

**To: The Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Commission**

**From: The Northside High School Museum Committee**

**Date: December 2, 2015**

**Subject: The Northside High School Museum Committee is asking the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Commission for a continuation of their partnership with us. We are asking for funding to produce an audiovisual history of early Afro-American (1903-1969) education in Pittsylvania County. Also, included in this funding that we are asking for are; Monies to produce a website, print advertising brochures, and to arrange, narrate and produce the history of early Afro-American Education. The NHS Museum Committee has old 8 & 16 millimeter films of NHS educational activities, VHS tapes of interviews with NHS teachers, coaches, principals, students, and community members that need to be converted to disc.**

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## **Mission of the Northside High School Museum**

The Northside High School Museum is a non-profit organization that is registered with the Internal Revenue Service under Section 501 © 3 under the Internal Revenue Code. Its purpose is to locate, gather and display all available materials and memorabilia related to the history of the early education of Blacks in Pittsylvania County from 1903 through 1969. It will be used to inform and educate the community and others relative to the history of education of our Black ancestors. The museum will highlight the early educational contributions of the teachers, staff, students and all of our Black citizens of that time period in a manner which will be beneficial to all who are exposed to these contributions. " We are preserving our own history as we know it."

## **Objectives of the Northside High School Museum Committee**

1. To gather all historical educational information pertinent to the education of the Black Citizenry of Pittsylvania during the era of 1903 through 1969.
2. To interview all available teachers/ instructors and staff that contributed toward the education of our Black Citizens during that time period.
3. To provide our current citizens and all interested individuals information regarding the achievements and accomplishments of the early Blacks in Pittsylvania County.
4. To build a permanent place to preserve and display artifacts and memorabilia relative to the Black High School that existed in Pittsylvania County from 1903 through 1969.
5. To develop strategies and ways to use this museum as a bridge showing how important early Black education was toward the success and achievements of Blacks of today.
6. To show how important early Black education was toward the development of the whole Black community (economically, spiritually, politically and socially).
7. To have a showcase to display the achievements and show the end product of what the early education of Blacks meant to our society.
8. To collect and display all memorabilia available pertaining to all individuals of the early Pittsylvania County Black Educational System.

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## NORTHSIDE HIGH MUSEUM BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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## **Accomplishments (Goals) reached by the Northside High School Museum Committee**

- 1. The Northside High School Museum Committee sponsors a Black History Program annually in February highlighting Afro-American achievements. We end the program with the viewing of the NHS Museum.**
- 2. Produced a souvenir booklet of Northside High School "A pictorial history of NHS from 1903 through 1969" - and the establishment of the school and supporting activities. - Published in 2003**
- 3. Produced a book titled "The History of Northside High football from 1953-1969" (History of football, cheerleading, majorettes, band, homecoming queens, and other supporting activities) - Published in 2005**
- 4. Erected a NHS Marker on the hill overlooking the school . - Built in 2006**
- 5. The Northside High School Museum was completed in 2010 with the partner-ship and financial assistance from the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Commission. - Assistance given 2010**

## **Highlights of the Northside High School Museum Committee activities since completing the museum in 2010**

**The Northside High School Museum is open for viewing at any time during the week, however, you will have to call Silas Musgrove (434) 432-4545 or Matilda Turner (434) 835-0245.**

**The Northside High School Alumni Association has a High School Reunion annually on Labor Day weekend. We invite all of our alumni, members of the community and anyone else who may be interested in attending. The highlight of our weekend activities is the viewing of our museum.**

**We have groups, small and large attending our museum throughout the year by appointment.**

**We have partner-shipped with the Pittsylvania County Historical Society - The society sponsor's historical programs throughout the year. The Northside High School Museum Committee is asked to make presentations and present displays at their events.**

**The RHO IOTA Chapter of OMEGA PSI PHI Fraternity, Inc. sponsors a Martin Luther King, Jr. Breakfast every year in Danville. The Northside High School Museum Committee sets up a display each year at this event.**

Nonviolence 365

Presentation to the Martin Luther King Commission

General Assembly

June 7, 2016

**“Nonviolence is not a sterile passivity, but a powerful moral force which makes for social transformation”**

### Summary

The 2-Day Orientation focused on Education and Training into the life of Dr. King’s Nonviolence Journey. The tools provided in the two day orientation was seen as a critical step in the “Pilgrimage to Nonviolence”. It was clear that those who were about of this two day orientation was willing to use the training as a mechanism for change in the way individuals, communities, or organization approach problems, conflict, tension and violence in various places in our society. A major focus was placed on conveying Dr. King’s philosophy, principles, perspectives and leadership lifestyle.

A special presentation was done by Dr. Bernice A. King, who is CEO of The King Center.

We had an amazing trainer Mr. Charles L. Alphin, Sr. who served for twenty-six years as a police officer in the St. Louis Police department.

We also focused on Dr. King’s less than 13 years leadership of the modern American Civil Rights Movement, from December 1955 until April 4, 1968. The training took place at The King Center in downtown Atlanta, but we also had an opportunity to

visit his Birth Home, Ebenezer Baptist Church and the entire King Center. There was also a Tree Dedication Ceremony and Wreath-laying Ceremony in honor of Mrs. Coretta Scott King's Birthday.

### Objectives

The objective and foundation of "Nonviolence365" was to train participants using six principles and six steps in understanding Dr. King's holistic means of responding to nonviolent matters.

- a. The training provided character education in the form of insight into Dr. King's life.
- b. It cultivated leadership skills and philosophy of Dr. King.
- c. Provided resources to begin an embracing of that kind of lifestyle.
- d. it provided information for relationship-building.
- e. It focused on some of the root causes of violence and not just the symptoms.
- f. The training encouraged people to be proactive in identifying situations of unrest that would lead to violence and it helped us to begin to embrace a philosophy that would help address the problems.

One of the most impressionable moments for me during this Orientation was the in depth enlightenment of Dr. King's life. The opportunity to spend two days learning about this phenomenal and amazing man was an incredible moment for me. His letters, quotes, moral positions and the way he attempt to resolve conflict will certainly be a catalyst for me handling many things differently in my life, and I gained a wealth of information that I know will help others.

Thanks to Chairperson McClellan and the committee for allowing me the opportunity to represent the MLK Commission and The Commonwealth of Virginia.

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May 18, 2016

## The Emancipation Proclamation January 1, 1863

### A Transcription

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth)), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

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[Featured Document: Emancipation Proclamation Main Page](#)

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**Page URL:** [http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured\\_documents/emancipation\\_proclamation/transcript.html](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/transcript.html)

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## 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery (1865)

The 13th amendment, which formally abolished slavery in the United States, passed the Senate on April 8, 1864, and the House on January 31, 1865. On February 1, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln approved the Joint Resolution of Congress submitting the proposed amendment to the state legislatures. The necessary number of states ratified it by December 6, 1865. The 13th amendment to the United States Constitution provides that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

In 1863 President Lincoln had issued the [Emancipation Proclamation](#) declaring "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." Nonetheless, the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation. Lincoln recognized that the Emancipation Proclamation would have to be followed by a constitutional amendment in order to guarantee the abolishment of slavery.

The 13th amendment was passed at the end of the Civil War before the Southern states had been restored to the Union and should have easily passed the Congress. Although the Senate passed it in April 1864, the House did not. At that point, Lincoln took an active role to ensure passage through congress. He insisted that passage of the 13th amendment be added to the Republican Party platform for the upcoming Presidential elections. His efforts met with success when the House passed the bill in January 1865 with a vote of 119–56.

With the adoption of the 13th amendment, the United States found a final constitutional solution to the issue of slavery. The 13th amendment, along with the 14th and 15th, is one of the trio of Civil War amendments that greatly expanded the civil rights of Americans.

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## Transcript of 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery (1865)

### AMENDMENT XIII

#### Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

#### Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865.*

*Note: A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th amendment.*

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## Mississippi town is ordered to desegregate its schools more than half a century after Supreme Court ruled that practice was unconstitutional

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- Federal court ruled Cleveland must merge its middle and high schools
- Judge said consolidating the institutions was only way to end segregation
- Black parents had complained children were being discriminated against for attending mostly African American schools in east Cleveland
- Case first brought against the district 50 years ago said it had continued to operate schools 'on a racially segregated basis'
- But the district complained less schools would affect education in the area and would see white parents putting their children in private school
- Supreme Court had ruled that segregation was unconstitutional in 1954

By HANNAH PARRY FOR DAILYMAIL.COM

PUBLISHED: 13:15 EST, 17 May 2016 | UPDATED: 18:58 EST, 17 May 2016

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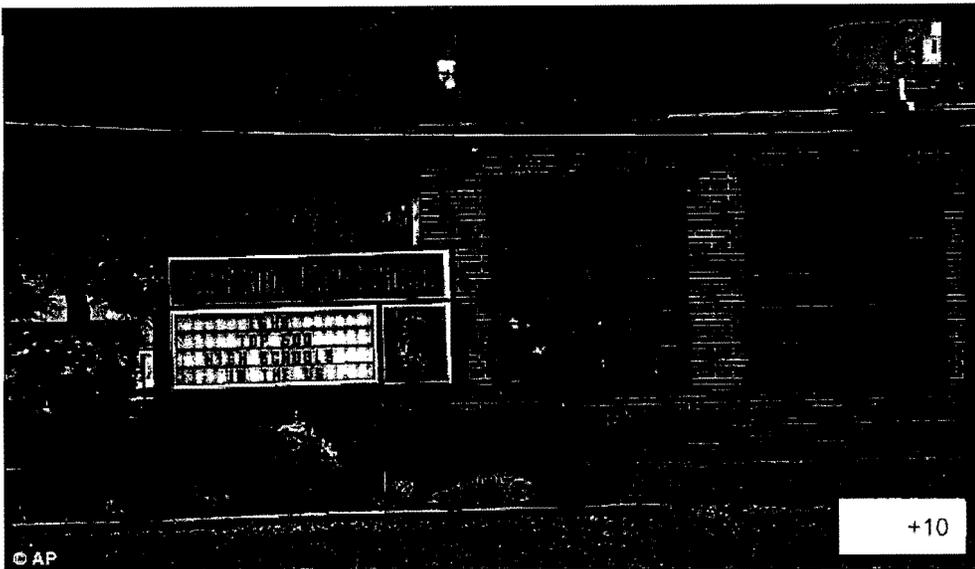
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A Mississippi town has been ordered to desegregate its high schools and middle schools - 62 years after the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional.

U.S. District Judge Debra Brown ruled Friday that the town of Cleveland must merge its mostly black schools with historically white institutions - ending a five-decade long battle for desegregation.

'The delay in desegregation has deprived generations of students of the constitutionally guaranteed right of an integrated education,' Brown wrote in her opinion, seen by DailyMail.com.

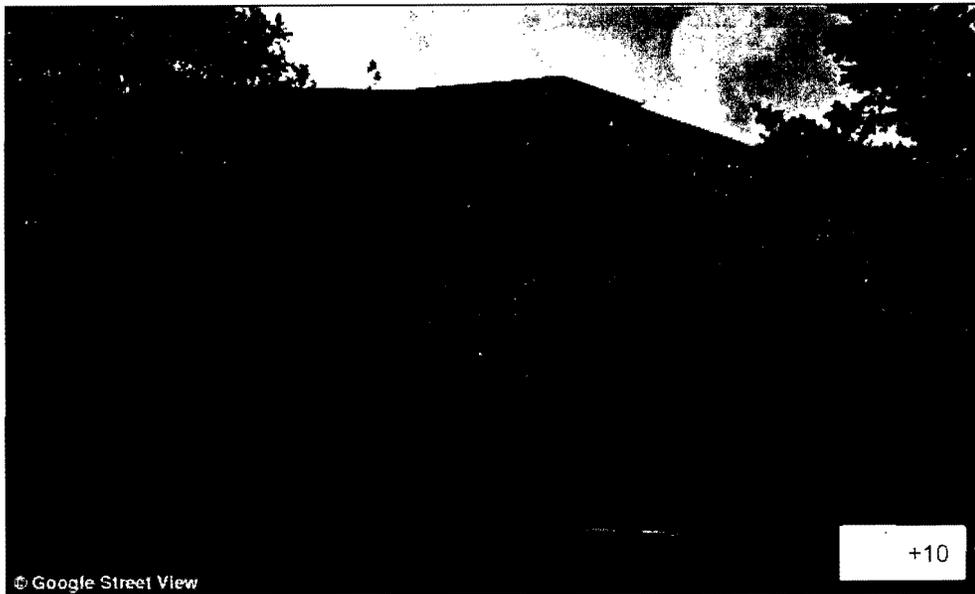
'Although no court order can right these wrongs, it is the duty of the district to ensure that not one more student suffers under this burden.'



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A Mississippi town has been ordered to desegregate its high schools and middle schools - 62 years the Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional (pictured is East Side High School, where all but one student is black)



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East Side High would be consolidated with Cleveland High School (pictured) which has a much higher population of white students

Cleveland School District enrolls 3,600 students - around a third of whom are white and two thirds are black, CNN reports.

But the town's abandoned Illinois Central Railroad tracks still serve as the line of demarcation between the virtually all black schools on the east side, and the whiter populations in the west, according to the federal court opinion.

The case against what is now the Cleveland School District was brought by parents and guardians of 131 minority children 50 years ago.

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It alleged that the schools district had continued to operate schools 'on a racially segregated basis', despite the Supreme Court's ruling more than a decade earlier.

Parents had complained that their children were being ostracized for attending a school on the 'wrong' side of the tracks.

In a statement, the U.S. Justice Department said people had testified that 'the stigma long associated with the district's black schools and the sense among black children in the community that white children attended better schools.

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Joe Jackson, 87, hospitalized 'with high fever' after falling ill during checkup with doctor Was with his primary doctor in Los Angeles



'I won't be allowed to do this': Keshia responds after Dr. Luke's record company cancels permission for her to perform at Billboard Music Awards



PICTURE EXCLUSIVE: Socks appeal! Kim Kardashian makes a footwear faux pas as she and Kris jet out of Nice just hours after stunning red carpet appearance in Cannes



'He'll be the best dad': Kim Kardashian puts Blac Chyna family drama aside to support brother Rob following baby news She gushed about child despite family drama



Hip-hopping on to the

**RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF EACH SCHOOL**

**Bell Academy**

**Cleveland High School**

**Cypress Park Elementary**

**D.M. Smith Middle School**

**East Side High School**

**Hayes Cooper Center**

**Margaret Green Junior High School**

**Parks Elementary School**

**Nailor Elementary School**

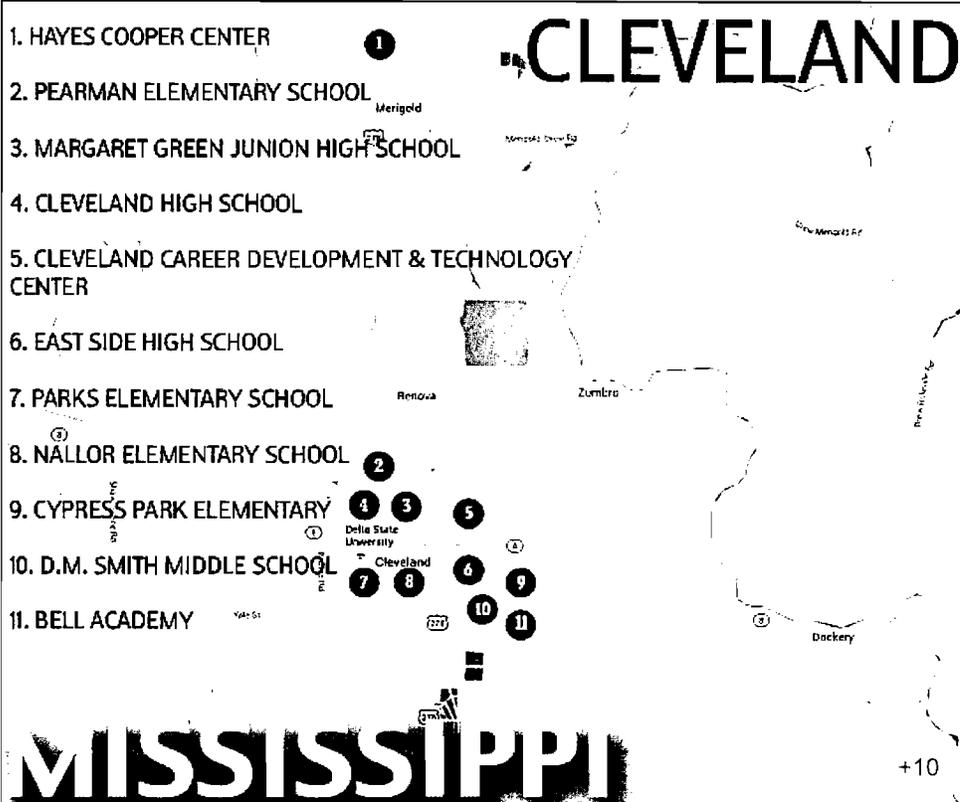
**Pearman Elementary School**



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U.S. District Judge Debra Brown (right) ruled Friday that the town of Cleveland must end desegregate its schools which have an uneven division of black and white students depending on which side of the town's old railroad they happen to be on (pictured, left, is a racial breakdown of the town's schools)

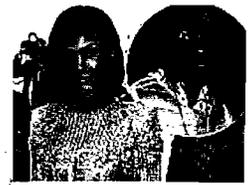


The town's abandoned Illinois Central Railroad tracks (center line) still serve as the line of demarcation between the virtually all black schools on the east side, and the whiter populations in the west, according to the federal court opinion

'Parents of all racial backgrounds testified that they want their children to learn in a diverse environment to prepare them to encounter the world today.'

Brown's proposal would see East Side High School, where all but one student is black, combined with the more diverse Cleveland High, while D.M. Smith Middle, which is 95 per cent African-American, is integrated with Margaret Green Junior High which has around a 30 per cent white population.

next! Kylie Jenner moves swiftly on from ex Tyga with ANOTHER bad boy rapper as she 'starts dating rising star PartyNextDoor'



'He's a lovely guy, that's about all I'm going to say': Model Megan Blake Irwin refuses to discuss Scott Disick and insists she's never watched KUWTK

Scott Disick 'is suffering KIDNEY problems and has been warned to stop drinking' as he lives it up with models and scuffles with bodyguard in Cannes



Megyn Kelly is barely recognizable on upcoming memoir cover released during her network special - which draws underwhelming 4.7 million viewers



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**Shocking! Ellen's Goodbye...**



**Leaked Secret Has Fans Outraged! She Has Lied For Years [continued here]**

Petra Nemcova oozes sex appeal in retro polka dot bikini as she poses up a storm for sultry swimwear shoot in Cannes Bound to turn heads!

Consolidation used to be common practice in the 1960s and 1970s as a way of tackling desegregation.

But it is unusual for the practice to still be considered a necessity in 2016.

'This failure, whether born of good faith, bad faith, or some combination of the two, has placed Cleveland in the unenviable position of operating under a desegregation order long after schools in bastions of segregation like Boston, Jackson, and Mobile have been declared unitary,' Brown continued.

The federally proposed plan would see the consolidation begin at the start of the next academic year.

'Six decades after the Supreme Court in Brown v. Board of Education declared that 'separate but equal has no place' in public schools, this decision serves as a reminder to districts that delaying desegregation obligations is both unacceptable and unconstitutional,' Vanita Gupta, the head of the Justice Department's civil rights division, told CNN.

'This victory creates new opportunities for the children of Cleveland to learn, play and thrive together.'

### THE RACIST LAWS OF SEGREGATION: JIM CROW

The Jim Crow laws were state and local laws in place up until 1965 enforcing racial segregation in the Southern United States.

They enforced the segregation of public schools, public places, public transportation, as well as restrooms, restaurants, and drinking fountains for white and black people.

Named after a popular 19th-century minstrel song that stereotyped African Americans, 'Jim Crow' came to personify the government-sanctioned racial oppression and segregation in the United States.



Olivia Munn shows off her phenomenal physique in flirty jumpsuit... after revealing she lost 12lb while preparing for X-Men role

'We think we can do better': CBS will recast Jenna Fischer's role in Matt LeBlanc comedy series Man With A Plan due to 'chemistry issues'



Cara Delevingne flashes her underboob tattoo while revealing she got naked in a forest and howled like a wolf to prepare for Suicide Squad role



'I used to Google myself every DAY': Zac Efron says he was obsessed with what people were saying about him...before he found his 'zen'



'There are ways to keep your dating life spicy': Khloe Kardashian gets pouty while offering relationship advice... after admitting she's done with Lamar



EXCLUSIVE: Has the Southern Charm worn off for the reality show's biggest star? T-Rav is dumped by girlfriend - and she's moved on to a man two doors away



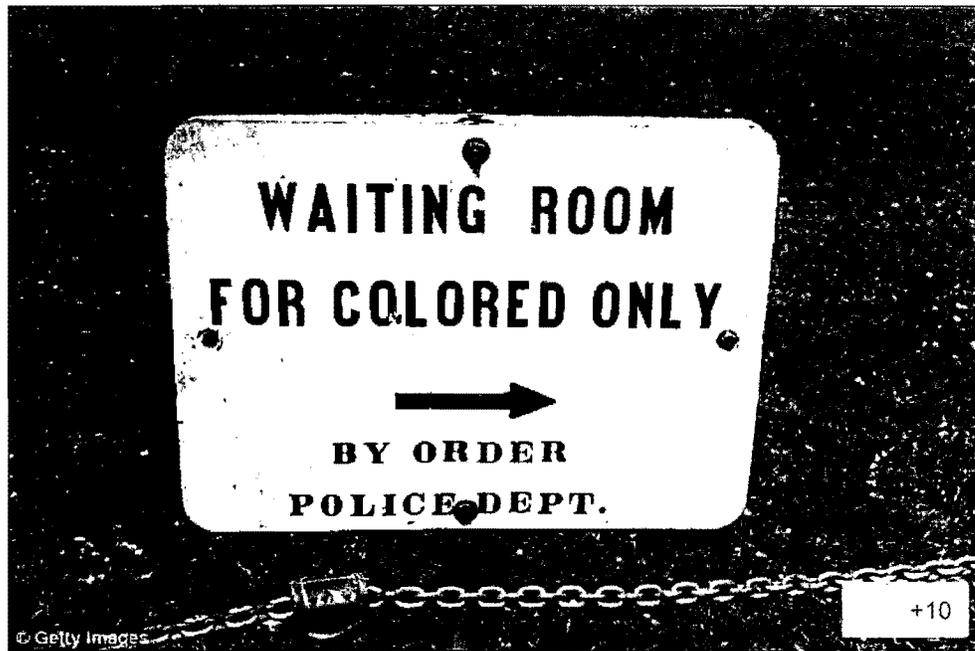
What a beautiful bird! Busty Bella Hadid ruffles feathers in eye-popping gown on photoshoot in Cannes... but is quickly upstaged by gatecrashing HAWKS



Summer wedding! The Bachelor's Ben Higgins and fiancée Lauren Bushnell plan to marry 'very soon' in lavish ABC special They didn't waste time!



Britney Spears launches her new mobile game American Dream with company that developed Kim Kardashian Hollywood She's going tech!



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The Supreme Court ended segregation in schools in 1954 while all legally-enforced public segregation was abolished by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (pictured: a sign in Jackson, Mississippi which reads 'Waiting Room For Colored Only')



© The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images

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The desegregation battle in Mississippi has been raging for decades. Most famously, more than 3,000 federal soldiers had to be brought in to quell a huge riot in 1962 after James H. Meredith, an African American, was escorted onto the University of Mississippi campus

District officials had opposed the proposal saying less school would damage educational opportunities and claimed that white parents would take their children to private schools if it went ahead.

They claimed that they could persuade more white students to the mostly black schools without the need to merge institutions.

While Brown acknowledged schools were likely to suffer a drop in white enrollment, she said it was 'insufficient, in the absence of an alternative constitutional plan, to reject consolidation.'

She has now ordered the district to present transitions plans within 21 days.

The civil rights battle against segregation of all forms in Mississippi has been raging for decades.

Most famously, more than 3,000 federal soldiers had to be brought in to quell a huge riot in 1962 after James H. Meredith, an African American, was escorted onto the University of Mississippi campus.

The violence claimed the lives of two men but did not stop Meredith from enrolling and he began classes - amid continuing disruption - the very next day.

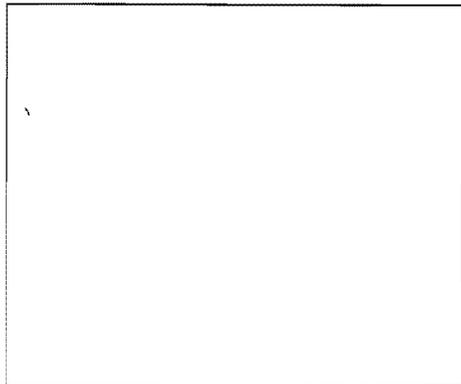
Civil rights activists and hard-line segregationists continued to clash but after the university riots, the unity of white segregationists began to crumble.



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D.M. Smith Middle, which is 95 per cent African-American, (pictured) will be integrated with Margaret Green Junior High which has around a 30 per cent white population



'I get to hang out with him again': Widow of Spartacus star Andy Whitfield says seeing documentary showing his final moments was comforting



'Family is everything': Victoria Beckham posts gushing birthday tribute to her father Tony... and shows off cake with all the grandchildren



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Photos of Kate Winslet's semi-naked husband that are banned in the UK are revealed in major US publication At fancy dress do



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New look, Letizia? Queen of Spain covers her chic outfit with a VERY unglamorous protective jacket as she tours a winery Was with King Felipe VI



'Put some respect on my name': Blac Chyna hits back at internet trolls criticizing her



The legal battle, running for 50 years, alleged that the schools district had continued to operate schools 'on a racially segregated basis' (pictured is Margaret Green Junior High which will be integrated with D.M. Smith)

But six decades on, a report Tuesday by the nonpartisan Government Accountability Office found that segregation is actually worsening in certain areas.

The study found that stubborn disparities persist in how the country educates its poor and minority children. Schools with higher rates of African American and Hispanic students often offer fewer math, science and college prep classes, while having higher rates of students who are held back in ninth grade, suspended or expelled.

'Segregation in public K-12 schools isn't getting better. It's getting worse, and getting worse quickly,' Rep. Bobby Scott of Virginia said.

The analysis, he said, confirmed that America's schools are largely segregated by race and class, leaving more than 20 million students 'attending racially and socioeconomically isolated public schools.'

### THE END OF SEGREGATION: BROWN VS BOARD OF EDUCATION

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that racial segregation of public schools violated the equal protection guarantees of the 14th Amendment.

The case arose from lawsuits filed by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund challenging the segregation of schools in Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina and Kansas.

It was named Brown v. Board of Education after Oliver Brown, alphabetically the first plaintiff in the Kansas case, whose daughter Linda was barred from a white school near her Topeka home.

The high court decided unanimously that 'separate but equal' education denied black children their constitutional right to equal protection under the law, effectively removing a cornerstone that propped up Jim Crow, or state-sanctioned segregation of the races.

Until the ruling, 17 southern and 'border' states had imposed compulsory segregation on approximately two-thirds of the nation's minority students.

All legally-enforced public segregation was later abolished by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Chief Justice Earl Warren said in his ruling it was essential that children were allowed the equal opportunity to a good education - regardless of their race.

**pregnancy weight gain**  
The 28-year-old model took to her Instagram



**Braless Perrie Edwards** puts on a busty display as she smoulders in a series of racy selfies during Little Mix's tour of Japan



**Bikini-clad Kate Mara** gets a kiss from shirtless hunk Jamie Bell as they enjoy a romantic weekend away in Mexico Packed on the PDA



**Family man Jamie Dornan** and wife Amelia are seen with their newborn for the first time... as daughter Dulcie steals the limelight in a Cinderella costume



'My mom thought she was going to lose her daughter': **GMA's Ginger Zee** shares painful new details about her anorexia that left her hospitalized by age 12



**Katy Perry** displays her shapely legs in striped mini dress as she steps out in Cannes with boyfriend Orlando Bloom



Another day of fun in the sun for the couple

**They're building a pond!** Kim Kardashian and Kanye West are adding 'a large body of water' to their \$20m Hidden Hills property Perhaps they need more



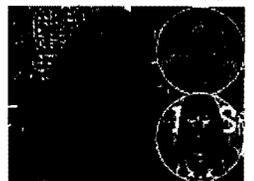
**Wedding in Mexico!** Eva Longoria and José 'Pepe' Baston 'are set to marry South Of The Border this weekend'... after five month engagement



**That's amore!** Amy Smart and husband Carter Oosterhouse share a loving kiss as they explore Rome during romantic getaway



**'I don't know them!'** Mariah Carey takes a swipe at Jennifer Lopez and Nicki Minaj AGAIN as she rolls her eyes when asked about her rival divas



**'It broke my heart':** Michael Douglas



The three lawyers led the fight for abolition of segregation in public schools, from left, George E.C. Hayes, Thurgood Marshall, and James M. Nabrit, joined hands outside the Supreme Court after it ruled that segregation is unconstitutional on May 17, 1954

'In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

'We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities. We believe that it does.'

'To separate (black children) from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone.'

'We conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

'We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws.'

describes his 'darkest moment' when he was diagnosed with stage IV cancer the SAME YEAR his son was jailed for heroin



Jodie Foster looks effortlessly chic in a cream checkered dress as she joins star-on-the-rise Jack O'Connell at Money Monster photocall

Kristen Stewart rocks menswear inspired look in stylish suit jacket and cropped trousers as she steps out in Cannes Was impeccably dressed once again



Showing her stripes! Padma Lakshmi looks chic in tight trousers as she enjoys lunch date kiss with well-dressed man Top Chef host was with mystery man



Uma Thurman shows off her effortless beauty as she enjoys lunch date at Eden Roc hotel in Cannes Looked like she was enjoying herself



'He's not a profer': 'Feminist' Ivanka Trump defends her father and accuses New York Times of 'creating facts' in story about his treatment of women



Fifth Harmony's Ally Brooke shows off her incredible figure in a sexy plunging swimsuit as she gets wet and wild with the group to film All In My Head music video



The superhero diet! Olivia Munn reveals she ate 80% fruit and vegetables while filming the new X-Men movie to shed 12lbs and stay in top shape for the role



Mariah Carey shows off her shapely pins in a pair of skintight leather trousers as she steps out to dinner in NYC Wore with a rock-chic jacket



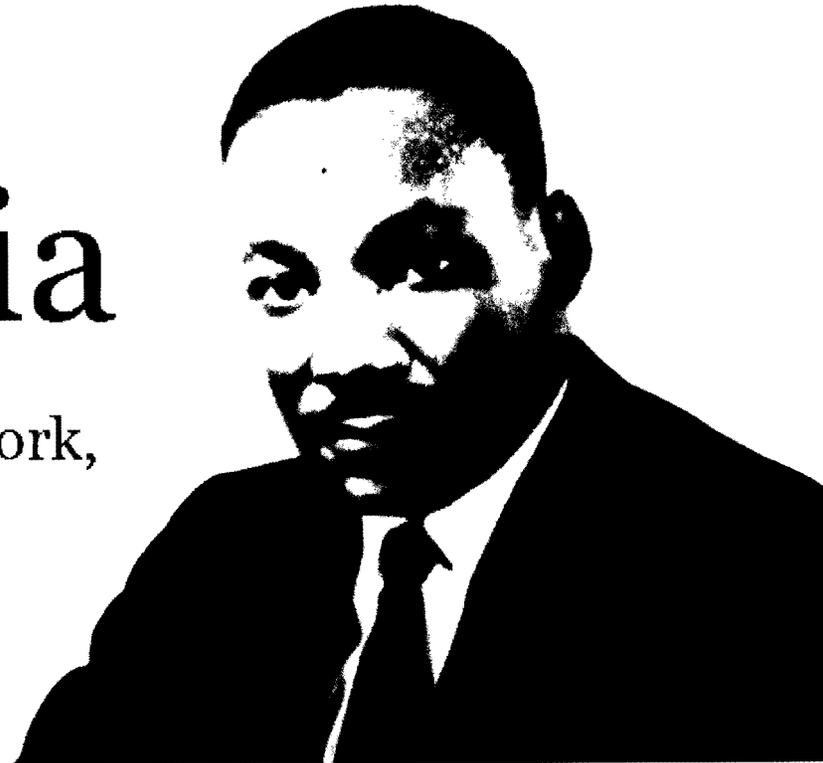
Vanessa Paradis nails off-duty chic as she dons a classic little black dress and straw boater to dash around Cannes Usually seen in gowns

Share or comment on this article

2017-2018 COMMISSION PROJECT

# King in Virginia

Focusing on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s work,  
visits, speeches, and legacy in Virginia.



*J. P. Buchanan*

*When on the 1st of August 1862, the  
President of the United States, Lincoln, then  
at Washington, and not yet two years since  
elected by the People, issued the  
Emancipation Proclamation, the following  
act:*

**POWER ON/OUT OF BONDAGE... INTO FREEDOM**  
**EMANCIPATION**  
**PROCLAMATION**  
SEQUEL CENTENNIAL 1863-2013

*Every shall then be in a still more*

# Virginia Emancipation Proclamation and Freedom MONUMENT

A monument planned for 2019 to honor formerly  
enslaved African Americans who did not live to  
see freedom.

