



SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS FEASIBLE

Local Conditions May Be Taken Into Account

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court today directed that public school segregation of white and Negro pupils be ended as soon as feasible, taking local conditions into account.

Chief Justice Warren, announcing the court's decision, said lower courts could decide whether a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance was being made by local school authorities.

Warren said the high tribunal expects full compliance to be carried out as early as practicable.

He added that lower courts, sitting as courts

of equity, "may properly take into account local problems."

VITALITY MUST STAND

Warren said the "vitality" of the Supreme Court's decision in the segregation cases cannot be yielded because of disagreement with them.

The high tribunal on May 17, 1954 had declared unanimously that racial segregation in the schools was unconstitutional. In its opinion then the court said it realized that "problems of considerable complexity" were involved.

It heard arguments for four afternoons last April on how to go about ending segregation.

SOUTHERN ARGUMENT

During the arguments, attorneys for Southern states contended the high court should fix no deadline for integration, should not issue specific orders on how it should be done, and should leave details

to the states and their school boards, under supervision of local U. S. district courts.

Counsel for Negro parents urged the tribunal to order segregation ended by next September, or by September, 1956 at the latest.

The Eisenhower administration, through Solicitor General Sobeloff, suggested the Supreme Court follow a policy of "moderation with a degree of firmness."

The broad nature of the order was far closer to what had been asked by Southern states than it was to the demand by attorneys for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People for a firm deadline for ending segregation.

Sobeloff suggested the lower courts be told to grant 90 days for submission of plans for integration as soon as feasible. He said school boards could be given more than 90 days if they made a proper

Chief Justice Warren Reads Tribunal's Ruling

showing that that time was unreasonable.

Speaking again for a unanimous court, Warren said today:

"Full implementation of these constitutional principles (involved in the 1954 decisions) may require solution of varied local school problems."

"School authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems. Courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles."

"Because of their proximity to local conditions, and possible need of further hearings, the courts, which originally heard these (five) cases can best perform this judicial appraisal. Accordingly, we believe it appropriate to remand the cases to those courts."

The cases involved in today's historic action involved Negro pupils in Clarendon County, South Carolina; Prince Edward County, Virginia; Topeka, Kans.; Claymont and Hockessin school districts in Delaware; and all of the District of Columbia.

APPLIES TO ALL

The broad principle laid down by the court will, however, apply with equal force in 17 other states where segregated schools have been required or permitted by law.

The tribunal did not issue any decrees to carry out its opinions. Instead it told the lower courts, where the cases originated, to issue the formal notice to school authorities of the court's action and ask them to begin to come into compliance.

Warren specified that the lower courts, "in fashioning and effectuating the decrees," are to be "guided by equitable principles."

NO DEADLINE SET

The court fixed no specified deadline for ending segregation.

It thus rejected the plea of attorneys for Negro parents that a deadline be set no later than Sept. 1956.

In declaring that lower court decrees are to be "guided by equitable principles," Warren added:

"Traditionally, equity has been characterized by a practical flexibility in shaping its remedies and by a facility for adjusting and reconciling public and private needs. These cases call for the exercise of these traditional attributes of equity power."

"At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs (Negro students) in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non-discriminatory basis. To effectuate this interest may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operated in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in our May 17, 1954 decision."

"Courts of equity may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination of such obstacles in a systematic and effective manner."

"But it should go without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them."

GUARDS AGAINST LEAKS

As he did a year ago, Warren went to great lengths to prevent any possible "leak" of the court's decision.

The Chief Justice began reading the opinion immediately after the opening formalities of admitting attorneys to practice before the high tribunal.

It was some minutes before copies of the printed decision were distributed to newsmen. Normally pages deliver copies to reporters the instant the justice delivering the majority opinion begins to read from the bench.

LOCAL LAW VOID

At the outset Warren noted the court's year-old decision declaring the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional.

"All provisions of federal, state, or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle."

Outlining the steps the Supreme Court wants taken now, Warren added:

"While giving weight to these public and private

Death Toll Sets Record For Holiday

Incomplete Report Lists 363 Dead

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Traffic deaths for the Memorial Day weekend reached a record high.

With reports still to come, the total reached 364 today, one over the all-time high set in 1952 for a three-day Memorial weekend.

The rising tide of traffic fatalities passed the estimate of 360 made before the holiday by the National Safety Council. The council revised its estimate to "at least 375."

One hundred twenty-five drownings swelled the country's over-all total of accident fatalities during the 78-hour period. Counting 83 miscellaneous accident deaths, the over-all figure was 372—just a few short of the high mark for a four-day Memorial Day holiday recorded in 1950.

This year's total was 566, including 125 drownings and 82 deaths in various types of accidents.

FATALITIES MOUNT

The number of fatalities on the highways mounted steadily yesterday as millions jammed roads on their way home from cities and vacation lands. The National Safety Council, which in a preliminary statement, estimated a traffic toll of 360, revised its estimate yesterday to "at least 375."

This year's total accidental deaths compared to 539 last year in which 262 persons were killed in motor mishaps, 83 drowned and 84 lost their lives in miscellaneous accidents.

Commenting on the traffic death rate, Ned H. Dearborn, council president, said:

"This toll is a tragic reminder that too many of us have forgotten to use the golden rule in traffic. When we share a common highway we are our brother's keeper in a very real way and should drive accordingly."

"Believe the holiday toll could have been cut in half had more of that attitude prevailed."

The toll covered a period from 6 p.m. (local time) Friday to last midnight. The council had estimated 40 million cars would be on the highways during the 78-hour period.

In a survey made by The Associated Press for a similar period May 13-14, the count was 294 traffic fatalities, 58 drownings and 94 deaths in miscellaneous accidents. The total was 446.

Generally mild weather prevailed in most of the country. The number of drownings was believed a record for the holiday.

Evening Prayer

Father, help us to profit by every experience which comes our way, whether pleasant or otherwise. May the joys of life prepare us for the sorrows. Grant that we may acquit ourselves well before Thee in times both of joy and of sorrow, and that they may produce ultimate good. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Our Weather

Generally fair weather today and tomorrow. Mild temperatures today and tomorrow and cool again tonight.

High yesterday—81.
High today—78.
High tomorrow—82.

Low today—58.
Low tomorrow—58.
Low tonight—58.

Sunrise 5:19 a.m.; sunset 4:35 p.m.

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"Service Interrupted" . . . Strike-Hit Waterloo Station Queen Signs Proclamation

Emergency Called In British Strikes

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Eden's government today declared a state of emergency to deal with Britain's rail and dock strikes.

At the same time it was announced Parliament will be opened June 9 instead of June 8, as scheduled.

The earlier opening of Parliament will enable the government to rush through emergency legislation to keep open the nation's life lines.

A royal proclamation declared a state of emergency was signed earlier today by Queen Elizabeth II, for release when Eden wished.

The Queen, vacationing at Balmoral Castle in the Scottish Highlands, gave Prime Minister Eden widespread powers to deal with the rail and dock strikes slowly paralyzing the economic life of Britain.

The Queen signed the proclamation at a meeting with three members of the Privy Council — her advisers. Lord Salisbury, lord president of the Council, then took off for London.

The Queen's proclamation, the proclamation before it can take effect.

According to a long-established precedent, the proclamation will later be read to the citizenry from the balcony of St. James' Palace and from other places in the capital and other major cities.

Salisbury flew up to Balmoral earlier today along with Lord Eden, minister without portfolio, and Fuel Minister Geoffrey Lloyd.

Eden sought the powers "to protect the nation" as the strike of 20,000 railway engineers and firemen went into its third day with strike leaders asserting "our feelings are determined to see this through."

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Of Imprisoned Airmen President Silent On More Releases

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower said today Communist China has implied that it released four imprisoned American airmen in an effort to relax tensions in the Far East.

But the President told a news conference the situation needs to be watched carefully. He cautioned against what he termed any "hit or miss conclusions with respect to the intentions of Red China."

Asked about the prospects for release of other Americans held by the Chinese Communists, Eisenhower replied he had nothing on that at this time.

Eisenhower opened his session with newsmen by noting that the Communists had released the four American fliers early today.

He said the airmen were at the moment en route to Honolulu and that members of their families would be flown to Hawaii to greet them.

When questioning began, a reporter asked whether the President felt that release of the four men indicated the Chinese Communists were sincere about trying to relieve world tension.

WANTS WATCHING
Eisenhower replied that messages received by his government imply that is the stated intention of the Reds. Then he added that the whole situation must be watched carefully without any hit or miss conclusions.

Eisenhower, lamed from a holiday week-end of golf, also said he would have the four airmen brought to the White House.

POLITICS—The President said he does not like politics in what he termed the derogatory sense of the word. He added, however, that the presidency is fascinating when considered in the sense of striving for peace and world peace and minimization of the chances of war. The opportunity to meet thousands of people also makes it interesting, he said, adding that some of the political aspects of being president are to say least intriguing, even if fatiguing.

But as for politics in the derogatory sense, he repeated, he has no liking for the game in that sense.

Eisenhower's remarks came when a newsmen reminded him that it was three years ago tomorrow that he returned from Europe, after having resigned as supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces, and as the commander of the United Nations. The reporter asked how the President liked the game of politics after three years.

FACIAL GRIMACE
Eisenhower preface his reply with a facial grimace, and then said that politics such as means many things to many people, and some give the word a derogatory connotation.

The discussion of politics also touched on the selection of Richard M. Nixon to be his vice president running mate in 1956.

Eisenhower said that shortly after he was nominated and the question of a vice presidential candidate came up, he wrote out the names of five or six younger men whom he admired. Nixon's name was among those he added. He did not say how Nixon happened to be picked from among the five or six.

Eisenhower also took occasion to say he believes the basic philosophies of the presidential and vice presidential offices are the same.

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provision for employees to buy Ford stock at half price. Interested employees for laid-off workers are also part of the offer.

Reuther wrote Ford: "If the company is willing to accept the (vote) proposal, the union will agree . . . to accept a modification of its guaranteed annual wage plan that can be financed with the 12 cent per hour (per employee) that the company has offered to finance its stock participation plan."

The UAW already has reduced its annual wage demand from 10 per cent of take-home pay to 8 per cent of gross pay for a 40-hour week.

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CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN

Court Order Gets Mild Reaction

The Supreme Court order on desegregation in public schools, handed down today, met with a mild reaction among local school officials and others in Charlotte.

The majority of opinion seemed to be that it was about the only kind of decision the court could have made, and that it will cause far less controversy than if a hard and fast deadline were set down.

Kelly Alexander, president of the NAACP chapter in North Carolina, said it is too early to make a specific statement of future action.

But he indicated that future action may be in the offing if it appeared communities over the state are dragging their feet in an effort to desegregate.

GARINGER'S VIEW
Dr. Elmer H. Garinger, superintendent of Charlotte City Schools, said he felt it fortunate that the Court did not draw a deadline for desegregation.

He said by giving various localities time to work out their own problems, the court decision should enable the local school system to make necessary changes in a spirit of harmony.

Dr. Garinger's statement was as follows:

"The decision as rendered gives us an opportunity to study the decision of the Supreme Court in an effort to comply with the law and also to meet our responsibilities to the children of the city and to their parents."

"I'm sure that all of the people concerned in Charlotte will understand the court's position."

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Several Legislative Actions

School Ruling Anticipated

RALEIGH (AP)—North Carolina's Legislature took a number of steps in anticipation of the U. S. Supreme Court school segregation ruling which came today.

The Legislature enacted laws requested by Gov. Hodges aimed at decentralizing the public school system and transferring powers previously exercised by the State Board of Education over the 100 county and 74 city boards.

Gov. Hodges also promised the Legislature he would call it back into special session if the court's ruling "is extreme or abrupt and would tend to seriously disrupt the public school system."

The governor said that after he gave his assurance, Rep. Sam Warrington of Pitt agreed not to press for passage of a bill to amend the state constitution so as to permit the use of public funds to operate private schools.

The new law also provides that contracts may be terminated during a school year if the position for which the teachers or principals was hired is terminated.

REDISTRICTING SEEN
The General Assembly was told that some redistricting of school districts might be necessary as a result of the court's implementation ruling and that termination of the continuing contracts would be to effect this.

North Carolina was not directly involved in the specific cases before the Supreme Court, but it took part in arguments on the issue as a "friend of the court."

Asst. Atty. Gen. I. Beverly Lake argued the case for North Carolina. He told the court that an abrupt ending of segregation

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