

N. C. Cities Desegregate Schools; Greensboro, Winston, Charlotte

Clinton Case Defendants Convicted

Motion Filed For New Trial

KNOWVILLE, Tenn., July 23 — An all-white jury in a surprise verdict today convicted segregation leader John Kasper and six codefendants in the Clinton criminal contempt trial.

They face up to six months in jail or fines up to \$1,000, or both.

The jury, which had been exhorted by defense lawyers to preserve the traditional "Southern way of life," deliberated two hours and 20 minutes before bringing in its verdict convicting seven of the 11 defendants on all three counts in the 12-day-old trial in U.S. District Court here.

The other four defendants were acquitted.

Defense lawyers, who had confidently predicted a mass acquittal, appeared dazed as Jury Foreman Powell May of Knoxville intoned the word "guilty" after each of the seven names.

Ervin Outquotes Other Senators

WIDE VERSATILITY

BY ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, July 23 — In the quotation-loving Senate, no one can match the versatility of Sen. Samuel James Ervin Jr. of Morganton, N.C.

For Ervin can, and does, illustrate his talents by quotations from such diverse sources as the Bible, the early labor leader Samuel Gompers, Uncle Ephraim Swink, the Constitution, Omar Khayyam and Mr. Benton, a still keeper.

It's fortunate that Ervin has a quotation or a story ready for any occasion. For although he has been in the Senate but three years, a respected source — or to remain performer in two historical, and often emotional, dramas.

On Feet Daily

Right now the civil rights bill that has Ervin on his feet daily.

But he scarcely had hit the right note when a spotlight that rarely is turned on newcomers. He was named to the select committee to look into charges against Sen. Joe McCarthy (R-Wis).

When feelings are tense, it's nice to be able to back up an argument with a quotation from a respected source. Ervin has done this with a quote from Uncle Eph.

At 60, Ervin looks like a man born to be a judge, which he is. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Southerners Encouraged By Verdict

Changes Seen In Rights Bill

BY BRUCE JOLLY

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The Senate worked its way toward the first major test on the embattled civil rights bill today when it rejected decisively two amendments to Section 3 of the bill.

Action came in the shadow of a Southern jury's decision in the John Kasper case that conceivably could change the complexion of the Senate vote when it considers the jury trial amendment at a later date.

Defeat of the two amendments set the stage for an up or down vote tomorrow on Section 3, the section that Southerners fear would extend federal court enforcement power to all civil rights issues, including school integration.

Tide Changes

Today's vote could not, however, be interpreted as indicative of the attitude on Section 3 itself. But the tide was running against the Republican and liberal Democratic coalition on the issue.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex), majority leader, announced that the key vote on the section would come late Wednesday afternoon, after five hours' debate.

Rejected today by a 29-61 vote was an amendment offered by Sen. John Bricker (R-Ohio) which would have placed the enforcement power in section 3 in the hands of the President, rather than the attorney general. All four Carolinas senators voted against the amendment.

Another Rejected

The Senate also turned its back on an amendment offered by Sen. John Cooper (R-Ky) that would have provided federal action in cases where individuals conspire to prevent a state government from complying with orders issued by a court in civil rights cases.

But it was the jury's decision in the famed Clinton trial which guilty verdicts were found against Kasper and six of the local defendants that took a good part of the spotlight from both Senate votes.

The decision was announced on the Senate floor by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.).

Derision Poked

A few moments later, Majority Leader Johnson in an exchange with Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) asked in what part of the South the Hoffa trial, referring to the acquittal of teamster union leader Jimmy Hoffa on bribery charges, was held.

Hickenlooper said he believed it was in Washington.

Then, with a grin, Johnson asked where in the "North" the Kasper trial was held, and got

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12 Negroes Transferred In First Segregation Break In Southeast

BY BURKE DAVIS
GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

Greensboro, Charlotte and Winston-Salem, acting in concert after months of study, last night approved the admission of 12 Negro children to white schools.

It was the first break in racial school segregation in the Southeast.

(Though almost 700 "Southern" school districts

City Schools To Admit Negroes

CITES OBLIGATIONS

Board Chairman Reads Statement

[In his capacity as chairman of the Greensboro School Board, John Foster read the following statement to board members after they voted to allow the transfer of six Negroes to white schools.]

The Greensboro City Board of Education has arrived at a decision in a matter concerning which each individual member has given much thought and prayerful study. In arriving at this decision the board has discharged its obligation under the oath which each member took upon becoming a member of this body; it has supported the laws of the United States, as well as those of the State of North Carolina.

I think that it is advisable that certain provisions in the laws of the State of North Carolina and in the procedural rules and regulations recently adopted by this board be called to the attention of the people in our district. Some of these are as follows:

This board has reserved the right, in the event a Negro child has been assigned to a white school, to reassign to other schools within the limits of available facilities those children whose parents desire such reassignment. The board will exercise this reserved right under the present circumstances, and will do all it can to eliminate any dissatisfaction which may grow out of the board's action tonight.

Board Chairman Reads Statement

have desegregated since the 1954 Supreme Court decision, all are located in "border states": Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia.)

School boards of the three Tar Heel cities have held a number of closed meetings, and obviously made an advance agreement as to their approach to desegregation. Greensboro's board voted to admit six Negro children; one request for reassignment was denied and still another was passed on to Woman's College, which will consider the child's admission to Curry School.

Five of the Greensboro Negro children will attend Gillespie School, and one girl will become a senior at Senior High School.

Charlotte approved applications from five Negroes, and refused those of 35 others; three of these were assigned to junior high schools, and two to high schools. They were three girls and two boys, ranging in age from 12 to 16.

One In Winston

Winston-Salem approved one Negro high school child; two other applications were withdrawn.

At least one of the school boards, Greensboro's, was threatened with "vilification and cursing" by "millions of people in and outside North Carolina." The protestant was C. L. Shuping, spokesman for the Patriots of North Carolina.

He was applauded by a crowd of some 75 people, particularly when he shouted: "If you board members want to mix with the colored people, do it yourself. I, staff and live with them if you want to, there's nothing stop you. But don't force the rest of our people. Don't break down our public schools."

May Bolster Plan

Spokesmen of the school boards, and of North Carolina state officials, claim that the state action assigning the few Negroes to previously all-white schools will help bolster the Pearsall Plan in its future, and inevitable, court tests.

The plan, adopted on a state level under the leadership of Gov. Hodges and approval of the State Assembly, is a complex program to retain segregation in most schools by a variety of controls, most of them operated privately by white children, as the Pearsall Plan.

Col. William T. Joyner of Raleigh, vice chairman of the Advisory Committee on Schools, which produced the plan, says, "I think some mixing in some of our schools is inevitable and must occur."

'Small Price'

"I do not hesitate to advance my personal opinion, and it is that the admission of less than 1 per cent, for example, one-tenth of 1 per cent of Negro children to schools, therefore attended only by white children, is a small price to pay for the continued operation of our public schools, a small price to pay for the ability to keep the schools within the bounds of reasonable control."

Joyner said that it has been a "nightmare" to him to consider how he might defend some North Carolina school board on their request for rejection of Negro students when more than 2,000-odd North Carolina white schools had yet admitted a Negro student.

That's his action by the three Piedmont cities—in which public resentment will theoretically be less than in other sections of the state—taken under the Pupil Assignment Act of the 1955 General Assembly, a forerunner of the Pearsall Plan.

Shuping declared that he was not of Negroes when it was heard

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2 Women And Man Slain

HOBBS, N.M., July 23 — A cold-blooded gunman shot a truck driver and two young women to death along two New Mexico roads early today. The truck driver was J. D. Cantrell, 27, of Carlsbad, N.M. He was killed after he stopped to help the two women fix a flat tire alongside U.S. 180 about 36 miles west of this southeastern New Mexico city.

The women, whose bodies were discovered hours later by an oil field employee on an isolated road, were Mrs. Barbara Edwards Lemons, 23, and Mrs. Dorothy Fern Gibson, 23, both of Hobbs.

All three were shot to death with a .22 caliber weapon, which gave rise to speculation that the killer might be the same gunman who yesterday morning killed two policemen in El Segundo, Calif. The officers were killed with the same caliber weapon. Police Capt. Lee Maxwell of El Segundo said the killer had escaped a trap here and would have had time to reach New Mexico.

Motor Running

Cantrell's body was discovered at 4:10 a.m. today by another truck driver, Floyd Smith, of Midland, Tex. Police said Smith's arrival at the scene probably came within minutes after the slaying. The motor of Cantrell's truck was still running and Cantrell's body was warm.

From appearances at the scene, officers put together this picture: Cantrell, driving a gasoline truck for the Ferguson-Steele

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Many Rap Medical Ruling

BY ARTHUR JOHNEY
GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

RALEIGH, July 23 — The chairman of the State Hospitals Board of Control today showed newsmen copies of letters he has received from legislators, doctors, hospital administrators, and plain citizens decrying action of the State Board of Medical Examiners with reference to foreign-born doctors.

Among letters Rep. John W. Umstead has received from legislators were numerous references to the possible need for a special session if the dispute between the two state agencies cannot be ironed out.

A meeting has been called for August 2 in Gov. Hodges' office to discuss the ruling of the medical examiners. The board decided not to renew after next July 1 the "limited licenses" granted on a yearly basis to certain doctors who received their training in foreign schools not on a list approved by the American Medical Association.

Causes Upsets

The ruling has upset administrators of the state's mental hospitals, the tuberculosis sanatoriums, and today it was apparent one or more general hospitals using foreign doctors' interns or in their "residency" programs would join the dispute.

As the proportions of the resistance to the medical board's ruling increased, Umstead declined today an invitation to meet the examining board Saturday at

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Today's Chuckle

The toughest part of putting something away for a rainy day is finding a clear day to do it.

Army Reduces Draft Quota To 8,000 Men

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The Army cut its draft calls to the lowest level in more than a year today, but hastened to say this did not mean the draft would be ended in the near future.

The cut in the manpower levy for next September — 8,000 men, compared with 11,000 in the August call — is in line with the 100,000-man reduction of the armed forces announced by the Pentagon a week ago. The Army's portion of the cut is 50,000.

Not since April 1946, has a selected service quota been so low. From January through April of that year the monthly quotas were 6,000.

The Defense Department announcement of the September call said the 3,000 reduction from the August quota reflected the decision to cut manpower in all the services. But the Pentagon said: "Draft calls for the Army will not be eliminated in the near future because of the reduced strength."

Some of the cut in strength will be brought about by more selective choosing of personnel, especially among those seeking re-enlistment, the announcement said.

Of the total 50,000 reduction in the Army, a cut of 44,470 is being made among enlisted personnel. Enlisted strength is now about 1,000,000 men.

Board Admits Five Negroes In Charlotte

WINSTON-SALEM, July 23 — The Winston-Salem School Board granted tonight the request of one Negro student—a girl—to attend all-white Reynolds High School this fall.

The history-making decision came as the board approved 20 out of 96 applications for changes in school assignments.

The board was originally confronted with applications from six Negro high school students seeking transfer to Reynolds.

The board denied three of these applications. The two others were withdrawn this afternoon for reasons not stated.

The two students whose applications were withdrawn had been recommended for approval to attend Reynolds by the board's advisory committee.

The student winning approval is Gwendolyn Yvonne Bailey, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Bailey. She is a rising 11th grader.

The board unanimously adopted the recommendations of the assignment study committee after removing the names of the two Negro students whose applications were withdrawn.

The committee was appointed to give each application individual study according to the provisions of the 1955 state school assignment law and the assignment rules and regulations adopted by the Winston-Salem board last year.

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Charlotte's five approved requests were from three girls and two boys, ranging in ages from 12 to 16.

The Negro pupils reassigned to

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Board Admits Five Negroes At Winston

CHARLOTTE, July 23 — The Charlotte School Board tonight approved the admission of five Negro pupils to schools previously attended by white pupils only.

The board turned down applications from 35 other Negro pupils in taking action under the state's Pupil Assignment Act.

Tonight's action followed a series of meetings with schools board members from Winston-Salem, who took similar steps in their cities.

The Charlotte board issued a statement explaining its action.

The decision to reassign five pupils came after the board found "it had no discretion to assign them elsewhere," the statement said.

The board declared that it had sought the best legal advice "to determine its responsibility under the Pupil Assignment Act and the governing opinions of the United States Supreme Court and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals."

The statement concluded with these words:

"The board has taken this step only with the greatest concern and after earnest and prayerful consideration of the many complex factors involved. Its chief motivation has been a sincere desire to preserve the public schools of Charlotte and North Carolina."

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GREENSBORO SCHOOL BOARD IN HISTORIC SESSION

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