

NAAACP Winner In Segregation Cases

The Carolina Times

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The above photo shows a group of delegates and visitors to the Seventh Annual Meeting of the North Carolina branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Fayetteville last week. The photo was taken in front of the St. Luke A. M. E. Church where the public meetings of the Association were held.

Wilkins And Alexander Address Meet

Want More Action In Registration In North Carolina

Fayetteville — Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, president of the North Carolina branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Roy Wilkins, of New York, administrator of the NAACP, urged Negroes to greater political action here Thursday in the Seventh annual meet of the State organization.

In his address President Alexander referred to the effort to increase the voting strength of Negroes in the State to 250,000. Said he, "I am happy to report that according to reports received from all over the state we have increased the registration from less than 50,000 to 100,000. I also want to report that the politicians are worried about this increase in Negro registration because they do not want a large number of Negroes to get on the books. They certainly don't want Negroes in the heart of the black belt to wake up and show political self-interest. Believe it or not, they will do anything to endeavor to whip Negroes back into a complacent state. I say today they are in for the surprise of their lives because Negroes are not turning back. Negroes in North Carolina will continue to work with a singleness of purpose, without fear, without compromise and without deviation from the main objective."

Wilkins said there was a complaint among southern politicians that Negroes vote as a bloc and that this should be discouraged. "Whenever the campaign is pitched on a race level," he said, "there is nothing for Negroes to do but vote as a bloc, however much they'd like to consider other issues."

Regarding the recent primary race between Senator Frank Graham and Willis Smith, the national administrator denied that his organization had sent out cards urging people to vote for Graham. "It was plainly a trick," he said, "since the NAACP does not circulate voters."

However, Wilkins left no doubt about his stand in the matter. "I did not come down here to tell you how to vote (in the second primary) . . . But considering the record of Graham and that of Smith, if you don't know how to vote then shame on you."

He said his organization would continue its fight to secure FEPC in Congress. The Dixiecrats cannot be blamed entirely for the recent defeat of FEPC cloture vote in Congress, he said, since "there were seven absentees outside the South."

He believed that on a second cloture vote in about 10 days, the FEPC advocates could obtain at least 60 votes — which is still four short of bringing the measure to the floor for open debate.

Wilkins said the recent Senate primary election, although pitched on a race level, "was an improvement over the Florida race." The campaign in that state against Pepper "was the dirtiest I've ever seen."

Alexander cited several instances in which his state group had spotlighted racial controversies. One was the fight when two Negroes filed suit for admission to University of North Carolina. "This was the first step made by the state NAACP to eliminate discrimination in the field of higher education."

He also cited the case of Al-

Supreme Court Decision On Segregation Stuns Reactionary Southerners



COMMISSIONER WATSON: New York City Mayor William O'Dwyer swears in Municipal Judge James S. Watson to the post of Municipal Civil Service Commissioner at City Hall. Judge Watson replaces Darwin W. Telesford, who recently resigned.

Negroes Take Verdict With Usual Calm

Washington — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won a three-pronged victory here this week against segregation when the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision declared unequal schools and segregated dining car service to be unlawful.

The decisions were a terrible blow to southern advocates of white supremacy and left many momentarily stunned as to what steps are to be taken to stop the onward rushing tide of truth that apparently will not be stopped in the South.

The first victory in the fight against segregation came when the Court ordered railroads in the South to abolish segregation in dining cars. The other two victories followed two hours later when the Court ordered the law school at the University of Texas to admit Herman Marion Sweatt and to abandon the restrictions against G. W. McLaurin at the University of Oklahoma.

Chief Justice Fred Vinson in referring to the Sweatt case stated, "We cannot find substantial equality in the educational opportunities offered white and Negro students by the state. Said the judge further, "In terms of number of faculty, variety of courses and opportunity for specialization, size of the student body, scope of the libraries, availability of law review and similar activities, the University of Texas Law School is superior."

Continuing, Judge Vinson said "It is difficult to believe that one who had a free choice between law schools would even consider the Negro school. Few students and no one who has practical law would choose to study in an academic vacuum, removed from the interplay of ideas and the exchange of views with which the law is concerned."

The Court then reversed the decision of the lower courts and ordered the University of Texas Law School to admit Sweatt.

McLaurin Case
Judge Vinson also read the McLaurin case. In it the Court held that the school afforded him different treatment solely on account of his race. Although McLaurin had been admitted to the classrooms he was segregated.

"State imposed restrictions which produce such inequalities cannot be sustained," said the Court. The Court then reversed the decision of the Oklahoma lower courts.

More Than Twenty-Seven States To Be Represented At Nat'l NAACP Meet

BOSTON
Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey, under whose leadership the N. J. State Legislature passed the historic Freeman Civil Rights Law, will address the forty-first annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held here June 20-25.

More than one hundred and fifty delegates from twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia have already registered in advance for the six-day confab, with heavy advance registration from points as distant as California, Texas, Washington State, Arkansas, and Alabama.

Outstanding economists and authorities on labor and agriculture are scheduled to conduct a session on "The Negro in the Present Economic Situation" on Wednesday afternoon, June 21. Leading the discussion and speaking on "FEPC — Federal and State," will be Clarence Gross, executive assistant to the chairman of President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Dr. Early Out On \$5,000 Bond For Slaying Nurse

Williamston — Dr. Edward Early, physician of this city, was released from jail here Saturday under a \$5,000 bond for the slaying of his nurse, Miss Odessa Keys.

The physician was arrested and placed in jail last Monday night when, according to Dr. Early, the young woman was shot while he scuffled with her in his office over the possession of a gun.

Dr. Early was taken to Nashville last Saturday under a habeas corpus proceeding. A hearing was held before Judge Q. K. Nimocks and his release granted.

Dr. Early is well-known in medical circles of North Carolina, having practiced in Durham and Tarboro before leaving here several years ago. He is an alumnus of Howard University.

Miss Keys, is alleged to have engaged in an argument with the physician when the fatal scuffle ensued. Funeral services were held for her Wednesday.

NEGROES ENTER U. OF TEXAS; FIRST IN HISTORY

Austin, Texas — With no show of violence or even attracting much attention, John Saunders Chase and Horace Lincoln Heath became the first Negro students to enroll in the 67 year old University of Texas.

Chase, 25, a native of Austin, Texas, is a veteran of World War II, and will study toward a master's degree in architecture. He holds a bachelor of science degree from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Heath, 50, of Waco, Texas, will seek the degree of doctor of philosophy in government. He received the bachelor of science degree from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, and a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Herman Marion Sweatt, the Houston Negro postman, whose suit against the University of Texas was instrumental in breaking down its segregation barriers, will enroll in September. The Supreme Court ruled Sweatt must be admitted to the university because the law facilities at the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston are not equal to those at the University of Texas.

202 Degrees Awarded At N. C. College Finals

One hundred forty two North Carolina students were among the 202 recipients of undergraduate and graduate degrees at North Carolina College's 39th commencement exercises at 11 o'clock here in B. N. Duke Auditorium Tuesday morning.

Sixteen States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are represented in this year's class.

Dr. Martha B. Lucas, retiring president of Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va., and special representative of the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization was the finals speaker.

At baccalaureate services Sunday afternoon at 3:30 in Duke Auditorium, Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president, the Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., delivered the annual sermon.

According to Mrs. Frances M. Eagleson, North Carolina College registrar, Tar Heel students are candidates for the following degrees: BA, BS, BS, 34; BSC, 19; BS in Library Science, 11; BS in Home Economics, 5; LL. B., 8; MA, 16; MS, 9; and MPH, 7.

Fifty four Durham students comprise the largest number from a single city. They are:

Bachelor Of Arts
James Shepard Allen, Douglas Allison, Rosa B. Branch, Mable Christine Bullock, Betty Louise Claiborne, Ramola Wiggins Corbitt, Iris Lee Jones, Lucille Rachel Martin, Joseph Thurman Mitchell, Vermelle Ellen Roland, Clathan McClain Ross, George Booth Smith, and Lucille Leonard Young.

Bachelor Of Science
Haywood Adjafter Allen, Willie Bradshaw, Avery Edgar Clark, Owen Ward Beecher Caward, James Marion Elliott, Earl David Lowery, Holman Thomas Pettiford, Aaron Lorenza Seate, Booker Taliaferro Smith, Lizzie Rebecca Smith, Lois Marie Smith, Daniel Dempsey Whitted, James Elmer Woods, and Angus Wilton Woods.

Master Of Arts
Johnny Willie Barnes, Elizabeth Sarah Bell, Ronald Clifford Foreman, Jr., Herbert Harrell Gunn, Eddy Leathers Michaux, James Morse Schooler, Lola Harris Solice, and Katherine C. Thomas.

James Phelbert Carrington, Oscar DePriest Cotton, John Mills Holloway, Roxie Juanita Holloway, Bernice Jackson, Silas A. Ragland, and Willie Mae Steward.

Bachelor Of Science In Home Economics
Willie Shelton Cardwell, and Ruth Lucille Gilliam.

Bachelor Of Science In Public Health Nursing
Eugenia Albritton Cordice and Ola Barbee Jefferson.

Bachelor Of Science In Library Science
Ethel T. Bradshaw and Viola Juline Poe.

Master Of Science In Public Health
William Leonard Keaton, and Andrew Carnegie Whisenont.

Students from other states are candidates for degrees are:

Virginia
Bachelor Of Arts
Hezekiah Morris, Jr., Martinsville; Winton Ruton Pearson, Portsmouth; and Albert Ellman Williams, Charlottesville.

Bachelor Of Science In Commerce
William Russell Jenkins, Hampton.

Bachelor Of Science
Ruell Buddy Blair, Newport News; John Jasper Cardwell, Lynchburg; Wilfred Hasten Carter, Bristol; Selma Evelyn Ferguson, Danville; Rose Marie Johnson, Lexington; Lee More Wiley, Statesboro; Russell Williams, Richmond; Henry McNair Woodard, South Boston.

Master Of Science In Public Health
Albert Walter Jones, Petersburg.

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Play School of W. D. Hill held closing exercises, June 1st, 7:00 p. m. at the Center. Sitting left to right — Eugene Harrington, Milton Grant, Timothy Page, Ronald Reed, Sylvia Jones, Kyle Schooler, LaVoye Daye, Alexia James, Lonnie Forte, Beryl Sansom, Fern Thorpe, Jeannetta Stewart, Sybil Ray, Jean Stnback, James Moffitt, George White, Charles Edward Cannon, Martin Weston, Louise George, Nathaniel Walker, Theodore Speigner.

Proposes Bunche For Ambassador To Russia

Collier's today proposed Dr. Bunche as the ideal man for the job of Ambassador to Russia.

The national weekly suggests on its editorial page this week that President Truman offer the post to Dr. Bunche "at the earliest opportunity,"—not only to confound the Kremlin but as a squelcher to Russia's propaganda campaign built around racial segregation in the United States.

Dr. Bunche, presently director of the trusteeship division of

the U. N., deserves a chance to try peacemaking talents of the cold war in Russia, says Collier's.

"It shouldn't be thought that we are advocating Dr. Bunche's appointment as a stunt," says the weekly's editorial. "Rather it would be a logical step in America's progress toward better race relations."

The weekly suggests that the President make the Bunche appointment "when Admiral Alan J. Kirk has had enough of the Moscow assignment."

A Bunche appointment would be one way for our government to turn the tables on the Soviet segregation propaganda "and show the world, by deed rather than by word, that the segregation picture isn't so black as it's painted."

"The Russian citizen could not very well be denied the knowledge that Washington had sent a Negro ambassador to his government," the Collier's editorial says. "He couldn't be insulated from the contradiction between propaganda and actuality."

COMING NEXT WEEK!

A cross section of opinion by prominent Negroes on the recent rulings against segregation by the Supreme Court.

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Standing — Gloria Evans, Lipscomb, LeEtta Smith, Alton Teasley, James Cannon, Clinton Westly, Cecily Smith, William Rogers, William Forte, Gayle Ray, Milton Mayo, Anita Parker, Elizabeth Ann Jones.