

# Senator Thomas Martin's Speech on Civil Rights, 1965 (Pg. 1)

## CIVIL RIGHTS

The problem of ending racial segregation and bringing a full measure of civil rights to ALL Americans ~~in~~ in ALL parts of the country, has been met head-on and is proving to be one of the toughest of current domestic problems. Everyone now admits that it is a problem which will take a long time to solve fully, ~~one~~ one which requires a maximum of effort and patience and understanding on all ~~sides~~ sides.

To many of you, it may seem like an unduly long process. On the other hand, those ~~opponents~~ who have been accustomed to racial segregation and to the discriminations which we now seek to end, contend that ~~it is a~~ <sup>A</sup> manner of living which <sup>HAS</sup> developed over many decades, cannot be ~~discarded~~ <sup>OUTLAWED</sup> overnight in favor of <sup>A</sup> diametrically opposed manner of living.

~~There is~~ There is at least a limited degree of logic and justice in their argument. But conceding that the goal of equality for all will take some time and cannot be achieved overnight, there then arises the question of what is reasonable speed and how much delay is necessary. That, basically, is the core of today's civil rights ~~problem~~ problem.

The Supreme Court first decreed an end to <sup>racial</sup> ~~segregated~~ <sup>IN IN</sup> public schools in 1954. Today, segregated schools are a thing of the past throughout the north. ~~Many~~ Segregation has been largely ended in the so-called <sup>SO-CALLED "DEEP SOUTH"</sup> border states. But the problem remains in the ~~southern~~ <sup>southern</sup> states, in some of which there has been a token ~~in~~ racial integration of public schools but several of which are fighting to the bitter end against any integration, even to the point of closing down those schools to which admittance of negroes has been ordered by Federal courts.

# Senator Thomas Martin's Speech on Civil Rights, 1965 (Pg. 2)

To some of us in the north, it appears on the surface that these southern states are blatantly flouting the authority of the Federal Government. In a sense, that may be true. But the real issue here is to ~~make~~ <sup>MAKE</sup> the people of these states ~~realize~~ <sup>REALIZE</sup> the basic truth that our Constitution never was meant to be a document to bestow its rights and privileges only on a favored segment of our American people, but that rather it was intended to -- and does -- guarantee those rights and privileges to ALL Americans. ~~what is it that they have affirmatively disqualified themselves~~ In the eyes of ~~the~~ our Constitution and our laws enacted under it, every American is entitled to these rights and privileges, regardless of race, creed or color. The people of the south already are coming to realize this basic fact. ~~This~~ <sup>THIS</sup> is evidenced by the growing ~~opposition~~ public feeling, in those communities where schools ~~have~~ have been closed rather than obey court orders ~~for~~ <sup>ENDING</sup> racial ~~integration~~ <sup>SEGREG</sup>, that no ill effects need be anticipated merely because white and negro children attend the same school. More and more, the people of these unfortunate communities are realizing that it is far better to keep their schools open ~~on~~ on a racially-integrated basis, <sup>IT IS</sup> than <sup>A</sup> to allow their schools to be closed in a futile protest against ending a practice which from its very inception improperly and illegally deprived ~~some~~ some American citizens of some of the rights and privileges guaranteed them by our Constitution.

But this awakening ~~awareness~~ still is only a stirring awareness among some of our southern people, and the awareness must spread far wider before full integration can be achieved peacefully. It will be done ultimately, but not until the South as a whole ~~recognizes~~ <sup>RECOGNIZES</sup> that under <sup>OUR</sup> ~~the~~ Constitution, ~~an American citizen is an American and~~ <sup>AMERICANS</sup> there is no provision for ~~dividing them~~ classifying ~~them~~ as first,



# Senator Thomas Martin's Speech on Civil Rights, 1965 (Pg. 3)

*SECOND*  
or ~~third~~ class Americans.

There is, of course, more than schools to the problem. One phase involves the right of franchise -- the right to vote. The principal feature of the civil rights bill we enacted last year was to make it illegal to deprive any American of his right to vote because of race. Progress is being made on this count, as well as on ~~integration~~ ending school segregation. ~~Thereafter~~ The Justice Department ~~just~~ recently instituted its first action against a violation of this law, in the form of a civil suit to compel the voting registrar in Carroll County, Georgia, to place certain negro citizens on his roll of qualified voters. And the Civil Rights Commission, established under this same 1957 Civil Rights Law, is beginning to fulfill its function of investigating complaints <sup>improper</sup> charging/deprivation of civil rights of our citizens.

The overall problem of ending discrimination against colored people is difficult of solution in the extreme, but <sup>some</sup> ~~far more~~ progress has been made toward achieving that solution during the past five years ~~than had~~ *notwithstanding the violent reaction that has arisen in some southern communities* ~~been made in many, many years previously.~~ At the risk of being repetitious, I say again that it takes times and patience and effort to upset customs which have become almost inbred over a period of many decades.

## Classroom in the School, Siloam, Georgia, October 1941



Delano, Jack, Siloam, Greene County, Georgia. Classroom in the school, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, October 1941. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)



# "Separate Coaches," Segregation of the Railroad, May 26, 1896

## AROUND AND ABOUT.

Another \$100,000 was shipped to Europe Saturday.

Mrs. J. D. Fargo, a popular woman of Georgetown is dead.

The cherry crop is said to be a failure.

The strawberry crop will be doubled by the rains.

A movement is on foot to have a fair in Richmond.

The city tax rate of Frankfort has been fixed at \$1.42.

Tobacco setting is all the rage with the farmers just now.

An Italian tale of starting a rice farm near Middleboro.

The rains of the last few days have left the farmers rejoicing.

Judge M. J. Durham and Ben Lee, Jr. debated the financial question in Jessamine County Saturday.

Charlie Wheeler and Capt. Stone made three speeches at Boone Saturday to 500 voters.

Miss Ella Henry, a popular German county girl, is said to have committed suicide by jumping into a canal.

M. Monarch has sold the Owensboro City Railway Company for \$27,250 for breach of contract.

The wife of Wiley Steel, in Madison county, has presented him with three boys.

Jordan Phillips, colored preacher, was hung at Del Rio, Ark., for the murder of his wife last spring.

The notorious Mrs. Dyer, convicted of the wholesale murder of babies in London, has been sentenced to death.

Some of the dejectedly inclined young people at Mayfield are getting up a play for the benefit of the club.

The meeting of the Seventh district order of the State Medical Association is to be held in Frankfort on May 25.

Miss Victoria McClain, of Owens County, Ky., made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide because she thought her lover had jilted her.

Julius Alex, P. Humphrey, of Louisville, and Gen. P. W. Harlan, of Harrodsburg, debated the financial question at Mt. Sterling Saturday.

Met. Russell Landon, a colored man, a lawyer and a Confederate veteran, died Saturday at his home near Glasgow, Ky.

A Counselman of Middleboro, O., was forced at the point of a pistol, to apologize on his knees for saying mean things about a man.

A crank attempted to shoot Jim Corbett, the pugilist, at Hot Springs, Ark. Corbett knocked the crank aside and held the man until a police man came.

On account of illness Judge Barr returned to Louisville Saturday. He is suffering from bronchitis.

Innocent Commander Bunker, captured by the Spaniards after a fight in which he was badly wounded, was executed by being shot while kneeling. His last words were "Viva Cuba Libre."

John K. Taggart and a man named Collins were shot and killed while out riding near Big Stone Gap, Va. Saturday afternoon. Taggart was one of the most prominent coal operators in the United States.

Editor W. F. Walton, of Stanford, was blessed last week with the arrival of a baby boy, which the mother named W. F. Walton, Jr. Then came the father's appointment as a trustee of the new State Reformatory. May babies continue in that household—Frankfort Argus.

The Times is informed by Mr. S. H. Fulton, administrator of the late S. H. Sullivan and agent for the widow in the adjustment of insurance policies carried by the deceased, that on last Monday he settled with the Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York, and that all the policies carried by Mr. Sullivan, both life and accident, aggregating \$80,000, are now fully satisfied.—Elkton Times.

**Judgment Rendered.**

Williamsburg, Ky., May 25.—Judgment was rendered in the circuit court yesterday for \$10,000 against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for failing to keep its ticket office open at night and to provide comfortable waiting room for its passengers. The judgment embraces 10 alleged violations, and the jury assessed \$10 for each offense. An appeal will be taken by the company.

**Learning from a Train.**

Sam Smith, who was being brought back from Texas to answer a charge of attempted rape at Dixon, Webster county, escaped from the officers having him in charge by jumping from the window of an express train near Nashville, Tenn. He was recaptured, however, unhurt, and the journey was resumed.

## SEPARATE COACHES.

Sent to be Discontinued by U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, May 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States decided today, in what is known as the "Jim Crow" case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, that the statute of the State of Louisiana requiring railroad companies to supply separate coaches for white and colored persons, is constitutional, affirming the decision of the court below. Justice Brown dissented from the opinion.

A similar case from Kentucky is now in the United States Court of Appeals, having been taken up from the Federal Circuit Court of the Kentucky district, in which Judge Burdett held that the law was unconstitutional.

**Endorsement Meeting This Week.**

The following Hopkinsville people who will attend the Paducah convention Friday have been assigned homes as noted in the register:

O. E. Gathers, and Edna Gathers, with Mrs. Van Cullen, 409 South Sixth.

Correll Wallace, Mrs. Allen Wallace, Arthur Wallace, James McPherson, Nick Smith, with Will Weeks, 228 North Seventh.

Lila Broder, Fannie Rodgers, Seamus Hill, Jas. Vanney with Mrs. U. G. Staring, 529 Jackson.

Gay Staring, Will Staring, with F. A. and A. Wallis, Mary Staring, 409 South Sixth.

Reid Staring, Mrs. Reid Staring, Master Robert Staring, Kathleen Staring, with John Fugate, 414 Clay.

Belle Staring, Anna Staring, with James Glass and friends with Reid, 414 Clay.

Harry Long, Robbin Cantham, with J. K. Boardman, 602 North Sixth.

W. H. Hale with Geo. C. Wallis, 529 North Sixth.

Grace Donaldson, Lila Donaldson, Albertine Wallis, with C. D. Bredt, 302 North Sixth.

Liane Long, Hattie Long, with Adine Morton, 612 Broadway.

S. N. Vail, Clara Bredt, with B. B. Scott, 225 Madison.

Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Rev. J. W. King with Mattie Vaughn, 503 North Sixth.

Herman Conley with J. K. Boardman, 402 North Sixth.

Hattie Dietrich with Ed Atkins, 314 North Sixth.

J. S. Furey with Mrs. Gilbert, 529 North Sixth.

Jas. Higgins, Claud Clark with W. E. Smith, 529 North Sixth.

Ben Bellard, Carrie Dyer, Robert Bredt, with B. T. Davis, 1201 Madison.

Trig Hunter with J. T. Hutchins, 1328 Jackson.

**Big News Value for Saturday.**

Lansing, Wyo., May 21.—The Wyoming Democratic State Convention held here today was harmonious with a platform of only one plank, and much time was lost in the proceedings. The platform is as follows:

"It is resolved that we, the Democracy of Wyoming, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the action of any other Government."

The delegates to Chicago are: Edgar John E. Osborne, Green county; R. H. Fode, Johnson county; G. W. Bell, Albany county; John Dyer, Laramie county; M. L. Binks, Sheridan county; and J. W. Swanson, Uintah county.

No mention was made of President Cleveland or his Administration and no choice of candidates for the Presidency was expressed or discussed by the convention.

**Tennessee Centennial.**

On account of the unusual commotion of the Tennessee Centennial at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, the L. & N. will run special trains, and tickets will be sold at a low rate.

## PRICES

### CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Alumina, and any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

will be sold at one fare for the round trip on June 1 and 2, or on any regular train until June 4. Trains will leave Hopkinsville at 8:40 a. m., arriving in Nashville at 9:10 a. m. Returning, leave Chicago's rest depot, June 1, 11:00 p. m., June 2, at 7:00 p. m. Special rates of one cent per mile will be made for a party of 25 or more traveling together.

**No Alumina in the Pure This Summer.**

On account of the ruling of the Eastern Trunk Line Association, to which numerous lines to any of the Eastern resorts will be permitted this summer. This announcement will be met with regret by those who have gone to Old Point every summer and enjoyed the most pleasant sailing. The only cheap rate East will be the Christian Endeavor, which leaves in Washington in July. The rate will be one fare, and tickets will be on sale from 4th to 8th of July, good returning until July 15th, with the privilege of having tickets extended until July 31st. Those who desire to go on the Endeavor trip should begin to make their arrangements. Any information will be furnished by Mr. T. E. Barley or W. A. Wilgus.

**Ex-President Harrison's articles**

have been given such an enormous success with the Ladies Home Journal, and over 100,000 to the circulation of the magazine, that the series will be extended beyond the original limit. The ex-President has now reached the limit of "The President's official Family" in his new series, describing the relation which each Cabinet member holds to the President. This will show "How the Senate works" and "How Congress works"—each in a separate article.

**Harriet Beecher Stowe.**

Hendons, May 25.—Mr. David Monro, town marshal of Hendons, and Miss Lou Brown, the pretty daughter of Mr. T. B. Brown, of near here, were married this afternoon by Rev. Love of Lafayette. The couple will make their home in their Hopkins county home.

**Miss Farnsworth.**

Middleboro, Wyo., May 25.—Ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, as Commander-in-Chief of the O. A. R., died tonight at Middleboro.

## WASTING

Children should be happy and plump. A child of seven should not be thin and pale with the aged look of twenty. No aches; no whines; no house-plant. Running, jumping, laughing. Children should grow in weight and strength; eat heartily and show plump cheeks.

**Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil** with Hypophosphites fills out the sunken cheeks and gives color to the lips. It furnishes material for the growth of bone, and food for the brain and nerves. It lays a strong foundation for future growth and development.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION** has been prepared by the most scientific process, and is the only one that can be taken in such a palatable form. It is the only one that can be taken in such a palatable form.

## "Rich folks rides in Chaises, Poor folks walks to places."

The foregoing is another of those old saws that have played out. At the prices now ruling



ing on both horses and carriages the rich and the poor, the high and the low can ride. One has only to be judicious and careful as to

## Quality

and he can well afford to buy a buggy in this good year of 1896. If you want THE BEST we



have it. If you want the cheapest we have that. In both cases you get the best for your money. If you want a narrow dudish affair that will bring you and your best girl in closer relations we can sell you one. If you are the



father of a family and want a carriage that packs four times we have that. You are sure to find what you want in our repository and at prices you can afford to pay. Come and let us show you through our stock.

## FORBES & BRO.

10th and Main Sts.

It is reported that another attempt will be made to collect the Carter County railroad tax but little credence is given the rumour.

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# The One-Teacher Negro School in Veazy, Georgia, October 1941



Delano, Jack, The One-Teacher Negro School in Veazy, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, October 1941. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

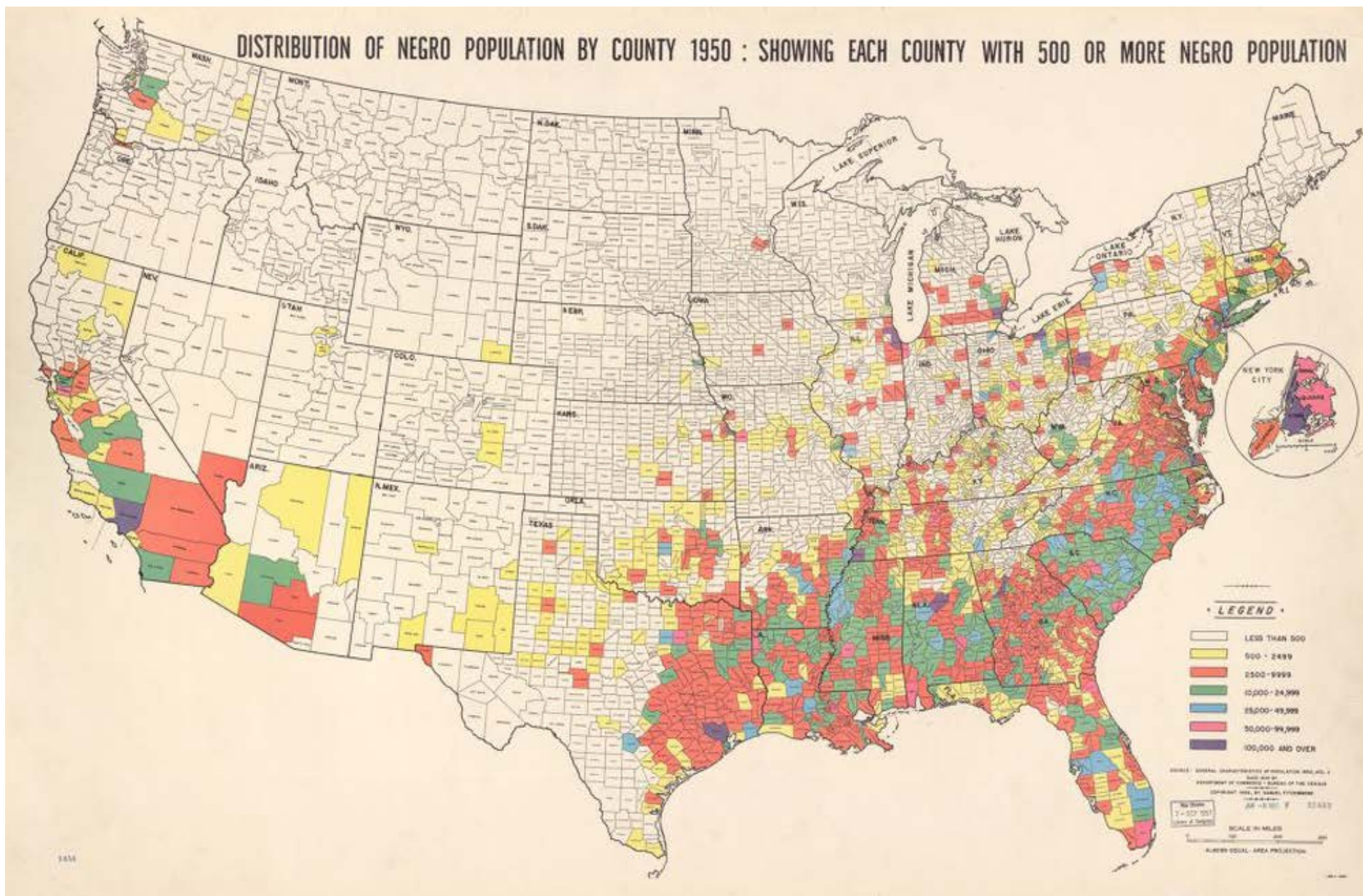


# Attorneys for Brown v. Board of Education, May 17, 1954



"George E. C. Hayes, Thurgood Marshall, and James M. Nabrit congratulating each other on the Brown decision," Associated Press, 17 May 1954. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

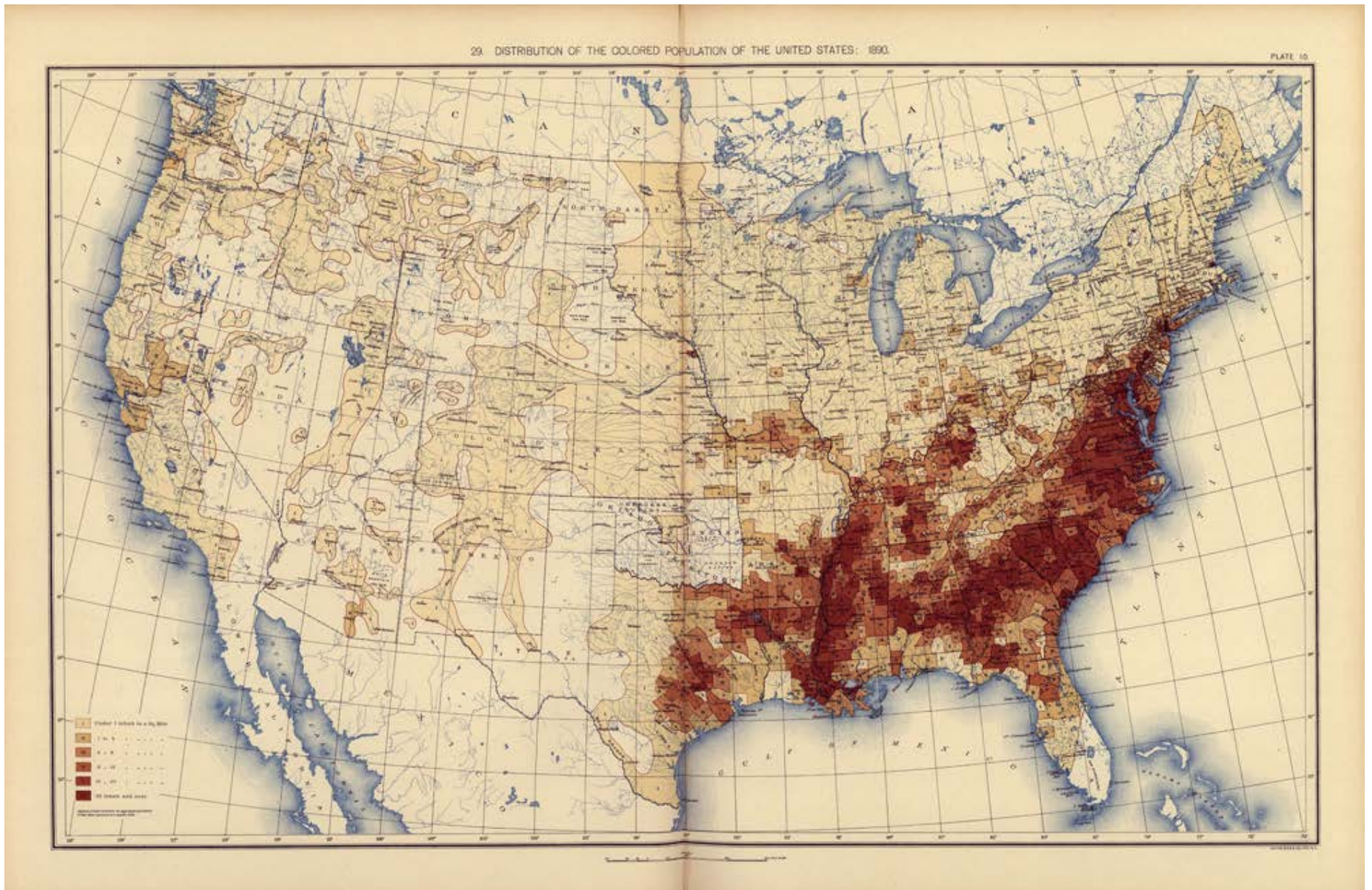
# Distribution of Negro Population by County, 1956



Fitzsimmons, Samuel, "Distribution of Negro population by county 1950," Washington, 1956. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

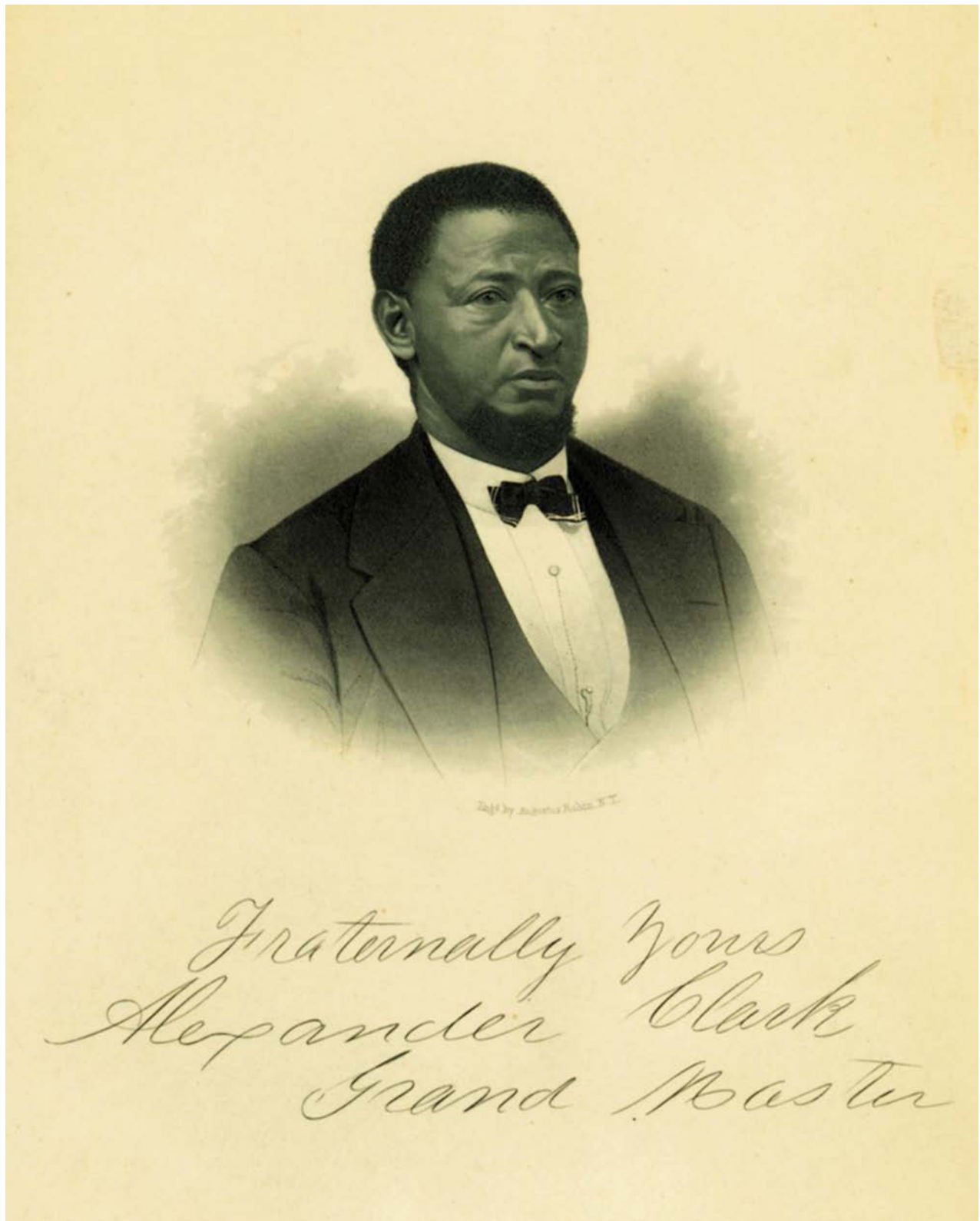


# Distribution of the Colored Population of the United States, 1898



United States Census Office, 11th Census (1890), and Henry Gannett, Statistical Atlas of the United States, based upon the results of the eleventh census, Washington, 1898. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Iowa Supreme Court Rules on Equal Access: Portrait of Alexander Clark, 1867



Robin, Augustus, Portrait of Alexander Clark: Engraving, New York: Date unknown.



# Iowa Supreme Court Rules on Equal Access: Excerpt from Access to Schools and Common Carriers

## The Iowa Supreme Court Rules on Equal Access to Schools and Common Carriers

*Outside In: African-American History in Iowa* by Bill Silag, Susan Koch Bridgford and Hal Chase,  
Published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, 2001. Pg. 72-73

Alexander Clark was a man of many parts -- a political leader, an orator, a barber, an investor in Muscatine real estate, a conductor on the Underground Railroad, and a recruiter for the Union Army. Clark was also a father of three children and cared passionately about their education. In 1867 he wrote a letter to the *Muscatine Journal*: "[M]y personal object is that my children attend where they can receive the largest and best advantages of learning."

Clark noted the contrasts between Muscatine's segregated schools. The white schools were conveniently located in the city, while the black school was "nearly a mile from many of the small colored children, keeping more than a third of them from school." The white schools had "globes and charts and competent teachers," whose salaries ranged from \$700 to \$900 a year. The black school had none of these advantages, and its teacher was paid a yearly salary from \$150 to \$200. The white schools "have prepared and qualified pupils by the hundred for the high school; the colored school has never prepared or qualified one that could pass an examination for any class in the high school."

On September 10th, 1867, Alexander Clark's 12-year-old daughter, Susan, presented herself at Muscatine's white "Grammar School No. 2" And was refused entry. That same day, the principal of the school wrote to Alexander Clark: "I am authorized by the school board of this city to refuse your children admittance into Grammar School No. 2."

Clark, as "next friend" of his daughter, filed a lawsuit in the Muscatine County District Court, asking for a writ of mandamus to compel the school board to admit Susan into Grammar School No. 2. The district court ordered the writ, and the board of directors appealed, claiming that it had the right to maintain a separate school for black children. In *Clark v. The Board of Directors, etc.*, the Iowa Supreme Court affirmed The District Court's decision, holding that children of color could not be refused admission to Iowa's district schools.

In its opinion, the court reviewed the history of Iowa's discriminatory school statutes, but noted that the Constitution of 1857 had created a statewide board of education, which was required to "provide for the education of *all the youths of the State*, through a system of common schools." The court reasoned that this constitutional provision and subsequent legislation removed from the board of directors all discretion to decide "what *youths* shall be admitted."

The court rejected the board's argument that because it maintained several schools within the district, it could decide which of the several schools a student could attend and, pursuant to this discussion, could require Susan Clark to attend the black school. If the board would require African American children to attend separate schools, it equally could require German, Irish, French, English, and children of other nationalities to attend separate schools. The court concluded: "[T]he board cannot, in their discretion...deny a youth admission to any particular school because of his or her nationality, religion, color, clothing or the like."

In 1870, the Iowa legislature struck out the words "white male" from the statute concerning the qualifications to practice law. Now Alexander Clark could realize and even higher ambition for his children, and his son, Alexander Clark Jr., became the first African-American student to enroll in the State University's Law Department in Iowa City, receiving his law degree in 1879. Clark Sr. himself attended the law school in 1883 and graduated the following year.

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa

# "Segregation's Citadel Unbreached in 4 Years," May 11, 1958

**The Washington Post**  
Times Herald

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Washingtonpost.Newsweek Interactive.

SECTION E

## Outlook

SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1958

# Segregation's Citadel Unbreached in 4 Years

EDITORIALS  
COMMENTATORS  
ART—BOOKS

E1

**LEGEND**

- Blue: Districts in which no integrated school districts
- Yellow: Districts in which some integrated school districts
- White: Districts in which no integrated school districts
- Public colleges or universities open without regard to race
- School entry with pending in federal courts
- Protests, demonstrations or violence

**Map Division**  
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1958

*The map, adapted from one in the May issue of the Southern School News, shows the present status of segregation and desegregation in the Southern and Border States.*

**By Robert E. L. Baker**

AT 12:40 P. M. MONDAY, May 11, 1958, the marble corridors of the United States Supreme Court were crowded. Chief Justice Earl Warren began reading a unanimous decision. His eight black-robed associates sat motionless.

The reading was completed at 1:18 p. m. and the Court had made the most momentous ruling of the century on a social problem.

The Constitution, and the Court, forbid enforced racial segregation in the public schools. Disordered was the "separate but equal" doctrine set by the Court in 1896.

At the time of the decision, 17 states and the District of Columbia had laws enforcing segregation. 16 states had laws prohibiting it. Four states permitted segregation on a local option basis and 11 had no laws on the subject.

Today, seven states—Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi—still maintain complete segregation in the public schools. Two of these—Virginia and Louisiana—have integrated public colleges.

**'The Border' Acquiesced**

IT HAD BEEN a remarkable four years, in many ways.

Students of the South pegged the picture accurately from the outset. Of the 17-state Southern area, seven states were of the "border" variety: Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. Among these, only Texas cast its lot with the Confederacy in the Civil War. The plantation system had never taken hold in the Border States as it had in the others. There were fewer Negroes, the states were more industrial-minded and only Kentucky had a strong racial and sentimental link with the South.

And so it was. Generally—and there are always exceptions in the paradoxical South—Border States officials announced that their states would go along with the decision.

**Defiant 'Hard Core'**

THE REAL SOUTH, then, comprised the 10 states inside the border: the seven which still have no integration whatsoever in the public schools, plus North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. Here is where the hardest resistance and defiance were expected, and such turned out to be the case.

The Supreme Court implemented its decision May 31, 1958, and rejected the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's plea for immediate desegregation. Instead, the Court directed the Federal district courts to handle the inherent problems on a local basis.

Between the two decisions, there were disturbances. Students and adults demonstrated against desegregation in Washington, Baltimore, Millard, Del., and White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Generally, it was of little consequence, although desegregation at White Sulphur Springs was delayed a year.

**Organized Resistance**

BY SEPTEMBER, 1958, however, the demonstrations had turned violent. By this time, the never-satisfied segregationists had become better organized and desegregation was moving into its second year.

While Citizens Councils represented and prospered, and allied groups were formed, ranging from the Tennessee Federation of Constitutional Government and the Virginia Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties to the quantifying Pood House Segregation Club.

And by this time, more than 100 Southern Senators and Congressmen had issued a manifesto charging attack on the "unholy power" of the Supreme Court. State leadership in the Deep South, as opposed to that of the Border States, set a course of defiance. Popping into the news in that September were plans that most Americans had never heard of: Citizens, Texas; Massholes, Tex.; Storage, Clay and Henderson, Ky.

The Tennessee National Guard rushed into Clarks with tanks as mobs burned and were snuffed by the talk of a Yankee integrationist from Greenville Village, John Kasper.

The Kentucky National Guard, 200 strong, with hand grenades hurled, sent Negro pupils through a heaving, screaming mob of 800 persons in a Sturgis school.

During THE 1958-59 school year, there were increasing racial attacks on the Supreme Court, the NAACP and interracial groups and the charge of "Communism" was spread about the South.

Up until this time, the effort for desegregation has been left almost solely to the judiciary, traditionally the weak end of the three branches of Government.

In September, 1957, came Little Rock, Arkansas. Gov. Orval E. Faubus called his National Guard and prevented Negroes from entering Central High School. The resulting court action, screaming mobs and the entrance of the executive branch of the Federal Government when President Eisenhower dispatched 10,000 paratroopers to the scene—all this became the biggest desegregation story of them all.

Simultaneously, Kasper showed up in Nashville. Desegregation in that city, of great significance because it is a Southern cultural center, was marked by the dynamiting of a school and a resulting quick crackdown by citizens who had had enough.

North Carolina, which had carefully preserved an official position of noninterference at the Supreme Court decision, eventually began desegregation in three school districts with relatively little disturbance.

**26.7 Per Cent Desegregated**

THE 1958-59 school year is now under way. What has happened in the four years since the Supreme Court decision is the subject of a survey by the current edition of the objective Southern School News, published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, Nashville.

The News reports that the 17 states

and the District of Columbia have a total of 8,000 school districts, of which 2,088 are racial, meaning those which have both white and Negro pupils. Of these 2,088 racial districts, 784 are desegregated—37.5 per cent.

This compares with 885 desegregated districts at this time last year—an increase of 26.7 per cent. The news of Little Rock, Nashville and North Carolina was stressed last September, some 70 school districts were desegregating without particular note.

The map shows where the crisis states where no integration has taken place in yellow. The counties which have begun desegregation in the other 17 states are shown in blue.

Here is the present status of desegregation in the school districts of these 17 states:

State	Total	Racial	Desegregated	Per Cent
Alabama	111	111	0	0
Arkansas	427	228	9	4
Delaware	102	63	18	18
Washington, D. C.	1	1	0	0
Florida	87	87	0	0
Georgia	205	195	0	0
Kentucky	217	129	114	52
Louisiana	87	87	0	0
Maryland	24	22	21	88
Massachusetts	111	111	0	0
Missouri	200	200	0	0
North Carolina	172	172	0	0
Oklahoma	149	149	0	0
South Carolina	107	107	0	0
Tennessee	172	172	0	0
Texas	1409	722	123	17
Virginia	114	114	0	0
West Virginia	55	43	47	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>37.5</b>

**No New Attempts**

THE NEWS reports that desegregation has been accomplished in all of West Virginia's racial school districts, 91 per cent of Maryland's, 80 per cent of Missouri's, 80 per cent of Oklahoma's, 70 per cent of Kentucky's, 28 per cent of Delaware's and 17 per cent of Texas.

No additional school districts announced plans for desegregation last September, the News reported, although some districts plan to further desegregation programs shortly in effect.

All of the seven segregation states except Mississippi have school suits pending in court. Virginia seems at this point to be the closest to a showdown between its anti-integration laws and Federal court orders.

Arkansas has been ordered to admit seven Negroes to four all-white schools, a decree now before the Supreme Court on appeal. Desegregation decrees also have been handed down for Newport News, Charlottesville, Norfolk and Prince Edward County.

No one knows what next September will bring.

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# Anti-Integration Story in Little Rock, Arkansas, September 1958



O'Halloran, Thomas J., Little Rock, Arkansas, September 1958. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Daisy Bates' Letter about "Little Rock Nine," December 17, 1957 (Pg. 1)

"The Paper That's Published For Its Readers"



P. O. BOX 2173

Little Rock, Arkansas

December 17, 1957

Mr. Roy Wilkins  
20 West 40th Street  
New York, N. Y.

30618 DEC 1957

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Conditions are yet pretty rough in the school for the children. Last week, Minnie Jean's mother, Mrs. W. B. Brown, asked me to go over to the school with her for a conference with the principal, and the two assistant principals. Subject of conference: "Firmer disciplinary measures, and the withdrawal of Minnie Jean from the glee club's Christmas program." The principal had informed Minnie Jean in withdrawing her from the program that "When it is definitely decided that Negroes will go to school here with the whites, and the troops are removed, then you will be able to participate in all activities." We strongly challenged this statement, which he denied making in that fashion.

We also pointed out that the treatment of the children had been getting steadily worse for the last two weeks in the form of kicking, spitting, and general abuse. As a result of our visit, stronger measures are being taken against the white students who are guilty of committing these offenses. For instance, a boy who had been suspended for two weeks, flunked both six-weeks tests, and on his return to school, the first day he knocked Gloria Ray into her locker. As a result of our visit, he was given an indefinite suspension.

The superintendent of schools also requested a conference the same afternoon. Clarence and I went down and spent about two hours. Here, again we pointed out that a three-day suspension given Hugh Williams for a sneak attack perpetrated on one of the Negro boys which knocked him out, and required a doctor's attention, was not sufficient punishment. We also informed him that our investigation revealed that there were many pupils willing to help if given the opportunity, and that President Eisenhower was very much concerned about the Little Rock crisis. He has stated his willingness to come down and address the student body if invited by student leaders of the school. This information was passed on to the principals of the school, but we have not been assured that leadership would be given to children in the school who are willing to organize for law and order. However, we have not abandoned the idea. Last Friday, the 13th, I was asked to call Washington and see if we could get FBI men placed in the school December 16-18.



# Daisy Bates' Letter about "Little Rock Nine," December 17, 1957 (Pg. 2)

2. WILKINS

Thanks for sending Clarence to help. I don't know how I would have made it without him. I am enclosing a financial statement, and as you can see, we are in pretty bad shape financially. On December 18, we will probably have to make bond for three of our officials from the North Little Rock Branch. December 18, midnight, is the deadline for filing names and addresses of members and contributors. I have talked with Mrs. Birdie Williams, and we are attempting to have them spend the night away from their homes, because we have been informed that they plan to arrest them after midnite.

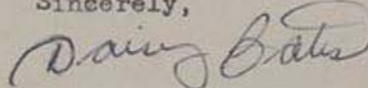
I am suggesting that a revolving fund be set up here of \$1,000.00 to take care of emergencies, and an accounting could be given at the end of each month. We are having trouble getting cost bonds executed on the North Little Rock suit. We had to put up \$510.00 collateral plus three co-signers. We informed Bob Carter of our difficulty, and he asked Jack to see what could be done on that end. Please check with him.

I have not heard anything from the scholarship trust papers. We have deposited the money received for the scholarship. Mrs. A. L. Mothershed, 1313 Chester street, mother of one of the children, is serving as trustee.

I would appreciate hearing from you pertaining to the above mentioned matters at your earliest convenience.

I plan to attend the board meeting on January 6.

Sincerely,



LCB:j

cc: Mr. Current

# Rally at State Capitol in Little Rock, Arkansas, August 20, 1959



Bledsoe, John T., Little Rock, Arkansas, 20 August 1959. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

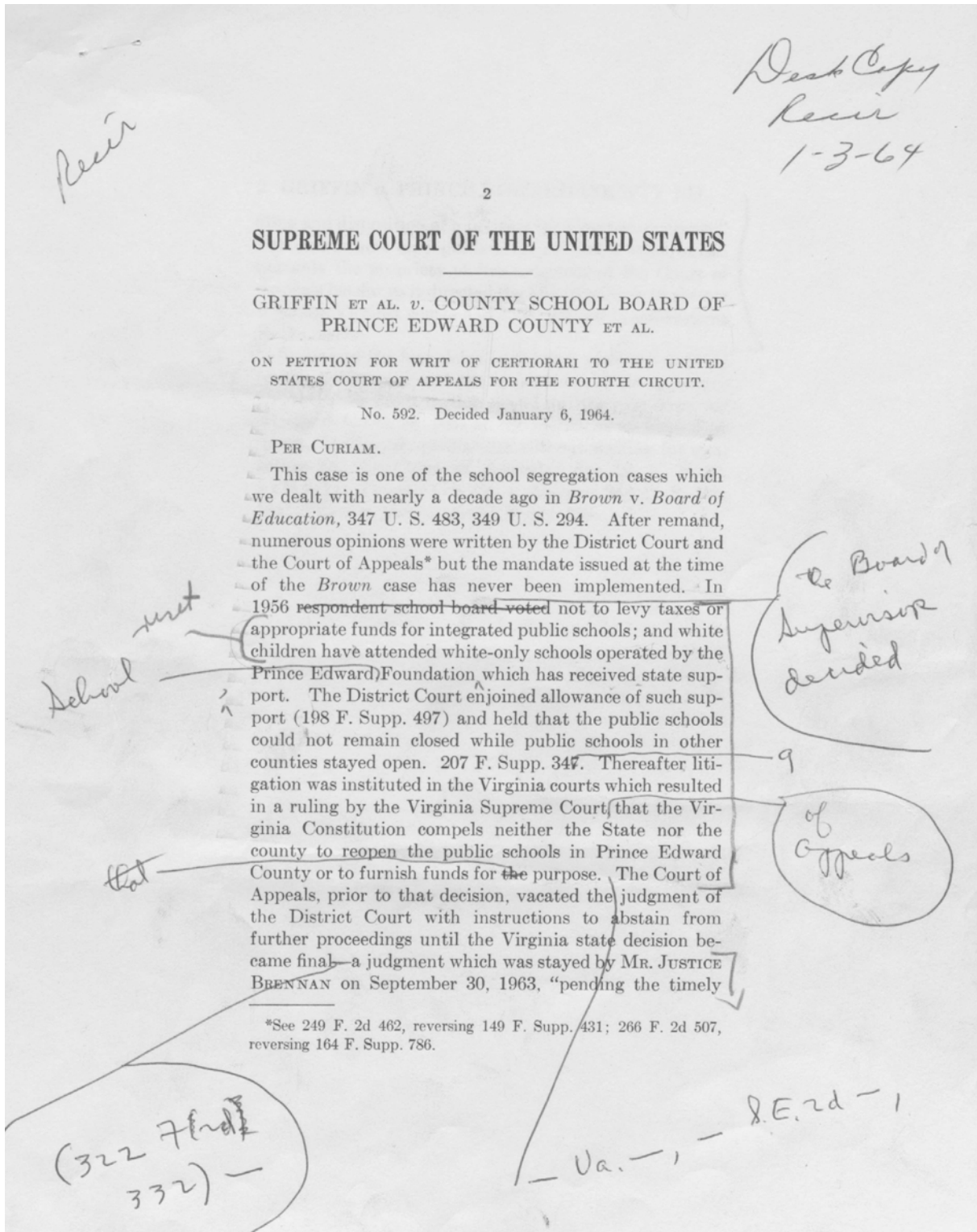


# **“Free School” in Farmville, Virginia, September 16, 1963**



O'Halloran, Thomas J., "African American school children entering the Mary E. Branch School at S. Main Street and Griffin Boulevard, Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia," 16 September 1963. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Obstructions and Delays: Griffin v. County Board of Prince Edward County Draft Ruling, January 6, 1964 (Pg. 1)





# Obstructions and Delays: Griffin v. County Board of Prince Edward County Draft Ruling, January 6, 1964 (Pg. 2)

## 2 GRIFFIN *v.* PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY BD.

filing and disposition of a petition for a writ of certiorari.” The case is here on a petition for certiorari which raises not only the propriety of the judgment of the Court of Appeals insofar as it directed the District Court to abstain until the Virginia courts had acted, but other issues going to the merits.

In view of the long delay in the case since our decision in the *Brown* case and the importance of the questions presented, we grant certiorari and put the case down for argument March 30, 1964 on the merits, as we have done in other comparable situations without waiting for final action by the Court of Appeals. See 28 U. S. C. § 1254 (1); *Youngstown Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U. S. 579, 584; *Wilson v. Girard*, 354 U. S. 524, 526.

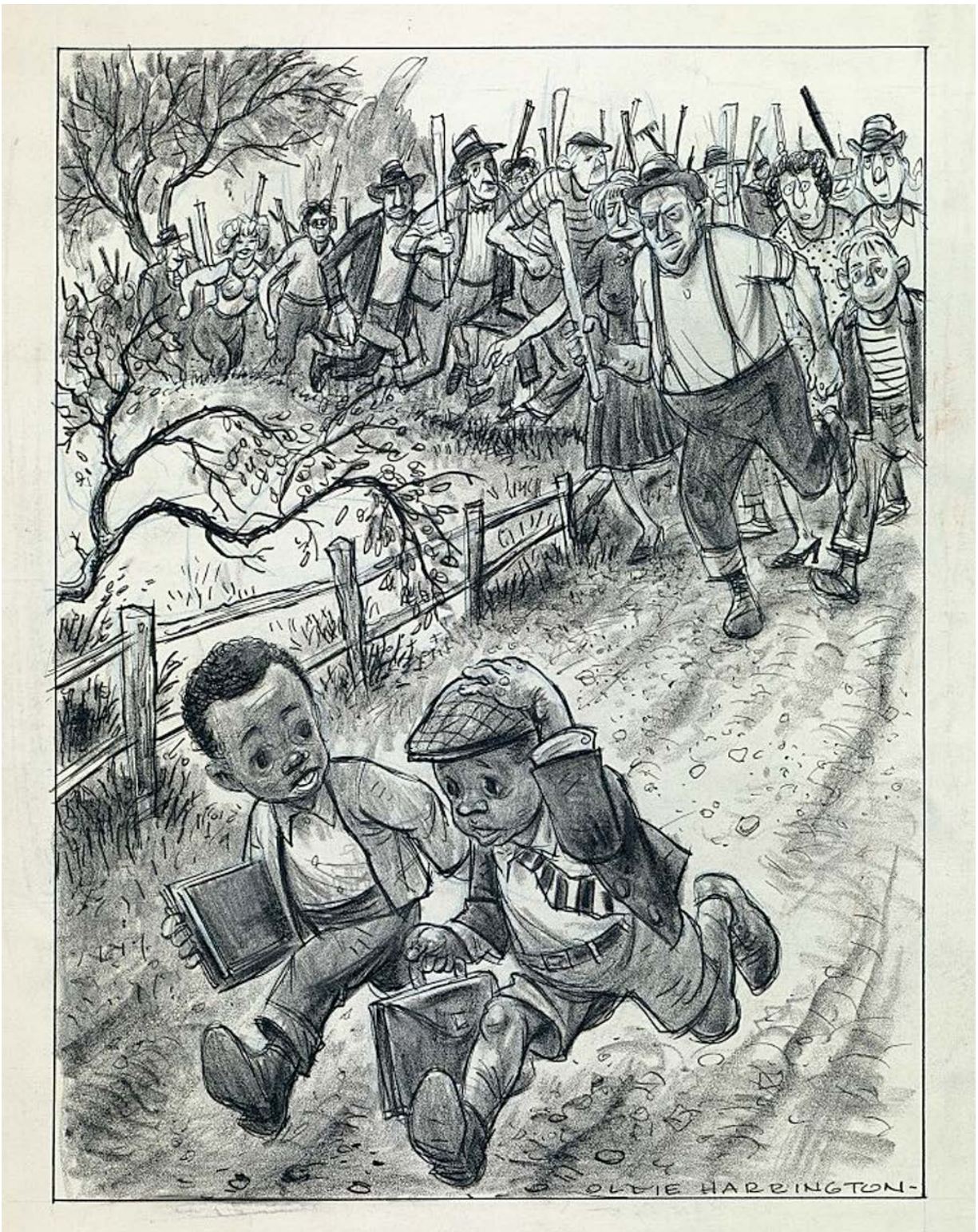
# African-American Children Encounter Protesters, September 13, 1965



DeMarsico, Dick, New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper, 13 September 1965. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)



**“Dark laughter. Now I aint so sure I wanna get educated,” September 21, 1963**



Harrington, Oliver W., “Dark laughter. Now I aint so sure I wanna get educated,” 21 September 1963.  
[Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)



# Governor George Wallace Attempting to Block Integration at the University of Alabama, June 11, 1963





# Integration in D.C. Schools, December 15, 1964



Leffler, Warren, U.S. News & World Report Magazine, 15 December 1964. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)