

A Tale of Two Cities

Violence in Shubuta, Songs in Tuscaloosa

Shubuta

BY PATRICIA JAMES

SHUBUTA, Miss. -- About 45 Clarke County Negroes marched along the dusty red clay roads of the Negro community toward their destination, the Shubuta Town Hall. They sang and clapped and chanted freedom songs.

As the people marched along last Saturday, a little black dog who wanted to go with them came out of a house. His owner made him come back in the house.

Downtown, about a dozen and a half Mississippi highway patrolmen started pounding their billy-clubs in their hands. The law officers met the marchers before they could get to the sidewalk in front of the town hall.

One officer said to the Rev. J. C. Killingsworth, leader of the march, and Isaiah Thigpen: "You cannot meet here because you'll block traffic." At the same time, another officer nudged Thigpen in the side with a billy-club and said, "MOVE."

The marchers turned around and began to walk away. A highway patrolman hit Killingsworth over the head with a billy-club. Then another patrolman hit Thigpen over the head. Another swung at him, but he dodged.

A Negro lady marcher who was getting into a car was hit on the shoulder by a highway patrolman. He broke his club when he hit her.

Police chased people through an alley, and they also chased marchers into a Negro cafe, where they hemmed them up inside. The marchers inside the cafe escaped through a back door and jumped over a fence.

Joe Gelb, a lawyer who was pinned in-

side the cafe, managed to escape. His coat was torn off him, his wallet was lost, and his glasses were knocked off and broken. His face was also bruised.

Jack Joyce, a law student working in Meridian, was beaten, too. He was hit from behind by three white men.

Highway patrolmen, local officers, and local white men with clubs ran all of the marchers and most of the Negro bystanders out of town. They ran them in all different directions.

The marchers went back to the Negro community, and from there on to Quitman, to see about several people who had been carried there from Shubuta so they would be out of danger.

A Reporter's Story

BY PATRICIA JAMES

SHUBUTA, Miss.--As a reporter for The Southern Courier, I was struck by a white man during the beating of the Rev. J. C. Killingsworth. The white man knocked my camera out of my hand.

I managed to pick up the film, but then a highway patrolman came over to me and hit me on my arm with a billy-club, which made me drop the film. I tried to get the film but could not. The highway patrolmen were still running and beating people.

After my camera was taken away, I

begin to take notes on how the highway patrolmen were beating the marchers. As I began writing, a patrolman came running over to me, hit me in my side with a billy-club, and grabbed the pad I was taking notes on.

"I'm not afraid of you," I told the patrolman.

Just then, a white man in plain clothes hit me in my side again with a billy-club. I managed to get away from him, but I was still running with the other marchers as they tried to escape the hitting of the billy-clubs.

Tuscaloosa

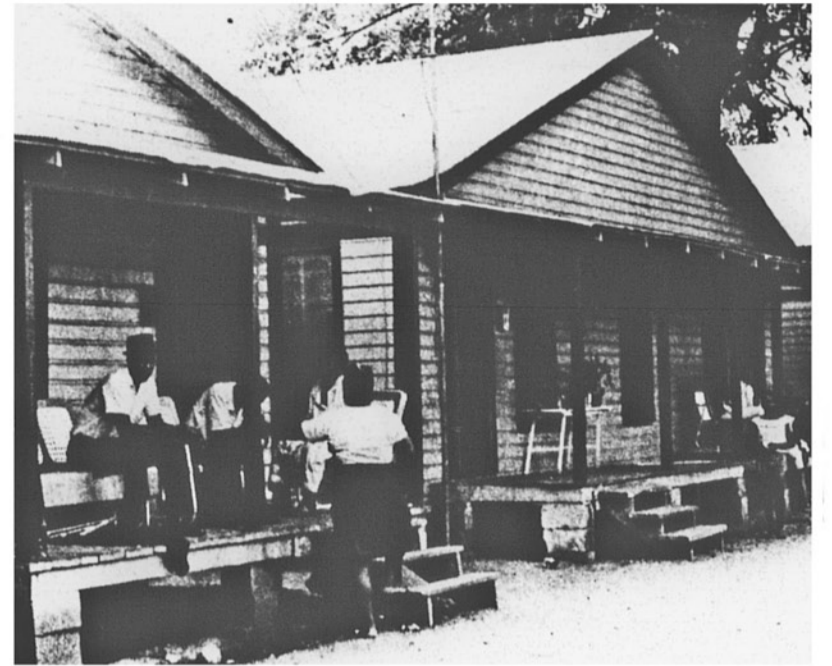
BY JOHN SHORT

TUSCALOOSA -- Most protest marches are serious affairs. But in Tuscaloosa last Friday night, the Rev. Edgar J. Osburn of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC) looked like the Pied Piper as he led a line of 80 teen-agers on a cheerful swing through "Belcher's Quarter."

TCAC organized the demonstration to protest the rent costs and living conditions in what it calls a "square block of slums" named after landlord Leland Belcher. The group had demonstrated every night during the week as part of its Housing Effort for Landless People (HELP).

Soon after nightfall Friday, young children and teen-agers began wandering in. They hung around Belcher's office, snapping their fingers, joking, and bursting into laughter.

In the shadows of the dim street-light, a group of eight-year-old girls were dancing and singing rock 'n' roll hits. A couple of boys were wrestling, and



SLUMS IN TUSCALOOSA

some girls were yelling at each other. Bicycles weaved in and out of a steady stream of people and traffic.

A police car watched quietly, waiting in a shadow across the street with only its parking lights on. Small boys crowded around the driver's window, talking to the two city policemen, both Negroes. It looked like a block party, until Os-

burn climbed up on to the office porch and yelled, "Gonna start now, gather 'round."

Some girls in white levis jumped up on the steps. Clapping their hands and swinging back and forth, they started the crowd singing:

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Willie Andrews Sits and Thinks How Life Could Have Been

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

FAIRFIELD--The little green home at 105 56th St. was going to be a dream house. Now Willie Andrews spends most of his time just sitting in it.

He gazes out the window at the empty place where he planned to build a garden patio. He stares at the home's shiny wood floor, and thinks how much shinier it used to be when he was able to buff it. Sometimes, when he thinks about it too long, tears run down his cheeks.

Andrews, 34, used to spend most of his spare time working around his new home, painting, polishing, planning. He doesn't do that any more. He isn't able to leave his wheelchair. He is paralyzed from the waist down.

One Monday evening last February, Andrews dropped by the Liberty Super Market near downtown Birmingham. Negroes had been picketing the store, after a scuffle a week earlier between Negroes and the store's security guard.

"I just drove up to ask the kids how they were doing," he recalled last week. "They said they were doing fine. I guess I wasn't there for 15 minutes before I got shot."

A white man got out of a car that evening, and started firing a pistol. Five Negroes were wounded, Andrews caught four slugs.

"The one in the lung didn't matter," he said last week, with a gentle smile. "I don't smoke." But another bullet crashed through his stomach to his spine.

He was rushed to University Hospital. "Some of the young policemen were in there laughing at me," he said. "They were smiling and carrying on."

"One of the doctors asked me, 'Boy, do you have any insurance?' I said, 'Yeah. Now get these bullets out of me.' That's all I remember," he said.

Andrews had good insurance. But he was in the hospital for two months, and the insurance ran out. He still owes about \$400 in hospital and doctor bills. And the big bill still hasn't come. That's the one from the Spain Rehabilitation Center, where he spent another three months learning how to live in a wheelchair. He was told that his stay there will cost him \$50 a day.

At first he was helpless, and nurses had to do everything for him. But the 210-pound Army veteran (he's now down to 185) couldn't take that for long. He mastered the struggle to dress himself. "I even got so, I got up in the morning, they'd bring my clothes, lay them by the bed, and that was it," he said proudly.

Being at the center helped a lot, he said. The patients, Negro and white, laughed and joked together, and tried to keep each other's spirits up.

While Andrews was in the hospital, he heard that a man had been charged with the shooting. "A nurse told me, 'Don't look for nothing to happen. You know what you are.' That kind of hit me real hard," he said.

The nurse was right. A grand jury in Birmingham refused to indict the man, 23-year-old Emory W. McGowan. That meant he did not have to stand trial.

Andrews returned home this month. His baby girl, Francine, now 20 months old, had forgotten him. His boy, Michael, had fallen down on his studies.

He decided to ask his wife of seven years whether she wanted a divorce.

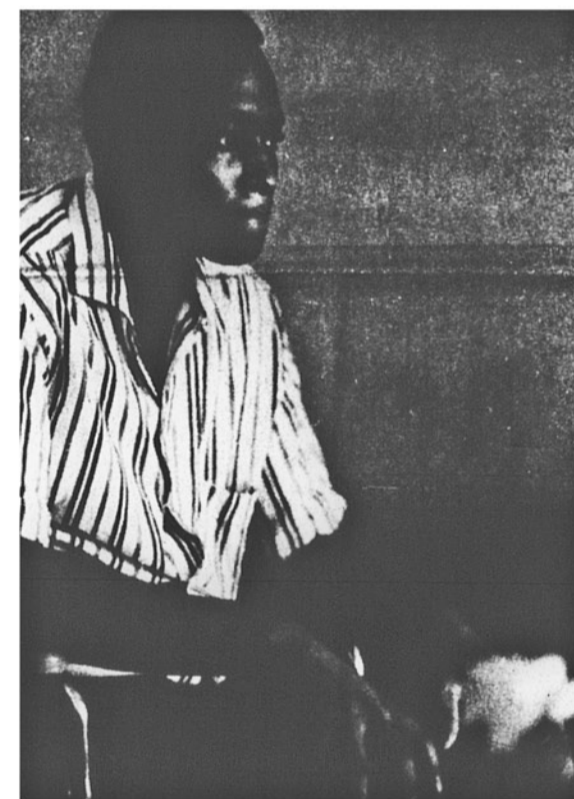


PETER AGEE

commented, "I don't know what you look like." White said the trooper added, "As far as I'm concerned, you're lower than a nigger."

White said he answered back, "At least I'm not a cracker," and then was arrested.

In court, however, Davis said White



Two Get Fines For Remarks to Policemen

BY WAYNE HURDER

LINDEN--Dick Reavis, a civil rights worker in Marengo County, was fined \$50 and costs last Monday because a sheriff's deputy didn't like the way Reavis asked him a question.

Deputy Ernest Lolley was searching Roosevelt Agee's store in Magnolia two weeks ago when Reavis asked him, "Do you have a search warrant?" Lolley immediately arrested him for interfering with a police officer. Reavis said he was taken outside the store, and was slammed against the side of a state trooper's car three times, hard enough to break his watch.

The deputy and the trooper were at Agee's store on Aug. 13 because some white men had driven by and fired shots into the air.

(Peter Agee, Roosevelt Agee's nephew, had testified in a Washington federal court earlier that week, about the ASCS elections. After the shooting incident, Agee left for Memphis, Tenn., and is still there.)

When the officers got to the store, they arrested three men for possessing liquor, and then started to search Agee's store to see if they could find some more. That was when Reavis asked to see the deputy's search warrant.

In court Monday, Lolley said he "didn't like" the way Reavis asked for the warrant, and so he arrested him. Reavis' lawyer, Don Jelinek of the Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee, said he would appeal. Reavis is now free on \$300 bond.

Also in court Monday, civil rights worker Bob White was found guilty of disturbing the peace, and was fined \$25

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

Educators Opposed, But Wallace Bill Rolls On

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY -- Despite opposition from both state teachers' associations, Governor George C. Wallace's anti-school-guidelines bill was sailing through the Legislature this week towards almost certain passage.

The bill, introduced by Wallace Aug. 18 in a statewide TV address, would:

1. Give extra state money to school districts losing federal funds for refusing to comply with the 1966 school-desegregation guidelines.

2. Throw out the compliance agreements signed by school boards who decided to go along with the guidelines. (These boards can "re-comply," however, if they want to.)

3. Allow school boards to ask Wallace to take over their dealings with the federal government.

4. Authorize the governor to use "all means necessary" if "the peace and order of any school is threatened."

Wallace's bill was passed by the state House on Wednesday. It was expected to get through the Senate in a matter of days.

Earlier in the week, Robert L. Saunders of the Alabama Education Association and Joe L. Reed of the Alabama State Teachers Association both appeared at a public hearing to oppose the bill.

Saunders, representing 23,000 white educators, said desegregation problems should be left to local school boards, because these problems are "matters close to the people."

Wallace Administration leaders like Representative Alton Turner of Crenshaw County then bombarded Saunders with hostile questions. More than once, Saunders had to admit, "I guess I don't know." Many people in the crowded House chamber laughed at him when he stepped down.

The treatment was different for Reed, who was representing 10,000 Negro teachers.

Reed said educators should "lead and not follow our communities in providing equality of educational opportunity." "One important goal of education is the elimination of prejudice and bigotry from the public mind," he said.

Nearly 1,000,000 Negro Alabamians are watching the bill, Reed told the legislators. These people are not "outside agitators," he said, but "inside citizens."

Several people in the gallery applauded Reed when he finished speaking. But the senators and representatives didn't ask him a single question.

Chief witness for the bill was House Speaker Albert Brewer. He easily turned back challenges aimed at different parts of the bill by his fellow legislators--although Senator Larry Dumas of Jefferson County remarked at one point, "Al, you're crazy as a goat."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 4)



JOE L. REED READS STATEMENT TO LEGISLATORS

Saturday In Thomasville Means a Sock in the Teeth

THOMASVILLE--A "black-out" of white-owned stores has been going on for eight weeks in this Clarke County town. Last Saturday, things got a little rough.

Andrew Leslie, president of the Thomasville Movement for Dynamic Action, said it started when a Negro girl went into Carr's Dry Goods Store and bought a pillow. When the girl came out, Miss Maxine Jackson--who was picketing the store--asked her why she broke the black-out.

While the girls were talking, a white man shoved the store door open, hard, and it hit the girl who'd bought the pillow. When Miss Jackson asked him why he pushed the door so hard, he said he did it on purpose. Then he left, saying he was going home to get his shot-gun.

Soon afterwards, a Negro boy was walking down the street for some cigarettes, when a white man told him, "Get out of the way, nigger." The boy refused to move, and the white man wound up to hit him. But the boy hit the white man first, right in the teeth,

The boy grabbed a broom, and the man pulled out a knife. But a policeman separated them.

At this point, according to Leslie, the first white man returned with his shot-gun "cradled in his arm," and all the picketers scattered.

Back of the Bus

TUSCALOOSA -- A white man boarded a bus here recently, and, according to the few Negroes who were the only other passengers on it, flashed a gun and told one man to get to the rear. He did.

The Rev. T. Y. Rogers, head of COAPO, fired off a complaint to the head of the bus company. Rogers said he received a telephone call the next day, assuring him that the company knew who the gun-toting white man was; that it would keep an eye on him; and that if he ever did anything like that again, the company would see to it that he was arrested.

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Editorial Opinion

One Year Later

Last weekend, leaders of all major civil rights groups put their divisions aside and signed a statement that should find agreement among all men of good will. This is what it said:

"One year ago today, Jonathan Daniels was murdered by race hatred in Hayneville, Ala. He was an Episcopal seminarian and civil rights worker for the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. The hand that held the murder weapon is still free a year later to strike again. . . .

"As fellow workers with Jonathan Daniels in the struggle for racial equality, . . . we mourn his loss, and we fear for our country.

"State and local law-enforcement agencies did not prevent his murder, and indeed, there were strong indications that some of them were implicated. Federal officials have not acted to bring the murderer to justice through the means open to them. Now we are about to enact another federal civil rights law; but we have seen too many murders, too much brutality, and too much flouting of existing law to be confident that more laws will make much difference if there is not also a greater determination to uphold and enforce these laws. . . .

"The alienation, the disappointment, the bitterness, and the hostility which are emerging this year from some sectors of the Negro community must be seen as the inevitable response to a society that murders a Jonathan Daniels, that kills many more black men and women whose names are not even remembered, and which then hides behind unenforced laws and meaningless open files.

"It is time for the Department of Justice and the FBI to stop merely collecting reports and maintaining files, and to get on with the business of acting vigorously on the basis of existing laws. Without such determination, the new legislation will be a hollow symbol."

Barbour Negroes Lose; Suit Filed Too Late

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY -- Defeated Negro candidates for the Barbour County Democratic Executive Committee this week lost their bid for a new election. But the federal court decision in their case may clear the way for future Negro candidates.

Six Barbour County women--Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Mrs. Clementine Morris Gilbert, Mrs. Mary Hunter, Mrs. Bernice Haslam, Mrs. Rosie Jordan, and Mrs. Annie Ruth Davis--were defeated May 3 in the Democratic primary election. They had asked Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to order a new election because the county executive committee had changed the rules for this year's balloting.

For more than 30 years, they said in their suit, the county had been divided into 16 beats, and the voters in each beat had elected one person to the committee. (Five candidates were also elected at large.)

But last March, the women said, when Negroes gained a voting majority in four of the beats, and Negro candidates qualified to run in those beats, the committee decided to elect all new members by a vote of the entire county. Since white voters were a majority in the county, the women charged, this meant the Negro candidates had no chance of winning.

In his decision announced last Monday, Judge Johnson agreed with the Negro plaintiffs that the rule change "was born of an effort to frustrate and discriminate against Negroes in their right to vote."

But the judge refused to order a new election. He noted that the rules change was made on March 17, but the Negroes'



JUDGE FRANK M. JOHNSON JR., suit wasn't filed until late on May 2, the day before the election.

"No explanation or justification was given at the time the suit was filed, nor has any been advanced so far, to explain why the suit was not filed sooner," Judge Johnson said.

Judge Johnson did declare this year's election method unconstitutional, however, and he said it could never be used again.

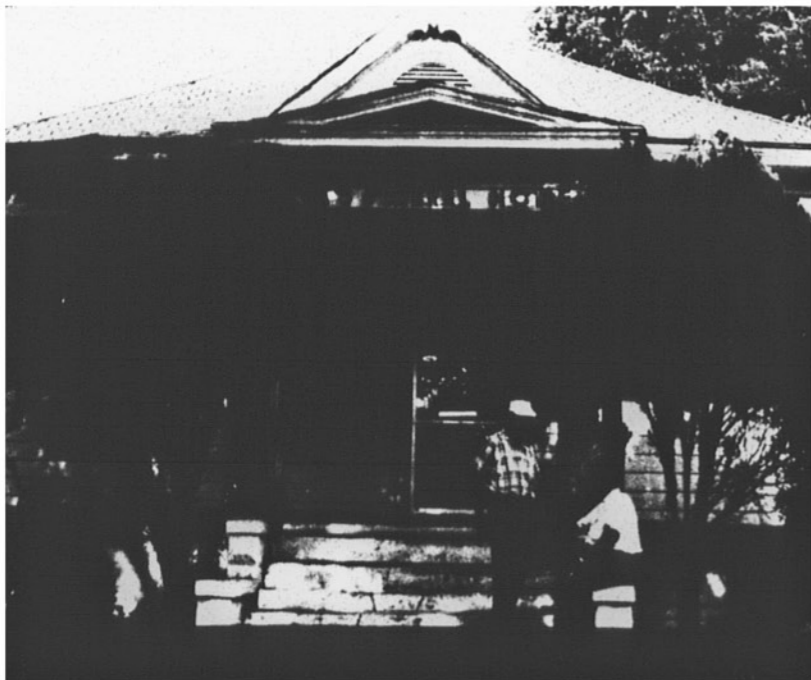
Why was the suit filed so late? Fred D. Gray, attorney for the Negro candidates, said he would have no comment until he read the judge's opinion, and probably not even then.

David Denard, who was defeated in the tax assessor's race in the same primary, said the Negro candidates all knew about the rules change in advance.

Gray "advised (the candidates) to wait," Denard said, "to find out if they were definitely going to do it this way."

Directors Want Fewer Sunday Funerals

High Cost of Dying Gets Higher



LEE'S FUNERAL HOME IN MONTGOMERY

'Blue Laws' To Get Test

BY JOHN SHORT

TUSCALOOSA--Grocers in this city are in a stew over an old piece of legislation called the blue laws.

The blue laws say that grocery stores can't open for business on Sundays. But delicatessens (stores that sell sandwiches and other prepared foods) are allowed to open. The city solicitor, however, has said there aren't any such delicatessens in Tuscaloosa, and therefore the many stores that now open on Sunday are breaking the law.

The city police, who always used to ignore the law, finally decided to enforce it last Sunday. They first warned several grocers to close up, and then arrested the managers of nine stores that didn't stop business.

The whole blue-law argument began when grocer Hale Armistead of Armistead Bros. Super Market complained to the City Commission. His store was closed on Sunday, said Armistead, but others were staying open.

Another grocery recently had begun business next door to Armistead's. And, Armistead estimated, the new market was taking almost \$4,000 of Sunday business from him each month.

"I don't want to stay open then," Armistead explained later. "Why should I let them cut my throat?"

After listening to Armistead, the commission suggested to the city police that they arrest someone and make a test case for the blue laws.

Soon afterwards, Tuscaloosa grocers began to take up the other side of the debate. "I do a third of my business then," said John W. Henderson, manager of the Save-More Food Store, who was one of those arrested last Sunday. "If we couldn't open Sundays, we might have to move out. We'll just have to fight it in the courts."

Another manager arrested was Claude Hinton Jr., who runs the largest chain in Tuscaloosa. He said his stores "probably wouldn't be successful" if they had to shut down on Sunday. His six Little Giant food stores are all licensed delicatessens, he said, and are open every day of the week from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Opening on Sunday, said Hinton, "is a matter of initiative more than anything else."

Meanwhile, grocers are going to have to wait a while for City Judge Joe Burns' decision on the store managers' arrests. The judge gave lawyers in the cases three weeks to study the law.

Anti-War Picketer Faces Death for 'Insurrection'

ATLANTA, Ga.--Johnny Wilson, 19, remained in jail this week, still facing the death penalty on a charge of insurrection. Eleven other anti-war demonstrators were also in jail, serving terms of 60 to 120 days.

The dozen demonstrators were arrested Aug. 18 while picketing an Army draft induction center here. Police said the picketers tried to storm the building, and knocked one officer to the pavement.

The next day, City Court Judge T. C. Little handed out maximum sentences on charges that included resisting arrest and failure to obey an officer.

Marengo Cases

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

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The three SNCC workers were driving from Greene County to Selma Aug. 18 when their car broke down. Two policemen stopped to see what was wrong, and found two pistols in the car,

\$7,000 for Tent City



NOW THEY MAY HAVE A HOME

10 Years in Jail

BESSEMER--In 1957, 17-year-old Caliph Washington was accused of murdering a policeman. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, but the Alabama Supreme Court said he hadn't been given a fair trial.

So he was tried again, convicted again, and sentenced to death again. The Alabama Supreme Court said this trial was fair, but then a federal court said it wasn't.

Now the Fifth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., has agreed with the lower federal court. The appeals court said the prosecution should have found a certain witness and brought him back into court, instead of just reading to the jury what he had said

at the first trial. The state attorney general's office has a month to file an appeal with the U.S. Supreme Court. If there is no appeal, it will be up to James Hammonds, a deputy district attorney for the Bessemer Cut-Off, to decide whether to ask for a new trial or drop the whole thing.

A new trial might lead to several more years of court proceedings. According to one lawyer in the case, all of the key witnesses have died.

In any case, Washington is now nearly 10 years older, he is still in jail, and he will stay there until the attorney general and the district attorney decide what to do.

Miss. Teachers No Longer Must List Groups They Belong To

JACKSON, Miss. -- Mississippi school teachers and professors can no longer be required to list the civil rights groups or other organizations they belong to.

Since the 1950's, every new public-school teacher in Mississippi has been required to fill out a form telling all the organizations to which he has belonged in the past five years, and all organizations to which he has paid dues.

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The Mississippi legislature made this rule shortly after the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision. Most people believed the purpose of the law was to identify NAACP members. The NAACP had played a big part in the desegregation case.

But on Aug. 8, State Superintendent of Public Education J. M. Tubb sent out a letter telling school districts to stop using the forms, because a ruling by Federal Judge Clarence Clayton in Oxford, Miss., had made them unconstitutional.

Judge Clayton's ruling was the result of a suit brought by the Mississippi Conference of the American Association of University Professors. Judge Clayton said he agreed with the professors who claimed the law was unconstitutional. He said the law was "repugnant" to the 14th Amendment.



Greenville

Explorer scout Carlos Bennett attended the National Explorer Delegate Conference last week at the University of Indiana in Bloomington, Indiana. Bennett, of the Mt. Zion community, is a member of Post 180. He was one of 12 Explorers from the Tukabatchee Council who went to the conference. Selected Explorer scouts came from 535 councils across the nation. The Tukabatchee group left Montgomery Aug. 14, and returned last Saturday. Besides attending the conference, they toured Indianapolis, Mammoth Cave, and Nashville, Tenn. Bennett said, "I had very little time to do so much, and not much time to see, but I enjoyed it all." (From J. D. Sims)

Andalusia

Calvin Tyler, Airman First Class, received an Air Force Commendation Medal for giving medical aid to soldiers



CALVIN TYLER

on the battlefield in Viet Nam. Tyler's wife, the former Miss Evelyn Lane of Autauga County, and his two-year-old daughter Pamela are currently living with his mother, Mrs. Callie McQuay.

Meridian, Miss.

Charles Holloway Jr., regional administrator of the Child Development Group of Mississippi, sent a letter to U.S. Senator John Stennis (Democrat from Mississippi) on Aug. 9, asking the senator to visit some of CDGM's Head Start projects before making a decision on whether the program would be funded for another year. In the letter,

LOWNDES COUNTY -- Simon P. Owens left Lowndes County 25 years ago to go North and get a job in the auto industry in Detroit. Now he's sending help back to the people of Lowndes-- a \$7,000 gift to buy homes for the evicted farmers living in Tent City.

Owens, an officer of the Michigan Lowndes County Christian Movement, teamed with N. J. Edwards, an officer of the United Auto Workers, to collect the money. The union held a freedom rally in Detroit to raise money to support civil rights activity in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

"The money," said Lowndes leader William Cosby, "will be used for the land project only." The land project includes buying land and building homes for Tent City people on it.

So now there is money to buy land, but no land to buy. A committee is searching the county for a suitable area.

'God Unites, Man Divides'

BY NELSON LICHTENSTEIN

MOBILE -- "We call each other brother," said William Lewis, as he dabbed a bit more paint on the sign he was preparing. "And we mean it." The white Mississippian from Hattiesburg was sitting across from a college-aged Negro from Mobile. Both were working to finish up the last of some 750 signs and posters for a huge convention of Jehovah's Witnesses being held here this week.

Along with about 250 other Witnesses, they had volunteered their services to prepare for the convention. Almost 5,000 Negroes and 11,000 whites are to attend the sessions in Mobile's new Municipal Auditorium.

"God unites and man divides," said one Witness. "We try to live by the Bible, which tells us we are all brothers before God."

There are more than 300,000 Jehovah's Witnesses in the United States. If people have heard of them at all, it is usually because they are "conscientious objectors." They say the Bible tells them they should not fight their fellow man in "the world's wars."

Although all the religious ceremonies and social activities at the Mobile convention will be integrated, the Witnesses do not support civil rights activities in the South.

"Prejudices and hatred are too deeply ingrained," wrote one of their officials recently. "Throughout human history, man's attempts to eradicate them have miserably failed, and continue to fail."

"Yet what men have failed to do, God will soon accomplish," he said.



Holloway charged that Stennis wants "to keep black people barefoot in the white folks' kitchen." He said it would be "disastrous to local communities" if there were no CDGM next year. Holloway said this week that Stennis has not yet answered the letter. (From Patricia James)

Andalusia

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson have returned home from their vacation. They visited children and friends in Niagara Falls and Buffalo, New York. They also went to Canada and viewed the Falls.

Selma

Miss Ellen Frances Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Moss of Selma, was married to James Peter Johnson of Selma here last Saturday. The new Mrs. Johnson was graduated from Talladega College and received a master's degree from Fordham University, New York. She has been a social worker in New York City. The groom was graduated from St. Michael's College in Vermont. He teaches in the New York City school system. The wedding was held in St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church. Afterwards, there was a reception at the Moss home. The newlyweds are spending a two-week honeymoon in Bermuda before going back to their home in Hartsdale, N. Y.

Greenville

The Mt. Zion Baptist Church had its annual meeting Sunday through Friday this week. About 2,500 people were expected to turn out. The church still does not have a minister, since the death of the late Rev. D. B. Bennett. Traffic this week was directed by Boy Scout Troop and Post 180. (From J. D. Sims)

limits and \$15 outside the city; and \$75 and up to "ship in" bodies from outside the state.

"This is done to meet the cost of doing business per se, the cost of operation, cars, gas, and labor," said J. V. Poe, director of a funeral home in Union Springs.

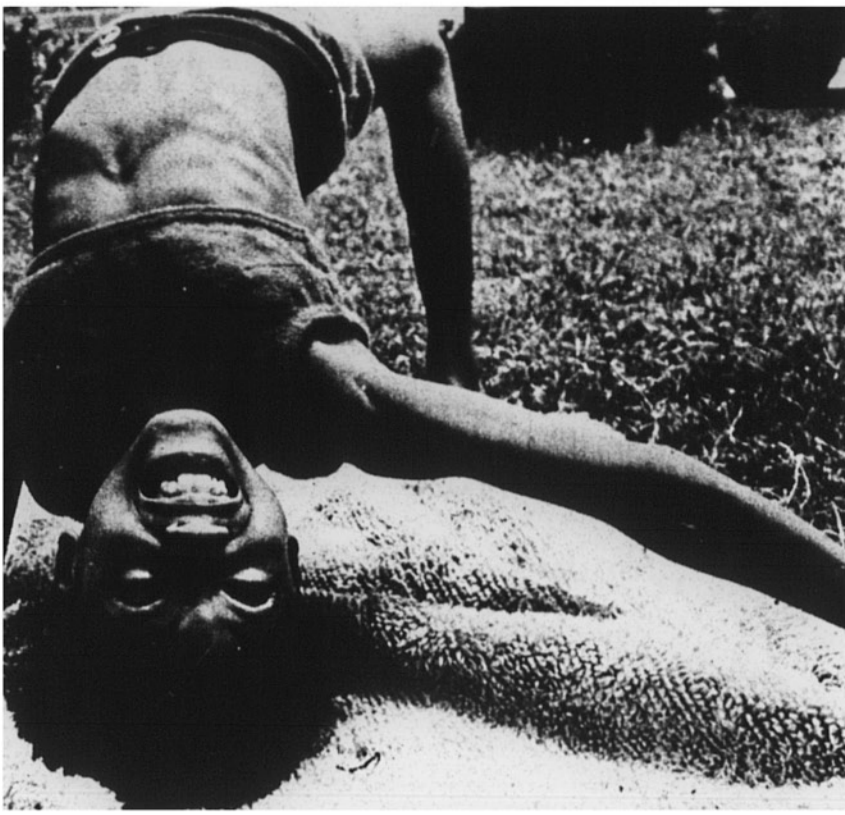
F. H. Bentley of the Peoples Funeral Home in Tuskegee said the changes have not brought any complaints so far.

LEGISLATURE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Another witness for the bill was Austin Meadows, state superintendent of education. Meadows said the bill would only cost the state \$3,800,000, since it doesn't cover money lost under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 or under future federal laws.

Meadows said the \$24,400,000 the state would lose under the 1965 act wasn't important, since it couldn't be used for construction or teachers' salaries, but only for summer programs and remedial reading classes.



'Straighten Up or I'll Kill Ya!'

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

BIRMINGHAM--"Steady there! Get those legs together! Straighten up or I'll kill ya and crucify ya!"

Housewives walked out on their front porches to see what the trouble was. A dozen kids sauntered up to see what their friends were doing now. And the friends, ages six to 15, puffed and panted as Mrs. Martha Parker went right on barking orders at them like an Army drill sergeant.

They stood on their heads. They stood on each other. They tried to smile the way a star does when he's doing something hard and making it look easy. Only they made it look hard.

Anyway, they seemed to enjoy it, and after they've practiced the stunts some more--they'd only been at it four days--it all should be easier. Then the group of Pratt City youngsters--calling themselves the "Daredevils II"--will be ready to put on shows for schools, churches, or anyone else.

Mrs. Parker, a 41-year-old widow with a figure most high school girls would envy, has been doing acrobatic

dancing off and on since the age of six--with time out to have five children.

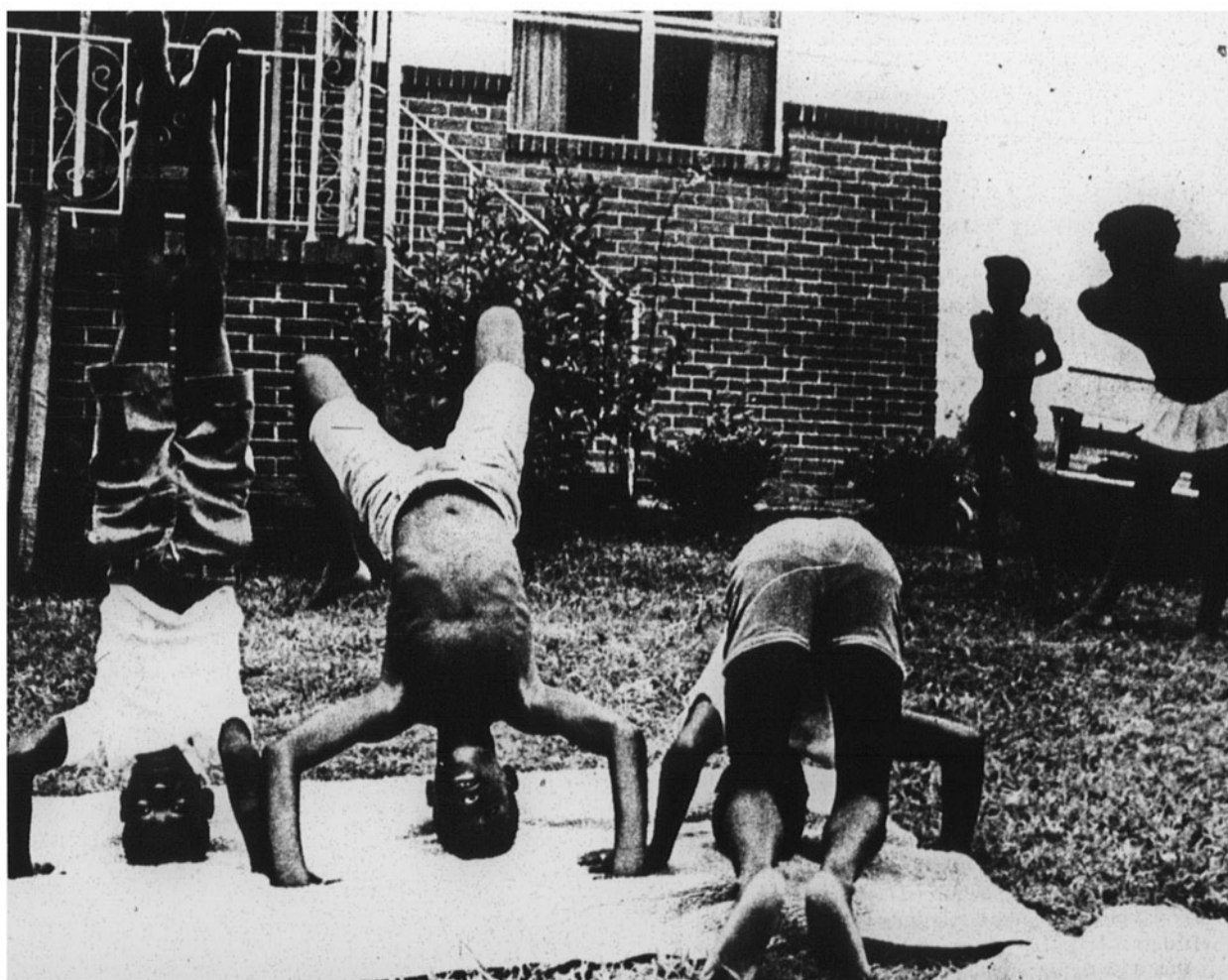
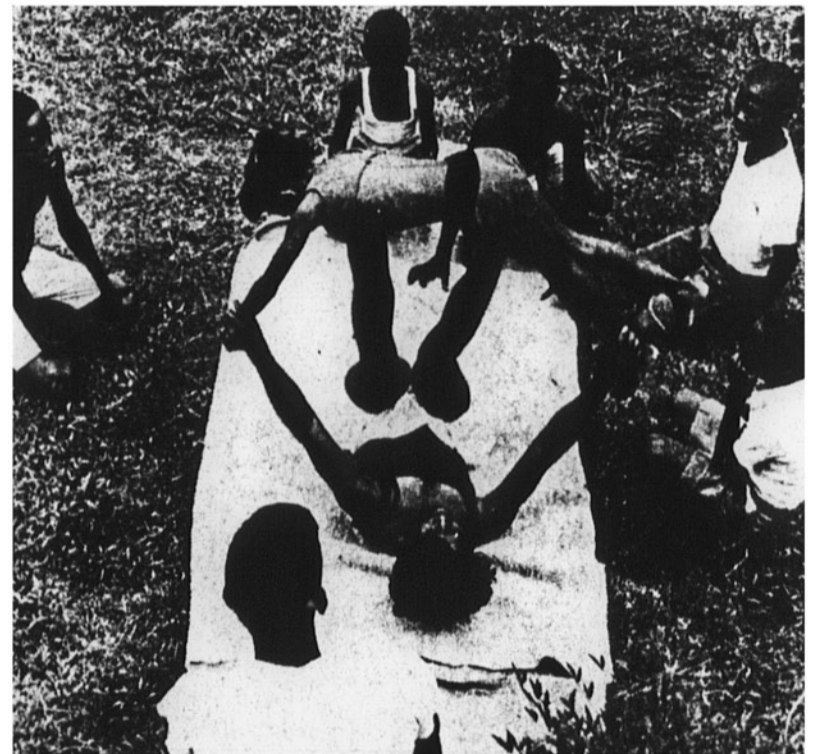
Back in the mid-1950's she traveled all over the country with the troupe that accompanied the Willie Mays All-Star baseball team. Later, she put together her own group, the Daredevils, to keep the show moving for the crowds that came to see Birmingham's own Black Barons.

Her husband finally asked her to quit show business, and she did. But after he died last year, she began to think more and more about coming back.

Now she is talking about the shows that the Daredevils II will be putting on in the next couple of months. And she hopes to build a gym for the Pratt City neighborhood kids on the lot next to her home.

"It gets in your blood," she said as she stood in her front yard, where she had been working out with her new group under a sweltering mid-day sun. She wasn't even perspiring.

A neighbor's three-year-old boy toddled by, catching her eye. "Now he's got the muscles," she began. "If his mother'll just let me train him..."



Roads, Renewal Hit Montgomery Homes: 'It's Progress, Ain't Nothing You Can Do'

Highways Cut Through City; 1,700 Families Have to Move

BY ROSALIND MCLELLAN

MONTGOMERY -- The West Side is being invaded by a new kind of bug. It has three legs and one eye and it's called a surveyor's tripod. So far the bugs are the West Side's only hint of Highways I-65 and I-85. These roads will soon cut through the city, leveling a strip as wide as a football field.

The two super-highways are part of Montgomery's efforts to make itself into an up-to-date city that will attract business and industry. City planners hope the new roads will bring businessmen and shoppers into the city.

In all, these highways will uproot about 1,700 families--an estimated 80% of them Negro, and most of them poor. The highways will cut a large part of the West Side off from the rest of the city, with a 40-acre interchange and raised embankment--a barrier like the one separating Watts from the city of Los Angeles.

Few people seem to know this is about to happen, and their bewilderment may not be accidental. Highway officials here say that the less public their plans are, the less controversy they cause. Perhaps as a result of this policy, the



MRS. MARY LEE COWAN

a group of Negroes living in the Oak Park section--where I-85 is to come--sent a representative to Washington to say that putting the highway through their homes was an act of discrimination. Their protest led to some new studies of the route, but when the matter came up again three years later, nothing had been changed. That time no one renewed the protest.

Some people whose homes are already being bought up by the highway department say they are angry. Mrs. Mary Lee Cowan, a widow whose house on Ludie St. will soon be the center of the highway interchange, said "We scrape all our lives to own these little homes, and then they come and take them, and we don't have nowhere to go."

Other people, however, see the highway as a welcome chance to move. They think the highway department will give them a fairer price for their houses than a private agent would. "Now we'll have to bring ourselves up to date," said the Rev. H. H. Johnson, pastor of the

Hutchinson St. Church, soon to be lost to the highway. One teen-aged girl said, "My mother's been saying she's going to move out to the country for years, but now she's going to have to move."

Most people, though, seem to be sitting back on their porches and waiting. As one woman said, they figure that in the end, "the highway people get what they ask for."

A widow nodded her head as she looked at a stake in her front lawn, marking the middle of where the highway will be in two years. "I was born here," she said. "I really hate to leave this place. But of course it's progress, ain't nothing you can do."

Advice for Families From City Official

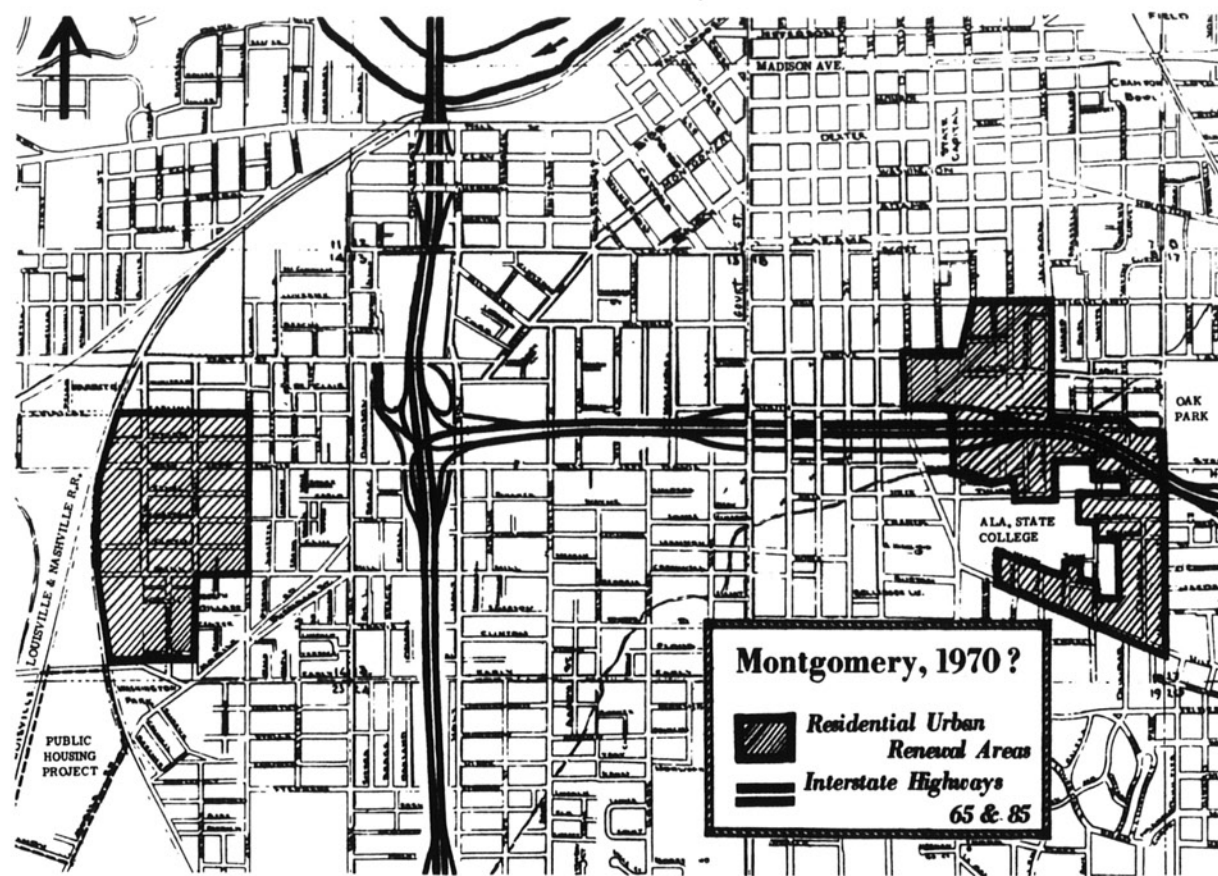
DO YOU LIVE IN AN URBAN-RENEWAL AREA? OR IN THE PATH OF A NEW HIGHWAY?

If you do, stay where you are or you will lose financial benefits. Do not move until you have been notified officially that you have to move. After that, you can receive relocation payments and other assistance.

But remember, many of these benefits do not apply if you move too soon. Before you consider moving, call us to find out exactly what benefits are available to you.

Also, if someone says they represent our office or the highway department, and you do not know who they are, call our downtown office (262-8321) or the highway department (265-2341, ext. 2410) and ask about them.

ELIZABETH H. WRIGHT, Director Urban Redevelopment Agency Montgomery



THIS MAP SHOWS WHAT CITY PLANNERS HAVE IN STORE FOR MONTGOMERY. ARROW POINTS NORTH. ALABAMA STATE IS AT RIGHT.

New Homes Hard to Find; Decent One Costs \$12,000

BY ROSALIND MCLELLAN

MONTGOMERY--People are on the move in Montgomery, whether they like it or not.

About 1,300 families will lose their homes to the new Interstate highways in the next year and a half. Another 950 will be moved over the next three years as a result of a proposed urban renewal program, and stepped-up enforcement of the Montgomery housing code. Some people will move back into the two areas that will be cleared for urban renewal on the West Side and near Alabama State College. But these sites won't be ready for years, and they certainly won't be able to take back all the people who leave.

To take care of all these people, local real estate agents are lining up plenty of new homes. But there's a catch. These homes cost, on the average, twice as much as the houses they are supposed to replace. This means that many displaced families looking for low-priced homes and apartments won't find what they are looking for.

One person who seems to realize this danger is Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, the fiery, fast-talking director of the city's Urban Redevelopment Agency. In response to this need for low-cost housing, she is making plans for homes to be built for between \$6,000 and \$10,000. Some of these homes would be in the Western Hills Urban Project after it is cleared (see map), and the rest in a huge tract of land outside the city.

But none of these homes will be ready for at least two years, and meanwhile the people who must move this year say they will have to pay at least \$12,000 if they want to buy a decent home. Many people will not get half this much when their present homes are cleared away.

One lady who got only \$4,500 for her newly-painted house said that wasn't enough for even a down payment on a new home. "They send people out here to appraise our houses who come from fine homes," she said, "and our houses look to them like slums. But these are our homes!"

Why do new houses cost so much, especially for Negro families? Builders claim they just can't build them for any less. Another reason may be that fewer neighborhoods are open to Negroes than to whites. And since all the people displaced by highways will make homes for Negroes even harder to find this year, people know Negroes will have to accept high prices.

But even if houses were cheaper, more than half of the people moving out still wouldn't buy them. Many are renters now, and they don't want the responsibility of owning a home. They say they don't want to be kept "in a straitjacket." And most old people have put everything they had into their present homes. "If I bought me a house," said one elderly lady, "I probably wouldn't live long enough to get it paid for." These folks are looking for places to rent, not to buy.

This comes as a surprise to real-estate agents trying to sell houses. For example, Sam Marks, a Montgomery landlord, bought seven "shot-gun" shacks on Dickey's Row in North Montgomery and fixed them up. "I wanted to do a service to the community," he said. Now the houses are so nice that some of the people who rented them before say they want to move back in. None of them will, even though the monthly payments would be just \$10 higher than before--\$45 instead of \$35. Why not? Because they would have to buy the houses this time, instead of renting as they did before. Why won't people buy a home? Marks said it's got him "buffaloed." If other builders are as "buffaloed," there may not be enough rental housing to go around.

Public housing is one answer to this



SOON SHE WILL MOVE

to go into debt--will probably end up in worse homes than they had before. They will, as one lady put it, "trade a shack for a shack."

The others will have to take the leap into more expensive housing. Whether they know it or even want it, these families will represent what Mrs. Wright calls "a revolution in attitudes towards housing." That is, they will decide to spend more on their homes than they did before. "An individual," Mrs. Wright said, "should educate himself toward devoting at least a quarter of his income to housing."

"Of course," she added, "better housing is beyond the means of some. That's why we have public housing. But it is within the means of many living in substandard housing."

Aid for People Displaced By Roads and Renewal

For Renters

1. RELOCATION PAYMENTS to help pay for moving expenses. The amount depends on the number of rooms, but cannot be more than \$200.
2. RENT SUPPLEMENTS that pay the part of the rent that exceeds 25% of the family's income. These are available for families whose rent is lower than \$60 a month.
3. PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS for individuals with yearly incomes of less than \$2,900, or for families with similarly low incomes. An eight-member family can qualify if its total income is less than \$4,300 a year.

For Homeowners

1. RELOCATION PAYMENTS, the same as for renters.
2. FHA-INSURED LOANS with a 5 3/4% interest rate, to be used for buying or building homes. These are open to people who can get credit from a local bank.
3. URBAN RENEWAL LOANS with low interest rates, for people who have been refused credit by three local banks. These are for people living in urban renewal areas only.
4. REHABILITATION GRANTS to help low-income families living in urban renewal areas fix up their homes. The amount can be as much as \$1,500.

For Businesses

1. RELOCATION PAYMENTS to cover the actual cost of moving, up to \$3,000.
2. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION LOANS for small, independent businesses that are able to get credit at local banks.

To find out if you are eligible for these programs, contact your urban renewal agency.



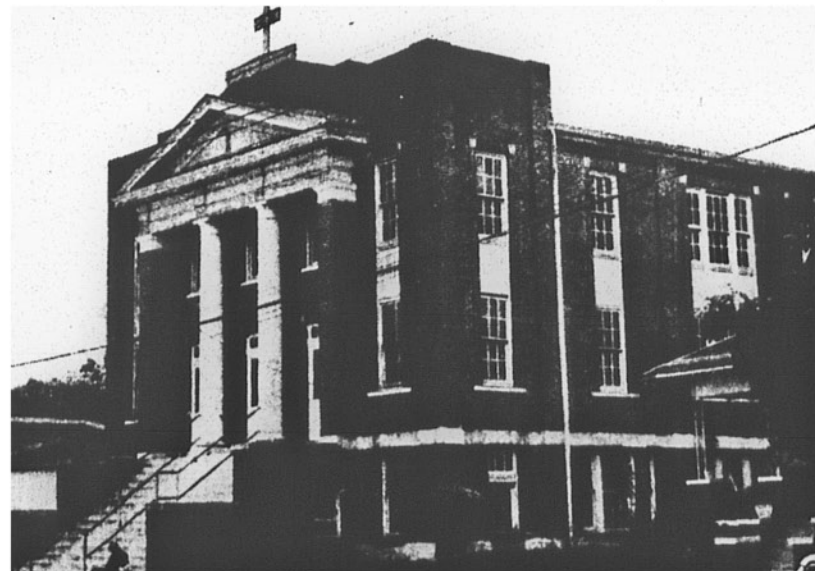
MARKINGS ON LUDIE ST.

highways have met little resistance in Montgomery. One state highway official admits that judging by the protests in other cities, "there should have been more" in Montgomery.

No one, for example, has been wondering out loud why Highway I-65 didn't go a few blocks further west, along the Louisville & Nashville railroad tracks, and leave the people's homes alone. And no one has asked why it took people's homes instead of businesses, and poor people's homes instead of rich people's homes.

The state highway department says there are good reasons, having to do with engineering needs, traffic flow, and the expense of buying up businesses.

The one organized protest against the highway plans was short-lived. In 1960,



Photos by H. O. Thompson and Jim Pepler



FIRST CME CHURCH (above), IN HIGHWAY'S PATH; CHILDREN (below) PLAY ON LUDIE ST.

It's THEM!-- Beatles Hit Memphis

BY LINDA KENNEDY AND MARTHA GEORGE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.--The Beatles arrived in the city of Memphis at about 1 p.m. last Friday afternoon. When they left for Cincinnati, Ohio, less than 12 hours later, they had given two shows and were \$72,000 richer.

Hordes of screaming fans greeted the boys on their arrival at the Memphis Airport. Then the Beatles headed for the Memphis Coliseum in a Brinks armored truck.

There were thousands of idol-worshippers pouring into the city. Every hotel in Memphis got its share of Beatles glory.

Fans fought their way toward the Coliseum in cars, buses, and taxis. Some even walked.

The first performance got under way at 4 p.m. Though only 7,500 people attended this performance, it was still as dynamic as ever.

After an hour and a half of other groups' performances, THEY came on. The Beatles were greeted by screaming, clapping, yelling fans.

The reaction was the same at the 8:30 p.m. performance, except there were more people--about 12,500.

Between performances, a press conference was held backstage. There were mostly teen-aged girls interview-

ing the Beatles. Several people asked questions about John Lennon's remark that the Beatles "are more popular than Jesus." Lennon said some disk jockeys had banned Beatles records "for publicity" after that remark.

At the 8:30 p.m. performance, the Beatles sang "Yesterday," "I Wanna Be Your Man," "Paperback Writer," "I Feel Fine," "Long Tall Sally," "Day Tripper," "If I Needed Someone," and "Nowhere Man."

They wore green suits, and their hair looked neat, as if it had recently been cut.

In some ways, it looked as if the Beatles were not welcome in Memphis. During the Beatles' evening concert, 8,000 young people attended a religious rally protesting Lennon's remark about religion.

Other people, though, seemed willing to admit that they--and the Birmingham disk jockeys who started the ban-the-Beatles movement--could have been wrong.

Tuscaloosa March

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"You know Governor Wallace... Oh, yea!

"He thinks he's cool-ool, Oh, yea!..." "Now is the time," Osburn shouted. "This is the place. And you are the people to shape your destiny."

Then off they went, singing as they marched down the middle of Belcher's quarter, with bicycles following them like a parade. Eighty people were in the march as it wound around the block.

The column headed towards another slum section a few blocks north. About 250 people, both young and old, swarmed out to rally with the marchers. After more protests against the slums, the crowd broke up and headed back to Belcher's. The demonstration was over.

Police locked up four people--Eddie Sanders of Birmingham for vagrancy, Ross Bonner Jr. of Tuscaloosa for cussing an officer, and two Southern Courier reporters for being "dangerous and suspicious."

Belcher, for one, didn't enjoy the de-

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Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held on Monday, Aug. 29, at 6:30 p.m. in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 1013 N. 25th St., the Rev. Mose Javis, pastor.

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Library Starts Rights Collection

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.--The University of Tennessee Library is collecting printed materials, tape recordings, and other items dealing with the civil rights movement.

The civil rights collection will then be stored and kept available for future

historians who want to consult these records of the movement.

Burford W. Posey, a former resident of Philadelphia, Miss., is collecting the rights items for the university's Estes Kefauver Memorial Library.

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ALL FARMERS--If you have been told by ASCS to plow up part of your allotment because it was measured wrong, come by 31 1/2 Franklin Str., Selma, or call Shirley Mesher at 872-3427 in Selma before they plow it up. If you paid to get land measured by ASCS surveyors and never had it measured, you should also come by or call.

APARTMENT FOR RENT starting Sept. 1. Share a six-room house in convenient Huntsville location. Low rent. Close to HIC building and A & M, 2813 North Meridian Street, next to Blevins Market. Call Phil Reynolds, 539-2039 in Huntsville.

OPPORTUNITY -- "Goose who laid golden egg" opportunity. Call 263-2479 in Montgomery after 6 p.m. Not a "get rich quick" plan. Good money for a few hours' work daily near home among friends.

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Montgomery--Tuesday, Aug. 30: Pastor's Aid Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Mary J. Graham, 1132 Persons St. (Mrs. Walker, president); Circle No. 4 will meet at the home of Mrs. Pearl Orr on Hill St. (Mrs. Smith, chairman); Circle No. 5 will meet at the home of Mrs. Blanche Watson, 1602 Westcott St. (Mrs. Johnson, chairman), Wednesday,

Aug. 31: Prayer service, 7 p.m.; Circle No. 2 will meet with Mrs. Hattie Agee, 305 Wayne St. (Mrs. Marcus, chairman). Thursday, Sept. 1: No. 2 Choir will rehearse at 7 p.m. (Mrs. H.H. Hubbard, president); Circle No. 1 will meet at the home of Mrs. Betty Taylor, 1309 Mobile Rd. (Mrs. Jenkins, chairman). Saturday, Sept. 3: Junior Choir will rehearse at 4 p.m. (Mrs. Greene, president). Rev. H. H. Hubbard, pastor.

GOOD JOB--Wanted: Agent and managers to earn up to \$500 per month in their spare time, with Merlite Life-Time guaranteed light bulbs. If interested, contact T. L. Crenshaw, 923 Adeline St., Montgomery.

JOIN UP -- The Montgomery Improvement Association is soliciting memberships for 1966. All members are asked to be sure and renew their memberships, and persons interested in becoming members are urged to do so. Do not miss this opportunity to join the organization that gave birth to the civil rights movement in the South. Call the Rev. Jesse Douglas, president, at 264-2114, Montgomery.

WE NEED tables, chairs, and books for the new Community Center on Ardmore Highway in Indian Creek. Help the Community Center by giving items which you don't need. Call Arthur Jacobs Jr., 752-4989, in Huntsville.

POSITION WANTED -- Desire work in a doctor's office. I can be contacted at 269-2778 in Montgomery. Call after 4 p.m.

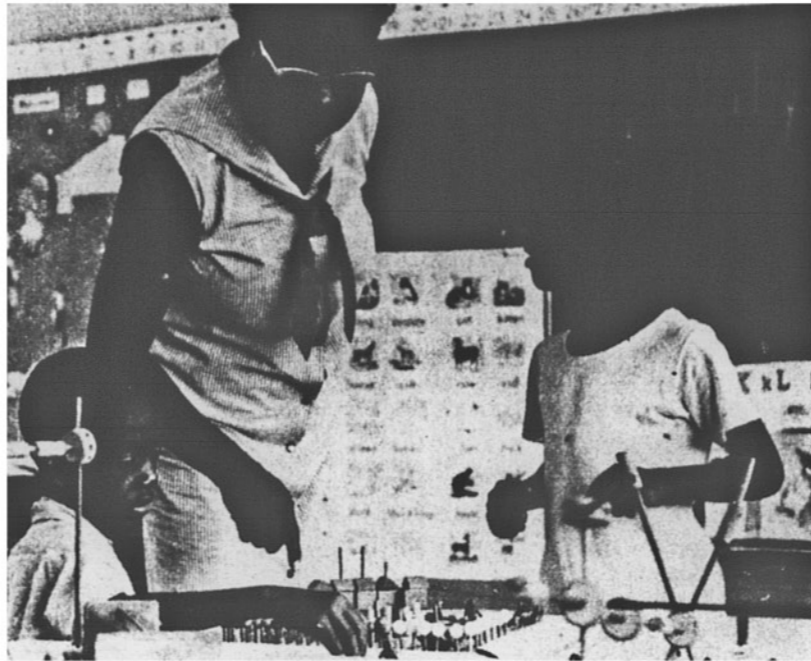
THINK AND GRIN

BY ARLAM CARR JR.
Did you hear about the absent-minded professor who:

1. Returned from lunch, saw a sign on his door saying "Back in 30 minutes," and then sat down to wait for himself?
2. Slammed his wife and kissed the door?
3. Got up and struck a match to see if he had blown out the candle?

Induction Officer (examining draftee): "Have you any scars on you?"
Draftee: "No, sir, but I can give you a cigarette."
Woman (opening door of a refrigerator and finding a rabbit inside): "What are you doing there?"
Rabbit: "This is a Westinghouse, isn't it?"
Woman: "Yes,"
Rabbit: "Well, I'm just westing."

Head Start Without the Problems



BY JOHN SHORT
TUSCALOOSA--While the city school board here lost its Head Start funds this summer, the Tuscaloosa County Board of Education has quietly used federal money to operate a very similar pre-school program.

The county's classes are a small part of a \$496,000 anti-poverty project financed under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. About 300 children have attended the program's two four-week sessions.

The government this spring refused to renew the city's grant for a Head Start program, because the Tuscaloosa classes had failed to meet the federal guidelines, especially those concerning desegregation.

Lynn Headrick, director of the county's pre-school project, said Head Start has "too many special rulings and special guidelines." The county program, he said, is much more independent of federal control.

Yet the aims of the county's new program are almost the same as those of Head Start. "Many of these children have no contact with groups and older people," Headrick said. "We'll help them adjust to school.... We're reaching children that just wouldn't have a chance."

And the program's classrooms are integrated to the same extent that the county's regular schools are integrated, said Headrick. This means that

there are a few Negroes in the white schools, and that the faculties of both Negro and white schools are integrated.

What has the program taught these children, who have never been to school before? "They learned how to talk to each other and play together," said Mrs. Pearl Tucker, who taught a class at the Goins Elementary School in Holt. "It sometimes takes a month in the first grade to get them to talk. That's the biggest problem you have."

B'ham Victim Says, 'I Try to Forget'

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
now that he couldn't support her. "She had a fit," he said. "She told me, 'No!'"

His wife had taken a job at Lloyd Noland Hospital two weeks before the shooting. She was set on having the patio and wall-to-wall carpeting, and she wanted to help out with getting them. "She still has those ideas," said Andrews.

"A lot of mornings I laid up in that bed and cried because I wasn't able to go to work with her."

"My wife still believes that I'm going to walk again one day," he said. But doctors have told him that he won't ever be able to.

"I try to forget," Andrews told a friend recently. "But then I wake up in the morning and see my legs."



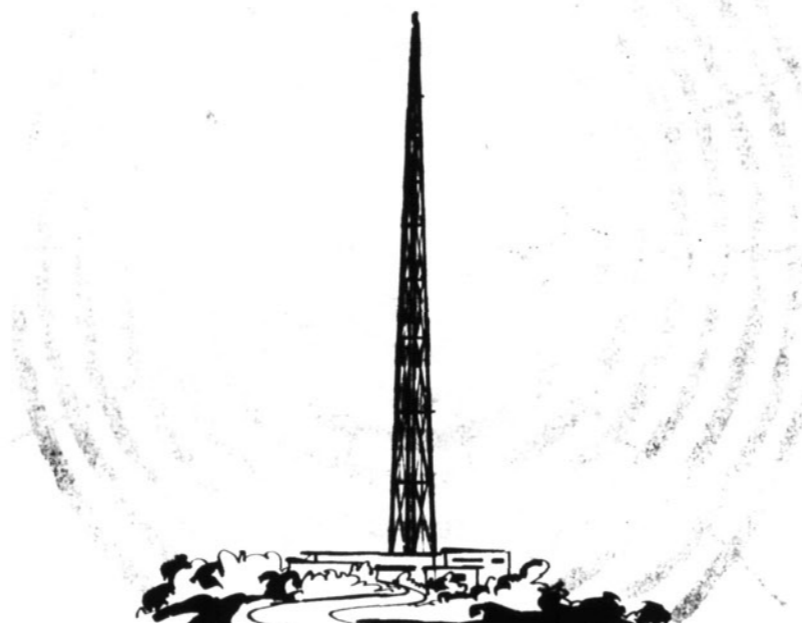
Mr. Dee Coleman

MR. DEE COLEMAN, formerly of Calif. House of Style, is now at LA PETITE BEAUTY SALON, 932 So. Holt, Montgomery. Mr. Coleman is doing original hair styling, weaving, and processing for men. Mr. Coleman also specializes in permanents, tinting, bleaching, and hair growing. For appointment, please call 262-9448.

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Carla Thomas (Stax) | 9. WORKING IN THE COAL-
MINES--Lee Dorsey (Amy) |
| 3. LAND OF 1000 DANCES--
Wilson Pickett (Atlantic) | 10. BLOWN IN THE WIND--
Stevie Wonder (Tama) |
| 4. YOU CAN'T HURRY LOVE--
Supremes (Motown) | 11. POVERTY--
Bobby Bland (Duke) |
| 5. BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP--
Temptations (Gordy) | 12. WARM AND TENDER LOVE--
Percy Sledge (Atlantic) |
| 6. I BELIEVE I'M GONNA MAKE
IT--Joe Tex (Dial) | 13. I GOT TO LOVE SOMEBODY'S
BABY--Johnny Taylor (Stax) |
| 7. HOW SWEET IT IS--
Jr. Walker (Soul) | 14. MONEY CAN'T CHANGE YOU--
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