

Image not found

[https://sites.msudenver.edu/tpswesternregion/wp-content/uploads/sites/476/2021/11/tps\\_logo-1.png](https://sites.msudenver.edu/tpswesternregion/wp-content/uploads/sites/476/2021/11/tps_logo-1.png)

## ALBUM HISTORIC NEWSPAPER LESSON ABOUT SEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH

### Album Description

This collection of newspaper articles will focus on the issue of segregation in the South and will prompt conversation among students about the way Black Americans were treated.

## VARIOUS ARTICLES REFERENCING SEGREGATION

# thern Negro-White People

## CHEN KARNIVAL TICKETS READY

### Widely Known Jackson Woman To Be Honored At Alcorn College Commencement

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells  
Nmed Alcornite  
Of The Year



ALCORN, Miss. May 25 (Special) — Mrs. Ruby E. Stutts Lyells, Class of 1929, noted scholar, writer, lecturer, and clubwoman has been chosen by the Alcorn A. & M. College Alumni Association as the 1954 ALCORNITE OF THE YEAR.

### U. S. Supreme Court Renders More Decisions To Break Down Segregation

Uphold Negro Right To Use Public Recreation Places

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 25. (DSN) — The United States Supreme Court Monday, following last Monday's historic decision, handed down several more decisions to break down racial segregation in this country.

The court ordered the Florida Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to order four Negroes admitted at once to the University of Florida.

The high Tribunal told the state court to set aside its judgment and reconsider "in the light of" last Monday's unanimous ruling (Continued on Page Seven)

### White Youth Enter Negro Elks Oratorical Contest On Constitution May Compete In

### DR. D. F. PATTERSON FORMER PRESIDENT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR PHELPS-STOKES FUND GIVES VIEWS REGARDING SCHOOL SEGREGATION DECISION IN SPEECH HERE MONDAY

Cites Role Of Negro College In New Pattern Of Education In South

Commencement Address Delivered At Jackson College

### Alcorn Baccalaureate Speaker



Jackson, Miss. May 24 (DSN) —The time has come for meetings and closer cooperation, at the local level, between the responsible White and Negro Citizens of the South, said Dr. F. D. Patterson, former President, Tuskegee Institute, and Director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, a national and international cultural and educational foundation, in expressing his views regarding the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court Decision and its affect upon future developments in Southern life.

Citing the calmness with which Negro People of the South accepted the decision as evidence of their emotional maturity, Dr. Patterson also predicted that in time despite its impact upon tradition, the south will abide by the decision outlawing segregation.

Dr. Patterson also said definitely

### Teaching Notes:

The titles of these articles can be a jumping off point for our discussion of how Segregation was addressed in the South, specifically Mississippi.



## VOLUNTARY SCHOOL SEGREGATION

### SYSTEM OF VOLUNTARY SCHOOL SEGREGATION CALLED FOR BY U. S. SENATOR FROM N. CAROLINA

New York, Mar. 19.—Senator Ervin, who has called upon the South to organize a "system of voluntary school segregation," to get around the con-

school desegregation in an article in the new issue of Look Magazine entitled, "The Case for Segregation."

Senator Ervin, known as a Southern moderate, asserted that if the philosophy of the Supreme Court prevails, "the Constitution will be reduced to a worthless scrap of paper, the American system of government will perish, and the states and their citizens will become helpless subjects of a judicial oligarchy."

Claiming in his Look article that voluntary school segregation is sanctioned by the Supreme Court even under the ruling in Brown vs. Board of Education, Senator Ervin cited an opinion of Chief Judge John J. Parker of the U. S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit.

Judge Parker said, "Nothing in the Constitution or in the decision of the Supreme Court takes away from the people freedom to choose the schools they attend. The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as a result of voluntary action."

Voluntary school segregation "would afford moderate Southerners of both races an opportunity to solve the South's racial problem in an atmosphere of good will, patience and tolerance," the North Carolina Senator continued in his article.

Senator Ervin, acknowledging his belief in "racial segregation as it exists in the South today," denied that it "is based on any theory of racial superiority or racial inferiority."

Segregation "results from the exercise of a fundamental American freedom—the freedom to select one's associates," the U. S. Senator wrote in Look. "It is recognized by the vast majority of Southerners, both white and Negro, as an acceptable way of life for both races."

At the same time, Senator Ervin denied that the system has robbed Southern Negroes of major economic opportunities. "In many Southern cities they operate banks, insurance companies, public transportation systems and other substantial business enterprises," he said.

Senator Ervin's article in Look presented the Southern viewpoint as part of a survey in the current issue of the magazine on the subject of, "The South vs. the Supreme Court."

has never given up faith that the American people will do what is right.

The President just about ruled out a proposal that he call a White House conference of white and Negro leaders from the South in an effort to iron out the integration dispute.

He said he wants more than a mere airing of views—that he wants some real investigative body, and he wants one as quickly as possible.

He said what he has in mind is a joint commission, organized by Congress, such as he proposed in his State of the Union message last January. Such a body, he said, would have subpoena powers and could get evidence from the people it wanted.

Referring to the "southern manifesto" issued by most southern members of Congress, the President said no one in a responsible position has talked of nullification—that is, of overriding the Constitution or the Supreme Court.

He said he has sworn to uphold the Constitution, and can never abandon or refuse to carry out his duties.

Mr. Eisenhower said he was speaking with no thought of using force, adding that he was going to abide by the Constitution.

He added with the greatest earnestness that if ever there was a time when people must be patient without complacency, that is it. And he said he deplores as strongly as possible any extreme action on either side of the dispute.

The President said he has no idea how long it will take to carry out the integration decision. But he said many thousands of Negro children already are attending formerly all-white schools in border states.

He declined comment on a proposal by some Democratic members of Congress that he announce he will deny federal school construction funds to any district which continues to practice segregation.

This suggestion has been put forward as a way of breaking the congressional deadlock on the aid-to-education bill. Representative Adam C. Powell, Jr., (D) of New York has said that if the President takes such action, he will withdraw an amendment which has caused the legislation to bog down.

The Powell amendment would write into the bill a ban on federal funds for districts practicing segregation.

refusal to enroll them was

### FOR THE EASTER PARADE



### Teaching Notes:

The article addresses the point of view that segregation should be voluntary in schools. Students may begin to understand the way people thought about the issue and how it might have affected them.



## SEGREGATED SCHOOLS.JPG

### U. S. Supreme Court Ponders Fate Of Segregated Schools After Hearing Arguments Of Lawyers In History Making Case

No Decision Is Expected Until Early In 1953

#### African Leader Pleads For End Of Mau Mau Terror

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 15.—One of the leaders of the African legislature may have signed his own death warrant last week when he made a radio plea to Kikuyu tribesmen to abandon the Mau Mau crusade to drive white settlers out of Africa.

The African leader, Aliud Mathu, denounced the anti-white Mau Mau cult in their own language and stated that their terror ridden actions were "all deeds of evil."

British authorities provided police guards for Mathu, chief member of the Kenya legislative council, and for Harry Thuku, a Kikuyu farmer and fellow signer of the statement Mathu broadcast.

The broadcast was regarded here as the most important since the Mau Mau began its campaign aimed at driving the white man from Kenya.

"If you continue to follow this evil association of Mau Mau under whatever name it stands for, you are spoiling the land and putting the clock back," Mathu said. He called particularly on Christians to stand firm and said, "We will ask the government to try to find extra living space for our people peacefully."

Thousands of Kikuyu are being evicted from urban areas where they have lived as squatters, Mathu said. Some are being sent back to overcrowded Kikuyu tribal lands because of the murders and other Mau Mau crimes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The fate of segregated public schools in four states and in the District of Columbia is now in the hands of the nine black-robed justices of the United States Supreme Court who for three days this week listened attentively to the arguments for and against abolition of the Jim Crow pattern of education which is required in 17 states, prevails in the District of Columbia, and is permissive in four other states.

For a total of five hours the Court was urged to declare state-imposed segregation of the races in public schools a violation of the constitutional rights of Negro school children, whose learning opportunities and capacities are impaired, their attorneys pointed out, by legislative restriction upon their freedom to attend school with children of other races. Another five hours were devoted to the arguments of states' attorneys who upheld the right to classify children according to race for the purpose of admission to public schools.

The court is not expected to render its decision until early next week.

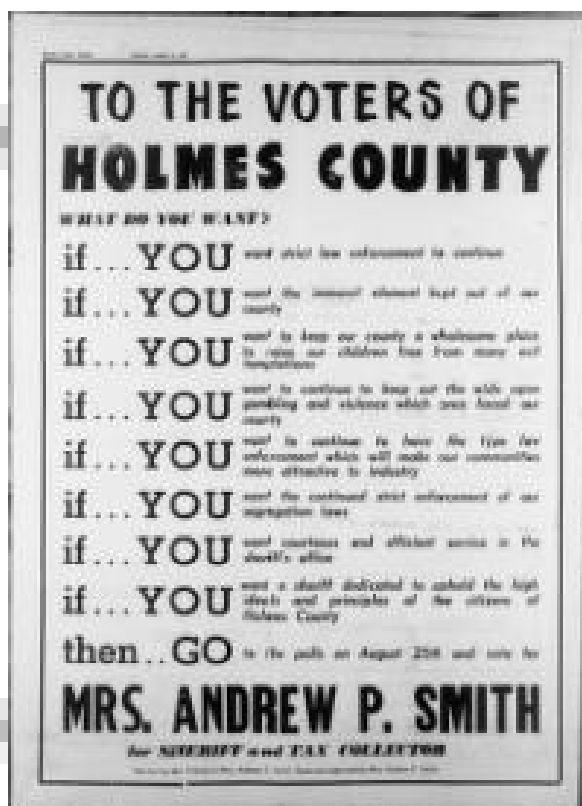
Arrayed against the long standing practice of segregation were the top lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, headed by Thurgood Marshall, the Association's brilliant special counsel, and including Robert L. Carter and Jack Greenberg, assistant special counsel; Spottswood W. Robinson, III, southeast regional counsel; and Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, Del. Also George E. C. Hayes and James M. Nabrit, Jr., Washington attorneys retained by the Consolidated Parents League of the District of Columbia.

(Continued on Page Eight)

### Teaching Notes:

This is the article from the 1952 paper.

# HOLMES COUNTY HERALD., AUGUST 20, 1959, IMAGE 8



## Reference Link:

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87065333/1959-08-20/ed-1/seq-8/#date1=1959&index=1&rows=20&words=segregation&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1959&pro>

Newspaper: Holmes County herald. (Lexington, Miss.) 1959-current

Newspaper Link: <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87065333/1959-08-20/ed-1/seq-8/#date1=1959&index=1&rows=20...>

Image provided by: Mississippi Department of Archives and History

PDF Link: <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87065333/1959-08-20/ed-1/seq-8.pdf>

Image not found

[https://sites.msudenver.edu/tpswesternregion/wp-content/uploads/sites/476/2021/11/tps\\_logo-1.png](https://sites.msudenver.edu/tpswesternregion/wp-content/uploads/sites/476/2021/11/tps_logo-1.png)

### **Teaching Notes:**

I think having students look at historical records of this issue in our country will help them relate to what is happening in the world today.