

Separate # Equal

Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education
May 17, 1954 - May 17, 2024

April 23, 2024

70th Year—No. 297
 COMPLETE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ASSOCIATED PRESS, HASTINGS
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 ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1954
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 THIRTY-FOUR PAGES * FIVE CENTS

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HEARINGS SET FOR FALL ON HOW, WHEN TO END PRACTICE

Supreme Court Rules Racio Segregation in Public Schools Is Unconstitutional

McCARTHY-ARMY Ike's 'Silence' Order Brings Inquiry Recess

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The McCarthy-Army hearings bumped into a presidential order yesterday and the result was that they came to an unexpected, dramatic halt—for a week at least, maybe forever.

Taking a personal hand, the President issued an order forbidding Army witnesses to testify about the role of White House and other high officials in the selected controversy between Sen. McCarthy and civilian Pentagon chiefs.

McCarthy said "Iron Curtain" Democrats raised a protest of "whitewash." And in the end the Senate investigation subcommittee voted to recess "whenever" and "whenever" modify his recess champions.

Acting Chairman Mamm (D-Id) declared there is nothing about the recess which "even remotely implies a discontinuation of these hearings" for good. The Democrats, however, said it looked to them as if the hearings may well have been the high-waters of the President's second year in office.

Johns Talks About Calling Legislature

TALLAHASSEE, (AP) — Acting Gov. Charles E. Johns yesterday said he'd like to call a special legislative session on school segregation but heads of Florida's legal and school departments indicated there is no need for hasty action.

Johns, commissioner for general, based at West Palm Beach at the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, he said he is asking Atty. Gen. Francis Ervin to study the decision and would comment on the call-out had discussed the matter today.

Johns said "My present inclination is to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature." But Ervin and School Supt. Thomas D. Bailey issued a joint statement declaring the Supreme Court is "giving ample time" for the states to present their practical problems and has set no date for carrying out its edict.

Vote Unanimous In Historic Decision

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the states of the nation do not have the right to separate Negro and white pupils in different public schools.

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

Chief Justice Warren read the historic decision in a packed but hushed gallery of over 1000 people five years after Negro residents challenged the principle of segregation before the court in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

The ruling does not end segregation at once. Further hearings will be held in the fall to determine when and how to make the decision effective.

The deadline for the filing of briefs is set for Oct. 1, but this is merely a preliminary to the oral arguments later.

Many Southern white leaders expressed disappointment at the decision. Sen. Russell (D-Ga.) said the court did not have authority to declare segregation unconstitutional.

The court bases its decision on the "equal rights" provision of the 14th Amendment in the cases of four states—Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas and Delaware—in which Negro residents had appealed to the high tribunal.

The court also throws out the District of Columbia segregation law on the ground that it violates the "due process" provision of the Fifth Amendment.

The effect in both instances is to upset the "separate but equal" doctrine originally issued by the Supreme Court in 1896, insofar as it would apply to public school education.

Segregation Ruling At A Glance

The Supreme Court by unanimous vote declares it unconstitutional for a state to have laws requiring white and Negro public school pupils to be placed in separate classrooms.

Enforcement of the ruling is held up indefinitely because of complexities in the laws of the states which now require or permit segregation.

The court decides to invite the 17 U.S. attorney general and the chief law enforcement officers of all states involved to appear for re-argument in the fall to decide when and how to make the decision effective. The deadline for the filing of briefs is set for Oct. 1, but this is merely a preliminary to the oral arguments later.

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Chances Slim

The chances of Eisenhower doing this appeared pretty slim. The President said yesterday's recess order, issued to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, that he could not take "the proper separation of powers" between the executive and legislative branches of the government in accordance with his responsibilities and duties under the Constitution.

And he said, too, in language that left little if any room for backtracking.

French Present New Proposal On Evacuation

RANDOLPH, Indiana, (AP) — The French proposal last night for evacuating Don Bin Piu's camp, including an offer to evacuate seriously wounded soldiers.

The new plan, broadcast to the rebels over the French radio, calls for the French air force to provide for all available American supplies, medical aid and personnel at Vietnam troops moving toward the Red River delta.

Secretary Order

Specialist Eisenhower's order forbade Adams—who was still on the witness stand when the hearing center—to give any further details of a Jan. 21 meeting of White House and other top level officials which led to the Army's head-on collision with McCarthy.

At the Jan. 21 meeting, in addition to Army lawyer Adams, were Sherman Adams, assistant to President Eisenhower; Atty. Gen. Howard Callahan; Gen. William F. Rogers; Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.; and U. S. delegate to the United Nations and a part-time White House aide; and Gerald Morgan of the White House staff.

McCarthy contended he will be unable to present his case unless he can find out—and put on the record—what took place at that meeting and any subsequent meetings at which the Army's course of action might have been planned.

Bitter Protest

The Wisconsin senator, who bitterly protested Eisenhower's secretary order, said he must determine whether his real foes were Brown and Adams or persons higher up in the administration.

"I can't go on with the lie that I told reports. When the President has explained to him what he signed, I am sure he will revoke it."

"I would like to know who drafted this order on the President's behalf, so I can reasonably lay it to this or to his credit."

"The Democrats, while liberating themselves from Eisenhower's action, could move only if I succeeded in two days by using helicopters and small planes, and the Vietnam air force to permit repair of the air base to enable larger planes to land, the French High Command announced at Saigon. It was no longer bound to withhold the air base. The French estimated it would take four or five weeks to evacuate the wounded to the old base."

NO LONGER BOUND

The French had stopped bombing this and other roads in the area last Friday after Vietnam had agreed to permit the evacuation of 438 of the 1,300 to 1,600 "heavily" wounded soldiers at Don Bin Piu when it fell, Brien (Gen. Vo Nguyen) said.

The French had held their fire on the results so his own wounded could be moved.

The department did not say what steps it planned to take.

It is believed that the evacuation of Guatemala became a reality after the government reports that the government had been influenced by Communists.

The department said it would announce at Paris Barrios, capital of Guatemala, last Saturday "carrying out a large number of evacuations" assigned to the Guatemala government, and so, to decide what

Dixie Political Leaders Express Caution, Mild Anger, Near-Defiance

ATLANTA, (AP) — White political leaders of the Deep South reacted all the way from bitter criticism and non-defiance through mild anger and so on quiet acceptance to a more or less traditional segregation of races in public schools.

Gov. Herman Tamm of Georgia, who has repeatedly vowed, "There never will be mixed schools while I am governor," was the most vocal in his reaction, declaring, "The United States Supreme Court by its decision has reduced our Constitution to a mere scrap of paper."

And in a neighboring state, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, former Supreme Court Justice, said because it has been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and the Congress to make the laws of the land.

The action confirms the worst fears of the millions of the more who sit on its bench and realize a grave question as to the future of this nation.

HEART OF DEGREE

It said Congress must fight for their right under the U.S. and Georgia Constitutions to manage their own affairs," and added the Supreme Court "invented their own rule of law."

Some leaders vowed with relief the high court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* was a landmark in the history of the nation.

Gov. James C. Hester, presidential press secretary, told a news conference that the White House would have no comment at this time.

This decision has provoked a storm of protest and indignation.

Local Church Leaders Comment On Ruling

The physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, but the segregation of the races by group of equal education is not.

"We believe that it does not improve the children of the minority to work out the complexities of segregation."

However, Georgia Atty. Gen. James C. Hester, presidential press secretary, told a news conference that the White House would have no comment at this time.

This decision has provoked a storm of protest and indignation.

Guatemala Gets Shipment of Arms From 'Soviet-Controlled' Territory

WASHINGTON, (UP)—The State Department reported last night that it is believed that arms were being sent from "Soviet-controlled territory" to Guatemala in central America.

A special announcement of the action "development of gravity" because of the "origin of these arms, the point of destination and the quality of arms involved."

The department did not say what steps it planned to take.

It is believed that the evacuation of Guatemala became a reality after the government reports that the government had been influenced by Communists.

The department said it would announce at Paris Barrios, capital of Guatemala, last Saturday "carrying out a large number of evacuations" assigned to the Guatemala government, and so, to decide what

Appeals From States

The appeals from the four states—Louisiana, Virginia and South Carolina—challenged the legality of segregation on the ground that it violated the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. The Department must have "actual information" state it put out yesterday.

"I don't see that there is any reason for delay in the states' bringing their cases to the Supreme Court. We can't put off any longer the day when we will have equal rights under the law."

The United States for a number of years has lacked all public schools in Guatemala and has refused all economic aid.

The State Department said the arms shipment should not be interpreted as a sign of support for the Communist government in Guatemala.

Central American and Hungarian governments have also been refused all economic aid.

Several Latin American countries have also been refused all economic aid.

Both On Page 4

we set for this fall to decide when and how to make the decision effective. This is merely a preliminary to the oral arguments later.

Acheson Presses Ruling

Dean Acheson, secretary of state, said the ruling was a landmark in the history of the nation.

He said the decision was far-reaching and would have a profound effect on the lives of the people of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENT

Patience And Moderation Urged By Sen. Holland

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Senator Holland (D-Ill.) called for patience and moderation in the wake of the Supreme Court ruling on school segregation.

He said the decision was far-reaching and would have a profound effect on the lives of the people of the United States.

Bay Area Reaction

No Action Necessary Now, School Leaders Declare

By Evelyn Rogers (Times Staff Editor)

"The immediate action necessary" was the reaction expressed yesterday by local school board members and three county superintendents who asked what the Supreme Court non-segregation ruling might mean here.

County school superintendent was Abe Fiedl who was out of town.

Christian comment on the ruling was made by Rev. Charles C. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church, San Francisco.

"Two local board members, Mrs. Marvin Price and Mrs. Maurice Huppert, said they did not believe the ruling would have much effect on the schools here."

Superintendent of schools in the county said the ruling would have little effect on the schools here.

Only local board members who are not immediately affected, I do not believe there will be any need for immediate action in this county.

Superintendent of schools in the county said the ruling would have little effect on the schools here.

SET FOR THE FUTURE

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Let me introduce myself ...

jpushkin@tampabay.com

- Jodi Pushkin, manager and curriculum writer Tampa Bay Times Newspaper in Education program since 2005
- Curriculum writer for NIE programs since 2000
- Teacher since 1990
- Currently adjunct professor at Saint Leo University and Hillsborough Community College

The Newspaper in Education program is a cooperative effort between schools and the local newspaper to promote the use of newspapers as educational resources.

Newspaper in Education programs have been around in some form or another since the late 1800s.

- ***Developing Daily Habits***

- Using the newspaper in your classroom and NIE curriculum on a regular basis helps students develop daily reading habits that they will carry through their lives.
- The newspaper provides a vital link to the real world. The study of today's critical issues, events and people helps students understand the past and see a role for themselves in their future world.

-
- Research shows that students using the newspaper as an educational resource score more highly on standardized tests, develop the habit of lifelong reading and are more likely to become engaged citizens and regular voters.



Informational text

Informational text is nonfiction text. Its primary purpose is to inform the reader about the natural or social world. Informational text employs a variety of structures to assist the reader in finding information quickly and efficiently.

The term informational text includes various types of texts:

- Essays
- Articles
- Letters
- Images
 - Cartoons
 - Photographs
 - Advertisements

Newspapers as primary sources

- *“Working with primary sources builds a wide range of student skills, from reading complex texts to assessing the credibility of sources to conducting research.”*

-- Library of Congress

- **The newspaper is both a primary and secondary source.** Primary sources are the raw materials of history – original documents and objects that were created at the time under study. Secondary sources are accounts that retell, analyze, or interpret events, usually at a distance of time or place ([Library of Congress](#)).

Newspapers as informational text

- The newspaper is an excellent source of informational text. Reading and interpreting informational text is a fundamental component of the Florida's B.E.S.T. Standards for English/Language Arts. Using primary and secondary sources is a fundamental component of Florida's Standards for Social Studies.

What to know about eclipse

Here are the details about when it will happen, what we'll see in the Tampa Bay area and how to get some eclipse day deals.



BY SHARON KENNEDY WYMAN
Times Staff Writer

Excitement is building as North America prepares for a total solar eclipse that will sweep the continent this afternoon, offering millions a rare opportunity to see the planet temporarily darken as the moon blocks the face of the sun.

Even though Florida isn't in the sweep of totality that will start in Mexico and cross 15 states in the Midwest and Northeast, the Tampa Bay area will get a partial solar eclipse, with the moon appearing to take a bite out of the sun

and obscuring more than 60% of its light.

There are viewing parties to watch the phenomenon safely. Here are more things to know as this rare occurrence kicks off our week.

When will it happen?
The timing, including how long totality lasts, depends on the location, but some spots today will see the moon fully cover the sun for up to 4 minutes and 27 seconds.

Tampa Bay eclipse-viewing events
Here in St. Petersburg, we will see a partial eclipse. See ECLIPSE, 15A

An annular solar eclipse hovers its peak nearest totality on Oct. 14, 2023. In the Tampa Bay area today, viewers will see about 60% of the effect.

The Sacramento Bee (2023)

Israel pulls some troops

Officials say the army is leaving southern Gaza to move into Rafah.

BY JACK OFFERY
AND TIA GOLDENBERG
Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel's military announced Sunday it had withdrawn its forces from the southern Gaza city of Khan Younis, wrapping up a key phase in its ground offensive against the Hamas militant group and bringing its troop presence in the territory to one of the lowest levels since the six-month war began.

But defense officials said troops were merely regrouping as the army prepares to move into Hamas' last stronghold, Rafah. "The war in Gaza continues, and we are far from stopping" and the military chief, Lt. Gen. Herzl Halevi.

Local broadcaster Channel 13 TV reported that Israel was preparing to begin evacuating Rafah within a week, and that the process could take several months.

Still, the withdrawal was a milestone as Israel and Hamas marked six months of fighting. Military officials, speaking on condition of anonymity under army policy, said a "significant force" remained in Gaza to continue targeted operations, including in Khan Younis, a Hamas stronghold and hometown of the group's leader, Yehonatan. The Israeli newspaper Haaretz, citing an official, reported that Palestinians displaced from Khan Younis may now be able to return to their homes from Rafah, along the border with Egypt, where they've been sheltering.

AP video in Khan Younis on Sunday showed some people returning to a landscape marked by shattered military buildings and climbing over debris to explore crumbled, dusty remains. Cars were overturned and charred. Southern Gaza's main hospital, Nasser, was in shambles.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said Sunday that Israel is "one step away from victory" in its war against Hamas in Gaza, but also said

12,000 rubber ducks race down the river in Tampa



Photo by AP Photo/Justin J. Sizemore



Landon Mollard, 4, of Apollo Beach plays on an inflatable duck during the Incredible Duck Race at Curtis Hixon Waterfront Park on Saturday in Tampa.

The duckies compete for local children's charities, and the winner gets \$5,000.

BY JENNIFER WOOD
Times Staff Writer

The Kiwanis Club of Tampa held the Incredible Duck Race on Saturday at Curtis Hixon Waterfront Park in Tampa, with 12,000 yellow rubber ducks bobbing along the Hillsborough River. The race benefits the Tampa Kiwanis Foundation, which supports children's programs and charities. People were able to adopt a duck for \$5.

Contact Jeff Wooten at jwooten@tampabay.com.



People watch as rubber ducks are poured into the Hillsborough River to start the Incredible Duck Race on Saturday.

Partly cloudy

9 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. 9 p.m.



63° 75° 82° 78°

Wind: 10 mph, gusts to 15 mph

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The Broken Promise of Brown v. Board of Education

<https://florida.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/the-civil-rights-movement-expands-busing-video/retro-report/>



Separate ≠ Equal

70th
ANNIVERSARY



Separate ≠ Equal: Commemorating the 70th Anniversary

Grade levels: Middle and High school

Brown v. Board of Education was one of the most pivotal court decisions in American history. This decision began the long battle towards school integration in Florida and the continuing impact of the Brown v. Board of Education decision is still felt today. This publication was developed using newspaper clippings, photographs, and other primary sources. This publication was

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Florida Standards

This publication and its activities incorporate the following Florida Standards for high school students. Social Studies: SS.912.A.1.1; SS.912.A.1.2; SS.912.A.1.3; SS.912.A.1.4; SS.912.A.1.5; SS.912.A.1.6; SS.912.A.2.4; SS.912.A.2.5; SS.912.A.2.6; SS.912.A.6.4; SS.912.A.7.2; SS.912.A.7.6; SS.912.A.7.7; SS.912.A.7.8; SS.912.A.7.17; SS.912.AA.3.2; SS.912.AA.3.5; SS.912.AA.3.11; SS.912.AA.3.12; SS.912.AA.3.13; SS.912.AA.3.14; SS.912.AA.4.4; SS.912.AA.4.5; SS.912.AA.4.7; SS.912.AA.4.9; SS.912.AA.4.10; SS.912.AA.4.12; SS.912.AA.4.13; SS.912.CG.2.1; SS.912.CG.2.2; SS.912.CG.2.3; SS.912.CG.2.4; SS.912.CG.2.5; SS.912.CG.2.6; SS.912.CG.2.7; SS.912.CG.2.8; SS.912.CG.2.12 BEST: ELA.912.EE.1.1; ELA.912.EE.2.1; ELA.912.EE.3.1; ELA.912.EE.4.1; ELA.912.EE.5.1; ELA.912.EE.6.1; ELA.912.F.2.1; ELA.912.F.2.2; ELA.912.F.2.4; ELA.912.C.1.2; ELA.912.C.1.3; ELA.912.C.1.4; ELA.912.C.1.5; ELA.912.C.2.1; ELA.912.C.3.1; ELA.912.C.4.1; ELA.912.R.2.1; ELA.912.R.2.2; ELA.912.R.2.3; ELA.912.R.3.2; ELA.912.R.3.4; ELA.912.V.1.1

How does a court case from 1954 affect your life today?

Way back in 1954, as Hank Aaron began his baseball career, the term rock 'n' roll was invented, Elvis Presley recorded his first songs and J.R.R. Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* was published, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a ruling that deeply affected the lives of families throughout the country. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, the Court overturned a decision from 1896 that allowed school districts to segregate students by race. The 1896 case (*Plessy v. Ferguson*) determined that school districts could legally force Black students to attend separate schools, as long as they provided an "equal" education.

The 1954 Court, led by Chief Justice Earl Warren, unanimously found that "separate is inherently unequal," noting that children attending all-Black schools were not



September 8, 1959, Jan and Irene Glover, ages 9 and 7, walk with their mother, Irvana Prymus, to Orchard Villa School in Liberty City, Fla. In 1959, Miami-Dade County schools admitted the first group of African Americans to Orchard Villa Elementary School, which had been all-white. Orchard Villa

Interpreting Timelines

✦
✦ **1866**

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

✦
✦ **1868**

The 14th Amendment is ratified, guaranteeing "equal protection under the law;" citizenship is extended to Black Americans.

✦
✦ **1873**

The *Slaughterhouse Cases* narrowly define Federal power and weaken the power of the 14th Amendment by asserting that most of the rights of citizens are under state control. As a result, pro-segregation states would come to justify their policies and claim that segregation in their public school systems is a states' rights issue.

✦
✦ **1875**

In March, Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1875, prohibiting discrimination in inns, theaters and other places of public accommodation. It is the last federal civil rights act passed until 1957.

✦
✦ **1883**

The Supreme Court overturns the Civil Rights Act of 1875, and declared that the 14th Amendment does not prohibit discrimination by private individuals or businesses. This paved the way for segregation in public education.



A tale of two systems

On the surface, the story of *Brown v. Board of Education* is a story of children denied the right to equal education. It is a story of Black children forced to walk long distances to reach segregated schools. It is a story of Black children not having the same opportunities as white children. It is a story of Black children not being permitted to read the same books as white children.

"When you look at *Brown*, you are looking at a moment so powerful it is the equivalent of the Big Bang in our solar system," says historian and commentator Juan Williams. "It led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. It led to sit-ins and bus rides and freedom marches. And even today, as we argue about affirmative action in colleges and graduate schools, the power of *Brown* continues to stir the nation."

Source: Learning for Justice

A unanimous decision

On May 17, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously struck down the separate but equal doctrine in American public schools. The 11-page decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, was clear: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

The public reaction was mixed.

Newspaper editorials both praised and condemned the decision. Opposition was fierce. Livelihoods and lives were lost. People on both sides of the fence were ostracized. The history of this landmark decision has resulted in a series of gains and losses. And the fight for equality continues today.

Source: Learning for Justice



Black schoolchildren on a bus in Dade County, Fla. (1937). State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory.

Separate is not equal

The History Channel defines segregation as the "physical separation of categories of individuals, usually on the basis of gender, race, religion or class." Segregation can be the result of tradition, custom or law. Although various forms of segregation have been a part of American history, the term usually focuses on the pattern of behavior that has affected Black people.

From the 1820s through the 1840s, white-initiated segregation became popular in public places, such as schools, parks, theaters and beaches. During this time period,

Black people often lost jobs to white people. There were severe limits put upon Blacks regarding voting. Although segregation was common practice, many white people favored even stricter policies of total exclusion.

The post-Civil War government passed the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, and various civil rights acts, "which abolished slavery, made Blacks citizens with equal rights before the law and prohibited racial discrimination in voting. Yet the new Republican-controlled Reconstruction governments generally sought to replace the old publicly supported policy of exclusion with one of separate but equal access."

Source: The History Channel



Discrimination is defined as the unfair treatment of a person, racial group or minority based on prejudice. Decades of not treating people with equality and respect spawned the civil rights movement. The Civil War ended in 1865. Yet it took Black Americans many decades and a long, difficult fight to get what Abraham Lincoln had intended them to have: equality.

As early as 1904, Florida's Black residents were working to improve their lives. Segregation resulted in poor education for Black children, and as a result, Black people began creating their own schools. In Florida, Mary McLeod Bethune opened the Daytona Literacy and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls.

Source: University of South Florida Exploring Florida: A Social Studies Resource for Students and Teachers

Evidence and Claims

- What evidence does author provide?
- What claims does author make implicitly?
- Using the evidence, create an argument.

ABOVE: George E.C. Hayes, left, Thurgood Marshall, center, and James M. Nabrit pose outside the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, D.C., May 17, 1954. The three lawyers led the fight for abolition of segregation in public schools before the Supreme Court, which ruled today that segregation is unconstitutional. AP

A milestone decision

In 1950, young Linda Brown walked with her father, the Rev. Oliver Brown, to Sumner Elementary School near her home in Topeka, Kan. Linda and other Black children were denied admission to all-white schools and were required to continue attending an all-Black school much farther away from their homes. The school board's refusal to admit the students triggered more than three years of litigation that ultimately resulted in the now-famous *Brown v. Board of Education* decision on May 17, 1954. Linda Brown was the lead plaintiff.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren delivered the unanimous ruling in the landmark civil rights case. State-sanctioned segregation in public schools was a violation of the 14th Amendment and was therefore unconstitutional. This historic decision overturned the "separate but equal" precedent set by the Supreme Court nearly a century earlier in *Plessy v. Ferguson* and served as a spark for the expanding civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s. Arguments were to be heard during the next term to determine just how the ruling would be applied. More than one year later, on

May 31, 1955, Warren read the Court's unanimous decision, now referred to as *Brown II*, instructing the states to begin desegregation plans "with all deliberate speed."

Despite two unanimous decisions and careful, yet vague, wording, there was considerable resistance to the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*. In addition to segregationists were some constitutional scholars who felt that the decision went against legal tradition by relying heavily on data supplied by social scientists rather than precedent or established law. Supporters of judicial restraint believed the Court had overstepped its constitutional powers by essentially writing new law.

However, minority groups and members of the civil rights movement were buoyed by the *Brown* decision even without specific directions for implementation. Proponents of judicial activism believed the Supreme Court had appropriately used its position to adapt the basis of the Constitution to address new problems in new times. The Warren Court stayed this course for the next 15 years, deciding cases that significantly affected not



Linda Brown Smith, 9, is shown in this 1952 photo. Smith was a 3rd grader when her father started a class-action suit in 1951, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kan.* AP.

only race relations, but also the administration of criminal justice, the operation of the political process, and the separation of church and state.

Source: National Archives

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT Newspaper audit

People can be discriminated against for many reasons, but if you are not the target of that discrimination, you might not even notice it. For the next two weeks, conduct an audit of how your local newspaper presents people of various races, ethnicities, body shapes, income levels, religions, disabilities, sexual orientations and genders. (To audit something means you should inspect it closely and look for any discrepancies). Assign categories for different groups to track (for example: have one group study how often women are quoted versus men, another can look at how many people with disabilities are pictured, etc.) Be sure to count how many positive and negative stories and images you find about the group you are tracking. Create an infographic based on what you have learned, and share the information with your class.

Standards: SS.8.A.1.1 ; SS.912.A.1.3; SS.912.CG.2.1; ELA.912.EE.1.1; ELA.912.EE.2.1; ELA.912.EE.3.1; ELA.912.EE.4.1; ELA.912.EE.5.1; ELA.912.EE.6.1; ELA.912.EE.2.1; ELA.912.EE.2.4; ELA.912.C.1.2; ELA.912.C.1.3; ELA.912.C.2.1; ELA.912.C.3.1; ELA.912.C.4.1; ELA.912.R.2.1; ELA.912.R.2.2; ELA.912.R.2.3; ELA.912.R.2.4

Florida char



Mary Jane McLeod Bethune

The daughter of formerly enslaved parents, Mary Jane McLeod Bethune became one of the most important Black educators, civil and women's rights leaders and government officials of the 20th century.

In 1904, Bethune opened a boarding school, the Daytona Beach Literary and Industrial School for Training Negro Girls. Eventually, Bethune's school became a college, merging with the all-male Cookman Institute to form Bethune-Cookman College in 1929. A champion of racial and gender equality, Bethune founded many organizations and led voter registration drives after women gained the vote in 1920. In 1924, she was elected president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and in 1935, she became the founding president of the National Council of Negro Women.



LeRoy Collins

LeRoy Collins was governor of Florida from 1955 to 1960 and was the first leader of a southern state to voice support for desegregation and civil rights. A native of Tallahassee, Collins was first elected to public office in 1934 as Leon County's representative in the state legislature. Collins served in the state House of Representatives and the state Senate until 1942, when he resigned to serve in the U.S. Navy during World War II. In 1946, he was reelected to the state Senate and served until 1954, when he was elected governor.

During his years as governor, Collins emphasized education and worked to strengthen the state's public school system



Reverend A. Leon Lowry

Known for his deep voice and gentle but powerful presence, the Rev. A. Leon Lowry became pastor of Beulah Baptist Institutional Church in Tampa in 1956. He was president of the Florida NAACP and led the campaign to desegregate public facilities in Tampa in the 1960s. Lowry's civil rights roots went back as far as his days of teaching theology at Morehouse College in the 1940s.



Harry T. Moore

Educator and civil rights activist Harry Tyson Moore was one of the earliest leaders to be assassinated during the modern phase of the civil rights movement. Moore was a leader in voter registration efforts and worked as a statewide organizer for the NAACP in Florida, concentrating on establishing branches in rural areas.

He began his career teaching in the public school system in Brevard County, first in an elementary school and later as principal of Mims

ngemakers



James B. Sanderlin

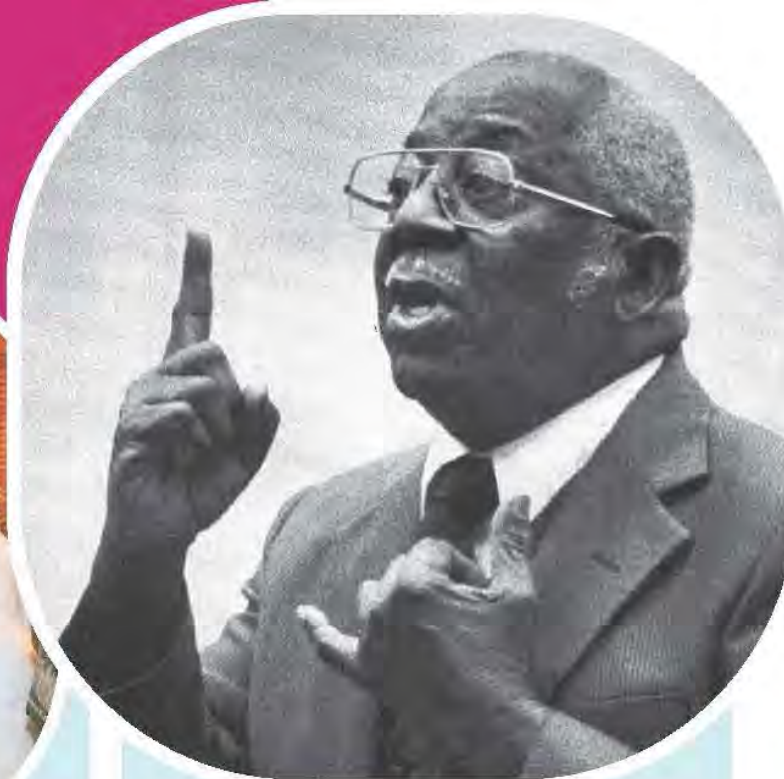
Despite the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing “separate but equal” schools, Pinellas County Schools built nine additional all-Black schools between 1954 and 1963. As the result of a class-action suit filed by attorney James Sanderlin on behalf of five Black families, a U.S. District Court ruled in January 1965 that Pinellas County Schools must submit a plan to desegregate schools. The district submitted an initial plan two months later. However, comprehensive desegregation did not occur until 1971, when Pinellas County became the first



Robert Saunders, Sr.

Robert W. Saunders, Sr. was born on June 9, 1921, in West Tampa. He attended Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach and after military service completed a BA degree at the Detroit Institute of Technology before entering the University of Detroit Law School. In January of 1952, he suspended his legal studies to accept a position as Florida field director for the NAACP after Harry T. Moore was killed.

Saunders guided the state through challenging years of change, including landmark legal decisions on voting rights, school



Virgil Hawkins

Virgil Hawkins applied for admission to the University of Florida law school in 1949. He was denied admission solely because of his race.

While the Florida Supreme Court rejected Hawkins' case in 1952, *Brown v. Board of Education* changed the landscape. Just one week after the *Brown* decision, the U.S. Supreme Court vacated Florida's ruling against Hawkins. On October 19, 1955, the Florida Supreme Court ruled that Florida's public schools, including colleges, had to align with federal law.

The Florida decision allowed a transition period, or gradual implementation of the new mandate. Hawkins was still on the outside looking in, but he struck a bargain. He agreed to

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT Leadership in the news

The goal of an activist is to bring about political or social change. Throughout this Newspaper in Education publication, you are reading about many activists who are great examples of ordinary citizens, who stood up for their beliefs. Some of the activists who are responsible for the modern civil rights movement include the people on these pages as well as Charles Hamilton Houston, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Claudette Colvin, Rosa Parks, Stokely Carmichael, Fannie Lou Hamer, A. Philip Randolph, Malcolm X, Justice Thurgood Marshall, Mamie Till Mobley, Diane Nash, Coretta Scott King, John Lewis, and Medgar Evers. Research one of these activists and create a Power Point or Prezi presentation to share with your class. Be sure to document your sources. Next, look through your local newspaper for an example of a citizen who is standing up for his or her rights. Using one of your slides, explain how

HENRY WASHINGTON

“Shake”

Born and raised in Tampa, Florida, Henry “Shake” Washington began his education at Meacham Elementary School, continued through Booker T. Washington Junior High School, and graduated from the original Middleton High School in 1968.

Middleton High School and Blake High School, two of the predominantly Black schools in Hillsborough County, both closed in 1971 because of required integration. Washington would later become the first principal at the re-opened Middleton High school in 2002.

Washington notes that it was important to the community to re-open Middleton and Blake because closing the two schools was stressful on the community. “When we moved our kids out, where we kids went to school together, they got involved with things they probably should not have gotten into. Because you have got to remember, they removed them out of their environment and put them in another environment, which was quite

used and in poor condition. “You could have old raggedy math books, but it didn’t make any difference. We would be in our own world, and we enjoyed what we were doing. We were educated.”

Black high schools could only compete against other Black schools in athletics, band competitions and all other school activities.

“We had to go to Atlanta and play teams, or Atlanta came here,” Washington says.

“We had to go down to Miami. We had to travel all over the state because we had to play other teams to get to have games. We did a lot of travel and sometimes we would go for a whole week and wouldn’t be in school. We had a Black league then. We couldn’t be in the same conference as the white schools were.

“That changed my senior year: 1968. My senior year was the first year of integration

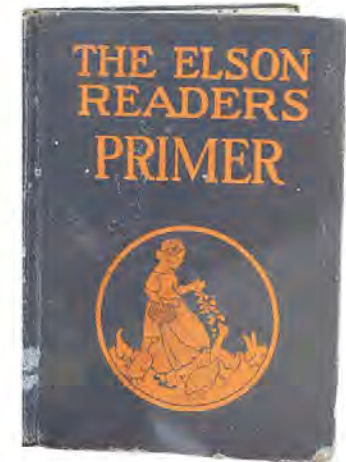


Hillsborough County School Board Member Henry “Shake” Washington, District 5, during a special meeting of the school board at the Hillsborough County School Board auditorium. DIRK SHADD | Times (2021)

in athletics. Students from Middleton were rezoned to other schools in the county. Washington recalls there were riots at the high schools because of forced integration.

“White people were not used to being, being with Blacks, and Black were not used to being with whites. Problems came in ... When they closed the (high) schools, Blacks were really hurt because they closed down our school, and moved us from point A to point B.” Washington notes the Black students did not want to go to rival schools.

“It was quite an adventure back then. I can remember when you couldn’t drink out of the



A hand-me-down book

about history because “you can’t move forward until you know where you come from. And coming from where I came from, I could see progress.

“I think respect is



President John F. Kennedy's motorcade travels down Lafayette Street where it splits off from Grand Central in Tampa during Kennedy's visit to the area on November 18, 1963. Just four days later, the nation will mourn Kennedy's death in Dallas. Portions of the two streets were renamed Kennedy Boulevard in 1964. This was the first visit ever made by a sitting president to the Bay area. *Times* (1963).

States," Coney says. "And something he said that was profound. He said, 'It's not what the country can do for you, but what can you do for your country.' And that statement stayed with me."

Coney was no stranger to politics at a young age. She attended the

said. It made such an impact."

You have to realize that this is the time ... I was used to drinking from the colored water fountain. I was used to going downtown and couldn't eat at the lunch counter. I'm used to riding the bus and riding in the back of the bus. I lived in a predominantly Black

fear," Coney says. "I was determined I was going to go to that school, the white school, and make sure they knew we were smart, we were intelligent, that we were good people. There were a lot of misconceptions and beliefs about Black people during that time."

When she graduated middle school, she went to Jefferson High School. At Jefferson High School, Coney made the National Honor Society, was secretary of the student body and joined clubs. "I had a wonderful time. I just assimilated with them," Coney recalls.

In her junior year, she was the secretary of the Student Council. When she traveled to Pensacola for a statewide conference, she had to stay with a local Black family there because she was not allowed to stay at the hotel.

For her senior year, the county closed Jefferson High School, so she had to attend Hillsborough High School. She recalls it being "a rude awakening."

advocates at that time because the teachers had not been integrated. She recalls not having any Black teachers at Jefferson or Hillsborough high schools.

When she graduated, she was determined not to attend another white school. She passed up a scholarship to the



got my attention." Coney notes she was grateful for the experience of integrating the schools because there was a lot of prejudice in the Department of Corrections.

While Coney notes that integration was a positive thing, she feels that the way it was done was not positive. "It had no sense of community ... More communication should have been done upfront." According to Coney, Jefferson High School was closed because of accreditation issues. She says she was not told until the end of her junior year that she would be going to Hillsborough High School.

1971

The U.S. Supreme Court approves busing, magnet schools, compensatory education and other tools as appropriate remedies to overcome the role of residential segregation in perpetuating racially segregated schools. (*Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenberg*)



1972

Brown's legacy extends to gender. Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 passes,

JAN ADKINS



Courtesy Jan Adkins.

Born in Jacksonville, Fla. and raised in Georgia and Kentucky, Jan Adkins, a retired Pinellas County teacher, now lives in Clearwater. She spent 30 years teaching in Pinellas County Schools. Her first teaching experience was as a student teacher at Dixie Hollins High School the year before integration happened.

She moved to Pinellas County in the 1970s.

“There were clearly places where Black people were not welcome in this

teacher in the fall of 1970 (the first year of desegregation in Pinellas). Bus duty was a minefield — both literally and figuratively. The gravel bus circle became ground zero as the buses... pulled out; teachers were pelted with gravel flying from bus windows. I always carried a book with me when I had bus duty... When I thought about it then, as well as now, in retrospect, I know that the justification for busing Black children was decidedly unjust. The Black community always bore the brunt of the falsehood of educational equality.”

Adkins remembers that Boca Ciega High School was on double sessions the first year she taught there. With the influx of ninth graders, the administration decided to have the freshmen in the afternoon sessions, from 12:30 to 5:30 p.m. She recalls, “It was traumatic for the students” to be little fish in a big pond in high school, along with double sessions and integration.

Adkins recalls being a little nervous when she found out she would be teaching ninth grade at Boca Ciega. While the middle school students were throwing rocks at teachers, she remembers hearing about the violence at some of the high schools. She remembers hearing that gangs of kids were running out of classrooms. “It was very violent at Boca Ciega,” she notes.

When she taught at Boca Ciega, Adkins says, most of the violence and unrest took place in the morning sessions with the upperclassmen. She remembers things eventually calmed down, especially during her last five years there when she was the girls’ basketball coach.

Adkins recalls that things at the

both white and Black students. She remembers driving kids home when the meets lasted until 11 p.m. She was never nervous in the Black communities. “Everybody knew me. Everybody knew my car. We achieved a lot in those five years. They worked together... I really think it played a huge role for me in, in terms of my own teaching and my awareness. It was just wonderful, wonderful experience.”



Courtesy Jan Adkins.



Deputy grapples with students during Boca Ciega High School racial disturbance. Times (1973).



Elementary School, Griffin Junior High School and then the original Lincoln High School.

Built in 1869, the original Lincoln High School closed in 1967 when integration laws were passed in Florida. The building now serves as a library, community center and has a small museum on the building's history. Although integration became federal law in 1954, it wasn't until the late 1960s

JUANITA COOK

and early 1970s that Florida counties started closing Black schools to require integration. According to Florida Trend magazine, when Florida revised its constitution in 1968, it required school districts to be drawn along county lines.

"I never went to an integrated school," Cook says. Cook graduated high school in 1963, then attended Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University (FAMU). Living at home and working on the college campuses of FAMU and the University of Florida (UF) allowed Cook to be able to attend college.

One of four Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in Florida—the others are Edward Waters University, Bethune-Cookman University and Florida Memorial University—FAMU



Lincoln High School students. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory.



Lincoln High School. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory.

let us work full-time with the custodians."

Cook also joined the National Guard while she was in college. She was one of four Black women to be in the Military Police Unit. She lived in the barracks with 20 other women. She notes it was the first time some of the women had been close to Black people. She remembers them asking a lot of questions and learning about false stereotypes.

"Segregation was alive in Tallahassee,"

Cook says.

When Cook attended FAMU, the college students were participating in boycotts and sit-ins. Although Cook's brothers participated in the boycotts, she did not, following her father's wishes since he could not afford to bail her out of jail.

Cook notes the history of Lincoln High School was destroyed, even though Leon County opened a new Lincoln High School, which was integrated in the 1970s. "They kept nothing from our school. Our colors were blue and white, the mascot was a tiger. They changed that. That was the hurtful part about it that they took away our schools."

In 1971, the only Black hospital in Tallahassee, on the FAMU campus, closed. Cook recalls the hospital was shut down when students went home for a holiday break. "They didn't tear it down, it just was no longer a working hospital. They closed it because of integration, so instead of two hospitals, they had one."

Cook recalls being aware that the separate

"Even in our labs – chemistry lab, biology lab – we didn't have the equipment that we needed. But from all of that from our Black school, Lincoln, we got doctors, we got teachers, lawyers, military officers just in my class alone. So, even though we had poor facilities, we produced because we were more focused on education than the kids (who) have everything now."

Cook says, "It looked like it was a sad time when I was going through all of that stuff, but I am happy that I am able to talk about it and not have any hate or anything about what happened or what people did or said.

"Racism is still alive. In some places you might not see it, but it's still alive. I think the more education we get on it, the more we interact with each other, the more we deal with each other, the better we are. We have to intentionally do things (that are) going to make people feel comfortable in dealing with each other"



United Nations is "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

Think about what these words mean in connection to the second sentence of the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Analyze political, economic and social concerns that emerged at the end of the 20th century and into the 21st century. What significance do these words have in connection with those concerns? How do human rights factor into these concerns?

Analyze the newspaper for a week and look at the current event stories on a local, national and international level. Review the role of the United States as a participant in the global economy (trade agreements, international competition, impact on American labor, environmental concerns). What do these issues have to do with human rights? Write a blog or journal post about this. Write your thoughts with your class.

Standards: SS.912.A.1.6;
SS.912.A.7.12; SS.912.A.1.2;
SS.912.A.1.2; ELA.912.EE.1.1;
FLA.912.FF.2.1; FLA.912.FF.2.1

MARK SAUNDERS

Mark Saunders grew up just outside of St. Augustine in Vilano Beach, where his parents had a tourist motel. From 1955 to 1960, the family owned a convenience store, gas pumps, eight rental cottages and a rental house, he notes.



Mark Saunders and siblings (1960).
Courtesy Mark Saunders.

nice spot on the beach, the sheriff would run them off.”

Saunders attended a private Catholic school for elementary school, and then he entered the public school system in sixth grade after the family moved into town away from the beach. The family moved away from Florida for the

rest of his junior high school but returned to West Palm Beach in 1968. He remembers the school in Florida being somewhat integrated when he was in eighth grade.

Saunders remembers his high school years being on a dual campus. Riviera Beach High School was very old, he says. “It was a painted green building with no air conditioning and jalousie windows. Two miles down the road, there was almost a brand new high school, John F. Kennedy High School, for Black students. It was a two-story, white building with air conditioning. It was a more modern facility, so the administration linked the two schools and changed the name of the school to Suncoast High School. It was 1971 when Saunders entered tenth grade.

Saunders lived in Lake Park, about 10-12 blocks from the



Courtesy Mark Saunders.

school. He recalls the white families were lower income than the Black families, which were more middle class. He recalls the school being somewhat integrated, but he remembers there being a lot of tension because socioeconomically, some of the Black kids were doing better than the white kids.

He remembers there being a lot of fights at the bus stops and at football games. He also remembers the bomb scares, which happened frequently. “The old burly policeman would go in and look around,” he recalls, but

day. “We had to shuttle between classes. I found myself as the only white kid in tenth grade English class. He notes that it was



da Booth grew up in Thonotosassa, Fla., located in Hillsborough County. Her family were farmers, but her mother worked in the cafeteria at College Hill Elementary School, so that is where Booth attended school. When integration in Hillsborough County Schools began, Booth attended Young Junior High School.

IDA BOOTH

For her tenth-grade year, in 1971, Booth attended Middleton High School, which at the time was one of three schools for Black students in the county. The following year, the school closed, and the students were rezoned.

“We had no clue,” that the school was being closed before it happened. “I cannot tell you how devastated we were. We had grown up with these schools with the intention of, you know,



“People grieved for a long time. There are some people who died in recent years that just never got over not being able to continue their education at the school of their choice. We were scattered all over the place.”

In Booth’s sophomore year at Middleton, she was elected student council president. She could not be president when she was rezoned to Hillsborough High School. She remembers it being a hurtful experience, but she did not let that stop her love of learning.

“I have fond memories of high school because I just love learning.” Booth was in advanced placement classes and graduated from Hillsborough High School with almost a 4.0 grade point average.

“I enjoyed school.” She recalls there being only two Black students in her classes. She says she assimilated well, though, and made good friends. “I knew flights were going on outside of the classes that I was in,” she

had to start somewhere. When you look at civilization, you have to grow. You grow and everything is not easy. Everything is never going to be great for someone. And if you just look at the history of civilization, that’s what it has been. We have growing pains ... Now Black people and white people can at least have a conversation.

“They can live amongst each other now. You can even get married to someone of a different color. So yes, while it was harsh, while it was very difficult, and it was most difficult for those kids that were used to integrate back in the days, what they had to go through that we’re talking about being brave to endure this. You know, I have tears in my eyes, thinking what those children had to do being escorted to school by police officers who



Courtesy Ida Booth.



Hillsborough High School campus in July 1962. Times (1962).

schools) was many years.

“Some of us were able to move on, but we don’t forget. You don’t forget how things transpired. We

GOING BEYOND THE TEXT Compare and contrast

Prior to the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, there were several court cases related to school desegregation and Hispanic children. In 1945, nine years before the *Brown v. Board* decision, parents of Mexican-American children brought suit against several school districts in California in the case *Mendez v. Westminster*. Go to docsteach.org/documents/document/petition-mendez/23455/1 to read the case of *Mendez v. Westminster*. Read and analyze the petition with the parents’ complaint, and answer the following questions:

- Who are the petitioners in the case?
- Who are the respondents in the case?
- On what grounds do the petitioners state that their children are unable to attend certain schools?
- Specifically what rights do the petitioners state have been violated?
- What do the petitioners request be done to rectify the situation?

Compare the *Mendez v. Westminster* case with what you know about the later *Brown v. Board of Education* case. What are some similarities? What are some differences? Do you think the outcome

Freedom Riders

Black people struggled for decades to win legal equality. Segregation was deep-rooted in the South. Schools, public transportation and many public places were segregated. Lawsuits to challenge segregation in schools took place from the 1930s through the 1954 landmark decision of *Brown v. Board of Education*. Ending segregation was not easy.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955 -56, and the Tallahassee Bus Boycott, 1956-57, are directly related to the overturning of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. Sit-ins challenged segregation at lunch counters starting in 1960. During the summer of 1961, with the civil rights movement well underway, activists challenged yet another segregation stronghold: interstate bus travel.

Most Black Americans did not try to assert their rights because of the likelihood of violence. However, in 1961, a group of Black and white Freedom Riders challenged segregation on interstate buses and in terminals. As a result, these citizens challenged federal officials to enforce U.S. law. The Freedom Rides became a defining part of the civil rights movement, and the Freedom Riders became models of the heroism that transformed race relations.

Research the Freedom Riders, specifically in Florida, in your school media center or local library. Examine not only the history of this heroic group of people, but also the concept of nonviolent protest. In addition, research the difference between a bystander and an upstander. The Florida Memory Project is a good place to start, as well as your newspaper's archives and the Library of Congress.

Write a fully developed essay focused on your research. Share your research with your class. Now that you have learned about the journey of the Freedom Riders, look in the newspaper for an example of a citizen who is standing up for his or her rights. Summarize the information in the article and find a sentence in the article that best describes this person or his or her challenge. Share your thoughts with your class.

Standards: SS.912.A.5.7; SS.912.CG.4.1; SS.912.CG.3.1; SS.912.A.3.12; SS.912.A.7.7; SS.912.A.1.2; SS.912.H.1.6; ELA.912.EE.1.1; ELA.912.EE.2.1; ELA.912.EE.3.1; ELA.912.EE.4.1; ELA.912.EE.5.1; ELA.912.EE.6.1; ELA.912.F.2.1; ELA.912.F.2.4; ELA.912.C.1.2; ELA.912.C.1.3; ELA.912.C.2.1; ELA.912.C.3.1; ELA.912.C.4.1; ELA.912.R.2.1; ELA.912.R.2.2; ELA.912.R.2.3; ELA.912.R.2.4

Going beyond the text newspaper activities

Newspaper audit

People can be discriminated against for many reasons, but if you are not the target of that discrimination, you might not even notice it. For the next two weeks, conduct an audit of how your local newspaper presents people of various races, ethnicities, body shapes, income levels, religions, disabilities, sexual orientations and genders. (To audit something means you should inspect it closely and look for any discrepancies). Assign categories for different groups to track (for example: have one group study how often women are quoted versus men, another can look at how many people with disabilities are pictured, etc.) Be sure to count how many positive and negative stories and images you find about the group you are tracking. Create an infographic based on what you have learned, and share the information with your class.

Standards: SS.8.A.1.1; SS.912.A.1.3; SS.912.CG.2.1; ELA.912.EE.1.1; ELA.912.EE.2.1; ELA.912.EE.3.1; ELA.912.EE.4.1; ELA.912.EE.5.1; ELA.912.EE.6.1; ELA.912.F.2.1; ELA.912.F.2.4; ELA.912.C.1.2; ELA.912.C.1.3; ELA.912.C.2.1; ELA.912.C.3.1; ELA.912.C.4.1; ELA.912.R.2.1; ELA.912.R.2.2; ELA.912.R.2.3; ELA.912.R.2.4

Interpreting Photos

- Why are photos a good way to document history?
- What are some of the drawbacks of photos?
- What is going on in this picture?
- What do you see that makes you say that?
- What details do you see?

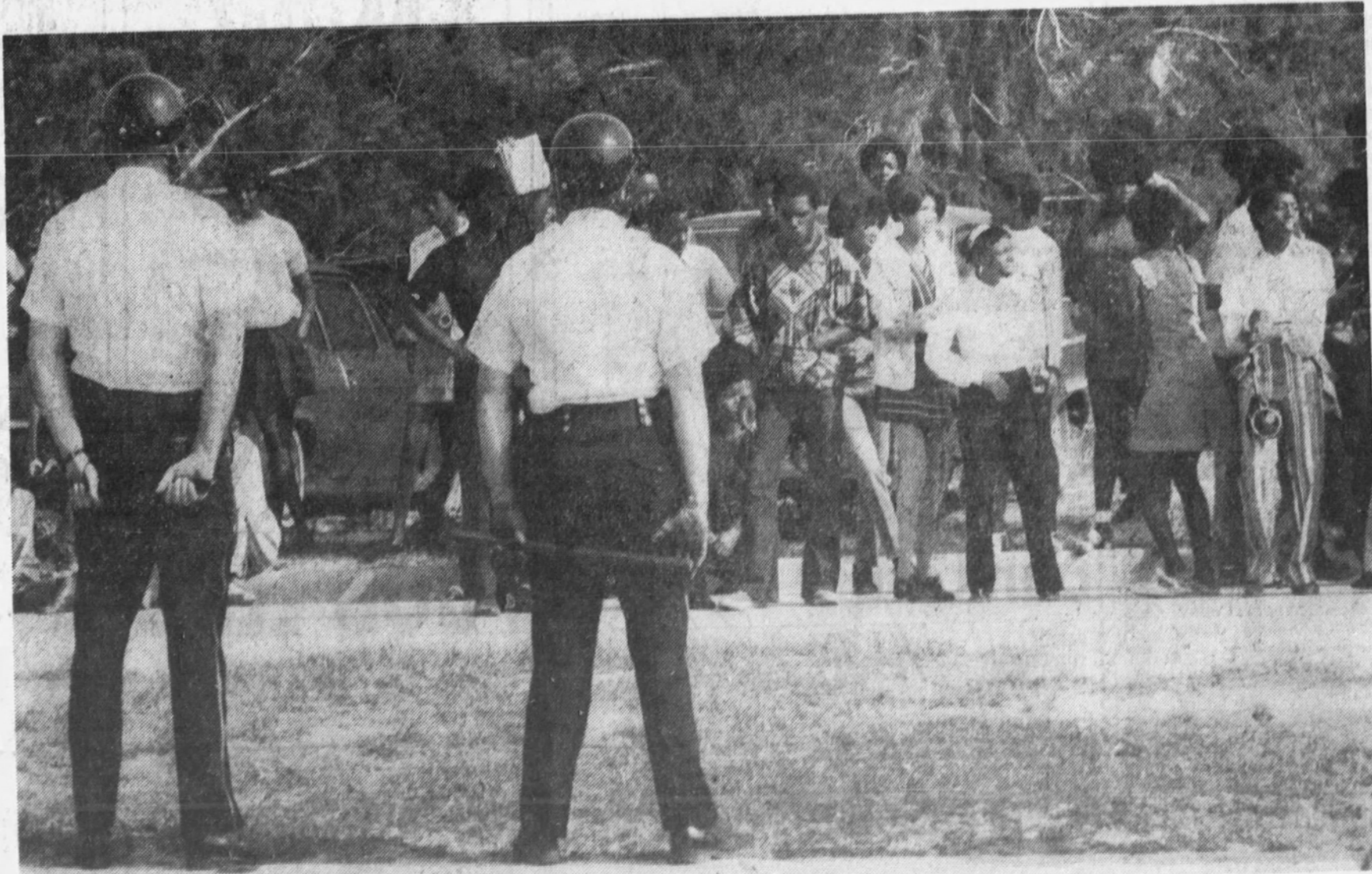
Interpreting photos



Interpreting photos



he ready enroned.



School Racial Trouble

The St. Petersburg Police Tactical Squad was called to St. Petersburg's Lakewood High School Monday morning for what became the most serious racial incident to trouble this city's schools so far this year. The trouble began when a group of black students refused to go to class and refused to leave the school halls. Fistfights and scuffling then broke out between black and white students, and the police were called to clear the halls. Police also had to clear a large group of white youths — several of them not students at the school — from a position across the street. One officer was swung at with a car jack handle and arrests were made. Through the morning, police stopped and searched roaming bands of white youths, and confiscated an array of knives, clubs, chains and tire irons.

Staff Photo by Ron Pinner

Supplemental Interviews

- John Avery
- Bobby Bowden
- Randall Gainforth
- Charles Fred Hearn
- Dr. Rozelia Kennedy
- Norma Miller



“The lunchroom (at King High School) was packed with students, some standing, some sitting just, you know, eating lunch, having fun. I found a spot at the end of a table. I put my tray down, and every student at that table got up and left. And the cafeteria became quiet. The only thing I could hear was the jukebox playing. It was a Beatles song...The lunchroom staff did nothing. They just kind of peeked out the door to see what I was going to do. I put my tray down. I put my books down, and I sat there. And if you can imagine being 15 years old and people treating you that way, as if nobody wanted to sit near you, not even near you, not at the same table...The very next day, the exact same thing happened. It happened until around Thanksgiving.”

- Dr. Rozelia Kennedy, Hillsborough County

Racial Unrest Hits Tampa School Again

TAMPA (UPI) — Racial violence erupted at Hillsborough High School Wednesday afternoon for the second time in three days, and the school was closed for the day.

Police units were rushed to the school after trouble erupted in a lunchroom, and one student and one policeman were injured. The extent of their injuries was not known.



Students Arrive At Middleton

Now a junior high, the formerly black Middleton was supposed to enroll 1,357 students but only 868 showed up, including 741 whites. Enrollment came close to court-ordered ratios with 85 per cent white, 15 per cent black.

“(Busing) completely changed the Black schools… it was traumatic and a very disruptive aspect of desegregation. As I think about it, one of the most disruptive aspects of segregation and busing was that kids might not know from year to year which school they would be attending. You might be at one school the first year and year two you might be at a completely different school to maintain those artificial numbers. Students couldn’t really look forward to being in certain clubs or organizations or playing certain athletic teams or coaches that they might be familiar with. It completely changed Black students. It really did.”

- Bobby Bowden, Hillsborough County

Thomas A. Edison Said
"There is only one Fort Myers
and 90 million people
are going to find
it out."

FORT MYERS NEWS-PRESS

The Edison Estate
In Fort Myers has been given to
the City as a memorial
and is now open to
the public.

SEVENTIETH YEAR

FORT MYERS, FLA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1954

5c DAILY, 10c SUNDAY

SUPREME COURT RULES UNANIMOUSLY AGAINST PUBLIC SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Presidential Order Halts Army-McCarthy Hearings

Both Sides Protest
Stand Forbidding
Army to Testify

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The McCarthy-Army hearings bumped into a presidential order today and the result was that they came to an unexpected, dramatic halt—for a week at least, maybe forever.

Taking a personal hand, President Eisenhower issued a directive forbidding Army witnesses to testify about the role of White House and other high officials in the televised controversy between Sen.

14 Feared Drowned
In Michigan Lakes

DETROIT, May 17 (AP)—At least 14 persons were unreported and feared drowned in Michigan lakes tonight.

If all were dead, it would mark one of the state's most disastrous weekends in drowning fatalities with a total of 22 lives lost. Eight persons drowned earlier in bathing and boating mishaps.

The Coast Guard and Selfridge field air base searched vainly on Lake St. Clair today for two families, including four children,

New Industries
Here Will Seek
Railroad Sidings

Council Backs Alley
Closing to Assist
Ice Plant Expansion

The growth of industry in Fort

Johns Considers
Special Session
Of Legislature

Other Leaders See
No Need for
Hasty Action

TALLAHASSEE, May 17 (AP)—Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns today talked about a special legislative session on school segregation but heads of Florida's legal and school departments indicated there is no need for hasty action.

Johns, campaigning for governor, heard at West Palm Beach of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. He said he is asking Atty. Gen. Richard

'Area Attendance' Plan May Help

Local Officials Adopt
'Wait and See' Policy

Lee County school authorities are adopting a "wait and see" policy on the situation arising from the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation yesterday but they indicated that even after the ruling is effectuated by the court's decree to be issued some months hence the separation of white and Negro students here may continue under the laws which regulate the attendance of children at particular schools.

"School boards are empowered by law to fix boundaries and establish areas from which children are required to attend certain schools," said Supt. Ray Tipton.

"We will wait to see what course the state government decides to follow. Meantime we will continue as we are until an issue is raised. We have never had any

Negroes in Lee County indicate that they wished to enter their children in white schools."

"The State Education Department does not anticipate too much trouble in Florida," commented Chairman Dave Bull of the School Board. "They are working with the Negro Teachers Association. Negro teachers don't want an end of segregation for fear they might lose their jobs."

There are two Negro schools in Lee County—the Dunbar center in Fort Myers where Grades 1 to 12 are taught and which has 37

(Continued on Page Two)

Historic Decision Will Put Whites, Negroes Together

'Separate but Equal' Doctrine Struck
Down; Further Hearings Set in Fall to
Decide When and How Practice Will End

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the states of the nation do not have the right to separate Negro and white pupils in different public schools. By a unanimous 9-0 vote, the high court held that such segregation of the races is unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Warren read the historic decision to a packed but hushed gallery of spectators nearly two years after Negro residents of four states and the District of Columbia

The Weather
 Varying cloud cover through Tuesday with very little change in temperature.
 High Yesterday 82 Morning Low 63
 Hourly Temperatures
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
 87 86 85 85 84 84 87 71 75 77 78 81 81
 (Complete Forecast on Page 3)

ORLANDO EVENING STAR

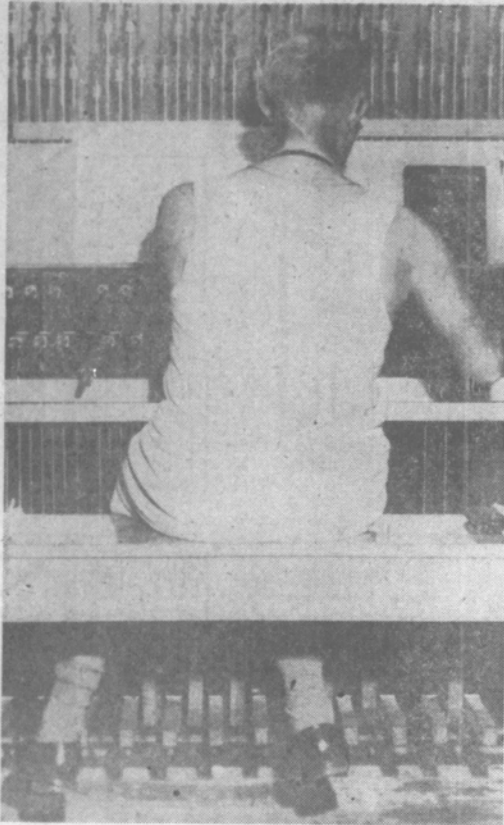
★ ★ ★ ★ ★
 ★ FINAL ★
 ★ EDITION ★

VOL. 79—NO. 52.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 17, 1954

Tele. 3-4411—Classified Only 3-8511 Price: 5 Cts.

TWENTY-TWO PAGES



REAL COOL CONCERT—Ferdinand Timmermans, one of the world's leading carillonners, was dressed only in his underwear as he gave two recitals in the Detroit area yesterday.

High Court Outlaws School Segregation

Court Shoots Questions At Runoff Foes

TALLAHASSEE (AP)—Two lawyers seeking to have Florida's run-off primaries declared unconstitutional ran into such a flurry of challenging questions from supreme court justices today that the state lawyer opposing them didn't bother to argue.

The court did not announce an immediate decision on whether to consider the suit by Maurice F. Wagner of Daytona Beach and Daniel L. Ginsberg of Miami.

They want the runoff primary of May 25 declared invalid and nominations given to



No Action Set Until Fall

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that segregation of Negro and white students in public schools is unconstitutional. But it said it will hear further arguments this fall on how and when to end the practice.

Thus many months—perhaps more time—will elapse before the historic ruling actually wipes out the separate schools now in existence in many states.

Bailey Urges Preservation Of Education

Chief Justice Warren read the court's opinion which declared:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educa-

WEATHER BUREAU FORECAST

Clear to partly cloudy and a little warmer this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday. High today 83 degrees. Low tonight 60 degrees. High tomorrow 85 degrees.

Tallahassee Democrat

TIDES AT ST. MARKS LIGHT

	Low	High
Today	8:24pm	1:18pm
Tuesday	8:01am	3:06am
	8:57pm	1:44pm

12 Pages Today

VOL. XL, No. 117

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 17, 1954



PRICE: DAILY, 5c; SUNDAY, 15c

Court Bans Segregation In Public School Cases

Paroled Man's Capture Ends Reign Of Terror

Citizens Relieved As Slayer Suspect Is Hustled Away

MOULTREE, Ga. (AP)—Capture of a paroled Georgia convict wanted in connection with four brutal slayings



French Cancel Air Evacuation In Indochina

All Out Attack Will Be Resumed On Rebel Troops

By LARRY ALLEN HANOI, Indochina (AP)—The

Frank Costello Gets Five Year Prison Term

NEW YORK (AP)—Racketeer Frank Costello was sentenced today to five years in prison for federal income tax evasion and fined \$30,000.

He was sentenced by Federal Judge John F. X. McGohey shortly before noon after the government had described Costello as "the symbol of the successful racketeer."

Costello, who could have re-

Court Ruling Is Unanimous

Cases Directly Involve Only Five States But 17 Others May Be Affected

By PAUL M. YOST

WEATHER FORECAST

Mild and partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow with light to moderate easterly winds.

Bradenton temperature readings (to noon): 79-66.

BRADENTON THE HERALD



THE FRIENDLY CITY

READER'S GUIDE

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Amusements	7
Comics	11
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Society News	6, 7
Sports	8
Local News	2, 3, 5, 12
Telegraph	2, 3, 5, 12

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR—NO. 210

BRADENTON, FLORIDA: MONDAY, MAY 17, 1954

★ ★ FIVE CENTS PER COPY

SUPREME COURT KILLS SEGREGATION IN NATION'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHANGE OVER WILL BE DELAYED

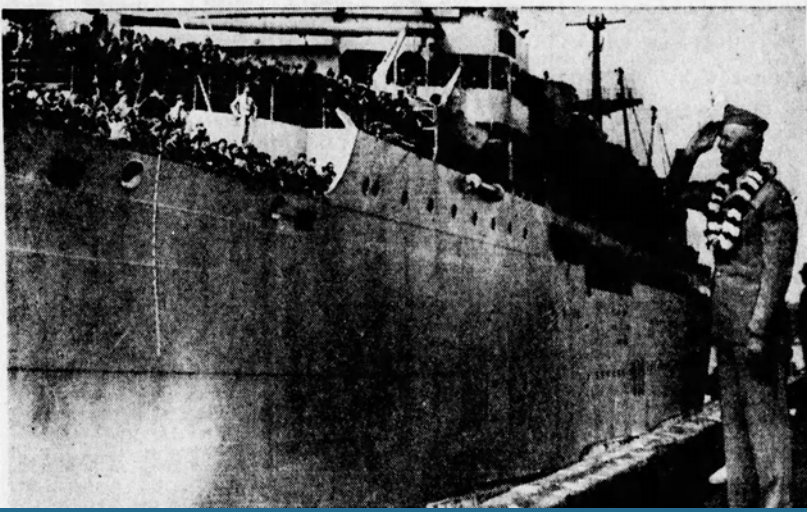
M'CARTHY DENOUNCES ACTION AS 'COVER UP' MANEUVER

Ike Withholds Executive Report In Army Probe

Senator Doubtful That Ike Is To Blame For Order



Cumbie Boys, 13 And 9, Drown In Palmetto Pond



Argument Slated In Fall On Plans To Implement Court's Decision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court today unanimously struck down segregation in the nation's public schools. The tribunal said that to separate Negro and white pupils violates the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

Chief Justice Warren read the court's opinion which declared: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place."

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy with scattered thundershowers this afternoon and possibly again tomorrow. Gentle to moderate mostly easterly winds.

Extremes Past 24 Hours: 84-70
Weather Map and Table Page 8B

MIAMI DAILY NEWS

TODAY'S NEWS TODAY
FINAL HOME
★ ★ ★

59TH YEAR, NO. 3

PHONE 2-6211

MIAMI 30, FLORIDA, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1954

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School Segregation Ruled Out

Ike Orders Secrecy, Joe Cries Cover Up

President Refuses To Release Data On High-Level Conference

Associated Press

Washington, May 17 — A presidential order clamping secrecy on executive branch actions in the McCarthy-Army row brought a denunciation from Sen. McCarthy as a "cover up" today. He proposed suspending Senate hearings while the issue is threshed out.

Sen. Symington (D-Mo) objected to halting the hearings, even for the day.

The senate investigating subcommittee fell into argument over what course it would take.

COSTELLO
GETS 5 YEARS



RACIAL BARS TO HOLD HERE FOR AWHILE

Case Is Likely Over Admission To Lindsey Hopkins

By HAINES COLBERT
Miami Daily News Staff Writer

Racial segregation in Dade County schools is likely to continue for a year or more in spite of a United States Supreme Court ruling today that it is unconstitutional.

'School officials' reaction to the

'Separate, Equal' Theory Rejected

Associated Press

Washington, May 17 — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that segregation of Negro and White students in public schools is unconstitutional. But it is said it will hear further arguments this fall on how and when to end the practice.

Thus many months will elapse — before the historic ruling actually wipes out the separate schools now in existence in many states.

Chief Justice Warren read the court's opinion which declared:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal (sic) has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.



Too Nice

Mild and mostly clear today, with light to moderate, variable winds. J. T. Drip on Page 17. U.S. Weather Map, Temperatures on Page 18.

St. Petersburg Times



70th YEAR—NO. 297

COMPLETE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ASSOCIATED PRESS FEATURES UNITED PRESS AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1954

ASSOCIATED PRESS WIREPHOTOS UNITED PRESS TELEPHOTOS

THIRTY-FOUR PAGES ★

FIVE CENTS

HEARINGS SET FOR FALL ON HOW, WHEN TO END PRACTICE

Supreme Court Rules Racial Segregation In Public Schools Is Unconstitutional

McCARTHY-ARMY

Ike's 'Silence' Order Brings Inquiry Recess

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The McCarthy-Army hearings bumped into a presidential order yesterday and the result was that they came to an unexpected, dramatic halt—for a week at least, maybe forever.

Taking a personal hand, the President issued an order forbidding Army witnesses to testify

Johns Talks About Calling Legislature

TALLAHASSEE, (AP) — Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns yesterday talked about a special legislative session on school segregation but heads of Florida's legal and school departments indicated there is no need for hasty action.

Johns, campaigning for governor, heard at West Palm Beach



Vote Unanimous In Historic Decision

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the states of the nation do not have the right to separate Negro and white pupils in different public schools.

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

Chief Justice Warren read the historic decision to a packed but

Segregation Ruling At A Glance

The Supreme Court by unanimous vote declares it unconstitutional for a state to have laws requiring white and Negro public school pupils to be placed in separate classrooms.

Enforcement of the ruling is held up indefinitely because of complexities in the laws of the states which now require or permit segregation.

The court decides to invite the U.S. attorney general and the chief law enforcement officers of all states involved to appear for re-argument in the fall to decide when and how to make the decision effective. The deadline for the filing of briefs is set for Oct. 1, but this is merely a preliminary to the final



Variable

Variable cloudiness with chance of showers and thunderstorms at any time through Sunday. Low 72-76; high 88-92. Variable winds under 12 m.p.h. Data, Page 2-A.

Vol. 87—No. 365

60 PAGES

St. Petersburg Times

Florida's Best Newspaper

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1971

6 5 4 3 2 1

• • •

**YEAR END
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School Integration Plan Approved For Pinellas

School Busing, Attendance Zones Outlined In Special Tuesday Section

The Times will publish in all papers delivered Tuesday in Pinellas County a special section explaining the school busing and attendance zones for next September.

The 24-page section will include a two-

dential neighborhood on a master map on the front page and then follow a color-keyed guide that will tell them precisely which school their children will attend.

Text of ruling, 11-A; Editorial, 10-A; Busing foes meet, 1-B.

By ELEANOR RANDOLPH

TAMPA — At 2:28 p.m. Friday a clerk for the U.S. District Court in Tampa pressed his official seal onto an eight-page document that heralds the end of segregation in Pinellas County public schools.

U.S. District Judge Joseph P. Lieb, in a long-awaited order, adopted a sweeping desegregation plan submitted in June by the Pinellas School Board — a plan that will place black and white students in all 119 Pinellas schools starting in September.

IN APPROVING the plan, Lieb also commanded the board



St. Petersburg Times

Florida's Best Newspaper

WEATHER: High 91, low 75;
60% chance of rain. **More, 6B**

FRIDAY, August 11, 2000

25¢
50¢ in Tallahassee

Reform Party splits in two

■ The party breaks into two warring conventions. Each side's nominee will seek \$12.6-million in federal campaign money.

Washington Post

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Competing Reform Party factions Thursday set up two warring conventions, both

After 36 years, judge ends Pinellas busing



THE TIMES TODAY



Dolphins run over Bucs in 15-13 win

Miami's first team, helped by



Violence Closes Hillsborough High

By MARY ANNE CORPIN
Tribune Staff Writer

Violence flared yesterday at Hillsborough High School for the second time this week. One administration official described it as "an uncontrolled, spontaneous riot." The action prompted school officials

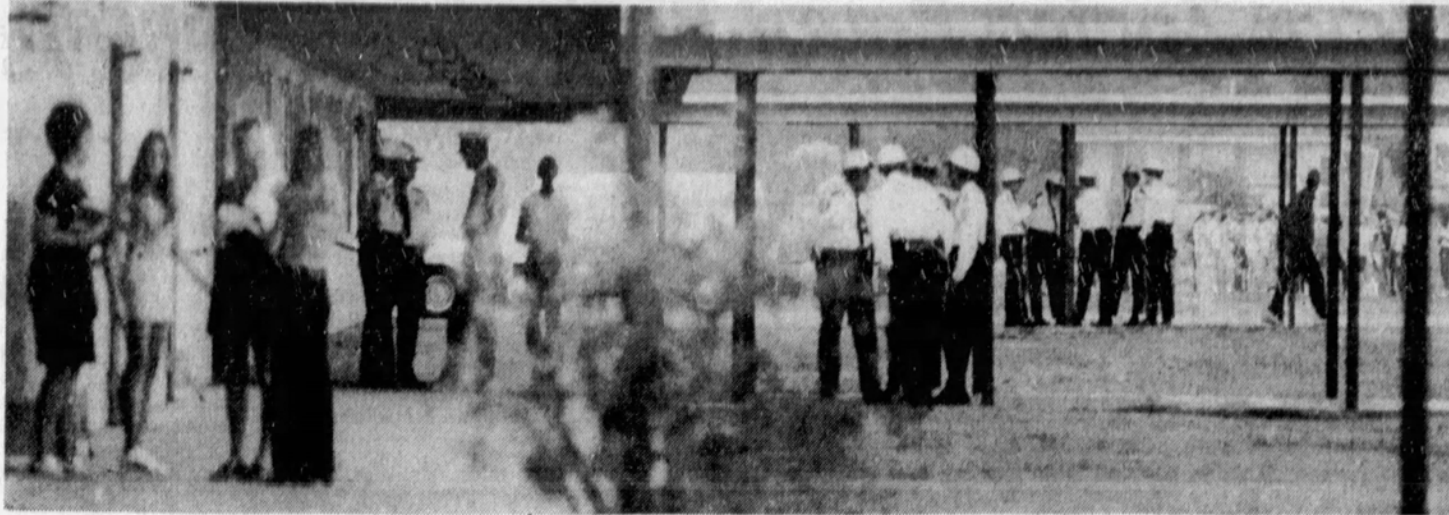
to shut the school today to all but 12th graders. School officials said four students were injured. Some school and human relations officials also were cut by chairs or glass. Police who converged on the

school, 5000 Central Ave., after the noon outbreak arrested three students.

School was closed shortly after 2 p.m., as a biracial group of students met behind closed doors with school human relations officials to try to resolve the problem, triggered last week because no blacks were elected Student Council officers. The school has some 600 black students and 1,600 whites.

YESTERDAY'S disturbance occurred in the school cafeteria. Youths threw chairs,





Staff Photo by Fred Victorin

Uniforms Are Much In Evidence At Boca Ciega High School

Boca Ciega Under Heavy Guard

By ELEANOR RANDOLPH

Of The Times Staff

With about one policeman for every 13 students, Boca Ciega High School was serene Tuesday in the wake of racial unrest during the past week.

Clusters of Pinellas County sheriffs deputies roamed the campus as 1,250 of the school's 2,376 students arrived about 7 a.m. in a heavy mist that covered most of the Gulfport area.

Students trickled back to school throughout the day with attendance totaling 1,319 by early afternoon as 80 sheriff's deputies watched the campus, assisted by 13 school security officers, 12 Gulfport policemen and an undetermined number of St. Petersburg city policemen.

SCHOOL SECURITY offi-

cers reported two arrests at Boca Ciega during the day. One, a black juvenile identified as a student from Dixie Hollins High School, was arrested for allegedly trespassing.

The other, a black youth, James A. Bryant, 17, of 2456 13th Ave S., was charged with simple assault after he allegedly entered the classroom of Mrs. Angela M. Nicholson, a white English teacher, and threatened her.

Inside the school, six white and six black students met from about 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. to discuss Boca Ciega's recent racial problems, but results of the meeting were withheld by Deputy School Supt. Gus Sakkis.

Sakkis, who agreed earlier in the day to report the progress of the group, chosen

Monday by students involved in the clashes, would say only that the group "made some progress."

SAKKIS REFUSED to release further details saying the 12 students asked that the information be withheld from the press.

The six whites and six blacks, however, are expected to appear before the student body in two assemblies beginning at 8 a.m. today to explain the results of the four-hour session.

As students at Boca Ciega awaited results of the meeting, minor racial fights flared at three other St. Petersburg schools.

At nearby Disston Junior High, 1001 51st St. S, a white student reported that he was shoved by a black student on

a bicycle, school security officials said.

GULFPORT Police Chief Herman Golliner said two of his officers took a black "spear-like" stick from three black students near the campus and received reports that a white girl was "roughed up" near Disston by several blacks.

At the City Center for Learning, 850 34th St. S, school security officials reported that eight black youths surrounded three whites asking if any attended Boca Ciega several periods a day.

Some students at City Center come to the center for vocational or other courses from high schools.

One student who attends Boca Ciega was "slapped around" in the parking lot at nighttime, Matthew Stewart,

executive superintendent for services, reported.

A custodian apparently saw the incident and frightened the students away, but Stewart said the white student's identification of the boys involved could result in an arrest if his parents sign an affidavit.

AT GIBBS High School adjacent to the City Center for Learning, two black students were sent home for fighting and, about 2:30 p.m. in an apparently unrelated incident, students entered the boy's lavatory at City Center and tore a sink from the wall, Stewart said.

Stewart, urging that the remaining 1,057 students who shunned Boca Ciega Tuesday return today, said the school will remain under heavy guard.



—Tribune Photo by Charlie Mohn

Private Schools Attracted Many

... students and adults arrive at Bayshore Christian School's newly formed sixth and seventh grades



WORKSHEET I

Analyze a Cartoon

Meet the cartoon.

Quickly scan the cartoon. What do you notice first?

What is the title or caption?

Observe its parts.

WORDS

Are there labels, descriptions, thoughts, or dialogue?

VISUALS

List the people, objects, and places in the cartoon.

List the actions or activities.

Try to make sense of it.

WORDS

Which words or phrases are the most significant?

List adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed.

VISUALS

Which of the visuals are symbols?

What do they stand for?

Who drew this cartoon?

When is it from?

What was happening at the time in history it was created?

What is the message? List evidence from the cartoon or your knowledge about the cartoonist that led you to your conclusion.

Use it as historical evidence.

What did you find out from this cartoon that you might not learn anywhere else?



WORKSHEET 2

Discuss Cartoons as Primary Sources

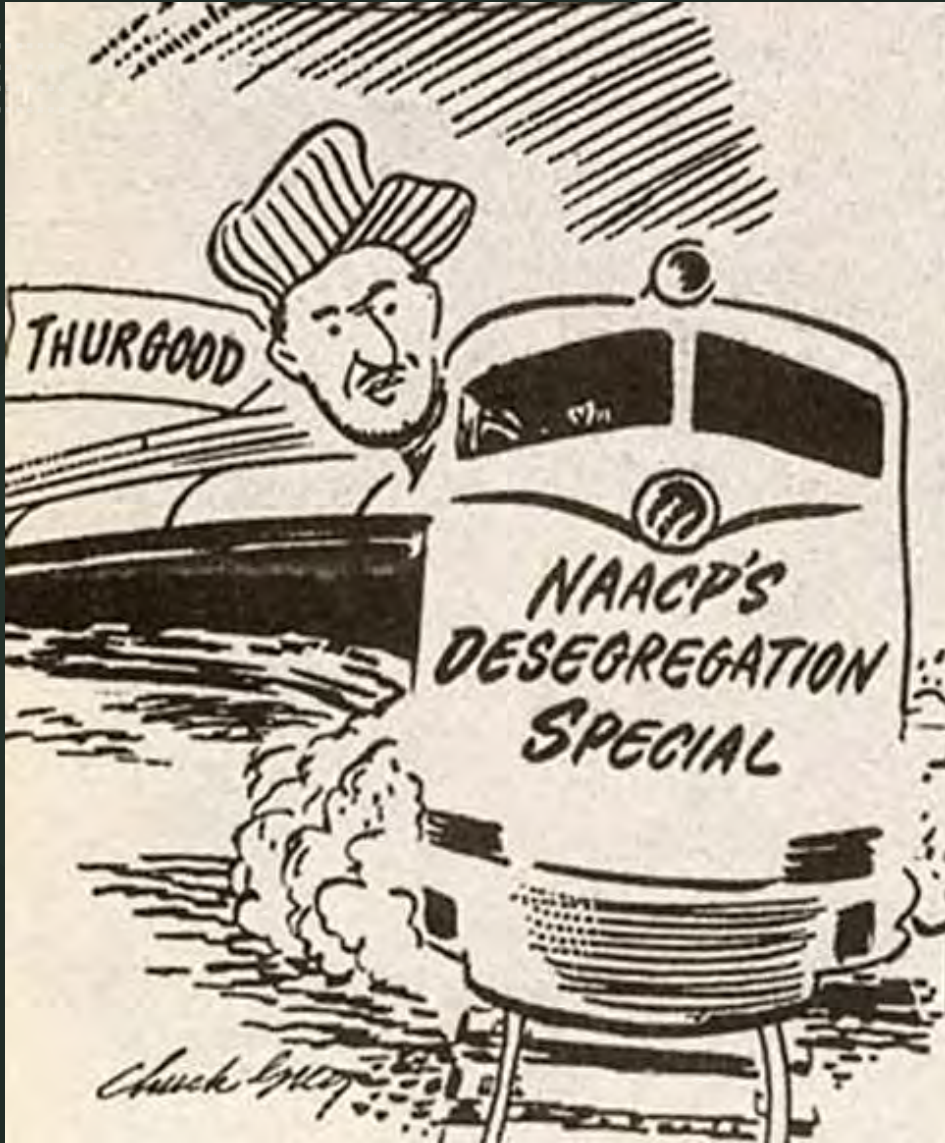
Discuss Cartoons as Primary Sources

Respond to the following statements and questions to discuss how political cartoons illustrate history.

1. Which cartoon best embodies the phrase "a picture is worth a thousand words"?
2. What insight does the cartoon you selected provide about an important issue facing America when the cartoon was published?
3. Which cartoon best presents a social issue?
4. Which cartoon best presents a political issue?
5. Which cartoon best presents a foreign policy issue?



Interpreting cartoons



Interpreting cartoons

Courtesy of Dr. Helma Harrington



Interpreting cartoons

“The press is the best instrument for enlightening the mind of man, and improving him as a rational, moral and social being.”

- Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States

“Newspapers are the schoolmasters of the common people. That endless book, the newspaper, is our national glory.”

- Henry Ward Beecher, American clergyman and brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe

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OUTLINE FOR BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION WORKSHOP - H. Roy Kaplan, Ph.D.

1. What “creating a community” means and why is it necessary in schools.
 - a. Helping all children feel needed and wanted. (May seem just another imposition on teachers’ time, but if kids don’t feel good about themselves and one another, they aren’t ready to learn what you want to teach them.)
 - b. Children compose the poorest age group in the U.S.—11 million live below the poverty level of \$31,200 for a non-farm family of four. (3 million children under 5 years old). Nearly half of children (47%) living in poverty live in severe or extreme poverty and 9 million children are food insecure (don’t know where they will get their next meal).
 - c. Many of these children suffer from physical and emotional disorders, PTSD and learning disorders that strain the system. So, the least we can do is create safe and respected learning environments for them—a classroom and school community.
2. How do you create “community”?
 - a. Dialogue
 - 1) Preferably at the beginning of each semester
 - 2) Involves all students
 - 3) Begin by everyone sitting in a circle
 - 4) The group forms ground rules, i.e. rules for the discussion (It’s important that they make them up!)

E.g., a) don’t monopolize the conversation

 - b) don’t speak while someone else is speaking
 - c) no foul language
 - d) no put down looks allowed
 - e) be honest and sincere
 - f) try to listen and understand what is said
 - g) confidentiality (what’s said here stays here, but people are imperfect....)
 - 5) Begin with introductions of each person—who am I? (Use culturegrams) (Use butcher paper or write the categories on the white board.)

(Name and nickname, place of birth, ethnicity [explain], religion, favorite food, favorite place to have fun, what you’d like to be when you grow up.)
 - 6) Topics for discussion: What is it like to go to school here? Live around here?
Practice my religion? Meet kids and form friendships?
What’s the greatest problem about going to school here? What’s the best thing about going to school here? Is there racism here? (among students, teachers, administrators, parents)
What can we do to make this school a better place to learn?
What can we do to improve the lives of all students here?
3. The goal is to help students identify with one another and feel part of the small scale society they work in. If they feel needed and wanted and see each other as respected human beings they are less likely to do or say things that are offensive.
4. Hard-wired v. learning and norms.