

| <u>PLACE</u> | <u>LEVELS</u> | <u>COURT ACTION</u> | <u>COMMENTS</u> |
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| | | could be admitted to the Morris schools. | |
| Preston | High School | <u>Simms v. Hudson.</u> September, 1957 District Court ordered admission of one Negro plaintiff. 12 others had transferred out of the district. | No difficulty. |
| <u>TENNESSEE</u> | | | |
| Clinton | High School | <u>McSwain, et al. v Anderson County Board of Education.</u> On January 4, 1956, District Court ordered desegregation in fall 1956. | Serious disturbances interfering with integration were occasioned by segregationist Kasper and others, who were found guilty of contempt after ignoring a court injunction. Disturbances were quelled by highway patrolmen and National Guardsmen. At the beginning of the 1957 term integration was reported as proceeding quietly and without disturbance. |
| Nashville | First grade | <u>Kelley v. Board of Education.</u> On October 29, 1956, the board of education adopted a plan providing for the elimination of compulsory segregation in the first grade, beginning with the 1957-58 school year. January 21, 1957 the court approved the plan in part but directed the board to submit, before December 31, 1957, "a report setting forth a complete plan to abolish segregation in all of the remaining grades of the city school system, including a time schedule therefor." | Acts of violence, including the bombing of a school building, occurred early in September. Agitator Kasper was present. Injunction issued against the disturbing parties. United States appeared in lawsuit as amicus curiae. Situation now quiet. |
| <u>WEST VIRGINIA</u> | | | |
| Greenbrier County | All | <u>Dunn v. Greenbrier County Board of Education.</u> Resulted in complete desegregation as of January 18, 1956. | Although very minor disturbances have occurred, West Virginia is now completely desegregated and no difficulty is expected. |