the state of Missouri and its relevant agencies and St. Louis County schools to the lawsuit.
1974	U.S. Supreme Court	In the <i>Milliken v. Bradley</i> case U.S. Supreme Court ruled that desegregation would stop at the city limits unless the district and others nearby engaged in prior acts that resulted in segregation across district lines.
1975	KCMSD	The federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare ruled that Kansas City schools were illegally segregated. A desegregation plan was requested. That plan was

Year	Institution	Event
		subsequently rejected and sent to an administrative law judge in a hearing that began on December 8.
1975	SLPS	A December 24 court-approved intradistrict consent decree allowed the operation of magnet schools.
1976	KCMSD	Administrative Law Judge Rollie D. Thedford ruled the district was illegally segregated on January 16.
1976	SLPS	SLPS magnet schools began operations.
1976	State of Missouri	The Missouri Constitution officially removed the segregated schools requirement on August 3 (RSMo IX 1(a)).
1977	KCMSD	KCMSD approved a busing plan to eliminate all-white districts, but most districts would remain mostly black. KCMSD sued 5 Kansas and 11 Missouri suburban districts, the states of Kansas and Missouri, and 3 federal agencies (U.S. Departments of Transportation, Education, Health, and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development) in the U.S. District Court, Western District of Missouri to ask suburban districts be included in the plans.
1977-1978	SLPS	<i>Liddle v. Board of Education of the City of St. Louis</i> trial began on November 17, 1977 and ran through May 26, 1978.
1978	KCMSD	US. District Judge Russell Clark dismissed the state of Kansas and Kansas school districts from the lawsuit and reversed KCMSD's role from plaintiff to defendant due to conflicts of interest.
1979	KCMSD	KCMSD filed a cross-claim with the Western Court of Missouri against the State of Missouri and its role in the desegregation process.
1979	KCMSD	Attorney Arthur Benson II filed a revised lawsuit naming a group of schoolchildren as plaintiffs and listed KCMSD and 13 suburban districts in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area as defendants. This became <i>Jenkins v. State of Missouri</i> .
1979	SLPS	Judge Meredith issued a final ruling on April 12 that the city's housing regulations led to segregation, not decisions by SLPS.
1980	SLPS	The Eighth Circuit Court heard the case en banc and reversed Judge Meredith's decision on March 3. On remand, Judge Meredith ruled both the city and state were responsible for the segregation on May 21 and approved an intradistrict desegregation plan.
1981	SLPS	The NAACP filed suit against the 23 suburban school districts in St. Louis County for intradistrict violations for bussing their students to SLPS prior to 1954. The court approves the Interdistrict Voluntary Transfer Plan in July.
1983	SLPS	The first court-ordered agreement was reached on July 5, outlining a plan for interdistrict transfers, magnet schools, capital investments, and state court-ordered funding.

Year	Institution	Event
1983	KCMSD	In June, Judge Clark dismissed the Belton and Raymore-Peculiar School Districts and the U.S. Department of Transportation from the lawsuit. Federal trial began on October 31.
1983	KCMSD and SLPS	Executive Order No. 83-14 signed by Governor Christopher S. Bond on November 1 created the Metropolitan Desegregation Task Force to monitor desegregation of KCMSD and St. Louis Public Schools.
1984	KCMSD	Judge Clark dismissed the 11 remaining suburban school districts and the U.S. Department of Education from the lawsuit. Federal trial began on June 13. A September 17 ruling declared KCMSD and Missouri as liable for segregated schools. The judge also dismissed the case against the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
1985	KCMSD	KCMSD Capital Improvement Plan implemented after judicial approval on June 14.
1986	KCMSD	KCMSD's Long-Range Magnet School Plan is approved on November 12. A December 5 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals Eight Circuit Court changed the funding for desegregation to 50% cost to each the state of Missouri and KCMSD.
1987	SLPS	U.S. District Court Judge Stephen N. Limbaugh issued an order in March revamping the magnet school program and one in May creating a magnet school review panel.
1987	KCMSD	On September 15 the Court approved the KCMSD Long Range Capital Improvement Plan to renovate 55 buildings and build 17 new schools. The Court also ordered a 1.5% income tax on income earners and \$4 property tax rate on employees and property owners working and living in KCMSD to raise needed funds.
1988	KCMSD	In August, the Eighth Circuit Court reversed the income tax surcharge as being outside the federal court's power.
1990	KCMSD	On April 8, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld increase in property taxes without a taxpayer vote.
1990	KCMSD	The Voluntary Interdistrict Transfer Plan was approved on September 4 with the state of Missouri playing all costs for 10 students to attend Missouri City School District.
1990	KCMSD	In November, the State of Missouri requested a tax levy increase for KCMSD to help pay the district's share of desegregation costs.
1990s	SLPS	In the early to mid-1990s, U.S. District Court Judge George Gunn Jr. oversaw disputes and delays regarding the capital improvements for the magnet school program in SLPS.

Year	Institution	Event
1991	KCMSD	Federal courts denied the state of Missouri's request for the tax levy increase for KCMSD on January 24.
1991	KCMSD	Court denied voluntary interdistrict transfer plans for Independence and North Kanas City School Districts on May 24.
1991	KCMSD	In May, Missouri stopped making capital payments to KCMSD.
1991	KCMSD	On November 24, Eighth Circuit Court ruled the state of Missouri's interpretation of the financial cap was unfounded and ordered the state to make payments.
1992	KCMSD	On February 7, courts approved salary sanctions recommended by the Desegregation Monitoring Committee.
1992	KCMSD	KCMSD filed a 10-Year Long Range Magnet Plan on September 1 st that would cost over \$550 million.
1993	KCMSD	On January 4, the State was ordered to meet with the original 11 suburban school districts and develop a voluntary interdistrict transfer plan by April 30. On January 7, the court ruled the State of Missouri is responsible for all desegregation administrative costs.
1993	KCMSD	10-Year Long Range Magnet Plan was denied by the court on April 16 and KCMSD was ordered to create a long-term financial plan.
1994	KCMSD	KCMSD's approval for a Foreign Language Middle School was approved on April 14, followed by the approval of an early childhood program on July 19.
1995	KCMSD	U.S. Supreme Court ruled federal courts in Missouri exceeded their authority by ordering an interdistrict remedy for an intradistrict problem.
1995	KCMSD	On June 30, the State of Missouri and KCMSD made a tentative agreement to end state funding by FY2000. Negotiations broke off by October 26 when the Missouri Attorney General's Office filed a motion for enforcement of the U.S. Supreme Court's June ruling.
1996	KCMSD	The Missouri City Voluntary Interdistrict Transfer Plan was ordered phased out on March 7.
1996	SLPS	A court-ordered hearing on SLPS unitary status is heard, but Judge Gunn, refused to grant the district unitary status. Dr. William Danforth was appointed settlement coordinator to negotiate a settlement deal between all parties.
1997	KCMSD	A hearing on KCMSD's Unitary Status was held from January 13-31, leading to a Unitary Status Plan.
1997	SLPS	A joint legislative committee was formed to look into how to end the St. Louis desegregation case.

Year	Institution	Event
1999	SLPS	Voters within SLPS approve the state-ordered tax increase on February 2. A new settlement agreement, the Danforth Plan, set time limits for ending the desegregation program.
1999	SLPS	In May, the Missouri legislature passed SB 289 to maintain the SLPS Voluntary Transfer Program and magnet schools. The bill also proposed a tax increase for funding SLPS.
2011-Present	SLPS	The court battle continues with numerous hearings and agreements regarding funding for the desegregation programs at SLPS.

Additional Descriptive Information

Bibliography

“Case: Liddell v. Board of Education for the City of St. Louis.” Civil Rights Litigation Clearinghouse. Accessed March 24, 2023. <https://clearinghouse.net/case/10877/>.

Divided we Fail: Coming Together Through Public School Choice The Report of the Century Foundation Task Force on the Common School. New York: Century Foundation Press, 2002.

- Details both St. Louis and Kansas City School Desegregation.

Kansas City 33 School District. Accessed March 1, 2023. <https://www.kcpublicschools.org/>.

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Accessed March 1, 2023. <https://dese.mo.gov/>.

St. Louis Public Schools. Accessed March 6, 2023. <https://www.slps.org/>.

The ERIC database (<https://eric.ed.gov/>) contains copies of numerous studies and reports related to both school districts. Use the following search string to locate: ["Kansas City" or "St. Louis" AND Missouri AND Desegregation].

Other Finding Aids

[RG105.01 Kansas City Desegregation](#).

- Most court orders and financial records are duplicated in this collection.

Related Material

“Arthur A. Benson II Papers, 1975-1986 (K0250).” *The State Historical Society of Missouri*. Accessed February 27, 2023.

<https://collections.shsmo.org/manuscripts/kansas-city/k0250>.

- Benson was the primary lawyers for the plaintiffs during the Kansas City Desegregation legal proceedings.

C13074-C13114, C13925, & C14017-C14042: St. Louis Board of Education Records (Missouri State Archives Microfilm), 1929-1983.

C18321-C18323, C18330-C18399, & C37286-C37289: Kansas City, Missouri Public Schools Records (Missouri State Archives Microfilm), 1867-1995.

C35535-C35546, C31256-C31270: Kansas City, Missouri Public Schools Desegregation Court Case Records (Missouri State Archives Microfilm).

“Case: Jenkins v. Kansas City Missouri School District.” *Civil Rights Litigation Clearinghouse*. Accessed February 27, 2023. <https://clearinghouse.net/case/11122/>.

- Features lists of all parties involved and provides citation information.

“Kansas City (Mo.) School District Records.” *Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri*. Accessed February 27, 2023. <https://kchistory.org/document/sc23-kansas-city-mo-school-district-records-finding-aid>.

- Records of the Kansas City, Missouri School District from the 1860s-1990s including school board minutes and photographs.

RG 328 Missouri Commission on Human Rights.

[RG 561.1 Joint, Interim, and Special Legislative Committees Committee Records.](#)

- See boxes 61 and 62 for the Joint Interim Committee on Desegregation and School Finance.

[RG 747.01 Kansas City, Missouri School District.](#)

- Contains *Missouri v. Jenkins* court records.

S5061-S5069. State Board of Education Minutes and Vocational Education Minutes (Missouri State Archives Microfilm).

- Roll S5069 has formerly closed meeting minutes related to Kansas City Desegregation and it is also digitized (0004325248). Other rolls cover time periods where the topic could have also been covered.

“St. Louis Desegregation Case Records, S0684.” *The State Historical Society of Missouri*. Accessed 5/16/23. <https://collections.shsmo.org/manuscripts/saint-louis/s0684>.

Series

The records are organized into the following series:

Kansas City Desegregation Records, 1985-1997
St. Louis Desegregation Records, 1980-1997

Kansas City Desegregation Records, 1985-1997

Extent: 1.6 cubic ft. (4 Hollinger boxes)

Arrangement: Alphabetical, then chronological

Scope and Content

Series includes court ordered payments by the State of Missouri for the desegregation of Kansas City, Missouri School District (KCMSD), including copies of checks, datasheets, and some court orders as attachments from Office of Administration's Division of Accounting. There are two sets of court ordered payments, one organized by year and a second organized by fiscal year. Since court orders were duplicated multiple times within the court ordered payments, the orders only appear once per year per organization scheme in the folders at the first inclusion.

Container List

Box	Folder	Contents	Date
8	1	Court Ordered Payments	1987-1989
8	2	Court Ordered Payments	1990
8	3	Court Ordered Payments	1991, January-June
8	4	Court Ordered Payments	1991, July-December
8	5	Court Ordered Payments	1992, January-July
8	6	Court Ordered Payments	1992, August-December
8	7	Court Ordered Payments	1993, January-March
8	8	Court Ordered Payments	1993, April-June
9	1	Court Ordered Payments	1993, July-September
9	2	Court Ordered Payments	1993, October-December
9	3	Court Ordered Payments	1994, January-February
9	4	Court Ordered Payments	1994, March-May
9	5	Court Ordered Payments	1994, June-September
9	6	Court Ordered Payments	1994, October-December
9	7	Court Ordered Payments	1995, January-April
9	8	Court Ordered Payments	1995, May-July
9	9	Court Ordered Payments	1995, August-December
9	10	Court Ordered Payments	1996, January-August
9	11	Court Ordered Payments	1996, September-December
9	12	Court Ordered Payments	1997
10	1	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1986	1985-1986
10	2	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1987	1986-1987

Box	Folder	Contents	Date
10	3	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1988	1987-1988
10	4	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1989	1988-1989
10	5	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1990	1989-1990
10	6	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1991	1990, July-December
10	7	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1991	1991, January-June
11	1-2	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1992	1991, July-December
11	3	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1992	1992, January-June
11	4	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1993	1992-1993
11	5	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1994	1993-1994
11	6-7	Court Orders	1985-1992
11	8	Kansas City Desegregation Spreadsheets, Fiscal Years 1986-1993	1985-1993

St. Louis Desegregation, 1980-1997

Extent: 2.8 cubic ft. (7 Hollinger boxes)

Arrangement: Alphabetical, then chronological

Scope and Content

Series includes court ordered payments by the State of Missouri for the desegregation of St. Louis Public Schools (SLPL), including copies of checks, datasheets, and some court orders as attachments from Office of Administration's Division of Accounting. There are two sets of court ordered payments, one organized by year and a second organized by fiscal year. Some years from the 1990s are missing whole months of payments. Since court orders were duplicated multiple times within the court ordered payments, the orders only appear once per year per organization scheme in the folders at the first inclusion.

Container List

Box	Folder	Contents	Date
1	1	Court Ordered Payments	1986-1987
1	2	Court Ordered Payments	1988
1	3	Court Ordered Payments	1989
1	4	Court Ordered Payments	1990, January-March
1	5	Court Ordered Payments	1990, April-June
1	6	Court Ordered Payments	1990, July-September
1	7	Court Ordered Payments	1990, October-December
1	8	Court Ordered Payments	1991, January-April
1	9	Court Ordered Payments	1991, April-June
2	1	Court Ordered Payments	1991, July-August
2	2	Court Ordered Payments	1991, September-December
2	3	Court Ordered Payments	1992, January-March
2	4	Court Ordered Payments	1993, January-April
2	5	Court Ordered Payments	1993, April-June
2	6	Court Ordered Payments	1993, July-September
2	7	Court Ordered Payments	1993, October-December
2	8	Court Ordered Payments	1994, January-July
3	1	Court Ordered Payments	1994, August-December
3	2	Court Ordered Payments	1995
3	3	Court Ordered Payments	1996
3	4	Court Ordered Payments	1997
3	5	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1985	1984-1985
3	6	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1986	1985-1986

Box	Folder	Contents	Date
3	7	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1987	1986, July-1987, February
4	1	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1987	1987, March-July
4	2	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1988	1987, July-1988, February
4	3-4	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1988	1988, March-July
4	5-6	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1989	1988, July-December
5	1-2	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1989	1989, January-July
5	3-4	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1990	1989, July-December
5	5-6	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1990	1990, January-June
6	2-3	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1991	1990, July-December
5	7	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1991	1990, September-1991, March
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5	8	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1991	1991, April-July
6	4-5	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1992	1991, August-December
6	6-7	Court Ordered Payments, Fiscal Year 1992	1992, January-July
7	1	Court Orders	1980-1982
7	2	Court Orders	1983
7	3	Court Orders	1984
7	4	Court Orders	1985
7	5	Court Orders	1986
7	6	Court Orders	1987
7	7	Court Orders	1988
7	8	Court Orders	1989-1990
7	9	Court Orders	1991-1992
6	8	St. Louis Desegregation Spreadsheets, Fiscal Years 1983-1992	1982-1992