

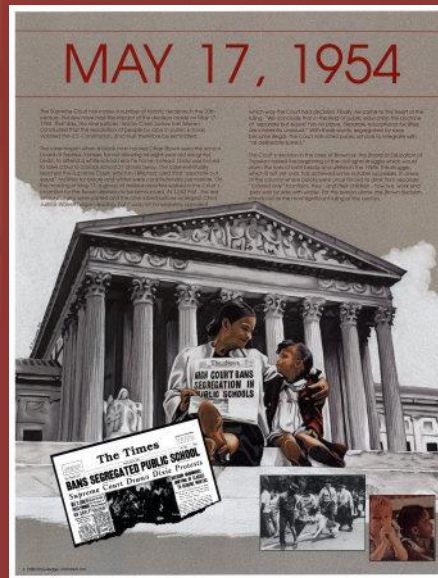
An Exhibit:

# The Local Impact of *Brown v. Board of Education*

(a story in 28 galleries)



An exhibit by the  
George Washington  
Carver Regional High  
School Alumni  
Association, Inc.



Shown:  
May 17-30, 2017  
Culpeper Public  
Library  
Culpeper, VA

Curator:  
Terry L. Miller  
Owner  
Whisper Meadows  
Press

Made possible by a  
generous donation from  
the Northern Piedmont  
Community Foundation



“We come to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race even though the physical facilities and other ‘tangible’ factors may be equal,

deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does. We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place.

## The Warren Court (1953)



*Courtesy Library of Congress*

Seated left to right: *Felix Frankfurter, Hugo L. Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Stanley F. Reed, William O. Douglas*

Standing left to right: *Tom C. Clark, Robert H. Jackson, Harold H. Burton, Sherman Minton*

“Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the

segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.”

## How did this come about?



**1857 – 1954**

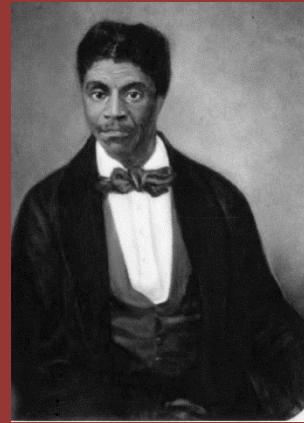
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# **The Path to *Brown v. Board of Education***

Our society in general and Culpeper County specifically did not get to school desegregation through a smooth, continuous, forward-moving process. Rather, it came in fits and starts. It began with legal challenges in 1857 and ended, in Virginia, more than 100 years

later in 1968, after the death of Senator Harry Byrd's Massive Resistance campaign. Following are **some of the key legal moments** in American history from 1857-1954 that led to the landmark decision that allowed children of all races to attend school together.

**1857:**  
***Dred  
Scott v.  
John F. A.  
Sanford***



*Courtesy Library of Congress*

The Supreme Court held that Blacks, enslaved or free, could not be citizens of the United States.

**Significance:** The decision set the stage for the treatment of Black people as second class citizens.





**1865: Black Codes** was a name given to laws passed by southern governments during the Andrew Johnson presidency. These laws imposed severe restrictions on freedmen, i.e., not being allowed to vote, carry weapons in public, work in certain occupations, or sit on juries.

Also, there were limits on their right to testify against white men.

**Significance:** Forced segregation officially began



*Courtesy Harpers Weekly Archives, 1867*

**1866: The Civil Rights Act of 1866** guaranteed Black people basic economic rights to contract, sue, and own property.

**Significance:** The intention of this law was to protect all persons in the U. S., including Black people, in their civil rights.

**1868: 14th Amendment to the Constitution**

Supreme Court ruled that no state shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens, deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to anyone equal protection of the law.

**Significance:** Overruled *Dred Scott v. Sanford*



## 1873: Slaughterhouse Cases

Narrowly defined federal power and invalidated the 14th Amendment by asserting that most of the rights of citizens remain under state control.

**Significance:**  
Pro-segregation states began justifying their policies based on the notion that segregation in their public school systems was a state's rights issue.

## 1875: Civil Rights Act

Passed in March, this act outlawed discrimination in inns, theaters, and other public accommodations. It was the last Federal civil rights act passed until 1957.

*Both photographs  
at right courtesy  
Library of  
Congress*

*Senator Charles Sumner (R-Massachusetts) introduced this revised version of the bill in 1873 – one year before his death.*



Republican member of the U. S. House of Representatives, James Thomas Rapier (1837-1883)

**“Either I am  
a man or I  
am not.”**



## 1883: Civil Rights Cases

The Supreme Court overturned the Civil Rights Act of 1875, and declared that the 14th Amendment does not prohibit discrimination by private individuals or businesses.

### Significance:

Private individuals and businesses could now legally discriminate, and thus, paved the way for segregation in public education.



Courtesy Terry Miller,  
private collection

## 1887: Jim Crow

The practices of comprehensive racial segregation known as "Jim Crow" emerged, and racial separation becomes more entrenched.

### Significance:

Blacks largely disappeared from juries in the South







Courtesy Library of Congress

### 1896: *Plessy v. Ferguson*

Homer A. Plessy challenged an 1890 Louisiana law that required separate train cars for Black Americans and White Americans. The Supreme Court held that *separate but equal* facilities for White and Black

railroad passengers did not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

**Significance:**  
Established the *separate but equal* doctrine that would become the constitutional basis for segregation.

Justice John Marshall Harlan, the lone dissenter in *Plessy*, argued that forced segregation of the races stamped Blacks with a badge of inferiority. That same line of argument would become a decisive factor in the *Brown v. Board* decision.

### May 17, 1954: *Brown v. Board of Education*

The Court overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*, and declared that racial segregation in public schools violated the Equal Protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.



# 14<sup>th</sup>

Amendment  
to the  
U. S.  
Constitution

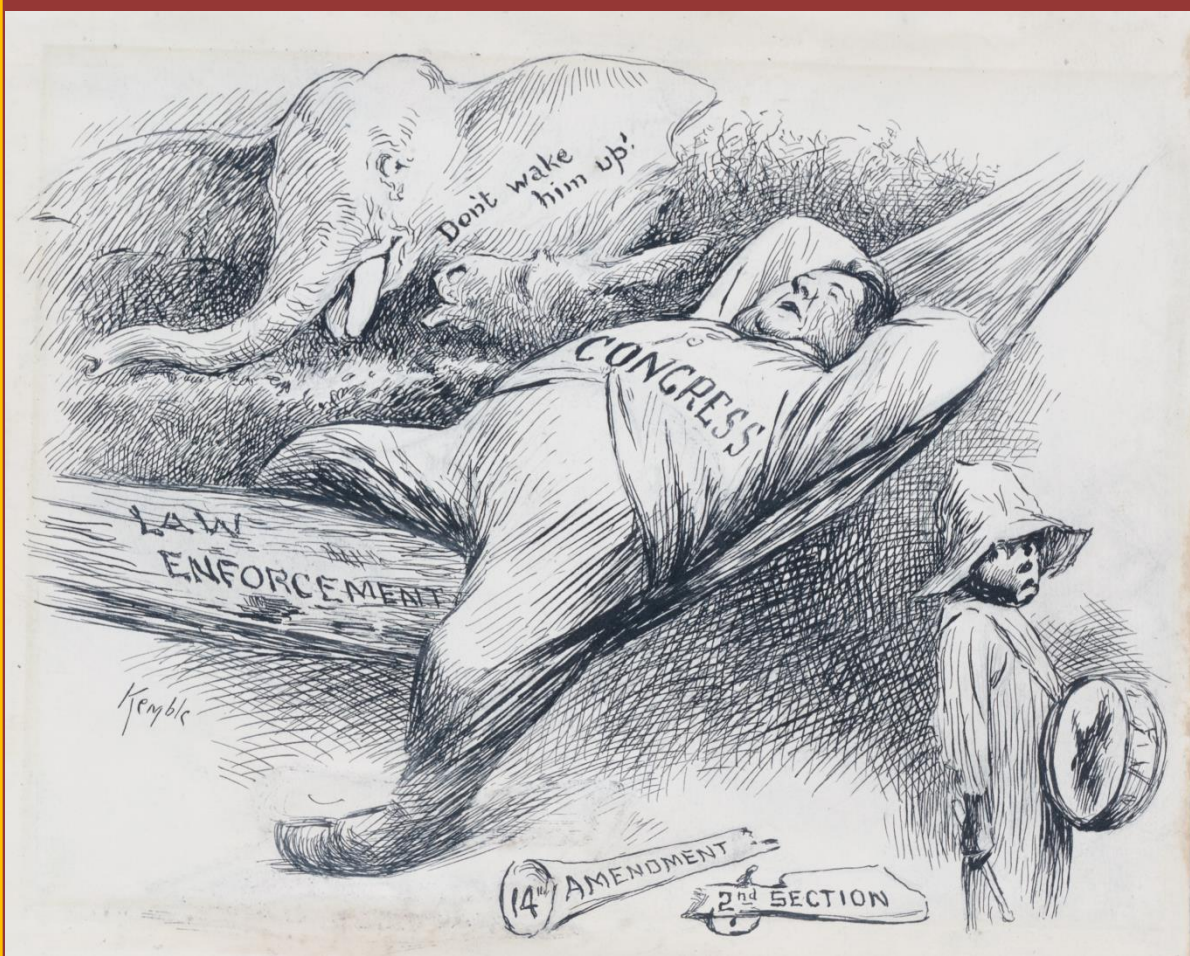
*Passed on  
June 1, 1866  
and ratified  
on July 9,  
1868*

**It put  
into law  
that all  
U. S.  
men  
could  
vote.**

**The second section of the 14th Amendment provided for reducing a state's apportionment in Congress if the state prevented any male from voting for any reason other than participation in a rebellion or other crime. There was agitation by various black groups in the early years of the 20th Century to enforce it, but no serious attempts by the Republican-led Congress were made.**







The cartoon shows Congress as a sleeping fat man labeled "Law Enforcement." As an African American boy walks by, an elephant cautions, "Don't wake him up!"

Created by Edward Windsor Kemble (1861-1933)

Published in 1902

Courtesy Library of Congress



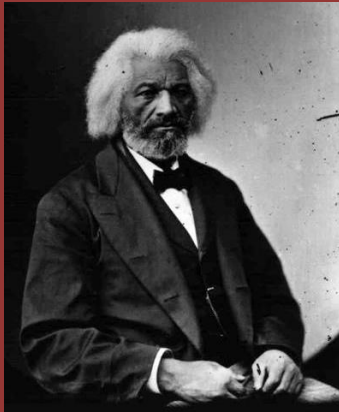
DECLINE



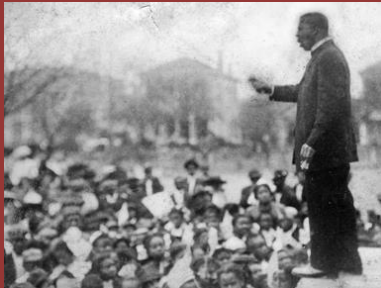
and



RISE



**FREDERICK DOUGLASS** was born in slavery ~1818 in Talbot County, Maryland. He was the recognized leader of Black Americans in his day. He was the first African American to be charge' d'affaires for Santo Domingo and minister to Haiti (1889-91). He died on February 20, 1895.



Both photographs  
above courtesy  
Library of  
Congress

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON (1856-1915)** was a graduate of Hampton Institute and with help from donors, he organized the construction and operation of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Seven months after Mr. Douglass died, Mr. Washington made a famous speech to a segregated crowd at the Atlanta Exposition on September 18, 1895 :

***“In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the finger yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.”***



## The following year, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson*

In 1896 when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that “separate but equal” would be the law of the land, the Virginia Law Register printed the text of the Court’s ruling and added the following commentary.

We take it that the decision of the Supreme Court in this case settles the question of the validity of a State law requiring, as a police regulation, the separation of the white and colored races, in transportation on railroads, steamboats and the like. A like separation exists in churches, schools, theatres, hotels, etc. It will continue until the leopard changes his spots and the Ethiopian his skin. Nature has ordained it, and it is in vain that human legislation attempts to contravene the ordinance. The legislature may enact that the sun shall rise in the West and set in the East, but the sun will continue, all the same, to rise and set as *nature* has ordered.

*(transcribed exactly as written)*

**Virginia  
Law  
Register 2  
(1896): 347**





## HIS NAME WAS NOAH PRICE

African American Noah Price was born one year before the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision that institutionalized separate but equal laws in the U. S. His parents were George and Jane Price and they owned property in Culpeper's Cedar Mountain district long before 1896.

By 1927, Noah and his family owned more than 270 acres. He sold 11.5 of them to school administrators for the sole purpose of building a high school for African American children. When George Washington Carver Regional High School opened in October, 1948, Mr. Price's daughter, **Viola Price Blair**, was one of the first teachers hired. He died one year later.



*Viola Vivian  
Price Blair*

*Courtesy Carver Hawks  
Yearbook, 1957*



*Postcard courtesy  
Terry Miller,  
private collection*

It was six years after Carver opened that school desegregation became the law of the United States. It was another 14 years before Culpeper complied.



# Viola Vivian Price Blair



*Courtesy Carver Hawks  
Yearbook, 1950*

B: Dec 12, 1919

D: Oct 19, 2004

Third child of  
Noah and Ella  
Scott Price

- Her mother died of tuberculosis in 1934.
- Began her career at Culpeper Training School. She even served one year as the school's librarian.
- Married fellow Culpeper native and World War II veteran, Archie Compton Blair, on October 26, 1946.
- Her father lived long enough to see his 28-year old daughter teach on land he previously owned, and in the only high school for minority children in the four-county region of Culpeper, Madison, Orange and Rappahannock
- With six years experience, she was hired in the new George Washington Carver Regional High School; salary was \$2,032.

Graduated with distinction from Virginia State College for Negroes in 1942; Bachelor of Arts in English

Salaries of her colleagues in the white Culpeper High were:

Mary G. Ross, 10 yrs  
\$2,288

Rebecca Chappell, 2 yrs; \$2,010

Ellen Whitmore, 1-1/2 yrs; \$1,840

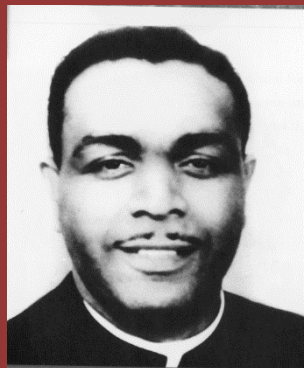


# Who is the “Brown” in *Brown v. Board of Education?*

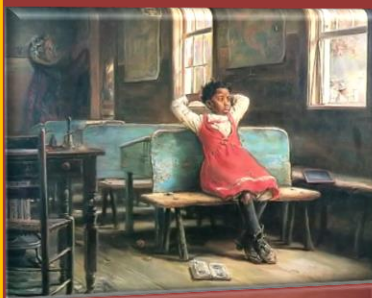
In 1950, Thurgood Marshall and his team shifted their focus from the inequality of separate black schools to a full assault on segregation. **Oliver Brown** was father of a seven-year old daughter named **Linda** who walked six blocks each school day to board a bus that drove her to the all-black Monroe School one mile away. Of the 13 parents listed as plaintiffs, Mr. Brown was the only male.







**Oliver  
Brown and  
his  
daughter,  
Linda**



*"Kept In" (1888) by Edward  
Lamson Henry*

*photographs at left courtesy  
Brown Foundation for  
Educational Equity, Excellence,  
and Research*

The case was argued June 25, 1951 by Robert Carter and Jack Greenberg in District Court in Kansas, assisted by local attorneys Charles Bledsoe, John Scott and Charles Scott. The court found, "no willful, intentional or substantial discrimination" in Topeka's schools. However, **the court endorsed the psychological premises that segregation had a detrimental effect on black children.**



That was the clause that the NAACP needed to appeal the case to the U. S. Supreme Court. When the official lawsuit (including four other cases bundled into the class action suit) was filed, its name was *Oliver L. Brown et. al. v. the Board of Education of Topeka (KS) et. al., February 28, 1951*. Arguments were scheduled for December 9, 1952.

The accompanying four lawsuits were:

*Bolling v. Sharpe*  
(Washington, DC, 1948)

*Briggs v. Elliott*  
(South Carolina, 1949)

*Gebhart v. Bulah* and  
*Gebhart v. Belton*  
(Delaware, 1950 and 1951)

*Davis v. Board of Education of Prince Edward County*  
(Virginia)





*Quote at right: From  
Thurgood Marshall in final  
arguments to the Supreme  
Court*

**“I got the feeling on hearing the discussion on yesterday that when you put a white child in a school with a whole bunch of colored children the child would fall apart or something. Everybody knows that’s not true. Those same kids in Virginia and South Carolina – and I have seen them do it – they play in the streets together, they play on their farms together, they go down the road together, they separate to go to school, they come out of school and play ball together.”**





## WINNERS: NAACP Legal Defense Team



Both photographs courtesy Library of Congress

*Left: Thurgood Marshall, Chief Strategist and Lead Attorney  
Legal Team (left to right): Louis L. Redding, Robert L. Carter,  
Oliver W. Hill, Thurgood Marshall, Spotswood W. Robinson, III,  
Jack Greenberg, James M. Nabrit and George E. C. Hayes*

*Above all things, I  
hope the education of  
the common people  
will be attended to;  
convinced that on their  
good senses we may  
rely with the most  
security for the  
preservation of a due  
degree of liberty.*

*Thomas Jefferson to James Madison  
(1787)*



## 14 More Years of School Segregation in Virginia

*What did the  
Culpeper  
newspapers  
say about it?*

**County Will Await  
Ruling Of State On  
Segregation Issue**

*Culpeper Star-Exponent,  
Thursday, May 20, 1954  
Pages 1, 6, and 4-C*



**EDITORIAL PAGE**  
**A Mammoth Problem  
But It Can Be Solved**



***Supreme Court Decision Is Most Serious Blow  
Yet Struck Against States' Rights, Says Byrd***



# 14 More Years of School Segregation in Virginia

**U. S. Senator Harry  
Flood Byrd, Sr.**  
*(served from March 4,  
1933—November 10, 1965)*



*courtesy Library of Virginia*

February, 1956, Senator Byrd announced his plan to organize the southern states to stop integration based solely on the belief in the inferiority of the Black race. For Virginia, the strategy was to take all authority out of the hands of local communities and reposition it in Richmond. This would be done through legislation, threats and bullying those who would not comply.



*Courtesy Terry Miller, private collection*

**Virginia Governor  
James Lindsay  
Almond, Jr.**

*(served from 1958-1962)*

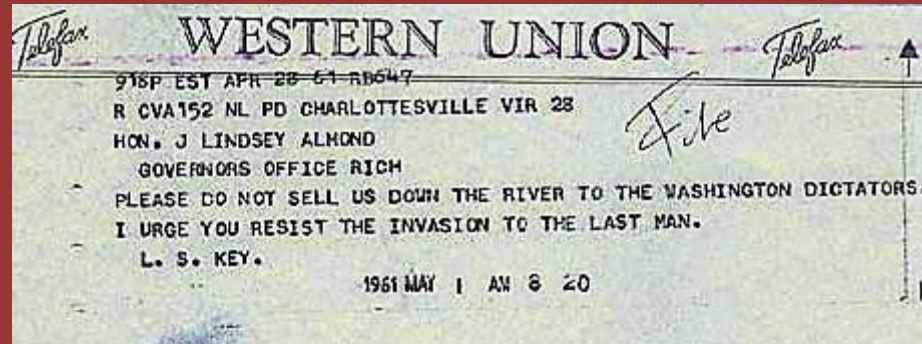
When he was Virginia's Attorney General (1948-1957) he argued the case against integration. His opposing attorney was **Thurgood Marshall.**





Many Virginians, fueled by the rhetoric of state's rights and the "natural order of things," expressed their support to Governor Almond in keeping the Commonwealth's schools segregated.

## MASSIVE RESISTANCE



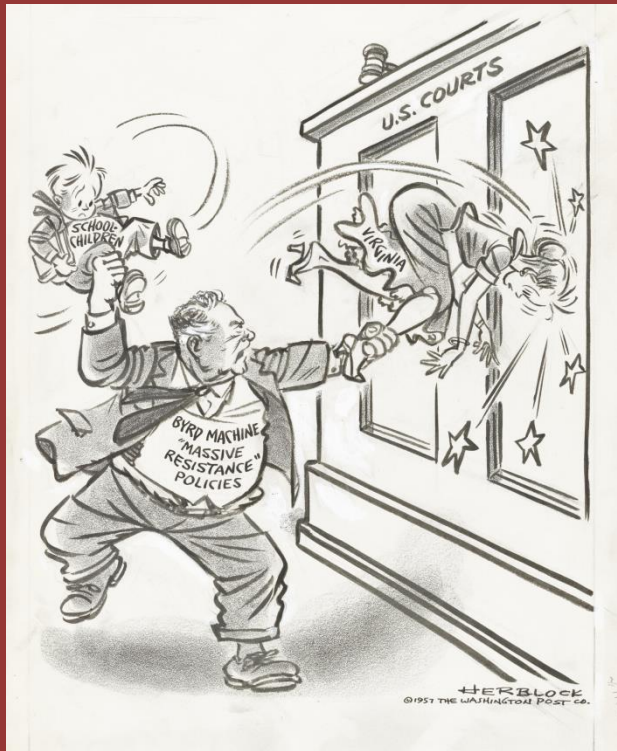
*Courtesy Library of Virginia*

To take away local control of schools so that they would not implement integration, 16 bills about schools were passed within four weeks in the Virginia legislature. There were **four** major steps in the strategy:

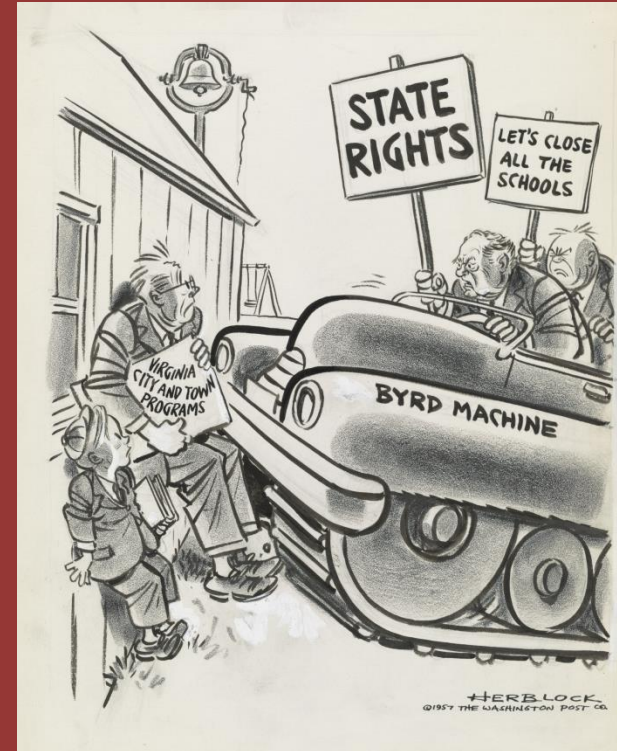
- (1) District school boards must refer all minority student applications to attend a white school to a three-man state pupil-placement board. The Board could (and did) reject those applications on any basis except color.
- (2) When the school closed, the Attorney General's job was to persuade the parents to voluntarily withdraw their students.
- (3) If that failed, the state would close ALL similar schools.
- (4) When the school was closed, white parents were given tuition to enroll their students in new private academies.







Herbert Block. **"We'll show 'em how we can strike back, ma'am!"** (published October 23, 1957; courtesy Library of Congress)



Herbert Block. **"Who said anything about local rights?"** (published November 1, 1957; courtesy Library of Congress)





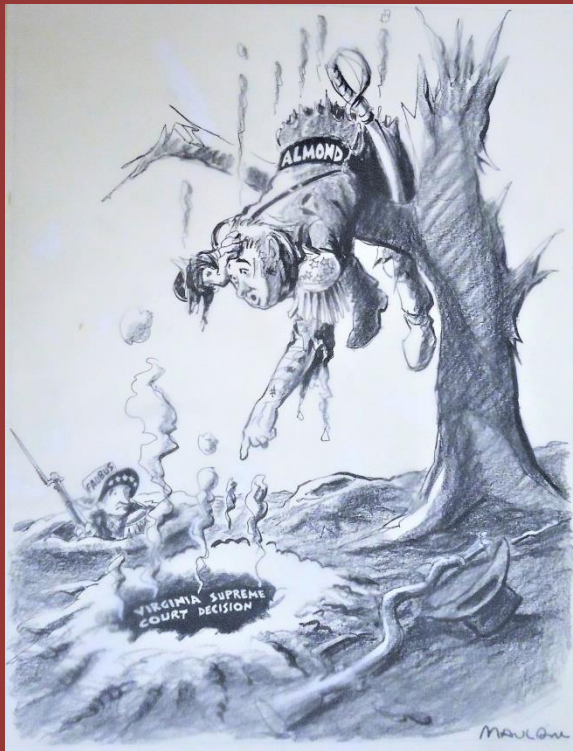
Herbert Block. **“Prodigal Father”** (published November 14, 1958; courtesy Library of Congress)



Herbert Block. **“What do we do now, Samson?”** (published January 22, 1959; courtesy Library of Congress)







Bill Mauldin. **“That was one of ours!”** (published January 23, 1959; courtesy Library of Congress)

Culpeper County schools maintained segregation until the end of the 1967-68 academic year.

Enrollment at Carver Regional High School dwindled as minority students were incorporated into Culpeper High School.







*Courtesy Carver Hawks  
Yearbook, 1957*

## **Harvey Alexander Fleshmon**

Principal, GW Carver  
Regional High School

- Born on March 27, 1909
- He was raised largely by his paternal grandmother, Alice Griffin Fleshmon
- Earned diploma in auto mechanics from Armstrong-Slater Memorial Trade School in June, 1929
- Earned Bachelor of Science in Education at Hampton in June, 1933
- Married fellow educator Stella Hairston; couple had two daughters
- Earned a Professional Education and Staff Development certificate in 1938 from the University of Kansas
- Earned Master of Arts from Hampton in 1946

**Had 15 years  
of teaching  
and leadership  
experience  
before  
becoming  
principal of  
George  
Washington  
Carver  
Regional High  
School in 1948**



# Harvey Alexander Fleshmon

In 1948, 15 years total  
experience; 11 years  
in Culpeper Public  
Schools;  
salary of \$3,000

In contrast, in the  
same year, **James H.  
Combs** was principal  
of the white Culpeper  
High School;  
17 years total  
experience; 3 years  
in Culpeper Public  
Schools;  
salary of \$4,250

## FLESHMON DIES

# Principal's Body Found in Hall

Harvy A. Fleshmon, principal of George Washington Carver Regional High School, was found dead in a hallway at the school at about 10:30 yesterday morning.

Fleshmon's body was discovered by Thomas Broyles, vocational education director for the region served by Carver, who was the only other person in the building. Broyles immediately called the sheriff's office and reported the death.

The principal, who lives near the Orange Road consolidated

four-county school, is survived by his wife, Mrs. Stella Fleshmon, two daughters, Mrs. Barbara Baker of Bainbridge, Md., and Miss Lois Fleshmon of Washington, D.C., and three cousins, Mrs. Alice Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Ollie E. Robinson, all of Culpeper.

Funeral arrangements are pending.

Fleshmon was the only principal George Washington Carver has ever had, since he has held the post since the school opened. Next year, students from the school are to be included in the new consolidated county building now beginning construction.

Culpeper County School Board chairman W. A. Spillman, who learned of the principal's death during a board meeting yesterday morning, said members plan a resolution of sympathy for Fleshmon's family. He said action to replace him rests with the regional Control Board which operates the school.

*Culpeper Star-  
Exponent, Tuesday,  
August 15, 1967,  
page 1*



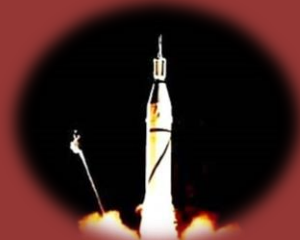
*Courtesy Hawks Yearbook,  
1949*



**Even though struggles for equality and basic humanity were being waged in Culpeper and other Virginia locales, positive events were happening.**

**1958**

Explorer I, the first U. S. earth satellite, launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida



*Courtesy NASA Archives*

**1959**

Alaska was declared the 49<sup>th</sup> state

**1960**

Democratic candidate J. F. Kennedy elected U. S. President



*Courtesy Library of Congress*

**1961**

The Federal Communications Commission authorizes the launching of the first communications satellite

**1962**

Astronaut John Glenn orbits the earth three times

**1964**

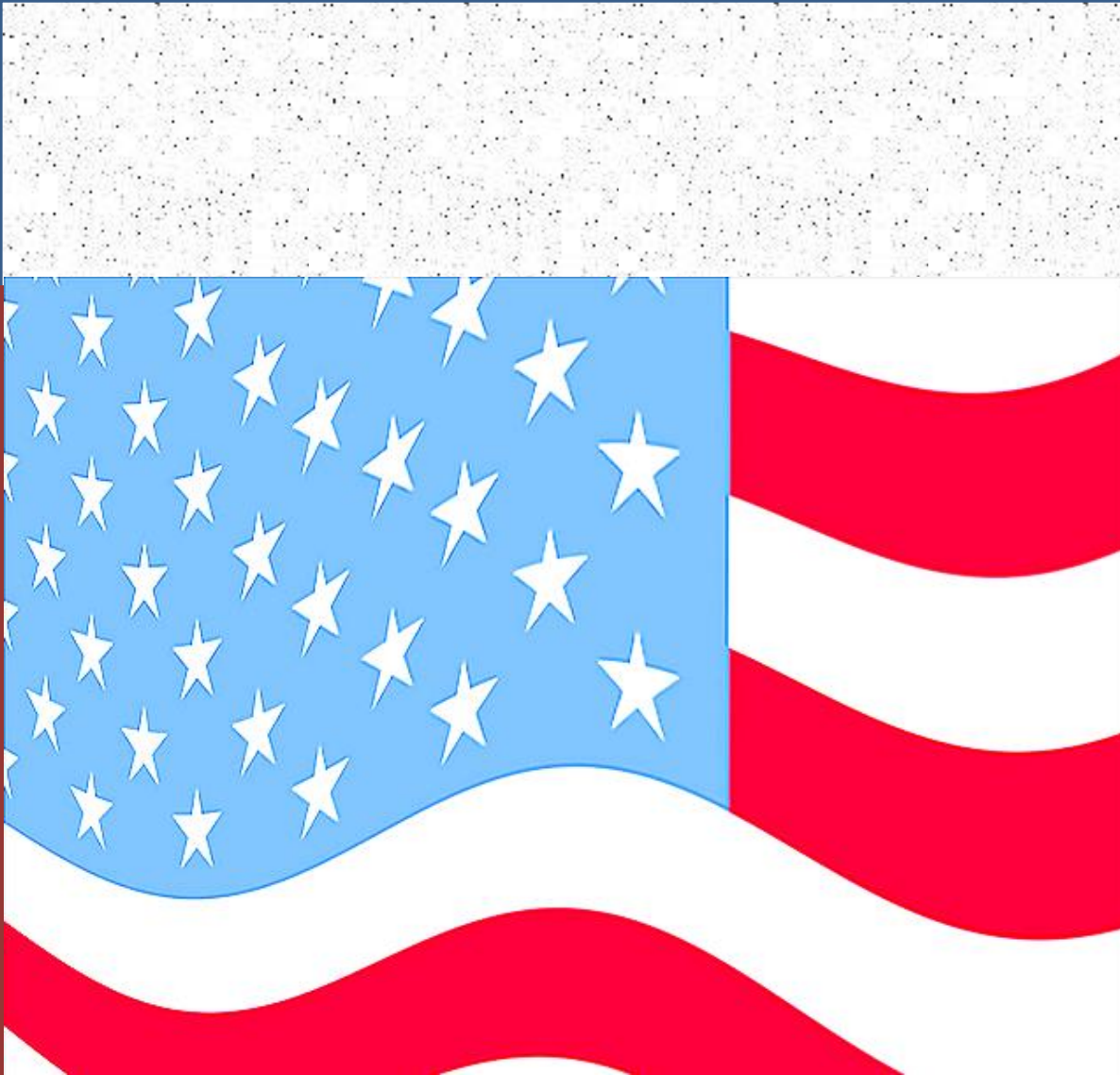
The Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibiting racial discrimination in public spaces, employment, unions and federal programs, is signed into law



*Courtesy LB Johnson Presidential Library*







***“ . . . one nation,  
under God  
with liberty  
and justice  
for all.”***

*excerpt, Pledge of Allegiance to the  
United States flag*



# SELECTED REFERENCES

(NOTE: Following is a partial list of sources used)

## Slide 2

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## Slides 3-6

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## Slide 7

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## Slide 8

*Amendment XIV*. National Archives of the United States.

## Slide 12

Culpeper County Deed Book 115, pages 2-3.

Admitted to record in the Culpeper County Circuit Court Clerk's Office on October 28, 1946.

## Slide 13

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## Slides 14-18

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## Slides 14-18 (continued)

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- History of the Five School Cases, pp. 337-343
- Some Basic Facts for an Understanding of the Problem of Integration, pp. 344-346.

## Slides 19-20

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*Virginia's Governor Almond*. TIME. September 22, 1958.

## Slides 24-25

*Superintendent of Public Instruction Reports, 1948-1968*. Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA..



## Local School, County Officials Urge Calm, Mature, Sound Thinking

Culpeper County will not take action on the school segregation issue until the General Assembly clarifies the State Constitution on the matter, School Board Chairman Fred Huffman said Tuesday when questioned as to the immediate repercussions locally of the Supreme Court's decision to abolish segregation in public education. It is up to the State to set up the policies for the counties to follow, said Mr. Huffman.

The State Constitution calls for separate schools for Negro and white students. School officials have sworn to uphold both the State and Federal Constitutions.

Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., suggested Tuesday that it may be possible for Virginia to arrange separate, equal public schools for white and Negro pupils, but still comply with the Supreme Court's decision. He did not say what the solution might be.

Superintendent of Schools Paul Hounshell issued a statement to the citizens of Culpeper County urging them to "think, talk, and act calmly and sanely" and to "resolve the serious problems which we see facing us in a manner that will be best for the children of both races."

It will be the primary responsibility of the county school board to study the problems posed by the Supreme Court's decision on segregation and to make recommendations to the board of supervisors, stated Ira C. Hopkins, chairman of the board of supervisors. "Mature judgment and wisdom on the part of all will be needed in implementing the Supreme Court ruling," Mr. Hopkins added.

## "Mortal Blow"

State Senator Robert Button, who is a member of the State Board of Education, said the fundamental principle of division of power between the State and Federal Government has been dealt a mortal blow. "The states are fast being reduced to mere provinces within an all powerful central government," stated Senator Button. "This hits at the fundamental difference that has always existed between our form of government and that of European countries."

White students outnumber Negro students in Culpeper County about two to one. Of the 3,072 total enrollment as of April 30, 2,013 are white and 1,059 Negro students.

The Culpeper County school board has made a conscientious effort to provide equal facilities throughout the county school system, Superintendent Hounshell said.

Full text of the statement of Superintendent Hounshell, addressed to citizens of Culpeper County, follows:

## Hounshell's Statement

"The recent Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in the public schools unconstitutional poses some of the greatest problems ever faced by our people in this generation.

"The people of Culpeper County must realize that they have a great responsibility to the children of the county in the matter of public education. It is very possible that hasty decisions and thoughtless commitments may set our school system back many years. If we are really interested in the welfare of our children, we will be calm and think through all of the problems involved in the situation before taking any action or before we definitely make up our minds.

"This is a matter for the leaders of both races to consider carefully. I have faith and confidence enough in the people of Culpeper County to believe that they will, after mature thought and consideration, resolve the serious problems which we see facing us in a manner that will be best for the children of both races. Any other solution would be educational suicide to the present generation of youngsters now in our schools and those who will enter in the very near future.

## Relationships Improving

"It is my opinion that the relationships between the races have been steadily improving and are now to the point where we

(Continued on Page 6)





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# Segregation

(Continued from Page 1)

can sit down together and discuss problems of mutual interest. We must not only continue the present status in our relationships but we must improve upon these if we ever expect to work out a solution that will not adversely affect all of the children in the county.

"We have not yet received a full account of the Supreme Court ruling. The original decision will likely be implemented by further rulings which will have to be considered. My appeal to every citizen of Culpeper County is to think, talk, and act calmly and sanely and to keep the best interests of the children in mind."

Senator Button's statement for the Star-Exponent follows.

## Button's Statement

"The decision of the Supreme Court on the segregation cases was not a surprise. It, however, completely changes a long line of decisions of that Court on which the states had a right to rely.

"It is a tremendous blow to the right of the states to govern themselves in a matter which has always been considered solely within the province of State Government. With the wide interpretation now given by the Supreme Court to the Constitution, it appears that little is left to State Government that cannot in the future be also taken away.

"To meet a peculiar situation the fundamental principle of division of power between the State and the Federal Government has been dealt a mortal blow. The states are fast being reduced to mere provinces within an all-powerful central government. This hits at the fundamental difference that has always existed between our form of government and that of the European countries.

"I do not at this time desire to make any prediction as to future events. This decision, however, erroneous, on long recognized principles, it may be, is still the decision of our highest legal Court and thus is binding on all of us. It is a time for every person to be giving serious thought as to what should or can be done that will prove to be the most beneficial to all the people."



# 4-0 EDITORIAL PAGE

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## A Mammoth Problem But It Can Be Solved

The ruling of the Supreme Court on Monday of this week stating that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional will affect more people in the South than any other ruling by the court since the Dred Scott case of 1857. The full impact of the ruling apparently will not be felt until a year from this coming September, but reaction will begin immediately.

Here in Culpeper, approximately 35 per cent of the school population is Negro with slightly smaller percentages in surrounding counties. The problem here is great but not near so great as in Surry County, for instance, where the Negro percentage is 80.

This ruling has posed a tremendous problem for the people here as well as elsewhere. It is not a problem that can't be solved. It will, however, require the best thinking of all the people to work out a solution that will be sane and reasonable. It is too soon after the decision for anyone to come up with a workable answer right now. That will have to come later after much thought by many people. In the meantime all of us must put our minds to work bearing in mind the best interests of all of our children.

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# ***Supreme Court Decision Is Most Serious Blow Yet Struck Against States' Rights, Says Byrd***

*By Senator Harry F. Byrd*

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court to abolish segregation in public education is not only sweeping but will bring implications and dangers of the greatest consequence. It is the most serious blow that has yet been struck against the rights of the states in a matter vitally affecting their authority and welfare.

The Supreme Court reversed its previous decision directing "separate but equal" facilities for the education of both races. Nothing now remains for the Supreme Court to do except to determine the effective date and the method of the application of its decision.

One of the cruel results arising out of this "about-face" of the Supreme Court is that the Southern states, accepting the validity of the previous decision in

recent years have expended hundreds of millions of dollars for construction of new Negro school facilities to conform with the policy previously laid down by the Court.

Great progress has been made at tremendous cost throughout the Southern states to carry out that which our Southern State Governments had the right to believe was the law of the land. This reversal by the Supreme Court from its "separate but equal" policy to complete abolition of segregation will create problems such as have never confronted us before.

The decision will be deplored by millions of Americans, and, instead of promoting the education of our children, it is my belief that it will have the opposite effect in many areas of the coun-

try. In Virginia we are facing now a crisis of the first magnitude.

Those in authority, and the parents directly affected in the education of their children, should exercise the greatest wisdom in shaping our future course.

Whatever is done should be based on our most matured judgment after sober and exhaustive consideration.

