

## On Integration Issue

# Virginia Assembly Faces 3 Different School Plans

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Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Aug. 27—The Virginia General Assembly's special session will have at least three proposals to deal with the knotty school desegregation issue.

All three provide that no child shall be required to attend an integrated school.

**THE STANLEY PLAN**—This is the program of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley which is supported by U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), advocate of massive resistance on the part of the South to the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision; 19 of the 32 Gray Commission members; Southside Virginia legislators, and many others.

It would amend the State Appropriations Act so that no state school funds would go to any district where schools are integrated. A community with integrated schools could (1) close down its schools and then be eligible for tuition grants for private schooling or (2) withdraw from the state system and operate schools without state aid.

Bills to put this program in effect probably will be introduced on Tuesday. A public hearing by appropriations committees will be held at 2 p. m. (EST) Sept. 4.

**THE FENWICK-MANN Plan**—this plan to be introduced by Arlington's State Sen. Charles R. Fenwick and Delegate Harrison Mann is essentially the original program of the Gray Commission. It provides a combination pupil assignment plan and tuition grant plan.

Children now in school would attend the same school at the beginning of the next term. Transfer students or new students would be assigned by the school board according to the welfare of the particular child and welfare of other pupils, facilities available, health, aptitude, and availability of transportation.

If parents object to the assignment of their child, they must appeal in writing within 15 days to the school board telling why they object, which school they want their child to attend and why. The board then has 45 days in which to hold a hearing and review the case.

A further appeal could be made within another 15 days to the Circuit Court.

This assignment plan is intended to keep schools segregated but without race as a basis, thus it acknowledges the Supreme Court decision and has been given a hint of approval by two Federal Court judges.

Conceivably there would be some integration.

But the program is intended to prevent "enforced integration." Tuition grants for private schooling would be made available to the parents of children assigned to integrated schools, or to parents in communities where schools are closed.

This is the program unanimously approved by the 32-member Gray Commission last November when it also received full indorsement by the Governor. Now, the Governor and 19 members of the Commission have shelved it.

Fenwick and Mann, Commission members, will offer the same basic program except their version will strengthen the pupil assignment features to make integration more difficult. It would turn the assignment of students over to school district commissioners who, in turn, would be appointed by the Governor.

**THE BOOTHE-DALTON PLAN**—this plan, sponsored by State Sen. Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria and Ted Dalton of Radford, was introduced at the last regular session of the General Assembly and killed in committee. It was reintroduced today.

It essentially is the pupil assignment plan of the Gray Commission program, without provision for tuition grants for private schooling.

Assignments would be based on welfare, safety and personal interest of the pupils; the general welfare and public interest of the school, school attendance areas; availability of transportation and facilities; academic background, aptitude, personalities, needs and health of the individual pupil.

The appeal system would be the same as that in the Gray Commission's pupil assignment plan.

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