

MONROE'S WILLIAMS SUSPENDED

NAACP Repudiates Man's Violence Statement

The Carolina Times

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Refuses Morehead School

Negro Group Asks City Again For Integration



FALKENER

Falkener Wins Seat on Council In Greensboro

Tuesday, May 5, citizens of Greensboro elected almost a new City Council with 4 new members and three incumbents.

Waldor Falkener, local bondsman, placed seventh and is the second Negro in five years to be elected to a Greensboro City Council. The vote of Precinct No. 5, Windsor Community Center, cast the tie to place Falkener on the Council.

Earn Cash FOR YOUR CHURCH

SHOP THESE MERCHANTS WHO ADVERTISE IN

The Carolina Times

For the second month in succession the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church is the winner in the Carolina Times \$50 monthly Bonus Contest. Mt. Vernon reported a total of \$14,711.53 in purchase slips.

Running second to the winning church was Mt. Zion Baptist Church that reported a total of \$8,554.10 worth of purchase slips. All churches were given credit for slips sent through the mails and brought to the office by individuals even though it is the preference of the contest manager that the person or persons appointed for that purpose in their respective churches.

Other churches reporting were Oak Grove Freewill Baptist Church with a total of \$4,102.25; Asbury Methodist, \$3,212.12; Kyles Temple A.M.E. Zion, \$3,102.58; and St. Mark A.M.E. Zion, \$2,472.12.

Reports from other churches too small to list totalled \$6,422.92.

The bonus is available to any church or church group in Durham. Interested groups should save all purchase slips or cash register tapes from firms which are currently advertising in the TIMES.

The slips or register tapes must

Charge Attempt Made to Split Race on Old School Use Issue

By L. E. AUSTIN

The Durham City Board of Education was again informed here Wednesday evening by a group of Negro citizens that the use of the old Morehead School building to relieve the crowded conditions in Negro schools would not be acceptable. Instead, the board was told, that solution to the crowded conditions can best be had by integration.

The Wednesday evening meeting followed another held here on April 13 at which time a larger committee composed of representatives of the Durham Committee of Negro Affairs, the Durham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro Parent Teachers Associations, the Durham Business and Professional Chain, the Durham Ministerial Alliance, various other groups and individuals told the Board that use of the old Morehead building would not be acceptable to Negroes.

Individuals appearing before the Board by invitation at the Wednesday evening meeting were Dr. A. Elder, president of North Carolina College; Dr. Rose Butler Brown, head of the Department of Education, North Carolina College; Dr. Albert Turner, dean of the law school, and W. J. Kennedy, Jr., chairman of the Board, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Other Negro representatives appearing before the Board were Rev. R. L. Speaks, pastor of St. Mark A. M. E. Zion Church.

The meeting was presided over by Frank Fuller, chairman of the Board who stated that the group had been called for the purpose of counselling with Negro leaders as to what to do about the proposed plan to renovate the old Morehead School building to relieve the crowded conditions now existing in the Negro schools of the southern section of the city.

Fuller stated that the Morehead School building had been abandoned not because of its inaccessibility but because of a shift in the white population. The new Morehead School building was mand necessary.

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Civil Rights Head Urges More Voters

"There is a vast reservoir of goodwill in North Carolina favoring the equal protection of all citizens under the law," according to McNeill Smith of Greensboro, chairman of the North Carolina Advisory Committee of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

Smith made the remark during a Law Day celebration Friday at North Carolina College. Eugene Williams introduced the speaker in Duke Auditorium.

In reply to a question regarding his opinion about the progress of desegregation in the South's schools, Smith said, "I think there will be no real, legal barriers, but I guess you can expect all sorts of economic and social barriers."

Speaking of the desegregation status of North Carolina's schools, Smith said the program is moving smoother in the Piedmont than in the east. "At that, however, it will likely take several years of showing in the Piedmont before general acceptance (of the desegregation practice) can be expected."

A&T Student Dies Suddenly

GREENSBORO. — A student at A&T College died early Tuesday Morning (May 5).

William Knight, 24, a sophomore from Tarboro, collapsed in his room as he prepared to attend class, was rushed to a local hospital and was pronounced dead upon arrival. Reasons for his death were yet undetermined by late Tuesday afternoon pending reports on a post mortem examination performed by the Guilford County medical examination.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Knight of Tarboro, he is also survived by his wife, Mrs. Ernestine Knight a teacher in the Conetoe (N. C.) Public Schools and one child.



MRS. MORGAN

Wendell Woman Is an NAACP Mother of Year

RALEIGH — More than 1500 members and friends of the N. C. NAACP Conference from over Tarbella gathered here Sunday afternoon and placed thousands of dollars on the tables for freedom in a steady march for 15 minutes as they waited anxiously to hear Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte deliver the main address.

James S. Stewart, Durham councilman and business leader, directed the lifting of the offering for the "Fighting Fund for Freedom" which included donations and fifty-dollars and more installment payments on \$500 life NAACP memberships.

The response was "encouraging" to NAACP officials, including state treasurer N. L. Gregg of Greensboro; president Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte; and field secretary Charles A. McLean, Winston-Salem.

The main floor of the Memorial Auditorium was practically filled for the program which also featured Mrs. Annie Rose Jordan, spiritual singer of St. Paul Baptist Church, Charlotte, who stirred the audience almost to the point of weeping with several selections as she was accompanied by a blind

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TOP STUDENT — Marjorie Lennon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lennon of South Alston avenue, is Hillside high's school class of 1959 valedictorian. She won six awards during honors day at the school this week. See page five for details.



WHEN THESE THREE WERE TOGETHER—This picture shows principals in the recent episode which led to the suspension of Monroe NAACP president Robert Williams (Extreme left) when they were together at an NAACP meeting. Williams was suspended by NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins (center) for refusing to retract his statement urging Negroes to resort to violence. At right in picture is Kelly M. Alexander, president of the N. C. NAACP, who the TIMES he would lift the Monroe chapter charter if Williams were not suspended.

BUT BITTERNESS OVER POPLARVILLE

"Organization Has Opposed Violence from Its Start"

NEW YORK—National NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins repudiated the "violence" position of Robert F. Williams of Monroe, N. C. here late Wednesday.

"The NAACP does not and has never in its history advocated the use of violence . . . We repudiate any lynching statement from any of our officers."

At the same time Wilkins pointed out that the recent lynching in Poplarville, Miss., and "numerous instances of injustices" have left Negroes throughout the country in a "bitter mood."

Wilkins statement was issued shortly after announcement that Williams had been suspended as president of the Monroe (Union County) NAACP branch.

The NAACP Secretary's complete statement is as follows: "The NAACP does not and has never in its history advocated the use of violence. We have fought against lynching from the first day of our organization 50 years ago, and we repudiate any lynching statement from one of our officers."

"At the same time, it must be recognized that the mood of Negro citizens from one end of the nation to the other is of bitterness and anger over the lynching in Poplarville, Miss., and over numerous instances of injustice meted out to Negroes by courts in certain sections of the South.

"They (Negroes) see Negroes lynched or sentenced to death for the same crimes that white defendants are given suspended sentences or set free. They are no longer willing to accept double standards of justice."

"NO 14TH AMENDMENT IN MONROE"

Williams Stands Firm on Statement to UPI Calling On Negroes to Retaliate with Force on Attackers

Robert F. Williams, president of the Union County NAACP chapter, told the TIMES by telephone early Wednesday that he did not mean that Negroes should exact reprisals from whites indiscriminately, but that Monroe justice had left Negroes with no choice but to "repel on the spot" attacks by white persons.

Because the courts consistently fail to prosecute white attackers of Negroes, Williams said, Negroes must defend themselves on the spot by violence if necessary.

"Right then and there, Negroes must decide to fight and die, and, if necessary, kill to protect themselves."

This has become necessary, he said, because there is "no 14th amendment in Monroe."

The militant NAACP leader's remarks were made in the wake of the acquittal in Monroe of two whites accused of attacking a Negro accused of attacking a white person.

He was quoted by United Press-International dispatch in the Wednesday morning state dailies as advocating immediate, violent retaliation by Negro victims of white attackers.

Williams confirmed the UPI quotations in a telephone interview with the TIMES late Wednesday and went on to explain them further.

He declared his statements to UPI were in response to the outcome of the three trials, and explained that he advocated individual retaliation in situations where Negroes were attacked by whites because the courts have refused to convict whites accused of attacking Negroes.

On Monday, a grand jury refused to indict a white man charged with kicking a Negro maid down a flight of hotel stairs last January. On Tuesday, a Superior Court sentenced a Negro to two years for molesting a white woman and freed a white man charged with assault on a pregnant Negro woman.

UPI had quoted Williams' comment on the case as follows: "We cannot take these people who do us injustice to the court, and it becomes necessary to punish them ourselves."

"In the future we are going to have to try and convict these people on the spot."

Williams, who has often referred to the South and to Monroe as a "social jungle," admitted to the TIMES that he made the statements attributed to him by UPI. But he blamed the Monroe courts for forcing such advice.

"These court decisions (in the acquittals of two white defendants and sentencing of a Negro in Monroe) open the way to violence," he declared.

"I do not mean that Negroes should go out and attempt to get revenge for mistreatments or injustice," he went on. "But it is apparent that there is no 14th amendment nor court protection of Negroes' rights here, and Negroes have to defend themselves on the spot whenever they are attacked by whites."

Wilkins Tells Local Official To Quit Post

NEW YORK—The NAACP suspended Union County, N. C., NAACP president Robert F. Williams late Wednesday for his statement urging Negroes to resort to violence.

The action was taken by NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins following a telephone conversation with the Monroe, N. C. leader. Wilkins wired Williams as follows:

"In view of the disagreement with the policy of the organization (NAACP) and your statement, and in view of the fact that in further interview you repeated your statement, we therefore ask that you suspend your activities as a local officer pending consideration of your status by the Board of Directors at its May 11 meeting."

The full text of Wilkins' telegram to Williams, released late Wednesday by NAACP press secretary Henry L. Moon, read as follows:

In our telephone conversation this morning you stated that the news dispatch was correct which quoted you as advocating the colored people to 'meet violence with violence' and you said 'If it is necessary to stop lynching with lynching and they must be willing to resort to that method'.

"You also stated to me that you knew it is not the policy of the NAACP and that you are not speaking for the Association. When it was pointed out that you were identified in the news story as president of the Union County branch and that because of this you could not separate the Association from your statement, you said you would make it clear that you were speaking for yourself not for the NAACP."

"In view of this recognition that the NAACP doesn't advocate the use of violence and lynching and in view of the disagreement with the policy of the organization and your statement, and in view of the fact that in further interview you repeated your original statement, we therefore ask that you suspend your activities as a local officer pending consideration of your status by the Board of Directors at its meeting of May 11."

"Rule of Terror, Not Law Reigns In Mississippi"

NEW YORK—NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins this week called upon the American Bar Association, "to explore ways and means of curbing rule of lynch terror in the United States as a beginning of bringing rule of law to the world."

The Association's chief executive said, "Mississippi offers fruitful laboratory, for in a space of four years it has been the scene of four lynchings and one notoriously wanton racial killing."

Wilkins wired Ross L. Malone, president of the ABA, immediately after the meeting of the organization's Committee on World Peace Through Law in San Francisco, April 24-25.

"You could not anticipate that in the midst of your conference, a mob in Poplarville, Miss., would be kidnapping from his jail and awaiting trial on charge of rape," Wilkins telegraphed.

"The stated purpose of your San Francisco meeting was to explore how the rule of terror in the world can be replaced by the rule of law," Mr. Wilkins continued, urging the lawyers to act.

Referring to Mississippi, the NAACP Executive Secretary said that in only two cases, during the last four-year period, were arrests made in lynch crimes perpetrated against Negroes. Acquittals resulted both times.

"Negro citizens are barred from jury service by being barred from registering as voters, less than ten thousand being so registered out

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