Negroes Don’t Think Lurverne is Very Friendly

BY SCOTT DE GARMO

LUVERN�E—This little town with the pleasant-sounding name calls itself “The Friendliest City in the South.” But Luv ern e is a place where civil rights activities are sometimes met with a resistance that sometimes keeps kings from staying too friendly.

(“The” people here are not too bad about it, they’re friendly and helpful. As long as you don’t get in the way of the local merchants. But Luv ern e is a place where civil rights activities are sometimes met with a resistance that sometimes keeps kings from staying too friendly.

A civil rights worker answered, “If they’re friendly, they’re friendly. If they’re not, they’re not.”

To meber, 30-year-old John A. Ellis, a carpenter, the problem was a much more serious one. “I’ve been running around trying to find out what they’re doing,” said Mr. Ellis. “I’m a carpenter, and I’m running around trying to find out what they’re doing.”

But Luv ern e is a place where civil rights activities are sometimes met with a resistance that sometimes keeps kings from staying too friendly.

The reason for this is, many times, they get into arguments on both sides of the issue. Apparently, no one is quite certain of the results, from DCVL to the downtown merchants and the Laverne Merchants Association. “We’re going to have a meeting on Thursday evening, and we’re going to have a meeting on Thursday evening, and we’re going to have a meeting on Thursday evening.”

Demonstrators finally reached the

JANUARY 30, 1965

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

LAWRENCE—Weary: one is on any other place in the world—this is the Florence-Magnolia area.

South Carolina's Negroes are a people who have been fighting for equality since the war. They have fought for the right to vote, for the right to education, and for the right to be treated fairly. Some of the oldest and most respected leaders have been in the forefront of the struggle.

The problems these leaders face today include the challenge of unorganized and often violent opposition. They must work against the forces of hate and prejudice. But they also have the support of many people who believe in equality.

They know that their work is not complete, and that there is still much to be done. But they are determined to continue the fight for justice and freedom.

The leaders say, “We are prepared, if the courts do nothing, to take our case to the public and to the world.”

Weary: one is on any other place in the world—this is the Florence-Magnolia area.

1:00 A.M. — A group of young Negroes walk down a street in Laverne. It is dark and quiet. They are tired from a long day of work and fighting. But they have not given up hope. They know that their struggle is far from over.

They are part of a larger movement that is growing every day. They are helping to build a better world for all people, and they will not rest until their goals are achieved.
In a speech last week in Chicago, the head of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity made it clear he didn't expect poor people to take on their own poverty programs. "A client tells the architect the kind of house he wants—but he doesn't design it," said Senator Shriver. "That's what we mean by participation of the poor in the poverty program.

More and more, the anti-poverty program is being taken over by the people and turned over to the politicians. The most important thing about the War on Poverty was that it gave poor people a chance to plan their own rescue programs. Now it is becoming just another kind of government hand-out.

It is bad enough to turn the program over to politicians in a place like Chicago. But it is even worse in the South, where City Hall control of anti-poverty money means that poor Negroes will be ignored.

A Negro Chicago leader said of Shriver, "Again, he has exhibited Southern plantation mentality."
The Men Meet Their People
Photography and Text by James H. Peppler

It was a warm day in October. It was a chilly day in December. The people gathered at the courthouse. The people gathered at the church. The man would be coming. Their leader. Rightly or wrongly the symbol of what they believed.

The television crews set up their cameras and microphones. He hadn't arrived yet but the program began slowly.

Then, all at once, the word spread through the crowd. He is here. He has come. The band began to play. The singers burst into song. The music was "Dixie." The song was "Freedom."

He appeared and they cheered. He was introduced and they cheered again. He spoke and they listened. He spoke and it was a song—their anthem. "Stand up for Alabama." "We Shall Overcome." He spoke the words they had come to hear and they responded.
BESSEMER--Bessemer now has taken school integration. By 1978, there may be many more Negroes attending Bessemer schools with whites—but probably not at least, that’s not the way the school board planned it.

The Bessemer school board never thought integration was a good idea. Last March, right after the board approved plans to integrate the schools, there was no telling how long the board would be able to get along without a court order. The federal government had been pressing the hearings on the Negro schools for a long time. But with the aid of three federal district judges, who had refused to begin integration, Bessemer refused to make any improvements.

Instead, school officials and a federal judge claim that the idea of the Civil Rights Act which requires integration is not worth the cost of the litigation. The Bessemer school board is planning to submit a plan for integrating the schools.

"It's a shame that the board is facing such [legal] problems," said one Bessemer tutor.

BESSEMER--On Saturday morning the basement of St. Paul’s Lutheran Church in Birmingham looks more like a one-room schoolhouse than a church. For the first time, students who integrated George Washington Carver High School this fall and students from the other schools who plan to transfer to Bessemer High next year are sitting together in their studies.

In one corner, a boy reads by himself; in another, a teenager sits at a table standing on edge. And from other tables, bits of conversation can be overheard:

"Where is the decimal point in this number...?"

"Mental illness is the failure to adapt to environment..."

"The teacher is the subject of discussion..."

The students’ backgrounds are at first "completely lost," explained another student.

"If you keep the papers of the Negro students, they aren’t going to learn in foreign languages, the kids from all-white schools in Montgomery--"

"I have accomplished some major things..."

"You'll never see me doing that..."

"Your terminology is so wrong..."

"The teachers are quite fair to each other; it’s the kids who plan to transfer to Bessemer who aren’t willing;"

"The students who received their report cards..."

"It was just like being at the Lone-Gate school..."

"I cannot believe that we are..."

"We're getting F’s at Bessemer..."

"I was not normal and I have..."

"I'm not doing my bookwork..."

"I have never been..."

"If your kids are doing well..."

"I have been willing..."

"The teachers are quite fair..."

"I have been going to school..."

"I have accomplished some major things..."

"I have been..."

"I have been willing..."

"They are quite fair to each other, but some aren’t. They don’t tell their parents..."

"It’s schools are segregated, but the Bessemer tutor..."

"They teach, the tutors say they are interested in improving the school..."

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Selma Men Acquitted

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stated that he had not been present when the shooting occurred.

addition, the defendant was not charged with the murder of anyone.

The three defense attorneys have already been arrested, but the trial did not begin, under orders of Judge Lake Wiley Jr.

The U.S. Senate is expected to rule soon on whether the ILO can be applied in all eight of the civil rights。

Mayor: I'll See Selma Negroes Of 'Good Faith'

Negroes Shouldn't Deny

Alabama Opinion

BY NORMAN LUMPKIN

In the Blues, you can see yourself, the people who really understand the tradition. You see the whole of a man, a song, a "gut," a soul. The blues tell the story of a man's life. The blues "is the whole world.

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BY NORMAN LUMPKIN

Someone like Lightnin' Hopkins can carry a whole world of blues singing for an hour or so. Hopkins is a great blues singer and composer, and makes millions of dollars a year.

When Lightnin' Hopkins was in his prime, he was one of the best blues singers around. He was a great musician and composer, and made millions of dollars a year.

He had a great voice and could carry a whole world of blues singing for an hour or so. Hopkins is a great blues singer and composer, and makes millions of dollars a year.

BY NORMAN LUMPKIN

Tuskegee—'What's in a name?' One of the main questions people have been asking is 'What's in a name?' One of the main questions people have been asking is 'What's in a name?'

BY NORMAN LUMPKIN

SCLC Vote Drive Flunk in Birmingham?

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

BIRMINGHAM—SCLC leaders have been trying for a month to start a voter registration drive in Birmingham. But they've got no success. Since the beginning of the month, they've had their worst.

More than four weeks, they had no sices. SCLC Freedom Fighters have been trying to start the drive. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was scheduled to address a meeting to rally support.

But when the SCLC workers arrived, they learned that the registration office would be closed and that the constitutional amendment would pass.
Reconstruction Saw Negro Gains

BY ROBERT FRANK CLECKLEY

WHEN THE CIVIL War ended, people in the North couldn't decide what to do with the South. Before the war, almost all of the best land and most of the slaves were owned by a small number of white people. These slaveowners were most of the decisions about how the South was run. They were also the people who started the war. Many Northerners blamed them for all things wrong after the war. Andrew Johnson became president when Lincoln was killed. He was one of those who wanted to forgive the Confederacy.

Other people believed that the war was fought for the ideal of what all Americans should be: free, equal, and united. They thought that if slaves were not allowed to vote, they were not equal to whites. They wanted blacks to have the same educational opportunities as whites. They wanted to equalize the living standards of blacks and whites. They also wanted to improve the economic opportunities for blacks.

Many Northerners believed that the war was a way to free the slaves. They wanted the government to provide land and money to help former slaves start their own businesses. They also wanted the government to provide education and training to help former slaves improve their lives. They believed that the government should protect the rights of blacks and prevent discrimination.

Many Northerners also wanted to change the way the government was run in the South. They wanted to ensure that the government was fair and equal to all citizens. They wanted the government to provide education and training to help former slaves improve their lives. They believed that the government should protect the rights of blacks and prevent discrimination.

The Northern states were very much in favor of protecting the rights of blacks. These laws were very much a part of the Reconstruction Era. They said that blacks had no choice but to become white. These laws were very much a part of the Reconstruction Era. They said that blacks had no choice but to become white. These laws were very much a part of the Reconstruction Era. They said that blacks had no choice but to become white.