

# Ruling Causes Dissenting Opinions

## Segregation Issue Creates Storm In South

WASHINGTON (AP)—Racial segregation in schools is practiced in 17 states—in the South or on the borderline.

White political leaders in the South have reacted to the Supreme Court ruling with expressions ranging from bitter criticism to quiet caution.

Three of the justices who voted against segregation come from Southern or border states. Justice Black is from Alabama, Clark from Texas, and Reed from Kentucky.

The most bitter opposition came from Georgia officials. Gov. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) said the Court has blatantly ignored all law and precedent. "Its action," he said, "raises a grave question as to the future of the nation." Talmadge once vowed there never would be mixed schools while he is governor.

### "Decision Abused Power"

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga) calls the Supreme Court decision on school segregation "a flagrant abuse of judicial power."

The chairman of the Georgia State Democratic Executive Committee, James Peters said, "There is no doubt in my mind but what the people of Georgia will find a way to continue operation of their schools on a segregated basis."

Gov. Allan Shivers (D-Tex) says it may take years to comply with the ruling.

### Byrd Fears Results

Sen. Harry Byrd (D-Va) has commented in Richmond on the Supreme Court ruling. He called it a most serious blow against the rights of the states and said the abolition of segregation will bring implications and dangers of greatest consequence.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he expects the South to accept the court's ruling. The N.A.A.C.P. led the fight to have the segregation laws invalidated.

Marshall said he expects South Carolina and Georgia to go along with the decision, even though their legislatures have taken steps which could pave the way for the abolition of their public schools.

### NEW ENGLAND ORANGES

DOVER, N. H. (AP)—Charles Secus, a barber, undismayed by New England's cold climate, raised an orange tree in the window of his shop and is looking forward to a small harvest of oranges.

## High Court Decision to Affect 20 States; Opinion Copies Withheld Until Reading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cases decided Monday, with the court's finding that segregation is unconstitutional, involved 5 states: South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

But lawyers said a ruling against segregation would affect, a total of 17 states which have laws requiring separation of the races in schools, plus 3 other states having laws which permit—but do not require—segregation. The court was told the 17 states and the District of Columbia have 70 per cent of the nation's Negro population, or 10,500,000 Negroes out of a 15,000,000 total. States with permissive segregation have an additional 1 per cent.

States whose laws require segregation were listed for the court as Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

States with permissive segregation were listed as New Mexico, Wyoming and Kansas. In an apparent effort to preclude any advance leak of the historic ruling the court took the action—unprecedented in recent years—of withholding printed copies of the decision until it had been read in full from the bench.

## Virginia Governor to Call Segregation Conference

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Governor Thomas Stanley of Virginia plans to call a conference as quickly as practicable to consider problems created in his state by the Supreme Court ruling against segregation of Negroes in the public schools.

Stanley will ask state and local government officials to take part in the conference. He pointed out that the court itself said adjustments will take time.

The lawyer said he thinks the governors of South Carolina and Georgia, who have pushed for such action, spoke for themselves and not the people of their states.

## NAACP to Meet To Discuss Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lawyer Thurgood Marshall announced yesterday that directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met in New York last night to discuss what to do in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation.

Marshall, special counsel to the NAACP, said the presidents of state branches of the organization will meet in Atlanta, Georgia, starting Friday, to decide what action each state branch will take.

Marshall said he expects Georgia and South Carolina to go along with the decision, even though their legislatures have taken steps toward ending their public school systems if segregation should be outlawed.

The lawyer said he thinks the governors of South Carolina and Georgia, who have pushed for such action, spoke for themselves and not the people of their states.

## COMMUNISM LOSES POINT

(By The Associated Press)

A Negro leader in South Carolina, J. M. Hinton, has declared: "Christianity and democracy have been given a great place in America through the elimination of segregation in public schools . . . and communism has lost a talking point."

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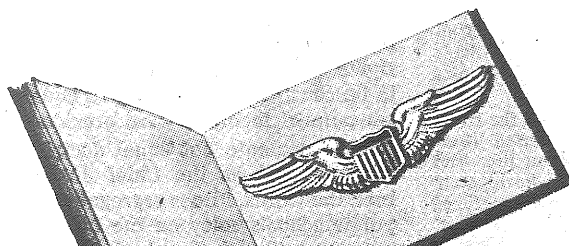
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