THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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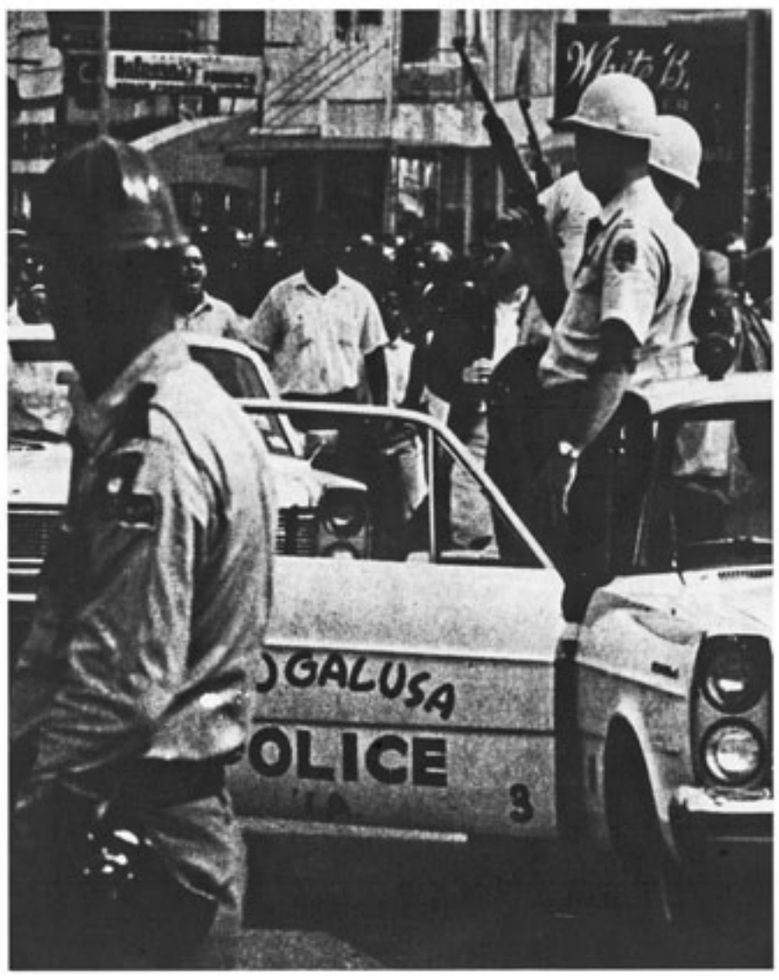

SUBMACHINE GUNS PROTECT DEMONSTRATORS

Federal Suit Bolsters Picketers in Bogalusa

BY PHILIP P. ARDERY

BOGALUSA, La.--Bogalusans have lived for the past two weeks on a steady diet of civil rights demonstrations. Now they are getting more of the same.

Testing the desegregation of public accommodations has been added to the daily routine of marching and picketing here. This is a direct result of a suit filed Monday by the U.S. Justice Department in Federal District Court in New Orleans.

The suit asks the court to stop Bogalusa police officials, the Ku Klux Klan, several local restaurant owners, and others from interfering with people trying to take advantage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

A spokesman for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) said demonstrators would use the suit as a guide for future action.

Five Negroes were served Tuesday at three Bogalusa restaurants.

But the Negroes could not get into Landry's Fine Foods, a private club. Landry's is one of the restaurants named in the Justice Department suit.

The suit came after a visit here by John Doar, chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division.

At the beginning of Doar's stay, white hecklers pelted marchers with fruit and vegetables and attacked several picketers at a downtown shopping center.

On Saturday, police stood and watched while a white barber sprayed a picketer with a water hose.

Bogalusa Commissioner of Safety Arnold Spiers, Police Chief Claxton Knight and State Police Colonel Thomas Burbank have been summoned to appear next Monday before U.S. District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry.

They must show the judge why they should not be held in contempt of court for not protecting civil rights workers. The judge ordered them to protect the workers in an injunction July 10.

Negroes have marched and picketed daily since the injunction was issued. Destination of all the marches is City Hall, where marchers are protesting the city's failure to hire Negro policemen.

Bogalusa Mayor Jesse Cutrer says that all Negro applicants for police jobs have failed the Civil Service examination. He says the city will hire two Negro officers "as soon as two Negroes pass the test."

The picketers also are protesting hiring practices at the department stores along Columbia St., the city's main street. None

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LA. TROOPER ON GUARD

Murder in Anniston

WILLIE BREWSTER

Willie Brewster Shot on Highway After Racist Rally at Courthouse

BY MARVIN KUPFER

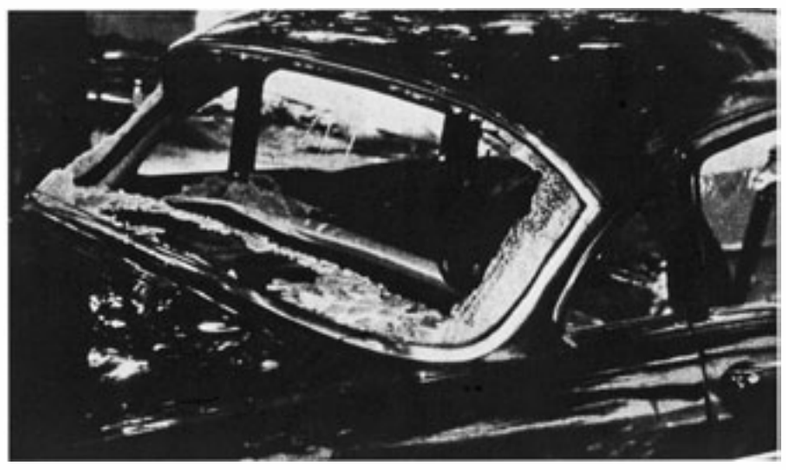
ANNISTON--A local civil rights leader has accused the National States Rights Party of "creating the atmosphere" that led to the ambush-slaying of Willie Brewster, 38, on Highway 202, four miles west of here.

The Rev. Quentus Reynolds, president of the Calhoun County Improvement Association, said the National States Rights Party was "at least indirectly responsible for the murder when its members preached violence in the streets."

The fatal shooting followed the second of three rallies sponsored by the militantly anti-Negro National States Rights Party on the steps of the Calhoun County courthouse.

The Rev. Connie Lynch, who said he came "mostly from Texas," urged a crowd of more than 100 white men, women and children to kill if necessary to protect their "constitutional rights."

Brewster was shot at 11:30 p.m. on July 15, as he and three co-workers drove home from their jobs at the Alabama Pipe Co. in Anniston.



FATAL SHOT WAS FIRED THROUGH THIS WINDOW

Jeremiah Adams, of Talladega, owner of the car Brewster was driving, described the shooting:

"There were four of us driving back from work as we always do. We were just talking as we stopped for gas. My foot was sore, so I asked Willie to drive for me."

Just ten minutes later, three shots were fired at the four men from a trailing auto--described by Adams as a yellow 1955 Chevrolet. Only Brewster was hit.

Adams said Brewster screamed, "I'm shot! I'm dying!"

Brewster couldn't take his foot off the gas pedal because his legs were paralyzed, Adams said. So Adams grabbed the wheel of the weaving car and put on the brakes.

Adams said the men in the yellow Chevrolet were white.

Brewster was given only a 50-50 chance of living after the shooting. If he had survived, doctors said, he would have been permanently paralyzed from the lower chest down.

He died Sunday in Anniston Memorial Hospital.

Minutes after Brewster's death, Calhoun County Sheriff Roy C. Snead ordered an autopsy to obtain the bullet lodged in the victim's neck.

"The bullet might tell the story," he said. "This is the only way we could have gotten it."

Doctors said that if Brewster had lived, the bullet would have had to remain buried in his neck.

Early reports said the bullet was fired from a .38- or .45-caliber revolver. Doctors examining Brewster's X-rays thought the bullet might be a "punkin ball" from a shotgun used for hunting deer.

The autopsy was performed Sunday night by state scientists called in from Birmingham. The results have not been released.

Meanwhile, county and city police and federal authorities are conducting a full investigation. Sheriff Snead wouldn't somment on their progress, but said:

"Every law-enforcement officer in this area is hunting for the murderer."

Earlier on July 15, William Aaron Thomas, of Talladega, a senior at Anniston High School, was assaulted by a white man on the school's front steps.

"It was the beating of that boy that set the tone for Brewster's murder," said the Rev. Reynolds, and the National States Rights Party "set the tone for what happened to that boy."

After Brewster's death, the Rev. Reynolds said, "There is now the possibility

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... But a Dull Klan Rally Fails to Stir Selma Crowd

SELMA--The Ku Klux Klan held a public rally near here last week for the first time since the march, but most of the audience didn't seem to be rallied.

The crowd of about 400 came to watch and listen to something interesting, not to yell for blood. Many left before the program was over.

In the audience last Friday night were not just men, but also families, and teenagers with dates.

Only the speakers wore Klan robes, and the once bright colors seemed faded.

But the audince was tense and expectant. As the people arrived at the cleared lot on U.S. 80, they didn't smile and say hello to their friends.

Instead, they stood quietly in the shadows in groups of two or three, or stayed in their cars. They whispered to each other and kept looking around.

Forty-five minutes after the announced starting time, a man in a faded green and purple robe climbed onto the "stage"--a long flat-bed trailer.

He asked the audience to come to order, but it was already in order. No one moved in closer or made any noise.

OLD MEN

The speakers were old men who could not move the crowd. Most of the people stayed silent, even during the singing of the Klan anthem when the cross was burned. Once or twice a man would shout "Amen," or "You tell 'em."

The audience only got excited the few times the Klan leaders spoke against Negroes.

A minister from a nearby town told the audience:

"We've given the Negro everything he's ever gotten. We took them from savagery to slavery to citizen to college graduate. What do they want?"

"Your daughter!" the answer came back from the applauding crowd.

Since the old men on the platform couldn't provide excitement, the audience looked for something else to happen.

IMPERIAL WIZARD

Just as Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton began to speak, half the audience rushed out to the highway. But the comotion that attracted them was only a drunken man who had tried to get into a car when he was supposed to be directing traffic.

Most of the people returned to hear the Wizard.

The speakers' special hate was President Johnson, but they also attacked the federal government, taxes, immigrants, unions and taking the silver out of dimes.

One speaker criticized Negroes and unions, but said the whites should use some of their methods:

"We whites should also unite and use the ballot and the boycott to get control."

The rally was held to get new members for the Klan. A few people signed up at the table by the platform. More people went behind the platform to buy hot dogs and Cokes.

Violence Breaks Out at Tuskegee Church During TIAL's Third Integration Attempt

TUSKEGEE--A church integration attempt ended in violence Sunday at Tuskegee Institute.

A bi-racial group of students was attacked by some two dozen white men.

Some of the white men were armed with pistols or Coke bottles. One of the attackers wielded an open knife, and one swung a baseball bat.

Charges ranging from assault and battery to carrying a concealed weapon have been filed against 10 of the men.

The bi-racial group of more than 20 people had been trying for nearly an hour to attend Methodist church services. The attempt was the third led by members of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL).

Shortly before noon, TIAL member Simuel Schultz tried to photgraph a groupof white men.

One of them suddenly charged, with his arm in front of his face, and attacking Schultz.

Most of the other men followed and joined in the attack.

Cameras belonging to SOUTHERN COURIER photographers and members of the integrated group were destroyed in the attack, and the film was exposed.

Three of the students were treated for minor injuries.

They were Wendell Paris, whose head was gashed with a bottle; University of Western California student Donald Belding, who suffered a slight brain concussion; and Diane Eickoff, who was cuton the shoulder.

Some of the attackers said just before Sunday's violence that they were church members who had been locked out along with the demonstrators.

"These people have no interest in getting into the church," said one.

"It's a Communist conspiracy."

Another of the men said that the demonstrators would certainly be allowed to worship in Tuskegee's churches, if they were residents of Tuskegee.

Mrs. James Henderson and TIAL member Sam Younge, both Tuskegee residents, have been locked out the past two weeks.

Police had been cruising in the area where the scuffle took place, but they did not appear until several minutes after the violence began.

Said Police Chief G.M. Story:

"Although three patrol cars were in the area, no policemen witnessed the incident."

The Committee for a Greater Tuskegee passed a resolution Tuesday night calling for better police protection at future demonstrations.

The resolution was introduced by Dr. Paul Puryear, and passed by a show of hands.

Council member J.A. Parker, Mayor C.M. Keever and Alton Taylor, director of public safety, abstained from the voting. So did about a dozen others.

Later, Keever and Taylor declined to comment on police protection at Sunday's demonstration.

Parker suggested that no statement be made until Taylor was able to write up an account of police actions.

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INJURED DEMONSTRATOR

Capital Report: The MFDP Challenge

WASHINGTON--Leaders in the House of Representatives now believe there will be a vote on the attempt to get rid of the five Mississippi congressmen.

Earlier, these leaders had hoped to avoid a vote.

No matter what happens, the vote will be a major victory for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and its friends in the Democratic Study Group.

The Democratic Study Group is a powerful liberal organization that includes most of the Northern and Western Democrats in the House.

The vote on unseating the Mississippi congressmen is likely to be very close.

Many of the MFDP's friends from the North and West find it politically useful to support the move to unseat the Mississippians.

A smaller group of congressmen truly believe in the Freedom Party's effort.

But on the other side, many members of Congress who say they support civil rights think the challenge comes too close to home.

In this group, many of the Congressmen will vote for the challenge if they are sure it is not going to pass.

But if there is a chance that it will pass, they may decide to vote against it.

One thing that will hurt the Freedom Party is that many of the Mississippians are popular with the other congressmen.

Representative Jamie L. Whitten, a Democrat, is the most popular of the group, and he is leading the fight for the other Mississippians.

Whitten heads a subcommittee in charge of money for agriculture. That means he has done many favors for congressmen from farm areas all over the country. He may get them to vote against the Freedom Party challenge in return.

The MFDP claims the election of Mississippi's five congressmen was illegal because Negro voters were discriminated against.

There is a real bias against the Freedom Party in Washington, even among people who consider themselves quite liberal. Many of these people insist that there is no legal ground for the challenge.

Very real legal precedents were established during the Reconstruction era, after the Civil War, and they still stand.

The House leaders know the Freedom Party has a good case. This is part of the reason that they did so much to stop the challenge from coming to a vote.

The Clerk of the House stalled for a long time before saying that evidence of voting discrimination in Mississippians will be printed.

But he still says he has not decided whether he will distribute the evidence.

The thing that will probably barely defeat the challenge is, ironically, the voting rights bill that the House passed earlier this month.

Many congressmen will feel that in voting for the voting rights bill, they did all they needed to do for civil rights this session.

These congressmen think that even ifelections in Mississippi have been unfair in the past, the voting rights bill will change that in the future. There is no need, they think, to stir up past troubles.

These congressmen do not like to consider the possibility that it may take many years before the voting rights bill has any real effect on the situation in Mississippi.

Mosses Negroes Want Telephones

LOWNDES COUNTY--For 20 years Negro farmers in western Lowndes County have been trying to get telephone service.

They still don't have any, and they can't understand why it's taking so long.

The Negroes say they have made five attempts to get service in the past 20 years.

Last fall, 65 families in the area around the Mosses community pledged $100 apiece when the local phone dealer asked for two years' service charges in advance.

But since then, the residents claim, they have not heard from him.

There are several reasons for the delay, according to Howard Powell, the franchise telephone dealer for the area. He said the job of providing telephone service in rural farm areas is very complicated and expensive.

"It seems to me it was more than money involved in the delay," said John Hulett, a leader in the Mosses community.

But, according to Powell, money is the "main thing."

He explained that it does not pay to bring lines into a rural area where people "use their phones mostly for pleasure and not for business."

"It's not worthwhile, however many phones they want," he said.

Powell said it would cost him about $750 for each phone he put in the area. He would charge his customers $4.50 for a party line phone.

The state Public Service Commission does not allow a very high rate of return, he said.

Powell said he doubted that all the people who want phones would be able to pay for them. He has delivered gasoline to the people in the area for years.

"Sometimes they couldn't pay off," he said. "I know their troubles."

This summer Powell plans to start stringing lines from Hayneville to Beechwood, a distance of seven miles. He said he'll cover three miles by the end of the

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Willie Brewster

Willie Brewster was shot in Anniston last Thursday; he died on Sunday. He was murdered because he was a Negro.

Brewster was shot just two hours after white segregationists held a hate rally on the steps of the county courthouse. Speakers at the meeting demanded the extermination of the Negro race.

When the white rally ended it was night time. Three of the white men got into a yellow Chevrolet and drove off into the darkness; the man sitting next to the driver cradled a shotgun across his knees, loaded with slugs for killing deer. These three men were out to "get a nigger."

Later, on Highway 202, the car of white men pulled behind a black Pontiac with four Negroes in it. The killers had chosen their prey. The man with the shotgun took aim at the driver of the Pontiac. At about 11:30 p.m. three shots tore through the night air. The second slug cut the spine of Willie Brewster.

The full tragedy of Brewster's death will be felt only by his wife and two children.

But the killing is also a tragedy for all Alabamans, Negroes and white. All of us who value human life have lost a good man, a citizen who gave his labor and kindness to his community and friends. In the words of one of Brewster's neighbors, "He was the nicest man you'd want to know. Everybody liked him."

Alabama has once again shown its savage face. The 300 Annistonians who have offered a $20,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of Brewster's murderers deserve praise. But it is a shame that a community must offer a large reward in an effort to enforce its own laws. And it is almost certain that no one will be punished for Brewster's death.

City, county, state, and federal authorities all say they have no clues concerning the murder of Brewster, although several people in the Anniston area have named one man as the killer. Even if an arrest is made, it is unlikely that an Alabama jury will convict a white man of slaying a Negro. And so Willie Brewster will be added to a long list of unpunished Alabama race killings--at least the tenth since 1961.

How much longer can Alabama Negroes be expected to sit by while the nation's press largely ignores such murders, and local law officers and courts do nothing? Already some Negroes in Louisiana have decided to defend themselves with guns. Eventually Negroes in Alabama may do the same. We can only hope that Alabama can end its ruthless killings before this stage is reached. The first step in the right direction will be the conviction of Brewster's killers.

Alabama Opinion

Education is the Latest "Answer" To Getting Ready for Freedom

BY GWENDOLYN PATTON

For 350 years, it has been said that Negroes will get their freedom when they are ready and prepared. So, the question is, How do we get Negroes ready?

The old answer was in religion--once Negroes are Christianized, they will be civilized. That worked for a while, but Negroes got restless and started to protest. Now they are asking the same question.

"Education" is the new answer. We are told that once Negroes are educated, they will be ready for freedom. Today we have Negroes with college degrees working as maids and butlers. Freedom?

So education is the key to our freedom. Yet the white man can sign an "X" and take our property. The white man can sign another "X" and be granted the right to vote. Another white man does not have a college education. Yet he is mayor of a town. Freedom?

You don't need a formal education to know there is a war or to know that students were beaten at the churches of Tuskegee.

This stress on "education" is another tactic to keep Negroes down. How can we get education if there are no schools, or only schools of poor quality? How can we get education when there are no lights by which a child can study? How can we get education when there are no books from which to study. What good is education when there is no food, no water, no job, no money?

The answer to these questions is in the power of the ballot. People granted the inalienable right to vote can elect those people who will build schools, provide books, pave streets, provide electricity, sewage, water and good teachers. Then our education will be assured.

To talk endlessly of education while the people in public office are not concerned will inevitably lead us down the alley -- 350 more years of slavery.

(Gwendolyn Patton is Institute Council president at Tuskegee.)

The U.S. and the World

U.S. Mars Shot Seems to Show No Life There

BY ANNE PARDEE BUXTON

If you began walking every morning at 8 a.m., and walked along without dawdling until lunch at noon, started up again at 1 p.m. and walked till 5 p.m., it would take you 25,000 years to walk 325 million miles.

U.S. space probe, Mariner 4, travelled that far in eight months to get to Mars.

After going all that way, Mariner 4 has sent back pictures and information about Mars to American scientists. The information seems to show that there is no life on Mars like that on our own planet.

Men have always wondered if there was life on other planets. They have dreamed up little green men with web-feet and one eye. Some have imagined supermen building complicated space ships and flying saucers.

Of all the planets in our solar system (orbiting around our sun), Mars has seemed the most likely to have life on it.

In 1877 an astronomer in Italy, Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli, looked through his telescope and saw what he called "canals." Scientists imagined they were lush forests along the edges of irrigation canals built by Martians.

In 1877, men on Earth were busy building canals as long as 100 miles. When they thought men on Mars were building canals thousands of miles long, they got very excited about what supermen must live on that planet.

But the pictures of Mars taken by Mariner 4 show more deserts than canals. In fact, the "canals" may be only shadows cast by huge sand dunes.

The information sent back by Mariner 4 tells scientists three things that make it look like there is no intelligent life on Mars:

1. Mars has almost no magnetic field. Scientists were afraid that when Mariner 4 got close to Mars, its steering devices would be ruined by the red planet's magnetic field. But nothing happened.

If Mars doesn't have a magnetic field, then it probably doesn't have a molten center. (Scientists say that Earth's magnetic field is caused by the swirling, red-hot melted rock at the core of the planet.)

And if Mars does not have a molten center, then it has not gone through the process of change that ends up with the oceans, deserts, and jungles that the Earth has.

The crust of Mars, scientists think, must be pretty much the same all over--just one vast desert.

2. Mars has no radiation belt. The magnetic field around Earth acts very much like a fish net. It traps tiny radioactive particles that bombard our planet. Mars does not have this kind of protective belt.

When radioactive particles hit living things (as when radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons strikes living things on the Earth), they cause what scientists call mutations.

This means that the stuff that makes parents with blue eyes and big feet have children with blue eyes and big feet is changed or destroyed.

As a result, children are born either with features unlike their parents' or with deformed bodies.

If there is life on Mars it must be of a very low order, a simple type which could resist the constant, heavy radioactive showers.

3. The atmosphere around Mars is very thin. If a test pilot were to get out of his X-15 jet 100,000 feet above the Earth, his blood would bubble and would not be able to absorb oxygen. The air that high above

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Civil Rights Roundup

Northerners Hit Segregated Schools; Racial Problems Plague England

BY ELLEN LAKE

Until recently civil rights groups worried mostly about segregated schools only in the South. But in the past few years, more and more Northerners are beginning to protest segregation in their own schools.

Northern segregation is different from that in the South. It is not required by state law, as it was in all the Southern schools until 1954. In the North, segregation has often come about naturally, because children go to the school nearest their home and Negro homes are generally in one part of the city.

Northern civil rights groups, however, have been saying it doesn't matter how the segregation began--it's still bad. They maintain that Negro schools always have the fewest teachers, the biggest classes and the oldest buildings. Many recommend that the city use buses to carry children to schools in other parts of the city in order to achieve racial balance.

In almost all the large Northern cities, civil rights groups have attacked this kind of school segregation. They have marched, signed petitions, and boycotted the schools.

But by far the biggest protests have been in Chicago, where, according to an Urban League report, nearly 90 per cent of Negro children attend segregated schools. Civil rights groups there have demonstrated almost daily for the past month. Several times they even stopped traffic, when hundreds of marchers sat down in the middle of a downtown street during rush hour.

In all, over 300 people have been arrested, and Negro leaders have begun to call Chicago police tactics "a parody of Alabama."

This weekend two Negro leaders from other cities will visit Chicago to join in the protests. Adam Clayton Powell, the Harlem (N.Y.) congressman, will hold a critical public hearing on the school situation. At the same time, the Rev. Martin Luther King will begin a series of city-wide marches.

All these demonstrations are beginning to have an effect in Washington. The U.S. Office of Education, which so far has been concerned only with Southern school integration, has started to look north. Legally, there is no way to force Northern schools to integrate. But under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 the Office of Education has the power to cut off federal funds to schools which discriminate.

Such an action might cause an immense shake-up in the public schools of the North. It could force school officials to drop their old devotion to neighborhood schools. Instead, they might base education on the idea of bringing all kinds of children--balck, white, rich, and poor--together to learn.

If this should happen, it would mean that the Civil Rights Act, enacted to change the Southern way of life, had greatly altered the Northern way of life as well.

* * *

England never used to have a race problem--no Negroes have lived there.

But in the last few years, a million Negroes have poured into England. Most of them have come from former English colonies in the West Indies, a cluster of islands south of Florida. With these immigrants have come both an outburst of racism and a growing civil rights movement.

This racism has appeared in several ways. Last fall there was an election contest between the two British parties, Labour and Tory. In one city which has a large colored population the Tory candidate posted signs around the city. They read, "If you want a nigger neighbor, vote Labour." The Tory candidate won.

More recently, a British version of the Ku Klux Klan has been burning crosses on the lawns of Negro immigrants.

Out of this has come the beginning of a civil rights movement. At the moment it consists largely of a single organization, the Racial Adjustment Action Society, which claims to have over 45,000 members. It includes not just Negro immigrants, but students, scholars, and colored people from India and Pakistan.

Although the RAAS has not staged the kind of sit-in demonstrations in restaurants and churches that the American civil rights movement has, in May over 2,500 Indian and West Indian spinners in a rayon factory conducted a strike in the plant.

The leader of the RAAS is Michael De Freitas, a light-skinned young man from Trinidad, an island in the West Indies. Although he admires the Rev. Martin Luther King, De Freitas does not believe in nonviolence. He tells people to hit back.

"I do not believe in loving the man who is kicking you," he says.

Like the Black Muslims in the United States, De Freitas has converted from Christianity to the religion of Islam. But unlike the Black Muslims, he does not think the colored immigrants in Britain should live apart from the whites, who outnumber them fifty to one.

"Apartheid (the South African word for segregation) is awful," he says. "But apartheid in reverse is just as awful."

* * *

Exactly a year ago last Sunday, thousands of Negroes rioted in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, two heavily Negro parts of New York City. The rioting was touched off by the killing of a 15-year-old Negro boy by an off-duty policeman, who said the boy had attacked him.

On the same spot last week, another white policeman fatally shot another Negro. For a while it looked as though another riot was about to erupt.

Two versions of what happened have emerged. The police say that the victim, Nelson Erby, 28, pulled out a knife and tried to stab the policeman. Later, say the police, Erby grabbed the officer's gun and shot him in the arm. Finally a white truck driver joined the policeman, who recovered his gun and shot and killed Erby.

The Congress of Racial Equality, however, claims that Erby had no knife, and the officer shot himself in the scuffle. Several white men then started beating Erby, says CORE, and the policeman shot him down in cold blood.

Angry Negroes held a protest rally the night of the killing. Two days later, 150 people--a small number by New York standards--marched to police headquarters to ask that the policeman be punished.

Farm Talk

Farmers Home Administration Provides Loans on Easy Terms, at Low Interest

If you are a farmer and need additional funds at low terms and rates for operating costs, to improve your crop, stock, house or buildings, or to buy a farm or equipment, the Farmers Home Administration may be able to help you. The FHA is an agency of the federal government, run in each county by a committee appointed by the government.

You may have been turned down for an FHA loan in the past, or been told told that it is useless for you to apply. But if you think that with enough money you can manage a farm successfully as either an owner or a tenant, you should apply again.

A number of different kinds of loans are available:

OPERATING LOANS: for livestock, feed, fertilizer, equipment, and other things to make your farm more productive. Terms: Loans up to seven years at 5 per cent interest; 3 per cent for forestry.

RURAL HOUSING LOANS: to build or improve your farm home or buildings, or nonfarm homes in rural areas. Terms: Loans up to 33 years at 4 per cent interest. If you cannot repay your loan, you may be able to get a grant of up to $1000 for small safety or health improvements.

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION LOANS: To improve your water supply and your land by building wells, irrigation and drainage; fertilizing and seeding. Terms: Up to 40 years at 5 per cent interest; 3 per cent for forestry.

EMERGENCY LOANS: To help you carry on normal operations in the face of floods, droughts, or other natural disasters. Terms: Up to seven years for livestock and equipment, up to 20 years for buildings and land improvement, at 3 per cent interest.

LOANS TO GROUPS: For group projects like watershed improvement, irrigation, soil conservation, forestry, and recreation programs. Terms are flexible.

There are special requirements for the different types of loans. But all the loans (except for rural housing) require the following:

1. that you cannot get a loan at reasonable rates and terms from private or cooperative loan agencies.

2. that you have a farm background and enough farm experience or training to be successful in carrying out your plans.

3. that you work out a plan with the FHA county supervisor that will make it possible to carry through your project and pay off the loan.

4. that after the loan is made, you actually will be managing or operating a farm either as owner or tenant under a written lease, and that you are of legal age.

5. that you have the character, industry and ability to carry out the project for which you get the loan.

The FHA county committee will study your application and decide whether or not you get the loan. The FHA committee is made up of three local farmers appointed by the state director. The committee may ask you and your family to meet with it.

The local committee members should make up their minds in about two weeks. If they decided not to give you the loan, you can appeal the decision to the state FHA director. Even if you don't qualify for an FHA loan now, the FHA office can help you plan for farm improvements. You are entitled to be treated with courtesy at the FHA county office and to get help in preparing your loan application.

Keep a careful written record of all your contacts with the FHA office and a copy of your applications. Also keep all letters or notices that are sent to you and the envelopes that they came in. If you think that you are not being treated fairly, write a letter telling everything that happened to: The Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

(Prepared by the National Sharecroppers Fund)

The World of Books

"Mississippi from Within" Uses Clippings to Tell Rights Story

BY LAURA GODOFSKY

One of the newest books about the South and civil rights, Mississippi from Within, was written from without.

In an interview in Washington, Shirley Tucker, the book's author, said that she did all the work on her book in her New York City appartment.

"I have no desire to go South," she said.

Mississippi from Within is a collection of articles, headlines, letters, and editorials that appeared in Mississippi's 20 daily newspapers from July 2, 1964--the day the 1964 civil rights act was signed--to May, 1965, when the book went to press.

Miss Tucker read more than 5,000 issues of Mississippi newspapers in doing research for the book.

The book contains a large number of photographs of Mississippi, many of them showing civil rights workers.

Others show some of the Mississippi officials who have become famous for their opposition to the Civil Rights Act.

Still others show such integrated sights as a team of black and white Mississippi mules and a store window with both Negro and white dolls on sale.

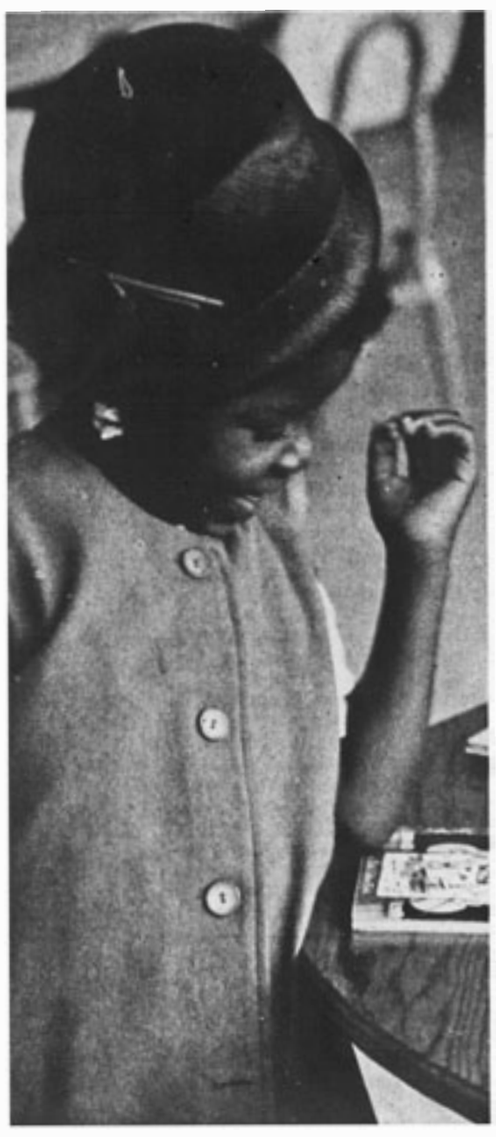
Miss Tucker compiled this book to show that newspapers are valuable as historical documents.

Mississippi from Within will probably be interesting to Alabama residents who want to compare the newspapers in their own state with the newspapers in nearby Mississippi.

The main problem with the book is that it is not organized very well.

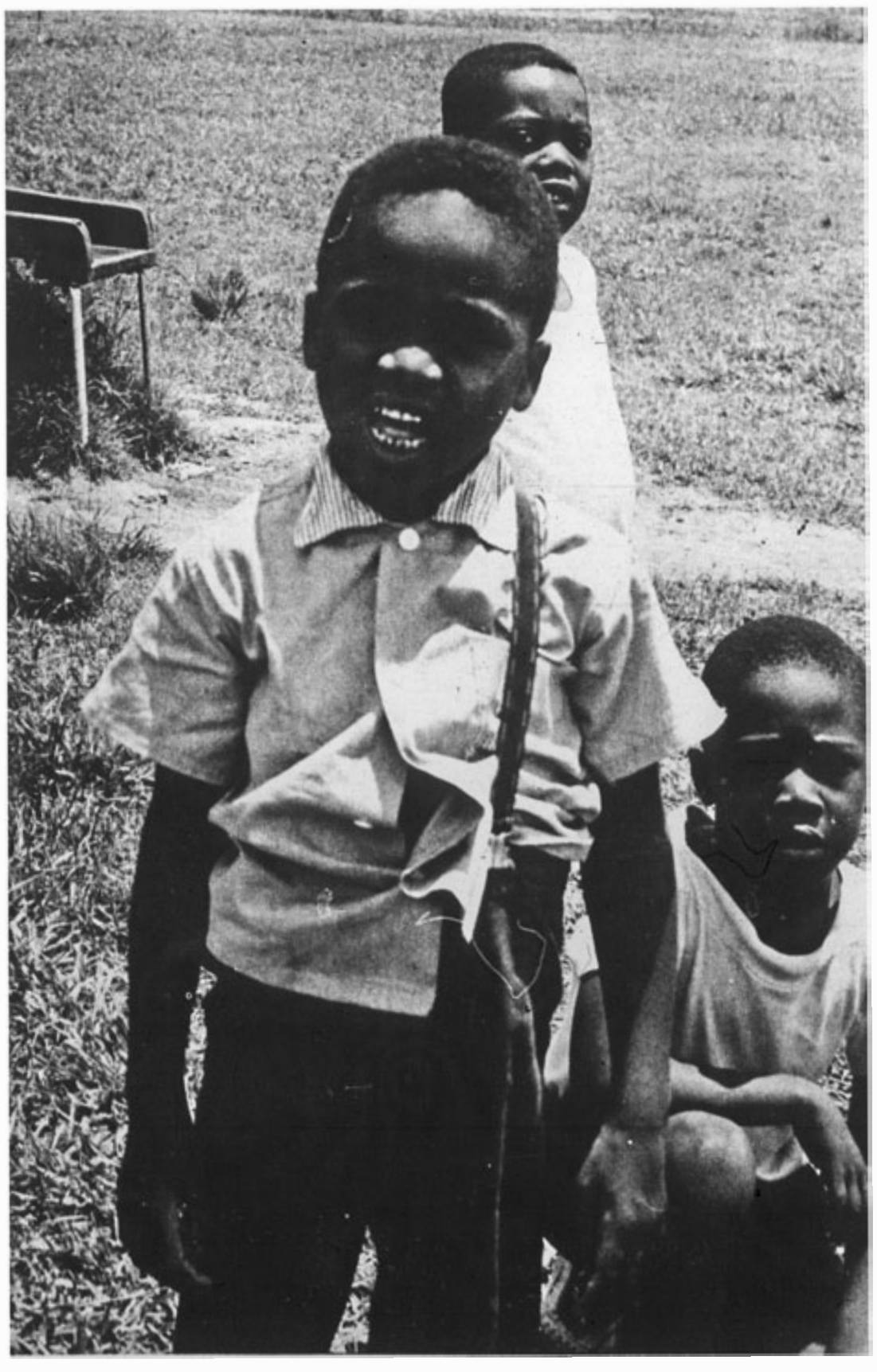
Articles about related events, such as the murder of three civil rights workers last summer, are scattered throughout the book instead of appearing together in one chapter.

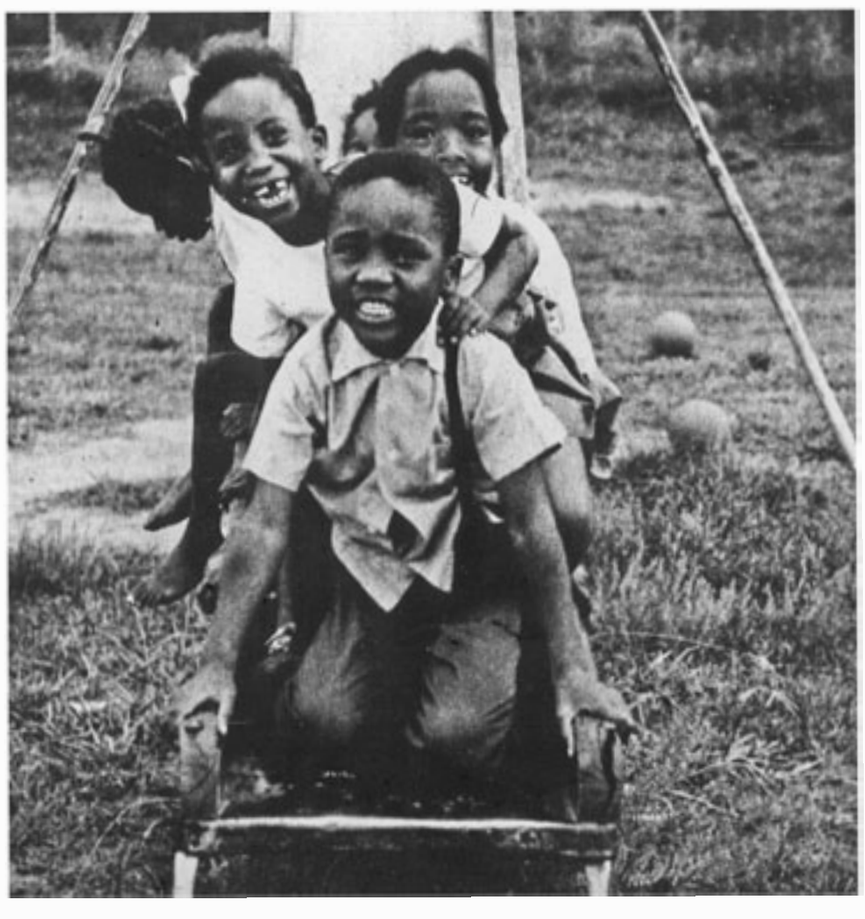
The book is published by the Arco Co. in New York. It was issued on the first anniversary of the disappearance of the three rights workers.



Photographs by
James H. Peppler

Project Head Start: Selma, Alabama





SELMA: Quiet After the Battle

TEXT BY DAVID M. GORDON; PHOTOGRAPHS BY GLEN J. PEARCY

SELMA--"Six months ago," a Selma Negro says, "I would have been lynched if I had tried to go into Perrins Cafeteria. Now, nobody pays attention to me."

Long lines of Negroes now stand in the Dallas County courthouse, waiting to register to vote. Six months ago, they would have been yelled at, shoved, and harassed. Now, Dallas County registrars must get them registered or disobey a federal court order. The only link with the past is head registrar V.B. Atkins, who occasionally walks out into the hall, spraying deodorant in the air.

Civil rights workers stay up all night, phoning local Negroes to get them to come to a mass meeting and demonstration the next morning. The hot Alabama sun rises, and three-quarters of the seats in Brown's Chapel are empty.

Selma has not had the "long, hot summer" that many people had predicted. This is a different city from the one where a Unitarian minister was killed four months ago. It is different from the city which was the site of mass demonstrations and arrests.

Changes are apparent all over this once quiet Southern town. One of the most important is the change in the civil rights movement itself. At the beginning of the year, the movement was overflowing with active participants. Everyone wanted to protest segregation, brutality, and discrimination.

"Then, the movement's job was to give form to people's energies," says Chuck Sager, a veteran civil rights worker. "Now, since the march, we've had to call the people to get them out. They just aren't as available as they were."

"It used to be a Christian movement," a local Negro woman declares. "But since the march, everyone has been involved in getting food and clothes for themselves."

The reason for this, many people feel, is that the Negroes have much less to protest.

Brutality and violence have begun to disappear. Jim Clark's famous posse was reorganized after the march, but a large portion of the white community in Selma--including segregationists--has decided that Clark's violent methods were not the best way to handle civil rights protests.

"Clark's not dumb," one staunch segregationist said last week, "but he did some things that played right into the hands of the civil rights forces."

"Our only concern in Selma today," says Chris Heinz, president of the Dallas County Citizens Council and former mayor, "is to keep down violence, not to encourage it."

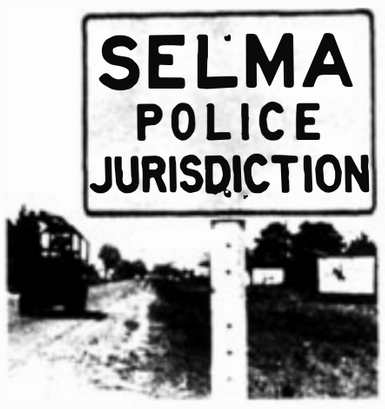
Selma Negroes are better off for other reasons, too. Negro voter registration has become much easier than it used to be, because a federal court injunction has barred the county board of registrars from discrimination.

Before February, when the court injunction was handed down, only 300 Negroes in the county were registered. Now, 1100 Negroes are registered, and 1500 more have been processed for registration. Over 12,000 eligible Negroes are still voteless, however.

In addition, 11 years after the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation, the Dallas County school board has finally submitted a plan for integrating the local schools. The plan has been approved, and integration will begin in September. So far, 31 Negro children have applied to attend the first four grades in formerly all-white schools.

Even the last remains of segregation in public facilities in Selma have crumbled. Only one drugstore still refuses to serve Negroes, and its case is now being fought in the courts.

All three of these bits of progress are very token, but very real. It is true that registering to vote is still a slow, difficult process. It is true that only a tiny number of Negro children will enter white schools this fall. It is true that few Negroes now use the newly integrated public facilities. Yet, the gains have been great enough to make Negroes ask, Where should we go from here?



It is not as easy as before to build a massive drive against everything. In many areas, demonstrations would accomplish nothing.

As a result, Selma Negroes differ on what should be their next steps. Many want to continue pressing the voter registration drive. They believe that the day is not far when Negroes will be able to elect their own officials to public office. "When you get the tools," a Negro cab driver said last week, "you can do just about anything you want."

Many others believe that education is the most important question. Attendance is heavy at freedom schools and VISION classes for college preparatory students. The Headstart program had more applications than it could handle.

But probably the largest number of Negroes look to the problem of jobs. For about three months, civil rights leaders have been running a boycott of white-owned downtown stores, demanding better jobs for Negroes.

"They're trying to freeze us out of jobs," a local Negro explains, "and we've got to teach them they can't treat us that way."

Not all the people participating in the boycott believe it will bring better jobs. To many, it is the one way of general protest--as one woman said, of teaching "the white man that he needs us."

"You don't buy on Tuesday from the man who beats you over the head on Monday," a common Selma boycott slogan says, despite the decrease in violence.

"Those white folks aren't going to accept us," one boycotter says. "Things have to be a lot better than they are before I'll spend money downtown."

A final reason for the lull in the Selma movement this summer is that the recent charges against local civil rights leaders have confused the people. The Rev. F.D. Reese has been indicted on three charges of embezzling funds from the Dallas County Voters League. He is currently waiting trial.

Although most Negroes insist very strongly that Reese is innocent, they feel that they should wait for more facts to be made public.

"Many have lost confidence in their leaders because of Reese," one rights worker said.

Mrs. Mozell Thomas, a Voters League ward leader, put it differently. "We get tired and hot in the summer, and then get told these rumors about Reese," she said. "It's hard to pick up steam again."

Despite the Reese arrest, the massive protests last spring left a vague sense of unity in the Negro community. The many Northerners who poured into the city in March gave Selma's Negroes a new feeling of purpose. Many still correspond with and visit the Northern friends they made during the march.

As one local veteran said, "The majority of Negroes in Selma want their freedom now, but they don't know how to go about getting it. At least that's some improvement. Before the march, some people didn't even want their freedom."

But if the march brought Negroes together, it had the opposite effect on whites. In that crisis, no one could remain neutral, and all the hidden differences in the white community were brought into the open.

"Ninety percent of the people want to do the right thing," says Wilson Baker, director of public safety. "We've just been prone to let the other ten percent speak for us."

But an important segregationist leader disagrees with Baker's figuring. "The sentiment is usually 90 percent for or 90 percent against whatever problem arises. We are more than that for segregation, George Wallace, and Sheriff Jim Clark. We believe in local self-government, and not giving up easily."

While the white moderates are quite willing to talk about the split in the community, the segregationists try to deny it.

"There aren't two groups of whites in the town," says Heinz, "and there shouldn't be. The thinking people of Selma are together."

About the only thing on which moderates and segregationists agree is that the demonstrations of last spring did no good whatsoever.

"All the march did was to create more bitterness between the races," says a woman who considers herself liberal.

A conservative is more specific. "Every conversation I get into these days ends up with people cussing out the Negroes. You can't get away from it. That wasn't true before."

What divides the moderates and the segregationists is the way they are reacting to the changes in Selma. The segregationists have abandoned the tactics of violence and have turned to other methods to try to halt Negro progress. They are preparing for the day--which they fear will be soon--when Negro gains pose a challenge to white supremacy.

They have formed the Private School Foundation to plan for the day when "floods" of Negro children--not just 31--start attending white schools.

No one is really sure that their private school will ever get off the ground. They claim to have enough money to begin, and say they only need to find a headmaster and a building.

But if integration comes slowly, they may never find enough people who are concerned enough to pay the $25 per month tuition. Most moderates think the segregationists will never get started, precisely because the "flood" of Negro children will only be a trickle.

The segregationists are preparing for other possibilities. To offset the increasing numbers of Negroes who have been seeking to vote, the whites have mounted a registration drive of their own.

"Never before in the history of this country," said Heinz in a recent speech, "has it been more important for every white person of voting age to make an application to become a registered voter."

His calls have been answered. As a result of a door-to-door campaign led by the Women for Constitutional Government, about 1000 whites tried to register during the last month, a great increase over past periods. Over 5000 out of the 14,000 eligible whites are still unregistered.

"The problem up until now," one segregationist explains, "is that the whites have been too complacent. We still are, but not as much as before. We're really afraid of the Negroes being able to vote in a bloc."

Some segregationists have already had their clash with Negroes. One middle-aged lady, who used to work in a supermarket which hired Negroes only in menial jobs, quit work altogether when a Negro woman got a job at the cash register next to her.

"I wouldn't go back to work if the owner got down on his knees and begged me," she says. "There was no reason in the world for him to put that Negro woman there."

While the extremists are determined to keep the Negroes down, the moderates are paralyzed. While sincere in wanting to find solutions to Selma's problems, they cannot find the courage to speak out.

For moderates in Selma have been stung by the bitterness which the spring demonstrations created throughout the white community. If not many whites will take the step of sending their children to private school, neither will many agree to Negro demands.

Small businessmen who have been hurt by the Negro boycott are caught in a particularly tight position. One employer, who would like to get back the Negro business by hiring a Negro, says:

"I ask myself, 'Why don't you stand up and be counted?' But I can't be the vanguard. If I hired a Negro, Lord knows what would happen."

Because of their fear of white disapproval, moderates remain very quiet in Selma, perhaps even more so than before the march. Then, concerned white moderates occasionally met in private to search for ways to improve racial relations.

Now, no such meetings occur. The racial situation has not improved since the demonstrations, one moderate declares, "and the atmosphere has deteriorated."

Very little constructive communication goes on between the races, because there is no one in Selma who will listen to Negro demands with a sympathetic ear.

Negroes, on the one hand, cannot understand the whites' resistance to granting them full equality. "We want everything the other citizens have," Reese said last week, "but we have to spell them out specifically for white folks."

Whites, on the other hand, resent Negroes' demanding everything at once.

"A boycott is ridiculous," says one white merchant. "Of all the times I can't hire anybody, this is it. The boycott has ruined business."

Take, for example, a series of Wednesday afternoon meetings between white and Negro leaders which Selma mayor Joe Smitherman sponsored for two months after the march.

The Negroes presented seven demands: the formation of a bi-racial committee, the right to vote, an end to police brutality, more and better jobs, the use of public facilities, representatives in the city government, and the courtesy of being addressed as "Mr." or "Mrs."

By the end of May, the meetings broke down. The segregationists thought that Negro demands were too militant. The Negroes felt that the whites were not sincere.

Because the moderates remained silent, there was no one to act as a go-between to bring concessions from both sides. As a result, the Negroes got nothing.

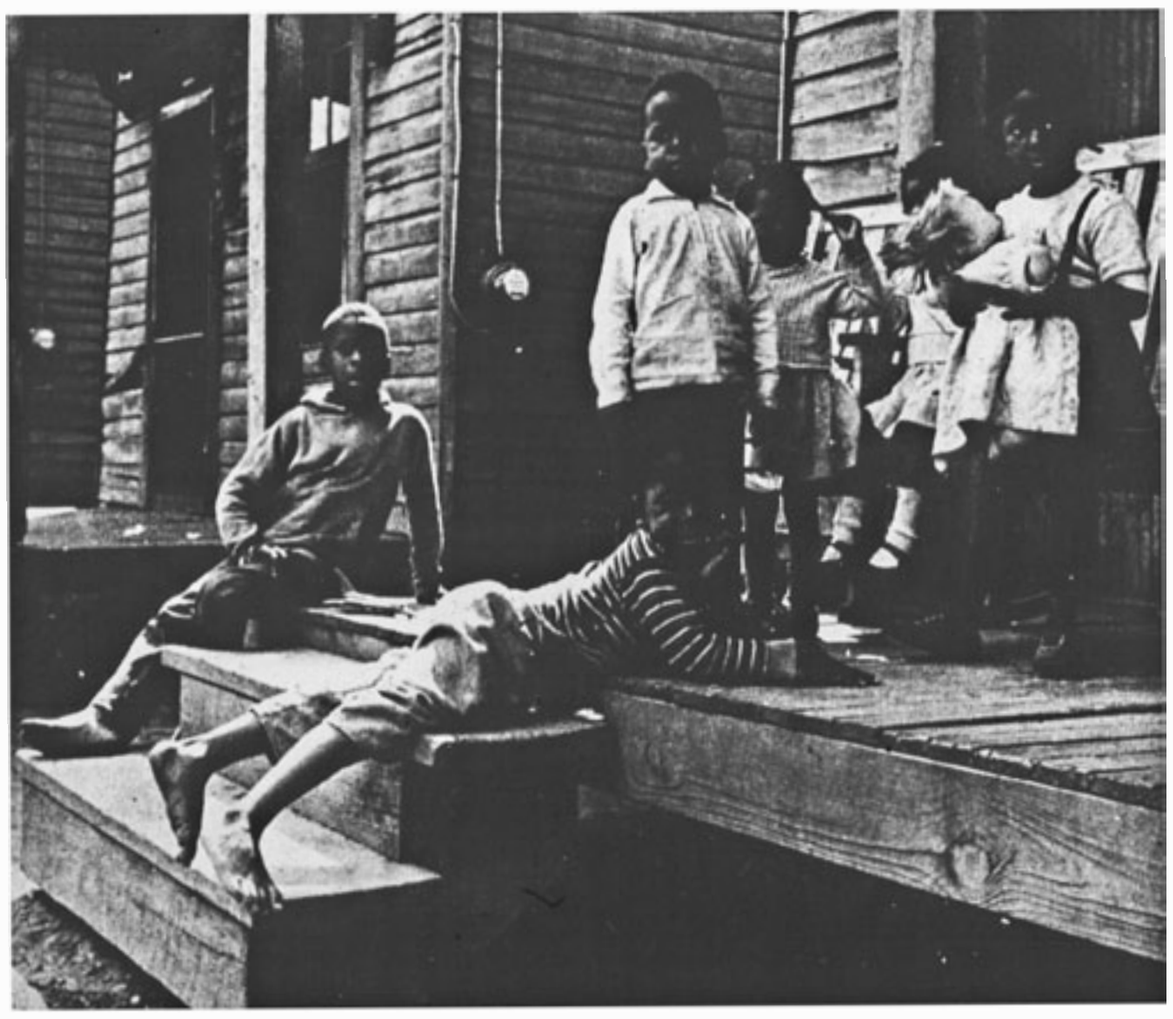
With the collapse of the meetings, there is now no way for Negroes and whites in Selma to come together to clear the atmosphere of mutual hatred which the demonstrations left behind.

Vocal whites will continue publishing their scandal sheets about sin, sex, and communism in the civil rights movement. Negroes will continue their boycott of downtown stores, waiting for things to get better.

And registrar Atkins will continue using his deodorant, hoping somehow that the changes in Selma will be hidden by the spray.

WAITING TO REGISTER AT THE DALLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

POLICEMAN AT BROWN'S CHAPEL DURING SPRING DEMONSTRATIONS



Tallapoosa Skips TISEP Classes

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY--One lone eastern Alabama county--Tallapoosa County--has refused to cooperate with Tuskegee Institute's Summer Education Project.

Tallapoosa School Superintendent Virgil Price threatened to fire any of the public school teachers who worked with SEP, according to Bertrand P. Phillips, Tuskegee Dean of Students.

The SEP is trying to bring education to poor Alabamans. In each of the 11 counties chosen for the program, SEP directors asked the support of the school superintendent.

Price said that at first he had approved the program. He changed his mind, he said, when he heard of SEP's plan to place white students in Negro homes.

Tallapoosa, which is 29.8 per cent Negro, is not yet "ready" to accept this type of interracial program, Price said.

He explained that the people of Tallapoosa resent "outsiders" coming into the county to help them solve their problems.

Pointing across the street to a large white man leaning against the pool room door, Price said, "I can't be responsible for what men like that will do."

But the superintendent admitted there is great need for a program like SEP in Tallapoosa. He said a recent survey showed that only about 37 per cent of the Tallapoosa whites and 10 per cent of the Negroes finished high school.

Price said he was "sincerely working for desegregation in Tallapoosa" and that the SEP program could "blow the county apart."

He said the public schools will be integrated by 1968. Although the adjacent counties plan to desegregate their schools completely by this fall, Mr. Price said a three-year period was needed in Tallapoosa.

Matt Murphy, Attorney for Klan, Works to Build KKK Membership

BY MARVIN KUPFER

BIRMINGHAM--It is noon in Birmingham, and Matt Murphy Jr., lawyer for the Ku Klux Klan, has just returned from court to his downtown office.

When the 6-foot, 3 and 1/2-inch lawyer is comfortably seated, the first thing he does is open his mail. "This is my fan mail," he says, as he tears open the first letter.

He reads through it slowly, his face expressionless, his hand tapping rhythmically on a desk cluttered with tidy piles of paper and right-wing literature.

"This isn't one of my better letters," he says as he drops the letter into a wastebasket. "But I have received letters from hundreds of people who like the way I've handled myself in court."

Two months ago, the bulky, 51-year-old Murphy--who prefers to be called the Imperial Klonsel of the United Klan--demonstrated his ability to "handle" himself while defending Collie Leroy Wilkins, one of three Klansmen charged with murdering civil rights worker Viola Gregg Liuzzo.

The trial ended without a verdict, but it did establish Murphy as a nationally-known spokesman for the Klan. And when he returned to Birmingham, he brought the Klan back with him.

Now, Murphy says, it's his responsibility to see that the Klan continues to grow.

"We're getting more members every day," says the curly-haired Klonsel. "In one week alone we have received more than 5,000 applications from every part of the country."

He leans back in his black swivel chair and smiles. His small eyes are surrounded by tiny wrinkles. Even when he smiles, he doesn't look happy.

"People think the Klan is composed of a gang of uneducated roughnecks. We have applications from doctors, lawyers, businessmen--men from every walk of life," he says.

"All we really demand is that a man be 21, white, Protestant, and dedicated to the segregation of the races."

Murphy has been handling many of the Klan's principal cases since he graduated from the University of Alabama law school shortly after World War II.

Now that he has become known, he says, he will be able to say many of the things he has been thinking for a long time.

"This is a wonderful country we live in, but I think we're in trouble," he says gravely.

"And we can blame most of it on the communist conspiracy, most of which manifests itself in the so-called civil rights movements.

"I am for the dignity of the races, but I'm not for standing by and watching integration in this country. Understand me, I am not against any religion or race, but we have to maintain segregation.

"God never intended for the races to be turned into a polyglot of society."

The words sound like the words he used to defend Collie Leroy Wilkins in the Hayneville (Ala.) murder trial:

"I am proud to be a white man and I am proud that I stand on my feet for white supremacy. Not black supremacy, not the mixing and the mongrelizing of the races." All this and more he told the jury that could not reach a verdict.

Those who said that these were just clever tactics must not have realized that the Imperial Klonsel firmly believes what he says:

"We're the United KKK of America, and we'll put a stop to integration. It won't be by violence.

"I can guarantee you that the Klan, the States Rights Party and the Americans for Conservative Government will all work together to make sure there are conservative candidates running in every Alabama election next year.

"I know that if we're going to stop the Communist movement in this country, it will be at the polls and not in the streets."

By now the Klonsel is raising his voice, and both his hands are curled into tight fists.

"And we'll do it," he says as he unclenches his hands and relaxes.

"Believe me, I got nothing against the Nigras. I have been handling their cases since I started practicing law in Alabama, and I'm glad to do it for them.

"And I believe in the dignity of man--for the black man as well as the white.

"Why, I've got a nigger waiting for me right now to go to court with him," he says. "You know, he'll wait for me all day if I want him to."

Negro Police Chief Quits After Courthouse March

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga.--"The chief and the balance of the niggers are going to the march," said an old white man waiting near the courthouse.

Outside the Friendship Baptist Church, a Negro waiting for the march to begin said the chief was inside.

The people inside said he was downtown.

Downtown, where about 75 whites waited for the Negro marchers, State Police Captian Theron Aldridge said with a grin:

"Chief Meadows is off today."

Apparently that was the truth. Jesse Meadows, 66, a retired sawmill worker and the only Negro police chief in any bi-racial Southern town, took the day off while 150 demonstrators marched down to the courthouse.

Meadows was named police chief July 15, even though he said, "I didn't want it." Last Friday, he arrested one civil rights workers, and the next day he helped arrest 30 more.

Now, on Sunday, there was going to be a march to protest his actions.

Inside the church beofre the march, the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of SCLC, told the marchers:

"These people are trying to get you to go back to being good niggers--sucking bread and pot likker."

The Rev. Young told the people to "go downtown and pray on the courthouse steps."

The Negro and white demonstrators walked a mile to the courthouse in 95-degree heat.

When they got there, they stood quietly on one side of the courthouse walk, while the whites lined up on the other side.

Throughout the brief prayer meeting, cars full of white people prowled around the courthouse square.

The Rev. Young addressed the demonstrators, but he seemed to be talking to the white people as well, when he said:

"We're not protesting a Negro police chief. We're glad to have a Negro police chief. We're here to protest the fact that the police chief made a mistake.

"A police chief, black or white, has to govern according to the U.S. Constitution....

"Crawfordville's lucky--it's not like Bogalusa. The Bogalusa Negroes want to shoot, cuss people and fight back.

"All the Crawfordville Negroes say is, 'We want to love everybody.'"

Though Chief Meadows was absent, the town's other policeman, a white man, watched the demonstration.

He said, "I don't have no say-so" about working for a Negro chief.

Staring at the demonstrators, he muttered:

"I been to war once. I'm ready to go again."

It almost seemed there were tears in his eyes.

At Meadows' house, his wife, Rosa, 50, said the chief wasn't home.

But she explained that both she and her husband "like segregation. It's all right.

"This has been comin' a long time and it's here, ain't it? Why don't we appreciate this?...It's nice--they ain't botherin' me."

She heard the demonstrators marching past, back to the church:

"I hope all of 'em calm down and be satisfied. I hope they will. I hope they will...."

"I just want everything to go just lovely."

On Tuesday, as many people had expected, Meadows resigned.

Town officials said his appointment had increased tensions, instead of easing them.

Threats Don't Stop Camden Pair From Serving Whites in Cafe

BY DAVID M. GORDON

CAMDEN--A Negro man and his wife are ignoring threats and continuing to serve whites as well as Negroes in their sandwich shop here.

"We just couldn't afford to serve one race and not the other," said Robert Reynolds. Reynolds and his wife are the owners of Bob & Mae's Kwik Sandwich Shop.

This summer, the small sandwich shop became the favorite eating place for civil rights workers in Wilcox County. White workers in the SCOPE project joined the many Negroes who preferred it to the white-owned cafes downtown.

A month ago, Wilcox County Sheriff P. C. Jenkins asked Robert Reynolds and his wife, the owners of the shop, to stop serving the white workers.

He warned them of an "angry mob" which was forming downtown to come and "clean out the place."

The "angry mob" never came, but the owners thought a lot about what they should do.

"We weren't going to run the white workers out of our place, no matter what happened," Mrs. Reynolds said the other day. "We aren't about to discriminate against anyone, white or black."

The Reynolds did close their shop for one day--the day after Sheriff Jenkins came to see them. That was only so they could explain the situation to the white workers.

"We just wanted them to slow down a little," Mrs. Reynolds said, "to avoid causing any trouble by coming there in large groups."

The shop was opened again the next day for anyone who wanted to come. Both whites and Negroes still eat there without any trouble. The sheriff hasn't come back.

"It didn't surprise us that the sheriff came to see us," Mr. Reynolds said. "But we would rather have given the shop to the workers and let them run it than to have to close the door in their faces."

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been married for 23 years, and have had their sandwich shop since 1957. Business has been good. They live in a comfortable home right around the corner from the shop.

And, despite their ages--Mr. Reynolds is 61 years old and Mrs. Reynolds is 52--they hope to keep the shop open to both whites and Negroes for a long time to come.

"Speaking of being able to serve whites, Mr. Reynolds said, "the sheriff and his deputy used to come in quite often to buy cigarettes and such. Nobody ever asked us to run them out."

MARS SHOT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

Earth is very thin, and that's what it's like on Mars' surface.

This means several things for explorers sent to Mars. In 1971, U.S. scientists expect to launch a packet of instruments to land on Mars. But how can the packet be landed on Mars? Parachutes won't work because the air is too thin to fill the chutes.

On the other hand, in the 1980's when we may be sending men to Mars, a space craft trying to land on the red planet will not be melted by the friction worked up as it lands. This is because the atmosphere is too thin to cause much friction.

New space probes and, someday, men on Mars may find that there is very simple life, like moss, that can exist in the desert climate, with only traces of water, and little or no air.

But they won't find little green men or giants building canals and flying saucers.

Sermon of the Week

God Brings Comfort

BY DAVID M. GORDON

SELMA--"Will God make you comfortable?" the Rev. John L. Newton asked his congregation Sunday at Selma's First Presbyterian Church.

"He will," the Rev. Newton answered, if you know what he means by the word."

"The word 'comfort' has undergone a change since it was used in the Bible," said the Rev. Newton. Now, he said, "it smacks of weakness, of flabbiness, of slippers and smoking jackets."

But in the Bible, he said, the word was used in a very different way.

The Bible says, "God is the father of all comfort, who comforts us in our tribulations."

This means, the Rev. Newton said, that God will comfort us by sharing his strength with us when we are having problems.

"Normally," the Rev. Newton said, "we think of trouble in negative terms. We think of ourselves as losers. But that's not the way God looks at it."

Instead, he said, God thinks of every experience as "building material for a more noble and useful life. We rejoice in our tribulations, so that we may learn to comfort those who are also in trouble."

Nobody wants to be sick, the Rev. Newton explained, but when the sickness comes, "the spiritually wise will use it constructively as a spiritual opportunity."

"Those who have been through the fire," he added, "will come out on top with their flags flying."

"And the presence of God makes all the difference," the Rev. Newton said.

"With God," the Rev. Newton concluded, "we think not of slippers and smoking jackets but of a strong fort on the top of a hill or of a soldier ready for combat....

"With God, we may be comfortable in any kind of tribulation. God provides His strength that He may abide with us forever."

Community Reports

Greenville

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER

GREENVILLE--Several weeks ago when the movement came to Greenville, civil rights worker R. B. Cottonreader could not get a church in which to hold the mass meetings.

So he attended a Negro public park and he got up to address a large number of Negro teen-agers. He was stopped by a colored policeman, I. V. Jones. Cottonreader referred to this as being the launching pad of the movement.

After several requests for a church--all refused--Cottonreader began having meetings under a chinaberry tree located at 323 Perdue St., the home of Robert Brown.

After several meetings under the tree, the doors of the Mt. Idy Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Roy Gandy is pastor, were opened.

Now after joint meetings of Greenville and Georgiana Negroes at the Mt. Idy Church, the doors of the Jerusalem Baptist Chruch have been opened to the breezes of freedom.

Now that meetings are within God's walls, people are beginning to ask when there will be another meeting under the chinaberry tree.

Through the help of civil rights workers Richard Krushnic, Janet Wolfe and Pam Maasner, of Denver, Col., Cottonreader is trying to work out that problem.

Yet Albert Turner, an executive in the movement, does not like the idea of meeting under the tree; he says all mass meetings should be in a church.

Still, the hearts of the people want to return up to the chinaberry tree because they still feel the joy of freedom in the air beneath this particular tree.

Montgomery

BY VICTOIRE BRADFORD

MONTGOMERY--A nation-wide, federally-sponsored program is being carried out in many areas of Montgomery this summer. The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), located in Washington, D.C., deserves an ovation for the eight-week summer Headstart program.

The Headstart program is designed for children of pre-school age (about 5 or 6), whose families' annual income is $3,000 or less. The OEO furnishes 90 per cent of the cost of operating the school, and the local sponsor is responsible for the other 10 per cent.

There are approximately 25 Headstart schools in the Montgomery area. This week the SOUTHERN COURIER spotlights the Headstart program sponsored by the Beta Nu Omega chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority with Mrs. Collie Warren, basileus. This school is located in the Cleveland Ave. branch YMCA.

45 ENROLLED

Forty-five children are enrolled in this school under the direction of Mrs. T. L. Robinson. It has a staff consisting of four teachers (all of whom are college graduates). They are Mrs. Rosalind Howard, Miss Betty Dardin, Manuel Warren (physical director), and Lionel Garnier (associate director of the school).

Beginning at 8:30 a.m., differentactivities are carried out at specific times during the morning, until noon.

The children engage in a wide variety of activities: in and out of door play, story hours, record playing, lunch, the use of the gym for physical exercises, finger painting, and, fortunately, the use of the swimming pool once a week.

Among the other locations of the Headstart program are Lily Baptist, Macedonia, Holt St., Day St. and Mt. Zion AME Zion churches.

Hats off to all of these schools and their sponsors for the wonderful job they are doing socially, educationally, morally, spiritually and physically with the Headstart projects in the city of Montgomery.

Eutaw

BY SHIRLEY WHITE

EUTAW--Last Monday, 360 demonstrators marched downtown to the Courthouse in Eutaw, and sat on the courthouse lawn.

The first reason was to express with their bodies their solid determination to boycott, picket and otherwise protest until their petition is recognized.

The second was to protest the delays in registering prospective voters; the third to show concern for the voting bill now stalled in Congress, and the fourth, to show solidarity with the people of Greensboro, who were unjustly attacked and beaten.

Hale Drops Test After Marches

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

GREENSBORO--The Hale County Board of Registrars agreed to drop its literacy test, after a weekend of "nonviolent" demonstrations that ended in a fight, a wild chase, shooting and two church burnings.

After the board dropped the test, 110 Negroes were processed when they came to the courthouse Monday to register to vote.

A U.S. Justice Department spokesman said he wasn't sure whether the weekend's demonstrations convinced the registrars to drop the test:

"What kind of pressure made them do it, I don't know."

Earlier, Negroes were "talking violent" here. The Rev. Arthur Days, leader of the local civil rights group, said it was getting harder and harder to tell people "to turn the other cheek."

The trouble began in Greensboro last Friday afternoon, after Negro youths spent the morning picketing the stores downtown.

The youths had decided to march over to the Hale County courthouse to pray and deliver a protest to Mayor William Christian. When they arrived, a fight brokeouton the courthouse steps between them and five men wearing Ku Klux Klan signs.

Ivory Hamilton, 15, had his shirt torn right off his back and was cut by a knife during the scuffle.

Police chased the demonstrators from the courthouse steps. The youths ran for their headquarters at St. Matthew's AME Church. The young Negroes pushed over garbage cans and threw bricks at the police.

Just before the youths reached the church, an unidentified policeman emptied his gun in the direction of the group. Jesse Briggens, 18, said that pieces from one of the bullets hit him in the arm.

A spokesman at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma said that X-rays did not show any "foreign bodies" in the arm. Briggens was treated for "superficial abrasions" and released.

Saturday the youths resumed their picketing downtown. That night two Negro churches in Hale County were burned to the ground.

Both the St. Mark AME and the Elwood AME Zion churches were completely destroyed. State and county officials said they were investigating the burnings.

Oakwood Gets Grant

HUNTSVILLE--Oakwood College has received $7,924 from the United Negro College Fund.

The college will use the money for operating expenses and for its scholarship program.

The Fund recently gave a total of $350,000 to 33 member colleges and universities.

The colleges and universities that belong to the Fund provide an education for 30,000 students in 11 Southern states.

In all, the Fund has distributed $40,000,000 to its member colleges.

Sports Corner

Yankees Top All-Stars, 4-3, In Southern League Game

BY PETER WESTOVER

COLUMBUS, Ga.--Displaying big league excitment but Class D hitting, the Southern League's AA All-Stars lost to the league-leading Columbus Yankees, 4 to 3, this week. Columbus got into the All-Star game Monday night by leading the league on July 11. They've been playing like young New York Mets for the past week, though, and have dropped into a first-place tie with the Asheville Tourists.

Columbus and Asheville are only three games up on Lynchburg's defending champions, and the rest of the season should see some tense baseball.

The Yanks' All-Star victory might mean they are on their way again, but they should remember what happened to Birmingham last year.

The Barons took the All-Star contest last year, 7 to 2, but then suddenly dropped out of the pennant race.

The starting line-up for the All-Stars had a distinct North Carolina flavor, as Asheville and Charlotte each placed three men on the team.

4,091 WATCH

The crowd of 4,091 saw little from the rest of the league, including Lynchburg's White Sox, last year's pennant winners and pre-season favorites this year.

The hurling Columbus ace Rich Beck and

the great clutch play of young second baseman Roy White were nearly all the Yanks needed to beat the Stars.

But the Stars got a serious threat going in the ninth inning, and Columbus needed reliever Gil Downs to put out the fire.

Downs, who replaced Fred Chambers for Columbus with two on and no outs in the ninth, allowed the Stars' third run on a wild pitch. But then he closed the door on any more scoring.

With Charlotte's Ron Clark on third and the Yankees still leading 4 to 3, Duane Josephson of Asheville slammed a quick bounder to White.

White scooped it up on the dead run and fired a perfect side-arm strike to the plate to get Clark.

GROUND OUT

Downs ended the game by getting Wayne Comer of Montgomery to ground out.

Columbus has an easier schedule than Asheville for the rest of the season, with almost two dozen home games still to go.

The Yanks are really drawing crowds, too. But Montgomery's Rebels, cooling off in the cellar, are still hoping to see fans instead of relatives in the bleachers.

The owner of the Birmingham club, unable to feed his family on the income from just 200 fans a night, is trying to sell the whole outfit, including the ball park, for a mere $500,000.

Maybe somebody from Alabama will make a serious run for the pennant some year, but this isn't the year.

Audience Hears Some Fine Rock

BY PRINCELLA HOWARD

MONTGOMERY--What's a-happening, baby? This I wanted to know when an integrated carload of SNCC workers were turned around as we attempted to enter the rock 'n' roll show last Sunday at the State Coliseum.

But I proceeded to enter the main auditorium. It was immediately interesting to observe the big Confederate flag hoisted at the rear of the stadium and, flying directly over the stage, a big flag of the state of Alabama.

Wondering what did happen? Well, it all began when Otis Redding's band appeared and sounded off on number after number.

There was no question what was a-happening when Joe Tex came on strong.

But when he finished working with his mike and his million-seller, "You Had Better Hold on to What You've Got" everyone was fresh out of tears.

Then it happened, Otis Redding came on and shouted, and screamed, and clapped, and ascended to the blue. The audience reached a point of no return when he ended the show with "I've Been Loving You Too Long to Stop Now."

By the time he told his story of how he loved her, 1,000 times, the question was not what's a-happening, baby, but rather what didn't happen?

Police Guard Demonstrators

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of the stores employs Negro salespeople.

State police--as many as 400--and city officers stand guard while picketers and marchers demonstrate. Mnay of the police are armed with submachine guns.

A sizeable crowd of hecklers comes out each day to taunt the demonstrators. Only recently, police have attempted to disperse the crowds of whites gathered near the pickets and along the parade route.

About half the marches have reached city hall. Under Judge Christenberry's July 10 order, police are allowed to halt a march if they feel it is a serious danger to public safety.

The police have often stopped marches because of this, and each time the Negroes have agreed to turn around.

Robert Hicks, vice-president of the Bogalusa Voters League, says he feels police action has been unconstitutional in some instances. Hicks warned that in the future Negroes may not always turn back when asked.

The Voters League has turned down Louisiana Governor John McKeithen's request to stop public demonstration for 30 days.

Mayor Cutrer backed the proposal, saying he wanted to "get our problems out of the streets and onto the conference table."

Negro leaders say they negotiated with the mayor for more than a year without any significant progress before civil rights activity was stepped up here in January.

The Bogalusa situation is also complicated by the presence of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, a group of Negroes who carry guns to defend other Negroes and civil rights workers.

Gov. McKeithen once said he would disarm the Deacons, but he has done nothing about them since then. One white man has been shot during the demonstrations.

The situation is tense because there are a lot of whites who also carry guns.

The Doctor Says: Milk for Your Baby

BY WILLIAM W. STEWART
M.D., F.A.C.O.G.

DEAR DOCTOR, I have a new baby. What should I feed him and how often?

YEARS AGO this question would never have come up, since the number of foods that could be given to an infant was limited. But today a variety of baby foods is available, including several kinds of milk.

The one food that is plentiful, easy to obtain, and very nourishing for the baby is the mother's own breast milk. Breast milk was once considered a luxury. Today some countries still have "wet nurses" and breast milk "banks."

The advantage of breast milk is that it does not have to be warmed, sterilized or bottled. There are no containers to wash or complicated formulas to try to remember. Just remember that breast milk was made for babies, while cows' milk was made for calves.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with feeding your baby with a formula made with cows' milk. A formula is especially useful for working mothers who must be away from their babies. Many companies are now making formulas that are very similar to natural milk and even contain certain added improvements.

In addition, some formulas are being produced from "artificial milk" and contain peanut or soybean products. These are special formulas, and are generally used for infants unable to take regular cows' milk.

No matter what kind of milk you use, remember to sterilize it before giving it to your baby. Also make sure that the water which you use in mixing is pure.

While milk is the most complete food for a new-born baby, it does lack certain things which must be added to the baby's diet for good health. These are mainly Vitamin C, Vitamin D, and iron. Orange juice is a good source of Vitamin C, to prevent scurvy. Vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin, has usually already been added to pasteurized cows' milk.

But to make sure that your baby gets enough vitamins, most doctors suggest giving him vitamin drops in addition to his food. We like to make sure that the drops contain flouride, as well as the regular vitamins. Dentists say that this will prevent cavities in the teeth. For this reason, even pregnant women should take vitamin drops.

Solid foods, like cereal, fruit, vegetables, and meat, will give your child enough iron, and assure that he gets a well-rounded diet. Doctors agree that babies should start getting solid foods sometime during the first few months after birth, but they disagree exactly when. You should aks your own doctor when your child should begin solid foods, and which ones to give him.

Years ago, doctors used to give mothers a strict schedule about when to feed their babies. Nowadays, however, most of us agree that you should feed your child when he is hungry. By the end of the first month, most infants have established their own, fairly definite schedule.

Mosses Phones

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

summer, at a cost of $7,000.

The expanded switchboard and new transmission plant for service in the Mosses area would cost $18,000, Powell estimated.

Powell said the Rural Telephone Administration told him it would take ten years to break even on his investment, and 20 years beofre the business would draw an income "that would amount to anything."

With these small returns Powell would also have trouble getting a business loan to pay for the new plant and equipment, he said.

At the end of three years he would have to pay back all the money he borrowed, he said, although he would not be getting very much money from the business.

In spite of these problems, Powell will start stringing wires this summer. "I'll get to some of them this year," he promised.

But it still will be a long time for those communities west and north of Beechwood.

Church Scuffle

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Taylor has said that "appropriate action will be taken next Sunday."

He said he did not know whether state troopers would be called in, but admitted:

"It has been discussed within the department."

On Saturday before the violence, TIAL sponsored a mass meeting in Tuskegee's public square.

Leaders of TIAL and SNCC spoke to a crowd of 300, and then presented a petition to Mayor Keever. The petition asked for "more effective leadership" from the city council.

The demonstrators at the mass meeting listened to the speeches, prayed, and sang freedom songs, with no serious disturbances.

Three Negroes sitting in front of City Hall did have to take a ten-minute shower of peanut shells from a group of whites, however.

Charles Sherrod, SNCC field secretary from Albany, Ga., said there should be more Negro candidates for Tuskegee town offices.

"Those white people don't believe us, he said. "They think we want to get into office and do the same things they done to us."

Brewster

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of demonstrations."

It took only 12 hours for 300 Anniston citizens to raise a $20,000 reward to spur the hunt for Brewster's killers. Government and civic leaders used a telephone campaign to get the money.

(Gov. George Wallace later announced that the state was offering a $1,000 reward.)

An advertisement in Annistons' Sunday paper said in part:

"We as a community are determined that those who advocated and commit secret acts of violence will not control this community.

"We are determined to fight with the weapons of law to retain the dignity of this community and punish those who struck down a respectable and industrious citizen."

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