

Mobile Grant Is Stopped By Wallace

BY PHILIP SAYRE
AND ROBERT E. SMITH

MOBILE--Governor George C. Wallace has vetoed a \$40,000 anti-poverty program grant to Mobile County.

A close associate of the governor said this week that Wallace was sorry afterwards that he had rejected the money. Under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, no federal anti-poverty funds are sent to a community if the governor of the state involved disapproves.

"The governor thought the Community Action Committee in Mobile was not as representative of Mobile County as one set up last year," said Hugh Maddox, legal advisor to Wallace.

Maddox pointed out, as an example, that the mayors of small towns in the county were not on the 38-member biracial committee.

The acting chairman of the Mobile committee, the Rev. William B. Smith, and the corresponding secretary, Dr. R. W. Gilliard, said they were unaware of the governor's action. Both are Negroes.

The two white officers of the committee--the Rev. Thomas M. Nunan, treasurer, and attorney James Moore, secretary--said they knew about Wallace's veto.

Nunan and Moore referred to the situation as "a misunderstanding," and neither had doubts that Mobile would get the money.

One of Wallace's associates reportedly felt the same way. He hinted that Mobile would get the money if it applied again.

The \$40,000 grant would be for a six-month study of what kind of anti-poverty program Mobile County needs.

One reason for the veto was that the governor's office was sent only the positions, not the names, of the seven newest members of the Community Action Committee.

Wallace has rejected only one other anti-poverty project, one in Birmingham last year.

Nunan and Moore said Wallace did not reject Mobile's Integrated Head Start program this year. They said desegregation was not a main factor in Wallace's objection.



MARCHERS WERE ASKING, "IS IT RIGHT TO CARRY ARMS?"

When They Ask, 'What Do You Want?'

The Cry Changes to 'Black Power'

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

GREENWOOD, Miss.--"What do you want?" somebody shouts.

"FREEDOM!" has always been the answer, but on the march "BLACK POWER!" is beginning to drown out "FREEDOM!"

Stokely Carmichael, head of SNCC, and Willie Ricks, a SNCC officer, started the chant at rallies in Greenwood, where the marchers camped for two days.

Some of the other march leaders have tried to keep the new chant from taking over. As the line was moving toward Belzoni, Robert Green, one of SCLC's top men when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is absent, started shouting, "What do you want?"

"BLACK POWER!" was the answer.

After a few rounds of "BLACK POWER!" Green said, "Let's have a little 'FREEDOM!'" Then there were a few rounds of "FREEDOM!"

The SNCC workers and others are pushing the new chant because, Ricks says, "It's a more specific way of saying what we mean. When we say we want freedom, we mean we want black power."

Carmichael says that black power in practice would be "Negroes taking over the government of the counties where Negroes have a majority."

On the march, Carmichael has not said whether Negroes should hold ever public office. In these counties, but he has said they should hold the most important offices, at least.

Some of the other SNCC members on the march say black power means every office for Negroes, and some say whites would be allowed a "token representation, which is all they deserve where they are a minority."

Carmichael says black power is not black nationalism or black racism, as many people, Negro and white, have charged: "Every ethnic group in the country's history has taken over where they had a majority. Nobody called it anti-white. Now we're doing it too, and people call us anti-white. Why?"

Negroes must take over where they can, according to Carmichael, because this is the only way they will be able to stop intimidation and murder, to stop working for \$3 a day, and to stop everything else which has kept them down.

They must also do it, Carmichael says, because black power will make Negroes proud of being Negroes.

In Greenwood, Carmichael said, "You ought to get the nappiest-headed black man, with the broadest nose and the thickest lips and make him sheriff. This isn't anti-white. It's just a way of sayin' we're not ashamed of bein' black. We need to be proud of bein' black. We need it bad."

Many of the CORE members of the march, and most of the many people

March's Leaders Argue, Non-Violence or Arms?

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

YAZOO CITY, Miss.--Tuesday's attack on marchers in Philadelphia, Miss., triggered a two-hour debate among march leaders on non-violence vs. self-defense. At the campsite in a ball park Tuesday night the leaders brought into full public view the issue which has been growing among the marchers for two weeks.

Each day of the march had been adding new ingredients to the discussions at the rest stops and around the tents.

Cars and trucks would roar down the march line on the highway, missing people

only by inches. State troopers guarding the marchers never gave the drivers reckless driving tickets and rarely even warned them to slow down.

The second night at Belzoni, a crowd of 75 to 100 white men stood at an intersection one-half block from the tents and jeered at the marchers. Leaders asked the police to disperse the crowd, but the police let them stay.

Carloads of armed whites twice drove up to within just a few feet of the tents before camp guards and police got them away.

Every evening, registration crews coming back into camp would give new reports of rock and bottle attacks, highway chases, cars swerving toward them on city streets, verbal threats, and threats with clubs and guns.

Almost everyone expected some real trouble before the march ended. The surprising part of the Philadelphia attack was that no marchers died or received any serious injury. "We were lucky to all get out alive," said John Sumrall, a CORE worker in Clark County, Miss.

A few carloads of people in from the main march drove to Philadelphia for a march in memory of three civil rights workers who were murdered near Philadelphia two years ago Tuesday.

Seventeen white men, including some of the local policemen on duty at Tuesday's memorial march, are scheduled for trial in September on federal charges arising from the murders.

The marchers were attacked repeatedly with rocks, clubs, fists, a truck, and firecrackers as they walked toward the center of town, as they rallied at the courthouse, and as they returned to the Negro section.

Newsmen covering the march were also attacked.

The attacks came from small groups of whites, although a shouting mob of about 1,000 whites had gathered to greet the marchers.

The police made little effort to stop the attacks and no attempt to break up the mob. But they did move to break up a fight that erupted when a few men on the march started fighting back.

Most of the marchers, however, did no more than shout at their attackers. Late Tuesday night, whites drove through the Negro sections of Philadelphia shooting, and some Negroes shot back.

SCLC's Andrew Young told the crowd in Yazoo City Tuesday night, "The only reason Negroes did not get killed was because they maintained order and discipline." He argued that Negroes could



A MAN WHO CAN BE FOUND WHERE MOST OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS NEWS IS GOT IN TO THE ACTION HIMSELF THIS WEEK, LAWRENCE PIERCE, TV CAMERAMAN FOR CBS, JUMPED OFF THE TRUCK THAT CARRIES PRESS PEOPLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI MARCH AND GRABBED A BICYCLE FROM A YOUNG BOY. PIERCE HAD HIMSELF A JOY RIDE AHEAD OF THE LINE OF MARCH, BUT WAS NOT QUITE SO MERRY WHEN HE DISCOVERED AT THE END OF A LONG GRADE THAT THE BIKE DIDN'T HAVE ANY BRAKES. (SCLC Photo by Bob Fitch)

build a good country to live in only if they held to non-violence as both a tactic and a way of life.

Willie Ricks of SNCC said the Philadelphia outbreak taught whites a lesson they needed to learn: "If you attack us, we're going to attack you back."

Ernest Thomas, vice-president of Deacons for Defense and Justice, said, "I don't believe black people should have to obey the law when white people don't."

And he warned "these crackers" in Mississippi, "From here to Jackson, don't mess with this march. You'll be putting your own life on the line if you do."

CORE's chairman Floyd McKissick advocated non-violence and said a large number of marchers should return to Philadelphia unarmed.

Most people in the crowd applauded Young and McKissick. Applause for Ricks and Thomas was not as wide, but it was more enthusiastic.

Then the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. came to the microphone and gave one of the angriest speeches of his life. "Mississippi is a terrible state," he shouted, and Philadelphia "was far the worst situation I have ever been in."

But he stood firm against self-defense and all other kinds of violence.

He received an ovation at the end of his speech, but quite a few people in the crowd did not applaud at all, and Wednesday morning at the camp, groups of marchers started debating non-violence and self-defense all over again.

Wednesday afternoon, the leaders announced that marchers would return to Philadelphia unarmed but, hopefully, with better police protection.

Meanwhile, the main march kept up its registration efforts and its walk toward Jackson, Miss. rallies were scheduled for Saturday night at Tougaloo College outside Jackson and at the state capitol building on Sunday.



BUTLER--Mrs. Corine Collins is one of six Negroes elected to the Choctaw County Democratic Executive Committee. Shown with her grandson, seven-year-old Tony Collins. Mrs. Collins farms a two-and-a-half-acre plot of corn, peas, and cane in Riderwood.

She is the mother of 12 children, including a son in Viet Nam. The other new members of the six-man committee are Mrs. Nellie M. Steele of Pennington, who has four children; William Harrison, a school teacher from Yantley; Mrs. Lucile Hayden of Cromwell; Marshall Ruffin of Lisman; and Mrs. Christine Hopkins, of Pushmataha, a teacher at East Choctaw County High School. (SCLC Photo by Bob Fitch)



MARCHING BAREFOOT

Guards Tell Marchers, 'Keep Off Grass'

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

GREENWOOD, Miss.--In Grenada last week, the marchers rallied on the lawn in the town square and planted an American flag on the Confederate monument.

Since then, "keep off the grass" laws have been strictly enforced, and every Confederate monument along the route has been guarded by a squad of big Negro convicts.

At the courthouse rally in Greenwood, a couple of marchers walked toward the monument to see what the guards would do. "Keep off the grass," the guards growled, and the marchers retreated.

A few minutes later, three little white boys passing by the courthouse cut across the corner of the lawn where the monument stands.

The guards did nothing until the boys were just a few feet from the monument and one of the marchers



shouted, "Hey! Somebody's on the grass!"

Then the guards quickly came to their senses and ordered the boys off the lawn.

U.S. Supreme Court Rules Police Must Notify

Suspect Has Right to Keep Quiet

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Police men all over the country may have to change the way they question prisoners, as a result of a decision rendered last week by the U. S. Supreme Court.

According to the decision, before police may question a suspect, they must do the following:

1. They must tell the suspect he doesn't have to say anything.

2. They must warn the prisoner that anything he says can be used against him in a trial.

3. Police must tell the suspect that he is entitled to have a lawyer present while they question him. Furthermore, if the prisoner wants a lawyer but can't afford one, one must be appointed for him. At any time during questioning, the lawyer may advise the suspect not to answer.

If these rules are not followed, the Supreme Court said, statements made by a suspect may not be used as evidence against him--even if he admits he committed a crime. A person has these rights, the court said, as soon as he is arrested "or otherwise deprived of his

freedom."

Many policemen said the new decision would make law enforcement impossible. But most prosecutors, sheriffs, and police chiefs ordered their men to follow the new rules. Alabama Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers told all of the state's district attorneys:

"Much comment and elaboration could be made here, but suffice it to say, this appears to be the law of the land." Flowers told the district attorneys that they should make sure policemen in their areas comply with the new rules for questioning suspects. Otherwise, he said, evidence obtained by questioning prisoners will be thrown out of court.

Last Monday, the Supreme Court made two more important decisions. First, the court said it wasn't true that every arrested civil rights demonstrator had a right to have his case "removed" from a state court to a federal court.

In the past, many demonstrators have had their cases switched to federal courts when they thought they would get fairer treatment there.

But on Monday, the court refused to transfer the cases of a group of people arrested in Le Flore County, Miss., in 1964.

The court said that no federal law gave citizens "an absolute right... to obstruct a public street, to contribute to the delinquency of a minor, to drive an automobile without a license, or to bite a policeman." And, it added, no law protects people who do these things from prosecution in local courts.

The court did say that people may have their cases removed to a federal court if they can prove they were arrested for racial reasons--for example, if Negroes were arrested for trying to eat in a public restaurant or a bus station.

Finally, the Supreme Court agreed to give a hearing next fall to Julian Bond, the SNCC officer who was refused a seat in the Georgia Legislature because he said he opposed the war in Viet Nam.

The Georgia House of Representatives voted not to seat Bond after he was elected, and a three-judge federal court in Atlanta upheld the House action,

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Editorial Opinion

Just For Once

Negroes might wire the President to let a volunteer battalion of Negro troops march as a guard of honor through Mississippi with those who are taking up where James Meredith fell.

From I. F. Stone's Weekly, Washington, D. C., June 13, 1966.

Just One

The service station at Normandale Shopping Center in Montgomery used to violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964, with its separate restrooms marked "colored" (see picture).



Letters to the Editor

To the Editor: I'm Determined To Be Somebody, Someday
My blood will cry from the ground and say; Tho' you slay me, I'll be somebody, someday.

MARCH NOTES

GRENADA, Miss.-- Just before the Mississippi march reached town, the "colored" signs over two restrooms and the drinking fountain in the Grenada County Courthouse were taken down.
JACKSON, Miss.-- "All the money I receive from the news media for driving this press truck will be donated to Klavern 777, Shelby County Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

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

Dear Sir:

Writing letters to people in the government won't solve all your problems, but it may bring some action. Letters to Washington helped to bring federal voting examiners to Montgomery County, to remove a Farmers Home Administration supervisor accused of racial discrimination in Greene County, and to prompt an investigation of a planter in Dallas County who was accused of not sharing cotton allotment payments with his tenants.

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION-- If you want facts or advice about unfair employment practices because of color, race, religion, sex, or national origin, write to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington D. C., 20506.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS-- To request a U. S. representative to help your community negotiate its racial problems, write Roger W. Wilkins, Director, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., 20530.

CIVIL RIGHTS-- For any sort of complaint about a violation of civil rights, write to your congressman or senator sometimes helps. Besides responding to your arguments on public issues and requests for information, your representatives in Washington are prepared to return favors to voters--like helping out on military or social security problems, arranging group tours in Washington, sending speakers to local meetings.

Tips About Writing Washington Letters
Write to your congressman in time for him to act on the matter you are writing about. Write to federal agencies as soon as possible after a violation occurs.

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Prattville Places Ordered Integrated

MONTGOMERY -- Five eating places in Prattville must serve Negroes, a federal judge ruled Wednesday. The owners of Prattville Cafe, Murphy's Drug Store, Prattville Rexall Drug Store, Prattville Dairy Queen, and Jim's Restaurant (Post Office and Civil Service Committee).

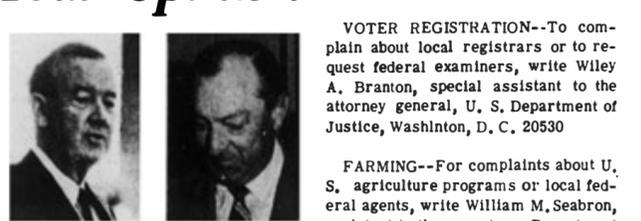
'A Patch of Blue' Surprises

BY VIOLA BRADFORD
" a favorable reception--in fact, a very good reception." He said he thought viewers were satisfied, because he received few critical comments. He said nothing was cut out of the film for Southern audiences. "Every foot of the film was necessary," he said.

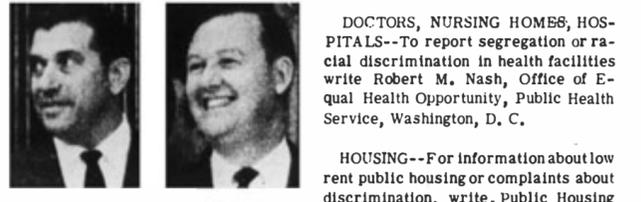
Writing to People in Government Can Help in Solving Problems

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.; (vice chairman) Eugene Patterson, editor, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frankie M. Freeman, a lawyer from St. Louis, Mo.; Erwin N. Griswold, dean, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.; and Robert S. Rankin, Duke University professor, Durham, N. C.

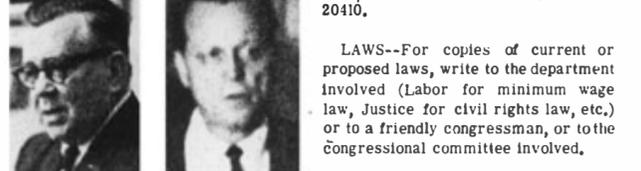
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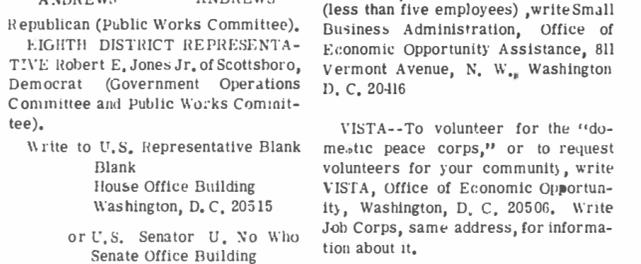
SPARKMAN JONES



DICKINSON SELDEN



GEORGE ANDREWS GLENN ANDREWS



HILL, EDWARDS, MARTIN, AND BUCHANAN

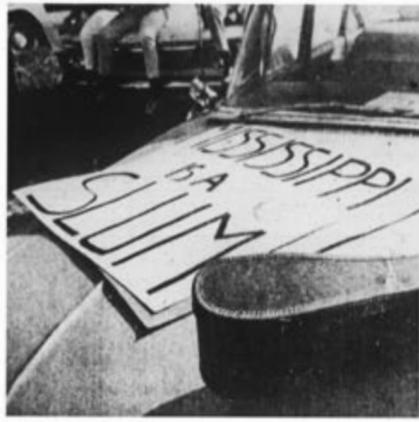
Sermon of the Week
Selma Priest Bids Scouts Remember God, Country
SELMA-- Competition with one's self in service to God and country was the theme of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Edward A. Leary at St. Elizabeth Catholic Church last Sunday, when 14 young boys were installed in Boy Scout Troop 294.



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Still many miles from Jackson

MISSISSIPPI MARCH

*Views Of
An
Instant Movement
On The Move*



"Ain't gonna let nobody turn me 'round"

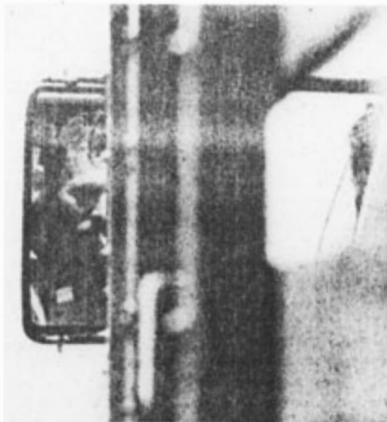


106 years, 9 months old and registered



The man upstairs

*Photographs by
Jim Pepler*



The working press



Water

Baseball: A Game For Kids

MOBILE LEADS LEAGUE

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

"Stee-rike one. Stee-rike two. Stee-rike three. You're out." In kids' games on dusty sandlots and in professional games on well-kept diamonds, these are the sounds of baseball. You can hear them now all over the state.

This could be Alabama's year in Southern League baseball. The Mobile Athletics, a new team in town, are on top of the league standings. And the Montgomery Rebels, after a miserable start, have charged into fifth place.

Mobile has hit the top without the help of any really big stars. The Athletics' top hitter is batting just .280, and its pitchers have a so-so team earned run average of 3.64.

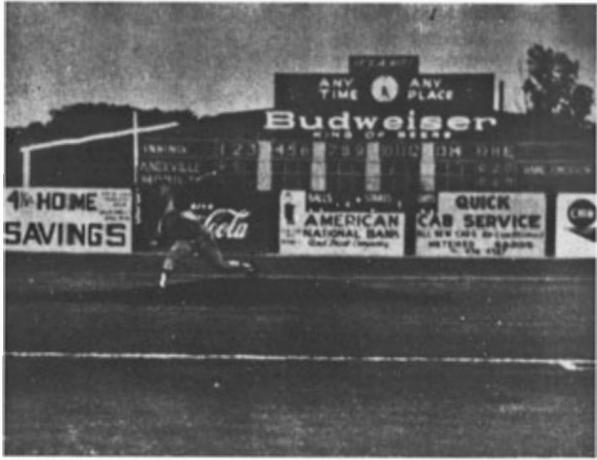
But Mobile's pitchers manage to win even when they give up a lot of hits. John (Blue Moon) Odom, for example, has won seven games on a 3.91 ERA.

Another reason for Mobile's success, said business manager D. Minton, is that "we didn't have too many injuries that really hurt the team."

Last year, the Mobile Athletics played in Birmingham as the Birmingham Barons. They finished eighth, and their attendance dropped from 95,000 to 28,000. "This year so far we have drawn about 19,000 people," Minton said. The season is about half over.

"We hope to snatch the pennant right out of the hands of the Mobile Athletics," said Wayne (Blackie) Blackburn, field manager of the Montgomery Rebels. "We are in fifth place now, but we hope to perfect our pitching."

Blackburn said that the second-place Asheville Tourists are "the only team that is giving us much trouble."



MOBILE, IN ITS FIRST SEASON, LEADS THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE...



...BUT THE KIDS ARE HAVING ALL THE FUN AT HARTWELL FIELD

On the other hand, Montgomery hasn't had much trouble with Mobile. Minton said, "We had a seven-game winning streak and Montgomery broke it."

While the Rebels' pitching has not been good (a 4.37 team earned-run average), the hitters, led by first baseman Don Pepper, have had some good stretches. Pepper ranks high among the league's batsmen with a .313 average and nearly 40 runs batted in.

Mobile is affiliated with the big-league Kansas City Athletics, and the Rebels are in the Detroit Tigers' organization. All the Southern League teams--Montgomery, Mobile, Asheville (N.C.), Knoxville (Tenn.), Macon (Ga.), Columbus (Ga.), Charlotte (N.C.), and Evansville (Indiana)--send players on to the majors.

Players in the Southern League, a class AA minor league, make about \$500 a month, but many also get bonuses from the big-league teams that own them. For most players, the toughest part of the season is the long bus rides between cities in the league. It's 470 miles, for instance, between Montgomery and Evansville.



BASEBALL: A GAME FOR BIG KIDS AS WELL AS SMALL



Mobile Farm Adults Return to Classes

Six Hours of School After a Day's Work

BY PHILIP SAYRE

MOBILE -- More than 100 migrant and seasonal farm workers in the Dawes Union (Grand Bay) and Mobile areas are going back to school, many for the first time in 20 or 30 years. Some in their fifties and sixties have never been to school before.

They are attending two adult educational centers, the first program in the war on poverty in Mobile. John Hunter, 39, works a long day be-

ginning at 5 a.m., when he starts farming his small vegetable crop near Grand Bay. He is through by 3:30 p.m. when he starts six hours of classes at the Dawes Union adult education center. He said he gets tired by the end of the day -- his classes end at 9:30 p.m., -- but that he enjoys every minute of it, "the thrill of my life."

He said, "It's hard to provide a living with seven kids unless I put in an awful lot of hours." Hunter last went to school when he was 11 years old.

L. B. Lockheart also starts work early on his small farm in Mobile Terrace. But by 3:30 p.m. he is in the classroom, learning to read and write for the first time.

These 100 people, ages ranging from

19 to more than 70, learn "the three R's" working harder than any teenaged high school student.

The ten-week program, which gives basic lessons and pre-job training to low-income farm workers and unemployed persons, was granted \$52,131 by the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Each participant is given personal counseling, instruction according to his need, and a weekly allowance of \$30. No one was told, however, about the allowance until the classes had started. Virgil Rhodes, counselor for the Mobile Terrace School, emphasized the complete cooperation and desire of each pupil to learn. "There are no hand-outs here," he said, "because each person realizes his own needs."

The students work steadily for six hours a day, five days a week. In fact, the people at Mobile Terrace are so eager that they ask for less time off. The director of the program had planned two ten-minute and two 20-minute breaks each day, but the students at the school voted to eliminate the ten-minute period.

Richard Malone, counselor for Dawes Union center, said that he had started the program with axe in hand, intending to drop at least 90 per cent of the people enrolled who he thought at first would be "free loaders."

No one, after eight weeks of intensive training, has been dropped.

And when the people at the Mobile Terrace center invited all the students at Dawes Union to a party several weeks ago, Dawes Union had to refuse; it would conflict with class hours.

The Mobile Terrace center is located in a rented brick house in the farming district of Mobile. One day this month about 25 women who were crowded into a small room were listening to a talk about the early history of the United States.

Two smaller groups worked in other

rooms. In one, there was a group of four people who were termed illiterate at the start of the program. There, Mrs. Ella Martin was writing her name for the first time, and Mrs. Ollie Lee Mahone, who had a week earlier cashed her pay check by signing an X, was telling how she surprised her grocer last Friday.

At the Dawes Union center there were 40 men and women in the upper level of the remodeled cinder-block barn learning multiplication and division of fractions. Four were writing the answers to problems on the blackboard, while the people seated around the room offered advice and criticism.

In the lower level, 20 students were practicing penmanship. Ben Allen, Mrs. Brenzie Midell, and D. C. Broughton were writing their names for the first time.

Malone pointed out that in the beginning most of the students were afraid to answer questions or comment on what they had learned. By now, he said, each person has lost his fear. Mrs. Rosetta Rodgers said the same thing. "At first I didn't think I could get on, but I just kept coming, and I finally got on," she said.

The program offered at these two schools is more than basic education. As part of an "enrichment project" there is at least one lecture each day on budgeting, cleanliness, savings, citizenship, current events, or the power to vote. The Southern Bell Telephone Company offered films about safety and health; a seamstress, a food specialist, and a farm bureau representative have also given talks.

Many of the students are using the Mobile Public Library branch office for the first time.

The Mobile Terrace center contracted an insect and rodent exterminator for those students who could pay for it. Because it was done this way, the price was half the normal fee.

One man said, "Every night I say my prayer for the people who run this program, from the President of the United States on down."

He also said that he was afraid at first not only of the program, but of the one white man involved, the counselor at Dawes Union. But he added, "He is just another man here doing the job; we don't consider him as a white man or colored man, we just think he sat in the shade a little more."

There definitely was apprehension in the community when news of the coming program reached there a two and a half months ago. Now there are 295 more people who have applied.

There will be no more, however, unless the Office of Economic Opportunity

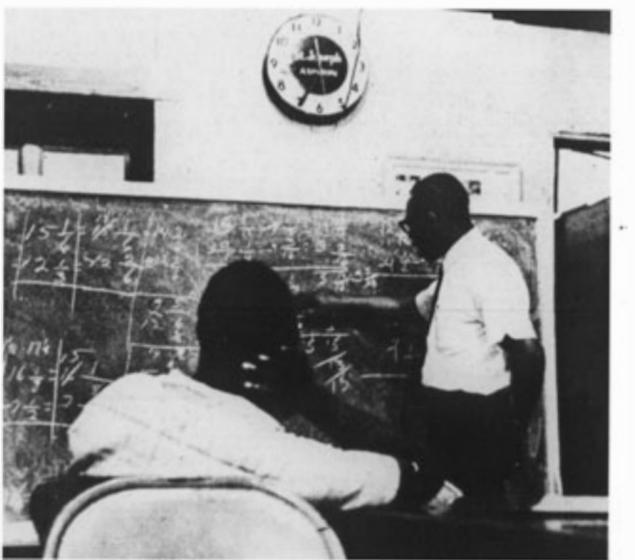
makes another grant. The board of directors of the Mobile Area Committee of Training and Development, Inc., is applying for more funds.

But, 150 people in Mobile County finally have a war on poverty project. Migrant workers, who spend half of the day growing potatoes, pecans, cotton, beans, and watermelons in season, spend another six hours each day at school. When the program is finished, many who had little education before will claim a six-grade education.

More important than learning to read and write for the first time, though, many people have the opportunity to discuss what is important to them, at a school "where they really listen to you."



LEARNING TO WRITE



LEARNING TO MULTIPLY AND DIVIDE

Smithfield Leader Says, 'We Want a Voice'

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM -- Is the Birmingham anti-poverty program helping people who need it most? Or, as one Birmingham resident charges, is it a "smoke screen" operation which misses the truly poverty stricken of the county?

Three months ago, the Rev. Johnny Burrell and three other residents of Smithfield, a large poor neighborhood near Legion Field, sent a letter to the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity in Atlanta and Washington.

They charged that the planners and administrators of the Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity, which is the local anti-poverty committee, are too far removed from the real needs of the community to create an effective program.

Birmingham's massive anti-poverty program, which got the initial nod from



THE REV. JOHNNY BURRELL

Washington last October, began a serious operation in December when John H. Carr was hired as director.

Although several projects are under way, the overall program is still in the planning stage.

The Birmingham anti-poverty committee is made up of three main groups: The staff of administrators, such as Director Carr; a board composed of 41 volunteers, the basic policy-making body; and neighborhood advisory councils, which report on the problems of their areas and recommend projects to the board of the anti-poverty committee.

But the Smithfield neighborhood advisory council, headed by Burrell, has refused to submit its proposals to the board. Burrell said that the council will withhold the information until demands of his group are satisfied.

"There ought to be energetic, poverty-stricken people on the board to help make decisions," Burrell said. "They have had the experience of poverty and know more about their own needs than people chosen by the Birmingham City Council and the Jefferson County Commission."

Burrell cited the Neighborhood Youth Corps program now under way as one example of how the anti-poverty committee wastes its resources.

"You can't help the average teenager by just giving him a job," he said. Burrell alleges that police tolerate "wide-open" houses, places where people of all ages can obtain bootleg whiskey.

In this environment, "giving a teenager a job is just going to get him more money to spend on liquor. What you need is child development centers. This will free the parents to work and better themselves, and the center would develop the personality of the child at the same time," Burrell said.

Burrell also charged that the anti-poverty committee hires Negro women

as staff members in preference to Negro men.

Director Carr, a social worker for 17 years, answered these charges in an interview Monday.

Carr said that one of the concepts of the neighborhood advisory council is to get residents of "the target areas" involved in the problems of their neighborhood.

The councils are composed of at least 15 volunteers from each area, and some of the neighborhood councils have been functioning since December.

Burrell said that the really poverty-stricken people do not have a strong voice in the anti-poverty program. But, the anti-poverty office said, with the exception of Operation Head Start, which was started by independent groups before the Birmingham anti-poverty committee was authorized, all the existing and projected programs of the committee were suggested by the neighbor-

hood councils.

This is how a program is born: After a neighborhood advisory council surveys the needs of its area, it makes up a program. The program is submitted to the board for approval.

If the board approves, meetings are arranged with residents from the area. With the details of the program worked out and with the approval of all concerned parties, the program is submitted to the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity for the final OK.

Another method by which low-income people are included in the planning of the program was also started in December.

Each neighborhood advisory council nominated one person to serve as a member of the policy-making board.

In answer to Burrell's charge that Negro women predominate on the staff, Carr said, "This office has the most integrated staff in Birmingham. It is a

well-qualified staff." He named several Negro men as well as women who serve on the staff.

Carr said also that a full-time child-development program will begin in the fall. There will be at least 15 day-care centers, he said.

Several councils suggested neighborhood service centers. Carr said that 22 of these already exist on paper. There

will be 10 large centers and 12 small ones.

Carr said that he feels the Smithfield group does not understand some of the concepts of the poverty program and that they expect too much too soon. "We don't have any such things as an instant program," he said. "It requires research, planning, and approval from all levels."

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**"WE WANT BLACK POWER," YOUTHS IN MARCH CHANTED
NEW CRY: 'BLACK POWER'**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
gets as big a response as the SNCC people talking about black power.
News that "Dr. King is coming" always brings out a large cheering crowd. But King's speeches are beginning to show that he isn't counting on just his name to keep the people coming and listening.
He always talks about non-violence and about the Negro freeing the white man while freeing himself, and he has never used the phrase black power, except to criticize it.
In Atlanta Monday, King said black power is too easily confused with black nationalism.

But even though King does not like the phrase, he has started saying almost the same thing the SNCC leaders mean when they talk about black power.
At the Greenwood tent site, after Carmichael and Ricks had talked about black power, King said, "We've got to organize ourselves into units of power."
And at the courthouse in Greenwood, he pointed at some of the police and said, "We're going to put black men in those uniforms." He also spoke strongly of putting black men in all the major local offices. Then he said, "We need power" to do these things.



GREENWOOD MECHANIC TURNED HOSE ON WOMEN IN MARCH

Clinics Find Birth-Control Information is Wanted

BY TERRY COWLES

MONTGOMERY -- County health clinics in 13 central Alabama counties have given out birth-control information and supplies since February, 1964. And for the most part the service has been free.

Three organizations invited the counties to join in a planned-parenthood experiment to see how successful a birth-control program could be in an area where most of the people are poor and have had limited education.

A report on the program to this time said that it would be difficult to see what long-range effect the program has had, but it did make some general statements and gave an idea of how the program has been carried on.

The Planned Parenthood League of Alabama, the Alabama State Bureau of Maternal and Child Care, and the University of Chicago's Community and Family Study Center chose the county health clinics to carry on the experimental program for a number of reasons.

U.S. Flags, Confederate Flags Compete for Attention in Miss.

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL
ALONG-THE-MARCH IN MISSISSIPPI--Sometimes the march looks like a flag day parade instead of a march.

Every time the march comes into a town, the marchers break out their American flags, and local whites wave Confederate flags back at them or drive along the line in cars flying the rebel banner.

But both sides are gradually improving on these simple flag displays. A few of the marchers have carried the American flag upside down, and special "Mississippi March" flags now outnumber American flags in the line.

On the other side, a white man in Grenada drove by a group of marchers with a hand-painted Nazi swastika (cross) flying from the radio antenna of his car.

The marchers booed enthusiastically, and when the man drove by again, some of the men from Chicago for the march snatched the flag down.

In Greenwood, a car full of whites appeared flying the Communist hammer and sickle under the word "BEWARE."

During a year's time the county clinics see a lot of the people that the program needed to reach. In many cases the clinic is the main, or only, source of medical help for the people in the area.

Many mothers come into the clinic during and immediately following pregnancy--an ideal time for them to think of planning how many children they want in their family.

And, since the clinic offered other services besides planned-parenthood help, women would not feel embarrassed to come there for help. No one would necessarily know why they had come to the clinic.

Privacy of the women and individual attention were supposed to be stressed by those involved in the program. It was also felt that the women should be told "why and how" the practice of birth control could help them.

The report said that by the end of February 1966 "it appears very likely"

that about one-third of the people the program wanted to reach will be practicing a program of birth control. At first the clinics asked women who took birth-control pills to pay 50¢ for a month's supply.

Later the pills were given free of charge like most of the other methods and many women switched to them. Since then, there has been a much lower

number of women who quit the program. The report observed that the program was more successful in counties where the clinic staffs were more enthusiastic about the program.

The program also has not been hurt, the report said, in counties where civil rights activity has been strongest, even though most of the people reached by the program have been Negroes.



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