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See this file 4 Aug 70; also Midlothian Mirror 13 Aug 70, filed necrology.

Boyle & Tolson 1 Aug 70

Louis Lomax, 47, Dies in Auto Crash

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Black author Louis E. Lomax, 47, was killed Thursday near Santa Rosa, N. M., when his car veered out of control and overturned. State police cited difficulty in notifying his widow as the reason for yesterday's delayed announcement of his death.

Lomax, a former Los Angeles television commentator, last year moved to Baldwin, N. Y., to teach humanities at Hofstra University. Under a \$15,000 grant from the Esso Foundation, he was to have been Hofstra's writer-in-residence for the coming term, freed of teaching duties to finish writing a three volume history of the Negro.

New Mexico state police said Lomax was killed instantly on Interstate 40, 26 miles east of Santa Rosa, when he lost control of his car while trying to pass.

His vehicle skidded across the highway, rolled over three times and stopped on the shoulder. Lomax was thrown from the car and died of head and internal injuries.

Lomax' first book, "The Reluctant African," won the 1960 Saturday Review Annisfield-Wolf Award. He wrote "The

Negro Revolt," a definitive work on race relations in 1962 and "When the Word Is Given" in 1963.

He was born in Valdosta, Ga., attended Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and did graduate work at the American University, Washington, D. C., and at Yale.

Lomax began his career as a teacher, being named assistant professor of philosophy at Georgia State College. At the age of 22 he began his writing career with news features for Chicago's American and the Afro-American.

His articles have appeared in major magazines such as Life, Look, the Saturday Evening Post, the Nation, the New Leader and Harper's.

He was named to Who's Who in America, and Ebony magazine elected him one of the 100 most influential men in America.

Besides his widow, he is survived by two children, Robin, 15, and William, 12.

He spoke often in the Bay Area on his frequent lecture tours, decrying racism on the part of blacks and whites alike. In 1965, he was presented the Ethical Actions Award

of Oakland's Temple Beth Abraham for his "profound role in promoting the sacred cause of brotherhood."

In 1964, he received a standing ovation from San Francisco's Commonwealth Club after a speech in which he said the dismissal of charges in the murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi that year signaled "the collapse of law and order" in that state.

Earlier that year, he revealed the names of 11 Mississippi policemen he said were responsible for the murders.

In 1966, he left for a tour of Southeast Asia, returning to report that American soldiers were fighting in Thailand.

At the College of Holy Names in the summer of 1966, he presented a plan for sending black ghetto children to kibbutz-style communal villages, with parental consent, as a means of helping them break the cycle of poverty.

Lomax was scheduled to stand trial Aug. 11 in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles on charges he failed to file income tax returns, and filed other returns that were fraudulent. Last June, he pleaded innocent to these charges.

Author Louis Lomax Killed in Car Accident

SANTA ROSA, N.M. (AP) — Commentator Louis Lomax, author of "The Negro Revolt" and "When The Word Is Given," has been killed in an auto accident near here. He was 47.

The black writer, who moved from California to New York last year to take a teaching post at Hofstra University, had been visiting the West Coast on a lecture tour. State police said his car

highway 25 miles from Santa Rosa after he lost control while trying to pass another car.

REPORT OF the death was delayed until yesterday when his widow, Robinette, was notified. The couple had two children, Robin, 15, and William, 12, and lived in Baldwin, N.Y.

Lomax, known as a major interpreter of the integration movement, did not hold back

"You must have the guts to stand up and tell a black student no when he is wrong," he said last year in a speech after black students occupied the Vassar College administration building for three days.

IN 1964, Lomax criticized the complacency of many black and white leaders about the rate of change.

"The problems that churn in the guts of the black masses of Harlem are so real, so visceral, so true that they will no longer listen to the voices of moderation. No longer are they willing to follow Negro

results."

Lomax was a newspaperman from 1941 to 1958, when he became a free-lance writer. He served as a news commentator for Metromedia Broadcasting from 1964 to 1968.

Born Aug. 16, 1922, in Valdosta, Ga., Lomax held degrees from Paine College, American University and Yale University.

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