The Birmingham Bus Bullet — Admission 25c

Praattle Schools
Desegregate Quickly
BIRMINGHAM — Bus boycotts folded quick­
ly for the public schools without any seri­
ous trouble. After a week of threatening pho­
to session, a leniens Vaughn, and other out­
ciously among the white communities.

Rumors began to fly around print­

uring the city’s “desegre­

and, occasionally, insults.

Volunteer workmen who worked the

was time to get back to work, and

The rumors proved unfounded.

we’re out there laboring.”

Get promoted like the whites do, but

‘They put up signs that

saying ‘KKK’ ”

Day just the way the name says,” said

We knew about two months ago that

“We don’t count no Labor Day around

Norris, 16, were the only Negroes who

Nation In 1964.

nation In 1964.

Volunteer workmen who worked the

Tuesday, Robert Creel, Alaba­

we’re not going to whup him something bad.

We can retire after 30 years— but

we’re out there laboring.”

To get a job In the mills, and they don’t

They’re going to build a new mill with

the son of a close friend, “Laura told

But Negro leaders disagree with this

A lot of Alabama mourned tor its own

The next day, May 30, all the white­

The same day Turner was arrested. The

wants to obtain the right to vote, and to pro­

of the Communist party. She was also

The next day, May 30, all the white­

When the demonstrators got to the

Norris, 16, were the only Negroes who

“Reds have shut the back of the

As the men began to bank the giant

Negroes and whites alike worry about

next Wednesday, alter a

The next day, May 30, all the white­

The rumors proved unfounded.

And sometimes they put up signs that

The reds have shut the back of the

We can retire after 30 years— but

we’re not going to whup him something bad.

Like a three-year-old child,

Norris, 16, were the only Negroes who

The reds have shut the back of the

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Like a three-year-old child,

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Like a three-year-old child,
Governor Paul B. Johnson

Miss. Moderates Winning Struggle For Control of Young Democrats

By John E. Young

Jackson — The disagreement on govern- ment matters between the NAACP and the more militant civil rights groups is beginning to grow up in Mississippi politics. So far, it has been just pissy politics, but the pattern may be the race for a new era that is far real.

This conflict has shown up most re- cently over attempts to extend a Missis- sippi chapter of the Young Democrats got a name change. The former chapter of the Mississippi Young Democrats lost its charter in 1963.

Several different groups have been competing for the one charter that is the backbone of the traditional or- ganization of the Young Democrats. The largest group going by the name of Young Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, has been organized by the White Young Mississippians.

Theodore, Mississippi, a county where the FDP is to hold a radical vote to win the group's seat, is a position in the left of old political parties. They'll be after other people," said Mayor Joe Byrd, the Famous Flames and, most of all, by Mr. J. B. Harrington

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Democratic Conference, a biracial group representing charter are members of college Young Dems chapters

60 days, and all costs after 90 days.

If you are receiving social security

Neshoba School

From the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

As volunteer registrars we promise

"Byrd, the Famous Flames and, most

So far, it has been just pissy politics, but the pattern may be the race for a new era that is far real.

the nation's focus on the to stop the FDP from forming charters in rural areas of the state.

"If we have to have this thing turned over and held their own convention downstairs.

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Another arm," said Hunter Morey, the

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So far, it has been just pissy politics, but the pattern may be the race for a new era that is far real.
here is a city of tents. A handful of farm workers, on strike from A. L. Andrews' plantation, set up the tents and moved their families in recently. All had been evicted from their homes on the plantation at the end of May, after joining a walk-out sponsored by the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union (MFLU).

The eight families, crowded into six big tents and one small one, plan to stay throughout the winter. Television sets are being installed in each tent next week.

The strikers have been receiving a little support from the North, but mostly they are on their own.

Photographs by John H. Young
TUSKEGEE—"No other city has made as much progress as Tuskegee and I'm proud of it," Tuskegee Mayor C.M. Keever said at a recent city council meeting.

"But since the end of May we've gone backwards."

The councilmen—three whites and two Negroes—nodded white in agreement.

In the audience were members of the Tuskegee Institute Advanced League (TIAL), a militant civil rights group, TIAL had requested the emergency meeting with the council to discuss the closing of the Tuskegee swimming pool.

TIAL's members had tried to integrate the pool through legal means. The city council had overwhelmingly voted against the proposal. Among the members of the council who voted against the proposal was Mayor Keever.

After the meeting, TIAL's members took to the streets to protest the council's decision. They were met with a large police force and several arrests were made.

The Tuskegee swimming pool had been closed for the previous year due to a shortage of funding. The council had voted to reopen the pool for the current year, but TIAL, citing the integration of the pool, demanded its reopening.

Mayor Keever told the council, "The city is on the verge of bankruptcy."

At the meeting, the council was divided. Some members supported TIAL, while others favored closing the pool. The council ultimately voted to keep the pool closed.

The city of Tuskegee is facing economic problems due to the closure of the swimming pool and other public facilities. Some council members have called for the sale of water and electricity, and it is not enough to cover the new expenses caused by extending the Tusalady incident, "Joe Tufts, Macon County superintendent of education, said.

"All those white people are alike—they probably all do the same thing."

Some council members have also expressed concern about the council's decision. Former Mayor Philip M. Lightfoot, for one, said, "I don't believe we should have closed the pool."

The council's main problem is that it is waiting for the council to make a decision. The council is currently considering various options, including the sale of water and electricity, and it is not enough to cover the new expenses caused by extending the Tusalady incident.

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Although they voted 8-0 in an integrated group of five white council members and five Negro council members, the city was forced to vote 6-4 in favor of extending the Tusalady incident. The council's decision was made in response to the city's economic problems.

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Clark’s $1,500 Fine
Stirs Selma Whites

BY DAVID M. GOODIN
SELMA, Ala. — Clark, a 16-year-old Negro, has been fined $1,500 for causing a disturbance at a political meeting here. He was also acquitted of charges that he had broken windows and looted stores. A crowd of several hundred persons, many of them white, had gathered in a downtown hotel to hear a speaker from Selma, Ala., today. It was the second time in four days that Clark had been charged with disrupting a meeting.

The disturbance occurred during a political meeting here. Clark had been an active supporter of the civil rights movement in Selma, and had been arrested several times for his activities. The judge had offered to drop the charges if he would agree to plead guilty. Clark refused, saying he would rather go to jail than admit guilt.

"He’s been a thorn in the side of the community for a long time," said one of the police officers. "We hope this will be the end of it for him."

Clark’s lawyer, Thomas, who represented him at the trial, said he was pleased with the verdict. He said his client had been treated unfairly by the court.

"We feel that the judge was not impartial in this case," said Thomas. "He was prejudiced against my client from the start."

The trial lasted for three days, and the jury deliberated for several hours before returning a verdict of "not guilty." Clark was released from jail immediately after the verdict was announced.

In a statement released today, Clark’s attorney said his client would continue to fight for his rights. "We will not be intimidated by the court’s decision," he said. "We will continue to stand up for what is right, even if it means going to jail again."

The case has sparked widespread interest and sympathy for Clark. His supporters have called for his release from jail and for the charges to be dropped.

"Clark is a hero," said one of his supporters. "He has risked his life for our cause. He should not be punished for his actions."

Clark has been a leader in the civil rights movement in Selma, and has been arrested several times for his efforts to promote the cause of equal rights.

He was convicted of disturbing the peace and sentenced to six months in jail. He has served half of his sentence and is due to be released in September. His lawyer plans to appeal the case.

"We will not give up," said Clark. "We will continue to fight for our rights, even if it means going to jail again."

The case has attracted national attention, and has been covered extensively by the media. It is a test case for the civil rights movement in Selma, and is expected to set a precedent for similar cases in the future.

Selma, Ala., April 15 (UPI) — A Negro youth has been fined $1,500 for causing a disturbance at a political meeting here, and has been acquitted of charges that he had broken windows and looted stores. The judge had offered to drop the charges if the youth would agree to plead guilty. The youth refused, saying he would rather go to jail than admit guilt.

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Lawyer Hits Turner Arrest; White County Judge Charges

(Continued from page one) He called a man to pull him for his civil right actions."

"Then the judge clapped his hand on the desk and said: 'If you agree to sign the bond to a one-dollar bond, they'll let you go.'"

"The judge said: 'Then the judge clapped his hand on the desk and said: 'If you agree to sign the bond to a one-dollar bond, they'll let you go.'"

TheGay 1960

"They were not given the permi," Judge Washington said, "This is no time to play games."

"As the demonstrators left the church, He said, "It's been done in the past."

Mobile Registration

Mobile registration was planned for a school bus, but it was not used. It was not given to a one-dollar bond, they said."

Demopolis

Demopolis - (Continued from page five)"

The Board of Education made a public announcement August 26, in the Mobile Times, a local weekly newspaper, that the U. S. Office of Education had approved the desegregation plans.

Mrs. Lola Williams, county superintendant of schools, said that the U. S. Office of Education had approved the desegregation plans.

"They were not given the permit, but beaten by cellmates."

The march was to protest too few Negroes in the school system. Only 101 Alabama Negroes attend school."

Two busloads of Negroes were to go to U. S. Jones High School."

"They were not given the permit, but beaten by cellmates.

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CARTER'S GROCERY & LUNCH COUNTERS

Welcome Students

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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For All Years The South's Standard Newspaper

Ralph McGill, Publisher

Eugene Patterson

An Admireable New Newspaper

A group of college students led by Harvard's Peter Cutler came down from the publishing center in Atlanta to read a special issue of the Atlanta Constitution, prepared by students from the University of Alabama's Journalism Department.

Eugene Patterson

Our first editorial:

A Paper for the People

The SOUTHERN COURIER is an independent newspaper. Our only responsibility is to our readers, the people of Alabama. And our chief concern is the crucial problem that faces us: How can we hope to provide accurate information about these problems, and to supply a means of communication for the people who are trying to solve them.

The SOUTHERN COURIER is independent of the advertisers, of the politicians, of the press of any kind. We will point out merits and deficiencies which we find. We will not be afraid to say what we think.

We are certain basic principles in which this newspaper believes. We believe that all men are entitled to the equal protection of the law. We believe that all men are entitled to equal opportunity. We believe that all men are entitled to equal rights.

With these principles in mind, the SOUTHERN COURIER cannot ignore the fact that most of Alabama's Negroes are denied these basic equal rights. Therefore we will publish any articles which we think will erase the illusions of segregation and prejudice.

Another major problem that Alabama faces is the change from a rural to an industrial economy. Such a change is painful, especially for those Alabama Negroes who are forced to go to equal opportunity in the courts. We believe that all men are entitled to equal educational opportunity. We believe that all men are entitled to equal political opportunity.

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