I. SCHOOLS UNDER COURT ORDER TO DESEGREGATE AND COMPLYING WITH ORDER

ARKANSAS

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
Little Rock	High School	Aaron v. Cooper. August 27, 1956, District Court approved school board gradual integration plan. Affirmed April 1957 C A 8 (243 F. 2d 361). District Court ordered immediate integration September 3, 1957 after defendants petitioned for instruction regarding a proposed delay.	State resistance and violence necessitated calling forth of federal troops to permit enforcement of court order. Federal troops still on duty.
Van Buren	High School	Banks v. Izzard. January 1956 District Court ordered "prompt and reasonable start" to desegregate and accepted plan submitted July 1956.	24 Negroes entered the high school which has about 550 white students. One Negro is in the 12th grade. No incidents of any kind have been reported.

KENTUCKY

Adair County	High School	Willis v. Walker. 136 F. Supp. 177. Ordered admission of high school students February 1956, elementary in September 1956.	No difficulty reported.
Hopkins County	All	Mitchell v. Pollock. School board originally submitted plan for gradual integration which was not accepted by the court. January 25, 1957, the school officials submitted an amended plan to the court, providing for the completion of integration over a period of four years. At a hearing on this plan the court, BROOKS, District Judge, disapproved the submitted plan and directed that integration of the schools be completed by the beginnins of the September, 1957, school term.	Population 6,800 white, 545 Negro. Only one Negro transferred from all-Negro schools which are still maintained on free-choice basis.

KENTUCKY

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
McCracken County	All	Wilburn v. Holland. Suit brought by Paducah branch NAACP. In response to federal court order, board submitted "voluntary" integration plan, maintaining two school systems and allowing parents to send children to a school with white teachers or a school with Negro teachers.	No difficulty reported.
Scott County	Elementary	Dishman v. Archer. January 17, 1957, District Court Eastern District of Kentucky ordered the school officials "to completely integrate the Scott County school system commencing with the school term beginning in September, 1957" and retained jurisdiction.	High schools had already desegregated as a matter of board policy. No difficulty reported.
Union County	High School	Garnett v. Oakley. January 23, 1957 board submitted plan and court ordered integration in high school.	Sturgis, a town in this county, was the scene of disturbances in September 1956 when Negroes attempted to attend classes. The Governor called out the National Guard to escort the students, who were later withdrawn by the school board. In 1957 minor disturbances occurred, 18 Negroes enrolled under state police protection. All is quiet at present.
Webster County	All	Gordon v. Collins. Court ordered integration in accordance with school board plan submitted January 1957.	The town of Clay in this county was the scene of September, 1956 disturbances which resulted in the use of National Guardsmen to escort Negro students and subsequent withdrawal of the students. No difficulties reported this fall. No Negroes enrolled at Clay.

MARYLAND

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
Harford County	All	Moore v. Board of Education of Harford County. The school board had originally begun a gradual integration process in fall, 1956. Certain Negroes were unable to obtain transfers to white schools and brought suit. On June 20, 1957, the District Court approved an amended board plan calling for complete integration by 1963 and ordered immediate action on the requests of two of the plaintiffs for transfers.	"In Harford County, where Negroes obtained a speedier desegregation program through federal court action, Negro pupils were enrolled in at least six schools, compared to one last year, and in larger numbers than anticipated. The weekly HARFORD DEMOCRAT reported after a week of school, 'The gradual integration in Harford County schools seems to be progressing quietly.' " Southern School News, October 1957. (Cf. comments on St. Mary's County under V-A Maryland.)

OKLAHOMA

Earlesboro	All	Carr v. Cole. January 23, 1957, District Court ordered immediate integration of Negro plaintiffs and all others qualified.	"Earlesboro, in Pottawatomie County, is opening its white schools completely to Negro residents, after four were admitted last spring under federal court order. The move will place some 50 Negroes into classes with about 180 white children, based on last year's enrollment figure." Southern School News, October 1957.
Morris	All	Brown v. Long. September 21, 1957 District Court issued a declaratory judgment for the plaintiffs when school board attorneys conceded four Negro children were entitled to enter the white schools. The suit originally involved 27 Negro youngsters, but the judge ruled that only those who had not already transferred to other districts	Only 4 Negro children enrolled. No difficulty, although officials expressed some nervousness due to Little Rock situation.

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
		could be admitted to the Morris schools.	
Preston	High School	Simms v. Hudson. September, 1957 District Court ordered admission of one Negro plaintiff. 12 others had transferred out of the district.	No difficulty.
		TENNESSEE	
Clinton	High School	McSwain, et al. v Anderson County Board of Education. On January 4, 1956, District Court ordered desegregation in fall 1956.	Serious disturbances interfering with integration were occasioned by segregationist Kasper and others, who were found guilty of contempt after ignoring a court injunction. Disturbances were quelled by highway patrolmen and National Guardsmen. At the beginning of the 1957 term integration was reported as proceeding quietly and without disturbance.
Nashville	First grade	Kelley v. Board of Education. On October 29, 1956, the board of education adopted a plan providing for the elimination of compulsory segregation in the first grade, beginning with the 1957-58 school year. January 21, 1957 the court approved the plan in part but directed the board to submit, before December 31, 1957, "a report setting forth a complete plan to abolish segregation in all of the remaining grades of the city school system, including a time schedule therefor."	Acts of violence, including the bombing of a school building, occurred early in September. Agitator Kasper was present. Injunction issued against the disturbing parties. United States appeared in lawsuit as amicus curiae. Situation now quiet.
		WEST VIRGINIA	
Greenbrier County	All	Dunn v. Greenbrier County Board of Education. Resulted in complete desegregation as of January 18, 1956.	Although very minor disturbances have occurred, West Virginia is now completely desegregated and no difficulty is expected.

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
McDowell County	All	Martin v. McDowell County Board of Education ordered desegregated schools as of September 1956.	
Mercer County	All	Anderson v. Mercer County Board of Education resulted in desegregation during first semester of 1956-57.	
Raleigh County	All	Taylor v. Raleigh County Board of Education ordered complete desegregation by second semester of 1956-57 school year.	
Cabell County	All	Pierce v. Cabell County Board of Education ordered complete desegregation by second semester of 1956-57 school year.	
Harrison County	All	Wilkinson v. Harrison County Board of Education ordered desegregation of schools by May 28, 1957.	
Logan County	All	Shedd v. Logan County Board of Education ordered complete desegregation by beginning of 1957-58 school year.	

II. SCHOOLS UNDER COURT ORDER TO DESEGREGATE NOT COMPLYING WITH ORDER

DELAWARE

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
The original suits affected the following districts, largely in Southern Delaware: Clayton Milford Greenwood Milton Laurel Seaford John M. Clayton Order applies to all districts not yet integrated. This is the first state-wide order issued by any Court.	All	Evans, et al. v. Buchanan, July 15, 1957, District Court directed the non-discriminatory admission of children to the specific schools named in the suits be accomplished by the fall, 1957, school term. It also directed the State Board of Education to submit, by September 13, 1957, a plan for the desegregation of all schools in the state to be accomplished by the fall, 1957, term. Order has been stayed pending appeal to U. S. Circuit Court.	Attitude is pro-integration at state level; varied but generally leaning toward desegregation at local level, except South Delaware. 32 out of the 52 schools were integrated by 1956. State Representative West is quoted as voicing his opposition to integration. The NAACP has filed suit challenging the gradual integration plan now in effect in Dover. State plan for total desegregation is ready but not yet made public.

TEXAS

Mansfield	High School	Jackson v. Rawdon. In August 1956, on remand from C A 5, after prior dismissal of suit, District Court enjoined the school officials from refusing admission to the high school to the plaintiffs and retained jurisdiction of the case to supervise the carrying out of the decree.	Disturbances arose upon Negroes' application to attend school. Texas Rangers called out. No Negro has enrolled as yet.

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville	All	Allen v. School Board. August, 1956. The injunction against discrimination on the basis of	Affirmed by C A 4. Supreme Court refused review, March 1957. Still no integration.

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
		race or color by the defendants in the admission of children to public schools was made effective as of the beginning of the 1956 school term, but later suspended pending appeal.	
Arlington County	All	Thompson v. School Board. July 27, 1957, Court ordered admission of all children on racially non-discriminatory basis to begin September 1957. On September 18 a stay was granted, pending appeal.	A few Negro students applied for admission to white schools on the opening day of the fall session. They were referred to Negro schools, and there was no disorder.
Newport News	All	Adkins v. School Board. February 11, 1957, the court ordered integration to begin September 1957, having declared the Virginia Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional. The order was stayed, pending appeal. The Supreme Court refused to review, October 21, 1957.	
Norfolk	All	Beckett v. School Board. February 12, 1957, the court ordered integration to begin September 1957, having declared the Virginia Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional. The order was stayed, pending appeal. The Supreme Court refused to review, October 21, 1957.	

III. SCHOOLS UNDER COURT ORDER TO DESEGREGATE IN 1958

TEXAS

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
Dallas	All	Borders v. Rippy. September 1957, District Court Judge Atwell ordered desegregation in Dallas schools pursuant to order of C A 5, July 1957. No time limit set but the court requested that an order be prepared "ordering integration to be permitted in the coming mid-winter term of the schools and not before that time. . ." Southern School News, October 1957, p. 16.	The climate appears quite unfavorable to integration. The decision is in conflict with state segregation laws and the school board has voted to appeal. Judge Atwell had originally dismissed the petition, but was reversed by the Court of Appeals.

KENTUCKY

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
Fulton	High School	Suit brought by NAACP for parents of 16 Negro children denied admission in 1956. Court ordered immediate integration September 10, 1957. Since school term had begun, order modified to become effective September 1958.	School board wished to delay due to overcrowding and administrative problems.

IV. SCHOOLS UNDER COURT ORDER TO DESEGREGATE NO TIME LIMIT

ARKANSAS

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
Bearden	All	Matthews v. Launius. (Bearden School District) Court has ordered board to submit a plan for desegregation.	No reports of integration.

LOUISIANA

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
Orleans Parish	All	Bush v. New Orleans Parish School Board. 138 F. Supp. 337. D. C. E. D. La. 1956. Court enjoined board "from requiring and permitting segregation of the races in any school under their supervision, from and after such time as may be necessary to make arrangements for admission of children to such schools on a racially non-discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed as required by the decision of the Supreme Court in Brown, et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, et al. 349 U. S. 294." "The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court has since sustained the ruling, and the school board's final appeal - for a rehearing - is before the U. S. Supreme Court." Southern School News, September 1957, p. 8.	No integration at elementary or secondary levels in Louisiana. Legislative action aimed at continuing segregation.

SOUTH CAROLINA

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
Clarendon County	All	Briggs v. Elliott. Clarendon County, Summerton District suit that went to U. S. Supreme Court and was consolidated under Brown case. Remanded to federal District Court, which ordered desegregation but set no time limit.	No integration at any level in South Carolina.

V. SCHOOLS IN WHICH BOARD POLICY HAS SCHEDULED DESEGREGATION

A. For 1957

ARKANSAS

PLACE	LEVELS	COMMENTS
Fort Smith	1st grade	Southern School News, October 1957, page 5 states: At Fort Smith integration was started on the first grade level. Under the plan about 12 Negroes were eligible to enroll in white schools and about 12 whites were eligible to go to Negro schools. Only one Negro boy enrolled in a white school, none of the whites went to a Negro school. No incidents have been reported.
North Little Rock	12th grade	Southern School News, October 1957, page 5 states: At North Little Rock the school board had planned to put into effect a voluntary integration plan starting with the 12th grade. Seven Negro students were registered before classes were to start Monday September 9, six days later than Little Rock. After the trouble at Little Rock, the North Little Rock Board decided to delay its plan until the "confusion" has cleared up and until the litigation over four state segregation laws is completed. Six of the seven Negroes attempted to enter the high school on the first day of school but were turned back twice by a crowd of students, former students and a few adults. No one was hurt. The parents of the Negroes petitioned the board to let the seven attend the white high school but the board refused.
Ozark	High School	Southern School News for October 1957, page 8: At Ozark two Negro boys and a Negro girl enrolled September 2 in Ozark High School which has about 475 white students. They went to the school only two days and quit, they said, because of the various harassing incidents by white students. School officials have adopted a policy of not discussing the matter and will give no information at all on it.

KENTUCKY

Caverna	All	No difficulty reported.
Lebanon	High School	No difficulty reported.

MARYLAND

St. Mary's County	Elementary	Although 4 Negro applicants were accepted, none enrolled. No trouble reported. At Deale and Easton, previously integrated as a matter of board policy, some incidents occurred. The one Negro to enroll at Deale was withdrawn. (A suit to compel integration in St. Mary's County, Robinson v. Board of Education, was dismissed July 1956, with leave to refile. The Board had announced its plan to desegregate in September 1957.)

TEXAS

PLACE	LEVELS	COURT ACTION	COMMENTS
Houston	All	Benjamin, et al. v. Houston Independent School District. On October 15, 1957 Court ordered desegregation "with all deliberate speed."	Order held certain Texas segregation laws unconstitutional. Cf. Dallas comments.

VIRGINIA

Prince Edward County	All	Davis v. Prince Edward County School Board, one of the original cases decided in 1954. On remand, three-judge court of original jurisdiction and district judge found for plaintiffs, but set no time limit. Similar ruling by District Court. In September 1957, NAACP filed a brief saying that the Judge had erred in failing to set a deadline.	State has policy of resistance and anti-integration legislation. Court orders for integration in Norfolk, Newport News, Arlington and Charlottesville (q.v.) were appealed.

MISSOURI

PLACE	LEVELS	COMMENTS
Clinton	Elementary	No difficulty reported or expected.
Gallatin	Elementary	No difficulty reported or expected.
Lebanon	Elementary	No difficulty reported or expected.
Malta Bend	Elementary	No difficulty reported or expected.
Mendon	Elementary	No difficulty reported or expected.
Neelyville	High School	No difficulty reported or expected.
Pacific	Elementary	No difficulty reported or expected.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte	All	The Southern School News for October 1957, page 5 states: After two weeks of integration, school officials in the three cities reported the schools had fallen into calmness and routine. Only 11 Negro students are involved. (In 1955 suit was brought for integration. Carson v. McDowell County, three-judge court sent back to McDowell holding Negro applicants had not exhausted administrative remedies; returned by plaintiffs to 4th Circuit Court as Carson v. Warlick seeking mandamus to order trial of case. Appeals court again upheld assignment law as providing administrative remedies which should be exhausted by plaintiffs individually. Once this is done, appeals may be taken to federal courts without going through state courts, as provided by Pupil Placement Act. United States Supreme Court has denied review.)
Greensboro	All	
Winston-Salem	All	

OKLAHOMA

Hugo	---	No difficulty is expected.
Kinta	High School	No difficulty is expected.
Marietta	High School	No difficulty is expected.
Sand Springs	---	No difficulty is expected.

B.. For 1958

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff	1st grade	Southern School News, October 1957, page 5 states: At Pine Bluff, where the school board has the announced policy of beginning integration at the first grade level in September 1958, the White Citizens Council is circulating petitions requesting that segregated schools be maintained.

Special Note: The following schools have desegregated as a matter of Board policy but court orders are involved.

In Hoxie, Arkansas, the local school board began integration in 1955 but met with local resistance. Suit was brought by the Board to prevent interference. The United States joined as amicus curiae. In October 1956

the Court of Appeals upheld the District Court which had enjoined the interference and stated that the Board was authorized and required by the Fourteenth Amendment to proceed with integration. Integration proceeding quietly in fall term 1957.

In Wichita Falls, Texas, Negro children brought suit for admission to the schools. The district court found that a good faith start toward desegregation had been made by the Board and dismissed the action as moot. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, January 1957, held that the district court should have retained jurisdiction of the case to supervise the implementation of the desegregation plans. The case was reversed and remanded. The Supreme Court rejected an appeal by the School Board. The Wichita Falls schools are listed as desegregated.

VI. COURT ORDERS EFFECTING ADMISSION OF NEGROES TO STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ALABAMA

Lucy v. Adams. February 29, 1956 the Court ordered the readmission of Miss Lucy to the University of Alabama. (Prior to the readmission of the plaintiff, the University Board of Trustees permanently expelled her.) May 1956 the Supreme Court refused to review, thus leaving doors open to qualified Negroes.

LOUISIANA

Arnease Ludley v. LSU; Jack Bailey v. McNeese College; Alma Lark v. Southeastern Louisiana College; Virdie St. Julien v. Southwestern Louisiana Institute, all obtained permanent injunctions against use of "certificate law." Act 15 of 1956 and companion Act 249, to deny them admittance. Both laws held invalid.

NORTH CAROLINA

Frasier v. UNC trustees, three-judge federal court ordered Negro applicants processed; Negroes entered, S.Ct. denied appeal.

TENNESSEE

Booker v. State Board of Education, Memphis State College case in which stair step desegregation of colleges was approved by district court, reversed on appeal. Supreme Court upheld reversal. Final action now up to District Court.

TEXAS

Atkins v. Matthews, North Texas State College ordered to desegregate. White v. Smith, Texas Western College ordered to desegregate. Whitmore v. Stillwell, Texarkana Junior College ordered to desegregate.

VII. PENDING MATTERS
(Selected List)

ALABAMA

Nine Negro families have petitioned the Birmingham Board of Education requesting specific assignments of their children to specific white schools near their respective homes. The Board has been authorized to investigate the applications but no action is expected during this fall term. A Negro minister attempting unsuccessfully to enroll his daughters in a white school was beaten by a group of white men. This petition may well develop into a court test of the State placement laws.

DELAWARE

Although Dover schools are partially integrated, the NAACP has filed suit to accelerate the program.

FLORIDA

Southern School News, October 1957, page 11:

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals turned down a petition to rehear the 1956 Florida suit seeking school integration (Gibson et al v. Board of Public Instruction of Dade County.) Earlier, the court reversed the dismissal of the suit by District Judge Emmett C. Choate and remanded the case for trial.

G.E. Graves, Jr., NAACP attorney, said the legal skirmishing was at an end and the actual issues now are to be decided.

Judge Choate has set no date for the trial, however, as the school board is considering an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Graves predicted that such "delay and subterfuge" might prompt the U.S. Supreme Court to "arbitrarily order integration."

Southern School News, September 1957, page 8:

The Palm Beach case (Holland v. Board of Public Instruction of Palm Beach County) is a test of the state's pupil assignment law. District Judge Emmett C. Choate ruled there was no evidence William Holland, Jr., was assigned to a Negro school on the basis of race. The decision is being appealed.

In the third protracted legal action, Virgil Hawkins, Daytona Beach Negro, sued to enter the University of Florida law school. The U.S. Supreme Court ordered his admission but the Florida Supreme Court refused to comply. Hawkins asked the U.S. Supreme Court to circumvent the state court by issuing its mandate directly to the State Board of Control. The Supreme Court refused to review but suggested Hawkins take his case to the Federal District Court.

GEORGIA

Southern School News, July 1957, page 2:

The state again asked dismissal of the case of Barbara Hunt et al v. Robert O. Arnold et al. In this suit, four Negroes

are seeking admission to the white Georgia State College of Business Administration. Filed June 15, 1956, the litigation attacked the rule of the State Board of Regents requiring entrance applications to be signed by two alumni. Atty. Gen. Cook defended the entrance requirements as "valid and lawful administrative regulations adopted in good faith, and reasonably calculated to improve the quality of students admitted . . ." He also charged that the Negroes did not present formal applications for admission to the colleges.

Southern School News, July 1957, page 9:

In the other higher education desegregation suit in Georgia, Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro, dropped his attempts to get into the University of Georgia law school. Attorney A. T. Walden said Ward had given up, at least for the present, efforts to transfer from Northwestern University law school where he is now a student. Ward lost his seven-year fight for admission in February when U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper dismissed the suit and refused to retain jurisdiction.

LOUISIANA

Southern School News, September 1957, page 8:

Federal court action on two suits against school districts (Hall v. St. Helena Parish School Board and Davis v. East Baton Rouge Parish School Board) is being deferred until the precedent which the Orleans suit will establish is complete.(Cf. Bush v. Orleans under IV, Louisiana.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Southern School News, October 1957, page 8.

Action has been brought by the parents of Joseph Holt, Jr., the only Negro to apply to the Raleigh board for reassignment to a white school. Young Holt was turned down.

In the federal district court, Holt seeks immediate admission to the white high school, Needham Broughton, and a permanent injunction against the city school board to end segregation in Raleigh schools. An answer to Holt's suit is expected in October 1957.

Covington v. Montgomery County.

An action was brought against officials of the Montgomery County, North Carolina, public schools in federal district court seeking admission of Negroes to public schools without regard to race or color. The single-judge court held that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASES had already rendered state constitutions and statutes requiring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional, so that a requisite of jurisdiction for a three-judge court was absent. The case was set down for hearing on the merits by the single-judge court. No further information.

TENNESSEE

Southern School News, July 1957, page 2:

"The city school board in Knoxville told the U.S.

District Court June 28 in reply to a school integration suit that "speed and complete desegregation should not be attempted in Knoxville."

The board, however, said in a brief that it has made a "prompt and reasonable start toward the solution of these problems" in "complete good faith" with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 segregation rulings."

VIRGINIA

Southern School News, October 1957, page 7:

On September 14 a suit attacking the constitutionality of the pupil placement law was filed in U.S. District Court in Richmond on behalf of 103 Negro children and their parents or guardians. (William C. Calloway,Jr.,et al v. Andrew A. Farley, et al. Farley is a member of the three-man Pupil Placement Board, all members of which are defendants in the suit, along with the Richmond school board and superintendent.)

On September 17, after hearing arguments in the case, Judge Hutcheson granted an order temporarily restraining the enforcement of the pupil placement law in Richmond. Negro pupils who had been denied admission because of failure to present placement forms immediately returned to school.

The three newest cases attacking the pupil placement law were filed September 25 and 26 in the U.S. District Court at Norfolk (Walden,et al v. Farley,et al, Estes,et al v. Farley,et al and Jordan v. Farley).

On September 29, Judge Hoffman granted a temporary injunction restraining enforcement of the pupil placement act in Norfolk and Nansemond County. He said if he did not, he would be reversing his previous opinion that the act is invalid.

The Case of DeFebio v. School Board of Fairfax County also testing the state pupil placement act, is pending before the State Supreme Court.