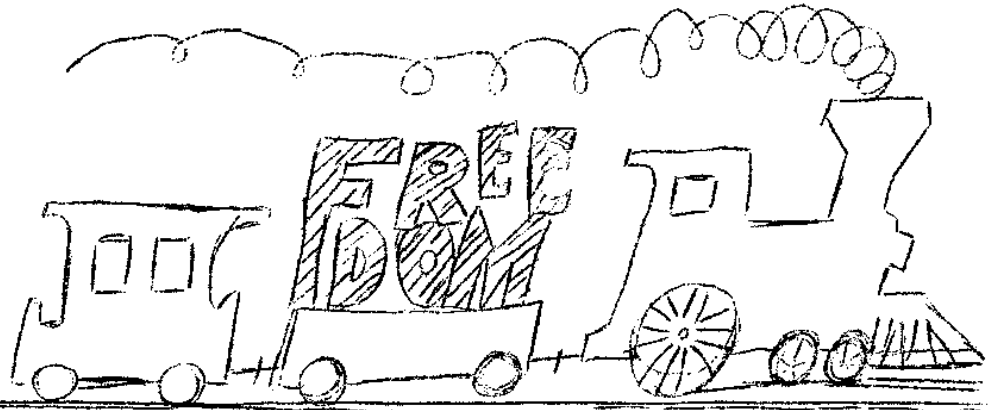


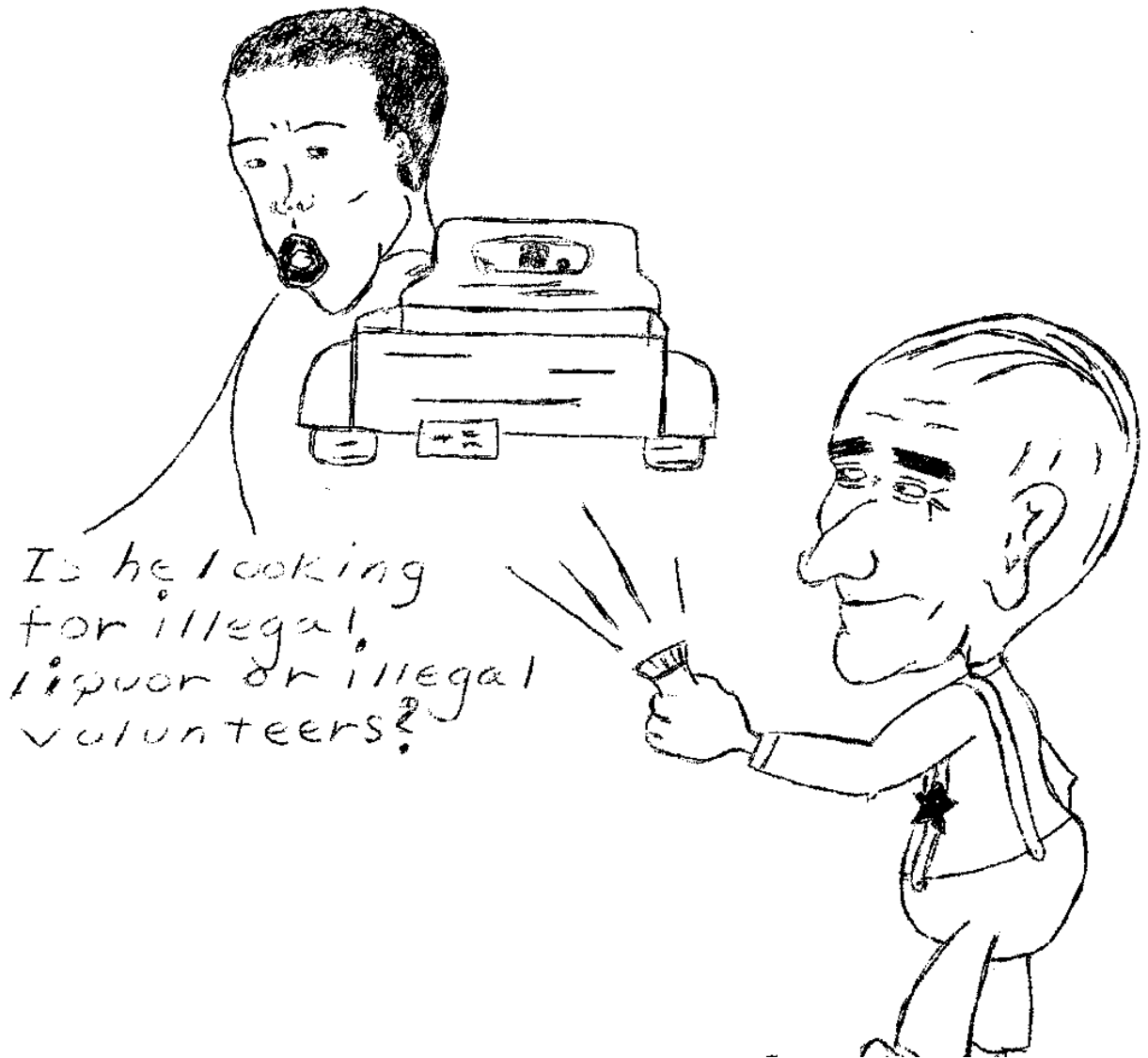
Benton
County



"It's that freedom train a' comin'; set on board! get on board!"

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Is he looking
for illegal,
liquor or illegal
volunteers?

Job Opportunities

A man from the federal employment agency will speak at the next all-county meeting on Tues. July 13, at Samuels Chapel. (He is being brought by James Mays who came to the last County meeting,) and he will speak about job opportunities under the anti-poverty program on "criteria jobs."

Criteria jobs are farm labor jobs in different parts of the country which pay \$1.25 an hour and provide free housing. A farmer signs up for as long as he wants and his transportation to and from the area he will be working is provided free.

The office of Economic Opportunity (anti-poverty office) has a program for training people between the ages of 16 and 60 for skills which they are interested in learning. If enough people from one area (such as Benton Co.) apply for this program, then the federal government will send teachers into that area to train the people.

Everyone interested in these programs should attend the next all-County meeting.

We believe the Justice Department has something up its sleeve for Mr. Mathis. Meantime, everybody is urged to keep on pushing.

Newly Registered Voters

Pearlie Mae Washington
Ellie B. Washington
Zallie Mae Price
Nellie Hamer
Sarah Boga
Elma B. Franklin
Carnell Clardy
Roosevelt Hoyle

Integration Suit

Judge Clayton has filed an injunction against the Benton County Board of Education stating that within one month they must submit a plan to integrate grades one and two. This was decided without any hearing, so when the hearing is held, the plaintiffs can push to integrate grades one and two.

Wasn't it nice of the Southern Advocate to print the full integration suit and the names of all the plaintiffs?

The only one who seemed upset was George Washington. He thinks the newspaper printed his middle name just so people would laugh at him. He's thinking of suing the paper, but hasn't decided on the amount yet.

Integration Workshop

A workshop was held on Saturday, July 2nd in Jackson to inform the parents of Benton County how to integrate the schools. A carload of people went down from Benton County.

TRIP TO SHAW

Mr. Odie Ross went down to Shaw in the Delta on Sunday to deliver food to the striking sharecropper. Over \$50.00 worth of food was collected in Benton County.

Meda Bell Everett
Frances Rutherford
Reller Preston
Minnie Lou Maxwell
Jury Traylor
Mattie Cole
Floy Berry
Janey Richards
Lealtoe Brown
Catherine Ayere
Willie Gene Franklin

I Passed

Emma B. Franklin

Last year I went to Ashland 3 times to register and didn't pass. I thought it was awful. they wouldn't let me pass. This year I did pass.

So I think we are making good progress. I pray to the good Lord it will continue.

My son Willed Franklin is helping to measure cotton. I hope we will overcome some day.

Summer Volunteers

With time for freedom Schools nearing, freedom school teachers have begin to come into the county.

19 year old Sidrey Sugarman from New York came down from the University of Buffalo in March for a week during the boycott. Two weeks ago she returned for the summer to teach. In Sept. she will be going into her Junior year at the University of Buffalo.

Bob Traer 22, from Kalamazoo, Michigan is a graduate of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Bob will be attending graduate school, at the University of Chicago, in the fall.

Jim Bates 19, from Rockville, Md. is a sophomore at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

Both Jim and Bob are in Miss. f for the first time. Nether of them know where they will be teaching.

If you would like to write to the workers and tell them some of the things you would like to talk about in freedom school do so.

Let us start Community ACTION

When Operation Headstart was started the Negro as a whole was not able to get jobs in this program, since it was not a community action affair.

We have been informed by the government that the programs coming up are community action programs. They have been set up by the United States government for the people in the community needing money.

The Citizens are wondering if only the Toms will be hired.

Surely the programs will be handled through the bi-racial committee since the White Citizens begged the Negroes to form one and now refuse to listen to their wishes. We did not ask for a biracial committee, they DID, AND yet we don't have a voice. Every thing is carried over our head without consulting either Mr. Thompson or any member of the bi-racial committee.

The Citizen Club has started talking steps to prevent a community action program for Benton County from falling into the wrong hands. Any community action program for Benton County should have the consent of the Benton County Citizen Club.

Are we going to let them tell us what they have done and what they want us to do? Isn't that what we are trying to get out of? Are we trying to go back into the same condition of the past. We had begun to see the right. Let's not allow a community action program to slip through our hands without taking some action- FREEDOM IS A CONSTANT STRUGGLE.

Life by Ernestyne Evans F.B.I. Story

Life is very strange, You are born into it without really wanting to but against your will.

For years you move through life with no idea of what it's really like. You are loved by your parents and those who know you, think you are obedient to your parents., and who you go to church with. They give you money and tell you to be somebody when you grow up.

The work you have to do at home is your responsibility and your job to do, but not to ask the reason why.

When you get sick everybody rushes to your side to nurse you back to health. With all their medicine and good will they come. They are there when you need them.

You go into high school with pride and joy. In there you go without really thinking about what lies ahead, ~~but~~ those some people ^{who} had faith in you in the past ~~give you the courage to face the future.~~

Graduation Day comes and those butterflies you once thought would be there are there, but not that some type anyway. No, Yours are different, you are considering the people, not those out in the audience but those who nursed you. You have to be somebody, isn't that what they said?

You are eighteen now, about to go to College. The big thing wrong with that, is those people who encouraged you can't help you very much now; all they can do is see if you'll let them down. Will you?

Well life took all the true courage you had but there is one thing ~~you~~ can't take and that's Hope. With it you can regain courage. --THEY ARE PROUF OF YOU.

By George Washington

On Wednesday, June 30, I was sitting in the Evans house and Huston came in and said, "Dewey, the F. B. I. men are looking for you". I said to myself "What do they want with me? I haven't done anything."

The man was from the Justice Department in Washington D. C. He asked me all about the Cotton Patch Cafe and my trip there. I talk him about the time Clay and I went down there and he was served, and I wasn't.

He told me he had heard that some people had been going to the Cotton Patch cafe and had eaten and hadn't payed I said that I didn't know anything about that, because everyone who went to the Cotton Patch with me paid for their food.

No one should be afraid to go to the Cotton Patch now because, the federal government is now showing that it's really on our side.

Working Together
by Sarah Washington

It is a great blessing as well as a great relief, to read that the 1st District has decided to go along with the rest of us in keeping the children out of Old Salem I am really proud that they have opened their eyes, to see the bright side.

That is all it takes, Pray and trust in Jesus and he will show you the right way.

Now I feel like we might achieve something by working along together.

NEGRO HISTORY SECTION

"DU Bois "

In 1868 two things happened which were very important for the Negro people of America. One was the signing of the 15th amendment which gave Negroes the right to vote. The other was the birth of William Edward Burghard DU Bois.

DU Bois grew up in Massachusetts. He went to Fisk University. In Summer he traveled around in the back country and taught at log cabin Negro Schools. He went to Harvard University and later received the first Ph. D. which they had ever awarded to a Negro. For 13 years he taught at Atlanta University. During this time he published many studies on Negro life. He became an expert on the American Negro.

At this time, the most powerful Negro in America was Booker T. Washington. Washington was founder of Tuskee Institute, the famous Negro trade school in Alabama. He was also unofficial leader of the Negro race in the United States. Washington had reached his important position because he said things which white people liked to hear. One of his famous sayings was: "In all things purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress..." Washington said Negroes should go to trade schools instead of College. (He said in 1912 that education should make the Negro "humble, simple, and of service to the community. Washington even said lynching was mostly the Negroes' fault for not being properly educated.

Things did not progress as Washington thought they would. Negroes did not get ahead very much, and many were still being lynched. But few people, black or white, questioned Booker T. Washington. He was an important man so most people just listened when he talked.

But DU Bois didn't like what Washington was doing to the Negroes. After his studies, he saw how the Negro was still being held down. He knew that black people had to have education, college education. In 1903, DU Bois published one of his most important books, The Souls of Black Folk. In it he pointed out where he thought Washington was wrong. After that, other Negroes who also didn't like what Washington was doing joined with DU Bois. Soon Negro leaders were in two groups, some following DU Bois and some following Washington.

In 1905, DU Bois and some other militant Negro leaders started the Niagara Movement. They were tired of waiting. Many of the things they said were like what the people in the freedom movement say now. They said: "We will not be satisfied with less than our full manhood rights... We claim for ourselves every right that belongs to a full born American---political, civil and social..." In 1909 a new group grew out of the Niagara Movement. This was the NAACP magazine. the crisis became a voice for militant Negroes. It was a thorn in the side of racists, Uncle Tom Negroes and go-slow Negroes like Washington. It was a tie to pull the black race together. DU Bois edited the Crisis from 1910 to 1932.

DU Bois had spent two years studying in Germany when he was in college. During that time he learned to consider himself a Citizen of the World as well of America. He got the idea of a Pan-African Congress, a meeting so that Negroes from all over the earth could get together and talk about the position of the race in different parts of the World. The United States government opposed the idea, but in 1919, a Congress was held in France. At that Congress, DU Bois learned about discrimination against American Negro soldiers in World war. The United States army had asked the French not to be friendly with Negro soldiers. The army said that in the United States Negroes were considered "a menace". DU Bois printed this information in the Crisis. The government was very upset, and the Post Office would not mail the Crisis for a few days. But finally it was mailed, and Negroes got to hear how their soldiers were treated.

DU Bois wrote and said a lot of things which the government did not like. When he talked about freedom and equality he meant more than being able to vote or to buy a house or to get a job. To DU Bois, equality meant that everyone should have enough food and clothes and a warm house, even if he couldn't get a job.

Equality meant men shouldn't have to work long hours for little pay when someone else got all the money for their work. Freedom for everyone meant the United States government shouldn't oppress people in the rest of the world.

Freedom meant that working people shouldn't have to fight with other working people so that big business could make money. Freedom meant that, since atomic war could destroy the world, there shouldn't be any more wars. That was the kind of thing DU Bois said that the government didn't like.

But DU Bois did not forget his people in America. In 1961 when he was 93, he wanted to join the Freedom Riders in the South. His friends thought he was too old but they had a hard time stopping him.

DU Bois was one of the greatest leaders black people have ever had. His wisdom and courage aided Negroes through all the year from Reconstruction to the modern movement. In 1963, on the night before the March on Washington, W. E. B. DU Bois died.
