

'King' Cole Okay After Attack, May Leave Group

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MRS. DAISY LAMPKIN

Daisy Lampkin To Speak At Women's Day

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, long-time top echelon official of the NAACP and vice president of the Pittsburgh Courier, will be the featured speaker at a Women's Day program scheduled for St. Joseph's A.M.E. church in Durham on Sunday, April 22.

Mrs. Lampkin, who has also served with the United Nations, will speak at an eleven o'clock service Sunday morning and deliver a special message in the evening to women's organizations of the city.

In addition to her duties as executive for the Courier newspaper, she served for 15 years as a field secretary for the NAACP.

Mrs. B. A. J. Whitted, chairman of the Women's Day program, anticipates a large audience for each program.

White House Desegregation Talks Urged

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, has expressed his hope that President Eisenhower will call a White House Conference on desegregation.

In a statement issued on March 31, Wilkins urged that the proposed conference "include representatives of both races from the areas where the problem must be solved."

"A conference limited to elected state officials," the civil rights leader said, "cannot present fairly the views of substantial minorities of Negro citizens in the affected states, nor can it reflect the opinion of the moderates among southern whites."

Such a meeting, Wilkins predicted, "at the very least would open the presently clogged channels of communication between the races in the South."

The NAACP official's statement was issued in response to a March 31 letter from President Eisenhower to Florida Governor LeRoy Collins. In his letter, the President said he was holding in abeyance the idea of a White House Conference on racial problems until it is clear whether Congress will act favorably on the Administration's proposal for a bi-partisan commission with subpoena powers to investigate race relations.

Governor Had Requested Conference — The President's letter was sent in reply to a telegram from Governor Collins, which the Chief Executive received on March 22. Governor Collins had requested the White House to hold a conference of southern governors and attorneys general to discuss pressing issues in the race relations situation.

President Eisenhower also told the Florida governor that if Congress does not cooperate on his plan for a civil rights commission, "I will have to consider other types of conferences, including the kind you suggest."

La. Southern Gentlemen

Suggests Negroes Return To Africa

BATON ROUGE, La.

The President of the Southern Gentlemen said here last Tuesday that Negroes should be educated well enough so they can be sent back to Africa to run their own government.

This suggestion for a back to Africa movement, first since the Marcus Garvey in the early 1900's, came from J. B. Easterly, Sr., president of the pro-segregationist Southern Gentlemen.

Easterly was in the process of criticizing Louisiana University officials for admitting Negroes to the school when he came up with the suggestion.

Easterly said that Louisiana State Board sold white citizens "down the river" by failing to halt Negro infiltration rather than endanger LSU's athletic future.

"We feel that Negroes who have entered our university under court orders are more interested in forcing mixing of races than they are in academic learning," the Southern Gentlemen head asserted.

"This time, the Southern Gentlemen fully realize the university has fought, in the courts, to keep from mixing the races in LSU and we appreciate and admire the administration for this effort," Easterly said. He has criticized the school before for admitting Negro students.

Easterly insisted that his group feels that "any program academic or athletic that depends upon integration for its success is unworthy of the support of our great university and the people of Louisiana."

His suggestion that Negroes migrate to Africa is the first such since Garvey's Zionist movement in post world war I days.

Louisiana Battle To Oust NAACP Slated To Be Staged In State Court

NEW ORLEANS, La.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last Thursday prepared to petition the Louisiana State Supreme Court to dissolve a parish court preliminary injunction restraining the Association from holding meetings in Louisiana until a complete list of the names and addresses of all NAACP members and officers in the state is filed with the Secretary of State.

The action followed a hearing on April 4 before Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright who ruled that he was powerless to vacate the parish court order. However, he reprimanded the lower court for proceeding with its order after a petition had been filed to remove the case to the Federal court. He indicated that the parish court was enjoined from such action by force of existing law.

Furthermore action in the Federal court, Judge Wright said, would be postponed until after the State Supreme Court ruled on the NAACP application for a writ to dissolve the lower court's restraining order.

NAACP assistant special counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City represented the Association in pleadings before the Federal court.

The original suit was instituted by the state under an old law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. The purpose of the suit was to curb the effectiveness of the NAACP in the state. The Association countered with a petition to remove the case to the Federal court.

Because this petition was denied, Judge Wright ordered the state to show cause why the

NAACP request for a change of jurisdiction was not properly acted upon and why the preliminary injunction granted by the lower court should not be set aside.

"NAT" BOND WILL LOSE JOB AT BLUEFIELD

Nathaniel Bond will lose his teaching job at Bluefield State College at the end of this year, apparently as a result of his testimony before a House Un-American Activities Committee a few weeks ago at Charlotte.

The West Virginia Board of Education made the announcement Tuesday.

Bond refused to answer questions put to him by the committee concerning alleged Communist activities and associations.

At the close of the hearings, Bond denied that he was or ever had been a Communist. He said he felt that to answer the committee's questions would have been to endorse "undemocratic political inquisitions."

Former FBI agents testified that they had known him to be associated with Communists in the Durham area.

Bond's denial of Communist affiliations were included in a letter to Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Bluefield State College. He declared that the accusation of the committee's witness was based solely upon his false assumptions and my associations that were inevitable.

(Please turn to Page Eight)

GOP Aide To Address NAACP In Durham

Val J. Washington, Director of Minorities for Republican National Committee, will be the featured speaker at the monthly meeting of the Durham Chapter of the NAACP at Mount Vernon Baptist Church, Sunday, April 22, at 4:00 p.m. A large turnout is expected to hear him.

Washington was born in Columbus, Indiana, September 18, 1903. After finishing the public schools of his home town, he was graduated from the University of Indiana in 1924 with a double major in economics and journalism.

He has served as a reporter, an insurance agent and official, a free lance and ghost writer for business, church and political groups; and served four 2 year terms as a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission before joining the Republican National Committee as consultant on Minority Affairs under the Chairman, Herbert A. Brownell, now U. S. Attorney General. He accepted full time employment in his present position in Washington in 1949 and has served under National Chairmen.

Washington is a member of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners; the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and the A.M.E. Church.



VAL WASHINGTON

Hinton Blasts Charges Of Aiding Reds

COLUMBIA, S. C.

James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State NAACP, pointed out last week that Negroes who "fight for first class citizenship" in the South "are termed subversive" while "whites who place roadblocks" in their way "are called good Americans and worthy citizens."

The NAACP official answered in a prepared statement an accusation by State Attorney General T. C. Callison that the NAACP, the Congress, the courts and political parties "are all combining to bring about the conditions most hoped for by the world Communist party-one of strife, turmoil, discontent, unhappiness and open violence."

Hinton asserted that the NAACP has had no part of strife or violence. "There should be no ill will," he maintained, "when there is a resort to due process of law."

Three Enter Contest For Offices In State

WARRENTON

Three men have filed as candidates for public office in this heavily Negro populated eastern section.

Thurston Brown filed Tuesday as Democratic candidate for the State Senate from the Third Senatorial District to become the third Negro to enter races for public office. Earlier, Augustus C. Coefield of Weldon announced he is running for Democratic nomination from the fourth district and Dr. Salter J. Cochrane has become a candidate for the Halifax County Board of Education.

James R. Walker, attorney of Weldon, will manage the campaigns of the three.

Brown and Coefield are both undertakers. The Third district, from which Brown is running, is made up of Warren, Northampton and

Vance counties. W. W. Taylor, Jr., of Warrenton held the seat in the 1955 session.

Brown has opposition already in two Northampton county men, A. C. Gay of Jackson and Perry Martin of Rich Square.

The fourth district, from which Coefield is seeking a seat, is comprised of Halifax and

Edgecombe counties. Sen. W. Lunsford Crew of Roanoke Rapids has already announced he will seek re-election for the seat.

Negroes outnumber whites in most counties of these two districts, located in what has been commonly called the "black belt." But efforts to register large numbers of Negroes to vote have met with resistance.

Eleven Give Up Vote In Florida — Because of the violence in Liberty County, eleven Negroes walked into the office of the registration supervisor and asked to have their names removed from the voters' list. This means only one Negro's name is still registered and she is a woman who is at present in New York. Having twelve names of Ne-



NAT "KING" COLE, who was the victim of a wanton attack by six white men on stage at a Birmingham Auditorium where he was appearing with a "package" show, is shown here in a less harried situation conferring with an unidentified member of the troupe. Cole flew back to Chicago Wednesday morning following the attack to get a physical check-up.

Singer Flies To Chicago, Raleigh Appearance Friday Still Uncertain

(Special to The TIMES)

CHICAGO, ILL. — Whether Nat "King" Cole will be able to complete a southern tour with a group of popular musicians will depend on the advice of doctors who were examining him late Wednesday.

This was the word from his agent, Pat Lombard, who told the TIMES Wednesday that Cole was anxious to finish the tour.

The popular singer-pianist was injured Tuesday night while playing an engagement in Birmingham, Alabama, when a group of six white men jumped onto the stage to attack him.

Only three of them reached the stage however, vaulted over the floodlights and knocked the singer and microphone to the floor. Police came from the wings of the auditorium and grabbed the attackers.

Cole returned to the stage shortly after the attack and told the audience that he had come to entertain them, which was what he thought they wanted. He said that because of the attack he would be unable to go on.

He flew to Chicago Wednesday morning where he was to undergo a thorough examination.

At least one engagement, at Greenville, S. C. on Wednesday night was cancelled by the artist, and it was uncertain as to whether he would be able to make a Thursday engagement at

Protest Probe By Solons Of Campus NAACP

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Students at South Carolina State College here were holding a meeting late Wednesday to determine whether or not to continue a three-day old walk-out which has completely emptied classes on this campus.

Students returned to the campus Monday from Easter holidays but failed to report to classes. Teachers showed up and faced a mass of empty seats Monday. Only a few showed up to teach Tuesday and all were advised by the administration that there would be no need for them to report for work Wednesday.

College officials have admitted that the strike is 100 percent effective.

Although none of the approximately 1,500 students appeared willing to say so, the walkout has been interpreted as a protest move to a resolution passed recently in the S. C. legislature calling for an investigation of NAACP activities on the college campus.

Dr. Benner C. Turner, president of the institution, said that he had not met with student leaders and had not received any grievances from them.

On Monday, students from neighboring Claflin College joined in sympathy with striking S. C. State students by participating in a picket of Dr. Turner's office on the campus.

It is believed that the students planned a vote on Wednesday on ending the walk-out.

Meanwhile, Gov. George D. Timmerman Jr. charged that the strike had been precipitated by "subversive elements" on the student body. He said that he had been informed that certain subversive elements planned a demonstration.

The campus has been under constant police surveillance since Saturday by order of the Governor.

Fred Moore, Student Council president, could not be reached for comment, but James Robinson, junior at the institution, said everybody was out at the college "indefinitely."

"Nobody feels like going to class," he said, but added "there is no particular reason."

Wallace C. Bethea, chairman of the trustee board at the college, said students not in classrooms would be marked absent. Classes were scheduled to have resumed Monday, following the holiday.

In addition to picketing Pre-

(Please turn to Page Eight)

Excerpts From Ruling In Montgomery Case

Editor's Note: An excerpt from an opinion by Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes in the Montgomery county school case.

On September 7, 1955, this court refused to constitute a three-judge court under Section 266 of the Judicial Code as amended, 28 U.S.C. 2281, for that the pleadings at that time did not show that the defendants were state officers and undertaking to enforce State statutes or orders of a State Board or Commission.

An amendment to the Complaint has been made which now alleges that the defendants maintain certain schools for White children exclusively and other schools exclusively for Negro children and that in the permanence of these acts the said defendants are acting pursuant to the direction and authority contained in the State Constitutional provisions, State Statutes, State Administrative Orders and Legislative Policy and, as such, are officers of the State of North Carolina enforcing and executing State Statutes and Policies.

By the amendment to the

Complaint, the plaintiffs have alleged facts to show that the defendants are acting in a true sense as officers of the State in respect to public elementary and high schools. While their area of activity is confined to Montgomery County, nevertheless they are doing in their county precisely what similar officials in each of the other 99 counties are doing: they are administering the State free public school system. A suit to restrain enforcement of the State wide school law, applicable alike in each county of the State, although against only these officials in Montgomery County, is in reality a suit against State officers. They are not enforcing the school law of Montgomery County, but the school law of North Carolina in Montgomery County.

There can be no real doubt that they are acting as officers of the State and therefore meet one of the tests for determining the requisite of the jurisdiction of a three-judge court.

If, then, the State Constitution or Statutes or orders requiring that separate schools for

the races must be maintained, it follows as the night the day that, being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States as defined by the Supreme Court, they are to that extent, null and void. No three-judge court is necessary to make that declaration.

There can be no doubt that the authorities cited above render null and void any law in this State compelling the segregation of the races, whether in the schools for higher education or on the lower level.

If the defendants are discriminating against the plaintiffs, it will be the duty of a one judge district court to hear and determine the facts. If it is ultimately determined that they are, such acts can not be defended on the ground that the State Constitution, or Statutes or orders of the State Board compel it, for the obvious reason that Brown v. Board, supra, and Frazier v. Trustees, supra, have already declared that such laws and orders must yield to the Fourteenth Amendment which as they interpret it bars such discrimination.