Continued From Front Page

SENATE REJECTS

was spearheaded by the NAACP which rallied the support of a dozen national organizations to testify against approval of this plan at hearings held by the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

PASSED HOUSE

The plan was rushed through the House of Representatives with an overwhelming vote. The southerners had anticipated a similar victory in the Senate.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon threatened to propose an amendment forbidding the establishment of separate institutions for white and Negro students. This was unacceptable to the southerners.

He further threatened to amend the resolution by adding civil rights measures such as the anti-poll tax, anti-lynching and fair employment bills.

Supporting the NAACP drive were church groups, fraternal organizations, labor groups, business, professional and educational associations and other organizations.

UNC'S TRUSTEES

for entry into the university's school of medicine and law.

The refusal followed a point of order raised by Board members J. C. B. Ehringhaus, who cited a section of the general statutes of North Carolina authorizing establishment of separate graduate schools at existing Negro colleges within the state.

After its refusal to consider the applications the board issued a statement which declared that the matter had not been considered because it "is beyond the authority of the executive committee, and of the board of trustees under the law."

Birmingham Battles

headquarters, read the law to him and told him he would be put in jail if the meeting were held at his church.

"Then another minister agreed to let us use his church. The same thing happened.

"The third minister said he was determined to stand with the youth in their efforts for a better life. He said he was going to let us have his church, and leave town before the police could get him. He went home to pick up a skirt and pair of pajamas. The police got him as he was coming out of his house."

INGRAM RETRIAL

for her family.

Through the American Georgia NAACP branch the children of Mrs. Ingram are receiving a weekly budget for food and other living expenses.

Reports received here from Americus indicate that the children are no longer in need of clothing, enough have been received by mail to met the needs of the family for a long time. Over $28,552 has been raised for the defense.

2,100 VIEW BEACH

raised by the teachers whether the sum was $100,000 or $200,000.

This sum, it was pointed out, will be set aside for the operation maintenance and equipment of the site to make it the outstanding recreation area in the country for Negroes.

COMMITTEE FORMED

During the committee meeting additional standing committees to handle details of the fund-raising campaign and to plan for development of the beach were appointed authorized.

W. R. Collins of Smithfield was named chairman of the Finance Committee, other members include Dr. J. W. Seabrook, secretary, and J. H. Wheeler, treasurer.

A committee on promotions and publicity headed by W. A. Foster and including Mrs. Ann A. Tolliver, T. A. Parker and W. L. Greene was continued as a standing committee.

Two other committees, on housing and management and planning and building, were also authorized.

The Hammocks Beach Corporation officers include Dr. H. L. Trigg, president of St. Augustine's College, chairman; Dr. J. W. Seabrook, State Department of Education, secretary, and J. H. Wheeler of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, treasurer.

SOUTH'S RACE

from the substance of things."

Charles J. Mustante, club president, urged the Kiwanians "to go home and think over the thoughtful and effective speech."

After citing the background of President Truman's civil rights program, Monsignor McNamara said that reaction in Dixie was "a hue and cry that developed into a crescendo," and he charged that the dominant note of the crescendo was the term segregation with all its "ugly connotations," reeking with contradictions.

He said the South's legal pattern of segregation dramatized a flair for making laws and then disregarding their content, and asked "If the South has segregation as its laws proclaim, how can it be explained that out of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the country, not more than 7,000,000 "are biologically Negro in the full sense of the term."

Monsignor McNamara told his audience: "We can no longer profess one thing and act otherwise. If we believe the principles of the Declaration and the Bill of Rights to be truths, solidly established on which a governmental structure can be successfully reared, then it is highly imperative that our personal and public relationships reflect these principles."

ARMY SELECTIVE

who were obviously colored, but insisted that they were not members of the colorad race. This happened so often, according to Mr. Evans, that guards at the pentagon were instructed to keep them out of the building.

Much interest was added to these hearings by former GIs who related varied experiences and humiliations to which they were subjected while in the army. Several white ex-army officers told of their observation while in camps in this country.

The sale of "Don't Join A Jim Crow Army" button was launched in front of the White House Friday, where a picket line was led by A. Philip Randolph. Mr. Randolph's sign read, "If we must die for our country, let us die as free men, not as jim crow slaves."

EASTOVER WIFE

in what had happened and the defendant confirmed it.

Fred Carter, the husband, who was a patient in the Veteran's Hospital at the time of the shooting was able to go home a few days ago.

VIOLENT DEATH

made three significant findings in the autopsy which he conducted on April 19.

1. Multiple, superficial contusion of the right hand and the right and left lower leg.
2. A laceration on the scalp.
3. Enlargement of the liver with an extreme degree of fatty alteration.

Of the three finding he described the injury to the liver as the most significant.

TECHNICAL TESTIMONY

After opening his testimony with a technical description of the type of examination conducted on the body, and stating that study was made with the naked eye and microscopes. He was asked by Solicitor F. Ertlel Carlyle what caused Fleming's death.

He answered that in his opinion death was caused by acute intoxication which resulted in serious injury to the liver attributed to alcoholic liquors and their immediate impurities.

He said that he had not examined the brain, as it had been removed for examination by Dr. M. Foster, County health officer, and Dr. W. P. DeVane and had not been replaced.

Under cross-examination by Joan H. Cook, attorney representing the family, Dr. Forbus said that in his opinion the blow on top of the head would not have caused death.

Attorney Cook asked Dr. Forbus if Drs. DeVane and Foster had noted in their records that Fleming had suffered a brain concussion. Dr. Forbus replied that his opinion on the cause of death was based on acceptance of those statements, but that "my study has led me to the opinion that the man did not have concussion of the brain.

REASONABLE ERROR

"Concussion of the brain," he continued, "is a physiological state and may not be seen by physical examination. It is entirely possible, and in my judgment likely that the interpretation traced by my colleagues was a reasonable error, Dr. Forbus stated.

He quoted a statement by Dr. Foster that nothing abnormal was seen in the brain, and added "in case of death from blows on the head it would be most extraordinary for an examination to be made and no sign of injury be seen in the brain."

He said that in his opinion the wounds on the head were produced immediately before or at the time of death. He based his opinion on a careful microscopic examination of the wounds.

The scalp injury he added appeared to have resulted from striking some curved surface. The injury would produce extreme bleeding unless it happened at the time of death. He also said it was possible for wounds to bleed up to four hours after death.

In connection with earlier testimony as to weines of the clothing of the deceased, the Duke pathologist said that in some type of liver diseases, excessive perspiration is one of the features.

Dr. Foster and Dr. DeVane were both called to the stand by Attorney Cook, and both stated that there is no doubt that the injury he received in falling sustained a concussion, and no doubt that the injury he received on the head could have caused death. They had testified that Fleming's death was in their opinion due to a brain concussion, at the first session of the inquest several weeks ago.

STATEMENTS READ

Since the physicians were called to the stand, several statements were read. First was a letter from W. Zimmerman, agent of the SBI. He quoted boarders at the home of Mrs. Fleming as saying that the musician had been drinking excessively for two weeks before his death.

A report of police to Dr. Forbus on the deceased's movements in the two weeks before his death, also indicated that he had been drinking excessivelely. It also stated that the body had dropped from the stretcher while it was being carried down from city jail.

An FBI report was read on the examination of the clothing of the deceased for blood. It stated that a small streak of blood was found on the back of the shirt and several small smudges of blood were found around the left shoulder of the coat. The report said also that the shirt did not appear to have been washed after the blood got on it.

JAIL CHECKED

D. L. Phillips, city policeman, who was assigned the task of checking the jail each hour, said he checked Fleming's cell at 11:15 p. m. on the night of his death. At that time he was lying on a matress on the floor, he said he thought he was drunk, and did not check the cell the remainder of the night.

A. A. Whisman, a city policeman, said that he knew nothing of the case at all and denied stating to his landlord, O. B. Hewitt, anything to the effect that he had hit a Negro on the night of Fleming's death.

Isaac White, Jr., of Lamlet, stated that he was in the city jail the night before Fleming died, and he thought the two cells next to his were empty, though some one was down below him.

White said he suffered a severe nosebleed while in the cell, and washed his face with cold water and in blowing his nose splashed blood all over the cell.

Coroner Pinkston was assisted in the inquest by State Solicitor Carlyle and Malcolm Medlocin, solicitor of Recorder's Court.

Every seat in the Superior Court Room was taken as the inquest was re-opened.

NEGLIGENCE FOUND

Negligence of the Fayetteville Police force was held as a possible contributing factor in the death, according to the findings of a hand picked Coroner's Jury late Wednesday evening after the all-day inquest.

The jury which was unable to determine the exact cause of Fleming's death because of "conflicting and insufficient evidence," recommended that the Grand Jury make a thorough and complete investigation of the police department, and further asked that the report of the State Bureau of Investigation in the case be presented to the Grand Jurors at its next meeting.

L. W. Zimmerman, SBI agent assigned to the case, testified that he had not yet completed his investigation.

The Jurors found that "incontrovertible evidence was presented and that the Fayetteville Police Department was negligent in that the deceased was held in jail for a period of about thirty hours without any charge being placed against him, and no investigation made, although the need of medical attention was apparent. The negligence they held, could have contributed to his death.

The jury was composed of Dr. Sam Howie, I. H. Harlon, Vardell Williamson, J. Warrer Pate, J. L. Creed, Sr., and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, and deliberated for one and one half hours before returning their findings.

Commenting on the inquest findings Chief of Police L. F. Worrell stated that he would ask the board of Aldermen to include in their budget for the fiscal year, provisions for a full time jailer.

The chief also said as far as he is concerned the case was still "wide open" and the $500.00 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of his assailants still stood.

Farmers' Bulletin 1987, Common Diseases of Important Shade Trees, has recently been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and copies are available free.

MISS McIVER

Ga. Funeral Services Held For Miss McIver

DARIEN, Ga. — Funeral services were held last Tuesday at St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church for the late Miss Marie McIver, outstanding South Carolina educator who died recently at her home in Weldon, N. C., after a long illness.

Miss McIver served for more than 40 years as state supervisor of Negro elementary schools in North Carolina and is a former president of the Congress of Colored Parent-Teachers Associations of North Carolina.

She served also as president of the Hampton Alumni Association of N. C., and as a member of the Board of Management of the Sojourner Truth YWCA and the Durham Community Center.

She was a member and officer of the North Carolina Teachers Association as well as numerous organizations throughout the state.

Born in Darien, Ga., she attended the Georgia public schools and went to high and normal school at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh. She obtained her B. S. in education from Hampton Institute and her Masters from Columbia University. She did further advanced work in her field at the University of Chicago.

In 1919 she accepted a post as deanes supervisor in Halifax County, N. C., which she held until 1935 when she resigned to accept a teaching assignment at the Georgia State Teachers College.

Two years later she returned to North Carolina to become State supervisor of Negro education, which post she held up to the time of her final illness. She was an active member of the St. Ambrose Episcopal Church of Raleigh.

She is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Catherine McIntosh, Townsend, Ga., Mrs. Susie L. Davis Brunswick, Ga., and Mrs. Mamie Jackson of Savannah.

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1. Salaries: "First of all, I wish to see the State pay salaries that will attract and hold in the State's service the most competent and consecrated teachers. To accomplish this, there must be a substantial increase in teachers' salaries".

2. More Teachers: "We must lighten the teacher's pupil load . . . A reduction in the pupil load can be accomplished only through the employment of more teachers. This will cost money but it will be money well spent".

3. State School Building Aid: "Some of the surplus now on hand in the State treasury should be used in aiding less fortunate communities, particularly rural areas, to provide adequate school buildings".

4. School Health: "We should have in North Carolina a school health program that will insure to every child in every section, however disadvantaged, a fair chance at a healthy start in life".

5. Additional Progress: "A State School Commission, composed of intelligent and public-spirited citizens, is now making a thorough survey of our state school system, of our educatonal needs and of our ability to meet them. Its recommendations will have my sympathetic consideration".