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THE AUGUSTA COURIER

Be Not Content With The Appearance of Things, But Look For The True Meaning

Vol. 2

THE AUGUSTA COURIER, OCTOBER 19, 1959, AUGUSTA, GA

No. 631

Outlawing Of Bible In Schools Asked In Suit Filed In Dade County Florida

Vandiver Takes Part In Ground-Breaking For New Buildings To Be Constructed On Campus Of The University Of Georgia

\$16-Million-Dollar Agenda For Higher Education Set Up By Chief Executive

ATHENS, GA., -- Governor Ernest Vandiver recently joined with Dr. O. C. Aderhold, President of the University of Georgia, in ground-breaking for six new dormitories to be built at the institution here.

The ceremony marked the beginning of construction on the new facilities which is a part of a \$16 million dollar building program undertaken by the Vandiver administration throughout the University System.

"We are facing a period in this State," the Governor declared, "when we must prepare to take care of the vast numbers of young people who are going to need and demand college and university education in the immediate years ahead."

MANIFOLD PROBLEMS

The Governor predicted some 28,000 new and additional students will enter Georgia colleges, both public and private, in the next ten to twelve years.

"There are manifold problems which confront our educators and the public at large which must be solved if American education is to fulfill its responsibility to the children of Georgia in preparing them to meet this new and demanding age and exacting age in which we live," the Governor stated.

Governor Vandiver listed the primary problems confronting education as these:

1. Additional physical facilities to accommodate increased enrollments.
2. More teachers to handle added numbers of students.
3. Salary adjustments to keep existing faculty members and to attract new ones.
4. Expansion of existing programs of study to keep abreast of latest developments in scientific and related fields.

BUILDING PROGRAM

"To keep faith with the children of Georgia, to keep faith with the future,"

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STRICTLY PERSONAL

By ROY V. HARRIS

It has recently occurred to me that if we people in Georgia owed New York City anything, we fully paid them when we sent them the witch doctor, Elijah Muhammad.

Elijah Muhammad is the Georgia Negro who went to Chicago about forty years ago and then finally wound up in the jungles of New York City. He claims to have had a visit from Muhammad who appointed him Allah's representative on earth.

He started himself a new religion preaching black supremacy and extermination of the whites. He preaches that Christianity was designed only to keep the Negro in bondage and that he can only achieve real freedom by throwing Christianity away and joining up with the Witch Doctors.

Now, Elijah Muhammad brings up an interesting question.

The do-gooders in New York and Chicago have been claiming that their race troubles are due to the fact that the Negroes have moved into the Northern cities in enormous numbers out of the South. They claim that the Southern Negroes are "culturally starved."

Now, Chicago and New York have had witch doctor Elijah Muhammad for forty years. He is only 64 now. It seems to me that some of the New York and Chicago culture would have rubbed off on this witch doctor over a forty-year period.

They have had some of our Negroes now for a long time and even when some of the New York and Chicago "culture" rubs off on them, they are still African witch doctors.

I am of the opinion that these do-gooders are wrong in their conclusion. These Negroes are not the way they are because they come out of the South. They are not "culturally starved" because they live in the South.

I believe the experience the Negroes have had in the jungles of Harlem, and similar districts in New York and Chicago, disprove this theory.

It seems to me that the longer the Negro stays in these jungles the worse he gets and the more crime he commits.

The Negroes commit most of the crimes in these cities although they are a small percentage of the population. There is no evidence that all this crime is committed by recent arrivals. Some of these Negroes have been in Chicago and New York for a hundred years or more.

It is a pity that they haven't improved by living in the midst of the New York and Chicago culture.

As a matter of fact, culture doesn't rub off onto the Negro easily.

But at any rate, these do-gooders have been trying to tell us how to handle the Negro problem for a long time. Now they are getting paid in full measure for all their criticism.

We have been paying them back by shipping them our problem just as fast as we can.

Today New York City has over a million Negroes and over a half million Puerto Ricans living in its city limits.

They have had an excellent chance now for many years to show us how to handle the problem and they are not doing very well.

Certainly, Southern Negroes do not commit as many crimes, or as much crime, as do the Negroes who live in the great cities of the North.

At least, we haven't had any murders, beatings and rapes by our Negroes in our schoolbuildings. In the South, it hasn't been necessary

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Christmas, Easter Services Opposed By Philip Stern Family And Elsie Thorner

A suit has been filed in the Circuit Court of Dade County, Florida, at Miami, to take the Holy Bible, the Lord's Prayer, the saying of Grace, the singing of Hymns, Christmas and Easter out of the public schools.

The suit was recently filed by Edward Resnick, Philip Stern, Thalia Stern and Elsie Thorner against the Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, Florida, to accomplish these and other purposes.

The main object of the suit is to divorce Christianity entirely from the public school system.

COMPLAINTS IN SUITS

The religious practices complained of in the suit are as follows:

"1. Bible Practices: (a) The regular reading of verses from the Holy Bible in assemblies and classrooms; (b) explanation, comments and expansion by teachers on verses of the Holy Bible so read; (c) the distribution of the Holy Bible and other religious and sectarian literature among the children attending the public schools and (d) the use of public school facilities for Bible instruction after school hours.

"2. Prayers and Grace: The regular recitation of (a) the Lord's Prayer; (b) other religious and sectarian prayers, and (c) grace.

"3. Religious Hymns: The regular singing of religious and sectarian hymns at assemblies and within classrooms.

"4. Religious Holiday Observances: (a) The observance of the Christmas holiday through sectarian programs including Nativity plays, pageants and scenes as well as instruction in the dogma of the Nativity; (b) the observance of the Easter holiday through sectarian programs including Resurrection plays, pageants and scenes as well as instruction in the dogma of the Resurrection; (c) the observance of Hanukkah, including the lighting of the candles, and the observance of Passover.

"5. Religious Symbols: The placing of religious and sectarian symbols in the

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"NORTHERN SEGREGATION"

The race mixers, the do-gooders and the witch doctors are up against a difficult problem to force race mixing even in the North.

TIME magazine, which has been one of the worst race-mixing publications in the nation, recently dealt with this subject.

Under the heading quoted above, TIME magazine, on Page 59 of its issue of October 12, 1959, said:

"With cool detachment, Northerners often view school segregation as a disease confined to the distant South. Yet many a Northern city is undergoing a vast Negro influx, a consequent white flight to the suburbs. With the newcomers forced into black-belt housing, de facto segregation prevails in urban public schools throughout the North. So goes the pattern in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia—a steady proliferation of conditions contrary to the spirit of the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 ruling that 'separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.'

"Last week the problem in New York City was attacked on two fronts: an angry report by the American Jewish Congress on de facto segregated schools, an exciting new effort by the city's board of education to uplift such schools.

"SPOTTY & SLOW.' The problem is notably acute in New York, which prides itself on being the nation's most tolerant city. Between 1950 and 1957, New York lost to the suburbs a continental white population numbering about 750,000, gained a Negro and Puerto Rican—immigrant population of nearly 650,000. In sore-spot Manhattan, about 70% of public school children are now Negro and Puerto Rican. More than half (455) of the 704 city schools examined are virtually segregated, and the number is apparently increasing.

"The increase riles the American Jewish Congress, which offered solid evidence in its 57-page report that the segregated Negro and Puerto Rican children are as much as three years behind in their studies because of sagging morale and poorly qualified teachers. Equally discouraging is the ironic fact that New York is the only Northern city with a real blueprint for solving de facto segregation.

"In 1956, the board of education announced key reforms: building new schools in fringe areas to foster integration, tightening lax transfer policies to stop school desertions by white parents, preventing qualified teachers from taking assignments only in 'easy' schools. But progress has been so 'spotty and slow,' the A.J.C. reported, that many new schools have been poorly located, become segregated as soon as they open. Worse, the top teachers, so badly needed in segregated schools, are able to ignore them under a tacit policy that still allows the teachers to work where they please."

STRICTLY PERSONAL

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to keep policemen patrolling the schoolrooms nor the halls and corridors of the schoolbuildings.

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, on October 1, told about a New York policeman's being beaten up on Lexington Avenue by two Puerto Ricans.

Here is what THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS said:

"New York's violence-ridden streets proved unsafe even for police brass at 4:45 A.M. yesterday when Deputy Chief Inspector John W. Gleason, 60, of Police Headquarters, was mugged and savagely beaten by two expensively dressed hoodlums on Lexington Ave., between 51st and 52nd Streets.

"Gleason was saved from possible murder only by the chance arrival of a police car as one of the assailants was kicking the dazed and bleeding officer.

"Three policemen swarmed out of the car and arrested the attackers. Gleason was rushed by ambulance to Grand Central Hospital, where eight stitches were taken in a scalp wound.

"It was the most brutal beating I ever witnessed in 18 years service," said Deputy Inspector Sanford Garelik, one of the rescuers."

Now, New York City has been trying to ram down the throats of the people of the South a lot of these so-called civil rights bills. They are trying to destroy the people of the South with the Negro.

So far, they have not been successful, but it looks as if the Negro is going to destroy New York City.

We are shipping them our problem just as fast as we can and if, within the next five years, we can get two million more Negroes into the jungles of New York, then we will have paid New York City in full everything we might have owed them.

We will then give them an opportunity to show us how to handle the Negro problem.

Somehow or other, we ought to get them up there if we have to pay

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4 Reasons Given By Newspaper For Jungle Conditions In The Metropolis

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10 years described the situation:

"These 'A-trainers' are up to no good. They just want thrills and almost deliberately stir up trouble. Also in the market for thrills are a group of young girls who flock to the Village from all over the city. We call them 'Bronx bagel babies.' The 'A-trainers' have a big time impressing the 'Bronx bagel babies.'

THE A-TRAINERS

"Often when they walk down the street together, if one of the neighborhood toughs makes a remark, the 'A-trainers' teach the girl to stick out her tongue at the tough. Then the 'A-trainer' may say something to the tough like, 'Well, what do you care? She's not your sister.' Now, you know that that kind of talk is going to cause trouble.

"I only wish the 'A-trainers' would go back on the A train and go back to Harlem. As far as I'm concerned, they can take the 'Bronx bagel babies' with them."

Incidents like the kind the resident describes make trouble inevitable.

Early one morning recently windows at the Village Gate, Rienzi's, the Port of Call and the Punjab were smashed within an hour of each other. These places are all patronized by both Negroes and whites.

Another cause of friction in the neighborhood is the homosexual.

HOMOSEXUAL GANG

As a rule the homosexuals practice their own kind of segregation. They had their own section of Washington Square Park until the police evicted them recently. They patronize particular bars and particular street corners, and usually keep to themselves.

Sometimes, however, they put on a more flamboyant show of their homosexuality. At times street brawls result, but homosexuality at present is much less an immediate cause of rowdiness than is the matter of racial mixing.

Apparently taking advantage of the troubled situation is a group of neighborhood hoodlums, known in the Village as the "Minor Mafia."

After several of the window-breaking incidents and beatings, the men circulated among the clubs that had had trouble and promised that there would be "no further trouble" if the men were cut in for 25 per cent of the profits, a rate that seems standard for "protection" in the Village.

COLLEGE OF COMPLEXES

It is believed that some of the clubs have met their demands. Others have resisted and one coffee shop, the College of Complexes at 139 West Tenth Street, closed down altogether. It now has a sign in its window reading, "This operation too complex."

The owner of the College of Complexes had flatly refused to pay 25 cent for protection. His bartender and waiters were threatened with bodily harm if they remained with him. They quit, forcing him to close.

The College of Complexes is not the first Village establishment to be closed down by hoodlum threats.

Until last year Johnny Romero's on Minetta Lane was a busy tavern that catered extensively to well-to-do Negroes, who often escorted white women.

LEFT THE COUNTRY

On March 28, 1958, toughs entered the

tavern and told its owner, John Romero, that he had ten days to wind up his business affairs. Mr. Romero closed his business at once and left the country. He has not returned and the tavern has never reopened.

There appears to be a tie, at times nebulous, at times clearly defined, between the racial antagonisms in the Village and the gangster shakedowns of neighborhood establishments. In general it appears that the shakedown efforts have been confined to places catering to crowds that are mixed racially.

A third factor in the disturbed condition of the Village is a huge luxury housing development that has sprung up at Washington Square South. This, too, has intruded into the solid Italian community.

OLD TIME RESIDENTS

"The old-time residents of the South Village resent the project," one newcomer said. "But they can't throw anything at Bob Moses, who's responsible for the project. So instead they throw eggs at Negroes."

One act of violence provokes another. Many of the young toughs, both Negro and Italian, who range in age from the late teens to the late thirties, have armed themselves and now carry such implements as screw drivers, sharpened can openers, wrenches and heavy padlocks.

It is a dangerous situation, one that brings the police in great numbers to the area. But the best hope for at least a temporary relaxation will come with the cold weather. Cold weather means less loitering on the streets, less chance for the tensions to reach a breaking point.

But such relief can be only temporary and responsible members of the Greenwich Village community are deeply troubled by the situation and the sinister threat it poses to a peaceful way of life in one of the city's best-known neighborhoods.

\$16-Million-Dollar Agenda For Higher Education Set Up By Chief Executive

(Continued from page 1)

we can do no less than meet these problems head-on and determine to achieve effective solutions," the Governor concluded.

The 816 million-dollar construction program under way in the University System by the Vandiver administration also includes for the University of Georgia completion of the Fine Arts Center here and a new pharmacy building.

After the ground-breaking ceremonies, the Governor and several other State Officials attended a dinner here for him in Athens by Representative Julian Cox. Present at the ground-breaking ceremonies were Dr. Aderhold, Members of the Faculty and Staff at the University of Georgia and local dignitaries.

The Negro Lost His Case In Court Of Public Opinion

Token Integration Destined To Soon Disappear, North Carolina Editor Says

Tom McKnight, writing in the MOORESVILLE (N. C.) TRIBUNE, says, "The Negro has lost his case in the American Court of public opinion", and then he predicts:

"Not within this century will school integration come to the South."

His prediction is that for the next five to ten years there will be a little bit of token integration and then it will disappear.

NORTH IS CHANGING

He says that public opinion in the Northern cities is changing rapidly and that eventually sentiment will be so strong until the Supreme Court decision will be set aside.

Here's the rest of his article:

The crusade for school integration has passed its peak and is beginning to wane. Congress refused to pass any legislation backing up the court decree. The President has modified considerably his position since Little Rock, stating on three recent occasions that "local problems" should be handled by local authorities. Even the U. S. Supreme Court has become less vociferous in this crusade.

And now some of the best minds among the Negro race are saying that, while the NAACP is winning court battles on legal technicalities, it is losing the battle to hold public opinion in America with it. The NAACP is finding it more and more difficult to influence Negro parents to sacrifice their children in this vain effort to achieve social equality.

NORTH AND MIDWEST

Even in the North and Midwest resistance to integration is growing. It now appears to be only a matter of time until effort to enforce this decree will die altogether.

Within five years integration will be a dead issue. Within 10 years, with new faces on the U. S. Supreme Court, the 1954 decision will be reversed.

The Negro has only himself to blame. He had his chance in 1954 and goofed it. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he was not ready.

Integrated schools came to Washington and with it came such lawlessness that the white population started moving out in droves. Today, with the population of Washington 54 per cent Negro, it is not safe for either the Negro or the White to walk in downtown Washington after dark.

CRIME RATE IS HIGH

One metropolitan welfare agency has estimated that 80 per cent of all the major crimes in New York today are committed by either the Negro or the Puerto Rican. Almost the same percentage would probably hold true for the Negro in Chicago and Detroit. The situation has grown so progressively worse since 1954 that many decent and law-abiding Negroes in the North and Midwest are sending their children back South to attend segregated schools. This phenomenon is the tip-off that the issue of school integration is dying.

It is the age-old sociological pattern of the qualified few being unable to forge the mold for the unqualified masses. There are thousands of fine

STRICTLY PERSONAL

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their way or get the Southern States engaged in some kind of resettlement program.

From all that New York has tried to do to us, and that Chicago has tried to do to us, I think we would be justified in paying them back.

Two million more poured into these two cities would be enough of a dose to cure these do-gooders of what ails them.

St. Louis is crying.

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, in its issue of September 23, 1959, has an interesting story under the following headline:

"Crime Increases 600 Pct. In Old Mansion Areas".

And then there is a sub-head which reads:

"Terror Once Confined to Slums Has Shifted to Former Plush Neighborhoods."

Now, what's happened is that the Negro has moved into the mansion areas. These old-time mansions are turned into boarding houses, rooming houses, apartment houses, etc., and Negroes are living in them at the rate of four or five to the room in some instances.

In these areas, THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT says:

"No woman dares walk alone at night."

Here are some of the things that THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT said of this condition:

"St. Louis fortunately does not have any Hell's Kitchen area as in New York where nightly teen-age gangs cook up a steady diet of sluggings and murder.

"However, there are many neighborhoods developing here where no woman dares walk alone at night.

"These districts are not confined to midtown slums nor the public housing projects where elevators have become rape-traps for women. They can be found now in areas that only a few years ago were fine, dignified residential sections, but are being groomed for tomorrow's slums.

"Hugh shifts in population moving into hundreds of single-family zoned homes, turned into unlicensed rooming house are creating havoc for schools, recreational services, social agencies and police.

* * *

"Take for example the area protected by the Page Boulevard police district. This extends from Lindell boulevard north to Natural Bridge avenue and from Kingshighway west to the city limits. Here are some of the city's finest residential sections, plus apartments and hotels. Here also can be seen what happens when strict urban discipline established through housing codes is not strictly enforced.

"Crime in this area has skyrocketed. Police at times have thrown all reserves into this one section—including their dogs and mobile crews. Last year 977 major crimes were cleaned up by arrest, compared to 521 the previous year. Even this kind of a record has failed to stem the tide of criminal activity.

"Most other districts were able to report slight reductions in the first eight months this year. The Page district, however, soars to new crime records.

"For years this district had few social problems despite the mixture of nationalities and religions. Today it is the second most crime infested section in St. Louis on the basis of major crimes reported.

"At the end of August it had 3567 major crimes reported, compared to 3454 the same period last year, and is running only 301 below the Lucas avenue district, the city's hottest crime section.

"In 1958 Page rolled up 5195 major crimes compared to only 869 in 1950—or an increase of nearly 600 per cent."

Now, they undertake to analyze the cause of this condition and here's what they say:

"This sort of population change is not unique to St. Louis. It has been affecting all large cities in America particularly since World War II and, even more so since the Supreme Court handed down its desegregation decisions in 1954.

"During the war and immediately after, thousands of whites from the rural south moved into the cities for industrial jobs. At the same time many Negro soldiers, who had seen the more liberal policies of the north, never returned to their southern towns.

"But as desegregation violence flared in the South hundreds of thousands of southern Negroes started to move northward in recent years flooding cities like St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, etc.

"Most of the 'in-migrants' had no experience in city living standards. Most were uneducated and became dregs on the labor markets.

"Some civic leaders claim that while Chicago and Detroit may have received the greatest number of migrants from the south, St. Louis being a 'gateway' city had the greatest number in percentage of total population.

"Some have left for cities farther north after being unable to anchor here, but thousands have remained, creating major problems and conditions in housing, education, recreation, health and police protection.

"At times conditions were highly explosive, but have been kept in check by capable Negro and white civic leaders working closely with authorities.

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Negro citizens who are capable of integration and able to shoulder their responsibilities to society in an integrated world. But the appalling, staggering preponderance of crime by the Negro since 1954 in the North and Midwest

Christmas, Easter Services Opposed By Philip Stern Family And Elsie Thorner

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assembly rooms, classrooms and other parts of the public school premises.

"6. Baccalaureate Program: The conducting of religious and sectarian baccalaureate programs.

"7. Religious Census: The conducting of a religious census among the children to ascertain their own religious affiliations and the religious affiliations of their parents.

"8. Religious Test for Teachers: The imposition of a religious test for teachers and other employees of the public school system as well as the use of religious criteria in the employment and evaluation of teachers and other employees of the public school system.

VII.

"That the religious practices and instruction herein set forth necessarily entail the use of public school property, public school machinery, and the time of public school teachers and members of its administrative staff.

VIII.

"The operation of the compulsory educational system of the State of Florida assists and is integrated with the program of religious practices and instruction carried on by various church groups in Dade County.

IX.

"The operation of the religious practices and instruction as herein set forth has resulted and inevitably results in the exercise of pressure and coercion upon parents and children to secure their participation in the practices and attendance at religious instruction.

X.

"The operation of the program of religious practices and instruction herein set forth constitutes a utilization of the State's tax-established and tax-supported public system to aid religious groups to spread their faith.

XI.

"The operation of the program of religious practices and instruction as herein set forth has resulted in religious beliefs and disbeliefs.

XII.

"The operation of the program of religious practices and instruction as herein set forth affects an unlawful censorship of religion by the authorities of Dade County and a preference of one sect over another."

The suit brought by these people prays for the following relief:

"That the defendants will be permanently enjoined and restrained from continuing the aforesaid religious practices and instruction in the final decree to be entered in this cause."

has not only nullified the effort of the better Negro for social equality, but has become a national menace.

For the next year or two we will have token integration here and there in the South in compliance with court order. These court orders will become fewer and farther between, as will the applicants, and finally the inevitable reversal by the court itself.

That is prediction number one.

The New York Times Admits There's A Race War In That City

4 Reasons Given By Newspaper For Jungle Conditions In The Metropolis

A regular race war is raging in the famous Greenwich Village section of New York City between the Italians and the Negroes.

The main cause of the trouble is white women openly going with Negro men in this area.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its edition of Tuesday, September 29, 1959, carried a special article by Robert Alden on the terrible situation which exists in Greenwich Village.

SEVERAL REASONS GIVEN

Several causes were set forth. White women with Negro men was the principal cause and the second is the huge luxury housing development which has been built at Washington Square South for the Negroes.

The article which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES follows in full:

Greenwich Village is at present a tense, troubled area.

The threat of violence hangs heavy in the district, the traditional home of artists, writers and intellectuals, and the center of an important segment of New York night life.

There are frequent beatings. Windows of coffee shops and night clubs are smashed. Scenes on street corners are nightly occurrences.

EXTRA POLICEMEN

*Deputy Police Commissioner Walter Arm reports that extra policemen have been sent into the area. "The situation is very explosive," he says. "The police are trying to control the situation before there is an outburst of major violence."

The principal factor causing the unrest is racial antagonism between Negroes who visit the district and old-time Italian residents.

There are also other factors — organized racketeering, the gradual advance of the night-club area south into a once solidly Italian residential area, and the construction of a luxury housing project.

As a result, the Village, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights, harbors a sinister quality of hatred just under the carnival atmosphere created by blinking neon signs, jazz music, writers reading their poems and crowds of young people.

NOW THEY HAVE GONE

Here and there—often in front of the Kettle of Fish at 114 MacDougal Street — are bands of young neighborhood toughs, spoiling for trouble.

"Dig that Bronx bagel baby and the spade," one young tough remarked recently as a Negro man and a young white woman walked by. "Come back this way one more time and we'll split your head open."

Deserted park. In the evening, the area about the fountain in Washington Square Park, once alive with the music of bearded guitarists and bongo players, has the aspect of a deserted battlefield. Only the police walk about the fountain.

After several outbreaks of fighting, the police put new rules into effect. No one is allowed to loiter in the fountain area after 6 p.m.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

(Continued from Page 3)

"Only the forthcoming 1960 census will tell accurately how St. Louis' population has changed.

"In 1950 the official United States census gave St. Louis a population of 856,796 persons within the city limits, of which 154,448 or 18.03 per cent were Negro.

"It is now estimated the city's total population is 870,000. The non-white or Negro portion, however, is estimated to have jumped to 208,197 or 24.5 per cent by a former statistician (based on study of birth rates) and to 28.7 per cent or 250,000 by the Urban League of St. Louis. The League adds a study of block units to its factors.

"There are some who say the Census will show by 1960 the Southern migration has boosted the non-white population to about 33 1-3 per cent in St. Louis.

"During this same period St. Louis County's population nearly doubled from 406,000 in 1950 to an estimated 650,000 today.

"The flood of culturally deprived Negroes from the South disturbs many city-born Negroes. In many instances they have cut wage standards and knocked fellow Negroes out of jobs. They have created many problems for public housing authorities. Many flock to relatives and eke out an existence at any price until each qualifies for residence standards and is able to hop onto relief rolls."

And then the ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT in this same article says there were 64,746 people arrested in St. Louis last year. 33,449 were Negroes.

This means that although the Negroes constitute between 25% and 30% of the population, that they committed more than 50% of the crimes.

Last week we had a story about Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The head of the NAACP in Milwaukee claimed that the city would be lucky if they escaped a major race riot this winter.

The Mayor of Milwaukee says that racial tension in Milwaukee has reached "the explosive stage."

Yet, only four percent of the population is Negro in Milwaukee which means that only 30 thousand out of 764 thousand is Negro.

And so the story goes.

All across the nation, outside of the South, it is the same story.

Wherever the Negro goes, there are slums and slum districts, jungles and a high crime rate.

It looks as if these do-gooders outside of the South would learn their lesson some day. It looks as if their experiment and their efforts to interbreed the races would teach them that the only way the white and Negro races can live together in the same community is in accordance with the pattern of segregation.

If we can't convince them with the Negroes they now have, we ought to organize and send them some more.

They may think they have too many now, but if they keep trying to squeeze the South and force the South into race mixing, they are going to get more than they already have.

There are hundreds of communities over Georgia, and the rest of the South, where the white people today are quietly planning that before they will mix the white and Negro children in the public schools that they will run all of the Negroes out of the community.

Now just let them keep putting the pressure on the South and they are going to wind up with our problem.

Yet, they are not able to handle the problem as well as we have handled it. We have lived together with the Negro in the South for a long time without any race riots, without any racial tensions and without any racial hatred.

The tensions began to develop in the South when they undertook to force us to abandon our way of life and to integrate with the Negroes.

This the South does not intend to do

The situation in the great cities may get worse before it begins to get better.

But some day they are going to learn their lesson and what a bitter lesson it is.

A Negro artist who is a long-time resident of the Village says:

"I've just never seen things so bad here. It's dangerous, really dangerous. There are some blocks where it isn't safe to walk at all. They have what they call neighborhood recreation halls. I would call them medieval torture chambers. God help you if they ever drag you inside one of them."

A second Negro said he planned to move from the area "before the whole thing blows up."

VILLAGE HISTORY

In another aspect, there are elements of real gangsterism in the situation. One coffee-shop owner who had a thriving

business shut altogether on September 15.

"My help was threatened with bodily harm and they all quit," he said. "It was either closing or paying 25 per cent of my profits for 'protection.'"

"Village" history. The background for this deteriorating situation lies in the history of the neighborhood and its recent change in the age of the "beat generation."

From 1825 to 1850, the area thrived as the home of the well-to-do and respectable. But with the growth of the city to the north, the Village, with its narrow, meandering streets, became a quiet backwater.

POPULATION VACUUM

A population vacuum developed, into

which flowed a wave of poor immigrants to the city. The Irish moved into the northwestern part of the district, Negroes into the southeastern.

Then, in the 1890's, the Italians moved into the area south of West Third Street that is now known as the South Village. The Negroes were driven out and moved north to Harlem.

The Village, particularly the southern part, became a tangle of ugly gray and red brick tenements. There were Italian grocers and butchers and espresso coffee houses. In the summer, people sat on the fire escapes or on wicker chairs on the sidewalk.

CLOSED COMMUNITY

The neighborhood was a closed community, with a village elder presiding. He administered neighborhood justice, and little outside interference, even by the police, was tolerated.

When a neighborhood store was put up for sale, it was advertised only in the Italian-language newspaper. If an outsider did manage to find out about the offering and no competing neighborhood purchaser appeared, the elder would raise money in the neighborhood and purchase the store. Thus the community remained closed, presenting an impenetrable shell to the world.

The artists arrive. The cause of the present irritation began shortly before 1910, when the shell was first scratched. Artists and poets, seeking homes with reasonable rents, discovered Greenwich Village.

They liked its Old World flavor and freedom the area afforded. They kept pretty much to themselves. Their principal contact with their established neighbors was through the grocer, the butcher and the owners of the lively Italian restaurants.

TOURIST CENTER

As time went by, the Bohemia in the Village became well known, and the area north of the Italian South Village began to flourish as a tourist center. Night clubs, arts and crafts stores and new espresso shops opened. Sight-seers flocked into the area to spend the evening. However, the Italian district to the south remained much the same, a closed community.

Then the "beat generation" arrived. Their beards, long hair and odd dress stirred added tourist interest in an already thriving area.

New night spots began to open—and right on the doorstep of the South Village. They invaded Bleecker Street near Thompson and Sullivan. The old espresso houses could not compete with new ones. The Italian grocer and the butcher began to be replaced by the super-market. Outsiders opened pizzerias.

NEGROES FROM HARLEM

At the same time, the freedom that the Village afforded began to attract a new type of young Negro from Harlem. In contrast to the Negro artists and writers already in the Village, the newcomers had no literary or artistic aspirations.

They may live in the 50-cents-a-night Greenwich Hotel on Bleecker Street. They are known in the argot of the Village as "A-trainers," because they arrived on the A train on the IND subway from Harlem. A Negro poet from Indiana who has lived in the Village for

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SUPREME COURT OUGHT TO BE IMPEACHED—SEE YOUR CONGRESSMAN