

Supreme Court Mandate on School Integration Slowly Becoming Reality

Atlanta - (UPI) - Five years ago, the United States Supreme Court struck a spark that touched off a mighty explosion in the field of civil rights.

It was on May 17, 1954, that the Court, ordering an end to racial segregation in the nation's public schools, ruled:

"In the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Segregationists labeled that day 'Black Monday.' Others called it the 'Second Emancipation.'

Violence, turmoil and closed schools were predicted. It was also forecast that integration would come into the Old South sooner than many expected. All the predictions have come true.

Put Into Practice

Along with the racial troubles brought on by the big decision - and there have been many - the fact is that the mandate of the Supreme Court is being put into practice, albeit with utmost reluctance in some quarters.

According to latest figures of the Southern Education Reporting Service, a move to-

ward desegregation has begun in approximately 800 of the 2,800 school districts in the 17 states and the District of Columbia that had segregated classrooms in 1954.

Most of the desegregation has been accomplished in so-called border states with only scattered Negro populations. But Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee also are now in the integration column, although on a small scale. Florida appears to be next on the list.

Five States Left

At the five-year mark, there are just five states left of the original 17 that have made no move toward compliance with the Court's public school orders - Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. These are the states with the heaviest Negro populations in the nation, ranging from 20 per cent to as high as 85 per cent in some counties.

Look for Georgia and Alabama to make the next big news in efforts by Negroes to break through barriers in the holdout states.

A suit designed to desegregate the entire Atlanta public

school system is scheduled for trial in 1959.

The most dramatic incident of the past five years took place, of course, in Little Rock. The Arkansas capital was headed for integration in September, 1957, when Gov. Orval E. Faubus suddenly ordered a delay.

There followed a tempestuous series of court decisions. Federal integration orders, a callout of the Arkansas National Guard, admission of several Negroes to Central High school, their removal, and, finally, the arrival of bayonet-bearing Army paratroopers to escort the Negroes into school.

Closure Upheld

But following a special session of the Arkansas legislature last summer that gave him new authority to handle school matters, Faubus closed Little Rock's four public high schools (including one for Negroes) last Sept. 12.

Just last month, the state's supreme court upheld, 4 to 3, the governor's right to keep the schools closed, and they still are. Meanwhile, white children are being educated in private schools financed through "private" funds that Faubus helped personally to solicit. There are no high school facilities for Negroes.

Virginia embarked on a program of "massive resistance" to the U. S. Supreme Court's integration mandates while the present governor, Lindsay Almond, was attorney. No state in the Old South had a more complex set of laws to preserve segregation.

Governor Relented

But then Federal courts began to chip away all of these laws, and Almond closed nine schools that were to be integrated. Later, though, he relented. On Feb. 2, 1958, seven schools in Norfolk and Arlington County made a start toward integration, all of it accomplished with only minor incidents.

Apart from Little Rock, most of the South's real trouble was centered in Tennessee.

At Nashville, following the start of a gradual desegregation plan that began with the first grade in 1957, an elementary school was dynamited one night while it was empty. There was no trouble last year when the time came for the second integrated first-grade class to start school.

In 1956, Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement summoned the National Guard to quell an integration disturbance on the eve of integrating Clinton High. Then, last Oct. 5, the Clinton school was blown up. It is being rebuilt while classes - integrated - are held at nearby Oak Ridge.

The Nashville plan, despite the school dynamiting, has worked smoothly, according to School Superintendent William H. Oliver.

Following the decision to

begin some form of compliance with the high court's orders, the Nashville school board arrived at the idea of starting integration in the first grade. The board was motivated largely by findings that by the time Negro children reached the sixth grade their achievement level was 1.5 years below white pupils. By starting at the beginning, officials hoped to correct that.

The plan was submitted to the Federal court and promptly accepted as a beginning in good faith. The plan has withstood efforts of those who want integration to proceed faster.

Louisville, Ky., offers another notable example of putting integration to work. Superintendent Omer Carmichael began a year ahead of time preparing the city for integrated schools. Through clinics, letters, printed material and speeches, Carmichael and his associates eased the transition so well that it came off without incident when Negroes first entered white classes.

2 MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or.
Thursday, May 14, 1959



COME-BACK - Judy Garland smiles happily in her dressing room after a brilliantly successful debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. The vaudeville-style show, a benefit performance, drew 14 curtain calls and generally enthusiastic reviews.

Another Day, Another King Becoming Routine in Capital

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Washington Correspondent



Washington - Another day, another king.

That just about sizes up the 'blase' attitude of folks in the capital when a new foreign dignitary lands on the local horizon for a visit with our president.

If you come down to the business district of Washington, you can't miss the decorations. Three flags go on every lamppost - the national emblems of the U.S. and the country whose boss is in town, plus the flag of the District of Columbia, that voteless enclave on the Potomac.

Then the fire companies send over a couple of hook and ladder trucks, so their ladders can be raised in a huge arch over one street.

From it is suspended the flag of the foreigner's country - a flag so huge it looks like it could cover a football field from goal to goal.

They were raising this arch the other morning as I walked toward my office in the National Press Building. I couldn't for the life of me recall who we were expecting. Even the black, red and yellow flag didn't register.

"That must be for the Belgian king," said a girl on the curb waiting for the light to change. And so it was.

Can't Escape Arrivals

No one in the Press Building can escape these fancy arrivals, for as the hour approaches a military band takes up position in the street below and begins a stirring recital. Band concerts may not be what they once were on Sunday afternoons in the park, but they attract attention and pretty soon a thin crowd has formed along the streets to watch the president and his guest.

It's got to be pretty standard now for like to drive to the airport and shake hands with the arriving chief on that long red carpet that is rolled out to the plane on such occasions. Then they climb into the president's car with the transparent "bubbletop" and ride into town.

These parades aren't as fancy as some. The Marine

Corps details enough men to cover the line of march. In their splendid dress uniforms, blue, red and gold, they take up positions in the streets with fixed bayonets every 10 feet or so. This is an ironic touch, with so docile a crowd.

Park Patrol 'Cavalry'

Behind the motorcycle cops who lead the advance to the White House come what is the last vestige of "cavalry" - a dozen uniformed riders. They are Fred Seaton cavalry, however, not the Army's. They patrol the miles of parks in Washington as members of the National Capital Park Police.

To pad the crowd a bit, the government encourages its workers to slip out at the right moment and take a peek at the chief as his caravan glides through the heart of the federal triangle, where many federal buildings are situated.

In front of the presidential car go the marching troops, all three services, and behind it by a few inches are the secret service boys who are ever alert for troublemakers.

Reaction Varies

Crowd size and reaction varies with the visitor. When Queen Elizabeth was here, it looked like the entire Atlantic seaboard was here to greet her. And the jolly president of Ireland was a big crowd puller earlier this year. Fidel

Castro was a major attraction everywhere he went, but his was not an official visit so the parade through the streets was not attempted for him.

For Eisenhower and "that Belgian king," the crowd was so-so. A few cheered and waved as they passed. There was no mass flag waving, as for the British and Irish heads of state. When they had passed, the crowd quickly dispersed and I headed for a newsstand to buy a paper - to find out what that king's name was. The first paper I bought didn't mention him, but the second said it was the bachelor King Baudoin.

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Ashland Bonds to Be Sold Soon

Ashland - Stanley Jobe, Ashland school superintendent, announced this week that bonds for construction of the proposed junior high school would be offered for bidding as soon as possible.

The \$1,275,000 bond issue was discussed at the meeting of the school board by Jobe and Ben Lombard, attorney. The bonds will be on a 20-year maturity basis and might be callable, it was reported.

Wayne Struble, architect, discussed the proposed building and said that it is hoped to have the project ready to receive bids by late August. He stated that the junior high school building would be ready for occupancy by September, 1960.

Prior to the board meeting a public hearing was scheduled on the school budget. After a 30-minute wait, during which time no one appeared to speak against the proposed budget, a motion was made that the budget as proposed be submitted to public vote.

Election will be held Friday, June 5, and voters will vote on \$624,202.06 of the which is outside the 6 per cent limitation.

At a meeting of the Ashland school district board of education Warren LaBounty, district physical education

Plastic Rocket For Weather Use

Alexandria, Va. - (Science Service) - A cheap plastic rocket that could be fired daily by Weather Bureau personnel in large cities, in order to provide more accurate weather forecasts, was foreseen here as a development following the successful firings of the ARCAS rocket.

ARCAS stands for All-Purpose Rocket for Collecting Atmospheric Soundings. It is a solid fuel, low cost meteorological rocket that can be launched by a two-man crew.

Eventually the rocket will be made of finely spun glass fibers so that it may be fired over populated areas, then exploded into harmless fragments when the desired information has been gathered.

ARCAS test firings were conducted by the Army Signal Missile Support Agency at the White Sands Missile Range, N. M., for the Office of Naval Research. The rocket was made by the Atlantic Research Corporation here. It is seven feet long and four and a half inches in diameter. When fueled, it weighs 71 pounds.

News About Servicemen

PROMOTED

Harley J. Huntemann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Huntemann, 2207 Capital ave., Medford, has been promoted to seaman. He is stationed at Bainbridge, Md., where he is attending radio - electronics school. He will graduate from the school in July.

He is a graduate of Medford High school. Upon completion of recruit training in San Diego, Calif., he was given a commendation for being the highest academic award winner in the class.

ATTENDS SCHOOL

First Lt. Lloyd S. Timmons Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Timmons, Rocky Point Resort, Rocky Point, is currently attending Squadron Officers school, Air Command and Staff college, Air university, Montgomery, Ala.

Lieutenant Timmons will return to Laredo Air Force base, Laredo, Tex., in August to assume duties of base supply property accounting officer.

FINISHES COURSE

Robert L. Colwer, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Colwer, Phoenix, recently completed eight weeks basic radio communications school with an average of 95.07, the fourth highest in his class. He still has 15 weeks of advanced training at Imperial Beach, Calif.

He enlisted in the Navy last October, and is a graduate of Phoenix High school.

IN MATCHES

Marine Acting Sgt. Richard C. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Anderson, 2438 Capital ave., Medford, recently competed in the Western division rifle and pistol matches at the Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, Calif.

GRADUATES

Pvt. Lary Knudson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Knudson, 29 South B st., Eagle Point, recently graduated from the Marine Corps depot at San Diego, Calif., and is now stationed at Camp Pendleton. He is expected home on furlough in two or three weeks.

RESEARCHER DIES

Tyler, Tex. - (UPI) - Dr. Albert Woldert, one of the early pioneers in the study that discovered mosquitos carried malaria, died Wednesday. He was 92. The lean, tall doctor had been Tyler health officer for 36 years before he retired in 1951. He did research work in Philadelphia around the turn of the century on the possibility of the mosquito as a malaria carrier.

Great Britain is buying more tobacco from the U.S. Imports from the U.S. in 1957 rose to 168.3 million pounds.

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