

TWIN FUNERAL FOR WRECK VICTIMS

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Monroe Leader Receives 3 Threatening Letters



Fred V. Allison (foreground) and Henry A. Goldston get a demonstration of the operation of the central controls at the newly activated Fayetteville street fire station from fireman John O.

Lyon. This scene was repeated several times last Thursday night as residents of the community got their first close-up look at the station and its equipment following formal ceremonies

opening the new station. City Manager E. W. Fick, Fire Chief C. L. Cox and City Councilman J. S. Stewart were among the civic dignitaries to take part in the formal program.

—Photo by A. DeVaux, II

Protested Fate Of Youths In Interracial Kiss

MONROE

Robert F. Williams, NAACP leader here who last week protested the sentence handed two young Negro boys for stealing a kiss from a white girl said this week he had received three threatening letters.

Williams had wired President Eisenhower to investigate the incident. His wire described the South as a "social jungle."

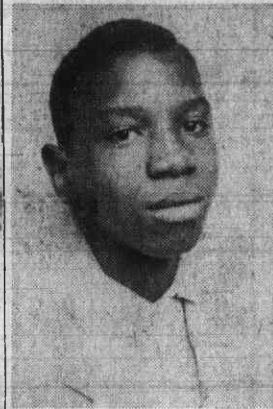
Two young Negro boys were given long terms at a reformatory school for kissing the white girl.

Williams said Monday the letters, all postmarked Saturday, came from Greensboro, Morris-town, Tenn., and Lafayette, La.

"Niggers don't need to expect nothing," the unsigned letter from Louisiana said.

The Greensboro letter, signed with a skull and crossbones, read, "They are gonna come and see MONROE, page 8."

Cousins Die In Sunday Crash



JOE WILLIAMS



CLAUDE (SLICK) WILLIAMS

Funeral For Third Victim Friday; Fourth Man Hospitalized At Lincoln

A double funeral was scheduled Thursday afternoon for two Durham men killed in an automobile accident Sunday. Funeral services for a third man who died in the same wreck were set for Friday.

First Calvary Baptist Church on Morehead avenue was to be scene of a double funeral for cousins Claude and Joe Williams. The services were set for two p.m.

Cecil Ford, 58, of 1204 Pine street, third man to lose his life in the accident, was to be fune-

ried early Sunday where it Chapel at 2:30 p.m.

A fourth man escaped with injuries and was reported in "fair" condition at Lincoln hospital Wednesday. He is Albert Barrett, 24, of 314 East Enterprise street.

The accident took place in the mid-afternoon Sunday on the Pine street extension about a mile and one-half South of the Pilgrim Chapel Baptist Church.

According to State highway patrolman C. L. Phillips who investigated, the automobile, apparently operating at a high rate of speed, failed to make a sharp turn in the road and careened off an embankment, turning over several times.

The car landed in the front yard of a residence at 2260 on the Pine street extension. Occupants of the house were not identified.

Phillips told the TIMES that he was unable to discover any eyewitnesses to the accident.

It took place around 4:30 Sunday afternoon.

Claude Williams, who, according to Phillips, was the last known driver of the vehicle, and Cecil Ford died almost instantly. Joe Williams, taken to Lincoln and later transferred to Duke for emergency surgery where he died early Monday.

The death car, a blue, 1951 Mercury, was twisted almost beyond recognition. It was owned by Claude, who was nicknamed "Slick" by close friends.

According to the family of Joe Williams, cousin to Claude, he was last seen early Sunday afternoon when a car with four men rode by his house at 916 South street and he hailed his sister.

See WRECK, page 8

Set For Athletic Park

Students Appeal Game Change Site



Michael Tucker (above), son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tucker of Lee street in Durham, will accompany at the piano the Morehouse College Glee Club when the organization appears in Durham Tuesday night, Nov. 25, for a concert at Hillside high school auditorium. A sophomore, Tucker is a music major at the Atlanta institution. The concert is being sponsored by the Hillside PTA.

Indications at North Carolina College this week are that student leaders will appeal the decision of the school athletic committee to play the Thanksgiving Day football game with A and T College at Durham Athletic Park.

The Athletic Committee voted on Tuesday to sustain an earlier decision reportedly made by athletic director J. G. Newton.

Traditional Carolina Classic with A and T College was originally scheduled this year for the Eagles' O'Kelly field.

Decision to change the game location was made "in order to accommodate a larger number of fans," Newton said in letter of Nov. 13.

Prior to the release of Newton's letter some 85 students handed the athletic director in effigy in front of the college's cafeteria on the night of Nov. 15.

The effigy was later impaled in front of the cafeteria where it remained throughout the day on Nov. 16 and was burned that night amidst clamoring for return to O'Kelly field.

Spokesman at NCC business office have consistently upheld the decision to hold the game at Durham Athletic Park. It is said that the park can be arranged to accommodate the 10,000 fans expected to see the game.

Newton explained his decision on the basis that it was an administrative matter and not a policy decision.

Coaches and football personnel at NCC favor O'Kelly field. Students leaders, who hold valuable concession rights to O'Kelly field, are likewise opposed to the shift.

At mid-week the situation was still muddled.

The contest is certain to be a hard-fought one, and its outcome will decide the 1958 CIAA football champion.

SMALL AIRCRAFT HALTS A&T FOOTBALL DRILLS

While a squabble between athletics officials and students over the place for the North Carolina College A and T game raged at Durham, over in Greensboro, A and T people were having their troubles too on account of the game.

It seems a small airplane, forced down because of heavy fog Monday afternoon, landed on the Aggies' practice field while Bert Pigot whipped his boys in shape for Thanksgiving Day's clash.

Needless to say, practice came to a halt.

The plane, piloted by W. E. Cleland was headed for Monroe.

PTA Congress To Open Friday In High Point

"Imperatives for growth in the Home, School and Community" will be the theme of the 1958 convention of the North Carolina Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, it was announced here this week.

The convention got underway Friday, Nov. 21 at William S. Penn High School. It will conclude on Saturday.

Some of the special features of this year's convention will include a symposium on "The Challenge We Face—Are These Our Children?"

Outstanding speakers to be heard include Charles Bynum, head of the Race Relations division of the National Foundation; Charles Taylor, Boy Scouts of America; Dr. John R. Larkins, State Department of Public Welfare; and Wallace Hyde, director of driver education for the N. C. Highway Commission.

Mrs. Leona B. Daniel will make her presidential address to the convention on Friday.

Women Can't See President

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Their request refused for a conference with President Eisenhower to discuss the school desegregation crisis, the National Council of Negro Women urged him to "immediately take moral leadership to prevent the further spread of massive resistance, terrorism and violence."

Representing 850,000 women in 22 national organization affiliates and 95 local and junior councils, the organization made the statement to special presidential assistant Roscoe C. Siciliano today, climaxing its three-day national convention held in Washington, D. C.'s Statler-Hilton Hotel.

W. C. Chancellor Urges South Take Cue From N. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In a keynote address at the ninth annual convention of the Southern College Personnel Association at the Burlington Hotel, here this week, Chancellor Gordon Blackwell of the University of North Carolina Woman's College charged many localities in the south with "abdicating leadership" on the school issue to "extremists" on both sides.

Blackwell declared that local communities are best fitted to determine the pace of desegregation in their areas.

Blackwell said that the south face a choice between "massive resistance with its potential massive ignorance on the one hand and moderately paced integration in certain communities on the other hand."

The experience of the past four years indicates the advisability of considerable community autonomy in the determination of how rapidly or how slowly to move toward full compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court decision," he said.

A well known sociologist, Blackwell in his address said North Carolina's plan of locally administered school systems provides a good example for the region.

A native of the south, Blackwell said that the Supreme Court decision should have come to no surprise to Southerners because it followed "a generation" of decisions "modifying our caste structure." He listed rulings on peonage, residential covenants, segregation in public transportation and institutions of higher learning among others.

Citing studies which show that the increase in the white population of the South since 1900 has been ten times the growth in the Negro population, Blackwell criticized "Southern politicians and agitators" for suggesting that Negroes "may eventually take over the south."

His statement that local leadership has too frequently been left to "radical and militant," or "reactionary and unyielding" extremists drew fire from Albert N. Whiting, assistant dean of

See CUE, page 8

Broad Measure Sought

Ervin Opposes Try To Make Dynamiting A U. S. Crime

Woman's Story Hit In Trial Of Seven For Rape

GOLDSBORO

"Can people who desert the truth in small matters be trusted in a matter so great as to involve lives of citizens of North Carolina", Attorney Herbert Parks of Greensboro told a Wayne County Jury late Tuesday, during the trial of seven Negro youths charged with allegedly raping a white 21-year-old mother of two, Mrs. Leslie G. Strickland.

Parks made the statement after he noted that Mrs. Strickland had admitted not telling the truth in her first version of the incident to the Police.

Prior to the lawyers statement to the court, two city detectives told the jury that two days after Mrs. Strickland allegedly was raped by seven Negro youths in Goldsboro, she was unable to identify them all in a police lineup.

Earlier in the trial Mrs. Strickland pointed out each of the seven defendants in the courtroom. She said they had ganged up on her and attacked her as she was walking a dark path near the Negro community center on August 24.

Parks, one of three attorneys representing the group, quoted the Declaration of Independence that "All men are created equal" and that "All citizens stand on equality before the bar of justice."

Asserting that Mrs. Strickland was the only witness in the case, See WOMEN, page 8

While the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was urging that proposed anti-dynamite legislation be broadened to include protection of homes and businesses as well as of churches and schools, Senior North Carolina Senator Sam Ervin, Jr., flatly opposed any bill to make dynamiting a federal crime.

Senator Ervin said it would be unconstitutional and bad public policy perhaps eroding further the position of the states.

However, he said he would not oppose laws which use the crossing of state lines as a justification to deter hate bombings.

The NAACP's Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting in New York on November 10 approved an amendment to the bill introduced to the 85th Congress by Senator John Kennedy and Representatives Emanuel Celler and Kenneth Keating with a view to expanding the scope of the measure.

The Kennedy-Celler-Keating proposal would make it a federal crime to transport explosives across state lines or to use explosives so transported "with the knowledge or intent that it will be used to damage or destroy any building for the purpose of interfering with its use for educational, religious, charitable, or civic objectives or of intimidating any person pursuing such objectives."

Senator Ervin in Washington on Monday suggested that Congress might make it a federal offense to flee over state lines to escape prosecution for bombing a building.

A similar law is now on the books about unlawful flight to escape charges of murder, kidnapping and several other felonies.

He also said he would have no serious objection to a law

See ERVIN, page 8

Negro's Role In South To Be Told By Bennett Prof.

GREENSBORO

Dr. Edwin R. Edmonds, Professor of Sociology at Bennett College will, deliver the second in a series of lectures on "The Role of the Negro in Interracial Relationships in the South" Friday, November 21, at the Second Baptist Church on South Graham Street at 8 p.m. The public is invited to attend.

The meeting is sponsored by the Interracial Fellowship for the Schools, which regularly meets the third Thursday of the month, but postponed its meeting a day in order to accommodate Dr. Edmonds, who teaches in Concord on Thursdays.

Dr. Edmonds has been at Bennett College since 1956. Prior to this, he taught at Langston University in Oklahoma, where he was Professor of Sociology and Director of Research, and at Delaware State College, where he was Professor of Sociology, Dean of Students, and Chaplain.

Voters Urged To Ready For 1960

NEW ORLEANS, La.

Now is the time to "begin preparing for 1960," Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau, declared in an address at a crusade for voters meeting here.

See VOTERS, page 8

Businessmen Hear Suggestions For Aiding Equal Job Chances

A proposal that Negro businesses employ qualified white employees to demonstrate the fact that Negroes and whites can work side by side in the South without major disturbances was made this week to a group of Durham businessmen.

Mayes Behrman, a consultant with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, suggested the step Tuesday before a meeting of the Durham Business and Professional Chain One O'clock Luncheon club.

Durham has enough Negro businesses to consider employing white workers to prove that the two races can work side by side, Behrman told the group of assembled businessmen.

He explained that a demonstration of the effectiveness of integrated job situations was important to influence white employers to consider hiring qualified Negroes.

"Fear on the part of white

employers in the South is the biggest obstacle to promoting equal job opportunities," he declared.

"It is important to understand that it is not only a matter of prejudice," he said, "but in most cases the underlying cause is fear—fear of their employees, their customers, their community."

White employers must be shown that they can hire Negroes for jobs at any level without suffering undue hardships, he added.

A Negro business which hired a white employee could make a contribution toward demonstrating this, Behrman said.

He cited instances where Negroes were integrated in jobs in the South in which the employers at first feared the worst, but discovered that very few difficulties were encountered once the step had been taken.

See SUGGESTIONS, page 8



Members of the Alexander Hunter Dental Society which met in a one-day symposium at Lincoln hospital are pictured here on the steps of the Angier B. Duke Nurses home during a break in the sessions. Representing dental practitioners from the Durham area, the group heard learned discussions in dental techniques and conducted organizational business. Officers of the Society are Dr. J. M. Hubbard, Sr. president; Dr. N. W. Cordice, secretary; and Dr. E. F. Norris, treasurer.

—Photo by A. DeVaux, II