

P HARVEST WARTIME FOOD CROPS



"OUR RATION BOOKS FIRST!" that's what Roscoe G. Robinson, Washington, Victory Farm Volunteer camp director, is saying to the youngsters as they load Maryland where they will help harvest 1,600 acres of string beans. Sixty VFW's Wednesday, and another 60 left Sunday. After three weeks in the bean patch for a week, and then join the Maryland tomato harvest. It's a three-way harvest—aid the war effort by helping to save important food crops, (2) they will make (3) they will enjoy a real summer outing. After a six-hour work day the boys are camping, and will also play softball and other games. There'll be three hot air ration book, and a good day's work are all that is required for a place at the camp, about 1,200,000 boys and girls, white and colored, are expected to enlist in the Corps this summer to help with the harvest.

—USDA Photo by Ackerman

Know Where \$\$\$ Freedom Rally Went

The demand for tickets for the "special collection" program. From the sale of tickets, it was estimated that at least \$25,000 had been taken at the gate. Ticket prices ranged from \$1 to \$2.50. Every ticket

in Alabama for 30 years, following the rejection of his application to vote in 1914. Since that time he has made several trips to Alabama and took up residence again in Montgomery County in 1937. He remained there until March, 1938, shortly after he was admitted to the Alabama Bar.

Case To Circuit Court

The registrar having failed to notify the applicants of their registration, Madison took the case to the Circuit Court as provided by Alabama law. But before taking

of his fight, Madison appealed to church and other organizations for support. On January 14, the solicitor of Montgomery County and the attorney-general of the state, filed answers to Madison's petitions, requesting the court to dismiss them on the ground of their insufficiency. The court took no action, and the cases were put on the calendar for trial in April. With this assurance, Madison left for New York on January 26.

Between January 26 and February 8, however, county and state officials set to work to undo all that Madison had done on the spot. Deputy sheriffs visited his home in Madison Park and threatened and intimidated his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ola B. Galloway, and others. Since some of the applicants were school teachers, the deputy sheriffs warned the parties that if they refused to withdraw and discontinue their suits, some of them would lose their jobs, because it was the first time that Negroes ever sued the county and state. It is said that Mrs. Galloway was told that her daughter and others "might wake up one morning and find their businesses and homes destroyed."

Yielding to the threats and intimidation of the officials, Mr. Madison said, Mrs. Galloway, her daughter, Miss Sarah Pearl Madison, and four others, all school teachers, appeared at the county

clerk's office and stated that they had not authorized the suits which had been brought by Attorney Madison.

Some of these parties also signed affidavits in support of their statements. The cases were withdrawn and dropped in open court on February 8 by the petitioners.

Locked Up Under \$2500 Bail

The action of the petitioners opened the way for the county to move upon Madison, who had to pay a preliminary bill of court costs of \$73.60, plus \$17.60 sheriff's fee. On his return South on April 1, Attorney Madison went to the court house and inquired about his cases, but it did not take any time for a warrant to be issued for his arrest. In time, he was locked up in jail under \$2500 bail. His case came up for trial on April 14, ahead of the trial of the registration cases.

On the affidavits of those who

had withdrawn their petitions, that he was not authorized to represent them, Madison was found guilty on five separate cases and fined \$500 and costs in each case. Appeals have been taken in all the cases to the Alabama Supreme Court, but Madison is at liberty on a \$1000 bail in each case until the trial which has been set for December or January.

Meantime, eight of the remaining registrations which came before the Circuit Court on April 19, were dismissed on the ground that the petitions had not been filed within 30 days of the denial of registration. But, according to Attorney Madison, the applications had never been denied, only pigeon-holed. A test case has been taken to the Supreme Court to determine the proper procedure for the registration of citizens in Alabama. It is scheduled for trial in the Fall, Madison said.



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