

250,000 ATTEND MIXED SCHOOLS

Periodical Dept
Duke Univ Library

The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBridged

VOLUME 31 — NUMBER 46

DURHAM, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1955

PRICE 10 CENTS

Negro Is Test For Democracy---Wilkins

By H. Albert Smith

RALEIGH

In a "Freedom Day Celebration" held in the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium last Sunday afternoon, Roy Wilkins, newly appointed executive secretary of the NAACP and successor of the late Walter White, declared that despite all opposition and delaying tactics, there is nothing that can prevent the effectuation of the Supreme Court's directive calling for desegregation in the public schools of America and that in the notable decision of the highest tribunal in the land, the court said, "There is no such thing as separate but equal educational facilities."

The "Freedom Day Celebration," which was sponsored by the North Carolina Conference State NAACP Branches and included a memorial service in honor of the late Walter White, former National NAACP Executive Secretary, attracted a crowd of several thousand persons who over taxed the seating capacity of the Memorial Auditorium ground floor.

Kelly M. Alexander, president of the N. C. State Conference, presided.

Wilkins was introduced by J. H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, who characterized Wilkins as a man "dedicated to the task to erase the difference between our professed beliefs in the principles of Democracy and the way in which we practice them."

Wilkins said at the outset of his address that once he could say that North Carolina was one of the key states in the fight for equality but not now. "North Carolina," he said, "is behind Arkansas, Texas, and Missouri. In Texas, Negroes and whites are going to Junior Colleges together, playing on the same football teams, and swimming in the same pools."

Wilkins said that the Supreme Court's decision represents the "aspirations, hopes and desires of the colored people of North Carolina," and, where white people think to the contrary, Negroes are just too smart to let them know what they (Negroes) are thinking.

The speaker stated that the

Supreme Court's edict not only challenges the conscience of the nation, but will spread to other areas in the relationships of whites and Negroes. He

(Please turn to Page Ten)



J. Henry Sayles, Chairman of the Science Division at Bennett College, Greensboro, who has been awarded a grant from the Southern Fellowships Fund, Chapel Hill for a year of graduate study. Mr. Sayles, now on leave, is studying for his doctorate in chemistry at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio where he will continue his studies for the 1955-56 school year.

Trapshooting Color Bar Is Banned By National Olympics Committee

NEW YORK

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been assured by the United States Olympic Committee that there will be no racial discrimination in the selection of the United States Olympic trapshooting team.

In response to a letter from Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary J. Lyman Bingham, executive director of the Olympic Committee, gave assurance that "no tryout for the United States team will be permitted unless every American citizen who can meet amateur qualifications is given an opportunity to participate in the tryout."

Mr. Wilkins had expressed "dismay that the U. S. Olympic team which will participate in the 1956 Olympic games will include a trapshooting team limited to members of the Amateur Trapshooting Association," an organization which restricts Negro membership. The NAACP executive filed a protest with Mr. Bingham and Marynard Henry, ATA president.

"The International Olympic Committee would not allow any

(Please turn to Page Ten)



Samuel Harris, Durham insurance man, who was elected president of the Hillside High School Parents Teachers Association at a meeting held here recently by the association. Other officers elected were: C. C. Malone, first vice president; John Tucker, second vice president; Mrs. Julia Henderson, secretary; Mrs. Ruth Bolden, assistant secretary, and Mrs. O. S. Stewart, treasurer.

Anderson Charges Elks Grand Exalted Ruler With Cowardice

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Firing a double blast this week newsmen Trezzvant W. Anderson disclosed that Elks Grand Exalted Ruler Robert H. Johnson had refused to accept a registered letter containing fraud charges against Grand Secretary William C. Hueston and the late J. Finley Wilson.

And in the same breath Mr. Anderson announced that he is "very definitely" a candidate against Mr. Hueston this year for the post of Grand Secretary of the Elks. "It's time for a change from the old dictatorship, which has ruled Elksdom for the last 33 years," Anderson declared.

(Please turn to Page Ten)

Last Call For Carnation "Healthy Baby Contest For \$535 In Cash Prizes

It's last call for the Carnation Hometown Healthy Baby Contest! Yes, it's now or never, for all you parents who want to enter your baby's snapshot in the big 1955 competition to find the cutest, healthiest-looking baby to win the \$300.00 First Prize, awarded by Carnation Evaporated Milk. Nineteen other "championship" babies will also share in the big Carnation prize money.

For parents who may have been out of town when the Contest started, here is a last-minute summary of the rules: All you do is send a recent snapshot of your baby, along with the official Healthy Baby Contest entry blank. Only babies three years of age or younger are eligible. Parents who have more than one infant within the age classification may enter them, too using separate snapshots and entry blanks for each child. Official entry blanks can be obtained without charge at the editorial office of this newspaper.

We are very happy to have been selected by the Carnation Company to bring all our readers the exclusive news about this wonderful Contest. For years, one of the major causes this newspaper has supported is better care for our community's babies. We believe that these "youngest citizens" have every right to the finest care that modern nutritional science can provide.

For more than 50 years, healthy babies have been Carnation's first concern, too. So universally accepted is Carnation Evaporated Milk today that eight out of 10 mothers who feed a Carnation formula say, "my Doctor recommended it." To produce a milk of such high safety and quality is no easy task. It requires constant vigilance and research, in all of Carnation's 35 evaporated milk plants in the U. S. and Canada. It means developing the world's

(Please turn to Page Ten)

Voluntary Desegregation

Meanwhile, in the 12 months since the original Supreme Court decision and in the absence of formal decrees ending segregation, what has happened? Although the Court branded public school segregation unconstitutional, it did not at any time direct any school system to desegregate. John M. Dalton, attorney general of the State of Missouri, indicated local school boards were free to desegregate immediately, but were not required to do so until the Supreme Court formulated its decrees. Thus any immediate steps to desegregate were voluntary. NAACP lawyers maintain that any school board may proceed to integrate its schools, state constitutions and statutes providing for segregation notwithstanding.

Attending the newly de-

(Please turn to Page Ten)

NEW YORK

Nearly 250,000 Negro and white children are attending classes peacefully together in 500 public elementary and secondary schools which, until last year, had been for the exclusive use of boys and girls of one race or the other.

This introduction of democratic patterns in education is the direct result of the United States Supreme Court's historic anti-segregation decision, the first anniversary of which will be celebrated Tuesday, May 17.

In the twelve months since that day, information compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicates that school desegregation has been initiated in the District of Columbia and the City of Baltimore, in two towns in Arkansas, 29 counties in West Virginia, 30 communities in Missouri, five towns in Delaware, six cities in Kansas, and scattered communities in Arizona and New Mexico.

For a full year now public school segregation has been formally recognized by the nation's highest tribunal as contrary to our basic law and a denial of "the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment." In handing down this decision, the nine justices of the Court unanimously concluded "that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place." Further, they asserted "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

"Separate but Equal" Banned

This decision laid bare the obsolete doctrine of "separate but equal" which has shaped racial patterns in the South since 1896 when the Supreme Court, over the prophetic dissent of Justice John Marshall Harlan, created this legal fiction. "The Constitution is color blind," Justice Harlan then maintained. Fifty-eight years later, on May 17 last, the Court unanimously affirmed this minority dissent.

The Court, however, refrained from handing down decrees ordering state and local authorities to proceed forthwith to desegregate the schools. "Because these are class actions, because of wide applicability of this decision, and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity," the Court asserted. Accordingly, the justices asked for further argument to determine how and within what time limits public school segregation was to be ended.

Argument was heard in Washington, April 11-14, with Thurgood Marshall and his associates contending for a deadline of September, 1955, to implement the Court's May 17 ruling. The NAACP lawyers urged the Court to set September, 1956, "as the outside date by which desegregation must be accomplished."

Attorneys for the segregation states urged that no deadline be determined and that the Federal District courts be authorized to settle the issue in the light of local conditions. The United States government, through Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff, agreed with the southern states that the cases should be sent back to the lower courts without a specified deadline. The Solicitor General's plan would require local authorities to submit to the district court within 90 days a plan to end segregation "as soon as possible." If no plan were submitted the district court then would be empowered to issue "appropriate orders" stipulating desegregation by the beginning of the next school term.

Attending the newly de-

(Please turn to Page Ten)



The above photos are taken from scenes at the mammoth mass meeting held in Memorial Auditorium in Raleigh Sunday, by the North Carolina State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Top photo shows Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of NAACP addressing the crowd of approximately 4,000, gathered from all over the state. At the right of Mr. Wilkins is Kelly Alexander, president of the State Conference, who presided. Third from the left is J. H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, who introduced the speaker. The two women on the platform are Mrs. Ruth Morgan, (left) of Wendell and Mrs. Beatrice Burnett, (right) of Tarboro. Bottom photo shows a section of the auditorium and the mammoth crowd.

Issues Call For People Of African Descent To Meet In New York City

NEW YORK

At the request of the leaders of the Istiqlal Party of Morocco, the Neo-Destour Party of Tunisia, the African National Union of Tanganyika and the East African National Association, Jas. R. Lawson, president of the United African Nationalist Movement, issued a call for a conference of all peoples of African descent to be held in New York City. Mr. Lawson was elected chairman of the conference committee.

This forthcoming gathering which will be held the first week in August 1955 is expected to go on record on various issues raised at the Bandung Conference as well as some issues never introduced there.

The first day of the Conference—August 1—will be devoted to the registration of Delegates at the Hotel Theresa and that night Miss Africa will be crowned in an outdoor ceremony in front of the Hotel, during the Marcus Garvey Day Celebration.

The August 1955 Meeting is the second such conference called by the U. A. N. M., the first held at the Hotel Theresa, New York, January 3, 1953, took action on a number of issues among which were these:

1. Outlined A Proposed American Policy Towards Non-White Independent Countries in Africa.
- (1) Africans to be furnished arms for self-defense.
- (2) Make West Point and Annapolis available to Ethiopian, Liberian, Egyptian and Libyan officers.
- (3) Remove British troops from Ethiopia.
- (4) Grant African natives foreign aid comparable to that given Europeans.

2. Outlined American Policy Towards Protectorates.
 - (1) A plebiscite should be held in Tunisia, Morocco, and in the Condominium of the Sudan to determine the type of government the people desire.
 3. Outline A Policy Towards Colonies
 - (1) America's sympathy should remain with all peoples who aspire toward self government in their own lands.
 - (2) Expropriation of lands by colonial powers should be discouraged.
 - (3) American arms should be refused to those who are using them on Africans aspiring for
- (Please turn to Page Ten)

Wilmington Publisher Loses In Race For City Council Seat

WILMINGTON

W. Ronald Lane, a former mayor and city councilman here, won over T. C. Jervay, publisher of the Wilmington Journal, in the May 3 general election for the one seat on City Council, by a 6,503 to 3,094 count.

The voting followed racial lines, with 7 predominantly Negro precincts going to Jervay and 10 white precincts being won by Lane.

Jervay, the first Negro to reach a general election here since Reconstruction Days, led Lane in the primary by 95 votes. James E. L. Wade, veter-

an councilman, won one of the two seats open in the primary. Two other white candidates were eliminated.

There were just too many white voters for the Journal publisher. 12,000 whites were registered to 4,000 Negroes. Over one-half of the white voters turned out, while about three-fourths of the Negro potential voted. Jervay picked up several hundred white votes.

The daily press kept the election on the front pages for two weeks. Editorial after editorial urged a large turnout.

Hate letters went to white

(Please turn to Page Ten)



Local Marching Group Cited As Best Appearing Of Mediums

Durham School Safety Patrols Among Winners In Colorful Parade

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Among the prize winning groups that appeared here on Saturday, May 7, in a parade of 32,000 children, members of school safety patrols throughout the country, were the Negro patrols, medium group, from Durham, North Carolina.

Looking on as the patrols swung along Constitution Avenue was a vast crowd estimated at 110,000 persons. The patrols were marching in the cause of traffic safety.

The first unit from Providence, R. I., smartly turned out in sparkling white uniforms with bright red belts and caps,

stepped off promptly at 9 a.m. Five and one-half hours later, the last unit from Princess Anne, Virginia passed the view-

ing stand. In this 19th Annual School Safety Patrol march, 31,904

(Please turn to Page Ten)

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE IN THE CITY ELECTION SATURDAY MAY 14

Chairman Of Durham Committee On Negro Affairs Urges Big Vote Sat

J. S. Stewart, Chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, appealed to Negro voters this week to vote in the City Council election to be held here Saturday, May 14.

Said Mr. Stewart: "The highest privilege that can be exercised by a citizen living in a democracy is to register and vote. I therefore urge all Negro voters in Durham to bestir themselves Saturday and go to the polls and vote their choice for members of the City Council.

Good government cannot be maintained when those living

under it are unmindful of the importance of voting and will not do so, said Mr. Stewart.

The chairman of the Durham Committee stated further that he has discerned a lack of interest among Negro voters in the City Council election this year and attributed it to the fact that there was no Negro candidate in the race. He stated cars will be available for persons who are without transportation and urged that they dial 50671 or 22913 between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Saturday for free transportation to and from their respective voting places.