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Educators To Study Progress Of Desegregation At Miami Confab

Noted educators, north and south, will meet at the Booker T. Washington high school here November 28 to December 1 for the 22nd annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Convention discussions will dwell on the theme "Critical Problems in the Education of Negroes in the Southern Region."

According to Dr. L. S. Cozart, president of the Association, at Concord, N. C., and secretary-treasurer of the Association, the program this year is built around the same theme used last year, but with emphasis on the subject "What is Being Done With Reference to the Supreme Court Decision."

Many of the convention speakers, he said are people "who have been doing things."

Dr. Cornelius V. Troup, president of Fort Valley State College and president of the Association, will preside at the opening session when Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, vice president and executive director, Southern Education Foundation, will deliver the main address Monday night, November 28.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, will present the speaker.

In a panel discussion Tuesday morning Dr. B. R. Brazeal will preside as four well known educators reveal "Progress in the Implementation of the Supreme Court Decision."

The panel will include Dr. John W. Davis, chairman, Department of Teacher Information and Security, NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund; Dr. J. L. Wallace, president, West Virginia State College; Reverend Father Francis S. J. Spring Hill College; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Dean of Graduate School, Howard University, and Dr. Daniel E. Byrd, assistant director of Teacher Information and Security NAACP, Legal Defense and Education Fund.

In the Tuesday afternoon session Dr. Guy H. Wells, executive director, Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, will speak.

The primary theme of the convention will be intensively studied during a symposium Wednesday morning with Dr. Troup again pre-

HEADS ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES



Dr. Cornelius V. Troup, president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, will preside at the opening session of the 22nd annual convention November 28 to December 1 at the Booker T. Washington high school in Miami. Dr. Troup is president of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia.

siding and Dr. James A. Colston, president, Knoxville College, a moderator.

Symposium speakers scheduled are Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Schools, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president, Bluefield State College; Dr. Ralph Waldo Long, president, Maryville College; Dr. Alonzo Moron, president, Hampton Institute, and Dr. Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina.

The banquet session will be held Wednesday, November 20 at 7:30 p. m. in the school cafeteria. Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, will deliver the address.

Officers of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools are Dr. Troup, president; C. W. Scay, principal, Dunbar high school, Lynchburg, Va., first vice president; Dr. H. Liston, president, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., second vice president, and Dr. Cozart, secretary-treasurer.

"The Story of Jesus" Makes Exceptional Use Of Comic Book Technique

A reverent and moving account of "The Story of Jesus" makes use of the modern comic book technique and religious leaders are endorsing the trend to reach young people through pictures and text they understand. The publishers of CLASSICS ILLUSTRATED (Gibberton Company, New York) are publishing a first edition of a half million copies of the 35 cent book, confident that religious leaders and the public will welcome their novel yet aloof handling of the religious theme. The 96 page book includes over 300 full color pictures and is available at newsstands.

More than five years were devoted to the preparation of "The Story of Jesus" by the publishers, the writer, Lorenz Graham, and the artists, William A. Walsh and Alex Blum. Particular attention was paid to details. Religious leaders and historians were consulted to insure accuracy.

Mr. Graham the editor, is a religious social worker in New York City specializing in work with young people and their problems. He believes that they will respond more readily to religious literature which is presented in the style and format to which they are accustomed and accept.

Associated with the Queens Federation of Churches, Mr. Graham, the son of a minister, is a former missionary and has been active in religious work through his life. He is the author of several other books for young people and believes that today's youth must be addressed in modern terms and techniques.

Other CLASSIC ILLUSTRATED have made famous literary classics, including Shakespeare, available in comic book form, which have had wide acceptance from parents, educators and young people. "The Story of Jesus" will soon be published in England and is also being translated into the German, Dutch and the Scandinavian languages.

Many religious leaders, including Bishop Edgar A. Love (Methodist) Baltimore; Rev. Robert Y. Condit (Episcopal) president, Queens (NYC) Federation of Churches and Canon F. J. Nicholson, Canadian Council of Churches, have expressed keen enthusiasm about "The Story of Jesus." Dr. Daniel A. Poling (Christian Herald) said: "The Classics Illustrated edition of 'The Story of Jesus' is the sort of thing I have been waiting for. It deserves the success I believe it will achieve. It should be circulated on merit - in the millions. "I am happy that the manuscript follows the gospel texts in the classic King James vernacular, and that it tells that immortal story, the greatest story ever told, without distortion or interpretation."

A&T PROFESSOR PRAISED FOR WORK AT OAK RIDGE LABORATORY

GREENSBORO, N. C.—(ANP)—The Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Knoxville, Tenn., has forwarded a letter to North Carolina college praising one of its faculty members for his work as a member of a 62-man group of college teachers participating in a program at the laboratory this summer.

Prof. D. A. Edwards was commended for "the splendid cooperation and effective assistance which he gave on the program in a letter addressed to President F. D. Blufford.

The project, arranged through the cooperation of educational institutions, the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, and the Laboratory, operated by Union Carbide Nuclear Co., aids college professors in gaining experience in the field of nuclear research.

United Negro College Fund To Distribute \$450,000.00

NEW YORK, N. Y., NOVEMBER 17.—The United Negro College Fund is currently distributing \$450,000 to its member colleges for operating expenses, it was announced today by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director. The fourth distribution made by the Fund this year, it brings the total allocated to date for this purpose to \$1,066,748.09, Mr. Trent said.

Now in the final period of its twelfth annual nationwide campaign in support of 21 private, accredited colleges and universities, the United Negro College Fund is seeking to raise \$1,750,000 this year. The goal represents approximately ten per cent of the colleges' combined educational budgets, and is the amount needed to bridge the gap between income from endowments, tuition, and church board grants, and the actual cost of operation.

The money will be used by the Fund's 31 beneficiary institutions for such yearly expenses as faculty salaries, student scholarship aid, library books, classroom and laboratory equipment and student

health programs. Located in eleven southern states where 73 per cent of college-age Negroes live, they have a combined student body of nearly 23,000 students, or 90 per cent of all Negroes enrolled in private colleges.

In an effort to improve the highest educational opportunities of Negro youth, the United Negro College Fund was founded in 1944. The first of the college groups to be formed for cooperative, fund-raising purposes, the organization has raised \$14,199,752.05 to date for operating purposes and \$14,187,256.00 for capital improvement.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, is 1955 chairman. Serving with Dr. Kimball are vice-chairmen L. T. K. Lawless of Chicago and Daniel E. Koshland, vice-president of Levi-Strauss & Company in San Francisco. John J. McCloy, Chairman of the Board of the Chase Manhattan Bank is treasurer, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. is chairman of the Fund's National Council.

Little Rock Opens Parks and Playgrounds To All

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. (ANP)—The Parks and Recreation Commission of Little Rock announced last week that they had no authority to prohibit anybody from using a public facility, including golf courses and playgrounds.

The announcement came after a meeting to consider a ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court that Negroes cannot be barred from using public recreation facilities.

The Little Rock commission cited 1954 policy decision in which it declared that Negroes should be allowed to play on municipal golf courses.

Elsewhere in the south, the court decision was met with less good-will. The citizens council of Charleston, S. C., adopted a resolution asking the state to close its public parks rather than operate them on an integrated basis.

The council said that "in our opinion both races, white and colored, could get along very well without any state parks at all because only a very small percentage of our citizens now use these parks anyway."

The reaction from Virginia, Louisiana, South Carolina, and

Mississippi were what was expected; there will be no mixing of the races.

Negroes use state parks on a non-segregated basis in Texas and Oklahoma; some cities in Texas have opened facilities to Negroes either voluntarily or by court order.

There has not been the same bitterness over the new ruling that attended the school segregation decision by the Supreme Court. There are many cities in the South where Negroes already use public recreation facilities.

In 1952, the Southern Regional Council said there were only 12 park areas open to Negroes, in nine states as compared to 100 for whites. The states; Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Alabama.

The cities will play an important part in the desegregation of playgrounds and golf courses, since they operate the majority of such facilities.

One survey showed that Negroes have some degree of admission, usually on a segregated basis, to white recreational areas in at least nine of the southern states.

Vice-President



Dr. C. A. Chick, Sr. was elected vice president of the North Carolina Negro College Conference at its thirtieth annual meeting Wednesday, November 16, 1955, at Shaw University, Raleigh. Dr. Albert Turner, Dean of the School of Law, North Carolina College at Durham, was elected president of the above named conference of distinguished scholars.

Prof. D. A. Edwards was commended for "the splendid cooperation and effective assistance which he gave on the program in a letter addressed to President F. D. Blufford.

The project, arranged through the cooperation of educational institutions, the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, and the Laboratory, operated by Union Carbide Nuclear Co., aids college professors in gaining experience in the field of nuclear research.

Western North Carolina Conference Closed Successful Session

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—November 20.—Appointments for the four districts of Western North Carolina Annual Conference of the Second Episcopal District of African Methodist Episcopal church were read at the close of the final session of the conference on Sunday afternoon by Bishop Frank Madison Reid.

The five day sessions which began Wednesday November 16 were held at St. James AME church, Reverend C. C. Scott, entertaining pastor. Many high churchmen and general officers participated in the deliberations during the sessions.

Bishop Frank Madison Reid, presiding for the first time over a part of the second Episcopal District, held the passing of Bishop L. H. Heimingway, read the following appointments:

DURHAM, Rev. J. L. Davis, Sr., Presiding Elder; St. Joseph, Durham, D. A. Johnston; St. Paul, Chapel Hill, T. P. Duhart; Roxboro, A. M. Jones; Graham Circuit, T. W. White; Saxapahaw, S. C. Strand; Hillsboro, A. J. Holmon; Elland Circuit, S. G. Thompkins; Milton, B. P. Pickett; Rougemont Circuit, T. R. Spencer; Yanceyville, J. D. Davis; Emanuel, H. J. Jeter; Mary H. Shephard Temple, J. C. Cross.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT, Rev. D. Williamson, Presiding Elder; Bethel, Greensboro, M. C. Swan; St. James, Winston-Salem, L. M. Wisner; Conference Evangelist, J. Thompson; Union Bethel, J. R. H. Garratt.

Annual Statewide Good Citizenship Day on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th

J. S. Leevy, President of the Lincoln Emancipation Clubs of South Carolina, Inc., announces the Annual Statewide, Good Citizenship day on Lincoln's Birthday, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1956 in Columbia. One of the objects of the Lincoln Clubs is the formulation of a Two Party Political System in South Carolina. Leevy says that One hundred percent registration and voting of our people, with an eye toward participation and employment of our people in all governmental agencies in South Carolina, is a great need. Let us bring the New emancipation by placing representation in State Legislature, by petitioning for Negro representation on Boards of Education, Trustees Boards of the Public Schools, Grand and Petit Juries, and all other Boards that have to do with the welfare of all the people in every County, City, Town or community in the State.

The year 1956 challenges us in the election of all officers of our government from President of the U. S. down to Precinct chairmen. Let us meet the challenge.

The time of our arrival cannot be stated; but let the world know. We are on our way.

LINCOLN EMANCIPATION CLUBS OF S. C., Inc. I. S. LEEVY, President

The Importance of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund

By A. Maceo Walker President National Insurance Association

Are Negroes free to vote as they please in all sections of the United States? Are Negroes free to attend all public schools and colleges in all sections of the United States? Are Negroes free to enjoy a full recreational facilities supported by public funds?

The answer to those questions is an emphatic "No." The United States is the greatest democracy on earth. Yet, in many areas (the State of Mississippi is an example), Negroes are denied the right to vote.

The right to vote is the inalienable right of all citizens under a democratic form of government. Until all qualified Negro voters are granted this right everywhere in the United States, we are in need of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

All Americans who love Democracy, White or Negro, and most certainly all Negroes, should contribute to the Legal Defense Fund.

The May 17, 1954 decision and the May 31, 1955 implementation order of the Supreme Court are great and unprecedented victories. Many of us are under the impression that there was an absolute finality involved. This is not true. This is only the starting point. Some of our Southern governors have pledged to fight to the last ditch.

In some instances, it will be necessary that the NAACP Legal Defense Fund press suits county by county and city by city. This will be not only a long but a very costly project. Many thousands of dollars will be required to press

these suits. This is why it is so vitally necessary that we really to the support of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund with our gifts in money, large and small. The Fund is in need of money. Lip service will not accomplish the job.

It is a sad and lamentable fact that the Southern governors who have pledged to fight in behalf of segregated schools the hardest have provided the poorest school systems for Negro children.

Inferior education has been largely the means (along with job discrimination) of keeping the Negro a second-class citizen. That is the reason why segregated school systems must be abolished. A segregated school system will always be inferior. This has been true for ninety years. There is no basis of fact to support the statement that we can have "separate but equal."

Our children must have equal education.

The time has long since passed when a child, poorly equipped in formal training, can compete in our advanced civilization. It is becoming more and more difficult to pull ourselves up by our own bootstraps unless we have the proper educational background. We cannot fail our children now.

The fight for full citizenship has not been won and will not be won as long as Negroes and other minority groups are discriminated against in any phase of our democratic way of life.

While the NAACP Legal Defense Fund can proudly point to a long line of continued success in cases in its struggle for "equal justice under law," our old man will be not only a long but a very costly project. Many thousands of dollars will be required to press

Lawmakers Map Strategy For Bitter Civil Rights Battle

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The hottest civil rights battle in many years is in the making for the next session of Congress, according to information received by four Representatives and one Senator. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), Charles Diggs (D-Mich.), James Roosevelt (D-N.Y.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.)

Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) also said he will lead passage of a five-point civil rights program in the Senate during the next session.

Powell announced the organization of a formal "civil rights bloc" and has hired Dr. Marie Wood of Alabama State College as fulltime staff coordinator of the bloc.

The New York Representative said that when Congress convenes on Jan. 1 "we will have ready a bipartisan system" which will command support on all civil rights matters.

Powell estimated that some 150 members of the House will be included in the group.

Lehman said he plans his fight to assure Negroes and other minority groups equal human rights, "calling it 'one of the most important tasks we face for the sake of our national prestige abroad and for our sense of tranquility and security at home.'"

Lehman revealed his program in a speech to a civil rights meeting sponsored by the National Trade Union Committee for Racial Justice. The program includes:

1. A ban on federal aid to school districts which try to evade the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation.

2. Federal legislation antilynch law to curb conditions which "made possible such tragic and shameful incidents the murder of Emmett Till" and the "actual acquittal of his assailants."

3. Federal laws protecting soldiers of a "minority race and national

origin who are attacked in some part of the country.

4. A compulsory Fair Employment Practices Commission.

5. Legislation to set up a federal electoral commission to "insure every individual in every part of the land the right to register and vote freely without intimidation or coercion of any kind."

Although he promised to press hard for passage of the bills, Lehman said he had little hope of success.

The bill designed to protect minority group soldiers. On another front, Clarence Mitchell, chief of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, has announced an attempt to organize a group of congressional leaders of both parties for the civil rights fight.

He said Powell, Diggs, Roosevelt and Scott will spearhead the drive to secure recruits for the program. Each has accepted the responsibility of acquiring the support of at least 15 other members of the House.

Mitchell said a different plan will be tried in the Senate, but added that he is not at liberty to reveal the details.

Powell told reporters that he plans to reintroduce his non-discrimination amendment to the school aid bill when it comes up in the next session.

He said he is going to ask that none of the \$5 million recommended for aid to schools be used in districts which insist on maintaining segregation for the next five years.

Powell added that he might introduce a provision to the amendment asking that a certain portion of the school fund be placed in reserve to aid those schools which might decide during the next five years to comply with the integration decree.

Civil rights bills have been talked to death by filibustering Senators from southern states.

Powell has been one of the strongest advocates of the anti-lynch bill and a permanent FEPC. He has received strong aid from Diggs, who served his first form in the last session.

Special Session Va. Legislature Called To Consider Integration

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—Public criticism of the Gary commission's report has set the stage for what promises to be a spirited debate in the Nov. 30 special session of the Virginia General Assembly, called by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley as the first step in a proposed program to avoid public school integration.

Stanley issued the call for the extra session of the 1954 legislature to approve a constitutional ban on using public funds for private education.

Meanwhile, legislators generally approved the commission's recommendations for the constitutional change. But some reservations, mostly from the Northern Virginia and Norfolk area, included fears the commission's program would endanger public education.

There was some criticism, too, of the plan to limit tuition grants to students who would attend non-sectarian private schools.

Robert Whitehead, an anti-organization delegate from Nelson County, took the "commission's report apart, piece by piece, and expressed doubts as to how the commission headed by State Senator Garland Gray proposed to accomplish its purpose in the face of a constitutional requirement that "the General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state."

The Gray commission made no proposal to alter or repeal this requirement, although it urged adoption of a policy that would permit abandonment of public schools.

In Norfolk, State Senator Edward L. Breeden Jr. said he opposed effecting any changes in the State Constitution to avert racial integration in public schools until, with the help of God, we see the end of segregation and a Jim Crow.

Let us all contribute to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund! Send your contributions today—Now. The address is 107 West 43 rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

without having them passed by the voters of Virginia.

If the special session approves the first step for a constitutional convention, voters throughout the state will be able to make their views felt twice before the Legislature has an opportunity to act on the substantive proposals of the Gray commission.

"The people first would say whether a limited constitutional convention should be held. If they agreed to this procedure, they later would elect their own delegates to make the proposed changes.

If both of those requirements are met, the 1956 session of the General Assembly next spring would be handed a package of detailed legislative bills designed to get around the U. S. Supreme court's ruling against public school segregation.

The Virginia Conference of the NAACP has already indicated it will carry the commission's program to court in an effort to have it ruled illegal.

TUSKEGEE VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT INDONESIA

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP)—Dr. I. A. Dorhigny, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, is to leave in December for Djakarta, Indonesia, where he will confer with members of the Tuskegee Team which is working there in connection with the project for Improving Vocational Education in that country.

The project, which is sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration, was initiated two years ago by President Luther H. Foster. A half dozen experts selected by Tuskegee from its faculty and elsewhere are directing the project.

NCC OFFICIAL NAMED TO INTEGRATED ORGANIZATION

HIGH POINT, N. C. (ANP)—North Carolina college announced last week that Dr. Benjamin F. Smith, librarian of the James E. Shepard Memorial Library at the college, has been named a director of the North Carolina Library Association which met here recently.