Selma Marchers Try To Sue Judge Mayor

BY EDWARD M. FORD
SALIMA - Robert Shelton, a 39-year-old man with a reputation as a leader of the Ku Klux Klan, was arrested in Selma, Ala., early Wednesday morning.

It was the first time that the Klan has been united in Selma since it was founded in 1922.

Shelton was arrested for failing to appear in probate court on charges of making a false statement to a federal agent.

Shelton, who is a member of the Klan's national committee, was arrested after authorities received a tip that he was planning to leave the area.

Shelton, who has been a member of the Klan since 1934, has been involved in several Ku Klux Klan activities in the past.

He was arrested for making a false statement to federal agents in connection with the investigation of the 1980 bombing of an abortion clinic in Birmingham, Ala.

The Klan, which is considered a hate group, has been involved in numerous violent acts, including bombings andlynchings.

Shelton, who is wanted on a federal warrant, is expected to appear in court later this week.

The arrest comes as the Klan is under scrutiny for its role in recent violence.

The organization has been associated with several violent acts, including the bombing of an abortion clinic in Birmingham and the shooting deaths of two civil rights workers in Mississippi.

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Editorial Opinion

**Aimless Marches**

The fight against segregated justice is a fight that must be continued. The demonstrations, the marches, the sit-ins, the sit-downs in the South, their rights and their bodies will not be gotten at a price. The white people have been fighting for their rights, but up to now they have not gotten anything. Negroes, civil rights workers will not put up with this.

If the current marches against segregated justice can help in any way to integrate the legal system, then we support them. So far, however, the demonstrations have largely been an aimless, poorly explained and dangerous.

Leaders of the demonstrations seem to be fumbling a little in their own minds. To date, nothing has been accomplished. They have shown a lack of a objective, and the marches don’t seem to know where to go or how to get there.

The aimless marches in Jacksonville, the SCLC leaders have not been very careful in their choice of their targets. They have gone after the people who are not in the South, but they don’t go after the people before they march.

The aimless marches have also produced one incident of needless and stupid violence—last Saturday in Montgomery. The provocation, the marchers conduct was childish and probably criminal. Throwing stones at buildings will not bring out an end to segregated justice.

Finally, the marches so far have not succeeded in their efforts. They have not produced any kind of segregated justice. Instead of wondering why don’t they go after the right people, they should consider what they could do to present their case for justice. If so, then those responsible for making a clear case to the demonstrations.

**Protest at Southern U.S.**

BY JAMES W. CLARK

**Baton Rouge, La.**—Mobs of se­

ence planning to reorganize Southern University and State College, the

state agency for higher education, have been burning tires, throwing rocks and setting fire to fences around the campus.

Four of its 12,000 students have said they don’t want to return to school until the new administration is in place.

Claude, with an enrollment of about 4,500, is the second largest Negro university in the state, and 30 other Southern Schools, which enroll about 40,000 Negroes, will close their doors next week.

The students wereBlob captured at the courthouse by a police officer. He said they were trying to escape after being arrested for inciting a riot at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa.

**Stillman University Puts on a Good ’Blithe Spirit’**

JUNE 16, 1955

TUSCALOOSA—In an intense sea­

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EUTAW--A crowd gathered early Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, in front of the First Baptist Church in Eutaw. It was the first day of demonstrations called by SCLC to protest "segregated justice" and Greene County had been chosen to have the first march.

People stood outside chatting, a little nervous, quite excited, waiting for word that the demonstration was to begin. Finally, about 11 a.m., they filed inside to listen to speeches by leaders of the march.

To start, Hosea Williams (left) of SCLC announced he was going to take up a collection of weapons. He used to carry a gun when he was young, he said, to make him feel like a man.

"But now," Williams said, "I don't need a gun to feel like a man."

"Throw your weapons away," he told the congregation. "Weapons won't protect you. When God decides you're going to die, there ain't nothing in the world you can do about it."

As old man was the first to drop a knife into the collection plate. Then a woman in the back of the church pulled a switchblade from her purse. A young woman in a waitress uniform brought forward an ice pick. Several others followed.

There were songs and more speakers. At last, the word was given for the march to begin.

People had been sitting still and listening to the speakers long enough. They were glad to get started on their way.

Just outside the church some of the leaders stopped to sing "We Shall Overcome."

And then they lined up, two by two, and started off for the Greene County Courthouse.

A Day of Demonstrations in Greene County

Some women looked determined.

Old men walked.

Not every Negro joined the march.

Some looked joyful.

And young men.

The march followed the main highway into town. Demonstrators walked quietly behind the Rev. William Branch and Hosea Williams. Occasionally, someone started a freedom song.

They crossed a bridge over the railroad tracks, went around a bend in the road under a very high tree, and then they were in the middle of Eutaw.

Many people watched the marchers come into town. White people stared out of store windows and stood around the courthouse green (left), looking, listening, and sometimes taunting.

TV cameras rolled, and reporters took notes.

Everyone listened as Williams reminded the crowd that the Negro is governed by whites, arrested by whites, and tried, convicted and imprisoned by white officials. This was the first of many demonstrations in Eutaw. One hundred people marched that first Wednesday. Two hundred came the following day.
Supreme Court Hasn’t Ruled That Juries Must Be Integrated

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

The fight against segregation has taken the country all the way to the streets just because the percentage of Negroes isn’t good in the nation’s high courts.

Civil rights leaders were disappointed by the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision earlier this year on the all-important question of segregated juries. The decision made it only that one new law, passed by popular demand, would put segregation on trial jury panels.

The all-white jury system that prevails in most of the South is the key issue in the battle for equality.

As long as Negroes are kept from serving on trial juries, and Negroes are barred from serving on petit juries—juries that select the trial jury panel—there is little hope for equality.

The Supreme Court in its decision in the case of Swain v. Alabama, handed down May 26, had ruled Negroes had the same right to serve on juries as other citizens.

The court ruled: Negroes have a constitutional right to be on juries, at least those Negroes who are qualified to serve.

Despite the Supreme Court’s decision, there are still instances of Negroes being excluded from serving on juries.

Negroes are excluded from serving on juries in all 14 Southern states. The court decision ruled that Negroes have the same right to serve on juries as any other citizens.

In Georgia, for example, Negroes can be excluded from serving on petit juries, but Negroes can be on trial jury panels.

The court ruled in the Swain case that the state cannot exclude Negroes from serving on trial juries.

As the decision indicates, the court’s attention is focused on the state’s own petit juries, those that select the trial jury panel.

For Negroes, this is the key issue in the battle for equality.

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Carver, Cobb Ave. Win Big Football Battles

By JAMES H. PEPPEL

The Carver High School football team, which two years ago was defeated by the Slade Community School, won its third straight football game of the year by defeating the Eastside High School Panthers.

The game was played on the Carver High School field in front of a large crowd.

The Carver High School football team was led by their star player, James Smith, who scored two touchdowns in the game.

The Eastside High School Panthers were led by their quarterback, Bob Jones, who passed for one touchdown.

The Carver High School defense was led by their star linebacker, Tom Brown, who intercepted two passes.

The Carver High School football team will now prepare for their next game, which is against the Anniston High School Yellow Jackets.

Local ASCS Committees Integrated in 3 Counties

By EDWARD M. KNOTT

The ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) has announced that three new ASCS committees have been established in three counties in Alabama.

The new committees will be responsible for implementing various programs and policies of the ASCS.

The first committee will be responsible for the implementation of the farm programs in the county.

The second committee will be responsible for the implementation of the conservation programs in the county.

The third committee will be responsible for the implementation of the research programs in the county.

The establishment of these committees is a significant step in the integration of ASCS programs in Alabama.

Shelton

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Most of the people who do chat with others are those in the local bars and restaurants, but few are interested in the Klan.

The Klan has been criticized for its racist practices and its role in supporting white supremacy.

The local Klan members are trying to rebuild their membership by recruiting new members.

GOSEn, OAKLY SPEAR

By STEPHEN L. COTTRELL

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The grant will be used to purchase new equipment and supplies for the science lab.

The laboratory will be used by students to conduct experiments and learn about various scientific concepts.

The laboratory will be a significant addition to the school's educational resources, and it will help prepare students for careers in science and related fields.

INTERVIEW WITH FREDERICK WILSON

By CARROLL MCNULTY

Frederick Wilson, a former member of the Klan, has spoken about his experiences with the organization.

Wilson said that he joined the Klan because of its promise of protection and security.

Wilson said that the Klan was a powerful organization that could protect members from violence and discrimination.

Wilson said that he left the Klan because he no longer believed in its beliefs and practices.

Wilson said that he now regrets his association with the Klan and that he encourages others to avoid joining such organizations.

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Abolitionist Frederick Douglass Fought Hard for Negroes’ Rights

BY ROSS AND FRANK CARROCCA

All during slavery there were people who fought against slavery. They were mostly in the North. They were called Abolitionists. Some, like Harriet Tubman, helped slaves escape. Others, like Sojourner Truth, talked about the evils of slavery. Some, like William Wells, were anti-slavery abolitionists. Negroes were mostly farmers and workers in the South, but they, too, had a voice in the struggle.

Douglass was In favor of slaver y. The y said the the Constitution and finally decided that...