

Racial Discrimination Must Go as Naacp Maps Resolutions for Civil Rights Fight



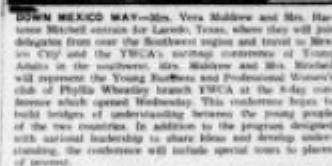
Tallahassee (Florida) Negroes again rejected a compromise proposal for ending the bus boycott, Monday night. The Negroes made it clear that they were determined to do without city transportation until they were given integrated seating.

The city commission in Tallahassee made a second offer to permit Negroes to sit where they wish on buses except for the three-passenger seats reserved for white riders.

Rev. F. J. B. Brooks, spokesman and leader of the movement heading the boycott, reported the city commission's offer to the Negroes, which was immediately rejected. He explained to the group that it was his understanding that Negroes would not have to stand if the seat was not occupied with whites, and if Negroes took the seat before the whites boarded the bus, they would not have to give up the seat.

Philander Smith College Gets Funds For Scholarships

From a hospital bed in the Port of Spain, the J. P. Wynn Athletic Club's top line has returned and contributed to Philadelphia South college by a large gift by J. P. Wynn to Dr. H. LaFayette Harris, president of the college. Dr. Harris stated that the late Philadelphia—page four



The 46th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in Detroit next June. Delegates to the San Francisco convention chose Cleveland as the site of the 46th annual convention to be held in 1959. Detroit was named for 1957 last year at Atlantic City where the NAACP held its 45th annual conference.

SPEAKS FOR MEN SUNDAY
In the General Assembly

Archbishop of Arkansas Council on Human Relations, will be the speaker for combined Men's and Women's day observances at All Saints Presbyterian church, 1801 East Sumner Sunday morning. Dr. Griswold is a former professor at Houston village, Georgia, and is an ordained Methodist minister. W. Clyde Stone is president of the Presbyterian Men's Fellowship and Miss Thelma Hootch is secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO—The demands of the Negro for an equal share in the rights and privileges of American citizenship were spelled out in a score of resolutions passed at the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which met here June 26 to July 1.

The delegates, 1,000 strong, from 36 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska, called upon the Congress to pass the Powell amendment withdrawing federal funds for school construction from areas refusing to take steps towards school desegregation, to enact fair employment practices legislation, to establish a bipartisan commission on civil rights, to set up in the Department of Justice a civil rights division, and to prohibit racial discrimination and segregation in any federally aided housing.

They urged local NAACP branches to "assume the responsibility of conducting effective registration and voting campaigns" and called upon the national office to "disseminate to all local, state and regional units and, thus, them, to the membership and general public, information on the performance of the major political parties, branches of government, senators and congressmen, on the broad issues of the RESOLUTIONS...and so on."

SAN FRANCISCO—Responding to an impromptu plea by Franklin D. Williams, NAACP west coast regional secretary, 5,000 persons contributed a total of \$14,000 to the NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund at the closing session of its 47th annual convention at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here on July 3.

Crowding the Civic auditorium to ~~near~~ capacity, the delegates and visitors gave themselves up to Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, as he warned in the convention's final address: "The United States of America, in

Arkansans Contest In Elks' Oratorical Meet at Tuskegee

Johns are out of Indonesia. Bopha and the Good Coast in East Africa are about to strip off government. There are four factories in East and South Africa.

Believing Mr. Williams' words and seeing how wrong he was in the middle of the century, the British royal family should not be so much as a day's journey from the middle of the century.

Resolutions for Civil Rights Fight

After several years of clean and progressive administration in the state, it is regrettable that we have a man like him in an open, non-seeking office, who has put these political shenanigans above principles and cast our state in the category of Mississippi and Georgia, by using the Negro as a stepping stone to reach their goal. When Arkansas a few years ago held its state elections, I was in the state and saw the candidates who sought to win public offices by race-baiting, many of us took to heart that such low tactics were history, and couldn't be repeated.

Dixiecrats Kill Federal Aid To Education Bill in House



Woman hypocrisy was demonstrated in the question of civil rights when the proponents of Segregation voted with the Democrats against the Federal Anti-Segregation Bill after having voted for the Powell Amendment. When the Democrats were generally opposed to the bill, and by extension the way, the responsibility for the way in which the question had originated, was laid on the Republicans.

ATA Meets in Atlanta July 29 for Three Days

HEADLINES RUN BY EDITOR DAISY BATES IN STATE PRESS ARE REMINDERS OF OUR FIGHT

Ike Stands Firm on Rights Bill



HAIR FASHION MODELS—Four of many models appearing in hair fashions shown at Dunbar Community Center July 7, given by students of Veterans Beauty College. From left to right: Mrs. Ruthe Bailey, wearing the new "Ramp" style; hair color given by Miss Yvonne Powell; Mrs. Ruthe Taylor, wearing the little girls long curl in a mature hair style; Miss Yvonne Powell, under a model of Yvonne, wearing a gold hair spray; Miss Altha Abraham, completing the group. —Photo by Terry

Now He Says . . .

**State's Racial Bills
Worthless According
to State Legislator**

In a speech at a North Little Rock, Ark., will be a victory for the colored



VOLUME 17—NUMBER 11 LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1957 PRICE TEN CENTS

In Spite of Dixie's Racial Purity

White Man Held After Negro Woman Files Charges of Rape

Guest Speaker at Negro Church Causes White Minister A Heavy Fine

LOUISBURG, N. C.—A small white minister was supposed to have taken part in a meeting at a church in this town in 1956, of a church which a white minister was prevented from taking in 1956 by his arrest. The trouble of a church made of several white ended together and wrapped in an ugly mood before the new 16 East Johnson church near Center

HATTERSBURG, Miss.—David Bruce Shumaker, white 30-year-old truck driver of the city, was held after a Negro woman filed charges of attempted rape against him. The woman was employed as baby sister for the Shumakers. The woman appeared before Forrest County Judge William Harrison and asked that the 17-year-old white minister, Rev. White Phillips, Va., was accused Sunday shortly after his arrest. Sheriff Ford Vance said Shumaker, being held in Forrest county jail under a \$5,000 bond, said he was making the woman. The woman, mother of two children, said officers Shumaker and the wife returned home about

by before it is, so, and he offered to drive her home. Instead of taking her home, she said, Shumaker drove into a wooded area and tried to rape her. She said she broke away and ran to the house and called the police. Officers said Shumaker denied the woman's charge and said this is what happened. Before they reached the woman's home, she jumped from the car the same woman, unknown to him, he stopped the car and ran after her because she had left her purse in the car. He said he tried to catch her.

Civil Rights Rallies

Long Fight Forecast As Measure Reaches Senate

Sen. Republican Leader Knowland of California told reporters Tuesday after a conference with President Eisenhower, that he finds no change in the president's position. The president was pictured as still in favor of all the basic provisions of the civil rights bill.

However, Knowland did say that the president felt that the Senate may find that there are certain clarifications that will be necessary. The Senate added Tuesday as Knowland's action to bring the House-approved civil rights bill officially before it.

Knowland predicted leaders held that the measure would be approved. He also forecast defeat of a motion by Senator Morris (D., Cal.) to send the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee for a seven-day review of its provisions.

The Senate voted 73-28 to take the bill. It was the signal for a fight that may last all summer. Sen. after the Senate action, Eisenhower issued a statement expressing the hope that, in compromise amendments, the Senate "will keep the measure as effective piece of legislation."

Name Negro Woman DC Juvenile Court Judge, Ncnw Urges

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Black long family problems in the

Daisy Bates's newspaper, the Arkansas State Press, perfectly captures a brief, historic overlap of two monumental civil rights battles in July, 1957

In Washington D.C.: Congress was locked in a bitter debate over the Civil Rights Act of 1957—the first major federal civil rights legislation proposed since Reconstruction. President Dwight D. "Ike" Eisenhower had introduced the bill primarily to protect African American voting rights in the South. let southern senators completely gut the legislation. Southern politicians wanted to add amendments—such as requiring jury trials for anyone accused of blocking Black voters, knowing white southern juries would never convict segregationists. - TIME

Southern segregationist Democrats in Congress (led by Senators like Strom Thurmond and Richard Russell) were doing everything they could to kill or heavily water down the civil rights bill.

When the press ran headlines stating "Ike Stands Firm on Rights Bill," they were referring to Eisenhower's refusal to

For Daisy Bates, publishing this headline carried immense, hopeful irony. While Eisenhower was "standing firm" on a piece of paper in Washington, he was initially highly hesitant to intervene in the actual, physical crisis unfolding on the ground in Little Rock. When school started in September 1957, Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus defied federal courts and deployed the Arkansas National Guard to physically block the Little Rock Nine from entering the school.



A Full-Circle Journey: April Rike Named to Lead Central High School

LITTLE ROCK, AR — In spring, The Little Rock School District (LRSD) repatriated a homegrown leader back to her roots. **April Rike**—a Little Rock native and proud 1993 graduate of Central High School—returns to her alma mater, bringing with her more than two decades of dedicated service to LRSD students and families.

Standing on the historic steps of Central High, **Superintendent Dr. Jermall Wright** (inset above) highlighted the profound significance of Rike's appointment and the school's next chapter.

A Proven Track Record in LRSD

Rike's career spans over 25 years of classroom teaching and school leadership across the district:

- In the Classroom (1999–2020): Rike spent over two decades inspiring students as an educator at McClellan High School (1999–2003), Central High School (2003–2011), and Williams Magnet Elementary School (2011–2020).
- In School Administration (2020–Present): Transitioning to leadership, she served as Assistant Principal at Hall STEAM Magnet High School (2020–21), J.A. Fair K-8 Preparatory School (2021–2023), and most recently, Little Rock Southwest High School.

Academic Foundation

Rike's extensive practical experience is backed by a rigorous academic foundation:

- M.Ed. in Secondary Education — University of Arkansas at Little Rock
- M.Ed. in Urban and Rural School Leadership — University of Arkansas at Little Rock
- Ed.S. (Educational Specialist) in Educational Leadership — Arkansas State University

Welcome Home!

PHYLISS STICKNEY SET AS DAISY BATES FOR ONE-WOMAN STAGE PLAY TO CELEBRATE 69TH ANNIVERSARY OF CENTRAL HIGH

NEW JACK CITY, MALCOM X, JUNGLE FEVER STAR TO PLAY DAISY BATES IN KICKOFF FOR 69TH

LITTLE ROCK — To honor the 69th anniversary of the historic integration of Central High School, acclaimed actress and advocate **Phyliss Stickney** will take the stage in a powerful one-woman play portraying civil rights icon **Daisy Bates**.

The performance brings the legacy of our founder directly to life, capturing the fierce determination it took to guide the **Little Rock Nine** through one of the nation's most defining crises. Tickets for this special anniversary event are available soon. Join us in honoring the enduring spirit of a true American leader.



The performance coincides with the city's annual commemoration events anchored at the **Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site**. As the only fully operational high school in the country designated as a National Historic Unit, the site stands as a living monument to the bravery of the **Little Rock Nine**.

Each September, the historic site hosts events, community forums, educational programming, and reflective dialogues designed to honor the legacy of 1957.

Stickney's portrayal of Bates underscores the National Park Service annual mission to impact and inspire future generations.



Arkansas State News Celebrates Editor Daisy Bates & Little Rock Nine

As the 70th anniversary of the integration of Central High fast approaches in **2027**, which also marks the 100th anniversary of the school, the **Arkansas State News** will produce special commemorative editions to celebrate the life and legacy of Daisy Bates and the **Little Rock Nine**--who all risked their lives to advance Civil Rights and help end Jim Crow.





Trailblazer Lottie Shackelford Reflects on her School Choice: Central High vs. Hall High; Little Rock's Progress

In an insightful video interview with the Little Rock iPTV, Lottie Shackelford—the first female mayor of Little Rock and a long-serving vice chair of the Democratic National Committee—shared profound reflections on her decision to remain at her alma mater in 1957, during this year's annual Central High integration anniversary event.

Shackelford recounted her experience as a high school senior at Horace Mann during the 1957–1958 crisis, explaining her active choice to stay where she could fully engage in extracurricular activities. She emphasized that preserving and witnessing living history remains vital for younger generations. **Streaming on LittleRockiPTV.com**



STATE PRESS NEWS ALUMNI, STUDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS TO STAFF Reflections on Time As A Tiger and Life After Central High

Daisy Bates' Beloved print publication, *Arkansas Press New*, is our blueprint!

Producing "Special Editions" to celebrate the annual anniversary of the historic efforts achieved by the integration of Little Rock Central High, the State News is not a rebrand but an overdue reincarnation of the State Press for the 21st Century, and it is our aim to do the former editor proud.

"As a Central High alum, and member of the Daisy Bates fan club, it is my honor to write for State News" says Darren Dickerson a contributor (Class of '86).



CENTRAL HIGH STUDENT PRESENT FOR CHAOS OF 1957, SHARES NEW POV

The indelible image of the 1957 integration of Little Rock Central High is a scene of racial chaos.

However, the daily lives of the students is often overshadowed.

In an interview with a white student, Dale Wilcox shares a new perspective, a student POV on '57.

"We were looking forward to the chaos," says Wilcox about his family's preparation for day one.

RE-AIRS IN AUGUST: Wilcox interview set for re-air in August.

U. S. Troops Invade Little Rock; Take Over Central High School

Three years after the passage of Brown v. Board of Education, in 1957 nine Black students took a bold step by integrating one of Arkansas' most prestigious institutions.

Governor Orville Faubus ordered National Guard troops to block the entrance of the school, a mob gathers to help enforce the Jim Crow law, until the President is forced to intercede.

After Governor Faubus refused to allow **The Little Rock Nine** to enter Central High, then President Dwight Eisenhower federalized the Arkansas National Guard, Faubus' troops were used to quell the violence and unrest.

Daisy Bates, the editor of the State News, and leader of the Little Rock Nine, had Ku Klux Klan crosses burned on her lawn, survived bombing attempts, and her family faced constant death threats.

Facts few people know about Bates struggles for justice.

Each of the Little Rock Nine have shared their personal accounts and harrowing experiences from the first days of the integration.

The "most popular" stories of Central High always center on the racist reaction of the violent minority -- outside agitators trucked in to stoke unrest -- at the heart of resistance to Civil Rights.

Faubus Withdraws President Orders
National Guards
Monday Gives Police Busy Day as
Bored-Thirsty Mob Takes Over

Negro Children in
Calinness Replaces Violence as
Troops Make Position Clear

State Press

For the remainder of the 1957 school year, troops escorted the Little Rock Nine to classes to protect the teens from racial violence.

However, despite the drama that plagued the start of the school year, eventually the crowds dispersed, camera crews left, and life began to return to some sense of normalcy -- theoretically.

Games, Parties, Prom, the most memorable times of a student's life happened, and biracial friendships were formed, but those stories were not reported.

For the hundreds of students attending Central High, graduation remained the top

priority, along with getting into college, and/or starting their adult lives. There are few details on how the Little Rock Nine navigated school dances and events like homecoming. By all accounts that first year for them was a whirlwind of high profile events like trips to the White House, or meeting the most dynamic African American leaders like Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Achieving a major milestone, in May of 1958, one of the Little Rock Nine completed all his necessary course requirements to graduate on time. **Ernest Green** is the first Black student to graduate from Central High.

IN OUR OPINION



The Dual Faces of "Black Fatigue": How a Term for Racial Exhaustion Became a Cultural Tug-of-War

A recent discussion on the series **Discovery & Distrust**, regarding the confrontation—resulting in death—between **Karmelo Anthony** and **Austin Metcalf**, highlighted a striking and polarizing shift in modern American cultural discourse: the weaponization of the term **"Black Fatigue."**

The conversation illuminated how a concept rooted in the psychological toll on Black American of enduring systemic racism has been co-opted, exposing a profound, very exhausting disconnect between two entirely different worldviews.

The Weight of Enduring Systemic Bias

For the Black community, "Black fatigue" is an established, deeply understood reality. Coined academically by consultant Mary-Frances Winters in her 2020 book *Black Fatigue: How Racism Erodes the Mind, Body, and Spirit*, the term defines the severe psychological, emotional, and physical exhaustion that comes from navigating daily systemic racism, institutional bias, and generational trauma.

Host Darren D. Dickerson connects this exhaustion to the frustration of watching historical patterns repeat themselves. There is a profound fatigue in seeing double standards persist

within the legal and media landscapes—where a concept like "standing your ground" or receiving judicial leniency seems applied unevenly depending on the race of the individual involved. This side of the fatigue is born from a continuous struggle for basic equality, safety, and acknowledgment, leaving many feeling historically gaslit and perpetually weary.

Exhaustion from the Black Cultural Spotlight

Conversely, he points out a sharp counter-reaction brewing within conservative, MAGA, and right-wing digital spaces, where the term "Black fatigue" has been entirely re-engineered.

In these arenas, the phrase is used to express a sense of being "fed up" by what they perceive as an overwhelming societal focus on race, DEI, and Black or minority cultural grievances.

The tragedy of "Black fatigue" existing on both sides is that the two definitions cannot coexist constructively. While one side is exhausted by the heavy, ongoing reality of a 400-year-old struggle, the other side is exhausted simply by hearing about it.

When a term meant to heal and identify trauma is flipped into a tool to justify deeper division, it ensures the recycle of cultural exhaustion.

NEWS YOU CAN USE



CELEBRATING AN ICON: THE SECOND ANNUAL ANANDA DAY HONORS THE LEGACY OF ICON ANANDA LEWIS

Image Geyser and UIN iPTV have proudly streaming the second annual **Ananda Day**, a dedicated celebration honoring the groundbreaking life, career, and enduring cultural legacy of the late broadcast journalist and television icon **Ananda Lewis**.

and veteran talent manager **Dion Peronneau** of the Peronneau Agency. Together, they share personal reflections, untold stories, and celebrate the signature style and radiant spirit that made Lewis the reigning "It Girl" of the hip-hop and pop culture eras.

Lewis, who rose to fame as the vibrant voice of a generation on BET's Teen Summit and MTV's Total Request Live, left an indelible mark on media, fashion, and advocacy. To commemorate her massive impact, this year's anniversary event will feature an exclusive lineup of special industry guests who worked closely alongside her or carry forward her passion for style and culture.

Presented as a joint broadcast event by Image Geyser and UIN iPTV, the **Second Annual Ananda Day** ensures that Lewis's barrier-breaking history as a broadcaster, her fearless transparency in her health battles, and her deep community advocacy continue to inspire future generations of creators.

Among the featured guests are fashion trailblazer **Andy Hilfiger** (Tommy Jeans), acclaimed stylist **Rhonda Ray**,

Streaming Now On: LittleRockiPTV.com
InglewoodiPTV.com
BayAreaIPTV.com

CROSSWORD: FIND FIVE *Little Rock Nine Riot Mercer Lottie*





1927 Finished
construction



\$1.5 Million
cost to build



1977 National
historic site bestowed



1955 Named
Central High



America's Most
Beautiful High School

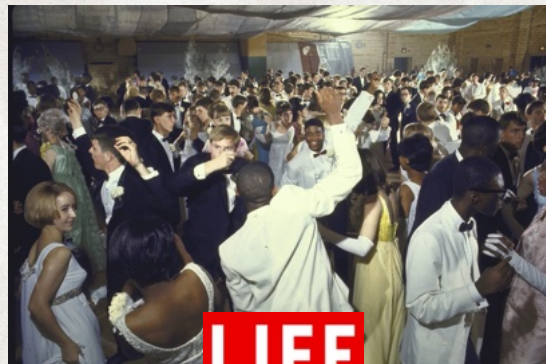


THE LOST YEAR
1958 CENTRAL CLOSED



CHEERING BLACK FIRSTS
HIGH STEPPERS INTEGRATE

EXERT



EXERT

After the Breakthrough: Desegregation at Little Rock's Central High

Ten years after the school was desegregated, students danced at the prom at Central High School in Arkansas, 1967. In a story on the process of desegregation, LIFE noted that many white students left the dance early to attend private house parties. The fight of the Little Rock Nine to integrate Central High School in Arkansas in 1957 is one of the defining moments of the civil rights movement. LIFE chronicled the Black students' courage in the face of resistance as they made their way to class, and returned the next year when the first of those Black students graduated.

And in 1967 LIFE was back to Central High to ask—ten years later, how's it going?

FUN FACTS ABOUT Central High



Four figures over the front entrance represent Ambition, Personality, Opportunity and Preparation.



The US Mint honored the Little Rock Nine with a commemorative silver dollar.



Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1992, a National Historic Site in 1998.

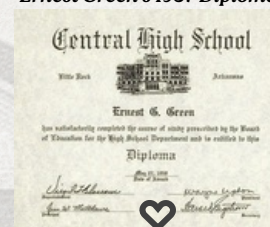


The US Postal Service honored the Little Rock Nine in 2005 with a commemorative stamp.



Hail to the old Gold
Hail to the Black. Hail alma Mater. Naught does she lack.

Ernest Green's 1957 Diploma



Ernest Green is the first African American student to graduate from Little Rock Central High.