



FREEDOM CITY READY FOR ITS FIRST RESIDENTS

Freedom City, Alabama

Lowndes Families Start Tent Village

BY EDWARD M. RUDD
LOWNDES COUNTY-- Freedom City, Ala., is a settlement for first class citizens only.

This Saturday, four Negro farm families who were evicted from their plantation homes plan to move into this city of tents on Highway 80.

They would rather live in a tent than move out of Lowndes and lose their right to vote in the county.

"I like the Christian Movement," said one 72-year-old registered voter, Jeff Davis, as he packed his belongings. "I like it well."

He was referring to the Lowndes County Christian Movement, which hopes to run candidates for county offices next year under the emblem of the Black Panther.

Last year, after their crops were made and settled, Davis and the others were told the plantation owners wanted their houses. Many of them lost their work along with their houses.

Lowndes County Sheriff Frank Ryals has said that probably the families had to go because they weren't needed as the plantation changed over to cattle raising and mechanical cotton pickers.

But at least one family won't take this for an answer. They feel that the registered voters are always the first to go.

"I just think he wanted his house because they found out we had registered to vote," said Mrs. Mandie Glover, a sharecropper on a plantation in northern Lowndes County.

"He's had a mechanical picker since '55," she said, "and he has lots of people who ain't registered working."

Another woman who must leave her farm home says that she's sure that another family is moving into her house.

U.S. Will Fight Lowndes Evictions

To be evicted means to be thrown out of the place where you stay.

The law says you cannot be evicted simply because you voted or registered to vote.

The federal government will try to prove that the Lowndes County farmers were evicted because they registered to vote.

Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, U.S. Attorney General, said in Mobile this week

SNCC worker Gloria Larry says only the four families with registered voters were evicted from a Lowndes plantation with six sharecropper families. It was Miss Larry who went to Atlanta SNCC to raise funds to start the tent city.

To Jeff Davis, it's not important whether he was thrown off his land because he and his wife are registered.

"I feel good," he said, "I'm just my (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

SCLC Pushes for Increase in Voter Lists With Demands to Birmingham Registrars

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

BIRMINGHAM--When Negro leaders here presented Board of Registrars chairman W. M. Gwin with a list of demands Monday, he said he would rather "step aside" than agree to all of them.

SCLC trouble-shooter Hosea Williams, gave Gwin a public reply at a civil rights rally on the courthouse steps the following day:

"Mr. Gwin, you'd better find yourself another job."

Ninety people took part in a demonstration Tuesday that launched a drive by civil rights leaders to bring federal examiners to Jefferson County.

In a 450-word telegram sent later in the day to U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, Negroes charged county officials with "scheming" to avoid obeying the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Unless federal examiners were ordered in, said the telegram, there would

Killing of Rights Worker Jolts Tuskegee Students

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE-- A single bullet this week killed a young civil rights worker and shattered Tuskegee's reputation for racial harmony.

Samuel Younge Jr., 21, a Tuskegee Institute student who led several demonstrations in the past year, was shot to death Monday just before midnight near a downtown service station.

Marvin Segrest, of Shorter, a white service station attendant in his sixties, was charged with murder late Tuesday. He was held without bail for a hearing next week.

The killing climaxed months of growing bitterness between militant Negroes and segregationist whites. It destroyed the uneasy peace carefully developed by the bi-racial city council that governs the town.



SAMUEL YOUNGE JR.

"When this can happen here, it's no better than Hayneville," said Paul L. Puryear, a political science professor long critical of the city's government.

"We've been living on a phony image," said Peter Scott II, editor of the Institute student newspaper, The Campus Digest, "We don't have anything that resembles integration or mutual understanding."

The morning after Younge's death, Tuskegee Institute's students and faculty marched on downtown Tuskegee. Nearly 3,000 joined the line in the cold January rain.

Four and five abreast, they marched around the town square to the driveway where Younge's body was found. They gathered in front of City Hall to sing, pray and demand that the city act to end segregation and racial injustice.

Mayor Charles M. Keever and city council members met with the angry leaders on the City Hall steps. The city officials promised to work for justice for all citizens.

The crowd left. But many students and faculty members met in groups to draw up specific plans for action.

"The students at Tuskegee will tear this town to bits, if justice is not sought," said Miss Gwendolyn Patton, Institute Council president, "If any people out there wish to take us on, we welcome you."

Younge, an outspoken and active civil rights worker, had been a target of segregationists' hatred for months. His father, Samuel Younge Sr., said his son's life had been threatened repeatedly since he led unsuccessful attempts to integrate the town's swimming pool and several churches this summer.

On the day of his death, he spent hours at the Macon County Court House helping Negroes register to vote. That evening Younge attended a meeting of civil rights workers.

Five Tuskegee students whose names were withheld have signed sworn statements about what happened after Younge left the meeting. Their accounts were quoted by P. B. Phillips, Tuskegee's dean of student affairs.

The witnesses said Younge drove to a service station next to the bus station on Highway 80. They said Younge asked to use the men's room. When the attendant took Younge around to the back, Younge demanded to use the regular public facility.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)

There was no registration in Bessemer last week because the board of registrars was in session at the courthouse in Birmingham.

But meanwhile local students went ahead with seeking service at lunch counters in Bessemer that they said had previously been closed to Negroes.

They were served at all of the places they tested during the early part of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 6)

Katzenbach Finds A Chill In Mobile's Weather

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE-- Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach's reception in Mobile Sunday and Monday wasn't much different from his reception the last time he came to Alabama.

That was in the fall of 1963, when he and Governor Wallace had their famous meeting "in the schoolhouse door" at the University of Alabama.

Most Negro Alabamians approved of what he did there, while most white Alabamians disapproved. Katzenbach's visit to Mobile two and one-half years later produced the same division of opinion, in a city noted for racial peace.

"It was an insult to the city," complained one white lady, for him to come here on the invitation of local civil

rights organizations and speak at the annual Emancipation Day program.

Katzenbach spoke Sunday afternoon in the municipal auditorium. Whites were as scarce in the audience as Negroes were when Governor Wallace spoke there a few months ago.

When Katzenbach spoke to the Mobile County Bar Association at a luncheon Monday afternoon almost all the members stayed away.

The Association explained "officially" that only the officers of the organization had been invited.

But places had been set for more than just the officers and the members of Katzenbach's party. After everyone had taken seats, about one-third of the places in the small dining hall were still empty.

When Jack C. Gallalee, president of the Association, was introducing Katzenbach to the group, he hinted why so few members had come:

"The Bar Association has had some criticism, both within and without its ranks for holding this meeting . . . Most lawyers in Mobile disagree violently with the federal government's policies in racial matters."

The crowd which came to hear Katzenbach at the Emancipation Day program obviously approved of the government's policies and Katzenbach. They gave him two standing ovations and interrupted his speech often with applause.

Estimates of the attendance ranged from 4,500 to 7,500. In any case, it was the biggest turnout by Negroes for any political meeting in Mobile's recent history.

Katzenbach told the crowd that "we as a nation failed" when the Civil War ended slavery but did not end "the caste system."

But now, he said, "we have been given that rarest of things in the history of nations--a second chance. . . . This time we must succeed, and the starting point (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 4)



HOSEA WILLIAMS

'Go Back, Marie, and Get the Children Out'

Fire Bomb Levels Elmore County Farmhouse

BY JOHN KLEIN

WETUMPKA -- For the second time in three months fire has destroyed the home of a Negro family whose children entered previously all-white schools here this fall.

The fire at the Roosevelt Bracy home 10 miles southwest of here was started by a "Molotov cocktail"--a bottle of gasoline with a cloth wick--hurled through the dining room window just after Saturday midnight, according to Bracy.

Two more of the home-made fire bombs were thrown into the back of Bracy's pickup truck, he said.

The first fire, which destroyed Mrs. Carrie Peavy's home on the edge of town one Saturday night in late October, reportedly started in a room where gas and electrical wiring had not yet been installed. No one was in the house at the time.

A third family had received bomb threats earlier this fall.

"We've been expecting this," one Negro woman commented, "This is the second house that's burned, and that's why we've been living in fear. There's no place we can turn for protection."

The Bracy family was in bed when the fire was started.

"All of a sudden there was this burst in the dining room," Mrs. Bracy said, "When we got there we saw fire all over the back end of it. My husband said, 'Go

back, Marie, and get the children out!'"

When everybody was outside, Bracy's oldest son Edward, 12 years old, looked across a valley to the end of the long lane leading to the Bracy farm and saw car lights "flash across the field."

The family immediately moved their car and truck to a safe place beyond the house. Later Bracy realized he could not go for help because the lane passed too close to the blazing building.

By the time sheriff's deputies arrived about 2 a.m., Bracy said, the house had burned to the ground.

The family managed to save a dresser, three coats, and a mattress from the fire, Bracy said. Like Mrs. Peavy, Bracy had no insurance.

A native of Elmore County, Bracy had rented the house as a tenant farmer since 1953. His family is now living temporarily with his wife's brother.

Montgomery radio station WRMA and neighbors have been collecting food, clothing, and money for the family.

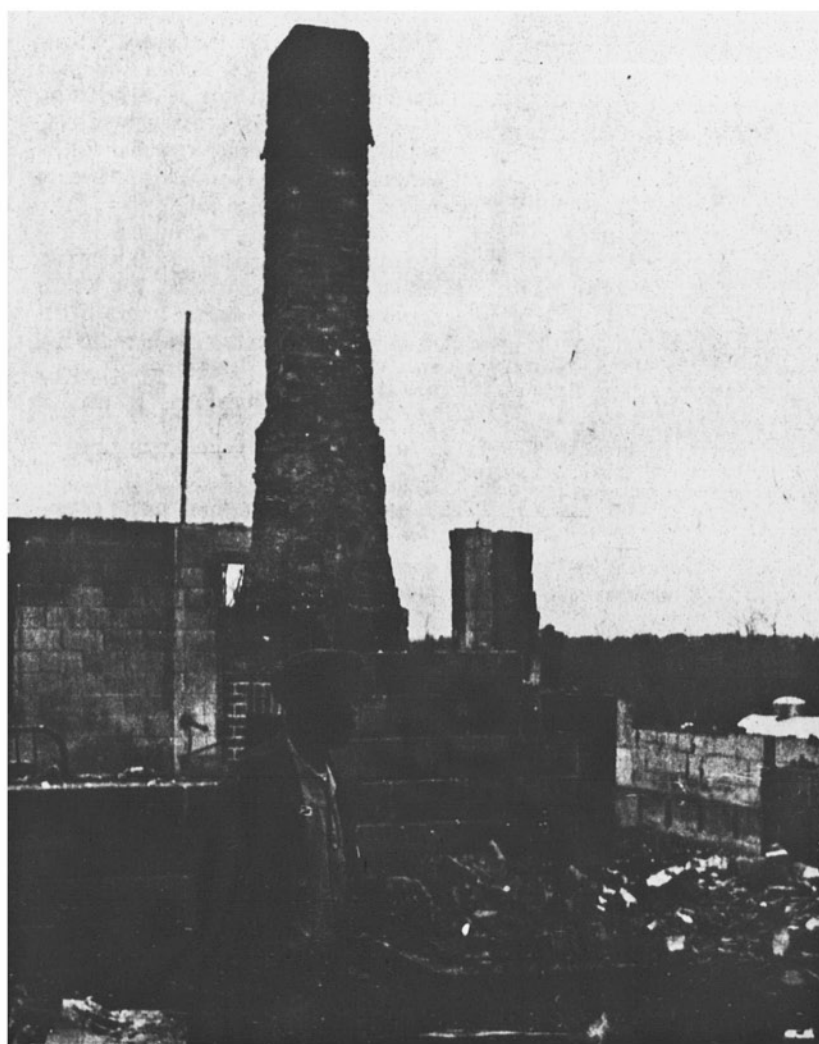
The fire occurred just two days before Bracy's 17-year-old daughter Deborah was to return to classes at Wetumpka High School.

She was suspended in mid-September for stabbing a white boy there with a pencil. She said the boy had repeatedly shot rubber bands at her. The boy denied this.

Miss Bracy's sister Sophie is one of 12 Negro students enrolled at the previously all-white school.

Some Wetumpka Negroes saw the fire as one of a series of attempts to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 2)



ROOSEVELT BRACY STANDS IN WHAT REMAINS OF HIS BEDROOM

Sumpter Starts Demonstration

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SUMTER COUNTY -- The NAACP president here would rather hold marches than meet with the Human Relations Committee, a county-wide bi-racial group.

The leader, the Rev. Felix Nixon, says he wants to deal directly with the most important people in the county. The sheriff, the probate judge, and the school superintendent do not serve on the Human Relations Committee, Mr. Nixon points out.

"You cannot negotiate with people who are not in the power structure," Mr. Nixon said. "Nobody can speak like them. And nobody can speak for them."

The Human Relations Committee has special committees on law enforcement, education, and job opportunities. But Mr. Nixon feels that these committees do not have much influence with the people who could make changes in the county.

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Editorial Opinion

They Need Company

The people in Lowndes County who have been forced to leave the farms they worked for many years have lost a great deal.

But what they can say, as they move into their tent village, is, "I am a registered voter. I am a resident of this county. I will have a say in who runs my government."

Thousands of people in this state cannot make this claim, and they risk much less in registering.

But a few votes--even courageous ones--cannot run a county or a state. The claim of the tent dwellers will be a hollow boast unless others join this handful.

They need company, not in the muddy field of Lowndes County, but at the ballot box.

The thousands of Negroes in Alabama who will not lose their homes or jobs or lives by voting can help by registering to vote and by learning about the issues and candidates. Then, in the new year ahead, they will be able to help select a governor and some local officers who will worry about the problems of people like the homeless Lowndes families.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

This is an open letter to the Rev. Jesse Douglas, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association:

Why did you have all those Uncle Toms upon the stand with you at the city hall?

Why all the school principals? They did not represent the cause. They are not for the cause.

Why did you not have any of those people that lay in the street and went to jail and picketed those stores?

As far as I am concerned, they should have been up there. The school principals have not done anything to help get the little people a job.

I know all of the teenagers and grown-ups who picketed the stores down town. I stood up and watched them.

I have made up my mind not to register unless all of the little working people and those that went to jail and picketed to get the little working man like me and the others a better job are recognized.

W. S. Williams
Route 2, Montgomery

Editor's note: The meeting referred to is the tenth anniversary celebration of the Montgomery Improvement Association at the City Auditorium held Dec. 12.

Sermon of the Week

BY JOHN KLEIN

PRATTVILLE -- The start of the new year is a time when people examine their lives and resolve to improve them--and this is especially true for the Christian, according to the Rev. Donald E. Allred of the First Baptist Church here.

"I know of few people who have not felt a little bit of revulsion at them-

new begins to tear away, and we find that the old has a worse tear in it than it did before. We find we are farther from God than we were in the beginning because we were not willing to cast aside the old way of doing things."

Lasting improvement, Mr. Allred said, requires a serious investigation "to find out what Jesus meant by Christianity--what Jesus meant by the way, the truth, and the life."

"You begin to find that it conflicts with some of your preconceived ideas, and you begin to cast them aside," he said.

"As you take on this better way of living, you are going to find yourself growing and developing and improving in 1966."

The key to a better life in the new year, Mr. Allred concluded, is learning to live as Christ did.

"If you choose to be a Christian," he said, "then be willing to do some imitating."

Night Fires Destroy Wetumpka Homes

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

scare the families of the 19 Negro students enrolled in white schools here.

Frank Mitchell, who succeeded in enrolling one daughter in a white school, said he had received threatening phone calls every night for more than a week at the start of the school year.

The caller sometimes mentioned the Ku Klux Klan, Mitchell said, and once told him a bomb would go off in his house at midnight.

Mrs. Peavy said a group of white boys had thrown rocks at her son and broken the window of their car one night. Three of her other children are enrolled in white schools.

When Mrs. Peavy's house burned, white townspeople "stood around laughing and rejoicing, and made a show of it," said a friend.

They said the children also complained of harassment from white classmates and unfair treatment by school employes.

"But it's still going better than we thought it would," another parent said.

"People thought, 'School integration might happen other places, but not in Elmore County,'" he said.

Seek a Share Not Control, Negroes Told

MONTGOMERY--A member of the Tuskegee City Council has advised Negroes "to share in government, not try to take it over."

"If we tried to take over government, we would be guilty of what the present officeholders are doing," said the Rev. K.L. Buford.

"We would only be changing from a white demagoguery to a black demagoguery."

"We can help or hurt the rest of the Negro population by the way we use our votes," Mr. Buford said.

He spoke at the annual Emancipation Proclamation Celebration at Day Street Baptist Church.

The celebration was one of several held in Alabama cities on the first day of the year to mark the 103rd anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's signing the order freeing slaves.

"Historians may record Proclamation day as a time of triumph," Mr. Buford said. But we should remember it as a day of joys and sorrows, laughter and tears, gains and losses."

Mr. Buford, pastor of Butler Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church in Tuskegee, defended the way Tuskegee citizens voted in city elections a year ago.

Negroes set out to elect moderate whites and Negroes, instead of an all-Negro city government, he said. Buford was one of two Negroes elected to Tuskegee's five-man city council.

Congressmen who defended Negroes' right to vote last year said, "Look at Tuskegee," Mr. Buford told the holiday gathering.

ANNISTON -- Charles Hicks, of the Calhoun County Office of Economic Opportunity and assistant director of the Anniston Neighborhood Youth Corps, spoke at Anniston's Emancipation Day program.

Hicks said that the real enemies of the Negro movement are not those who criticize, but those who sit and do nothing. His speech traced important new laws since the Emancipation Proclamation.

York NAACP Will Aim Where All the Power Is



MARCHING TO MEET THE POWER STRUCTURE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

And so, if Mr. Nixon cannot meet the important county people at a conference table, he'll meet them in the streets.

That is why Mr. Nixon gave the okay to a plan to march in York three times a week "for the next five years" to present the NAACP's grievances to the powers that be.

The first march, held Monday, attracted 50 people. A marcher at the head of the line carried an American flag.

The marchers massed at the city hall in York, which is the largest town in this rural county on the Mississippi border. Mr. Nixon spoke to the gathering.

Mr. Nixon says that he has made a list of grievances "from A to N." The list has been in the office of York's mayor since Aug. 5, Mr. Nixon said. The list called for better jobs, better housing, Negroes and whites in important government jobs, and "taking down the signs of segregation."

York Mayor Warren Grant said that he would like to keep matters off the



YORK DEMONSTRATORS

United States Attorney General:

Man With The Funniest Initial That People Have Ever Heard

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--What you think of Nicholas deB. Katzenbach depends largely on who you are. To most Americans--if they know who he is at all--he is simply the attorney general of the United States.

To some Americans, he is the man with the funniest middle initial they ever heard. The "deB," stands for deBelleville.

To the president of the Mobile County Bar Association who introduced him at a Bar Association meeting Monday afternoon, Katzenbach is the federal official who was "in Alabama during the desegregation crisis, or whatever it was, at the University."

To the Mobilians who led the collection at the Emancipation Day program where Katzenbach spoke, he is "the man who made George Wallace step aside so our Vivian Malone could get in." Vivian Malone, a Mobile girl, integrated the University of Alabama in 1963.

To many of the Mobilians who stayed away from his two speeches here, he is a major symbol of federal intervention in Alabama's private affairs.

And to German guards in at least two prisoner of war camps in World War II, he must be remembered as a slippery prisoner and an easy catch once he escaped.

Katzenbach was the navigator of a B-25 bomber shot down by the Germans in 1943. They took him prisoner, but he escaped twice--and was quickly captured again both times.

So he settled down in prison camp and studied at the camp library.

When the war ended, he went back to Princeton University in New Jersey, where he had completed about two and a half years before enlisting.

But he didn't stay long. He persuaded the officials to let him graduate immediately, if he took all the necessary exams and passed them. He did, and graduated with honors.

He joined President Kennedy's administration in 1961 as assistant attorney general. Then he stayed on under President Johnson, and when Robert Kennedy resigned from the attorney generalship in 1964, Katzenbach moved up into the top position.

As attorney general, Katzenbach heads the Justice Department, which, among other things, enforces all the federal civil rights laws and presents the government's side in court cases involving those laws.

In addition, he is a friendly man and effective speaker who won friends, even in surprising places, during his brief trip to Mobile.

Birmingham Drive

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

week. But a student said the food they were served at the Post House Snack Bar "tasted like it was cooked a month ago."

The demonstrators asked for more registration days and longer hours.

The schedule of the board of registrars was not the only problem the civil rights workers ran into. Negroes who were able to register during the present hours were not turning out.

While Williams was blasting the "inadequate facilities of the board" at the courthouse rally Tuesday afternoon, the board's office was nearly empty.

But Williams said that Negro apathy "is not our responsibility. I'm not going out in the alleys picking Negroes to register like you pick plums in the country," Williams told the marchers. He said that county officials had the responsibility themselves to try to get Negroes out to register.

"We are asking the attorney general of the United States to assume responsibilities because Governor Wallace and Mr. Gwin have shirked theirs," he said.



For those who prefer entertainment in the comfort of their homes, there is always the TV movie.

On television, you will find a variety of drama, music, mystery, comedy, science fiction -- everything but the smell of popcorn.

Here are samples of the films that television stations will show between the commercials in the week ahead:

SATURDAY, JAN. 8

SATURDAY NIGHT MOVIE -- "My Cousin Rachel," story of a charming widow, a scheming murderess, a gold-hungry adventurer, a helpless beauty, and a ruthless heart-breaker. Rachel is all things to all people, 8:30 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham.

BEST OF HOLLYWOOD -- "Brave Warrior." It's the government vs. the Indians, with the British coaching the Indians, 12 midnight. Channel 13 in Birmingham.

SUNDAY, JAN. 9

THE WIZARD OF OZ--The ever popular film classic about Dorothy, who in her imagination takes a trip into a land where all dreams come true, the impossible becomes possible, and the fantasy is as real as life itself. Stars Judy Garland, 6 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

SUNDAY NIGHT MOVIE--Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward fight their way through a rough marriage, against the glamorous background of New York in "From The Terrace," 8 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, and Channel 31 in Huntsville.

MONDAY, JAN. 10

EARLY SHOW--"The Cosmic Man." Are there creatures from outer space spying on earth? 4 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham.

BEST OF HOLLYWOOD--"I Was a Communist for the FBI," with Frank Lovejoy as a federal agent on a dangerous mission in the middle of a spy ring, 11:30 p.m. Channel 13 in Birmingham.



When you face the woods, you can hear the dogs howl and bark.

"That must be a fox."

"No. It's just one of those cane-cutters."

"Well, he sure ain't stopping a'tall."

"He'll come back. The dogs keep him running. He'll come right back here."

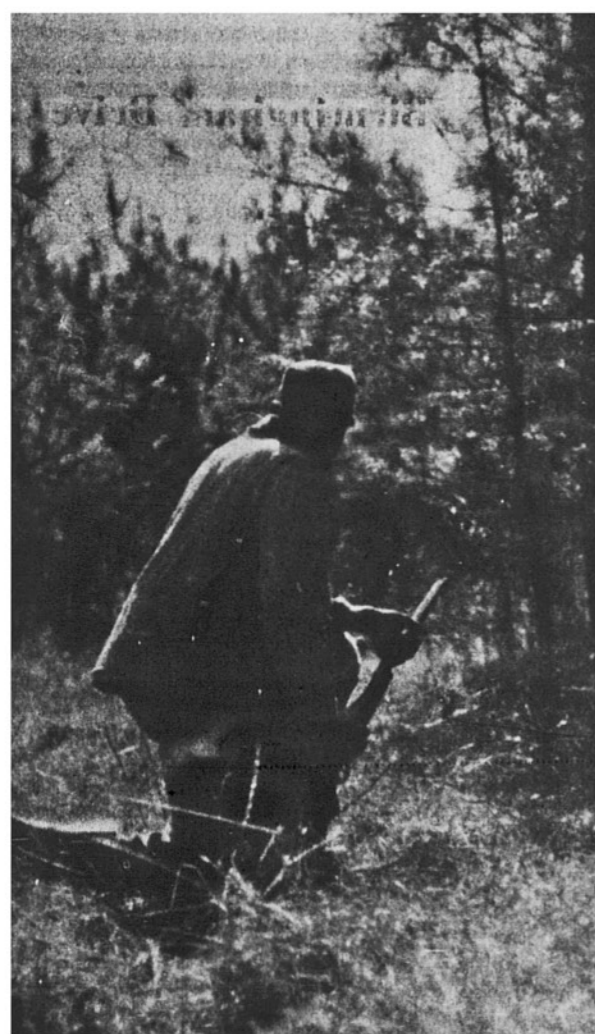
"Don't let him by."

"There! You see him? Ran right down the road there."

"I didn't have no shot. He was too far down the road. Could have shot him in the tail but that wouldn't stop him. He was a big un. Big as one of those dogs."

RABBIT HUNT

PHOTOGRAPHY AND TEXT BY JOHN H. YOUNG



Blam!

"Whudya get?"

"Nothing."

Blam!

"Got himself a squirrel. What was that first shot for?"

"Wanted to make him move. He was just sitting out on the end of that limb."

Blam!

"He got a rabbit. What is it, a cane-cutter?"

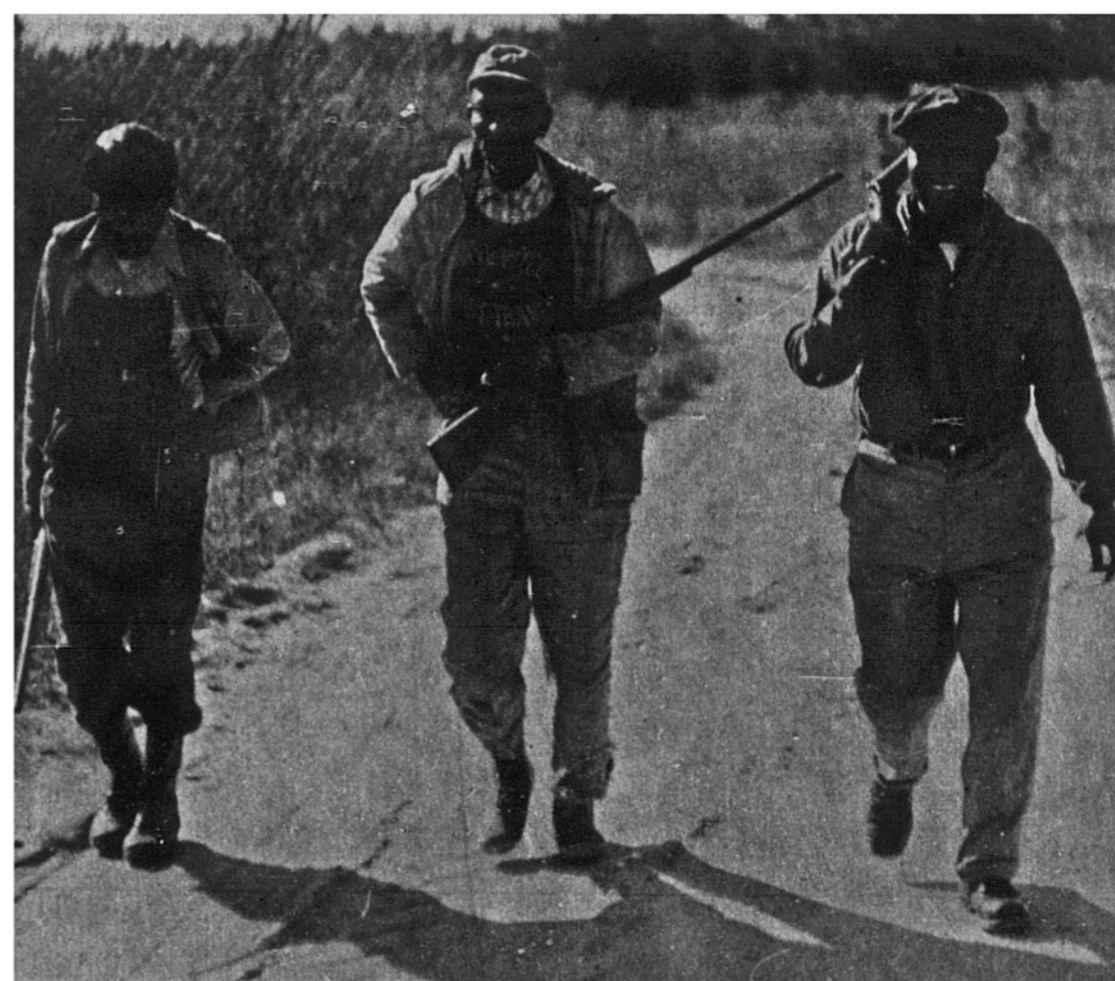
"Yeah. I saw him a hundred yards away. Those big ole eyes, just setting down by that stream."



"No game. Never seen it like this. Used to be you couldn't walk through here without stepping on them."

"Nothing but a rabbit and a squirrel. When I get home, the neighbors are gonna say, 'What did you kill?'"

"Last time someone asked me that, I just told them that I got eleven rabbits."



Artist Paints Things As He Sees Them

BY ELLEN LAKE

BRUNDIDGE-- Larry Godwin is a young man who keeps getting into hot water. He's an artist who insists on painting things as he sees them. And he sees things differently from many of his neighbors in Brundidge.

Recently, for example, he was invited to hang his painting "Lookaway, Lookaway," in an exhibit in "The Governor's Gallery" of the state Capitol. But when he arrived with the painting, it turned out "Lookaway, Lookaway" wasn't exactly what the art committee had in mind.

The painting takes its name from the words of the song, "Dixie." It pictures Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, who was killed after the Selma-to-Montgomery march, sitting nude reading a newspaper. Headlines on the paper read "Coleman Acquitted" and "Wilkins Free?"

Godwin painted "Lookaway, Lookaway" this fall, after Thomas L. Coleman was cleared of killing a white civil rights worker, and right before Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr. was tried for shooting Mrs. Liuzzo.

"I should have left the question mark off after the Wilkins headline," Godwin says. "I knew how things were going to come out."

He probably suspected how things were going to come out when he took the painting to the exhibit, too-- the art committee "invited" him to hang it elsewhere.

"People accused me of sensation seeking when they saw 'Lookaway, Lookaway,'" Godwin recalled. "I told them the sensation had already happened and that my painting was anti-climactic. The painting will never add up to all those dead bodies."

Godwin's Brundidge gallery has other paintings which will raise a few eyes.

One, "Mob Law," shows a dozen naked people with wild looks on their faces and weapons in their hands. One of the figures has only one eye, and another bears a tattoo saying, "Jesus loves me." A third looks like a wild beast.

Godwin painted "Mob Law" after President Kennedy's death. He says he wanted to show "how people can grow into savage animals without realizing the change that was taking place."

"Mob Law," he says, shows what happens "when you let a certain group or theology do your work for you."

Godwin says he has picked controversial subjects because "an artist should be sensitive to what is going on around him. No one can stand aloof because we're all affected by these things. Eventually you have to express where you stand."



LARRY GODWIN HAS OPENED GALLERIES IN BRUNDIDGE AND DOTHAN BECAUSE "THERE'S A LOT OF PAINTING GOING ON IN ALABAMA BUT NOT MANY PLACES FOR ARTISTS TO EXHIBIT"

But most of Godwin's paintings wouldn't make a Klansman look twice. "I don't want to exploit racial problems," he says. "If you make a social comment, it's got to be because you have a feeling you want to express, not because you want to be different."

The key to Larry Godwin's art and politics is his individualism. He doesn't like to get caught up in groups or classifications. "Personal thinking" is what he believes in.

"When you study a painting," he says, "you should bring something to it and take something from it that is your own. Same thing with participating in a movement."

Godwin paints in many styles because, he says, "I like to see what I can learn from any other artist of any school of any period." His work ranges from abstract paintings that look as though he just splashed some paint across the canvas to portraits of people you might meet on the streets of Brundidge. And his subjects range from laughing debutantes to Negro cotton-pickers.

On questions of race, as well as art, Godwin is a loner. He likes to say he has objected to things done by both segregationists and integrationists. "Many people participate in movements without having any idea what they are doing," he says. "It was a popular cause, so they joined it."

Godwin tries to be a neutral in racial matters, but his neighbors don't always classify him that way.

He put quite a damper on a recent meeting of the Brundidge Jaycees, when the organization was deciding to organize a white voter registration drive.

He raised his hand to speak, and when the chairman called on him, he told the meeting, "I think registering voters is a fine idea, but what about registering all of them?"

Nobody seconded the motion. Godwin was born in Enterprise and has lived in Brundidge for most of his 31 years. He drifted into painting about six years ago, after working for a while at advertising and in his father's feed store.

He opened his Brundidge gallery and another one in Dothan because, he says, "there's a lot of painting going on in Alabama but not many places for artists to exhibit their work."

The Dothan gallery, just opened Dec. 5, now has works from nine artists: Richard Brough, Angela Granata and Howard Goodson-- teachers at University



"LOOKAWAY, LOOKAWAY" Collage

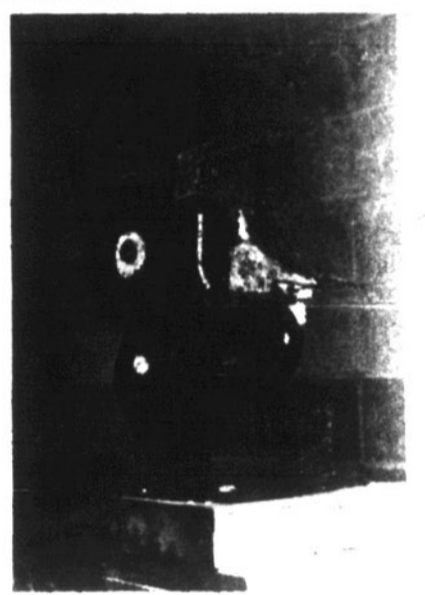


"SPRING" Manganese Sculpture

The gallery will remain open if enough paintings are sold to support it. A few have already been sold.

Godwin makes a living by his art, although "it's not exactly affluent," he remarked.

He believes an artist is much better off if he can survive without help, but he believes federal aid to the arts would be



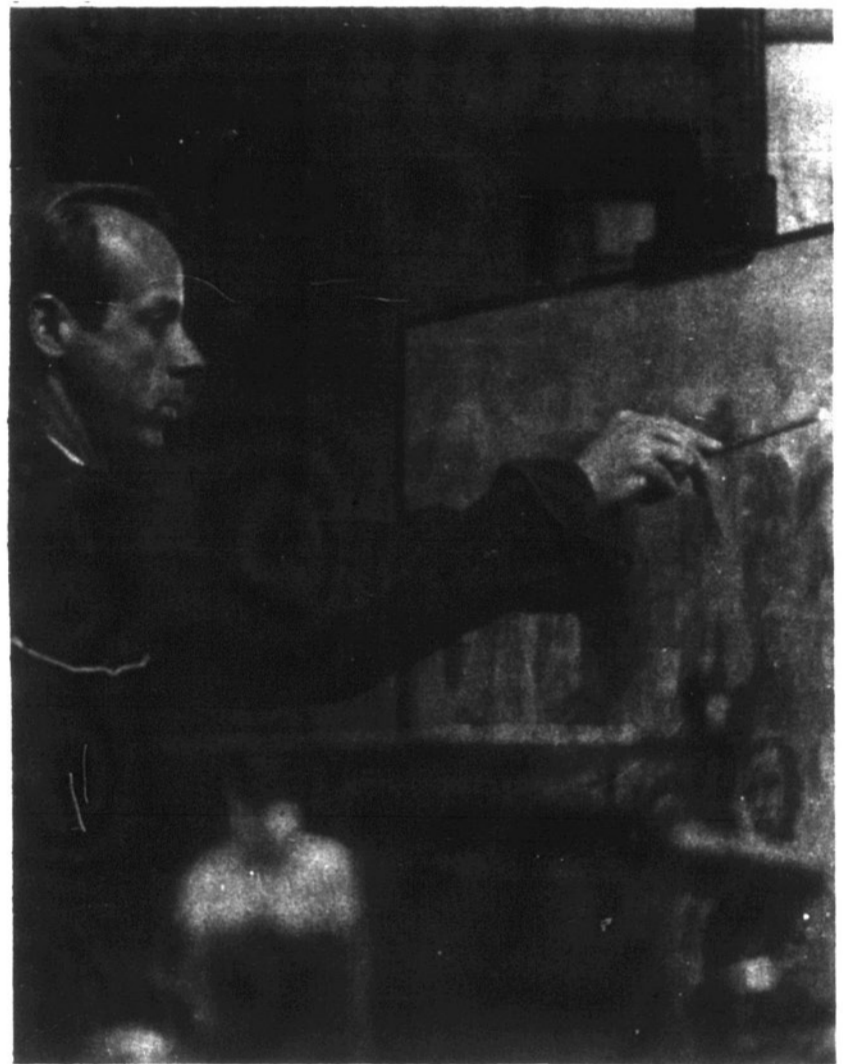
"BIRDS AND BEASTS" Made of Welded Steel

valuable. "At one time many artists were given commissions to execute murals in government buildings, like post offices. This gave them income, and a challenging job, and gave the community a good piece of art work."

"Alabamians want art," he says, but as far as encouraging or supporting art-- that's something else.

"Take my neighbor, for example. He's a farmer, nicest person in the world. He's posed for me many times, and I've 'sold him' to several different people. As far as understanding what I'm doing, he can appreciate it in a sense, although he doesn't exactly know why."

"Basically, however, people tend to judge how you are as a neighbor rather than what you do for a living."



LARRY GODWIN

Dr. Musgrave Teaches Her Students To Go Farther than 'Bipblap, Alabama'

BY MELZETTA POOLE

MONTGOMERY -- Student: They were on this body of water ...

Teacher: What body of water?

Student: I don't know what ...

Teacher: Well, where were they? Lake Michigan? What body of water would you have to be on if you were going to Bangkok? Get yourselves up there and look.

Several students crowded around a ripped map on the wall of an Alabama State classroom to find out what body of water you would cross on your way to Bangkok. And once again, Dr. Marian E. Musgrave had her class of freshmen at Alabama State College curious about the English lesson she was teaching--this particular morning it was "Youth" by Joseph Conrad.

You will probably meet one person in your life who simply astounds you. If you should ever meet Dr. Musgrave, she will be that person.

Dr. Musgrave teaches English in the Modern Languages Department of Alabama State College here. Besides

raising curiosity, Dr. Musgrave has gotten many of her students to think harder and study harder than they ever have before.

Dr. Musgrave's methods of teaching include question-and-answer. To start off a discussion of Conrad's "Youth" she might ask a student to compare his ideas about youth with Conrad's. In every class she is interested in what the students think. She wants to know their original ideas after they have read a certain piece of literature.

But Dr. Musgrave doesn't depend on discussion alone. She explains in detail the historical background of every new topic. For instance, she will lecture to her Shakespeare class on the kings that ruled England during the time Shakespeare was writing.

Her exams are essay tests calling for exact ideas and facts. She takes time to grade carefully and fairly. She checks for punctuation, spelling and good sense. However, you can write ever so beautifully, but if the facts are not given, you are wrong.

Dr. Musgrave has a beautiful library, but she gives her

books to students who ask for them, if she thinks they will be read. She is always willing to sit down with students doing research and share the knowledge she has.

Dr. Musgrave's deep concern for her students was illustrated one day after she gave an unexpected quiz. One student who had been doing good work did not pass the quiz. And she was so let down, she openly cried.

Dr. Musgrave, an expert in her field of English literature, became in 1960 the first Negro to join the South Central Modern Language Association.

"Since that time," she said, "no other Negroes have joined, but it is my wish that other Negroes will join soon. For three years, I was insulted and pushed around until I was accepted in hotels, restaurants, etc.," she said. "Now the association will not meet in any city that will not accommodate all members."

Before coming to Alabama State, Dr. Musgrave taught at Alcorn College in Mississippi and other Negro colleges.

You may ask why is she here in Montgomery and why did she teach at Alcorn College. She has traveled in Europe and speaks French and German. She has a bachelor of arts and master of arts degree from Howard University and a Ph.D. in English from Western Reserve University in Ohio.

While she was at Western Reserve Dr. Musgrave became interested in psycho-therapy. The results of her studies appear in a book she has written--"A Socio-Psychological Study of John Donne"--not yet published.

A person of such intellect and skills could have a job at many Northern universities, but Dr. Musgrave says she cannot flee to a comfortable job in the North.

She says she has a deep moral commitment to working in the Deep South and that she can't fight it any more than Jonah could fight God's call.

In Cleveland, where she grew up, most of her classmates were white. Dr. Musgrave recalls that her mother told her when she started school, "Get in there and beat them." She did this, and now she wants to share her knowledge with others.

Dr. Musgrave's English classes are open to any member of the college community who wants to learn. She wants Alabama State students to get a good education so they won't have to be teachers in "Bipblap, Alabama," which is her way of saying the backwoods where nobody knows anything anyhow and doesn't care what or how you teach them. "I hate to waste knowledge," says Dr. Musgrave. "Any knowledge is good."



DR. MUSGRAVE BELIEVES ANY KNOWLEDGE IS GOOD



"GET YOURSELVES UP THERE AND LOOK"

They'll Have to Find Land of Their Own

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
own man now."

"I just want to get through with it, and go over yonder to Freedom City."

But to younger families, with lots of children, Freedom City can't be the last stop. They will have to find land of their own to build houses and to work.

To one family, which doesn't want to leave the land they've farmed for generations, there is only one alternative to Freedom City:

"We've got to take some of the white man's land and build houses on it," said the head of this household. "That's what you need to do-- he got it all."

This family made a cotton crop worth \$3,000 last year and got \$102.87 back from the plantation owner. So they feel

U.S. Claims Evictions Will Threaten Voters

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

that he will ask for a federal court order to allow the tenants to remain on the land.

He said that he was confident the government would get at least a temporary order, because of a similar ruling in federal court in Louisiana last week.

All the government has to prove, Katzenbach said, is that the Negroes who were forced to leave their farms are the same people who had registered to vote earlier.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, which provides federal voting examiners in many Southern counties, says it is a crime to "intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten or coerce any person for voting or attempting to vote."

"Attempting to vote" includes registering to vote, the bill says.

The Louisiana case marked the first time that the federal government sought court action under the part of the new law that prohibits intimidation of registered voters.

The government charged that a farming company and seven landowners forced from their homes Negro tenant farmers who had registered to vote.

One of the landowners charged is Fletcher Harvey, registrar of the county involved, West Feliciana Parish.

Katzenbach offered the federal court in Baton Rouge, La., signed statements from seven sharecroppers and cash renters on one plantation who said that soon after they registered to vote they received letters from the plantation owner ordering them off the land by Jan. 1.

The Department of Justice also presented a statement from another tenant on the same land who said he had not registered and had received no eviction notice.

The man said that he was worried that if he did register he would be put off the land.

The federal court in Louisiana ruled last week that the landowners must not evict the tenant farmers until both sides are heard and the case is resolved.

The Department of Justice will go through a similar procedure in the Lowndes County cases, according to Katzenbach.

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bitter that they should be pushed off their land to make the white man richer.

The Christian Movement and SNCC had hoped to begin solving these problems through the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service elections last fall.

Stokely Carmichael of SNCC said he was very disappointed when most Negro candidates failed to get elected to ASCS farm committees.

"We had big plans for those farm subsidies," he said. He feels that with farm relief programs, many Negro farmers could have supported themselves with-



GOODBY TO THIS PLANTATION
out having to leave Lowndes County.

The Lowndes County Freedom Organization, the political arm of the Christian Movement, is looking for a second ray of hope in next year's elections for county offices.

Leaders of the Freedom Organization feel that if they elected Negro candidates to important public offices, Lowndes County Negroes could work through their government to help themselves.

A third possibility, almost within their grasp, is the federal government's anti-poverty program.

Right now Miss Larry of SNCC is applying to the Office of Economic Opportunity for an anti-poverty program that would give farmers \$1,500 to start a house and loan them anything more they need to finish it through the FHA.

Not only would this program provide houses for people living in Freedom City tents, but it would also provide them with the work of building them.

So although Freedom City residents know they can't live in tents forever, they still feel they are a community with a future in Lowndes County.

Student Is Shot in Tuskegee

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The attendant ordered him off the property, then waved a gun and threatened to kill him if he didn't leave.

Younger drove to City Hall to report the incident to police, then returned and parked his car by the bus station. He told the attendant the police were coming.

An argument followed and a shot was fired. Younger, who was not hit, ducked behind his car.

He grabbed a golf club from a bag in front of the bus station and ran onto an Atlanta-bound bus that had just turned into the bus terminal.

He shouted that his life was being threatened.

The bus driver went to talk to the service station attendant. According to a witness, the bus driver said:

"You shouldn't shoot that boy. If you do, there's going to be trouble for you and everybody."

The driver climbed back on the bus. Younger got off and started to run to a nearby empty cab stand. As the bus pulled out of the bus station, the witness said, the attendant fired another shot and Younger fell.

He had been shot once in the head. Younger was found dead lying on his back in the cab stand driveway, with the golf club in his hand.

Within hours, the investigation of the murder threatened to become a new source of controversy.

Tuskegee Institute students and faculty members charged that law enforcement officials were "slow" and "sloppy."

Sheriff Harvey Sadler, who called in state and federal officials to help the local and county police, said they were doing the best they could.

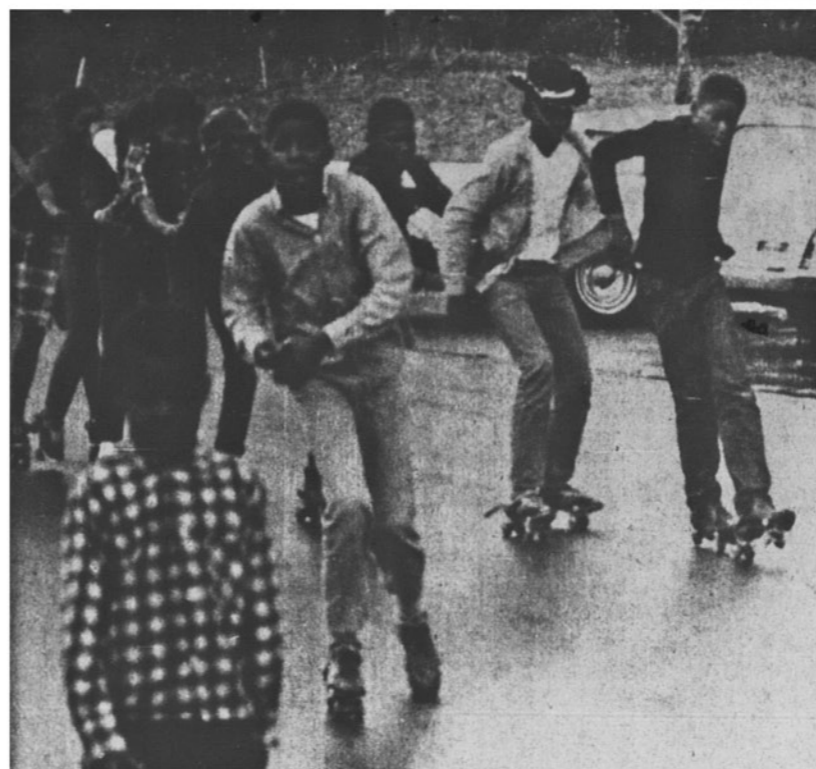
Younger, a native of Tuskegee, was a leader of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL). He had worked for SNCC in Greenville, Mississippi, and recently helped set up tents to house Lowndes County Negroes evicted from their homes.

He entered Tuskegee Institute after leaving the Navy a year ago. He joined the civil rights movement immediately, but last fall he tried to quit.

"But he just couldn't do it," said Miss Patton. "Civil rights was Sammy. He was always there in a crisis."

"He was an activist who wanted end results immediately," said his father, who does federal civil rights work with the U.S. Forest Service.

"He gave his life in the pursuit of equality, justice and freedom," the father said.



MONTGOMERY--The roller skaters in a "train" here are enjoying a special Christmas present from the City of Montgomery. Every day of Christmas vacation the city blocks off more than 40 one-block areas from traffic. No cars are allowed--just bikes and roller skates and lots and lots of kids.

Shooting in Prattville

PRATTVILLE -- To white students at Autauga County High School, Earl Coleman is perhaps the best known of 11 Negro students who entered the previously all-white school this fall.

"He represented to everybody in the school all of our objections to integration," said one white classmate. He stood out as "sharp looking, real swift," and had been a chief butt of jokes at school.

So when Coleman and his friend Albert Reese were lightly wounded in a nighttime shotgun attack last week, some people here pinned the blame on white high school students.

"I think it's really the kids in the school," said Willie Lee Wood, president of the Autauga County Voters Association. "We all feel it's because the one young man was going to a white school."

But at least one white student said he found it hard to believe that anyone at the school was responsible.

"I suppose that when kids found out he was shot at and missed, they'd laugh and take it as a joke," he said. "But if he was shot at and killed, they'd say, 'Oh, no; not Earl!'"

Coleman said he and Reese were walking home along North Chestnut Street shortly after 10 p.m., Dec. 30. A dark-colored station wagon with a white top passed them several times in both di-

rections, and finally stopped on the street ahead of them.

Two persons who looked like young men got out and opened fire with shotguns.

Coleman and Reese took cover, but both were struck by several shotgun pellets. Coleman received light wounds on his head, one hand, and both legs; Reese was hit on his face, arms, and chest.

Police said this week they had no additional information about the shooting.

NAACP Back In Tuscaloosa

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

TUSCALOOSA--After an absence of more than nine years, the NAACP has returned.

At Tuscaloosa's annual Emancipation Day program Sunday, the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, president of the new group, received an official charter for the 200-member chapter.

There is already one civil rights group in town--the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC), also headed by Mr. Rogers. The Tuscaloosa Citizens Committee which is affiliated with SCLC, has been successful in desegregating the Tuscaloosa schools, Druid City Hospital and local restaurants.

The NAACP is not intended to replace the local group.

Most of the NAACP members have been active with the Tuscaloosa Citizens Committee. And Mr. Rogers hopes that membership in a national organization may rekindle interest in civil rights.

"Having the NAACP here should have a psychological effect on the community," said Mr. Rogers. "The strength of the NAACP name, together with its resources and those of the local group and SCLC, will enable us to put more pressure on the power structure."

Mr. Rogers said the NAACP has greatly aided the Tuscaloosa Citizens Committee during its two-year existence. Since 1964, he estimated that NAACP lawyers had worked on more than 350 cases connected with Tuscaloosa civil rights activity.

Dr. John Nixon, state NAACP president, welcomed the addition of the Tuscaloosa chapter, the thirty-fourth to be formed since a state-wide ban on the NAACP was lifted in November 1964.



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Negroes in U.S. History--Chapter 10

Du Bois: A Leader Who Didn't Get His Name on Many Schools

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

IN 1868, TWO things happened which were very important for the Negro people of America. One was the signing of the 15th amendment, which gave Negroes the right to vote. The other was the birth of William Edward Burghardt Du Bois.

Du Bois grew up in Massachusetts. He went to Fisk University. In the summers he traveled around in the back country and taught at log cabin Negro schools. He went to Harvard University.

AT THIS TIME, the most powerful Negro in America was Booker T. Washington. Washington was the founder of Tuskegee Institute, the famous Negro trade school in Alabama. He was also the unofficial leader of the Negro race in the United States.

Washington had reached his important position because he said things which white people liked to hear. One of his famous sayings was: "In all things purely social we can be as separate as fingers, yet one as the hands in all things essential to mutual progress . . ."

Washington said Negroes should improve themselves by learning trades. He thought equal rights would come without fighting as Negroes improved themselves. He said Negroes should go to trade schools rather than colleges.

In 1912, he said that education should make the Negro "humble, simple, and of service to the community." Washington even said lynching was mostly the Negroes' fault for not being properly educated.

Things did not go as Washington thought they would. Negroes did not get ahead very much. Many were being lynched. But few people, black or white, questioned Booker T. Washington. He was an important man, so most people just listened when he talked.

But Du Bois didn't like what Washington was doing to the Negroes. After his studies, he saw how the Negroes were still being held down. He knew that black people had to have education, college education.

In 1903, Du Bois published one of his most important books. It was called "The Souls of Black Folk." In it, he pointed out where he thought Washington was wrong. After that, other Negroes who also didn't like what Washington was doing joined with Du Bois. Soon Negro leaders were in two groups. Some followed Du Bois and some followed Washington.

In 1905, Du Bois and some other militant Negro leaders started the Niagara Movement. They were tired of waiting. Many of the things they said were like what the people in the freedom movement say now. They said: "We will not be satisfied with less than our full man-



hood rights . . . We claim for ourselves every right that belongs to a free-born American — political, civil and social . . ."

In 1909, a new group grew out of the Niagara Movement. This was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In those days, the NAACP members fought many court cases. They protested against discrimination wherever they found it.

From 1910 to 1932, Du Bois was editor of the NAACP magazine, the Crisis. The Crisis became a voice for militant Negroes, and it was a thorn in the side of racists, Uncle Tom Negroes, and glib Negroes like Washington.

Du Bois wrote and said a lot of things which the government didn't like. Du Bois worked with the Peace Information Center trying to get world peace. He said Negroes shouldn't fight against other people of color in Korea.

The United States government said he was an agent of a foreign government and put him in jail. He was then over 80 years old. Du Bois won his case

and went free. But after he had been in jail, some people no longer respected or listened to him.

Du Bois left the United States in the 1950's and traveled all over the world. He finally settled in Ghana, Africa, where the black people welcomed him. The President, Nkrumah, called him "father". But Du Bois did not forget his people in America. In 1961, when he was 93, he wanted to join the Freedom Riders in the South. His friends thought he was too old to go but they had a hard time stopping him.

Du Bois WAS ONE of the greatest leaders black people ever had. His wisdom and courage helped Negroes all through the years from Reconstruction to the modern movement. In 1963, on the night before the March on Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois died.

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BTW Five Wins Its Own Tourney

MONTGOMERY -- The Booker T. Washington Yellow Jackets outran, out-jumped and outshot George Washington Carver's Wolverines for a 97-54 victory in the Holiday Basketball Tournament here.

As 11 SOUTHERN COURIER newsboys in a packed house looked on Thursday night, the Yellow Jackets ran circles around Carver's man-to-man defense. They beat Carver to rebounds on both ends of the court, intercepted passes and hit almost 100 per cent on foul shots.

High scorers Herbert Carter (32 points) and Willie Vinson (23 points) racked up many of their points by grabbing rebounds, racing downcourt and pushing through lay-ups before the Wolverines even knew what was happening. Carver never did figure out how to crack Booker T.'s tight five-man zone. Carver's long shots didn't hit and neither did most of the foul shots. Arthur Hunter was high scorer for Carver with 17 points.

Earlier in the evening, South Girard of Phenix City edged past a scrappy St. Jude team to win third place in the tournament. St. Jude's fast little five ran themselves out before the clock did, and South Girard came from behind to win in the final minutes 60 to 56.

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A New Star In Anniston

BY ALAN BAUGHMAN

ANNISTON--With only seven seconds left in the game, Billy Almon, star basketball player for Johnson Junior High School of Anniston, went the entire length of the court and scored a basket.

The two points gave his team the victory, 62 to 60, and the Christmas Tournament championship last week.

Billy's father wasn't at the game. William Wyatt Almon Jr. has seen his son in action on the court only one time, for a very few minutes, from the door. Almon, a Negro, didn't feel comfortable going to the games.

Billy is the only Negro on the Johnson team, and one of the few Negro students at the recently integrated Johnson Junior High School.

Fourteen-year-old Billy, whose hero is Will Chamberlain, is one of the most important players on the team, according to Coach Ralph Taylor. "He is almost always our high-point man," Taylor said.

lor said.

Billy lives with his parents and his younger brother, James Douglas, 12. Jim is an avid stamp collector.

Almon's eyes shone with pride as he spoke of the way Billy's teammates rushed up to put their arms around him, patting him on the back and congratulating him after the important game.

"That wouldn't have happened five or ten years ago," Almon said. "Now things are different."

After the games, Almon goes over the action with his son. He is interested in Billy's playing, even though he does not attend the games.

"Maybe in a year or two we'll get to watch the games, but right now we'd rather not get involved in any incidents," he said.

Almon recalled the one time he went to a game. "I got out of my car and went over to the door and stood in the doorway for a while, watching Billy play."

Billy has been a student at Johnson for three months. He transferred from All Saints School, a Catholic school in Anniston. He attends the 17th Street Baptist Church, has served as an officer of the Baptist Training Union and has been active in Boy Scouting.

His father spoke of the way Billy had planned on being a doctor. "I had hoped

CORE NAMES NEW HEAD

NEW YORK CITY--Floyd B. McKissick, 43, a North Carolina lawyer, has been named national director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

McKissick, a Negro, will replace James Farmer, who will leave CORE to direct a federal employment training program for poor people.

that we'd have a doctor in the family," he said, "and we still may. Billy hasn't given up the idea, but right now he's wrapped up in sports."

Billy brought out his clippings from an encyclopedia where he keeps them. He showed a certificate naming him an outstanding player for the Johnson team.

A reporter for The Anniston Star has called Billy "one of the fastest, toughest, best players in Anniston." He said the youth would make "real great college sports material."

Billy said his white teammates cheered him when he made a good play. But he added, "I miss having some of my colored classmates out there cheering. Maybe that's the only bad thing."

Congress Opens Next Monday

WASHINGTON--A law to protect Negroes and civil rights workers from physical harm is expected to be the leading business for senators and representatives when Congress opens Monday.

Major civil rights agencies in Washington have urged Congress to pass such a law.

In addition, President Johnson may ask Congress to pass a law which would -- in Johnson's words -- "make the jury box, in both state and federal courts, the sacred domain of justice under law."

The Justice Department's advice to the President on this matter will wait until the U. S. Supreme Court rules in two civil rights murder cases now before it.



BILLY ALMON, star basketball player and the only Negro on Johnson Junior High's team, gets set to make the winning basket.

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