



Durham Negroes

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Noted Baptist Leader Charged With Contempt Of Court

WILKINS TO SPEAK AT SEDALIA

Education Board Hears Plea For Democracy Here

In a forceful and forthright manner J. H. Wheeler, chairman of the Education Committee of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, read a prepared statement to the City Board of Education here Monday night on the matter of segregation in the public schools of Durham and presented the Board with a petition signed by approximately 800 Negro parents and interested citizens calling upon the Board to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools under their jurisdiction on a non-discriminatory basis.

Present at the meeting, in addition to the Board members, were about 75 Negro representatives of the religious, educational, business, industrial and civic life of the community. Included among those signing the statement as read by Mr. Wheeler were Rev. Wm. H. Fuller, president of the Durham Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; C. O. Pearson, chairman of the legal redress committee of the NAACP in the state; J. S. Stewart, chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs; J. Fred Pratt, labor leader; Rev. C. E. McLeister, president of the Durham Ministerial Alliance; R. Kelly Bryant, secretary, Durham Business and Professional Chain and Fred Cuttino, labor leader.

The statement as read to the Board of Education by Mr. Wheeler is as follows:

We appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you with reference to the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 and the decree of the court dated May 31, 1955 in five cases grouped under the heading of "Brown vs. The Board of Education." All of these cases consider the question of racial discrimination in public education and the decision of the court together with the decree enunciate the principle that the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states or instrumentalities thereof from maintaining racially segregated schools. It is our feeling that the decision in these cases is a strong indication of the progress which has been made within recent years toward closing the gulf between the ideals of democracy as expressed in our Constitution, and the manner in which we practice them. For this reason, we are convinced that implementation of the decision in the Durham public schools will be a progressive step designed to improve the moral, economic, and religious fiber of our community. To this end, we respectfully submit to you petitions signed by 740 Negro citizens which read as follows:

PETITION

"We, the undersigned, are the parents of children of school age entitled to attend and attending the public elementary and secondary high schools under your jurisdiction. As you undoubtedly know, the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 ruled that the maintenance of racially segregated public schools is a violation of the Constitution of the United States and on May 31, 1955 reaffirmed that principle and requires "good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date" with the federal courts authorized to determine whether local officials are proceeding in good faith.

We, therefore, call upon you to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools under your jurisdiction on a non-discriminatory basis. As we understand it, you have the responsibility to reorganize the school system under your control so that the children of public school age attending and entitled to attend public schools cannot be denied admission to any school or be required to attend any school solely because of race and color.

The May 31 decision of the Supreme Court, to us, means that the time for delay, evasion or procrastination is past. Whatever the difficulties in according our children their constitutional rights, it is clear that the school board must meet and seek a solution to that question in accordance with the law of the land. As we interpret the decision you are duty bound to take immediate concrete steps leading to early elimination of segregation in the public school. Please rest assured of our willingness to serve in any way we can to aid you in dealing with this question."

In submitting these petitions to you, we do so with the request that you will consider the wisdom of acting promptly to formulate a plan for integrating the public schools of Durham and that you will abolish the present pattern of racial segregation in our schools. Roy Wilkins, Administrator of the NAACP said recently that, in his opinion, "the best way to begin is to begin." The truth of this statement seems to be borne out by the successful integration last fall of more than one-hundred thousand pupils in

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J. H. Wheeler, at right, is shown reading a statement to the City Board of Education last Monday night, asking for the immediate integration of the Public Schools of the City. There were gathered for the occasion approximately 75 Negro leaders representing religion, business, education and industry. See story Page One.

Judge Waring Pleads For NAACP Support

by Judge J. Waties Waring U. S. District Judge (Retired) Noted for his decision in the South Carolina primary cases which gave Negroes the right to vote in the South Carolina primaries and for his opinion favoring desegregation in the original Clarendon County school segregation case. Appointed U. S. District Judge, Eastern District of South Carolina by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and qualified January 26, 1942.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund is seeking financial, moral and spiritual support from Americans of good will who have the true interests of their country at



JUDGE J. W. WARING heart.

Why should we do this? On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a historic decision in which, speaking for a unanimous Court, the Chief Justice declared that segregation in the public schools is violative of the rights guaranteed to all of us by the Constitution of the United States.

The opinion is crystal clear and sounds the death knell of all forms of racial segregation. And so it is our duty as true Americans to support all endeavors to prevent evasion of this decision by the subversives who would adopt various devices to "cancel its effects."

These persons who would break down the law of the land, as declared by our high

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Dr. J. H. Jackson Now In Europe Under Fire At Historic Mt. Olivet

(Special to the TIMES)

CHICAGO Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, National Baptist Convention of America president and pastor of Chicago's historic Olivet Baptist Church, must stand trial for contempt of court. Jackson, now in England for the Baptist World Alliance, was ordered July 1, by Superior Court Judge Frank M. Padden, to show cause on Sept. 14 why he and associate defendants should not be punished for violation of an injunction issued January 5 by Padden restraining the pastor from barring 400 members and officers from the Church's annual business meeting.

Attorneys William R. Ming, Jr. and Loring B. Moore, counsel for the expelled members, said there is no doubt that Jackson will be punished for his rashness. Process servers were reported to have been physically prevented from serving papers on Dr. Jackson as he enlisted the aid of former Mayor Martin H. Kennelly,

"My good friend." The Mayor sounded a city-wide riot alarm resulting in more than 40 police squad cars and fire trucks plus scores of cops surrounding the church.



DR. J. H. JACKSON JACKSON ON ROPES Jackson, now in Europe, attending the Baptist World Alliance conference, was reported

ed on the ropes in this latest round of the 13-year-old bitter no-holds-barred battle of former church trustees and deacons, some of whom had served from 35 to 52 years, to be restored to membership and office. They were expelled when they persisted in questioning the manner in which the pastor handled the church's finances. "No white man or white judge is going to tell me how to run my church," the Mississippi-born Jackson who succeeded the late Dr. L. K. Williams as pastor of Olivet, told the church meeting audience. The contempt case comes up after the important National Baptist Convention at Memphis, September 7 through 11, where Jackson will again attempt to force a constitution change to permit the president an indefinite term of office.

MONEY MATTERS CAUSE In recent months, things at Olivet have been heading for a showdown, it was reported. The solid support the pastor (Please turn to Page Eight)



Reverend J. H. Brooks, (left), Superintendent of the Oxford Colored Orphanage, shown receiving Official Civil Defense Identification Tags for every child enrolled at the Orphanage, from Reverend H. Albert Smith, managing editor of The Carolina Times. These tags, made available and donated to the Orphanage by the Pet Milk Company, provide complete, quick, easy-to-read identification for every child. The children from the Orphanage are: (l. to r.) Bernard Lloyd, William Riggins, Ethel Hayes, William Hayes, Ernest Thomas, Katherine Crews and Mary Riggins.

NAACP Secretary To Address Council Of Presbyterians

Judge Bans All Jim Crow Parks

NORFOLK, VA. A federal district judge ruled here last Thursday that the state of Virginia has no legal right to lease public owned parks to private operators who will maintain a segregated pattern. Already the decision is being interpreted as a warning to states hoping to avoid the Supreme's Court ruling on segregation in public schools by leasing them to private operators.

The decision was handed down by Judge Walter E. Hoffman who ruled that the state could not transfer its responsibility to integrate the school through negotiated or other types of leases.

Judge Hoffman stated a decree will be entered prohibiting the state from barring Negroes as patrons of the park, a state-owned property. The defendants he stated will be permanently enjoined from barring Negroes solely on account of race and color.

The ruling is believed to be final decision in a case that has been under litigation for five years. He emphatically pointed out that the intention of the property was to deprive a segment of the citizens of the state from their constitutional rights.

Thus the fact has now been definitely established that state-owned property cannot be leased to private operators with the idea in mind of continuing segregation, which many feel also applies to public school property and therefore bans any intention of a state to resort to a private ownership plan to avoid integration.

SEDALIA Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will deliver the highlight address Friday, August 5 at 8:00 p. m. at the sixth annual summer retreat of the Council of Presbyterian Men of the Synod of Catawba to be held at the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia. Mr. Wilkins was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors of NAACP on April 11, 1955, to succeed the late Walter White.

Preceding Mr. Wilkins' address at 6:00 p. m. will be a panel discussion on the sub-



ROY WILKINS

ject: "The Christian Responsibility in the Challenge of Desegregation." Participating on this panel will be Dr. Ralph D. Wellons, President of Pembroke State College and President of the N. C. Council on Human Relations, Dr. J. Neal Hugley, acting College Minister and Professor of Economics, North Carolina College at Durham; W. E. (Please turn to Page Eight)

500 PLAINTIFFS MAY BE ADDED TO S. CAROLINA SCHOOL CASE

COLUMBIA, S. C. Attorney General T. C. Callison was notified here last Saturday by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and attorney in the Clarendon County School segregation case, he (Marshall) would make a motion when the case is called next Friday to include some 500 people living in the county as party-plaintiffs in the suit.

Originally the case was titled the "Harry Bridges and others against R. W. Elliott." Marshall now states he will add 500 more names of residents of Clarendon County to that of Harry Bridges. All of the names of the additional plaintiffs were included in the notice to the Attorney General and were listed on several legal size typewritten sheets. All of them are presumed to be the parents of children who would attend the

non-segregated schools should they be ordered by the court.

The suit was brought in the beginning as a class action and bore the names of the six plaintiffs since such action usually names only a limited number of persons as plaintiffs. A decision given in such actions is usually interpreted to apply to all persons similarly situated.

It is believed that Marshall intends making the motion in order to prevent any attempt on the part of the state to have the decision apply only to those persons named in the original action.

A three-judge federal court will hear the proceedings composed of Judge John J. Parker, George Bell Timmerman and Armistead M. Doble. These are the same judges which sat in the second hearing of the case prior to the 1954 ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court on segregation in public schools.