

### Jackson Memorial Services Planned By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brief memorial services were planned by the Supreme Court today in tribute to Justice Robert H. Jackson, who died of a heart attack Saturday. He was 62.

It was probable the court would cancel arguments scheduled to be heard today.

Jackson had been a part of the official life of the capital for 21 years and a Supreme Court justice for 13. He had suffered a light heart attack last March.

Brought to Washington by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was the solicitor general who argued before the Supreme Court the validity of much of the sweeping legislation of the early New Deal days. He won international recognition years later when he took leave

from the Supreme Court to serve as chief U.S. prosecutor at the War Crimes trials of major Nazis at Nuernberg after World War II.

He had driven to Washington from his home at nearby McLean, Va., Saturday to shop and go to his office. Stricken while driving near the home of his secretary, Mrs. Elsie Douglas, he went to her apartment seeking help and died there shortly after the arrival of his physician, Dr. Hill Carter.

The body will lie in state at a funeral home until noon tomorrow. Services will be held in Washington (Episcopal) Cathedral at 3 p.m. tomorrow, conducted by the Rev. Alfred St. John Matthews of St. John's Episcopal Church of

McLean and the venerable Albert H. Lucas, Episcopal archdeacon of Maryland.

The body will be taken to Jamestown, N.Y., Jackson's home, with burial on Wednesday at Frewsburg, N.Y. Jackson's colleagues on the Supreme Court will serve as honorary pallbearers at the Washington services.

The man President Eisenhower would name to succeed Jackson in what will be his second appointment to the high court. Eisenhower named Warren a year ago to succeed the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

Names first mentioned included those of retiring Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Secretary

of State John Foster Dulles, but associates of the President discounted the likelihood of either man being named.

Indications were that no one would be chosen until after the President returned to Washington next weekend from Denver.

Born at Spring Creek, Pa., Jackson grew up in the Jamestown area and attended Albany (N.Y.) Law School for one year. He began practice without obtaining a law degree.

Coming to Washington at 41, he served successively as chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau, solicitor general and attorney general before Roosevelt named him to the Supreme Court in October 1941.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. York City, and a daughter, Mrs. Irene G. Jackson of McLean, a son, William E. Jackson of New McLean.



SHERIFF RED BRITTON isn't in any danger of getting stuck now, not in the mud anyway, since he took delivery of a new jack from Buck Davidson. Davidson, an ex-wrestler and a favorite with the fans in the Klamath Basin, presented the big rig to the sheriff to mark his 300th sale.

### Kansas School Officials Move To End Segregation

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Stepping softly but taking long strides, Kansas school officials are moving rapidly toward complete integration of white and Negro schools.

The atmosphere has been one of great calm.

The South has been deeply stirred by the Supreme Court decision last May that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. Integration steps in the nation's capital, in Baltimore and other communities have produced parent protests, student strikes, even minor riots.

Here in Topeka, a step-by-step integration program has caused scarcely a ripple of debate—much less a vociferous opposition.

Topeka's Board of Education was a defendant in the segregation case before the Supreme Court, but it was a less than enthusiastic litigant. In fact, it jumped the gun on the Supreme Court ruling last year and decided to merge the segregated elementary schools in the state capital.

Today Supt. Wendell Godwin reports that 13 elementary schools have been fully integrated, two more partially. That leaves only five school districts for completion of the program.

"I am deeply grateful to the community's sense of forbearance, tolerance and self-discipline," he told a reporter. "Cooperation has been perfect. I don't know of a single unpleasant incident."

The principal of one large school integrated this fall in northeastern Topeka said the system is working "just perfectly."

"The kids took to each other," he related. "The parents cooperated splendidly. As to the teachers—well, one teacher accidentally wasn't assign any Negro students in her class. She came to me asking for a rearrangement. She was afraid people might think her attitude responsible."

Segregation has been something of an anomaly in Kansas. Only 30 major cities maintained separate schools under a permissive state law enacted in 1867, and even in those segregation has been generally confined to elementary schools.

For many years, white and Negro students have attended high schools and colleges side by side.

Of the nine segregation cities besides Topeka, seven have fully snappled their local integration measures and are carrying them out without fuss, fanfare or friction.

Atenison, the proslavery center in the days when Free Soilers and Dixie partisans clashed in "bleeding Kansas," set a fast pace with integration of all but one of its divided schools this fall. It took the further step of hiring, for the first time, a Negro teacher to in-

struct white—and eventually mixed—classes.

Lawrence, also in eastern Kansas, has hired a Negro to teach elementary school physical education. Parsons, in southeastern Kansas near the Oklahoma line, virtually finished integration this term. Wichita, the state's largest city, permits elementary school students to attend schools of their choice regardless of race.

Kansas City, Kan., with the largest Negro school population—some 5,300 or one out of five students—has decreed integration as rapidly as classroom space permits. This was the only city which maintained segregated high schools as well as elementary schools in recent years.

Two cities—Coffeyville and Fort Scott, in the southeastern part of the state—have decided to wait until the Supreme Court issues its orders specifically charging the course of desegregation. The high court will hold hearings on the subject in December.

The Topeka Board of Education, meanwhile, has informed the Supreme Court that no desegregation orders will be needed in its case, since the matter is being taken care of.

"Our position as a defendant was peculiar," Godwin said. "The original action was brought in 1953 against a board which has since gone out of office. The present board has opposed segregation all along."

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