

District Court June 28 in reply to a school integration suit that "speed and complete desegregation should not be attempted in Knoxville."

The board, however, said in a brief that it has made a "prompt and reasonable start toward the solution of these problems" in "complete good faith" with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 segregation rulings."

VIRGINIA

Southern School News, October 1957, page 7:

On September 14 a suit attacking the constitutionality of the pupil placement law was filed in U.S. District Court in Richmond on behalf of 103 Negro children and their parents or guardians. (William C. Calloway, Jr., et al v. Andrew A. Farley, et al. Farley is a member of the three-man Pupil Placement Board, all members of which are defendants in the suit, along with the Richmond school board and superintendent.)

On September 17, after hearing arguments in the case, Judge Hutcheson granted an order temporarily restraining the enforcement of the pupil placement law in Richmond. Negro pupils who had been denied admission because of failure to present placement forms immediately returned to school.

The three newest cases attacking the pupil placement law were filed September 25 and 26 in the U.S. District Court at Norfolk (Walden, et al v. Farley, et al, Bstes, et al v. Farley, et al and Jordan v. Farley).

On September 29, Judge Hoffman granted a temporary injunction restraining enforcement of the pupil placement act in Norfolk and Nansemond County. He said if he did not, he would be reversing his previous opinion that the act is invalid.

The Case of DeFebio v. School Board of Fairfax County also testing the state pupil placement act, is pending before the State Supreme Court.