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Weather

NORTH CAROLINA: Scattered showers and not as hot today. Fair with moderate temperatures Thursday. (Weather data on Page 5.)

Kasper, 6 Others Are Found Guilty In Contempt Case

Defendants Surprised By Verdict

NAACP Hails Convictions

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 23 (AP)—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 and 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 of all three counts in the 12-day-old trial in U. S. District Court here. The other four were acquitted.

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

Won't Admit Defeat

Chief Defense Counsel Robert L. Dobbs of Memphis, his face flushed and angry-red, refused to concede that the verdict constituted a heavy blow to prosegregation forces, who are fighting against the mixing of whites and Negroes in Dixie schools.

"This lawsuit isn't over yet," Dobbs said firmly. "We have filed a motion for a new trial. If that is denied, we will appeal to a higher court.

At first, the impact of the verdict so distressed the defense lawyers that they refused any comment whatsoever. Besieged by newsmen, however, they relented slightly.

Crawford Is Elated

U. S. Dist. Atty. John C. Crawford Jr., the lanky booming-voiced prosecutor who conducted the government's case, took the victory for his side without apparent elation.

"My staff and I endeavored to try this case like any government case. The jury has spoken by its verdict. I have no other comment," he told newsmen.

In New York, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People hailed the convictions in a statement by Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias that read: "The NAACP is gratified by the verdict of the jury in the Clinton, Tenn., case. The verdict vindicates our conviction that many persons in east Tennessee place observance of law and order and compliance with the Supreme Court's antisegregation rulings above whatever racial prejudices they may have.

"True Americanism"

"This is an expression of true Americanism, unrestricted by regional considerations. It is our hope that citizens in other communities will follow the example set at Knoxville and render verdicts based on the evidence and the law rather than upon their prejudices."

Convicted along with Kasper, accused by the government of fomenting racial strife at Clinton last fall when 12 Negroes were admitted to the previously all-white high school there, were:

Lawrence J. Brantley, 50, Clinton car dealer.

William J. Brakebill, 41, Clinton

See Clinton, Page 5, Col. 1

AP Wirephoto

TEARS FOR DADDY—Caroline Cook, 10, weeps as she leaves the federal courtroom at Knoxville, Tenn., with her father, Clyde Cook, who was convicted along with six others on charges of criminal contempt in the Clinton, Tenn. disturbance. Clyde Jr. is at left.

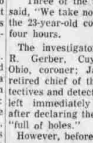
Confession of Wedler Challenged, Supported

DELAND, Fla., July 23 (UP)—Cleveland authorities today dismissed Joseph Wedler's confession to the murder of Marilyn Sheppard as a phony, but later a "mystery witness" said Wedler was the bushy-haired stranger who gave him a lift near the Sheppard home on that fatal night.

Three of the top investigators in the murder of Mrs. Sheppard said, "We take no stock in Wedler's story whatsoever," after grilling the 23-year-old convict for nearly four hours.

The investigators, Dr. Samuel R. Gerber, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, coroner; James McArthur retired chief of the Cleveland detectives and detective Dave Yettra left immediately for Cleveland after declaring the confession was "full of holes."

However, before the three could catch a plane from nearby Daytona Beach, Fla., to Cleveland, the "mystery witness," Ernest J. Kolofolias, carefully examined two telephotos in Waterloo, Iowa, and identified Wedler as the man who gave him a ride while he was hitchhiking at Bay Village, Ohio, on the night Mrs. Sheppard was murdered.



KOLOFOLIAS

Kolofolias, 32, a merchant seaman from Inglewood, Calif., placed a long distance telephone call to attorneys for Dr. Sam Sheppard, the victim's husband, who is serving a life term for the killing.

Kolofolias retold the story he told Cleveland authorities several months ago. He said that on the

See Confessed, Page 5, Col. 2

Textile Union Funds Misuse Is Indicated

Brassieres, TV Sets Reported 'Expenses'

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—An inquiry into possible misuse of money belonging to the United Textile Workers produced a hint today that some of it may have gone for such things as brassieres and TV sets.

Charles Emerson, Winnsboro, S. C., one of the UTW's three international trustees, was on the witness stand of the Senate Rackets Investigation Committee.

Committee Chairman McClellan (D-Ark) raised this question for Emerson: In checking over expenses of union officers, would he be surprised to see that many such items as brassieres, radios, television sets, milk stools and golfers lamps "were on hotel bills" turned in by UTW President Anthony Valente and Secretary-Treasurer Lloyd Klenert?

See Textile, Page 5, Col. 1

Federal Aid Study OK'd By Baptists

Dancing Policy Review Asked

By Al Perry
Staff Reporter

RALEIGH, July 23—The Baptist State Convention's general board today ordered a study of acceptance of federal funds by Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem.

Other Baptist institutions will be included in the government aid review. The study will be undertaken by the convention's Committee of 25. It may not make a complete report until 1958.

The 80-member board moved safely through a booby-trapped agenda to wind up a two-day, semi-annual session in almost perfect harmony. But future harmony was not guaranteed.

Dr. J. C. Canipe of Hendersonville, president of the convention, predicted dancing on Baptist college campuses would result in "heat" at November's state convention in Raleigh.

Dancing Debated

"Legalized" dancing at Wake Forest and Meredith College got more consideration than the once-explosive federal funds issue. After more than an hour of debate, the board okayed a motion that:

1. Reaffirmed last May's resolution of the board's executive committee asking trustees of the two colleges to "reconsider" their action permitting dancing on the campuses.

2. Requested the trustees to "change their position toward dancing."

The second part of the resolution was the first formal note of convention disapproval. A watered-down version failed by a 20-23 vote. Several board members abstained and several were absent. The defeated motion merely reaffirmed the executive committee's action and "commended" the trustees for reconsidering.

Will Be "Heat"

Dr. Canipe said unless the dancing policy was changed, "emotions will get higher . . . if the board doesn't do something, it will come to the convention. And if it does come to the convention, there will be a lot of heat."

Dr. Carlyle Campbell, Meredith president, was asked why the trustees voted to allow dancing. He said the school was "in a terrific jam." Students have been allowed to dance off campus, he reminded the board. This situation results in "a division existing between the administration and the students," he declared.

The board action on the federal funds study came as the result of a request from Wake Forest trustees. The trustees asked for the review when they accepted a $598,473 grant for Bowman Gray. The grant is being used to build a $2,000,000 addition at the medical school.

A report was given on convention income and expenses for the first six months of 1957. It showed receipts in the statewide Baptist Co-operative Program to be five per cent higher than during the corresponding period last year.

Total income under the program, through June 30, was listed as $1,399,111.73. The board reaffirmed the co-operative program goal for 1958 of $3,750,000. It also voted to recommend a goal of $4,150,000 for the 1959 program.

The board also acted to prevent Baptist institutions and agencies from bypassing the co-operative program and going directly to individual churches for support. It prohibited employes of institutions and agencies of the convention from requesting local church aid outside of "special day offerings" and the co-operative fund.

In other action, the board recommended to the convention that help be given to help support an orphanage for Indians at Pembroke. The orphanage is run by a group of churches in the Pembroke area.

Dr. W. Perry Crouch of Asheville presided.

City School Board Approves Request of Negro Student To Attend Reynolds High

UP Telephoto

AMENDMENT SPONSORS—Sen. John Bricker (R-Ohio), left, whose amendment to the civil rights bill was defeated confers with Sens. George Aiken (R-Vt) and Clinton Anderson (D-NM), right, whose amendment cutting the attorney general's injunctive powers will be voted on today.

Rights Bill Amendments Beaten; Senate Likely to Kill Section 3

By Tom Wicker
Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The Senate twice refused today to alter controversial Section 3 of the civil rights bill, apparently preferring a clear-cut vote on accepting or rejecting the section as it now stands.

That vote should come about mid-afternoon tomorrow, under the terms of an agreement worked out between all factions by Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Texas).

Indications are that Section 3 will be unceremoniously dumped into the Senate's wastebasket. Liberals may then come forward with "softer" substitutes.

Unassessed, as yet, is the effect of Sen. Albert Gore's announcement to his colleagues that a Southern jury had convicted six Southern white men for interfering with a court order to integrate the schools of Clinton, Tenn.

'Jury Trial Amendment'

Many observers thought the verdict was bound to take some of the force out of liberal arguments that Southern juries will not convict in such cases, thereby increasing the chances for a "jury trial amendment" to Section 4 of the bill (which refers solely to protection of voting rights).

But it was Section 3 of the bill which held stage-center here today. That section provides preventive injunctions to protect a variety of civil rights. Southerners insist it could be used to force immediate integration of Southern public schools.

Down to defeat first went an amendment by Sen. John W. Bricker (R-Ohio) which would have allowed the attorny general to use the powers granted by Section 3 only "under the direction of the President." The roll-call was 61-29 against Bricker's plan.

Cooper Measure Beaten

Next on the Senate's list for defeat was an amendment by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky) which would have narrowed Section 3 to authority for the attorney general to seek court orders to prevent interference with local officials who are complying with some prior court order in the civil rights field.

Cooper found only seven allies and the Senate rejected his idea by 81-8.

Both votes came as part of the agreement Johnson had worked out overnight. It provided an hour's debate on each and if further guarantees five hours climactic debate tomorrow equally divided between opponents and backers of an amendment to strike Section 3 completely from the rights bill.

Since the Senate is meeting at 10 a.m. tomorrow, the vote on this amendment — offered by Sens. Clinton Anderson (D-NM) and George Aiken (R-VT) — should come shortly after 3 p.m.

Picks Up Supporters

Bricker picked up most of his votes today from supporters of the rights bill, who thought his plan would apply the magic name of President Eisenhower to administration of Section 3 and make it more palatable to wavering senators.

It was defeated by senators who want no Section 3 at all and by those who thought, in the words of Johnson, that the amendment set up "a distinction without a difference. It would have the attorney general advise the President to direct the attorney general to do what the attorney general had already decided to do . . ."

Predictions are being freely made here that tomorrow's vote will erase Section 3. Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif), leader of the bipartisan coalition pushing the rights measure, has admitted there will be at least 45 votes against that part of it. Some reporters estimate 60 senators will vote against it.

Already pruned out of Section 3 is any chance that the President might call out troops to enforce it; that action was taken on a 90-0 vote yesterday.

Most conjecture on possible compromise settlements has centered on elimination of Section 3, as the liberal concession; but defeat of a jury trial amendment to Section 4, as the Southern response.

The Tennessee decision announced today may have changed all that. In announcing the verdict, Gore told the Senate: "I would not think this would illustrate any need to suspend or

See Rights, Page 7, Col. 6

Bogus Checks Written On McLean Trucking Co.

Law enforcement officers were searching last night for the person who has cashed at least 29 counterfeit McLean Trucking Company checks, totaling more than $2,800.

George E. Spaulding, sales promotion manager of the firm, said his company stopped payment at First National Bank here Monday on 18 bogus checks cashed at Wilmington, 10 cashed at Fayetteville and one at Whiteville.

Officers Notified

He said his company has notified police at Wilmington and Fayetteville and the State Bureau of Investigation at Raleigh about the checks.

The bad checks came to light, he said, when the bank here questioned their validity and G. A. Poindexter, supervisor of McLean's payroll section, determined they were bogus.

Each of the bogus checks returned for payment on the company's account at the bank here was for $96.77, Mr. Spaulding said.

The counterfeits were similar copies of the company's authentic checks, he said. Each was made payable to "Gene E. Metz" and bore the signature "Charles H. Deecan."

Checks Are Different

Endorsements on the canceled checks indicated they were cashed at clothing, jewelry, hardware, candy and other retail stores, Mr. Spaulding related.

The bogus checks show the payee and amount all on one line. Authentic McLean checks not only show this but have the amount entered again on a second line by a check protector.

Mr. Spaulding said all the bogus checks were dated "July 19," but do not indicate the year. All authentic checks indicate the year as well.

He also said the bad checks have printed in the lower left corner "C" in a circle and "goes 417." The company's authentic checks bear only the legend "mcbee."

Cool Air Breaks Heat Wave In Much of U.S.

By United Press

Cool air pushed into the North and mid-Atlantic states and the Ohio Valley today, breaking a heat wave and deluging many areas with the heaviest rain of the month.

Meanwhile, severe thunderstorms erupted along the leading edge of cooler air on a line from central Virginia into Kentucky and southeast Missouri. A funnel cloud was spotted near Sikeston, Mo., but it apparently never touched ground.

Near Sanderson in West Texas, a six-inch rain was recorded in a 24-hour period on a huge sheep ranch. About 300 sheep on the ranch were reported drowned in the downpour and resulting flooding. Rainwaters poured over shoulders of highways in the area and a section of the Southern Pacific Railroad line was inundated, halting traffic briefly.

In Illinois, Gov. William G. Stratton asked Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson to declare flood-stricken Will, Grundy, Iroquois and Kankakee counties emergency areas, qualifying farmers for low-interest federal loans. Crops in the northern Illinois counties were damaged by record rains a week and a half ago.

Truck Driver, 2 Women Motorists Killed in Remote New Mexico Area

HOBBS, N.M., July 23 (AP)—A cold-blooded killer shot a truck driver and two young women to death before dawn near here today, and speculation arose that it might be the same man who shot down two California policemen yesterday.

Dead were J. D. Cantrell, 27, Carlsbad, N.M., the truck driver; Mrs. Barbara Edward Lemmons and Mrs. Dorothy Fern Gibson, both 23, of Hobbs.

Cantrell apparently had stopped to help the two women fix a flat tire along U.S. 180 in a remote area 36 miles west of this southeastern New Mexico oil center. They were shot with a .22 caliber weapon. So were the El Segundo, Calif., policemen.

The women's bodies were discovered on an isolated oil field road off U. S. 180 by Bill Wilson, an East Park oil worker. Cantrell's body was found where the women had parked.

Sheriff Jewell McAdoo said it is sheer speculation at this time whether there is any connection between the El Segundo killings and the New Mexico deaths. "Ballistics will tell the story," he said.

BILL WILSON
. . . he found bodies . . .

Cantrell's body was discovered at 4:10 a.m. by another truck driver, Floyd Smith, 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 - Steere Trucking Co., was eastbound to Seagraves, Tex., and came upon the two women, who had pulled their car off the highway with a flat tire.

Cantrell parked in front of the car and, leaving the motor of his truck running, had started to change the tire.

A third vehicle stopped at the scene. Tire marks of the third vehicle indicated the driver had pulled off the pavement and then had left hurriedly, leaving burnt rubber from his tires in his haste.

There were signs of a terrific struggle behind the women's car.

Cantrell's body was lying partially on the highway. Officers said there were two bullet holes in his head, two in his chest and one in each of his hands.

Police said lead from the bullets was found under his body, indicating that he had been shot at least once after he had fallen.

House Okays Postal Pay Increase, Disregards Threat of Ike's Veto

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The House, ignoring threats of a presidential veto, passed by a lopsided margin today a bill to boost the pay of 518,000 postal workers by $546 a year.

A vote of 379-38 sent the bill to the Senate, which has been working in committee on a smaller pay raise.

Voting for the bill were 217 Democrats and 162 Republicans. Nine Democrats and 29 Republicans voted against it.

The House vote was far above the two-thirds majority that would be needed to enact the measure over a veto.

Some House members freely predicted President Eisenhower will exercise his veto power if the Senate also passes the bill. Their forecasts were based on Eisenhower's stated opposition to any general pay increase for federal workers at this time.

Asked today for Eisenhower's reaction to the proposed postal pay increase, White House press secretary James C. Hagerty replied: "I think the President has made his position quite clear on that. He's opposed to it."

Hagerty declined to say, however, whether the President would veto the measure if it reached his desk.

Eisenhower has argued that government, business and labor should avoid any action that could add to inflationary pressures.

The bill passed by the House would raise government costs an estimated 318 million dollars a year. The across-the-board pay boost would add about 12½ per cent to the average salary of postal workers, now $4,340 a year.

A Senate committee has approved a 7½ per cent pay increase, which would be fattened by some upward cost of living adjustments.

Chairman Murray (D-Tenn) of the House Post Office Committee opposed the pay bill and told the House during debate:

"I am confident that no pay increase at this time will be approved by the President."

Reps. Halleck (R-Ind) and Arends (R-Ill) echoed Murray's prediction.

Rep. Morrison (D-La), author of the bill, said the argument that an increase would promote an inflationary spiral is "a bogeyman that does not exist."

He said the Post Office Department wants Congress to raise postal rates but it does nothing about the salaries of its workers.

Postal workers have had one general pay boost since mid-1951, a 6 per cent increase in basic salaries in 1955.

N.C. Delegation Votes for Raise

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — North Carolina's House delegation voted 11-1 today in favor of a $546-per-year raise for postal employes. The House vote was 379 to 38 as the measure was sent to the Senate.

Rep. Jonas, the state's lone Republican congressman, voted against the measure. Voting for it were Reps. Alexander, Barden, Bonner, Cooley, Durham, Fountain, Kitchin, Lennon, Scott, Shuford and Whitener.

3 Applications Turned Down

Requests by Three Other Negroes For Transfers Are Withdrawn

By Rom Weatherman
Staff Reporter

The Winston-Salem School Board granted last night 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 Atkins High School students seeking transfer to Reynolds High.

The board denied three of these applications. The two others were withdrawn yesterday afternoon for "personal" reasons.

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

The student whose transfer was approved is Gwendolyn Yvonne Bailey, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Bailey of 1732 Thurmond Street. She is a rising 11th grader.

The board unanimously adopted the recommendations of the assignment study committee after removing the names of the six 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.

School Board Chairman E. T. Pullen Jr. issued a statement concerning the action. He said:

Board's Statement

"The board joins me in making the following statement—

"The school board, realizing the importance of the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, has been constantly studying the question for the past two years. We have done all that we know to do. This is the greatest problem that has ever faced this board and the most important decision it has ever had to make.

"The board has made a thorough study of the United States Supreme Court decisions, the Pearsall Plan, the Assignment Law of North Carolina, and the recently submitted applications for change of assignment. Based on this study and on the advice of legal counsel, we have done our conscientious best to act upon these applications in accordance with the requirements of law.

"We hope it is for the best interest of our schools and community."

Patriots Heard

Before the board acted on the assignment applications, J. S. Kuykendall, chairman of the Forsyth County executive committee of the Patriots of North Carolina, appealed to the board to reject all petitions for admission of Negro children to white schools. The Patriots is a statewide anti-integration group.

Mr. Kuykendall said it was "very humbling and very unpleasant" to have to ask the school board to turn down the requests of six "good citizens."

But he said he wanted to "call attention to a few facts." He said this is the first time Negroes had asked for admission to white schools here and "there isn't a school in North Carolina where this condition exists."

He went on to say white people

See Negro, Page 5, Col. 6

Three Cities In N.C. Grant 12 Transfers

Boards at Charlotte And Greensboro Act

CHARLOTTE, July 23 (AP) — Three North Carolina cities—Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro — tonight approved 12 Negro pupils for admission to previously all-white public schools.

The action, marking the first move toward voluntary desegregation in any Southeastern state, came in separate meetings of school boards in the three cities.

Five of the children are in Charlotte, six in Greensboro and three in Winston-Salem.

The boards passed on a combined total of 55 applications for reassignment of Negro pupils. Of these, 41 were rejected. Charlotte turned down 35, Greensboro one and Winston-Salem three. Two withdrew at Winston-Salem.

Board Gives Authority

The school boards emphasized that decisions were made on the merits in individual applications and in accordance with the provisions of the state's Pupil Assignment Act.

That act, passed by the 1955 General Assembly, gives local education boards authority to assign pupils to specific schools "so as to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of such public schools, the effective instruction of the pupils therein enrolled, and the health, safety and general welfare of such pupils."

Race is not mentioned in the act.

The act has been held constitutional "on its face" by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, presumably because it does not preclude possible admission of a Negro student to a white school.

Considered Requests

A break-through of the racial barriers in North Carolina's larger cities had been expected by many since the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings in 1954 and 1955.

Since early June, the Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem boards had been considering the reassignment requests filed just after the last school year ended.

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

See Three, Page 5, Col. 3

House Takes Up Controversial School Bill

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP)—The $1,500,000,000 school construction bill passed its first legislative hurdle today when the House, on a 140 to 55 standing vote, agreed to take up the controversial measure.

The action came amid angry Democratic charges that President Eisenhower pulled the rug from under the bill through a what the salaries of its workers. "wishy-washy" endorsement of the compromise school building measure.

They said Eisenhower dealt what amounted to a "death blow" to the bill when he told Republican congressional leaders this morning that he was not entirely satisfied with it but would accept it "as a starter."

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said later the President "would like very much to have a school bill." He also said House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. was "correct" in reporting that the President "would accept" the present House bill.

The measure would authorize the government to spend 300 million dollars in each of the next five years to help the states build schools.