

# NAACP Pledges Continued Efforts For Mixed Schools In Tarheel State

*Aug. 9, 1955 - Durham Herald*

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 8—Kelly Alexander, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tonight declared the NAACP "will continue to push forward for the removal of all racial segregation in public education."

Alexander made his remarks in commenting on Gov. Luther Hodges' long awaited "Report to the People" on integration in the state's public school system.

Following is Alexander's statement, in part:

"The NAACP did not recognize in the governor's address tonight any evidence of a plan or program acceptable to the majority of freedom-loving Negroes in North Carolina to desegregate the public schools.

"Our interpretation of the governor's address tonight was an appeal for the Negroes in North Carolina to compromise on fundamental constitutional rights to forget that they are citizens and their right as citizens—an appeal for them to delay in working for the enforcement of the constitutionally protected right in the field of public education.

"The first paragraph of the May 31 decision of this year notified all public school officials and all

concerned with public education that the continued maintenance of segregation in public education is unlawful and in violation of the United States constitution. Anyone requiring such segregated public education is deliberately and with full knowledge operating contrary to the U. S. constitution. In doing so they are deliberately laying themselves open to the full impact of the civil and criminal statutes prohibiting state officials from denying Americans their rights guaranteed by the U. S. constitution.

"For high government officials to encourage the continuation of public schools as they now exist on a segregated basis is not acting in good faith but contrary to the law of the land. In our field, the field of civil rights, affirmative legislation is never resorted to unless there is no possibility of getting compliance from governmental agencies without lawsuits.

"In view of North Carolina's position in this matter, the NAACP will continue to push forward for the removal of all racial segregation in public education and reiterate our determination to achieve this goal without compromise of principle.

"It is our opinion the answer to solving the problem of desegrega-

tion in North Carolina is for school boards to get started by complying with the Supreme Court's decision with deliberate speed. The fullest resources of the NAACP including the legal staff, the research staff, and education specialists will be utilized to be sure there is no discrimination against teachers as a result of integration. We feel that teacher personnel should be assigned on a non-discriminatory basis and we know that Negro teachers in the state of North Carolina are qualified to teach school children irrespective of race, color or creed . . .

"It should be recognized that no minority in this country has ever been asked over and over again to forget that he is a citizen when basic constitutional rights are involved. Finally, statements made concerning the possibility of experiencing violent reaction to attempt the desegregation to our way of thinking is an effort to stop progress toward compliance with the Supreme Court's decision. It is our opinion that both races know the Supreme Court decisions are not only legally right but are morally right . . .

"The NAACP will continue its program to realize complete and absolute equality not only in the field of public education but in all areas in the community life in the State of North Carolina."

Fall 1958

## Greater University of North Carolina:

# 22 Negro Students Expected

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 10 (AP)—The three colleges which form the Consolidated University of North Carolina are expected to have a total of 22 Negro students when they open their fall terms in a few days.

This was shown today through inquiries to the University of North Carolina here, North Carolina State College in Raleigh and Woman's College in Greensboro.

Woman's College will be opening its doors to Negro students for the first time in history. It has announced it has accepted for admission Elizabeth Jo Ann Smart, 17, of Raleigh, and Mrs. Betsy Ann Davis Tillman, 19, of Wadesboro.

State College has had Negro students at the graduate level since

1953, but it admitted its first Negro undergraduates at this year's summer session. For the fall term it expects seven Negro students, five undergraduates and two graduate students.

The University at Chapel Hill expects 13 Negro students to attend the fall session, four undergraduates and nine graduate students.

Edward Carson and Manuel Hoston Crockett Jr., both of Raleigh, enrolled at State in June for the summer school session and became its first Negro undergraduates. State had announced that three other undergraduates have been accepted for admission this fall. They are Irvin Richard Holmes and Walter Van Buren

Holmes, both of Durham, and Joseph David Taylor III of Gastonia.

The University at Chapel Hill has had Negro graduate students for several years, but it admitted its first Negro undergraduates last fall. They were Leroy Frazier and his brother, Ralph, and John Lewis Brandon, all of Durham. The three are eligible to return this fall, and a fourth, Lawrence Zollicofer of Lillington, has been accepted for admission this fall. Zollicofer, a graduate of A&T College at Greensboro, plans to take a pre-medical course.

The undergraduate students were admitted at the three units of the Consolidated University under a ruling handed down in Federal District Court at Greensboro last September.

# Charlotte School Mixing Faces Test

CHARLOTTE (AP)—Twenty-one white parents, in a last-minute effort to keep four Negro students out of white schools here, obtained a show-cause court order yesterday against the Charlotte School Board.

Judge Hugh B. Campbell issued the order for the school board to appear in court Thursday to defend its admission of the Negroes to the previously all-white schools. effectively and properly without due regard to and in substantial conformity with such customs, ideas and beliefs.

Earlier, 42 white parents at Greensboro obtained a show cause order against the school board there. It, too, will be heard Thursday.

The Charlotte parents said they asked for an injunction to bar the Negroes because:

"There has never been any intermixing of white and Negro pupils.

"Effective operation of such public schools is so closely entwined with the customs, ideas and beliefs of the parents, teachers and pupils in each community that such schools cannot be operated

Charlotte school board attorney Brock Barkley said the board would comply with any court order, but that he did not think such an appeal was proper under the state's pupil assignment laws.

He said the proper remedy under the laws would be for the parents to apply for transfers to other schools or for private tuition grants.

Parents of five Charlotte white pupils yesterday did ask for transfer to schools to which no Negroes have been admitted. The five make a total of 13 such transfer requests asked in Charlotte since the school board voted to admit the Negroes.

Charlotte Papers Not Processed Yet

# School Board Defers Negro Applications

CHARLOTTE, July 13 (UP)—The Charlotte City School Board met today, but failed to consider the applications of 41 Negroes for reassignment to all-white schools.

Dr. E. H. Garinger had said previously the board had not had time to process the applications. He said the board conducts an individual investigation into each such application, whether white or Negro. The board meets again two weeks from today.

Meanwhile, the board received

a letter from two "private citizens" saying they are "unalterably opposed" to any mixing of the races in the schools.

The letter followed a warning by the local chapter of a white supremacy group yesterday that it plans to invoke state laws which could close down an integrated school.

Kenneth Whitsett, president of the Mecklenburg County unit of the Patriots of North Carolina, said the warning was issued in an "alert" letter circulated among Patriots members in the county.

The letter told members that schools could be closed under the so-called Pearsall Plan by a majority vote of citizens in a school district if schools were mixed.

Whitsett said today the Patriots plan "no action" until after the city and county school boards act on the Negro applications.

The letter received today was signed by Mr. and Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes Jr. of Charlotte.

It said "if these Negro children's requests for integration in white schools are allowed by the Charlotte School Board we expect to join in an organized effort to see that at least 10 per cent of the voters in each and every school district where white schools are integrated and call for an election to decide whether to operate or close such schools."

*Morning Herald*

## Parents Of Negro

*10-10-1957*

## Boy Ask Raleigh

## Board For Hearing

RALEIGH, Aug. 9 (P)—The parents of a 14-year-old Negro boy denied admission to an all-white high school said tonight they have asked a hearing before the Raleigh School Board.

Joseph Holt Sr. said he mailed a letter today to city schools Supt. Jesse O. Sanderson asking a hearing, which is provided under the North Carolina Pupil Assignment Act.

The rejected student, Joseph Holt Jr., had asked to be transferred from the all-Negro Ligon High School to Needham Broughton High School nearer his home.

By a five to one vote, the school board turned down his request last Tuesday. The board's only Negro member, attorney Fred J. Carnage, voted that young Holt be admitted. It was the lone request from a Negro for admission to a Raleigh white school.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt had complained to police that they had received threatening telephone calls because of their son's application. Officers were assigned to keep a watch on the neighborhood.

# Carroll, George Back

## Hodges' Schools Plan

7-9-1956 - D Sun

RALEIGH (AP)—The state superintendent of public instruction and the president of the Patriots of North Carolina announced their support of Gov. Hodges' plan for preventing integrated public schools in separate weekend statements.

School Supt. Charles F. Carroll said he subscribed to the recommendations of the governor's Advisory Committee on Education.

Dr. Carroll added it was up to everyone analyzing and apprais-

ing the recommendations to "give of his best toward proposing and submitting a wiser course of action."

He declared it was his conclusion that "the people of North Carolina as a whole are simply not ready for the impact of the (U.S. Supreme) Court's decision" banning discrimination by race in public schools.

Meanwhile, in letters mailed from Greensboro over the signature of W. C. George, Patriots president, editors were informed that the organization would support Hodges and the Legislature "in their efforts to avoid any mixing of white and Negro children" in the public schools.

Gov. Hodges has called the Legislature into special session July 23 to act on the Advisory Education Committee's recommendations.

The committee has called for constitutional amendments which would permit the payment of public funds to individuals so they could attend private schools. Another proposed amendment would permit local school units, by majority vote, to close down their public school systems if conditions become "intolerable."

George's letter said that while the Patriots wish to maintain public schools, "we consider it more important . . . to preserve the white race . . ."

It added that the organization would "support the Legislature in making as strong a protest against the court's ruling as is inherent in the rights reserved to the states, whether this protest be called 'interposition' or something else."

Assistant Attorney General Sees Need—

# Private Schools Asked To Avoid Integration

*Winton Sun 7.14.1955 (Shaw)*

ASHEBORO, N.C. (AP)—R. Beverly Lake, assistant attorney general, has advised North Carolina communities to be prepared to operate private schools to avoid integration.

He said, however, in a speech before the Lions Club here last night that he was speaking as an individual rather than as a state official.

Lake, who last spring presented North Carolina's case for segregation when the Supreme Court considered how to implement its integration order, advised communities to charter corporations to operate one or more schools. He said each such school, chartered on a nonstock, nonprofit, charitable basis, "would be a private school and it could decide for itself which children it would accept as pupils."

Lake added, "There is nothing whatever in the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court or in any law

of the United States or of this state, which would be violated by such a school's admitting white children only or Negro children only."

Lake declared, "The Supreme Court has placed in the hands of the Negroes of North Carolina the power to force the closing of our public schools. Since, as of this date, no one can be sure whether the Negroes will permit some of their number to exercise this power, the people of North Carolina must now get ready to meet such action.

"The NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) is our enemy, not the Negro people. We shall fight the NAACP county by county, city by city, and, if need be, school by school and classroom by classroom to preserve our public schools as long as possible while organizing and establishing other methods of educating our children."

# School Board *Chronicle Daily* Is Accused 7-16-1955 Of Defiance

RALEIGH, July 16 (AP)—A group of Negro leaders here has charged the Raleigh School Board with "deliberate defiance" of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision on ending segregation in public schools.

The Rev. G. A. Fisher, president of the Raleigh Citizens Association said today that "immediate court action" was planned to bring a start towards integration in Raleigh schools. He said school trustees had not shown "good faith."

Members of the school board denied any "lack of good faith" and said a study of the problem was being made. The board issued a statement July 5 saying that the court's ruling came too late for action during the coming school year.

The statement issued by Negro groups was signed by Fisher, the Rev. T. C. Hamans of the Raleigh Ministerial Association and Dr. W. L. Greene of the Raleigh Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

It charged the school board's statement of policy was "inadequate, innocuous and misleading." It called the policy "nothing less than a deliberate defiance of the United States Supreme Court.

Atty. F. J. Carnage, only Negro member of the Raleigh School Board, said he did not interpret the board's statement "as not showing good faith." Carnage said he spoke for himself and not for the school board.

"As I see it, positive action is planned for the 1956-57 school year. No one on the board that I've seen has shown any desire to get around the law," Carnage said.



# NAACP Calls On Gov. Hodges To Remove Lake From Office

## Demand Made In Protest On Official's School Talk

RALEIGH, July 16 (AP)—North Carolina leaders of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today called on Gov. Hodges "to take whatever steps are necessary to remove" from office Asst. Atty. Gen. I. Beverly Lake.

The state conference of NAACP branches made the request in a resolution adopted by its executive committee at a meeting here of state officers and branch officials.

The resolution said that Lake, in a speech advising communities to prepare to operate private schools to avoid integration of white and Negro pupils, "uttered remarks capable of inflaming race hatred and possibly inciting violence . . ."

It called on Hodges to "repudiate his (Lake's) ill-conceived views and to urge all North Carolinians to act with reasonableness, promptness, and courage in the desegregation of the state's public schools."

In making the speech to an Asheboro civic club earlier this week, Lake said he was speaking as a private citizen rather than as a state official. However, the resolution said Lake's "legal prominence" in segregation court cases has "nevertheless given many people the mistaken notion that Dr. Lake's private views represent the official and thoughtfully considered policy of the office of the attorney general . . ."

In addition to the resolution, the NAACP leaders dispatched to Hodges a telegram protesting Lake's speech. The telegram stated that Hodges has "the duty to reprimand any official who openly advocates defiance to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

The telegram urged Hodges to "issue a strong directive to all state officials and to reassure North Carolinians that, as their chief executive, you do not advocate a policy of defiance" to the court's decisions holding school segregation unconstitutional.

"In advocating publicly means by which the decree of the court may be circumvented or resisted, Mr. Lake has not only violated his oath as an attorney but has also advocated disrespect for the American tradition of respect for law and order," the telegram stated.

The telegram was signed by Kelly Alexander, president of the state conference of NAACP branches, and supported by a group of some 68 state officers and branch officials from throughout the state.

Copies of the resolution were to be sent to Atty. Gen. W. B. Rodman, Dr. Lake, and Chief Justice M. V. Barnhill of the State Supreme Court.

Kelly reminded the NAACP leaders that Lake in the Asheboro



I. BEVERLY LAKE

speech said the association "is our enemy, not the Negro people." Alexander said Lake also urged communities to prepare to operate private schools, and promised to fight the NAACP "county by county."

"These statements by a high official of the government of North Carolina is only inviting the NAACP again to give Mr. Lake an opportunity to display his legal talents in a federal court," Alexander said.

Lake appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court to give North Carolina's arguments when the court considered its decree implementing the decision against segregation.

Alexander told the meeting that "recent developments in North Carolina point to the fact that North Carolina is not going to give an inch unless they are forced to."

He promised that the organization will "continue vigorously to demand for immediate integration of public schools" in the state. He urged all NAACP branches to bring petitions before school boards for a start towards eliminating segregation.

"If no plans are announced or no steps towards desegregation taken by the time school begins this fall, 1955, the time for a lawsuit has arrived," he declared.

Assured Of Improvements

# Striking Negro Pupils Return To Class Today

*Durham Morning Herald 2-16-1959*

SNOW HILL (AP) — Greene County's 2,800 Negro students, whose four-day strike won assurance last week that authorities would try to get money to improve their schools, are to return to classes Monday.

The strike began last Tuesday and got into full swing Wednesday when 34 Negro student bus drivers refused to operate their vehicles.

Leaders of the boycott said they did not want integration, only improved facilities. Fifty - four per cent of school enrollment in this eastern North Carolina agricultural county is Negro.

Voters approved a \$450,000 bond issue for a new white school last November.

A delegation of Negro parents met with the school board Thurs-

day. The board said it would seek — as it had planned before the boycott — an early bond vote for improvement money, but did not specify an amount. It said that of \$1,165,000 spent on schools in the past 10 years, more than half went for Negro schools.

It was understood that a bond issue for Negro schools would finance renovating and expanding Green County Training School, the county's only Negro high school, and for a combination gymnasium - auditorium there. Some money might go for a new elementary school — there now are five — to care for some students at the high school, which has 1,136 pupils.

WESTINGHOUSE DR

4-14-1960

# Negro Students May Set Course At Meet

RALEIGH (AP)—The future course of protests against segregated lunch counters may be molded this weekend at a South-wide conference of Negro college students.

More than 200 students from eight states are expected for the sessions, which begin Friday. The Rev. Martin Luther King of Atlanta will speak Saturday evening.

A campaign of selective buying likely will be considered by the conference. Already, in some cities, Negroes have been urged to withhold patronage from stores which refuse equal service at lunch counters.

Sponsors of the meeting here include the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Raleigh Citizens Assn., in coopera-

tion with the Congress of Racial Equality; American Friends Service Committee, National Student Assn., and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Students are expected from North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee.

In Greensboro, Negro students spread protests of segregated lunch counter service to about a dozen stores. The students sought and were denied service at each store. Picket lines were established at some of the stores.

Previously students from North Carolina A&T College in Greensboro had confined picketing activities to the S. H. Kress & Co. and F. W. Woolworth Co. stores in downtown Greensboro.

Durham Sun -

Section B—8 Pages

Tuesday, April 5, 1960

# Negro Unit Asks County Schools' Desegregation

By JON PHELPS  
Herald Staff Writer

The Durham County Board of Education, meeting in regular session Monday, was presented a surprise letter from the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs which asked for a "prompt and reasonable" start towards desegregation of all county schools.

Dr. Eric Moore, chairman of the protesting organization's education committee, appeared at the board meeting with the letter and discussed its contents with board members.

He said that the same sort of petition will be presented to the City Board of Education next Monday night.

In the letter, the committee complained further that, while board members were planning to reorganize white county schools from a 3-4 to a 6-6 set-up, no such plans were being made for Negro schools.

Board Chairman Kenneth C. Royall Jr. advised Dr. Moore that this complaint was founded on a misunderstanding, and explained that all plans for a reorganization had included the entire county school system.

Another protest was raised over the difference in the amounts of money allotted for white schools and Negro schools out of the total that will become available if the impending bond issue is passed.

The letter quoted figures of \$1,679,526.35 being earmarked for white schools and \$325,000 for Negro.

Dr. Moore further cited records of 1960 property valuations of white and Negro facilities in the county school system. These estimates were that white facilities are worth \$4,691,163, while Negro facilities are valued at \$1,835,238.

County Schools Supt. Charles Chewing answered these complaints by quoting enrollment figures for the current month, which are 6,487 white students and 2,536 for Negro.

Chewing pointed out that, therefore, 71.89 per cent of the total enrollment in county schools is white and 28.11 per cent is Negro. The percentage of total valuations which are listed as white is 71.87, while 28.12 per cent are listed as Negro.

The bond issue allotments, he contended, are based on needs. He recalled that of the amounts made available by bond issues of 1948, 1952 and 1956, a total 33.68 per cent of the funds went towards Negro schools.

In other business, the board decided not to accept a high bid of \$5,000 for a house and lot at Bethesda, but to offer it for private sale.

A new high bid of \$6,500 was received Monday on a tract of land being offered for sale at Lowes Grove, it was reported by schools Business Manager Lester Smith.

The bid must remain open for 10 days and then, if not increased, must be considered by board members at their next meeting.

# Mixing Is Started At High Point

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Four more integrated North Carolina school systems opened the new academic year today without a hitch. One other system opened last week without incident and two others are to open Wednesday.

High Point schools embarked on their first year of token integration today. Two Negro sisters, one at High Point Senior High and the other at a junior high school, reported to classes without incident.

At Greensboro, five Negro children attended Gillespie Park Elementary School without undue notice and at Charlotte, where there is one Negro student at the new Garinger High School, the opening classes went smoothly.

There were no incidents reported in Wayne County where several Negroes are integrated at a school primarily for children of personnel of Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base.

Seventeen Negro students started classes previously at Havelock, near the Cherry Point

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