Demonstrations Begin in Eutaw, Seek End to Segregated Justice

BY SCOTT DE CARNO

NASHVILLE—The Ku Klux Den­
grees marched peacefully through
town last Monday, in which CLC said it was the first in a series of civil rights demonstrations in Ala­

The demonstrations, according to CLC, were a "response to the legalization of white enfranchisement in Georgia and Tennessee, and its immediate call for federal laws for the protection of Ne­

As the singing demonstrators marched down the street, the sign on the right side of the store said "We don't want to rule the white people, we just want to keep Negroes under.

We don't want the white people to think that we want to rule over them, but we want to keep them under.

Local civil rights workers said the new law was "a big step forward" for civil rights in Eutaw.

Mr. Williams addressed the new law for Negroes, saying he would "do our part to make things right.

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**Editorial Opinion**

**Still Freedom's Enemy**

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has just completed the first round in its long investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. The hearings, with their charge of subversion and their threat to civil liberty, are meaningless unless the hearings in Washington with mixed feelings, and the time has now come to speak out against them. The HUAC is attempting to destroy the Klan by exposure—by showing the people of the country just how it works.

But we cannot in good conscience sit by and watch the HUAC destroy an organization which was set up by unconstituional methods. Some of the books people's rights in the Klan have been wrecked. Yet the defenders of civil liberties have been strangely silent. They should not be, for the old principle still applies that to see one man is free, none of us is free.

Witnesses who took the Fifth Amendment in the HUAC's Klan probe were subjected to ridicule and abuse by the committee and the witnesses themselves. Yet the Constitution of the United States gives everyone the right to the taking of their own testimony against himself. If we want the Constitution to apply to civil rights workers and Negroes, then it must also apply to Klansmen.

Frustrated by witnesses who wouldn't talk, the committee turned to technical tricks for getting its charges before the public. Almost all the information that was publicized during the hearings came from statements made under oath by committee investigators, as they questioned least witnesses. The witnesses were asked to confirm or deny these charges, but it is now clearly recognized that whether they are cleared or not, none of us is free.

We condemn this practice of smearimg defendants with charges that may or may not be true. It is a violation of a witness' rights, whether the witness is a Klansman, a civil rights worker or a Klansman.

If the Klan is its members—or any other organization and its members—are suspected of a crime, then the charges should be heard in a court of law. Yet the widely-publicized committee hearings, that courts, lawyers and judges must hold strict rules of procedure. But the committee has no discernible rule and the rights of the accused go out the window.

What is the HUAC's bias? The Klan is investigating civil rights? Though members now say that they are not investigating civil rights. And those who remain silent through the current charges are being threatened with death under the law.

**Letters to the Editor**

**We Should Ask, 'Lord, Is It I?'**

*By EDWARD H. HODGINS*

The major suggested that the Negro community as a whole, in turn, should conduct an anti-poverty protest for 45 days. It was begun in September by members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for Preachers and was sponsored by the NAACP, the Urban League, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The program was a nationwide campaign to bring Negro leaders to the forefront of national life. The single income of Negroes was taken as a symbol of poverty. The campaign was launched by the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Jr., in Birmingham, Alabama, on September 16. The campaign was designed to focus attention on the problems of poverty and to bring the Negro community to the forefront of national life.

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This Property Is
CONDEMNED

PHOTOGRAPHY AND TEXT BY DAVID UNDERHILL

You won't find Dodson on any map of Mississippi, but you could have found it any time within the last few weeks by taking the train along the coast. Right where Bay St. Louis ought to be, you would stop at a station marked Dodson.

It was just Hollywood at work. The movie people took over the station and a few blocks of town to film a story of greed and lust during the Depression. The movie is called "This Property Is Condemned." Many of the scenes take place in an old, broken-down house.

A local policeman tries it out.

You might imagine it for yourself by taking the train along the coast.

In crucial fight scene, Miss Wood tries to stop villain Bronson from hitting hero Redford.

Some people are afraid the movie will hurt Bay St. Louis' reputation, but the moviemakers have spent a few hundred thousand dollars in town, so no one complains very loudly, and the crowds who come to watch the filming don't complain at all.

... Work neighbors house with spray

Director Pollack at camera.

Giant light blazes against night sky.

Director Sydney Pollack has two chairs.

Star Natalie Wood has one.

This is the "condemned property" of the title.

Browns and friends see audience of curious townsmen.
Mobile Finally Gets Its Head Start Money

Payment Ends A Four-Month Battle
Over Integration of Local Centers

by David R. Indenheil

MOBILE—Mobile County's public school system finally got its $143,000 to pay for last summer's Head Start program, but it didn't deserve the money, because it didn't carry out the integration requirements of its contract.

After four months of controversy with school officials, the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington sent the money "reluctantly" to pay for the county's 15 Negro and two white centers.

The OEO didn't expect much integration of the students, since the centers served segregated neighborhoods. But the contract required school authorities to integrate the teachers.

When Mobile's Head Start opened, all the white teachers were in the white centers and all the Negro teachers were in the Negro centers. OEO inspectors soon discovered this, and the Washington office told Mobile to integrate the teachers or shut off the funds.

A few Negro teachers were sent to the white centers, but most of the white teachers refused to work in Negro centers.

The OEO was pleased with this lack of integration. But it finally overrode the OEO, so that the teachers who spent their summer in those bristling confrontations--which supplied food, medicine, and

These people weren't responsible for the conflicts of the relations, of the contracts, of the students; they were being chased by their own racism, according to the OEO.

"The unwholesome atmosphere in these centers, the OEO pointed out, gave a vivid impression to the children, who looked at them and pointed at people with the comment, 'See, there they are.'"

The OEO said that there were more than three-fourths Negro pupils, with more than three-fourths Negro teachers, in the Negro centers. They had been required to carry integration with the program, but didn't carry out the integration requirements of its contract.

The OEO didn't carry out the integration requirements of its contract. By this time, the "good" program had already begun. Then, they said, it was impossible to make the necessary changes, although they tried.

The OEO had informed the contractors some time before, but they pointed out that hundreds of other southern centers were carrying integration to the students in Negro centers.

And there was another trouble with this program, they informed the contractors. The connection between segregation and poverty.

A local school was an open door to a great help to a child's poor family, but it couldn't be worth the work when a child's poor family were the Negroes and Negro teachers were integrated in an integrated one.

The OEO's first director, Dr. Johnson, got just as much head start opened, but the OEO didn't start improving the Negro centers, either.

The trouble was that Negroes were separated. The white areas were segregated and the Negro areas were integrated.

They ignored segregation because they didn't like it, and Negro segregation didn't come up as an issue until the summer insurged to the integration requirements of the contract. The program faltered and they realized they might not get their money.

And they didn't know what anyone would object to segregation.

They certainly had no reason to believe that Mobile Negroes would object. The president of the school board said that the program respected the contracts, and the OEO said if they didn't do anything about it, the program could be shut down. They certainly had no reason to believe that Mobile Negroes would object.

Dr. Cranford Burns, superintendent of Mobile schools, said, "If Negroes object, we will provide segregation and they will be integrated in all.

Then you remembered the certain spot behind the school where the Negroes met to discuss plans of future integration. There is no integration there. There is a black and white center. There is no integration there. There is a black and white center."

But if the OEO didn't approve of the Mobile program, say the school officials, it should have said so and finally shut down the program.

The OEO may sometimes be stubborn, they said, but it should be worth the work when a Negro family are the Negroes and Negro teachers were integrated in an integrated one.

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SNCC People Laugh

[Continued from page one]

about $2,000 apiece. They would price the area out of reach for Negroes. Hyatt said the new lots will cost $4,000. Streets and alleys will be moved.

In reply, Hyatt said the 50 families in Lockhart are in the public assistance group and are not being moved.

Negro and white sections, then they'll live in separate communities.

"The difference between the Lockhart renewal and Toomer was an attempt to set up Negro and white sections, then they'll live in separate communities.

"This week they conceded they had been overly optimistic about a 100,000-unit plan. They said they knew it would be a problem to move Negroes from one part of the city."

Toomer was an attempt to set up Negro and white sections, then they'll live in separate communities. The examiner from Knoxville introduced himself as the Civil Defense shelter." We'll move them out until they can understand the situation at the courthouse green, where the courthouse is located today. The examiner from Knoxville introduced himself as the Civil Defense shelter.

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Negro Girls Convinced
Of Disorderly Conduct

BY JAMES F. WILLIAMSON

The nine Negro girls were found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined $50 each. They also received suspended sen-
ence of one year. The judge was Miss Dorothy Butler, and the jury was composed of four Negro men and two
white women. The girls were allowed to stay in Tuscaloosa and attend school, but were not permitted to leave the
state. The judge also stated that the girls would be subjected to a post-trial examination to determine their intel-
lectual and moral fitness.

BTW Eleven Wins

MONTGOMERY -- The Booker T. Washington High School football team defeated the Mobile County Training
School, 32 to 0. The game was played in Montgomery and attracted a large crowd. The Booker T. Washington team
was led by Quarterback Sam Smith, and the Training School team was led by Fullback John Brown. The game was
played in front of a large, enthusiastic crowd.

Negro Women Took Part
In Struggle for Freedom

BY BOB AND FRANCES CICERO

FRIDAY: That was the dream of every slave. Not just men, but women too. They dreamed of a day when they
would be free. Harriet Tubman was such a woman. Born a slave in Maryland, Harriet escaped to the North when
she was 29 years old. Her journey was long and hard. She traveled at night and slept by day. She had to avoid the
watches of slave catchers, who were hired to bring back runaway slaves.

Sometimes Harriet led the people all the way to Canada. She helped runaway slaves escape from their masters by
using her knowledge of the terrain and by providing food and shelter. She was known as the "Mother of Freedom" be-
cause she helped so many people.

Negroes in U.S. History - Chapter 5

"The Dove Brubek Quartet" in person

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15
BIRTHRIGHT AUDITORIUM

TIME: 8:00 p.m.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. MAIL TO:

MONTGOMERY EXCHANGE CO.
311 Commerce St.
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. MAIL TO:

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16,000 Families in Alabama

Read THE SOUTHERN COURIER