

Charlotte

By JULIAN SCHEER
Charlotte News Staff Writer
(Second of Two Articles)

Close-Up

She got on the bus opposite the school, handed the driver a school ticket and stumbled down the aisle.

The only empty seat was next to him and he pushed over close to the window to let her have more room and her books, a lunch box and a large, rolled up piece of drawing paper.

She straightened her skirt, settled comfortably in the seat and unrolled the drawing paper. In the right hand corner he noticed her name, size and a third grade classroom number.

"That's a nice picture you have here," the man said.

"Thank you," she said.

"Did you do all that yourself?" he asked.

"Of course."

It was a kaleidoscope of color, a blending of orange and blue and yellow and green and brown and black and purple, all heavily crumpled in circles and squares and spelling nothing, to him.

"Would you like to tell me about it?" he said, smiling to himself.

He was proud that he remembered some child psychology. Someone once told him, he remembered, that you never ask "what is it?" for you never let on that the picture is not as clear in your eyes as it is in eyes of the child.

"Well," she said, "this is a family. See—here they are sleeping in bed. This is mother, this is father, this is brother, this is sister."

"Here they are eating breakfast together. Here sister kisses daddy goodbye as he goes to work. Here sister and brother are playing. And in this picture, sister is helping mother clean the house."

"See this picture in the corner," she asked.

"Oh, yes," he said, "that's very nice. It like the colors. Is that the sun?"

"Yes sir," she answered.

"You see, this is vacation. The whole family is on the beach. See the waves? I made them blue and green like the picture in the magazine at school. The sea is brown and the sun is yellow—with a little orange in it."

She fell silent as the bus rolled down the street.

"You did a fine job on that one," the man said.

"Thank you," she answered.

"Is that your family?" he asked.

She hesitated and looked at the picture, holding it spread open on her lap.

Then she looked up.

"Yes," she said, her eyes still on the picture.

The bus stopped at the corner and she gathered up her things and said goodbye, running to the front of the bus with a rolled up piece of drawing paper in her left hand.

He looked out of the window at her. He watched as she walked through the gates of the orphanage and ran across the lawn.

Remember When...

By DICK YOUNG
Ray Kennedy was manager of the Charlotte Home and during the off-season operated a smoke shop at Church and Trade Sts. at the present location of the Piedmont Restaurant.

Traffic Toll

Injured Yesterday—2
Fatalities to date — 29
Fatalities to date 0 1

Healthy Evangelist Says U. S. To Continue To Lead

By CHARLES KURALT
Charlotte News Staff Writer
Ben Dimer, a millionaire evangelist for the better things in life, is not concerned that Russian technology will ever surpass our own.

"Free people make the fastest progress and stay around the longest," he said here today.

"We must work hard to keep our lead — but we can meet the Russian challenge by fostering the democratic atmosphere in which science grows best."

Mr. Dimer, president of New York's huge Burnby Corp., manufacturer of electrical connectors, spoke to the Davidson College student body and to the French Montet Serves Good Foods, Chex & America Foods.—Adv.

Hutchins' Case Starts Debate

Does 'Fear' Grip Camden?

By JULIAN SCHEER
Charlotte News Staff Writer
(Second of Two Articles)

CAMDEN, S. C.—'Fear covers South Carolina like the frost. It kills the tender shoots of new growth. It chills the hearts of men.'

Guy Hutchins, a robust, 52-year-old high school bandmaster, was tied to a tree by hooded men and whipped with whips and apple switches" not far from here three weeks ago. Since that time the eyes of the nation have been on Camden and Kershaw County.

Hutchins' attack allegedly was for pro-integration remarks. He denies such utterances, can only trace what may be interpreted as such remarks to a Lions Club auxiliary meeting he attended at least five years ago.

He finds himself today the center of a somewhat baffling case, a case which will remain baffling until the trial next month of six men arrested following the flogging provides some answers.

Few men have been willing to speak out since the attack.

One of the few who has spoken out, however, is Hutchins' pastor, the Rev. Stiles W. Lines, rector of Grace Episcopal Church here.

It was the Rev. Mr. Lines who, two days after the flogging incident, stood before his congregation and said:

"We are living in a climate of fear. The starkness of it impresses any thoughtful and humane person. To ignore it can only result in more fear, and in more suffering."

"Fear covers South Carolina like the frost. It kills tender shoots of new growth. It chills the hearts of men."

He went on, "Men are afraid to speak. Freedom of speech is almost extinct in South Carolina, except for those who wish to speak in favor of, and in accord with the policies of, the pressure groups who mightfully assume that they, and only they, have the answers."

Does fear actually cover South Carolina or this community "like the frost?"

The Camden newspaper editor says "yes."

Some call it "excitement," others "fear," some "tension."

Perhaps the best adjective comes from Mayor Henry Savage Jr.

"We are living in an atmosphere of apprehension," he says.

And this "apprehension" has, apparently, stilled the tongues of many men, for there are few who speak out about the Hutchins case.

There are many reasons, it seems, for not speaking out.

Some want to "protect" the name of Camden.

"This is a good town," one man said "We've got enough publicity about something that may or may not be big or important. Men have been beaten before. Besides, why should a community suffer for the acts of a few hot heads?"

And Camden is a "good town." It is a prosperous one. It has a horse-loving winter colony of rich from the North and a hard-working, skilled city which works industriously for DuPont, Kendall Mills, Jaclyn Hosiery and others.

But most of all, it appears, a lot of people are afraid for their families, for they have not forgotten the Hutchins flogging. Some have received threatening telephone calls, they say, when they have voiced mere opinions, but these are few.

"We can't just hold the line and condemn a man to a jail term either an endorsement or condemnation of violence. It is a gamble and a risk few are willing to take until they know the full story."

Consequently, there are a few carrying out a "policy" of non-interference.

"You can't buy a gun in this town," several citizens told a reporter.

This is not true.

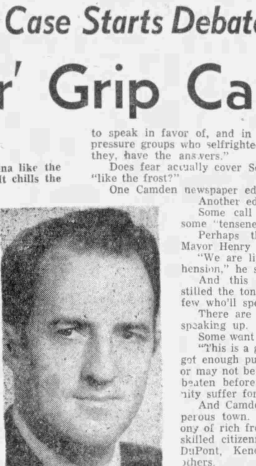
Hardware stores have plenty. This is a good hunting country and nearly every man has some kind of firearm. Ammunition? It is easy to get. Only one shopkeeper said he had more than usual, and that in small quantities.

HUTCHINS CASE
The "why" of the Hutchins case is the root of the indecision here.

Hutchins, his friends admit, is a rather high tempered, outspoken man, but no one seems to remember his expressing any views on the race questions. No one thought anything of it when he taught part-time at Mather Academy, a Negro institution. He is better known as a first-rate musician and bandmaster.

Hutchins' teachers allegedly told him he was beaten because of pro-integration statements before the Lions Club.

Hutchins later said he demonstrated musical instruments before a woman's auxiliary of the Lions Club about five years ago.



GUY HUTCHINS

yet solved the riddle of the Hutchins flogging. Some have received threatening telephone calls, they say, when they have voiced mere opinions, but these are few.

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Some people here now remember the race question, they say, that at an informal gathering after the flogging.

Hutchins made some pro-integration statements.

However, most responsible citizens now feel that the flogging may not have had anything to do with the race question. It was used as an excuse, they maintain.

There are some members of the Klan, who are out to "get" people they personally dislike.

They spread rumors and then they try to justify their acts by basing them on the very reports they've planted.

SMEAR DEVICE
This device was used to smear Mayor Savage and to single out the church burnings and possibly Hutchins, they claim.

Since a good case cannot, apparently, be built up against Hutchins on the race question, it now appears some local people may try to build a case against Hutchins on other ways.

The man arrested in the case has been silent here with the exception of two who appeared on a television program and the affair. Both also denied being members of the Klu Klux Klan.

There is no evidence to connect the six men arrested in the Hutchins case with other evidences of violence in Camden and Kershaw County.

What has Hutchins done to trigger the attack? This question worries many people, for responding to do with the race question are certain accusations against him.

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Mecklenburg Murder II

East First Street Tagged Crime Alley

By ANN SAWYER
Charlotte News Staff Writer

It's Charlotte's No. 1 Crime Street, where even an argument over a spilled shoe shine has led to death.

In the heart of Brooklyn — one of the city's largest Negro police sections — the street's reputation for violence is closely chafed by neighboring S. McDowell and E. 2nd Sts.

At one time, E. 1st and S. McDowell Sts. carried the well-earned label of "Murder Corner." The stationing of Negro policemen in this area has reduced violence somewhat.

But ice picks, knives, pistols, and shotguns are still used with regularity in Brooklyn. Fifty-five times from 1945 through 1955 they brought death in the Negro section as tempers were shortened by gambling, liquor and jealouses.

While Brooklyn leads in homicides, it does not have a lone monopoly on violence. Other heavily-populated Negro sections — Third Ward, Greenville, Beatty's Ford Rd. — have had their share of killings.

Even sections with such misnomers as Peaceful Valley and Blue Heaven (lower Brooklyn) have not been without their violent deaths.

But while violence during this 11-year period was concentrated in several locales, there was still enough to touch almost every section of the city — white and Negro.

Killings occurred in all sorts of places — homes, gambling and liquor dives, smoke shops, cafes, grills, on street corners, on sidewalks, in automobiles, and in yards.

HIT THE NEWS
Well-known places broke into the news. There was the Law Bldg., the Elks Club, Hotel Farrington, Charlotte Rescue Mission, the bus station, the Lincoln Theater on E. 2nd St., and the Franklin Hotel on W. 7th St.

In the years 1945 through 1955, city police investigated 233 killings on 117 different streets.

Son concentrated 15 crimes in Charlotte that they sent 115 times to only 20 of these streets to investigate homicides. Eight of these 20 streets — all with at least three killings each — are in Brooklyn, and were the scenes of 44 deaths.

Twenty-three other streets had two homicides each, and 74 more had single killings.

Here are the city's 20 leading streets for homicides in the past 11 years:

1. E. 1st St. — 15. (Including 12 on E. 1st, two at E. 1st and S. McDowell, one on W. 1st.)

2. 7th St. — 10. (Including four on E. 7th, and two on W. 7th.)

3. McDowell St. — 9. (Including eight on S. McDowell and one on N. McDowell.)

4. 2nd St. — 8. (Including four on E. 2nd and N. Caldwell, three on E. 2nd, and one on W. 2nd St.)

5. Myers St. — 7. (Including five on S. Myers and two on N. Myers.)

6. Brevard St. — 7. (Including four on S. Brevard and three on N. Brevard.)

7. Tryon St. — 6. (Including four on S. Tryon and two on N. Tryon.)

8. S. Mint St. — 6. (Including three on S. Mint and one on W. 7th.)

9. Trade St. — 6. (Including three on Trade and one on W. 7th.)

See MURDER on page 1B-B

SANITARY LAUNDRY No. 3
117 Lauriente St. — 6. (Including three on Lauriente and one on W. 7th.)

10. S. 1st St. — 5. (Including three on S. 1st and one on W. 7th.)

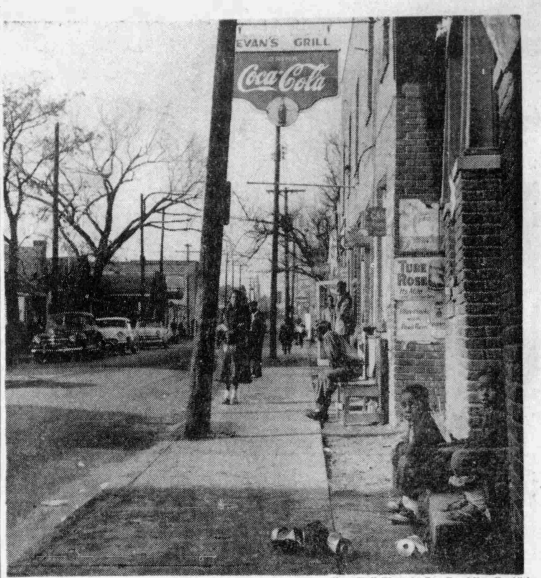
11. S. 2nd St. — 5. (Including three on S. 2nd and one on W. 7th.)

12. S. 3rd St. — 5. (Including three on S. 3rd and one on W. 7th.)

13. S. 4th St. — 5. (Including three on S. 4th and one on W. 7th.)

14. S. 5th St. — 5. (Including three on S. 5th and one on W. 7th.)

15. S. 6th St. — 5. (Including three on S. 6th and one on W. 7th.)



East First Street: Deadliest Spot In Town

DEATH SENTENCE RARE PENALTY FOR KILLING

And may the Great God, Who notes even the sparrow's fall, in His infinite pity, have mercy on your soul."

Only one other person — also a Negro man — was sentenced to die for first degree murder here from 1945 through 1955.

Life sentences were given 15 others in Charlotte and Mecklenburg for first degree or accessory before the fact to first degree murder.

Of the 296 persons who took human life during this period, 125 — or 42 per cent — did not serve time. By various means — lower and Superior Court judges, grand, petit and coroner's juries — 36 were freed.

23 MORE
Suspended sentences prevented prison gates from closing on 23 more, prayer for judgment was continued for one, and three persons were committed to a state mental institution.

The most popular form of criminal homicide in the city and county was manslaughter, 94 cases, followed closely by 79 second degree murders.

Charlotte also had one accessory after the fact to first degree murder, two accessory after the fact to second degree, and one assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill.

Except in extremely aggravated cases, the 36 judges presiding at homicide trials here did not pronounce maximum sentences. A study of sentences for the various degrees of criminal homicide shows a "middle-of-the-road" tendency, with no race or sex being treated more leniently.

TWO YEARS
The General Statutes provide punishment of not less than two years nor more than 20 years for second degree murder and from four months to 20 years for manslaughter.

A Negro woman, tried for assaulting her husband, but never for his later death, was given 4-to-7 years, which means she had to serve more or as much time as 64 other defendants convicted of manslaughter or second degree murder.

Although defendants are eligible for parole after they have served one-fourth of their maximum sentence, few Mecklenburg prisoners committed for slaying have gotten their freedom then.

Admittance and parole dates furnished by the Board of Paroles show most of them serve about half the minimum sentence.

Presbytery Considers Divorce And Marriage

By HELEN PARKS
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Mecklenburg Presbytery today considered recommendations concerning divorce and remarriage and remarriage and remarriage.

A deletion of references to divorce in the Confession of Faith was proposed, and will be considered.

Also scheduled to come before the presbytery was the assembly's proposal to allow women to become elders and deacons.

The annual representation of about 167 ministers and elders at the 215th stated meeting of presbytery at Selwyn Avenue Presbyterian Church was expected to vote on the two issues this afternoon.

The proposal to allow women to become elders and deacons was hotly debated at the meeting in Montreal but finally passed by a narrow margin of eight votes.

Both measures are now before the 85 presbyteries of the church.

1. H. Lauriente Service — 1
2. SANITARY LAUNDRY No. 3
3. Zoric Cleaning, 2510 Selwyn av

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THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

Charlotte, North Carolina, Tuesday, January 15, 1957

Police Crack Down On City's Speeders

By JIM SCOTTON
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Charlotte police today began "Operation Slow Down" — a major crackdown on speeding drivers.

"There are plenty of good reasons for slowing down speeders in Charlotte," said Traffic Capt. Lloyd W. Henkel.

"But the best I can point to is that so many traffic fatalities in the city last year," he continued.

"Too many of those deaths were caused by too much speed. Speeding was the major factor actually dropped off 30 per cent last year. But Capt. Henkel said his officers have observed an increase in the number of speeders since the first of the year.

"The legal speed limit in Charlotte is 45 miles per hour," said Capt. Henkel. "And that's 35 all the time."

CROSS OVER
Another target in the traffic crackdown will be drivers who cross over the center line.

"It is against the law to cross the yellow line when it is on your side of the center line," the captain pointed out. "Drivers know that, but they just get around a slow moving car."

Actually, it is illegal even to cross a solid white line, Capt. Henkel said. However, officers will sometimes allow this if such action does not endanger other cars.

"However, every time we see a driver crossing that yellow line, he will be cited for reckless driving," said Capt. Henkel.

When Wood and his staff came to work Monday morning, "Danny Boy" was nowhere to be found.

City Police were notified. It is not the first time the ornament has been missing. He was the victim of a Halloween kidnaping last year — but Wood is worried this time.

It doesn't look like a prank. Pete Hazelton says "Danny Boy" is as much a part of the place as Rep striped ties, button down collars and natural shoulders.

So concerned is Wood that he has offered a reward.

He's posted \$100 to anyone knowing of the whereabouts of "Danny Boy" or for the return of hitching post.

Meanwhile, S. Tryon St. strutters miss their No. 1 loafer.

Kidnaping Victim? Has Anyone Seen Lost 'Danny Boy'?

By JULIAN SCHEER
Charlotte News Staff Writer

City Police today are looking for "Danny Boy."

He may be a kidnap victim. He has been missing since yesterday morning and they have his description:

Age — 8 years.
Height — 4 feet.
Weight — 25 pounds.
Complexion — Dark.
Occupation — Unemployed.
"Danny Boy," when last seen Saturday, was wearing a red cap, red vest, white shirt and pants.

Grand Jury Forms For Federal Case

A federal grand jury is being impaneled for an anti-trust investigation here Monday, Jan. 23 at the Post Office Building.

Assistant U. S. District Attorney William I. Ward Jr. said today he is unable to reveal particulars of the grand jury probe, but is to be held here in over five weeks.

Mr. Ward said indications are that a large number of witnesses will appear before the grand jury. Judge Wilson Wartick, who will be presiding during the Western District court term, will instruct the jury the morning of Jan. 23.

The jury will then retire to its quarters to hear evidence.

Mr. Ward said he may be handling the government action along with one or more government attorneys.

There are normally four grand juries a year in the Western District Federal Court area — two at Statesville and two at Asheville.

Mr. Ward said the high cost of transporting so many witnesses from the Charlotte area to either of the other two cities could be the reason for holding the grand jury sessions in Charlotte.

Mr. Ward said he did not know how long the grand jury would be in session.

Youths Take 'Joy' Ride, Wreck Cars

An early morning ride by three 15-year-old Charlotte boys caused a total of \$1,500 damage, according to City Police.

Police said the boys took the car, which belongs to the father of one of them, from a driveway about 3:30 a.m. today.

An hour later the driver of the car sideswiped one parked car and rammed into another.

All three of the boys are charged with the unlawful taking of a vehicle. The driver was charged with reckless driving and having no operator's license.

During his career, he told his audiences today, he expects to live to be 90 years old, and people have learned how to use increased leisure time better.

"Science has brought out all this on," he said. "Yet our high schools do not give most students as much as one-half year of science. We must increase this average and intensify liberal arts studies at the same time to help the Republic strong."

Mr. Dimer spoke yesterday at Queens College. After today's talks, he returned to New York to plan another speaking tour.

GRADY SIGNS. All kinds, South's. Phone: No. Mrs. Sains, 27-adv.

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