

## POLICE BRUTALITY

Negroes who are arrested whether civil rights workers or not are vulnerable to acts of police brutality. At times however, it becomes naked and open as incidents last summer (1963) indicated.

The following was reported in Newsweek Magazine, June 24, 1963. It is in reference to Jackson city policemen during a demonstration by Negroes:

"Once more, police started making arrests. From porches along Rose street, spectators took up the chant: Freedom! Freedom! Freedom! Police ordered them to keep quiet, then charged the porches, kicking up swirls of dust in the yards, dragging Negroes to the ground, choking and clubbing them with billies. This is my house! one woman screamed from her doorway, but police dragged her out and beat her. Two cops seized John Selter, a white Tougaloo Christian College sociologist who had been slugged during a sit-in three weeks earlier. "Here he is, here he is," one shouted. A third cop clubbed Selter on the head and knocked him sprawling, blood running into the dust."

The New York Times carried a front page article on June 14, 1963 whose lead read: JACKSON NEGROES CLUBBED AS POLICE QUELL MARCHES.

From the June 14, 1963 edition of the New Orleans Times-Picayune: "A fifteen year old Negro girl was hit with a police club when she started to cry "they got my brother."

"An officer surged into the house when the girl went down and a relative of hers, Mrs. Margaret Ann Porter, pulled her inside the front door."

".....One of those on the porch was Rev. Edwin King, white Methodist Chaplain at Tougaloo College. One officer cursed him when he asked police if they would call an ambulance for the Negro woman owner of the house who had fainted because of hysteria."

## ACTS OF INTIMIDATION

The instances of police brutality and acts of intimidation occur in an atmosphere of official condonance. An examination of a few acts passed this year (1964) by the state Legislature will attest to the fact that the Negro can obtain no redress from state officials.