WHEN YOU FINISH READING YOUR AFRO, PASS IT ALONG TO A FRIEND

Dr. Waters named at Morgan College

Dr Joseph H. Waters has been appointed an instructor of biology at Morgan State College.

The action came at the Thursday meeting the college's board of trustees.

Dr. Waters holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut.

He taught at the University of Connecticut, 1955 - 57; Whitman High School, Mass., 1957-59, and at present is teaching at Bridgewater State College, Mass.

Mr. Waters was also a member of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health in the summer of 1959.

The Board also approved the granting of free tuition to faculty members, administrative non - classified personnel of rank comparable to instructor, and classified employees, if the course they want to take is directly related to their work.

The free tuition is limited to one course per semester and is similiar to a system now in effect at the University of Maryland.

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OTHER FACULTY actions by the Board included:

Mrs. Revella C. Briscoe, instructor in English and director of the News Bureau, was granted a leave of absence to continue work for the doctorate at the State University of Iowa.

Dr. Samuel L. Myers, associate professor of Economics, was appointed chairman of the Division of Social Science to serve during the sabbatical leave of Dr. Armin E. Mruck.

Linwood Jennings was appointed instructor of economics and business. Mr. Jennings holds a B.S. from Morgan State College and a MBA from Atlanta University.

He taught as a substitute instructor at Morgan State in 1960-61.

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ROBERT COLLAGAN was appointed substitute instructor of science education to begin September.

Mr. Collagan holds a BS from the University of Massachusetts, MS from the University of Nevada, and has done additional graduate work at the University of Maryland.

Mrs. Carmelia Shepard Jordan was appointed substitute instructor in English.

Mrs. Jordan holds an AB from Dillard and an MS from the University of Chicago.

She has taught at Southern University and in the Chicago public schools.

Mrs. Jordan was also secretary-editor for the Chicago Urban League in 1952.

Charles W. Cephas Jr. was appointed assistant in the department of biology.

Mr. Cephas holds a B.S. from Morgan State, and was formerly the chief laboratory technician at Provident Hospital.

• • •

MISS JOSEPHINE A. Armstead was appointed a substitute assistant in the department of chemistry.

Miss Armstead holds a BS from Morgan State, and was formerly a laboratory and research assistant at Morgan State.

The resignations of Albert S. Sangiamo, instructor of art, and Larence F. Sykes, instructor of art and director of the Carl Murphy auditorium, were accepted.

Resignations in the clerical department included Miss Jean A. Deskins, senior stenographer; Mrs. Alvce B. Miller, senior stenographer; George Coving, principal clerk.

Mrs. Louise Greeg was appointed senior stenographer.

William Mack Edwards, chief stationary engineer, was granted sick leave without pay.

Leonard E. Moore was given a temporary appointment as a policeman.

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WHITE HOUSE AIDE HERE—Andrew T. Hacher, associate press secretary to President Kennedy, signs autographs following his talk at closing awards dinner on Friday for the Institute of Political Education at Morgan State College. Autograph seekers pictured are Mrs. George M. Boston, Mrs. Lillian G. Cummings and Mrs. Violet White. Mrs. Cummings was among those who completed short-term alumni workshop.

City residents warned on danger of spotted fever

The tick season has begun in Maryland and the City Health Department reminds residents of the danger of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, a sometimes fatal disease transmitted by the bite of an infected tick.

Since January, 1955, a total of 94 cases and 7 deaths has been recorded for the State of Maryland; 7 of the cases were among residents of Baltimore City.

If ticks are found attached to the body, they should be removed with tweezers as close to the skin as possible and the bite area treated with an antiseptic.

The ticks should then be destroyed by burning, or disposal in a flush toilet. If spotted fever is suspected, the family physician should be called immediately.

Ticks are most frequently introduced into the house by dogs or other pets. Pets should be inspected frequently and the ticks removed and destroyed.

Children who have been playing out of doors where there is tall grass, weeds or undergrowth should be examined thoroughly for ticks by parents before their youngsters go to bed. The best rule to follow is: 'Never go to bed with tick.'

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Koger to keep post at CPHA

Linwood G. Koger is slated for re-election as vice - president at the annual meeting of the Citizens Planning and Housing Association, at the Church of the Redeemer, 5603 N. Charles St, May 24.

The names of James W. Robinson and Mr. Rufus A. Tucker are listed among the new Board of Governors to be presented by the nominating committee. Other new members of the Board include the Hon. Francis X. Gallagher, J. Hardin Marion, III, Milton H. Miller, Francis D. Murnaghan Jr., Russell R. Reno Jr., the Hon. William Donald Schaefer, Dr. Edward G. Stapleton, the Hon. Robert F. Sweeney, Mrs. Harry A. Teitelbaum, and Charles L. Wagandt, II.

Among those who are nominated for re-election to the Board are:

Solomon Baylor, Mrs. Walter T. Dixon, Edgar M. Ewing, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Henderson, Miss Maude E. Laforest, the Rev. Cedric E. Mills, Mrs. Henry C. Welcome, the Rev. Marcus G. Wood, and Mrs. Chandler V. Wynn.

Frank T. Gray has been nominated for a second term as president of CPHA. Slated to serve with him as officers are, Hans Froelicher Jr., honorary president; S. James Campbell, Mrs. C. W. Barnett, Mrs. Henry E. Corner, and Mr. Koger as vice-presidents; Walter H. Kidd, treasurer, Frances H Morton, secretary, and Charles C. W. Atwater, counsel.

Party will honor Rev. T. C. Jackson

A pre-birthday party in honor of the Rev. Theodore C. Jackson, pastor of Gillis Church, Calhoun and Mulberry Sts., has been scheduled for Monday, May 22 at 8:30 p.m.

It is being sponsored by the Gillis Church, New Mt. Hebron Baptist Church and Second Baptist Church.

There will be sermons and musical selections from choirs, quartets and gospel groups. There is no admission.

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LATE BULLETIN

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21st ANNUAL MARYLAND STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP BRANCHES

also 7th Anniversary Celebration of the Historical Supreme Court School Decision, May 17, 1954

SATURDAY, MAY 20th --- 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

SHARP ST. MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH DOLPHIN & ETTING STS.

GREETINGS FROM:

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER — Recently Appointed By President J. F. Kennedy As Administrator of HHFA Finance Agency

PHILLIP H. GOODMAN — President of the City Council

Presiding: DR. CARL MURPHY — Member, National Board of Directors, NAACP, Chairman, Legal Redress Committee, State NAACP Branches, Chairman of Board, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

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WORKERS' REPORT MEETING, 7:30 to 10:00 P.M.: EVERY TUESDAY AT SHARP ST. MEM. METHODIST CHURCH COMMUNITY HOUSE, 1206 Etting St.; THURSDAY, at the NAACP OFFICE, 1234 Druid Hill Ave.

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Winners will appear in NAACP Monthly Magazine — Crisis
1st Award—GOLD LOVING CUP 2nd Award—DIAMOND RING
3rd Award—SILVER DRINKING CUP
EVERY BABY REPORTING WILL RECEIVE AN AWARD
MRS. MARY HAWKINS, Chairman of Baby Rally / MRS. BESSIE WOODS, Co-Chairman
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Supreme Court Ruling Being Scuttled—

7 Years Later 6 States Have 776 In Mixed Schools; 4 None

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

Public school desegregation has been so deliberate during the past 12 months that at its present speed the desegregation process will drag on for another hundred years.

This estimate is based on the almost stand - still pace of public school desegregation during the past school year—less than seven - tenths of one per cent.

Figures compiled by the Southern Education Reporting Service show that there was an increase of only 14,605 pupils in mixed schools in 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia over last term.

This slight increase brought the total number of colored pupils in previously racially segregated schools to only 165,625 since the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed public school segregation seven years ago.

• • •

THIS MEANS that only 6.3 per cent of the 3,097,534 colored students residing in the area of segregated education have been affected by the Supreme Court's ruling.

As slow and minute as this progress has been, it is slower and smaller in the so-called "hard - core" states which have the bulk of the colored pupils.

For instance, the District of Columbia and seven border states account for 194,849 of the colored pupils in racially mixed class.

Six southern states, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, have a grand total of 776 colored pupils in previously jimcrow schools.

• • •

THE DISTRIBUTION is: Arkansas, 113; Florida, 27; Louisiana, 4; North Carolina, 82; Tennessee, 342, and Virginia, 208.

Four states have no desegregated classes: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina.

These states have a total of 1,026,114 colored students in jimcrow schools.

The states involved (and the District of Columbia) have a total of 6,664 school districts, 2,839 of which are bi - racial—meaning those having members of both races.

But only 777 of the bi - racial districts have been desegregated.

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THE "DESEGREGATED districts" have a total of 681,763 colored pupils enrolled. Since only 195,625 of this number are in desegregated schools, even the desegregated districts are 69 per cent jimcrow.

The lone "desegregated school district" in Florida, Dade County, shows how a district may be desegregated in principle, yet, segregated in fact.

When the county desegregated, classes were mixed in two schools with a total enrollment of 512. Two so - called "predominantly white" schools enrolled 27 colored pupils and one "predominantly colored" school enrolled one white pupil.

The 512 colored pupils "in schools with whites" dropped to 27 when the lone white pupil in the "predominantly colored" school was granted a transfer.

• • •

THE SOUTHERN and border states and the District of Columbia employ 494,054 teachers, approximately 20 per cent or 99,000 colored.

Five states that have desegregated classes continue to segregate teachers. Eight states and the District of Columbia have some degree of desegregation among public school faculties.

Desegregation has moved at a more rapid pace in the tax - supported universities and colleges of the region.

Of 277 institutions of higher learning, 153 have accepted students of other races.

Of the 228 white universities and colleges, 138 in 13 states have desegregated in practice or principle.

Fifteen of the 49 colored universities and colleges have white and/or students of other races.

• • •

INDICATIVE OF the dissatisfaction over the progress of school desegregation during the past seven years, there are over 175 anti - segregation suits pending in state and federal courts.

The single factor which has slowed down the desegregation process more than anything else is politics.

Since the Supreme Court's ruling the legislatures of 15 states have adopted almost 300 new laws and resolutions to prevent, delay, restrict or control school desegregation.

Following the failure of "massive resistance" and the doctine of interposition, legislatures of the resisting states have turned to such legal road - blocks as tuition grants and pupil placement laws.

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THESE LAWS, coupled with the vague language of the Supreme Court's decision itself, open almost endless avenues for future litigation.

Still unresolved are such important legal questions as the following:—

(1) To what extent can the standards of the various state pupil placement laws be used to bar colored pupils from schools attended by only white pupils?

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(2) WHAT LATITUDE will the courts permit in extending desegregation lawsuits to include teachers and supervisory personnel?

(3) How far will the courts permit the school boards to go in requiring colored pupils to appeal adverse assignments?

(4) May a state support segregated private schools without participating in their affairs enough to have operaton of such schools declared "state action" and subject to the 14th Amendment?

• • •

THESE QUESTIONS alone afford opportunity for litigation enough to justify earlier fears expressed by the NAACP that resolution of the desegregation issue, due to the Supreme Court's failure to set a specific time for compliance or to narrow the legal definition of "with all deliberate speed," would require 10,000 lawsuits in as many backwood school districts.

• • •

THE SUIT filed April 26 by the U.S. Government to intervene in the Prince Edward County, Va., school case, if successful, would result in removal of some of the responsibility for enforcement of the Supreme Court's ruling from the students.

But no matter how the U.S. District Court rules, the case is almost certain to be appealed and more time will be required for it to reach the Supreme Court and final solution.

Meanwhile, one of the most historic rulings of the highest court of the land continues to be avoided, circumvented and mullified in at least 12 Southern and border states and arrogantly ignored in four "hard core" states.

The Afro-American
MAY 20, 1961

STOPPED BY TROOPS — In September, 1957, Gov. Orval Faubus called out the National Guard to block desegregation in Little Rock. Shown is Elizabeth Eckford, one of the Little Rock Nine, being turned away from Central High School by troops.

MOB VIOLENCE —Alex Wilson, editor of the Tri - State Defender (Memphis, Tenn.) being kicked by member of Little Rock mob which defied a Federal Court order and participated in the blocking of desegregation in Little Rock. Other colored newsmen on scene to cover story were chased away.

Kennedy speech on civil rights wins thanks of NAACP

NEW YORK — The NAACP expressed its "profound appreciation" to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy this week for the "sweep and emphasis" of his recent Georgia speech decrying racial discrimination.

The Attorney General told a University of Georgia audience that morality, the law and the international position of the U.S. demand an end of racial bias in this country.

He added, on the subject of the slow pace of school integration in the South, that "if the orders of the court are circumvented, the Department of Justice will act. We will not stand by or be aloof, we will move," he said.

THROUGH SPIT AND JEERS — September 1957 Miss Dorothy Counts, accompanied by a family friend, walks through a jeering, spitting mob of adults and teenagers at Charlotte, N.C. After a week of insults and violence, her parents withdrew her from the school. Later she was enrolled in a school in Pennsylvania.

Millionaire, 61, dies in Houston

HOUSTON, Tex. — One of the nation's few colored millionaires, Henry Morgan, died at 61 here last week at the Miller Hotel which he owned.

Owner of a nation-wide string of barber colleges, he was prominent in the NAACP and the Texas Progressive Voters League. He had barber colleges in Chicago, New York, Memphis, Little Rock, Houston, Dallas, Beaumont and Tyler, Texas.

He is survived by a son and two daughters.

School desegregation less than 7 per cent in 7 years

STATE	SCHOOL DISTRICTS Total	Bi-racial	Deseg.	ENROLLMENT White	Colored	White	IN DESEG. DISTRICTS Colored	COLORED IN MIXED SCHOOLS No.	%
Alabama	114	114	0	**516,135	**278,134	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	422	228	10	*317,053	*105,180	52,126	12,659	113	.107
Delaware	93	51	24	67,145	15,061	48,505	8,665	6,734	44.7
D.C.	1	1	1	24,687	86,731	24,697	86,731	81,392	94.1
Florida	67	67	1	776,743	262,322	*133,336	*27,502	27	.013
Georgia	198	198	0	**682,354	*318,405	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	211	171	128	**593,494	**41,908	*445,000	*32,000	16,329	38.9
Louisiana	67	67	1	**422,181	**271,021	37,490	31,113	4	.001
Maryland	24	23	23	*449,879	*134,379	**406,286	**114,682	**28,072	20.9
Mississippi	151	151	0	**287,781	**278,640	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1,889	*214	*200	*735,000	*84,000		*75,000	*25,000	48.0
N. Carolina	173	173	16	**816,682	**302,996	117,404	34,746	82	.027
Oklahoma	1,276	241	189	*904,125	*40,875	*566,405	30,725	9,822	24.0
S. Carolina	108	108	0	**352,164	**237,935	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	134	143	7	**670,686	*157,326	87,583	19,844	42	.217
Texas	1,531	720	130	*1,849,587	*228,333	*600,000	*23,000	*3,500	1.21
Virginia	130	128	11	668,500	211,699	177,731	57,286	208	.099
West. Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,010	458,038	21,010	14,000	66.6
	6,664	2,839	777	10,165,246	3,097,534	3,013,819	681,763	195,425	6.33

* Estimated — **1959-60 — **1958-59 — Missouri Not Included

Desegregation Calendar

Wednesday of this week, May 17, marks the seventh anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 which overruled the "separate - but-equal" doctrine and declared public school segregation "inherently unequal."

The following is a chronology of major developments arising from the decision, including the most significant legal developments and the first desegregation in each state in tax - supported colleges and public schools.

1954

Aug. 23 — Charleston, Ark., admitted 11 colored students to a high school formerly attended by only white students.

September — District of Columbia schools and colleges segregated. The two separate colleges merged into a bi - racial school a year later.

Public schools also were desegregated in St. Louis, Mo., Baltimore, Md., and Monongalia County, W.Va.

1955

May 31 — U.S. Supreme Court remanded the five school segregation cases titled Brown v. Topeka Board of Education to their respective district courts for them to order colored students admitted to public school "on a racially" non - discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed.

June 7 — Poteau, Okla., voluntarily desegregated its public schools.

July 13 — U.S. Circuit Judge John Parker balked at ordering schools desegregation in the Clarendon County, S.C., case.

He ruled that the Supreme Court "has not decided that the states must mix persons of different races in the schools."

July 15 — Wayne County, Ky., became the first in the state to open on a desegregated basis.

September — Three colored undergraduates, LeRoy B. Frasier Jr., Ralph K. Frasier, and John L. Brandon, enrolled at the University of North Carolina.

The federally - operated school at Oak Ridge, Tenn., became the first in the state to desegregate.

• • •

1956

Feb. 1 — MISS AUTHERINE LUCY entered the University of Alabama under court order and attended classes for three days amid riots. The board of trustees expelled her for charging them with conspiracy in the violence.

Feb. 22 — In the first legal effort to back up the Supreme Court decision, the Federal Government intervened in behalf of Miss Lucy, who had been expelled for alleged interference with desegregation.

September — Violence ended a brief desegregation in Mansfield, Tex.

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IN CLINTON, TENN., the National Guard was called out to restore order following rioting by segregationists led by John Kasper.

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1957

May — IN TEXAS, school desegregation came to a virtual stand - still after adoption of laws cutting off state funds for school desegregating without previous approval in a referendum.

September — Greensboro, Charlotte and Winston-Salem, N.C., desegregated voluntarily.

Nashville, Tenn., inaugurated a grade - a - year plan despite the bombing of Hattie Cotton Elementary School.

In Little Rock, Ark., Gov. Orval Faubus called out the National Guard to block desegregation of Central High School, triggering a series of riots. President Dwight Eisenhower sent U.S. troops to Little Rock to uphold the integrity of the federal court which ordered desegregation.

1958

May — U.S. troops were withdrawn from Little Rock.

August — The U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals overruled a lower court which had allowed a delay in Little Rock desegregation.

The appeals court held that incidents of violence in desegregated schools were "insufficient to constitute a legal basis for suspension of the plan to integrate the public schools in Little Rock."

September — Gov. Faubus closed Little Rock schools after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against segregation.

In Virginia, Gov. Lindsay Almond closed the schools under orders to desegregate in Norfolk, Front Royal and Charlottesville.

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THE UNIVERSITY of Florida Law School admitted a colored student, George H. Starke, under court order.

Oct. 5 — Clinton, Tenn., High School dynamited.

Nov. 24 — U.S. Supreme Court held that Alabama's pupil placement law was Constitutional on its face in Shuttlesworth versus Birmingham Board of Education.

Dec. 14 — The Supreme Court allowed Nashville's grade a year plan to stand when it refused to hear an appeal.

1959

Jan. 19 — THE VIRGINIA Supreme Court ruled that closing schools violated the state constitution. A three-judge federal court ruled the state must make public schools available to all children, not just some.

Feb. 2 — Virginia abandoned its "massive resistance" policy and seven public schools opened on a desegregated basis. The state turned to a tuition-grant program.

June — Prince Edward County, Va., school board closed its schools rather than desegregate. White segregationists, with county and state financial aid, set up private segregated schools.

August — Little Rock schools reopened, with four colored students in schools previously attended by only white students.

September — Dade County, Fla., voluntarily desegregated two schools.

1960

April 20 — THE U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that "the maintenance of a dual system of attendance areas based on race offends the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs . . ." in Jones versus School Board of Alexandria (Va.).

Aug. 29 — The U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals overruled Delaware's grade - a - year plan and ordered complete desegregation by September, 1961.

In its ruling the Appeals Court noted other courts' approval of the grade - a - year plan in Nashville, but stated that what constitutes "with all deliberate speed" and "reasonable start toward full compliance" could only be decided "on due consideration of all the pertinent factors and circumstances." The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the Circuit Court's order.

September — The South's public schools opened without violence for the first year since the 1954 desegregation decision.

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HOUSTON, TEX., the nation's largest segregated school system, obeyed a court order and admitted 12 colored students to formerly all - white classes.

November — New Orleans desegregated two schools under court order, despite public demonstrations, boycotts and a package of anti - desegregation laws enacted by the Legislature.

A three - judge federal court ruled that interposition was not a constitutional doctrine and blocked all attempts of the Legislature to halt Orleans Parish desegregation.

1961

January — THE UNIVERSITY of Georgia under federal Court order admitted two colored students, Miss Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, suspended them briefly because of klan - inspired disorders but re - admitted them under a second court order.

The Georgia Legislature repealed its compulsory school closing laws, applying to desegregated schools and adopted local option, tuition grants and freedom of choice plans.

Jan. 22 — Forty - one colored students were admitted to previously all - white classes as Davidson County, Tenn., desegregated under court order.

March 17 — The U.S. Government filed suit to become a party in the desegregation suit affecting three Louisiana parishes and six state - supported trade schools. Federal Court granted request.

March 20 — U.S. Supreme Court affirmed three lower court decisions on the New Orleans school desegregation issue, thus blocking efforts of State Legislature to intervene.

April 26 — U.S. Government filed suit requesting reopening of the schools in Prince Edward County, Va. The government also asked permission of the court to become co-plaintiff in the case.