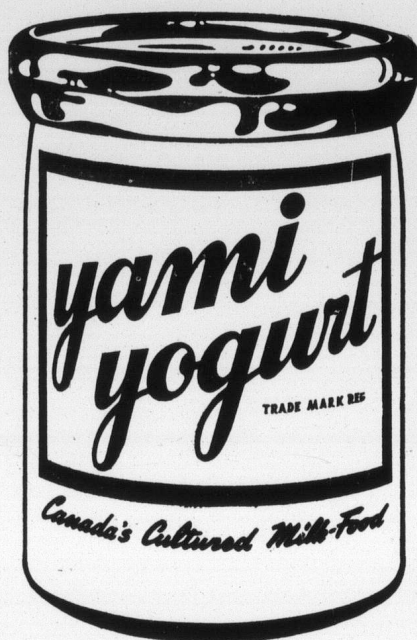


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STATES CANNOT SEPARATE NEGRO AND WHITE PUPILS

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that the States have no right to Separate Negro and white pupils in different public schools.

By a 9 to 0 vote, the high court held that such segregation of the races is unconstitutional.

Warren Reads Decision

Chief Justice Earl Warren read the decision to a packed but hushed gallery of spectators nearly two years after Negro residents of four states and the District of Columbia went before the court to challenge the principle of segregation.

The ruling does not end segregation at once. Further hearings were set for this fall to decide how and when to end the practice. Thus a lengthy delay is likely before the decision is carried out.

For years 17 states in the Southern U.S. have imposed compulsory segregation on approximately two-thirds of the nation's Negroes. Officials of some states already are on record as saying they will close schools rather than permit them to be operated with Negro and white pupils in the same class-rooms. Changes 1896 Ruling

In its decision, the high court struck down the long standing "separate but equal" doctrine first laid down by the Supreme Court in 1896 when it maintained that segregation was all right if equal facilities were made available for Negroes and whites.

Here is the heart of today's decision as it deals with this hotly controverted doctrine:

"We come then 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 education opportunities?"

"We believe that it does." Reaction from Capitol Hill was swift and in some cases strongly critical.

Slammed by Russell

Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia, leader of Southern Democrats in the Senate, termed the decision "a flagrant abuse of judicial power." He said questions like that of segregation should be decided by the law-makers, not the courts.

Other Southerners were plainly unhappy, but they did not go so far as Russell.

Other Southerners were plainly unhappy, but they did not go so far as Russell.

J. M. Hinton, South Carolina conference president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"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."

Legality Challenged

Four states — Kansas, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina — had challenged the legality of segregation on the ground that it violated the 14th amendment to the constitution. The District of Columbia complained that it violated the 15th amendment.

The court ruled that segregation deprived Negroes of "equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment" and held that "racial segregation in the public schools is a denial of the due process of law guaranteed by the fifth amendment."

Warren's opinion noted that enforcement of the court ruling raised "problems of considerable complexity." For this reason the court ordered further arguments in the fall.

AME CHURCHMEN SUED FOR \$300,000

Two leading ministers of the African Methodist Church in Philadelphia, Rev. Kelsey G. Keeys and Arnold D. Nearn, were sued by three church members for false arrest and malicious slander following controversy over Bishop D. Ward Nichols proposed sale of Allen Building back to the connection.

SOUTH AFRICA GETS MAU MAU

South Africa's Prime Minister Malan's strict and oppressive laws against the native have produced a Mau-Mau-like organization called Cheesa Cheesa (Fire Fire) which has already issued a threat to the whites, "We have an army and will burn your farms." It takes its cue from the Kenya group.

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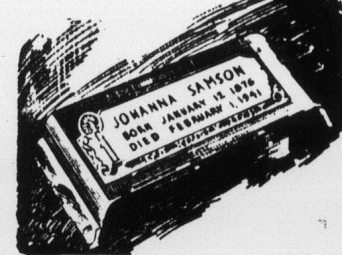
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