Divided buses, restaurants are next in Va.

Inevitable end of segregation seen in this generation

RICHMOND

The Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools constitutes a major breach in the legal wall that circumscribes the colored American in the South from the time of his birth in a segregated hospital to his burial in a jim-crow cemetery.

Most observers believe that it is now just a matter of time before other bars restricting the activities and opportunities of colored Americans are lifted either willingly or unwillingly.

It is felt that within a few years buses theaters, restaurants and ballparks will be open to all Americans without regard to color. But there are those who believe that this will not come without a struggle.

More Solidarity

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches, said, "More solidarity and clear, straight thinking are needed now more than ever before."

Mr. Banks expressed a belief that the ballot can be used to bring about some of the desired changes.

"If we had 150,000 colored voters in Virginia," he declared, "the legislators would be much more prone to consider repealing the state's jim-crow laws than they would be if we had only a few thousand voters."

Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, said the decision represents "a trend in America's progress toward a more perfect democracy."

Mr. Hall said that the people of America live in what may be considered a central [illegible] the Federal Constitution, but that we had permitted certain states and localities to build smaller fences restricting the freedom and action and participation of some Americans.

He said colored Americans "must learn to live within a broader sphere." Of the approaching end to racial segregation he commented, "It's like coming from the dark into a brightly lighted room."

Urges Calmness

The Richmond Civic Council at its monthly meeting Tuesday night passed a resolution requesting ministers in Virginia to tell their congregations that the Supreme Court decision "must be accepted in a sober calm and gentle manner."

"There must be no display, no untoward incidents. Full citizenship rights carries with it an obligation to work harmoniously with the authorities in carrying out the program," the resolution stated.

Although there was a wide disagreement as to the amount of time required to implement integration in all phases of life, it was generally agreed that the walls of segregation are crumbling and the result will be a stronger America.

What Nation's Press Said About Court's Historic School Opinion

From Dual School Areas:

COURIER-JOURNAL

"For some time, every sign pointed to the decision which the Supreme Court finally came to . . . Thus a dogma to which the Old South clung . . . receives a mortal blow.

"However, the end of the world has not come for the South nor for the nation. The Supreme Court's ruling is not itself a revolution."

BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD

"In some states there is talk of discarding the public school and diverting appropriations now supporting it to some system of private education.

"Whether such a plan is workable we do not know. We doubt whether anyone knows."

WASHINGTON POST

"The Supreme Court's resolution yesterday of the school segregation cases affords all Americans an occasion for pride and gratification.

"The decision will prove, we are sure—whatever transient difficulties it may create and whatever irritations it may arouse — a profoundly healthy and healing one."

BALTIMORE SUN

"It is one thing to say, in forthright language, that segregation is unlawful. It is quite another to say how it shall be abandoned and what shall take the place.

"Accordingly, there will be further argument and, presumably, further decisions on the various difficulties as they arise."

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

"This is a time for calm and unhysterical appraisal of the situation by the officials and people of Virginia and the other states."

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

"What is needed most in all of the states is a calm, rational approach.

"Panic and the losing of temper will solve nothing, but cause more harm than good.

"Our best minds must be put to work, not to destroy but to arrive at constructive conclusions."

JACKSON (Miss.) LEDGER

"May 17, 1954, may be recorded as a black day of tragedy for the South, and for both races, but we can conduct ourselves in such fashion as to cause historians to record that we faced that tragedy and crisis with wisdom, courage, faith and determination.

"It (the decision) should not cause any panic, any violent emotional reactions, or any disturbances of normal racial relations."

BIRMINGHAM NEWS

"Admittedly, segregation has produced emotional reactions that have not always been good.

"But we are much concerned that the ending of segregation may produce feelings and problems far more difficult to deal with."

CHARLESTON (S.C.) NEWS AND COURIER

"The court decision drove another nail into the coffin of state's rights. In the past, the Constitution was a balance wheel.

"Now that balance has been upset and a new one must be established. It is such a delicate task we shall need wisdom and tolerance on both sides."

NASHVILLE BANNER

"This is no time for inventing pretexts of inflammatory argument. It is time for seasoned and cautious treatment of the case presented to reconcile both the national interest and states' rights on the Constitution, which is the firm foundation of both."

ST. PETERSBURG (Fla.) TIMES

"A major blow for man's freedom has been struck. Americans can take pride in the patience and common sense of its white and black citizens that this major change is being made effective through the courts rather than brawls and violence."

NASHVILLE TENNESEEAN

"The South is and has been for years a land of change. It's forthright language, that we have learned to live with change.

"They can learn to live with this one. Given a reasonable amount of time and understanding, they will."

CHARLOTTE (N.C.) OBSERVER

"The South has a new problem. It may turn out to be the greatest problem of a region's history.

"But it calls for analysis and solution in calm, orderly fashion."

THE DALLAS NEWS

"When unanimously the United States Supreme Court ruled school segregation unconstitutional, a long era came to an end.

"Whether we are better off off for that, time alone will tell. It is the fact that must be faced. The effect will reach all inter-racial relations."

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

"There is a nitfiction to the effect that the law is what the judges say it is, and this segregation ruling lends the sturdy vitality to that old saw.

"In effect, nine men have concluded that segregation in the public schools is a bad thing and have asserted the power to outlaw it.

"Concern over a dubious assumption of power by the court, however, does not alter the fact that this decision finds much support in wisdom and fairness."

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

"Where we have failed to provide equality, we must move now to provide it—not alone because a new court precedent places the dual system in jeopardy, but in justice to our own standards of fair and decent treatment.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE

"The disappointment and frustration of a majoity of Southerners at the revolutionary overturn of practice and usage cannot immediately result in the improvement of race relations.

"We think it will be hard for many people to follow the court's ruling."

MIAMI (Fla.) HERALD

"We feel that, so far as this State is concerned, the adjustment to it—when the time comes—will be namely, judiciously and humanely carried out."

CAVALIER DAILY (University of Virginia)

"It is too early to tell what effect the Supreme Court decision to abolish segegated schools will have on South.

"Although it is hard from a strict legal point of view to justify any action contrary to the law, we feel that the people of the South are justified in their bitterness concerning this decision.

"To many people, this decision is contrary to a way of life and violates the way in which they thought since 1619."

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

"Coming at this particular time, the decision serves as a boost to the spirit of democracy."

CHARLOTTE NEWS

"The South must apply its intelligence coolly and dispassionately, and must find the resources for giving all of its children equality of education.

"If the South, as a region, and North Carolina as a State, are able to do these things, they will find that the problem is far more manageable than it appears at the moment."

JACKSON (Miss.) DAILY TAR HEEL (University of North Carolina)

"The Supreme Court has declared in powerful language that it is time for the South and southern schools to face the truth—that Separated but equal is a phrase without meaning, that segregated education is inherently unequal.

"If we are wise, we will welcome colored North Carolinians to our schools and to our university."

BALTIMORE EVENING SUN

"The Supreme Court's ruling in the segregation cases will rank not far behind the Dred Scott decision as a landmark in the social history of this country.

"Not too many people will find fault with the way the basic legal problem in these cases has been resolved. The basic social problem arising from the legal decision is more complicated.

"It will require time, patience, and statesmanship on the part of all concerned."

THE KERNEL (University of Kentucky)

"The ruling . . . is one of the hardest blows dealt against communistic propaganda in many years.

"Unpleasant as it is to many southerners, we are on the road to making the democratic principles embodied in our Constitution a fact.

"We hope with all our hearts that Kentucky and the University of Kentucky will be among the leaders to put the wheel of progress into motion."

From Single School Areas:

NEW YORK TIMES

"When some hostile propagandist rises in Moscow and Peiping to accuse us of being a class society we can if we wish recite the courageous words of yesterday's opinion.

"The highest court in the land, the guardian of our national conscience, has reaffirmed its faith—and the undying American faith—in the equality of all men and all children before the law."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

"The court states simply that segregation in any form is not compatible with public education under the American Constitution.

"And this affirmation, however much trouble or confusion it may cause in the short run, is bound ultimately to win wholehearted and universal assent. It goes to the heart of America: it touches the things by which the nation lives."

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

"To the vast majority of the peoples of the world who have colored skins, it will come as a blinding flash of light and hope."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

"The fact that the court was unanimous in the cases decided yesterday should help a good deal to discourage resistance to the finding or attempts to evade its plain meaning for it is not likely that a unanimous court will change its mind.

"The principle established by this decision is . . . that the state governments, North and South, must regard all men as created equal so far as opportunities at the disposal of the state are concerned."

THE HARTFORD COURANT

"This milestone in our history means that we will struggle, successfully, toward our own ideals . . . It means that henceforth we will not only preach democracy but practice it more consistently."

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

"Every fair-minded American, we believe, will applaud the Supreme Court's unanimous decision against racial segregation in the public schools.

"The steadily changing social climate in this country since the ruling of 1896, and especially within the last few years, has made an end of segregation in the public schools inevitable."

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

"The decision knows what ever legal props the Talmadges and their like had relied upon to support their bitter opposition to equal treatment of white and non-white children in the public schools of the South.

"It will be interesting to see what strategy these forces of intolerance now adopt. But wounding off on the stump about 'white supremacy' and defying the Federal law are two different things.

"Meanwhile, as Americans, we can take pride in a Supreme Court ruling that makes it clear that equal protection under our laws applies to all Americans."

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN

"It is too much to tell persons like Talmadge of Georgia that 20 years from now he will look back on the Court decision with cogitabonity, but that may be the hindsight of many extremists.

"This country is now moving toward the solution of one of its most troublesome problems."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

"We believe that the Supreme Court could not have ruled otherwise than it did on the basic issue.

"We believe that the ruling, at a future date, will be accepted by the South as a notable advance in its progress and tradition."

DES MOINES REGISTER

"Let no one minimize the task that lies ahead for southern communities. But let no one maximize the difficulties involved in ending segregation.

"Segregation has been stopped in a number of localities smoothly and without incident. There is every reason to believe the adjustment to equality in schools will be made in the same pattern."

BOSTON HERALD

"The Supreme Court's history-making decision proves more than anything else that the Constitution is still a live and growing document.

"The segregation ruling is frankly expedient. It rehognizes the growing national feeling that the operation of Negro (or other minority) children from the majority race at school age is an abuse of a democratic process and the democratic principle.

"But it is also the culmination of a series of judicial opinions which circumspectly prepared the way for a change."

Cincinnati Enquirer

"It (the decision) will probably prove to be the most important judicial finding in the field of racial relations in our entire national history.

"It will work profound social changes in a substantial part of the United States — not confined to the South by any means."

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

"The court's momentous decision will be welcomed and embraced by all who believe that the constitutional guarantee of equal rights means just that, and nothing less.

"Moreover the words of Chief Justice Warren will echo far beyond our borders and may greatly influence our relations with dark - skinned peoples the world over."

PHOENIX REPUBLIC

"The decision comes at a time in our history when the nation needs to reaffirm its basic concept of liberty.

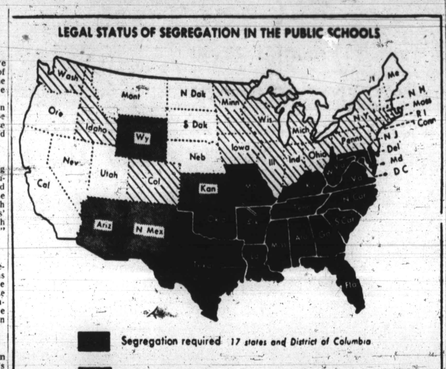
"The world will note that American freedom has been determined not upon material considerations . . . but upon the spiritual effects of segregation of human beings."

OHIO STATE JOURNAL

"Now is as good as any to face the issue. When the task is accomplished the whole nation can stand more proudly before the world.

"We shall have demonstrated that in a democracy even the deepest divisions can be resolved under law."

LEGAL STATUS OF SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Segregation required 17 states and District of Columbia

Segregation permitted in varying degrees 4 states

Segregation prohibited 16 states

No specific legislation on segregation 11 states

Dixie angry, North hails court decision

Southern senators reacted violently when news of the Supreme Court decision in the five school cases reached them shortly after Chief Justice Earl Warren had read the two opinions overturning the 58-year-old "separate but equal doctrine of Plessy vs. Ferguson.

Some statements from the South and North follow:

SEN. RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia Democrat:

"It (the decision) strikes down the right of the states, as guaranteed by the Constitution, to direct their most vital local affairs.

"It reverses and nullifies numerous decisions handed down by courts composed of real lawyers and experienced judges confining the authority of the states to regulate state-supported school systems.

"It is a clear invasion of the prerogatives of the legislative branch of our government of divided powers. It demonstrates that the Supreme Court is becoming a political arm of the executive branch of the government . . ."

SEN JAMES P. EASTLAND, Mississippi, Democrat:

"The South will not abide by nor obey this legislative decision by a political court. Integrated schools are not desired by either race in the South.

"The preservation of public order and the promotion of tranquility is the first duty of the state. In fact, education cannot thrive in a climate such as would result from the mixture of the races in the public schools . . .

"A state has the police power to take those steps necessary to prevent disorder and riots. We will take whatever steps are necessay to retain segregation in education."

Stennis Urgis Caution

SEN. JOHN STENNIS, Mississippi, Democrat:

"The opinion of the Supreme Court is sweeping and leaves us with a problem as far reaching as any we have met since the war between the states.

"In view of the facts in the cases decided and the legal precedents on the subject which have existed for many years and been reaffirmed, the justices abandoned their role as judges of the law and organized themselves into a group of social engineers.

"Before we abolish our public school system in Mississippi, I hope that all of our leaders and thinking people will fully confer and study all phases of the problem and all possibilities of a solution.

"I believe that in many of the counties in Mississippi the leaders of the two races can work out satisfactory separate arrangements for many years to come, within the pattern of the public school system.

"I urge that all proceed with deliberation and caution. There is plenty of time, and I believe there are even years to seek a solution."

Lehman Lauds Decision

SEN. HERBERT H. LEHMAN, New York, Democrat:

"The court has found the promise of our Constitution to be identical with the meaning of moral law and has, thus, set the stage for a development which I believe will be of transcendental significance for the future of our country.

"I am happy that the Supreme Court decision was unanimous. I have never had any question concerning the outcome.

"Our Constitution is again shown to be a covenant fully applicable to the conditions of today. This is news which all free men throughout the world must hail with joy.

Profound Repercussions

"It is a victory which will have profound repercussions throughout Asia, among other places, in my judgment.

"The implementation of the decision is left for future consideration. That implementation is, of course, of critical importance and will require the utmost statesmanship on the part of all groups and elements in our population.

"I am sure we will meet the challenge and rise to the occasion."

Richmond's school heads adopt 'wait-see' policy

RICHMOND

Despite predictions of dire consequences, Richmond, the Capital of the Confederacy, took Monday's historic Supreme Court decision in stride.

Governor Stanley has called a conference for May 27 (Thursday) to discuss the ruling and top school officials have indicated that they would sit tight and wait for State action.

Several courses indicate that the most major effect of the ruling will be a slowdown in the school construction program.

Must "Step And Look"

Ray Reid, assistant state superintendent of public education, speaking of the ruling's effect on construction, said it means "We'll have to stop and take another look at things."

Richmond school superintendent H. I. Willett called for "the best thinking and most mature judgment of both racial groups "in order to decide the proper steps" that should be taken to "conform" to the Supreme Court ruling.

W. H. Jones Jr., chairman, Chesterfield County School Board said "we will have to be guided by what is done at the state level."

Henrico county school board chairman Robert F. Smart said his county will not take action until the general assembly clarifies the state constitution on the matter.

Politicians Not Timid

Dr. Henry H. Hibbs, dean of Richmond Professional Institute, a branch of William and Mary College, said he would have "no comment" on the ruling since the school's policies stem from the state.

Politicians and civic leaders have not been as timid in expressing their views.

Attorney General Almond said he was "convinced that integration of the races will set education back" and that the decision was "a drastic blow at the right of the sovereign State to maintain its own public school system without interference from the Federal government."

Senior Senator Harry F. Byrd called the decision "the most serious blow that has yet been struck against the rights of the States."

Richmond representative J. Vaughan Gary said "this momentous decision presents problems, the solution of which will require the greatest wisdom, judgment, forbearance and restraint of all of our citizens."

NAACP president J. M. Tinsley and executive secretary W. Lester Banks said, "this decision in time will be considered a landmark comparble to the Declaration of Independence in the development of our democratic principles."

VTA executive secretary J. Rupert Picott warned that any move on the part of Virginia school superintendents to fire colored teachers as a result of the decision would be resisted "promptly and vigorously."

James P. Spencer, president, Virginia Voters League, hailed the decision as "a signal victory for the NAACP," and called for "cool-headed," calm persons to work out a solution to this problem of integration and make recommendations to the governor of Virginia and the general assembly."

Presbyterians to act on decision

LEXINGTON, Va. — The U. S. Supreme Court decision against school segregation was "necessary, wise and right," says Dr. Frank W. Price, head of the Southern Presbyterian Church, who urges all Christian churches to help ease the tension that will result.

Dr. Price, pastor of New Monmouth Church here, is moderator of the Southern Presbyterian Church (USA) which has 760,000 members in 3,500 churches in the 16 southern states.

He says that his position will be recommended for official approval by the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly which meets in Montreat, N. C., next week.

MARKS 109TH BIRTHDAY

LANCASTER, Pa. — William (Uncle Billy) Adams, of Landisville, who was born in New Orleans and came north in 1863, celebrated his 109th birthday Saturday.

FITZGERALD SIGNS

NEW YORK (ANP) — Singer Ella Fitzgerald has replaced Moe Gale as her personal manager with Normad Granz.

From left, George E. C. Hayes, Thurgood Marshall and James Nabrit, lawyers in the five school cases, join hands in a victory gesture in front of the U.S. Supreme Court.

NAACP LAWYERS IN VICTORY HANDSHAKE

Virginians play big roles in school cases

RICHMOND

The celebrated school segregation cases didn't just happen.

They came as the result of months and months of tedious work by skilled and talented persons from various parts of the country — lawyers, educators, analysts—all working to make the American dream of Democracy come true.

And a large number of those carrying the brunt of the burden were Virginians. Scholarly Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, a diminutive, tireless attorney dubbed "The Brain" by news men for his meticulous preparation of the cases, spent uncounted hours laying the groundwork.

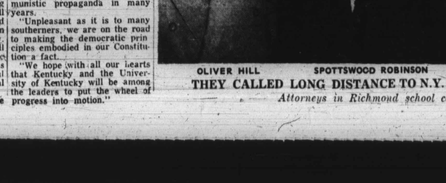
Another Virginian, dynamic Oliver W. Hill, former Richmond city councilman, worked day and night, and always carried the weight of the world on his back—and a pen talk was needed to boost the lagging spirits of plaintiffs or public.

Then there was Robert (Bob) Johnson, popular professor at Virginia Union University, and Samuel Houston, dean of the university, who shared the nerve - racking historical research. Mr. Johnson worked himself to the verge of collapse trying to get the historical data in under the Supreme Court deadline. He made it, but shortly afterwards spent several weeks recuperating in a hospital.

The job of collecting and correlating the hundreds of thousands of figures necessary to show inequalities existing in the schools was performed admirably by personable Mrs. Evelyn Shaed, statistician of the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson. A federal Court judge commented on her skill at interpreting the myraid figures.

And on hand throughout the struggle, giving an expert's advice, was Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, an able administrator and vocal proponent of first class citizenship for all Americans.

There were others too numerous to mention, each contributing his special talents; but these shock troopers from the Old Dominion State spearheaded the legal battle. Their efforts paved the way for Monday's history-making decision.



OLIVER HILL SPOTTSWOOD ROBINSON MARTIN MARTIN

THEY CALLED LONG DISTANCE TO N.Y. ABOUT VICTORY

Attorneys in Richmond school case

Emergency meeting called by NAACP to implement decision

NEW YORK—A special emergency meeting of state and regional NAACP presidents to map a program of action for implementing the Supreme Court decision will be held at Waluhaje Hotel, West Lake Dr., Atlanta, Ga., Saturday and Sunday, May 22 and 23.

The meeting will begin 1 a.m., Saturday. Key NAACP workers will be welcome. However, the conference is limited to a working group particularly in view of the Dallas, Texas, meeting next month.

Those wishing hotel rooms or transportation from the airport should telegraph John Calhoun, care of the Atlanta branch, 204 Auburn Ave., NE.

Greensboro First Dixie City to Open Schools

Girl, 19 factor in Capital case

A 19-year-old girl, who is now a semi-invalid, helped fight a valiant battle for school integration.

She is Sarah Louise Briscoe, daughter of William Briscoe, of 1232 Eaton rd., se.

Both were plaintiffs in the D.C. school segregation case, brought before the Supreme Court.

The father-and-daughter team were aligned with the Consolidated Parent Group of Washington, which filed suit after students were denied admission in 1950 to Sousa Junior High school, which is maintained for white students.

Overcrowded Conditions

Sarah's determination to end jim crow schools began back in 1949, when she was just 15. At that time, she was in the eighth grade at Douglass Junior High School.

A victim of asthma, she suffered severe attacks after tramping in cold weather, from the main building to an annex used to relieve overcrowded conditions.

"When I came home sick with asthma, my father decided to do something about it," Sarah said.

Attended Meetings

He did: Mr. Briscoe, a contractor, joined the Consolidated Parent Association, because "he wanted to improve conditions."

He and other parents interested their children in attending meetings at the Campbell Methodist Church, where they decided "something should be done."

Something was done. Sarah and about 13 other children sought admission to the Sousa Junior High School, where there were many "empty rooms."

"We were just going to make a tour of the building at first," Sarah said, "but the principal wouldn't let us in."

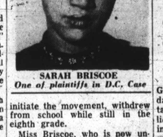
Court Suit Filed

Following this trip, a court suit was filed. But while other children such as Spottswood T. Bolling were spotlighted in the historic school case, Sarah was sick in bed.

"It was another attack of asthma," she stated.

After that the asthma attacks became worse and more frequent.

As a result, in the same year the District school fight was begun, the young girl who helped initiate the movement, withdrew from school while still in the eighth grade.



SARAH BRISCOE

One of plaintiffs in D.C. Case

Miss Briscoe, who is now unable to work, is receiving treatment from Freedmen's hospital.

"Sometimes I get so hoarse nobody knows what I am saying," she told the AFRO.

There are eight children in the Briscoe family. Two of them—Reginald Charles, 7, and Ethel, 15—attend Birney Annex and Douglass Junior High, respectively.

Leslie, 5, doesn't go to kindergarten because of a speech defect. Patricia Ann is three.

Others, past school age, are Samuel Jr., who has been in the Air Force; William Richard Jr., 22, who works at Langley Wood Products, and Robert, 24.

N.C. board votes to end segregation

Greensboro first city in South to take official action

GREENSBORO, N.C. — The Greensboro School Board Tuesday, by a 6 to 1 vote, agreed to take official action to end public school segregation, becoming the first southern city to make the move, following the Supreme Court ruling.

The one dissenting vote came from an insurance executive, who told the press he felt the action was premature, but that he agreed it is necessary to abide by the law.

D. E. Hudgins, chairman of the board, drafted the adopted resolution, which directed the superintendent of schools to study ways and means of complying with the Supreme Court decision.

Orderly Changeover

The resolution directs the superintendent, B. L. Smith, to work out a system for an orderly changeover when the time arrives.

Chairman Hudgins stated that "the general feeling in the meeting was that the highest court in the land has declared a fundamental principal of law.

Provide Leadership

"We intend to abide by it, besides what we might individually and personally feel. By our action, we hope to provide leadership to the community, the state, the South and the nation," Mr. Hudgins declared.

He also stated that there was little discussion as to the principle of the resolution, only in regard to the wording.

Dr. Murphy, 83, calls decision 'best thing'

Dr. George B. Murphy Sr., 83, was cheered by news of the Supreme Court decision. At his Druid Hill Ave. home where he has been confined for the past eight months, he said: "It's the best thing that could happen."

Dr. Murphy, a retired teacher and principal, was one of the early fighters for equal schools and pay here in Maryland.

College fund hails ruling

Trent says decision challenges barriers

NEW YORK—The United College Fund, in an official statement issued Wednesday by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, hailed the Supreme Court decision, ruling segregation in education unconstitutional, as effectively challenging the last major barrier to equality of educational opportunity in the United States.

"The fund's member colleges welcome the long awaited opportunity it provides for serious, all qualified students without restrictions based on race or color," he said.

"Many, anticipating a favorable decision, have already explored steps that must be taken in this direction.

Barriers Remain

"The removal of legal prescriptions will not, however, remove the economic barriers to education, nor will it in any way lessen responsibility of these colored colleges to provide the best possible education for the students now enrolled in them.

"Since implementation of the decision will involve many local actions and changes, it will be the major responsibility for higher education in the South to continue to fill an important and definite period upon the colleges that have been serving them during the past years."

Grads Waging 'Good Fight'

Mr. Trent's statement called attention to the fact that the "continuing fight to obtain first-class citizenship, graduates of the member colleges of the fund have been in the vanguard.

Among them is Thurgood Marshall, a graduate of Lincoln University, whose signal victory before the Supreme Court rulies and represents the most important national mandate in civil rights since the Emancipation Proclamation.

Washington mother hails victory in epic decision

The Consolidated Parents' Group's suit to end segregation in Washington schools appeared on court records as "Bolling vs. Sharpe." Who was "Bolling?" "Bolling" was Mrs. Sarah Bolling, an attractive widow and mother of two school-age children, both boys, Spottswood, 14, and Wamamaker Von, 16. The boys were also accusers in the District school board.

Official title of the District case, then, is Spottswood Bolling, et al, vs. C. Melvin Sharpe, et al."

Husband Died 5 Years Ago

Because her youngsters were refused permission to attend a school near their home because of their race, Mrs. Bolling — who lost her husband five years ago — joined hands with others in the Consolidated Parents' Group, Inc., to fight the school jim crow to a final showdown.

Mrs. Bolling and her sons live in a neat and modest two-story home at 1122 Park pl., ne, between 11th and 12th and Constitution ave. and C st.

It was a long road in the fight which the parents began over three years ago to bring school segregation to the nation's highest tribunal.

But on Dec. 7, 1953, the final arguments were made by the great white marble building which houses the nine black-robed men who are the land's last legal word.

How Mrs. Bolling Feels

How did Mrs. Bolling feel as she listened to the arguments designed to improve education for her two sons?

"Weren't our lawyers (George E. C. Hayes and James M. Nabrit) just wonderful" she asked in return.

"They knew just exactly what they were saying and wanted to say. Those other lawyers stumbled and lost their words, but not ours. They were wonderful.

"And Gardner Bishop was just wonderful, too," she added. "He stood so hard and so long," she said. Mr. Bishop is president of the Consolidated Parents' Group, Inc.

"I believed the Supreme Court was going to rule for us," she declared, "because I felt they knew it was right, and because President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon have talked so strongly about ending segregation; especially what Nixon said when he was overseas last year."

Mrs. Bolling has had an easy time of it in the years since her husband died. Her sons do all they can and Wamamaker dropped out of Cardozo at the end of the last semester in 1953 to go to work, so he could help his mother. Spottswood is in 10-A at Spingarn High school.

Both boys do odd jobs in the summer while school is out. Wamamaker's attitude and life-long turns to repairing shoes. He's rather good at it, his mother says.

What have they been doing since the historic fight began? Well, they've been living the life of a normal American family—that is, as far as a widow and two fatherless growing boys can live.

She Works At GSA

Mrs. Bolling is employed at the General Services Administration at Seventh and D sts., sw. Leaving her work, she comes straight home to her big white house as clean as a whistle.

The sons are popular. Sports wood, who took his junior high work at Shaw is a fine baseball and basketball player. He's on the squad at Police Boys' Club No. 5 and won a gold basketball at Shaw.

"When I go to work," Mrs. Bolling said, "I look and think it's terrible for the boys passing by schools they ought to be going to, and yet must go all the way across town to school."

Worried Over Sen

She admits she's worried because Wamamaker stopped school.

"I'd much rather him go to school and finish his education first and then take up this shoe-repairing work. I hope he will go back, because his whole future depends upon education."

She's waited patiently just like other plaintiffs, for the Supreme Court to hand down its decision.

Active Churchworker

Meanwhile, she has kept up her steady activities in work at Jerusalem Baptist church.

While doing that, she also was overseer of the choir is one of "the best in town."

He is, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the Federation of Civic Associations.

Litwin hails J.C. school ban by court

NEWARK

David M. Litwin, chairman, Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, Newark, issued the following statement Monday on the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools:

"We are of the Mayor's Commission on Group-Relations of Newark hail the forthright Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools as a victory for our Democratic processes and American ideals.

"It is our Government's top level recognition of the golden rule and the brotherhood and dignity of man.

Integration Works

"A striking feature of the decision is that the court membership of varying philosophies arrived at a unanimity of opinion.

"We are hopeful that the affected states upon sober reflection will recognize that they are members of the union, regardless of their locale, and that in good conscience, are bound by the courts mandate.

"We of New Jersey and especially of Newark know that integration in public schools can and does work."

Decision sweeps out 'separate-but-equal'

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The sweep of the Supreme Court decision Monday declaring segregation in public grade and high school unconstitutional is measured by the action of the court in overturning the 58-year-old doctrine of "separate but equal."

The doctrine, first enunciated by the Supreme Court in 1896, has plagued colored people who have sought to assert their rights to full enjoyment of public facilities without being set aside like lepers.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, delivering the unanimous decision of the court, noted that there have been six cases before the court involving the "separate but equal" doctrine in the field of public education.

First Time Issue Raised

In none of these cases, he pointed, was the validity of the separate but equal doctrine challenged, while the cases just decided challenged directly the legality of segregation in public education.

In the recent cases involving the admission of colored students to graduate and professional schools of a previously "colored" school, he noted that inequality was found.

The effect of these cases as the Gaines case, in which the Supreme Court ruled that the State of Missouri had to give Lloyd Gaines an opportunity for a legal education within the state of Missouri.

If there was no colored state-supported law school to which he could go, within the State of Missouri, then the state had to admit him to the University of Missouri law school.

Mrs. Fisher's Case

In the case of Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher, the court edged a little further in whittling away the "equal" portion of the doctrine. It ruled that the State of Oklahoma had to furnish Mrs. Fisher an opportunity for a legal education at the same time it afforded such an opportunity to white students.

In the Sweatt case the court ruled that "Herman M. Sweatt could not obtain a legal education in a jim-crow law school but by the state equal to that afforded white students at the University of Texas.

In the McLaurin case, the court ruled that G. W. McLaurin, an emeritus professor at Langston University, having been admitted to the University of Oklahoma graduate school, could not be segregated from other students.

No Re-examination Needed

"In none of these cases," said Justice Warren, "was it necessary to re-examine the doctrine to grant relief to the colored plaintiff."

But the Chief Justice pointed out that the court had expressly reserved decision in the Sweatt case on the question of whether the "separate but equal" doctrine should be held inapplicable in public education.

In Virginia, North Carolina, Delaware and Kansas case, which the court was deciding, Justice Warren said, the question of the validity of the "separate but equal" doctrine had been directly raised.

—citizens hail court decision

(Continued from Page 1)

dent, Mrs. FANNIE RHODES, voiced the opinion that "the decision was one thing I never expected to see in my lifetime.

"When someone told me about it," she continued, "I thought about how much it will help us to advance."

KENNETH C. MILFORD AND THE REV. JOHN L. TILLEY, co-chairmen of the Baltimore Fellowship:

"All Americans who have encouraged and helped the effort to eliminate the basic inequality of segregated schools have reason to be gratified.

"We, in Baltimore, Maryland, are now faced with the need to implement the ruling by integrating the separate facilities which have long been maintained in this state.

"The transitional period will be a strain on many individuals, and smoothing the path of transition calls for all the best efforts of our State, municipal and school authorities, plus the aid of the citizenry in general.

Must Meet Responsibility

"We at the Baltimore Fellowship, together with persons in the other relatively few organizations which, too, have functioned on a non - segregated basis, must shoulder a responsibility in someways greater than that of the general public, though for us easier to carry.

"For 16 years, Fellowship House has successfully promoted educational programs at which white and colored children and adults have participated jointly.

"Hundreds of Baltimoreans have worked together at Fellowship House to overcome prejudices and reserves which developed through lack of first-hand knowledge about "the other fellow."

"Baltimore, with adequate planning, can offer other communities an inspiring pattern for the school integration now required.

"There is sufficient experience, sufficient know-how and sufficient intelligence in our community to bring about an orderly, 'incident - free' transition to integrated schools.

"Every facility at Fellowship House is freely offered for use in this effort."

MRS. MAURICE L. ADAMS, 2400 block Overland Ave., Morgan Park, "I jumped for joy joy when I heard the news. I am especially interested as my children because I have children on school age.

"I think the adjustment will be affected in Baltimore sooner than a great many people expect."

TURNER RESNIK, executive vice - president of Calvert Distillers, upon hearing the news, sent the following telegram to Norman (Champ) Walker, Maryland representative:

'All Of Us Are Proud'

"This is to advise that on behalf of Calvert personnel, I have just wired Thurgood Marshall congratulating him on his success in the educational cases.

"I know I spoke for you and the trade in so doing. All of us are proud of the U. S. Supreme Court for its decision which, with such finality, ended segregation in education."

"We are proud and grateful to Thurgood and his staff for their years of good unselfish work on behalf of democracy."

This was the opinion personally expressed by Ted Yates, Eastern division manager, Mr. Walker, and other Calvert representatives at the AFRO Cookie School this week.

Mr. Walker has a 16-year-old daughter Maxine attending Douglass High School and a son, Norman Jr. serving in Japan.

JEROME HALL, letter carrier of Morgan Park, Fellowship father of three school - age children:

"It was something that was destined to be. It's just about the best thing that has ever happened."

MISS MAYME TILGHMAN, 1129 Myrle Ave., president of the Master Beauticians Association:

"Integration is here and here to stay. We owe praise to the Supreme Court for its fairness in reaching that we, as American citizens, should share all of America's advantages equally with other races.

Against Great Odds

"We should herald the NAACP for its diligence and courage in carrying on a great fight against strong odds. They kept pushing, and have now paved the way for opening up untold opportunities."

MRS. EMILY SIMON, chairman of the legislative committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:

"The news made you feel as though you could look at people again. The unanimous decision was one of the best points.

"This is the first time in a long time that we have had a chance to know what it means to be alive when real history is being made."

Sometimes we live when the kind of history is made that you don't like, but wecan be proud of this kind."

For MRS. CARTER BROWN of 419 Laurens St., the Supreme Court decision is "something I never expected to see in this generation."

Mother of one son, Mrs. Brown said, "the first thing I thought of was the opinion of some who will say the time is not right, but the Supreme Court says it is."

MRS. CHARLES WATTS, 2426 Arunah Ave., an ardent NAACP worker, simply replied: "You don't have to ask me that question. How do you think I feel?"

Helps America

The Rev. LEVI MILLER, executive secretary of the Washington Conference Board of Education, Methodist Church:

"In my opinion this decision is the most wonderful thing that has happened in this century in the extension of democracy, and the basic Christian principles in which this nation was founded.

"Decisions of this nature help to make morally right America's claim to a position of world leadership."

The Rev. RICHARD L. CLIFFORD, pastor of Grace Memorial Methodist Church, Washington:

"This was an historic decision, and I believe it will in time affect more [illegible] the field of education.

"It will form the basis for a breakdown in segregation in other areas such as employment. If segregation is illegal in education then it will in time be illegal in other areas."

Begins New Era

HARRY A. COLE, attorney and candidate for the Republican nomination as State Senator from the Fourth Legislative District.

"This is the beginning of a new era in the extension of human freedom for every man.

"However, a grave responsibility is cast upon every colored citizen to open his heart and mind and free himself of any prejudice in order that he may extend his hand in a singere gesture of friendship to other men."

HOWARD DIXON, co - owner of the Comedy Club:

"I think it is one of the most wonderful things that has happened. I have children, and I know it will mean a lot to them to be free from segregation in schools. It will also help end segregation in other fields."

BUDDY NEWTON, manager of the Regent Theatre:

"I think it is one of the most progressive steps taken in the field of modern education. I feel that it helps set a trend toward a better understanding between people."

LEONARD E. HICKS, dry cleaning company employee, 1100 N. Monroe St.

"It is one of the greatest things that could have happened because it gives our young folks something to look forward to that we have not had, an equal education in education."

MILTON BATES, 4210 Clarkdale Rd.:

"The Supreme Court to its vast credit, has ruled unanimously that segregation of school children is a legal as well as a moral violation of their right to equality.

The Baltimore City Council will deserve similar credit by legislating that discrimination against working men and women because of race, religion or national origin is illegal (or certainly a moral) violation of their right to earn.

Baltimore's passage of fair employment practices (