

NEGRO PUPILS END
A CHARLESTON ERA

11 Enter White Schools—
First in State to Do So

Special to The New York Times
CHARLESTOWN, S. C., Aug. 30 — For the first time in South Carolina, Negro pupils are enrolling in white public schools. Under orders of United States District Judge J. Robert Martin Jr., four schools of School District 20 (City of Charleston) are transferring 11 Negroes from Negro to white schools. Five of these are going to high schools and the remaining six to elementary schools.

One is Millicent Brown, daughter of J. Arthur Brown, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She is transferring from Burke High School to Rivers High School.

All the Negroes transferring to white elementary schools have registered. Two of the high school students registered today. One is on vacation in New York and will be late in registering. All are scheduled to report for the opening of school Tuesday.

Court Order Appealed

The school board is appealing Judge Martin's order. When the order was issued, Laurence O'H. Stoney, board chairman, said:

"For reasons long apparent, the board remains of the unanimous opinion that separate schools are in the best interest of both races. In fact, it is by no means certain as to whether any other system can function permanently in School District 20, and serve the interest of those attending the schools of the district."

"The board has therefore instructed its attorneys to take all steps possible to reverse the District Court's decision."

"The board expects the faculties and student bodies of the four affected as well as all citizens of Charleston to respect the board's decision and to maintain and observe proper discipline. The board is satisfied that the public of this city will recognize the problems facing the board and therefore support its decision. We anticipate no disorder of any kind."

Not Expecting Trouble

Chief of Police William F. Kelly said he would assign only the usual force of policemen to school duty.

"We don't expect any trouble," he said. "I'm not putting on any extra men, but I will say the schools will be under close scrutiny. If more officers are needed, we have them."

Mr. Kelly said that no large crowds would be permitted to congregate around the schools. State law prohibits the presence of unauthorized persons around schools.

The picketing of retail stores and street demonstrations, going on for weeks, have ceased the last few days. Whether they will resume has not been announced.

One child transferring to a white school is Ovels Glover, daughter of the Rev. E. J. Glover, a leader in organizing the demonstrations.

Judge Martin has ordered total integration in 1964.

Little Rock Schools Quiet

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 30 (AP) — Negro leaders demanded faster desegregation in this once racially troubled city as public schools opened quietly today with 123 Negroes attending desegregated classes.

The only persons directly concerned with schools today were students, parents and teachers. The police went about their routine business.

"It was a normal, routine school opening," said Acting Chief R. E. Briens.

This was in sharp contrast to the turbulent autumn of 1957 when Gov. Orval E. Faubus called National Guardsmen to bar the doors of Little Rock Central High School to nine Negroes.

But as routine as was this opening, behind the scenes Negroes were protesting that Little Rock still had only token integration.

At a school board meeting yesterday the Rev. Negall Riley, a Negro Methodist minister, told board members that under their present practices it would take 450 years to accomplish complete integration.

Last year 77 Negroes attended desegregated high school and junior high classes. This year the board desegregated elementary schools. Fifteen Negroes were assigned to the first and fourth grades of seven previously all-white schools.