

THE STUDENT VOICE

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December 9, 1963

IN 'TERRIBLE' TERRELL

NIGHT RIDERS SHOOT WORKER

DAWSON, GEORGIA - A 33-year-old woman barely missed death here early Sunday morning December 8, when night riders bombed her house.

Mrs. Carolyn Daniels, a Dawson beautician, received a bullet wound in her left foot when shots were fired at her home late Saturday night.

While she was at a hospital - waiting for treatment for her injuries - a bomb exploded in her home, making it "a total wreck."

As late as Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Daniels still carried the bullet in her left foot and shotgun pellets in her right leg.

She said a doctor called by hospital authorities to treat her never arrived.

Mrs. Daniels was one of the first Dawson citizens to open her home to SNCC voter registration workers. With their aid - and often by herself - she has managed to keep interest in voting high in "terrible" Terrell County.

In two weeks in November, Mrs. Daniels and two SNCC workers - Robert Cover and Wendy Mann - were able to get 45 Negroes to apply for the registration test.

On November 22, 33 Negroes applied. Thirty passed the test.

Mrs. Daniels has set up citizenship schools in Dawson to give potential voters instruction in Georgia's voting test.

Terrell County received national attention on July 25, 1962, when county sheriff Z.T. Matthews and 12 armed, cigar smoking white men broke into a voting meeting in a Sasser church.



BOMBED OUT--

Mrs. Carolyn Daniels, Dawson, Ga., vote worker, points to damage done to her home by a night rider's bomb. Rider's bullets wounded Mrs. Daniels in the left foot. (Photo by Cochran Studios; Albany, Ga.)

Matthews told newsmen at that meeting "We are a little fed up with this voter registration business. We want our colored people to go on living like they have for the past 100 years."

Mrs. Daniels' home has been fired on once before. On September 6, 1962, night riders shot into her home, wounding SNCC workers Jack Chatfield, Prathia Hall and Chris Allen.

On September 9, two churches - both used for voter registration meetings - were burned to the ground.

On September 17, another church was burned.

On September 3, 1962, Sasser

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Jury Frees Officers

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI - Five Mississippi law officers, charged by the U.S. Department of Justice with seven counts of conspiracy to deprive five Negroes of their civil rights, were set free here by a Federal jury.

The five were accused of beating five civil rights workers arrested in Winona, Mississippi after they entered a white rest room at a bus station there.

State highway patrolman John L. Basinger, Montgomery County Sheriff Earle Wayne Partridge and Winona Police Chief Thomas J. Herod, Jr., all claimed they were innocent of the seven charges brought against them by the Justice Department.

Former state highway patrolman Charles Perkins and Winona policeman William Surrell were also charged with beating the Negroes.

The Justice Department called six witnesses, including four of the Negro complainants, and two FBI agents.

June Johnson, Euvester Simpson, Rosemary Freeman, and Lawrence Guyot, all testified that they had been beaten in the Winona jail.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer told

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Worker Gets Two Years

Three Others Indicted

AMERICUS, GEORGIA - An all white male jury deliberated four hours before returning a "guilty" verdict against white SNCC field secretary, Ralph Allen.

Allen was charged with "assault with intent to murder" Patrolman John W. Alford of Americus during an anti-segregation demonstration here last summer. Judge T. L. Marshall immediately sentenced Allen to two years in jail in compliance

with the jury's findings. Allen's attorney, C.B. King, of Albany, indicated that he would appeal.

Allen, SNCC field workers Donald Harris and John Perdev, and Thomas McDaniel an Americus citizen, were indicted here last week by a Sumter County Grand Jury. They were all charged with "assault with intent to murder" and "resisting arrest."

All four were released from jail after 68 days behind bars in early November when a three-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Over 300 Attend SNCC Conference

NEGRO LEADERS DISCUSS DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Increased civil rights organization despite President Kennedy's assassination, redoubled demands of the federal government, and the role of white students in the civil rights movement, were among the topics given wide discussion at the Thanksgiving weekend conference of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

James Forman, Executive Secretary of SNCC, told members of the press at a November 29 press conference that, "SNCC will not halt its activities because of the President's death."

No Moratorium Called

"We would be derelict in our duty to our people and to President Johnson if we had a moratorium," Forman said, referring to suggestions that civil rights groups call a halt to demonstrations to give President Johnson a chance to prove himself.

"Where Mr. Kennedy, because of his record and past actions in the civil rights field, might have slipped by with words and promises, Mr. Johnson, being a Texan, will have to prove himself to Negroes and liberals by his actions," Forman said.

"The government did not call moratorium on government activities, and we will not either," he continued.

Baldwin Agrees

James Baldwin, delivering the opening keynote speech, agreed stating that "the events of the last ten days have done nothing to alter our determination."

Commenting on the assassination, Baldwin said, "Kennedy was killed because he broke the long-standing agreement between the North and South - - - that you do with your Negroes what you want to do, and we'll do with ours what we want to do. Kennedy broke that bargain - - - he had to."

Baldwin also pointed to the disparity between the strong reaction to Kennedy's death, and the response to the deaths of such persons as William Moore, the six children killed in Birmingham, and Medgar Evers.



James Baldwin



Bayard Rustin

Federal Intervention Must Be Forced

The role of the federal government in advancing the civil rights movement received attention from Bob Moses, Director of SNCC's Mississippi Vote Drive for the past three years. Moses asserted that the experience of SNCC workers in the hard core areas of the South showed that the only hope for Negroes lay in creating a situation which would force a confrontation of federal and state authorities.

Moses said that there was little possibility that the white population would make any real changes in the status of the Negro voluntarily, and that it would not accept any substantial changes in the "power structure" without federal intervention. SNCC's job is to "bring about just such a confrontation . . . to change the power structure," Moses stated.

D. C. GATHERING DEALS WITH 'FOOD AND JOBS'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Over 300 workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee assembled here November 29 through Dec. 1, for a leadership conference on "Food and Jobs."

Noted author James Baldwin and Bayard Rustin, Deputy Director of the August 28 March on Washington, delivered the opening and closing keynote speeches.

The conference addressed itself to questions of "the economic deprivation of the disenfranchised Negroes of the South," according to SNCC Chairman John Lewis. "It was an opportunity to examine in depth some of the programs available to bring about basic changes in the economic and political system which holds Negroes enslaved."

Representatives of the following agencies spoke: the Manpower Development and Training Agency; National Sharecroppers Fund; Migrant Health Section of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO; U.S. Rural Areas Development Agency; U.S. Congress House Education and Labor Committee; Jewish Labor Committee; U.S. Civil Rights Commission; and Workers Defense League.

Conference delegates and agency officials joined in workshops following speeches to consider technical questions of improving the economic condition of the Negro. They discussed the utilization of federal programs, many of which are segregated and discriminatory at the local level.

Conference delegates included SNCC field secretaries and workers, adults and high school students from local SNCC projects, southern students from white and Negro colleges, and representatives of northern college groups. Approximately 500 participants attended the conference, the largest in SNCC's history.

Whites Stay North

Bayard Rustin, speaking on "New Perspectives in Civil Rights," suggested that President Johnson may become "an-

CONTINUED TO PAGE 4

BRUTALITY TRIAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the court that she was kicked by Sheriff Partridge after he yanked her off a bus in front of the bus station in Winona. She testified that she had remained on the bus while her four companions entered a segregated lunch room.

All five were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

Annell Ponder, a field secretary for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, testified that three of the defendants beat her in the Winona city jail on June 9. She said, "And I'm not completely over it yet."

James Harold West, a SNCC worker, told the court he was beaten by policemen and two Negro prisoners who were ordered to beat and kick him. He said he was later forced by a policeman to sign a statement saying that no beating took place.

Two Negroes who were in the jail testified that they had been "paid" a pint and a half of corn whiskey for beating West.

Guyot, a SNCC field secretary told the all-white jury he was "kicked, punched, and beaten with a slapjack" when he went to Winona to post bond for West and the women. Guyot said Sheriff Earle Partridge ordered him to "get out of Winona and stay gone" but he was stopped by highway patrolman Basinger and knocked down because he refused to say "sir" to the officer.

Then, said Guyot, he was forced to disrobe and was beaten in the sheriff's office before he was jailed for disturbing the peace.

FBI agents took the stand to introduce photographs showing injuries to the five. One agent testified he had examined a blood-stained shirt won by Miss Johnson while she was under arrest.

If convicted, the defendants might have received seven years sentences and \$7,000 fines.

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Ralph Allen

Americus Indictments

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judge federal panel declared Georgia's insurrection and unlawful assembly laws unconstitutional. The four were held on various counts following an anti-segregation demonstration on August 8. Had they been convicted on the insurrection count, they might have received the death penalty. Another youth, Zev Aleony of CORE, also charged earlier with insurrection, was not named in last week's indictments. Instead, John L. Barnum, treasurer of the Sumter County Movement, the group that coordinated last summer's protest, was indicted for "perjuring" himself before a justice of the peace.

JOBS SECURED; BOYCOTT HALTED

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -After securing some jobs for Negroes in Atlanta's downtown section, two civil rights groups have temporarily halted planned boycotts and demonstrations here.

'Operation Breadbasket, a group of 400 Negro ministers, and the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights (COAHR), the Atlanta University Center student protest group, called the halt after revealing that "a real breakthrough" had been made.

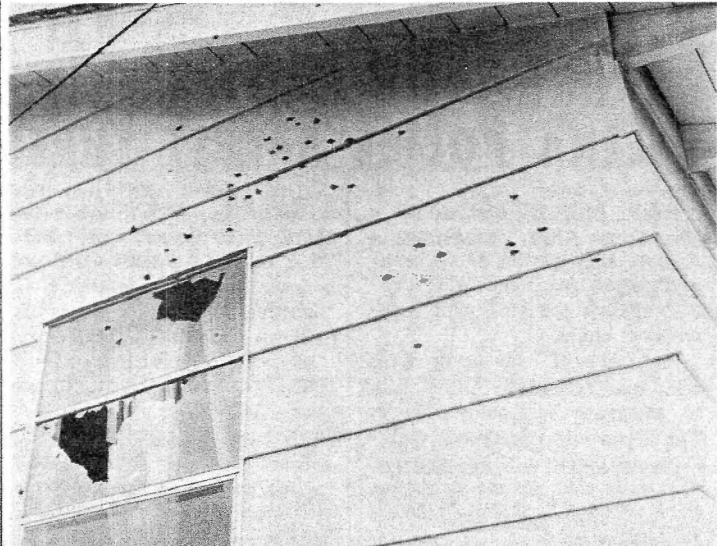
Reverend Ralph Abernathy, chairman of Operation Breadbasket, said 253 of 1, 816 Negroes working in 16 downtown stores had won employment in "nontraditional" jobs as clerks and salesmen.

COAHR and Operation Breadbasket sponsored a march and picket line around Rich's, the South's largest department store, on November 21 and 22.

Student leaders indicated that the suspension of boycotts and demonstrations was temporary and that action might be resumed.

Allen was released on \$5,000 appeal bond, when defense attorney King filed for a new trial. A hearing was set for February 14.

During his trial the state contended that Mr. Allen had thrown a bottle at Americus police officer, John W. Alford, during a protest demonstration on August 8. Allen denied this, and charged that Americus officers beat him before they arrested him.



Bullet holes in a neighbor's house show the signs of a violent night. (Photo by Cochran Studios; Albany, Ga.)

TERRELL TERROR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

deputy sheriff D.E. Short ran three SNCC workers - Ralph Allen, Prathia Hall and Willie Paul Berrien - out of town at gunpoint. Short was later sued by the United States Department of Justice, but was acquitted.

On October 29, 1962, three SNCC workers were jailed in Bronwood, near Dawson, on "trespass" charges after they entered a white-owned grocery store to canvass for voter registration.

Forty percent of the Negro families in Terrell County earn less than \$1,000 a year, 73% of the Negroes over 25 years old have not finished the seventh grade.

As of 1960, only 51 Negroes were registered voters in Terrell County. Out of 4,533 whites, 2,894 were registered.

The first suit filed by the Justice Department under the 1957 Civil Rights Act was filed here. Terrell County officials were charged with systematic discrimination, and were enjoined from further acts of discrimination. The injunction has proved in-

effective, according to SNCC workers here.

SNCC workers have been active in the county and in Dawson since November, 1961. Working with local people, like Mrs. Daniels, they have been able to raise the number of Negroes registered to vote from 51 to 1960 to approximately 140 as of August, 1963.

In Atlanta,, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee asked President Lyndon B. Johnson to "act immediately to halt bombings and shootings aimed at intimidating voter registration workers in Southwest Georgia."

The SNCC protest from Chairman John Lewis quoted President John F. Kennedy's remarks after Mrs. Daniels' home was fired upon a year ago, and tow girls were shot in Mississippi.

President Kennedy said then: "To shoot . . . two young people who were involved in an effort to register people, to burn churches as a reprisal, . . . I consider both cowardly as well as outrageous." In Albany, Slat-ter King, president of the Albany Movement, also protested the bombing and shooting to President Johnson.

King said, "The shooting and bombing will be repeated unless strong presidential action is taken."

According to a SNCC survey of Terrell County, there are 8, 209 Negroes living there, 3,047 of whom live in Dawson. Seven and one half percent of the Negro work force was unemployed in 1960. Twenty-six percent of the county's work force is employed in agriculture.

"We Shall Overcome" the official recording of the March on Washington may be purchased by using the coupon on this page. Money collected from the sale of this record will be used to further civil rights activities.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON * AUGUST 28TH-1963
WE SHALL OVERCOME!

WE SHALL OVERCOME!
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WE SHALL OVERCOME!
WE SHALL OVERCOME!

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IN ARKANSAS

**McDONALD'S BOYCOTT CALLED;
HELENA POLICE ARREST THREE**

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS - The Pine Bluff Movement - an anti-segregation group here - has called for nationwide protest against the McDonald's restaurant chain.

Members of the group have tried unsuccessfully since July to integrate McDonald's here. The Reverend Benjamin Grinnage, chairman of the movement, said more than 45 demonstrators were jailed at McDonald's during July and August.

Members of the movement and two field secretaries from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee went to court November 29 to testify on whether a temporary injunction obtained by McDonald's against them should be made permanent.

The injunction, obtained the restaurant's manager, Robert Knight, on August 13, enjoins the two SNCC workers, William Hansen and James Jones, The Pine Bluff Movement, the Arkansas NAACP, and the Black Muslims from "engaging in, sponsoring, inciting and encouraging stand-ins, sit-ins, or from picketing," the segregated diner.

The order also asked that they be prohibited from "interfering with the business of McDonald's."

Most lunch counters are integrated here. Sit-in demonstrations began in Pine Bluff on February 1.

The Pine Bluff Movement, composed of local citizens, has moved against segregation here

HELENA, ARKANSAS - Two SNCC field secretaries and a West Helena minister were jailed here Friday, December 6, for "inciting to riot" as they walked down a Helena sidewalk.

William Hansen, director of SNCC's Arkansas project, said SNCC workers John Bradford and Bruce Jordan, and the Reverend Raymond Lyles of West Helena, were arrested on Friday afternoon. Jordan and Bradford had been in Helena for about six hours, Hansen said.

Bradford, 22, is from Mound Bayou, Mississippi. Jordan, 19 is from Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Reverend Lyles is pastor of Pettis Memorial C.M.E. Church in West Helena.

Thirty-three people, including Hansen and Bradford, were arrested in Helena on November 16 during the first sit-in demonstrations held here.

Hansen said the three were held on \$1500 bail each.

Helena is on the Mississippi River in Arkansas.

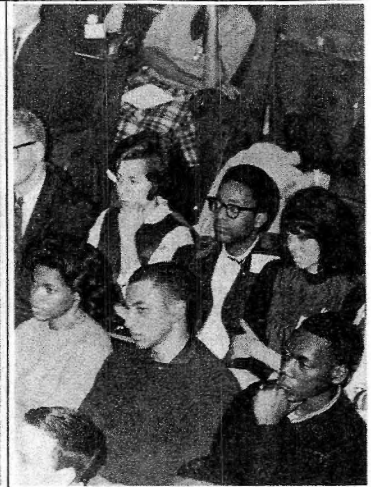
Bradford and Jordan were working on a voter registration project in Phillips County.

Negroes are 53.9% of the county's population, according to the 1960 Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting. Only 28% of the eligible Negroes are registered voters, however.

in public and private facilities, employment and schools.



James Forman addresses SNCC Conference. (SNCC Photo by Clifford Vaughns.)



D. C. CONFERENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

other Hugo Black." He recalled Negro opposition to the appointment of the liberal Supreme Court Justice from Alabama.

"Mr. Johnson may be able to control the South better than Mr. Kennedy did," Rustin said, "Because he represents things they want."

"SNCC must help Mr. Johnson - - - but to help Mr. Johnson means to create an atmosphere in which he is pushed even further."

Rustin warned that SNCC's emphasis on jobs and job relocation not lose sight of the fact that "There is nothing for which to be trained."

"Until there is a planned economy and automation is controlled by the government, there is no point in training anybody, because there are no jobs. To

train without having a new definition of work is useless," Rustin stated.

Noting the number of white students in the audience, Rustin said that the answer for northern white students was not to come South and put on blue overalls.

He said it was essential for white civil rights workers to work with unemployed whites in depressed areas of Kentucky, West Virginia and the North.

"When the day comes that the white unemployed adopt the spirit and tactics of the civil rights movement, we are on our way to a revolution in this country," Rustin said.

Ghettos In The North

John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC closed the conference by calling for a nationwide movement.

"We as students, we who represent, as we like to say - the masses - we must not sell out. We must stand up and stand up for what is right. We must speak to the whole nation, Negro and white students from the North must go into the black areas of the North, go into the ghettos of Harlem, into the ghettos of Chicago and Detroit, and organize a mass movement similar to what we have in the South."

"For so long there have been planned movements, planned revolutions, but we must all recognize the fact that if any basic changes are to take place now, we, the people, the masses, must rise up and bring these changes about. We cannot depend on or expect President Johnson or Congress to do it, but we must help them do it," according to Lewis.

"For the day will come when freedom and equality will exist, not just for some of the people, but for all of the people," Lewis said.

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