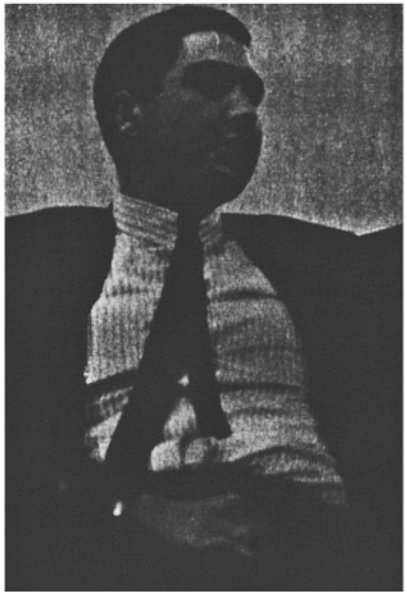


## ACHR Director Choctaw County School Day: Knifing Victim Pins, Sticks, and Water Guns

BY MICHAEL LOTTMAN  
MONTGOMERY -- The executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations was knifed last weekend as he left a downtown restaurant in an integrated group.



BOB VALDER

Bob Valder, head of the state-wide bi-racial group, sustained a gash on the arm when the group was attacked by a gang of white people outside the Crystal Cafe.

Allen Black of Florence, a representative of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, was also cut on the arm. Witnesses said Black, a Negro, narrowly escaped more serious injury. They said his coat was slashed directly over the heart.

The attack took place about 5 a.m. last Sunday morning, as Valder, his wife, Black, and Miss Winifred Green of the American Friends Service Committee left the restaurant.

A group of whites inside the restaurant had been mockingly singing "We Shall Overcome." When the integrated group emerged, white people outside began shouting "nigger-lover" and other insults, witnesses said.

The two women, both white, walked back to their hotel without incident. But Valder and Black--who had lagged behind after paying the check--were jumped from the rear while crossing the street.

Although the assailants reached Valder first, witnesses said, they seemed to be more interested in Black. At one point, five of them were on top of Black as he lay in the street.

Valder managed to get the tag number of one of the cars in which the assailants fled. According to police records,

Donald E. Mims, a Montgomery mechanic, was arrested minutes after the incident.

Mims was charged with assault and battery, and released on \$100 bond. His case will be heard next Monday in Municipal Court.

Valder, Black, and the others had been attending a conference sponsored by the Alabama State Teachers Association. A member of the group said they had stayed up most of the night discussing what to do about the school situation in Choctaw County.

### Daylight-- No Saving

BY MERTIS RUBIN

MENDENHALL, Miss. -- Daylight saving time didn't save any time for most of the employees of the Universal Manufacturing plant here in Simpson County.

When all the employees showed up an hour early, they had to wait an hour before going to work.

"I thought after we set our clocks up, we would go at 3 o'clock instead of 4 (p.m.), and get off at 11 instead of 12," said Glasco Floyd, one of the many employees who came an hour early.

"But when I got to work at 3, I had to wait until 4 to start. But I wasn't the only one--almost all of the evening shift was there at 3. And they say that the morning shift came at 6 instead of 7."

It was a different situation at another factory near here, where workers on the 11 p.m.-7 a.m. shift got off an hour early. When daylight time went into effect the morning of April 30, the clocks were set ahead one hour, thus making 7 come an hour sooner.

So that shift put in just seven hours of work--thanks to daylight saving time. They'll pay it back this fall, though, when the clocks are set back an hour.

At a church service here, one of the members announced a civil rights meeting for the following Friday at 7 p.m. Another member wanted to know if that was old or new time. (Some people wondered if old time meant he still wasn't coming, and new time meant that he might.)

The people finally decided that there is no old time or new time. It's just daylight saving time--that's all!

Mississippians weren't the only ones confused. In one Alabama community on April 30, some people showed up for a 3 p.m. meeting at 3 p.m., while others came at 4. A few didn't make it until 5.

## CR Workers Defy Draft In Jackson, Montgomery

BY BARBARA ANN FLOWERS  
AND MERTIS RUBIN

Two Negro civil rights workers took stands against the draft this week, with different results.

Johnny Jackson of Hayneville, a SNCC worker in Lowndes County, said he was "prepared to pay the consequences" when he came to the Army induction center in Montgomery last Wednesday.

But after a day of testing--and a ride downtown to see a doctor--Jackson went back to Lowndes County, free of any military obligation. "Mr. Jackson has been found ineligible," said an officer at the induction center.

Jackson had arrived at the center Wednesday morning in an "agbada"--a colorful robe, "I'm representing my mother country by wearing this," he explained.

He said he would refuse to serve because the draft "violates not only my civil rights, but also my rights to associate," because the U. S. is fighting a "racist" war in Viet Nam, and because "I am against war, period."

At the end of the day, when Jackson hopped into a car going back to Lowndes County, he leaned out the window and shouted, "Black power!"

Meanwhile, in Jackson, Miss., John Sumrall's story was turning out differently. On Wednesday, Sumrall refused to take the symbolic step forward that means induction into the armed forces.

Sumrall was allowed to go home to Quitman, Miss., and back to his job as a payroll officer for the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM). But



JOHNNY JACKSON (LEFT) EXPLAINS HIS STAND he faced possible criminal prosecution for refusing induction.

Last November, Sumrall filed a suit asking a federal court to block his induction, on four grounds:

1. He was drafted out of turn by his Selective Service board in Clarke County.
2. His criminal record--a "number" of civil rights arrests and "at least one" conviction--"would ordinarily disqualify him from induction."
3. It is "normal practice" not to induct anyone with criminal charges still pending against him. But the "per-



MRS. ROSETTA NOLAN AND MISS LIZZIE CURTIS

BUTLER--"They're always shooting spit-balls and pins and steels and sticks, and they have water guns and skate water on you," said seven-year-old Miss

Rozena Direno Nolan, describing her daily bus ride home from school.

"The big boys tell me we're going to die the last day of school. Sometimes they have their knives out to my face and say, 'This is what you're going to get killed with.'"

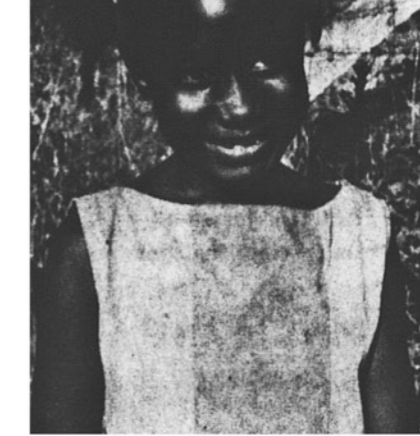
Miss Nolan's story is not unusual. It is the story of most of the Negro children integrating white schools in Choctaw County.

In the past two weeks, their parents have been making vigorous efforts to change things. First, they sent a letter to Schools Superintendent W. I. Wimberly, threatening to pull all Negro children out of the county schools if the Board of Education does not take disciplinary measures.

Then they met last Monday, as they have before, with Wimberly and Harold Owen, principal of Choctaw County High School.

Integration at Choctaw County Elementary School has been fairly peaceful, the parents say, but there is often no discipline at all on the buses or at the high school.

"When you walk down the hall," says Miss Vrita Harrison, 13, an eighth-grader at the high school, "they kick and run into you. If you tell the principal, he



MISS ROZENA DIRENO NOLAN

just says there's nothing he can do. I had one fight with a big white boy, and he beat me pretty bad. Last week I got hit in the stomach. It still hurts."

"The big white boys always pick on our girls," said her mother. "They don't look on them as being girls. They don't look on them as being human."

Miss Verganell Thomas, a 13-year-old seventh-grader, said a white girl hit her with a baton "because I was looking at her and she told me not to, and I told her she was nothing to look at." Miss Thomas said a "nice" teacher, Mrs. Nina Shirley, broke up the fight, and took both girls to the principal's office.

"When she (Mrs. Shirley) came back down the hall from talking to the principal, she was crying," said Miss Thomas. "The principal told me I was wrong hitting the white girl back."

What is being done about these and other incidents?

Mrs. Rosetta Nolan said the parents "decided not to turn out all the schools" because of the harm it would do the children's academic records. The parents say they can't bring their problems to the PTA, as they'd like to, because the PTA stopped meeting when the high school was integrated.

When Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Nellie Steele, Mrs. Willie M. Ruffin, Mrs. L. L. Spears, and four other mothers went to see Wimberly and Owen this week, they said, they received no promises of adequate protection.

In the meeting, they said, a teacher accused them of getting \$10 a day to send their children to white schools.

"I know you don't love us," Mrs. Nolan said she told the officials. "I'm not sending them (the children) here to be loved. As long as we're in the kitchen and we're nursing your children, you love us, but when we get where we can't do that, we aren't you-know-what."

But Miss Vrita Harrison, at least, recalls Monday's meeting with relief. When the Negro mothers came to the high school, she said, "the white girls all asked, all so scared, 'Oh, Vrita, are those ladies coming here to teach us?' I said, 'Yeah.'"

The white girls replied that their fathers would send them somewhere else for school next year, Miss Harrison recalled. "I said, 'I don't care. I'll be back here next year.'"

## Louisville Negroes Stay Away From Derby--But What Now?

BY ELLEN LAKE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.--"Where do we go from here?" That's the question Louisville's civil rights leaders are asking themselves.

Up until this week, they had been able to frighten city officials by threatening to disrupt the Kentucky Derby, the horse race that brings tens of thousands of out-of-town visitors to Louisville each year.

Using the slogan "No housing, no Derby," the civil rights movement had hoped to get the city to pass an open-housing law like the one the Board of

Aldermen defeated a month ago.

But the Derby was run without disturbance last Saturday. The open-housing backers deliberately avoided making trouble at the track. In fact, they didn't even go.



MARCH IN THE RAIN

Instead, while 2,500 National Guardsmen, state troopers, police, and private security guards ringed the race track, 140 open-housing demonstrators marched down Louisville's main shopping street, four miles away, in the rain.

City officials hadn't expected Derby Week to end so peacefully. The annual Derby parade was cancelled early last week because of the threat of demonstrations. Most of the parade floats had already been made, and about \$300,000 went down the drain.

On May 2, five Negro teen-agers ran out in the middle of a horse race at Churchill Downs, where the Derby was scheduled later in the week. Just as the horses came thundering by, the youths jumped to safety.

That afternoon, another cancellation was announced--of the huge music show that draws 20,000 people each year.

As Derby Day approached, the civil rights celebrities started coming to town. Four hundred people crowded into churches to hear the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and comedian Dick Gregory.

But as the city braced for trouble, the civil rights leaders pulled a surprise. Early Saturday morning, only six hours before the big race, Dr. King announced that--as an act of good faith--the open-housing supporters would not disrupt the Derby.

He said that opponents of open housing had spread "false impressions" that a riot would result if the Derby was interrupted. "It was our desire to make it palpably clear that we are not interested in creating a riot," he said. The decision not to disrupt the Derby won the praise of the local newspapers and community spokesmen.

But Negro teen-agers, who have been ducking the stones, eggs, and bottles thrown by white hecklers, didn't see it that way.

"I don't see any point in this downtown march," said one Negro youth. "I wanted to go to the Derby. I personally would have laid down in the track."

And with the Derby over for another year, Negro leaders were right back where they started, in terms of getting an open-housing law.

Before the Derby, city officials said they had discovered that Louisville already had open-housing laws. They referred to three existing laws--one state law and two city ordinances, all passed at different times during the past three years.

But lawyers for the open-housing movement were somewhat skeptical. They said the three laws leave lots of holes that can only be filled by action of the Board of Aldermen. Furthermore, they said, the laws don't cover the renting of property, only buying.

"They just want to get us past the Derby," one Louisville Negro said last week. "Then they'll tell us to go to hell."

## Birmingham Marchers Stop After Ten Weeks

BIRMINGHAM--After ten weeks and one day, the marches have ended in Birmingham.

The marches, organized by the Alabama Christian Movement and other civil rights groups, were part of a "period of mourning" for the 10 Negroes killed by Birmingham-area police in slightly more than a year.

Originally, the chief demand of the demonstrators was automatic grand jury review of all killings by police officers. City and county officials never met this demand, and no one was ever arrested in connection with any of the killings.

But in a statement announcing the end of the demonstrations, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said they had been successful.

"During this ten-week period," he said, "both the city and the county have publicly published directives from their manuals that policemen are to be kind, courteous, and fair at all times, and never to use abusive language, and

never use any more force than is absolutely necessary in making arrests.

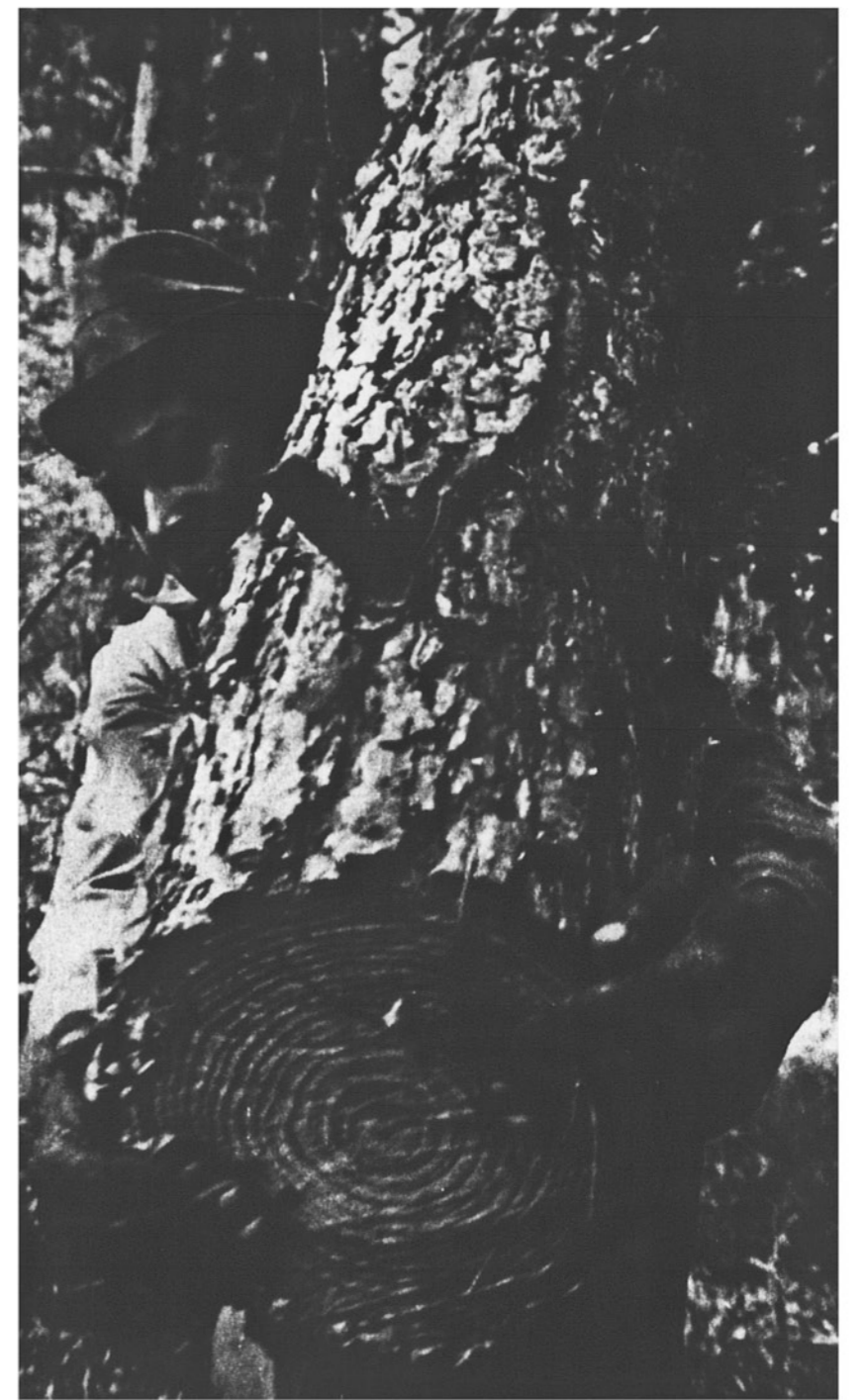
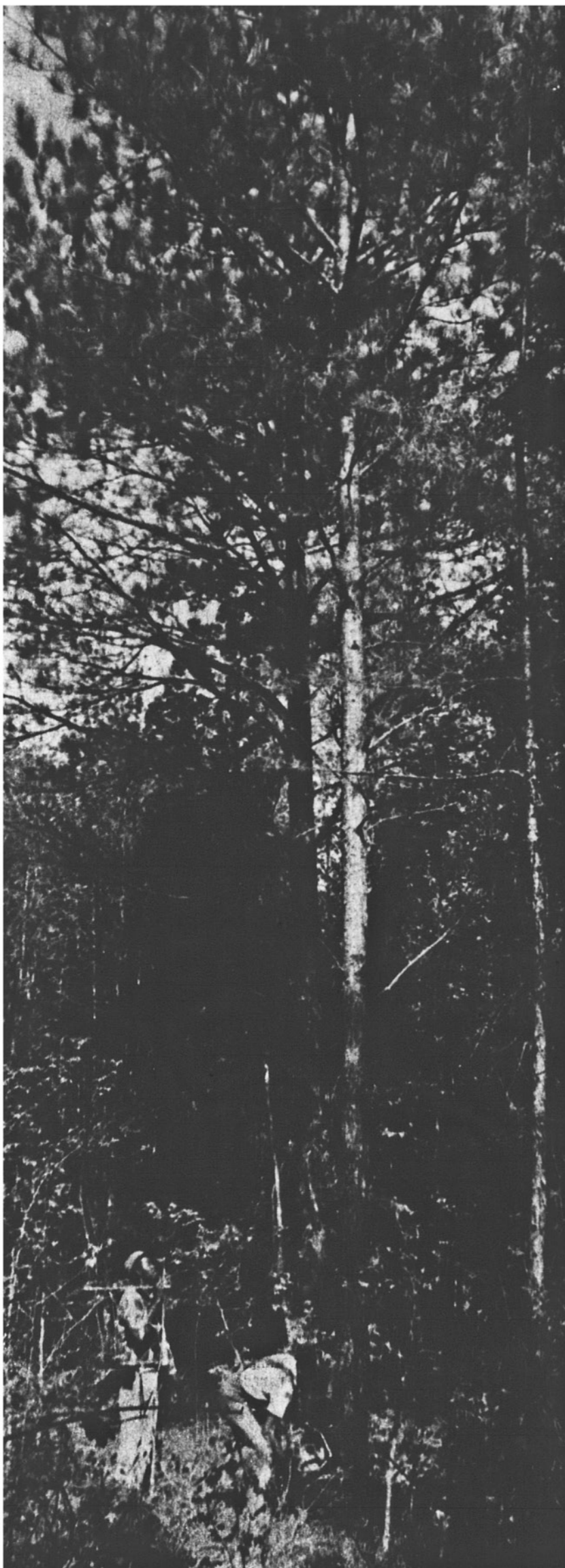
"In fact, the sheriff's department went so far as to say that it abhorred the maiming or killing of anyone. This is farther than Birmingham has ever gone before."

Shuttlesworth, president of the Christian Movement, said the marches had produced some "significant" results:

"It is significant that during this period of mourning and marching, no Negro has been killed by officers of the law. It is also significant that people are reporting more courtesy and respect at the hands of law enforcement officers."

"Our marches having accomplished their purpose of informing the public, we now will turn our attention to economics and integration of schools," Shuttlesworth said. "These things will help to make Birmingham and America the land of the free and the home of the brave."





# LOUIE HARRIS

## Cutting Pulpwood in Mississippi

*Part Two*

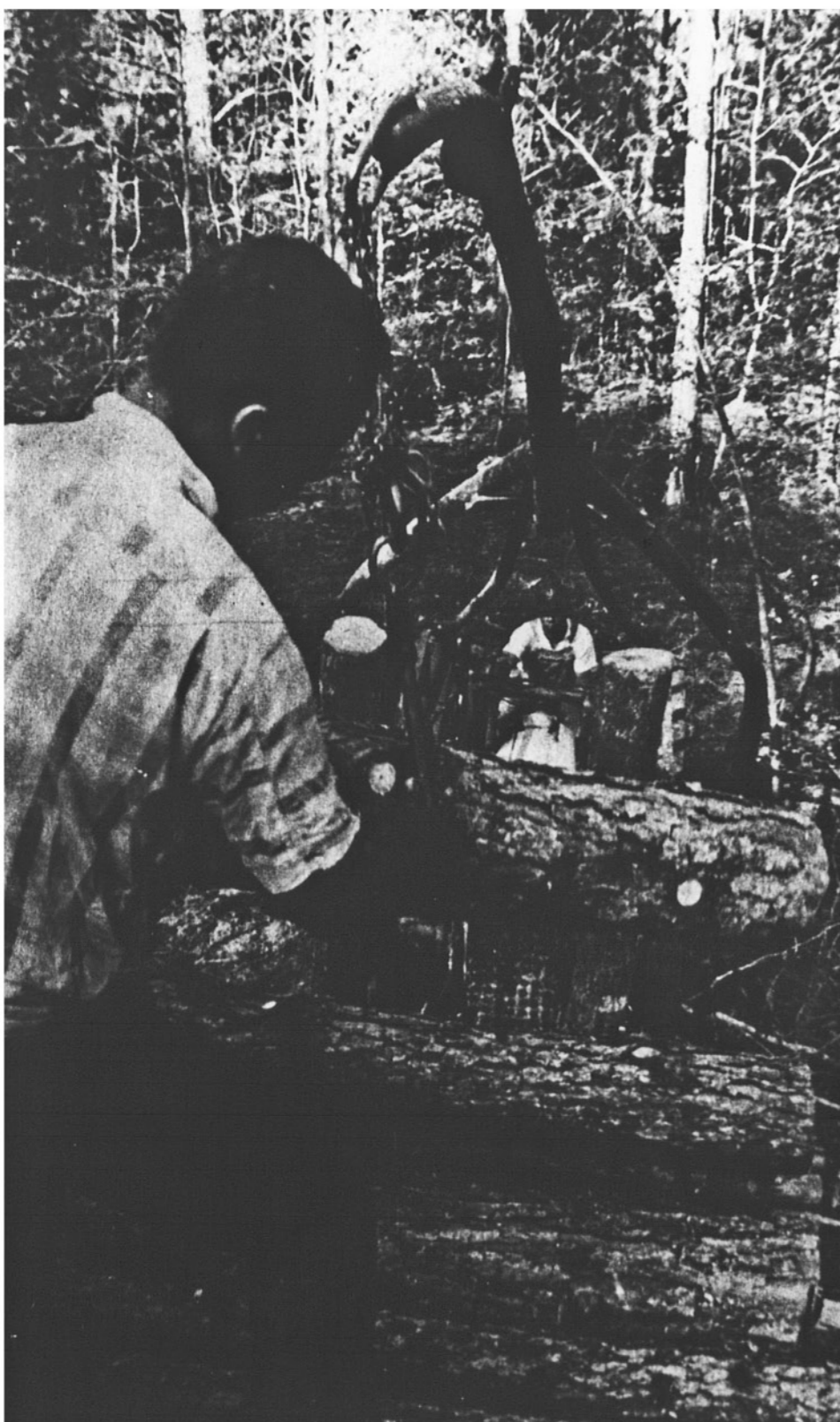
MENDENHALL, Miss.--Louie Harris is 46 years old. For the past seven years, he has worked at cutting and hauling pulpwood. Harris is self-employed. He buys the pulpwood on other people's land, and then cuts it down and sells it.

His costs--including a "stumpage" fee paid to the owner of the land, and wages for his helpers--amount to about \$60 a day.

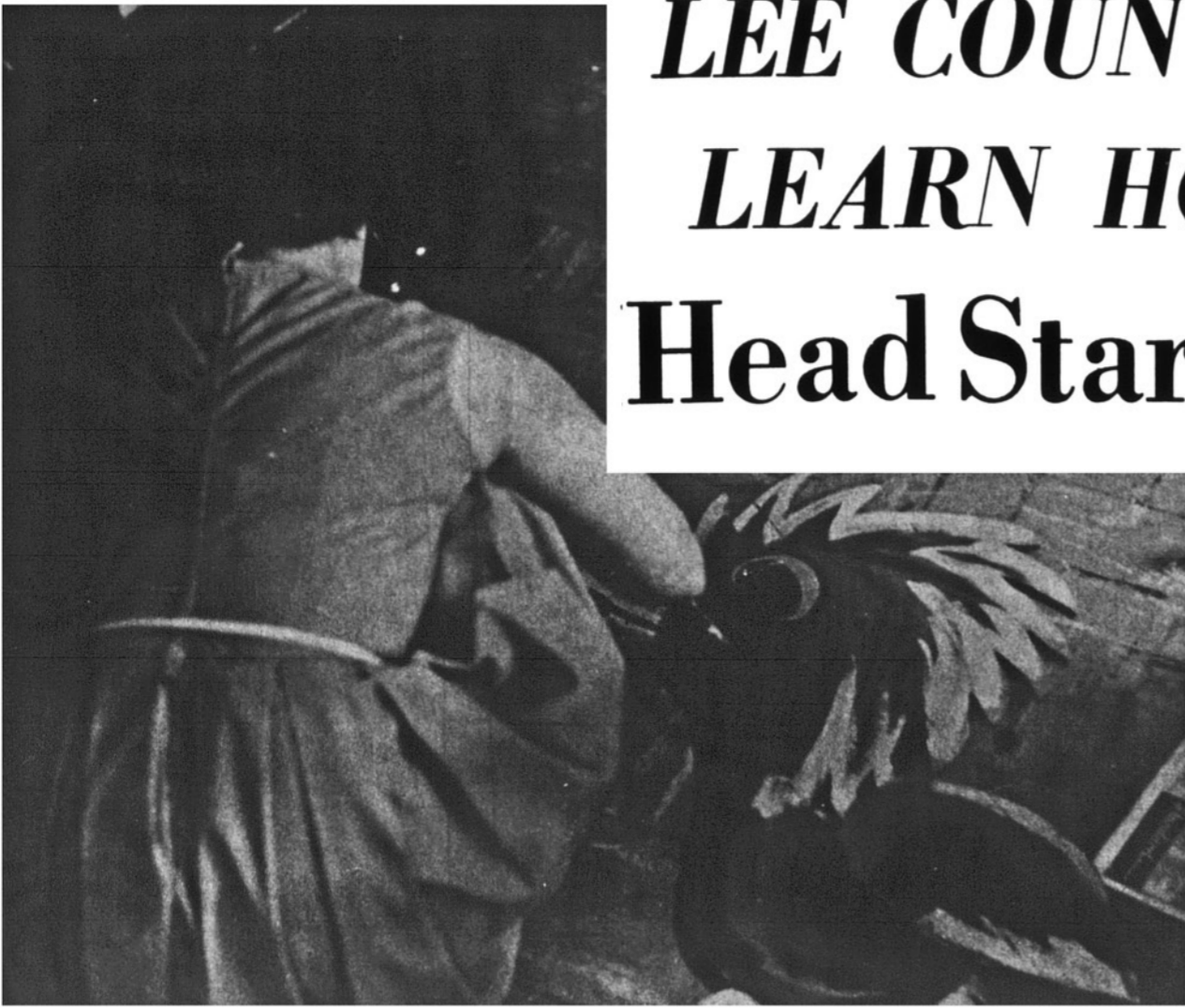
In a normal day, hauling three truck loads of pulpwood, he will earn \$120, leaving him about \$60 to take home to his wife and five children.



*Photographs*  
by  
*Jim Pepler*



# LEE COUNTY PEOPLE LEARN HOW TO BE Head Start Teachers



PAINTED BIRDS WILL BRIGHTEN HEAD START CENTER WALLS

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN--Thirty young housewives gathered around a long table one day last month. One by one, they stood up and told jokes their children would have liked.

"I've seen a man so tall he could get a haircut in heaven and a shoeshine in hell," said one of them.

"I've seen a night so dark a raindrop knocked on the door and asked for a match to light the way to the ground," said another.

"Why did the moron bury his mother under the step?" asked a third. "Because he wanted a stepmother!"

The young housewives were telling jokes for a serious purpose. All of them were training to take jobs as teacher aides when Lee County's new Head Start program begins later this month.

The jokes were part of a class in speech therapy. After each lady spoke, the teacher and the rest of the class took a few seconds to tell her what she was doing right and what she was doing wrong.

"You spoke a little too fast," one aide was told. "You ran all your words together so we couldn't understand you. But that was a good joke--it used words and ideas that a six-year-old child would understand."

The teacher aides were holding class in a big room in the Westminster Fellowship House of the First Presbyterian Church in Auburn. Across the hall, 30 Head Start teachers were listening to a lecture on child psychology.

"Special attention usually goes to children who cry, crawl, run around--who do something that disrupts the class," said

the teacher, Delwin Cahoon of Auburn University. "But we really should pay attention to the children who are behaving in a way that will help them get along in first grade."

When a child cries, Cahoon said, the best plan is to ignore him after you have made sure that he isn't hurt or sick. "If you take him a toy, what he learns is that crying works. So he'll keep right on crying."

Cahoon has a Ph.D. in child psychology. But most of the Head Start teachers are college graduates with some teaching experience. They didn't hesitate to ask questions.

"When you're identifying a child's problems," Cahoon said, "be sure they're his problems and not yours. Middle-class values may be completely irrelevant to him."

"But first-grade is a middle-class situation," replied one of the teachers. "How do you decide which middle-class values a lower-class child needs?"

"I'm no expert on that," Cahoon answered. "It comes down to the good sense and judgment of the teacher. But here's an example: It seems to me that a child doesn't have to eat with a spoon in order to survive in first grade--but he does have to learn not to hit the other children all the time."

The teachers wanted another example, so Cahoon asked them: "If you hear a child swearing on the playground, is this your business or not?"

"Yes of course," said a girl who had just graduated from college. "You must stop it."

"Once you make an issue out of it, then it will happen every day," disagreed an older teacher.

"But a child who's never heard anything else--someone ought to tell him. He needs to change, or he won't get along," insisted another woman.

One of the male teachers said the ladies weren't thinking about what would happen after they spoke to the child. "Suppose he tells you, 'My daddy says that all the time'? Are you going to tell him his parents are wrong?" the man asked.

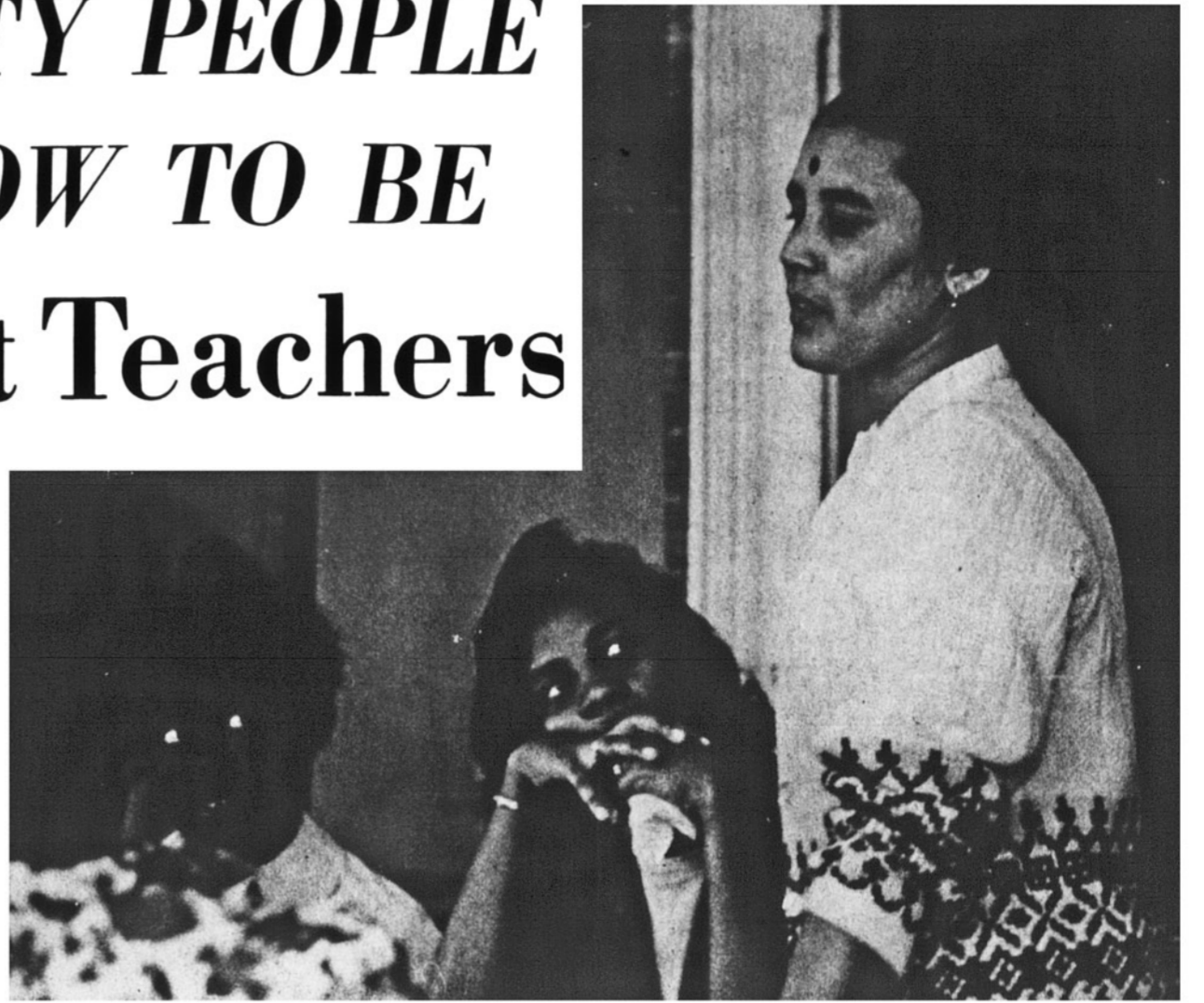
"No," said Cahoon. "That's not what you're there for. Sometimes the best thing to do is mind your own business--especially when you're not in the classroom."

After talking about how to handle children, the teachers had a chance to use some of what they had learned.

Led by the speech instructor, the adults all pretended to be six-year-olds. They flopped their arms like rag dolls and hissed like teakettles. Then the rest of the class settled down while a few members practiced teaching.

"Once upon a time," said Mrs. Dorothy Sands, "there was a grandfather frog who made a sound like this: gunk, gunk, gunk. The grandmother frog said gulp, gulp, gulp. . . ."

The point of the story was to teach children how to say the letter "g" prop-



LEARNING TO TELL JOKES



PSYCHOLOGY CLASS

erly. But Mrs. Sands didn't think children would learn if all they did was listen. So she encouraged the class to say part of the lesson back to her.

The Head Start teachers pretending to be children didn't get into the spirit of the lesson right away. But before Mrs. Sands was through, they were all calling out "gunk, gunk, gunk" and "gulp, gulp, gulp."

The Head Start trainees also learned how to make things that six-year-olds could be taught to make--paper animals, clay bowls, and painted jars. The class drew huge, brightly-colored birds on five-foot pieces of cardboard to be hung on the bare walls of the Head Start classrooms.

The teachers talked about their training as they experimented with collages--art works made with cloth, buttons,

sawdust, rice, or other materials pasted onto a sheet of paper.

"We've learned so many things," said Mrs. Juanita Hughley, a teacher aide. "How to treat a crybaby, get the quiet type to cooperate with others, how to get them to share, about the proper foods. . . ."

"If I had to go back and rear my children over, I'd really know what to do," added Mrs. Gladys Carlisle.

Nearly all of the teacher aides are Negro. So are most of the 450 Head Start children in Lee County. But about half of the Head Start teachers are white.

Miss Kamala Bokil, director of the teacher training program, said a social worker spoke with the trainees about possible racial problems. "The group as a whole felt that with small children,

they had no negative feelings," she said.

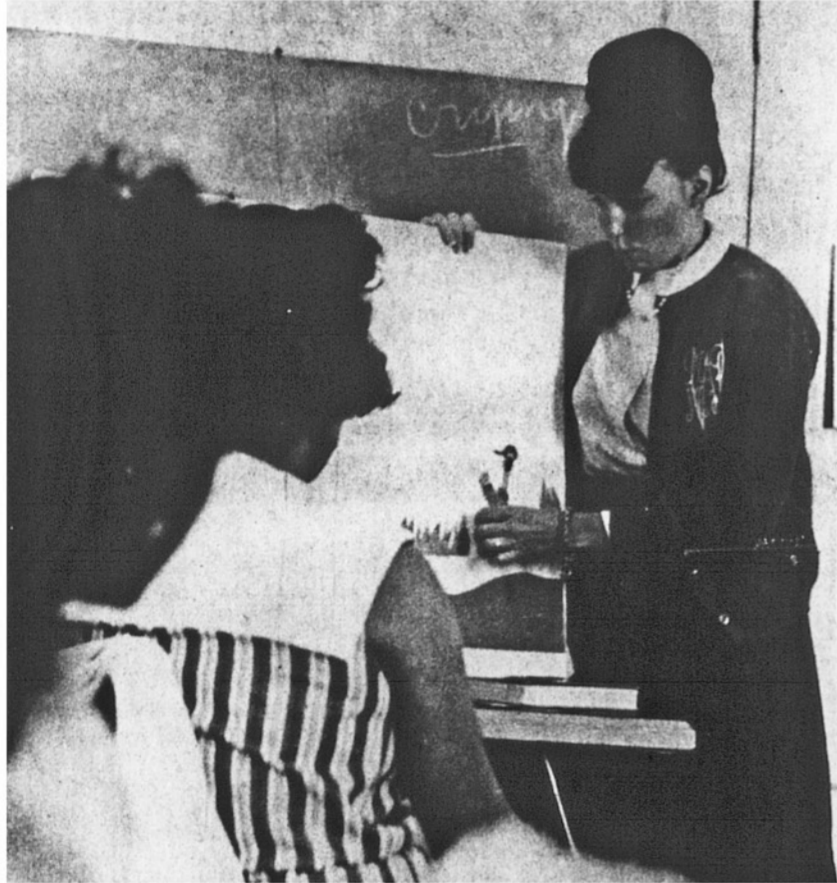
Mrs. Eve Wilson, one of the white teachers, said that racial tension was "not really that big a problem to begin with. People were interviewed, and told they were going to be working in integrated groups. If they bristled, they weren't hired."

"It's the first time many of us have worked with people of the other race on an equal basis," Mrs. Wilson said about the Head Start training program. "It's worked out well. It's been good for all of us."

Several Negro teachers didn't want to talk about race relations. "We don't think about that here," said one of them.

But another teacher was grateful for the training session on race problems.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 2)



LEARNING TO TELL A STORY



MAKING COLLAGES



# Prichard Woman Charges Beating

BY ROGER RAPOPORT  
PRICHARD--Mrs. Lola Mae Brown, a 38-year-old mother of five, hasn't been able to work since she was arrested at the King Club last April 2. Explains her husband, J. W. Brown, "She's still having trouble with her knee and stomach."

Mrs. Brown is recuperating from a scuffle she says she had with three Prichard policemen in the town jail. The police and Mrs. Brown disagree sharply on what happened in the jail.

Mrs. Brown was arrested about 1 a.m. by Negro police officer Jewel Franklin, as she and her husband were leaving the King Club. After she was taken to a cell, she said this week, police officers refused to let her husband post bail.

Mrs. Brown said she was crying in the cell when Franklin and two other policemen, A. M. Blackwell and C. H. Wilkinson, entered and "asked for my shoe." When she refused to give it to them, she said, "they started walking toward me. One grabbed me by the hair and yanked a patch out, another hit me in the right eye." Then, said Mrs. Brown, she lost consciousness.

Officer Wilkinson gave a different account of what happened. He said the police entered the cell only after Mrs. Brown began banging on the walls with her high-heeled shoes. "Two other women in the cell were afraid of her," he explained, and the officers came in to take her shoes.

"We just held her," said Wilkinson. "I don't think she was ever unconscious. She didn't appear to be hurt--just the skin on top of her head was broken a little."



MRS. LOLA MAE BROWN

Wilkinson said Mrs. Brown "shredded" the hat of one of the police officers. But Mrs. Brown said she doesn't "even remember seeing the hat." Mrs. Brown was released later that morning on \$600 bond. She was treated at Mobile General Hospital for an eye injury, and sent home.

Later, Dr. M. D. Foster treated Mrs. Brown for a sprained back and neck, internal bleeding in the right eye, and a blood clot on the right leg. She was put under observation at St. Martin de Porres Hospital on April 25, and was released May 4.

Last Friday in Municipal Court, she was fined \$135 for being drunk and disorderly, assaulting a policeman, and destroying an officer's cap. She is appealing the convictions.

## State Slashes School Budget

# Reed Protests Tuskegee Cut-Off

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY--The state's move to cut off funds from Tuskegee Institute after 86 years of financial support is a way of saying, "Your cause is served. We don't need you any more."

That was the opinion of Joe L. Reed, executive secretary of the all-Negro Alabama State Teachers Association (ASTA).

State officials "used Tuskegee to perpetuate segregation," Reed said this week. "Now that they no longer need it for that reason, they aren't interested in supporting it."

But State Schools Superintendent Ernest Stone said Tuskegee Institute was left out of next year's proposed budget "only because we had to have the money for our own state colleges."

Why, then, did Stone recommend continuing funds to three white private schools--Marion Institute, Walker Junior College, and Lyman Ward Military Academy?

"I was not asked to advise on the other three," Stone explained. He said the total of \$160,000 recommended for those schools is "only a token appropriation" compared to the \$870,000 Tuskegee has received annually for the last two years and the \$1,067,166 it had requested for 1967-68.

"This was the only place we could get" the money needed for two Negro schools, Alabama State College in Montgomery and Alabama A & M in Huntsville, Stone said. "We want to bring them up in quality. . . . We want Alabama State to have as fine a campus any college in the state."

Did that mean the state divided up school funds on a racial basis? "No," Stone said, "we did it by the expected number of students."

ASTA president Reed said he was "happy to see the state of Alabama beef up Alabama State and Alabama A&M. We support that without reservation." "I have not opposed the withdrawal of public funds from private schools," said Reed. "But it should be an all-or-none situation." If Tuskegee's funds must end, he said, "I want the white schools cut off, too."

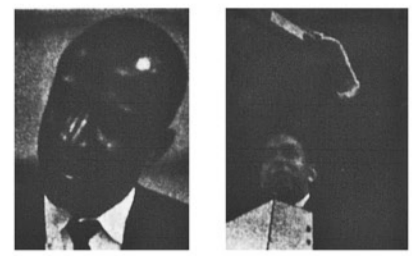
The state's plan to cut off Tuskegee's money became public late last week when Governor Lurleen B. Wallace sent her proposed 1967-68 budget to the Alabama Legislature. The governor also recommended an across-the-board reduction of 3.6% in the state's educational spending.

Several people--including the trustees of the mostly-white Alabama Education Association and former Lieutenant Governor James B. Allen--have spoken out against an over-all cut-back.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, May 15, in St. John AME Church, 708 N. 15th St., the Rev. C. E. Thomas, pastor.

But Reed was the only educator who publicly condemned the withdrawal of funds from Tuskegee. Institute President Luther H. Foster said only, "This



REED RADNEY

was something that came up very suddenly, and we have not had a chance to assess all the factors involved."

The Legislature--which has the final say on the state budget--will begin discussing it next week. This week, State Senator Tom Radney introduced a bill to restore Tuskegee's appropriation to last year's level.

"I just feel that we cannot forsake the private institutions," Radney explained. "Tuskegee is in my district. I will do what I can."

State Representative James L. Paulk of the 31st District (Macon, Barbour, and Bullock counties) said, "I'm aware of a proposed cut in the whole educational system. I'm trying to get the whole thing restored in a package deal."

The 31st District's other representative, William V. Neville Jr., said he hadn't decided what stand to take. "I was not consulted," he explained. "The first I heard about it was on TV."

Superintendent Stone said he would not oppose giving funds to Tuskegee Institute "if we could find the money." State Senator Roland Cooper of Wilcox County, Governor Wallace's leader in the Senate, also indicated that the question might still be open.

"I remember when we made the first appropriation to Tuskegee Institute," said Cooper. "I've stood behind it every time."

About the proposed cut-off, he said,

## FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle. For further information, write the Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

"I haven't had a chance to discuss it with either the governor or the ex-governor. I don't know what their thinking is."

Immediately after Governor Wallace announced her budget, there was some confusion over who was responsible for excluding Tuskegee Institute.

While former Governor George C. Wallace was out-of-state on a speaking tour, Superintendent Stone said only that he did not give any advice on private schools. But at an airport press conference on his return, Wallace said Stone recommended the cut-off.

Stone recommended the cut-off.

Last Tuesday, state legislators received a copy of a memorandum from Stone to "Governor George C. Wallace." "You were exactly right in making the statement that I had advised taking the appropriation from Tuskegee and giving it to . . . our Negro college in Montgomery and our Negro college in Huntsville," the note said.

"I am glad you told the press that I gave this advice. Thanks,"

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## Food-Stamp Loans: \$12 a Month--at 2%

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- People who can't afford to buy food stamps may get help from an emergency loan program.

The federal Office of Economic Opportunity said last week that it would loan money to people in 20 Southern counties, for the purpose of buying food stamps.

Four of the counties--Bollivar, Coahoma, Leflore, and Quitman--are in Mississippi, and one--Dallas--is in Alabama.

According to Theodore M. Berry, OEO's director of community action programs, the loans will range from \$2 to \$12 per month, in cash, depending on the size of the family. They will be made only to people who have been certified as eligible to purchase food stamps.

An OEO spokesman said people who need a loan to buy food stamps should apply directly to the community action committee (CAC) in their county. The CAC is supposed to cooperate with the local welfare office and the food-stamp program.

There will be a 2% interest charge on the loans, the spokesman said. Time limits for paying back the loans should be "adapted to the borrower's ability to repay," according to guidelines for the program.

The guidelines say that if "ill health, continued poverty, or poor financial prospects" prevent the borrower from repaying, "collection efforts may be terminated." In other words, if the borrower stays poor, he may not have to repay the loan.

Federal spokesmen said the program should begin around June 1, and will last for four months.

The program is a result of the poverty hearings held in Jackson, Miss., last month by a U.S. Senate group.

Some people were saying this week that loans wouldn't do the job. "A loan program makes no sense to civil rights

workers, who see that their people will never have money to pay back a loan unless something is done about income and jobs," reported the Freedom Information Service.

This week in Selma, Ala., the loan program was still a mystery.

One disabled woman, unable to get welfare money, said she tried to apply for a loan to buy stamps. "I went up to the welfare," she said, "and they sent me to the food-stamp office. The people there sent me to a loan company. I said I don't borrow from loan companies.

"Then they told me to go to the government (community action) office downtown, but I'm not going anywhere until I find out more."

Mrs. Augusta Wilkinson, director of the Dallas County welfare office, said she knew "nothing on earth" about the loans. Ed Johnson, associate director of the county's anti-poverty program, said the government usually goes through "a lot of red tape" before getting down to the "nitty-gritty."

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