

# Mrs. Mae Mallory Extradited; Four "Kidnap" Defendants Face Trial in February Term of Court

MONROE — The extradition of Mrs. Mae Mallory, Negro mother of two, from Ohio to North Carolina, brings the framed-up Monroe "kidnap" case into the civil rights spotlight. Four "kidnap" defendants face trial in the Feb. 17th term of court in Monroe.

Mrs. Mallory surrendered to Ohio authorities in her attorney's office in Cleveland Jan. 9 after exhausting all legal remedies in her 28-month battle against extradition. Her appeals three times went to the U. S. Supreme Court, Governor Rhoades of Ohio ignored thousands of appeals that he use his administrative power to prevent the extradition.

At this crucial moment in the case — in which three young men defendants and Mrs. Mallory face possible life sentences — James Baldwin, the noted writer and civil rights champion, has thrown his weight behind defense efforts.

Mr. Baldwin joined the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants as a sponsor and is sending an urgent appeal to all friends of the Negro struggle for support and contributions to the defense efforts of that committee.

Baldwin calls the case "crucial for the civil-rights movement and for justice in America." It is, he continues, "a case trumped up against those fighting racism. This is a 'kidnap' case in which there was no kidnapping."

Officials of Monroe, a city with a long record as a Ku Klux Klan stronghold, concocted the "kidnap" charge out of the disturbances of Aug. 27, 1961. On that day a mob of 5,000 white supremacists — with police encouragement — attacked a group of Freedom Riders and members of the Monroe Non-Violent Action Committee who were picketing in the courthouse square. Many were badly beaten there. One Freedom Rider was nearly beaten to death in the local jail. The Negro community expected

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It was a great day in Chapel Hill Sunday after the student marchers from Duke and N. C. College arrived at a rally held in the First Baptist Church, pastored by the Rev. J. R. Manley. The above photo shows leaders of the march assembled on the pulpit platform of the church joining in the singing of freedom songs during the rally at which the principal address was delivered by James Farmer, National Director of CORE. From left to right: Rev. Larnie Horton, Rev. R. L. Speaks, Quinton Baker, Rev. Manley, F. B. McKissick, James Farmer, Miss Joyce Ware, John Dunne and Hubert Robinson. The bottom photo shows a group of the audience and marchers adding their voices to the singing of the freedom songs. —Photo by Purefoy, Time Staff Photographer

## --Bishops

Continued from front page

States and in West Africa with a membership reported to be more than 400,000. The action of the bishops is interpreted by some as being the first official step in recent years to actually begin exploring merger with other Methodist denominations. The bishops pointed out, however, that their action is merely to establish further provisions to study and explore merger. Such exploration naturally involves many problems and could require many months and possible years of consultations and legislative procedures before attaining merger with any one or several of the Methodist denominations concerned with unification.

gusta, Georgia, Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, Texas College, Tyler, Texas, Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Mississippi and Phillips School of Theology, Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Coleman reported that conversation had started between the educational executive secretaries of four major denominations and founders' consultation concerning merger or affiliation involving eight colleges in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee in the vicinity of Memphis. The present enrollment of eight colleges is more than 2,340 students.

**ALLOCATE \$10,000 MINISTERIAL SCHOLARSHIPS**

The Bishops approved of the \$10,000 annual allotment to ministerial students for scholarships. Dr. M. L. Dagnell, director of Phillips School of Theology, in an interview with Bishops reported that the denominational wide ministerial recruitment program for trained ministers is proving effective. The seminary has its largest enrollment of ministers. The Bishops recommended an increase of more than \$10,000 volunteer support of Phillips School of Theology.

**\$10,000 FOR CIVIL RIGHTS**

The Bishops reported that the balance of the \$10,000 donation to be given Civil Rights Movement by the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church will be collected in 30 days. The bishops held an emergency call meeting on Civil Rights last summer in Memphis, Tennessee and pledged to raise at least \$10,000 from the members of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church to be contributed to such organizations as the NAACP, CORE, SCLC, SNCC and the Urban League in their efforts to gain Civil Rights for all citizens.

Other actions taken by the Bishops were the establishing of a new Commission on Public Relations with provisions to secure a trained director in that field, for greater church publicity and distribution of religious information; the continuing of greater participation and support of ecumenical movements, such as the World Council of Churches and the National Council of Churches; The National Fraternal Council of Churches and the National Conference on Race and Religion. While the Bishops devoted a major portion of their sessions deliberating on current issues of the nation and world in relation to the church and its program, they devoted considerable time to the more immediate needs and activities of the denomination. They discussed improvement of the facilities of the denomination's publishing department further planning of a denominational wide evangelistic campaign and the promotion of other matters of particular interest to the denomination.

**INCREASE NAACP SUPPORT**

The Bishops urged of their more than 3,600 local congregations of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (\$500) in the NAACP. The denomination has made liberal annual contributions to the NAACP since its earliest beginning. Most of the bishops are "Life Members." This late Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a CME minister was chairman of the NAACP Board for many years.

More than 600 persons attended the public meeting in connection with the meeting of the College of Bishops. The General Officers of the Church who are the executives of several departments along with leading pastors, laymen and women from all over the nation were in attendance at the mid-winter meeting held at Williams Memorial CME Temple, Shreveport, Louisiana. The Rev. Othel LaKey was the host pastor.

**AID MIGRANT WORKERS**

The Bishops also took notice of the need for more vigorous support and promotion of the denominations program for migrant workers in all sections of the nation. They recommended that the Board of Missions and also the Social Action Committee under the chairmanship of Bishop Henry C. Bunton to seek to provide more funds and volunteer workers to aid migrant workers.

All of the eight Bishops of the denomination were present, including Bishop B. W. Doyle of Nashville, Tennessee; the Senior Bishop, Bishop N. S. Curry, New Orleans, Louisiana, chairman College of Bishops and Host-Bishop, Bishop B. Julian Smith, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.; Bishop J. C. Allen, Gary, Indiana; Bishop E. P. Marchison, Birmingham, Alabama; Bishop P. R. Shv. Atlanta, Georgia; Bishop W. H. Amos, Detroit, Michigan and Bishop H. C. Bunton, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Baldwin writes: "For almost two-and-a-half years now the prosecution has refused to bring the three young men defendants to trial. This is not only a denial of their constitutional right to speedy trial but constitutes a refined form of torture. The deliberate prolongation of the case also exhausted the financial resources of this defense committee and served to dim the case in the public consciousness."

The Bishops held an interview with Dr. C. D. Coleman, General Secretary of Christian Education to subscribe for life membership of some of its five colleges with colleges of other denominations in metropolitan areas. The denomination supports Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee; Paine College, Au-

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In appealing for moral support and financial contributions to the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants, James Baldwin writes: "It is vital that we prevent innocent people from being victimized because they fought for racial justice in America. The defendants must be afforded the best legal defense possible and the facts of the case must be brought to the conscience of the American people."

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(COPY OF SWORN STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE AS REQUIRED BY LAW.)

**ASSETS**

THE ASSOCIATION OWNS:

- Cash on Hand and in Banks \$ 387,777.98
- State of North Carolina and U.S. Government Bonds 66,681.82
- Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank 77,400.00
- Mortgage Loans 5,030,641.01
- Money loaned to shareholders for the purpose of enabling them to own their homes. Each loan secured by first mortgage on local improved real estate. 61,962.63
- Share Loans 61,962.63
- Advances made to our shareholders against their shares.
- Advances for Insurance, Taxes, Etc. 226.72
- Office Furniture and Fixtures 19,375.24
- Real Estate Owned 320.38
- Other Assets 56,127.40
- TOTAL \$5,703,513.18**

**LIABILITIES**

THE ASSOCIATION OWES:

- To Shareholders
- Funds entrusted to our care in the form of payments on shares as follows:
- Full-Paid Shares \$1,537,600.00
- Optional Shares \$3,137,736.61
- \$4,675,336.61
- Notes Payable, Federal Home Loan Bank 400,000.00
- Money borrowed for use in making loans to members. Each note approved by at least two-thirds of entire Board of Directors as required by law. 31,235.42
- Loans in Process 18,825.41
- Undivided Profits 12,929.03
- Federal Insurance Reserve 234,000.00
- Reserve for Contingencies 318,989.51
- To be used for the payment of any losses, if sustained. This reserve increases in the safety and strength of the Association. 12,207.20
- Other Liabilities 12,207.20
- TOTAL \$5,703,513.18**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF DURHAM

F. V. ALLISON, JR., Secretary-Treasurer of the above named Association, personally appeared before me this day, and being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of January, 1964.

VIVIAN PATTERSON  
Notary Public  
My commission expires July 21, 1964.

F. V. ALLISON, JR.  
Secretary-Treasurer.

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ed an invasion momentarily by a Ku Klux Klan motorcade; such invasions had occurred on a number of previous occasions. Adding to the confusion, Negroes from the surrounding farm country began arriving with their families to take refuge in the KKK nightriders who, it was rumored, would soon be raiding the county.

At this point a white couple drove down the main street of the Negro community until halted by the press of people in the street. Alarmed by the excited crowd, the couple took refuge in the nearby home of Robert F. Williams, former president of NAACP branch of that county. Less than two hours later when the excitement had abated they proceeded on their way unharmed.

"Yet this incident," James Baldwin writes, "has been made the basis for legal charges carrying a mandatory minimum sentence of 20 years and a maximum of life imprisonment."

Robert F. Williams, who had been advised on the phone by a local official during the riot that he would "be hanging in the courthouse square before the day was over," fled with his wife and two children and eventually sought asylum in Cuba. Mrs. Mallory, who had been visiting Monroe to cook and otherwise help with the housing of the Freedom Riders, and Williams were indicted on kidnap charges after they left Monroe. Several days later two local Negro youths, Richard Crowder, 19, president of the Monroe Non-Violent Action Committee, Harold Reese, 17, an active member of the same organization and John Lowry, 20, a white Freedom Rider from New York, were also indicted on the same charges.

The three young men were immediately put in the medieval county jail and held there for 64 days before the then newly-formed Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants was able to secure their release on heavy bail. For the next two and a half years the prosecution obstructed all attempts to bring the case to trial.

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