## **Mobile Grant** Stopped Wallace

BY PHILIP SAYRE AND ROBERT E. SMITH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



MARCHERS WERE ASKING, "IS IT RIGHT TO CARRY ARMS?" When They Ask, 'What Do You Want?'

# The Cry Changes to 'Black Power'

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

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

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

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

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

"BLACK POWER!" was the answer.

"FREEDOM!" Then there were a few rounds of "FREEDOM!"

practice would be "Negroes taking over the government of the counties where Negroes have a majority."

On the march, Carmichael has not said whether Negroes should hold every public office in these counties, but he has said they should hold the most im-

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

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

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

#### After a few rounds of "BLACK POW- from Chicago here agree generally with ER!" Green said, "Let's have a little SNCC's position. Some SCLC leaders on the march have spoken indirectly against this po-

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

Carmichael says that black power in

portant offices, at least.

where they are a minority."

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

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

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

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

YAZOO CITY, Miss .-- Tuesday's attack on marchers in Philadelphia, Miss., triggered a two-hour debate among march leaders on non-violence vs. self-defense. At the campsite in a ball park Tuesday night the leaders brought into full public view the issue which has been growing among the marchers for two weeks. Each day of the march had been adding new ingredients to the discussions at the rest stops and around the tents.

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

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

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

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

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

sition. Hosea Williams said at one ral-

ly, "I want to tell you what the move-

ment is. We do not want what the white

folks have. We want what God wants ev-

erybody to have. The movement is not

taking the sword from one man's hand

and putting it in his own hand, It's taking

the sword from one man's hand and

and his speech got a much bigger re-

sponse from the marchers and the hun-

Carmichael was next on the program,

Among the SCLC leaders, only King

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

beating it into a plowshare."

dreds of local people present.

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

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

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

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

the Negro section. Newsmen covering the march were also attacked.

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

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

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

SCLC's Andrew Young told the rrowd in Yazoo-City Tuesday night, "The only reason Negroes did not get killed was because they maintained order and dis-

cipline." He argued that Negroes could



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

it was more enthusiastic. Then the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. came to the microphone and gave one of the angriest speeches of his life.

"Mississippi is a terrible state," he shouted, and Philadelphia "was far the worst situation I have ever been in," But he stood firm against self-de-

fense and all other kinds of violence. He received an ovation at the end of

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

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

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



MARCHING BAREFOOT

### Guards Tell Marchers, 'Keep Off Grass'

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

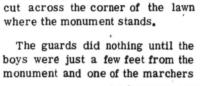
GREENWOOD, Miss, -- In Grenada last week, the marchers rallied on the lawn in the town square and planted an American flag on the Confederate monument.

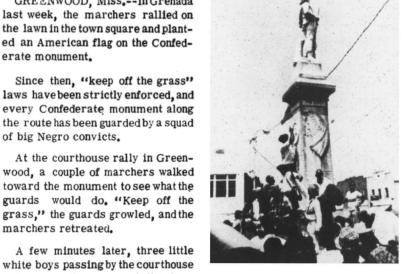
Since then, "keep off the grass" laws have been strictly enforced, and every Confederate monument along the route has been guarded by a squad of big Negro convicts. At the courthouse rally in Green-

grass," the guards growled, and the marchers retreated. A few minutes later, three little white boys passing by the courthouse

guards would do. "Keep off the

The guards did nothing until the boys were just a few feet from the





shouted. "Hey! Somebody's on the

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

U.S. Supreme Court Rules Police Must Notify

## Suspect Has Right to Keep Quiet

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

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

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

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

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

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

answer.

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

"Much comment and elaboration could be made here, but suffice it to say, this appears to be the law of the land,"

Flowers told the district attorneys that they should make sure policemen in their areas comply with the new rules for questioning suspects. Otherwise, he said, evidence obtained by questioning prisoners will be thrown out of court.

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

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

transfer the cases of a group of people arrested in Le Flore County, Miss., in

gave citizens "an absolute right...to obstruct a public street, to contribute to the delinquency of a minor, to drive an automobile without a license, or to bite a policeman," And, it added, no law protects people who do these things

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

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

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

But on Monday, the court refused to The court said that no federal law

from prosecution in local courts.

bus station.

BUTLER -- Mrs. Corine Collins is one of six Negroes

elected to the Choctaw County Democratic Executive Committee. Shown with her grandson, seven-year-old Tony Collins, Mrs. Collins farms a two-and-a-halfacre plot of corn, peas, and cane in Riderwood.

She is the mother of 12 children, including a son in Viet Nam. The other new members of the six-man committee are Mrs. Nellie M. Steele of Pennington, who has four children; William Harrison, a school teacher from Yantley; Mrs. Lucille Hayden of Cromwell: Marshall Ruffin of Lisman; and Mrs. Christine Hopkins, of Pushmataha, a teacher at East Choctaw County High School. (SCLC Photo by Bob Fitch) ernment won't solve all your problems,

Letters to Washington helped to bring

federal voting examiners to Montgom-

ery County, to remove a Farmers Home

Administration supervisor accused of

racial discrimination in Greene County,

and to prompt an investigation of a

cused of not sharing cotton allotment

Here is where to write with specific

If you want facts or advice about unfair

employment practices because of color,

race, religion, sex, or national origin, write to the Equal Employment Oppor-

tunity Commission, Washington D. C.,

If you have a complaint, state it in de-

protect your job" after you file a com-

COMMUNITY RELATIONS -- To re-

community negotiate its racial prob-

lems, write Roger W. Wilkins, Direct-

or, Community Relations Service, De-

partment of Justice, Washington, D. C.,

CIVIL RIGHTS -- For any sort of com-

plaint about a violation of civil rights

Tips About Writing

Washington Letters

Write to your congressmen in time

for him to act on the matter you are

writing about, Write to federal

agencies as soon as possible after a

Be brief, and well organized. Use

Ask your elected representative

for his opinion in return. Ask the

federal agencies for a reply stating

what is to be done about your prob-

People in Washington will be

moved by your letter if you sound as

if you know what you are talking

about, if you have a real problem,

munity. When you write, remember

that you are a taxpayer and that the

people in Washington work for you

MONTGOME RY -- Five eating places

in Prattville must serve Negroes, a fed-

The owners of Prattv.lle Cafe.

Murphy's Drug Store, Prattville Resall

Drug Store, Prattville Dairy Queen, and

Jim's Restaurant were named in the or-

der by U.S. District Judge Frank M.

The five places were ordered to admit

eral judge ruled Wednesday.

facts. Tell about your own personal

violation occurs.

lem.

but it may bring some action.

payments with his tenants.

problems:

ear Sir:

#### THE SOUTHERN COURIER

ROOM 622, FRANK LEU BUILDING MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36104 PHONE: (205) 262-3572

THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share education corporation, for the study and dissemination of accurate information about events and affairs in the field of human relations.

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Vol. II, No. 26

June 25-26, 1966

#### **Editorial Opinion**

#### Just For Once

Negroes might wire the President to let a volunteer battalion of Negro troops march as a guard of honor through Mississippi with those who are taking up where James Meredith fell. Negro soldiers helped put down the revolt in Santo Domingo. They help man the "frontiers of freedom" in Germany. They fight in Viet Nam. They ought just for once to have a chance to uphold the rights of man--and of their own people--at

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

## Just One

The service station at Normandale Shopping Center in Montgomery used to violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964, with its separate restrooms marked "colored" (see picture). Just last week, however, the signs were removed. Someone must have heard that a photographer was poking around. The station is just one of many violators in the state.



#### Letters to the Editor

someday.

words:

someday.

12th Grade

Mary Lee Cobb

Merritt High School

To the Editor:

I'm Determined To Be Somebod, Someday

The present condition and dark circum-

stance: Make it appear we haven't a chance; The odds are against me, This fact I

I have nothing to boast. Just a little

faith and grit;

· But in spite of the things that stand in my way;

I'm determined to be somebody, some- I'll say, I'm determined to be somebody, day.

As a member of a Negro race;

my case;

To the courts of heaven I've appealed

Tho' men may curse, divine, and lynch; Midway, Ala.

#### MARCH NOTES

GRENADA, Miss, -- Just before the Mississippi march reached town, the "colored" signs over two restrooms and the drinking fountain in the Grenada County Courthouse were taken down.

town, most restaurants had signs out leave through back doors.

around just before you came, and they'll probably change them back just as soon as you're gone," a white man told marchers.

I receive from the news media for driving this press truck will be ty Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Dr. Martin Luther King can be sure we'll

Memphis, Tenn. (Shelby County) told a radio interviewer. Alexander has been driving a truck carrying reporters and camera crews covering the Mississippi march.

He said he was hanging around "to observe the march and record

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

BELZONI, Miss, -- While the march was in Belzoni, a local white citizen said, "The only good thing about this march is you can save some pennies on parking meters. All the cops are so busy watching the marchers, they don't have time to

My blood will cry from the ground and

Tho' you slay me, I'll be somebody.

My head may be wrinkle, my skin may

But nothing shall throw me off the track:

I'll climb the ladder round by round;

Until my feet strike higher ground;

and when I do, just remember these

order April 9, two weeks after eight Prattville teenagers were arrested for section. 'A Patch of Blue' Surprises

> good reception," He said he thought viewers were satisfied, because he re-

He said nothing was cut out of the film for Southern audiences. "Every foot of

In Atlanta, a spokesman for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, distributors of "A Patch of Blue," said the film was doing "exceptional business, considering it's in the South and everything. It was quite

She said the film "hasn't broken an, records," but "it's done average or a little bit better," compared to the usual

"At our first sales meeting," she added, "we were told it would be a touchy picture to handle, but it turned

In Alabama, the film has played in Montgomery, Auburn, Decatur, Birmingham, Gadsden, Athens, Florence, and Huntsville, and is booked for Tuscaloosa, Albertville, Cullman, Eufaula, Roanoke, Sylacauga, Talladega, and

MOVIE REVIEW

Although the picture tries to present a new situation (as far as it relates to the relationship of a white girl and Negro man), it really appears to be unrea-

Some portions would give the viewer the idea that the story is taking place in a long-time integrated city, with Negroes and whites speaking and being to-

where people are shocked at seeing a mixed couple walking, talking, and shopping together.

## Writing to People in Government Can Help in Solving Problems

ment in connection with public schools,

write David Seeley, Equal Educational

Opportunity Program, Office of Educa-

FEDERAL SCHOLARSHIPS -- M. B.

Sheppard, staff assistant, Office of Ed-

ucation, HEW, Washington, D. C. 20202,

sends out information about federal

grants, National Defense Education Act

loans, and other non-private school aid.

JOB INFORMATION -- For working

conditions, earnings, nature of work, requirements, and future outlook of any

job, write to the Bureau of Labor

Statistics, 1371 Peachtree St., N. E.,

Atlanta, Ga. 30309 (phone 526-5416)

and ask for a list of the job booklets

available. They cost from 5¢ to 20¢

VOTER REGISTRATION -- To com-

plain about local registrars or to re-

quest federal examiners, write Wiley

A. Branton, special assistant to the

attorney general, U. S. Department of

FARMING--For complaints about U.

S. agriculture programs or local fed-

eral agents, write William M. Seabron,

assistant to the secretary, Department

of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DOCTORS, NURSING HOMES, HOS-

PITALS -- To report segregation or ra-

cial discrimination in health facilities

write Robert M. Nash, Office of E-

qual Health Opportunity, Public Health

HOUSING -- For information about low

rent public housing or complaints about

discrimination, write. Public Housing

Administration, Housing and Home Fi-

LAWS--For copies of current or

proposed laws, write to the department

involved (Labor for minimum wage

law, Justice for civil rights law, etc.)

or to a friendly congressman, or to the

SMALL BUSINESSES--For informa-

tion about loans to small businesses

(less than five employees), write Small

Business Administration, Office of

Economic Opportunity Assistance, 811

Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington

VISTA -- To volunteer for the "do-

mestic peace corps," or to request

volunteers for your community, write

VISTA, Office of Economic Opportun-

ity, Washington, D. C. 20506. Write

Job Corps, same address, for informa-

congressional committee involved.

nance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Service, Washington, D. C.

Justice, Washinton, D. C. 20530

tion, Washington, D. C. 20202.

Writing letters to people in the gov- laws, racial discrimination, or mis- Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.; (vice chairman) Eugene Pattreatment by large employers, places of terson, editor, Atlanta Constitution, Atpublic accomodation, voting registrars, lanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frankie M. Freeman, and federal officials, write Jacques E. Wilmore, director, Mid-South region, a lawyer from St. Louis, Mo.; Erwin N. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Fed-Griswold, dean, Harvard Law School, eral Building, Memphis, Tenn. Heisin \ Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president, University of charge of Alabama affairs. National office of the commission is Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.; and Robert S. Rankin, Duke University pro-

at 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washplanter in Dallas County who was acington, D. C. 20425. Write there for booklets about civil rights in different geographical regions and different liam L. Taylor.

Members of the commission are

types of programs, EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION ---

(chairman) John A. Hannah, president plain about discrimination or harrass-

## Write Your Congressman To Tell Him Your Opinion

tail and ask for a form to fill out. After Writing your congressman or senator the commission receives your completsometimes helps. Besides responding ed form, it will send a representative to to your arguments on public issues and requests for information, your repre-Don't expect too much, the federal sentatives in Washington are prepared government tries to solve the job probto return favors to voters--like helping lem through persuasion. It says it canout on military or social security probnot order a change. But it promises to lems, arranging group tours in Washington, sending speakers to local meetings. Most representatives will be happy to send you their free newsletters upon request. quest a U.S. representative to help your

Here are Alabama's Washington rep-

SENATOR Lister Hill of Montgomery, Democrat (serves as member of Senate Appropriations Committee and as chairman of Labor and Public Welfare Committee).

SENATOR John J. Sparkman of Huntsville, Democrat (serves as second man on Senate Banking and Currency Committee and on Foreign Relations Committee).

FIRST DISTRICT REPRESENTA-TIVE. Jack Edwards of Mobile, Republican Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee).

SECOND DISTRICT REPRESENTA-TIVE William L. Dickinson of Opelika, Republican (Government Operations Committee).

THIRD DISTRICT REPRESENTA-TIVE George W. Andrews of Union Springs, Democrat (Appropriations Committee).

FOURTH DISTRICT REPRESENTA-TIVE Glenn Andrews of Anniston, Republican (Education and Labor Commit-

FIFTH DISTRICT REPRESENTA-TIVE Armstead I. Selden Jr. of Green'sboro, Democrat (Foreign Affairs Com-

SIXTH DISTRICT REPRESENTA-TIVE John H. Buchanan Jr. of Birmingham, Republican (Post Office and Civil Service Committee).

SEVENTH DISTRICT REPRESENT-

going to the Rexall Dras Store for ser-

vice. For the second half of March, the

Prattville's stores and eating places.

as Negroes usually do, if they ordered

Civil Rights Act public accomodations

food. They left.

Two Negro teenagers said they were

Prattville Places Ordered Integrated

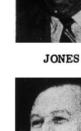


fessor, Durham, N.C.

Staff director in Washington is Wil-

SCHOOL DESEGRATION -- To com-

SPARKMAN





DICKINSON



ANDREWS

ANDREWS

Republican (Public Works Committee). TIVE Robert E. Jones Jr. of Scottsboro, Democrat (Government Operations Committee and Public Works Commit-

Write to U.S. Representative Blank Blank



HILL, EDWARDS, MARTIN, AND BUCHANAN



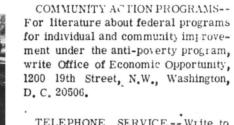
SELDEN



EIGHTH DISTRICT REPRESENTA-

House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

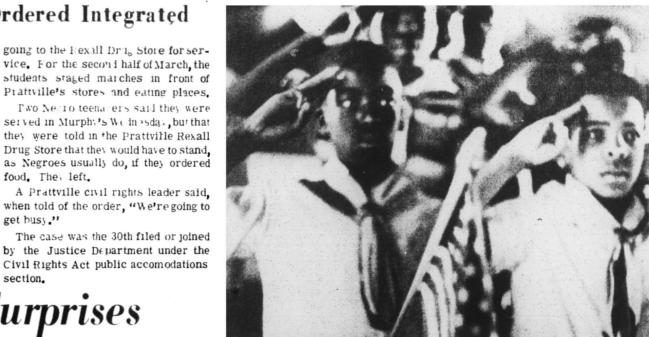
or U.S. Senator U. No Who Senate Office Building Washington, D. C. 20510



tion about it.

D. C. 20416

TELEPHONE SERVICE -- Write to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., for complaints or comments about telephone service.



Sermon of the Week

## **Selma Priest Bids Scouts** Remember God, Country

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

In his sermon for the scouts' investiture service, Father Leary said, "A Scout is a young man who competes against himself."

He went on to say that such competition is just as important for adults if they are truly to serve God and their

each of us has competed with himself and won victory over himself."

He repeated the famous statement by former President Kennedy that we should not ask what our country can do for us but rather what we can do for our country. And then he said:

thing we can get our hands on or seeking something for nothing, but instead it is doing our best for God and country."

After the short sermon, the 14 small boys marched proudly to the front of the church where Father Leary placed their yellow Boy Scout neckerchiefs about their necks. Each of them were then given their Scout memberships cards by their troop leader, Legion White.

#### Negroes, to sell food to them, and to alwhen told of the order, "We're going to low Negroes to use all the facilities on an equal basis with whites. The case was the 30th filed or joined The Justice Department asked for the by the Justice Department under the

Johnson Jr.

By the time the marchers reached

front saying "closed," but white customers continued to enter and "They changed the bathroom signs

JACKSON, Miss .-- "All the money onated to Klavern 777, Shelby Coun-

use the money to fight back with," That's what Ted Alexander of

speeches for the Klan,"

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

MONTGOMERY -- The movie "A Patch of Blue" has completed its threeweek showing in Montgomery. As in other parts of the state, hundreds of people turned out to see the unusual movie, and most of them seemed to like

The film portrays a blind, 18-yearold white girl who longs to be free, wanted, and loved by people in the outside world," She finds this love and friendship through a Negro man who visits her in the park daily and helps her enjoy all the privileges that she has been deprived of so long by her mother and drunkard grandfather.

The cast includes Elizabeth Hartman as Selina D'Arcy, the blind girl; Sidney Poitier, as Gordon, her Negro friend; Shelley Winters, as Selina's "no-good" mother, Rose Ann; and Wallace Ford. as her grandfather, "Ole Pa."

A spokesman for the Capri Theater in Montgomery said the movie received

"a favorable reception -- in fact, a very itself were nominated for Oscars,) ceived few critical comments.

the film was necessary," he said.

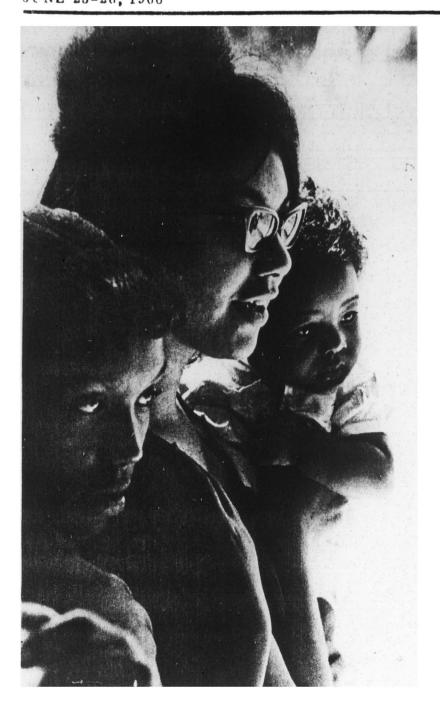
a surprise."

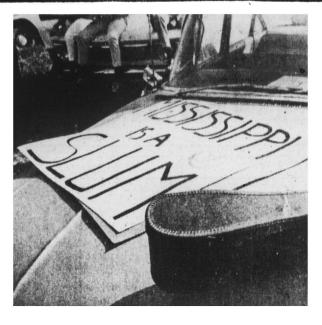
kind of movies.

out to be the very opposite thing. People wanted to see it, particularly since the Academy Awards." (Miss Winters won an Oscar for her performance in the film, and Miss Hartman and the movie

gether all the time. Other portions give the idea of a town

country. "If," he continued, "we are to do any thing worthwhile for God and our country, we can do it only to the extent that "Citizenship is not grabbing every-





Wiews Of

An

Instant Movement

On The Move



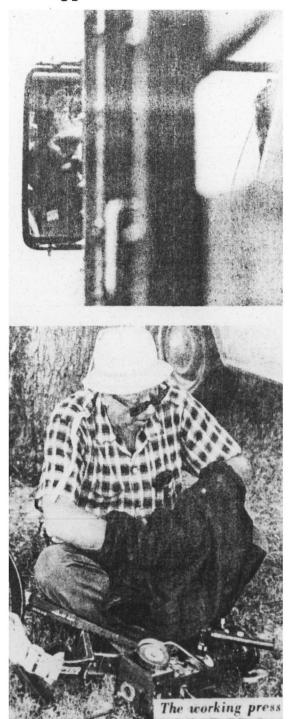


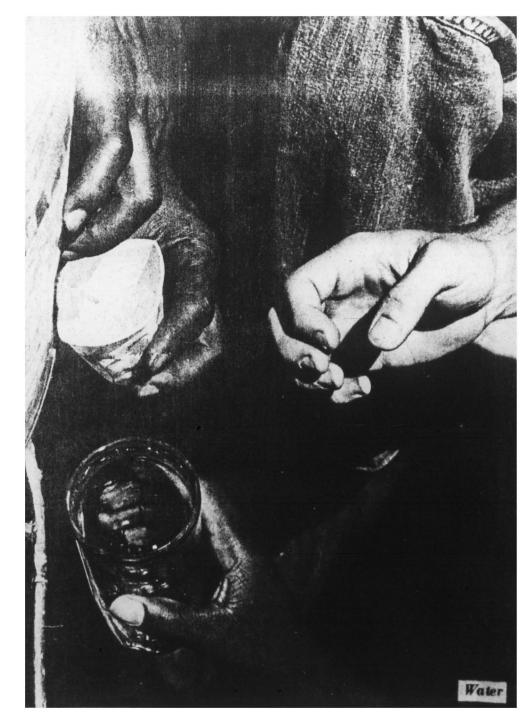




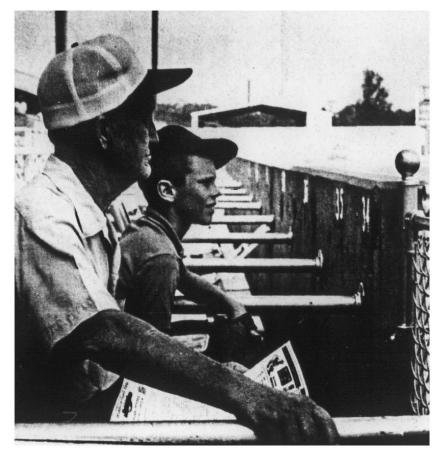


Photographs by
Jim Peppler

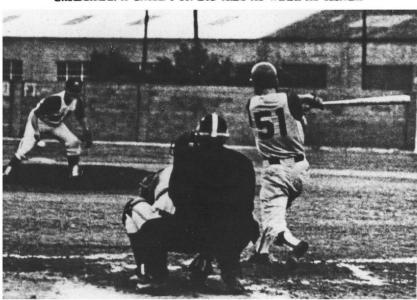




MOBILE, IN ITS FIRST SEASON, LEADS THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE . . .



BASEBALL: A GAME FOR BIG KIDS AS WELL AS SMALL



## **Baseball:** A Game For Kids

#### MOBILE LEADS LEAGUE

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the Mobile Athletics," said Wayne (Blackie) Blackburn, field manager of the Montgomery Rebels. "We

> are in fifth place now, but we hope to perfect our pitching."

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





...BUT THE KIDS ARE HAVING ALL THE FUN AT HARTWELL FIELD On the other hand, Montgomery hasn't had much trouble with Mobile. Minton said, "We had a sevengame winning streak and Montgomery broke it."

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

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

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



## Mobile Farm Adults Return to Classes

# Six Hours of School After a Day's Work

BY PHILIP SAYRE

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

They are attending two adult educational centers, the first program in the war on poverty in Mobile.

John Hunter, 39, works a long day be-

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

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

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

These 100 people, ages ranging from



LEARNING TO WRITE

R's" working harder than any teenaged high school student.

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

Each participant is given personal counseling, instruction according to his need, and a weekly allowance of \$30. No one was told, however, about the allowance until the classes had started.

Virgil Rhodes, counselor for the Mobile Terrace School, emphasized the complete cooperation and desire of each pupil to learn. "There are no hand-outs here," he said, "because each person realizes his own needs."

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

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

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

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

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

Two smaller groups worked in other

19 to more than 70, learn "the three rooms. In one, there was a group of four people who were termed illiterate at the start of the program. There, Mrs. Ella Martin was writing her name for the first time, and Mrs. Ollie Lee Mahone, who had a week earlier cashed her pay check by signing an X, was telling how she surprised her grocer last Friday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

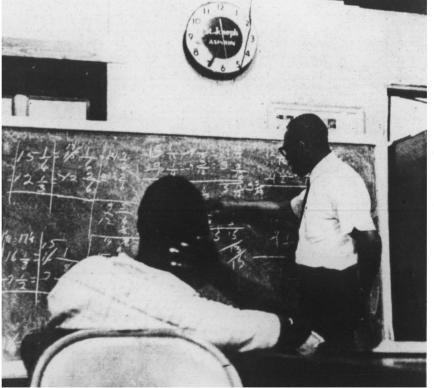
There definitely was apprehension in will claim a six-grade education. the community when news of the coming program reached the area two and a half and write for the first time, though, months ago. Now there are 295 more many people have the opportunity to dispeople who have applied.

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

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

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

More important than learning to read cuss what is important to them, at a school "where they really listen to



LEARNING TO MULTIPLY AND DIVIDE

# Smithfield Leader Says, 'We Want a Voice'

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

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

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

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



THE REV. JOHNNY BURRELL

Washington last October, began serious as staff members in preference to Neoperation in December when John H. gro men. Carr was hired as director.

way, the overall program is still in the interview Monday, planning stage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Burrell also charged that the antipoverty committee hires Negro women

Director Carr, a social worker for Although several projects are under 17 years, answered these charges in an

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

will be 10 large centers and 12 small

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

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"WE WANT BLACK POWER." YOUTHS IN MARCH CHANTED

#### **NEW CRY: 'BLACK POWER'**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

gets as big a response as the SNCC people talking about black power.

News that "Dr. King is coming" always brings out a large cheering crowd. But King's speeches are beginning to show that he isn't counting on just his name to keep the people coming and listening.

He always talks about non-violence and about the Negro freeing the white man while freeing himself, and he has never used the phrase black power, except to criticize it.

In Atlanta Monday, King said black power is too easily confused with black nationalism.

But even though King does not like the phrase, he has started saying almost the same thing the SNCC leaders mean when they talk about black power.

At the Greenwood tent site, after Carmichael and Ricks had talked about black power, King said, "We've got to organize ourselves into units of pow-

And at the courthouse in Greenwood, he pointed at some of the police and said, "We're going to put black men in

those uniforms." He also spoke strongly of putting black men in all the major local offices. Then he said, "We need power" to do these things.

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#### BY TERRY COWLES

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

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

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

The Planned Parenthood League of Alabama, the Alabama State Bureau of Maternal and Child Care, and the University of Chicago's Community and Family Study Center chose the county health clinics to carry on the experimental program for a number of rea- February 1966 "it appears very likely"

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

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

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

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

The report said that by the end of

This flag battle may seem foolish,

Willie Ricks, a SNCC officer, pointed

at an American flag held high by a

woman in a rally at Belzoni and said.

"That flag don't represent anything but

a bunch of lies." The woman kept the

flag high, but many of the people in the

Near Itta Bena, the march passed a

flaming cross. At a rest stop about a

mile beyond, Henry "Freedom" Smith,

a Greenwood veteran of many marches,

pulled a small Confederate flag from

"I've got part of the Klan right here."

he said. "I took it from them. They

don't scare me." Then he ripped the

flag in two and threw it on the ground.

pieces and used it around camp the next

Alabama Christian

Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held

Monday, June 27 at 6:30 p.m. at the

17th Street Macedonian Baptist

Church at 1405 13th Avenue North,

Birmingham. The Rev. A. D. Blackman is the pastor. The Rev. F. L.

Shuttlesworth, the guest speaker.

Another marcher picked up one of the

crowd cheered Ricks' words.

but there are some very serious feel-

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

ings behind it.

his pocket.

day to shine shoes.

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

ALONG-THE-MARCH IN MISSISSIP-PI--Sometimes the march looks like a flag day parade instead of a march. Every time the march comes into a town, the marchers break out their American flags, and local whites wave Confederate flags back at them or drive along the line in cars flying the rebel

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

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

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

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

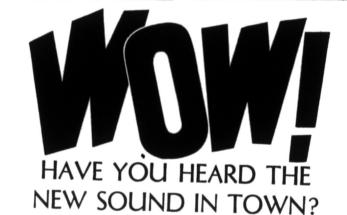
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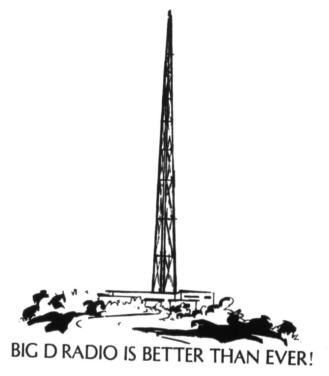
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that about one-third of the people the program wanted to reach will be prac-

Clinics Find Birth-Control Information is Wanted

ticing a program of birth control. At first the clinics asked women who took birth-control pills to pay 50¢ for a month's supply.

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

number of women who quit the program. The report observed that the program was more successful in counties where

the clinic staffs were more enthusiastic about the program.

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



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