

NEWS LETTER

MARCH 15, 1961

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THE MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.
NEW OFFICE ADDRESS -----> 712 DORSEY STREET <----- NOTE NEW ADDRESS
MONTGOMERY 8, ALABAMA

REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY, PRES. - REV. S. S. SEAY, ASST. TO THE PRES.
MRS. HAZEL GREGORY, OFFICE SECRETARY

PLEASE READ ALL OF THE FOLLOWING TOPICS IN YOUR NEWSLETTER:

- I. PROPERTY OF ALABAMA NEGRO LEADERS IS BEING TAKEN.
- II. M. I. A. MOVES TO NEW LOCATION, 712 DORSEY STREET.
- III. REV. S. S. SEAY, SR. RESIGNS AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.
- IV. M. I. A. LAUNCHES MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.
- V. M. I. A. Begins PROGRAM OF ADULT EDUCATION.
- VI. OUR LEGAL STRUGGLE
- VII. REGISTRATION AND VOTING
- VIII. "THE WAR OF NERVES" BY REV. S. S. SEAY, SR.
- IX. THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS: "IS THE PRICE OF FREEDOM TOO HIGH?"
- X. THE BUDGET OF THE M. I. A., AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS, AND MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PROPERTY OF ALABAMA NEGRO LEADERS IS BEING TAKEN

BECAUSE THEIR NAMES WERE ATTACHED TO AN AD WHICH APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES WHICH SOLICITED FUNDS FOR THE DEFENSE OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WHEN HE WAS BEING ACCUSED OF PERJURY IN CONNECTION WITH THE FILING OF HIS INCOME TAX, OUR ALABAMA NEGRO LEADERS, THE REVERENDS RALPH D. ABERNATHY, PRESIDENT OF THE MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION; S. S. SEAY, SR., EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE M. I. A.; F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE ALABAMA CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, BIRMINGHAM; AND J. E. LOWERY, PRESIDENT OF THE ALABAMA CIVIC AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION, MOBILE, ARE ALL BEING SUED ALONG WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES BY MONTGOMERY CITY OFFICIALS AND THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA FOR A TOTAL SUM OF TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS. TWO OF THESE CASES HAVE ALREADY BEEN TRIED IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY WITH JUDGE WALTER B. JONES PRESIDING. JUDGE JONES HAS SERVED ON THE BENCH FOR APPROXIMATELY FORTY YEARS AND HE WRITES A WEEKLY COLUMN, "OFF THE BENCH," IN THE LOCAL MORNING DAILY NEWSPAPER, THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER. IN BOTH OF THE CASES ALREADY TRIED, AN ALL WHITE JURY (MANY OF THEM WEARING BEARDS AS A PART OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR) AWARDED EACH OF THE PLAINTIFFS THEIR REQUESTED \$500,000.00 FOR DAMAGES. THE FIRST CASE WAS BROUGHT BY MR. L. B. SULLIVAN, POLICE COMMISSIONER OF OUR CITY AND THE SECOND CASE WAS BROUGHT BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY, MR. EARL JAMES. BOTH OF THESE MEN RECEIVED THE NEGRO VOTE DURING THE PAST CITY ELECTION. THIS WAS AN EFFORT TO REMOVE FROM OFFICE THE INDIVIDUALS WHO HELD THESE POSITIONS DURING THE BUS PROTEST. IT APPEARS THAT WE "JUMPED FROM THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE." THE OTHER CITY COMMISSIONER'S CASE, MR. FRANK PARKS, WILL COME UP IN THE NEXT TERM OF COURT. HE IS ASKING FOR A HALF MILLION DOLLARS FOR DAMAGES, ALSO. GOVERNOR JOHN PATTERSON IS SUING FOR ONE MILLION DOLLARS AND HIS CASE WILL BE HEARD IN A FUTURE TERM OF COURT. ALREADY, THE SEGREGATIONISTS HAVE WON ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN JUDGEMENTS AND A MILLION AND ONE-HALF IS STILL PENDING. BUT IF THE PAST ACTIONS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY JURIES ARE ANY INDICATIONS, THE OTHER SEGREGATIONISTS WILL WIN THEIR JUDGEMENTS ALSO.

THESE CASES ARE BEING APPEALED AND WILL BE TAKEN TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IF NECESSARY. HOWEVER, THE ONLY THING THAT WOULD PREVENT THEM FROM TAKING WHAT-EVER THEY FIND BELONGING TO THESE MEN WOULD BE THE POSTING OF SUPERSEDEAS BONDS (TWICE THE JUDGEMENTS). WE CANNOT POSSIBLY RAISE ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR BONDS FOR EACH OF THE CITY COMMISSIONER'S CASE AND TWO MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CASE. ALL TOTAL THERE IS A NEED OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS FOR BONDS ALONE. THE NEW YORK TIMES CAN POST BOND, BUT THEY WILL NOT PERMIT THEIR BOND TO COVER THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS. AS A RESULT, THE CARS OF THESE MINISTERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND THEIR PROPERTY IS SCHEDULED TO BE SOLD. ALREADY THEY HAVE TAKEN CARS BELONGING TO THE REVERENDS ABERNATHY, SHUTTLESWORTH, AND LOWERY. THEY HAVE ATTACHED A LOT BELONGING TO REV. AND MRS. SEAY, SR. THE TUSKEGEE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOANS ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN GARNISHEED FOR ANY FUNDS WHICH THESE MEN MAY HAVE ON DEPOSIT OR IN SAVINGS THERE. ALSO, THE M. I. A. HAS BEEN GARNISHEED FOR ANY SALARIES, DEBTS, OR CONTRIBUTIONS THE ORGANIZATION MAY PAY EITHER OF THESE MEN. BUT MOST

(OVER)

SHOCKING HAS BEEN THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE POSTED THE SALE OF REV. ABERNATHY'S EQUITY IN 300 ACRES OF FARM LAND ON WHICH FOUR NEW MODERN HOMES HAVE BEEN BUILT IN RECENT YEARS. HIS FATHER AND MOTHER (BOTH NOW DEAD) WORKED HARD TO BUY THIS FARM AND THEY LEFT IT TO THEIR TWELVE CHILDREN. THE SALE DATE FOR THIS PROPERTY IS SET FOR MARCH 20. REV. ABERNATHY HAS SAID, "PERSONALLY, I AM PREPARED FOR ANYTHING. I HAVE SEEN MY HOME AND CHURCH BOMBED, MY BODY HAS BEEN ATTACKED AND MY CHARACTER ASSIGNED. MY WIFE AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN HUMILIATED AND MY VERY LIFE HAS BEEN THREATENED. THROUGH ALL OF THIS I HAVE KEPT THE FAITH, LOVED MY PERSECUTORS, AND SOUGHT TO REMAIN NON-VIOLENT IN WORDS, DEEDS, AND SPIRIT. AND NOW, THEY HAVE TAKEN OUR FAMILY CAR AND SOLD MY EQUITY IN IT TO A WHITE MAN WHO DROVE IT AWAY WITHOUT ANY REGARDS FOR THE ONE HALF INTEREST IN THE CAR WHICH MY WIFE OWNS. I AM PREPARED TO SUFFER ALL OF THIS. BUT I NEED STRENGTH TO STAND BY AND SEE THE LIFE EARNINGS OF MY DEAR MOTHER AND FATHER; THE SYMBOL OF THEIR LABORS, SWEAT, BLOOD AND TEARS, SOLD INTO THE HANDS OF PEOPLE WHO PAID THEM HALF WAGES AND DENIED THEM THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL AND GOD GIVEN RIGHTS. I AM PREPARED TO LOSE MY PART IN IT, BUT I AM NOT PREPARED TO SEE MY INNOCENT ELEVEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS LOSE THEIRS. PRAY WITH ME THAT GOD WILL MAKE A WAY SO MY SHARE CAN BE "BOUGHT IN" FOR MY THREE LITTLE CHILDREN; AND IF THIS CANNOT BE THE CASE, THEN PRAY THAT I MAY HAVE STRENGTH TO KEEP THE FAITH!"

WE UNDERSTAND THAT WHEN THESE CASES ARE WON ON APPEAL, THEN ALL THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THESE MEN MUST BE RETURNED. (WE HOPE TO APPEAL THESE CASES ALL THE WAY TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, IF NECESSARY.) BUT THIS WILL TAKE SOME TIME, POSSIBLY TWO OR THREE YEARS. AND IN THE MEANTIME, THESE MEN CAN BE CONTINUALLY HARRASSED. YOUR HELP IS NEEDED AND WELCOMED. THE LOCAL GROUPS ARE TRYING TO REPLACE THEIR CARS AND HELP IN THESE CRISES. MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 13, IS SET ASIDE FOR RALPH ABERNATHY. PLEASE MAKE YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE TO HIS WIFE, MRS. JUANITA J. ABERNATHY OR TO THE M. I. A. AND SO DESIGNATE IT. MR. R. D. NESBITT, DIRECTOR OF FINANCES FOR THE M. I. A. SAYS, "WE MUST BUY A CAR FOR THE USE OF OUR PRESIDENT. HE LOST HIS CAR BECAUSE OF US. CAN WE FAIL ONE WHO HAS NEVER FAILED US?"

THAT YOU MAY KNOW

THE FOUR MINISTERS INVOLVED IN THESE CASES HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE AD WHICH APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES. THEIR NAMES WERE PLACED ON THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., BUT THEY DID NOT CONTRIBUTE ANY INFORMATION NOR WERE THEY AWARE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE AD THAT GAVE RISE TO THE SUIT. ONE OF THE THREE WRITERS OF THE AD GAVE THIS TESTIMONY IN COURT. ALSO, HE TESTIFIED THAT THEY DID NOT GET PERMISSION FROM THE MINISTERS TO AFFIX THEIR NAMES. OFFICIALS FOR THE NEWSPAPER ALSO TESTIFIED THAT THE PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF THESE MINISTERS' NAMES WAS NOT SECURED. BUT APPARENTLY, THIS WAS NOT ENOUGH TO CONVINCE THE JURORS.

THIS NOW FAMOUS AD WAS PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND IT WAS SIGNED BY SIXTY OR MORE OUTSTANDING PERSONS INCLUDING MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, MR. CLARENCE PICKETT, MR. HARRY BELAFONTE, MR. NAT KING COLE, JUDGE HENRY PACE ALEXANDER, AND MANY OTHER OUTSTANDING AMERICANS, TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. BUT ALABAMA OFFICIALS HAVE NOT BROUGHT SUITS AGAINST ANY OF THOSE PERSONS. THE AD SOUGHT TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH AS A RESULT OF THE STUDENT SIT-INS, ETC. THE OFFICIALS OF OUR CITY AND THE GOVERNOR OF OUR STATE SAY THAT THE DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS IN MONTGOMERY AND AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE WERE FALSE AND THAT THEY WERE DAMAGED TO THE TOTAL TUNE OF TWO AND ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS. UP TO THIS POINT, THE JURIES HAVE UNDOUBTEDLY BELIEVED THEM.

BUT WE KNOW THAT THESE, "PRESSURE MOVES," ARE A PART OF A GRAND STRATEGY TO SILENCE THE LEADERSHIP IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM. BUT THIS IS A MOVEMENT THAT HAS TAKEN ROOTS WHEREVER THE HEAVY HANDS OF THE OPPRESSORS HAVE BEEN RESTING FOR MANY "WEARY YEARS." AS FOR THE LEADERS IN THE DEEP SOUTH, THEIR MESSAGE TO THE WAITING AND WATCHING WORLD IS WHAT SHOLEM ASH MAKES THE APOSTLE PAUL SAY: "WE SUFFER ON ALL SIDES, BUT WE ARE NOT IN FEAR; WE ARE IN NEED, BUT WE DO NOT DESPAIR; WE ARE PURSUED, BUT WE ARE NOT ABANDONED; WE ARE BEATEN, BUT NOT LOST."

NEW LOCATION FOR THE M. I. A.

THE M. I. A. HAS MOVED ITS OFFICE TO A NEW LOCATION. THE NEW ADDRESS IS:
712 DORSEY STREET
MONTGOMERY 8, ALABAMA

PLEASE USE THIS NEW ADDRESS IN ALL OF YOUR CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ORGANIZATION. THE M. I. A. IS ATTEMPTING TO SAVE AND REBUILD ONE OF THE CONDEMNED NURSING HOMES OF THE CITY. OUR OFFICE IS NOW SITUATED IN ONE WING OF AN OLD NURSING HOME WHICH WE HAVE HAD TO REPAIR, INCLUDING REWIRING. MRS. MATTIE SCOTT, THE OWNER OF THIS BUILDING, HAS BEEN AND STILL IS ONE OF THE FOREMOST CITIZENS OF THIS COMMUNITY. SHE TAKES A LEADING ROLE IN EVERY COMMUNITY PROGRAM. SHE WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PETITIONERS IN THE CASE TO DESEGREGATE OUR PUBLIC PARKS. SHE WAS AMONG THE

PIONEERS IN THE BUS PROTEST WHEN A FREEDOM FIGHTER SAID, "MY FEET ARE TIRED, BUT MY SOUL IS RESTING." THE FIRST MOVE ON THE PART OF THE AUTHORITIES WAS TO CONDEMN HER PRIVATE HOSPITAL AND FORCE HER TO CONVERT IT INTO A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM. SOON AFTER, SHE WAS FORCED TO MORTGAGE IT SO SHE COULD MAKE CERTAIN REPAIRS AND PURCHASE THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT TO KEEP HER DOORS OPENED. SOON AFTER THIS WAS DONE, THEY CONDEMNED HER NURSING HOME, THEREBY CUTTING OFF THE RESOURCES BY WHICH SHE HAD TO MEET THE MONTHLY NOTES ON HER MORTGAGE. BUT BEFORE SHE PERMITTED THE WHITE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE TO MOVE IN AND TAKE THE PROPERTY OVER, SHE MADE AN APPEAL TO THE M. I. A. FOR HELP. IN KEEPING WITH THE PURPOSE OF OUR ORGANIZATION, THE IMPROVEMENT OF MONTGOMERY, THE M. I. A. BEGAN PAYING THE MONTHLY NOTES AND UP TO THIS POINT WE HAVE SAVED THIS NEGRO PROPERTY, AS WELL AS THIS BATTLE SCARED AND FAITHFUL SOLDIER OF THE CROSS WHO HAD INVESTED HER LIFE'S WORK IN THIS INSTITUTION. BEFORE THE YEAR IS OVER, WE HOPE TO PAY OFF THE REMAINING \$4,000.00 AND THEN BE FREE TO BEGIN REBUILDING AN A-CLASS NURSING HOME WHICH IS SO GREATLY NEEDED IN THIS COMMUNITY.

RELIEF

THE M. I. A. IS BEING CALLED UPON TO AID MANY DESTITUTE INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WHO FOR ONE REASON OR THE OTHER FAIL TO GET HELP FROM THE SOCIAL AGENCIES OF THE COMMUNITY. MANY OF THESE PEOPLE GAVE THEIR USEFUL DAYS TO FARM LIFE. NO LONGER NEEDED ON THE FARM, THEY HAVE FOUND THEIR WAY INTO URBAN CENTERS. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PROTEST, RED TAPE HAS PREVENTED MANY OF THEM FROM QUALIFYING FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE. NO LONGER WILL THE "GOOD WHITE FOLKS" SAY A GOOD WORD AND GET THEM ON RELIEF, PENSION, OR WELFARE BECAUSE THEY HAVE FAITH IN NEGRO "AGITATORS" WHO ADVOCATE FREEDOM AND HAVE "GOTTEN OUT OF THEIR PLACES." THEY COME TO THE OFFICE OF THE M. I. A. PLEADING FOR HELP. WHEN THEY ARE TOLD TO GO TO THE WELFARE, THEY ANSWER, "I HAVE BEEN THERE ALREADY, AND THEY TOLD ME TO GO AND ASK KING AND ABERNATHY FOR HELP SINCE WE BELIEVE IN THEM MORE THAN WE DO IN THE WHITE FOLKS." WITH A NEW NURSING HOME, WE WILL REALLY BE ABLE TO MEET A HUMAN NEED IN THIS COMMUNITY. THE CHURCHES OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, HAVE AIDED US GREATLY BY SENDING CLOTHING. BUT THERE IS STILL AN URGENT NEED FOR FOOD AND MONEY FOR HOUSE RENT. PLEASE SEND NON-PERISHABLE FOOD AS WELL AS FUNDS FOR RELIEF.

OFFICIALS RESIGN

THE REV. S. S. SEAY, SR. HAS RESIGNED AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE M. I. A. THE BOARD ACCEPTED HIS RESIGNATION WITH DEEP REGRET ON FEBRUARY 4. THE REV. H. H. HUBBARD, PASTOR OF OUR LARGEST NEGRO CONGREGATION, BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, AND WHO IS ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF THE MOVEMENT HAS ALSO VOLUNTARILY RESIGNED AS TREASURER, EFFECTIVE AS OF MARCH 1. BOTH OF THESE MEN EXPRESSED THE DESIRE TO SEE THE FUNDS OF THE M. I. A. USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE MAJOR PURPOSES AND PROGRAM OF THE ORGANIZATION, WITH LITTLE OR NO FUNDS TO BE USED FOR SALARIES IN LIGHT OF OUR MEAGER FINANCIAL RESOURCES. THEY PLEDGED TO THE M. I. A. THEIR CONTINUED GOODWILL AND GENUINE CO-OPERATION, AGREEING TO DO JUST AS MUCH WORK WITHOUT SALARIES. THE BOARD RELUCTANTLY ACCEPTED THE TREASURER'S RESIGNATION ALSO, AND THEN COMBINED THE OFFICE WITH THAT OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, PERMITTING MRS. ERNA A. DUNGEE, THE WIFE OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN, TO FILL THE POSITION. MRS. DUNGEE HAS BEEN FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE M. I. A. FROM ITS ORGANIZATION ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1955. SHE HAS BEEN AN OFFICER LONGER THAN ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE M. I. A. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESIGNATIONS OF REVERENDS SEAY AND HUBBARD IS UNDERSTANDABLE. THEIR LOYALTY TO THE M. I. A. AND THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM REMAIN UNSHAKEN. PRESIDENT ABERNATHY WAS LOUD IN HIS PRAISE AND THANKS FOR THE EXCELLENT QUALITY OF THEIR WORK AND THEIR UNSELFISH DEVOTION TO DUTY. THERE WERE UNANIMOUS CRIES OF "AMEN, AMEN."

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IS ON, NOW!!!

HAVE YOU TAKEN OUT A MEMBERSHIP IN THE M. I. A. FOR 1961? IF NOT, PLEASE DO SO TODAY. THE MEMBERSHIP FEE FOR ADULTS IS \$2.00, \$5.00, AND \$10.00 OR MORE. YOUTH (UNDER 17) MEMBERSHIP FEE IS \$.50 OR MORE. ORGANIZATIONS ARE ASKED TO GIVE \$50.00 OR MORE. PLEASE CHOOSE YOUR CLASS AND MAIL YOUR FEE TODAY. YOU WILL RECEIVE YOUR MEMBERSHIP CARD BY RETURN MAIL. WON'T YOU BUY ONE AND THEN SELL SOME? THE REV. WILLIAM F. MACK OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, HAS SOLD MORE THAN FIFTY M. I. A. MEMBERSHIPS IN HIS CHURCH ALONE. IF WE ARE TO SURVIVE HERE IN THE SOUTH, WE MUST HAVE SOME FRIENDS WHO WILL VOLUNTEER AND CANVASS THEIR CHURCHES, CLUBS, FRATERNITIES, EASTERN STAR CHAPTERS, LODGES, NEIGHBORHOODS, ETC. FOR M. I. A. MEMBERSHIPS AND MAIL THEM DIRECTLY TO OUR OFFICE.

THE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN IS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE REV. MATHEW PETWAY, PASTOR, EBENEZER A. M. E. ZION CHURCH. IN THIS CONNECTION, THERE IS BEING SPONSORED A PIONEERS' NIGHT. THE COMMITTEE IS BRINGING BACK TO THE CITY MRS. ROSA PARKS, REV. E. N. FRENCH, REV. J. W. HAYES, AND OTHERS WHO ONCE WERE HERE, BUT WHO HAVE DEPARTED FROM THE CITY SINCE THE BUS PROTEST. DR. M. L. KING, SR. WILL CLOSE THIS DRIVE ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 26.

(OVER)

THE MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN SAYS THE FOLLOWING: "THE MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION IS CONTINUING ITS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. IT IS A SOURCE OF SATISFACTION TO KNOW THAT YOU HAVE BEEN WITH US THROUGH ALL OF THE STRUGGLES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, AND IT IS OUR HOPE THAT YOU WILL NOT LET US DOWN NOW.

"WE ARE COMPELLED TO BELIEVE THAT YOU ARE STILL WITH US BECAUSE OF YOUR LOYAL SUPPORT, BUT LET US PUT FORTH A SPECIAL EFFORT IN THIS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE SO AS TO ENCOURAGE OUR LEADERS WHO ARE SORELY OPPRESSED BY THE FORCES OF EVIL NOW EXISTING IN OUR CITY.

"THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE IS HEREBY CALLING UPON YOU TO RENEW YOUR STRENGTH, YOUR EFFORT, AND BY ALL MEANS, YOUR MEMBERSHIP, IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO."

"OUR SLOGAN IS 'BUY ONE, SELL ONE.' IT IS OUR HOPE TO HAVE AT LEAST 5,000 PEOPLE REGISTER AND BECOME MEMBERS OF THE MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION IN 1961."

SIGNED: MATHEW PETWAY

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM

RALPH ABERNATHY SAYS AND FIRMLY BELIEVES THAT, "WE MUST WORK ON TWO FRONTS AT THE SAME TIME. WE MUST FIGHT TO BREAK DOWN THE WALLS OF SEGREGATION; AND ON THE OTHER HAND, WE MUST STRIVE TO PREPARE OUR PEOPLE TO ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF FIRST CLASS CITIZENS. FOR WITH EVERY PRIVILEGE, THERE GOES A CORRESPONDING RESPONSIBILITY." WITH THIS PHILOSOPHY, HE RECOMMENDED THAT WE OPEN AN ADULT SCHOOL AS A PART OF THE PROGRAM OF THE M. I. A. WHEN THE QUESTION WAS ASKED, "WHERE WILL THE MONEY FOR SUCH A PROGRAM COME FROM?" PRESIDENT ABERNATHY SMILED AND SAID, "FROM THE LORD, OF COURSE. HE SAID THAT IF WE WOULD MAKE ONE STEP, THEN HE WOULD MAKE TWO. WE CANNOT COMPLAIN UNTIL WE HAVE AT LEAST MADE OUR STEP." WITH HIS STUBBORN DETERMINATION, WITHOUT A CENT IN THE TREASURY FOR THAT PURPOSE, HE INSISTED THAT REV. SEAY INVITE MRS. SEPTIMA CLARK, DIRECTOR OF ADULT EDUCATION OF HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE, TO COME TO MONTGOMERY AND OBSERVE THE SITUATION AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SCHOOL. IN THE MEANTIME HE SECURED THE SERVICES OF SOME DEDICATED WOMEN IN THE COMMUNITY. THEY PLEDGED THEIR SUPPORT. AFTER MRS. CLARK ARRIVED IN OUR CITY AND HAD OBSERVED THE M. I. A. WEEKLY MASS MEETING, HELD CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT ABERNATHY AND FORMER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY SEAY, AND MET IN CONFERENCE WITH THE PROPOSED WORKERS, SHE THEN RECOMMENDED THAT THE WORKERS ATTEND A TRAINING INSTITUTE AT HIGHLANDER. THE BAGS WERE SOON PACKED AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL, A PROMINENT CITIZEN, DISTINGUISHED CLUB WOMAN, FREEDOM FIGHTER AND WIDOW OF A LATE OUTSTANDING DENTIST, MRS. A. W. WEST, SR., WAS LEADING A DELEGATION TO THE TRAINING INSTITUTE. ALSO, THERE WAS WITH THE GROUP THE PRESIDENT'S LOVELY AND CHARMING WIFE, MRS. JUANITA J. ABERNATHY, A FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER WHO GAVE UP TEACHING TO MOTHER HER THREE CHILDREN AND WHO NOW WOULD NOT BE HIRED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BY AN ALABAMA SCHOOL BOARD BECAUSE OF HER HUSBAND'S STAND FOR FREEDOM AND THAT OF HER VERY OWN. FOR MRS. ABERNATHY'S COURAGEOUS STAND FOR FREEDOM IS KNOWN VERY WELL IN THIS COMMUNITY. OTHER PERSONS INCLUDED MRS. BERTHA WEST WILLIAMS, A RETIRED SCHOOL PRINCIPAL; MRS. NAOMIA MOORE, A RETIRED SCHOOL TEACHER, AND MRS. BERTHA HOWARD, THE YOUTHFUL WIFE OF A LOCAL BUSINESSMAN. REV. SEAY BEGGED THE FUNDS TO FINANCE THE TRIP FROM ANOTHER ORGANIZATION. AFTER A FULL WEEK OF TRAINING, THESE WORKERS RETURNED TO MONTGOMERY GREATLY INSPIRED AND OPENED THE FIRST CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL ON MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 27, WITH NO FUNDS, NO SALARIES, AND NO MATERIAL; THEY ONLY HAD SOME PEOPLE WHO WANTED TO LEARN TO READ, WRITE, AND WORK SOME ARITHMETIC. ALSO, THEY HAD PLENTY OF FAITH. THIS ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE LITERACY EFFICIENCY OF THOSE WHO DESIRE TO QUALIFY AS VOTERS AND TO BE INFORMED IN OTHER AREAS OF FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP. COURSES WILL BE OFFERED IN (1) GENERAL EDUCATION, (2) HOME ARTS, (3) HEALTH EDUCATION, AND (4) CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION. A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OUR FINANCES AND EFFORTS WILL BE GIVEN IN THIS DIRECTION. WE DO HOPE THAT SOME FOUNDATION, GRANT, ORGANIZATION, OR CONCERNED INDIVIDUAL WILL COME TO OUR AID FINANCIALLY WITH THIS PHASE OF OUR PROGRAM.

OUR LEGAL STRUGGLE

ONE OF GOVERNOR PATTERSON'S CAMPAIGN PROMISES WAS TO "OUT-LAW" OUR FREEDOM STRUGGLE DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION. HIS PLAN SEEMS TO BE TO KEEP US ON THE DEFENSIVE. THEIR MOST POTENT WEAPON IS TO ARREST MEMBERS OF OUR GROUP FOR MINOR AND SOMETIMES FABRICATED OFFENSES AND PLACE THE HEAVIEST POSSIBLE FINES ON THEM. THE MOST LOOSELY AND FREQUENTLY USED COMPLAINT IS, "DISORDERLY CONDUCT" AND "RESISTING ARREST."

AT PRESENT THE FOLLOWING CASES ARE BEING DEFENDED: (1) THE REGAL CAFE INCIDENT THAT INVOLVES THE MACMURRAY COLLEGE STUDENTS, THEIR DEAN AND HIS WIFE (ALL WHITE). ON APPEAL IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, ALL OF THESE WHITE PERSONS WERE FREED OF ALL CHARGES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE DEAN, WHILE ALL OF THE NEGROES, INCLUDING REVEREND SEAY AND FATHER ROBERT E. DUBOSE, JR., WERE FOUND GUILTY. INCLUDED IN THIS LATTER GROUP WAS A YOUNG WHITE THEOLOGICAL STUDENT FROM BOSTON UNIVERSITY

WHO CHOOSE TO BE TRIED WITH THE GROUP OF NEGROES. THESE NEGRO AND WHITE PERSONS WERE SIMPLY HAVING LUNCH TOGETHER IN A RESERVED ROOM OF A NEGRO RESTAURANT INTO WHICH NO ONE COULD SEE OUT NOR ANYONE COULD SEE IN; (2) THE CASE OF REVERENDS EDWARD R. KING, (WHITE) AND ELROY EMBRY WHO SOUGHT TO HAVE LUNCH TOGETHER IN A WHITE HOTEL IN WHICH KING WAS A GUEST; (3) THE AIRPORT CASE IN WHICH WE ARE SEEKING TO INTEGRATE THE FACILITIES AT THE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT. MONTGOMERY IS ONE OF THE FEW SOUTHERN CITIES WHICH EVEN HAVE SEGREGATED WAITING ROOMS; (4) THE PARK CASE IN WHICH WE ARE STILL HOPEFUL OF RE-OPENING THE PARKS ON AN INTEGRATED BASIS. THE CITY OFFICIALS CLOSED THE PARKS RATHER THAN INTEGRATE THEM; AND (5) THE FAMOUS TWO AND ONE HALF MILLION DOLLARS LIBEL CASES AGAINST REVERENDS ABERNATHY, SEAY, SHUTTLESWORTH, AND LOWERY. OTHER CASES, SUCH AS THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CASE, INTEGRATING THE COURT ROOMS, ETC. WILL BE FILED AS SOON AS FUNDS WILL PERMIT.

REGISTRATION AND VOTING

FOR MORE THAN A DECADE, MR. RUFUS LEWIS HAS BEEN WORKING ASSIDUOUSLY IN THE AREA OF VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY. HE HAS BEEN TIRELESS IN HIS EFFORTS. THE BOARD OF REGISTRARS HAS BEEN UNYIELDING IN ITS RESISTANCE TO THE EFFORTS OF NEGROES TO BECOME QUALIFIED VOTERS. OF THE APPROXIMATELY 35,000 NEGROES OF VOTING AGE, THERE ARE ROUGHLY 3,000 QUALIFIED VOTERS IN THE WHOLE COUNTY. MR. LEWIS NEVER GIVES UP. HE WORKS AT IT NIGHT AND DAY. THE M. I. A. HAS HAD A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON VOTER-REGISTRATION FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE ORGANIZATION. MR. LEWIS IS THE CHAIRMAN OF THAT COMMITTEE. WE HOPE TO DOUBLE THIS VOTE BY THE NEXT CITY ELECTION WHICH IS JUST ABOUT A YEAR OFF. AT THE PRESENT TIME WE ARE SEEKING TO ORGANIZE EACH PRECINCT THOROUGHLY AND COMPLETE PLANS FOR A MASSIVE COUNTY WIDE VOTER-REGISTRATION DRIVE. WE MUST GET THE BALLOT HERE IN ALABAMA.

THE WAR OF NERVES

BY
S. S. SEAY, SR.

ON MARCH 6, 1960, ON DEXTER AVENUE IN MONTGOMERY THERE WAS THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION OF MASS POWER IN THE NAME OF CIVIL DEFENSE. THERE WERE FIVE THOUSAND, MORE OR LESS, HOLLERING AND SWEARING WHITE PEOPLE THAT CREATED A CLIMATE OF MOB VIOLENCE. THERE WERE THREE OR FOUR HUNDRED CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. THE RIOT HORSES PRANCED IN THE STREETS. THE FIRE WAGONS WERE CALLED OUT, BUT TRAINED THEIR HOSES (NO WATER) ON THE PRAYING CROWD OF COLORED PEOPLE ON THE STEPS OF THE DEXTER AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. ALL OF THIS HAPPENED BECAUSE ABOUT SIX NEGRO PREACHERS AND THEIR FOLLOWERS, WHICH NUMBERED INTO THOUSANDS, DESIRED TO CONDUCT A PRAYER MEETING ON THE STEPS OF THE STATE CAPITOL.

SINCE THEN WE HAVE SEEN THESE TERRORISTIC TACTIS IN NEW ORLEANS AND IN GEORGIA. IT WILL REQUIRE MORAL AND SPIRITUAL REVITALIZATION TO OVERCOME THESE BARBARIC TACTICS. THEY ARE DESIGNED TO DISCOURAGE AND FRIGHTEN OFF THOSE WHO WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTUAL INTEGRATING PROCESS. AT LEAST THEY HOPE TO KEEP INTEGRATION AT THE TOKEN LEVEL. TODAY, THERE IS A CALL AND A NEED FOR STUDENTS WHO WILL CALL THEIR BLUFF AND GOVERNOR PATTERSON'S OF ALABAMA.

ALONG WITH THESE SCARE TACTICS IS AN INCREASE IN POLICE BRUTALITY. THE VICIOUS LOOKING POLICE DOGS AND THE RIOT HORSES ADDED "POWER" TO THE POLICE FORCE. THE PURPOSE SEEMS TO BE WHEN THE OPPOSITION FAILS IN COURT, AS THEY SURELY WILL, THOSE WHO ARE TO ACTUALLY PARTICIPATE IN THE PROCESS OF INTEGRATION WILL BE AT LEAST KEPT AT A TOKEN NUMBER. IN MONTGOMERY WE HAVE MANAGED TO GET ONE CASE OF POLICE BRUTALITY BEFORE THE COURTS. THE POLICEMAN ALLEGEDLY KICKED A WOMAN. OF COURSE, THE JURY FOUND HIM NOT GUILTY. THE CASE IS BEING APPEALED. ATTORNEY CLIFFORD J. DURR (WHITE) IS HANDLING THIS CASE. THIS IS NOT THE ONLY CASE OF THIS NATURE THAT ATTORNEY DURR HAS HANDLED IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM. HE HAS BEEN FIGHTING BEHIND THE SCENE IN MOST OF THE CASES.

HUNTINGDON COLLEGE IS A WHITE METHODIST INSTITUTION HERE IN THIS COMMUNITY. FOR SEVERAL MONTHS SOME STUDENTS FROM THE COLLEGE HAVE BEEN MEETING WITH STUDENTS FROM ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE. THESE CHRISTIAN STUDENTS HAVE BEEN AROUSED OVER CONDITIONS HERE IN THE DEEP SOUTH. THEY ARE ALL NATIVES OF THE SOUTH. THEY ATTENDED THE NON-VIOLENT INSTITUTE CONDUCTED BY THE M. I. A. THE NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THEM. THE COLLEGE FORBODE THEM LEAVING THE CAMPUS. BUT THEY CONTINUE TO EXPRESS THEIR CONCERN AND THEY WILL BE HEARD. THE STUDENTS FROM THE NEGRO COLLEGE WERE FEW IN ATTENDANCE AT THE RECENT NON-VIOLENT INSTITUTE BECAUSE THEY ARE ALREADY UNDER A LOYALTY OATH TO "BEHAVE THEMSELVES."

NEGROES ALL ACROSS THE SOUTH ARE WAITING FOR THE NATION TO BECOME FULLY AWARE OF WHAT ACTUALLY CONFRONTS THEM. COURT DECISIONS IS ONE PHASE OF THE STRUGGLE, BUT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS IS QUITE ANOTHER PHASE. AN ARTICLE IN THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY IS A CLEAR INTERPRETATION OF THE SITUATION: "CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

(OVER)

LAYS PREMIUM ON TERRORISM." (CAPTION) "THE PLAIN FACTS: TERRORISM HAS BEEN AND IS THE MAIN RELIANCE OF SEGREGATIONISTS, AND THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL COMPELS NEGROES TO EXPOSE THEMSELVES TO SUCH TERRORISM. IT IS A DISGRACE THAT OUR DEMOCRACY CAN DO NO BETTER THAN FORCE A RACIAL MINORITY TO GO THROUGH THE ORDEAL IT NOW FACES." CHRISTIAN CENTURY, APRIL 20, 1960. INCIDENTS ALL AROUND VERIFY THE TRUTH OF THE FOREGONE STATEMENT. THOSE WHO PASSED THAT BILL KNEW THIS STINGING TRUTH.

DURING THE HEARING OF THE RECENT AND LAST LIBEL SUIT THE QUESTION OF A SEGREGATED COURT ROOM WAS RAISED. IN A CLOSED SESSION, ONE OF THE COURT OFFICIALS STATED THAT THERE WAS NO LAW SEGREGATING THE COURT ROOM AND THAT THE COLORED PEOPLE JUST SIT TOGETHER. THE NEXT DAY NEGROES DESEGREGATED THE COURT ROOM. THIS FORCED THE PRESIDING JUDGE, WALTER B. JONES, TO MAKE A PRONOUNCEMENT ORDERING THE COURT ROOM SEGREGATED. HE ALSO SAID IN ESSENCE THAT THE FIFTH AMENDMENT HAD NO PLACE IN HIS COURT AND THAT HE WAS WILLING TO HAVE HIS RULING TESTED. THIS IS A CASE WE MOST CERTAINLY WISH TO TEST AS SOON AS FUNDS PERMIT.

FLASH!

FLASH!

FLASH!

FATHER ROBERT E. DUBOSE, JR., VICAR OF THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (EPISCOPAL) AND ONE OF THE DEDICATED PERSONS OF THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, IS IN NEW YORK RESTING FROM MANY MONTHS OF STRENUOUS LABOR HERE IN THE COMMUNITY. THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY EXPECTS HIS COMPLETE RECOVERY. LET US PRAY FOR FATHER DUBOSE AND HIS YOUNG BUT GROWING FAMILY.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

"IS THE PRICE OF FREEDOM TOO HIGH?"

BY
RALPH D. ADERNATHY

MANY TIMES I HAVE ASCENDED THE SPEAKER'S STAND AND RAISED MY VOICE SAYING, "FREEDOM IS HIGH. IT IS NOT GIVEN, IT MUST BE EARNED. WE MUST BE WILLING TO PAY THE PRICE FOR FREEDOM." THIS HAS BEEN MY FIRM CONVICTION ACROSS THE YEARS. EVEN AS A BOY, I LOVED AND WORKED FOR FREEDOM. ALL THROUGH COLLEGE, I LED GROUPS FOR STUDENTS' FREEDOM ON THE CAMPUS, ORGANIZED STRIKES AND PROTESTS. AT THAT TIME WE WANTED OUR VOICE HEARD AS STUDENTS AND OUR WISHES FELT. FOR WE REALIZED THAT A COLLEGE SHOULD NOT EXIST FOR THE SAKE OF TEACHERS, BUT FOR THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS. BUT NONE OF MY STRUGGLES IN YOUTH OR COLLEGE YEARS CAN BE COMPARED WITH THE PRICE I AM PAYING FOR FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP NOW.

I MUST PASTOR A CONGREGATION FOR A LIVING. IT IS A SMALL, HUMBLE, YET A VERY LOYAL CHURCH. OUR CHURCH SANCTUARY AND PARSONAGE WERE BOMBED DURING THE PROTEST AND MORE THAN \$55,000.00 WAS NEEDED FOR REPAIRS. OF THIS AMOUNT, WE RECEIVED FROM INSURANCE, GIFTS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE MEMBERSHIP APPROXIMATELY \$30,000.00. WE WERE FORCED TO BORROW THE REMAINING \$25,000.00 WHICH WE ARE PRESENTLY SEEKING TO REPAY IN MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. IF WE DO NOT RAISE THE NEEDED FUNDS FOR OUR MONTHLY NOTES, THEN SOMEONE OR SOMETHING MUST GO LACKING. NATURALLY, IT HAS TO BE THE PASTOR'S SALARY. BECAUSE OF THE SIZE AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY OF THE CONGREGATION, THIS SALARY IS VERY MEAGER. BUT WHEN JOBS WITH HIGHER SALARIES ARE OFFERED, CAN ONE LEAVE THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE OR A PEOPLE WHO SUPPORTED A MOVEMENT WHEN THE WHOLE WORLD WAS LOOKING ON? IT IS NOT VERY LONG BEFORE A PASTOR WHO IS A FREEDOM FIGHTER BECOMES BRANDED AS A "CIVIL RIGHTS' PREACHER." TO THIS YOU CAN HEAR PEOPLE SAY, "WE WANT TO HEAR THE GOSPEL, AND NOT CIVIL RIGHTS PREACHED." BUT FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE CALL COMES, "PLEASE COME AND TELL US YOUR STORY. WE NEED TO BE INSPIRED. NO ONE CAN HELP US LIKE YOU." SO AT THE LAST MINUTE YOU HOP ON A PLANE, SPEND THE NIGHT SITTING UP IN AN AIRPORT TRYING TO ARRIVE ON TIME AND SIT UP ALL NIGHT TRYING TO GET BACK TO THE STRUGGLE FOR A BOARD OR COMMITTEE MEETING. BUT FOR ALL OF THIS, YOU BARELY GET YOUR FARE, TO SAY NOTHING ABOUT TIPS, LONG DISTANCE CALLS OR TELEGRAMS SENT WITH REGARDS TO YOUR ARRIVAL. THERE IS EVEN A PROBLEM TRYING TO PAY A COMPETENT SECRETARY. THERE IS NO SECURITY FOR YOUR FAMILY OR MEANS FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUR CHILDREN. THERE ARE NO FUNDS FOR A VACATION EVEN IF THE SCHEDULE WOULD PERMIT SUCH. CAN YOU SLOW UP? IF SO, YOU ARE ACCUSED OF HAVING LOST INTEREST. CAN YOU GIVE UP? IF SO, THEY SAY YOU SOLD OUT. CAN YOU ASK FOR MORE SALARY? NO, BECAUSE AT THE PRESENT TIME YOU ARE ASHAMED OF THE LITTLE PASTORING YOU HAVE TIME TO DO. CAN YOU ASK FOR LARGER HONORARIUMS? IF SO, YOU ARE ACCUSED OF USING THE MOVEMENT FOR PERSONAL FINANCIAL GAINS. CAN YOU SUBMIT A LEGITIMATE EXPENSE ACCOUNT? IF SO, THEY SAY IT'S TOO HIGH. THEN WHAT DO YOU DO? YOU JUST GO ON TO SEE WHAT THE END WILL BRING. FOR THIS IS THE PRICE OF FREEDOM--IS IT TOO HIGH? NEGRO LEADERS ALL ACROSS THE SOUTH ARE PAYING THIS PRICE DAILY.

PLEASE MAKE A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE M. I. A. AND MAIL IT TODAY. IT COST US MONEY TO EVEN SEND THIS LETTER TO YOU. TAKE OUT A MEMBERSHIP IN THE

M. I. A. TODAY. BECOME A VOLUNTEER WORKER FOR THE M. I. A. TODAY. THIS IS THE PRICE FOR FREEDOM THAT YOU CAN PAY. IS IT TOO HIGH?

THE BUDGET OF THE M. I. A. CALLS FOR \$50,000.00 TO CARRY ON ITS PROGRAM FOR 1961. THE PRESIDENT NOR A SINGLE MINISTER WORKING WITH THIS ORGANIZATION WILL GET ONE CENT IN SALARY. ONLY \$5,530.00 WILL BE USED FOR THE SALARIES OF THE SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINOR PERSONNEL WORKERS. THESE FUNDS WILL GO INTO OUR PROGRAM FOR THE ELIMINATION OF SEGREGATION AND THE MAKING OF OUR PEOPLE FIRST CLASS CITIZENS. MAY WE HAVE YOUR HELP TODAY?

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AND NON-VIOLENT INSTITUTE

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AND THE ANNUAL INSTITUTE ON NON-VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL CHANGE OF THE M. I. A. WAS CELEBRATED ON DECEMBER 5-11, 1960. THIS WAS THE GREATEST INSTITUTE WE HAVE EVER HELD. AMONG THE SPEAKERS WERE MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN AND MR. JACKIE ROBINSON BOTH OF NEW YORK CITY. THE STAFF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF REV. WYATT TEE WALKER, WERE PARTICIPANTS ALSO. OTHERS INCLUDED REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, BIRMINGHAM; REV. J. E. LOWERY, MOBILE; REV. RAYMOND F. HARVEY, TUSKEGEE; MR. TIMOTHY JENKINS, U. S. STUDENT ASSOCIATION, INC., PHILADELPHIA; MR. EDWARD KING, NON-VIOLENT STUDENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE, ATLANTA; REV. JAMES LAWSON, NASHVILLE; REV. GLENN SMILEY, NYACK, NEW YORK; AND REV. O. M. HOOVER, CLEVELAND, OHIO. THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS WAS A MASTER PIECE. SCHOLARSHIPS WERE AWARDED TO FOUR WORTHY HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO ENTER COLLEGE NEXT FALL.

PLEASE CUT AND MAIL WITH YOUR CONTRIBUTION

To: THE MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.
712 DORSEY STREET
MONTGOMERY 8, ALABAMA

GENTLEMEN:

I AM ENCLOSING \$ _____

CHECK ONE: FOR A MEMBERSHIP IN THE M. I. A.
 AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE M. I. A.
 OR FOR _____

FROM: NAME _____

STREET _____ CITY & STATE _____

TELEPHONE _____

WEEKLY MASS MEETINGS

THE WEEKLY MASS MEETINGS OF THE M. I. A. ARE STILL MOVING IN FULL SWING. WE MEET ON EACH MONDAY NIGHT IN ONE OF THE LOCAL CHURCHES. THE PROGRAM CONSISTS OF THE TRADITIONAL PRAYER MEETING, GREETINGS AND PROPOSALS FROM THE PRESIDENT, OBSERVATIONS ON VOTER-REGISTRATION BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THAT COMMITTEE, MUSIC AND A SERMON OR ADDRESS BY ONE OF THE LOCAL MINISTERS OR A VISITOR WHO MAY BE IN OUR CITY. NO ONE HAS PLAYED A GREATER PART IN THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF THESE MEETINGS THAN THE REV. H. J. PALMER, THE CHAPLAIN OF OUR ORGANIZATION. HE IS THE PASTOR OF THE COLES CHAPEL BAPTIST CHURCH OF THIS CITY AND IS ONE OF OUR MOST LOYAL AND DEDICATED PERSONS. HE HAS BEEN WITH THE M. I. A. FROM THE VERY START.

MONTHLY CITY-WIDE LUNCHEON

THE M. I. A. HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN ORGANIZING A CITY-WIDE LUNCHEON WHICH IS HELD ONCE PER MONTH AT THE CLOSE OF THE M. I. A.'S BOARD MEETING. A CROSS SECTION OF COMMUNITY LEADERS COME TOGETHER TO DISCUSS GRAVE PROBLEMS. THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS DURING THE LUNCHEON IS BROADCASTED OVER THE LOCAL NEGRO RADIO STATION, WRMA. UP TO THIS POINT, THE M. I. A. HAS PAID THE LUNCHEON BILL. THIS IS A MUCH NEEDED AND LONG AWAITED ACTIVITY IN OUR COMMUNITY. THE LUNCHEON IS HELD IN THE FIRST UNIT OF PRESIDENT ADERNATHY'S CHURCH, FIRST BAPTIST.

712 DORSEY STREET
MONTGOMERY 8, ALABAMA



Mr. Edward B. King
197½ Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

S tudent

N onviolent

C oordinating

C ommittee

NEWS

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH, 1963

HUNG JURY AT ZELLNER TRIAL FOR "FALSE PRETENSES"

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH 1 -- James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee said today, "There is still some justice in Montgomery," after a 12-man all-white jury could not agree to convict Robert Zellner, a white SNCC field secretary, on charges of "false pretenses" yesterday.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter declared a mistrial after the jury said it could not come to a verdict.

The trial began here February 27 after Zellner's attorney, Charles Morgan, Jr. of Birmingham had gone through two Federal courts to obtain a temporary order restraining the prosecution. A complaint against Montgomery officials who arrested Zellner and charged him with vagrancy and later, false pretenses, is still in Federal Court.

The jury deliberated for 40 minutes on February 27 and then returned at 6 p.m. to have the testimony of a witness reread. Judge Carter dismissed them for the evening and told them to return the next morning.

After hearing the testimony reread yesterday morning, the jury deliberated for 3½ hours. At 1 p.m. Judge Carter called the jury in, and then declared a mistrial.

Zellner was arrested on January 8 on the campus of his alma mater, Huntingdon College, and charged with conspiracy. Later the charge was changed to vagrancy, and additional charges of false pretenses, concerning a check Zellner had written on the day of his arrest, were added. The City of Montgomery dropped the vagrancy charges on February 19.

Seventeen white Methodist ministers from throughout the State of Alabama were in the courtroom yesterday. Zellner's father is a Methodist minister in the Alabama-North Florida Conference.

Student

Nonviolent

Coordinating

Committee

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Tel: 688-0331
May, 1963

**FREEDOM WALKERS IMPRISONED IN KILBY STATE PRISON;
ONE ON HUNGER FAST FOR 17 DAYS: RELIGIOUS GROUPS PROTEST**

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MAY 20 -- The Freedom Walkers arrested May 3 crossing the Alabama state line will finish their 17th day in jail today in Kilby State Prison.

Eric Weinberger, 31, is reported to have completed his 17th day of fasting. Weinberger, the director of the handicrafts project for Tennessee sharecroppers evicted because of their desire to vote, began the fast when the group was arrested.

The nine Walkers -- one was released because of illness -- were switched to Kilby from Fort Payne after another group attempted to hold a prayer vigil in their behalf. (11 persons were arrested yesterday in Attalla, Alabama, after holding a service near the spot where William Moore, a Baltimore postman, was slain April 23.)

Kilby State Prison gained notoriety when the Scottsboro Boys, nine Negroes held on a disputed rape charge, were incarcerated there.

The Freedom Walkers -- five men from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and four from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) took up Moore's walk to Jackson, Mississippi to present a letter he wrote -- and intended to deliver -- to Gov. Ross Barnett asking for human dignity.

All the Walkers have refused to make bond and will remain in jail. A trial is scheduled tentatively at the end of May.

William Hansen, 23, a SNCC field secretary, reported in a letter that guards with machine guns were seen when the group arrived at Kilby. Hansen said the scene reminded him of Parchman Penitentiary where he spent a month as a Freedom Rider.

Members of the following religious organizations have protested the arrests to Alabama and Federal officials, and have asked for the Walkers immediate and unconditional release: the Catholic Interracial Councils of South Bend, Indiana; Brooklyn, New York; Dayton, Ohio, and the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; the National Federation of Catholic College Students; the Friends Committee on Race Relations; the National Committee on Social Action, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Third Order of St. Francis; the Diocese of North Indiana Episcopal Church; the Bishop's Committee for Migrant Workers; and the Christian Family Movement.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee operates direct action and voter registration campaigns in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and South Carolina. Some 60 staff members -- all young people who are taking a year or more from their studies -- work in local communities and often are supported by them. SNCC is supported almost completely by voluntary contributions which may be sent to 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Ga.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE # 69
July 28, 1964

SNCC WORKER SUES WALLACE FOR \$200,000

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA - A white Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) field secretary has filed a suit in federal court seeking \$200,000 in damages against Alabama Governor George Wallace.

Also named in the suit, filed July 23 by SNCC staff member Robert Zellner, are Alabama Public Safety Director Al Lingo, Circuit Judge William Thetford, former Deputy Solicitor Maury Smith, Montgomery City Recorder D. Eugene Loe, Detective Jack Snows and state investigator Willie Painter.

In his suit, Zellner charges them with false arrest and malicious prosecution. He was arrested January 8, 1963 on "vagrancy" charges, while visiting the campus of Huntingdon College, his alma mater. Zellner said in his suit he was visiting "old friends and acquaintances" on the college campus when Painter and Lingo pulled up and placed him under arrest.

He was charged with "vagrancy" and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The charge was dropped when he appealed his conviction to the Circuit Court.

Thetford, then circuit solicitor, and Smith then prosecuted Zellner on charges of "false pretenses." He was charged with giving an \$85 check to a Montgomery pawnshop to purchase a camera when he didn't have enough money in his Atlanta bank to cover the check.

He was bound over to a county court and indicted by a grand jury. The case ended in a mistrial.

-30-

STATE COURTS TO HEAR ALABAMA FREEDOM WALKER CASES

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA - The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a District Judge's decision to let Alabama courts have a first chance at trying ten Negro and white "Freedom Walkers" arrested after they crossed the Georgia - Alabama state line last year.

In an order handed down July 21, the court affirmed U. S. Judge Frank Johnson's decision in a case involving Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) field secretary Robert Zellner. Zellner, four other whites and five Negroes, were arrested on breach of the peace charges when they crossed the Georgia line into Alabama May 3.

The group, composed of SNCC and CORE workers, was retracing the route taken by white Baltimore postman William Moore, slain near Attalla, Alabama on April 23, 1963 while he was walking from Chattanooga to Jackson, Mississippi. His murderer is still at large.

The marchers were convicted in state court and fined \$200 each. After spending 30 days in jail - most on death row at Alabama's Kilby prison - they appealed their convictions and were released on bail.

-30-

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE # 74
6 RAYMOND STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314
August 29, 1964

ALABAMA COURT FREES FREEDOM WALKERS

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA - The Alabama Court of Appeals has overturned the lower court convictions of ten "Freedom Walkers" sent to jail on breach of the peace charges over a year ago.

The court said August 18 facts presented in the case do not "sufficiently show the commission of any crime."

The ten, five from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and five from CORE, were arrested May 3, 1963 while retracing the route of murdered "Freedom Walker" William Moore, slain in Northern Alabama last year.

The SNCC workers were William W. Hansen, of Cincinnati, Ohio, head of SNCC's Arkansas project; Robert Zellner of Mobile, Alabama; Sam Shirrah of Montgomery, Alabama; Jesse Harris of Jackson, Mississippi, and Carver Neblett of Carbondale, Illinois.

In an order handed down July 21, the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a District Judge's decision to let the Alabama courts hear the cases. The Alabama court's decision came August 18.

One of the walkers, SNCC worker Robert Zellner, has filed a \$200,000 damage suit against Alabama Governor George C. Wallace and other state officials charging them with false arrest, malicious prosecution and violating his civil rights. Zellner charges Wallace and others with engineering his arrest here January 8, 1963 on vagrancy charges while the white civil rights worker was visiting the campus of Huntingdon College, his alma mater.

-30-

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314
76
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 14, 1964

ALABAMA COURT OF APPEALS
RULES ON CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA - The Alabama Court of Appeals ruled October 6 on hundreds of convictions of anti-segregation demonstrators from Birmingham, Montgomery, Talladega, Gadsden and Huntsville.

Some of the cases date back to 1960 and several involve staff members from the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

In separate decisions the three-judge appeals court handed down rulings which:

- reverse three convictions and uphold six that grew out of Birmingham's 1963 demonstrations;
- reverse for the third time the convictions of two men involved in a restaurant sit-in in Montgomery in 1960;
- uphold 11 convictions involving Talladega sit-ins in 1962;
- reverse an Etowah County (Gadsden) Circuit Court refusal to review contempt citations against more than 200 Negroes accused of violating an injunction against demonstrations in Gadsden in 1963.

The Talladega sit-ins occurred in April 1962, after SNCC Field Secretary Robert Zellner helped students at Talladega College organize an anti-segregation group. Zellner - who had been conducting nonviolent workshops in Talladega - was jailed himself April 28, 1962, on a charge of "attempting to violate state trespass laws." Later he was named with Talladega students and faculty members in a state injunction prohibiting them from further protests.

The Gadsden cases included the jailing of more than 250 Negroes during a summer-long anti-segregation drive. Among those arrested were SNCC staffers Landy McNair of Jackson, Miss.; Patricia McElderry of Gadsden; Claudia Rawles of Baltimore, Md.; and Eric Rainey of Chicago, Ill.

White SNCC staff member Zellner also was involved in the Huntsville demonstrations aimed at ending segregation at lunch counters and restaurants.

-30-

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

PL 7-1111

MARCHING ALONG

MONTGOMERY, ALA.... IN A SCENE REMINISCENT
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PAINTING, CIVIL
RIGHTS MARCHERS CARRY FLAGS AND PLAY FLUTE
AS THEY APPROACHED THEIR GOAL OF MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA'S STATE CAPITOL, TODAY. FROM LEFT:
DICK JACKMAN, NEW YORK; LEN CHANDLER OF
NEW YORK, PLAYING THE FLUTE; JIM LETHERER, ON
CRUTCHES OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, AND LOUIS
MARSHALL OF SELMA, ALA...

3/24/65

Montgomery, Ala.

March 15, 1965

People injured in march

Melsetta Poole, Mont. 19
Alabama, state
hit in head

Geneva Williams, 17
Booker T. Washington High
Montgomery
beaten

Galway Kinnell, 38
Juniata College Teacher
hit in jaw, bleeding badly

Steven
Kiyoshi
trampled by horse

Shelly Davis, 21
Mont.
hit on head

Fredrick Kraai, 23
Amherst
Fairport NY
hit in the head bleeding

Eric Stern
U of Pitt.
E. Cleveland Ohio possible broken jaw

Fran Lipton
U of Mich.
Hardtsdale, NY
hose kicked her } leg broken

Rhoda Siegel 21
U of Pitt.
Ocean Side, NY
tripped by trooper and beaten

treated +
released
about 100 other
minor

William McCloud 15
Montgomery
hit on head

Rev. Gerald Witt 28
Evangelical United Brethren Church
Huntington, Pa.
beaten + jabbed

John Billups 18
Montgomery
kicked by horse

Rick Soderstrom, 22
U of Ill.
Geneva, Ill.

Barry Clemson
motorcycle
ran over him
brush burns

3-25-65

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1965

Freedom Marchers Reach Outskirts of M.



Among yesterday's Freedom March participants were, from left: Richard Jackman and Len Chandler of New York City, James Letherer of Saginaw, Mich., and Louis Marshall of Selma. Yesterday group neared last stop before the final leg to Montgomery.

Associated Press Wirephoto

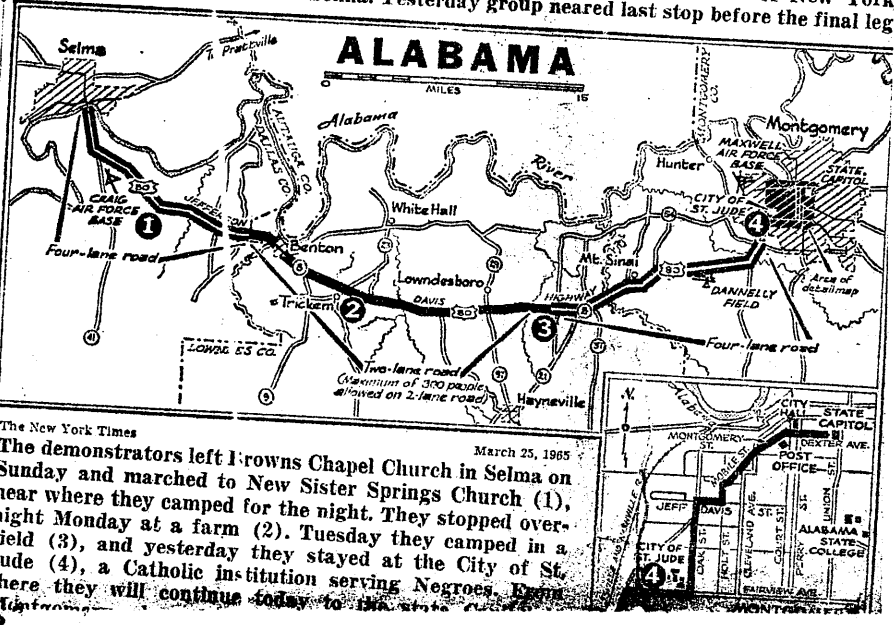
the four-lane highway into Montgomery.

The marchers numbered at least 1,000 by the time they reached the Montgomery city limits. They were joined by 500 more on the way to St. Jude's. The marchers stepped along at three miles an hour, a brisk pace. The sun was out and the weather was balmy, in sharp contrast with yesterday when the marchers walked most of the day in heavy rain.

A stiff west wind stretched out the three flags—two American, one United Nations—at the head of the march.

Len Chandler, a Negro folk singer from New York, stepped in front of the flags, wearing a yellow crash helmet and a star-spangled turkish towel, split like a poncho, and played a fast version of "Yankee Doodle" on fife. Beside him walked Jim Letherer, the one-legged white marcher from Saginaw, Mich., who has made the entire journey on crutches.

The hard asphalt surface



The demonstrators left Brown Chapel Church in Selma on Sunday and marched to New Sister Springs Church (1), near where they camped for the night. They stopped overnight Monday at a farm (2). Tuesday they camped in a field (3), and yesterday they stayed at the City of St. Jude (4), a Catholic institution serving Negroes. From there they will continue today to the state capital, Montgomery.

February 21, 1966

Dear Friend:

As a community leader in your area, we wish to tell you about an important meeting concerning school desegregation. The meeting will be from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, March 12th and will be held at the First C.M.E. Church, Montgomery, Alabama, at the corner of Holt and Glass Streets.

By September of 1965 your school board had reached a decision in response to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. These were the choices facing each board:

- (1) Show that their system is already under court order and indicate how they are complying with the order.
- (2) Submit a plan for initial school desegregation in September of 1965.
- (3) Take no action and run the risk of losing federal funds used in their school system.

The great majority of Alabama school boards made the second choice and submitted a plan of desegregation to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington. All of the Alabama school boards that submitted plans chose freedom of choice as the means of desegregation. This means that each Negro parent and child had to decide which school the child would attend and follow the procedures for registration as outlined in their local plan. This of course places the entire burden on the Negro parent. Until the burden of initiating change is placed squarely upon school administrators, it is vital that your community organize to see that the greatest possible amount of school desegregation takes place in September of 1966. It is important that organization begin right away.

To help inform citizens of the new possibilities in school desegregation and to aid them in organizing communities, a State Leadership Conference on School Desegregation will be held on March 12th, in Montgomery, Alabama. The conference is being sponsored by the Alabama Council on Human Relations, the Alabama State Conference of Branches-NAACP, American Friends Service Committee, NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

(more)

The program will include speakers on the new guidelines under Title VI, the legal aspects of school desegregation and the specific problems that you are facing in your community. Lunch will be provided for conference participants. There will be funds to provide the actual cost of gasoline for attending the conference.

We know that you are interested in working in school desegregation and urge you to attend the conference. Please fill in the enclosed post card and return it to us as soon as possible. We shall be sending you further information and do hope that you can be with us at the meeting.

Sincerely,

Septima Clark
Septima Clark
Southern Christian
Leadership Conference

Winifred Falls
Winifred Falls
American Friends
Service Committee

Conference Coordinators

Conference Sponsors

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Alabama State Conference of Branches-NAACP
American Friends Service Committee
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Room 502
41 Exchange Pl., SE
Atlanta 3, Georgia
February 22, 1966

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference
FROM: Constance Curry, American Friends Service Committee

At the January meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference, a discussion was held on possible cooperative efforts for working in school desegregation. Several agencies announced their intentions of co-sponsoring state-wide conferences, immediately after the guidelines were issued by the Department of HEW.

The first of these conferences will be held on March 12, in Montgomery, Alabama, and further details are given in the enclosed letter of invitation which has been mailed to approximately 500 contacts in Alabama.

Many of the agencies represented at the January meeting expressed an interest in the conferences and asked to be kept informed. We hope that you or a representative of your agency will be able to attend the conference and that you will contact any of your constituents in Alabama who are interested in working in school desegregation.

Within the next few weeks you will be receiving copies of letters of invitation to the other state-wide conferences. For further information on plans, please contact any of the sponsoring agencies listed on the letter.

City of MONTGOMERY *Alabama*



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

August 2, 1967

MARVIN STANLEY
Chief

Mr. Norman Lumpkin
Radio Station W R M A
135 Commerce Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Lumpkin:

Detective W. H. Simpler of the Community Relations Bureau has informed this office of your assistance during the recent racial incidents in the Newtown area.

I would like to take this means of commending you for your efforts and to assure you they are very much appreciated.

With kind personal regards and every good wish for your continued success, I am

Yours truly,

Marvin Stanley

Marvin Stanley
Chief of Police
Montgomery, Alabama

JULIA

WIND -

372-31 \

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, NW
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

For Immediate Release

SIT-IN CHARGES TO BE DROPPED IN MISSOURI

CHARLESTON, MISSOURI, JANUARY 11 - John O'Neal, field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), reports that charges against about 20 demonstrators arrested during sit-in protests here last summer will be dropped on January 14.

Trials for the demonstrators were to have been held on January 14. However, they were notified by a letter from the city attorney that they need not appear for the trial.

O'Neal was head of the Student Nonviolent Freedom Committee in Carbondale, Illinois before he left to join SNCC's Southwest Georgia voter registration project.

-30-

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, JANUARY 11 - Robert Zellner, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was sentenced to 30 days in jail on "vagrancy" charges after his arrest January 8 by State officers on the Huntingdon College Campus here.

Zellner was sentenced to 30 days at hard labor - which is being appealed - and released on \$300 bond. At the sentencing, a charge of "false pretenses" was added involving a check which Zellner wrote the day he was jailed. He was released on a \$500 bond on this charge.

Trial for the false pretenses charge has been set for January 16.

-30-

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Jim Peck or Marvin Rich

REVERSE CONVICTIONS OF OVER 200 ALABAMA DEMONSTRATORS

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 6--The Alabama Court of Appeals has reversed the contempt convictions of over 200 nonviolent demonstrators arrested in Gadsden during the summer of 1963 in a local desegregation campaign led by CORE and marked by brutality on the part of cattle-prod-swinging state troopers.

Accused of violating an injunction against protest marches, the demonstrators had been summarily arrested and jailed without being charged and without bail. The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, under an agreement with CORE, handled the Gadsden cases, then sought habeas corpus writs. These were denied, but the judge finally agreed to set bail.

"The now famous case of Miss Mary Hamilton arose at the original hearing of the habeas corpus petition, as Miss Hamilton, a CORE Field Worker, was cited for contempt when she refused to answer questions so long as the prosecutor addressed her by her first name," recalls The Atlanta World in reporting the Alabama high court's decision. "Legal Defense Fund lawyers won a historic decision last spring when the United States Supreme Court held that Miss Hamilton be addressed with a courtesy title, as befits the dignity of all American citizens."

In another recent decision, the Alabama Court of Appeals reversed the convictions of 12 CORE Freedom Walkers arrested for trying to complete the walk started by William Moore, the postman, who was murdered on the night of April 23, 1963. The 12, including CORE Assistant National Director Richard Haley, had jailed-in for a month awaiting trial.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC FIELD SECRETARY BOUND TO GRAND JURY ON
"FALSE PRETENSES" CHARGE; SOLICITOR OFFERS DEAL

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, JANUARY 23, 1963 -- An assistant circuit solicitor said here today in a hearing on a "false pretenses" charge against Robert Zellner, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, that he had offered to drop that charge if Zellner would plead guilty to a charge of vagrancy.

Assistant Solicitor Maury Smith said in court today that he had offered Zellner the following deal: if Zellner would plead guilty to the vagrancy charge, accept a \$100 fine, and a 30-day suspended sentence, the "false pretenses" charge would be dropped. The Solicitor himself said in court that Zellner refused the offer.

Zellner, 23, was arrested in Montgomery on January 8 and charged with vagrancy. At his trial, the "false pretenses" charge was added.

Zellner had written a check for a camera to the City Pawn Shop on the day of his arrest. Harold Ehrlich, pawnshop proprietor, reading of Zellner's vagrancy arrest, called police, and calls were made to Zellner's Atlanta bank to determine if the check was good.

SNCC officials in Atlanta said today that money had been deposited in Zellner's account three hours later, and that bank officials wired police and Ehrlich to this effect. SNCC spokesmen said the check would have ^{cleared} / during the ordinary course of business.

The check in question was held by police and never allowed to clear the bank.

Zellner was taken from the hearing to the City Jail in handcuffs, while bond for "false pretenses" was continued pending a Grand Jury arraignment February 19. He is now free on \$500 bond.

SNCC officials said today, "This act of harassment by Alabama officials is a patent fraud. The fact that they are now trying to drop the charge is proof that they have no basis for a case against Zellner, a respected SNCC field secretary."

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SNCC FIELD SEC'Y ARRESTED FOR "VAGRANCY"
WHILE WALKING ON CAMPUS IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, JANUARY 9 -- The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has charged yesterday's arrest of Robert Zellner, a SN CC field secretary, on the campus of Huntingdon College as "fraudulent" and "completely without justification" and asked the Justice Department to investigate.

Zellner was arrested yesterday evening for "vagrancy" and initially held on \$1000 bail. At trial this morning, he was convicted. New bond was held in abeyance until sentencing tomorrow morning.

Zellner, 23, a '61 honor graduate of Huntingdon College, had dinner with a student and another friend on campus yesterday evening. The three were walking toward Zellner's car -- parked on campus -- when an unmarked car began following them. When the car stopped, one man, believed to be Willy P. Paynter, a state investigator and employee of the Alabama Department of Public Safety, jumped out, frisked Zellner, and told him he was under arrest for "conspiracy."

Zellner was taken to the county jail in Montgomery, then transferred to the city jail where the charge was changed to "vagrancy" and bond set at \$1000.

SNCC officials wired the Justice Department:

We request you investigate the arrest of Robert Zellner on charges of vagrancy on Huntingdon College campus, Montgomery, Alabama. Zellner, a SNCC field secretary, was walking quietly on campus when arrested. We urge you investigate this violation of civil rights and civil liberties as fraudulent on its face and completely without justification.

Zellner, a native of Alabama, is the son of a Methodist minister. While a senior at Huntingdon, a Methodist-related school, he was almost expelled along with several other students after they attended Negro meetings in Montgomery. Some months after graduated he returned to Huntingdon to talk with classmates and was attacked by a mob on the campus.

SNCC officials also wired Huntingdon College President Hubert Searcy:

We protest the arrest of Robert Zellner on your campus January 8. Zellner was walking peacefully when arrested by State officials. We believe this to be unworthy of any institution of higher learning and in gross violation of the First Amendment and academic freedom.

Zellner has been arrested six times previously in Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia. He and SNCC Chairman Charles McDew were arrested almost a year ago on charges of "criminal anarchy" -- which carries a possible 10-year penalty -- when they went to visit a SNCC field secretary imprisoned in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VAGRANCY CHARGES AGAINST ZELLNER
DROPPED IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY 12 -- Vagrancy charges were dropped today in a trial here against Robert Zellner, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

City Attorney Dave Crosland recommended that the case be not pressed in a 40-minute address to the jury, and Judge Eugene Loe concurred.

Today's trial grew out of Zellner's arrest for vagrancy January 8 on the campus of his alma mater, Huntingdon College. His attorney had subpoenaed Huntingdon officials, Al Lingo, State Director of Public Safety, Willy Painter, a state investigator, and Maury Smith, assistant circuit solicitor.

Crosland said today that a "thorough investigation" had revealed that Zellner was gainfully employed as a field secretary for SNCC. Crosland reviewed Zellner's life history, from the time of his birth through all of his arrests since he became a field secretary in October, 1961.

Crosland said that Zellner was properly employed "even though his money comes from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a group that calls itself 'non-violent' but does nothing but create dissension, hatred, and sometimes bloodshed -- such as the recent riots in Oxford, Mississippi." He recommended that Zellner be "publicly admonished for his conduct and the strife he created in Montgomery."

Additional charges of "false pretenses" were added on January 9 while Zellner was in jail on the vagrancy charge. The Grand Jury will render a decision on February 19 to determine whether Zellner is to be indicted for "false pretenses."

Zellner had written a check on the day of his arrest for \$85. State officials charged that Zellner did not have sufficient money in his account to cover the check at the time it was written, but SNCC officials said in Atlanta that the money was deposited for him several hours later, and pointed out that the check, which was never sent through the bank, would have cleared during the ordinary course of business.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, NW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314
(404) 688-0331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

POLICE FIRE OVER
PROTESTING STUDENTS

MONTGOMERY, ALA. - Police fired over the heads of a crowd of 400 demonstrating students here on the campus of Alabama State College for Teachers.

The students were protesting the arrest of civil rights worker Willie Ricks of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Over 20 students have been jailed since demonstrations began April 21, 1965.

The arrests grew out of student protests over the school administration's attempt to punish students who participated in rights demonstrations here. Some 9 students were suspended for taking part in direct action here.

Students faced police, throwing rocks and bottles. The all white police retaliated by firing over the students' heads.

One girl was reported injured when she fainted after being burned from the blast of a firing pistol.

On the previous night, 400-500 students sat in front of the president's house, where student leaders called for a boycott of classes.

The protests flared up after a faculty-administration committee hearing charged 17 students with insubordination, willful defiance of authority, and conduct prejudicial to the college and unbecoming a student and future teacher.

Thirteen students were arrested here earlier after a 13 hour sit-in at the office of the president.

Workers for SNCC helped organize demonstrations here protesting the lack of the right of free assembly, and police brutality in Selma.

MONTGOMERY STUDENTS SIT IN STORY

On the night of February 24th, a representative number of students from the Alabama State College visited the home of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the First Baptist Church and the President of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Inc. These students were seeking advice and guidance from Reverend Abernathy relative to a "sitdown" demonstration which they had already decided among themselves to have. Reverend Abernathy called in other consultants. The students were finally advised to think as carefully as possible of the sites where the demonstrations might be made. A number of places were pointed out and it was finally decided to make their demonstrations at the lunch room county court house.

On February 25, thirty-five students from the Alabama State College went for a "sitdown" in the snack-bar in the Montgomery County Court House. They took seats and ordered coffee. Those in charge refused to serve them and proceeded to close the establishment. As the doors were closed, the students quietly took a position along the wall leading to the entrance of the snack bar. After a brief conference among themselves, the students filed out in two's and went quickly back to the campus, taking time to observe all traffic laws. From all indications the students had a deep sense of satisfaction that they had identified themselves with the sitdown movement among the colleges of the south. But they were soon to learn that this was not the end of just a peaceful demonstration.

On February 26, Harold M. Stoutermire, a student at Alabama State College was tried and found guilty of perjury. He was fined one-hundred dollars (\$100.00) and costs. The case developed in connection with Stoutermire's efforts to become a qualified voter. He had applied before but he had not heard from the board. In making application this time, he came to the following question: "Have you previously applied for and been denied registration as a voter?...If so, give the facts. Having not heard from the board he was not sure he had been denied. His answer was No. They pulled out the blank he had previously filled out and issued a warrant charging him with perjury. More than two-hundred (200) students attended his trial. This was an example of an expression of loyalty to a fellow student.

On February 27, the downtown section of the city was patrolled by bat-carrying white men. Several colored people were attacked by these men. One Negro woman was beaten. A picture of the man swinging the bat to hit this woman from behind was printed in the paper the next morning. None of those attacked were students. The students met at First Baptist Church. They had no intention of visiting the downtown area on a "sit-down". None of the whites who attacked colored people were arrested, although, it was proven that policemen saw the men attack the woman.

On March 1, the mandate of the governor for the expulsion of all students taking part in the "sitdown" demonstrations at the court house had been issued to President H. Council Trenholm. The student body expressed their attitude toward this act on the part of the governor by a quiet and prayerful march on the state capitol. About 1800 students stood on the capitol steps, prayed and sang two selections; the Lord's Prayer and the National Anthem.

March 2, Governor John Patterson called the state board of education in a special session. He recommended that nine (9) of the thirty-five (35) students that visited the snack bar at the court house be expelled. President H. Council Trenholm recommended that all of the students be placed on probation. The board acted on the governor's recommendation. The nine (9) students expelled were:

Bernard Lee
St. John Dixon
Marzette Watts
Howard Shipman

Joseph Peterson
Leon Rice
James McFadden
Edward Jones

Elroy Embry

March 4, the Montgomery Improvement Association voted to join the protest against the expulsion of the nine (9) students. The plan was to conduct a prayer meeting on the steps of the Capitol, Sunday, March 6th, at 1:30 P. M.

On Friday night, March 4, 1960, Police Commissioner Sullivan issued an edict stating that any attempt to conduct a prayer meeting on the grounds of the Capitol would be broken up by the police force. The ministers of the city and officials of the MIA met in joint session at the Mount Zion A.M.E. Zion Church, Reverend S.W. Schultz, Pastor. The group met at 8:00 P.M. After prayer and some discussion the group voted not to recall the announcement that had been sent out.

But they would assemble at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, one block from the capitol, at the hour previously set. And there they would move toward the capitol until turned back by forces beyond the control of the marching group. This was to be done non-violently and with calm dedication.

At the hour set the following ministers met at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church; Reverends Robert E. DuBose Jr, Ralph D. Abernathy, S. S. Seay, Mather Petway, H. J. Palmer and E. D. Bell. More than one thousand (1000) colored people gathered in and around the church. On the opposite side of the street stretching almost three full blocks and flowing out into the street was an estimated 10,000 white people. There were more than six hundred (600) law enforcement policemen, highway patrolmen, sheriffs and their deputies. Among them were many self-deputized white men.

A few blocks away throughbred horses; the fire department was alerted and poised for action. White men from distant counties were seen getting out of their cars with knives and other weapons. At two o'clock P. M., the line of march began, led by the Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy.... other ministers followed. The congregation inside the church was gripped with tension. Some were weeping and others were praying. The marching group were singing, "We Are Not Afraid". When the marchers reached the steps of the church where they could be seen by the thousands of whites across the street directly in front of the church, a thundering and challenging yell went up as they ran down the lawn of the highway building and into the street. The air was polluted with profanity. The policemen quickly moved in formation reaching across Dexter Avenue leading to the capitol steps.

Dexter Avenue Baptist Church is located on the corner of Dexter Avenue and McDonough streets with only the side walk between the side of the church and McDonough street. The line of marchers moved from the steps of the church into McDonough street. They came up against the line of policemen at the curbstone. Forces tugged at the Negro on the march from behind and in front, that pushed and pulled them back to the steps of the church. Here a stand was made. After the marchers were back on the steps of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church the firemen came and trained their hoses on the marchers. They never tried to keep the white spectators back when they tried to r

in and start a riot. Presided over by Rev. Mather Petway, the marchers conducted a prayer meeting. A few people were struck by officers, but there was no bloodshed.

The program consisted of the National Anthem, Prayer, America, Scripture, Prayer for Our Oppressors (the Governor & The Board of Education), Hymn, Battle Hymn of the Republic, Greetings by Mr Bernard Lee, Student Leader and Miss Ella J. Banker, Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Statement Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, Prayer for Strength and Courage, Hymn, Negro National Anthem, Benediction.

Tuesday, March 8, Thirty-five students (35) and one instructor, Mrs Olean Underwood and her husband, Dr. Jefferson Underwood were arrested. They were charged with disorderly conduct and disobeying an officer. The students were carrying placards and marching on the campus in protest of the expulsion of the nine students. When they failed to obey the orders of the superintendent of buildings and grounds to leave the campus, the police was called by him.

The students reported that these policemen had a field day in the use of profanity and name-calling. They referred to the five girls arrested as "nigger gals". Mrs Underwood was arrested with this group. When Dr Underwood went to the jail to see about Mrs. Underwood, they put him in jail because he refused to "get the hell on away", from there.

On Wednesday, March 9, this was a cold and rainy day. The students had planned a demonstration in protest of the arrest of the thirty-five (35). Because of the inclement weather, Mr. Bernard Lee, President of the student group, called the demonstrations off. Mr. Sullivan had called out to meet those students, a number of giant trucks, the through bred horses, policemen, sherrifs, deputies and patrolmen from other counties. They were hid away on a back street running past Oak Park....a spot not far from the college. It was later discovered that there were many undeputized individuals waiting to attack the students. They carried rifles, machine guns, tear gas and other heavy equipment.

On Thursday, March 10, the students voted to return to classes but would continue to protest. About five-hundred (500) students demonstrated that afternoon. The policemen stood by but no efforts

were made to stop them.

On Friday, March 11, the students and instructor and her husband were tried and found guilty. The students were fined one-hundred dollars (100) on each count. Dr. and Mrs. Underwood were given less fines. Appeal bonds were made for them. The students were ably represented by Attorneys Fred D. Gray, Solomon S. Seay, and Charles D. Langford.

On March 25, more than three hundred (300) students were the victims of a scheme of the schools to eliminate them for their participation in the demonstrations. The three hundred (300) students were thrown out of school because of not meeting the deadline stipulated on the ultimatum issued by the college's administration.

The ultimatum was issued, but seemed to have affected only the students who had participated in the demonstrations.

On the following date of the issuing of the ultimatum the student body had planned to delay registering in protest to the strategy used by both the governor, and the college president in dealing with the student leaders and demonstrators and their taking part in the movement.

With the slow and maladjusted system used at Alabama State College for registering the students, it was known that the students could not make the ultimatum.

On March 31, Professor R. D. Nesmith and ten of his students in Sociology from Macmurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois were visiting Montgomery as a part of their annual field trip.

As the students with their professor, his wife and their two- and a half year old baby were chatting over a lunch of fried chicken with Rev. S. S. Seay, Executive Secretary, of the MIA. Rev. E.B. Dubose, Episcopal Minister, Rev. Ed King and several Negro college students, the Montgomery chief of Police, leading a dozen or more city policemen, plain clothes detectives and state policemen invaded the premises of the Negro restaurant and hauled the (20) diners down to the city jail. Mrs. Nesmith's baby was taken from her and handed over to a jail-house matron when the mother and father were locked up.

The next day when the defendants were brought to court, they had to face charges of disorderly conduct. "calculated to breach of the peace".

Everybody was found guilty. Most of the whites were fined fifty dollars (50) and cost while most of the Negroes one-hundred (100) dollars. All of the convictions will be appealed. Some of the white students have declared that they would rather serve jail sentences than pay a fine for doing what they consider within the rights of all American citizens. Several of the Negro students had already established their reputations as leaders in the sit-down demonstrations against Jim Crow. Two of them Marzette Wetts and Elroy Embry were among the nine (9) expelled from Alabama State College by order of the Governor and the State Board of Education. They were charged on two accounts, disorderly conduct and vagrancy.

The students who are still in school are being humiliated every day by the law enforcement office. They can no longer enjoy the normal school life they had before.

The corner grill where the students go to hear a full record and gossip over cake, is now being over run by police. They can no longer enjoy this meager privilege.

The police just last Sunday, April 11, 1960 keep students in the "grill" and they were not allowed to come out. Their only and untrue excuse was that a fire had broken out in the place.

were taking pictures, and watching. The Justice Department men were just watching.

Through all that happened on that Monday, while federal law was broken again and again, these law enforcement officials of the federal government stood by and watched. By the time Freedom Day was over in Selma, the Constitution had been violated in a number of its provisions, several statutes of the US Congress had been ignored, the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 had been turned face down on the sidewalk. For all the good the federal officials did, George Wallace might have been President of the United States.

What happened in Selma on Freedom Day?

A Negro registrant, before he got to the door of the county courthouse, had to run a gauntlet of armed troopers and a local cameraman whose pictures could cost the Negro his or her job.

The registrants waited from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., standing in the sun without food or water, without being able to go to the toilet. State troopers told them they could not leave the line and return. (When I asked a Justice Department lawyer standing by if he would go over to the state troopers and say that these Negroes had a right to get a drink of water, he said: "I think they do have that right. But I won't do it.")

There were two "incidents."

1. At 11:55 a.m. I looked away from the line of registrants, across the street to the Federal Building. On the steps of the building - so still that for a weird second I thought they were statues - stood two young members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, facing the county courthouse across the street and holding signs. One, in overalls and a fedora, carried a sign saying "Register Now for Freedom Now." The other, in a polo shirt and slacks, carried a sign which read, "Register to Vote."

I crossed the street to get a better look. At that moment - it was a few moments before noon - Sheriff Jim Clark and two members of his posse also crossed the street, walked up the steps of the Federal Building, snatched the signs, and pulled the two young fellows down the stairs and into a police car. I have seen a number of examples of the invisibility of federal power in the South, but I didn't quite believe this. I turned to the Justice Department man and asked, "Is that a federal building?" "Yes," he replied.

2. Lunchtime passed, but no lunch for the more than 300 Negroes on the registration line. The sun was hotter now. Jim Forman, in charge of the day's operations, sent some people for sandwiches and water. By now, Al Lingo's blue-helmeted state police - commanded by Major Joe Smelley - had taken over from the posse, but Sheriff Clark and his men were still around. Jim Forman and Mrs. Boynton (a local Negro leader) walked over to talk to Sheriff Clark (it was 1:55 p.m.). Forman said:

"Sheriff, we'd like to give these people some food." Clark replied: "They will not be molested in any way." Forman said: "We don't want to molest them. We want to give them food and to talk to them about registration." Clark shouted: "If you do you'll be arrested. They will not be molested in any way and that includes talking to them."

Forman and Mrs. Boynton went back across the street to the alley alongside the Federal Building, where a shopping cart with a keg of water and sandwiches were set up. Newsmen were called over. Mrs. Boynton said: "We want to see if to Mr. Clark 'molesting' means giving people food." Forman told the newsmen: "We wired the Justice Department last night for marshals; we figured Clark might be violating federal law today. But we've had no reply."

Two SNCC members, Chico Neblett, a tall, good-looking former student at Southern Illinois University, and Avery Williams, dark, quiet, stepped forward and filled their arms with sandwiches and registration material. It was an unreal scene: food was going to be delivered to people standing in line in front of a public building, and it was as if paratroopers were preparing to drop into enemy country in wartime.

"Let's go, man," Neblett said. He and Williams crossed the street. We - newsmen, photographers, a few others - followed. The state troopers converged on the two young men as they approached the line. Major Smelley yelled: "Get 'em!" Suddenly the two were on the ground. I saw Chico Neblett stretched out, troopers over him. I saw them jab at him with their clubs and saw him writhe under what looked like shock induced by the electric cattle prods the troopers carried. Four of them picked him up and dragged him away, and then I saw them throw him and young Williams into the green arrest truck at the corner. In the meantime state troopers and posse men were pushing and shoving all of us standing nearby, cursing, threatening, ripping one photographer's clothes. We retreated across the street. The Justice Department men hurried in and out of the Federal Building. The FBI watched.

I walked down to the corner a few minutes later, to see if the line that had extended all the way around it and halfway down the block was diminished by the tension. Some 30 more Negroes had joined the line. I went back to the steps of the Federal Building and waited for Freedom Day to be over. At 4:30 p.m. it was, and the several hundred men and women in line drifted away. A young Negro lawyer, visiting from Detroit, who had observed the day's events, said with emotion in his voice, pointing to the people walking quietly from the line: "Those people are heroes. They should be given medals."

Then what should be given the President and the Attorney General of the US? HOWARD ZINN

OCTOBER 26, 1963

have been the breath of Korean political life, and it has ing American intercession, he was arrested again last

CALIF SINCE

Clemency Murray Kempton

THE NEW

October 26, 1963, 35 cents

REPUBLIC

NEGROES ARE DRAGGED OFF FEDERAL PROPERTY AS THE FBI LOOKS ON

Registration in Alabama

Selma

There are 30,000 Negroes and less than 25,000 whites in Dallas County, Alabama. On the voting rolls, however, there are about 130 Negroes and 7,000 whites. On the first and third Mondays of every month, the Board of Registrars of Dallas County takes additional applications from would-be voters. The form, however, is a long one, and the applicant is also questioned orally. As a result, the Board has never been able to enroll more than 30 new voters in a day.

At this rate even making the incredible assumption that the Board accepted every Negro applicant, it would take the Board 10 years to enroll as many Negroes as whites. Nevertheless, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) began a voter-registration campaign in Dallas County last summer. It proclaimed October 7 as "Freedom Day." At 9:30 a.m. on Freedom Day there were 50 Negroes in line before the county courthouse, in the cotton town of Selma.

By 11:00 a.m. there were 250 Negroes in the line,

which extended the full length of the block, around the corner, and halfway down the street. Two hundred of them would never get inside the courthouse door.

Standing over these men and women, were helmeted men with clubs and guns, members of Sheriff Clark's posse. By noon, the line of Negroes reached 300. The sun was hot, and the line did not seem to be moving.

Directly across the street from the county courthouse in Selma is the Federal Building. Here are the federal court, the draft board, the social security office — all the visible manifestations that the Civil War was won by the Union and that the national government is supreme all over the United States. In this building, on the first floor, its windows looking directly at the county courthouse, is the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the police force of the national government, created to enforce the laws of the United States.

Four FBI agents and two Justice Department lawyers spent Freedom Day in this building. The FBI agents

CALIF SNQ
CONTRA COSTA TIMES

"THE GREEN SHEET"

VOL. 53 - NO. 14

WALNUT CREEK, CALIF., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1964

10 CENTS

TWO SECTIONS - 20 PAGES



Mob Scene on road up Mt. Diablo

Supervisors Again Refuse To Redistrict Boundaries

Concord Contracts On Taxes

Angry opposition from two councilmen split the Concord City Council Wednesday as it voted, 3-2 in favor of turning the city's tax collecting functions over to Contra Costa County.

Objections were leveled by Councilmen Donald Campbell and Bryan Shary despite reports the city would realize an annual savings of \$12,481 from contracting with the county for the service.

Grote Says He'll Run

Pleasant Hill Mayor Lenard Grote said Thursday he will run for re-election. In a campaign release, Grote said, "I intend to run vigorously and urge the people to continue their close study of all proposals on the political scene."

At the same time, he called the political atmosphere "murky," and took a swing at Councilman John Scaglione's petition for a referendum on a cultural center. He alluded to it as one element in a "smog of false proposals."

They'll Try Again Tuesday

After venturing to within a "hairline" of redistricting the county's supervisorial boundaries Thursday, the Board of Supervisors again backed away from final action — this time until Tuesday when it hopes to see the line more clearly.

"I'm not voting until I see that line actually drawn on the map," said Supervisor Mel Nielsen.

The line constituted the last small modification of the much modified "composit plan" presented by the county administrator's office last week.

'FUN' IN THE SNOW

Youth Rampage on Diablo

Mobs of teenagers ran wild atop snowbound Mt. Diablo Thursday, causing havoc to motorists and snow enthusiasts.

The California Highway Patrol rushed one car to aid State Park rangers in controlling the youths.

According to reports from eyewitnesses, the teenagers "just went crazy."

Ranger Gordon Sears told the Times, "This happens

all the time." He said the youths make snowballs with rocks inside them and throw them at passing cars.

No estimate was given to the number of teenagers who participated in the snow slinging. However, Sears estimated that 400 cars had passed the north and south gates by 3 p.m. Thursday. "We estimate 4.5 people to a car," Sears said.

Signs that gangs of teenagers were getting out of hand began Tuesday and Wednesday when cars were stopped near the Mt. Diablo summit. Many were prevented from driving to the top.

At the north gate ranger station Wednesday, one man, the father of three children, showed a Times reporter his damaged car. "We didn't dare stop,"

the man said. "They just kept throwing snow and rocks at us and laughing." His windshield was smashed and the side of his face, bloody.

One family said they ran in terror for at least a half mile while a gang of youths chased them, throwing snowballs.

Park officials, however, intend to have the mountain top open again today and over the weekend.

County Democratic Leaders Back Cranston for Senate

Major Democratic Party leaders in Contra Costa County Thursday gave strong support to State Controller Allan Cranston's conditional announcement to seek the party's nomination for the U.S. Senate.

The seat is held by Senator Clair Engle who has been ill. This week Engle's doctor refused to make public the senator's complete medical record, causing Governor Edmund G. Brown to declare the Senate race open to all comers.

Possible candidates in addition to Cranston are Attorney General Stanley Mosk, Lieutenant Governor Glenn M.

Anderson and Congressman James Roosevelt. Engle's doctor said the senator would be able to campaign for reelection but would not go into detail on the medical records.

Among Contra Costa County's Democratic leaders joining in a statement supporting Cranston were Gilbert D. Cartwright, chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, and Charles R. Widner, president of the 14th Congressional District Democratic Club. Widner was the unsuccessful candidate two years ago for the Congressional post.

Meanwhile, it was announced that 48 out of 56 Democratic country central com-

mittee chairmen also support Cranston.

"We are convinced," Contra Costa Democratic leaders said, "that our good friend and senator, Clair Engle, is the victim of a tragic illness and will be unable to serve the people of our state in the vital office to which he was elected six years ago."

"We pray that despite the evidence that we are wrong, we hope for a full and frank medical statement that will prove us wrong. Nothing less will be sufficient. We would then join with Mr. Cranston and other party leaders in full support of the senator."

"We want it known that we approve of Controller Cranston's conditional candidacy in the circumstances that face us both as citizens and responsible Democrats."

Clayton Rd. Work Goes To Council

The Concord City Council will be asked Monday to call for bids on a major street widening project costing \$90,000.

The project includes widening a 1,800 foot strip of Clayton Rd. running through the El Monte Shopping Center between Babel Lane and Fabian Way.

Councilmen are also expected to ask the county to set aside some \$60,000 in City-County Throughfare monies allocated for the project last year.

Assistant City Engineer Fred Traesk said construction is expected to begin in April and continue for three months. The engineer noted that utility poles will be relocated behind businesses.

The four-lane widening also includes a median strip with optional left turn lanes, relocation of certain business parking and construction of sidewalks.

Inside The Times

ANTON CVIETUSA, manager of the Walnut Creek Bank of America has been named a vice president of the company. Page 20.

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- Women of the Times, 7

Bid Opening on New Hospital Wing Set

Concord Community Hospital Directors will open bids at 4 p.m., Feb. 11 on their new \$1.3 million hospital wing.

The 95-bed, four-story addition was approved in a bond election by the district voters last year.

At the same time, the directors approved the payment schedule on the bond issue. For the first six years, \$75,000 in bonds plus interest will be sold each year.

The second block of bonds will be sold during the remaining 14 years at \$100,000 a year plus interest.

Meanwhile, the directors reached a stalemate on a new pay increase for 75 nurses represented by the California Nurses Association.

The directors ordered negotiations to continue with Hospital Administrator Winton G. Blackwell and the union.

Earlier, the board turned down a salary hike of \$15 per month plus an additional \$20 a month for nurses who had

accumulated 10 years longevity at the hospital.

The board favors the \$15 increase only and the CNA has not relinquished its demand for the \$20 boost.

INTEGRATION WORKER:

'Learn Not to Hit Back'

By HAL PAINTER
Times Staff Writer

"You get used to being beat up — after a while you get numb and it doesn't hurt anymore," said 22-year-old Bruce Gordon, New York City born Negro who gave up college to make a \$10-a-week job as field secretary with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The committee — called SNCC — was organized in 1960 to function as hard-core, college-educated organizers of Negro demonstrations in the deep south.

"The thing," said Gordon,

"is to learn not to punch back when you get hit in the face — hitting back is just a way of not facing the problem."

This is one of the messages field secretary Gordon has carried to rural Negroes seeking integration and economic equality in the south's so-called "black belt" — Mississippi, southwest Georgia, central Alabama, eastern Arkansas and southern Virginia.

He's currently on a west coast fund and sympathy campaign, and he spoke to Walnut Creek Lions and Martinez Kiwanis Thursday.

Gordon says segregation ex-

Chamber Backs Bond Issue

The Orinda Chamber of Commerce has joined the growing number of organizations endorsing the Orinda School Districts January 28 bond request.

The election, to seek authorization for the sale of up to \$1,650,000 in bonds, has received support from the Orinda Lions Club, Orinda Association, Concord-Diablo Valley League of Women Voters, and parents clubs of Orinda, Pine Grove and Inland Valley intermediate schools.



BRUCE GORDON
You Get Used to the Beatings

WALDIE, KNOX

No Chance Seen for County School Tax

There is no chance of a county-wide equalization property tax for support of schools passing the State Senate, according to Assemblymen Jerome Waldie and John Knox.

Speaking at a County School Boards Association dinner Wednesday night, the legislators said that though they had voted for the bill in the Assembly because schools need money, they were opposed to it in principle.

When the Senate wouldn't okay the equalization bill which would have drawn \$27 million from property taxes, the governor announced he would withhold the \$35 million allotted for schools from general funds, according to Waldie.

"Pressure should be put on the governor," he said. "Schools shouldn't be denied their traditional funds."

Waldie said that he had voted for the bill because schools need the money but it would set a dangerous precedent. "It would be the first time the State had adopted a

Councilman Asks Clayton Flood Aid

Concord City Councilman Donald Campbell Wednesday pressed for more Federal assistance in solving the flood problems in Clayton Valley.

At a special meeting of the council, Campbell declared: "Something has to be done. We have to instill our support in Washington."

"These problems should be continually be brought before their attention."

Mayor George Krueger retorted that the people wouldn't go for taxing themselves because only 1 per cent of the population is affected by flooding.

Hastings Is Chairman

The Concord Personnel Board this week elected Eugene Hastings, 45, as its chairman for the coming year. Al Shafer was named vice president.

Hastings, a member of the board for two years, works as a representative for union local 1245 of Oakland of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Weather

The weather man says it will be partly cloudy today with a slight chance of rain.

He predicts a slight warming trend, with a low of 40 to 48, a high of 55 to 60.

There will be westerly winds, he says, in the afternoon, 10 to 20 m.p.h.

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(Continued Page 2, Col. 6)

Miramonte Students Take to the Hills

Each year selected students from Miramonte High School in Orinda literally "take to the hills," books, papers, teachers and all. The excursion is called "The Miramonte Unified Disciplines Seminar." This weekend, 27 Miramonte students will pack off to Mendocino County.

Students have been selected in the studies of English, art (including photography), history, science and music. In addition to learning about literature, art, history and science "in the field," students are encouraged to combine their understanding of these disciplines, rather than "submit to the usual traditional bonds that exist between fields of study in education."

Teachers working with students on the trip this year include Mrs. Grace Glorvigen, English; John Mack, art and

photography; Larry Anderson, music; Lee Fridell, social studies; and Otis McCain, science.

In addition to viewing the natural resources and history of Mendocino, students on the trip hope to also visit Fort Bragg, the fishing fleet of the area, and ride the historic Mendocino "Skunk Railroad."

A public exhibit of art work, photographs, writing and projects resulting from student observations on the trip will be held sometime later during the school year, according to John Sanford, one of the excursion teacher-planners.

GORDON

(Continued from Page 1)

one bad reception on the coast — in Portland, Ore., where he was given police protection after receiving a post card with a punctured target drawn on it, and his name in the middle.

Gordon was born and reared in New York City, spent most his life there "able to move about as he pleased," joined the Army, was shipped south "learned the hard way" that southern Negroes just don't mix with whites.

Gordon recalls being told to "get the . . . out of a taxi" he climbed into as he would have on any New York street. He found movies, restaurants, bars and hotels closed to him.

"It was in big contrast to New York," he said. He decided to join SNCC.

"I was scared at first," he said, "because I didn't like the idea of being beat up."

He had his first encounter with violence when he sneaked into an Atlanta, Ga., lunch counter during a desegregation demonstration, was beaten up and tossed into the street by store-hired "goons."

"We don't want violence," says Gordon of his organization. "What we want is a change of attitude. We want to show that we too are human. We want what is ours to be ours."

What does the Negro want in America?

"I can't speak for all Negroes," said Gordon, "but I know myself I just want to be able to move about freely. I want economic equality and the kind of economic security that lets you plan ahead for your own sake and your family."

"Demonstrations," he said, "are a last resort. We want to talk and reason. But when we get rebuffed, we must demonstrate — without violence."

"People must realize we can't be brushed aside." Despite rebuff and beatings, Gordon maintains a surprising sense of humor.

"You know," he said, "when I got beat up in Atlanta, I somehow landed in the street with one foot up in the air. A goon took my shoe off and beat with it."

The next day, he saw himself being beaten up all over again, on television.

"I saw my sock had a hole in it," he said, "and that brothered me. But it made me laugh."

You have to laugh, sometimes, he said, to keep from going to pieces.



BENEFIT GUILD AND 'YUM YUM TREE'
Mrs. Paul Kops and Mrs. Pui Harvey of the Eastbay Benefit Guild get set to man a ticket booth at the Broadway Walnut Creek Shopping Center with stars of the San Francisco production "Under the Yum Yum Tree," Stu Klitsner and Edmund Johnston. The "Yum Yum" stars and ladies from the Benefit Guild will be working together Fridays and Saturdays selling tickets to the Contra Costa Light Opera show "Finian's Rainbow."

'Rainbow' Presented For Aphasic Children

Ladies of the Eastbay Benefit Guild will help man a benefit ticket booth in the Walnut Creek Broadway Shopping Center for the next six Friday and Saturday afternoons. Members of the Benefit Guild will work with the stars of the San Francisco production "Finian's Rainbow."

Proceeds from ticket sales will go to support classes for aphasic children held at the San Francisco Hearing and Speech Center, Presbyterian Medical Center, 2340 Clay Street in San Francisco.

The aphasic program serves children who cannot speak, read, write, and understand language because of brain damage. Contra Costa children are enrolled in the regular school-length daylong classes.

The classes, sponsored by League of Parents of Aphasic Children, a chartered non-profit group, now have funds to operate only through next March.

On Friday and Saturday afternoons members of the Benefit Guild and stars of "The selling tickets to "Finian's Rainbow" performances slated for February 1, 7, 8, 15, 21 and 22, 8:30 p.m., at Las Lomas High School in Walnut Creek. During weekdays tickets may be purchased at Grodens in the Walnut Creek Broadway Shopping Center or at Breuner's box offices in Oakland and Berkeley.

Mrs. Paul Kops and Mrs. Pui Harvey of the Benefit Guild have encouraged Guild members' participation in the ticket sale.

Capt. Satellite To Appear

Tickets for Capt. Satellite's appearance on Feb. 8 at Diablo Vista School, Pleasant Hill, go on sale Saturday. The appearance, sponsored by the school's parents club, will be at 1 p.m.

There will be games, prizes, cartoons and a free picture of Capt. Satellite for each child. One youngster will be chosen to be astronaut on the captain's TV show. Tickets, at 50 cents, are on sale at Payless Supermarket on Contra Costa Highway and the Louis Store on Oak Park Blvd.

Late News - KWUN

1480 on the Dial
Late local news from the Times is presented on KWUN Monday through Saturday at 6:05, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 9:00 and 11 a.m., noon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 p.m., and Sunday at 7:15 and 10 a.m., noon, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 p.m.

TONITE AT THE MOVIES

CONCORD	
ENEAN	Walt Disney's "SWORD IN THE STONE"
CONCORD AUTO MOVIES	"DRAGSTRIP RIOT" "ROAD RACERS" "T-BIRD GANG" "HOT ROD GIRL"
DANVILLE	
VILLAGE	Paul Newman Joanne Woodward "A NEW KIND OF LOVE" Feature At 7:20 & 9:35
LAFAYETTE	
PARK	Peter O'Toole Alex Guinness "LAWRENCE OF ARABIA"
ORINDA	
ORINDA	Laurence Harvey Cary Grant Sarah Miles Grace Kelly "THE CEREMONY" "TO CATCH A THIEF"
PITTSBURG	
VOGUE	Starts Friday Vincent Price John Ireland Peter Lorre "COMEDY OF TERRORS" "NO TIME TO KILL"
RHEEM	
RHEEM	Tom Tryon "THE CARDINAL"
WALNUT CREEK	
EL REY	Walt Disney's "SWORD IN THE STONE" Feature at 7 & 9

Tests Given To Adults

General Education Development tests were administered in 1963 to 452 adults by the office of the county superintendent of schools.

Originally designed to permit veterans whose schooling has been interrupted to establish the equivalent of high school graduation, the tests are now used for general purpose throughout the United States, according to Supt. Floyd Marchus.

Approximately one fourth of those taking the tests locally fail to pass.

COUNTY

(Continued from Page 1)
for four years in District 5," said Coll.

Coll pointed out that if redistricting did not take advantage of the fact that Silva was retiring, a new incumbent would soon be elected who could not be redistricted out of office for four years.

"We must face up to the fact that there will have to be two supervisors in the west end; they have the population and they deserve it," said Coll.

Nielsen delivered a blast at Mutnick.

"It is very interesting to note," said Nielsen, "that the man who filed the taxpayers suit, Mr. Mutnick, has never attended one of our many redistricting meetings and is not here today."

Nielsen said after the meeting that when the plan was presented in his amended form on Tuesday there was a 95 per cent chance he would approve it.

The amended plan calls for a 105,000 population or 26 per cent in District 1, constituting Richmond, San Pablo and North Richmond; District 2 with 61,000 population or 14 per cent, including Kensington, El Cerrito, El Sobrante, Pinole and Hercules; District 3 with 74,000 population or 18 per cent, including Crockett, Martinez, Orinda Lafayette and south through San Ramon; District 4 with 102,000 population or 25 per cent, including Concord, Pleasant Hill and Walnut Creek; and District 5, with 67,000 population, or 16 per cent, including Port Chicago, Pittsburg, Clayton and everything east.

Mass Purchase Of Supplies For Schools

The standard list of school supplies from which elementary districts with less than 2500 average daily attendance are required by law to make their purchases has been approved by the County Board of Education. Purchases will represent about \$600,000 over

the two-year period from 1964 through 1966.

Although 14 of the 20 county elementary districts are required to purchase from the list, all districts except Richmond make some use of it, according to the County Schools Office.

A committee recommends items to be purchased on the basis of needs and requests of the past. The volume buying achieves for the districts a more favorable price than any but the largest individual district could realize.

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George Washington has been the only U.S. president elected unanimously. In the election of Monroe in 1820, one elector voted against him so that Washington would stand alone as the unanimously elected president.

CONTRA COSTA TIMES

Continuing the Walnut Creek Courier-Journal
Established June 1, 1911

An independent newspaper of general circulation dedicated to the welfare and progress of Contra Costa County.

The Contra Costa Times is published every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday in the Building, 1940 Mt. Diablo Boulevard, Walnut Creek, California, by Central Contra Costa Newspapers, Inc., Dean S. Leisher, Pres. and Pbr.; Norman C. Rosenthal, Vice-Pres.; and Kathryn C. Leisher, Secy.

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YE 5-2528
Monday thru Friday 9 to 6

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
County Administration Building
Martinez, California

NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING FOR A VARIANCE PERMIT

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on February 5, 1964 at 7:30 P.M. in Room 210 of the Hall of Records Building, corner of Main and Court Streets, Martinez, California, the BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT will consider the application of F. C. Garcia (Applicant and Owner) for a variance permit to establish an identification sign with no setback and to park in an area that is zoned R-10, on property located on a parcel fronting 154' on the south side of Mt. Diablo Boulevard, approximately 315' west of Carol Lane.

For additional information, please phone ACademy 8-3000
ANTHONY A. DEHAESUS Associate Planner
Legal 4724
Publish January 24, 1964.

LEGAL
CONTRA COSTA TIMES
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
County Administration Building
Martinez, California

NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING FOR A LAND USE PERMIT

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on February 5, 1964 at 7:30 P.M. in Room 210 of the Hall of Records Building, corner of Main and Court Streets, Martinez, California, the BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT will consider the application of Jack Marchant (Applicant) — Jack Marchant (Owner) for a land use permit to establish a non-profit organization for mentally handicapped adults, on property located on a parcel fronting 50' on the north side of Moraga Boulevard, approximately 275' west of First Street.

For additional information, please phone ACademy 8-3000
ANTHONY A. DEHAESUS Associate Planner
Legal 4722
Publish January 24, 1964.

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NEWS OF AREA CHURCHES

RUTH BOOTS, CHURCH EDITOR

Contra Costa Times Page 9 Friday, January 24, 1964



Rev. Thurman To Speak at Local Church

The Rev. Arthur Thurman, superintendent of the Bay View District of the Methodist Church, will preach at the morning services of the Walnut Creek Methodist Church, on Sunday. The services will be held at 8, 9 and 11 a.m. His topic will be "Free and Responsible."

Mr. Thurman is a native of Indiana, where he received his undergraduate education, earning his Bachelor's degree from Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana. He did his graduate work at Boston University School of Theology. In 1941, he came to California and has been minister at a number of churches in this state, before being appointed to his present post in Berkeley in the fall of 1961. In addition to his job of district superintendent, Mr. Thurman is a regent of the University of the Pacific and a director of the Fred Finch Home.

REV. THURMAN

Service To Feature Teenagers

Youth Sunday will be observed at Lafayette Christian Church, Glenside Drive at St. Mary's Road, at 11 a.m. morning worship. Three members of the Youth Fellowship Group will bring the message on "Youth and the Church." Members of the youth groups will assist in the service. Speakers will be James Smith, Tomi Martin and Sue Linneman.

Church school classes for all ages meet at 9:45. Child care is provided for both hours.

On Sunday evening Youth Fellowships for junior highs and senior highs meet at 6:30, preceded by a youth supper at 6.

The Board of Directors meets Monday at 8 p.m. Spiritual Growth Group meets Wednesday evenings at 8. Bible Study is held in homes of members on Thursday mornings at 9:30.

FAITH LUTHERAN

"Come Over and Help" will be the sermon topic of the Rev. Arthur Wright at the 8 and 11 a.m. Sunday services with Holy Communion of Faith Lutheran Church, Pleasant Hill. Sunday school, teen and adult Bible classes will begin at 9:30 a.m. The services will observe Evangelism Sunday.

A potluck dinner will be served at 5 p.m. and a movie, "Letter to Nancy," will be shown at 6:30 p.m.

CALVARY BAPTIST

"Men With God - touched Hearts" is the 11 a.m. Sunday sermon topic of Rev. R. E. Cnaag, Jr., pastor, Calvary Baptist Church, Lafayette. Men's Day will be observed in Southern Baptist Churches throughout the state, with laymen in the churches taking part in both the morning and evening services. At Calvary Baptist, the men's choir will sing, led by Irvan Pope. Rex Looney, a deacon in the church, will bring the message during the 7:15 p.m. service.

FIRST BAPTIST

The First Baptist Church of Walnut Creek is having its annual Missionary Conference Sunday through Feb. 2 with speakers scheduled as follows: Sunday, 11 a.m. Dr. Muck of the Fellowship of Baptists for Home Missions and at 7:30 p.m. Milton Arnold with Baptist Mid-Missions; Monday at 7:30 p.m. Milton Arnold; Tuesday and Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Robert Smith of Evangelical Baptist Missions and Don Carson; Thursday 7:30 p.m. Paul Friedrickson; Jan. 31, 7:30 p.m., Carmel Aangard with Association of Baptists for World Evangelism; Sunday, Feb. 2, 11 a.m., Paul Friedrickson and at 7:30 p.m. Bob Whitley of Baptist Mid-Missions.

Free Methodist Church To Dedicate Sanctuary

The dedication service of the newly completed Free Methodist Church of Pleasant Hill is set for 3 p.m. Sunday. Rev. J.E. Hollister, superintendent of the Northern California Conference of the Free Methodist denomination will deliver the dedicatory address. Mr. Hollister will also bring the message in the 11 a.m. Sunday service.

Several guests representing local and conference organizations will bring greetings and a male quartette will present special music for the occasion.

The new church is located at the junction of Taylor boulevard and north Pleasant Hill Road. The congregation which worshipped in the Pleasant Hill Recreation Center prior to occupying the new building is pastored by Rev. Glen Moore, formerly minister of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Free Methodist Church.



ENSEMBLE PERFORMANCE

Four members of the College of Idaho concert choir will perform ensemble music at the choir's concert to be given at 8:15 p.m. Monday at the Lafayette-Orinda Presbyterian Church, 49 Knox Dr., Lafayette.

College of Idaho Choir in Concert

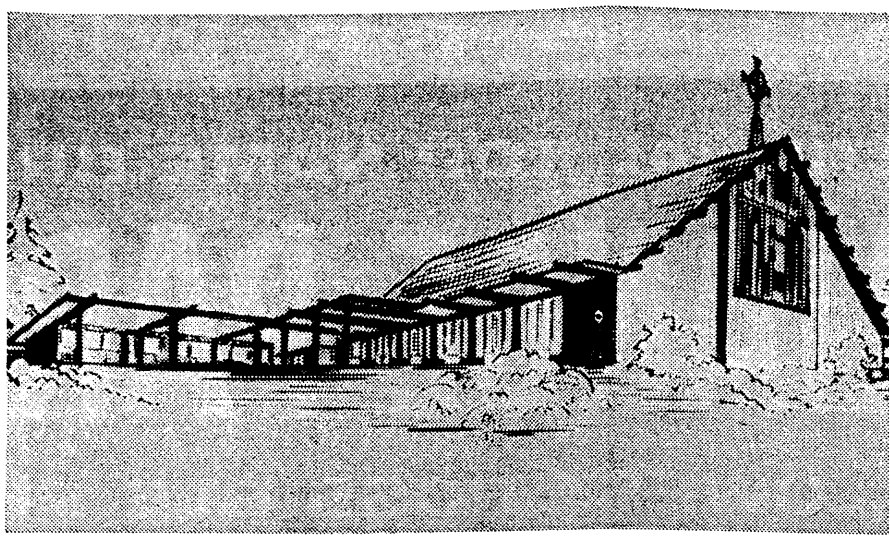
The Lafayette-Orinda Presbyterian Church, 49 Knox Dr., Lafayette, will be host at 8:15 p.m. Monday at the 44-voice College of Idaho concert choir. The program is open to the public without charge. The choir, which is in its seventh annual tour of West Coast cities, has been acclaimed by music critics as one of the top college groups in the country. Conductor is James H. Gabbard.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Jesus' words, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," will be the theme at Christian Science church services this Sunday. The Bible Lesson on "Truth" will include these related readings from the denomination's textbook: "The eternal Truth destroys what mortals seem to have learned from error, and man's real existence as a child of God comes to light" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 288).

TRINITY LUTHERAN

"Instruments for the Salvation of Souls" will be the theme of the sermon at Trinity Lutheran Church, Buena Vista near Parkside, in Walnut Creek, next Sunday morning at both the 8:15 and 11 a.m. services. The speaker will be the Rev. Alwin L. Rubin, Pastor. He will be assisted at the altar by the Rev. Adolph A. Gruell, Assistant Pastor.



MORAGA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
An architectural drawing shows the sanctuary and educational unit of the Moraga Valley Presbyterian Church, Diablo Estates, which is currently under construction. Completion date is expected sometime this summer, according to Dr. Ronald T. White, minister of the church.

COVENANT CHURCH

Sunday school of the Hillside Covenant Church, Walnut Creek, will be held at 9:45 a.m. and the morning service at 11 a.m. with the Rev. William C. Mays speaking. John Metz will be the speaker at the 7 p.m. service.

Youth activities begin at 6 p.m. and the prayer and Bible study at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday. A missionary dinner will be held at 6:30 p.m. Jan. 29 with the Rev. Russell Cervine as speaker.

VALLEY BAPTIST

Jack McGinnis, youth director of Valley Baptist Church of Walnut Creek, will be the speaker at the 11 a.m. service on Sunday. The Chapel Choir will sing. Sunday School classes for all ages will be held at 9:45 a.m.

Dr. Voelkel To Speak At Church

The Rev. Harold Voelkel, D.D., fraternal worker in the United Presbyterian Church with 35 years service in Korea will speak at the 9 and 10:30 a.m. Sunday services of the Walnut Creek Presbyterian Church.

ADVENTIST CHURCH

Rev. Voelkel, who is now associate president of Soongsil College in Seoul, Korea, also is engaged in a ministry among former Communist prisoners of war. He will also be heard at a missions potluck dinner to be held at the home of Elder Harry Sommer.

OAK PARK ASSEMBLY

On Wednesday evening, following the weekly church family dinner, the Rev. Roy I. Madsen, regional secretary of the American Bible Society, will explain the work of the society. Dinner by reservation begins at 6:15 p.m. and the program at 7 p.m.

ST. MARK'S

As a sequel to a sermon that Rev. R. R. Rose gave several weeks ago he will speak on "Things to Watch Out For" at the 11 o'clock service Saturday, in the Pleasant Hill Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Grayson Road.

Building Program of Presbyterian Church

Work has begun on the sanctuary and educational unit of the Moraga Valley Presbyterian Church on its property in Diablo Estates at the end of Idlewood Court, Moraga.

Dr. Voelkel To Speak At Church

The sanctuary will seat 250 and the five departments of the educational unit will accommodate 200 children in the church school with a room provided for the youth program. The building will be of redwood and will feature a loggia in the inside court and cathedral glass windows.

The congregation plans to move into the building during the summer to ready for its fall program. Rockrise and Weisdon designed the building and John Georl is the builder. Heading the building committee was Clinton Cooper of Orinda.

Dr. Ronald T. White was organizing minister of the church under the auspices of the Presbytery of San Francisco. The church was chartered by the Presbytery on March 19, 1961, with 123 charter members. Today the membership stands at 252. Present worship of the church is held in old Moraga School.

Worship service will begin this Sunday at the Moraga Hills Baptist Church with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. The worship service will begin at 11 o'clock with the Rev. Jack Sondericker officiating.

The church is associated with the American Baptist Convention.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Walnut Creek Branch, will hold Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. and morning worship at 11 a.m. with Elder Howard Downs, speaking. The Wednesday prayer service begins at 7:30 p.m.

Rev. Hubert W. Byrd will speak on "The Mission of the Church" at the 11 a.m. Sunday service of the Pleasant Hill Community Baptist Church. The Baptist Youth Fellowship will meet at 7 p.m.

The Senior Citizens will have a potluck dinner at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday with Rev. John Winkley from Diablo as guest speaker.

Rev. William Lancaster will be guest speaker at the Calvary Baptist Church in Concord on Sunday at the 7 p.m. service. Rev. Lancaster is a returned missionary from Japan where he has been serving for the past four years.

The morning service will begin at 11 o'clock. After the message by Rev. Stanley D. Miller, a baptismal service will be held. Sunday School begins at 9:45 a.m.

The church is located on the corner of Oliveria Road and Reitz Lane, just west of Highway 24.

"Angel in Ebony" a 45-minute film in color of the story of Sammy Morris will be seen at the 7:15 p.m. service of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, 2075 North Broadway, Walnut Creek.

"Angel in Ebony" has now become a missionary classic. It is the true story of Sammy Morris, who left the African hinterland to come to America and prepare for Christian service.

"The Divine Call" will be the second in a series of messages given on the book of Corinthians by Rev. Vernon Kraft, at the 10:55 a.m. service.

The Sunday school will meet at 9:45 a.m.; Training hour for all age groups plus the adult Bible class meet at 6:30 p.m. The mid-week prayer and Bible study, with classes for the entire family meets at 7:38 p.m. Wednesday.

"God's Instruments" will be the sermon topic of Rev. A. R. Addy of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Pleasant Hill, on Sunday. The services are held at 8:15 and 11 a.m. with Sunday School and the adult Bible Class meeting at 9:30 a.m.

The annual congregational meeting will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday at which time annual reports will be presented and election of church officers held.

The annual meeting of the church will be held at 6 p.m. Sunday in Montair School. Reservations are to be made by phoning Donna Harper.

Whittier College A Cappella Choir

The Whittier College A cappella choir, now on its annual tour of northern and central California, will present a concert at 8 p.m. Friday, Jan. 31, at the First Christian Church, Concord.

Swedish Film Showing Set

"The Road to Heaven," a 1942 Swedish film by Rune Lindstrom, will be the third movie shown in the current series at Hillcrest Congregational Church, Pleasant Hill. The showing is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Thursday in educational wing of the church. The public is invited and a donation will be taken.

The film is a fantasy of a man's journey through life, a modern miracle play. It has English subtitles.

UNITED CHURCH

The United Church of Christ will meet at 10 a.m. Sunday in the Farm Bureau Building, 5554 Clayton Rd., Concord. The Rev. William O. Smith will speak on "The Valley of Decisions."

Church school classes are held the same hour and classes for junior and senior high group meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. at the parsonage.

UNITARIAN

The Rev. Aron Gilmartin will speak on "The Vatican Council: A Pleading Hope?" at the Mt. Diablo Unitarian Church. During the time of its first session, Mr. Gilmartin considered the antecedents of the council and evaluated its projected agenda. Now he returns to the subject to assess its promise for success in the final session later this year.

Services will be held at 9 and 11 a.m. in the Red Cross Building, 2121 Ygnacio Valley Road, Walnut Creek. For further information about the church school program call Mrs. Florence Pierson, 935-7505.

MORAGA HILLS

Worship service will begin this Sunday at the Moraga Hills Baptist Church with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. The worship service will begin at 11 o'clock with the Rev. Jack Sondericker officiating.

The church is associated with the American Baptist Convention.

REORGANIZED CHURCH

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BAPTIST SERVICE

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The annual congregational meeting will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday at which time annual reports will be presented and election of church officers held.

Youth Sunday Planned

Youth Sunday will be observed at Hillcrest Congregational Church, 404 Gregory Lane, Pleasant Hill. The topic of the sermons will be "The Conflict" by Miriam Hakel and Gene Prindle. Music at the 9:30 service will be presented by the words of welcome and moment of concern by Vikki Lee, pastoral prayer by Sue Batten, presiding, Bob Elizondo.

At the 11 a.m. service the youth choir will sing, Doug Hauser will be presiding, Jacques Wilson and Tom Schuttish will give the sermons, Dave Glen the scriptures, Jean Goodban, words of welcome and moment of concern, and Joyce Gaston the pastoral prayer. Sunday School will be held at the same hours.

Senior Pilgrim Fellowship will be at 7 p.m.

METHODIST
"Making the Most of Life's Imperatives and Inevitables" will be the sermon topic of the Rev. George E. Berry at the 9:30 and 11 a.m. Sunday services of the Lafayette Methodist Church.

The youth groups meet at 7 p.m. in the fellowship building. A study course on "Christian Perfection," led by Mrs. Erwin Workman, is held Tuesday morning for four weeks in the fellowship building.

PRESBYTERIAN
Services will be held at 9:30 and 11 a.m. at the Community Presbyterian Church of Danville, with the Rev. Orville L. Shick speaking at both services. Sunday Church School is held at the same hours for nursery through juniors Junior high and senior high classes meet at the 11 o'clock hour, and there will be an adult class at 9:30.

The Biblical theology class, led by Rev. William N. Johnson, will be held on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Schuler at 8:30 p.m. A newcomers class will be held on Sunday at 4 p.m., and will continue for the following two Sundays. Child care is provided.

UNITY CHURCH
"You Shall Not Covet" will be the sermon topic of Rev. Marie M. Giles, for Sunday at the 11 a.m. service of the Walnut Creek Unity Church. Sunday School and Youth of Unity meet on Sundays at 9:30 a.m. with classes for all ages.

A mid-week devotional service is conducted by Rev. Giles each Wednesday at 2 p.m., featuring study of "Laws of Prosperity." The Monday study class at 7:30 p.m. by Alvin Gruenwald, will use the text-book, "God is the Answer."

Next monthly potluck luncheon will be on Wednesday, at 12:30 p.m. with Mrs. Violet Enos and Mrs. Mildred Hittner as hostesses.

All services are held at the Sportsmen's Club, 2800 N. Main St., Walnut Creek. For further information, call 228-6961.

PRESBYTERIAN
The Lafayette-Orinda Presbyterian Church will hold services at 9:30 and 11 a.m. Church school will be held the same hours.

CHURCH OF CHRIST
The Church of Christ, 1224 Lincoln Ave., Walnut Creek, will hold Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Bible classes will meet at 10 a.m. Sunday and 7 p.m. Thursday.

Story Hour
Registrations are being taken for the weekly story hours for pre-school children at the Contra Costa County Central Library, 1750 Oak Park Blvd., Pleasant Hill. Story sessions will begin on Feb. 6 at 10:15 a.m. Boys and girls, aged three to five who are able to listen to stories in a group, are invited to attend.

To register, contact Mrs. Jean Groulx, children's librarian, Central Library.

GRACE BAPTIST
"The Devil's Testimony" will be the sermon subject of Rev. Bruce Parker at the 11 a.m. Sunday service of Grace Baptist Church, Walnut Creek. At 7 p.m., Rev. Parker will speak on "The Blasphemous Beast."

Sunday School begins at 9:45 a.m. and the youth fellowship at 6 p.m. Prayer meeting is held at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

FIRST BAPTIST
A missionary conference will be held at First Baptist Church, Walnut Creek, starting at 11 a.m. Sunday and continuing through the week. Dr. Muck of the Fellowship of Baptists for Home Missions will speak at the 11 a.m. Sunday service and speaker for the 7:30 p.m. evening service will be Milton Arnold of Baptist Mid-Missions.

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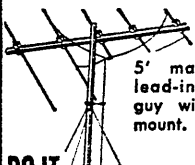

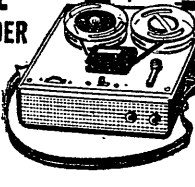
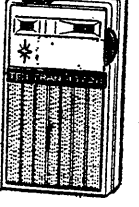



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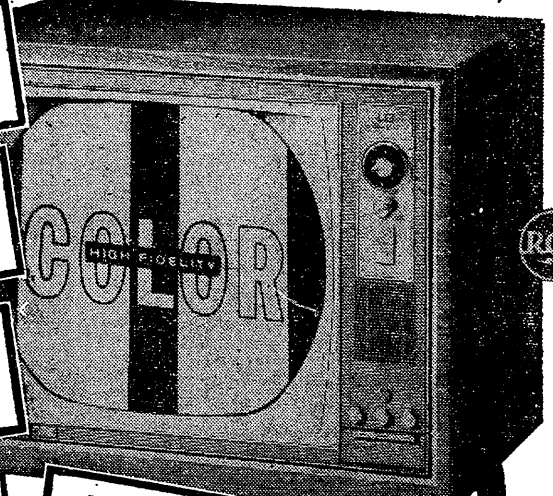
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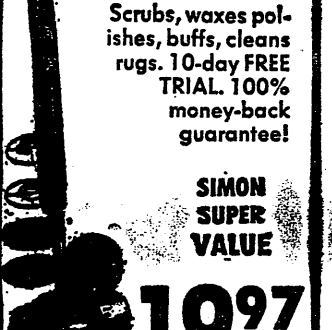
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FOREIGN SYMPATHY CITED BY SNCC LEADER

African Demonstrations Tied To U.S. Civil Rights Campaign

By JIM CHOATE
Mercury Staff Writer 2

STANFORD — American civil rights activities are tied to recent demonstrations against U.S. embassies in Africa, a young Negro leader claimed here Monday.

John Lewis, 25-year-old national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), said his group could notify "key people" in African nations to cause demonstrations at U.S. embassies.

There have been "one or two" spontaneous demonstrations already, Lewis, who recently met with 350 leaders from 16 African countries, told a Stanford University audience of about 150.

"There is a great deal of hatred against the American government throughout Africa" because of the civil rights issue here and the Congo crisis, he said.

Lewis said African Negroes can't understand the nonviolent



JOHN LEWIS

Jailed 37 times in his civil rights work in the South, Lewis blasted critics who say the Negro Revolt is Communist-inspired.

"We do not need anyone to tell us we live in a police state at Selma, Ala.," he declared. "We need no one to tell us segregation is wrong."

"We don't have guns, weapons, bombs and dynamite," he said. "We have numbers. We have our souls and our bodies and the power to turn the South and this nation upside down for freedom and justice."

Quoting the Old Testament, Lewis said God told Noah, "No more water but the fire next time."

He said this doesn't mean his group will turn to violence but noted bombings, church burnings and murders by the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama and Mississippi create "fires" of reaction among Negroes in northern cities.

A Fisk University graduate

in philosophy and an Alabama native, Lewis described SNCC's voter registration drives in Selma and in Mississippi, a project in which Stanford students participated.

Dallas County, Ala., has 15,000 Negroes of voting age, he said, but only 300 are registered to vote. "When we first came there only were 150 registered."

He said there are Southern counties where more than 80 per cent of the population is Negro but there are no registered Negro voters.

He said age and residence should be the only qualification for voting. "Mississippi and Alabama robbed the Negro of a decent education" but require literacy tests for voting, Lewis charged.

Negroes with doctor's and master's degrees "have flunked" the tests "three or four times," Lewis added. "They couldn't read or write well enough," he quipped.

philosophy of SNCC and Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "They ask why there is no armed revolt," he said.

DEC 1964

INSIDE REPORT By ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

A Revolution Within The Negro Revolution 138

A new leadership, identifying with the emerging African nations, now is taking over

WASHINGTON—The first authentic revolutionary student movement in United States history is now trying to take over leadership of the Negro fight for equality.

This is by far the most significant of many changes in the Negro movement since passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and it is regarded with growing concern in Washington. Other changes are more obvious.

For example, massive defiance of the federal government of the type practiced by former Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi or Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is out. The extraordinary compliance with the new law's public accommodation section all through the South has ended the era of massive resistance.

Another change is the sudden growth of a new federal bureaucracy to deal with civil rights matters. Until last fall a small section in the Justice Depart-

ment, under Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, handled almost every phase of the Negro revolution, from litigation to street violence. Now a separate office, the Community Relations Service, promotes desegregation; a new Commission on Employment Opportunities will soon deal with equal employment; the Census Bureau is now charged with compiling Negro voting statistics; and the Civil Rights Commission has new duties to act as a clearing house for civil rights matters.

But these changes are minor compared to the transformation within the Negro movement itself.

Starting with the mass demonstrations of three years ago, the Negro revolution has moved progressively out of the hands of the old-line leaders of the NAACP and the Urban League and under the direction of younger, activist organizations. Dr. Martin Luther King became the symbol of this new dynamism.

Now, however, Dr. King himself (who is referred to by the new-style left-wing student leaders as "de Lawd") is in danger of being outflanked.

This new leadership, headed by young activists like James Foreman and

John Lewis of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), is now identifying itself with the leadership of the emerging new nations of Africa and other underdeveloped parts of the world.

"If Mississippi were an independent country," says one civil rights expert, "it would be in the middle of an anti-colonial revolution today."

Since Mississippi is part of the United States, nothing quite so drastic is in sight. But the mood and the techniques of the activist leaders of the Mississippi summer project are a startling and frightening parallel to the revolutionary movements in Africa.

In September half a dozen left-wing activists, including Lewis, Foreman, and Robert Moses, the on-the-scene leader in Mississippi, went to Guinea as guests of President Sekou Toure. The State Department knew they were going, but was completely by-passed, and got no report despite two long sessions between the Negro leaders and President Sekou Toure himself.

What worries responsible leaders of the civil rights movement is that SNCC will put into practice the revolutionary techniques of these emerging countries. Although the summer project failed in its main purpose—to register Mississippi Negroes—it aroused the spirit and idealism and captured the imagination of hundreds of college students in the North.

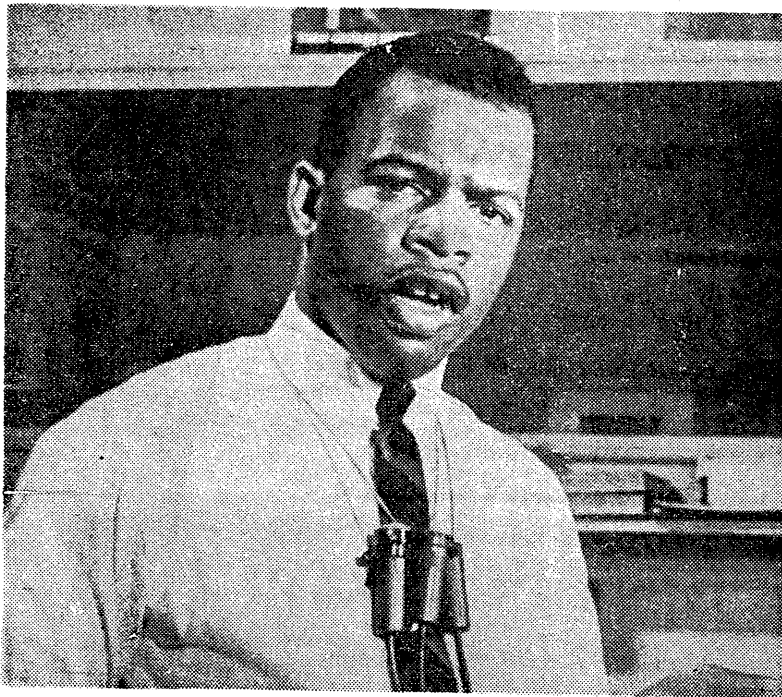
On the campuses at Yale, Cornell, Stanford, University of Michigan, Oberlin, and other predominantly white schools are active, volatile SNCC chapters that raise money and recruits for field work in Mississippi.

"They get the best kids in the country because they've dramatized the issue," a white civil rights advocate told us.

Whether and to what extent these new activities are Communist-infiltrated isn't wholly known. But it's significant that Moses was a speaker last week in New York at the annual dinner of The National Guardian, a publication widely regarded as the most flamboyant exponent of the Chinese Communist line in this country.

Already plans are being laid for a far more ambitious 1965 summer project in Mississippi. If they are allowed to take their course, the result could be a disaster dwarfing the murders of last summer.

This is a measure of the changing atmosphere of the civil rights movement. It is moving faster than most politicians realize, and in a frightening direction.



John Lewis, One of the Rising Negro Leaders
He was one of those who went to Guinea

NY snee

A LAWYER ASSAILS THE ALABAMA BAR

Columbia Professor Finds Law Journal Prejudiced

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

A small gift went out in December to just about every lawyer in Alabama. It was a reprint from The Columbia Law Review reproving the official journal of the Alabama bar for printing only a white supremacist view of the civil rights controversies.

"Every issue of the Alabama Lawyer reads in substantial measure like orations celebrating all at once the Fourth of July and the birthday of Robert E. Lee," the article declared.

The author, Marvin E. Frankel, professor of law at Columbia University, is still receiving notes from Alabama lawyers telling him to mind his own business or suggesting that he worry instead about muggings in Harlem.

Involved in Race Suits

"Frankel, the Civil War is over and the Zionist takeover is complete—what more do you want?" demanded one anonymous correspondent who sent the reprint back.

Professor Frankel, who leads a seminar on "Problems of Civil Rights and Liberties," had been directly involved in litigation involving race issues in the South.

His article, Professor Frankel explained, resulted from a desire to find out "what our brethren of the Alabama bar have been thinking and saying about the legal storms that have been buffeting all of us, but perhaps have raged with particular fury in Alabama."

"On grounds both of relevancy and accessibility" he picked the volumes of The Alabama

Chemist to Be Honored By Dickinson College



Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand

Special to The New York Times

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 6—Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand of Berkeley, Calif., physical chemist and former president of the American Chemical Society, was named today to receive the Priestley Memorial Award of Dickinson College.

The award, \$1,000 and a portrait medallion of Joseph Priestley, discoverer of oxygen, will be presented during the college's annual Priestley Day celebration on March 18.

Dr. Hildebrand, professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of California at Berkeley, will be honored for "contributions to mankind through research in the fields of solubility and the structure of liquids."

Lawyer and chose for his study the critical decade for race relations running from the Su-

preme Court's school desegregation decision of May 17, 1954, to the Civil Rights Act of July 2, 1964.

Last summer, when classes were out, he took the blue-bound volumes from the law library at Columbia.

It was his hope, he said, that lawyers would, of all men, cherish "our tradition of dissent" and uphold the right to diversity of opinion on basic, controversial issues of law.

Instead, he said he had found The Alabama Lawyer to be "a single-toned organ of orthodoxy" based on "the constant premise of white supremacy."

"As I read on through the pages for the nineteen-fifties and on into the nineteen-sixties," he wrote, "I looked expectantly for the nonconformist reaction of some disputatious lawyer, for one of those not-so-rare mavericks our profession breeds to argue the other side.

"I read and waited in vain. Article after article treated States' Rights; the glorious Confederacy; Negro inferiority. . . . Nowhere through the decade was there a single dissenting piece as against literally dozens' of pleas for segregation, warnings against race "mongrelization" and vehement blasts at the Supreme Court.

Professor Frankel said he had found in the Alabama publication "a surprising number of paeans to Nordic, White Protestant, Anglo-Saxon, Christian values to be defended against the Supreme Court and other Communist agencies."

But he said he had found that articles on other issues in the journal were "graceful, fair-minded, balanced, scholarly and often delightful."

He quoted one writer as declaring:

"Eternal vigilance is not the price of Anglo-Saxon liberty. The price of Anglo-Saxon liberty is blood."

The editor of the journal for the decade of Professor Frankel's research was the late Judge Walter B. Jones. An article by him entitled "I Speak for the

White Race" in The Alabama Lawyer in 1957 defended the whites against "assaults by radical newspapers and magazines, Communists and the Federal judiciary."

"The white or Caucasian race includes people whose skin color may be white, pink, ruddy or light brown," Judge Jones wrote. "Their hair is usually wavy or straight. It is never 'dead black' or wooly."

In 1956, Judge Jones received one electoral vote for President when a Democratic elector for Alabama refused to go along with the state's popular-vote choice of Adlai E. Stevenson. Judge Jones issued a decree in 1961 banning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from doing business in Alabama.

Professor Frankel sent a draft of his article to The Alabama Lawyer and got a brief, courteous rejection from its new editor, Richard W. Neal in September. The essay was then published last November in the Columbia review.

Nearly \$650 available to the review from a grant was used to mail reprints of the piece to 2,227 lawyers in Alabama. Forty-five lawyers have written to Professor Frankel, five of them favorably. Two wrote long letters to the university, demanding that Professor Frankel be dismissed.

2 at Princeton Win Grants

Special to The New York Times

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 6—Two Princeton University professors have been awarded fellowships by the American Council of Learned Societies. Dr. Lawrence R. Thompson, professor of English, will complete an "official biography" of Robert Frost with his fellowship. Dr. Bernard C. Fenik, assistant professor of classics, will study Homer.

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Aide of Dr. King Scores Student Rights Group

Pastor in Capital Criticizes S.N.C.C. for 'Radicalism' - Urges Reconciliation

A leading member of a Southern civil rights group cautioned today that the "irresponsibility" of some militants might cause enormous harm to the rights movement.

In an eloquent and forceful sermon this morning, the Rev. Jefferson P. Rogers told a congregation of Washington Negroes that there were "deep strands of the irresponsible" in the movement, manifested by a "foolish kind of radicalism - a radicalism that does not have any capacity for reconciliation."

Mr. Rogers is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer here and president of the local affiliates of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

He said afterward that his sermon could be taken as a "semi-formal statement" of the conference's views that had "the backing of national headquarters" in Atlanta. Its leader is the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Mr. Rogers acknowledged that the statement reflected, in part, recurrent schisms within the rights movement and was aimed at explaining the issues involved.

Target is Student Group

He also acknowledged that his principal target was the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, the youngest and most militant of civil rights groups. He did not mention it by name in the sermon.

The student group has been organizing and directing the demonstration in Washington for the last two weeks. These have included sit-ins in the corridors of the Justice Department, regular picketing of the White House, a sit-down that momentarily blocked traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue, and an unplanned sit-down inside the White House that embarrassed some rights leaders here.

The student group's leaders - notably James Forman, its executive secretary - have predicted that the demonstrations will grow rather than diminish in coming months and will involve "civil disobedience" if necessary.

Dr. King's lieutenants, however, have taken the position that such demonstrations, unless carefully coordinated by all civil rights groups, could lead to more embarrassing disturbances and might be impolitic by coming at a time when President Johnson has thrown his full weight behind the rights struggle and Congress seems certain to pass a voting-rights bill anyway.

Mr. Rogers said that militancy was important and useful "at the right time" and that the student group had brought great courage and spirit to the movement.

"Tempo and Mood"

However, he continued, each phase of the movement has its "own tempo and mood," and during the present phase - which has been marked by a series of impressive "victories" both in Washington and Alabama - Negroes should emphasize not the tendentious aspects of the cause, but, instead, the spirit of "reconciliation" best exemplified by Dr. King.

"We must not only show the power to face death when it comes," Mr. Rogers declared, "we must also have the security to recognize that when the President of the United States has moved as he has moved in the last two weeks there is something new on the horizon."

"Let us not be so weak," he implored his congregation, "as to be unable to recognize when a partial victory has come."

Mr. Rogers said the Student Nonviolence Coordinating Committee often seemed "more interested in protest than achievement." He objected to its demands that all other rights workers pay "obedience" to it. He also said he deeply resented being "badgered" because he had shown the temerity to "call irresponsibility by its name."

"I had one of the roughest weeks I've ever had last week," Mr. Rogers declared.

He said he had been asked not to point out irresponsibility where it existed "for the sake of a so-called united front, for the sake of saying that all black people are together, for the sake of saying that all of these movements, and all of the participants in these movements, are doing good."

Mr. Rogers was one of two leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who participated in negotiations with Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Vice President Humphrey and the President in the last two weeks. The other was the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, the head of the conference's Washington bureau, who joined the march today from Selma to Montgomery.

Mr. Rogers said he and Mr. Fauntroy had angrily demanded Federal help during these meetings but that now that such help had been provided "we should display neither anger nor cynicism but at least some sense of gratitude."

The pastor told his congregation that his aim was "to move Negroes to the center of American culture." However, he said, a man "cannot stand on the periphery and say to the man in the center, 'Bring me a millenium which will do away with the caprices of human nature.' It can't be done."

There have been recurrent rifts over the last four years between older rights groups that profess nonviolence and the student organization, one of whose leaders once suggested that violence was a suitable tactic for "blackmailing the Federal Government to force other elements in the power structure to accept compromise."

Some observers believe that despite efforts to coordinate activities, communication between the two has deteriorated even more in recent months.

Mr. Rogers himself said that he had "almost no communication" recently with student leaders in Washington.

Alabama Racial Fires Fanned by SNCC Group

Paths of Actionist 'Red Hots' and Element Favoring Nonviolence Seen Converging

As Negro leaders mount a common attack on old patterns of white supremacy in this state that calls itself "The Heart of Dixie," there are overtones on philosophical competition.

Nonviolence can be a variable discipline, and its apostles include actionist "red hots," as well as devotees of passive resistance on the Gandhi pattern. Christian

As preached by Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Leadership Conference, the doctrine tempers resistance with resolve, persistence with patience.

Collision Occurs

There is less patience and more action in the thinking of the zealous youngsters who make up the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, known as SNCC. Their leader here has been James Forman, SNCC's tough-talking executive secretary.

The two approaches collided here last week. City officials, who damned Dr. King as a dangerous firebrand 10 years ago when he launched the bus boycott that made him a national Negro leader, were privately glad that he was in town when the week ended.

The week began in an atmosphere of tension fanned by a series of rancorous collisions between SNCC-led forces and city police. It ended in uneasy equilibrium - and with a tactical gain for Montgomery's Negroes.

Influence Credited

Much credit goes to Dr. King's moderating influence and to the good sense of local white officials who are groping in apparent good faith toward a workable formula for stable relations between the races in this former Confederate capital.

The SNCC contribution was oblique. Its people kept the police on the go all week, but without their pressure it is improbable that the city would have achieved an unusual agreement between the races that was hammered out here Wednesday night.

Montgomery's experience suggests the problem that SNCC raises for Dr. King and his lieutenants: They can use the SNCC's demonstrating "red-hots" to show they are not kidding about their demands. But it is sometimes hard to keep SNCC's "imaginative nonviolence" from getting pretty rough.

Feelings Stirred

SNCC fanned the Negro community's indignation at the force used by state troopers on March 7 to quell a voting rights march from Selma, Ala., to the capital. Montgomery police are ordered to avoid the use of force on demonstrators. They tried to stop a SNCC march without a city parade permit on Monday night and were pelted with bricks and bottles. They called in mounted deputies who dispersed the march without injuries.

Horses were used again Tuesday to disperse another march without a permit. There were eight reported injuries from the clash, which authorities ascribed to a "clash."

The injuries stirred charges of "police brutality." Indignation of the kind that can lead to action seethed at an end-to-end series of SNCC meetings in a street outside a church in a Negro district.

Whooped It Up

Some 300 denim-clad young demonstrators, Negroes from the Deep South and white college boys and girls from the North whooped it up as Illie Rix, a Negro Georgian, denounced President Johnson as a reluctant convert to their cause. Rix was calling for action that implied bloodshed and the crowd seemed ready.

"The President will be passing civil rights bills 100 years from now," Rix contended.

"But what he's really saying to me is that he's going to do it after you are all killed," Rix said.

"Now is the time to make up your minds - are you going to turn back or move on?"

"Move on," replied a score of voices from the crowd.

"Some of you are saying, 'But they're going to kill me,'" Rix continued. "Why, they've been killing us for 300 years.

"You can die for being drunk or walking down the street - or you can die standing up for freedom."

The speech rambled on with a friendly reference to the murdered Negro actionist Malcolm X, then to a challenge:

"If President Johnson doesn't do something now, I say we ought to protect ourselves."

The crowd's mood was rough enough to convince 20 city police stationed nearby to move under the lights at the head of the street as dusk fell. A 50-man police reserve moved into the area and the full 225-man force was alerted for "trouble."

In this climate, Dr. King flew into his home city for a night meeting at the Beulah Baptist Church. The SNCC kids walked peaceably to the church to hear their champion, Forman, deliver a fighting speech.

Forman seasoned his actionist line with four-letter words, which distressed Dr. King's church-going followers.

"If I can't sit at the table with the whites, then I'm going to knock the -ing legs off it," Forman shouted to the audience that overflowed the church.

Soon after, Rabbi Richard Rubenstein, Jewish chaplain at the University of Pittsburgh, told newsmen he was counseling 135 students he escorted here to return because he did not "want any of them hurt."

March Proposed

"When I realized that Forman wanted our bodies, I urged by kids to pull out," Rubenstein said.

Half an hour later, the rabbi changed his mind. Dr. King had spoken, eloquently and firmly supporting continued peaceful demonstrations until "the movement" won its goals.

But Dr. King's emphasis was on nonviolence. He ignored SNCC's moves toward a night demonstration and proposed a daylight march Wednesday on the Montgomery County Courthouse.

Rubenstein told a newsmen: "We're staying; I'd follow that man anywhere."

Nearly 3,000 persons followed Dr. King and Forman to the courthouse Wednesday. They had a parade permit and solicitous police protection. Everyone, including Forman, was on his best behavior.

From mid-afternoon until nearly midnight, ten marchers headed by Dr. King and Forman met with city officials. Out of it came an agreement setting demonstration ground rules for a city in which, it seems, demonstrations may be a way of life for some time to come.

Agreement Violated

It was agreed that parade permits "should be applied for and granted;" that demonstrators "should refrain from any form of violence," and that city and county police should use "minimum force if they felt obliged to disperse a demonstration.

SNCC waited only a day to test the rules. Without a permit, 80 marchers picketed the capitol Thursday, contending that police could not stop them in exercising their constitutional right of petition. They marched nearly three hours, blocking traffic on a street adjoining the capitol.

Police eventually ordered them to move on. The marchers sat down. Almost tenderly, patrolmen lifted the youths into three waiting paddy wagons and carted them off to jail on a charge of disobeying the orders of an officer.

It was civil disobedience, but it was nonviolent on both sides. However much Montgomery's ruling whites deplore what Dr. King and his followers are doing to their inherited way of life, the city's police credit Dr. King privately for keeping relations from getting any worse.

Marion & Mickey (I promised to show them)

Wall Street House Tells Wallace It Will Not Buy or Sell Alabama's Bonds

By JOHN H. ALLAN

A Wall Street investment banking house yesterday notified Alabama that it would no longer buy or sell bonds issued by the state or any of its political subdivisions.

The Childs Securities Corporation, in a letter to Gov. George C. Wallace, said that it had taken the step because it was concerned about Alabama's credit.

The concern stemmed from the state's plea on March 19 that it could not bear the financial burden of mobilizing the National Guard to police the Selma-to-Montgomery Freedom March.

The letter, signed by Donald E. Barnes, executive vice president of the house, said that Governor Wallace's statement about funds for maintaining law and order would "have grave effects" on the credit of Alabama and its cities, counties, school districts "and any other taxing authorities."

A survey of several of the largest municipal bond underwriters found no others considering following Childs's lead.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the organization was "pleased" with the action taken.

Governor Wallace was not available for comment yesterday. His secretary expressed doubt that the letter, dated March 30, had had time to reach Montgomery.

Childs Securities is a subsidiary of C. F. Childs & Co., Inc., which describes itself as the oldest house in the United States specializing in government bonds. The subsidiary underwrites and trades state and local government bonds and corporate stocks and bonds.

The letter said that Childs questioned Alabama's credit because of the failure of the Wallace administration "to protect

the citizens of Alabama in their exercise of constitutional rights." It also mentioned what it called Governor Wallace's "hostility toward the movement toward representative government in Alabama."

These conditions placed in doubt the prospects for industrial and commercial growth for Alabama, the letter said.

Because of these "discouragements to Alabama's economic future," the state's credit will suffer, the letter asserted. It also said that "ordinary methods of rating public debt obligations" would not take recent developments in Alabama "fully into account" in supply bond ratings.

Bonds issued by Alabama are rated by Moody's Investors Service, from AAA to A, depending on their use and terms of the issue. Income tax refund bonds, for example, are rated triple-A, road and bridge

bonds AA and other general obligations, A.

A spokesman for Moody's said yesterday that the service was not considering changing the ratings of any bonds of Alabama or its subdivisions. The conclusions reached in the Childs letter were "not based on a sober evaluation of the state's ability to pay," he said.

The Moody's analyst who said that the service's views were "not sympathetic with the civil-rights movement," explained that its ratings were based solely on its credit.

This was the view taken by investment bankers connected with the largest underwriting organizations in Wall Street. "We don't feel that economic boycotts are the proper instrument to achieve the ends of civil rights," a vice president with one of the largest commercial banks here said.

Civil-rights progress, he said,

should come from the courts, legislation and education. Municipal bond houses, he emphasized, help this process by providing funds for improved local government facilities.

Mr. Wilkins, however, praised the Childs action by stating: "This is the type of economic sanction that the N.A.A.C.P. believes will prove effective in bringing about long-overdue reforms. Accordingly, we are pleased with the announcement of Childs's new policy. We urge other securities corporations and investment houses to do likewise."

Mr. Barnes yesterday described himself as "not active" in the civil-rights movement, although he was reported to have done some work with Jesse Gray, Harlem rent-strike leader. He also described himself as the grandson of a man who had owned slaves in Virginia.

The motivation for the house's action, Mr. Barnes's letter said, was the protection of the interests of the financial institutions which look to Childs for counsel.

Mr. Barnes emphasized that the step had not been taken to get publicity for the concern. "It was not vengeful or prideful," he said.

His letter ended with the hope that Governor Wallace's "leadership will be applied in ways" that would allow Childs Securities "to resume normal investment banking activities" with Alabama.

The exact size of the Childs firm is unknown, but it was not included in a recent listing of the 60 largest municipal bond underwriters, compiled in February by the Investment Bankers Association of America, a trade group.

The survey also reported that 147 issues of Alabama state and local government bonds totaling \$227,648,000 were sold in 1964. Of the total, \$22,512,000 were school bonds.

40 Police Officers Promoted

Forty police officers were promoted yesterday in ceremonies at the Police Academy at 235 East 20th Street. Three were promoted to the rank of deputy chief inspector, four to inspector and 33 to deputy inspector and 23 to captain. The three officers

who were advanced from deputy inspector to deputy chief inspector were Frederick P. Kovsky in charge of the motorcycle district; Stephen V. Killorin, head of the uniformed forces in Washington Heights, and Michael J. Chimenti, commander of the uniformed forces in the Bronx.

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By Direction of
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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

I, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 1205 of the Public Health Law and Section 431 of the Conservation Law, that the Water Resources Commission will cause a public hearing to be held at the hereinafter specified place and time for the purpose of hearing all persons or public corporations who appear pursuant to the provisions of said Section 431 of the Conservation Law and receiving evidence on their behalf relevant to the consideration of proposals for establishing special classes and standards of quality and purity for assignment to certain of the tidal waters within the Interstate Sanitation District and within the Jamaica Bay drainage basin including Rockaway Inlet and waters tributary thereto within Kings and Queens Counties as designated and Waters Survey Series Report No. 12209, prepared for said Commission, under the direction of the New York State Department of Health.

The provisions of the following subsections of said Section 431 of the Conservation Law in particular are called to the attention of those interested in the subject matter of the hearing:

(2) (a) All interested persons, but only such persons or public corporations may be heard in support of or in opposition to the proposal, unless they have filed a notice of appearance with the Commission prior to the date set for the hearing, in addition except when otherwise expressly provided, any such persons or public corporations who desire to be heard in opposition to the project under consideration by the Commission shall also recite in the notice of appearance their interests and specific grounds of objection.

(e) The Commission may, for the purpose of such a hearing, provide for the taking of depositions of witnesses before any member of the Commission, the executive engineer or secretary thereof, or any person who may be designated hereunder by the Commission to hold hearings. In such case, such member, engineer or other person may administer oaths to the witnesses whose depositions are taken. Such depositions shall be reduced to writing and subscribed by the deponent and shall be filed with the Commission prior to the final adjournment of the hearing.

(3) (a) The Commission and hearing officer designated by it pursuant to this article shall not be bound by the rules of evidence in the conduct of hearing proceedings, but every decision and order shall be founded upon competent material evidence which is substantial in view of the entire record.

(b) No factual information or evidence other than that in the record shall be considered in making a decision, including records and documents in the possession of the Commission of which it desires to avail itself, may be offered and made a part of the record in the case. All such documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, or by incorporation by reference.

(c) The applicant and any person who has filed a notice of appearance shall have the right of cross-examination of witnesses who testify and shall have the right to submit rebuttal evidence.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission will take judicial notice of all general, technical and scientific facts contained in the report heretofore described.

PLACE AND TIME OF HEARING

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
13 East 103rd Street
New York, New York 10029
Thursday, April 29, 1965
First hearing at 7:00 P. M.

The waters of said drainage basin are contained within and border on or flow through the Counties of Kings, Nassau, and Queens, State of New York.

The aforesaid waters sought to be classified and for which standards of quality and purity are sought to be adopted and established, either border upon or flow through municipal corporations including the Counties of Kings (Brooklyn Borough), Nassau and Queens (Queens Borough), the City of New York; the Villages of Atlantic Beach, Bellerose, Cedarhurst, Floral Park, Garden City, Lawrence, New Hyde Park, South Floral Park, Stewart Manor, and Valley Stream; and the Towns of Hempstead and North Hempstead, State of New York.

Copies of proposed special classes and standards and copies of the aforesaid report which will form the bases for the hearing notified herein are available upon request, at New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Resource Services, 84 Holland Avenue, Albany, New York 12208, and have been mailed to the County Executive and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County, the Supervisors of the Towns, the Mayors of the Villages and City, and the Presidents of the Boroughs above listed in the State of New York, and may be examined in their offices.

By Direction of
WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
Antonio F. Lopez, Hearing Officer
Dated: Albany, New York
March 1, 1965

EXPLANATORY

The Water Resources Commission is required to make proper studies of any specifically designated waters and hold a public hearing with reference thereto to the official classification of said assignment of quality standards to any such waters.

Although not required to do so by law, all persons or public corporations who wish to be heard in the hearing notified under this notice, in favor of or in opposition to the proposals, are requested to file notices of appearance with the Commission and addressed to A. F. Lopez, Director, Bureau of Water Resource Services, New York State Department of Health, 84 Holland Avenue, Albany, New York 12208, prior to the hearing date. In addition any such persons or public corporations who desire to be heard in opposition to proposals contained in the report aforesaid are requested to recite in their notices of appearance their interests and specific grounds of objection.

NEGROES HALTED BY SMOKE BOMBS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

away. Most of the smoke was swept away by the wind before the youngsters could breathe it. The students then regrouped and resumed singing.

The Mayor told them to go home, that no one was going to hurt them.

The students stayed about five minutes, then returned to St. Francis Baptist Church, from which they had started.

Mayor Albritton turned to newsmen and said: "We could have beaten them with sticks, but we didn't want to do that."

The reason for using smoke, he said, was "to get them out of here before somebody did beat them."

The students had been sent to town by two adult civil rights leaders to try to stage a school walkout. They were from Camden and nearby Gee's Bend and Coy.

Another smaller group succeeded in reaching the Negro high school, Camden Academy.

The academy, now publicly financed and operated, once was a private school owned by the National Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. The Presbyterians still have a church on the campus and they still own part of the school property.

The leaders organized a phalanx of students at one end of the large hallway that runs through the building.

The group swept down the hall shouting "freedom!" and as it went along it gathered students from the classrooms. By the time it reached the end of the hall, the classrooms were practically empty.

The students stood a few minutes in noisy confusion outside the office of the principal, J. E. Hobbs.

Mr. Hobbs watched through a window. Then the students poured onto the school ground and spent several minutes of singing and shouting.

About 115 of the group marched toward the center of town. They were stopped by City Councilman Carl Watson and six volunteer officers. As Mayor Albritton had done on the other side of town, Mr. Watson told the group it could not march without a parade permit. The group knelt and prayed, then returned to the school.

The Rev. Daniel Harrell and the Rev. Major Johns, both field secretaries of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference working in Wilcox County, had organized the demonstrations during the morning at St. Francis Church.

Mr. Johns said as the marchers set out that he had instructed them to keep walking into the police if they were stopped.

Mr. Harrell said, "They are going to do one of two things—get through or be arrested."

When the first group of demonstrators reached the Camden city limits on State Highway 164, they were met by Mayor Albritton, eight volunteer policemen, Sheriff L. P. Jenkins, two sheriff's deputies and four state troopers.

All of the officers were armed with nightsticks and pistols and three of the volunteers carried shotguns. Several more carried smoke canisters.

Mayor Albritton stepped in front of the marchers as they approached the city limits sign and shouted, "If you don't have a parade permit, don't go past that sign."

The Negroes had no permit. The young man at the head of the line told the Mayor that he wanted to ask a question. The Mayor said he had no answers.

"I'm ready to talk to you people any time you come down to the city hall till half 11 human beings," the Mayor said. "But when you come up here like a bunch of cattle, you are not going in."

Parade Is Defined
The young man asked for a definition of a parade. More than three persons walking together, the Mayor replied.

"Does that mean we can go in three at a time?" the youth asked.
"Not this afternoon. It doesn't," the Mayor said. "None of this bunch is going to Camden today."

"Are you telling us that as citizens of Alabama we can't walk to town?" the young man asked.

The Mayor took a step forward and said: "If you think I don't mean business, you just keep standing there."

He ripped the cardboard top from a canister and drew back as if to throw it. The youngsters fled down the road, screaming.

The Mayor stood holding the canister and when the student saw that he had not thrown it they slowly gathered back. They made themselves comfortable on the grassy roadside and sang freedom songs while the Mayor and his men stood and watched in the middle of the black-topped highway.

The Mayor radioed to one of his men guarding an intersection a mile down the road, through which the marchers had come, telling them not to let any trucks or cars with Negroes approach the group.

The Mayor told newsmen he wanted it made clear that he and Sheriff Jenkins were not keeping anyone from registering to vote. He said they had been accused of that when they had stopped previous demonstrations.

Probably no one in the group was old enough to vote. Mr. Harrell and Mr. Johns are trying to organize a boycott of Negro schools "until Negro adults can vote freely in Wilcox County."

Wilcox County now has some Negroes registered for the first time in modern history. Until a month ago, no Negroes were registered, even though Negroes outnumber whites nearly 4 to 1.

Mr. Harrell said he had learned that some 50 Negroes were registered in Wilcox County during March.

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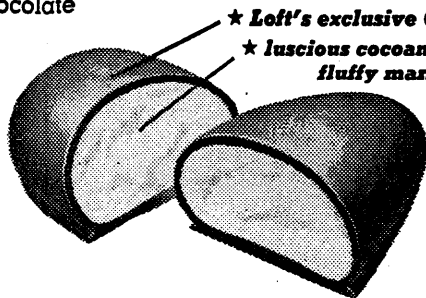
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'We're Spending Our Lives Trying to Be White'

Monroe People Organize After Beating

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

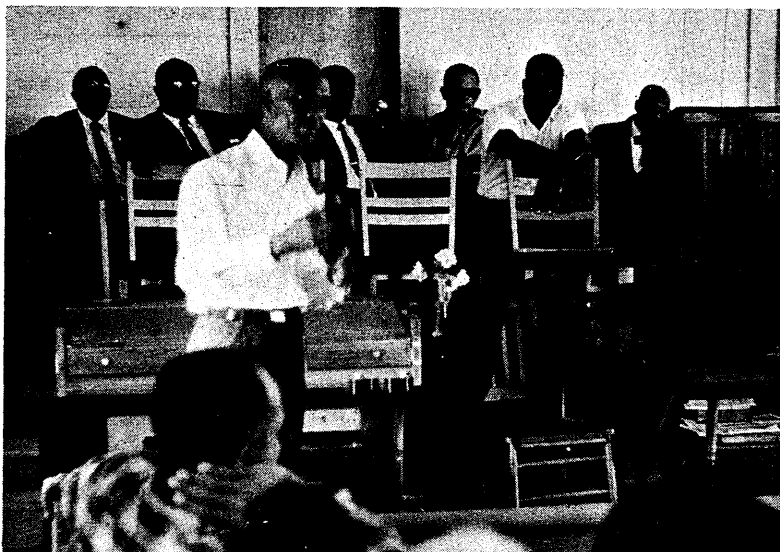
MONROEVILLE -- "About these beatings and everything else," said the Rev. Daniel Harrell, an SCLC staffer from Wilcox County. "They are one-sided affairs because we wanted it that way. What we're going to have to do is stop it NOW!"

Harrell, Ezra Cunningham from Beatrice, and a cross-section of Monroeville leaders joined forces last Sunday afternoon to address about 60 Monroe County Negroes at the Hopewell Methodist Church. They were attempting to launch a movement in a county which has had almost no civil rights activity.

Monroeville Mayor J. T. Hines describes the situation in Monroe County as one "that we're all well pleased with." But now some Negroes say they are not pleased--because of the beating of Alford Salter, 30-year-old Negro, on March 25, and the charge that Salter was refused proper medical care.

Salter said this week that he had a history of trouble with Monroeville Police Chief O. B. Godwin. The victim and his family said Godwin attacked him last month for no apparent reason.

As Salter related it from his hospital bed, he had gone into town with his family to buy Easter presents. As Salter was standing on the street, he said, Godwin's car came around the corner, went up the street, and then turned around and



MEETING IN MONROEVILLE

came back.

"He (Godwin) got out and said something--he was holding something behind his leg. I said, 'What you want me for?' Then he hit me pretty fast--the first lick kinda blinded me. And he kept hitting me again, until I leaned onto the car."

Godwin then took Salter to the Monroeville hospital, where Dr. Raford Junior Smith treated the victim. Both Smith and Godwin indicated later that

Salter had been drinking. As Smith remembers it, Salter's injuries were not serious.

However, Salter's family says he has undergone brain surgery twice in recent years, so any head injury is serious. Godwin refused to say whether he had used more force than necessary to subdue a man who, he says, "smelled of alcohol and was staggering around."

Salter was taken back to jail. He said he kept bleeding from the ear until

March 28, when Godwin personally drove him down to a private clinic in Mobile. "All three doctors had the same diagnosis--that there wasn't anything wrong with him," said Godwin.

Godwin then brought Salter back to the jail, where he stayed until last Friday. At that time, Mayor Hines--who is also the town judge--convicted Salter of public drunkenness and resisting arrest.

Salter's mother said she paid Hines \$50 for part of the fines, but Salter was taken back to jail. He was still in so much pain Friday, the family said, that Godwin let the prisoner's mother, aunt, and wife stay the night in the cell with him. Last Saturday, Salter was taken to the hospital again.

Because the family was so upset, Cunningham explained at last Sunday's meeting, he went around to city officials, urging them to attend the meeting to "open up an avenue so we can talk about things." Only one white man came to the meeting--"to get the truth of it," he said. He gave the group \$5, and left before the organizing started.

"Monroe County has received all the benefits from SCLC, MFDP, everything --but you haven't contributed anything," Cunningham told the gathering Sunday. "Your ministers--what do they say? 'Pass the plate.' For what?--a Cadillac!" He said the group had diffi-

culty getting a church for the meeting.

"This whole thing in the U. S. is a social revolution... all over the world, and we Negroes in Monroe County are spending all our lives trying to be white when we're going to die black!" Cunningham continued. "It is a fact that the most cowardly Negroes live here in Monroe."

After the speeches were over, Cunningham asked for a committee to draw up a resolution to be presented to the city. Many people started to leave.

Eventually, a five-man committee was chosen: the Rev. Curtiss Bradley, John E. Clausell, John L. Knight, the Rev. George H. Brown, and the Rev. Adam Gallery.

Hines said he could not attend the meeting because he had a previous engagement for Sunday.

But Cunningham said he'd had a battle with the mayor and others over the meeting, after they originally promised to come. "Hines told me I didn't have no business making any protest about affairs in Monroe," Cunningham said. "I said I spend \$3,000 a year here.

"I said if you won't come out here to hear our protest, we might have to come up to reach you. He said we'll have law and order here, and that damn nigger ain't worth all the trouble. I said that's what we're talking about--that damned nigger!"

NY
SCLC

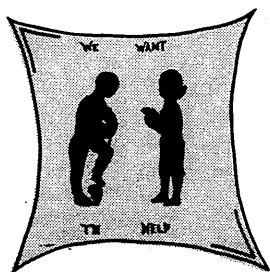
Southern Worker
April 6-7,
1967

NY 511-0



A SEP SOCIAL studies tutor, Dorothy Webb, registers Bullock County youths, Zela Williams (left) tenth grade, Thompkins High, and Martha Jernigan, ninth grade, Carver High, at the First Baptist project site, Union Springs.

LEE COUNTY residents in Salem are reporting to this Wocoochee High School SEP center for registration. Other Lee County SEP sites include Sanford, Opelika, and Auburn.



THE TISEP REPORTER

Tuskegee Institute Summer Education Program

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, THURS, JUNE 24, 1965

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An Overview ...

Alabama A Poor State

Alabama is a poor state. A glance at any graph comparing economic statistics among America's fifty states will invariably result in this conclusion. This series will attempt to discuss some of the facts about, and causes for, the poverty existent in Alabama.

SIGNIFICANT POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: In 1960, Negroes constituted 30.1% of the total 3,266,740 population of Alabama. While the total population of Alabama increased in the period 1950-1960, both the Negro and white populations in the age group 20-34 years old decreased.

This 20-34 age span for Negroes represents the period of their lives in which they are most likely to find employment. The greater number evidently choose to take their chances outside of Alabama.

The overall increase in white population was ten times that of the increase in Negro population.

Negroes and whites are distributed fairly equally between urban and rural areas of the state. The main concentration of Negroes, however, as depicted by the map, is in the southern and rural part of the state.

It is also to be noted that the counties with the highest percentage of Negro residents are also the counties showing the greatest decrease in population. This is due, again, largely to the automation of the farming industry, displacing and unemploying many Negro farm workers. These people must leave their farms, or their sharecropping, and take to urban areas in hope of finding employment.

Barbour County Heads List:

Enrollment High For SEP

By PETER SCOTT, II

With the registration of nearly 2,000 disadvantaged youths from ten poverty-stricken Alabama counties, Tuskegee's Summer Education Program (SEP) has begun. Registration for all participating counties began Monday, June 21.

Concentrated in Bullock, Barbour, Lee, Lowndes, Elmore, Russell, Jefferson, Montgomery, Pike and Macon counties, SEP seeks to aid the disadvantaged through tutorial, community development and cultural enrichment programs.

BARBOUR COUNTY LEADS THE WAY

In Barbour County, more than 300 citizens registered during the first day. The count was raised to 440 by noon during the second day of registration. Centered at the C. V. McCoo High School, SEP workers, the McCoo High School administration and the High School Advisor Board Committee report that its participants include 35 to 40 per cent dropouts.

According to Henry Brooks, the county's SEP supervisor, residents of all ages are seeking applications for the Program, although SEP is geared to the disadvantaged at the junior and senior high school levels.

TRANSPORTATION A PROBLEM

Barbour, Bullock, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon and Pike counties are experiencing problems in transportation. These counties, deeply entrenched in the black belt area, bus the majority of their students to school. So far, SEP has not been able to secure the services of buses in these counties.

Fred Chambers, project leader at the pulp-

wood community of Midway, said that almost all participants in the Midway program would have to be bussed to their respective sites. Mary English Preyer, Supervisor of Instruction and a teacher of physics and biology at the C. V. McCoo High School in Barbour county said that two girls, ages 12 and 14, journeyed from Clio, Ala., to Eufaula to live with an aunt so that they might participate in the Program. Moreover, in Midway, it was reported that eight prospective participants walked twelve miles to enroll in SEP. Similar incidents were reported throughout the counties.

Although some transportation is necessary in the outlying areas, the educational centers in Russell, Lee, Jefferson and Montgomery counties are in close proximity with most residents.

Tallapoosa county, listed as undecided, was the only county to refuse a Summer Education Program project. SEP officials had no comment on the denial.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES FORMED

Advisory Committees have been operating in each of the ten counties to build concrete programs. Composed of politicians, ministers, educators, and laymen, the committees also function as buffers for the communities and project sites. The Advisory committees are bi-racial.

County	Total Population	% Negro	% under 18	% increase 1950-1960
Barber	24,700	52.0	43.1	-14.5
Bullock	13,462	71.9	45.3	-16.1
Elmore	30,524	33.8	38.8	-3.6
Jefferson	634,864	34.6	37.6	13.6
Lee	49,754	36.8	36.7	-10.4
Lowndes	15,417	30.7	49.3	-14.4
Macon	26,717	33.5	33.1	-12.6
Montgomery	169,210	33.3	38.8	21.3
Pike	25,937	41.3	38.8	-15.1
Russell	46,351	49.6	43.2	14.8
Tallapoosa	35,007	23.9	38.1	-0.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census figures, 1960 census

OEO Announces Student Plan

(AP) WASHINGTON—A new effort to help poor but potentially brilliant students reach college has been announced by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

It will contribute \$2,194,640 to 16 colleges for a summer program in which 2,370 students will be enrolled.

Sargent Shriver, director of the OEO, said the program is designed to cut what he called "America's greatest waste—the loss of skill and exceptional minds of those young people who are capable of going to college but cannot because of the psychological, social, and physical conditions of poverty."

Mary Ward

Skills Director Praises Group

BY BEVERLY COREY

In a recent interview, Miss Mary Ward, SEP Educational Project Director, expressed pleasure over the progress made by the skills technique groups during last week's training sessions.

In an effort to prepare SEP participants to cope with any difficulties that might arise in the various communities in which they will be working, Miss Ward scheduled background literature, "role playing" discussions, and experienced speakers.

The skills technique groups are divided into sections of varied interests. They include tutorial sessions in mathematics, English and reading, biology and science, health and hygiene; community development teams; physical education; cultural groups; and evaluation unit.

Each of these groups has its own objectives and criteria for attempting to motivate the students that they will be working with.

For example, the mathematics group indicated that the first key to reaching the student is good presentation and genuine interest. This section is prepared to deal with all the basic math skills from elementary addition to algebra.

The games activities are included in the physical education department. This section has been designed specifically to work in track and field, square dancing, novelty relays, and calisthenics. Besides providing fun games between classes, this group hopes to instill qualities of leadership and group participation.

Because communicating is essential everywhere the English and reading section promises to be an important one. Initiating ways of aiding inefficient readers and providing background material is part of its primary goal. This section is under the guidance of Mrs. Ada Puryear, head of Tuskegee Institute's Reading

Clinic.

"Fix up everything that needs fixin'": that's the motto of the community development department. This group wants to incorporate the assistance of the community and work together to build up the community by whatever means necessary. Most of all they hope to instill a "help us help you," attitude.

Besides teaching plant life, the biology and science department, under Melvin Fuller, will deal with basic biology.

The main objectives of the health and hygiene departments will be: (1) to help the student understand the rules of health and hygiene as based upon scientific facts and research; and (2) to help students acquire good health habits. This group also plans to have a sex education and first aid class.

SEP's cultural unit promises to be a backbone of the program. Consisting of three sections: music, drama, and art, it will perform plays, musicals, give art exhibits and tutor students in these various areas. At the end of the summer it hopes to have established 33 functional drama and music groups in the communities which will be able to carry on through the year.

The fact that the SEP directors have thought of every minute detail is obvious in the establishment of an evaluation committee, headed by Mr. Barry Fritz, New York psychologist. It will work principally in the areas of testing and general evaluation. Mr. Fritz says he is seriously considering using some of the material in a book.

TI Hosts Science Program

This summer, among many other programs, there is an eight week course in science and mathematics. The mathematics section has 30 enrolled. While the science program was initiated last summer, the math program began this summer.

The program is for exceptional students in science and mathematics who come mainly from schools that have limited instructors and facilities in these departments.

The program is affiliated with the National Science Foundation and has received a \$14,130 grant. The money was necessary to finance students that were unable to pay all or any of the fee. This also enabled the staff to select the students according to their ability and not according to their financial position.

The participants in the mathematics program, which number seventeen males and thirteen females have five one-hour classes each week. During the last week they will spend one day in Huntsville at the Marshall Space Flight Center. The trip will be paid for by the grant. Other activities will include the use of the Institute's recreational facilities.

This program along with many others has gone to make one of the largest number of programs and students on the campus during the summer.

Gomillion Views The Socially Disadvantaged

by Carol Donahue

Dr. Charles Gomillion, professor of Sociology at Tuskegee, spoke to the SEP participants last week on the "Factors Contributing to the Socially Disadvantaged" in Logan Hall.

Defining "disadvantaged" as those persons who learn at a substandard rate as those who are unable to keep up with the standards and expectations of society, Dr. Gomillion gave three main factors that contribute to this condition: (1) substandard civic opportunities; (2) sub-standard civic services; and (3) sub-standard personal abilities.

ELABORATING on the third factor, Dr. Gomillion spoke of the psychological, educational, biological and social disabilities that may hinder the advancement of these less fortunate members of society.

To expect children and/or adults to succeed in today's advanced society when their environment has not been stimulating is unrealistic, he said.

Other factors that would have a definite effect on the final product he cited as unfair employment practices, indifferent or unfair political and community leaders, inadequate public health and recreation services, or anti-social or delinquent peers.

In conclusion, Dr. Gomillion mentioned the various responsibilities of the United States and its more fortunate citizens to the disadvantaged and stated that there needs to be a great deal of improvement made in this area . . . and it needs to be done now.

OPEN FORUM

In Lowndes County...

SEP workers will face one of their most challenging assignments in Lowndes County, located in Central Alabama. With a total population of almost 16,000, this county is 83.6 per cent non-white. The county is divided into three smaller areas for the SEP—White Hall, Hayneville, and Fort Deposit.

The entire county is very rural, and the land is used for farming and cattle grazing. Agriculture is the main source of income and there are 1,763 farms with an average of 243 acres to each. Fifty per cent of the farms are operated by tenants.

Hayneville, the county seat, recently made national news when it was the site of the trial for the murderers of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo. There is little law enforcement in Lowndes County; in fact, patrols are rarely seen except for Saturday nights—otherwise, they are in Hayneville near the courthouse.

There are no hospitals in Lowndes County, and only one medical center, but the people have access to neighboring county hospitals.

Maldonia Jackson, a Tuskegee student who is a resident of Lowndes County, put it this way: "The situation there is not as bad as it is made to be. The tension there has increased since the "March on Montgomery," but before then Negroes had a feeling of inferiority."

Patty Jones, another project worker, said: "Counties have been branded because of incidents that occurred in them, but we should go into Lowndes County with the idea that we are not going to better our situation until the people in Lowndes County and similar counties' situations are bettered."

Not pictured in last week's issue of the TISEP REPORTER among SEP's staff was John Hall, Director of the Cultural Enrichment Program. A native of Birmingham, he is the Jefferson County Art Supervisor.



Eubanks:

"Everyone Deprived"

By CAROL DONAHUE

Dr. John B. Eubanks, professor of education and philosophy at Tuskegee Institute, spoke last week to the SEP participants on what they can do to help people who are victims of any type of deprivation.

Dr. Eubanks indicated that everyone has been deprived in some way during their lifetime, and therefore the determining factor for the actual "disadvantaged" population is

merely a matter of degree.

"In dealing with these people it must not be assumed that they are satisfied with their position in life," he added. Dr. Eubanks further indicated that limited opportunities may keep them (the disadvantaged) chained to the same status throughout their lifetime.

He asserted that just because the Bible mentioned that the "poor will be with you always" is no justification for complacency in the minds of those working with anti-poverty programs; insight is needed in dealing with these people and a condescending attitude should never be taken.

Dr. Eubanks then gave the group some practical suggestions with which to work: (a) establish contact and rapport with those people considered to be the leaders; (b) identify yourself with the people—try to understand their problems; (c) don't go in with a bulldozer—trying to make radical changes without considering the feelings and rights of the people; (d) discover the resources of the community; (e) choose one or two promising people who can help you during your stay and continue in your absence.



Music Group Plans Area Tours

The SEP choir, part of the Cultural Enrichment Program, consists of forty-five full-time and part-time music students. The parttime students tutor mornings in other areas and return afternoons to the campus for rehearsals and performances. The group will perform and create music groups in all ten counties.

The aim of this aspect of SEP is to create and stimulate interest in music. The group feels that music is an integral part of man's life and may play an important role in developing a positive attitude toward the arts and higher education.

Many different forms of music will be included in the program: "pop" music, folk tunes, spirituals, sing-alongs, and more serious music. Full and part-time members will perform in the following groups: large choir performing classical music, a smaller madrigal group performing 16th century madrigals and folk tunes, novelty groups, and soloists.



'Sing Along With Steve'

NEWSLETS

U. S. House of Representatives voted last week to create a new federal department to give the nation's cities a voice in the President's Cabinet — the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference has plans to send 1000 civil rights workers into six southern states this summer to boost Negro voter registration drives.

Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania and Senator Robert Kennedy of New York, both Democrats, have joined in sponsoring a bill which would repeal the loyalty-oath provisions of the National Defense Education Act. The measure would wipe out the requirements that students receiving loans under the Act swear allegiance to the U. S. and disclose any convictions for offenses greater than minor traffic violations.

A package of eleven measures to wipe out Mississippi's tough voter registration provisions was handed Monday to a special session of the Mississippi Legislature by Governor Johnson. Over 100 demonstrators were arrested outside the capitol.

U. S. Justice Department lawyers are trying to write a bill that would make civil rights murders a federal crime. But, they have no immediate plans to submit any such proposal to Congress.

AROUND THE SOUTH: In last week's statewide election, Negroes won eight seats in the Georgia legislature, gaining representation for the first time in the House since 1907. Bogalusa Civic and Voters League met with Louisiana Gov. McKeithen with a list of demands calling for more vigorous state and federal action to assure voting rights. There are now over 1,000 members of the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union on strike in the state's Delta area. Most are cotton workers. They are striking for a 40-hour week and a \$1.25 minimum wage. —Justice Dept. has filed suit against five restaurants in Georgia for violations of Civil Rights Texas, and the Canal Zone.

SEP CHOIR ROSTER

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Velma Rhodes | Maria Zutz |
| Minnie Pearl Smith | Mike Jothen |
| Barbara Johnson | Austin Johnson |
| Marilyn Andry | Darl Solberg |
| Gail Peterson | Wayne Gilbertson |
| Mary Haugan | Peyton Huffman |
| Ginny Hall | Hezekiah Edwards |
| Connie Opdahl | Eugene Mathis |
| Ann Berkquist | Charles Merkner |
| Nelly Ree Ragland | Matthew Walters |
| Faith Janerette | Labaron Lewis |
| Barbara Soine | Samuel Thompson |
| Doris Halvorson | Bob Denton |
| Sheryl Anderson | Dave Kjerland |
| Betty Turnquist | Jacob Bach |
| Cheryl Eastlund | Layton Kelson |
| Barbara Johnson | Charles Easterberg |
| Virginia Nelson | John Heins |
| Sue Jahne | Richard Hanson |
| Carol Jean Larsen | Steve Fuller, Director |

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THE TISEP REPORTER

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Editor-in-Chief

CHESTER A. HIGGINS, JR.
Business Manager

DIANE EICKHOFF and PETER SCOTT, II Associate Editors

SHARLENE KRANZ News Editor

JOSEPH C. JONES Layout Editor

Team + Work = Success

Putting out a newspaper is like no other business in creation. The weird hours — not to mention the sometimes weird people journalism sometimes attracts — coupled with the tension and the excitement of meeting a deadline, all combine to place newspaper work in a world of its own.

The *TISEP REPORTER* is no exception. Our staff is varied yet cohesive, individualistic yet team-oriented, creative yet sensible; but always intelligent, friendly, and enthusiastic. (What we may lack in talent we certainly compensate for in spirit!) Whether we are laying out an issue, rewriting, arguing, proofreading, or giving two staffers a joint birthday party, there is an ever present feeling of comradeship and "esprit d' corps" which keeps us going.

To give you an idea of how varied are the personalities on the *REPORTER* staff, we took an informal survey amongst the seven members of the full-time staff. Out of these seven students we found represented: seven states, five religions, five major fields of study, and six career choices. We did find a preponderance of six Democrats to one independent. Family size ranged from two to twelve children and all are single, but all plan to marry eventually.

On the other hand, a common interest in our job — newspapering — keeps us united and acts as a very powerful bond.

What does all this mean? Quite possibly a varied and interesting paper coming out of a varied and versatile staff. Most definitely, it means a group of young people working hard together on a common project toward a common goal — and having a ball in the meantime!

So too should it be in your projects; each member distinct and unique, and at the same time a part of the team. Every Summer Education Program worker has something to offer — a lot, in fact — to both those he is tutoring and to those with whom he works. Never subvert your individuality to the group, but do not be afraid of compromise.

TISEP REPORTER

REPORTERS:

Dave Kjerland, Frankie Ferguson, Gail Peterson, LaVonne Starkey, Sammy Davis, Jr., Calvin Bryant, Jr., Euvonia Gay, John Thomas, Marilyn Andrey, Bernyce Desbecker, Naomi Hosea, Carol Larsen, Virginia Hall, Eugene Mathis, Beverly Corey, Anita Floyd,

Patricia Jones, John McMullen, Yosiya Niyo, Hilliard Washington, Steve Fuller, Scott Billingsley, III, Wynonia Young.

TYPISTS:

Carol Donahue, Francis Johnson, Shirley Irving, Sheryl Eastman, Geraldine Hart, Lois Johnson, Laurie Klemesiud, Miriam Nordon.

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And The Story Goes On

DROPOUTS and EDUCATION

By JAMES D. McJUNKINS
Editor-in-Chief



"I wanted to make up for the subjects that I failed," answered a little girl when I asked her reason for enrolling in the Summer Education Program. "I don't want to be a dropout like my brother," the Barbour County eighth grader further added.

And the story goes on . . . In county after county, student after student expressed their interest in SEP for advanced study or remedial instruction in courses that they had had difficulty with in school. As I interviewed students of all sizes, ages and interests, they generally told me of *one thing* that they feared! They didn't want to be forced to turn their backs on one of the greatest advantages that the U.S. offers to its citizens—twelve years of free schooling.

Basically there are two reasons for dropouts: the lack of money in the home and/or the failure of the educational system to teach the value of education itself and stimulate the student with a desire for knowledge.

SEP has now enrolled a significant number of students who are confronted with these problems. Many are either dropouts or potential dropouts. But although they face these problems . . . and although their families have relatively small incomes . . . rather than become dropouts, for some reason they were attracted to the program.

THE REASON? More people are beginning to realize that there is a close correlation between education and poverty. People now realize that along with the many job opportunities opening, the demand for an education is great. The more education—the higher the salary.

Of all families earning less than \$3,000 in 1962, 61 per cent had a breadwinner who had gone no further in his education than elementary school. By contrast, only 7 per cent of these families had breadwinners with some college education. Therefore, a family headed by a person who has completed only eight years of schooling or less has more than one chance out of three of being poor.

In many of the professions, higher salaries are offered to the persons with the most education. For example, a teacher with a Master's degree may earn up to \$2,000 a year or more than a teacher with a Bachelor's degree.

The importance of education is highlighted by the fact that for today's college graduates, employment opportunities are generally excellent and pay scales are constantly rising. But most young people who do not finish college suffer because they are undereducated to meet the skill requirements for today's labor markets.

OPEN FORUM

Is Education Enough?

BY GWEN PATTON

While it is such a wonderful feeling for me to be caught up in this web of excitement seeing so many people running around to the various activities conducted by the Summer Education Project I still find time to think, and I say to myself, NUTS!

Going to P.T. every morning, going to all the sessions and taking attendance do not connote that some people are qualified for this program. Listening to the other SEP workers I wonder if they really know what it means to be involved and committed to a task — if they understand the grass roots theory.

To understand a problem you must first define the problem. Our main objective is that of education, but to know who composed the "New World Symphony" or who wrote *Notes From the Underground* are not signs of education. I pray and hope that we do not impose middle class values on these people, but we began where they are and move up together. We must not go out in these counties thinking that we are the authorities, but have an open mind because these poverty-stricken people can also teach us. Education is a life long process of deliberate attempts to pass on those cultural (societal) elements having the greatest promise of contributing to society and human development.

To understand these people we must understand *their culture* and the psychological factors perpetuating this culture. You do not acquire this empathy through P.T., sessions, and books, but through understanding these people, accepting them, and helping them while learning yourself.

However, education is not the end of the socialization process. We should not feel that we have whipped poverty with the tool of education, but it is only a means to an end for full human equality. I do not want anyone to leave this summer thinking that the job is well done — we have taught the poverty stricken and now they are ready for the world. This is a long term project and it takes more forces than education to do the job.

Song of Hope

BY DIANE EICKHOFF



There are two basic approaches to the problem of eliminating poverty in the world — the established system may be changed to meet the needs of the impoverished people or the people may be changed to meet the needs of the system. In Czarist Russia Bolsheviks attempted to solve the poverty problem through revolution, the first approach. Fidel Castro's revolution represents a similar approach to a poverty problem in recent years. America, on the other hand, has attempted to solve its poverty problem through the second approach. There is little provision in Johnson's system for taking a long, hard look at the capitalist system to see whether the system itself should be changed to meet the needs of the people. Basically, the Anti-Poverty Program attempts to train people to meet the needs of industry and the needs of the government. Job Corps and Manpower Development Training Act are examples of programs which seek to draw people into the mainstream of American life.

Tuskegee's Anti-Poverty Program (and any other poverty program which aims at basic education) fits neither category. We are not training people for industry nor are we attempting to modify or overthrow a system, although either alternative is a possible result. What we are doing is helping supply people with fundamental knowledge and skills — how the people choose to use this knowledge is really not our primary concern.

Knowledge enables men to realize the injustices under which they have lived, to recognize the need for a change and to have the intelligence and foresight to come up with something better. The beauty of knowledge is that it is not an end in itself, but a tool to further man's ends whatever these may be. There are many groups working in Alabama to organize the poor, to give them a voice in a system they have never really joined. Our contribution is to help make this voice a literate one, an intelligent and an informed one.



Reflexive Protest

BY JOSEPH C. JONES

"You've never felt the frustration of not being able to find work . . . The anguish of hearing your children tell you they are hungry and knowing there is nothing to give them. You, with your expensive dark suit, your shiny car, and spacious house—how can you dare to propose helping people of whom you have never been a part?"

The above statements were not taken from a Baldwin novel or essay. They were found in the TISEP REPORTER office written anonymously on the back of a questionnaire. After reading this declaration or criticism some persons have stated that they felt the statements express the true feelings of many of the program workers who have at one time lived in poverty, as they listen to lectures from various prominent persons. And they suggest that these thoughts could be expressed openly by the people the workers themselves will attempt to help. In addition, the statement, "You have to live in a situation to realize just how frustrating poverty really is," and that supervisors and administrators have never really seen or rather, experienced the "hard-down core" of poverty. This is perhaps quite true.

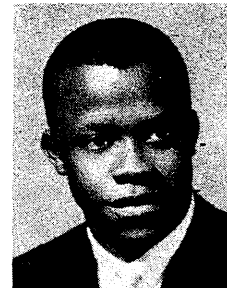
However these conclusions assume that the administrators have never experienced poverty, or that if they have, the fact that these persons have received the quality of education which places them out of poverty proves that they are of a very different nature than persons of perhaps lower ability and incentive.

Perhaps a bit of truth lies in these assumptions that many of those slated to work in the program have not actually experienced

(Continued on Page 11)

THE OWL And THE CAT

BY PETER SCOTT 11



The men and women of the ten Alabama counties who hesitantly but eventually consented to allow an integrated Summer Education Program to operate within their counties deserve praise.

While there are many who would quickly yell "Uncle-Tom," I have no qualms whatsoever about suggesting such praise.

In retrospect, I can barely help remembering the unproved, vicious, premeditated acts of the Ku Klux Klan. Even today, this hooded group of racists has intimidated many southerners, especially Alabamians. In some instances, investigations have revealed that Klan members are a part of Alabama's white power structure and government.

In Selma, Klan-type terrorists have beaten and murdered civil rights workers; in Birmingham, Klan-type terrorists have bombed churches and homes of local citizens; here, in Tuskegee, fiery crosses have been placed on the lawns of many well-intentioned whites.

One might ask why such conditions exist; the answer can be given by a view of a shrewd "pussycat" labeled Governor, i.e., the Honorable Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama. Governor Wallace has very cleverly used the power of his office to brainwash many Alabamians by equating segregation to "the good life," intelligence to inhumanity, and poverty to "well offness." Governor Wallace has so tactfully used such actions, coupled with an obliging legislature, to create fear, distrust and discrimination throughout the state.

MANY HIGH SCHOOL principals, county superintendents, and the State Superintendent were cognizant of the barriers which were facing them.

But, at last! like the owl, they saw the light. These men and women were no doubt met with constant pressures by the power structure, but their courage did not falter. However, this was not the case in Tallapoosa County (one of the original eleven SEP

(Continued on Page 11)

GOOD VOTING

BY SHARLENE KRANZ



President Johnson's proposed Voting Rights Bill is, like they say, a good start. But there are too many necessary things left out, too many loopholes, too many ambiguous passages, and too many opportunities for misinterpretation.

The most important addition to the Bill would be a provision requiring new elections to be held in the states affected by the bill. Some of the areas most affected will not hold state and local elections until two or more years after the passage of the bill. Alabama, for example, will not elect new representatives to its state legislature until November, 1966; and county officers not until November, 1968.

In the meantime, the removal of discriminatory voting qualifications forces those persons bent on preventing Negroes from voting to resort to intimidation, threats, and violence. (Historically, it is relevant that in Mississippi prior to the adoption of its Constitution of 1890 establishing discriminatory voting qualifications the Ku Klux Klan and its lynching flourished as the major instrument for suppression of the Negro vote.)

There will be a long gap before the Bill will enable the newly enfranchised to elect decent law enforcement officials. It should be noted that the federal courts have already established the precedent of cutting short the terms of state office holders in the reapportionment cases, in New York, Conn. and Va.

As written, the bill does not have sufficient enforcement

(Continued on Page 11)

This Was The Week...



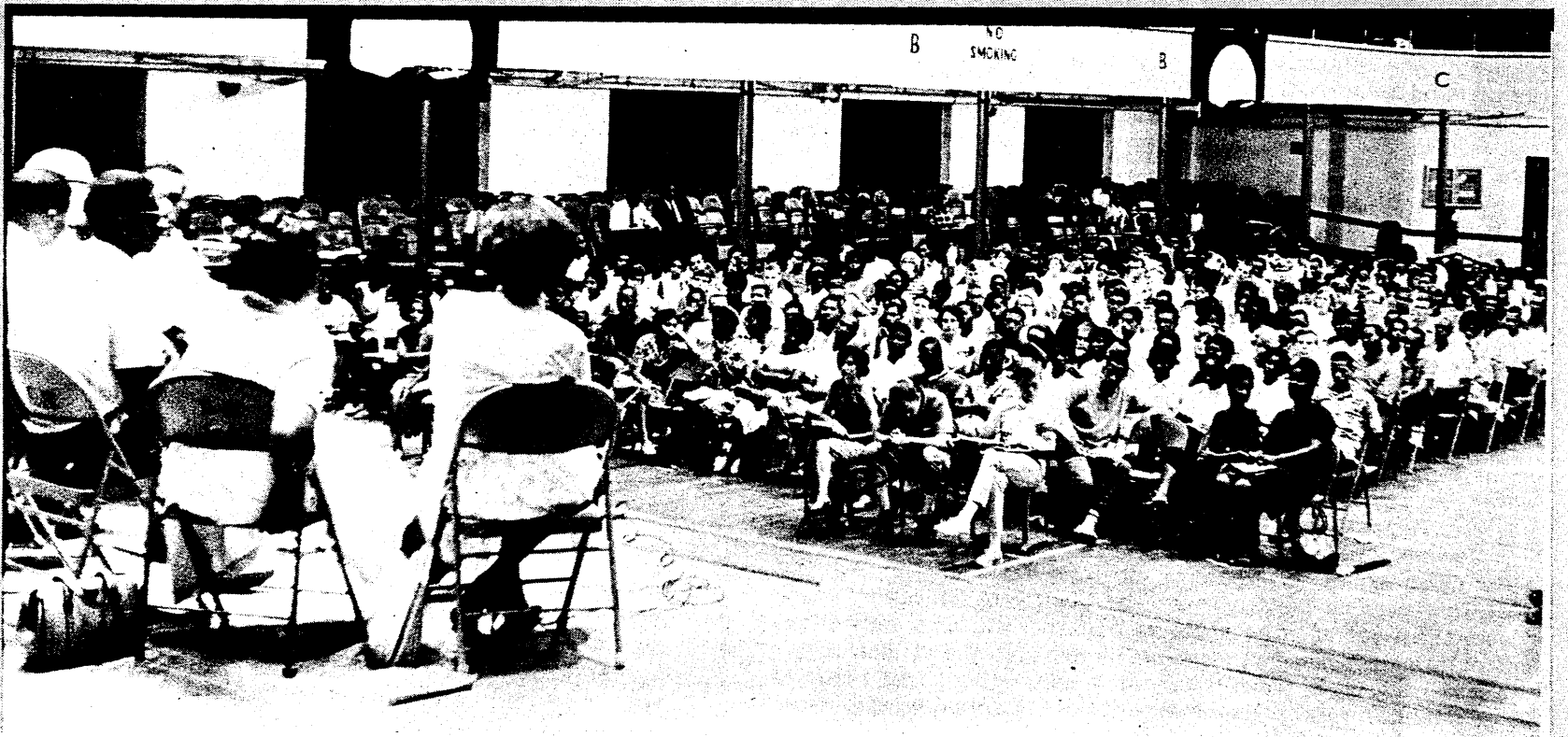
GROUP OF SEP workers exchange reactions after a day in the field.



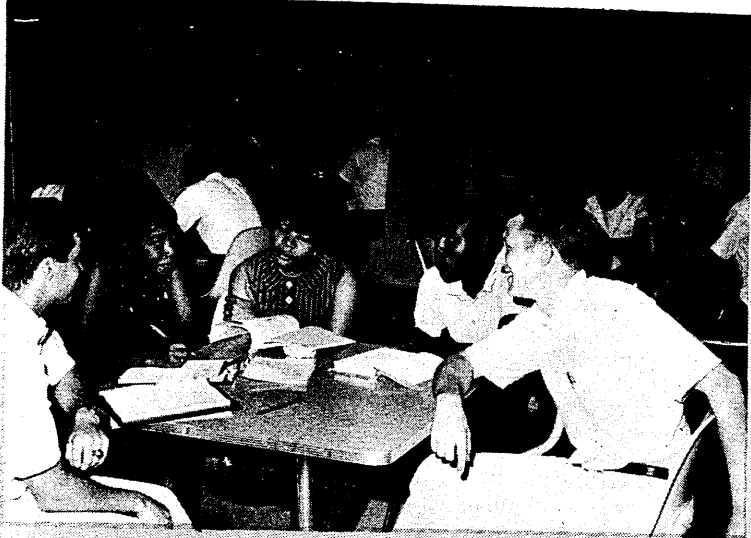
A RECREATION GROUP rehearses skills in volleyball play during skills training session.



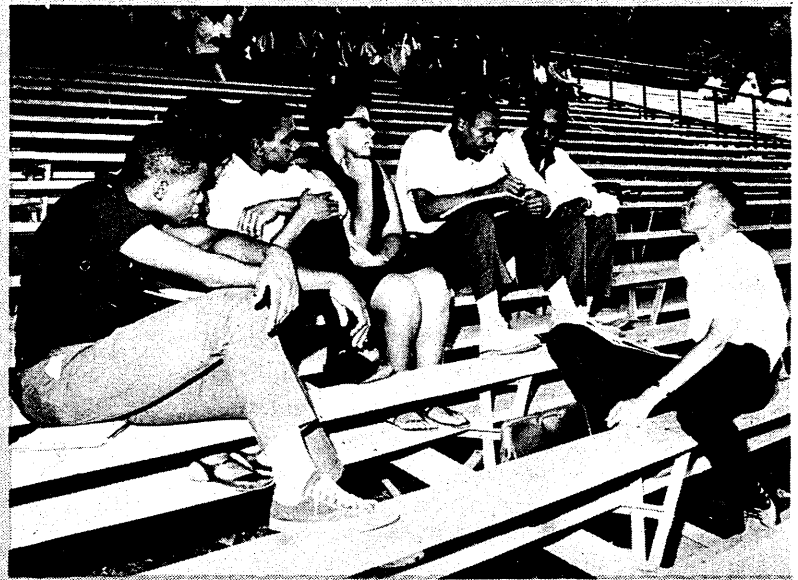
ONLY THE HAY is missing in the "folksy" atmosphere as SEP promenade around Logan Hall during a training session in cultural development.



SEP WORKERS GATHER for a sensitivity session in inter-group relationships.



THE SOCIAL ACTION Group of the Community Development team compares research material as members discuss their future projects.



IN SMALL DISCUSSION groups such as this one, individual problems to be encountered in teaching special areas are reviewed. Here, Edsel Daniels (lower right) a graduate student at Tuskegee, supervises.



THE CLOTHING Distribution Group takes inventory of the materials gathered for the underprivileged in the counties involved in the program.



MR. PAUL WARE, program director (second from left) discusses project planning with members of the community advisory boards after a group meeting in Alumni Bowl.



COUNTY TEACHER-SUPERVISORS are assembled above after a group meeting to perfect the details of recruitment and projects in their individual counties.



TISEP
BOOK REVIEW

(Reprinted from "Saturday Review," May 15, 1965, by Dan W. Dodson.)

An Adventure in Human Relations, by Muriel Crosby (Follett Publishing Company, 365 pp., \$6.95), describes a three-year project designed to counteract the demoralizing influences of rapid urban change on a city's school system.

How to make public education an intervening force in the lives of culturally disadvantaged Negro youths in an urgent concern of both the schools and the academic scholars. In *An Adventure in Human Relations*, Muriel Crosby describes a three-year project that she directed in the Wilmington, Delaware, school system.

Muriel Crosby portrays the cataclysmic changes besetting the inner cities of America: the flight of the middle-class white population to the suburbs with their places taken by newly arrived Negro populations; the attendant adjustment of schools—involving problems of morale of teachers, parents, and pupils; and vast urban renewal projects that bring destruction to many neighborhoods.

Into this problem in Wilmington was injected a human relations project jointly sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the local school system. Miss Crosby, who was assistant superintendent of schools in charge of elementary education, served as the project director.

The book is a gold mine of material for those who wish to develop programs of their own. Between the first and second years the voluntary participation of schools increased from six to twelve and the participating teachers (again voluntary) from 65 to 165. The meat of the program is in the sections on "Curriculum" and "The Community Role." Helpful suggestions are offered on how to diagnose human relations needs of children and how better to understand children of different races and classes.

Perhaps the strongest point made by the book is not can be accomplished by an educational leader who is dedicated and has some charismatic quality of leadership. As one surveys significant things that are being accomplished, he almost always comes back to this factor—note the Sam Shepherd program in St. Louis. In an era when brick-and-mortar mentality administrators are concentrating on the science of "management (manipulation) of men," and fads of "team teaching" and programmed instruction are the vogue, it is refreshing to find a few leaders of the "old time type" who are "prophets" who lead rather than "priests" who are the caretakers of the bureaucracy which is the school system. Unless leadership has the capacity to "quicken the spirit" it matters little what else it does. Miss Crosby appears as that kind of leader.

The greatest weakness of the report is evaluation. One "feels" that the project accomplished much. We have little empirical proof.

TISEP Inquirer:

Great Expectations

BY DAVE KJERLAND



The Summer Education Program has now officially begun and the students have moved to their counties. THE TISEP REPORTER was interested in finding the personal aspirations and expectations of the students prior to beginning work. The following are replies to the question, "What do you hope to accomplish in the coming weeks?"

GEORGIA COBBLE, Alabama State College (Montgomery, Ala.): "Now that our training is over I am in the process of preparing myself for the roll of a tutor in the field of Biology here in Macon County. During the next two months I plan to conduct myself in such a way so as to get the students that I will be tutoring to have faith and confidence in me. I particularly want them to feel that I am here to help them in all ways possible for their intellectual advancement and their personal needs."

BERRY BENSON, Auburn University (Auburn, Ala.): "I would hope, as a tutor in social science, to stimulate an appreciation of social studies among the students I encounter. I believe the SEP will give me the opportunity to find out if I have the potential to teach, since I expect to teach in the Peach Corps."

CHRISTINE NITZ, St. Olaf (Milwaukee, Wisc.). "Now that the training program is over I am anxious to begin working in the field. My area is home economics and I anticipate working with both students and adults. My main goal is to encourage and help disadvantaged families seek a better life for themselves."

R. K. ANIM, Tuskegee Institute (Ghana, Africa). I consider this project as a prelude to similar projects I may be called upon to organize when I go back home to Africa; after all, the situation in rural areas of Ghana are not any different from those of the U.S.A. I am doing my graduate work in Extensions Services and this project is in the line of my interest. 'Man is his brother's keeper,' and how can I remain aloof when the less privileged of rural Alabama are shouting for help?"

DORIS NELL COOPER, Tuskegee Institute (McComb, Miss.) "I expect" the program to work very effectively in the various counties. The reason I think it should work so effectively is that . . . any progress made through amelioration or by the curative method is needed and wanted by all who are among the disadvantaged. I hope to accomplish the satisfaction of knowing that I have helped another person to help himself. I am working in the area of Drama and I feel that this aspect of the program will work very well in all communities."

DEAR EDITOR

This column welcomes critical, complimentary, or informative letters to the editor. No letter in excess of 200 words will be printed unless space permits. Letters should be typewritten and double-spaced and should be in the TISEP office one week prior to publication date.

Letter writers must use their proper names. No letter will be printed if the writer's identity cannot be certified. Names will be withheld by request.

DEAR EDITOR,

I firmly believe that the use of political power and leverage is the only way any concrete change will be made to come about in the existing structure in this country. Negroes, the poor, the oppressed, have two main means to make the man downtown hear their voices—the power of the mighty dollar, and the power of the ballot box.

My question is this: How can this program merely tutor students, and then send them back to their same segregated, inferior and substandard schools, in their same backward community, being governed by the same bigoted power structure which they had no voice in electing, having to submit to the same paternalistic and fear-inducing treatment—are these not the things we should be working on, not merely a student's math or spelling?

I would like to hear the reactions of other workers in the SEP on this question. Is tutoring enough, or is political and direct involvement mandatory?

Sincerely,

S.K., SEP WORKER



DEAR EDITOR:

Various news media throughout the country cite instances of protest after protest about the United States foreign policy. I wonder just how sincere are these people.

For more than one hundred years, Negro Americans have been "buked and scorned," but just recently have militant protests been initiated for the Negro cause. Moreover, poverty has engulfed the world since its existence. Yet, no real war was waged for poverty until President Lyndon Baines Johnson took office. Where are the protestors then?

I would claim that many

Americans protesting foreign policy are "rebels without a cause." They need to re-evaluate the efforts.

There is a direct connection between good relationships at home and good relationships abroad. Husbands and wives, Governors and Senators and Presidents and Ambassadors will hear this true. It is difficult to believe that foreign policy demonstrators are sincere in their protests when discrimination and poverty continues to force itself upon Americans.

Is it more inhuman to kill people with a gun or let them die of hunger? Should any humane effort abroad be greater than any humane effort at home? I think not.

With active Civil Rights groups such as SNCC, NCAAP, SCLC, TIAL, SCOPE, CORE and poverty programs like VISTA, Head-Start, Job Corps and SEP, foreign policy protestors can really "demonstrate" their concern.

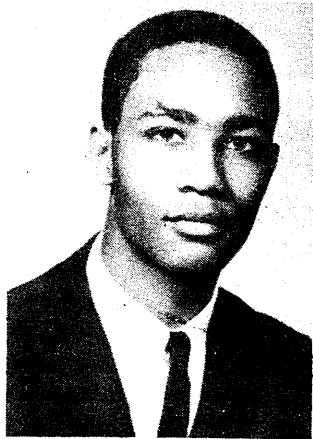
A FRIEND

THE TISEP REPORTER SPOLIGHTS.....

Participants of SEP are from every part of the country with a wide range of experience in many parts of the world. And thus we find such a diversity among the students in the spotlight this week.

"Getting to know you" isn't just a Broadway tune but another part of the "esprit de corp" existing in the Summer

Program between intercollegiates. As the weeks pass, and the work increases, the **TISEP REPORTER** will spotlight in each issue a group of dedicated workers who have been recommended by their county supervisors. Hopefully, though impossible, every one will be found on our page. So smile, and next time it may be you on "candid Spotlight."



ANTHONY LEE

STEVE FULLER:

"Culture and art play an important part in man's life, since they affect his attitudes and help develop his creativity," states Steve Fuller. "One of the greatest God-given abilities of man is his ability to appreciate beauty."

As director of the SEP choir, Steve hopes to introduce the higher arts — educational as well as performing. A native of San Bernadino, Calif., Steve graduated from St. Olaf Col-



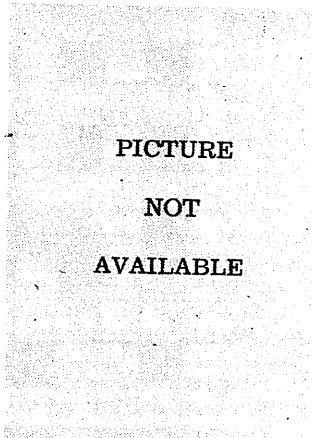
JUANITA McGARVEY

lege with a degree in music.

JUANITA McGARVEY:

Juanita Ann McGarvey, junior at Howard University in Washington, D.C., attended high school in Hanou, Germany, for three years. A native of Tuskegee, and a champion swimmer, Juanita worked as a volunteer last summer with a program for pre-school children.

Says Juanita: "The most impressive thing to me about the



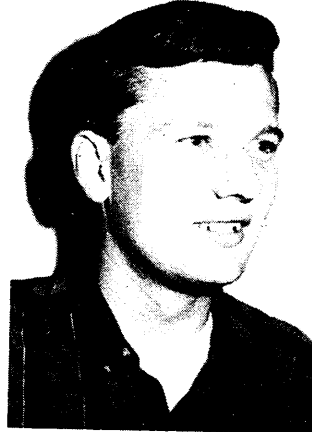
LE VERNE GREEN

program is the eagerness of participants, especially adults. In many cases, we've seen three and four cars come in with adults who are sincerely interested in furthering their education."

LE VERNE GREEN:

Le Verne Green, Chemistry major at Tuskegee Institute, is among many students who have received prizes in their field of study and possess an active interest in extra-curricular programs. He has been a member of the Tuskegee Institute Choir for three years, and has worked with the Community Action Corps.

Green has expressed an active interest in the program as



STEVE FULLER

a catalyst to spur other programs and to inspire a "self-help" attitude. He states that "there must be a total awakening of the crisis and a massive war on poverty."

GERALDINE HART:

A native of Birmingham, Geraldine Hart is now majoring in biology at Tuskegee Institute, the subject she will be tutoring this summer. She hopes to innovate some of her own ideas while working in agreement with the more conventional methods.

"I hope to establish an informal and practical atmosphere in my classes. I also feel that my work with the Community Action Corps has given



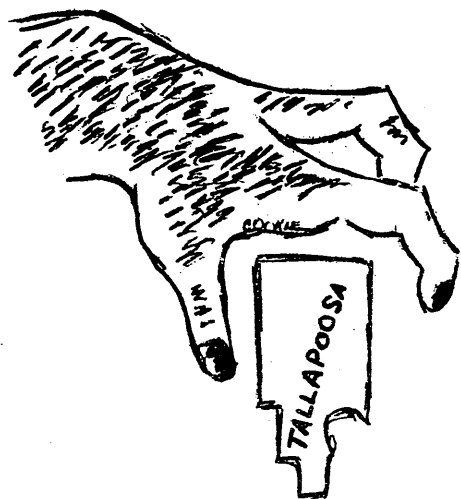
GERALDINE HART

me experience in getting to know some of those I might meet in my county."

ANTHONY LEE:

Anthony Lee, a native of Tuskegee Institute, has been active in various programs for community reform and integration of school facilities. Anthony was among the first twelve Negro students to attend the previously all-white Macon County High School. He is currently one of two Negro students attending Auburn University in Auburn, Alabama.

Anthony is working this summer in Opelika, Lee County. His major is pre-law, and he is a sophomore.



The Tallapoosa Pullout
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WHERE THE BEST MOVIES ARE ALWAYS SHOWING
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The Unconquerable Spirit

(Clarence E. Pickett in his book "For More Than Bread" 1953)

In the ebb and flow of a period of rapid change in the world, it is well to remember that there are all kinds of individuals and little groups of people who find security in abiding spiritual values, and with complete dedication seek to find ways of preserving them. During the invasion of southern Europe by "the barbarians," copies of the original text of the Scriptures were hidden in various places so that they might not be destroyed. People in secret caves, in forests, and wherever they could find hiding places, kept alive the spirit of devotion to the needs of suffering humanity. In modern times many of our workers, especially in the devastated countries of Europe, have come across such groups . . . This may not be witness in high places. Yet it may be one of the most rewarding forms of service. May one not see here developing the kind of unconquerable spirit that can preserve the abiding values of a true European civilization? Few really trust to war to do more than leave the country more desolate than when war began. But these quite creative forces may be the voice of the future.

Throughout three centuries, Friends have never been able to ignore government. Many times we have been unable to conform to government's demands and have had to disobey. Also, from time to time we have felt we must express our disapproval of acts of government which seemed to us bad public policy. But often there are creative forces at work in government in which we can participate . . .

To live in that state of tension which enables us to be at the same time critic and friend of government, to study its workings sufficiently to be able to help religious insight become political action, remains part of our duty and call. And withal and beyond all, to maintain an abiding faith in the power of good to overcome evil, to live in that way of loving service for which we all most deeply yearn: nothing less than this kind of energetic commitment . . . can satisfy the inner sanctuary of the human spirit.

POETS' CORNER

Know It All??

Our weeks of training have come to a close
 No more P.T. at dawn or playing of roles
 No more discussions or "sensitivity sessions"
 We're experienced now, we know what to do
 We can handle any problem in a second or two
 We know all about poverty and how to combat it.
 We realize its disadvantages . . . we're experts at it
 Yes, our weeks of training have come to an end
 We now know it all . . . OR DO WE MY FRIEND?????

*Carol Elizabeth Donahue
 Senior, Nursing
 St. Olaf College*

You Know, Man

You know what they call us.
 The New Frontier, The Generation of Hope. On Madison Avenue we're the Pepsi Generation.
 But of course we're more than that. We're the Peace Corps, and VISTA, and SNCC, NSM, and SEP, and many exchange programs And innumerable settlement house projects, and candy stripers, and SPU, and Berkeley.
 And we're Goodman and Chaney and Schwerner and Jackson, and lots more.
 I don't know about you, man, but I'm proud.
 to be me.
 And to be alive.
*Sharlene Kranz, political science
 New York University*

In Gray America

Gnawing relentlessly everywhere,
 Poverty offers the world a dare —
 Some worry little, many really care;
 Some express no concern, many feel despair.
 Knowing no boundaries, in race, sex or age,
 Poverty devours millions with the same fervent rage —
 Sometimes in the country, o'er hill and dale;
 Sometimes in the city, where slums prevail.
 Always beginning with the same deathly cry,
 Poverty offers the world a dare.
 Who will respond? How much will they care?
 World, respond to Poverty's dare!
*Peter Scott II
 Senior, English
 Tuskegee Institute*

Students Plan Lunch Program

By GINNY HALL

Home Economics and Food Administration majors began a massive lunch program yesterday which will eventually provide noon meals for 4,400 children who will be taught in the Summer Education Program. Except for the assistance of the Home Economics professors and the cafeteria managers, this program has been organized and maintained by students.

The girls were given their assignments last Saturday evening and worked late into the night at Dean Phillips, Program Coordinator, home and in his office. By Sunday noon they had drawn up plans which would provide lunches for school children at a cost of ten cents per child. A typical meal includes meat, cheese, peanut-butter or jelly sandwiches, fruit and a carton of milk per child.

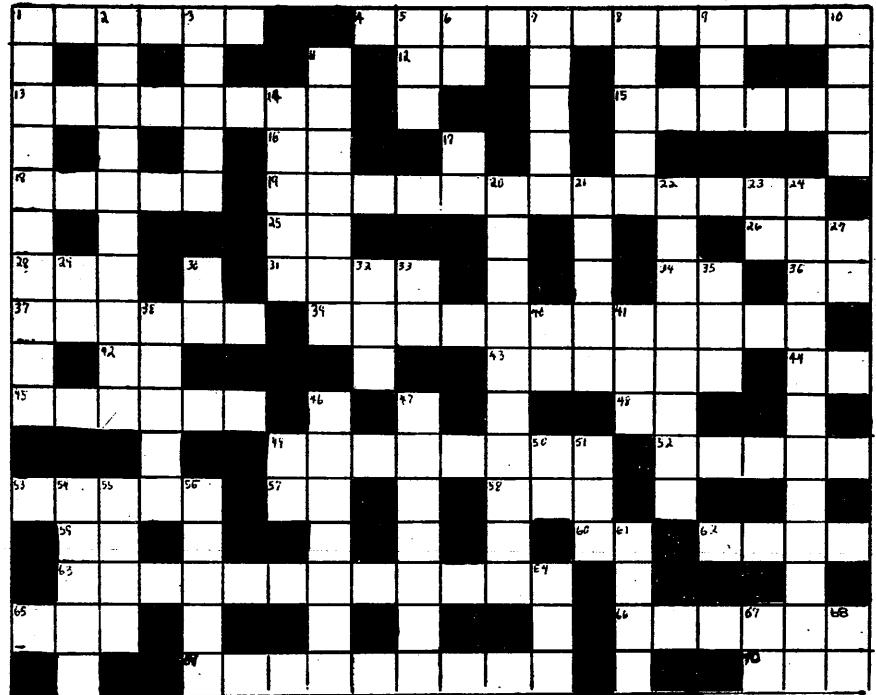
In order to keep this program running smoothly, the girls must prepare the sack lunches from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m. each morning. Student-driven, refrigerated trucks will leave the campus at 5 a.m. in order to deliver the lunches to the ten participating counties by noon. Here they will be distributed to the churches, lodges, barns, and schools which are serving as education centers this summer.

TISEP CROSSWORD PUZZLE

BY

CAROL ELIABETH DONAHUE

A prize of five dollars will be given to the first person who correctly fills in this week's TISEP CROSSWORD. Deadline is Wednesday, June 30. Entries should be brought to the TISEP Reporter Office, College Union.



DOWN

1. A favorite question: "How are you—?"
2. Most students need some type of _____ factor.
3. An aquatic fish-eating mammal with webbed feet and dark brown fur.
5. Subject included in the cultural enrichment program.
6. The neuter pronoun of the third person, singular.
7. A ragout of game partly roasted and then stewed in a sauce.
8. Striped animal.
9. An insect prevalent in the Emery dorms.
10. The disadvantaged youth may have trouble trying to _____ a living.
11. _____ is a common type of motivation.
14. A perpendicular measurement.
17. Spanish for yes.
20. An adjective form of a verb.
21. A union or group of three.
22. Last Friday marked the end of SEP training period.
23. Abbreviation for a dorm on T. I. campus
24. He works on the TISEP.
27. Personal pronoun of the first person plural.
29. The source of the ego and libido tendencies.
30. Expresses the relation of presence or contact in space or time.
32. Medical abbreviation meaning "give as needed."
33. A prefix meaning good.
35. Small child.
39. To speak in an elaborate and dignified manner.
40. Abbreviation for registered nurse.
41. A drink liked by the British.
46. One who fixes teeth.
47. Synonym for attacks.
49. Abbreviation for post office.
50. Abbreviation for northeast.
51. A Pontiac make of car.
54. A texture of fabric.
55. Faultless.
56. The ninth day before the ides in the Roman calendar.
62. It is hoped that SEP will _____ the way for other similar programs.
64. A word meaning river.
67. Opposite of down.
68. Adverb meaning in that or like manner.

ACROSS

1. To be successful in interacting with the people of the community one must find an interest in _____.
4. A French term meaning the government should "let alone" industry and commerce may be taught in some history classes.
12. Abbreviation for route.
13. In teaching, one must have the proper _____.
15. A dairy product usually not served at Tuskegee Institute.
16. S _____.
18. Life _____.
19. Always seems to be present on the Tuskegee campus.
25. A preposition expressing the relation of direction, approach, or arrival.
26. Seen in Tuskegees morning grass.
28. It is time to diet when clothes don't _____.
31. We must do more than just _____ SEP is a success.
34. Expresses the relation of presence or contact in space or time.
36. Same as 27 Down.
37. We must realize we will not be teaching. _____.
39. In tutoring there will be many moments of _____.
42. French term meaning gold.
43. One should _____ at the beginning of paragraph.
44. Abbreviation for road.
45. Containing ten; tenfold.
48. A three-toed sloth of South America.
49. Commander of the AEF during World War I, General _____.
52. A brisk day might be described as being a little _____.
53. A Colorado ski resort.
57. Preposition meaning in contact with.
58. An animal you might have around the house.
59. Chemical symbol for gold.
60. Abbreviation for operation.
62. Sharp to the taste.
63. After a hard day of teaching one may feel he needs a _____.
65. Exclamation expressing disgust or dislike.
66. Friday SEP participants had a test on the Study of _____.
69. Dean Young spoke of "Mr. _____"
70. The affirmative side.



The Owl And The Cat

(Continued from Page 5)

counties). Regardless of the reasons given, the "forces" of Alabama were almost certainly at work.

"These are the times that try men's souls!" With this firm belief and conviction I commend these men and women in Lee, Jefferson, Lowndes, Pike, Russell, Barbour, Macon, Bullock, Montgomery and Elmore counties, who have realized the challenge that poverty and ignorance have presented America, and more especially the South and have taken a stand.

A Reflexive Protest

(Continued from Page 5)

poverty themselves, but perhaps administrative orders and prognosis of the needs of the poor are shrouded in political maneuvering and technical red-tape and therefore difficult to understand. Nevertheless, one is forced to recognize that for whatever the purposes, poverty exists as a major problem in the United States, and that this problem is definitely not as simple to solve as 2 plus 2 equal 4 and prosperity for all. It requires all the skill of the nation's economists, sociologists and educators to determine the underlying, more important factors beneath this perpetual dilemma.

The start must be made at some point, the start to gain a clear and accurate picture of the problem. And the start must be made by those who are capable of providing to the poverty stricken the training and skill necessary for self-improvement, and who many times happen to be those of the middle class who have never experienced poverty in their lives.

Although this class may possess its own values which differ from those of the lower class, this does not deny that this same middle class possesses the skills, abilities and the desire to help. To criticize from the standpoint of class differences is basically unfair unless alternative proposals can be offered based upon solutions originating from the class in which the problem itself originates.

Perhaps the future will bring a solution in which the poor can aid the poor, but presently the responsibility rests upon the more fortunate.

30 SEP Workers In Drama Group

By JEWEL JACKSON

One of the divisions of the cultural enrichment program is the drama group composed of approximately 30 SEP workers. John Hall, Director of the Cultural Enrichment Program, is advisor. Assisting the group is Singer Buchanan, a director of Tuskegee's Little Theatre.

Divided into three companies, A, B, and C, each has a director who is responsible for casting two plays. The plays that will be presented in the 10 counties are: "Dear Departed," "Monkey's Paw," "Quer-tones," "The Ugly Duckling," "Hello Out There," and "Trifles."

Organized two days after the training session began, the drama group has been rehearsing plays and learning theatre techniques for the past three weeks. Drama group members will also set up little theatre groups in the counties. It is

Nelson Defines School Drop-out

By SAMMY DAVIS JR.

Speaking on the topic "What Is a Drop-out?," Dr. B. B. Nelson told assembled SEP workers that a drop-out is a failure of the public education system.

Dr. Nelson, who has been the Superintendent of Education in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, for thirty years, said this failure is partly due to the fact that teachers tend to teach the subject rather than the student.

The teacher often doesn't know the student, have the respect of the student, or share common interest.

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To Aid Communities SEP Forms Research Group

By SHARLENE KRANZ

A Social Action Research Committee has been formed under the Summer Education Program to do research and initiate ways in which local citizens can take an increasing part in the workings of their community.

Jim Lund, recent graduate of St. Olaf College, said the Committee, composed of ten full-time workers, will examine the political and economic structure of the ten counties involved in the SEP, and the various communities in each county.

hoped that at least 66 little theatre groups will be set up in the communities by the end of the summer. The group also plans to have the community theatres perform for SEP participants.

Joe Ann Long, Tuskegee Institute senior from Marengo County, Alabama, added that the Committee will also study high school dropouts and attempt to find out where the largest numbers are concentrated, so that the Community Development workers of SEP will know where to work.

In addition, the group will look into the public utilities services available in each county and will advise residents of the best way to take advantage of these services. Where necessary, they will try to "convince the power structure that they should help these people if at all possible," said Jim.

Jim added: "We hope to make them more aware of what their rights are as citizens."

Good Voting

(Continued from Page 5)

provisions, since the only effective penalty for denying listed persons the right to vote seems to be enjoining the election results.

Another problem, economic intimidation, is bad already, but will become more acute as the restrictive state voting laws are removed by the provisions of this Bill. Therefore, all that can be done to forestall and prevent such economic intimidation should be done.

Lastly, as incisively pointed out by Congressman Corman, the Bill does nothing to guarantee that the prospective newly registered Negro voters will be able to vote for candidates of their choice since the affected states and political subdivisions will be left free to circumscribe those persons who may offer themselves for political service.

This summer's Education Program can be viewed as the start of what hopefully will become a year-long intensive literacy and voter registration effort throughout the state looking toward next year's elections.



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Sparkman Shows Optimism In Talks

(reprinted from Montgomery Advertiser, 6/18)

RED LEVEL — Alabama can reach a high level of material well-being, Alabama Sen. John Sparkman told a civic club here Thursday "but we must plan."

"If we conduct our economic affairs with intelligence, we can reach a general level of material well-being higher than was ever before thought possible," said the Senator.

Sparkman said despite the fact that Alabama's retail sales reached an all-time high last year, Alabama's per capita income was 47th in the nation.

"In spite of the fact that 115,000 new cars were registered in 1964, nearly one-third of the family groups in Alabama still exist on less than \$2,000 per year gross income.

The Alabama Democrat said more than one-fourth of Alabama's citizens live in homes without plumbing.

He said Alabama can share in the increasing prosperity of the United States, "but to do so, we must plan."

Sparkman told the civic club that the economic development of our state, like that of our nation, is an enormously complex process. "Maintaining it requires hard work and friendly cooperation from both public and private enterprise . . . it requires a genuine partnership between officials at every level of government — local, county, state and federal."

Chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business, Sparkman said, "small business plays a vital role in our economy. Small business firms generate 40 percent of our economy's activity — provide livelihood for 75 million Americans — provide jobs for 40 per cent of our labor force."

Sparkman said that from 1958 to 1964, the Small Business Administration has extended more than \$36,884,000 in credit to some 563 small firms in Alabama, an average of more than \$5-million annually.

Urging a more positive attitude toward the federal government's agencies, Sparkman said, "I believe the Poverty Program also can be helpful. More needs to be done to expedite this program and to help the localities put together their applications."

He named the Area Redevelopment Administration's program, the Accelerated Public Works program and the Urban Renewal program as organizations helpful to Alabama.

Students Plan Lunch Program

By GINNY HALL

The facilities available to students working in the ten counties involved in the Summer Education Program vary from air-conditioned school buildings to dilapidated barns, from church recreation rooms to tents.

HIGH SCHOOLS are open to the program in Macon County, where 250 students will work, Jefferson (66 students), Barbour (14 students), and Elmore, Lee, and Russell Counties.

In Montgomery County school facilities are not available, and the 68 participating students will hold their classes

in a Lutheran school; a Baptist and Catholic Church; a Recreation Center, and a lodge hall. Twenty-six students will also be teaching students in the churches in Lowndes County.

IN BULLOCK COUNTY, barns and Masonic Lodges are being used as instruction centers as well as several churches. The schools are unavailable to the 21 students in Pike County due to necessary repairs on the buildings and a general lack of readiness. The Baptist Church as well as the Masonic Lodge will be used in this area.

A Story of Opposites: Bias and the Peace Corps

(Condensed from PEACE CORPS NEWS)

The Peace Corps, in its four years of existence, has emphasized repeatedly that racial and religious bias are not tolerated in its selection process. The Peace Corps rejects bias, but bias has not been so kind to the Peace Corps.

A major problem in the civil rights movement today is finding skilled and well-educated Negroes to fill jobs now open to them either through reforms generated by the civil rights bill or the increased readiness of employers to hire them.

The problem admits to simple solution, for an individual coming from a "culturally deprived" environment, who receives sub-standard schooling, does not necessarily "make the grade" even if he is given the chance.

The issue, not so much racial as socio-economic, is a very real concern for rights leaders. It is also of concern to the Peace Corps.

The trouble centers in both Peace Corps recruitment and selection.

"A lot of Negroes just aren't sure that the Peace Corps wants them," states Bob Gale, director of recruiting. "The sign says 'join' but Negroes think 'they don't mean me.' It's been that way so many times that some Negroes don't even bother any more."

Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, said:

"We have sent white men into black men's countries and black men into white men's countries and not once has this policy caused us a single moment of discontent or created a single incident."

Yet the percentage of Negroes serving as Volunteers overseas remains low. Although Negro representation as staff members in Washington and overseas is high (about 26 per cent), Negro Volunteers constitute only about 5 to 6 per cent of the total, based on

unofficial estimates. The nationwide percentage of Negroes is about 11 per cent.

One problem manifests itself in concern over the "image." George Carter, director of the North Africa, Near East and South Asia projects, and a Negro himself, said. "There is probably no project in the world without a Negro connected to it in some way, either as a staff member or a Volunteer."

"The only place where a preponderance of whites is a problem is in those countries where we already have a 'racist image.' Here the lack of Negroes tends to fix the Peace Corps in the people's minds as a middle class white organization."

Many bright, socially-oriented Negroes are committed to the civil rights fight at home. Others are busy looking for jobs or graduate schools.

(Note: Further information on the Peace Corps may be obtained by writing Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.)

"Our progress as a Nation can be no swifter than our progress in education. Our requirements for world leadership, our hopes for economic growth, and the demands of citizenship itself in an era such as this all require the maximum development of every young American's capacity. The human mind is our fundamental resource." — President John F. Kennedy.

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Colonial Baking Company

WILLIAM BUCKLEY RUNS FOR MAYOR

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

He said his candidacy as a Conservative would give New Yorkers "an opportunity to vote for a candidate who consults without embarrassment... the root premise of the Republican philosophy of government, the conservative philosophy of government."

Conservative party leaders said they were "overjoyed" by Mr. Buckley's announcement and would designate him as their mayoral candidate.

Mr. Buckley announced his candidacy in front of a large modernistic painting entitled "The Merry Company" at the Overseas Press Club, 54 West 40th Street.

Assaults Republicans

He denounced the Republican party in New York City and its mayoral candidate, Representative John V. Lindsay, as "a rump affair... no more representative of the body of the Republican thought than the Democratic party in Mississippi is representative of the Democratic party nationally."

Mr. Buckley, a Republican, said he was seeking the Conservative party mayoral nomination because the Republican designation "is not, in New York, available nowadays to anyone in the mainstream of Republican opinion... a twist on last year's charge by liberal Republicans that Barry Goldwater, the party's 1964 Presidential candidate, was out of the Republican 'mainstream.'"

Aid to Lindsay Seen

While Mr. Buckley seemed to be campaigning mainly against Mr. Lindsay, who is a former Yale graduate, some Lindsay strategists contended that the Buckley candidacy might help the Republican nominee. Mr. Lindsay has pitched his campaign to independent, Democratic and Liberal voters, instead of relying on traditional Republican voting strength.

Mr. Buckley, a tall, trim man with penetrating blue eyes, read his nine-page announcement in a voice that still has the traces of an accent acquired during his early schooling in Britain. His hands were jammed into his pants pockets of his light gray suit much of the time as he spoke.

"Do you have any chance of winning?" he was asked. "No," Mr. Buckley replied, pulling a cigar out of his pocket. "Do you want to be Mayor?" "I've never considered it," he said with a smile.

Laughter obscured his answer to the next question on whether he would serve if elected. "I will serve," he repeated.

Asked how many votes he would get, Mr. Buckley replied: "One."

He said later that the one vote would come from "my secretary." Mr. Buckley, who was born in New York City, maintains an apartment here, but has his residence in Stamford, Conn. The Public Officers Law provides only that a local official shall be a resident of the political subdivision at the time he is elected.

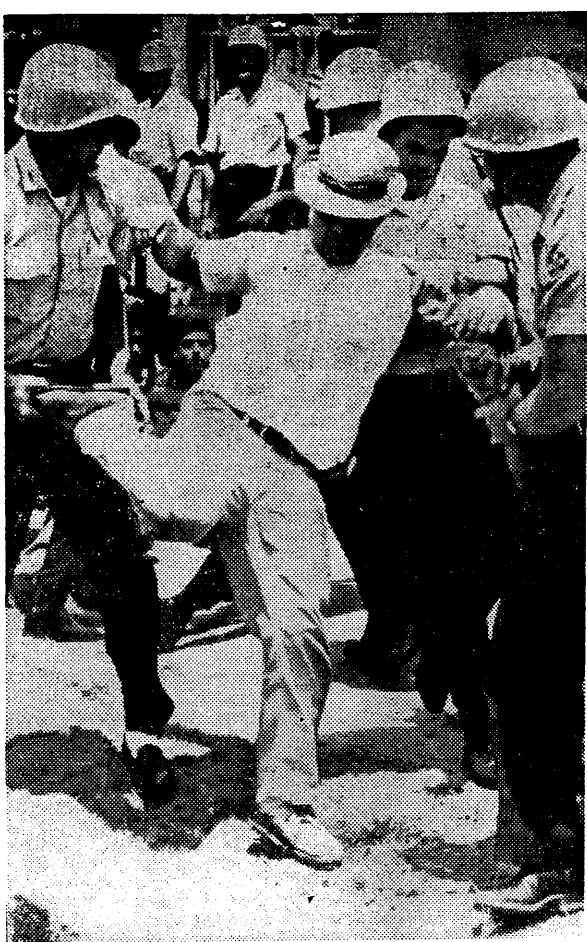
His wife, Patricia, listened from a wheelchair, as he announced his candidacy. She was injured in an Alpine skiing accident earlier this year. They have one son, Christopher, who is 12 years old.

Mr. Buckley, who founded National Review, a conservative magazine, in 1955 and who writes a syndicated column, "The Right," said he would not have time available to campaign on the streets.

He said no decision had been made on running mates for Controller or City Council President on the Conservative ticket. He mentioned former Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa, a Democrat, as a possible candidate for Controller.

But Mr. Gerosa, who ran as an independent against Mayor Wagner in 1961, said in a telephone interview that he was not interested.

"He's crazy," Mr. Gerosa said when told of Mr. Buckley's suggestion. "I don't even know the gentleman, he added. Absolutely not—100 per cent not."



POLICE MOVE IN: Civil rights demonstrator is removed by Jackson, Miss., policemen for "unlawful assembly."

Rights Leader Among 74 Jailed In 'Brutality' Protest in Jackson

By GENE ROBERTS

JACKSON, Miss., June 24—A parking lot and into the street. Several shouted, "If you arrest one, you arrest all."

The police then put these demonstrators into the Sanitation Department truck, a large, closed vehicle. Ten other demonstrators who had moved off the lot were arrested "for failing to clear the sidewalks."

One policeman twisted the arm of a Negro demonstrator who seconds before had wriggled free of his grasp. Another policeman hooked a nightstick under the chin of a white man and pulled him to the truck.

"Handle them as easy as you can, boys," Mr. Ray said. "Sieg heil, sieg heil," a demonstrator shouted. The demonstrators were taken to the fair grounds, where the police officially listed the charges against them as breach of peace and resisting arrest.

Mr. Forman said last night after arriving here from Atlanta, that the main issues in the Jackson demonstrations were "police brutality" and the "illegally elected Mississippi Congressmen."

"How can they be legally elected when the black man in Mississippi can't vote?" Mr. Forman said. Jackson officials have denied all charges of brutality.

At the parking lot Mrs. Annie Devine, a leader in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party, mounted the hood of a car and urged marchers "to tell the Attorney General all about this police brutality in Jackson."

As Mrs. Devine spoke, J. L. Ray, assistant police chief of Jackson, led a group of 42 policemen to within a few feet of the parking lot and shouted through a megaphone: "The woman in blue is under arrest for unlawful assembly."

Mr. Forman took the hands of several demonstrators and moved them into a tight circle to shield Mrs. Devine. Then he climbed atop the car and said: "See what happens. We were going to the Federal Building to talk about police brutality."

"Arrest him," said Mr. Ray. "What are we under arrest for?" asked Mr. Forman. "Unlawful assembly."

About 60 workers locked arms and lay down in a human chain that spilled out of the building.

About 2,000 persons had evacuated Great Bend, although dikes kept the waters in check. The Arkansas, which had chased 20,000 people from their homes in its week-long journey from Colorado through northern New Mexico and into Kansas, appeared to have done its worst.

PHONE SUIT BRINGS 1.5 MILLION AWARD

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

lowest of the state's courts. The telephone company would not say today whether it would appeal the verdict.

The company can ask for a reversal of the jury's verdict, can move for a reduction in the amount or can move for a new trial.

Mr. Garrett himself indicated some skepticism about getting the entire award, remarking as he left court: "Well, some you win and some you lose."

The jury of six men and six women deliberated seven hours before returning a 10-to-2 verdict to Judge Delbert E. Wong. Mr. Garrett said he had had three trunk lines into his Los Angeles law office, and that two of them had been abruptly cut off.

The telephone company testified the interruption was inadvertent, that a financial adjustment had been made and that subsequent interruptions likewise were inadvertent.

However, Mr. Garrett, who acted as his own counsel, said that when he complained originally to the telephone company, his service had become worse, and that a company supervisor had said to him: "Your telephone is out of order, and it's going to stay that way. We have our instructions concerning you."

Malice Was Alleged The plaintiff based his action on the allegation that the disruption of his service involved malice and not just negligence. Damages for negligence are regulated by the state Public Utilities Commission.

The pivotal element of malice in this case was expected to preclude a rash of similar suits by people simply dissatisfied with their telephone service. The utilities commission's chief counsel, Richard Tuttle, said: "I can't recall anything of this nature having happened before. There's been nothing approaching this."

Punitive damage awards are subject to Federal income tax. On \$1,500,000, the tax rate would be 70 per cent. The \$1 represents the jury's award for actual damages, and is not taxable.

Judge Wong, who declined to comment on the case today, is a Chinese-American who was appointed successively to the Municipal and Superior benches by Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

The judge, a former State Deputy Attorney General, is remembered best by friends for his response when an opposing lawyer remarked condescendingly: "You speak very good English."

Mr. Wong replied: "So do you."

Augustinians Name Superior VILLANOVA, Pa., June 24 (UPI)—The Rev. James Sherman, 48 years old, a native of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., has been named Religious Superior, or Provincial, of the Augustinian Order's Province of St. Thomas of Villanova.

Alabama Schools Defy Wallace on Desegregation

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 24—The majority of Alabama's 118 school boards have revolted against Gov. George C. Wallace's plan for resisting enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In addition, the state Superintendent of Education, Austin R. Meadows, and Attorney General Richmond Flowers are working with Washington to bypass the state Board of Education, which the Governor controls.

The result is expected to be fairly general compliance and receipt of Federal funds for education in Alabama.

Title VI prohibits racial discrimination in any federally assisted program. Governor Wallace pushed through the Alabama Legislature a resolution advising school boards to refrain from complying with Title VI until it can be tested in the courts in a suit filed by the Bessemer, Ala., school board.

However, 84 school boards have submitted desegregation plans in order to qualify for Federal assistance. Eight others have submitted court desegregation orders and one has submitted a suitable pledge of compliance.

28 Plans Accepted The Federal Office of Education has accepted 28 desegregation plans. All but three or four of these call for desegregation of all 12 grades, rather than the minimum requirement of four grades.

One 12-year plan, submitted by the Lauderdale County board, is being used as a model for areas where there is strong

segregationist sentiment and Negroes are in a minority. The board provided that all students in the county be notified that they will have the choice of attending any of 24 schools in the county and that, in the event of overcrowding at any school, "priority of assignment shall be based solely on proximity without regard to racial considerations."

Transportation and facilities are also to be desegregated. The Alabama Board of Education, of which Mr. Wallace is ex-officio chairman, is the only one of 50 state boards that has not submitted an acceptable pledge of compliance.

As a result, the Office of Education has taken steps that would cut off funds to its state colleges.

The office, however, is expected to comply within a few days a pledge submitted by Mr. Meadows in lieu of board action. This would release funds to the colleges and to the state for secondary education.

Alabama has made more progress than Georgia, which had been expected to comply more readily. Of the 195 Georgia districts, 157 have submitted desegregation plans, but only nine have been accepted.

Dispute Over Suitability The Georgia boards and the Office of Education have been engaged in a dispute over what constitutes a suitable plan. The boards charged that the Federal office rejected, without explanation, 12-year plans like that of Lauderdale County after distributing copies of the plan as a model.

In Mississippi, 81 of 163 districts have submitted desegregation plans. Only one of these, a small district on the Gulf Coast, has been accepted.

Chief Clayton had failed in their duties. Both charges are Federal misdemeanors. Maximum punishment for each is a year's imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine.

Mr. Hubbard is in his 12th two-year term as mayor of the nearly all-white suburb of 123,000. The charges resulted from a Dearborn crowd's stoning of a home owned by Giuseppe Stanzione, a white contractor.

The incident, on Labor Day, 1963, developed from the mistaken belief that Mr. Stanzione had rented an upstairs flat to Negroes. The mistake arose when a man to whom Mr. Stanzione had rented the flat hired Negroes to move his furniture.

All three defendants denied the Government's contention that the crowd, estimated to have numbered up to 300 at times, was allowed to mill about Mr. Stanzione's home for several hours as a demonstration of what could happen to any property owners renting or selling to Negroes.

Mayor Hubbard and 18 members of the Dearborn Police Department still face a \$250,000 damage suit in United States District Court civil suit brought by Mr. Stanzione.

Water conservation is your concern. During the present emergency, please save water.

In South Carolina, 94 of 111 districts have submitted plans, but only five have been accepted.

Negro Dismissals Charged A Negro leader voiced concern here yesterday that some Southern states might be using underhanded methods to drop Negro teachers as schools were desegregated.

Dr. John W. Davis, special director of the Teacher Information and Security Program of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, made the statement after hearing reports from secretaries of Southern Negro teacher associations. A group of these secretaries met with lawyers of the defense fund yesterday to talk about "protecting the Negro teacher."

The fund has already received reports that more than 1,000 Negro teachers in the South have been discharged. Recent tabulations showed a total of 96,000 Negro teachers in Southern public schools.

Dr. Davis said that "wholesale dismissals" of Negro teachers, on the pretext that they were not needed in integrated schools, was not only a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 but was also an assault on the most responsible segment of the Negro community.

"This hits at the very group that is trying to build democracy and proper relationships in the community, that is trying to train youth in American citizenship," he said.

In the view of Dr. Davis, Negro leaders fear that North Carolina and other Southern states are waiting until they get Federal aid-to-education funds for the coming fiscal year before acting on further dis-

missals.

What's Sunday without the Sunday Times?

Unthinkable! See why this Sunday.

Vietnam

The Vietcong have been using an old redskin trick, the ambush. Is there a defense against it? (Magazine)

Disneyland

Walt Disney's wonderland is 10 years old this summer. And worth a trip to California. (Magazine)

Historic Gardens

After chopping down that cherry tree, George Washington became an avid gardener. Compare your problems with his. (Gardens)

The Beatles' Buddy

"Murray The K." will conduct a TV special for school dropouts. Can the big beat drive them back to their books? (Drama)

Economics

What's the state of the nation's economy half-way through 1965? What's the outlook for the second half? (Business)

Movie Madness

A funny thing about movies is that they seem to run in cycles. Right now, madness has taken hold. (Drama)

Irish Sweepstakes

The Irish Sweeps will be run at The Curragh near Dublin this week. Bob Lypsytte will be there for you. Hurrah! (Sports)

Flower Cookery

If the roses in your garden look good enough to eat, you might want to try one of these rosy recipes. (Magazine)

Broadway Success

Untried shows don't draw big audiences out of town. Is New York the only forum for new playwrights? (Drama)

Great Outdoors

A spectacular lake behind Utah's new Flaming Gorge Dam is a dream come true for campers, boaters, fishermen. (Travel)

Football Fans

In spite of the heat, the football season starts this week. Let The Times sweat out the opener for you. (Sports)

And More!

There's something for every lively, adult mind in the bountiful Sunday New York Times. It makes your day complete... makes your life and you more interesting, too.

This Sunday in The New York Times

Advertisement for Hemlock Farms, a residential recreational community in Hawley, Pennsylvania. The ad features a large headline: 'The outstanding recreational lake community introduces a Proven New Concept in Year-Round Vacation Homes...' It includes images of modern vacation homes and a lake scene with a boat. Text describes fully furnished 'package' vacation homes available for \$290 per week. A form for requesting a brochure is provided, along with contact information for Hemlock Farms.

WORKERS IN KANSAS CHECK THE ARKANSAS

ELLINWOOD, Kan., June 24 (UPI)—The Arkansas River continued today to flood western Kansas, but workers managed to protect their towns.

Throughout the night and morning, a band of 50 sandbagged weakened dikes against the muddy waters, and their efforts kept the town of 2,500 dry.

"We whipped it," a City Hall spokesman said. "We're in good shape today. About the only real damage is to the Grove Park Golf Course on the edge of town, and that appears to be slight."

About 2,000 persons had evacuated Great Bend, although dikes kept the waters in check. The Arkansas, which had chased 20,000 people from their homes in its week-long journey from Colorado through northern New Mexico and into Kansas, appeared to have done its worst.

GARDENS WATER-SAVER TOILET TANK BALL NO NOISES LEAKS JIGGLES 98c AT HARDWARE STORES

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Dozen L.I. Graduates Sit Out Invocation

Special to The New York Times VALLEY STREAM, L. I., June 24—More than a dozen graduating students, protesting religious prayers in public schools, remained seated in silence during the invocation at commencement exercises at Central High School last night.

The protesters were in a graduating class of 650 students, who were led in the invocation prayer by the Rev. Thomas Patterson of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. He called on the audience to stand and pray and ignore the protest.

Edward Kurfess, principal of the school, said in a telephone interview later that he had been unable to dissuade the students from carrying out the protest, which he termed unwarranted.