bellious' nor 'faithful'" toward their former masters. Rather they were "ambivalent and observant"—"Folks dat ain' never been free," one of Jefferson Davis' slaves is quoted, "don' right know de *feel* of bein' free." Nonetheless, most whites felt betrayed as their former slaves either left or ceased to listen to them. The whites, Litwack observes, had mistaken "the slave's outward demeanor for his inner feelings, his docility for contentment and acquiescence."

*Contemporary Affairs*

**FROM BROWN TO BAKKE: The Supreme Court and School Integration, 1954–1978**
by J. Harvie Wilkinson III
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The Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, outlawing "separate but equal" education for blacks and whites, was unanimous. Southern newspaper editor J. Harvie Wilkinson III, a former law clerk (1972–73) to Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., examines the disputes—in the courts, on local school boards, among scholars—that have raged over race and education ever since. Between 1954 and the mid-1960s, writes Wilkinson, "the Court's prolonged patience with tokenism was its greatest mistake"; local officials integrated at their own "deliberate speed"—i.e., slowly, if at all. As the Court in the late 1960s and '70s intervened to insist on immediate integration of urban schools, white flight to the suburbs accelerated, black disillusionment deepened. In this thoughtful revisionist account, Wilkinson expresses the fear "that no solution fair to both races, supported by both races, and advantageous to both races can be humanly devised." He sees hope in the Court's 1978 5-to-4 decision in the "reverse discrimination" suit filed by a white man, Alan Bakke. By denying racial "quotas" but upholding "affirmative action" in school admissions, contends Wilkinson, the Court (deciding for Bakke in an opinion written by Justice Powell) pointed the way to balancing legitimate claims of discrimination against those of merit.