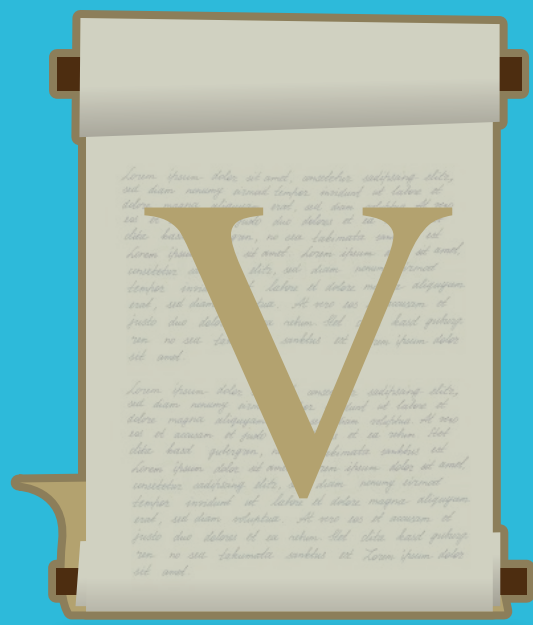


FAIR HOUSING FOR ALL

BEFORE THE FAIR HOUSING ACT

THE HISTORY OF FAIR HOUSING RIGHTS

NAR firmly believes in equal opportunity in housing. No person of this country should have the right to rent or purchase shelter of choice abridged because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation or gender identity. Furthermore, these rights should not be limited because of existing or desired ethnic, racial or religious proportions in any defined area.



1789

Private Property Rights

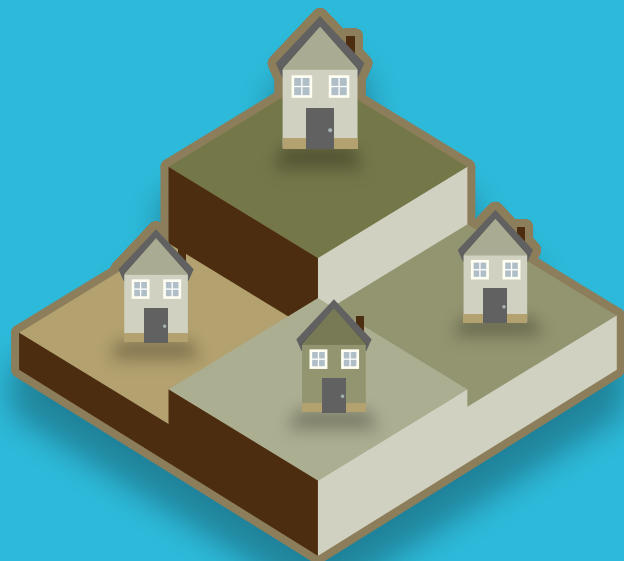
5th Amendment to the Constitution protects property rights. Slavery, court cases and legislation denied these rights to African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, women and other minorities.



1866

The Civil Rights Act of 1866

Provides that all citizens have the same rights to real property as white citizens. Court cases, immigration laws and racially defined zoning deny those rights.



1917

Racial Zoning Outlawed

The Supreme Court voids zoning based on race. Property owners, real estate interests and local governments employ deed restrictions based on race and religion. Laws and practices continue to deny property rights based on race.



1948

Restrictive Covenants Not Enforceable

The Supreme Court ends federal court enforcement of racially restrictive covenants. A growing fair housing movement passes first fair housing laws in New York City and Colorado in the 1950s.

1968 FAIR HOUSING ACT

