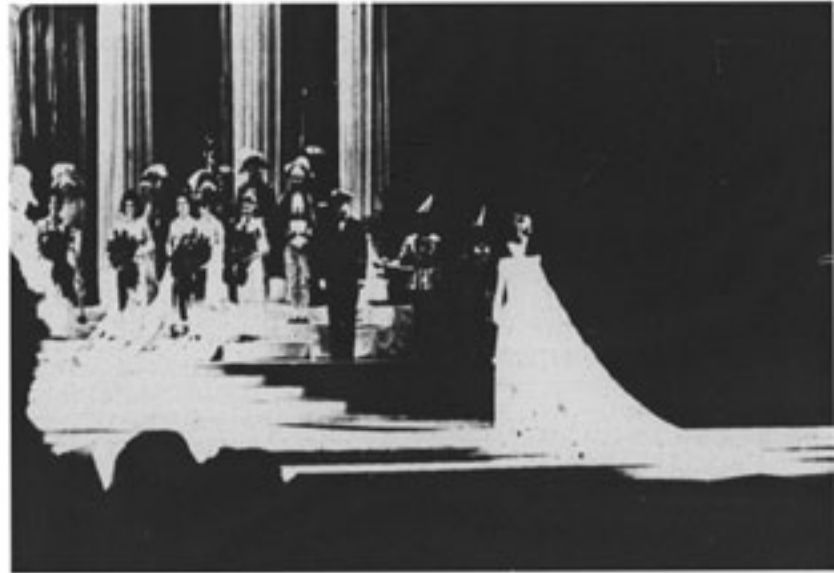


MARDI GRAS!

MOBILE--Mobile's Mardi Gras ended at last Tuesday midnight after a week of parades, carnivals, dances, parties, and hangovers. The celebration dates back to an old Roman custom of merry-making before a fast. It later became a Christian celebration each year just before the beginning of Lent.

French Catholic colonists brought it to the Gulf Coast of America, though there is still much dispute about whether they brought it to Mobile or New Orleans first.

When they weren't partying, Mobile celebrants were watching parades, each of them with clowns and queens like those pictured here.



Whenever it came first, it probably came in the form of the original Paris Mardi Gras. Centuries ago, the people of Paris started parading a fatted ox through the streets of the city every year on the Tuesday before Lent.

Mobile's Mardi Gras is ruled by a white King and Queen and a Negro King and Queen, and the rulers order their subjects to do nothing but enjoy themselves. The people do their best.

Disc Jockey Swears:

'It's the Gospel Truth'

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--Last Monday this city had its biggest lock-out since Governor Wallace refused to invite several thousand out-of-town visitors into the State Capitol last March.

Several people tried to bust into the Mount Zion A.M.E. Zion Church basement, where all the action was.

Inside, Montgomery's best-known gospel disc jockey faced a meeting of angry ministers who thought the radio man had challenged their reputations.

The ministers wrote down their questions in advance. One of the first was, "Ralph Featherstone, did you not say in your broadcasts 'go to hell,' 'jackleg,' 'bootleg,' and 'do-nothing Uncle Toms' in reference to ministers of the gospel in Montgomery?"

Folks wanted to hear Featherstone's answers, and so before he began his reply, the doors opened and there was a rush for seats.

"Please close the doors," repeated the Rev. P. J. McCants, president-elect of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, the group that told Featherstone to appear for the questioning.

"We cannot have order," he said. "We must have order." Someone yelled out something about fire regulations in crowded buildings. Mr. McCants, amid loud talking and moving around, said, "The meeting is adjourned. The meeting is adjourned."

A white reporter was tossed out and told, "This is for colored folks."

One woman said she was a long-time church member and insisted upon getting in. "He's my Ralph Featherstone," she said. She found a seat.



RALPH FEATHERSTONE

Before long, Featherstone got up and asked for attention. "Let us pray," he began, and there was quiet. After his invocation, the gospel disc jockey took the questions one by one.

Yes, indeed, he had said all those things about the ministers on his broadcasts, but only about certain ones, not all of them.

"There's a lot of them taking the title 'Reverend' and running down your profession," Featherstone said.

"Yes sir," said someone in the rear.

"Amen," said others.

"They'll be no 'amens' here," said one of the ministers in charge.

"If I were a minister in Montgomery," said the 30-year-old radio announcer, "I wouldn't bother with such remarks on the radio unless I was guilty." There was great applause for that line.

Featherstone was told to appear at the afternoon meeting in a letter from Mr. McCants a week earlier.

"With your cooperation," the letter said, "we propose to reconcile a situation that is getting to be grievous. In the spirit of Christian ethics, we are taking this action as our first move to correct what must be corrected."

It was that last line of the letter that Featherstone said he and the WRMA station management found "offensive."

"But we'll let that go," said Featherstone, "for people... are not always right."

Featherstone, in the written questions, was asked to describe his religious affiliation and explain why he has so much to say on the air.

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Rights Leader Is Injured In Crenshaw Co. Protests CLAIMS BEATING AT SCHOOL

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

LUVERNE--"They tried to say I fell. I didn't fall. They hit me across the head with blackjacks and sticks."

That was the account given this week by the 56-year-old civil rights leader of the small community of Helicon. The leader, Collin Harris, was severely injured in the head in a demonstration at the Helicon Junior High School Monday afternoon.

Protests against the school principal there have brought injuries, tear gassing, and countless arrests since demonstrations began in December. They have continued almost every school day since then.

A full detachment of law enforcement officers showed up at the school each day this week. Deputy Sheriffs W. D. Horn and Henry C. Horns were in charge, according to Crenshaw County Sheriff Ray Horn, Deputy Horn's father.

Tear gas was used on the young demonstrators at the school Monday. "One boy was tear gassed in the face," Harris said. "I went to help him. I started to help him to the police car, to get him to the hospital."

"Then they gassed me. They started hitting me. And I fell down." Mrs. Elizabeth Chandler said she went to Harris' aid, but ran into tear gas herself. "She fell down and they dragged her away by the hair," said an eyewitness.

Sheriff's deputies put Harris into their car and drove off for medical aid. Harris was then arrested, along with nine other Helicon residents.

Sheriff Horn said six persons were arrested on truancy warrants--"not sending their young'uns to school." Four others were charged with disturbing a lawful assembly.

Three, including Harris, were released on bond. "I think they were anxious to get the injured man out of jail," said James Kolb, after he bailed out Harris.

Harris, a farmer in Crenshaw County and Southern Christian Leadership Conference representative, was treated with stitches in the deep gash on his head. He was taken to a Montgomery doctor Tuesday and advised to return for a checkup Saturday.

However, Wednesday, Harris was ready to march again. He vowed to lead a demonstration from the Helicon Baptist Church to the school.

The marchers want B. Y. Farris fired as principal of the school. Pupils and parents say they have several things they want to ask him about senior class and PTA activities but Farris walks away and will not say anything.

Roosevelt Barnett, another leader of the school boycott, said, "I think the only way we can move them is to move the whole county."

Up to 90 per cent of the students have stayed out of school at one time, and attendance since Christmas has been low.

In December about 90 persons protesting the Helicon School situation and other grievances staged a sit-down beside the Crenshaw County Courthouse in Luverne.

In the second week of January, school was called off for two days and 10 people went to jail for disturbing school.

On Feb. 7, James H. Pepler, photo editor for the Southern Courier, was arrested by sheriff's deputies as he went to Helicon School to interview Farris. There was no demonstration that day. Pepler was charged with trespassing after warning and released on bond that night.

The night of Feb. 13 a stick of dynamite exploded outside the home of James Kolb, long-time civil rights worker in Crenshaw County, according to Sheriff Horn.

Tuskegee Institute Disputes Local School Over Teacher

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--Tuskegee Institute has withdrawn all five student teachers from Macon County Training School rather than allow the school principal to reject one of them.

The principal, William A. Johnson, reportedly refused to accept one of the student teachers because of her participation in the civil rights movement.

Johnson declined to confirm or deny the report. He suggested that the controversial student might not have been assigned to his school at all. But the dean of Tuskegee's School of Education, William A. Hunter, said she was sent to Macon County Training School earlier this month.

Dean Hunter, who withheld the student's name, said she was one of a five-member team of student teachers.

The team was to teach at the school for eight weeks, Hunter said, under a long-standing agreement between the Tuskegee Institute's School of Education, the Macon County Board of Education, and the County Superintendent of Schools. Instead, the student said, the principal of the all-Negro high school ordered her off the campus after a day and a half.

"He didn't know who I was at first," she said. "When he found out, he demanded that I be withdrawn because of my 'past activities.'"

She left. But three of the four other

student teachers left with her. "We discussed it later," she said, "and all four of them agreed they didn't want to teach there if I couldn't."

All five students are seniors in the School of Education. They are required to do eight weeks of practice teaching to earn the bachelor's degree.

Dean Hunter was away from Tuskegee when the incident happened. He spoke with Johnson immediately after returning early this week. The dean then announced that all five students would be officially withdrawn from Macon County Training School and assigned to other schools in the county to fulfill their teaching requirements.

"It is unfortunate that people should be denied opportunity on the basis of their convictions," Hunter said. "A student has the same rights any citizen has--the right to pursue the vote for himself or others, or to participate in legal demonstrations if that's what he wants to do."

"Those rights should never be denied. No one should be punished for exercising them."

Hunter said the college's policy has been to match student teachers with full-time teachers on the basis of careful study. He said the county school board agreed to accept all students certified by the college.

"We hold a principal has no right at

Shots Blast Pickets At Birmingham Store

BY RICHARD J. VAUGHN

BIRMINGHAM--"The problem in Birmingham, Alabama, is whether five people can be shot down without us standing up and saying, 'We ain't gonna let no pistol turn us around,'" said Hosea Williams of SCLC to a packed mass meeting at St. Paul's AME Church Tuesday night here.

"We have to march," he said. "I'm going to march, if I have to march alone." About 120 marchers left the church after Williams spoke. They walked five blocks to Liberty Supermarket where five Negro demonstrators were shot Monday night while protesting alleged unfair hiring practices of the store and the reported beating there of five Negroes a week ago Saturday.

Violence flared at the store Monday night when five Negro demonstrators were shot by a young man attempting to leave the store's parking lot. Minutes before the shooting, about 150 demonstrators marched from St. Paul's AME Church and entered the store's parking lot to join sidewalk picketers.

The demonstrators were turning out of the lot onto the sidewalk when a red, black-topped late-model car left a parking place near the entrance of the store and, with its engine racing, moved through a line of marchers.

There was arm waving and shouting by the demonstrators, said a detective on the scene.

The car started toward the exit that the line of march was approaching. There were already some marchers and picketers blocking the entrance.

The car moved into the group. The demonstrators spread apart to let it through, but several people were still in front. Demonstrators were crowding around the driver's side when a series of pistol shots rang out across the parking lot.

"They're shooting!" shouted fleeing demonstrators. The car broke its way to a line of cars that were coming to a stop for a red light. It then sped through the light. Five people lay wounded on the parking lot and sidewalk.

Shot were Alberta Tate, 56; Simon Armstrong, 70; William James Maxwell, 32; Willie Andrews, 32, and Douglas Murray, 15.

Murray, shot in the pelvis, and Andrews, shot in the left arm, right side and hip, were admitted to the hospital Monday night and were reported in critical condition.



THE NIGHT AFTER THE SHOOTING OF FIVE NEGRO PICKETERS AT A BIRMINGHAM MARKET, A GROUP MARCHED TO THE STORE AGAIN. THE SHOOTING OCCURRED MONDAY NIGHT IN THE STORE PARKING LOT. Tuesday afternoon.

Minutes after the shooting, Emory W. McGowan, an unemployed 23-year old, turned himself in to the police at city hall.

McGowan told police he became angered when demonstrators blocked his car, said police. He raced his engine attempting to move the protestors, and when that didn't work, he rolled down his window and began to argue with them, police reported McGowan said.

When someone tried to pull him out of his car, McGowan said, he fired his pistol, police reported.

"The door flew open. Either someone opened the door or he (the driver) opened it," said one of three witnesses who identified McGowan as the assailant in a police lineup early Tuesday morning.

"People were not up against the car. No one tried to grab him," said the witness.

Around the time the shots were fired, there was what appeared to be a lot of crowding and shoving near the driver's side of the car. At least one person was leaning against the car bent over looking through the side window when the shots were fired.

An eight-shot, .32-calibre automatic was used, police reported. (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 2)



Collin Harris

The civil rights leader in the small community of Helicon, 80 miles south of Montgomery, said he was beaten with a blackjack in a demonstration Monday. The 56-year-old farmer has been active in protests against the principal of the junior high school.

TYLER TURPIN

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Feb. 26-27, 1966

Editorial Opinion

The Rich Get Rich

The map below has a pattern. The shaded counties are those that distribute free surplus food or food stamps to needy families.

The 36 other counties have refused to accept the U.S. Department of Agriculture's food for distribution. Mostly the counties that have refused are the ones in



the south, the poorest, and the ones with the highest percentages of Negro population.

Governor George C. Wallace and his commissioner of Pensions and Security (state welfare), Rufus K. King, have urged all counties to take advantage of the surplus food program.

On the map, Dallas County is a shaded spot in the middle of the Black Belt because civil rights groups told county officials the groups would hand out the food if the county refused to.

In the other counties, officials have refused the food because, for one reason, it costs money to store it and distribute it. A county like Montgomery, for instance, would have to pay more than \$15,000 a year to hand out \$1 million worth of food. (Each poor person gets about \$6.66 worth of dairy foods, meat, cereal, and vegetables a month.) A smaller county like Tallapoosa, for example, would pay about \$10,000 to distribute weekly shares of food for about 8,700 people a year.

But more than just cost is involved. Pride, and racism, or an anti-welfare attitude make some county officials blind to the needs of poor people in their own communities.

The map shows that with counties, as with people, the rich get rich and the poor get poor.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I am writing for some information concerning college and scholarships. My daughter took the National Achievement Program testing. She then got applications from colleges asking her to enroll.

Did this mean the National Achievement Program was going to give her a scholarship, and if so, did she have to apply to one of the colleges and they would offer the scholarship? In other words, how do you go about applying for one of them?

Mrs. Virginia M. Smith
Luverne, Ala.

(Editor's note: Each school nominates students for National Achievement Scholarships. The scholarship program committee in Illinois selects the finalists on the basis of the schools' nominations. In addition, the committee makes up a list of 2,000 other talented students and commends them to colleges. Many colleges, in turn, urge those students to apply.)

If a student is not nominated by his school and thinks he can win a scholarship, he would write National Achievement Scholarship Program, #90 Grove St. Evanston, Ill. 60201.)

To the Editor:

Medicare poses an immediate dilemma to low-income people over age 65—a decision to be made by March 31. Should they check "yes" concerning Part B to get the so-called Supplementary Benefits? If so, it will cost them \$36 per year (that is, \$72 per year for a couple). Can they afford it?

But they can't not afford it. Without it no doctor bills will be covered by Medicare, to take just an elementary example.

The Southern Courier might well advocate each state's using available matching federal welfare funds for payments on behalf of the aged of this \$36 per person per year—at they least for the low-income aged not on public assistance. (Over age 65 public assistance recipients probably will have it paid on their behalf.)

Your columns might be opened to urgently needed discussion of this vital question.

Leslie A. Falk, M.D.
Member, National Executive Committee
Medical Committee for Human Rights
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon request.

Dogs and Dollars

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--For weeks after the killing of a civil rights worker turned this town upside down, city council meetings were short, tense, and crowded with visitors. But this week, things were back to normal.

The council met for two hours. City officials (five councilmen and the mayor, public safety director, city attorney and city clerk) outnumbered visitors, nine to eight. And the council recovered its sense of humor.

In between dealing with relatively new problems like police protection for civil rights demonstrators and extension of the city limits, the council turned to older issues. Like dogs.

While the rest of the councilmen giggled appreciatively, the Rev. K. L. Buford read an ordinance dated 1932. The ordinance said:

"It shall be unlawful for the owner of any dog to suffer or permit on his lot or premises the loud and frequent or continued barking, howling, or yelping of any dog so as to annoy or disturb the peace and quiet of others."

The council agreed it could and would require dog licenses and rabies shots. But nobody seemed very sure how to enforce a law against barking.

Councilman J. Allan Parker said he personally thought cackling hens were more bothersome than barking dogs. "There are people who like dogs and people who don't—and they aren't very compatible," he observed.

The council reviewed several requests from community groups and individual residents. When the budget wouldn't stretch to meet all the demands, Mr. Buford said:

"I wish some of these people who keep telling us how to run the city would tell us how to get some money to run it with." But Parker had another idea. "Maybe we ought to put a tax on suggestions," he said. "We'd get rich."

U.S. Denies Tuskegee Request for Troops

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--The Justice Department has denied the city council's request for federal troops if necessary to help enforce laws and protect property. Assistant Attorney General John Doar sent the refusal to Tuskegee Mayor Charles M. Keever.

In his letter, Doar said the federal government "has no authority to afford police protection and maintain law and order within a state" unless "civil disorders result in the deprivation of rights secured by federal law."

"I can only suggest that you direct your request to the appropriate state officials," Doar wrote.

"Which means that we're dependent on the highway patrol," commented Councilman J. Allan Parker after Mayor Keever read the letter at this week's council meeting.

The council asked for federal help during three weeks of demonstrations by Tuskegee Institute students after the murder of Samuel L. Younge Jr., a student civil rights worker, on Jan. 3.

During the demonstrations, local law enforcement officials called in the state police only twice and put them to use only once.

About 35 students held the first downtown demonstration in nearly a month Tuesday afternoon, a few hours before the Justice Department letter was read to the council meeting.

Watched by a dozen or more policemen, the students marched to the city hall and courthouse. They carried signs reading, "Sammy is still alive," "Give me liberty or give me death," and "Justice." Speakers criticized the city government and police force.

Miss Gwendolyn M. Patton, student body president, said the students chose George Washington's birthday for their march "because he fought for the freedom of his country. There's a parallel with what we're doing," she said.

At the council meeting, City Attorney Henry Neill Segrest gave the legal opinion that the city could protect civil rights demonstrators from gun-wielding bystanders under present laws.

He said the police could arrest people for carrying concealed weapons or threatening other persons. Public Safety Director Alton B. Taylor said, "We will not hesitate to enforce the law."

Faculty members from the Ad Hoc Committee for Justice in Macon County had earlier asked the council "to publicly deplore the provocative display of weapons during potentially inflammable situations." Students from the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL) had asked the council to outlaw the carrying of lethal weapons downtown during demonstrations.

Also at the council meeting, Councilman Stanley Smith announced the appointment of a 21-member advisory committee "representative of all the people" to aid the council. He said the new committee would suggest legislative solutions to Tuskegee's problems. Smith stressed that the committee has been planned for months under a council resolution passed last July.

The council agreed to consider an ordinance, proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee for Justice in Macon County, that would outlaw job discrimination based on "race, color, creed, age, sex, or national origin."

Store Picket Ends In Tuscaloosa

TUSCALOOSA-- "I guess we hurt them, and so he just had to hire a Negro after all," said E. Randel Osborn of Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC).

Three weeks of picketing by TCAC at W.T. Grant's ended Monday when the store manager promised to hire a Negro cashier.

Picketing began Feb. 5. Every day two pickets marched up and down in front of the store carrying signs that read, "If you can't afford to hire us, we can't afford to buy here."

McBride called the Rev. T.Y. Rogers, president of the Tuscaloosa civil rights group, last Friday and asked to meet with him the following Monday.

Agreement was reached at the meeting last Monday. McBride said he would hire a Negro woman as a cashier but could not afford to hire two.

Sermon of the Week

Pastor at College Sees New Breed of Leaders

HUNTSVILLE -- "We have far too many Negro leaders," a Tuskegee minister told a Sunday night audience at Alabama A & M College, "and far too few leaders of Negroes."

The Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Tuskegee, spoke at a Student Council vespers on "Needed: The Cultivation of a New Breed of Negro Leadership."

Mr. Haygood said the Negro leader

has "an unfulfilled mission to the masses of his own people." Only if he helps the Negro further down the scale can the Negro leader then be able to help men of all races, he said.

The pastor listed four points in regard to this new breed of leadership: First, he said, "The Negro leader must work to safeguard and secure human liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and by Almighty God."

But these liberties are of no value unless the Negro leader can take advantage of opportunities offered by education, urbanization and technology, Mr. Haygood continued.

"Civil liberties and education are inseparably united and interwoven. One is no good without the other."

Third, he said, the Negro leader must fulfill his mission to the masses of his own people so that they too may enjoy the good life.

"Finally, the Negro leader must carve out a creative style of life, an appreciation of his heritage," the pastor told the college students and teachers.

"He must remember who he is. He will never be a white man and he must make his contribution to American society as a Negro."

Mr. Haygood, who is also minister to Presbyterian students at Tuskegee Institute, also advised "embracing the techniques of non-violent love."

"This has always been a strength of Negroes," he said, "and will be part of their being for some time to come."



Georgia Jury of 11 Negroes Finds Negro Teenager Guilty

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

AMERICUS, Ga.-- A lawyer who defended a Negro youth before a jury of 11 Negroes and one white man wants to appeal the guilty verdict—for one reason, because of the way juries are picked in the county.

Charlie Hunter, 14, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to six years for killing a white policeman in Ellaville, just north of here.

After the jury trial, Charlie's 19-year-old brother, Willie, pleaded guilty to the same charge and received six years.

Legislators, Minus Bond, Debate Nudists & Things

ATLANTA, Ga. -- "A lot of people don't realize how progressive we are," said an attractive young woman.

"Up North they read about one Negro not being allowed his seat in the legislature. But what I bet they don't know is that seven other Negroes got elected. This isn't 'Tobacco Road.' This is Atlanta."

That is the way one voter, a bank teller, sized up the latest session of the Georgia legislature. Like many Georgians and especially Atlantans, she is concerned about what people think of her state and her city.

The old-fashioned chambers in the Capitol with their carved, lift-lid desks, will be quiet now. Some 1,463 bills and resolutions have had their chance. Some of them made it, and some of them didn't.

What made history about the Georgia legislature was not that it passed any special law, but that all its members got together under one roof.

It was the first session under federal court-ordered reapportionment. Thus, Georgia cities had more representation this time, but the old urban-rural conflict remained. And, much to the delight of the country politicians, the city folks spent a good deal of their time fighting among themselves.

There were big issues to fight about: Fulton County's delegation (Atlanta) bickered about serving food and drink in the new Atlanta Stadium. And everybody got involved in a fight over whether to outlaw nudist colonies in the Peach State. (The bill died, and the nudists are safe for another year.)

At least 184 members of the House (against 12 dissenters) agreed on one

Prosecutors for the state had asked for the death penalty for the two. Civil rights groups in the area had collected donations to finance the teenagers' legal defense.

Handling the defense was C. B. King, an Albany, Ga., attorney who has handled most of the important civil rights cases in southwest Georgia. He has a reputation in Schley County, where the Hunters' case was heard, of challenging verdicts because Negroes were excluded from juries.

"This raises havoc with the county treasurer," King said this week. "We can make trivial trials into costly nullifiers."

Part of the politics in the ouster was that rural representatives were happy for a chance to show what they thought of Atlanta.

Later in the session, the House set up a special committee to rule on members who are elected by special election. This would include Bond, who won a special election Wednesday for his seat.

Meanwhile the young man preparing his arguments before the U.S. Supreme Court, seeking to change the House's original vote.

Meanwhile the young man preparing his arguments before the U.S. Supreme Court, seeking to change the House's original vote.



BY MARY MOULTRIE

Music fans across the country can dig the TV scene almost every night of the week—from country Western to dynamic, moving popular and rock-folk.

Variety shows such as Lawrence Welk's, Jackie Gleason's, and Danny Kaye's feature top artists and music of all types.

"Where The Action Is," "American Bandstand," and "Hullabaloo" are more or less for the younger set. However, there are a lot of adults following the trend. This type of show features the latest pop songs and dances.

On many of these shows, the audience can sing along or dance along.

This week's music special on NBC is Perry Como's Kraft Music Hall. Some other programs in the week ahead are:

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

WHERE THE ACTION IS--Appears at 3:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 15 in Florence, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26

AMERICAN BANDSTAND -- 2 p.m.,

Channel 14 in Dothan, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

LAWRENCE WELK -- The Champagne Music Makers take a musical journey to Vienna, 7:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

THE HOLLYWOOD PALACE--Liberty is host to a guest line-up featuring Bob Newhart, John Davidson, Betty Pasco, Channing Pollock, comics Burns and Schreiber, and Marni Nixon, 10:30 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham; 8:30 p.m., Channel 8 in Selma and Channel 31 in Huntsville.

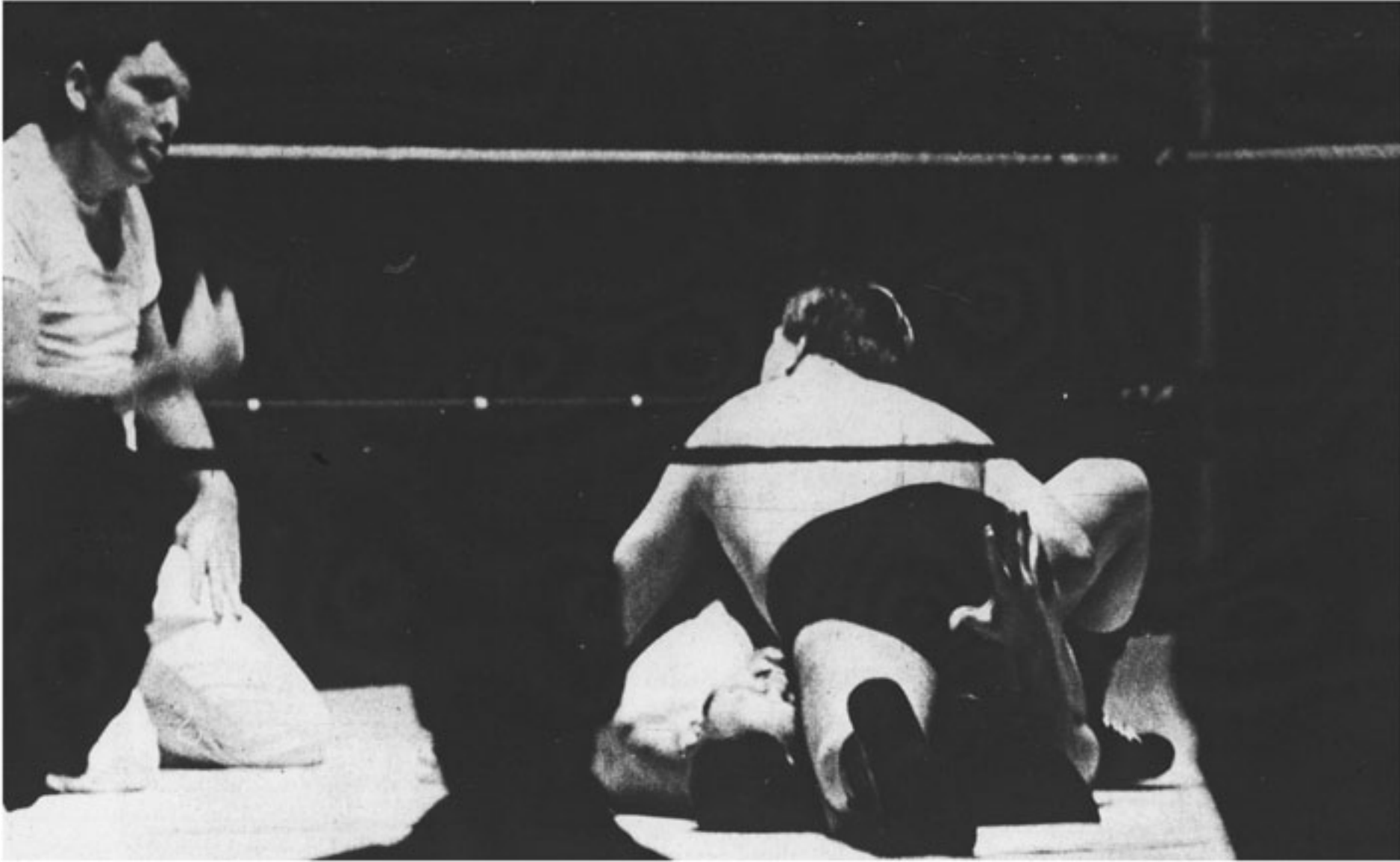
MONDAY, FEB. 28

HULLABALOO -- 6:30 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, and Channel 15 in Florence.

PERRY COMO'S KRAFT MUSIC HALL -- An hour of song with guests Judy Garland and Bill Cosby, 8 p.m. Channel 12 in Montgomery and Channel 13 in Birmingham.



JULIAN BOND



WRESTLE ANYONE?

PHOTOGRAPHS AND TEXT

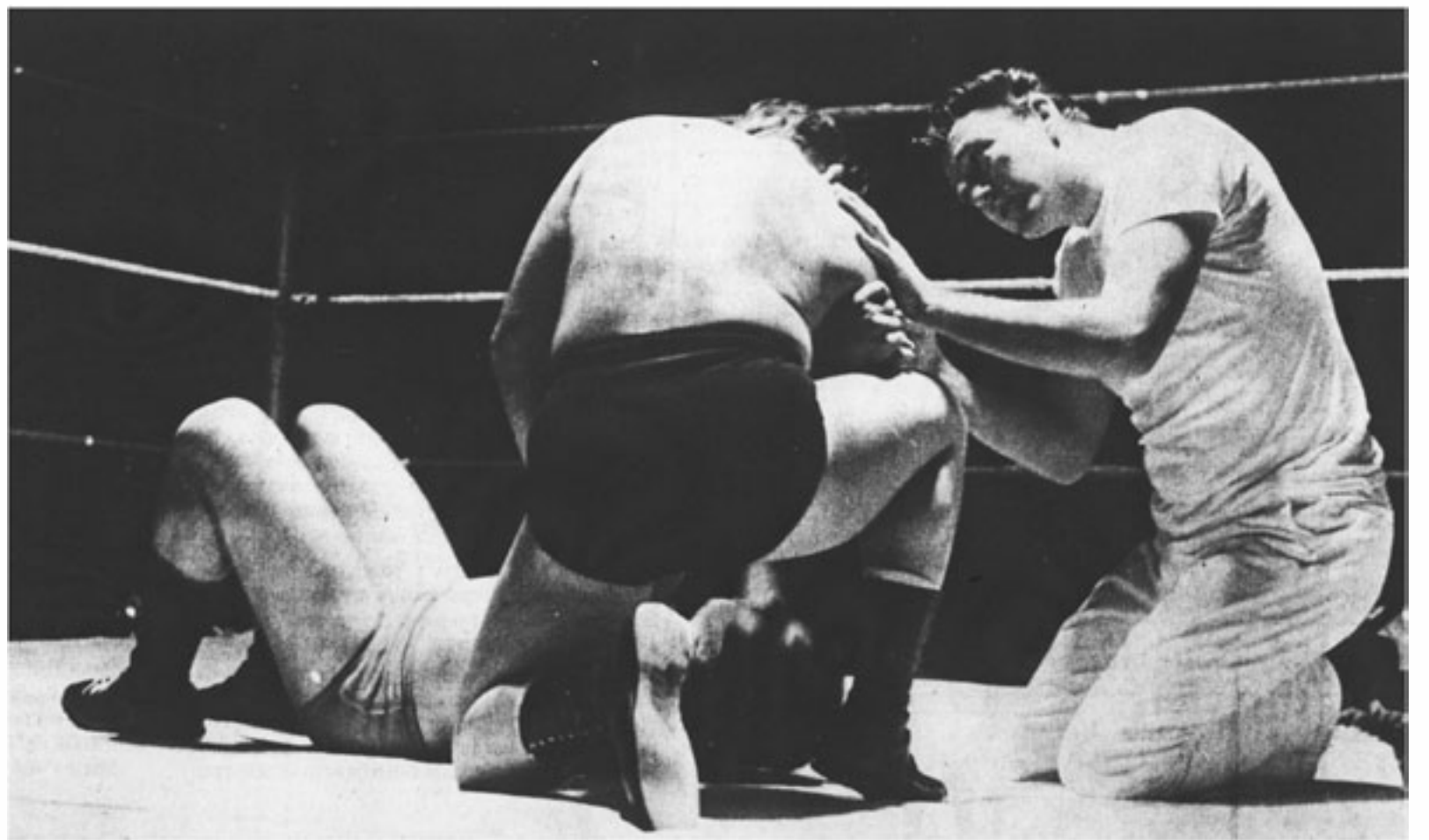
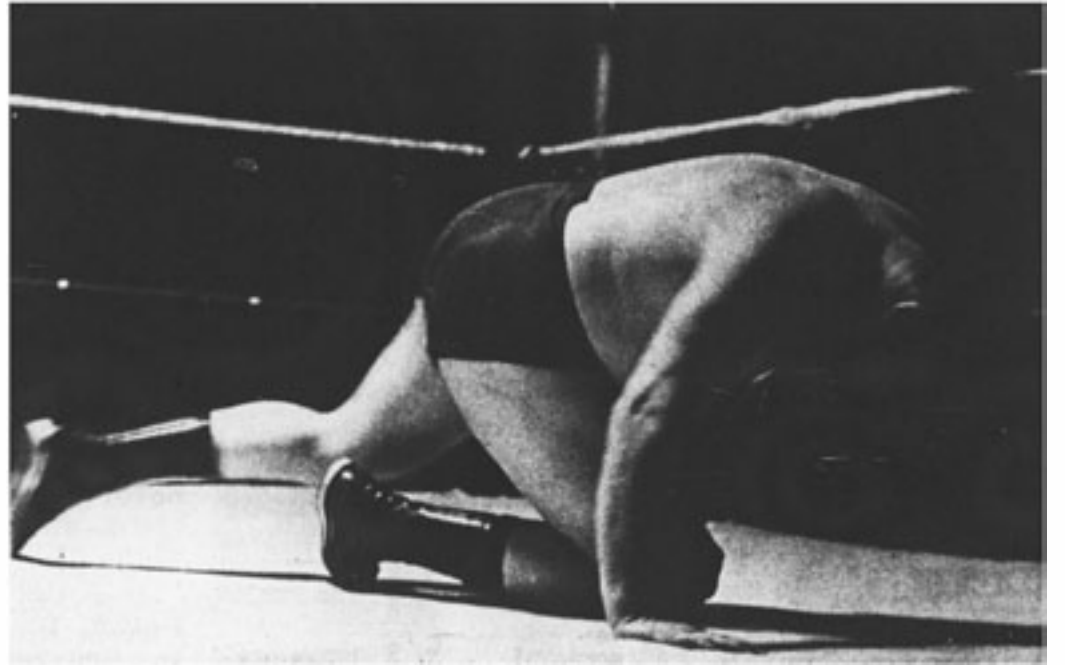
BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

In ancient Greece, wrestling was a highly respectable sport. Like Greece, it has declined some since then, but it hasn't quite fallen.

Once a week in Ft. Whiting Armory in Mobile, men with names like Bad Boy Hines and mysterious masked medics climb into the ring to put on a show under a sign that says "Wrestling, King of Sports."

Some take the good guys role, some the bad guys or the heroes, or the cowards. And one calls himself the country's most beautiful wrestler.

It isn't good wrestling, but it's good fun and good business. As boxing champion Cassius Muhammad Ali Clay explained recently, he learned to act the way he does by watching the wrestler named Gorgeous George, who quoted Shakespeare and made the fans love him or hate him so much they would pay almost anything to see him win—or get smashed.





WIND BLOWS THROUGH SARA WASHINGTON'S CABIN IN BOLIGEE, GREENE COUNTY



SARA WASHINGTON SITS IN HER CABIN

Poor Families Struggle to Live, Saying 'We Got Some Pride'

TEXT BY WARREN AND DAPHNA SIMPSON
PHOTOGRAPHS BY WARREN SIMPSON

BOLIGEE--Poverty lives in the city and in the country. Poverty strikes the old and the young. And poverty hits hardest in winter.

Six-week-old Chester Washington is dead because of poverty.

In Boligee, 11 miles southwest of Eutaw, Miss Sara Washington lives in a one-room log cabin with her six remaining children. She has no income, no heat, and no food.

The mud chinks between the logs are gone, so now the wind blows through the house. Rain pours through large holes in the roof. Burlap sacking serves as the only back door.

Miss Washington and her six children share a bed and one blanket. A tin plate holds the food--when there is food--and a mason jar is the glass used for water. There is no electricity. There is no plumbing in the house, so there is no bathroom. There is not even an outhouse.

This is the house that Chester Washington was born in a little over six weeks ago. A Negro midwife delivered him. This is the house he died in on a night when the thermometer read eight degrees. His death was probably due to exposure.

Sara Washington lives on land owned by Joe Bethany of Boligee. Next door is the house that Sara's brother, Charles Washington, lives in. This house is also a one-room cabin without heat, lights, or water. Washington has added some improvements to his house; he has whitewashed the front and has replaced some of the mud chinks. Besides Charles, this cabin houses his wife and two children.

The two houses share a pump. But either the pump is broken or the well is dry, because it has been unused for over a year. The nearest water is a quarter of a mile away.

In April and May of every year, the Washingtons join the other sharecroppers in picking and chopping cotton for Bethany. The maximum pay for this backbreaking labor is \$2 a day. This is Sara's only income. Charles works at odd jobs such as chopping



PAPER FLOWER MARKS GRAVE
wood, and he estimates his monthly income is \$5.

Charles pays for rent on his and his sister's houses by growing and picking a 600-pound bale of cotton every year. In money, this is about \$185.

Groceries are bought on credit. The food needs of the families always exceed the income, so the sharecroppers owe Bethany for much of the food they eat. Washington sometimes buys groceries from a white lady. Once when he told her that he couldn't pay for all the groceries, she said, "It's all right. You folks have got to eat, too."

Until July of 1964, Sara was on welfare. She was taken off welfare following the birth of her sixth illegitimate child.

Charles who is 37, and Sara, who is 39, were born

half a mile away from their present homes in another sharecropper shack. Charles is a high school graduate. After serving in the Army in Korea, he returned to Boligee and has been living in his present house since 1961. Sara is illiterate.

The land that the Washingtons live on abounds with wildlife. But sharecroppers are not allowed to hunt on the land. Bethany has reportedly sold the hunting rights of the land to some of his white friends.

Why do Charles and Sara Washington stay? Charles gives this reason, "We owe Mr. Bethany money for the food we put in our mouths. You can't walk out owing somebody money."

Many times Washington has asked Bethany to fix the houses or to give him the materials to repair them himself. His answer is always the same; the wind still whistles through the logs and the pump is still broken.

But the Washingtons hold their heads up. Charles stood straight when he said, "It ain't so bad that the pump don't work and we have to carry water here. But sometimes it gets right tiresome to wait until dark to go out to the bushes. We got some pride."

When asked about the future, he said, "I just don't know. I worry about eating from day to day. Tomorrow I'm going to see my landlord about fixing up me and my sister's house. He always said no before, and I guess he'll say no again. He just says I owe him money for food."

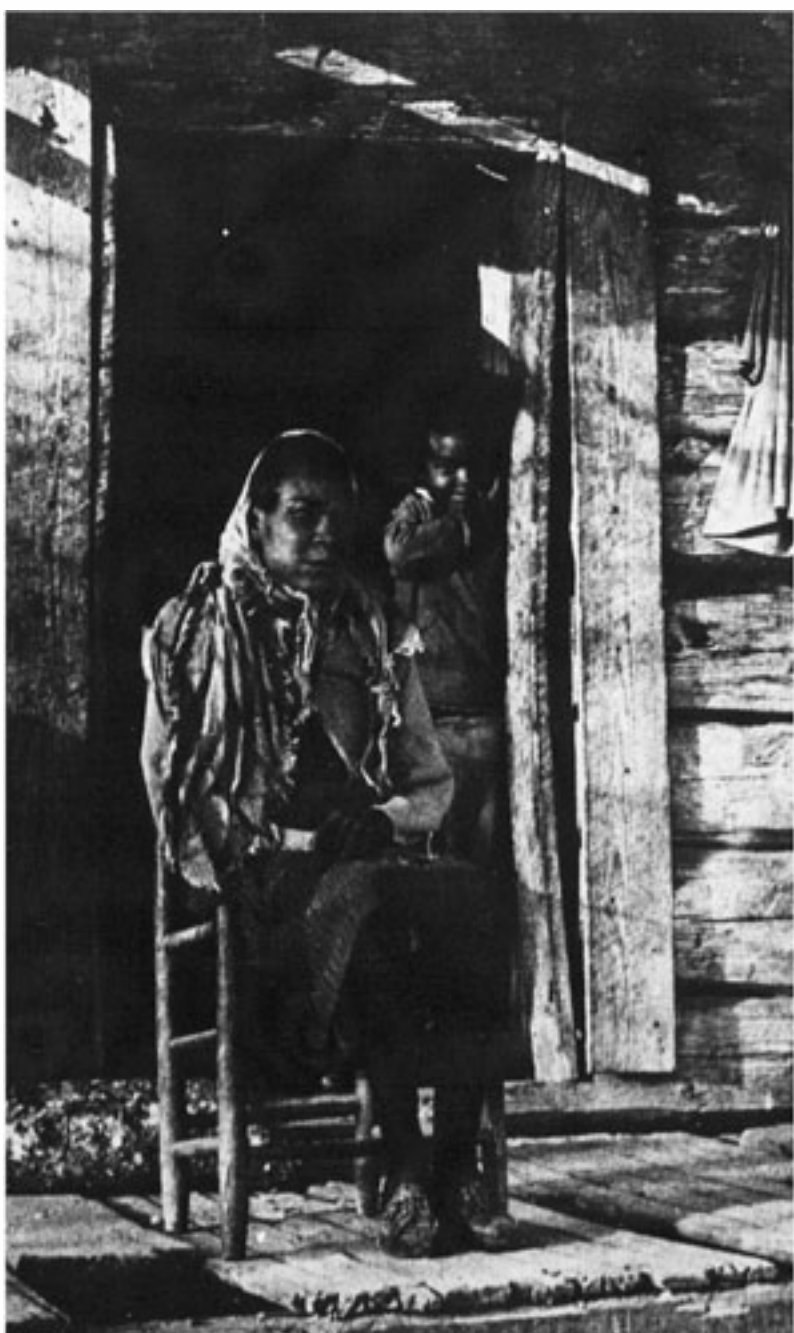
"It don't matter to me if he (Bethany) reads your paper. He may throw me off the land. I don't know. Nothing could be worse than this."

Sara and Charles Washington are not completely alone, for the Greene County SCLC office has offered a helping hand. The Rev. Thomas Gilmore, president of SCLC of Greene County, said \$13 worth of groceries were taken to Sara as soon as he learned of her plight. SCLC also has given her \$10 in cash. Mr. Gilmore assured Washington that if he or any other families were forced to move from their homes, SCLC would see to it that they had a place to stay and food to eat.

Chester Washington was buried in an overgrown field. The only marker for the tiny mound is a single red paper flower. It is a pitiful monument for an innocent life that was stamped out by poverty.



CHARLES WASHINGTON



SARA WASHINGTON AND A DAUGHTER



CHARLES WASHINGTON'S CABIN HAS WHITEWASH BUT NO HEAT, LIGHTS, OR WATER

Meet James Grady, One of Nine Winning Scholars in Alabama

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

SHAWMUT--His mother says he "can do anything." His teachers give him A's in every subject and say they don't know how Rehobeth High School will get along without him. His classmates have elected him president of the senior class, student council, and National Honor Society.

The National Merit Scholarship Corporation thinks he's one of the country's 250 most outstanding Negro high school students. Last month, the corporation selected him as a National Achievement Scholar and awarded him a four-year college scholarship.

But James A. Grady II, says, "I'm just an average American boy."

He says it with the kind of grin that sells a lot of toothpaste and wins a lot of elections. His smile is wide, friendly, unassuming, and frequent.

"This is the most profitable year of my life," he said one day last week, thinking back over 17 years of accomplishment. "If I had to pick the most important thing, this scholarship would be it."

"There are only nine of us in Alabama. I couldn't believe it was me. I was very excited."

Grady will enter Tuskegee Institute this fall and study biology. He has planned to be a doctor for years.

"I was a very sick child," he said, "I was in the hospital three, four times a year. I talked to the doctor about wanting to be a doctor like him."

"I have an urge to help little children. I'd like to do something to relieve their pain. I'm torn between being a pediatrician and a surgeon. My mind is pretty well set on pediatrician--but the surgeon at VA made his life seem so exciting."

Grady met the surgeon at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee last summer during a Tuskegee Institute science program for 20 talented high school students from all over the United States.

The eight-week program convinced him that he would like studying at Tuskegee Institute. But he hopes to spend at least a year at the University of Michigan as an exchange student.

"I was watching a football game on television," he said. "At half-time the announcer talked about the University of Michigan. I got interested and looked it up. And I said, 'That's the school for me.'"

Alabama's 7 Other Achievement Scholars

Other Alabama students named as finalists in the National Achievement Scholarship program are:

Herschell Johnson of Birmingham, a student at Holy Family High School.

Carl L. Palmer of Huntsville, a student at Council High School.

Herbert U. Pegues II of Birmingham, a student at Samuel Ullman High School.

Miss Lynda F. Porter of Huntsville, a student at Council High School.

Reginald Sanderson of Birmingham, a student at Holy Family High School.

Eugene Smith of Birmingham, a student at Western Olin High School.

Miss Brenda D. Williams of Georgia, a student at Georgiana Training School.



JAMES A. GRADY II

He still feels that way. But his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Grady, both have master's degrees from Tuskegee

Institute. They want their son to attend their college. They also want him close to home.

"Jimmy is the final word around our house," said his mother who teaches English at Drew Junior High School in Shawmut, where his father is principal.

Grady, the oldest of four children, said he doesn't mind giving in to his parents. "I was born in Tuskegee and grew up in Union Springs," he said, "so I know a lot of people there."

The family moved from Union Springs to Shawmut, in Chambers County on the Georgia line, just five years ago.

"I thought it was the end of the world," said Grady, with a remembering grin. "I still go back a lot on weekends."

But weekdays he has plenty to do around his new home town. He edits the school newspaper, plays first trombone

in the band, and argues on the debating team. He's president of the youth group at St. Paul's AME Church in Lanett.

"I was an Explorer Scout until we grew up and started leaning more towards girls and less towards Boy Scouts," he said. Although he claims to be "all brains and very little brawn," he plays basketball for fun and manages Rehobeth's basketball team.

He is one of a group of about 100 Negro and white high school students who are learning about medical careers while working as volunteers at nearby George H. Lanier Hospital.

"It keeps me busy," he admitted. "But I like being busy, I like responsibility."

"If you're chosen to do a job, then do it. But give others a chance to express their views and show their ability. Nobody likes to be pushed."

Responsibility means a lot to Grady. As a finalist in the National Achievement Scholar competition, he had to write about two outstanding Negro leaders.

He chose Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

"They both stand up for Negro rights--King in the streets and Powell in the legislature," said Grady. "They're both doing excellent jobs."

Grady said he has mixed feelings about engaging in civil rights activity during his years in college. "My studies are going to come first, no matter what," he said, "but that doesn't mean I wouldn't try to help."

"Those people out there demonstrating--they're doing it for me. I want to do my share."

There are a couple of other, less serious, things he wants to do.

"I'd like to see the Florida A & M Marching Band. And I want to see a world's fair. Any world's fair."



TYRONE DAVIS, ACHIEVEMENT SCHOLAR, AT WORK ON THE FARM

The 17-Year-Old Pastor

TYRONE DAVIS, AN ACHIEVEMENT SCHOLAR

BY JOHN KLEIN

BEATRICE--Seventeen-year-old Tyrone Davis is probably one of the youngest licensed pastors in Alabama.

At the Monroe County Training School, where he is a likely candidate for valedictorian when he graduates this spring, Davis is treasurer of his class, editor of the school newspaper, and a six-year member of the Student Council.

Recently this teenager received another distinction: he's one of the nine Alabama youngsters selected as finalists in the National Achievement Scholarship program.

This means he is eligible for a scholarship of up to \$1,500 a year at any college he chooses to attend.

C. M. E. Church, has already planned how he'll make use of his scholarship.

Next year he will enter the University of Cincinnati, he says, paying his way with the scholarship and with money he will earn working during the summers. The scholarship program requires students to pay part of their college costs; boys are expected to earn \$300 each summer and girls are expected to earn \$200.

Davis says he chose the University of Cincinnati because it is a good school and because he liked what he saw there when he visited the campus last year. Also, he has friends in the church there.

Davis studied a lot of mathematics and science in high school, and at first he expected to major in theoretical mathematics at Cincinnati.

That was impossible, however, because he hadn't taken the two years of a foreign language that the University of Cincinnati requires of all entering math students. Now he plans to study business administration and eventually qualify as a certified public accountant.

For many young men, this would be a career in itself, but for Davis becoming a certified public accountant is only the first step.

The main reason he wants to become a certified public accountant, he says, is

TUSKEGEE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

all to refuse any student," he said, "it makes no difference which student, or why."

Hunter said he will not send any more student teachers to the Macon County Training School this year. "Any assignments there in the future must be based on an acceptance of our policy," he said.

The dean indicated that he may not need the high school's help in training teachers after this year anyway.

"We expect to send student teachers to Troy, Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Huntsville, Phenix City, Columbus, Ga., and other cities in a year or two," he said. "We are working on it now."

He said some Tuskegee students may do their student-teaching at Macon County's only integrated high school, Tuskegee High School, "once it has a stable faculty."

The National Achievement Scholarship program is handled by the same corporation that awards National Merit Scholarships, but Achievement Scholarships are reserved for Negro students nominated by their high schools.

More than 5,600 talented students from all over the United States were nominated for the scholarships, but only one in 20 scored high enough on a series of tests to be a finalist.

Those who made it, like Davis, will receive scholarships ranging from \$250 to \$1,500, depending on how much they can afford to pay themselves.

Davis, who hopes someday to become a bishop in the C. M. E. Church, has already planned how he'll make use of his scholarship.

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After college he plans to spend several years studying for the ministry. His

ambition is eventually to serve the church as a bishop, but he says he wouldn't want to be one forever.

"The higher up you get, the further you get away from the people," he says, "and I want to be close to the people."

If he hadn't won an Achievement Scholarship, Davis probably couldn't have gone to the University of Cincinnati because of its cost, he says, but would have enrolled somewhere else and earned the tuition with part-time jobs.

Ten years ago, when he came here to live on his grandparents' farm and his mother went to New York City to work, he started competing with his cousin for first place in their class.

This year he aims to be valedictorian of his graduating class, which he admits would be "somewhat strange, because usually a girl will be the valedictorian."

"That's why I'm doing the best I can now," he says, grinning. "I want to upset this female majority."

"Last year," he says, "I learned that the state of Alabama was ranking at the bottom in education.... People think that anyone who graduates from an Alabama school has got to be second best."

But Davis has been taking seven courses at a time in high school instead of the usual five, and now says, "I think I'll be able to stand my ground anywhere."

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Jackie Robinson Praises Selma

BY JOHN KLEIN

SELMA--"I have gotten away from what I meant to talk about," said Jackie Robinson, "but I have been so touched by what I have seen down here. . ."

Robinson had come to encourage Selma Negroes to raise funds for a YMCA building, but he devoted most of his speech to telling them how much their demonstrations last spring had meant to Negroes in the North.

The occasion was the 10th annual banquet of the George Washington Carver Branch YMCA organization. Sitting at the head table through the dinner and speeches by local YMCA leaders, the former baseball great appeared lost in thought as he gazed out across the sea of faces in the Clark Elementary School auditorium.

When his turn came to speak, Robinson told how he and his wife had watched the Selma demonstrations on television



JACKIE ROBINSON

from New York.

"You were demonstrating to millions of people throughout this land that we really are not going to let anybody turn us 'round," he said.

Robinson said most of the Negroes who have moved North "have forgotten what is going on in the deep South, and that's why we haven't been able to move."

"I felt that the tremendous courage... the quiet determination that you showed that day . . . were inspiring to us up in the North to do just a little more."

"I can only urge you to sacrifice a little bit more," he said, returning briefly to his topic, "and give the men and women that are trying to start the YMCA the effort that is needed."

But he soon returned to the subject of civil rights with a story from the year when he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers and became the first Negro to play major league baseball.

Robinson told of a white player from Alabama who began to give him helpful suggestions during training because he was more worried about losing games than playing with a Negro.

"You start taking that dollar away from that bigot," said Robinson, "he'll change in a minute." The audience roared approval.

"And if you think the dollar means something to that baseball player, ask that politician how much the vote means to him."

Now a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame, Robinson has been associated with the YMCA since 1948, and serves as chairman of the board of the Freedom National Bank of New York.

A group of Negroes opened the bank in January 1955, he said, to serve Harlem Negroes who couldn't get mortgage credit from other banks.

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U.S. Judge Rules Out Eufaula's Picket Law

BY TERRY COWLES

MONTGOMERY--A group of 27 Negroes were within their constitutional right in picketing Eufaula stores last month, a federal judge said Wednesday. In the same ruling Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. cleared a large number of people arrested for protesting the arrests of the first 27 picketers.

All arrests were made under city Ordinance 1966-1. A similar ordinance in Montgomery had been ruled unconstitutional by Johnson in early February.

The Eufaula ordinance was passed by the city council Jan. 4 in order to bring to an end the picketing of stores that had begun in December. Police chief J.G. Abbott testified.

He said the law was passed because racial tension was increasing. He also said that merchants had complained that picketing was hurting their business. He alleged that Negroes who had shopped in picketed stores had come to him

and claimed their lives had been threatened.

Attorney for the Negroes, Solomon Seay Jr., contended in the court hearing that the picketing and marches protesting arrests were carried on in an orderly manner.

He asked each of his witnesses if they had blocked entrances to businesses or obstructed the normal flow of traffic in the streets or sidewalks. All replied "No."

Eufaula Mayor E. H. Graves took the stand and said that he and the city council had met with members of the Negro community before the picketing began.

He said they presented a list of demands of which some were out of city jurisdiction or "vague." No agreement was reached at the meeting.

The picketing began Dec. 30 and continued until the picketers were charged with violation of the city ordinance Jan. 15 and arrested.

High School Kitchen Help Walks Off Job in Protest

BY DAPHNA SIMPSON

TUSCALOOSA--A missing sandwich touched off a walkout of the cafeteria workers in Tuscaloosa High School Wednesday.

BIRMINGHAM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

At least one shell was found immediately after the shooting.

Negroes were at the supermarket protesting the reported beating of Tyler Turpin a week ago this Saturday.

In a statement given to the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Mrs. Turpin said her husband had entered Liberty Supermarket and told her to hurry up, calling her by the nickname, "Chick." The security guard on duty thought Turpin had cursed and told him not to use language like that in the store, said Mrs. Turpin.

She said the guard began to shove her husband and struck Mrs. Turpin over the head when she spoke up for her husband, and then beat him to the floor, breaking his nose.

A two million dollar libel suit was filed Monday in federal court by Liberty against SCLC.

The suit claims that signs carried by the boycotters falsely accused the supermarket of racial discrimination in its hiring and employment practices and that Williams ordered the signs to be printed and carried by picketers in front of the store.

Liberty also claims in the suit that the displaying of the signs in front of the store on Feb. 18 and 19 caused their customers to be "frightened and wrongfully induced not to trade" at the store.

Liberty also filed for an injunction against SCLC picketing in federal court on Wednesday.

Just minutes before the lunchroom opened, it was discovered that a sandwich was missing. The cafeteria personnel, who are required to pay for any food eaten from the cafeteria, were questioned about the food.

No one admitted taking it. The women were threatened with having their purses searched, and when the search was attempted, they walked out.

When the students entered the cafeteria, they found that lunch was being served by their teachers.

The women, numbering about 22, had other complaints besides the missing sandwich incident. They said their wages headed the list, since most of the women make only \$22 a week.

One woman who had worked in the cafeteria since 1946 said she made only \$19. The women also stated that they wanted better treatment and access to the food served in the cafeteria.

Besides preparing, cooking, and serving the food, the women do work such as mopping and waxing the floors in the lunchroom.

None of these people are "movement" people, one of them said. They had not organized a walkout, and they are not involved directly with any civil rights organization. Most of the women are from the poor areas of the city.

One woman who had examined her expenses said, "After my expenses of rent and food, I have \$4.80 left over every month. And there are a lot more things you need than just a house and food. I can't afford to buy clothes. I can't even go to church, because I don't have a dress that is not in rags. If somebody gave me a dress, I wouldn't have shoes that weren't torn up to wear with it. And I sure can't buy clothes on \$4.80 a month."

"I don't know what we are going to do," said another, "but we are just about ready to do anything."



THE LIBERTY MARKET IN BIRMINGHAM WHERE SHOOTING OCCURRED. (SEE STORY ON PAGE ONE)

Mobile Rights Group Says No Demonstrations Now

MOBILE--While tens of thousands of Mobilians were in the streets celebrating Mardi Gras last week and this week, a few people were talking about whether Mobilians need to get into the streets for other reasons.

"Would demonstrations be justifiable in Mobile at this time?" was the topic of a discussion at the Non-Partisan Voters League meeting Sunday afternoon in the Adams Street Holiness Church.

None of the five people on the panel opposed demonstrations, but only Mrs. Dorothy Williams said flatly that demonstrations would be justifiable at this time. And she emphasized that the demonstrations should be for Mobile County, not just for the city. The whole county has problems, she said.

Demonstrations, Mrs. Williams said, could help solve the problems: "They demonstrated in Selma, and did they get the voting rights bill? They did."

Mrs. Williams named voter registration as one of the chief problems here, along with jobs and schools: "We have gone to the school board and gone to the school board since 1954, and we've got only 39 or 40 children in the white schools."

John L. LeFlore, who came the closest of anyone on the panel to opposing demonstrations, argued that demonstrations against the school board would not solve the school problem.

He said Negro parents needed to be persuaded to use the solutions already available.

In those Negro neighborhoods where the children are eligible for transfer to white schools, he said that only about one parent out of ten would agree even to apply for a transfer.

When segregation is maintained not by Negro reluctance but by white resistance to integration, then "I'm not opposed to demonstration," LeFlore said, "but I do feel it is important in every instance to try every other means first."

Two other members said that demonstrations are justified sometimes but didn't say specifically whether that time had arrived in Mobile.

Henry Williams also did not commit himself, but he spoke more forcefully

about problems which need to be solved here, one way or another: "Everywhere we go, it's just one Negro for this integrated job and one for another. This one Negro business has got to go. . . . Everything here is second handed. You live in second hand houses, you buy second hand cars, your children ride second hand floats in the parade. If you don't do something about this, you are afraid to stand up for your rights."

At the end of the meeting, the group agreed to discuss the possibility of demonstrations again, probably two weeks later, and to give the meeting more publicity than last Sunday's received. About 35 people attended the discussion.

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