

HAWKINS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

spots, including the meeting of the Credit Union of the North Carolina Teachers Association, which was being held at the Jack Tar Hotel. While in the city he contacted a member of the CAROLINIAN staff and discussed an article, which appeared in the January 20 edition, captioned "Observations." The candidate told the representative that he welcomed the opportunity to add the establishing of technical high schools in the state to his platform and would not only espouse the cause, during the campaign, but would fight for such a worthy progressive move to be presented to the legislature.

Dr. Hawkins said that this perhaps would be the best move that North Carolina could take to move it upward in the use of young talent and to prepare children of both races for the advent of the state into the space era.

His coterie of campaign managers have mapped an extensive campaign that will take him throughout the state, in the hope that he will meet the entire electorate. He is scheduled to be back in Durham Thursday, where he plans to visit the tobacco factories and will, in all probability, walk the picket line at the American Tobacco Co. If the strike is still on, persons who saw him on television Friday night, as he appeared before the North Carolina Press Association, in company with the other five candidates for the state's top post, expressed delight in the way he handled himself.

Dr. Hawkins let it be known that he was in the fight to win and he was taking the campaign very seriously. He is in the midst of a drive to raise campaign funds and says that he is receiving favorable response. Campaign headquarters will soon be set up with branches throughout the state.

Because of his interest in the program suggested in the article, the candidate visited the CAROLINIAN Saturday and discussed the matter in detail. He was of the opinion that it was one of the finest things that would happen to North Carolina and would not only serve to curb drop outs, but would serve to harness a reservoir of talent that is sorely needed to really move the state up the economic ladder.

Dr. Hawkins also said that his campaign was taking root in the grass roots. He was beginning to receive money to aid his campaign from well wishers from \$1.00 up. "This makes me know that the people are with me," he said.

LEAVING (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

In his resignation Dr. Ridley cited progress at the college for the last ten years and stated that the demands of his work were a "strain on especially the emotional and physical stamina." He cited \$4 million in buildings completed in progress or ready to begin, 80% increase in campus, tripling of enrollment and staff, addition of twelve majors to the one of ten years ago, quadrupling of operating budget, and improvement in academic standards, faculty and students as accomplishments of the college in the ten year period.

Stating that "as much is still left to be done" Ridley said "This will require as much of physical and emotional stamina as has been required in the last decade, if this college is to fulfill its destiny." He said he had made the decision to take a post with less demanding requirements so as to preserve the excellent health which he enjoys and to "enjoy his family as they and he would wish."

Attorney, Clarence Griffin, of Williamston, a former legislator and seven-year member of the Board of Trustee, who made the motion to accept the resignation, praised Ridley for "A record of progress at this institution of which you can be justly proud and not ashamed." Citing limited appropriations from the state as a handicap, Griffin said "many times we have received more criticism from Raleigh than co-operation from Raleigh." He said that "some people are seeking to discredit and destroy the school." He was critical of the release of an audit to the newspapers before "we trustees had a chance to receive it and said, 'this procedure seemed to be for one purpose only,' and he had not known this to be done with any other institution. Griffin said that after study of the report he fails to find one item of criticism, that could be traced to the desk of Walter Ridley." He said he did not know who Dr. Ridley's successor would be but "I challenge him now to present a finer report of progress for the next ten years than you have presented today."

On a motion by trustee Maceo A. Sloane, Vice-President of N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, the trustees unanimously directed its chair-

man to have an appropriate statement prepared "expressing the appreciation of the Board to Dr. Ridley."

Dr. Ridley said that he thought that there was undue effort to embarrass him, and the college through the auditor's hurried release of the report to the press. "It contained fifteen criticisms which is 60% less than the number of criticisms in the previous audit. We overcame 31 of the 35 criticisms mentioned in the previous audit, and this audit contains less serious items. The business operation of our college, although shorthanded, improved 80% since the previous audit. The record shows this," Ridley said.

Ridley took particular exception to what he called the "most misleading, unfair and damaging criticism" concerning the profit and loss statement of the College Bookstore, which showed a loss of \$2,432. Although the auditors questioned the inventory and suggested that another one be taken on December 31, they assumed the inventory to be correct and said "we can offer no explanation for these results other than incompetence or dishonesty." Ridley said that they should have ordered an inventory during the audit or "taken the objective posture of waiting for the inventory to be made before inferring dishonesty or incompetence." An inventory, taken on Dec. 31, showed a serious error in the previous inventory and in the auditors inferences. The profit and loss statement shows a profit as of Dec. 31, exceeding the 10% which the auditors said should be expected.

Asked whether there was any relationship between the audit report and his resignation Dr. Ridley said "I had in mind only my family, my health and in the needs of the college for continued vigorous leadership, as well as my basic love for teaching in considering my resignation. Many college presidents in my age bracket are doing this. I was in bed for five days recovering from a threat of pneumonia when I made my decision. I do not remember being in bed for five days before in life. I expected the audit to show what it actually shows; great improvement. I also know that most of the items in the report have not existed at all in the last six months. During this period the state has provided at least eight administrative positions which have helped us. They should have been provided before. The apparent effort to attach this to my resignation is surely, to say the least, not commendable."

TOKEN (Continued from page 1)

record of North Carolina's senior Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., (Dem.-N. C.), "He is no friend of yours and one of the best things you can do when you become voting age is removed some of your state leaders."

COMMENTS ON BLACK POWER

"The thoughtful backers of 'black power' have not been able to get across their point, such as illustrated in the election victories of Carl Stokes and Richard Hatcher in Cleveland, Ohio and Gary, Ind.

"Last year, the black and white population of Cleveland combined forces to combat any possible riot situation because it would have defeated Stokes' chances. This is real black power, asserted Mr. Wilkins. Our young people are developing race pride, but it is my hope that they don't develop race arrogance.

"We are the only black population living in the midst of an overwhelming white majority in the world."

On the matter of the Negro's past role in the history of this country, the former newspaperman stated, "Negroes fought in George Washington's Army. All the things we now enjoy were fought for by all people in the nation, both black and white."

The audience was told in closing, "You are Americans. This is your country and you have all the rights to help improve it as the white boys and girls have."

COLLEGE (Continued from page 1)

tions practitioners joined together in an effort to open a balanced view of "The Negro Colleges: Their Image, Programs, and Problems." Representatives from thirty-two colleges and institutions from eight states and the District of Columbia participated in the two-day institute which ended Friday on the campus of Johnson C. Smith University. The Institute turned out to be a self-challenging occasion for a serious and articulate group of educators with a slate of serious and articulate leaders. The speakers included Watts Hill, Jr., chairman of North Carolina State Board of Higher Education. Mr. Hill, chairman of the board of Home Security Life Insurance Co., also served as head of a study commission of the Southern Regional Education Board of "The Negro in Higher Education."

Other speakers were Leo B. Middleton, administrative coordinator of Plans for Progress; Dr. Vivian W. Hender-

son, president of Clark College in Atlanta, Ga.; Henry Goldstein, vice president, O-rum Associates of New York City; Dr. Arthur L. Brandon, consultant on educational administration, special projects for the Ford Foundation; Dr. Granville M. Sawyer, executive assistant to the president, Tennessee A&I University; and Dr. John E. Marston, assistant dean, College of Communication Arts at Michigan State University. Dr. R. P. Perry welcomed the group.

The most pointed challenge to the colleges for relevant leadership came from Dr. Sawyer, a product of one of the participating colleges. Our task is "to make what we do in our colleges more relevant to the issues of the students' just concerns," said Dr. Sawyer. Because of our hesitance to move in this direction, the militant Negro student threatens to take from us the initiative for needed reforms in our own profession." Speaking on the subject, "Student Dissent on the Negro Campus," Dr. Sawyer asserted that "constructive use of dissent requires the college to help the student to identify and differentiate their strong feelings, and involve them in establishing worthwhile goals for themselves and for our institutions."

"To become a part of this legitimate revolutionary effort in our cities," he continued, "is a point of great relevancy for the predominantly Negro college. We are eminently qualified to provide significant leadership for the solution of many problems of the inner city, if for no other reason than our ready access to the mind of its deprived citizens. Add to this, our years of experience with the same problems on our campus."

Dr. Sawyer thinks that this was perhaps in the mind of the student who observed; "The black college is one of America's legitimate bastions of relevancy. If this fails, there will be created a vacuum of leadership not to be filled in this or succeeding generations."

Despite the "questionable motivations" of the militant student, Dr. Sawyer stated, "It certainly brings about an uneasy feeling when we find ourselves called upon to discipline a student for his role in a demonstration, against poor teaching or inadequate libraries. An extension of their involvement into the community only makes the problems of relevancy more complex." At present, Dr. Sawyer concluded, "It appears that we would best devote our trust effort toward adapting the massive energy content of dissent to constructive uses on our campuses through significant changes in our curricular and extra-curricular programs."

In discussing the college image, Mr. Hill blamed many of the problems of the Negro colleges on "a segregated society, not the institutions and the students." The poor image of the colleges is due largely to poor and inadequate records caused by insufficient funds, said Mr. Hill. He suggested that "catch-up funds" over and above the normal annual increases in the budget should be provided for the needed improvement.

Defending the colleges be-

cause he has "faith in them" and he "defends the things in which he has faith," Dr. Hender-son deplored the practice of foundations for providing large grants to white colleges and universities to recruit a few bright students, with which the Negro colleges have had remarkable success.

Representing business and industry, Mr. Middleton called for broadening curricula in the Negro colleges to narrow the gap of employment opportunities from 15 types of jobs for Negro graduates to the 204 types for white youth.

Mr. Goldstein urged "new attitudes toward approaching sources of financial support" for the colleges.

Dr. Brandon was disturbed that many communities fail to recognize a local college as an economic asset. "Discrimination is ignorance," he stated, "and ignorance does not make markets. Education makes markets."

Dr. Marston concluded that "your institutions are uniquely situated to display the merits of equality. The very hardness of the times and its great dangers have opened up an unmatched opportunity for progress. It will be a sad day for all of us if you do not seize it."

BRUTALITY (Continued from page 1)

Rev. Lee that the matter had been closed and he saw no need of any further action.

The letter is being printed and was as follows: REPRINT OF A LETTER SENT TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE JANUARY 16, 1968

TO: Mr. J. D. Myers, Chief of Police-City of Statesville SUBJECT: Police Brutality and Racial Bigotry

"As a result of criminal and inhuman action, we are asking that you would remove Mr. Dalton Brown from the police force. Mr. Dalton Brown, a detective on the City Police Force, has acted in a cruel and inhuman manner, in that he slapped a thirteen-year-old girl twice on July 26, 1967, and kicked a fifteen-year-old boy on the same date, and on the same occasion.

"The occasion for Mr. Brown's malicious conduct was when the boy and girl, along with other boys and girls, attempted to enter Chamber's Segregated Self Service Maytag Laundry on the above date. Mr. Dalton Brown blocked the door of the Laundry, along with other officers, to keep Negro patronage out of the laundry, and when the Negro children attempted to enter, they were physically prohibited by the Police officers. In several attempts to enter the laundry, by the Negro children, Mr. Dalton Brown did indeed slap a Negro girl twice, and kick a Negro boy once.

"The acts of brutality were carried out in the presence of witnesses who we can produce immediately. Some of the witnesses are parents of the chil-

dren. "The behavior of Mr. Brown, the said police officer, could scarcely be an honor to the Police Force, if such a police force intends to operate without prejudice of race and without cruelty to people. Mr. Brown was brash and boastful. When someone asked Mr. Clyde Lloyd, Chief detective, if Mr. Brown had slapped the child, Mr. Brown acted very much like a precocious child; with his hands on his hips, he extended his chest and said, Yes, I h-l-t h-e-r; g-o-a-n-d-g-e-t-a-w-a-r-r-a-n-t-f-o-r-m-e."

"An officer acting in this manner, can hardly command respect from a public, in which he is authorized to enforce the law, for he himself is a poor example of its meaning. On another occasion, Mr. Brown and other officers were obliged to be in West Statesville to arrest a thirteen-year-old boy. The boy was arrested along with his father, and uncle. On this occasion, Mr. Brown was observed walking around the group boastfully, displaying his authority, and encouraging his fellow-officers to hit the arrested persons.

"This action, on the part of Mr. Brown, was wholly uncalled for, since there was no threat of violence, as one officer testified in court. On the contrary, Mr. Brown was courting and inviting violence. Violence may well have been what the said officer wanted, in order to use force, under the pretext of upholding the law. Race is clearly an expression of Mr. Dalton Brown and his continued service as a police officer can only do harm to the harmony of race relation, in the area. We asked that Mr. Brown be removed from the police force for kicking a fifteen-year-old boy and slapping a thirteen-year-old girl, for no other reason than that they attempted to enter and wash their clothing, in a segregated laundry, as white people were doing.

"Also, on July 26, 1967, Mr. T. C. Randall slapped an eleven-year-old girl for reason that the girl, a Negro, attempted to enter a segregated laundry. Mr. Randall is a detective on the police force of

the city of Statesville. We ask that disciplinary action is taken against Mr. Randall. We do not ask for Mr. Randall's removal, but we are asking that disciplinary action is taken against him. Mr. Randall did not, in the same manner, seek to inflame racial passion as did Mr. Brown.

"Our fervent appeal to you as Chief of the police force of the City of Statesville, to your superiors, to the Mayor, and to the people of this community and nation, please do not shrug these complaints off and ostentatiously dismiss them as being untrue. Parents were there and saw it; other witnesses were there and saw it. We trust that you will understand that those who take advantage of the weak today, do not, on this same day, heal the wound. They only leave open the sore to go on festering, until other occasions. The truth does not rest in the fact the complaints, brought against the policemen, may be denied from many sources, and even from eminent sources; the truth rests in the fact that these children were slapped and kicked. The convenient statement which often comes from those in responsible offices, I cannot find sufficient evidence to support your allegation or contention, is not a cure for this ills.

"Should these children live another fifty years, they will not forget that they were slapped and kicked on the 26th day of July, 1967, by two officers, who sought to keep them from washing in a laundry where white people were washing. You have the opportunity now to save tomorrow. Will you act? Our racial outbursts are not spontaneous acts, which some want to reduce them to. They are wounds which have been suffered, while men in authority have refused to do anything about them, have made excuses for them or have looked the other way, to avoid seeing them. Now is the opportunity for men of reason and goodwill to make for them or have looked the other way, to avoid seeing them. Now is the opportunity for men of reason and goodwill to make good the future, by profiting from the past.

"When people lose confidence

in elected and appointed officials, hope fades and when hope fades, despair sets in; and when despair begins, man loses his dignity, and when man loses his dignity, the unfortunate follows. These children will be men and women tomorrow; the immoral act of denying them the right to use a laundry, because of the color of their skin, will certainly be hard for them to ever understand; but their injury will be compounded today and tomorrow, to know that they were slapped and kicked by the police, because they attempted to enter the laundry, where people were washing, and the authorities above the police did not do anything but deny that the policemen had acted cruelly and wrongly.

Respectfully submitted, Wilson W. Lee

CC: Mayor J. Garner Bagnal The President Commission N. C. Good Neighbor Council The Justice Department NAACP

Yarborough was placed in the Wake County jail, on a charge of murder. He was brought into City Court Monday and faced a second degree murder court, but chose to not have the trial and was released on \$1,500 bond, for his appearance in Wake County Superior Court. A CAROLINIAN representative went to E-10 Washington Terrace, where he is alleged to live, but found no one at home.

Even though Hopkin was reported as an eye witness he said he had no knowledge that a hearing was scheduled in City Court Monday morning.

RITES (Continued from Page 1) to have shot him in the head. Funeral services will be held Thursday, from the First Church of God, Edenton Street, at St. Augustine Avenue, 4 p.m. Aside from his mother, he is survived by his father Maudimon Robinson, three sisters and four brothers.

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