



**FENWICK AT HEARING**—Richmond.—State Senator Charles R. Fenwick relaxes during yesterday's session of legislative hearings on Gov. Stanley's plan to avert integration.—AP Wirephoto.

# Virginia Session to Hear Stanley Plan Foes Today

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to be flown at every school building, either below the American flag or on a separate pole.

Mr. Darden backed up in detail the position he took Saturday when he announced his opposition to Gov. Stanley's fund-withholding plan and indorsed the Gray Commission program as "the best available to us."

"We should not," he said, "meet the Supreme Court decision by defiance because that is dangerous and useless."

He indorsed the resolution of interposition passed by the Legislature last winter and declared, "We should try to enlist the aid of as many States as possible to get the law changed."

"This onrush to centralization by both major parties is going to end up in dictatorship unless it is halted."

After reviewing the efforts of Thomas Jefferson to restrict the powers of the Supreme Court, Mr. Darden added, "In our opposition to Federal encroachments, Virginia should be unyielding—but the process should be orderly."

He likened Gov. Stanley's plan to defiance of the Supreme Court and said it would lead to integration in some counties and closed schools in others.

### "Best Plan We Have"

The Gray plan for pupil assignments by local school boards and tuition grants for children who refuse to attend integrated schools is not perfect but, he added, "I feel stronger now that it is the best plan we have."

He classified the Gray Commission's report as "an extraordinarily able document that touches the genius of Virginia in leaving to the localities the question of how to solve their own problems."

By contrast, he pointed out, Gov. Stanley would withhold State funds from any locality that was ordered by a Federal court to integrate.

"Any plan," he said, "that contemplates taking money away from the people who pay taxes and refusing to give it back is bound to lead to trouble. You just can't treat people that way."

Mr. Boushall said the Governor's program fails to prevent integration. Under it, he contended, there is nothing to prevent a child from applying for a State tuition grant and then attending an integrated private school.

While so much objection is being raised to spending money for integrated public free schools, he said, the State already appropriates money for education where the races are mixed. He listed the University of Virginia and Virginia Polytechnic Institute as among State schools where Negroes already are enrolled.

### State Court Appeal

Under the Gray plan, Mr. Boushall argued, a child who objected to being denied admission to a school attended by those of an opposite race, would have to exhaust all avenues of appeals to the State courts.

But under the Stanley proposal, he reasoned, Federal Courts would take immediate jurisdiction because the race question is an essential part of it.

"If the courts overthrow the Governor's plan, we would have immediate and complete integration," Mr. Boushall said.

Arlington's Senator Fenwick declared the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree was "a tragedy to both races."

"I led the fight in my area to amend section 141 of the

State constitution (part of the Gray plan) knowing it was not a popular thing to do in my area," Mr. Fenwick said.

There are those who have been led to believe the Governor's program would prevent integration and would preserve public schools, he said.

"That will not be accomplished," he said. "A locality can maintain its own schools and can integrate to its heart's content. In the less wealthy counties, the schools would have to close down if they are denied the State's help."

"Confronted with a Federal court order to end segregation, such as Arlington and Charlottesville have been, a locality could either operate its schools out of its local funds or close them up."

### Upheld by Courts

He said the pupil assignment feature of the Gray Commission plan already has been upheld by Federal courts.

"Virginia was the first to come forward with a pupil assignment plan and four Southern States have adopted plans modelled after ours. We wouldn't have a Federal case pending in Virginia today if we had a pupil assignment plan."

Among others who oppose the governor's program were Edmund D. Campbell of Arlington, who also endorsed the Gray Commission recommendations, and Mrs. Martha Pfeiffer, of Alexandria, president of the Virginia League of Women Voters.

Earlier, Manning Gasch, of Fairfax, who said he organized the first Citizens' Council in Virginia, called on the Legislature to investigate parent-teacher associations along with the NAACP. He supported the governor's program.

"The root of all the evil is the parent-teacher association," Mr. Gasch said. "We're trying to infiltrate them. One of our members is president of one of the PTAs in Fairfax."

Another proponent of the Stanley plan was Mrs. J. B. Varela of Fairfax. She said she had a daughter in the Herndon High School who was forced to take "mass showers" with other girls after classes in gymnasium.

# Virginia Officially Charged By Webb on Segregation

RICHMOND, Sept. 6 (AP)—Delegate John Webb of Fairfax, yesterday charged the Governor, the Attorney General, the State's senior Senator and a host of others with demagoguery in the handling of the school segregation issue.

Mr. Webb said he had spent nearly two days at public hearings on the Governor's legislative program here and had heard speakers from all over Virginia rise to support both the Governor's program and the continuance of segregated public schools.

The speakers were undoubtedly sincere and expressed their true feelings, Mr. Webb said.

"The demagoguery," he added, "comes from the administration and its backers—from Gov. Stanley, from Attorney General Landis, from Senator Harry Byrd, and Congressmen Smith, Tuck and Abbitt."

"It is their continual chant to the people of Virginia that Virginia can maintain segregated public schools, just as in times of pub-

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