





## THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Feb. 5, 1966

### Editorial Opinion

## Sharing the Burden

"I believe that we can continue the Great Society while we are fighting in Viet Nam. But if there are some who do not believe this, then, in the name of justice, let them call for the contribution of those who live in the fullness of our blessing rather than to try to strip it from the hands of those that are most in need."

Those words are from President Johnson's State of the Union message to Congress early this year. He was saying that this country is rich enough and business is good enough for Americans to pay for the war in Viet Nam without sacrificing some government benefits.

Also the President was asking Congress, if it decides later that money has to be saved somewhere, first to cut back government benefits to the wealthy, not the needy.

There is no organization of poor people to hold the President to his word and to keep an eye on the politicians in Washington. Poor people must do this for themselves, on their own; and the best way is by writing to Senators and Congressmen.

Poor people should remind their elected representatives that the anti-poverty program, federal aid to education, aid to cities, health services and similar government benefits are important to "those that are most in need."

If there must be a saving, let it come in streamlining space projects, foreign aid, non-Viet Nam defense spending. This the President has planned to do, and he must be urged to hold to that plan.

Already, there is evidence that poor folks carry more than their share of the war burden. Of the young men drafted to fight the war, 16 per cent are non-white; however, of the total civilian population of that age, only about 11 per cent are non-white.

This fact does not prove racial discrimination in the military draft, but it does show that non-whites, who tend to be in the lower income levels, are more likely to get drafted than their white friends.

You would think that it is more important for Uncle Sam to excuse from the draft a young boy who has to help out with the family farm or the family store than to excuse a rich boy whose family can afford to keep him in universities year after year. But the Selective Service System does not see it that way.

Policies like this go unchallenged because rich people have a larger voice than poor people.

But low-income folks vote, and politicians will pay attention to their letters.

The Americans who are the first to feel the weight of the extra war burden should speak up, and have their say about this country's policy in Viet Nam.

## ...And Adding to It

Much of that anti-poverty money never seems to get where it can do the most good.

The Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity expects to get \$38,206 from Washington to notify all eligible persons about the benefits of Medicare.

Local funds will supply an additional \$6,127. That figures out to almost \$1 for each person to be notified. (There are 49,000 men and women over 65 years of age in Jefferson County, according to the 1960 count.) That is pretty expensive notification.

In addition, the Commissioner of Social Security in Washington reported the other day that 96 per cent of the older people in this country have already been notified about Medicare.

That remaining four per cent are thought to be very elderly, housebound or living in rural areas. It is safe to say that not many of that four per cent are living in Jefferson County.

About half the eligible people in the county have already signed up for Medicare.

Now, there is only so much you can say about Medicare. All people really care about it is that it protects them.

There must be several more urgent needs in Jefferson County's poverty areas than paying 88 old folks \$1.50 an hour to tell other old folks about Medicare.

The Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity calls its project a "saturation program" to notify all eligible persons about Medicare benefits. That may mean that it is all wet.

## Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:  
Why should we worry about the preachers and other people with their Ph.D's and B.S. degrees? We should be proud of them. If it was not for them, what would happen to us?

There is no reason for "no D's" now (as mentioned in a letter here Jan. 22-23), because if you didn't get to fin-

ish school in your teen age, there is a lot of night school now where you can get an education.

Let's forget about "D's" and think about some "A's" now.

Mrs. Daisy B. Thedford  
Birmingham



Sermon of the Week

## 'Perplexed, But Not in Despair'

BY RICHARD J. VAUGHN

BIRMINGHAM--"Paul said that we are fragile earthen jars," spoke the Rev. Joseph W. Ellwanger to his congregation at the St. Paul Lutheran Church here last Sunday.

"He said that being fragile jars makes us aware of the transcendent powers of God which are in ourselves but not of ourselves," the pastor added.

All of us are faced with problems, Mr. Ellwanger said. We all have bills to pay. "Who is it that this very week has not felt backed up against a wall? We are controlled by all kinds of emotions and feelings.

"Who is it that does not feel perplexed and bewildered about our position in Viet Nam?"

"Who is it that does not feel perplexed and bewildered about our role in the civil rights movement?"

"Who is it that is not perplexed and bewildered, as anyone would be, at trying to understand the complexities of reality?"

"If you are not perplexed and bewildered, you better pinch yourself and ask yourself if you are human."

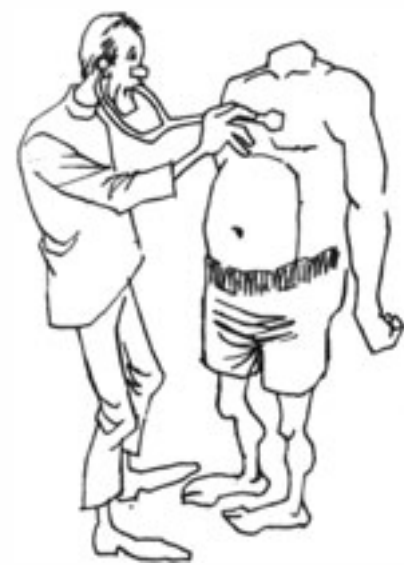
As children of God, the pastor continued, we are fragile jars. We are all faced with problems as children of God.

"We can't evade them," he said. "Paul suggests a facing of the problems."

"We are perplexed," the pastor quoted from II Corinthians 4:8, "but not in despair."

"The signs of problems are to show us the transcendent powers of God."

It is through the recognition of God's powers within us, Mr. Ellwanger concluded, that "we can know His victory" and face a complex world with dignity.



## 65 or Older? Watch Deadline

Elderly people have until Mar. 31 to sign up for the health insurance part of "Medicare."

Persons 65 years of age or older who do not sign up by then may have to wait two years for another chance. They will also have to make higher payments.

The health insurance, which covers doctor bills and other medical expenses, is voluntary and costs each person \$3 a month. The government pays \$3 also.

Those who want the insurance must ask for it at their local social security office.

The hospital insurance part of Medicare is automatic for folks over 65, whether or not they are eligible for regular social security benefits. They do not have to sign up for that part.

Robert M. Ball, commissioner of Social Security, said that many people think they must be fully retired before they may collect social security benefits. But this is not true, he said.

Older persons who are on state welfare may also arrange with the state welfare department to take part in the Medicare program and to have the \$3 paid for them.

Social security officials have said that, if notified, they will visit the homes of elderly people to explain Medicare and register people for it.

# You Can Afford College

## SCHOLARSHIPS HELP PAY YOUR WAY

BY TRUDY KOFFORD

No one should feel that he cannot find the money to go to college until he checks all the possibilities.

There is scholarship aid available from many different places, and some of the sources are so little known that the money goes unused.

When you are looking through college booklets, check the section on financial aid for the usual types of scholarships, loans and work programs.

Whenever you apply to a college or write for information, ask for additional material about scholarship aid.

Asking for financial aid never hurts your chances of getting into a college.

Many scholarships are available in fields that may interest you:

In journalism, write Paul S. Swensson, THE NEWSPAPER FUND, P. O. Box 300, Princeton, N. J.

In occupational therapy, write American Occupational Therapy Association, 250 W. 57th Street, New York, N. Y. 10019.

In medical technology, write National Committee for Careers in Medical Technology, 1785 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20236.

In foreign service, write Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Just about every field has these scholarships; ask your guidance counselor.

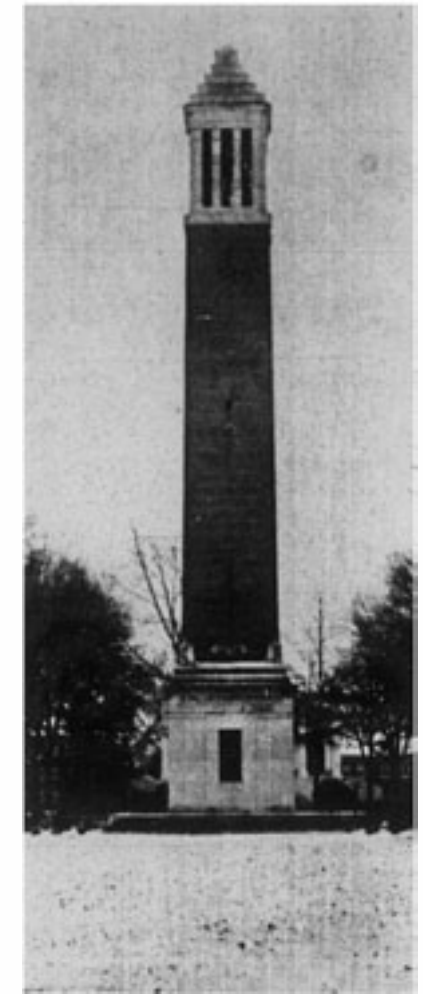
There is financial aid especially for people who are active in civil rights work: CORESEDF, 150 Nassau St., Room 1312, New York, N. Y. You must have been admitted to an accredited college. Each award is for up to \$1,500, with a possible \$500 for later college years.

There are several opportunities limited to colored students: NATIONAL

SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS, 6 East 82nd St., New York, N. Y. 10028 (in occupational therapy).

Also, UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, 22 East 5th St., New York, N. Y. 10022. Many of these are for schools in the South.

And, NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT



DENNY CHIMES

Campus of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa after last week's snowfall.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR OUTSTANDING NEGRO STUDENTS, Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Grants start at \$1,000, with increases possible. You should apply during your junior year at high school.

If you win a scholarship that does not cover all of your college expenses, the rest (up to \$600) may be paid by NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS, 6 East 82nd St., New York, N. Y. 10028.

THE ROCKEFELLER FUND finds scholarships for needy youngsters admitted to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Occidental College, Los Angeles Calif.; Reed College, Portland Ore.; and Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Assistance is available for undergraduate and graduate students in recently desegregated colleges and universities in the South. Write HERBERT LEHMAN EDUCATIONAL FUND, Dr. John W. Davis, Director, 10 Columbus Circle, Suite 2030, New York, N. Y. 10019.

Five-year Ford Foundation Scholarships are offered through the NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION, 990 Grove St., Evanston, Ill.

CATHOLIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR NEGROES, INC., offers funds for college. Not limited to Catholics.

The U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION offers several grants from \$200 to \$800 a year based on need alone. An additional \$200 will be awarded to students who finished in the top half of their class the year before.

Alabama has been allotted enough for about 1,000 of these new scholarships. They were made possible by the Higher Education Act of 1965, signed last Nov. 8.

Under another part of the act, colleges receive 90 per cent of the cost of (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

## Fish Story Helps Launch Bullock Poverty Program

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MIDWAY--"There were three ministers fishing from a boat in a lake," the man on the platform said.

His audience, more than 200 men and women crowded into the Merritt High School auditorium, perked up the way people do when they know they're going to enjoy what comes next.

"But the fishing wasn't very good," said the man on the platform. "So after a while the first minister got tired. He stepped out, and walked right across the water to the shore.

"A little while later, the second minister said he was tired, too. He stepped out and walked right across the water to the shore.

"The third minister watched all this with his eyes popping. 'I don't think I could do that,' he said to himself. But finally he decided to try.

"He stepped out of the boat--then went right straight to the bottom of the lake.

"The other two ministers were still sitting on the shore. The first one turned to the second one and said, 'when our friend comes up, let's show him where those stepping stones are.'"

Everybody laughed. After they quieted down, the man on the platform, B. D. Mayberry, dean of Tuskegee Institute's agriculture school, explained why he told the story.



CLIFFORD J. DURR

## Durr Named

MONTGOMERY--Clifford J. Durr, a Montgomery lawyer, has been chosen by the New York Civil Liberties Union to receive the 1966 Florida Lasker Civil Liberties Award.

The citation with the \$1,000 award said, "Clifford Durr for all the years of his life--from the early days of the New Deal to retirement--has been dedicated to the expansion of human rights. For years in the South, after he disputed the government loyalty security program, Mr. Durr represented the penniless and the oppressed."

Durr was a member of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

"You may not think so," he said, "but that story has something to do with what we are here tonight to discuss--the Bullock County poverty program."

"All you people here in the audience, you're like the first and second minister. You know where the stepping stones are. You know what the needs are. You know which people to get in touch with in your community when you want something done.

"Up here on the platform are your friends, the people who are going to run the poverty program for you."

Mayberry waved a hand at Joe H. Stowers Jr., county superintendent of education; R. E. L. Cope Sr., representing the board of education; and R. E. L. Cope III, Bullock County vice-chairman of the combined poverty program for Bullock, Pike and Coffee counties.

"They're like the third minister," Mayberry said. "Unless you help them, they are going right straight to the bottom."

But, Mayberry said, the people need (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)



BY MARY MOULTRIE

World, national, and local news is of interest and importance to all of us. There are plenty of chances at all times of day to catch up with the news on TV.

Reporters like Huntley and Brinkley, Walter Cronkite, and Peter Jennings give a complete run-down of the day's activities on the evening news. And there are shorter segments offered around the clock. At 10 p.m., each night most local stations present the late news of the world, along with local stories.

In addition, on week nights and Sunday afternoons, the networks show special news reports that explore in depth or at length current or past situations. For instance, Twentieth Century or NBC White Papers or Frank McGee Report.

SUNDAY, FEB. 6

DISCOVERY '66--Originating from the Acropolis in Athens, the show will describe mankind's debt to the ancient Greeks for architecture, theatre, language, and democratic concepts, 10:30 a.m. Channel 13 in Mobile, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

TWENTIETH CENTURY--"A Study of the Twelve-Year Malayan Campaign," hosted by Walter Cronkite, 5 p.m. Channel 19 in Huntsville and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

VOICE OF THE DRAGON--A film es-

## Books Give Advice On College Expenses

There are plenty of books available for college and scholarship information. For instance:

"Complete Planning for College" by Sidney Sulkin is published by Changing Times--The Kiplinger Magazine, Editor's Park, Md. (\$3.20).

"Planning for College" by Sidney Margolius (75¢) is a guide to selection, admission, and financing. Published by Hearst Corp., 959 Eighth St. New York, N. Y.

Also, check John Bradley's "Scholarships, Fellowships and Loans" (75¢), American Library of World Literature, Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022.

For specific questions about college and scholarships write THE SOUTHERN COURIER, and your letter will be sent to the proper office.

## Win a Prize

For the best letter from a student about why young people should go to college, THE SOUTHERN COURIER will give away a free copy of "Complete Planning for College," the \$3.20 book.

say by four French newsmen who traveled extensively in Communist China, narrated by Robert McNeil, 5:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

MONDAY, FEB. 7

MARY MARTIN'S "HELLO DOLLY AROUND THE WORLD" -- Close-up coverage of the world tour of the Broadway musical "Hello Dolly"--Mary Martin narrates, 8 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 13 in Birmingham and Channel 15 in Florence.

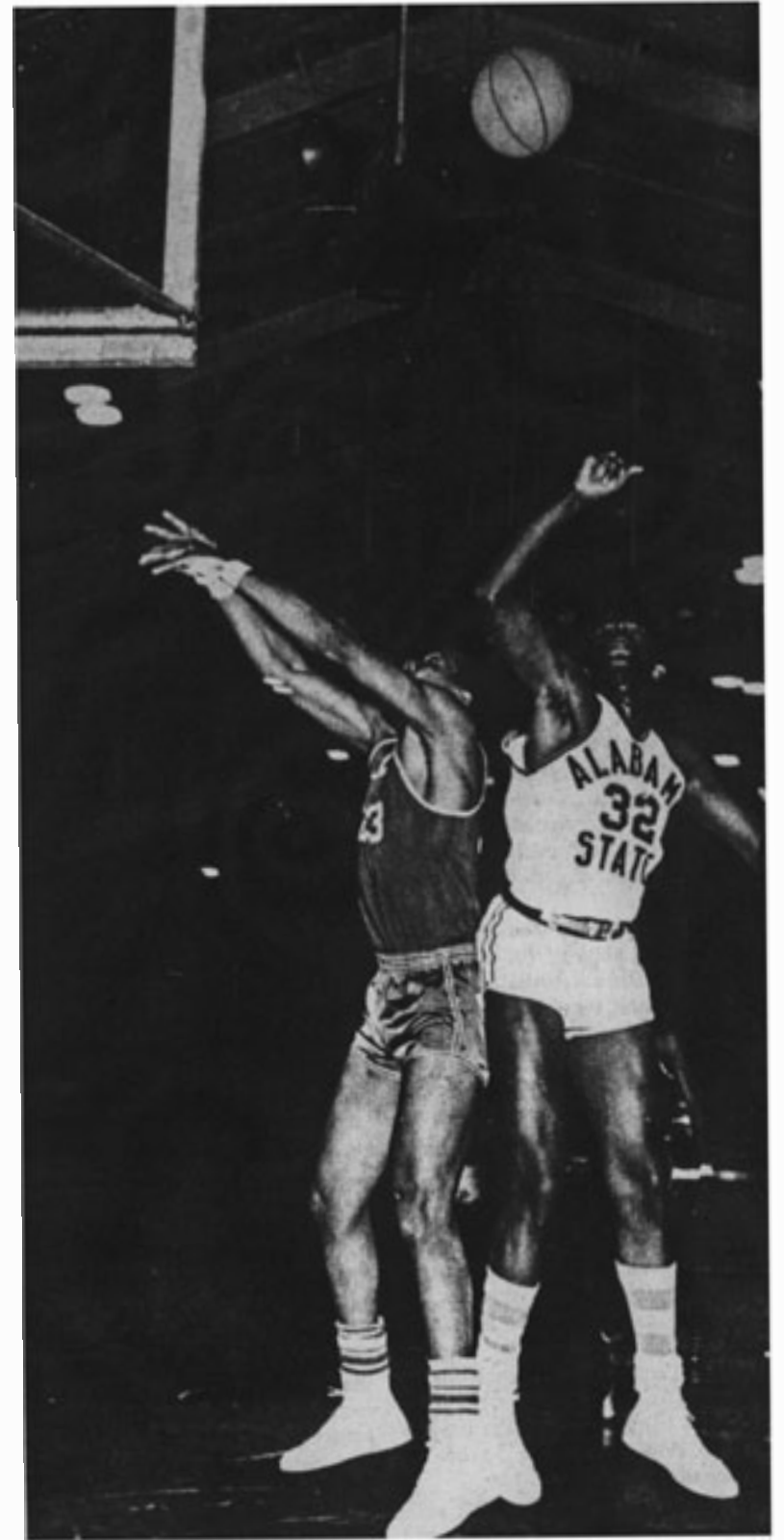
TUESDAY, FEB. 8

"16 IN WEBSTER GROVES"--The story of the knowledge, aspirations, and ideas of 16-year-olds in Webster Groves. CBS Special, 9 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 20 in Montgomery, and Channel 19 in Huntsville.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SPECIAL --"The Voyage of the Brigantine Yankee," for the armchair traveler who wishes to go around the world in 80 minutes, 6:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.





# B A S K E T B A L L



## PART ONE

### *game of instants*

If basketball is anything it is fast moving. The players rush to and fro, leap up and down, the ball moves the length of the court in seconds. Amid this almost constant rush of activity are the many instances, many single movements, jumps, runs, that together decide the outcome of the game, yet pass too quickly to be seen except by the camera.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPPLER





# Tuskegee: The Fire This Time

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

**TUSKEGEE**--Violence is no stranger to the South. From the days of Reconstruction until World War II, the South led the nation in crimes of force.

After that, the big-city slums began to catch up. And lynching, once a popular sport among some Southerners, fell into disrepute.

When the civil rights movement threatened the white Southerner's cherished pattern of prejudice and privilege, however, he reached again for his gun. Mississippi and Alabama wove ugly patterns of violence.

But, for 15 months, Tuskegee seemed to be an exception.

In October, 1964 moderate Negroes and whites elected Alabama's first bi-racial city government, triumphing over the diehard segregationists on one hand and the militant Negroes on the other.

The bi-racial council set about righting old wrongs. It hired Negroes for city jobs and promoted them in turn. It put three Negroes on the police force. The Committee for a Greater Tuskegee, a new group of 54 prominent Negro and white citizens, held regular meetings to promote racial cooperation and community progress.

Tuskegee was the South's "model community," showing the way in race relations. A flock of journalists, always with pen in hand, sometimes with tongue in cheek, and occasionally with foot in mouth, spread the word to the nation.

If you looked closely, there were clouds on that sunny horizon. When college students from Tuskegee Institute tried to integrate three white churches, the white churchgoers, in the name of Christ, kept them out. At one church, violence shattered the peace of a July Sunday. A group of white men attacked and injured some of the students.

The case came up before the Macon County Grand Jury in late October. Samuel L. Younge, Jr., student leader of the demonstrations, and two other demonstrators testified. But the grand jury found no evidence to bring anyone to trial for the attack.

The jury members apparently persuaded themselves that the incident had never really happened. In the last sentence of its report, the grand jury was "delighted to note that generally there exists a greatly improved racial relationship amongst the people of this county."

Three months later, Sammy Younge was murdered.

He was shot to death near a downtown service station shortly before midnight on Jan. 3. A white service station attendant was charged with the crime.

Tuskegee's image as a "model community" lay in ruins, destroyed by the same bullet that ended Younge's life.

In the first hours after the murder, there might have been a chance to salvage something from the wreckage. But city and county officials made a mistake. Instead of admitting that such activity might have led to his death, they refused to consider racial hate as even a possible motive. They suggested a "personal feud" as the probable cause of the murder.

The courts will have to decide how and why Sammy Younge died, on the basis of evidence that has not yet been made public. But sworn statements of witnesses indicate that he was shot for claiming the right to use a public restroom at a Tuskegee service station.

By ignoring this alleged violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the officials may have won themselves a segregationist friend or two. But they made a lot of Negroes think that the City of Tuskegee and the County of Macon were not really very interested in either truth or



Wendell Wilkerson of TIAL urged, "Think. Then act."



Hundreds of demonstrators sat on a downtown sidewalk one Saturday last month.

voters.

Nearly all the students at Tuskegee Institute were stunned and angered by Younge's murder. But many TIAL members were in a state of shock. Some of them had seen the shots fired. Others had found the body. And many had lost a close friend.

Through civil rights work, TIAL had tried to expose a couple of truths most Tuskegee citizens preferred to ignore. One was that segregation still held the town's Negroes--more than three-fourths of the population--in second-class citizenship. The other was that Tuskegee's image of harmony and progress was only a thin coating of ice over a deep well of racial prejudice.

The insights were not unique. SNCC, sporadically active in Macon County, had reached the same conclusions.



Younge (at far left) led church integration efforts.

Some members went to Mississippi to teach in freedom schools and register voters. Some picketed the Tuskegee A & P until a Negro was hired. And some tried to integrate the town swimming pool and three white churches.

The day of Younge's death, he and other TIAL and SNCC members spent hours at the courthouse helping Negroes register to vote. In earlier weeks, they had scoured the county for prospective

TIAL borrowed SNCC tactics. Many TIAL members, including Sammy Younge, were also active in SNCC. SNCC's uncompromising plans for Tuskegee and Macon County answered the new bitterness of many TIAL members after Younge's death. The alliance strengthened during downtown demonstrations, held almost daily for three weeks, to protest the murder, segregation, and injustice.

In the first demonstration, only hours after the murder, nearly every Tuskegee Institute student and many faculty members marched silently through a cold January rain. Later demonstrations sometimes drew as few as 30, mostly TIAL and SNCC activists. Most pickets and marches were peaceful. A wall of cops with billy clubs blocked one demonstration for more than an hour. Another turned into a brief riot.

The basic mood of all the demonstrations was the same. The students bitterly condemned the town and its government for Younge's death.

Sometimes they carried signs: "One man pulled the trigger, but you loaded the gun." "The image of Tuskegee is a lie." "Federal, state, and local government: You are responsible."

Once they brought a huge black coffin with copper handles and laid it on the steps of city hall to symbolize the blame for Younge's death.

"Whitey knew there was segregated cafes and segregated restrooms," William E. Howard, a student and Tuskegee native, said in his funeral oration. "He knew it was against the law. But what did he do? He didn't do nothing."

When the students demonstrated on weekends, silent segregationists often gathered on street corners to watch. Nearly always, there was a car filled with hot-eyed men and well-oiled shotguns.

The students protested to city council in vain. Just last week, the council again refused to prohibit lethal weapons downtown during demonstrations, saying it lacked the legal authority.

Some white men were willing to give their reasons for anger at the demonstrations.

"I'll say this much," said a young man in the service station at which Younge was killed. "They picketed, but we had nothing to do with it. It was one man. We were home in bed when it happened."

The white moderate who compared Tuskegee to a burning building said furiously: "Those students are just a liability to this town. They don't live here, they don't spend money here, they got no real stake in what happens to this town."

Many Tuskegee Negroes didn't like the demonstrations much better. Some opponents were members of the Tuskegee Civic Association, a conservative and elitist group which has fought segregation long and well in the courts.

"The students are downtown destroying things we worked years to get," cried one woman at a recent meeting. "They're emotional and immature. They don't know what they're doing."

An elderly man watched a picket line around the courthouse one afternoon and had a different reaction. "It's right for them to picket," he said, "although I don't approve of some of their methods and I think their demands are too great."

"Ten percent of white people and Negroes are no good as far as living together goes. But why penalize the rest? If there's a lizard in the water, you don't draw the water out to clear it. You reach down and take out the lizard."

The students had a strong answer to most of the criticism. Sometimes they gave it themselves. Sometimes a community resident spoke up in their favor.

"Sammy died because we haven't lived up to our responsibilities," said Otis Pinkard, a former TCA leader. "If we had eliminated the barriers Sammy thought had been eliminated, he'd be alive today. Trouble is, we've been brainwashed. We think it's okay to be second-class citizens."

"If you don't demonstrate when somebody dies, when do you demonstrate?" Pinkard asked a meeting of Tuskegee Negroes. "I admire these kids. They have courage. Kids like these are responsible for you being able to stop in motels, use restrooms, eat in restaurants all over the South. And these kids will be responsible for you being able to walk in dignity in the Tuskegee streets."

Demonstrations were not the only response to Younge's death. On Jan. 4, a group of faculty members formed the Ad Hoc Committee for Justice in Macon County and invited students, administrators, and community residents to join.

In daily meetings, the ad hoc committee

draw up several proposals to submit to the city council. The first, a desegregation ordinance, was passed in modified form two weeks ago. Three more Negro policemen were hired the same day.

Two other proposals--for dismissal of the public safety commissioner and for a civilian review board to oversee the police--were received more coldly. The council tabled them until the federal Community Relations Service completes a study of the police department and recommends improvements. Council

target of angry criticism from many whites and some Negroes. Some people think Puryear, who was defeated for a city council seat in 1964, is playing politics for vengeance. "He's just a sore-head," said one white moderate.

The Negro community is distrustful. "You hand me a paper saying 'we're going to do this,'" Mrs. Lottie F. Esau, a longtime community resident, told Puryear at a community meeting called by the ad hoc committee.

"Who is 'we'?" Mrs. Esau asked. "If you're with us, get with us. Don't start something and leave. Ask us how we feel. Go to the people in the country, too--we've got some smart ones out there."

The white community is only slightly more united than the Negro community. Behind closed doors, moderates and segregationists are bitterly at odds. But whatever the intra-racial differences, the real danger lies in the ever-boiling tensions between the races. Every open city council meeting--one special, two regular--since Younge's death has simmered with threats and anger.

Unquestionably, the city council has made up some lost ground by passing the desegregation ordinance--probably the first such local law in the South. For the moment, the segregationists seem to have accepted it.

But there will be more demands from Negro leaders, students, faculty members, even community residents. There may be a boycott against downtown stores if SNCC and TIAL can find some way to make it work over strong opposition from Tuskegee's middle-class Negroes.

Whatever happens, Tuskegee can never return to the old complacency. The bullet that killed Sammy Younge exploded the myth that token integration leads to gradual acceptance, further integration, and, eventually, social justice. The fires of racial conflict give off enough light to illuminate the dark corners of Tuskegee's past experience.

Token integration, it can now be seen, implies a sanction for prejudice, and for one man's privilege over another man's right. Since Younge's death, many otherwise responsible white citizens have tried to clothe themselves in that sanction.

"The trouble is some white men don't yet know they were freed the same time the Negroes were," said Tuskegee Mayor Charles M. Keever in a conversation a month before the murder.

Unless a few more people learn to value that freedom, Tuskegee will be a town on fire for months to come.

The ad hoc committee, like TIAL, is a



Younge organized this 'funeral for Alabama justice' last October.



# Mrs. Gregory Leaves MIA

By PAT PRANDINI

After nearly 10 years of service under four presidents, Mrs. Hazel Gregory has resigned as office secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

Mrs. Gregory started working at the MIA in March of 1956, three months after it had been founded. President of the organization at that time was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The community group was started during the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955.

Mrs. Gregory first worked under E. D. Nixon, who was in charge of the transportation division of the giant bus boycott movement. After the boycott had ended successfully, expenses were cut and Mrs. Gregory was the only secretary to remain with the organization.

Soon she became office manager, as well as receptionist and handler of finances, legal work, public relations and fund raising. "Sometimes I had to raise funds to pay me a salary," she said with a smile.

Mrs. Gregory has been on the MIA board of directors for three years, and intends to continue to serve in that capacity. She still goes to the office on Saturdays to help out.



MRS. HAZEL GREGORY

Although her resignation became official on Jan. 25, no replacement has been found yet. Mrs. Idessa Williams has been keeping the Dorsey Street office open.

Mrs. Gregory, who lives with her husband, Frank, and ten-year-old son Daryl, on Early Street, now works in the manpower redevelopment program at Draper Prison in Elmore County. The Gregorlys have three other children who do not live at home, Frank Jr., 25, Carolyn, 24, and Janice 22. Both the girls are married.

## BULLOCK CO.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO) the leaders too. "Negro leaders? No. White leaders? No. Just leaders, in Bullock County, everybody is going to work together."

When the leaders got up to speak they agreed with Mayberry. Cope III said the three-county community action committee has applied for federal funds and expects to get them soon.

It was a friendly meeting. The audience applauded all the speakers warmly. Everybody felt free to make jokes. Near the end, Stowers jumped up to say that Bullock County lost out on funds for one portion of the poverty program last summer. A Tuskegee Institute-Macon County plan received the last funds then available.

"I hope Dr. Mayberry can get us that money now--if it's there," Stowers said.

"Maybe he's like the man who can walk on water," said Cope Sr. "Maybe he can get it for us even if it ain't there."

### WRMA Gospel

#### Caravan Special

presents

Tuesday, February 15, 1966

8 p.m., City Auditorium

THE SWAN SILVERTONES  
THE MIGHTY CLOUDS OF JOY  
THE BLIND BOYS OF MISSISSIPPI  
THE BLIND BOYS OF ALABAMA  
THE SWANEE QUINTET

Admission--\$1.25 in advance;  
\$1.50 at the door

Mr. Ralph Featherstone, M.C.

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## It Started Over 15¢

MONTGOMERY--Last July this girl, Gladys Williams, and several other youngsters were told to stop picketing on Cleveland Ave. here, where they were urging people to boycott Moore's Grocery Store. At least 20 persons were arrested for violating a city ordinance against picketing or demonstrating without a permit from the city.

The lawyer for the arrested persons, Solomon Seay, took their case to federal court, to have the ordinance declared in violation of the U.S. Constitution. Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled Wednesday that the youngsters and the adults were right: Montgomery's anti-picket, anti-demonstration ordinance is unconstitutional in this case.

The reason, the judge said, is that to require a formal application and formal city approval beforehand is "unreasonable." That is "prior restraint" on the picketers' right of free speech and free assembly, he said.

Simple notification to the city police beforehand is sufficient, Judge Johnson said in his ruling.

The ordinance was passed last April, after the Selma-to-Montgomery march. The boycott started last July 26 when a Montgomery woman, Mrs. Fannie Mae Grant, claimed she was bodily tossed out of Moore's Store by the manager after a fight over 15¢ in change.

Two days later the picketing began, and before long Assistant Police Chief D. H. Lackey (at left in the picture above) arrived on the scene to put an end to the marches.

# Panama Team Visits

By OLAF O. McJUNKINS JR.

TUSKEGEE-- Tuskegee Institute's basketball team defeated the Olympic team of the Republic of Panama Wednesday night, after coming from behind to tie the score. The final tally was 101 to 92.

Tuskegee relied on its reserve strength to handle the high-scoring Panama team, currently touring the United States as part of the State Department's People-to-People sports program.

Just before game time, Dr. Russell Brown, vice president of Tuskegee Institute, welcomed the visitors as ambassadors of goodwill, promoting understanding between Panama and the United States. He presented each of them with a medal of appreciation.

The Panama team attended a reception Thursday before leaving campus Friday to continue a tour of several Southern and Northern schools. Tuskegee Institute may return the visit two years from now when the school sends a basketball team to Europe or South America under the People-to-People program.

The game was played before an integrated audience of some 2,000 fans in Logan Hall.

Leading all scorers was Panama's Julio Anorade, with 24 points, Tuskegee's Joe McBride, who played only part of the game, and Panama's Morris Webb each had 23 points.

Although Tuskegee has a slight edge in height and weight over Panama's ten-man squad, the visitors took an early lead, 20 to 14. But the Golden Tigers led at half-time, 56 to 53, after Titus James tied the game, 39 to 39, Panama

then took the lead, 43 to 41, but Tuskegee tied again, 49 to 49.

Tuskegee then took over the lead and never fell behind again.

The Golden Tigers' season record is uncertain because there has been no ruling yet on several games which were

snowed out in the last ten days, Tuskegee may win the games on forfeit, or they may be rescheduled.

The team travels to Atlanta this weekend to play Morris Brown College Saturday and Morehouse College Monday.

## MARCHES OR CLASSES?

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"When you graduate, you're still going to be living in a segregated world," Howard said. "What are you going to do about it? Interference with academic goals? That isn't the decision. The decision is: Do you want to help make a better world?"

"I only wish more of my students participated in civil rights demonstrations," said Tom Robischon, a philosophy professor. "Education is the process of society renewing itself. One way to learn how to reconstruct society is by going out and trying it."

"In many of my students, civil rights activities have produced growth in knowledge, self-awareness and courage."

But Brian Weinstein, a political science instructor, suggested that education doesn't necessarily prepare people for "life in the world as it is."

"Universities can't be divorced from

# Republicans Plan to Shun Race Issues

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The new chairman was elected at a meeting last Saturday in Birmingham that just about froze out the Republicans. Many of them never got to Birmingham because of cold weather, icy roads, and snow.

Not enough members showed up to permit a regular meeting and so the selection of a new leader was the only business conducted.

The new chairman gave a pep talk to the party members there, saying, "Some Democrats are as fed up with the national Democratic Party as we are."

"A lot of Democrats are going to be looking for a new home," said a committee member from the audience.

The outgoing chairman, Dr. Thomas H. Brigham of Birmingham said later in the week that "foot-dragging" by Democrats brought the federal government into Alabama.

When asked about the party's attitude towards Negroes, Brigham referred several times to a statement of Alabama Republican principles used in the 1964 campaign. The party said at that time that special treatment for any group of citizens was unconstitutional.

It said also, "An open attempt at seeking the Negro vote would lose the party more support from among whites than it would gain from Negroes, because of the emotional nature of civil rights."

# Visits

snowed out in the last ten days, Tuskegee may win the games on forfeit, or they may be rescheduled.

The team travels to Atlanta this weekend to play Morris Brown College Saturday and Morehouse College Monday.

real problems," he said, "but they must also be places where knowledge can be pursued for its own sake."

Dorothy Cawthorne and Esau Nichols, both students, said participation is a good thing for some students but not for others. Demonstration leaders in the audience leaped to their feet to disagree.

"Everybody wants to talk. Nobody wants to do," roared one, Miss Gwendolyn Patton, the student body president, said:

"Civil rights is part of the educational process. It can't interfere with it. I have learned more from civil rights activities than in any class."

The last word came from a student who thought the whole debate was a waste of time. Called on to ask the final question after nearly two and a half hours, Xavier Nicholas instead stood up and shouted, "I think this whole discussion was inane and in vain."



# Hunting Dogs Know Where the Quail Are

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

as well as their owners' horses.

Each pair of dogs hunted over the same path. The handlers, judges, and scouts rode in front, followed by a gallery of some 50 observers all on horseback.

Usually one or two other handlers rode along leading their dogs on leashes, to give the dogs a chance to see the ground where they would later be hunting.

At the end of the afternoon the Derby Championship first prize was presented: a tall silver trophy for Hotshot's owner and a \$750 check for her handler. The second-place handler received \$250.

"The handlers are the only ones who get any money out of this," an observer

commented. "The owners already got money, or they wouldn't be running dogs out here." The entry fee in the club's field trials is \$100 per dog.

The first- and second-place winners in this week's Free-For-All will collect \$1000 and \$500 each. Competition is tough; 66 of the best pointers and setters in the country are entered in the free-for-all.

Both of the National Field Trial Club contests have a long history. The club itself is more than half a century old. The first Free-For-All was run in 1916, and the Derby was added in 1920.

The club started in Alabama, holding its field trials at the Bell Estate near Calhoun.

Later it moved to Mississippi, and it has held some trials in Texas. Until this year, it had held no bird dog contests here since 1953.

But now it looks as if the club is coming back to Alabama.

According to club secretary Chester Coon, plans are being made to bring the clubhouse from Mississippi to the Sedgfield plantation here.

"This is the finest ground I've ever run on," said Coon. "The birds are plentiful and scattered evenly."

One handler even felt there were too many birds. He said the dogs found quail so often that there wasn't enough chance for the judges to see their hunting ability.

The club's president Clyde Morton, who owns Sedgfield, is a top-notch bird dog trainer himself. Since 1929 when he handled A.G.C. Sage's great pointer Superlette, he has trained more winning dogs for these two events than any other handler.



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IT WAS COLD EVERYWHERE LAST WEEKEND. ALONG WITH THE RECORD-BREAKING FREEZE, SNOW CAME TO THE NORTH HALF OF ALABAMA. THE WINTER SCENE PICTURED HERE IS AT STILLMAN COLLEGE, TUSCALOOSA.

## You Can Afford College; Here's How to Get Help

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO) providing part-time jobs to students, mostly from low-income families.

This spring, the act will make available more funds for state and private non-profit loan insurance programs to offer more low-interest loans for college expenses.

For information, check the college to which you apply or the college that you now attend.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT loans are also handled through the colleges. Undergraduates may borrow up to \$1,000 a year. No interest is added while you are in college. A year after you leave school, you repay at three per cent interest on the unpaid balance.

If you go into teaching, up to one-half of your debt can be canceled.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS offers aid for needy graduates of Southern high schools who attend Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; Tulane University, New Orleans, La., or Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Check the universities when you apply.

THE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, 17 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06520 gives help to needy students.

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## SELMA POVERTY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

year for Selma. Some SHAPE members think he would like to take credit for bringing federal anti-poverty money into town in 1966.

Father Crowley has suggested Smitherman may be under pressure from white liberals to work toward an anti-poverty program.

Smitherman, however, is playing his cards close to his chest. He declined this week to discuss just where he stands or what he meant in his letter to SHAPE.

He did say, "The failure is on Rev. Bradford's side to submit the names. Until they do we can't have a program."

"I want to put through a program that will be approved and work," he said, "But it certainly won't be a program that SHAPE or anyone else will dictate."

He also said that neither he nor SHAPE could set up an anti-poverty committee and expect to get federal funds over the other's opposition.

## Mobile Library Set to Reopen

MOBILE--The Davis Avenue Branch of the Mobile Public Library really has been closed for repairs since October, according to Henry J. Blasick, Mobile library director. It will reopen by Mar. 1 at the latest, he said.

Rumors around town were that the sign on the door saying "closed for repairs" was just an excuse. These rumors gave a variety of "real" reasons for the branch being closed.

The most popular reason was that hardly anyone used the library.

Blasick said it's true, the Davis Avenue branch is not heavily used, but this wasn't the reason for closing it. He said his office is trying everything it can think of to get more people into the main library, the four branches and the two bookmobiles.

But he believes there is no way of ever convincing some people to use a library.

He recalled an incident at a library he once headed in Illinois:

A man walked into the library, apparently by mistake.

He stopped and stared around, wide-eyed. Blasick went up to see whether he could help the visitor.

"What . . . what is this?" the man asked.

"The public library," Blasick answered.

"Great God Almighty," the man said as he fled out the door.

But Shirley Mesher, a white civil rights worker who had a large part in the organization of SHAPE, disagrees. She says the OEO will grant funds to an independent organization like SHAPE if it is truly representative of the whole community and even if it can't get local officials to cooperate.

In any case, 60 SHAPE representatives are being selected now as the mayor had asked--but not without a fight.

Those who oppose dealing with the mayor say the decision has been railroaded through by a small group of Negro ministers, and that the poor are being denied any substantial part in planning the anti-poverty program.

Those who want to deal with the mayor say that another small group is trying to hold things up.

A few days after the meeting at which Father Crowley dropped his bombshell, Mr. Bradford told a meeting, "The knowledge has come to me that there was a plot to get me out of the chair."

Father Crowley denied this. "I have communicated with no one," he said.

Another center of argument was the Rev. P. H. Lewis, who had been made chairman of a 10-man nominating committee, and had been given a week to get all the communities in Dallas County to select delegates for the 60-man group.

When Mr. Lewis came back the next week with a list of names, there were complaints that some areas hadn't had time to hold meetings, so delegates had been chosen by someone else to represent them.

The list also included a dozen names not connected with any particular area. Lewis said the committee had suggested these names to complete the list of 60 names. But two members of his committee said he had added the names without asking any other members.

At a meeting last Tuesday attended by some 200 persons, SHAPE accepted most of the names--including Mr. Lewis' dozen--and told Mr. Lewis and Mr. Bradford to get together within a week and see that delegates were properly elected to represent the rest of the areas in the county.

But there seemed to be a vague fear among the poorer Negro members of SHAPE that dealing with whites appointed by the mayor meant poor Negroes would have a small part in the planning and operation of the program.

"The purpose of the whole program is really that people do things for themselves," said Miss Mesher.

"Nobody is trying to shove the poor people out," the Rev. J. D. Hunter replied. "But when I go to court I want a lawyer, and when I go to church I want a preacher. . . ."



AIR POLICE REMOVE MISSISSIPPI DEMONSTRATOR

## Poor People Invade Mississippi Air Base

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

People inside the building busted themselves much of the day with house-keeping problems. Two coal-burning pot stoves were smuggled in for heating. Committees were set up to solve the problems of living without toilets and piped water. People talked of dividing the building into apartments for families and saving the largest room for a library and meeting hall.

A sign on the door outside read, "This is our home. Please knock before entering."

James Hodgfield, without a job or welfare assistance, arrived in the afternoon with his family. He looked around the crowded building and smiled

a toothless grin. "This place beats our shack in Sunflower County," he said. "There it can snow on us at night."

The housekeeping ended Tuesday noon when 150 air patrolmen marched on the building and carried its occupants, some of whom resisted, into the adjoining parking lot.

Major Gen. R. W. Puryear, commander of Klesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Miss., had offered to present the group's demands "in an official manner to whomever you designate."

But he insisted they would have to leave the base in any case.

In the parking lot, surrounded by the closed ranks of the Air Police, the group decided to leave the base.

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