Church Shot Into During FDP Meeting In Beechwood

On Wednesday evening, November 4, five or six shots were fired at and around the China Grove Baptist Church on Old Route 3 near Beechwood. The church was being used for a voter registration class called by the Freedom Democratic Party in Beechwood.

About 34 people were present at the meeting. The group included several small children, one baby, and an elderly woman who was defended by a guard.

After the meeting was drawing to a close at approximately 8:45 P.M., it was interrupted by shots fired outside. The church was being used near Beechwood.

The first gun that Smith located was described as sounding like a loud firecracker. About a half minute later there followed a series of four or five more shots of similar loudness, helped by the aged woman who was defended by a guard.

When the shooting ceased, everyone at the meeting got into their cars and went quickly home.

Other man from the area remained at the church until midnight to make sure that no one did any further damage to the building.

Mr. Washington, an experienced hunter, described the shots in the following way: 'The first gun that went off sounded like a .22. I'd say it might have been a single shot. Then the big guns started up. It had to be a 33-33 or a 30-30. It was a big rifle, or a high powered rifle, and there was another man from the area remained at the church until midnight to make sure that no one did any further damage to the building.

Mr. Washington, an experienced hunter, described the shots in the following way: 'The first gun that went off sounded like a .22. I'd say it might have been a single shot. Then the big guns started up. It had to be a 33-33 or a 30-30. It was a big rifle, or a high powered rifle, and there was another man from the area remained at the church until midnight to make sure that no one did any further damage to the building.

Mr. Washington, an experienced hunter, described the shots in the following way: 'The first gun that went off sounded like a .22. I'd say it might have been a single shot. Then the big guns started up. It had to be a 33-33 or a 30-30. It was a big rifle, or a high powered rifle, and there was another man from the area remained at the church until midnight to make sure that no one did any further damage to the building.

Mr. Washington, an experienced hunter, described the shots in the following way: 'The first gun that went off sounded like a .22. I'd say it might have been a single shot. Then the big guns started up. It had to be a 33-33 or a 30-30. It was a big rifle, or a high powered rifle, and there was another man from the area remained at the church until midnight to make sure that no one did any further damage to the building.

Mr. Washington, an experienced hunter, described the shots in the following way: 'The first gun that went off sounded like a .22. I'd say it might have been a single shot. Then the big guns started up. It had to be a 33-33 or a 30-30. It was a big rifle, or a high powered rifle, and there was another man from the area remained at the church until midnight to make sure that no one did any further damage to the building.
Church Shot Into... (Continued From Page 1)

When Mr. Washington got outside, he and two other men were in the yard during the shooting heard the squeal of tires as a car took off rapidly into the night. The sound came from below a bend on the road on the north side of the church. About one minute elapsed between the last shot and the time the men heard the car squeal away.

Approximately one half hour before the shooting, a Scott County couple came late to the meeting passed a car parked on the wrong side of the road just below the bend on the north side of the church. As they approached the car, it swerved out in front of them and sped away. When they noticed white people in the car.

Minutes before the shooting started three young men saw a car parked in the same place, which they said was a light gray 1955 Ford. They reported that the men inside the car were white.

It is believed that three or more snipers left their car just below the bend and entered the field to make their way up into the belt of woods north of the church. The first shot, made by a .22 rifle, may have been a signal for the other men to open fire.

1955 FORD

Most people believe that except for the one bullet, the men did not mean to hit the building. Firing from close range at a well illuminated building, the men could have riddled the church with bullets.

When a 1955 white Ford had followed CPUO workers on Sunday, October 25, there was no license plate on the car at the time. Anyone who has information on a white or light gray 1955 Ford should be sure to report it to the KKK, the police, or the Citizens' Appeal.

NAACP Elects Its Officers

The Vicksburg branch of the NAACP held its regular meeting on Sunday evening, November 7. At the meeting, the past year's officers were re-elected for the next year. Rev. Hose Phillips was re-elected President; Mr. Alfonso Brown, Vice-President; Mrs. W.A. Phillips, Secretary, and Mrs. W. Simmons, Treasurer.

On the second Sunday in December, installation of all officers will be held at Bingham Memorial Baptist Church. Refreshments will be served by the Entertainment Committee. All members are invited to attend.

ATTORNEY GENERAL Edward Brooke thanking his supporters.

In the South as well as in the North, several Negro candidates were victorious on election day, November 3. In Georgia, two Negroes were elected to the state legislature, while four Alabama Negroes won positions in the Macon County government.

Attorney General Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, the nation's highest-ranking Negro elected to office, won by more than 900,000 votes in a state which gave President Johnson 70 percent of its votes. Mr. Brooke is a Republican; he won along with two other Republicans—the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor—in yet another striking example of ticket splitting. Although a Republican, Mr. Brooke publicly repudiated Senator Goldwater during his campaign.

Negroes who faced well on election day in the North were Congressmen Adam Clayton Powell from New York, W. L. Dawson from Illinois, and C.C. Diggz, Jr., from Michigan. As Democrats representing urban districts, all three were re-elected on November 3.

In the South, Georgia now has two Negro Senators. Senator Lee Roy Johnson was re-elected to the seat he won two years ago when he became the first Negro to sit in the Georgia General Assembly in over 100 years. Senator Johnson defeated his Republican opponent by a tally of 21,035 to 3,135.

A second Negro, 37-year-old Horace Ward, defeated his white public opponent by a 2-1 margin in the 200th District of Tennessee, where he will join Senator Johnson in next year's General Assembly.

FOUR ALABAMANS

In what the Associated Press called "an historic racial breakthrough," four Alabama Negroes were elected in Macon County where the number of voting Negroes outnumbered the number of whites. Macon County was one of the few places where Negroes were permitted to participate in elections. All of the 82 counties in Mississippi gave Senator Goldwater a margin of victory.

Three of the Macon County Negroes were elected without opposition: one a Tuskegee Institute professor, won by a slim margin over the county school board. While two others became justices of the peace. In the contested election, Rev. W.A. Edwards defeated Herbert Ruff, an independent, for a position on the board of revenue. Although the county governing body.

Macon County is especially significant in that it appears to be the only county in Alabama or Mississippi where registration drive has had an appreciable effect.

In other areas of the South, however, the number of Negro voters is too large for politicians to ignore. The NAACP said recently that there are over two million Negro voters in the Southern states now representing an increase of 700,000 since the beginning of the year.

Tennessee has an estimated 40,000 Negro voters; Georgia, has 270,000; and Florida, 314,000. One county in Georgia has over 355 Negroes registered to vote in 1960; in the same county's election there were 4,447 Negro voters.
Harris Beaten By City Policeman; FBI Told

Reginald Harris, a Vicksburg laborer, had filed a complaint with the FBI, charging an officer of the Vicksburg police department with beating him received early Monday morning, November 2.

Mr. Harris, according to his own account of the incident, was on the corner of Jackson and Cherry streets when he was stopped by officer George Higgs. Mr. Harris asked to see Harris' drivers' license, but before he could find it he was ordered to get into the police care which Higgs was driving.

HIT SIX TIMES

After he parked Harris' car on Cherry streets, Higgs took Harris into the police car, and drove him to the Warren County Jail. He was denied his request to make a telephone call, and after Harris had mentioned that his ring would not come off, officer Higgs appar-

ently stepped around from behind the desk and struck Harris on the back of his head.

Then, Harris reports, two trustees of the jail puffed him back against the wall, holding him by his arms and necktie. Higgs continued to beat Harris while he was held in this position. He was hit a total of about 300 times. Harris was hit six times, badly bruised in the face, into a cell.

HARRIS TRUSTIES

Harris was hit at 9:00 the same morning for driving while intoxicated and resisting arrest. He had not, he says, been told before the trial of what charges he was being held. Pleading guilty to the first charge, Harris admitted that he had been drinking the night before. On the second count, however, Harris entered a plea of not guilty. He was given the chance to tell his version of the arrest, officer Higgs, who spoke after he had concluded his defense, claimed that Harris had not been "co-operative". Higgs also, according to Harris, told the court that Harris had not moved fast enough at the time he was taken to jail.

The court ruled to fine Harris $300 for driving while intoxicated, and $15 for resisting arrest. Since his release, Harris has made statements concerning his treatment in jail to representatives of the FBI and the local FBI agent.

Marshall, who had turned and ran as soon as he was raised, fell wounded about 22 feet from where he was standing. The gate which stood between the two took most of the shot, but Marshall was struck by several pellets in the outside of his right leg. The gate was hit about fifty pieces of shot.

The sheriff's car passed, and the boys flagged the car down and got in. Nearly stopped by the gate, but Marshall and the occupant of the car kept on down the road until they caught up with the party on the old Redwood bridge.

DENIES SHOOTING

According to Marshall, the deputy stopped the truck and asked "Why did you shoot this boy?" Keen reportedly answered that he knew nothing about the shooting.

The deputy took both men, with the four rifles they had been carrying with them, into the car. Upon reaching highway 61, Marshall says, he was transferred to another car, which took him to Kuhn Memorial Hospital in Vicksburg.

Only one pellet of the seven was removed from Marshall's leg that day. He had to wait until Monday to receive an x-ray, when more pieces of shot were discovered imbedded in his leg.

On Monday, he was hos-

pitalized for four days, at the end of which time, the pellets had not yet been taken out of his leg.
Who Did It?

Well, we did it, we sure did.

This is a refrain that we often heard just after the election last November 3. Warren County Negroes certainly were glad to see President Johnson win by such a landslide; they were glad to take credit for it too.

We were glad to see President Johnson win by so much also, but we don't see how we as Warren County Negroes can take the credit for it. About six million Negroes voted throughout America in the election, and since 90 per cent of them voted for President Johnson, Negroes did play an important role in the election of the President.

But in Warren County it was a different story. About 2500 Negroes are registered to vote in Warren County, which is about 2500 more than are registered in most other Mississippi counties. (The total number of Negroes registered in the state is estimated at 36,000.)

The final totals in the national election for Warren County were 7409 for Goldwater, 1631 for Johnson. It is no surprise that Warren County and every county in Mississippi went for Goldwater, nor is it really our fault. But it is a surprise, and it is our fault, that Warren County, with 2500 registered Negro voters, could only muster 1631 votes for LBJ, the man who, with the help of his running mate, got the civil rights bill through Congress.

If we really were interested in defeating Senator Goldwater, why in it that we did not vote? If we are really interested in citizenship, why is it that more of us are not registered? Why is it that more of those who are registered did not vote of the 2500 registered Negro voters, probably about 100 voted on election day (allowing for about 600 white voters for Johnson). These are just the kind of statistics the segregationists cling to. We are only giving them ammunition with that kind of performance.

Who did it? Well, we didn't, we sure didn't.

Forward And Back

It is indeed a sad—and not very unusual—state of affairs when one feels like complimenting someone who does a great deal less than he should do. But as Mississippi shows signs of progress, ever so slowly—toward sanity, this is the position we feel ourselves in.

Throughout the state there have been signs of progress:

There were grand jury indictments in connection with the murder of the three civil rights workers in Neshoba County. There were numerous arrests in Memphis and in Magnolia for the bombing there.

The FBI has arrested two men in Meridian for connection with the murder of the three civil rights workers, found in the Old River last summer.

And here in Warren County a white man was arrested for shooting a Negro youth at the site of a new school.

The trouble is that each step forward seems to be accompanied by a step backward.
Five States Lonely...
(Continued From Page 4)
and failed. North Georgia responded well. But in the Southern half of the state, a campaign that distorted and falsified the Civil Rights Act won enough adherents to put Georgia in the Goldwater-Republican column for the first time in its history that the state had so voted.

MR. MC. GILL

There were other contributing factors. The state's senior senator, Richard B. Russell, who had led and lost a filibuster against the Civil Rights bill, refused to speak or work for the party nominess. He contented himself with saying he would vote the ticket. Only the vigorous and consistent work of the state's young governor, Carl Sanders, prevented a larger margin of defeat.

LEFT MAINSTREAM

The five states of the Old South should have provided the solid hard core of Goldwater support is a melancholy commentary on the values of those so voting and on their awareness of the nation's commitment to a sense of unity and advancement. In producing a somewhat slender margin for prejudice and for withdrawal from the mainstream of national decision those who made up the area of victory for the senatorial Republican Goldwater win of 1964 was probably more separate are from reality and the national course. In Georgia at least they have not won a true victory. They have, at best, succeeded in delaying the state's progress and temporarily blurring its image.

In retrospect, the triumph of anger, hate and prejudice in the small groups of Southern states may prove, in a long run, to be a necessary therapy. They are so very much alone. Their position is untenable for any period of time. They are still part of the union and bound by its constitutional laws. They have by their action, so isolated themselves that they cannot fail to see how terribly and irrevocably alone they are. They are surrounded by sister states that have committed themselves to progress in education and industry. The Goldwater victory in the South is a pyrrhic one in the full sense of the word.

Nationally, the Johnson victory was massive in its massive size and in the fact that it carried governors, senators, and congressmen to triumph. The Democratic party is stronger than at any time since the peak Roosevelt years. This is the real story.

McIntyre Honor Roll

FIRST SIX WEEKS

8th Grade
Jacqueline Adams
C. Paye Austin
Delores Beck
Evelyn Brown
Vincent Brown
Tharsher Chamberlain
Larry Clay
J. B. Edwards
Jean Ethel Fowlkes
Mary Hill
Carl Jackson
Isabella James
Andrew Lee
Denise Lee
Willie Moore
Alice Myles
Essie Springs
Connie Taylor
Denise Williams
Carolyn Wilson

7th Grade
Sylvester Adams
Ellis Bell Banks
John Brown
Arthur Chambers
Janice Dorsey
Nilla Draper
Hattie Holmes
Horatio Jones
Sharon Kennedy
Robert Sims

6th Grade
Anthony Adams
Robert Brown
Carole Burton
Marion Brown
Gloria Fisher
Grace Jefferson
Regindol Johnson
Joyce Kennedy
Gloria Phillips
Harry Smith
Mary Taylor
Arlene White
Audrey Wilson

5th Grade
Jacquelyn Barnes
Ray Cosby
Wanda Crayton
Marilyn Fields
Diane Fisher
Annie Johnson
Valerie Jordyn
Shirlee Miller
Wanda Mitchell
Jacqueline Morris
Janice Ramsey
Patsy Smith
Euphiee Williams
Thelma Tate
Licia Wilson

(Continued on page 8)

Mock Election

The students of Rosa A. Temple High School voted on November 2 in a mock election sponsored by the Social Science Department. Voting at Temple gave President Lyndon Johnson a landslide victory than did the nation-wide election.

The Department Chairman, Mrs. Barbara Banks, organized the election held at Temple. The polls were located on the school's patio; they were open from 8:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. The names appearing on the ballot were Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President: President Johnson and Senator Hubert Humphrey, and Repub­ lican candidates for President and Vice-Presid­ ent; Senator Goldwater and Repre­ sentative William Miller.

The students waited in long lines for their chance to vote. There were 904 votes cast, 532 of them were cast for President Johnson and seven for Senator Goldwater.

Student Strike

Since October 30 the students of Rosa A. Temple High School have been on strike against the cafeteria. The strike is in protest of the preparation and the amount of food served at lunch, which costs students 30 cents and teachers 35 cents.

A letter was sent to the cafeteria head asking that changes be made by Thursday, October 29, or the students would strike. The 70 per cent of the body, according to one estimate.

Some students have said that they would continue to bring lunch from home and remain on strike as long as necessary to bring changes to be made.

The Medical Adviser

(All questions concerning medical advice should be addressed to the Medical Adviser, Vicksburg Citizens' Appeal, P.O. Box 1112.)

Q. What is a pinworm? A. The pinworm is a white thread-like parasite that lives in the intestine. It is found in people of all ages but is more commonly found in children.

Q. Is the infection of pinworm more common in women than in men? A. Yes, probably because women spend more time caring for children than men and are exposed to the parasite more.

Q. How are pinworms spread? A. The young worm lives in the small intestines and the adult lives in the large intestines. The female worm wanders out of the anus, causing considerable itching. When the person scratches, the female worm is crushed and the eggs are deposited on the fingers. Naturally, if the fingers are carried to the mouth the eggs are in