

are seeking admission to the white Georgia State College of Business Administration. Filed June 15, 1956, the litigation attacked the rule of the State Board of Regents requiring entrance applications to be signed by two alumni. Atty. Gen. Cook defended the entrance requirements as "valid and lawful administrative regulations adopted in good faith, and reasonably calculated to improve the quality of students admitted . . ." He also charged that the Negroes did not present formal applications for admission to the colleges.

Southern School News, July 1957, page 9:

In the other higher education desegregation suit in Georgia, Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro, dropped his attempts to get into the University of Georgia law school. Attorney A. T. Walden said Ward had given up, at least for the present, efforts to transfer from Northwestern University law school where he is now a student. Ward lost his seven-year fight for admission in February when U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper dismissed the suit and refused to retain jurisdiction.

#### LOUISIANA

Southern School News, September 1957, page 8:

Federal court action on two suits against school districts (Hall v. St. Helena Parish School Board and Davis v. East Baton Rouge Parish School Board) is being deferred until the precedent which the Orleans suit will establish is complete. (Cf. Bush v. Orleans under IV, Louisiana.)

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Southern School News, October 1957, page 8.

Action has been brought by the parents of Joseph Holt, Jr., the only Negro to apply to the Raleigh board for reassignment to a white school. Young Holt was turned down.

In the federal district court, Holt seeks immediate admission to the white high school, Needham Broughton, and a permanent injunction against the city school board to end segregation in Raleigh schools. An answer to Holt's suit is expected in October 1957.

Covington v. Montgomery County.

An action was brought against officials of the Montgomery County, North Carolina, public schools in federal district court seeking admission of Negroes to public schools without regard to race or color. The single-judge court held that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASES had already rendered state constitutions and statutes requiring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional, so that a requisite of jurisdiction for a three-judge court was absent. The case was set down for hearing on the merits by the single-judge court. No further information.

#### TENNESSEE

Southern School News, July 1957, page 2:

"The city school board in Knoxville told the U.S.