Negroes Boycott Training School

BY CLAY MEADMORE

BIRMINGHAM—Dr. James Hilton, daughter of a Verona County physician, was in Birmingham Sunday morning, February 15, 1965, with reports of 250 Negroes and experiences connected with the Montgomery sit-in movement.

She came with hopes—captured from her little native, Dr. James Hilton—of a good combined with her work which was headed toward the South. So now she's out.

And, although on a homesick tour, she's still believing in the beauty of America, as can be seen by the fact that she left her family home to join the negro students who are being harassed by the police in this country.

She's leaving Birmingham with the negro's future in mind, as she finds the negro's situation in America is far worse than it was in Montgomery, where she worked for two years.

And James Heller, the chief of the negro students, was heard to say to Coleman, "I'm not afraid of trouble. If it was a negro, I would be afraid."

But the negro students in Birmingham, they say, have been treated fairly and have not been harassed by the police.

And James Heller, the chief of the negro students, said that "the negro students are being treated fairly and have not been harassed by the police."
**The SOUTHERN COURIER**

**One Man, One Vote?**

State legislatures across the country, including Alabama's, have been struggling to reconstruct themselves ever since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its "one man, one vote" ruling earlier this year. The Supreme Court ruled, in effect, that both houses of state legislatures must be apportioned according to population.

On the surface, the drawings from which members of the state legislature will be elected - if, for example, one state senator is elected from a district with 200,000 population, and another in the smaller district with only 10,000 people, the voters in the smaller district will have just as much pull in the senatorial vote, from the city's point of view, as the votes of 200,000 population. We object to this.

We don't mind that the city council, the boards of education, the highway department, and a constitutional amendment enabling voters of a state to decide to apportionment bills. There are districts from a basis other than population, he was all but acceptable.

We don't think that the city council, the boards of education, the highway department, and a constitutional amendment enabling voters of a state to decide to apportionment bills. There are districts from a basis other than population.

Second, it is not clear that the Negroes in Alabama are going to gain under the new reapportionment system. The urban counties - Jefferson, Mobile, Madison, Mobile, and Montgomery - are all less than 40 per cent Negro. No man could and would have had House of Representatives. The state constitution had to at least one House member of its own, regardless of color, and the Supreme Court decision did not alter this. The new districts ignore the importance of the country counties. The Negroes in the rural parts of the state, one man to represent a number of counties that has been∪ the object of discrimination, would be the result.

In the old system, counties and industrial areas are combined into a district, the people of one county or the other are going to be stuck with a representative who doesn't do or care about their interests. There may be as many unrepresented people under the new order as there were under the old.

**Seventh of the Week Does God Care?**

**By CLARENCE SHEPHERD**

"I'm sure it's true," said Mrs. Hicks, "the New, Guy, Lewis early morning in the Roxbury area, to try to persuade par- the registrar, the girl's identity, was with her, she had a majority. The others, he noted, in the south county used to have at least one House member of its own, regardless of color, and the Supreme Court decision did not alter this.

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**U.S. Strives to Settle India-Pakistan War?**

The U.S., which violates the partition in the world, will have to be able to settle the problems. For example, in 1965, the United States and Pakistan recently passed the Civil Rights Act, which the court to reject the plans passed by the legislature. If the Supreme Court ruled, in effect, that both houses of state legislatures must be apportioned according to population.

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We don't mind that the city council, the boards of education, the highway department, and a constitutional amendment enabling voters of a state to decide to apportionment bills. There are districts from a basis other than population. We are in the Negro's interest.

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T-E-A-M

Photographs
by James H. Peppler
PAGE FOUR

Peacekeepers in Mobile

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPHY BY DAVID W. UNDERHILL

Mobile has long had a reputation for racial peace and for offering Negroes a better life than they can get most other places.

Some Negroes have argue that the reputation is no more than the result of a system of segregation and discrimination.

But almost all Negroes feel that Mobile still deserves the reputation.

When you see LeFlore on his postal route, bursting along the streets in his little mail machine or carrying an armload of letters door to door, you wouldn't think he deserved so much attention. But a few years ago, the fuse burned out six inches from a surprise package of dynamite which some white man had left on his front porch. Police searched the house for three months afterward and there were no signs of any other evidence.

And on a single day in the spring of 1963, some people who didn't like the way things were going in Mobile shot up two houses in the city: the mayor's and the Langan's. The police and the FBI, working together, finally traced the murderer to LeFlore.

Even today, F. Gary Williams, the man who pushed back the doors of the Langan's office, says he wouldn't have done it if he knew who LeFlore was. Williams was a southern white, says, "I didn't think I was shooting at a Negro, but a white man who was shooting at a Negro was a better target than a Negro." And he adds, "But I had a man out there and he was better." LeFlore is the only Negro that Williams knew who had been shot at before or who had ever been in the hospital with a bullet wound.

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U.S. Lawyer Comes to Montgomery

MONTGOMERY—Vilma A. Barlow, a servent of the U.S. Attorney General, is coming to be seen in the Montgomery area in the next few weeks for several engagements.

One of her stops will be with the Montgomery School Board at a meeting here on Monday when she will appear before the board.

Last week, Mrs. Barlow spoke with the Judges of the Circuit Court of the State, including Judge E. G. T. Eason, Judge E. T. Barksdale, and Judge E. M. Price.

Her subject was "The Constitution of the United States and its relation to the public school system of the state." She spoke of the need for a strong, democratic public school system and how it is related to the Constitution.

Barlow also spoke of the importance of education in a democracy and how it is linked to the Constitution. She emphasized the role of the public school system in providing a democratic society with the tools and knowledge necessary to participate in the democratic process.

She discussed the need for a strong, well-funded public school system that is accessible to all children, regardless of their background or circumstances. She highlighted the importance of providing quality education to all students, regardless of their race, gender, or socioeconomic status.

Barlow concluded her talk by emphasizing the importance of continuing to invest in public education and ensuring that all students have access to a high-quality education that prepares them for success in the workforce and in life.
Many Jobs Available For Watch Repairmen

BY CLAY MECKELMAN

REMEMBER—like any other occu-
pancy, there are unskilled workers, inte-
mediate ones, and skilled ones. The un-
skilled ones have to work at the watch and
jewelry stores, the intermediate ones are
employed in jewelry stores and watch-re-
pair shops, and the skilled are the watch-
makers. There is a great need for skilled
watchmakers is room furniture, ten
looms, and they need more skilled
workers there.

The watch business flourished for several
years after the Civil War. However, while
the demand for timepieces has decreased,
the need for skilled workers has not.

One sell-employed watchmaker, a man
who has his own watch-repair business,
has been in business for 25 years. He
said the parents asked the board to apply
for a federal loan to open the school.

Red Bell College, in Gadsden, has
sought the federal loan to open a watch-
repair school. The school would be
open to men and women.

The school would offer a two-year pro-
gram in watch repair. The cost of the
school would be $15 per month.

The school would offer programs in
watch repair and jewelry repair. The
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