THE UNC NEWS

Negroes Ask Support

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the cars." He said there were a few shots fired into the air. "Kissing Case"

In 1958, Crowder continued, two Negro boys aged 8 and 9 were accused of kissing a white girl. Robert Williams defended the boys and got them acquitted. The case received national publicity.

He went on to describe the Negroes' attempt to obtain the use of the Monroe municipal pool, which Reape said is financed by local taxes. Crowder said that city officials told them it would be too expensive to allow the Negroes to use the pool one day a week since the water would have to be changed each time after the Negroes used the pool. After days of demonstrations, the pool was closed down and remains closed today, said Crowder. Reape noted that he first joined "the Negro freedom movement" at this time. Crowder had decided to join at the time of the "kissing case."

"Kidnapping" Defendants

Crowder and Reape are both defendants in the case which gave Monroe its most widespread national publicity. They are charged with "kidnapping" a white couple during the violence last August which led Robert Williams to flee the country for asylum in Cuba.

Both are now out of jail on hail. Crowder spent 55 days in the Monroe jail; his bail was \$15,000. Reape spent 63 days in jail and is out on \$10,000 bail. Crowder described the events leading to their arrest:

"We had been picketing the Monroe courthouse for many days. The mob of white racists grew bigger every day." On Sunday, August 27, said Crowder, the Negroes and some visiting freedom riders decided to continue picketing in spite of threats of violence the previous day.

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Police Chief

Monroe police chief A. A. Mooney visited several white churches Sunday morning, according to Crowder, and urged people to come to the scene of the demonstration that day.

When violence broke out that afternoon the Negro picketers attempted to leave the courthouse in cars, but the size of the crowd made it impossible to move rapidly. Crowder said most of

the Colored people finally returned to Newtown, the Negro section of Monroe, after "heckling and bottle-throwing" by whites at the courthouse and along the route to Newtown. Negroes Meet

That night, Crowder said, the Negroes of Monroe "were scared to death. No one knew what would happen. We came to Williams' house. There were about 250 Negroes there, mostly armed.'

At this point, a white couple, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Stegall, drove onto Boyte Street, where Williams' home was located. Crowder said many Negroes thought the Stegall's car was the lead car in a "Ku Klux Klan caravan." Negroes walked into the street and blocked the Stegall's car from continuing. The car was stopped, "just about in front of Williams' house."

Crowder was in the crowd of Negroes on Boyte Street. He said that Mr. Stegall left his car and went to Williams' house to ask protection from the mob which he thought would become violent.

Leave Scene

Williams then took the white couple into his house, said Crowder. Reape then said to Crowder that he thought they should return to Crowder's house, which is "two houses away from Williams'." They said they stayed at Crowder's house for the next "two or three" hours and emerged when "things were quiet again."

Recent Incidents

Crowder and Rape told local audiences that "terrorism" has continued in Monroe since the riot and "kidnapping" incident last August.

They said that there have been two shootings this year in which one Negro was killed and one severely wounded. Crowder said that on June 2 Roscoe Funderburk was shot in the back of the head and killed by a white man, Charles Outlaw. Crowder said that Funderburk was charged with being a "peeping Tom" by the white man who shot him.

He also said that Negro John Poston was recently shot and partially paralyzed by a shot from another white man. Poston was walking along a road when a car driven "by whites" attempted to run him down; when he jumped from the road into someone's yard, the white prop-

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erty owner shot him, according to Crowder.

"Secret Assault"

Another incident which Crowder related is that of Negro youth Jayvan Covington, who is charged with "secret assault" on a gas station in Monroe. Covington is charged with having fired shots into the gas station from a nearby woods, although Crowder said it was impossible to fire the shots from the angle which the police described.

Crowder said Covington was "framed" because he had twice 'saved Robert Williams from murder by the whites."

Reape and Crowder also charged that it was virtually impossible for Negroes to find employment except as janitors or domestic servants. They said Monroe factories would hire workers from other counties and

-- CONCERT --

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est in the folksong of his native Hungary is easily seen in the five songs.

One of Ralph Vaughan Williams' finest works for chorus, 'Toward the Unknown Region" will be performed by the chorus with piano and organ accompaniment. Robert Steelman will play the piano and Charles Horton the organ.

The concert is open to the public.

UNC Names Assoc. Dean

Earle Wallace, assistant professor of political science at the University, has been appointed associate dean of the Graduate School, it was announced by Alexander Heard, dean of the Graduate School.

Professor Wallace succeeds Associate Professor of English Dr. James R. Gaskin who will return to full time teaching duties.

As associate dean, Professor Wallace will serve as admissions officer for the Graduate School and will advise graduate students on special problems. He will also continue teaching duties in the Department of Political Science where his specialty is American Government.

A native of Concord, Professor Wallace attended The Citadei states rather than hire local Negroes.

A brief argument developed at the Roberson St. Community Center meeting Monday night when a student arose and urged the audience not to participate in the planned demonstrations for Monroe.

Negro Leaders

The student, who asked not to be identified, said he had attended a large "Freedom Rally" sponsored by the NAACP and CORE last Sunday in Durham and heard Negro leaders disavow any connection with the Monroe group.

He said that Negro leaders told him later they would urge people not to join the Monroe demonstrations because of "questionable and undesirable" leadership of the movement among some of its northern supporters.

Dennis King, a member of the local Monroe Youth Action Committee, answered that, "CORE ones down there helping the and NAACP have not been the people of Monroe." He asked the audience to disregard the other student's statements.

The charge that there has been a "press blackout" on the Monroe situation was questioned at the Gerrard Hall meeting Tuesday night. Graduate student Bob Brown questioned whether there was actually no press coverage of the events there.

He was answered by Crowder and Cecil Puckett, a member of the audience. Puckett said he had worked as an announcer in a Monroe radio station between November of 1960 and April of 1961. He was instructed not to report or investigate racial news unless he wished to lose his job.

-Freedom Riders-

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Few Changes

In answer to questions after his speech, Rev. Breeden said he found few changs in the attitudes of the Christians he talked with on the trip from New Orleans to Detroit. One hopeful sign, he said however, was that discussion of racial problems was increasing within the Episcopal church.

The main answer given by "Christian" segregationists to his arguments seemed to be that the possibility of suffering had been excluded from the gospel. "Those people were afraid that action on racial questions might disturb their comfort. They had no knowledge of the joy that can come with Christian suffering."

The optimistic outlook on the church's role in the racial situation, he said, is that the majority will change their views. The pessimistic side can be seen in the growth of the Black Muslim movement, which Rev. Breeden says ios the "fastest growing movement in the Negro Community."

Segregation Necessary

The movement believes that Christianity is the white man's religion, he said, and that segregation is necessary for social and economic justice. It is anti-white, anti-Christ and violent.

political movement," he stated, 'the religious element goes deeper.

"These people's view of American society moresents the view of the majority of the world's people. They accept our good intentions, but then ask, 'But isn't it true that . . .

Rev. Breeden saw one healthy sign in the church in the answer one church official gave to a question concerning his views on priests being in jail. "Priests in jail are nothing new," he said, "What took them so long?"



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Lloyd St. Carrboro where he received a B.A. degree in 1951. He received M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from UNC in 1953 and 1959, respectively, He began teaching at UNC in 1957 as an instructor.



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