



# Farmer Didn't Know

# HIS CROP WAS MARIJUANA

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THE TRUTH UNBRIDLED

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# Attacks Mount On Plan To Defy Court Ruling

## Mixed Athletic Contests Nixed By La. Senate

BATON ROUGE, LA. Athletic events involving participants from both races was outlawed by the Louisiana Senate by a unanimous 33-0 vote here last week. Although the measure must return to the House for concurrence in a Senate amendment, it is expected that it will pass and be signed by Gov. Earl Long. The amendment would delay until October 15 the effect of the bill so that the Shreveport baseball team can complete its season in the Texas League. Also included in the bill was a prohibition against social events involving members of both races. Sen. J. D. DeBileux of Baton Rouge, home of LSU, tried in (Please turn to Page 8)

Reaction to a plan to defy the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public education mounted with increasing intensity in North Carolina this week as the opening of a special session of the legislature to deal with a proposal to circumvent the edict neared.

A committee headed by Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount has formulated a plan by which private schools would be supported from tax funds and through which public schools would be closed in some instances to forestall integration.

Closed meetings between the Pearsall committee, Gov. Luther Hodges and members of legislature are being held this week in an attempt to work out legislative proposals from the plan to submit to a special session of the legislature which will convene at the Governor's request July 21.

Joel A. Johnson, Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate, charged that the plan to enact legislation from the Pearsall report is an effort to deceive the people into believing that the state can legally circumvent the Supreme Court ruling on segregation in public education.

Rep. Dan K. Edwards of Durham, in rejecting an invitation to attend closed meetings of the legislators studying the Pearsall proposals, declared that he was opposed to any attempt to curtail public schools.

Although provisions for legislation to be offered by the Pearsall group have not yet been made public, it is generally believed that two of the major items will call for amendments to the State Constitution to permit support of private schools out of public funds and to permit closing of schools in local units under "intolerable" conditions.

The fact that details of the legislation to be proposed by the Pearsall committee has not been made public also drew heavy criticism during the week.

Both Johnson and Edwards attacked what they termed the secrecy surrounding discussion of the Pearsall plan. And Attorney John W. Caffey of Greensboro, a former member of the state legislature, sent a (Please turn to Page 8)

## Parties Blame Each For Loss Of School Aid

WASHINGTON Democrats are blaming Republicans and Republicans are blaming Democrats for the failure of the important School Aid Bill to pass. This is the bill to which had been attached Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's rider which was to bar Federal grants for school construction to States refusing to comply with the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

No one seems able to clearly point out the reason for the House's roll call vote, 224-194, except to admit that it was a dead issue for this session of Congress. Democrats said they pro- (Please turn to Page 8)



The Carolina Real Estate and Builders Association will meet in its third convention at A. and T. College in Greensboro on July 21. Shown here are members of the planning committee preparing for the annual meeting. Left to right are H. M. Michaux, Durham, president; E. B. Johnson, Winston-Salem, vice-president; C. M. Winchester, Greensboro, sec'y; R. L. Lee, Wilmington; vice-president; R. F. Graves, Winston-Salem. Hidden are C. W. Robinson, High Point; and J. B. Johnson, Wilmington.

Following the Supreme Court's direct order to the county to desegregate with "all deliberate speed," came a subsequent order from a lower court last year which bars the county from operating "separate schools." However, the county had not begun to desegregate as of yet.

# Deadline For Integration Start In Virginia Asked

A deadline of September 1957 for desegregating Prince Edward County's schools has been asked by attorneys for the NAACP.

The request was made here early this week before a three-judge federal court of the 4th U.S. Circuit.

NAACP attorneys told the court that no effectual move had been made by the county to comply with the Supreme Court's May 30, 1955 decision, ordering the county to desegregate "with all deliberate speed."

They asked the court for a "reasonable start" toward desegregation in the county this fall.

No decision by the court appeared forthcoming inasmuch as the question as to whether the request is to be heard by a three judge panel or single jurist has to be settled.

President Alfonso Elder of North Carolina College Tuesday outlined total budget requests of \$5,674,157.00 for the 1957-59 biennium to the Advisory Budget Commission.

The NCC educator asked for \$3,645,158 for operational expenses and \$2,028,999 in permanent improvements.

His permanent improvement request included a student union building estimated at \$642,534 and a dormitory for Senior and Graduate Women Students listed at \$1,386,465.00.

At the operational level, \$1,624,861 was sought for 1957-58 and \$1,810,297 for 1958-59. Estimated receipts for 1957-58 were listed at \$795,469, and the actual appropriation sought amounted to \$1,039,392. Receipts for 1958-59 were also \$795,469 with the actual appropriation asked totaling \$1,014,828.

In presenting his 1957-59 budget request, in a prepared statement, Dr. Elder said: "As a result of the action of the last General Assembly, the North Carolina College at Durham is faced during the 1955-57 biennium with three very difficult situations. In the first place receipts for each year were over-estimated by the Legislature. In the second place, expenditures under certain budget items were cut to the point of embarrassment. In the third place, student fees and charges at the college were increased

proportionally more than they were at any other state institution.

The NCC president said receipts for the 1956-57 biennium had been overestimated by some \$86,000 and he added that the reduction "in quality of goods and services which we were able to purchase during the present biennium represents a severe setback in our program."

Continuing Dr. Elder said: "Our best guess as to how this overestimation came about is that an unquoted total enrollment figure was used by the Legislature in computing receipts. For example, the College is required to collect \$194,249.00 in tuition during the 1955-56 year from students who are residents of North Carolina. At \$130.50 per student, this means that an estimated total of 1,489 students was used by the Legislature. In addition, the College is required to collect \$68,300 from out-of-state students. This amount represents an estimated total of 148 students. Thus, an estimated total of 1,637 students was used in this computation of receipts when the College actually had only 1,286 in-state students or a total of 1,446 students, counting both in-state and out-of-state students.

The Commission was asked to consider favorably the college's request for a request for a reduction in the cost of board.

## Sharecropper And Daughter Arrested In S. C.

SUMTER, S. C. An eighty year old sharecropper was taken into custody here Monday near Rembert when federal agents discovered a field of marijuana plants growing in his garden.

Also arrested was his 22 year old daughter, Miss Dorothy Mae Cantey. Both said they didn't know the plants were marijuana.

The Cantey's were arrested by J. C. Wilkie, federal narcotics agent of Augusta, and Sheriff I. Byrd Parnell and his chief deputy. They were accosted at their home and charged with possession of narcotics. The Sheriff said the marijuana had not been used although some plants in the 75 foot row were ready for harvesting. He also said it was the first instance of marijuana being found in the county to the best of his knowledge.

## Wilkins Warns Parties Against Any Compromise

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. With the convention of the major political parties at hand, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, warned that Negroes would demand "strong civil rights planks in the platforms of both major parties" in a address at the closing session of the Association's 47th annual convention here.

"Because much has happened since 1952, these planks must be much stronger than those of our years ago," he told the 1,000 NAACP delegates as they prepared to depart for their homes in 38 states across the nation.

"We now have the Supreme Court decision in the school cases, and the rulings on public recreation and travel discrimination," the NAACP leader pointed out. "We have had Montgomery, Alabama, with all of its implications. We have had open defiance of the Supreme Court and the Constitution. We have had nullification resolutions and a congressional manifesto insulting the highest court in the land and advocating virtual rebellion.

"We have had U.S. Senators traveling up and down the land urging the people not to obey the Supreme Court. We have had vilification, terror and violence visited upon sections of our population who have asked merely that the law of the land be observed."

These developments, Wilkins declared, have created a new situation calling for affirmative action. "No party platform that ignores these developments and pretends that 1956 is the same as 1952 can command the allegiance of the Negro people."

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Two North Carolina Mutual officials received service pins at the June anniversary dinner of the firm. At left, E. B. Merrick, vice president-treasurer of the firm, affixes a diamond set, 40 year pin on Mrs. Charley E. Rivera, claims



At right, Mrs. Alma Wade pins thirty year pin, containing three rubies—one for each ten years service—to lapel of J. W. Goodloe, secretary and office manager.

# Educator Outlines Smoothness Of Integration In Baltimore

CHAPEL HILL The school board saw its responsibility and accepted it. It recognized further that a Supreme Court decision is not a suitable subject for debate," Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of the Baltimore public school system said in an address at the University of North Carolina Monday night.

Speaking under the auspices of the Chapel Hill-Carboro Ministerial Association, Dr. Fischer told the mixed audience that "the question before us (at the announcement of the 1954 decision) was not whether we would comply with the decision but simply how we should proceed to discharge our obligation."

He said that on June 1, 1954 the city solicitor advised the board of education that the Supreme Court's decision "had rendered our local ordinance (1887) unconstitutional and invalid." Within two days the board adopted a resolution

abolishing segregated schools and ordered all schools to begin operation on a non-segregated basis by the opening of the school term in September of the same year.

Dr. Fischer said that the board asked him how long it would require his staff to make the changes necessary in carrying out the new policy. He recalled that it took one week to make the necessary changes to desegregate a school system of 150,000 students and 5,400 teachers. The essence of the Superintendent's report to the board was "that beginning September 1, 1954, our schools will continue to operate exactly as they had before except that thereafter race would no longer be a consideration in any decision. In terms of policy and administration it was as simple as that," he declared.

Dr. Fischer told his audience that school officials were interested in opening doors, but not in pulling anyone through

them. He stated that the desegregation process began with the merging of the two separate eligibility lists for teachers. In 1954 six Negro teachers were employed, at previously all white schools and last year 60 Negro teachers and vice principals were employed at the former white schools. He cited figures to show that the school system was not confronted by wholesale demands for transfers by either race. Dr. Fischer pointed out that in 1954 approximately three per cent of the Negro school population was enrolled in previously all white schools. Last year the percentage rose to five per cent.

Of the 1,700 Negro pupils attending mixed schools in Baltimore most were elementary pupils, chiefly kindergartners and first graders. Naturally they went to school nearest their homes.

"In assigning both teachers and pupils we stuck rigidly to a policy of non discrimination.

We determined at the outset that we would not manipulate people to create integrated situations. Having rejected the use of any kind of manipulation to create segregation, we rejected it equally as a means to create integration. Our purpose was to eliminate the bars that kept children out of schools that they preferred and were qualified to enter. We wanted also to destroy the bars that kept teachers from being assigned to positions for which they were qualified and where they could do their best work. We were very much interested in opening doors; we were not at all interested in pushing or pulling people through those doors," Dr. Fischer stated.

Obviously proud of "The Baltimore Story", Dr. Fischer admitted that he could not discuss the situation in the Baltimore schools with "cold blooded objectivity," and asked to be forgiven if he exposed this limitation. Contrary to the opinion of

many southerners including Baltimoreans, Dr. Fischer was born, reared and educated in Baltimore and his wife can trace her Baltimore ancestry back 300 years.

The speaker related the brief opposition to the board's decision, but commented that last year the schools opened and operated without incident. He said not only are the teachers and school board pleased with what has happened, but an overwhelming number of citizens. He said "The whole town seems to feel a quiet pride in the way the undertaking has been carried out."

"Questions have been raised about the effect of desegregation on standards. Desegregation has brought no new scholastic problems. Teachers and psychologists have long known that children from homes in a low socio-economic group usually do less well in school than children from homes with more advantages. Many Negro children

come from poor homes. It is therefore to be expected that they will do relatively poorly in school. But many white children also come from homes that do not provide the best setting for a child and these children also leave much to be desired in their school performance.

"As Negro and white children go to school together we still find the usual problems of universal education but no Negro child has brought us any problem that hasn't also been brought to us by a white child. Whatever instructional problem we have are those which come with a heterogeneous population. These we have had for a long time and we must expect to have them as long as children have different psychological and cultural backgrounds.

"In the early days of the program some parents were apprehensive about health problems. Here again, an examination of the facts has dispelled unfounded fears. No Negro child has

ever come to school with a health problem that isn't presented somewhere by a white child. A racially mixed enrollment creates no additional health problems. In the two years since our schools have been integrated we have had only one complaint from a parent about a health matter involving a racial angle. She claimed that her child had brought home a skin infection that had been picked up in the school from a Negro classmate. Our school physicians and our health department made an immediate and exhaustive investigation. They determined that the report was completely unfounded. The skin disease which the white child had was not of a sort that could have been communicated in the way the mother had claimed and it was further found that the white child was the only pupil in the class with the condition being complained about."

At the close of the school year 1955-56 about 3,000 Negro pupils had been integrated though only 30 of the 180 schools in Baltimore enrolled Negroes. Dr. Fischer observed that 95 per cent of the Negro school children continued to attend all Negro schools. "In general the elementary schools of the city reflected the racial composition of the communities in which they are located."

In conclusion Dr. Fischer said "the progress in Baltimore has demonstrated that both the community and the school system could adjust to desegregation without any serious difficulty. Under the new policy public education has gone forward without interruption and with profit. The awful things that were so freely proclaimed simply did not happen in Baltimore. At the outset some of us said that we were convinced that good will and good sense were characteristic of both (Please turn to Page 8)