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that would prevent forced mixing of races in our schools.

8. Did the U. S. Supreme Court say that my child has to go to school with a member of another race?

A. No.

9. What did it say, in effect?  
A. Only that we cannot deny admission of a child to a public school solely on the basis of race.

10. If conditions in my child's public school become intolerable, what happens?

A. Your school board can order an election; or 15% of the people in your school unit can ask for an election on suspending it. If the school is closed, it can later be reopened by vote of the people in the same manner.

11. Suppose children of another race are assigned to the school attended by my child and I object? What remedy will I have?

A. Your child can be reassigned to another public school provided one is reasonably available, or, if one is not available, you can withdraw your child from school. Then you may send your child to private school.

12. How can I afford that?

A. The state will provide the proportionate part of its school fund for your child's private education. Figured on the present basis, that would amount to about \$135.00 per school year. Your local school board could add any amount to that it sees fit. But the total amount of money given by the State and your local school board could not exceed the actual cost of your child's private education.

13. Can I send my child to any private school of my choice?

A. Yes. So long as the school is not operated by a sectarian (church) group and the school is approved by the State Board of Education.

14. What is a local option unit?

A. Under this program of Governor Hodges and the Advisory Committee on Education, your administrative school board may create what would be known as "local option units." A local option unit would be any county or city school administrative unit or any subdivision thereof.

15. Give me an illustration.

A. If your city school board wanted to, it could make a local option unit out of the immediate area that your child's school serves.

16. If the people in my area decide to close my child's school, could I send my child to a school in another unit?

A. You may not. However, you may move your home into another unit and your child could go to a public school there, or you can get a grant.

17. What about the compulsory school law?

A. It remains in the books with one change. Under this change you would not be forced to send your child to school if (1) the only public school available to you is integrated and (2) no approved private school is available.

18. Did the U. S. Supreme Court have the right to disturb our long-established school system like this?

A. We think not. We believe it took power unto itself that actually rests in the hands of the people of a state. The Supreme Court's continued assignment unto itself of unprecedented and illegal power is causing grave and growing concern throughout the United States. But until the court is curbed, its decisions are the law.

19. Do these questions on which we will vote get around the Supreme Court's decision?

A. Again, we are not attempting to defy the court. We are law-abiding, decent people. It is our prayerful wish to continue a public school system for those who want it and yet preserve our traditions.

20. Who determines when a condition is "intolerable" and a vote on closing the school is requested?

A. The word "intolerable" is not included in these bills. However, it is up to the people in a local option unit to determine whether their school's operation has become intolerable. The vote of the every section of North Carolina, both major parties, representing people in the unit will determine this question. If the vote is to close the schools, then the condition is intolerable. If the vote is to keep open the schools, then the condition is evidently not intolerable.

21. What will become of school buildings no longer used for public school purposes?

A. Public school buildings belong to local administrative units and therefore to the people who live in that unit. Laws that have been in the books for many years provide that local school boards may lease or sell school property no longer necessary for public school purposes.

22. Why should I vote?

A. It is the duty of every citizen to express himself at the polls on this highly important matter. This program is non-partisan and was formulated by earnest people in

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