based upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Louisville Segregation Case.

The white citizens of New Orleans, beaten in the local courts, undertook to accomplish their purpose by "cooperation" among themselves. A number of measures were suggested to create the condition desired. Finally a plan submitted by a real estate firm of considerable experience was submitted to the Insurance Exchange, the Real Estate Agents' Association, the City Homestead League, the General Contractors' Association, the Contractors' and Dealers' Exchange, and the Louisiana Bar Association. Each of these organizations was asked, in the event of its endorsement, to appoint a committee of three, these to constitute a general committee of eighteen, which would study the subject and put the plan in operation. It was stated that the Committee's primary province would be to specifically denote residential areas for whites and colored; that, such lines established, the next step would be for individuals and associations who perform any of the functions incidental to ownership to subscribe to pledges not to participate in any transaction in which either white or colored would attempt to obtain residence in any section reserved for the opposite race. In this case, the real estate man would decline to sell or lease, the lawyer to examine title, the notary to pass the act, the insurance man to protect, the architect to design or remodel, and the homesteads to grant loans where any such invasion was intended.

Meanwhile the whites appealed the case which they lost in the lower court.

The New Orleans Branch is determined to go any distance in this matter. On December 1, 1924, the Branch had raised about \$3,000 and had received pledges to the amount of \$6,000.

SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Indianapolis, Indiana

There has arisen in Indianapolis, Indiana, a case (Archie Greathouse vs. Board of School Commissioners) involving the attempt to locate and maintain in that city a separate high school for colored pupils. Archie Greathouse, a reputable colored citizen, sought to enjoin the Board of School Commissioners from taking action. When the case was heard in the Marion Superior Court a decision in favor of the School Board was rendered. Thereupon, the attorneys for the plaintiff filed a motion to reconsider.

This case represents a striking example of the attempt to institute segregated schools in northern communities. The National Office has been in close touch with the Indianapolis Branch and its attorneys and has sought to render whatever aid it could in opposing effectively the institution of segregated high schools in Indianapolis. It is felt that if the segregationists are successful in that city, the movement will spread to other parts of the state and will, as well, start similar practices in other border and Northern states.

Dayton, Ohio

Willard School, Dayton, Ohio, is in a district where there are many Negro migrants. It has some 900 pupils of whom about 600 are white, and until 1924 all classes have been mixed. In 1924 retarded Negro pupils were placed together in four rooms in the basement, with newly appointed colored teachers. Some unretarded colored children were also placed in these classes, but were afterwards removed. There were 156 in all placed in the basement rooms. These pupils were also formed in a line at the back of the school and marched in at the back door. Other pupils formed their lines in front and entered the building through the front door. Upstairs were mixed classes of colored and white children, some few slightly retarded colored children being in these classes and about twenty retarded whites, with a larger group of normally graded colored children.

The colored citizens of Dayton, on learning of this condition, called a mass meeting and organized the Parents' Protective Association. This organization urged parents to remove their children until the condition was remedied. All but four of the children were removed and bond was prepared for parents should they be arrested by truant officers.

The Board of Education was petitioned in behalf of the colored citizens but without success. The Parents' Protective Association then hired a lawyer, J. P. Jetton, Esq., and he filed a petition for mandamus and temporary injunction. When Attorney Jetton appeared in court, on September 16, with his demurrer to the answer of the attorney for the School Board, the Judge deferred the legal hearing and substituted a conference. In this conference each side outlined its claims and the Judge urged them to get together and settle the matter, allowing them one week in which to do this.

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dayton