

National Socialist Party of America v. Village of Skokie Chronology

1914	Sol Goldstein born in Minsk, Russia
1929	Harvey Schwartz born in United States
1937	Aryeh Neier born in Berlin, Germany
June 22, 1941	World War II reaches Kovno, Lithuania
July 10, 1941	Creation of the Kovno ghetto
1941	David Goldberger born in United States
1945	Frank Collin born in United States
1968	David Goldberger becomes staff attorney for the Illinois ACLU.
June 1976	A federal district court judge in Chicago finds the city's requirement of a parade insurance bond to be unconstitutional in a case brought by the Illinois ACLU on behalf of Frank Collin (<i>Collin v. O'Malley</i>); the city immediately appeals.
October 1976	Frank Collin sends letters to park districts in suburbs north of Chicago asking for permission to demonstrate. Only Skokie replies, saying it requires posting of a \$350,000 bond.
March 20, 1977	Frank Collin writes to the Skokie Park District that the NSPA plans to demonstrate on May 1, claiming that the bond requirement violates the First Amendment.
March – April	Responding to Collin's request, survivors and sympathizers meet in Skokie and nearby suburbs.
April 27	Skokie files for an injunction against the proposed demonstration; Collin contracts David Goldberger of the Illinois ACLU; Goldberger and O'Toole meet to prepare for the case.
April 28	Schwartz and Goldberger argue <i>Skokie v. NSPA</i> in Judge Wosik's courtroom. Wosik grants the injunction for May 1.
April 29	Goldberger appeals to the Illinois Appellate Court for a stay of the injunction; court denies it. Collin then announces he will march on April 30 instead of May 1.
April 30	In an emergency hearing, Skokie is granted an alteration of the original injunction to include April 30 and all dates thereafter. Collin and NSPA members turn back from Skokie.

Strum, Philippa. *When the Nazis Came to Skokie: Freedom for the Speech We Hate*. 1999. Kansas: University Press of Kansas. Pages 151 - 154

- May 2 Skokie's mayor and city council pass three ordinances designed to prevent the NSPA from demonstrating in Skokie.
- May 4 Board of directors of Illinois ACLU votes unanimously to take the Collin case. Goldberger and O'Toole subsequently file a motion in federal district court to have the three ordinances overturned as a violation of the First Amendment (*Collin v. Smith*).
- May 25 Illinois Supreme Court denies Goldberger's appeal from appellate court refusal to stay injunction.
- June 14 United States Supreme Court rules (*NSPA v. Skokie*) that the Illinois courts must lift the injunction or hear an argument on the merits immediately and returns the case to the Illinois Supreme Court. The Illinois Supreme Court orders the Illinois Appellate Court to hold a hearing on the merits.
- June 22 Collin applies for a permit to hold a demonstration in front of the Skokie village hall on July 4 and asks the village to waive the insurance requirement or help him find an insurer.
- June 22 District Court Judge George Leighton hands down a preliminary decision overturning Chicago's parade insurance requirement and temporarily halting its enforcement (*Collin v. O'Malley*). Chicago appeals.
- June 22 Illinois Supreme Court returns the injunction case to the appellate court for a speedy hearing.
- June 29 Judge Archibald Carey of Cook County Circuit Court denies Goldberger's motion to dismiss *Goldstein v. Collin*, the "menticide" case in which Sol Goldstein asks for an injunction against any NSPA demonstration; sets August 29 trial date.
- July 2 Collin postpones the July 4 demonstration in Skokie; vows to demonstrate there before the year is out.
- July 4 Demonstration in Skokie by Jewish Defense League and other organizations.
- July 8 Illinois Appellate Court hears argument on the injunction. On July 12 the court overturns the injunction except for the prohibition on display of the swastika (*Skokie v. NSPA*).
- Dec. 2, 1977 Goldberger and Swartz argue *Collin v. Smith* before Judge Bernard Decker in federal district court.
- January 8, 1978 American Jewish Congress national governing council adopts resolution opposing any NSPA "march" in Skokie if it includes Nazi uniforms and swastikas; says it will file an amicus brief before the United States Supreme

Court if the pending decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the injunction case is appealed.

- January 24 Theodore Mann delivers address on AJC position to the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council.
- January 27 Illinois Supreme Court strikes down the entire injunction (*Skokie v. NSPA*); simultaneously dismisses *Goldstein v. Collin*.
- February 23 Decker strikes down the three ordinances (*Collin v. Smith*).
- March 11 NSPA demonstration in St. Louis.
- March 13 Collin announces the NSPA will march in Skokie on April 20, Hitler's birthday; subsequently changes date to April 22, the first day of Passover.
- March 8 Jewish United Fund of Chicago's public affairs committee announces plans for a counterdemonstration in Skokie. By the end of the month, thirty-four major Chicago Jewish organizations are involved.
- March 16 Skokie moves to delay the effective date of Decker's ruling until the federal Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit hears and decides the case.
- March 17 Decker grants the delay for forty-five days.
- March 31 Three-judge panel of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals denies Goldberger's request to vacate Decker's stay and sets oral argument in *Collin v. Smith*; April 5, announces that the entire eight-judge court will reconsider the ruling; April 6, upholds stay for thirty days and schedules oral argument for Air; 14.
- April 11 Collin sends Skokie an application for a permit to demonstrate on June 25.
- April 14 Goldberger and Swartz argue *Collin v. Smith* before three-judge panel of the court of appeals.
- May 2 Illinois Senate judiciary committee unanimously endorses bills introduced by Senators Howard W. Carroll and John Nimrod that would criminalize "public display of racial hatred" and permit any potentially affected party to apply for an injunction against such display.
- May 10 Illinois Senate passes Carroll and Nimrod bills.
- May 22 Court of Appeals agrees with Decker, in *Collin v. Smith*, that the three ordinances are unconstitutional.
- May 26 Skokie issues Collin a permit to demonstrate on June 25.
- May 30 Skokie issues the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago a permit for a counterdemonstration on June 25.

June 6	Illinois House judiciary committee votes down Carroll and Nimrod bills.
June 12	United States Supreme Court denies Skokie's appeal in <i>NSPA v. Skokie</i> .
June 13	Illinois House of Representatives votes down Carroll and Nimrod bills.
June 14	ACLU National Convention on Free Speech.
June 21	Judge Leighton orders Chicago to permit Collin to demonstrate (<i>Collin v. O'Malley</i>). Collin announces the NSPA won't demonstrate in Skokie.
June 24	NSPA marches in Federal Plaza, Chicago.
June 25	Memorial service in Skokie for Holocaust victims.
July 9	NSPA rally in Marquette Park, Chicago.
August	ACLU sends out Goldberger fund-raising letter.
October 16	United States Supreme Court denies certiorari, <i>Smith v. Collin</i> and <i>Goldstein v. Collin</i> .
April 1980	Frank Collin goes to jail for molesting minors
1987	Holocaust memorial is dedicated in Skokie.