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# A Very Special Law School 50th Anniversary

North Carolina Central University School of Law

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# **A VERY SPECIAL LAW SCHOOL . . . THE 5TH DECADE**



**School of Law  
North Carolina Central University  
Durham, N.C.**



## A STATEMENT OF OUR ENTERPRISE

The School of Law of North Carolina Central University has a special mission and a unique challenge. The

School was created, in the era of the exclusion of Blacks from White institutions, to provide an opportunity within the State for Blacks to receive a legal education. It became not only the single institution within the State for the production of Black lawyers

but was a leading educator of Black lawyers for the surrounding states, as well. Even with this institution, Black lawyers comprise only about two per cent of the lawyers of the State. It continues to educate more Black lawyers than all the other law schools in the State combined; and it does so in a well-integrated environment. Some thirty-five per cent of the enrollment now is White. It was the first law school anywhere to admit and graduate Lumbee Indians, the largest tribe within the State. Integration of the other institutions has by no means lessened the basic mission of this law school, to provide a door for a greater number of Blacks into this profession, a profession which has the further vital social role of producing many of the political leaders so important to the continued advancement of this society. Whites, too, find that this environment provides a special opportunity to interact with people in a world not all of whose majorities happen to mirror their own likeness.

The unique challenge of this institution is not merely to keep open a wider door of opportunity to persons from educational backgrounds which have frequently failed to make their admissions criteria competitive at other schools, but to cause such students to raise the level of their competence and performance so that they enter the profession not disadvantaged in comparison with graduates of other institutions. It is not a small challenge. It is a worthy one.

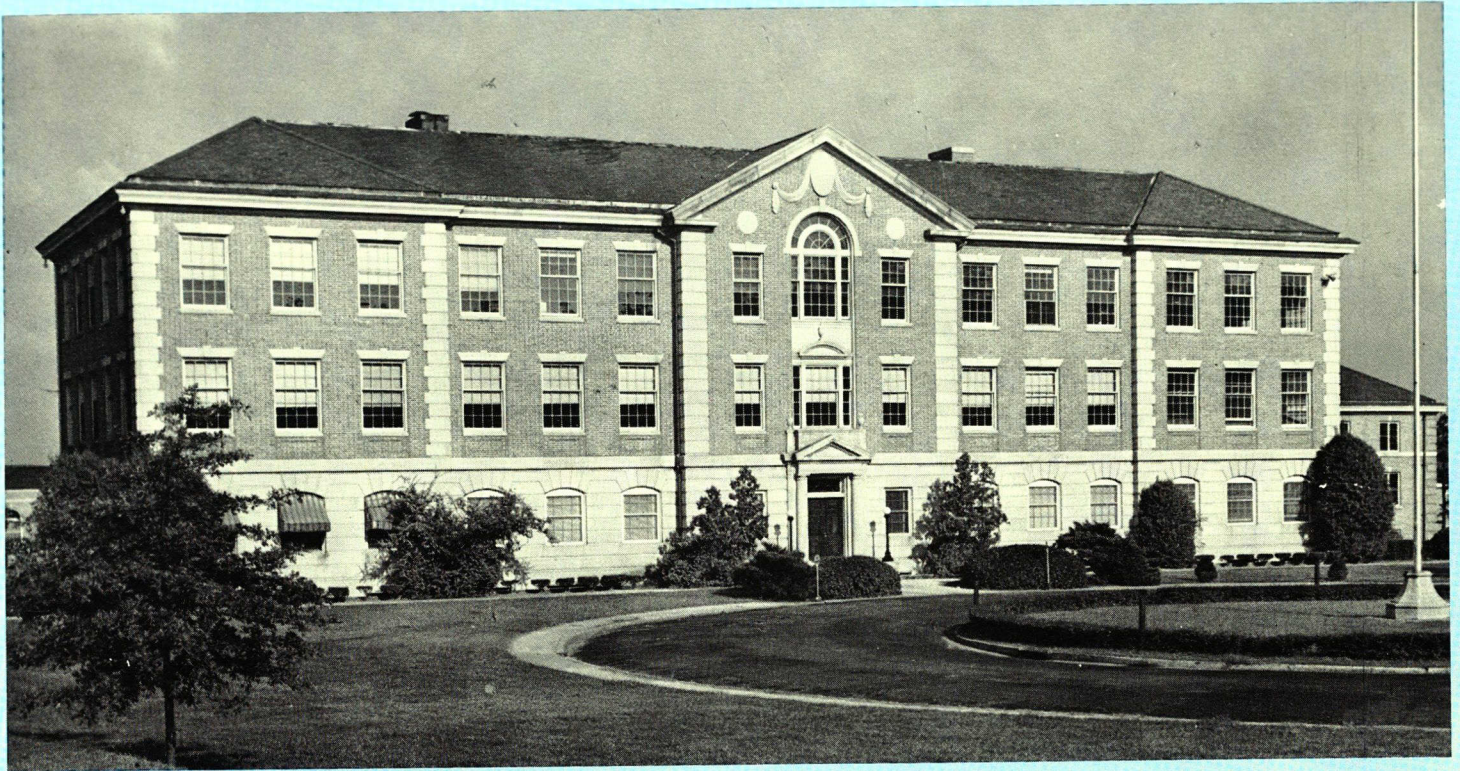


*H. E. Groves*

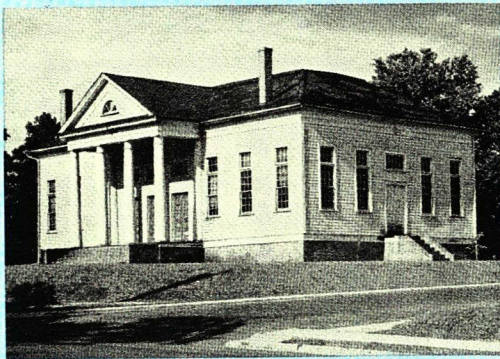
H.E. Groves  
Dean



## OUR HERITAGE



Law School occupied top left floor of Administration Building from 1941-1949.



Avery Auditorium was used by the Law School in 1950-1951.



The present law building has been in use since 1951.





Dr. Albert Turner (center), Dean, 1942-1965

On September 14, 1940, the **New York Times** carried a story bearing a Durham, North Carolina, date line marking the beginning of a new law school.

*"With seven students already accepted for the first class in North Carolina's first Negro law school, opening Tuesday at North Carolina College for Negroes here, President James E. Shepard says that the class is thus assured for the year . . . The new institution will be directed by Dean M. T. Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina Law School. Instruction will be given by Duke and U.N.C. professors. By 1942 the school will be enlarged to full three-year size."*

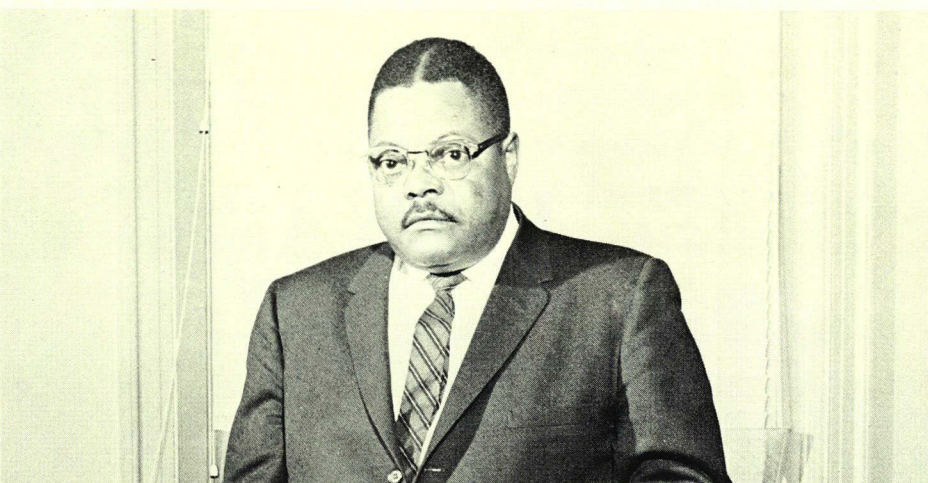
The seven students had been accepted from a pool of fifteen applicants from states between Maryland and Texas. The Law School had actually tried to open a year earlier after it was chartered by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1939. The new school was advertised only one month and only one student arrived in the fall of 1939. It was then decided to postpone the opening for another year.

Since the 1940 opening (two of the original seven graduated) the Law School has run continuously. In 1941 three full-time Black instructors were added to the faculty. In 1942 Dean Van Hecke resigned his position and was succeeded by Dr. A. L. Turner, who remained Dean until his retirement in 1965.

During World War II the school's pool of applicants became dangerously low but the school did not close. During the War years night classes were offered for local businessmen. It was also during the War that the first five women entered the Law School, three of whom graduated.



Daniel G. Sampson, Dean, 1965-1969



LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, 1969-1976



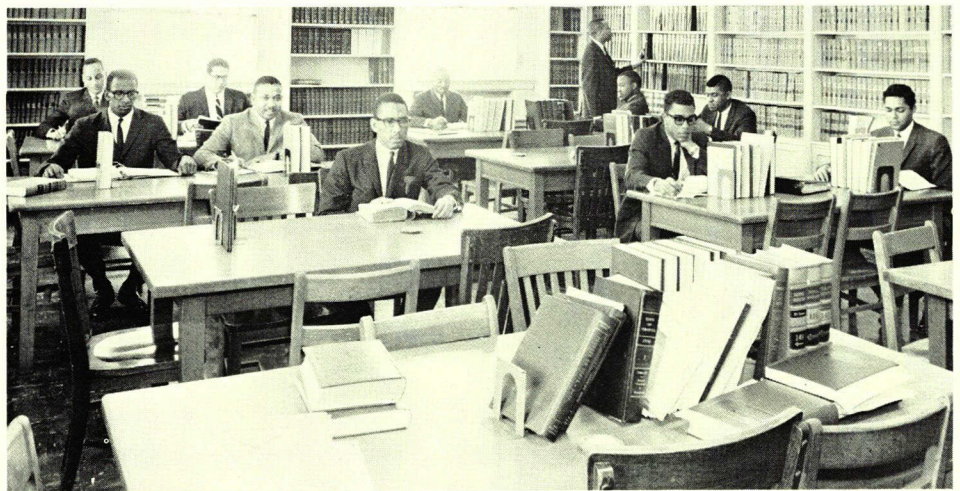
The Law School was accredited by the American Bar Association in February of 1950. Both the faculty and student body have been fully integrated since 1965.

During the first 40 years the Law School has been located in three different buildings. The University has undergone three name changes—North Carolina College for Negroes, North Carolina College at Durham and North Carolina Central University. The School of Law has been led by five Deans. In addition to Van Hecke and Turner, the School has been headed by Daniel G. Sampson (1965-1969), LeMarquis DeJarmou (1969-1976) and H. E. Groves, since 1976.

The Law School has, over these 40 years, survived many challenges to its very existence. In the late 1960's considerable discussion was given to plans to phase out the Law School at North Carolina College at Durham and to increase Black enrollment at the University of North Carolina School of Law in Chapel Hill. At that point in time, few Blacks were attending the traditionally White law schools. For example, in 1969 the University of North Carolina School of Law had 519 White students and one Black student. North Carolina College at Durham School of Law had 88 students, 74 Black and 14 White students. Between 1940 and 1966 only nine Blacks received their training exclusively at the state's three other law schools, U.N.C., Duke and Wake Forest.

Thus, the importance of North Carolina Central University School of Law to the Black community and to the state and nation generally cannot be over emphasized.

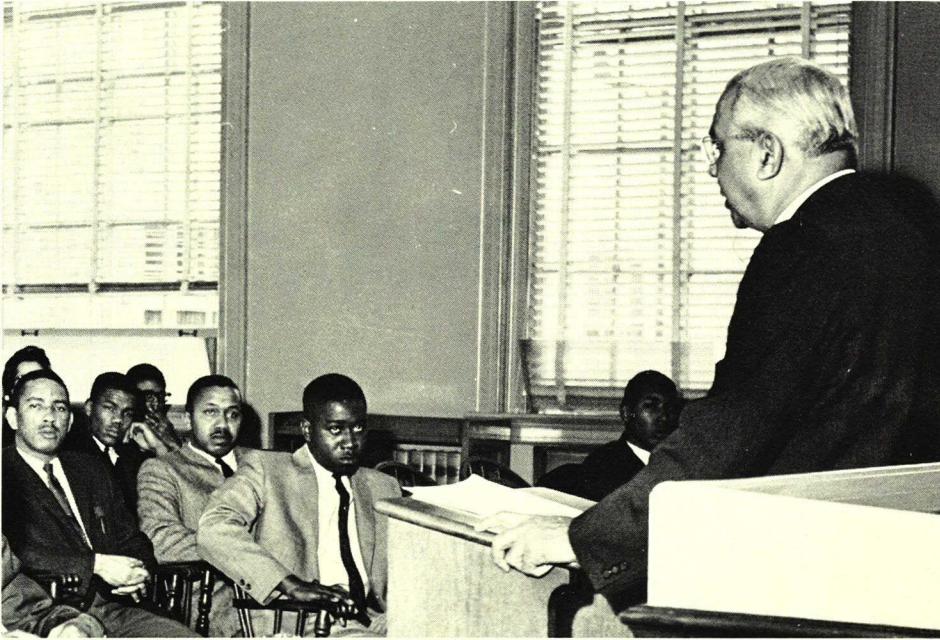
*In 1965 Dean Daniel Sampson stated that "... it is not enough merely to say that qualified Blacks have the opportunity for admission to other law schools. The fact remains that they cannot gain admission in substantial numbers ... More and more law schools are limiting their enrollment to the top 5 or 10 percent of college graduating classes. Consequently, the student graduating in the lower-upper, or middle part of his class from any college is finding his source of obtaining a legal education diminishing.*



Class of 1969

*Because of this factor, North Carolina College Law School is in a unique position of performing an invaluable service to worthy and deserving students as well as contributing to the general welfare of the State."*





An early class with Dr. Albert Turner

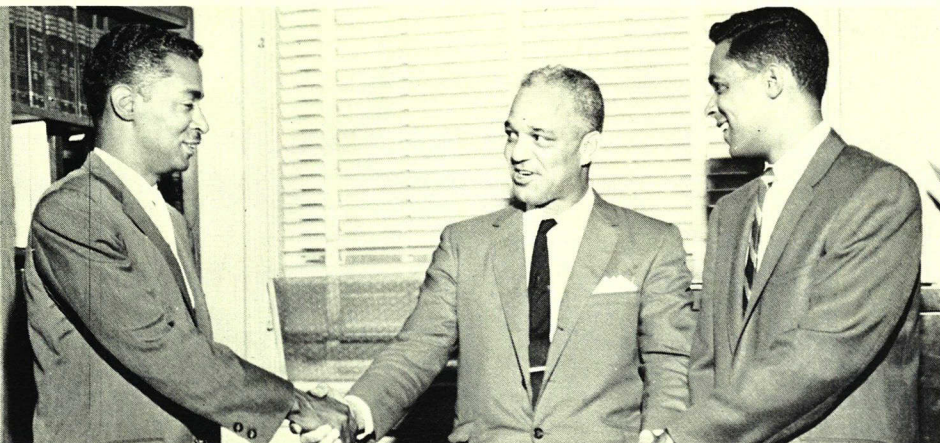
Just as in 1966, the School of Law continues to regard as its primary mission the education of Black practicing lawyers, and as a by-product, Black lawyers who will fill important community and leadership positions.

It was true then and is still true that this School of Law has produced more Black lawyers practicing in North Carolina than all other law schools combined. It has also been the source of a significant number of Black lawyers in Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, the District of Columbia and other states on the eastern seaboard. The School also produced the first two Lumbee Indians educated in the law. Graduates of this School have distinguished themselves in private practice and as attorneys in city, county, state and federal offices. Graduates of this institution have become legislators in North Carolina and other states, United States Attorneys, judges at many levels in a number of states, banking leaders and business leaders. The present Mayor of Atlanta, Maynard Jackson, is a graduate of this Law School.

North Carolina Central University School of Law has good reason to be proud of its heritage and the accomplishments of its graduates during the past 40 years.



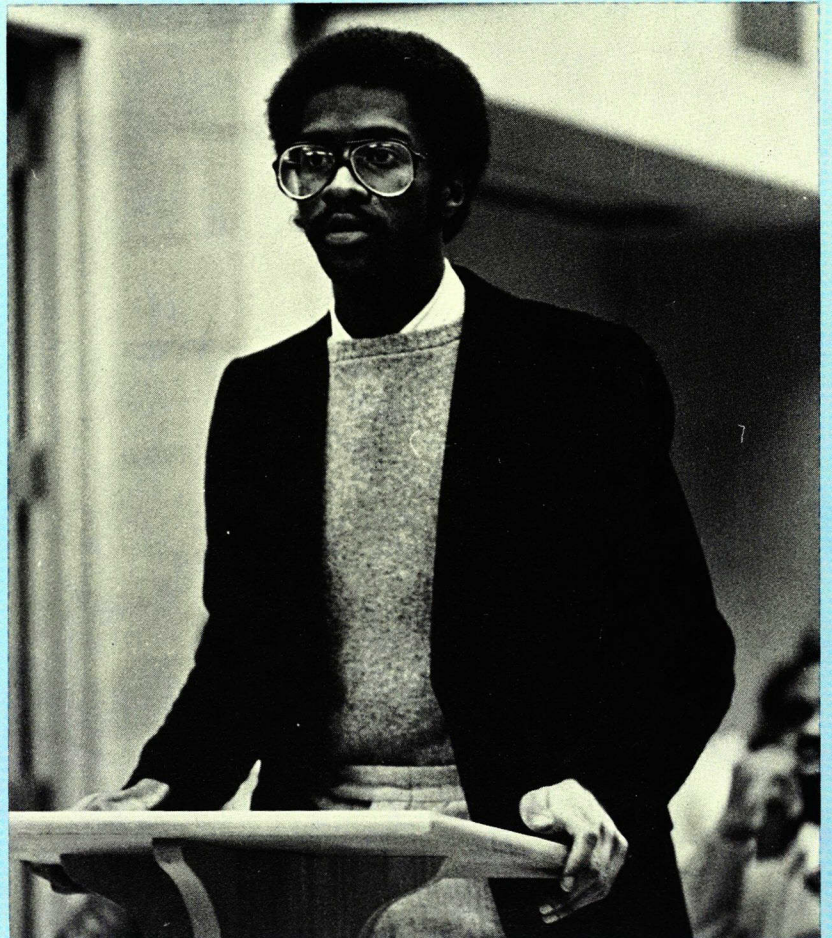
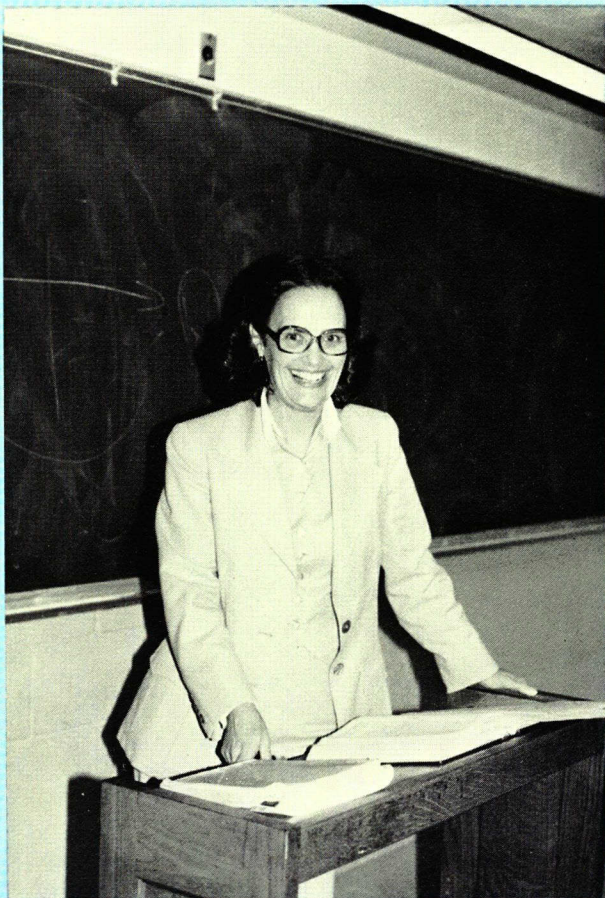
L to R  
James Lassiter, Soloman Eaves, J. Kenneth Lee and Floyd McKissick



L to R H.M. "Mickey" Michaux, Jr., Dean Daniel G. Sampson and Eric Michaux.



**TODAY**





North Carolina Central University School of Law is one of only four accredited predominantly Black law schools in the Nation. The School is unique in that it is one of the most, if not the most, highly integrated law schools in the Country—65% Black

and 35% White. The Law School is now and will continue to be a laboratory for the collaboration of the races in the legal profession.

The Law School is at a unique stage in its development. The School has

made the best of a relatively low level of support in years past. In 1976, the North Carolina General Assembly appropriated four million dollars for a new law building which will be occupied in the summer of 1980. Operations appropriations and faculty salaries have also been increased significantly in recent years. The Law Library now holds over 70,000 volumes and will be expanded significantly after the move to the new building.

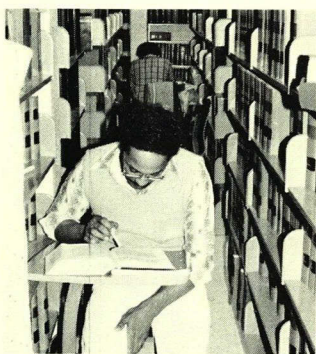
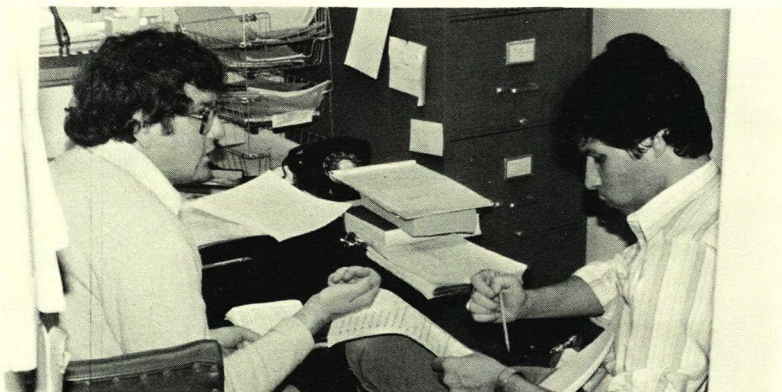
This School has a close working relationship with Duke University School of Law, also in Durham, and with the University of North Carolina School of Law, in nearby Chapel Hill. All three schools exchange lecturers; students from each enroll frequently in courses offered by the others; and the libraries of each school are open to faculty and students of all the law school.

North Carolina Central School of Law is in the strongest position in its history to produce additional numbers of well-qualified graduates.

## THE STUDENT BODY

At present North Carolina students make up 78% of total enrollment, while out-of-state students comprise 22%. The percentage of women students is now 32%.

The Law School has always admitted students without restriction as to age. From the School's inception, it has been particularly attractive to students, who, for financial or other reasons, were unable to pursue their legal education immediately after college. Currently, about two-thirds of the student body did not enroll immediately after college but found it necessary to wait before entering law school. A large number of students at this institution are in their thirties and a few are even in their forties and fifties. The overall maturity of the student body and the financial sacrifices which most students have to make to attend are indicative of the dedication and tenacity with which students at this institution pursue their legal education.





## The Program

The School of Law offers a demanding program leading to the Juris Doctor degree. The course offering is complete and varied. The School is fully accredited by the American Bar Association and the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners.

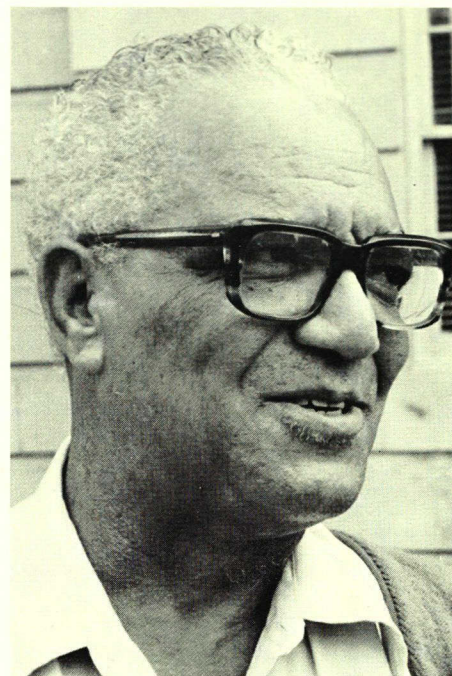
The faculty-to-student ratio is one of the best of any law school in the country. With smaller than normal classes, students at the School of Law are encouraged to consult with faculty members and to review tests and other written work with them on a one-to-one basis. First year students are required to participate in small groups in a legal research and writing program. This close student-faculty relationship is extremely useful in helping students to develop keen analytical skills and to improve in the communications arts.

In addition to regular course offerings, the School has a strong clinical

program in civil and criminal litigation, providing students an experience not found in the classroom.

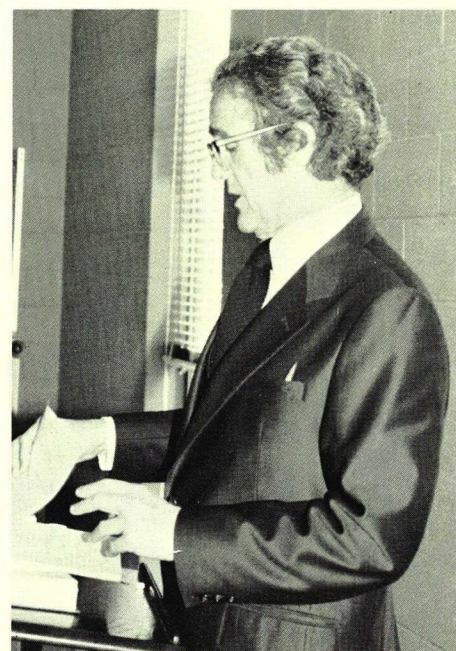
The School also offers the Moot Court Program and a Client-Counseling Program which are designed to give students who desire more practical experience the opportunity to compete with students at this and other schools.

Top students have the opportunity after their first year to work with and publish in **The North Carolina Central Law Journal**. A wide range of other student organizations help make the program at Central as complete as any in the country. Among the many other organizations are the Student Bar Association; **The Barrister**, a law school newspaper; Law Student Division of the American Bar Association; Women's Caucus; Black American Law Students Association; and active chapters of three national legal fraternities — Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Delta Phi and Delta Theta Phi.

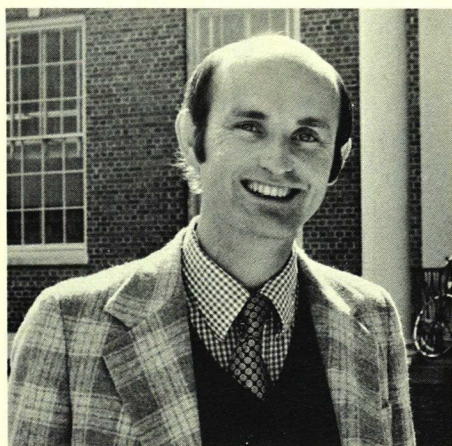
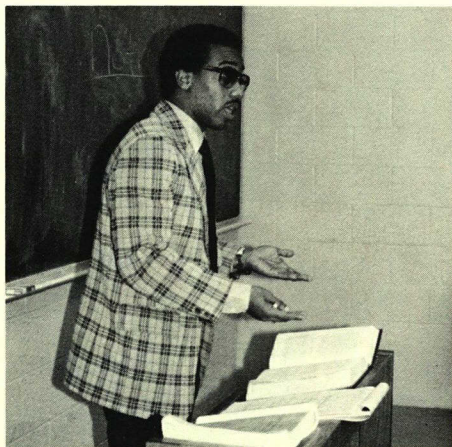
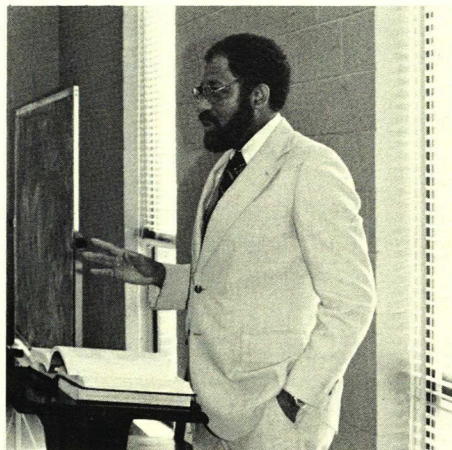


## THE FACULTY

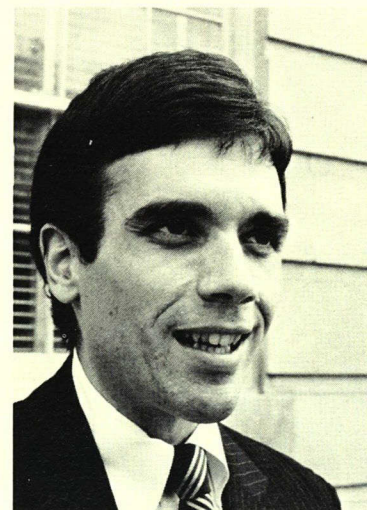
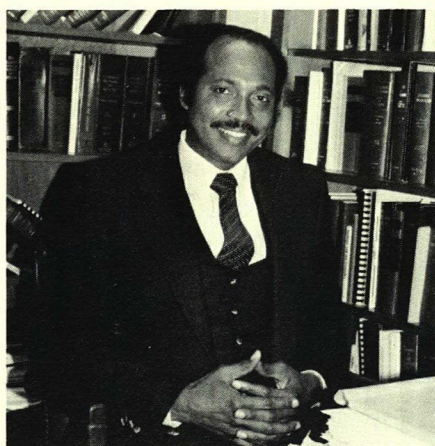
The Law School has seventeen full-time teachers and administrators who are highly trained and qualified to conduct a solid academic program. As indicated earlier most faculty members received substantial salary increases, beginning with the 1979 school year, which now place average salaries for this law school at the national average for law teaching salaries. The School is in a better position than ever before to attract and hold qualified law instructors.





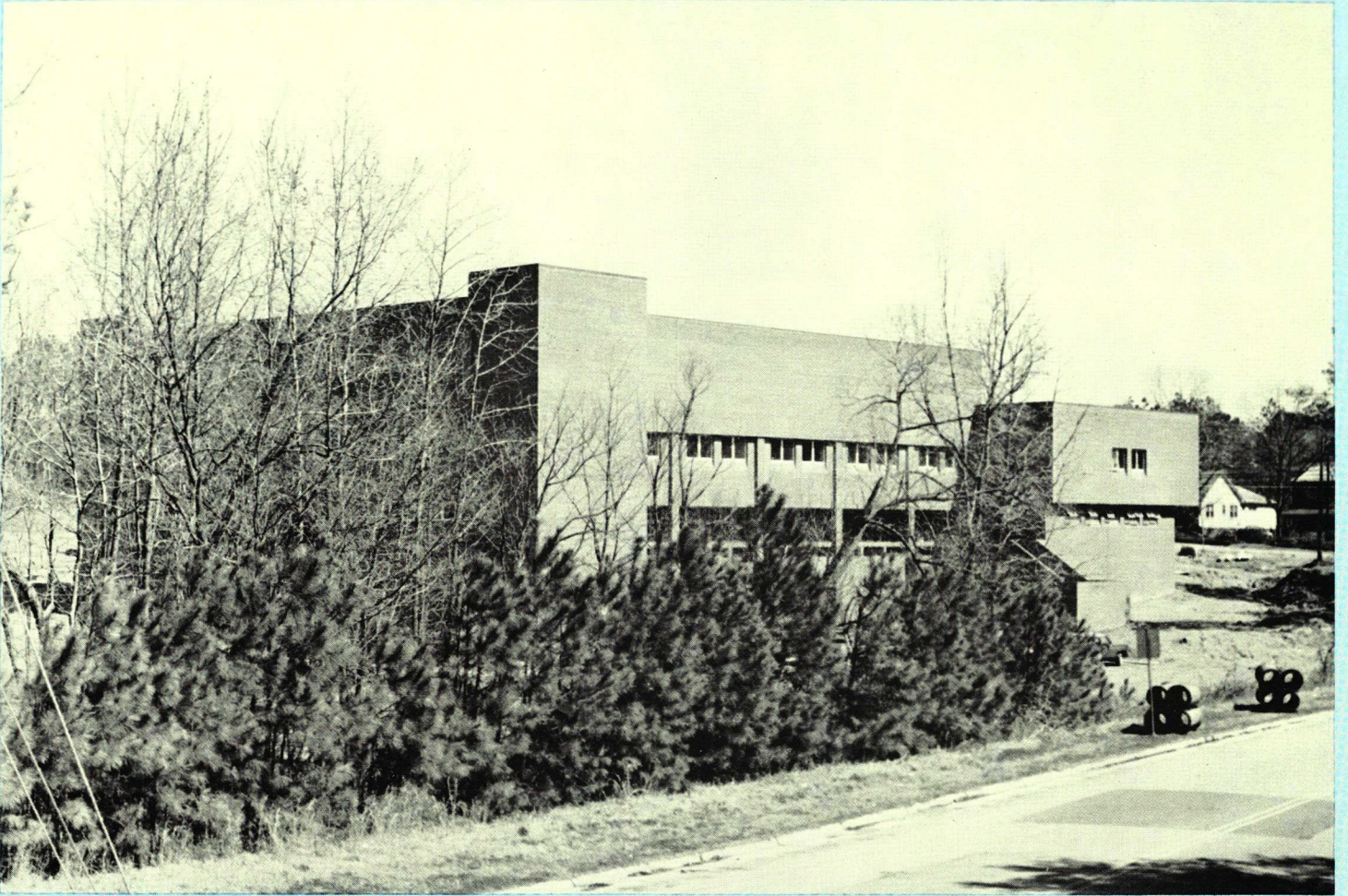


FACULTY, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY School of Law		
NAME	RANK	LAW DEGREE
Groves, H.E.	Dean/Professor	J.D., Univ. of Chicago, 1949; LL.M., Harvard, 1959.
Luney, Percy	Asst. Dean/Asst. Prof.	J.D., Harvard, 1974.
Beckwith, J.P.	Asst. Prof.	J.D., Univ. of Chicago, 1974.
Belfon, R.W.	Asst. Prof.	J.D., Howard Univ., 1974.
Broderick, J.A.	Professor	LL.B., Harvard, 1941; S.J.D., Harvard, 1963; D. Phil., Oxford Univ., 1968.
Carey, George	Professor	J.D., Catholic Univ., 1969; LL.M., Harvard, 1974.
Coleman, C.R.	Assoc. Prof.	J.D., NCCU School of Law, 1976.
Earnhardt, T.W.	Assoc. Prof.	J.D., Univ. of N.C. 1971.
Kalo, M.K.	Asst. Prof.	J.D., Univ. of N.C., 1975.
Markham, C.A.	Assoc. Prof.	LL.B., George Washington Univ., 1951.
Marschall, P.H.	Professor	J.D., Texas, 1955 LL.M., Harvard, 1968.
Martin, D.W.	Law Librarian	J.D., Harvard, 1977.
Ringer, J.D.	Assoc. Prof.	J.D., Harvard, 1970.
Sampson, D.G.	Professor	LL.M., Boston, 1950.
Sloan, M.K.	Visiting Lecturer	J.D., NCCU School of Law, 1979.
Smith, C.E.	Assoc. Prof.	J.D., Georgetown Univ., 1972.
Williams, F.J.	Asst. Prof.	J.D., Univ. of N.C., 1976.

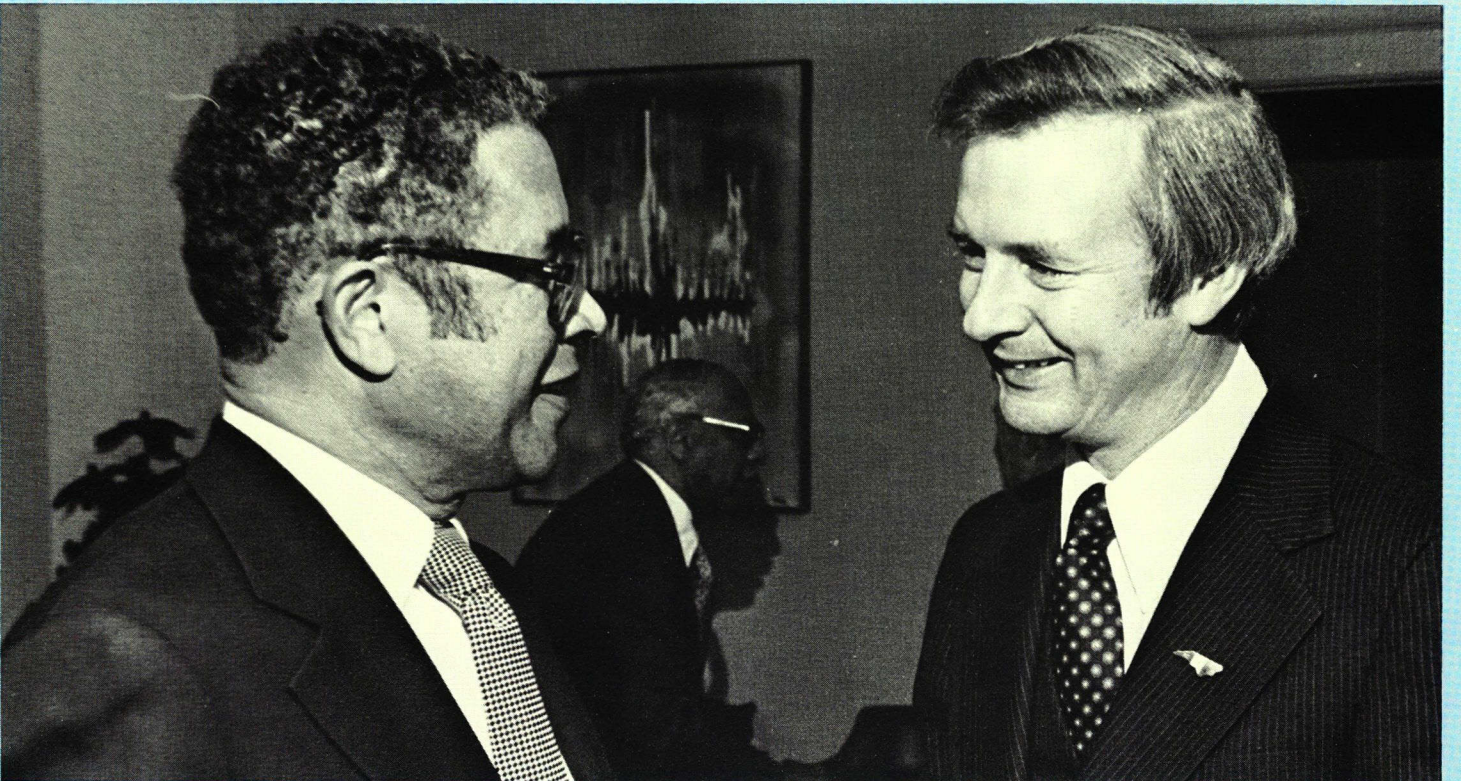




## THE FUTURE



The New Turner Law Building



Dean H. E. Groves and Governor James Hunt







## THE BOARD OF VISITORS

In an effort to expand its circle of supporters in the legal, business, philanthropic and educational com-

munities, the School of Law has established the first Board of Visitors in its history. The thirty-seven distinguished men and women from North Carolina and the nation who

have accepted positions on the Board will be looked to as a major source of ideas and assistance in the years to come.

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Assistant Attorney General  
State of North Carolina  
Raleigh, NC



## THE NEEDS

The vast majority of students, especially Blacks, work an excessive number of hours in outside jobs in order to remain in school. The School of Law receives little State funding for

scholarships or fellowships, although a small amount is available from the University. The Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation and the United States Department of Education have provided full tuition scholarships for promising Black students over the

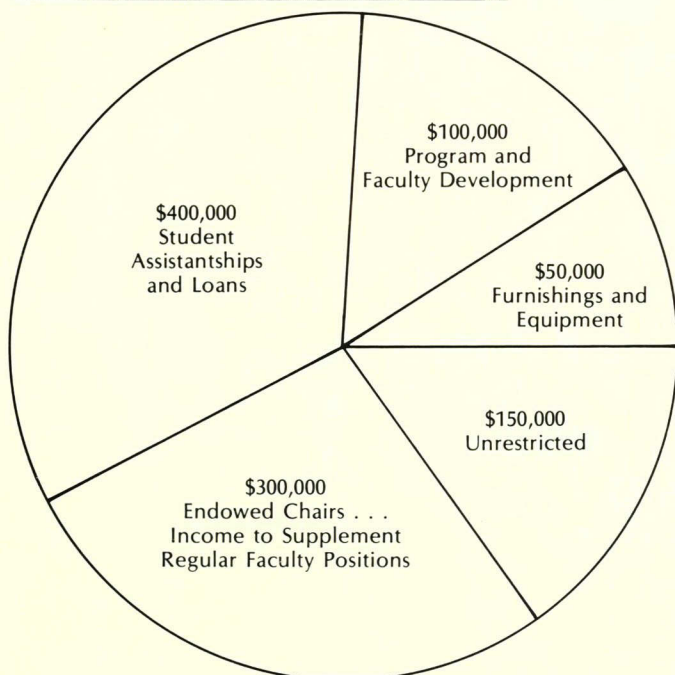
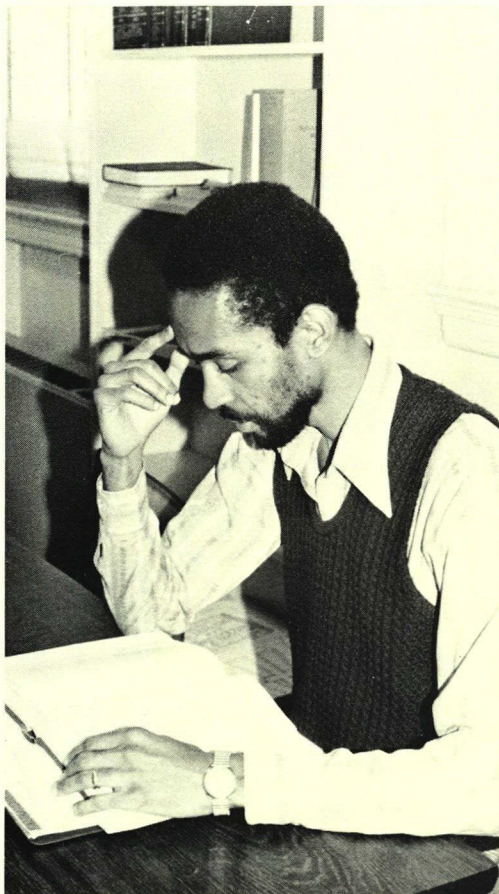
past two years, but these are not likely sources of scholarships in the years to come. There is a critical need to be able to offer loans, assistantships and scholarships to students applying to this institution.

The School is not able to attract many of the top Black law applicants because these students generally have their choice of a number of other law schools—most of which are able to offer significant financial aid.

In order to attract and hold the best available scholars and teachers, money is needed to supplement at least three existing salaried positions. Most major law schools have endowed chairs which are used to honor and provide additional income for distinguished faculty members.

Although the new law building will provide more space and a far superior learning environment than the present building, it will not come equipped with adequate office equipment. Items which most schools take for granted are desperately needed by the School. For example, for a number of years the students, faculty and administration have had to share only one photocopy machine. When the one copy machine, which is in constant use, breaks down, the duplication of tests, classroom materials, student materials and office correspondence grinds to a halt. The School only has one magnetic typewriter to handle all admissions, alumni work and student publications work. There are many other equipment needs which will go unfilled indefinitely unless money is raised.

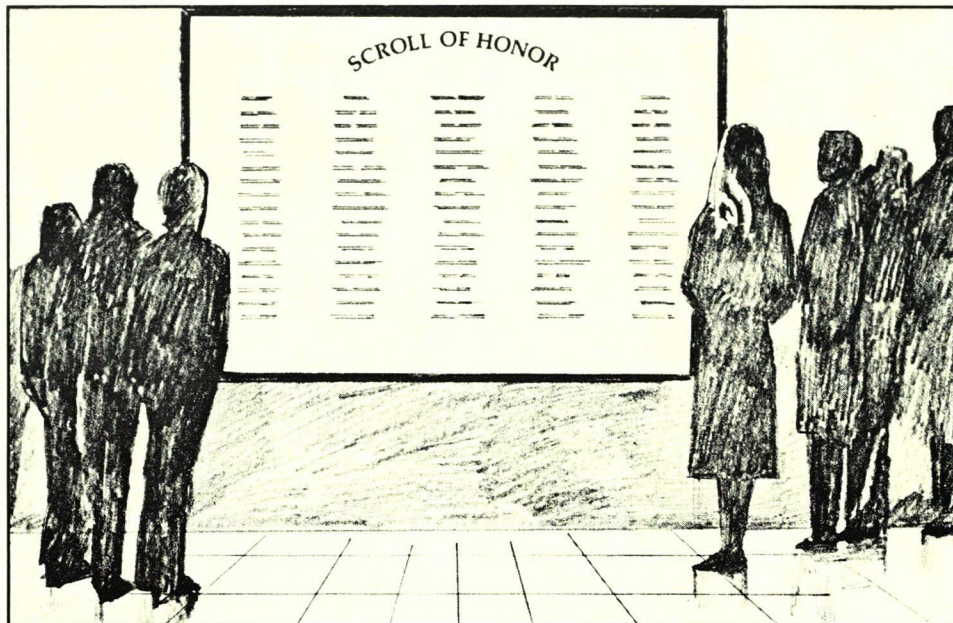
In order to meet these and many other needs \$1,000,000 will be sought over the next two years. The campaign, to be called the "5th Decade Fund", will be the first major fund drive in the School's history. The uses planned for the \$1,000,000 are set out below.





## THE 5TH DECADE FUND... EVERY GIFT MEANINGFUL

The 5th Decade Fund drive marks the beginning of the 5th decade of service by the School of Law and coincidentally falls at the time when the School is moving to a new physical plant. The 5th Decade Fund Committee, the administration and others will, in the months to come, visit foundations, corporations and other potential sources of gifts. Critical to this fundraising effort, however, will be gifts from individuals and **every** gift, whether \$5 or \$500, will be meaningful. Contributors of \$200 or more will be honored by a bronze plaque placed in the reception area of the new building. Other appropriate recognition will be given for substantial contributions.



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