

ord. The jets flew the distance in some 5 hours, 28 minutes.

Politics

June 2—James A. Farley says he is a candidate for Democratic nomination for U. S. senator from New York.

June 3—in California's primary elections, Democratic candidate Attorney Edmund G. Brown makes a strong showing, polling 2,181,000 votes to Republican candidate William Knowland's 1,575,000.

June 30—Nelson A. Rockefeller announces that he is willing to run for governor of New York on the Republican ticket.

Segregation

June 21—U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley grants a two and a half years' delay in racial integration to the school board at Little Rock, Arkansas.

June 23—Judge Lemley denies a motion for delay in executing his order suspending integration in Little Rock.

June 26—The N.A.A.C.P. presents a petition to the Supreme Court to bypass the Eighth Circuit Court and bring their appeal directly to the Supreme Court at once on the issue of the suspension of integration in Little Rock.

June 30—The Supreme Court refuses the N.A.A.C.P.'s appeal to review the decision to stay Little Rock school integration. The Court recommends that the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals (now in summer recess) hear the case before the September school term opens.

The Supreme Court rules that Alabama may not force an organization to reveal its members' names without violating the constitutional right to "freedom of association." Alabama had imposed a \$100,000 contempt fine on the N.A.A.C.P. for refusal to allow public examination of its membership list.

Supreme Court

June 16—in a five to four decision, the Supreme Court holds that the State Department cannot withhold passports because of the "beliefs and associations" of applicants; Congress has not so authorized the Secretary of State.

Ruling 6 to 3, the Supreme Court decides that "hot cargo" clauses can legally be included in union contracts, but unions cannot enforce hot cargo agreements unless employers agree in specific cases.

June 23—in a 7 to 2 decision, the Supreme Court rules that a suspected narcotics wholesaler could not be arrested without warrant by officers who broke into his apartment without notifying him of their purpose.

June 30—the Supreme Court declares, 6-3, that the fifth amendment provision against self-incrimination under the federal constitution does not protect a witness who claims that his testimony before a state grand jury may make him liable to federal prosecution.

The President's power to dismiss officials from quasi-judicial federal commissions is further restricted by the Supreme Court. In a unanimous decision, the Court rules that officials of independent federal agencies may only be removed for reasons specified by Congress in the law establishing the commission. (For the decision on Little Rock integration and the N.A.A.C.P. case, see Segregation above).

YEMEN

June 26—About one-third of the army of the state of Lahej deserts to join with Yemen. They take with them arms and ammunition.

YUGOSLAVIA

June 15—President Tito attacks Moscow and Peking for their criticisms of the Yugoslav government.

ERRATUM

We regret that an error occurred in the title of Paul Kecskemeti's book, reviewed in the June issue of CURRENT HISTORY. The correct title is *Strategic Surrender: The Politics of Victory and Defeat* (Stanford University Press, 1958).