WHEN YOU FINISH READING YOUR AFRO PASS IT ALONG TO A FRIEND

NEED FOR CHANGING

They respect Lee Blackman —even in town like Elloree

By JOHN H. McCRAY

Lee A. Blackman, 76-year-old president of the Elloree, S.C. branch of NAACP, is a contrapletion of the fate Southern whites inflict upon those colored people considered troublemakers and who've gotten out of their "places."

It is generally known around the world that Elloree, in Orangeburg County, has been one of the centers of racial persecution since 1955 when some 50 or 50 colored parents petitioned school officials to integrate.

Immediately, the first White Citizens Council chapter in the state was quickly formed at Elloree, which was also one among the first groups established by the pro-segregation body.

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PERSONS SUSPECTED of being sympathetic with the NAACP integration and the U.S. Supreme Court, and members of their families, were fired from jobs, denied work and credit and in a great many instances, finally forced to pack up and leave the area.

Among them were some 17 teachers at the Elloree Training School, who were let out after they refused to swear against integration.

Elloree whites blamed it all on Mr. Blackman. One night the Ku Klux Klan rode into town and lit a cross and formed a meeting within a block of Mr. Blackman's home.

He was the theme in the KKK speaker's talk, which was finally broken up when too many colored people hid in the surrounding darkness and began heckling.

(Actually, the meeting adjourned swiftly when some mischievious person in the dark lighted a fire cracker.)

Lee Blackman, who'd come to Elloree in the late Thirties, and who'd built a number of the town's homes for the better off whites, was also hit by the WCC economic strike-back; he wasn't called any longer for contracting and building.

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BUT, WHERE scores of other leaders, even in the larger towns and cities of the South, would have whimpered and given up, Mr. Blackman took it all in stride.

"Things looked pretty dark here for a while," he says, "but then things got a sudden assist."

Hundreds of people outside of the South began sending food and clothing into Elloree. Mr. Blackman became, and still is, the administrator of this help, which folk around Elloree have dubbed "NAACP Relief."

When word got around, and this was in less than a week's time, Mr. Blackman and the NAACP suddenly found the areas of the native colored community firmly about them.

This whole - hearted backing of the top, homespun leadership tinted by the fact that Mr. Blackman set up a hard-fast rule at the beginning, stipulating that only NAACP members could qualify for aid.

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IN PRACTICE this policy wasn't religiously followed, but it did serve to counteract the WCC attack. Moreover, the fact that memberships in the local NAACP branch more than doubled within three months, indicates that the policy wasn't an unwise one, if the NAACP is accepted as better than segregationist policies.

Elloree whites, who'd even gone so far as to snub and hurt the feelings of little colored children during the annual Santa Claus parade, looked on silently and bug-eyed.

They saw a freight train run a car full of fertilizer on a siding and saw colored farmers back trucks up and drive off loaded. These were the same farmers whose credit had been whacked off.

THE BEST Elloree could do was to slap a license fee on leaders of this cooperative buying committee. The fee was quickly paid; the fee was more of a nuisance and aggravation than anything else.

During this, and all the other storms, Mr. Blackman didn't waiver; he wound up being the most important man in and around Elloree. And some of his own people — those who'd joined whites against him in the beginning — began talking loudly and openly that Mr. Blackman and the NAACP had done two things:

1. Put Elloree whites out of much business, and 2. proved to the area's colored people that they can help themselves out of their problems if they but work together.

But back to the subject:

A FEW days ago, Mr. Blackman needed character statements from four persons in order to complete a business transaction. He walked into the offices of four white Elloree men — men he knew were firmly against him—and asked for their letters of recommendation.

He got the four letters, and got them real quickly, the whites expressing an "I'm glad to do it, Blackman."

In another Elloree paradox, a group of white men he'd chanced to see talking among themselves, made the remark to the veteran civic leader:

"Blackman, while we don't like you with the have to respect you. We know where you stand with the NAACP. You don't try to hide it like so many others around here do. At least you're a man about what you believe."

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WE HAVE continuously urged people who have dealings with the white businessmen to command respect. This is easily done by standing foursquare on what you believe.

We've produced too many so-called leaders in the South who are loud and brave when talking to their own people, who sound like fighters when talking for newspapers and a good distance away from whites, but who break into a million little pieces of "turn tail and run" when it comes to living the doctrine they preach.

That Lee A. Blackman of Elloree practices what he preaches, refuses to backdown and knuckle under has earned him the respect of his social enemies.

Too, he has used his head — not his mouth — to meet situations the enemy imposed upon his people.

He's fought economic strangulation with economic strangulation and threw back to local white leaders their theory that colored people can be independent of the white man's dollars and commissary, perhaps more so than the white man can spare the colored man's business in towns like Elloree.

There must be something worth copying from Lee Blackman and Elloree. Today, his NAACP branch has grown continuously while others in the state have dwindled.

Gov. fails to take over board

LITTLE ROCK—Gov. Orval Faubus failed in his attempt to pack the Little Rock school board with segregationists here Saturday.

The governor supported a slate of contenders for the six seats who were pledged to carry out his anti-integration views.

Instead, three liberals, whom Faubus denounced, won seats; the other three seats were won by Faubus adherents.

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THE THREE winners, whom the governor labeled "integrationists," were: Russell H. Mattison Jr., Everett Tucker Jr., and Ted L. Lamb.

Lamb defeated candidates endorsed by the States' Rights Council and the Citizens Council.

The three Faubusites elected are: Ed I. McKinley, Ben D. Rowland and Municipal Judge R. W. Laster.

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THE NEW board replaces the old school board which resigned almost en masse after repeated interference by the governor.

The new board 'inherits,' however, the federal court order to open and desegregate the city schools.

Gov. Faubus closed four high schools at the beginning of the fall term to block integration.

Schools ask money for hungry pupils

WASHINGTON

District schools are asking citizens to contribute to a hot lunch program to feed nearly 1,000 hungry elementary pupils in Central Northwest.

"This is a problem that we can't stand by and watch unresolved," said school supt. Carl F. Hansen, at a press conference, Thursday.

He described it as "a stop-gap program" until District and Federal governments make money available to serve hot lunches to needy children.

THE NUMBER was estimated at 7,300 last spring, when PTA and citizens groups undertook a limited program in Southwest and Northwest sections.

A city-wide invitation to give is extended to individuals, churches, clubs and organizations. Mr. Hansen said, "This is not solicitation, but an invitation."

Checks should made payable to the Needy Lunch Fund, Mrs. Aleta E. Swingue, director of Food Services Eckington School, First St. and Quincy Pl., NE.

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HOT LUNCHES for the needy will be served to elementary pupils at secondary school cafeterias nearest them, Dr. Hansen said.

A lunch sells for 27 cents which will be paid to the school food services from the fund for the needy, he explained.

The total cost for 1,000 pupils will amount to about $1,350 a week.

A pilot lunch program is set to start in January for 37 needy pupils at Moten Elementary school, Elvans and Morris Rd., SE.

This program is sponsored by citizens groups, according to Miss Edith Lyons, assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools.

They are the Moten PTA, Mrs. Jacqueline Southall, president, and the Co-ordinating committee of Anacostia, Dr. Charles E. Quarls, chairman.

Schools in the Central Northwest program are Bundy, J. F. Cook, Scott - Montgomery, Morse, Perry, Seaton, Simmons, Stevens, Thomson, Walker-Jones and Langston.

—Klan council

(Continued from Page 1)

business and that when he leaves home, he rides in a police car.

On the witness stand, he said he had joined the Atlanta chapter of the National States Rights Party and also the Ku Klux Klan.

He joined both, he said, at the request of the FBI and passed information to federal agents.

He said that both organizations were violently against colored persons and Jews.

Rogers said that Bright and Billy Branham, another of the five men on trial for the synagogue bombing, were among the group which greeted John Kasper on his release from the Atlanta Federal Prison.

Kasper had served a term for contempt of court in ignoring a court order to halt interference with desegregation in Clinton, Tenn.

Rogers said that Branham also attended meetings of the Atlanta chapter of the National States Rights Party.

A Ku Klux Klan official, Elton Edwards, later testified that while Rogers had been a member, he had been suspended because "his reputation was bad."

ANOTHER STATE witness against George Bright was James Devore who was his cellmate at Fulton Tower pending the hearing.

Devore said that Bright told him that he drew the plans for the bombing and watched the operation. Bright is a civil engineer.

Devore said that Bright revealed to him that among the five defendants, Richard Bolling, actually placed the explosive which blackwelled and Mr. Crawford's homes.

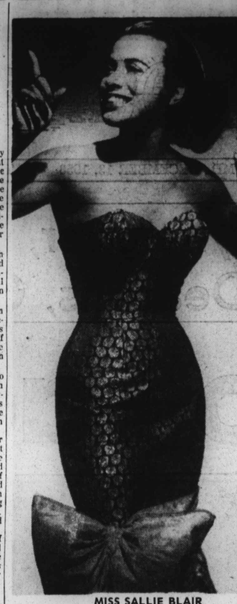
Judge Gibson put off sentencing Bright until Jan. 9. He is not bound by the jury's recommendation of probation.

Morsell sees waste

MORRISTOWN, N.J. — Today's race for world leadership requires "the maximum utilization of all the bodies, minds and hearts at our disposal," John A. Morsell, assistant to the executive secretary of the NAACP warned.

He made the statement at the conclusion of his debate with James J. Kilpatrick, editor of a Richmond (Va.) daily.

The debate, sponsored by the Morristown Forum Association, posed the question: "Is Integration a 'Responsibility of the Individual States Rather than of the Federal Government?"



MISS SALLIE BLAIR

'There is absolutely no romance . . . he has known me since I was a little squirt . . .'

—Sallie Blair

(Continued from Page 1)

mother, Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, was thrilled by the prospect of her daughter's projected European trip.

In characteristic maternal thinking, she asked the AFRO to tell Sallie to "buy a Storm King coat; it's cold in London."

When she got the message, Miss Blair laughed: "Okey, but where in the world do you buy those things?" — SAM LACY.

Chauffeur willed $12,000 by widow

WASHINGTON

Edward Moon, 2525 Ontario Pl., NW, was awarded $12,000 in the will of a late wealthy widow.

Filed in District Court by the late Mrs. Ida F. Wilmoth, who died last Oct. 19 at the Washington Sanitarium in Takoma Park, Md., the will lists Mr. Moon as one of several persons and organizations which are to receive portions of the $234,581.98 estate.

The widow's late husband was owner of the Wilmoth Paving Co. Mr. Moon served for many years as the family's chauffeur.

Survey shows races differ on civil rights

By EDITH A. ALIEWINE

WASHINGTON

A race relations research by UNESCO recently referred to in an international publication made the following pertient disclosures:

"One study of the relative concerns of colored and whites in their relations with each other showed colored people placing economic discrimination at the top of their list and bars to intermarriage at the bottom. With the whites intermarriage was placed first with economic privileges last."

Further, "Two schools of thought show up in the research on origins of prejudice. One is that it is primarily based on personality quirks and deficiencies. The other, which is now gaining ground, sees it largely as a result of group or collective factors, including environmental and social pressures."

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IT SHOULD be significant that the highly touted danger of racial intermarriage resulting from granting colored people first class citizenship is finally being put in its proper perspective — i.e., that it is simply a ruse to deny economic equality to non-whites.

The environmental factor referred to is one phase that the colored citizens of the District can contribute to for making adjustments here.

First class citizenship grants freedom of movement, automatically resulting in integration in areas previously denied to members of the oppressed group. It is here, that real concern should be given to constructing those experiencing the new freedom, the importance of adhering to the accepted standards already established.

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THIS IS a main responsibility of first class citizenship and unless the majority of colored citizens are enlightened to the need for applying this principle — as a group we stand to lose much that has been gained.

We can secure our areas of advancement with financial support and participation in the NAACP and civic organizations. Also, develop methods for instructing citizens through churches, fraternal groups, and other local organizations, the importance of individual development for acceptance at desired levels.

Through this process our overall environmental representation will be elevated to overcome the apparent deficiencies.

Delaney seated on rights commission's NY advisory council

NEW YORK, N.Y. (ANP)—Attorney Hubert T. Delany, a former judge of the Domestic Relations court and former commissioner of taxes and assessments of New York City, this week was named with others of minority groups to the newly appointed New York State Advisory Committee to the Federal Commission on Civil Rights.

Other members of the state group appointed by chairman Hannah are: Elmer A. Carter, New York State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD); Dr. Anna P. Burrell, Professor of Education and Psychology, Buffalo College for Teachers, Buffalo.

Whitney N. Seymour, New York City, chairman of the board of Freedom House in the Bronx; Dr. Buell Gordon Gallagher, president of the City College of New York, and Dr. William J. Knox, research associate, Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, N.Y.

Also Dr. Milton R. Konvitz of Ithaca, Professor of Law at Cornell University, and general counsel for the Newark Housing Authority, and Joseph Monserrat, New York City, director of the Migration Division of the Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

300 expected at Sigma conclave

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Approximately 300 delegates and visiting brothers will attend the 44th Anniversary Conclave of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Dec. 27-30.

The theme of the conclave is "Integration versus Desegregation." Bishop Joseph Gomez of the 4th Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland, Ohio, will be the conclave speaker. Hosts of the conclave are Upsilon Sigma; Iota Alpha and Alpha Alpha chapters.

Although the fraternity's three major programs are: Social Action, Education and Bigger and Better Business; it is felt that with social conditions strong as they are in the United States and abroad, the conclave will direct its principal attention to its social action program with a "Workshop on Social Action Activities."

The General Board meeting will be held in the Hamilton Hotel at 8:30 p.m. Dec. 26.

The wives of the host chapters have planned elaborate program and entertainment for the visiting wives and sweethearts. Panhellenic entertainment and the Distinguished Service Chapter dinner meeting will be held on Dec. 29, with the Grand Orchid Ball to be held in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton, Dec. 30th.

—Dynamiter

(Continued from Page 1)

he could have paid the supreme penalty under law.

The dynamited homes were in the Fountain Heights area, a rapidly changing area, to an interracial dwelling region. The bomb was dropped between the Blackwell's and Mr. Crawford's homes.

Judge Gibson put off sentencing Bright until Jan. 9. He is not bound by the jury's recommendation of probation.

Wrong as wrong can be' fired blonde cashier told

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — "She completely violated an instruction. She was wrong as wrong can be."

Col. William D. Buchanan made that statement following the dismissal of a white army general depot cashier who asked a colored paratrooper to get out of a food line in the depot cafeteria.

The cashier, Mrs. Mae Crooks, was immediately fired following the incident in the dining room which operates on a voluntary segregated basis, allowing colored persons to eat wherever they please.

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COLONEL Buchanan said the dismissal of the woman meant no change in policy, despite the fact that Mrs. Crooks contended that the cafeteria has operated on a segregated basis for 15 years.

Nearly half of the patrons of the place, are colored and the paratrooper in question was among a group of soldiers from Fort Bragg, N.C.

Colonel Buchanan is commanding officer of the depot.

—Did Faubus lie?

(Continued from Page 1)

current investigation concerns whether Faubus committed a Federal felony when he executed form 124, a prerequisite for becoming a postmaster or rural letter carrier.

The record shows that Faubus was acting postmaster of Huntsville, Ark., during 1946-47 and was postmaster in his own right during 1953-54. Questions 23 and 25 of Form 124 ask if the applicant is or ever has been a member of the Communist Party, a Communist organization, or a combination of persons working to overthrow the constitutional form of government. Commonwealth College has been cited as such an organization.

Those investigating the case are seeking to determine if Faubus' status as an Army Reserve officer to elicit if, in executing forms prerequisite to this status, Faubus committed a felony by failing to disclose his affiliation with Commonwealth College.

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FAUBUS' affiliation with the subversive organization was first unearthed during the 1954 Arkansas gubernatorial campaign. Incumbent Governor Francis Cherry brought the matter to light and an Arkansas weekly newspaper called on Faubus to deny, or deny his affiliation with the Communist school.

"They are saying that I am either a former student or faculty member of Commonwealth College. I have never been a student or faculty member nor have I ever attended a class there."

The following day Cherry released photostatic copies of records showing that Faubus was a student at the school.

On August 2, 1954, Faubus told the press:

"I graduated from the State vocational school in 1934. About that time I received by mail a scholarship offer from Commonwealth College at Mena, Ark. I arrived at the Commonwealth campus during the organization period (presumably the first of the school year) and was elected president of the student association."

Faubus went on to say that he only remained on the campus for a few days and that as soon as he found out what kind of school Commonwealth was he left.

Records in the possession of this reporter show that this is not true.

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THE COMMONWEALTH College weekly newspaper (the only paper) for May, 1935, shows that: "Orval Faubus, young former school teacher from Combs, Ark., was elected president of the student body and member of the disciplinary committee."

The same edition, under "Society Notes," says, "Fishing has practically replaced arrowhead and crystal hunting. And it took Charlie Brown and Orval Faubus to discover that Mill Creek is the home of many eels."

The same paper for June 1, 1935, shows the following:

"Three students and one teacher (from Commonwealth) went as delegates from the United Front on the campus to the All Southern Conference for Civil and Trade Union Rights held at Chattanooga on May 26th. The students are Joseph Gonzales, Charles Rehder, and Orval Faubus."

Yet another edition of the Commonwealth school paper shows the following:

"Gala May Day program planned (this is the day the Communists celebrate the Russian Revolution). The entire school will participate in the May Day program. Later everybody will take part in games, races and volley ball tournaments.

"The principal afternoon talk will be given by Orval Faubus on 'The Story of May Day.' At six o'clock supper will be served in the entire assembly on the campus."

From this point Faubus' record at the college is hazy since most of the school's records were destroyed when irate citizens forced the college out of existence following disclosure that "No atheists or Communists or worshippers of God" were allowed on the campus.

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THE CURRENT investigation is given further impetus by the disclosure that Faubus was a student at Commonwealth College after the nature of the college had become a matter of public knowledge.

The record shows that:

1. On Feb. 17, 1935 —Three month's before Faubus made his May day speech and attended the Chattanooga Conference — the Arkansas State Legislature reported that the teachings at Commonwealth "constitute a threat to our government."

2. On Feb. 16 of the same year, Lucian Koch, director of Commonwealth, told the Arkansas State Legislature, "We have no groups on our campus who advocate the capitalistic form of government."

These reports were carried in Arkansas newspapers, including the Little Rock Gazette of Feb. 16 and 17, 1935, respectively.

This disclosure tends to deny Faubus' claim that he innocently entered the college and left as soon as he discovered what was going on.

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A FURTHER record, unearthed by this reporter in the New York public library, shows that while Faubus was a student at Commonwealth the college circulated the following plea to people throughout the nation:

"Commonwealth has started a worker's museum of capitalistic decay. Here we are building up a complete record of the collapse of capitalism while it is still in process and the record of the collapse are still at hand to preserve and classify.

"Not only will this hasten the day of capitalism's decay but will become a permanent archive of research and educational amusement of the ever growing class conscious, Russia has already set the example in this regard.

"We invite you to send all horrible examples of profit, interest and rent, ballyhoo of professions over production, over-press, radio, pulpit and movie.

We want photos of broken homes, starving workers, pen houses and $80 shoes contrasted to workers wearing shoes made out of old auto tires, and wearing five and ten cent wedding rings. Also photos of the human barriers, created by farmers who cannot afford mules. Send examples in care of the Director of Commonwealth College."

ARMY AND postal officials told this reporter that the files concerned by Faubus are confidential and cannot be released to the press or a private investigating group. Therefore, the investigators, at this time, are unable to say what, if any, crimes Faubus has committed.

However, the absence of any records showing a Federal probe into Faubus' affiliation with Commonwealth is being taken as a sign that the matter has not been disclosed to the Federal Government.

Lawyers with the investigating group expressed the feeling that the statute of limitations may have expired on the Army form Faubus executed since the general statute provides that such felonies, if any exist, must be brought to light within five years. However, Faubus' postmastership application is more current and could form the basis for action if such is warranted. Also Faubus' status as a Reserve officer may be a gambit by which the matter can be raised.

Now that Faubus' affiliation with Commonwealth has been uncontroverbibly established, the group may present its findings to Attorney General John Rogers before the end of the week.

—Civil rights unit

(Continued from Page 1)

files from Barbour and Bullock Counties. The other counties are, Macon, Barbour, Lowndes, and one other unidentified.

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JUDGE WALLACE'S action came after State Attorney General John Patterson, who becomes governor Jan. 19, advised county registrars to withhold the records from federal investigators.

He said that the material was private and confidential and could not be touched by court order.

The judge secured the files in the two counties under his jurisdiction through an impounding order.

He said he had received petitions charging fraud in registration and impounded the records pending a hearing.

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WHEN FEDERAL agents went to the county registrars with subpoenas for the records they were told that the material they wanted had been impounded.

The Civil Rights Commission then issued subpoenas directed at Judge Wallace, demanding the files.

The judge stormed that the subpoenas challenged the authority of his court. He said that he would not honor them.

Some months ago, when an investigation was being made of Alabama jury lists, Judge Wallace threatened to arrest any FBI agent who tried to get lists from the counties he presides over.

"I still mean it," he said last week when questioned about it. He said that he let the subpoena servers go because: "I have never said I would arrest errand boys."

He has, however, ordered Sheriff Bill Adams in Clayton to arrest anyone trying to get the files. The files are in Sheriff Adams' custody.

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THE JUDGE told newsmen he was not certain what he will do if he is ordered by a federal judge to turn over the files. The rights commission can ask a federal judge for such an order and the federal judge can cite Judge Wallace for contempt if he refuses.

This situation could lead to the type of delaying tactics Atty. Gen. Patterson probably visualized when he said that he would oppose surrender of the files by all legal means.

If Judge Wallace, or any county registrar, were ordered to produce the records by a federal district judge, the decision could be appealed.

A series or appeals all the way up to the Supreme Court would be time-consuming.

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IN THE meantime, the commission's investigators would have to depend on oral evidence predominantly.

Tuskegee is located in Macon one of the counties involved. It has been one of the sore spots in Alabama registration.

Although commission agents are not saying who received subpoenas to testify, it has been rumored that several colored persons are expected to take the stand.

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NO ONE in the Montomery Improvement Association, however, has been subpoenaed. Montgomery County is not among the six currently being considered.

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy told newsmen:

"If any of the members of the MIA have been subpoenaed, I know nothing of it."

A similar statement came from the private secretary to the Rev. Martin Luther King.

—Dixie loses

(Continued from Page 1)

(Gravel's) moderate views on civil rights.

Prior to making its recommendation to the National Committee, the nine members credentials unit voted 7 to 2 to reject Talbot's bid.

• • •

THE REPORT, read by committee chairman Calvin W. Rawlings of Utah stated:

"The credentials committee finds that there is no basis in the matter presented to the committee for removal of Camille F. Gravel for cause."

The two negative votes were cast by southern members of the committee, State Senator Edgar A. Brown, South Carolina National Committeeman, and Mrs. John G. Pollard, Virginia national committeewoman.

Those voting for Gravel were Donal J. Mitchell, Iowa; Willa Mae Roberts, Missouri; Tracy S. McCracken, Wyoming; Mrs. U. D. Sawyer, New Mexico; Carmine De Sapio, New York, and Elizabeth Standton, Massachusetts.

• • •

THE FIGHT in Talbot's behalf was led by former Louisiana Governor Sam Jones, who bolted the Democratic national ticket in 1948.

Assisting Jones was Louisiana's assistant Attorney General Wilson Shaw who was a member of the John Kasper defense counsel in the Clinton, Tenn., contempt trial.

Shaw also joined Gov. Earl K. Long to head the fight against the Butler resolution.

Not a member of the national committee, Long held the proxy for his wife, national committeewoman from Louisiana.

THE LOUISIANA Governor, who acted as field general for the southerners, backed the attempt by Claude Carpenter of Arkansas to send the resolution back to committee.

Carpenter said he could not in good conscience support a resolution praising Butler who had criticized a Governor of a state.

This was a reference to Butler's criticism of Gov. Orval Faubus for his role in the Little Rock school controversy.

C. Girard Davidson, of Portland, Ore., answered the Faubus reference by stating that the Arkansas Governor had been correctly criticized.

The issue of civil rights was left out in the cold, he said, and the party had no choice but to stand firm.

The resolution to send the resolution back to committee was defeated 72 to 29.

The next move was a motion by Gravel that the wording of the civil rights paragraph be changed to make it acceptable to the South.

Opposition to this proposal was summed up in the statement by Paul Ziffren of California.

He said: "They (the southerners) want us to be tolerant of dishonesty."

The time has come, he continued, for the Democratic Party to demonstrate its commitment to the civil rights platform adopted at the national convention in 1956.

—'Drive-in'

(Continued from Page 1)

pre-sentence investigation.

Eight persons pleaded to gambling charges before Judge Gerhard A. Gesell, Thursday in District Court.

In one case, Jesse Grear, 30, 600 block P St. NW, Ella P. Burke, 39, 1400 block Clifton St. NW, and Edward Brown, 39, pleaded guilty to promoting a numbers operation between Oct. 23 and Nov. 1, 1957 in the 2300 block E St. NW; and in the 1400 block Clifton St. NW.

Gambling squad officers testified that they had been twice reported to Morals Division that a pickup truck each day met at the corner of Third and Independence Ave. SW and the driver received a folded newspaper containing numbers slips.

TO THE six-count indictment Grear pleaded guilty to operating a lottery; Mrs. Burke to maintaining a gambling premise, and Brown to possession of numbers slips.

The trio received $327 seized in the raid on a court order. They were released on $1,000 bond, each pending presentence investigation.

The following persons pleaded guilty to operating a lottery between Jan. 16 and March 3 in the 600 block 4th St. NE; and in the 1300 block N. Capitol St.: Thomas Fears, 42, 1300 block N. Capitol, to operating a lottery; Mrs. Emma G. Wilson, 35, 600 block Fourth St. NE, to accepting a bet; Lester Swann, 45, 1300 block N. Capitol, to possession of numbers slips; Doctor D. Wilson, 65, 600 block Fourth St. NE to accepting bets.

The five were released on $1,000 bond, each pending presentence investigation.

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Flash Fire In Isolated Farm House Kills Ten

Three more seriously hurt in fire

DOVER, Del. — Flames from a exploding oil stove flashed through an isolated two-story frame house about 15 miles from Dover Friday night, bringing death to nine small children and a 22-year old woman and seriously injuring three others.

The rural house, which was without electricity or running water, was occupied by 15 persons, all related, but members of four different families.

Six of the dead children and one of the most critically injured were brothers and sisters, the children of Mrs. Callie Wilson, 28, who was at work at the time of the tragedy.

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ACCORDING TO Clayton Fix, Chief James G. Knotts, George Pullings, 34, attempted to remove the blazing stove from the house, and then tried to save the children, who were asleep, but was driven back by flames.

By the time that two volunteer fire companies from four miles away reached the blazing house, it was almost destroyed, the roof had collapsed and the walls were nearly gone.

"It was pretty much a flash fire," Chief Knotts said. "Only thing we could do was cool off what was left and recover the bodies."

The three injured, Pullings, Mrs. Levenia Cuyler, 22, who had escaped by jumping from a second floor window, and Valerice Wilson, 5, who had escaped from a first floor room, were met by firemen as they stumbled down a country road looking for help. Valerie's condition was described as "critical" by hospital officials.

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THE DEAD are listed as brothers and sisters, Freddie, 9; Ernest, 8; Derrek, 4; Rudy, 2; Wanda, 1, and Ricky, 6 months;

William Archer, 12, the Wilson children's uncle; Lydia Archer, a first cousin; Miss Margaret Bessie, 22, of Smyrna and Levie Cuyler, 5.

The Wilson children's father is reported to be in Georgia. Ernestine Archer, 16, Lydia's mother, was not another young girl who lived in the house had gone to a store.

Ga. pastor demoted because of his mild stand on race issue

COLUMBUS, Ga. — A seventman commission, appointed by the Presbytery of Southwest Georgia, has demoted the pastor of a local church for taking a mild stand on the racial issues in America.

The Rev. Robert B. McNeill, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, was stripped of all his administrative duties. He now can only preach and receive new members.

Opposition to the pastor started after the Rev. Mr. McNeill wrote an article for a national magazine calling for "creative contacts between white and colored persons."

Blaze routs over 40 into the cold

ROXBURY, Mass. — Some 40-odd persons were routed into below freezing temperature here last week when a blaze gutted a five - story building at 793 - 95 Tremont St., causing an estimated $30,000 in damages.

Three persons had to be rescued from the combination store - apartment building as smoke and flames filled the entire structure.

Rescued from the building were Mrs. Rosa Bazemore, 88-year - old widow, Mrs. Beatrice Thornton and Terry Ray, six - month - old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Ray.

Two firemen were overcome by smoke in the two - alarm blaze which started in the basement and raced through the entire five floors before firemen arrived.

WELCOME, NEW MEMBER—Mrs. Vel Phillips of Milwaukee, Wis., new Democratic committeewoman, is being welcomed by nationally known Democrats (left to right) Matthew McCloskey, treasurer; Carmine De Sapio, New York committeeman, and Paul M. Butler, national chairman. (Sorrell photo).

Fire destroys auditorium at Livingston College

SALISBURY, N.C. — Fire of an undetermined origin, just prior to a scheduled concert, completely destroyed Livingston College auditorium and all its furnishings Friday night. Damage was estimated at $150,000.

The blaze was discovered by students on their way to the auditorium for the scheduled appearance of concert artist McHenry Boatswright.

Despite the fire, the concert was held as quick arrangements were made to hold it at Monroe Street Elementary School some three blocks away.

Mr. Boatwright praised students and faculty for his reception. He said it was his greatest since his appearance in Japan.

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He praised both students and faculty for pitching in and helping firemen in keeping the fire from spreading to a girls' dormitory in the rear of the auditorium.

Furnishings in the building included pews, two concert pianos, an organ and other furniture — all destroyed.

THE AUDITORIUM was built during the administration of President D. D. Suggs in 1902. It has a seating capacity of 1,200 and was of old cathedral design.

Officials said that the edifice will be replaced. It was not revealed to what extent it was covered by insurance.

Bishop W. J. Walls, chairman of the board of trustees, is expected to arrive on campus soon to assist in planning for a new building.

Regular assemblies will be held in Hood Theological Seminary Chapel. The chapel has a seating capacity of more than 500.

18 unionists in Congress

WASHINGTON

At least 18 trade unionists were elected or re-elected to the U.S. House of Representatives on Nov. 4. All are Democrats except Rep. Gardner Withrow, a Wisconsin Republican.

The list included John Fogarty (R.I.), bricklayers; Edward Garmatz (Md.), dock workers; Jeffrey Cohelan and Jack Shelly, both of California, teamsters drivers; Carl Magnuson (Wash.), Leo O'Brien (N.Y.) and Roman Pucinski (Ill.), teamsters guild;

Joseph Karth (Minn.), oil workers; Edith Green (Ore.), radio and television artists; Mike Kirwan (Ohio), Harry Sheppard (Calif.), railroad trainmen; Harold Johnson (Calif.), railway clerks;

and Roy Wier (Minn.), stage employees; Elmer Holland (Pa.), steelworkers; George Miller (Calif.) technical engineers; and Carlton Loser (Tenn.) and George Rhodes (Pa.), typographical union.

Pucinski, Johnson, Cohelan and Karth are newcomers.

Red radio hits U.S. African missionaries

NEW YORK — "There are about 5,000 American missionaries in Africa at present," a recent Moscow radio broadcast stated, charging:

"The great army seeks to drive the European imperialists from the African colonies and impose U.S. domination on the latter."

Red radio accused missionaries of pursuing "egotistical aims" and added:

"Chester Bowles, distinguished U.S. diplomat, sees in religion a powerful means for imposing U.S. influence in Africa and demands that U.S. missionary networks be extended."

Ike, Congress urged to lead desegregation

NEW YORK — Some 600 laymen and clergy delegates to the Fifth World Order Study Conference last week called upon President Eisenhower and Congress to give strong leadership to desegregation policies.

Further, churches were urged to work for school integration and to strive to overcome segregation in housing, public services and economic opportunities, and overcome interference with the political rights of any racial group.

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SECRETARY of State John Foster Dulles, who presided over the first conference in Delaware, Ohio, in 1942, addressed the opening public meeting of the four-day session.

Mr. Dulles defended American diplomacy and declared that the administration does not believe peace can be achieved by "maneuvers or expediency or by power politics."

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IN OTHER resolutions, the conference called on national and local government leaders to enforce vigorously the Supreme Court decisions, while urging the President to convene an immediate conference to focus such support.

The conference also upheld the right of press representatives to travel in other countries, without restrictions, to gather information.

Colleges queried on loan program

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Some 836 of 1,077 institutions polled have stated that they intend to participate in the new National Defense Student Loan program, U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick said Monday.

It was reported that the institutions will seek approximately the full amount of the $47.5 million in Federal funds which has been authorized for the first year.

The money is to be used for the establishment of a student loan fund at participating educational institutions. Special consideration is to be given to students of proven academic ability.

A participating college or university will be required to contribute one - ninth of the amount put up by the Government for the establishment of the loan fund.

180-day school minimum is asked

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — The National Association of Secretaries of State Teacher Associations (NASSTA) called for all public schools in the nation to stay open at least 180 days a year Tuesday night.

In a closed session here, NASSTA, which is comprised of state teacher association leaders over the country, adopted a