'THUS EQUAL JUSTICE BECOMES A LIVING TRUTH'

U.S. raps any form of evasion

WHAT IT MEANS

- **Colored children must be admitted to Central High when it opens without further delay.**
- **The children must not be kept out of school while court tests are made of state laws hastily passed by state legislatures to delay integration.**
- **Public opposition to integration expressed either by vote or by mob action can not serve to prevent colored children from attending Central High School.**
- **The governor of a state and members of the legislature can be held in contempt and, if necessary, sentenced to jail for interfering with orderly desegregation of public schools.**
- **Leasing public schools to private operators to preserve segregation will not be allowed to stand and is clearly a violation of the law.**

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —In a sweeping opinion that served blunt notice that "massive resistance" will not be tolerated, the U.S. Supreme Court Monday reaffirmed its 1954 decision that public school segregation violates the "law of the land."

The opinion, 3,500 words in length, was written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, and unanimously approved by the eight other associate justices.

Monday's decision, which in great length, reviewed the legal struggle over the integration of Little Rock's Central High School, firmly established three guide posts for U.S. District judges.

* * *

IT ASSERTED:

1. That both a state's governor and the legislature can be held accountable for acts designed to frustrate the court's decision that segregation is unconstitutional.

2. That the constitutional principle of desegregation in public school education must not be sacrificed because of popular opposition to it.

3. That the leasing and operation of public schools on a so-called private basis would be a clear violation of the 14th Amendment and therefore would not stand a challenge in court.

Court observers could not recall when the nation's highest court had addressed itself so sharply to the issue of Federal vs. State authority raised by defiant acts of Gov. Faubus of Arkansas and Gov. Almond in Virginia.

* * *

THE DECISION was the promised written opinion after the Supreme Court refused to grant the Little Rock school board a 2½ year integration delay.

The sweeping decision appeared to deal the final death blow to the whited hope entertained by some southerners that the court would somehow reverse itself in the matter of school integration.

Viewed by observers as pulling the legal rug out from under Faubus' scheme to operate Little Rock's high schools as private institutions was the Supreme Court's declaration that "the 14th Amendment forbids states to use their governmental powers to bar children on racial grounds from attending schools where there is state participation through any arrangement, management, funds, or properties."

* * *

UNDER THE Little Rock plan, Faubus was seeking to have the city's four high schools opened as private institutions, with the state paying the tuition of the more than 3,000 colored and white pupils—on a segregated basis.

The court further spelled out in clear language that it had no intention of withholding constitutional rights from colored children, pending court tests of state laws hastily drawn by legislatures to nullify the school decision.

This has been the delaying tactic used in Virginia to postpone the inevitable day when it must face squarely the law of the land.

* * *

IN SPELLING out its reasons for rejecting the Little Rock school board plea, the decision said:

"One may well sympathize with the position of the board in the face of frustrating conditions with which it was confronted, but regardless of the board's good faith, the actions of the other state agencies responsible for those conditions compel us to reject the board's legal position.

"Had Central High School been under the direct management of the state itself, it could hardly be suggested that those immediately in charge of the schools, should be heard to assert their own good faith as the legal excuse for delay in implementing the constitutional rights of those respondents (colored children) when vindication of those rights was rendered difficult or impossible by the actions of other state officials.

"The situation here is in no different posture because the members of the school board and the superintendent of schools or local officials, from the point of view of the 14th Amendment, they stand in this litigations as agents of the state.

* * *

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL rights of respondents are not to be sacrificed or yielded to the violence and disorder which are followed upon the actions of the governor and the legislature.

"As this court said some 41 years ago in a unanimous opinion in a case involving another aspect of racial segregation: 'It is urged that this supposed segregation will promote the public peace by preventing these conflicts. Desirable as this is, as important as is the preservation of the public peace, this aim cannot be accomplished by law or ordinances which deny rights created or protected by the Federal Constitution.' Buchanan V. Rawley, 245 U.S. 66, 81.

"Thus law and order are not to be preserved by depriving the colored children of their Constitutional rights.

"The controlling legal principles are framed. The command of the 14th Amendment is that no 'state' shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

* * *

"A state acts by its legislative, its executives, or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision, therefore, must mean that no agency of the state or the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

* * *

WHOEVER, BY VIRTUE of public position, under state government, for a period denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition; and as in acts in the name and for the states, and is clothed with the state's power, his act is that of the state.

"This must be so, or the Constitution prohibition has no meaning" Ex parte Va., 100 U.S. 339, 347.

"Thus the prohibitions of the 14th Amendment extend to all acts of the state denying rights created by this court if, wherever agency of the state may take the action or whatever the guise in which it is taken.

"In short, the constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in the school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this court the Brown case can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executives or judicial officers, are nullified indirectly by them to evasive schemes for segregation whether they are attempted 'ingeniously or ingenously.'" Smith vs. Texas, 311 U.S. 128, 132.

* * *

"WHAT HAS been said, in the light of the facts developed, is obviously the equivalent of this case. However, we should answer the premise of the actions of the Governor and the legislators that they are not bound by a holding in the Brown case.

"It is necessary only to recall some basic constitutional propositions, which are settled promptly.

"The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution makes the Constitution the 'Supreme Law of the Land.'

* * *

"In 1803, Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for a unanimous court, referring to the Constitution as 'the fundamental and paramount law of the nation,' declared in the notable case of Marbury vs. Patterson, 5 Cranch, 127, 177, that 'It is emphatically the province and duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is.

"This decision declared the basic principle that the Federal Judiciary is the same in the explanation of the Constitution, and that sensible has ever been respected by this court and the country as a permanent and indispensable feature of our Constitutional system.

"It falls that the interpretation of the 14th Amendment enunciated by this court in the Brown case is the same Law of the Land, and Art. 6 V 15 of the Constitution, is clearly a binding effect on the states 'Any Thing in the Constitution al laws of any state to the Contrary.''

* * *

"EVERY STATE legislator and executive and judicial officer is solemnly permitted by oath taken under Art. 6 VI, 'to support the Constitution.'

"No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking it to support."

Chief Justice Marshall spoke for the unanimous court in saying that: "If the legislature of several states, at will, can null the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the Constitution itself become a solemn mockery . . ." U.S. vs. Peters, 510, 115, 136.

* * *

"A GOVERNOR, who asserts a power to nullify federal court orders is similarly restrained. If he had such powers, said Chief Justice Hughes, in 1932, also for a unanimous court, "it is manifest that the fiat of a state governor and not the constitution of the United Staes would be the supreme law of the land; that the restrictions of the Federal Constitution upon the exercise of state power would be but impotent phrases . . ."

Unlike Gov. Orval Faubus promised at the Southern Governors Conference in Lexington, Ky., last week. Little Rock schools did not open Monday.

He told newsmen that the voice of citizens on Saturday would determine if the schools would be open on a segregated basis as public or private institutions.

The Supreme Court's ruling

By CARL MURPHY

Constitution

(1) The Constitution is the fundamental and paramount law of the land.

Supreme Court

(2) It is the duty of the Judicial Department (Supreme Court) to say what the law is.

(3) The interpretation of the 14th Amendment enunciated by this Court (in the 1954 Public School decision—Brown vs. Board of Education) is the same law of the land binding on the states, no matter what their laws or constitutions may say to the contrary.

Faubus

(4) No state legislator, executive (governor) or judicial officer — (judge, attorneys) can war against the Constitution without violating his oath of office.

(5) A governor who asserts a power to nullify a Federal Court order is similarly restrained.

(6) If a governor had power to nullify a Federal Court order, he would be the supreme law of the land and not the U.S. Constitution.

Legislature

(7) No state legislature can nullify the judgments of the Courts of the United States.

Segregation

(8) State supported segregated schools can not be squared with the 14th Amendment.

(9) The right of a student not to be segregated on racial grounds in public schools is fundamental.

Unanimous

(10) Since the Supreme Court decided the school case in 1954, three new justices have been appointed to the Supreme Court.

These three new justices as well as the 9 in the 1954 Court unanimously agreed after two arguments of the issue and serious consideration that their decision is correct. And they now again unanimously reaffirm their decision.

Living Truth

(11) The conclusion of the Court is:—

"Our Constitutional ideal of 'equal justice under law' thus becomes a living truth."

"We Reject"

The school board must submit the 8 colored children to Little Rock High School immediately.

This was its 3,500 word answer to the school board, Governor Faubus and the State Legislature, Monday, Sept. 29.

The court said the Little Rock case raises questions of highest importance to maintenance of our federal system of government.

This reverses a claim by a state governor (Faubus) and legislature, that there is no duty of state officials to obey federal court orders resting on the Supreme Court's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.

The Court said it was really being asked to keep the colored children out of school, until Arkansas state laws and efforts to upset and nullify Supreme Court orders could be challenged in the court.

We reject these contentions (of Arkansas).

What is 'all deliberate speed'?

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court stated again what it means by all deliberate speed in desegregating public schools.

(1) A prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance, diligently, earnestly pursued.

This means immediate general admission of colored children in many locations.

(2) A district court can conclude that justification exists for not requiring present non-segregated admission of all qualified colored children.

(3) But courts must exclude "hostility to racial desegregation" as a factor in granting delay to school authorities.

(4) Courts must scrutinize desegregation programs of school authorities to be sure they have developed arrangements pointed toward earliest practicable completion of desegregation and have "taken steps" to put their program into effective operation.

* * *

THE ARKANSAS school board plan was to desegregate high schools in 1957 and complete desegregation of elementary schools by 1963.

The Supreme Court found that no crowds had gathered outside Central High School, and there were no acts of violence against the Arkansas desegregation program of the school board until Governor Faubus, without being asked by the school board, interfered, called out the national guard and ordered them to keep colored children from entering the School.



She's Not The Only Nut Loose

'Price of peace can be too high'

TRENTON — "The price of peace can be too high.

"And those who might be tempted to pay the price demanded by Governor Faubus, Governor Almond, and others like them, which is to let them continue to run things in their own way, would soon find they have made a very bad bargain indeed.

"For the elimination of discrimination in the public schools and in all areas of American life is inevitable."

* * *

SEN. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) made these assertions while addressing the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches at the meeting here Saturday.

The Senator lambasted the efforts to evade court orders to integrate public schools in Arkansas by Governor Faubus, and in Virginia by Governor Almond.

He advised against giving up the struggle for integrated schools, even in the face of unrest.

"Thus, these difficulties, conflicts and even violence, regrettable though they are, are in a very real sense a mark of progress," Senator Case said. "They mean that we have at long last brought this problem out into the open and are determined to deal with it."

He continued: "And deal with it we will, despite all difficulties — both those which are real and those which are contrived by politicians seeking short - term advantage for themselves in the one - party states of the South.

"Americans will not turn away from this struggle until they have cleaned our good society of this dark stain."

SENATOR CASE said in deleting Part III of the civil rights measure passed by the House in 1957 "we lost an opportunity to enact legislation safeguards for all our people the basic rights of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

He referred to the deletion as "unfinished business that must be attended to."

The New Jersey senator told NAACP members he was one of 15 senators co - sponsoring a bill introduced by Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) which would give financial assistance to states and local school districts seeking to comply with court mandates on integration.

The bill also provides authority for the Attorney General to seek injunctions or other preventative relief to safeguard all of the rights guaranteed by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

SENATOR CASE pointed out that in addition to Part III, the Congress should give attention to a revision of court trial methods.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Plans for Congress school action hit

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON

Two suggestions were advanced last week for the solution of problems of desegregation of public schools.

One was proposed by Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida at the Southern Governors Conference at Lexington, Ky. He was the chairman of that conference and is the chairman of the National Governors Conference.

Collins proposed that Congress enact a school desegregation plan that would be dilated desegregation in communities when and where feasible, protect communities against forced desegregation" when and where it is not feasible, and, at the same time, give due recognition to the "sovereignty of the individual states" and their responsibilities to maintain law and order and promote the general welfare of all citizens.

THE OTHER suggestion came from Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of New York, Republican candidate for the seat that Senator Irving M. Ives is vacating.

Mr. Keating suggested that President Eisenhower assemble a White House "summit conference" on race relations. He said:

"I propose that leaders representing the whole spectrum of opinion on civil rights be invited to such a conference at which all points of view could be presented, conflicting opinions aired, and machinery provided for facilitating communication and cooperation."

* * *

NEITHER PROPOSAL appears to have much, if any, merit. A great deal of harm could result from an attempt to have Congress enact legislation to supplant the principles laid down by the Supreme Court for putting into effect its decision of May 17, 1954, that racial segregation in public education is unconstitutional.

The court explicitly stated that lower Federal courts will require school boards to "make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance" with its decision.

If additional time for carrying out the decision is requested, it added, the burden rests upon the school boards "to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date."

The Supreme Court specified the factors which the lower courts might consider as justifying a delay:

"Problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determing admissions to the public schools on a nonracial basis, and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems."

The factor of community hostility or opposition to desegregation was not included in the list.

New heads take over at projects

BALTIMORE

Charles Anderson, formerly Edgar Allen Poe Housing Project manager, has been appointed assistant projects operations supervisor, it has been announced.

According to Robert Moyer, of the Urban Renewal and Housing Agency, Mr. Anderson's appointment is effective on Oct. 6.

Prior to this Mr. Anderson had been named manager of the Westport Homes effective Oct. 3.

David Filker, assistant manager at O'Donnell Heights Home, will now be the manager of the Westport Homes.

OTHER HOUSING appointments effective October 3 include that of Warren Weaver, formerly manager of the Gilmor Homes, as manager of the newly completed Lexington Terrace-Poe Homes Project.

Also Van Story Branch, former manager of the Lafayette Courts Apartments, was appointed manager of Cherry Hill Homes.

He replaces R. Clarke Davis, who is the new relocation site manager.

Otha Pinkett, who was former relocation site manager, is now manager of Lafayette Courts.

Robert Ferguson is the new manager of the Lexington Terrace-Poe Homes projects; and Robert Ferguson, new manager of Gilmor Homes, formerly manager of the Westport Homes. Not shown are Charles Anderson, new assistant projects operations supervisor and David Filker, new manager of the Westport Homes.

Last rites for Cobb at Howard U.

WASHINGTON

Funeral services were held at Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University, Friday at 11 a.m. for Judge James A. Cobb.

The Rev. Arthur F. Elmes, pastor, Peoples Congregational Church, presides. Also participating was Dr. Evans Crawford, dean of the Chapel. Interment was private.

All flags on the nation's capital were flown at half-mast in tribute to the judge Friday. His body was placed in state during the brief funeral services.

Judge Cobb died Tuesday at his home at 1732 S St., S.W. He was 82 years old.

* * *

UNMARRIED, the noted attorney left no near relatives. His adopted family was George A. C. Hayes, Public Utilities Commissioner with whom he resided for 33 years, Mrs. Hayes and two godchildren, Mrs. Helen Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. and Dr. Fleming Norris Jr., East Paterson, N.J.

Other members of the adopted family of the former Municipal Court Judge included youngster members of the Cobb, Howard and Hayes law firm, who acted as pallbearers at his funeral.

ONE OF THESE, Julian

(Continued on Page 2)



JUDGE JAMES A. COBB



NEW HOUSING JOBS were taken over Friday by the five men shown above walking in front of Lafayette Courts. They are left to right: R. Clarke Davis, new relocation site manager; Van Branch, new Cherry Hill Homes manager; Otha Pinkett, new Lafayette Courts manager; Warren Weaver, new

NATIONAL EDITION

The Afro-American

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NAB PIANIST MONK, BLONDE BARONESS IN MOTEL RAID

Jail Rev. King

Kin Share $500,000



PAW IN A CLAW—Tears stream down the face of Vincent Chambers, 5, as an emergency Hospital crew works to free his hand from soap dispensing machine. The youngster was trapped during a visit to a San Francisco laundromat. Ambulance stewards Sam Rado Rasconi, top and Mike Lynn, finally used a crowbar to free young Vincent's hand.

Nab Monk, Baroness in motel

By BAKER E. MORTEN

NEW CASTLE, Del. — Jazz pianist Telonious Monk, arrested last Wednesday here on three charges growing out of a motel incident, was fined $14.50 plus court costs on a breach of the peace count last week.

Charges of possession of narcotics and two counts of assault and battery were heard in Magistrate Samuel J. Hatton's court on Tuesday, Oct. 21.

Monk, often called "the high priest of Jazz," was handcuffed and hauled off to jail along with German Baroness Kathleen DeKoenigswarter and saxophonist Charles Rouse at the Park Plaza Motel here.

* * *

DELAWARE STATE Police arrested the trio on complaints by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tonge, motel operators, and State Trooper H. T. Little.

The Tonges signed a breach of peace complaint against Monk for refusing to leave the kitchen of the motel when asked and using profane language to Mrs. Tonge.

Officer Little charged Monk with two counts of assault and battery when the musician allegedly struck him when he tried to arrest him. Monk tried to strike the trooper again in Magistrate Hatton's court, police said.

The possession of narcotics charge was placed against Monk after Officer Little found what police allegedly discovered a can full or marijuana on the front seat of a $19,000 gray Bentley automobile driven by the baroness.

* * *

POLICE SAID they also found a bottle filled with tablets in the car. The contents of the bottle are now being examined by Federal agents in Wilmington.

Tonge said Monk, the baroness and Rouse drove up to the motel on U.S. Highway 13 around 7 p.m. Wednesday. He said Monk entered the kitchen of the motel and refused to leave when asked.

The famed jazz personality reportedly struck Trooper Little when police were called and came to the scene. All three were arrested on the spot.

Monk was held in $5,300 bail and Baroness DeKoenigswarter and Rouse were held in $5,000 bail each. They were later released when bond was posted.

* * *

MONK AND ROUSE left New York for a one-week engagement at the Comedy Club in Baltimore.

Monk could not be reached for comment by an AFRO reporter last Saturday.

Baroness DeKoenigswarter is Kathleen Annie Pamela Rothschild of a prominent family. It was in her Manhattan apartment in March, 1955 the famed alto sax star Charlie

(Continued on Page 2)

Fighting Children!

Mildred's blood pressure goes up each time she sees big, rusty grown folks making war on school kids. She suggests another kind of war that would benefit all mankind—Magazine Section.

Why Should He Date Other Girls?

Jan answers a question that poses a serious problem for many teenaged girls—Magazine Section.

Would Jesus Christ Be Welcome?

After observing the disturbance caused by the appearance of colored worshippers at Little Rock churches, Clarence Mitchell poses an interesting question—Page 4.

'Obey the law,' 190 bishops order

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church had the last word Friday in urging members to "obey the law of the land" to help solve America's racial problems.

Previously, the bishops took a strong stand against racial Deputies thought the stand was too strong and should be watered down.

Rallying behind a Virginia delegate, the House of Deputies voted 334 to 174 to substitute milder language.

BUT THE House of Bishops retaliated with a 2,500-word pastoral letter, first in two years, which urged the church to obey the law of land.

The letter called on members to "obey the laws of the land and do all in their power to substitute reason for emotion in the solution of America's fierce racial tensions."

It was also pointed out in the letter that the bishops recognized the fact that it is not easy for Christians in the Deep South to work for racial brotherhood "amid the passions and prejudices of our day."

But the letter was quick to explain that "if we suffer in that endeavor, count it always a privilege to suffer for God and His truth."

* * *

BROTHERLY LOVE is the primary Christian motive for seeking racial justice, but they added that it is not the only one.

Although bishops from both the north and south unanimously passed the resolution declaring racial segregation wrong, the resolution hit a snag when specifics were mentioned.

The snag, caused by southern factions, lead to the issuing of the pastoral letter.

* * *

BISHOP Robert R. Brown of Little Rock, Ark., said:

"In my part of the country this resolution will be divisive," agreeing that the essence of the resolution was "just and right."

Standing pat, however, was

(Continued on Page 2)

Court fails to review will case

WASHINGTON

The nephew and niece of the late Theodore A. (Skeets) Matthews were assured of a fourth interest in his half-million dollar estate Monday when the Supreme Court refused to review the decision upholding their legitimacy.

The effect of the refusal to review the question of the legitimacy of Phillip Matthews and Mrs. Bernice Gordon is to leave in litigation one - half of the estate left by the late Skeets Matthews.

The distribution of that half will depend upon the decision of the courts on the question of whether the marriage of Skeets and Mrs. Gladys L. Matthews, administratrix of the estate, was valid.

* * *

MRS. MATTHEWS asked the Supreme Court to review the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that Phillip and Bernice are the legitimate children of Skeets' brother, the late Samuel Matthews.

In the courts it would show that Gladys is the lawful widow of Skeets and would be entitled to the other half of his estate. If she is not, the entire estate would go to Phillip and his sister.

Carlisle E. Pratt, attorney for Phillip and Bernice, contended that Gladys failed to prove that the decision was contrary to other decisions of courts of appeal, either Federal or state, or that the decision deprived her of property without due process of law.

* * *

PHILLIP WAS sued as the administrator of the estate of his father, in addition for letters of administration on Skeets estate listed Phillip and his sister as Sam's children. Irene Matthews as his widow, and Skeets as his brother.

Gladys, who was named conservator of Skeets' estate after he became incapacitated, asked the District court to revoke the appointment of Phil-

(Continued on Page 2)



MISS DORIES MAYES
World's champion singer

'Shook up with joy'

By RUTH JENKINS

PHILADELPHIA — Mrs. Evelyn Sims was having a family reunion dinner in her home at 2242 Greenwich St. here last week when the phone rang.

The caller, a Philadelphia newsman, told her that her daughter, Miss Dories Mayes, had just won the International Singing Competition at Toulouse, France.

Mrs. Sims choked up. It was the first news she had heard of her daughter winning the voice contest.

* * *

"I'M ALL shook up with joy. I didn't know Dories was entering a contest.

"There are times when you are bringing up a family when you just wonder how they're going to turn out. Something like this makes you very happy," Mrs. Sims smiled.

Since receiving the news of her daughter's victory Mrs. Sims' phone has been ringing constantly, accompanied by floods of cards, telegrams and letters of congratulations to Dories.

FLOWERS and a letter were delivered to Mrs. Sims from the Provident Tradesmen's Bank and Trust Company giving Dories the "Woman of the Week Award."

Announcement of the award was made over a local radio station and a transcribed recording was sent to Mrs. Sims.

The letter was from the President board chairman, James Lee. Mayor Richardson Dilworth sent a letter to Mrs. Sims, saying:

"I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your daughter's International Singing Competition in Toulouse, France.

"Your credit and ability as a

(Continued on Page 2)

Warrant is served in Georgia

WOODBINE, Ga. — The Rev. Clennon King's "back-to-Africa" movement for skilled colored American workers ran into unexpected delay last week when the former professor-pastor was jailed on an abandonment warrant sworn out by his wife.

King, who has been in and out of hot water for the past eight years as a result of his alternating attempts to go along with or wage an individual fight against racial segregation and discrimination, announced his "back to Africa" inclinations two weeks ago.

At that time he placed an ad in a Mississippi daily for the sale of his "worldly goods" to finance his passage "home to Africa" in search of "the freedom our African-American people lost 339 years ago."

* * *

LAST MONDAY he told newsmen that he planned to accept a "tentative proposal" by a white Jacksonville, Fla., businessman to head a "back-to-Africa movement," for skilled colored American workers.

His resignation from the pastorate of North Gulfport, Mississippi's St. Andrews AME Church had been accepted by Bishop Frederick Jordan, he said.

Lengthy conferences with Bert C. Newton, proposed sponsor of the movement, had dealt with establishment of an "African American Investment Company" and relocation of skilled American workers in the independent countries of Africa, he added.

He said that he would next visit his wife, who had moved to Woodbine, Ga., since she left Mississippi to forstall her husband's efforts to enroll their youngest child in a white Gulfport school.

* * *

HE HOPED, King said, to persuade his wife and five children to accompany him to Africa, where his first stop was to have been Liberia.

Upon hearing of the plan, Mrs. King visited a justice of the peace and swore out an abandonment warrant.

King drove into Woodbine at 4:20 a.m. Wednesday, and was met by Camden County Sheriff E. W. Smith.

"He was very argumentative," Sheriff Smith said, "and insisted his wife had been brainwashed."

Unable to produce $1,000 for bail, King was jailed pending a Superior Court hearing next month.

Daniels jailed

LAS VEGAS — Singer Billy Daniels, who admitted to police that he had been drinking all night, was arrested Friday on charges of shouting obscene phrases and arguing loudly with police.

Daniels was with a friend, private detective Ted G. Flaherty, 41, in Daniel's coral-colored Cadillac convertible when the scene with a motorcycle officer occurred.

Racial seating signs taken from buses

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Signs "in the best interest of both white and colored races" to maintain segregation on buses.

The jim crow signs came down only after city commissioners repealed the Magic City's bus segregation ordinance last Tuesday and replaced it with another which makes transit company responsible for maintaining segregation.

The ordinance is similar to action taken by New Orleans, only later to be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

* * *

COMPANY officials termed the move a "forward step" in race relations.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who along with a group of Birmingham citizens had attacked the bus segregation ordinance in court, said the repeal of it is "a sign that city hall is becoming aware of 20th century ideals."

A hearing on the bus segregation case is due in the Federal court in the next few weeks.

* * *

JOHN S. JEMISON, transit owner, said that drivers will request colored passengers to be seated from the rear in keeping with the new law.

The law makes it a misdemeanor for failure to obey the request of the driver.

City Commissioners said it is "in the best of both white and colored races" to maintain segregation on buses.

Body found

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — The mutilated body of a 10-year old Sandra Washington was found Tuesday in the backyard next door to her home. She was one of eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Washington.

The child's grandmother was the last person to see her alive Monday night at 11. A postmortem was held to determine whether the child had been criminally attacked.

Orders Integration

(Special To The AFRO)

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — Bluntly overruling the plea of the Liberty District School Board for further delay, U.S. District Judge Eugene Rice Saturday ordered the all-white schools of Okmulgee desegregated at once.

The ruling was one of the few issued in Oklahoma, which has been integrating its school with "all deliberate speed" since the Supreme Court handed down its 1954 decision.

Saturday's decision opened classes to the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Fee Jefferson, but permitted the school board to postpone the admission of other children to all-white schools until the beginning of next semester.

* * *

THE SCHOOL BOARD had admitted it had no plans for integration and were not interested in any until specifically ordered to do so by the court. But the board asked the court to delay the move.

Board told no delays are possible

Judge Rice said in his ruling:

"The request for delay is not justified in view of the fact that the officials stated they would integrate when the court ordered them to do so.

"There was an inference that without an order of the court they would not voluntarily begin integration."

* * *

MEANWHILE, Gov. Faubus suffered another court setback in his running battle with the United States Government.

A three-judge 8th U.S. Court of Appeals Wednesday extended indefinitely its ban against turning Little Rock's high schools into private, segregated institutions.

The action was taken, the court said, "to prevent irreparable injury to the educational integration rights" of colored children in Little Rock.

Specifically, the court directed Dr. William G. Cooper Jr., vice president of the Little Rock School Board, and School Superintendent Virgil Blossom "not to participate in any action to transfer possession, control of operation, directly or indirectly, of the senior high schools of Little Rock district or in any way alter the status quo of the high schools as far as their integrated status is concerned."

* * *

THE SWEEPING order was asked by Chief NAACP Counsel Thurgood Marshall until the court could hand down its final written opinion in the case.

The order, in addition to barring Faubus from converting public schools into private use, forbids his use of public school teachers in his private school scheme.

Faubus appeared to be run-

(Continued on Page 2)

Flash News In Brief

The Happiest News Of The Week

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich. —The Michigan Baptist Convention passed a resolution last week urging its members to refuse membership in groups that segregate people by colour, creed. The group represents approximately 31,000 Baptists in 230 churches of the state.

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AUSTIN, Texas — The University of Texas student assembly voted 17-1 last week to ask that integration be extended to all business establishments patronized by students near the campus.

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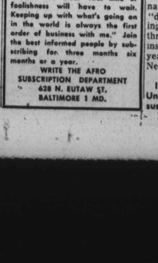
NEW YORK — The State Commission Against Discrimination last week reported a "dramatic increase" in the hiring of colored employees by three of the nation's largest insurance companies in the 13-year-period since 1945 in the New York area.

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ITHACA, N.Y. — A Cornell University sorority which was suspended two years ago by its national organization after it pledged a colored coed, has returned its charter to Sigma Kappa and will continued to operate as an independent. "We find it necessary to take this action," the chapter statement said, "as we cannot agree with the principles and procedures under which Sigma Kappa operates.

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TOULOUSE, France — Because of the quality of her register, Dories Mayes of Philadelphia walked away with the world's singing championship



Sunday at the Toulouse International Singing Competition. She bested Russia's Eugenia Mirochnichenko, who came in second. She sang numbers by Bach and Wagner. One-hundred and two singers were entered in the contest.

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MUSKOGEE, Okla. — Judge Eugene Rice last week ordered the Liberty District School board to admit four colored pupils to a formerly all-white school in Okmulgee County after the board had declared that it had no plans for integrating the school until ordered to do so.

The Sound And Fury Of Racial Madness

Praetoria last week sent a check for $18.15 to Governor Faubus to help him to keep Arkansas schools segregated.

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WASHINGTON — Since January, 1957, there have been 67 separate bombing incidents in the South, most of them directed at colored homes, businesses or places of worship,

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