

1 Accredited Person County Race School

Probe Explosion At Howard U.

WASHINGTON A Federal Security Agency group was investigating the explosion here which last week killed four workmen who were moving potassium and sodium chlorate at Howard University.

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THE TRUTH UNBRIDED

FOR THIRTY YEARS THE OUTSTANDING WEEKLY OF THE CAROLINAS

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NAACP Seeks 2 Million Dixie Voters

Negroes Will Attend White Schools In Del.



DR. MARJORIE L. BROWN DR. ERNEST MANNASSE DR. ALVIN W. ROSE

NCC's Drs. Rose, Mannasse, Brown Receive Ford Grants

Three North Carolina College professors were named recipients of fellowships from the Ford Foundation, it was announced this week by the president of the Foundation Education program.

The three are Dr. Marjorie L. Brown, acting chairman of the department and professor of mathematics; Dr. Ernest Moriz Mannasse, professor of German and philosophy; and Dr. Alvin W. Rose, graduate professor of sociology.

Over \$1,400,000 in fellow-

ship grants were made to 246 college professors from 160 schools in 42 states by the Ford Foundation, it was announced this week by the president of the Foundation Education. The grants, reputed

to be among the most lucrative made in higher education, afford recipients with a present salary tax free, for a year's study.

This year's recipients were selected by a board of 16 college presidents and officials from a group of 1,158 applicants.

Clarence H. Faust, president of the Ford Faculty Fellowship program, who made the announcement of the winners of the awards, stated that this year's grants are being made as a part of the Fund's program aimed at strengthening liberal education in the United States.

Dr. Brown, professor of mathematics at NCC since 1949, was granted a fellowship to complete research on "One parameter subgroup in the full linear groups of order N," and begin preparation of a monograph of "Elements of Topological Groups."



DR. JAMES LAUREY

Dr. J. Laurey Gets Medical Post At Howard

WASHINGTON Dr. James Richard Laurey has been appointed professor and head of the Department of Surgery at Howard University, it was announced here last week.

Dr. Laurey succeeds the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, who was

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A native of Memphis, Tenn., she has studied at Howard and Michigan Universities. Dr. Brown holds membership in the American Mathematical Society, among other groups, and has contributed articles to the Mathematical Association of America and International Congress of Mathematicians publications.

A study of the "Place of the German poet, Steinsangere," is Dr. Mannasse's fellowship project. Dr. Mannasse, who has been professor of German and philosophy at North Carolina College since 1939, is a native of Drumburg, Germany.

He has studied at the Uni-

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WILMINGTON, DEL. In what may prove to be a historic ruling, a court of chancery here on Monday ruled that Negro elementary pupils may attend heretofore white schools in two suburban school districts.

Chancellor Holland J. Seitz held that education facilities for Negroes in Claymont and Hockessin school districts are inferior to those provided for white pupils.

Claymont is six and one-half miles from Wilmington. It was near here that General George Washington stayed in August of 1777, while waiting to learn the destination of the British Army which had landed at Elk River, Maryland.

Hockessin lies five miles off highway 41 which runs from Wilmington to the Delaware-Pennsylvania line.

Henry Lee Moon, Public Relations official for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called Chancellor Seitz's ruling "most encouraging."

In a telephone interview with THE CAROLINA TIMES, Moon said: "This is the first real victory in our campaign to destroy segregation of American pupils in elementary and high schools. We are convinced that segregation in elementary and high schools is at least as unlawful as in graduate schools and universities."

HE FURTHER SAID: "Three other cases in Kansas, South Carolina and Virginia are being appealed to the Supreme Court. Other similar cases are being presented in Georgia and Missouri. Chancellor Seitz's decision will be a valuable precedent in

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Annual Business Conference Set

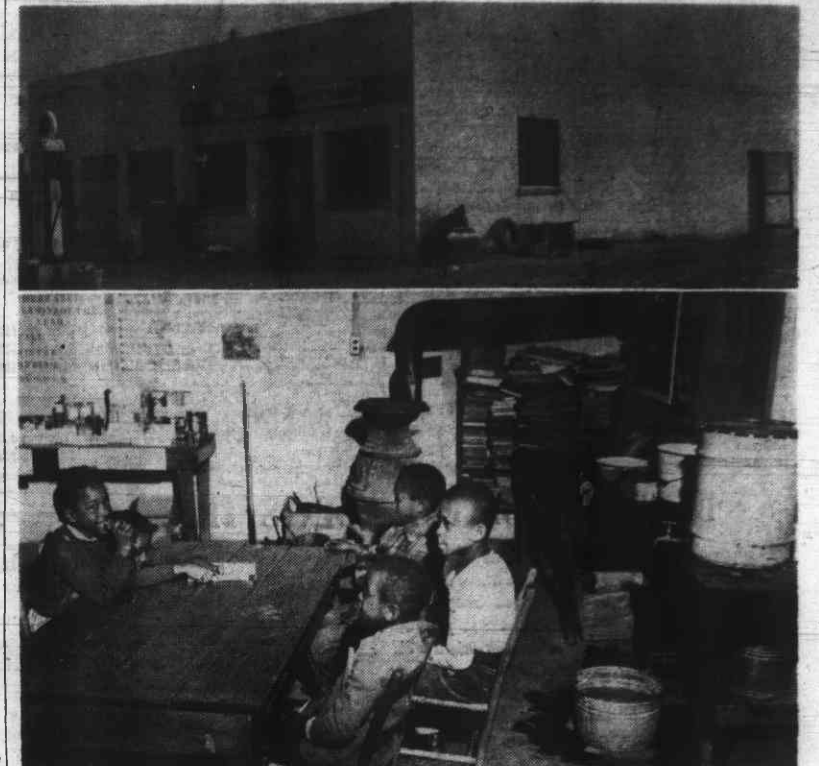
WASHINGTON The Seventh Annual Conference on the Negro in Business will be held here April 17, 18 and 19 under the sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Elmer Martin Lancaster, Adviser on Negro Affairs to Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, is directing the program, the purpose of which is to fully inform Negro businessmen of the technical information and business facilities available to them from the Department of Commerce. Lancaster said the meetings also provide a forum for the discussion of common problems and economic trends affecting small business establishments owned by Negroes.

The Durham committee named by Lancaster is headed by George W. Cox, vice president and agency director, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Other members are T. R. Speight, chairman, Board of Directors, Durham Chain; J. H. Wheeler, vice president and cashier, Mechanics and Farmers Bank; and Professor C. T. Willis, of the Commerce Department, North Carolina College.

The Durham meeting is one of three announced by C. Roy Munde, regional director of Commerce-NPA in Richmond. The other two were scheduled to be held in Richmond and Baltimore.

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The Thomas Filling Station near Roxboro provides space for three classrooms of the Lee Jeffers School, one of Person County's 21 unaccredited schools. A number of pupils who attend the school are shown in the bottom picture. Notice the drinking facility, the pot-bellied stove, and the collection of "books" against the wall. (Other pictures, page Seven).

21 Schools Are Sub-standard

By W. R. BLAKE

ROXBORO What might be considered one of the most pronounced cases of discrimination against Negro school children under North Carolina's "separate but equal" school system came to light here recently when representatives of the CAROLINA TIMES discovered, on a routine visit to Person County, that in addition to the operation of only one accredited school for Negroes in the entire county, several actually have no drinking or running water of any kind and in one instance three or more classes (of one Negro school) are being taught in a filling station building.

THE THOMAS FILLING STATION building, located near Roxboro, houses three of this school's classrooms. The filling station-store shares the rear side of the building, and the three class-rooms are located on the far side of the building. The three classes were once housed in an annex to the main school building. The annex, which was really a Camp Butner barracks building moved from the deactivated camp site to the school property, was demolished in a storm in February, 1951. Although the storm occurred during a school day, the students providentially were not at school because the conditions of the roads were such that school buses were prohibited from making their regular trips to pick up students.

1952 Durham County Cancer Drive Begins

The 1952 Cancer Drive for Durham County began here this week.

Dr. Charles Watts has been appointed co-chairman of the local unit which has also as drive officials, Mrs. J. L. Stewart, Public Health Educator; and J. O. Funderburg, Assistant Cashier, Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.

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THE TIMES' REPRESENTATIVE also discovered two one-teacher schools and five two-teacher schools for Negroes in the County; the remainder, numbering 14 in all, make a total of 21 unaccredited Negro schools in the entire County. The only accredited school for Negroes is the high school department of the Person County Training, a high and elementary school in the city of Roxboro. This, added to the 21 schools just mentioned, actually make a total of 22 schools that the county is operating for Negroes, all of which are unaccredited except the high school mentioned above.

A sharp contrast to this most deplorable situation is to be found in the white school system where the County has succeeded in doing away with one-teacher and most of the two-teacher white schools and where out of a total of eleven schools only two are unaccredited, the Cunningham and East Roxboro schools.

The one-teacher Negro schools of Person County are Pine Hill and Siloam. The two-teacher schools are Woodsdale, Woodburn, Union Grove, Hester Grove and Brown Hill.

THE WHITE ACCREDITED SCHOOLS are Roxboro High, accredited in 1925; Mount Tirzah, accredited in 1927; Allensville, accredited in 1943; Bethel Hill, accredited in 1941 and Bushy Fork, accredited in 1928. Allensville and Bethel Hill have elementary departments, the latter of which were accredited in 1930 and in 1928, respectively.

The other accredited white elementary schools are Ca-Vel, accredited in 1946; Helena, accredited in 1940; Hurdle Mills, accredited in 1943; and Longhurst, accredited in 1946.

In all, Person County employs a total of 75 Negro teachers who teach a total of 2,744 pupils, and a total of 128 white teachers who teach a total of 5,768 pupils. In other words, for about every 29½ white pupils there is a teacher, while for about every 36½ Negro pupils there is a teacher. Here again is a deliberate robbery of the Negro children's right to equal educational advantages as provided for them under the laws of North Carolina.

WORDS CANNOT EXPRESS the sad plight of the Negro schools in Person County. You have got to see it for yourself to believe that in this day of modern educational opportunities such conditions actually exist. You have got to see Negro children trying to learn in a filling station building; you have got to see the outside toilets, the mud surrounding the Lee Jeffers main school building and the mud all over the floors of the classrooms, in spite of the strenuous efforts of mud-weary students and teachers to keep up some kind of appearance of classroom neatness. You have got to see Negro children drinking water that has been hauled from the white school and placed in a big tin can for them, to believe that civilization in North Carolina can actually produce such a condition. You have got to see them doing janitorial duty and lugging coal to put in an old fashion pot-bellied stove in an effort to keep warm, to believe your eyes.

THEN YOU have got to travel only a short distance where you will see a beautiful brick, steam-heated structure with fulltime janitorial service and a gymnasium for whites, to understand that you are in a county where discrimination has reached the point of being vicious, if not criminal.

In Roxboro, the bells toll in white churches on Sunday morning and white folks, including members of the Person County Board of Education, go to church the same as other people, and listen to long-faced ministers tell about the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

WHEN representatives of THE TIMES told Superintendent of Schools, R. B. Griffin, that it appeared that his Board of Education was trying to force Negroes into court to get better school facilities for their children he merely smiled confidently as if he was satisfied that they did not have the courage of the senses.

Campbell To Give Address At J. C. Smith

CHARLOTTE Dr. E. Ray Campbell, secretary of the Division of Higher Education of the Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church USA, will deliver the Founders' Day address at Johnson C. Smith University on April 7.

Dr. Campbell is a graduate of Yale University and has served as secretary of the Yale Christian Association, traveling secretary for the Student Voluntary Movement, secretary of the Council on Theological Education, member of the Executive Board of the National YMCA and a member of the Executive Committee on the National Council of Churches of Christ in USA.

White House Isn't 'Final Solution'

NEW YORK Setting a goal of 2,000,000, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last week announced the launching of a non-partisan drive to double the present number of Negro voters in the South before the November election.

According to the best available estimates there are now about 1,000,000 Negro voters in the southern states, White said in making his announcement. "To become an effective political factor in the South," he asserted, "The Negro vote will have to be vastly expanded. If Negroes are to have any influence in government, if they expect to get Congress to pass civil rights measures, they must vote intelligently, consistently and in ever-increasing numbers. Our goal for 1952 is 2,000,000 southern Negro voters.

Taking the lead in this campaign, the North Carolina Conference of NAACP Branches held a conference in Charlotte on March 22 attended by 300 delegates from all sections of the state. Kelly M. Alexander was named chairman of the state registration and voting committee. Committee chairman were also chosen for nine of the state's twelve congressional districts.

In an address to the North Carolina conference, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, warned against the tendency to look to the White House "for the solution of many of our problems."

Under the American system of government, he said, "the White House is not the final answer. Here in North Carolina where you have the right to break a major part of the backbones of the Dixiecrat movement. Because you send two senators and twelve congressmen to Washington, you have the power to break at least 14 sections of the Dixiecrat backbones. You cannot win merely depending on the President, whoever he may be. You can win only by getting out the vote."

The incumbent originated the \$1 parking ticket plan and the multiplying system of fines for habitual intoxication.

The \$1 parking ticket plan is for the convenience of the parking violator who can pay the \$1 fine at Police Headquarters within 48 hours in lieu of going into court.

The system of graduated fines for drunkenness works like this: first offense, \$5 and costs; second, \$10 and costs; third, \$20 and costs; fourth, \$40 and costs; fifth and additional cases, \$50 and costs.

To prove the merits of this plan he can refer to actual records as follows: 1946-47, 2,840 cases of drunkenness; 1947-48, 2,541 cases; 1948-49, 2,998 cases; 1949-50, 2,419 cases; 1950-51, 1,956 cases.

Judge A. R. Wilson Files For New Term As Magistrate

Judge of Recorder's Court A. R. Wilson, this week ended all speculation as to his future political aspirations by filing for a new term of office.

Wilson, a veteran Durham lawyer, said last night that "if elected I shall continue to conduct court in an efficient and business-like manner, always striving to serve the best interest of all the citizens of Durham County."

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JUDGE A. R. WILSON

Judge Wilson reminds that since July, 1951, the office of Judge of Recorder's Court, by an Act of the General Assembly, has been a full-time position.

"For that I have had to relinquish my law practice, I hold court each morning while most of my afternoons and some

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