



STATE TROOPERS INSPECT THE DEAD MAN'S CAR AT THE PLACE WHERE DAVID COLSTON WAS SHOT DOWN SUNDAY IN FRONT OF A CAMDEN CHURCH.

All Quiet in Camden After Negro Killed, White Man Arrested

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

CAMDEN--A violent killing that brought angered Negroes to the streets shattered the quiet of a Sunday afternoon here.

Within 24 hours, however, leaders had called off further protest marches saying the sheriff had done all he could.

Early last Sunday afternoon a 40-year-old Negro slowly drew up to the curb at Antioch Baptist Church where people were waiting for a funeral to start, and was shot to death by a white man.

David Colston, a carpenter and father of a 13-year-old boy, was shot through the head a few moments after he stepped out of his car to see whether James T. Reaves, the driver of the car behind, had hit and dented the car.

"Reaves held his hand up--I knew then that he had fired the shot," said Colston's widow.

"My husband slumped to the ground, and didn't say another word."

Although Colston had been one of the first Negroes to run in the ASCS farm elections last fall, he was not a man who would have been singled out as a civil rights leader.

The mayor of Camden was lying in bed recovering from a week in the hospital when he heard the news.

"It was something we had fought and hoped wouldn't come about," said Mayor or Reginald Albritton. "It came at the most unexpected time and place."

Barely two hours after the shooting many of the people at the funeral were facing Mayor Albritton and 20 armed police in the street outside the church. The policemen were armed with high-powered, automatic carbines and sawed-off shotguns.

The mayor was not going to let the 100 Negro men and women march downtown.

"The only way you're going to march down there is with the federal government leading it," he told the march leaders angrily.

It wasn't the first time Albritton had faced marchers in Camden. Last spring, at the time of the Selma marches, he had permitted large daily marches of Camden school children. But on this day he wasn't going to let them march.

"I didn't know the situation," said Mayor Albritton later. "Nobody else did. It was so unexpected--I just wanted time."

Negroes went home angry that night. (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 5)

Eye-Witnesses Give Account

CAMDEN--Eye-witnesses gave this account of the shooting here:

About 2:00 p.m., David Colston's car arrived in front of the Antioch Baptist Church on State Route 11. Colston was driving, his wife Cassie sat beside him. Three relatives rode in the back seat.

Colston pulled to the curb to park, and the left rear corner of his car was hit lightly from behind by another car.

The sheriff later identified the driver of the other car as James T. Reaves, 46, a Wilcox County farmer. He was alone in the car.

Colston stopped, and Reaves drove up alongside. Both men rolled down their windows and asked each other what had happened.

Colston got out of his car, walked to the rear and bent over to look at his bumper. Finding no damage, he walked forward between the cars and spoke to Reaves through the righthand window of Reaves' car.

According to the same witness, Reaves asked, "What are you hunting, trouble?"

"No, I just wanted to see what damage done to my car," Colston answered.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 5)

Negro Leaders Reveal How They Worked Strategy With Democrats

PARTY 'LOYALISTS' ERASE WHITE SUPREMACY TAG

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

BIRMINGHAM--"This is something like a sore tooth," a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee warned his colleagues last Saturday. "It hurts when you get it removed, but removed it must be."

Eleven minutes later the operation was over. Gone were the words "white supremacy" from the old party motto, "White Supremacy For The Right."

The party's official emblem still bears the traditional Rooster, but now its slogan is "Democrats for the Right."

There were 170,000 reasons for giving the 62-year-old bird something new to crow about; that's how many Negroes are expected to register in Alabama in time for the general election in November.

Leaders of the Alabama Democratic Conference, a state-wide Negro political organization, had threatened to campaign against all Democratic candidates unless the label was changed.

And even without massive Negro opposition, many Democratic candidates would have an uphill fight against Republicans.

"We can not afford to take a stick and run off 150,000 to 170,000 people who might vote for us," argued Charles McKay of Sylacauga, who made the motion to change the label.

It was a battle between "loyalist" Democrats, who support the national Democratic Party, and "states rights" Democrats, who support Governor George Wallace and oppose the national party leadership.

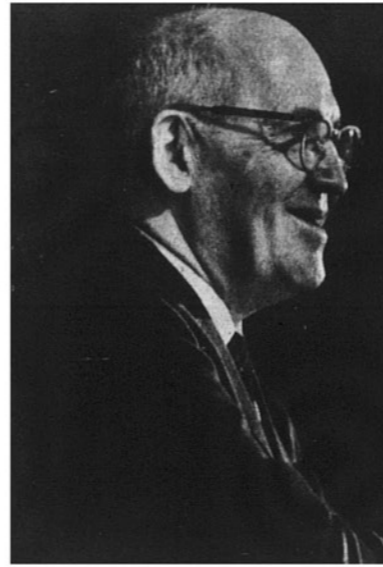
A majority of the committee members agreed that Negro voters may be important in the next election. But just to play safe, they shouted through a resolution for a secret ballot on McKay's motion.

States righters on the committee were enraged.

"Any member of this committee who isn't willing to show the people of this state how he stands on the nigger question isn't fit to serve on this committee," bellowed Leonard Wilson executive secretary of the Citizens Council of Alabama.

The states rights members did manage to have one roll call vote. It appealed the decision to have the final vote by secret ballot.

The roll call was the decisive test on the whole issue, and the states rights forces lost it, 39-32. But they kept (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)



ROY MAYHALL Democratic Committee Chairman



ORZELL BILLINGSLEY JR. Democratic Conference Chairman

Tuskegee Council Passes Local Desegregation Law

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--Near the end of an explosive meeting in a jammed courtroom, the city council this week passed a strongly worded ordinance outlawing segregation in public places.

The vote was 5 to 1. Both Negro councilmen, two of the three white councilmen, and Mayor Charles M. Keever voted for the controversial law. Only John Sides voted against it.

"All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation... without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin," the ordinance declares.

It defines as public places all entertainment and recreational areas, restaurants, gas stations, and bus terminals; hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities; and commercial lodgings except for homes which are also small boarding houses.

The ordinance outlaws any effort--direct or indirect, by denial, intimidat-

tion, or punishment--to segregate a public place. Violators may be fined not more than \$100 and jailed for not more than 90 days.

The ordinance will take effect in the city and its police jurisdiction around Mar. 1, 30 days after publication.

Negro leaders from Tuskegee Institute demanded a city desegregation law after the murder of Samuel L. Younge, a student civil rights leader, early this month. Local whites opposed the idea at a council meeting two weeks ago.

But the council had evidently worked out an agreement with both sides in marathon private sessions. At Tuesday night's open meeting, the ordinance passed without public discussion or protest.

In fact, by the time it came up for consideration, the ordinance was almost an anti-climax.

From start to finish, the hour-long council meeting simmered with tension and disorder. Several councilmen lost their tempers. Angry spectators sometimes outshouted the mayor. Many of the 150 visitors applauded their friends and jeered their opponents.

A petition signed by more than 200 Tuskegee residents warned that "certain recent events... will lead to breakdown of law and order in the community."

The signers requested fair enforcement of the laws for governing public demonstrations "against all persons, regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin."

The petition was apparently aimed at limiting student demonstrations.

Groups of students have marched or (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)

Negro political leaders admitted this week that they are not sure where they would have gone if the Democratic Party had rejected their latest demands to abolish the "white supremacy" label.

Members of the Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc., a mainly Negro political action group, revealed how they "put it on the line" to "loyalist" Democrats: get rid of the rooster or forget about the Negro vote.

What was never "put on the line" was just what Negro voters would have done if the "white supremacy" party slogan had stayed. "It was sort of a gamble," admitted James Kolb, ADCI delegate from Crenshaw County and one of a dozen Negroes to attend a secret meeting with Democratic loyalists last month.

"Negroes actually did not want to leave the Democratic Party," said Kolb this week. "If the white supremacy label had been kept, there was the threat of a third party, a few votes might have gone Republican, some would have stayed home..."

But the Democratic Conference leaders never had a concrete plan in mind--except for their long-standing public vow to get rid of the "white supremacy" line.

"I don't believe in burning your brains before you have to," said Orzell Billingsley Jr., of Birmingham, conference chairman.

Some Alabama Democratic Conference members, notably Arthur Shores of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Conference, thought that Negroes should vote Democratic, label or no label. And, according to another ADCI member, Shores was ready to assure the loyalists of this.

The loyalist members from Jefferson County got together before Christmas with Negro political leaders in the county and heard the Negroes' complaints. At the end of the meeting, it was decided to call a larger gathering of a dozen loyalist Democrats and an equal number of influential Negro leaders from around the state.

After that closed meeting--held two weeks later in the plush Parliament House Motor Hotel in Birmingham--Democratic Party loyalists were convinced that the "white supremacy" label had to go if the party hoped to win over the 170,000 to 200,000 Negroes who are expected to be qualified to vote in Alabama.

Judge Roy Mayhall, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, presided at the meeting, at which the Negroes were asked about the attitudes of their people about the label.

The Negro leaders argued that colored people would not vote under the white supremacy label.

Billingsley, in an earlier letter to all 172 members of the executive committee, had called the slogan "insulting and slanderous, offensive and vicious."

But his only threat of a revolt by Negro voters was to say, as he said publicly in Mobile last fall, "Our war on this white supremacy label might have to be carried into the general election of 1966."

Some white Democrats asked the Democratic Conference people to vote under the "white supremacy" label one more year. ADCI leaders silenced their members who were inclined to go along with that. The leaders had decided not to (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)

In This Week's Southern Courier

A MOBILE MAN WHO WAS 'DROWNED' ONCE AND SHIPWRECKED TWICE IN A SINGLE WEEK, WHO SAVED A SHIPMATE FROM A MONSTROUS SHARK, AND HAS HAD AS MUCH EXCITEMENT SINCE THEN ON LAND. See Page Four.

HOW DOES A RADIO STATION OPERATE, FROM THE TIME THE DISC JOCKEY SELECTS A RECORD TO THE TIME YOU HEAR IT OVER THE AIR? See Page Three.

GOVERNOR WALLACE WRITES A LETTER ABOUT VOTING. See Page Two.

FIFTY POUNDS OF FISH LEAD TO A PRE-SCHOOL NURSERY FOR MACON COUNTY YOUNGSTERS. See Page Five.

'What County Are You From, Sir?'

Farm Folks Full of Questions



FARMERS WANT TO LEARN FROM GOVERNMENT AGENTS HOW TO BENEFIT FROM PROGRAMS FOR POOR PEOPLE

BY GAIL FALK

MONTGOMERY--"I'm losing a day's work because I want to find out how I can get down here what they got up there. They crowd my mailbox up telling me about the programs the government's got, but if I go down to the post office and ask the man how I can get some of those programs, that man's not gonna tell me nuthin' because my skin is black."

Eugene Hardy from Autauga County and about 300 other people from rural areas of the state had this problem on their minds when they came to Mont-

gomery last weekend for a "Statewide

Conference on Governmental Anti-poverty and Other Programs to Aid Low-Income Rural People."

They listened while state and federal officials of the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), Federal Extension Service, Farmers Cooperative Service and Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) told the two-day meeting about government programs that could help farmers.

And then they started to ask questions.

"The Negro still doesn't have any re-

presentation on the ASCS committees in my area," said a Black Belt farmer. "I want to know how we can get some Negroes on the ballot."

"It is now mandatory," answered an ASCS representative, "to have the same percentage of Negro candidates on ASCS ballots as there are Negro farmers in the county."

"And you can put the name of anyone you want on that ballot," he said, "if you have a petition signed by six people."

"What county are you from, sir?" Ernest Essex, head of a vegetable coop-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, Col. 3)

Barbour Anti-Poverty Planners Told, 'Can't Do Without Them'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

COMER -- "You have to have them because you can't get a Barbour County poverty program without them," B. D. Mayberry told the monthly PTA meeting at all-Negro Comer Vocational High School.

Then Mayberry, dean of Tuskegee Institute's agriculture school and a planner of several anti-poverty programs, turned around and pointed.

Everybody looked at three men sitting behind him on the stage. They happened to be the only three white men in the big, cold high school auditorium.

They were Raymond E. Faught, superintendent of Barbour County schools; John M. Dismukes, chairman of the county Board of Revenue; and Charlie Weston, chairman of the anti-poverty program for Barbour, Henry, and Dale counties.

They all looked just a little startled.

"The federal government puts up 90 per cent of the money for your projects, but you have to put up ten per cent. Where are you going to get it? You can't--not without their help," Mayberry continued.

"If you ask them, they'll participate. They probably promised it when they were running for office."

The three men smiled three separate smiles without showing any teeth at all.

"There is no such thing as an honest, sincere government that will not participate in a poverty program," Mayberry said. "Because if it does, everybody wins."

The county officials looked solemn. After Mayberry sat down, Superintendent Faught stood up. He smiled benevolently at his audience of 100, mostly farmers.

"I like to work with people in rural sections," he said. "Most progress in any country or for any people is derived from the soil."

"Maybe we haven't solved our problems, but we hope to take advantage of the poverty program just as fast as we can qualify for the money." Then he sat down.

"Everything is going to work out mighty well," Dismukes promised. "Anything the Board of Revenue can do to help, we will."

"The best friend the Negro race has (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Editor: Robert E. Smith
 Executive Editor: Gail Falk
 Photography Editor: James H. Pepler
 Lay-out Editor: Amy Pepler

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Editorial Opinion

The Antique

That roar you heard this week was from Birmingham officials after the Department of Justice sent federal voting examiners there.

Jefferson County registrars claim that they have been available at their scheduled times to register anyone who came along. In addition, they say there have been times when no one came along.

Any Negro knows why federal examiners are necessary. He knows of the constant doubt at the court house over whether he has done everything properly and indeed whether he is truly qualified to vote once he leaves the local registrars' office.

But beyond that, there is a mechanical reason for federal examiners. At their present pace, the registrars could never register all the people who want to vote in the May primary election.

The system of voter registration in Alabama, as in just about every other state, is an antique in an age of computers and rapid communications.

Voting is so important that all citizens ought to be able to vote at a time when they are not at work, at a place they can easily reach and in a way that takes only a few seconds.

Since August, 200 white people have gone to federal examiners to qualify to vote. Most of them were college students who found the local registrars closed whenever they were home. The others were workers who could not leave their jobs to register during the day. They went to the federal examiners after 5 p.m. or on Saturdays.

Local registration officials should view the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as more than a crash program to register every Negro in sight. It could be used to speed up and simplify the system of registering all citizens.

Instead of bellyaching about federal invasions and the loss of free elections, whites should see to it that citizens of both races take advantage of the presence of federal examiners in their county.

Instead of competing to claim credit for getting federal examiners, Negro leaders must make sure that the examiners are kept busy day and night.

Spread the Word

In a letter that cost taxpayers of both races \$3,300, Governor Wallace sent a message to the state's 600,000 white school children.

The Governor's message is a timely and important one for the parents of all children--Negro and white--and so we reprint it here.

Dear Student:

It is a great privilege to help protect our nation and our freedoms by voting.

Please ask members of your family 21 years of age or older if they are registered to vote and if they have paid their poll tax.

In order to vote this year a citizen must be registered and must have paid his poll tax. Would you please take this message home to your parents.

Sincerely yours,

George C. Wallace
 Governor

Political Meeting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
 hint at any compromise.

"We made a power play and we won it," said one Negro political leader. Negro leaders urged the loyalists to

TUSKEGEE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
 picketed downtown almost daily since Young's death.

But Miss Gwendolyn Patton, Tuskegee Institute student body president, suggested that "persons who carry guns and taunt demonstrators are the real source of danger." She asked the council to outlaw deadly weapons in the downtown area during demonstrations.

Council members said that they would have to study the request and angrily refused to give a date for their answer.

Paul L. Puryear, a professor and co-chairman of the faculty-based Ad Hoc Committee for Justice in Macon County, presented detailed proposals to oust the commissioner of public safety and create a civilian review board to oversee the police department.

Councilman Stanley Smith, a Negro, instantly rose to denounce the suggestion as "premature."

He revealed that the council had voted unanimously to ask the federal Community Relations Service to study the police department and "recommend improvement." The council tabled both Ad Hoc Committee proposals until after the Community Relations Service study is completed.

speak out against the "white supremacy" label "as Richmond Flowers has done."

"There were eight or ten gulps in the room," said a person in attendance, "and they went on as if they never heard the question."

In any case, the stage was now set for the meeting of the white state executive committee of the Democratic Party last Saturday in Birmingham.

As late as Saturday morning, newspaper stories said that the label would be removed, and Governor George C. Wallace must have thought he had enough votes in the committee to keep it.

Wallace went to Birmingham last weekend, but he soon got wind of the loyalists' determination, and he never attempted to put his own prestige on the line with a personal appearance before the executive committee.

Mayhall was in charge of this meeting, as well; he saw to it that the vote was short and sweet--and victorious for the loyalists.

One threat the white Democrats felt was "that third party down in the Black Belt."

The Alabama Democratic Conference people never played down the threat but privately they thought it would attract only a few votes away from a "white supremacy" Democratic Party.

But Stokely Carmichael of SNCC said, "I contend that if Lowndes County had not put up a black panther, the question of the white rooster would never have come up."



Which Side Are You On?

If you happen to collect painted cars, you can take your pick. The one above, which says on the right side HELP GET U.S. OUT OF U.N. and on the front SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE, is on the side of the road north of Mobile. The car below has been used to taxi people to federal examiners at the Post Office in Montgomery. Besides attracting attention, painting old cars is a way to defy President Johnson's policies against auto junkyards and against highway billboards.



Marches Cease In Hattiesburg

BY DAVID EMMONS

HATTIESBURG, Miss.--A bulldozer has begun to clear away the remains of the burned-out home of Vernon Dahmer, the NAACP local voter registration chairman who died when fire destroyed his home and grocery store Jan. 9.

His daughter Betty, 10, remains hospitalized.

Police still have found no suspect in what they said was a deliberate fire bombing of the Dahmer home.

The Hattiesburg Chamber of Commerce raised money to build a new house on the site, and the Delta Ministry, a Mississippi civil rights group, collected funds for the education of the Dahmer children. The NAACP raised money, as well.

Dahmer's death brought Charles Evers, state field secretary of the NAACP, to Hattiesburg to lead a drive for concessions from local businesses and the city government, much as he did in Natchez last fall.

But after a week of nightly marches and mass meetings, Evers left town and what was once called "Evers' army" dwindled in size.

Evers' departure left J.C. Fairley, local NAACP president, in charge as leader. People began drifting away from the cause and Fairley called off the nightly marches after city officials agreed to meet with NAACP officials this week and talk about a list of demands.

Federal Judge Orders Macon To Desegregate its Jury Lists

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--The Macon County Jury Commission was keeping its plans to itself after a federal court order to desegregate--completely and immediately--the county jury rolls.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. last week found the jury commission guilty of discrimination against Negroes.

He declared the present method of selecting jurors "illegal and violative of the Constitutional rights . . . of Negro citizens of Macon County."

The judge found that the county jury list contained the names of "almost all eligible whites," but only one of every ten eligible Negroes.

He ordered the jury commission to throw out the list and make a new one within 30 days. He directed the commission to refill the jury box before the spring term of court.

In making the new list and refilling the box, the commissioners were enjoined from any action "which involves or results in discrimination by reason of race or color in the selection of jurors."

Although the order takes effect immediately, the commissioners have until Feb. 17 to appeal. Edgar T. Johnson, chairman of the jury commission, said the group would meet "soon" to decide whether to appeal or to comply.

On Civil Rights Work:

Episcopal Churchmen Trade Bitter Words

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

BIRMINGHAM--The Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Alabama said last week that normal growth of the church in 1965 was "seriously interrupted" by outside Episcopalians who came to the state for civil rights activities.

Bishop C. C. J. Carpenter's remarks, made in his annual report to the church's state convention here, were aimed at, among others, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (ESCRU), a group of Episcopal clergymen and laymen based in Atlanta.

The group attempts to reform the church so that it abides by its code of racial equality.

Just days before the bishop's charges, ESCRU voted to write a detailed report of what it calls "the church's failure in Alabama."

ESCRU's executive director, the Rev. John B. Morris, this week called Bishop Carpenter "a chaplain to the dying order of the confederacy."

This name-calling among the Episcopal church people has gone on since ESCRU rounded up 500 Episcopal ministers for the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

Bishop Carpenter said last week, "Our normal growth in accordance with

the tenor of the times was seriously interrupted by the crowd of visitors whose presence, motivated by various objectives, caused us much difficulty and brought unwarranted confusion and tragic consequences."

He told the "unwanted interlopers" to go back where they came from.

Mr. Morris quarrels with the bishop on four points:

Bishop Carpenter has supported the right of church ushers in white churches to seat Negro visitors in rear pews.

The Bishop has not licensed ESCRU's Rev. Francis Walter since he began work with the Selma Interreligious Project, a civil rights effort.

The Bishop has not attempted to combine Negro and white parishes in four cities in the diocese.

Bishop Carpenter has not commented on the refusal of the white Church of the Good Shepherd in Mobile to admit Negroes and on the killing of Jonathan M. Daniels, an Episcopal student and ESCRU member in Hayneville last August.

The day before Bishop Carpenter's speech last week, the guest speaker at the convention was the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, the Right Rev. John E. Hines. Bishop Hines was one of the clergymen who came to Alabama for the Selma-to-Montgomery march last year.

At the convention Bishop Hines urged the church to "confront the current dilemmas with courage, humility and zeal."

He said that the church should be ashamed of "the silence of Christ's people in this day of revolution."

Williams Fined

BIRMINGHAM -- Hosea Williams, leader of SCLC's voter registration demonstrations here, was found guilty of reckless driving in Recorder's Court Monday night.

He was fined \$100 and given a 30-day suspended sentence.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I wish you could visit the Mobile General Hospital. The patients out there are treated just like animals. Those nurses treat the patients just like dogs and hogs.

Some have had serious operations and are in serious pain. They call for the nurses, and the nurses ignore them. Those colored people are suffering because they are not getting any attention.

The visitors go to get the nurses and they laugh at them. All the nurses for the colored do that.

The patients don't get attention at all at night. They just have to suffer until the next day. It is just regular slaughter pen at the General Hospital. The manager must not know anything.

They don't seem to have any inspector there. It needs to be closed down or someone take over that will treat all patients alike.

The clinic down there is just a devil's den. You can go down there at 7 a.m. and it will be 4 p.m. before you see a doctor and you're still treated like a hog. They put all the peckerwoods ahead of the colored. That is all right, we're going to work on it.

If it isn't straightened out, it will be bent very badly. You talk about segregation--but General Hospital is very segregated.

(Name withheld)
 Mobile General Hospital
 Mobile

To the Editor:

A magazine was placed on the stands some months ago called "The True Selma Story," which was supposedly written by one Albert C. (Buck) Persons of Birmingham, Alabama. To date I have not been able to find out who Mr. Persons is.

The only reputation which is given in the publication is the one he gives himself. The magazine has as a full title "Sex and Civil Rights, The True Selma Story." What he has tried to prove has been discredited by numerous reliable people who were present.

What can you tell me about Mr. Persons? Is this typical of his journalism? Does the Courier support his point of view?

G. W. Bumgarner
 Lincoblton, N.C.

(Editor's note: The publisher of the Selma magazine reports that Persons was editor of the Examiner, a Birmingham paper that died a couple of years ago, and a local writer for Time and Life magazines before the Selma magazine appeared. He has written a similar magazine about riots in the North and is working on a third magazine, called "The Jim Clark Story.")

The Southern Courier thinks that Persons in his book assumes that Communists control the civil rights movement and its leaders and then he tries to prove his point. This newspaper does not support his point of view.)

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



BY MARY MOULTRIE

TV, one of the world's most modern means of communication, is also one of the most highly criticized.

Some critics believe that there should be more educational and cultural shows, to heighten the standards of all Americans.

However, the average man and woman are not looking for anything that requires the exertion of their minds during their leisure. To this average American the TV set is his best friend, because it is his escape from modern day life and its problems.

Of the shows coming up this week, which of these do you think will get the highest ratings?

SUNDAY, JAN. 30

MY FAVORITE MARTIAN--Uncle Martin and Tim stage a confidence game in an effort to out-con a bogus scientist who has sold Mrs. Brown a phoney gold-brick, 6:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, Channel 19 in Huntsville and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

BONANZA--A dim-witted man loses all sense of reality when he sees his friend killed, in "Destiny's Child," 8 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 13 in Birmingham and Channel 15 in Florence.

MONDAY, JAN. 31

ART CITIES OF THE WORLD--Theodore Kiltzke of the University of

Alabama shows a collection of great Spanish paintings in Madrid, 7:30 p.m. Channel 2 in Andalusia, Channel 7 in Anniston, Channel 10 in Birmingham, Channel 25 in Huntsville, Channel 28 in Montgomery and Channel 42 in Mobile (ETV).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2

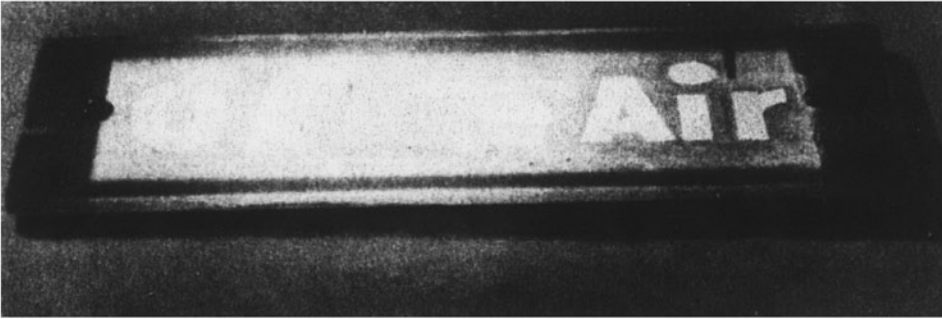
BEVERLY HILLBILLIES -- Granny mistakes an ostrich gulping tomatoes in the Clamptets' garden for a giant chicken, 7:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 19 in Huntsville and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3

BEWITCHED--Fastest gun on Madison Ave., Samantha helps Darrin to KO a flirt, and Darrin almost ends up in the ring with the heavy weight champ, 8 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 13 in Mobile and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

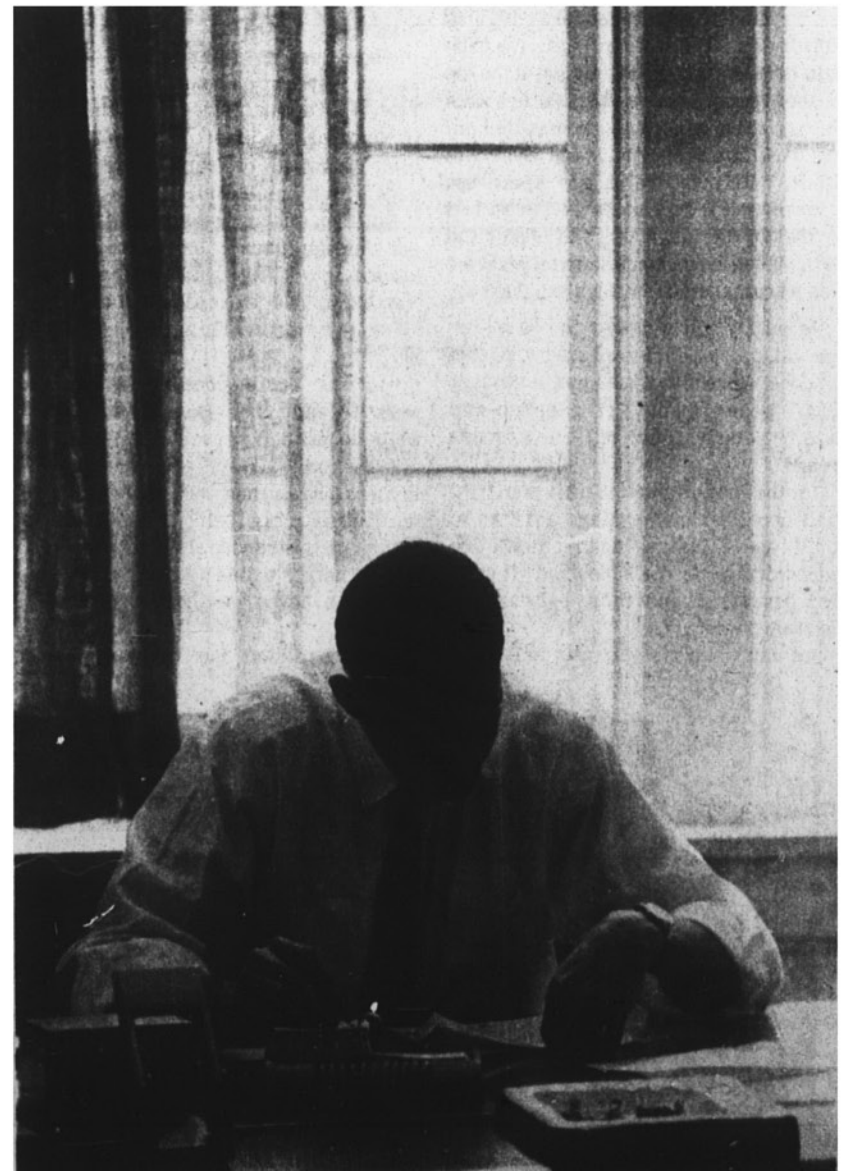
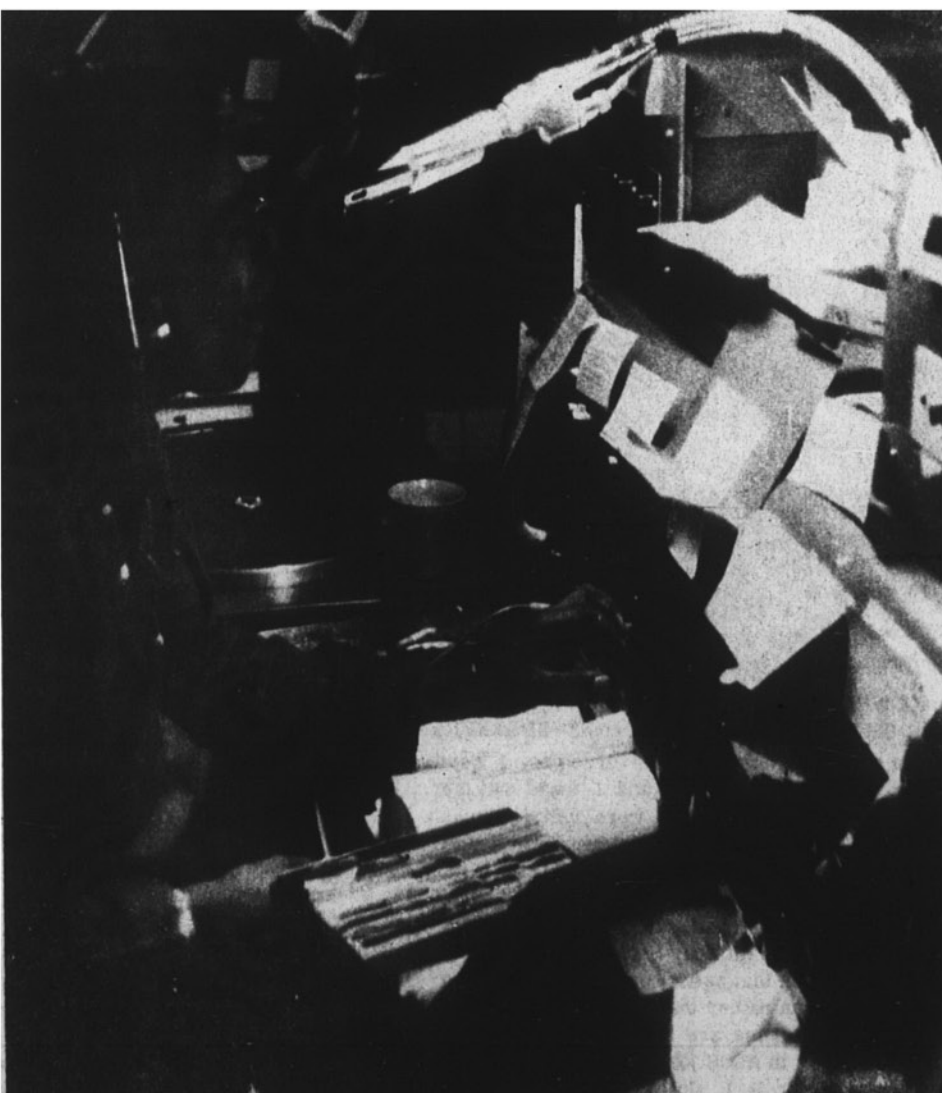
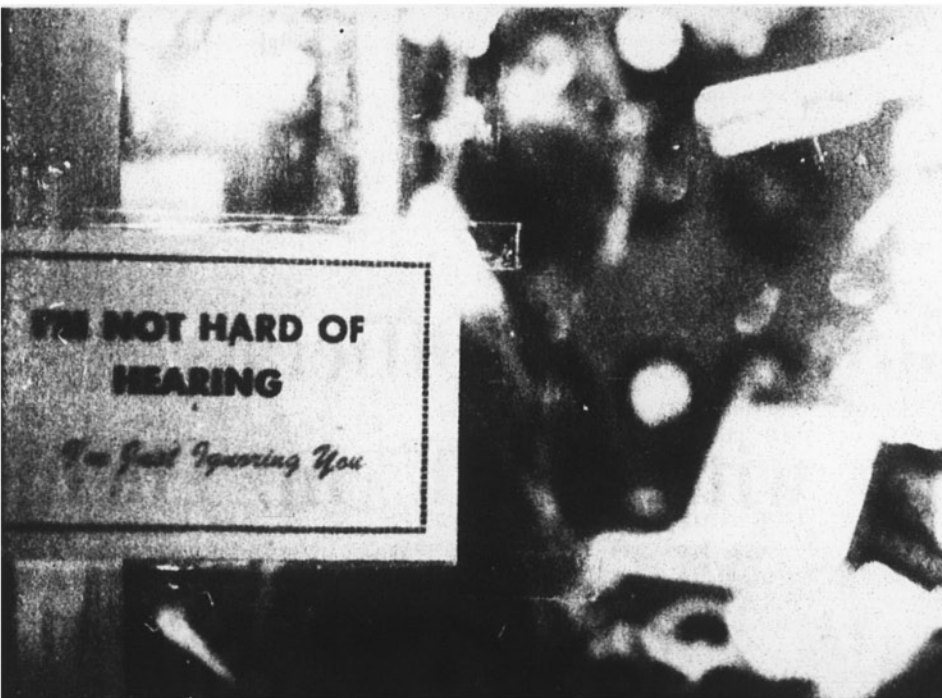
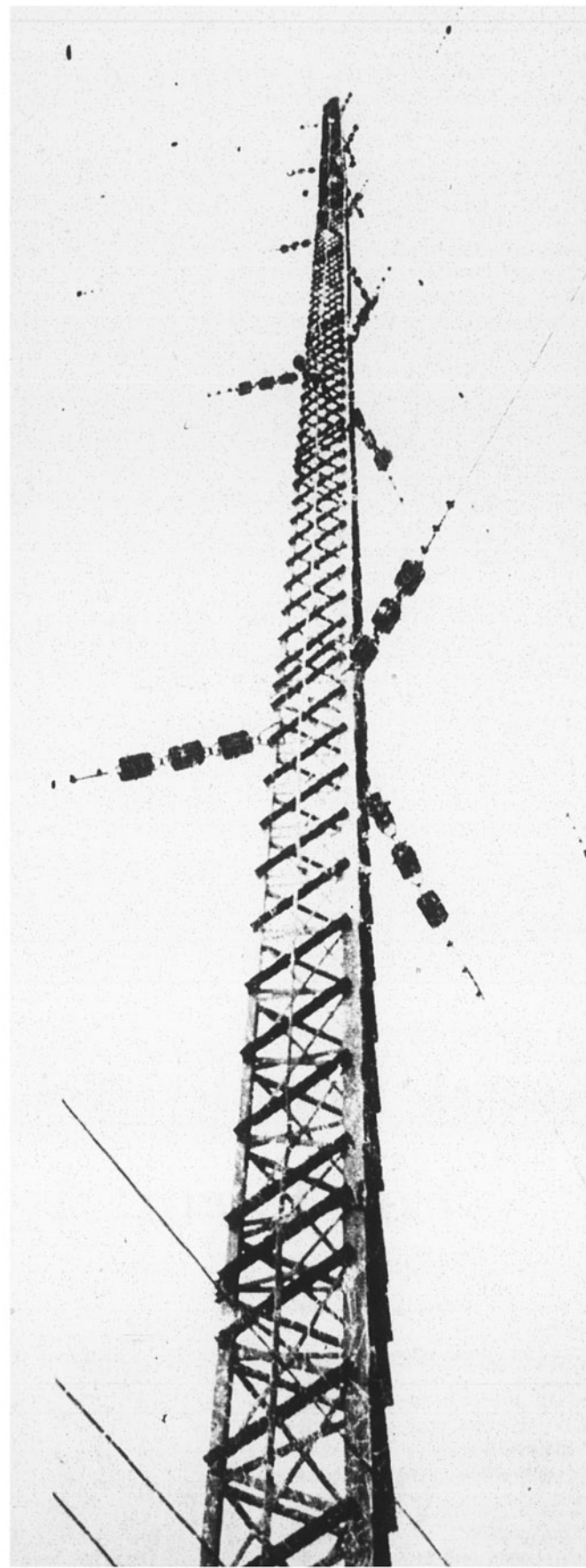
FRIDAY, FEB. 4

ART FESTIVAL--A public square in Naples is the setting for a three-act farce by Moliere, the comical escapades of Scapin, a valet to an Italian nobleman, 8:30 p.m. Channel 2 in Andalusia, Channel 7 in Anniston, Channel 10 in Birmingham, Channel 25 in Huntsville, Channel 26 in Montgomery and Channel 42 in Mobile.



The World of Radio

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPPLER



Of Ships and Sharks and Sailing Days

--Also Strikes and Riots

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--If you ever want to meet an Alabama Negro who speaks with a half-Irish accent, you can find him in an old Spanish Colonial style house on South Bayou Street in Mobile.

And you can go to the same house if you ever want to hear tales of sailing the seas when ships had sails instead of engines, of saving men from monstrous sharks or of being shipwrecked twice and drowned once in a single week.

Conrad Deane had done all these things by the time he arrived in Mobile at the age of 24, in 1920. But he didn't decide this was enough excitement for a lifetime and settle down. His stories about the years since then are filled with as much drama, excitement, and danger as the stories about his years at sea.

If you passed him on the street or saw him working in his yard, you'd think he was an ordinary middle-aged man. You'd never guess he was 69 or that he

could tell you stories which would keep you listening for hours.

But you don't have to guess. All you have to say is, "Good evening," and then everything happens automatically:

Deane smiles, and then he replies in an accent you've never heard before.

It isn't a strong accent, like a foreigner who had learned English in school might have. It might be Irish, except that Negro Irishmen are as rare as Eskimos in the Congo. And it isn't a perfect Irish accent anyway.

There's only one way to find out, so you start a conversation, which is easy with Deane. Very soon you feel friends enough with him to ask him where he's from. He answers, "St. Vincent," and smiles because he knows what's coming next.

"Where's that?" you ask, just as almost everybody else has for the past 50 years.

"It's an island 96 miles off the coast of South America, in the British West Indies," he says.

That explains why Deane sounds a little like Harry Belafonte. It doesn't explain why he sounds a little like an Irishman too, but by that time you've hooked yourself.

A few hours later you've heard a tale that covers half the world and stretches from British King George III's reign a century and a half ago to the civil rights movement.

Around 1800, an Irishman named Frederick Snagg bought the whole of St. Vincent from King George. He also bought a lot of slaves to turn his 18-mile long island into a plantation. Many of them began to pick up an Irish accent from him. And some of the slave women's children even began to look a little like Irishmen, like Irishman Snagg in particular. Snagg and one of these women were great-grandparents of Deane, who was born in 1896.

He grew up and went to school on St. Vincent. At the end of school he took an exam, and a few months later he got a big, official envelope marked "On His Majesty's Service." Deane opened it and discovered that he had been appointed a teacher at \$4.80 a month on a tiny island near St. Vincent.

He did the only sensible thing. He decided that "since I've got to do that if I stay here, I might as well go to sea." A little two-masted schooner captained by a Negro Sanctified preacher sailed into St. Vincent about that time, and Deane hired on as the cabin boy. That was in 1917.

The boat was bound for Barbados, a bigger island in the West Indies. But right after they left St. Vincent the winds died and the schooner started drifting in the ocean currents. The captain decided that a sail rigged at the top of the high mast might catch enough wind to keep them on course. So he called out the five-man crew and asked who would do it. Only the cabin boy spoke up.

Deane put a rope in his teeth, climbed to the top of the mast, and rigged the sail. When he got back down on deck, he was a seaman instead of just a cabin boy.

He easily got a better job on a bigger ship, a three-masted 100-ton schooner that had once been a whaling boat. Deane made \$17 a month and says, "Nobody could tell me I wasn't rich."

But the money didn't satisfy him. "I'd read about so many things I'd like to see," he explains, and he didn't see them working on the schooner. It carried passenger and cargo only around the West Indies.

One day when his ship was in Barba-

dos a bigger schooner came in from Canada with its first mate too sick to make the return voyage. Deane got his job and sailed off the second in command of the ship at the age of 21.

When they docked at Halifax, in the Canadian province of Nova Scotia, "World War I was just talking about coming to an end." But the Canadian Navy still needed men and Deane was told he'd be drafted if he stayed in port more than 15 days.

"Luck came again," Deane says. He was hired as a seaman on a 400-ton American brigantine bound for Britain. They docked near Liverpool and stayed there 45 days unloading the cargo and fixing up the ship.

"On a sailing ship, everything has to be done with ropes and wires," Deane explains. During a voyage, lots of them got worn or broken, and there was always painting to do.

When they'd finished the job, "she was a beautiful thing," Deane remembers. "She looked like a piece of jewelry layin' up beside the wharf."

The captain, however, was no jewel. He was "one of these guys who thought he knew. He wouldn't take no advice from nobody. He was bull-headed. He like to get us all killed."

The ship was supposed to sail empty

hanging from was too loose when Deane's turn came. After they pulled him off the ship, he dropped right down into the sea and they started dragging him in under water.

"You're just like a fish in a net. They drag you in dead or alive." When he got to shore, he was dead, for all he knew.

That was the last thing he remembered until he woke up eight hours later, next to a big tub of water they had pumped out of him.

Drowning didn't stop him. He got right on another ship in New York, and before that voyage ended he had saved one of his mates from a shark.

They sailed to Europe and then headed back to Gulf Shores, Ala. Near Cuba, the wind died, and one of the sailors decided to go for a swim while the ship was just sitting there. He had jumped off the bow, swam back to the stern, and climbed on board twice before Deane happened to come up on deck and see what he was doing.

"Let me show you something," Deane said, picking up an empty wooden barrel and tossing it off the bow right where the man was about to jump again. "It floated there about half a second. Then this monster shark's mouth came up out of the sea and crushed it like a paper sack, and they both disappeared."



THE TALES CONRAD DEANE TELLS COVER HALF THE WORLD

"The first time he hit the water it was like a telephone ringing," Deane explains. "Those monsters heard it and started coming. He was lucky they were a long way off."

When the wind came up again, the ship sailed on again into Gulf Shores. Deane got his pay and came over to Mobile. He shipped out of here for a while mostly to the Caribbean and South America. "You get paid off on one ship and then catch you another," he said. But in 1926, the seamen's union started refusing to let Negroes take any jobs except as cooks and cabin boys.

So Deane went to work at the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company (ADDSCO) here. He became an

American citizen in 1936, registered to vote, and made huge headlines in the Mobile paper by trying to vote in the primary election the next year. "Negro Invades White Primary" said the headline.

Deane was in the news often after that. He and two white men organized an integrated union at ADDSCO, beat the old segregated union in an election among the workers, and then beat the company in 1941 in "the first successful strike in Alabama history."

Deane says the union "had one principle--working people." This included integration, because otherwise the employers would "pit the black workers against each other."

"An employer welcomed the strike. He'd hire Negroes for a lot less than he'd been paying the white strikers. When the strikers came to negotiate, he'd say, 'I'm gettin' my work done now just as well for 20¢ an hour less. If you want to come back, I'll split the difference with you--you'll have to take a 10¢ cut.'

"Those hungry birds didn't have any choice. They'd come back for less than they made before, and the Negroes would be out of a job again."

But in the 1941 strike, "we had Negro and white together on the picket line, and we won."

Such a crowd gathered in the courthouse and in the streets for the signing of the new contract that the police had to clear away a path for Deane and the rest of the negotiating committee to get in.

It didn't always work like that. During a dispute a couple years later, some of the negotiations were held in the Admiral Semmes Hotel. Negroes couldn't ride the elevator, so Deane and another

Negro on the committee had to climb the fire escape to get into the meeting.

Even many of the workers resented integration. When Deane spoke during the strike at a rally that filled Bienville Square downtown, "a couple white fellows at the rally wanted to lynch me." And there was a race riot at ADDSCO in 1943.

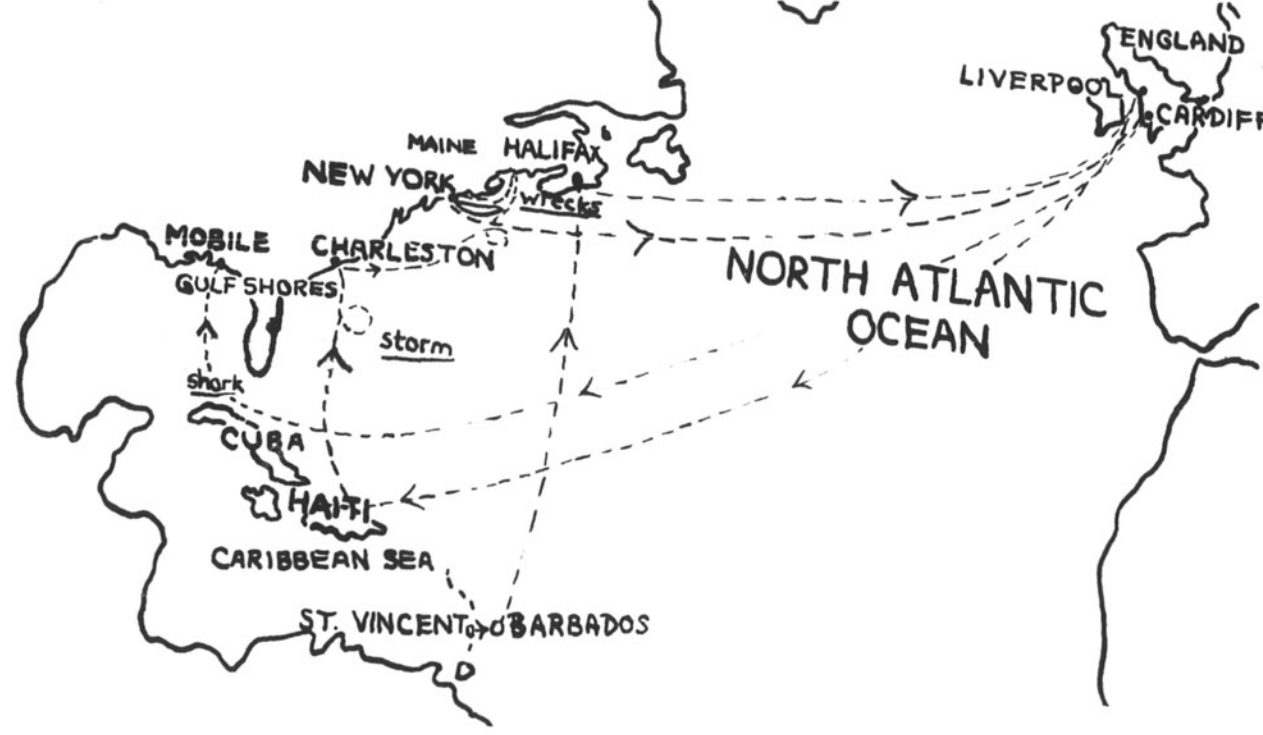
That didn't convince Deane integration was wrong. He believed the company and some workers wanted a riot so they could then say that integration was impossible. This only made Deane decide he had to work harder. He became a full-time union organizer for the next five years.

After that, he went back on a regular job at ADDSCO, but continued to work part-time for the union, until he retired in 1962.

Deane still thinks the union did as much as anyone could have hoped.

Old-timers around Mobile disagree about what Deane accomplished, but everyone agrees that much of what Deane accomplished has disappeared since he retired. The union's grievance committee at ADDSCO is all-white this year for the first time, Deane says "hardly any of the Negroes go to the union meetings any more. They don't give a damn. That's the whole thing."

But Deane still gives a damn. He's on the Democratic Party Executive Committee in Mobile County, and he may try in this year's election to add a public office to all the things he's done. A victory would give him a chance to do even more and a lot more stories to tell. But it wouldn't change his opinion of what he's done: "It's nothing to brag about. I wasn't that smart or that good. It's just an example of what people can do if they're determined."



Rural People Ask Government Officials For Farm Agents with 'Stuff' in Them

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

erative in Demopolis, asked from the audience.

"I'm from Washington,"

"Oh"

"Well, I'm from Marengo County," said Essex. "I'm supposed to represent my cooperative and I went down to the county office to ask them what my job is."

"They wouldn't tell me a thing, so I went home. And yesterday I got a letter from the ASCS in my mailbox saying, 'We have done a good job.' 'I want to know who 'we' is!'"

Victor Phillips, the ASCS representative, agreed that ASCS committees in some counties had neglected to invite Negro members to meetings or inform them about their duties.

The Rev. Daniel Harrell, SCLC organizer in Wilcox County, asked whether the local committee was the final authority on who could get loans from FHA.

Orville O'Shields, state Economic Opportunities officer for the FHA answered that a person turned down for a loan could appeal to the state office. "We could look into it and make recommendations to the local committee."

"The local committee are the people with all the land and the collateral in the county," said Mr. Harrell. "You mean to tell me you're going to send us back to them?"

Mrs. Lillian McGill from Lowndes County had another question about loans. She said people had been turned down for FHA loans because they had been offered a private loan at 10 per cent or 12 per cent interest.

O'Shields explained that the FHA made loans only to people unable to get loans locally at a reasonable rate. "It's



"I USED TO WONDER HOW ALL MY WHITE NEIGHBORS GOT SUCH FINE COWS AND FINE PASTURES AND FINE TRACTORS . . ." SAID ONE SPEAKER, not for us to say that 10 per cent is not a reasonable rate."

Near the end of Friday's session, the Rev. Solomon Seay from Montgomery raised a question echoed by many delegates to the meeting.

"We need a farm agency that will get down to us like this white agency with these white agents is getting down to white people--We need people who can speak in a language we can understand," he said.

"I used to wonder how all my white neighbors got such fine cows and fine

gro to white in the county office as in the county's farm population.

"In the next month we need to employ additional people. If you know any young person who would be interested, let the state ASCS office know and tell them to fill out an employment application at the county office."

Nine ASCS county offices in Alabama now employ a Negro, said Collins.

Several speakers said farm people should organize to bring federal programs to Alabama. At Saturday's session, the delegates did just that.

They set up the Alabama Rural Areas Development Council, and elected Lewis Black, of Greensboro, president; Charles Cheatham, of Selma, vice president; Rufus Lewis, of Montgomery, second vice-president; Mrs. Rosa Story, of Tuskegee, secretary; Mrs. Ernestine McCurley, of Greensboro, assistant secretary; J.B. Newman, of Clopton, treasurer; the Rev. Francis McCord, parliamentarian, and the Rev. Solomon Seay, chaplain.

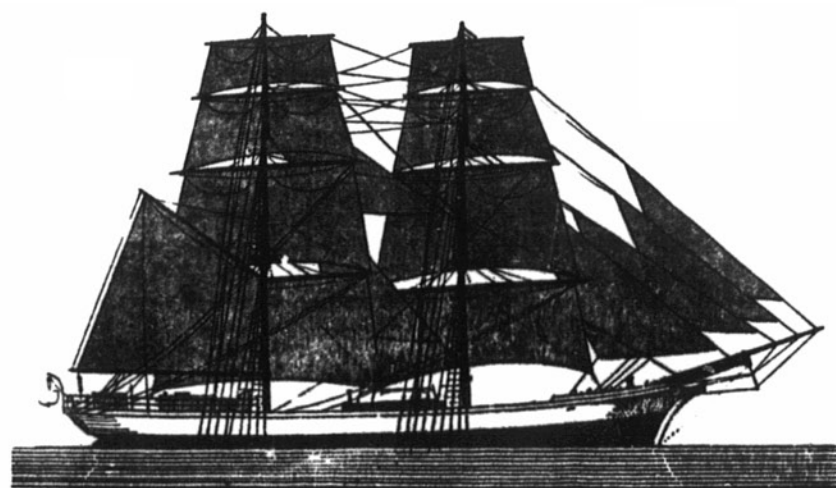
The delegates agreed to have the new organization ask President Johnson to send food, shelter and housing to evicted sharecroppers as if they were victims of a natural disaster like a flood or hurricane.

President's Proposal To Help Rural Poor

WASHINGTON -- President Johnson asked Congress Tuesday to make plans for a broad program to fight poverty in rural areas.

His proposal stressed the need for more planning to develop poor rural communities.

Johnson said the labor, welfare and agriculture departments of the government must work with private groups on local projects.



DEANE SAILED TO LIVERPOOL ON A SHIP LIKE THIS

Anti-Poverty Examiners in 11 Counties Plans Made In Barbour

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

had, does have, or ever will have is the people of the South," said Weston, newly elected chairman of the Community Action Program for Barbour, Henry, and Dale counties. "We're going to show the rest of the country something about progress together."

Then Weston told the citizens that the three-county anti-poverty program was finally ready to roll after several months of delay. He said he expected the first federal money to come in early February.

"Just a little waiting period, that's all," he said.

But Mayberry jumped up and told the people not to wait.

"Now that they're with you," he said, nodding at the county officials, "it isn't 'what are they going to do?' any more. It's we, it's you. Ask yourself--do you need child care centers, legal aid, welfare services, small loans to farmers and businessmen? Find out what you need and how to get it. Act now. This program really begins and ends at home."

There were murmurs of "yes, yes," and "all right."

And after the county officials had left, one lady revealed that the Barbour County citizens had already taken a hand in the anti-poverty program.

"You know why it was delayed?" she asked. "Because it wasn't fair. We wrote to Washington and blocked it. We made them set it up again. This time it is just. This way, we can make it work to help everybody."

Folks Get Headstart, Can't Wait for U.S.



AT NEW SCHOOL IN MACON COUNTY CHILDREN LEARN TO PLAY TOGETHER, BY PAT PRANDINI

SHORTER--What do you do when Project Head Start doesn't come to your town? You could buy 50 pounds of fish, sell it and use the money to start a project of your own.

That was the answer people in this area came up with. And the results have brought hopes for a brighter future for 40 or more pre-school children in Shorter and nearby Tysonville, halfway between Tuskegee and Montgomery.

Shorter had tried to get a Head Start project last summer but could not meet the federal government's requirements.

So third grade teacher Mrs. Consuelia Harper and some other local people sold fish one Friday night at a camp meeting. They made \$18 and opened their school the next Monday.

That was last Oct. 4, and the Children's Educational Center has been running ever since.

The first location of the center was New Hope Church No. 1. But the church was cold and not equipped for teaching, so Mrs. Harper, her friends Mr. and Mrs. Leon Lumpkin, Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Harris, James Lumpkin and others looked around for a better building.

Mrs. Rosa W. Banks agreed to lend

BIRMINGHAM -- Jefferson County becomes the eleventh Alabama county to get federal voting examiners.

The examiners are open for business six days a week now in Autauga, Elmore, Greene, Jefferson (Birmingham, Bessemer, and Fairfield), Lowndes (Hayneville), and Montgomery counties.

They are open in Dallas County every day also, and in Hale, Lowndes (Fort Deposit), Marengo, Perry and Wilcox one Saturday a month.

Since the Voting Rights Act was passed last July, more than 37,000 Negroes have been qualified to vote by federal examiners in Alabama.

The examiners send their collection of names to county probate judges to be added to the official voting lists.

Every one of the counties except Jefferson and Marengo have reported back to the federal Civil Service Commission that the Negroes' names have been added to the voting lists. Jefferson has not had time to compile a list yet, and Marengo requested a duplicate list after a fire in its court house destroyed the originals.

County voting officials are allowed to challenge any names on the examiners' list. The law requires that people challenged must be notified.

However, many challenge notices have been returned unopened by the Post Office, according to Joseph Justin, who is head of the Alabama federal examiners.

Many people do not have regular mail delivery, even in the cities, he said. In addition, some people's houses do not have proper numbers or mail boxes.

Those people who never receive notices, he said, are not defended against the local registrars' challenges and so are not added to the voting lists.

OPEN 3 JEFFERSON OFFICES

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

BIRMINGHAM--"We've split right down the middle," sighed one influential Negro minister early this week. "I guess it was true before, but now it's out in the open."

The racial situation in Birmingham has changed just about that much during the last month--from quiet fighting among Negro leaders to noisier public disputes.

But the people responsible for turning the volume up didn't seem to care. They were the SCLC workers who came here just before Christmas to start a voter registration drive.

After two weeks of knocking on doors, they decided that federal examiners would be helpful.

Twenty-seven demonstrations later, U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach announced that examiners would be sent to Jefferson County. Twenty-three examiners opened shop in three offices in the county Monday.

Katzenbach's orders came last Thursday. He said that the demonstrators would be helpful.

U.S. Court Pushes Macon Registration

TUSKEGEE -- The Macon County Board of Registrars has registered hundreds of Negro voters in the past two weeks under a federal court order.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. told the registrars to obey the Voting Rights Act of 1965. He ordered them to stop giving a literacy test that they had argued was permissible under an order he issued in 1961.

Nearly 1400 Negroes and a scattering of whites registered in the first eight days of the ten-day session. But Jimmy Rogers of SNCC, a leader of the voter registration drive, wasn't satisfied.

"Maybe we'll have 2,000 by the end of the week," he said. "But some people can't come to the courthouse weekdays. With night and Saturday registration, we could get 3,000 easy."

But W. P. Mangham, chairman of the board of registrars, said he wouldn't schedule extra hours.

'Loyalists' Beat Wallace Forces In Dems' Great 'Rooster' Battle

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

fighting. "You are destroying the Democratic Party of Alabama today," declared Henry Sweet of Bessemer, a leader of the states righters.

"I hope you will not let Flowers, Katzenbach, Johnson and that element control our party," he said.

Sweet added that it was "a sad time" to change the party label "under pressure from radicals, and anarchists, and street walkers."

But Sweet was fighting a losing battle Saturday. He drew his loudest applause when he said, "I may never run for another office again."

Another experienced politician had already given up. Governor Wallace, who flew here Saturday morning to give support to the states righters' side, never made it into the meeting room.

He stayed in his room in the hotel where the meeting was held, then left for Montgomery as soon as it became clear that he was on the losing side.

Minutes later the states righters forces lost the secret balloting. But after 71 votes had been counted--there were 71 members at the meeting--two

tions did not play "any part" in his decision, but neither local officials nor SCLC would believe him.

Labeling the action an "insult" and a "travesty," district attorney Earl Morgan blamed it on "a bunch of Martin Luther King hoodlums."

And SCLC's Hosea Williams called it a "victory" for his group. "It's been a great fight," he said. "I wouldn't have missed it for the world."

A number of local Negro leaders weren't quite as happy about it all as Williams.

There was those, like millionaire A. G. Gaston, who didn't like the demonstrations in the first place and said so publicly. Williams then called for a boycott of Gaston's businesses.

And there were others, including a dozen members of the "Committee of Citizens," who thought that there were more important things to demonstrate about in Birmingham.

At Williams' urging, several of the people on that committee ended up demanding that Gaston come out in favor of the demonstrations.

Whether or not that public argument with Gaston solved anything, the Committee of Citizens became more convinced than ever that demonstrations had a use.

On Thursday, just after Katzenbach's order was announced, Mayor Albert Boutwell hauled the committee in to talk over racial problems with the city council.

"My community feels that you demonstrate or you don't get anything," one of the Negroes explained to the city official. The other Negroes at the meeting nodded their heads.

The meeting didn't come to any conclusion, but the demonstrations did. SCLC called them off after a small "victory march" Friday and went back to persuading Negroes to register to vote.

"Don't worry about those things," Williams told a mass meeting Friday night. "Baby, you get your hands on that ballot and watch them walls come tumbling down."

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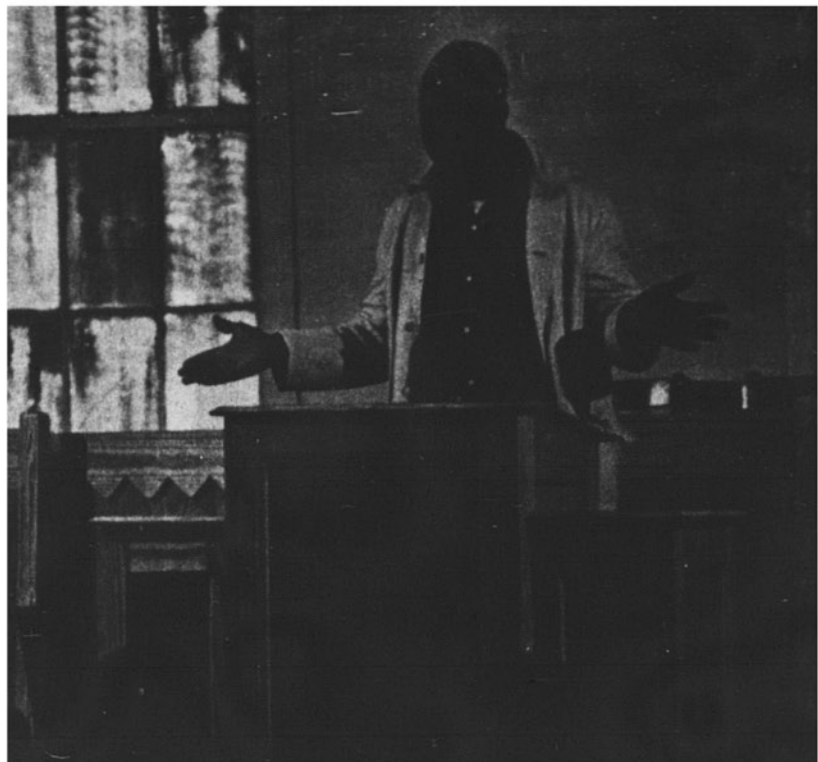
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AFTER THE KILLING IN CAMDEN LAST SUNDAY AFTERNOON, THE REV. DANIEL HARRELL ADDRESSED A MEETING OF FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

Sheriff Talks to Marchers After Killing of Negro

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"Teachers, ministers, and everybody else--we have done our share," said Albert Gordon, president of the Wilcox County Alabama Democratic Conference.

"What have we gotten since we demonstrated last year--not nothing."

It was decided to march again the next morning, and keep marching. The morning of the march passed away with only a handful of adults waiting in the church. They stood hunched over the four gas heaters around the walls of the church.

It was a children's march that started at one in the afternoon. They hadn't marched since last year, and they headed off towards town skipping, laughing, and clapping.

They kept up a brisk pace. No police were in sight.

There weren't any police on the town square either. Just Sheriff P. C. Jenkins. As the children gathered around him, he began addressing them as if they were his Sunday School class.

"The man was arrested and he's in jail now," said Sheriff Jenkins. "That's all we can do at this point," he said, shrugging his shoulders.

At this, the leader of the march, the Rev. Daniel Harrell asked the sheriff whether the children could sing "We Shall Overcome" before they left. "Yes, yes," said the sheriff. "Go right ahead. That would be very nice."

When the children turned to go, they saw that the square had been surrounded by 20 armed police. Even Mayor Albritton had an automatic carbine in his hand.

But it seemed he wanted only to shoot their pictures. The way was open for the children to go back to the church, and

they took it.

Later, the mayor said that he had covered the march out of sight.

"They weren't alone as much as they thought they were," he said. "I counted 63 children coming out of that church. 'That's when I decided to let them go into town. I realized the tension was gone in town. I thought it would be a good thing to let them get it out of their system."

"It was a gamble. Maybe it paid off." Back at the church, Mr. Harrell and Albert Gordon decided to call off marches because it seemed the sheriff had said everything that could be said.

"He's done justice," said Mr. Harrell. "He's done all he can do--he's arrested the man. Marching up there now would be just jumping up in the air."

It was just a little over 24 hours since David Colston had been shot. The mood of anger had subsided.

WITNESSES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

As the Negro turned back toward his car, a shot was fired.

The .32 calibre pistol shot hit Colston near his right ear, and he fell dead at the feet of his sister-in-law.

Reaves turned his car around, drove back toward the center of town, where he turned himself in to a policeman.

Wilcox County Sheriff P. C. Jenkins said Reaves was jailed and charged with murder. No bail or hearing date had been set Wednesday.

Jenkins reported that Colston and Reaves had argued before the shot was fired. But a witness said that Colston "didn't even raise his voice."

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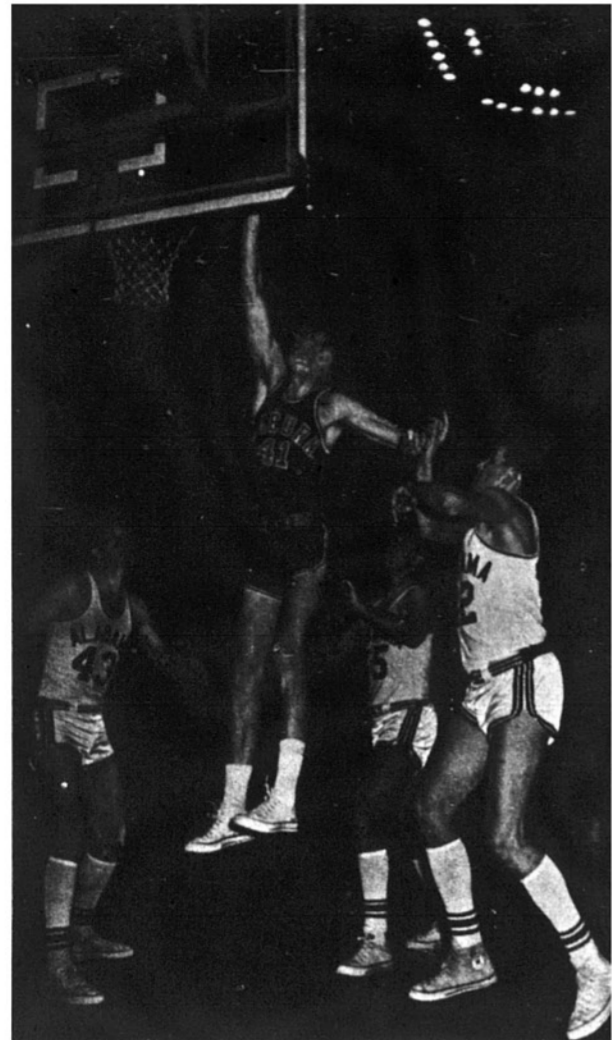
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MONTGOMERY--The state capital was full of college basketball action in the past week. Auburn was in complete control last Saturday night in defeating its Southeastern Conference neighbor, Alabama, 90-71. At left, Auburn's Ronnie Quick goes up for a shot in the game at the Coliseum. Above Everett Moncur, No. 42 for Alabama State College, battles for a rebound with Livingstone Sykes of Florida A&M. Moncur's 33 points led State's Hornets to a 98-89 victory Tuesday over its Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference rival.

Wilcox County Teachers Claim They Deserve Their Jobs Back

CAMDEN -- Four Wilcox County teachers fired last August want their jobs back.

The teachers--all Negro--say they should not have been fired because they had tenure, and they may take their case to court.

Under Alabama's tenure law, a teacher who has held a position satisfactorily more than three years cannot be fired unless he is guilty of gross misconduct. He is entitled to a "legal hearing" before he is fired.

Guy Kelly, superintendent of education in Wilcox County, says he had to cut down the number of teachers in the county from 196 to 187 because the State Department of Education cut down on the funds to the school system. The amount of state funds to pay teachers depends on the number of students, and the Department of Education says Wilcox County had a decrease in enrollment last year.

Kelly says Wilcox Negro schools average about 26 Negro students per teacher now.

Joe Reed, executive secretary of the

Alabama State Teachers Association, says that classes in some Negro schools in Wilcox have 40 to 81 students.

Mrs. David Colston has 84 pupils in her third-grade class at Camden Academy.

Recently the teachers appealed their case to the state Tenure Commission, a group appointed by the governor, state

Human Relations Council to Meet

HUNTSVILLE--The bi-racial Alabama Council on Human Relations will hold its annual meeting at the Jefferson Davis Hotel in Montgomery Saturday, Feb. 5.

Mrs. Frankie M. Freeman, a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, will be the main speaker. Beginning at 9:30 a.m. there will be separate "workshops" on community organization, education, jobs, federal programs, health and hospitals, housing and voter registration and education.

superintendent of education, president of the Alabama Education Association and president of the PTA councils.

The Wilcox teachers said their hearings had not measured up to the tenure law, and they claimed that teachers without tenure were still working.

After hearing their case, the tenure commission agreed that the board of education had not followed the tenure law when it dismissed them, but the commission has no power to enforce its findings.

The teachers have not charged that race had anything to do with losing their jobs, but some Negro leaders think racial discrimination was one reason.

Reed of the Teachers Association says the teachers who were dismissed were "sympathetic" to the civil rights movement.

The National Education Association has reported a large number of teacher firings this fall in which race was a factor. They claim 452 Negro teachers in the South lost jobs for racial rather than professional reasons this school year.

Adams Found Innocent in Anniston

BY ALAN BAUGHMAN

ANNISTON--A jury in federal court decided after 13 hours of debate that the local National States Rights Party leader here was not guilty of receiving stolen explosives from Fort McClellan.

Three boxes of .50 calibre ammunition, 98 sticks of dynamite, 31 blocks of TNT, and several hand grenades were missing from the nearby Army base last April.

Kenneth L. Adams, 45, who was cleared of charges of "concealing and receiving" the arsenal, is Calhoun County chairman of the anti-Negro Na-

'HEADSTART'

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

need. But the most important contribution to the school has been volunteer labor and time.

James Williams, a neighbor, helped with the original hard task of getting the house painted and cleaned up. All the painting supplies were gathered by James Lumpkin.

Nimrod Harris comes in nearly every morning to clean up and heat the rooms. And Mrs. Lumpkin, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Inez Ellis teach a daily lesson plan outlined by Mrs. Harper.

The children's day, which lasts from 9 a.m. until noon, consists of learning letters, numbers, colors, table manners, sharing and getting along with other children.

Many of the children had never seen books before, or coloring crayons. They had not even held pencils and scribbled.

Hot meals and warm rooms are rare for the poor families in this area, and, if only because of these two "luxuries," the children love school.

Mrs. Harper feels that if the children are interested in school when they're young, they may stay in school long enough to get a good education. Then maybe when they are grown, their children won't need a Head Start program.

tional States Rights Party. He was charged last August by a federal grand jury in Birmingham.

James Willie Roberts pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the explosives and received five years probation from Federal Judge Clarence Allgood, who presided at Adams' trial.

Adams testified himself in the trial last week and said that he didn't know anything about any explosives. The stolen property was discovered by FBI agents who searched a building on White's Gap Road near Jacksonville, in the northeast part of the state.

Several people told the court that Adams' character was good. U.S. District Attorney Macy Taylor challenged the witnesses with mention of Adams' arrest record for assault, bootlegging and other offenses.

Taylor said that Adams was charged several years ago with assaulting Negro singer Nat King Cole on a concert stage in Birmingham.

The federal jury of 11 men and one woman first voted eight to three with one undecided, that Adams was innocent, reported jury foreman Coolidge Hatton of Russellville. He said the jury found "a conflict in the testimony of several of the government's witnesses." All 12 voted later "not guilty."

Upon hearing the decision, Adams turned to his lawyer, R.B. Jones of Birmingham, and grinned. Adams' wife grabbed their son and began sobbing.

Adams said after the trial, "I told you I'd sleep at home tonight. He said, "Any fair jury would have found me not guilty."

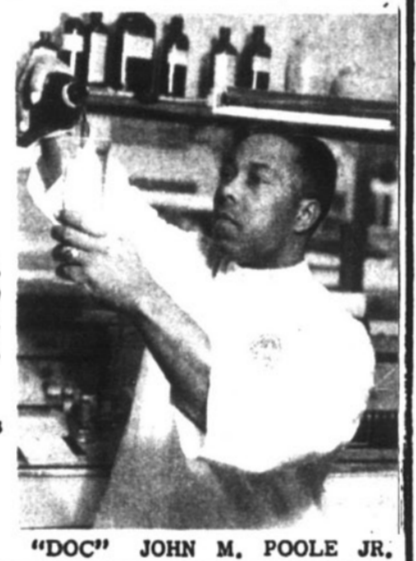
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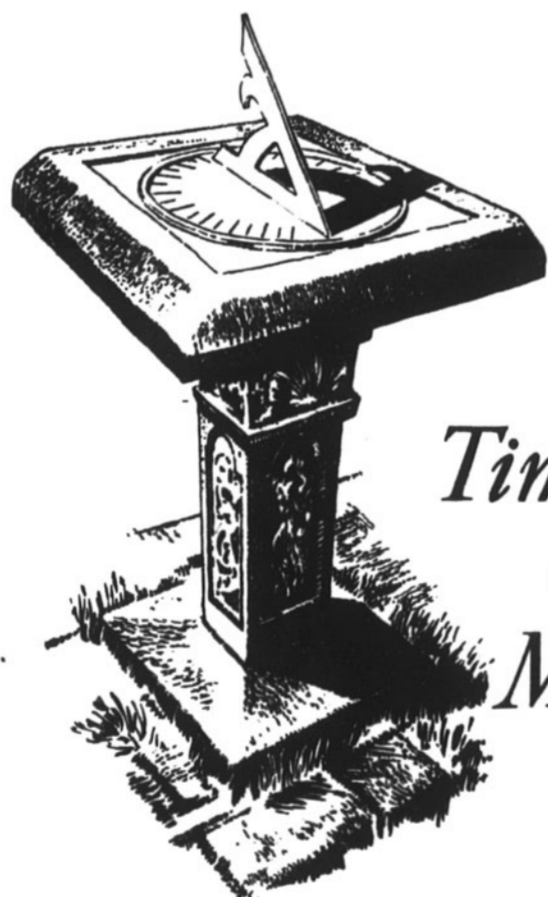
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