**Tuskegee Students Continue Pressure On City Council**

By MARY ELLIS CALI

TUSKEGEE--The city maintained a fragile peace this weekend, with protest demonstrations spreading from moment to moment.

Samuel L. Young Jr., a student leader of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL), was shot to death on Jan. 3. An elderly white man, Marvin Segrest, was freed on $20,000 bond a week after he was caught in a cross-fire of charges and countercharges.

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**Bond Will Fight Ouster From Ga. House Seat**

By ROBERT ANAYAGUE AND JAMES SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.--Julian Bond will go to federal court to try to win his seat in the Georgia House of Representatives.

In his defense, he will invoke the name of Tom Watson, a Georgian who attacked the United States' participation in World War I and actually urged Americans not to fight.

The state of Georgia honored Watson, who was a member of the Progressive Party, with a plaque that overlooks the State Capitol grounds.

Bond, a 26-year-old Negro who won 82 per cent of the vote in his Atlanta district last June, is public relations chairman for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Atlanta, and was taken in his connection with SNCC.

**Protests Are Growing in Birmingham**

By STEPHEN E. COTTON AND IRELAND L. TAYLOR

The demonstration that almost didn't happen turned into a major confrontation in city hall today.

As the meeting was over, the city council adjourned on the cornerstone at 10:45, but the drama was just beginning.

Governor George Wallace bore In on a truck that had been dismantled by the police and was to be used to block the way of demonstrators. The truck was stopped in front of the courthouse in downtown BIRMINGHAM.

SNCC's 23-member executive committee released a statement today that they had been persuaded during the lunch hour to support the American position in Viet Nam and the military draft.

People feel the sheriff can't restore the law in the world that we want. He's got to get council approval to perform in the world that we want."

**Both Parties Have Decisions Ahead**

By ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kennedy, whose names are carved into the heart of every Southerner, are about to meet.

Women are kept off the witness stand, was questioned by District Attorney Andrew W. Poole. The women and Negroes are kept off the witness stand by the action of local officials.

**Voters Act by Voucher System Will Be Case of Bond vs. Davis**

The special committee examination of the legislative districts on a nearly equal basis, and somehow keep Black representation up.

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**White House Stands Up Against Viet Nam War**

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Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

An additional consideration of the most unfortunate tragedy of the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. is the historic importance of his work. Dr. King was an individual who brought about a change in the consciousness of our community. In his lifetime, he contributed to the well-being of our community and the world.

We, as a community, must continue to reflect on the importance of Dr. King's work and the contributions he made to our society. We must continue to work towards a society where everyone is valued and respected.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Alabamians on Fighting In Viet Nam

Bonds Say That He Will Appeal His House Seat Back

Continued from Page One

Tomorrow night, a Mississippi man will appear in court. His name is Vernon Dahmer, and he is in court because of a murder. But this murder is not just a murder. It is a murder in Mississippi, and it is a murder that we can all relate to.

Dahmer was a farmer, a man who worked hard to support his family. He was a man who knew the importance of hard work and dedication. But on January 3, 1963, Dahmer was murdered.

The murder of Dahmer is a tragedy, but it is also a symbol of the larger issues that we face. It is a reminder of the importance of justice and the need for the rule of law. We must stand together to ensure that justice is served and that those who commit crimes are held accountable.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Oliver Farm -- Winning Runs in the Family

MONTGOMERY -- "I'd never been out of Alabama until I began racing horses," it was Ernest Oliver, a former mechanic speaking. Oliver moved to Montgomery from the farm in the early 1930's and opened a garage in what was then a sparsely settled part of town. The community grew, and the garage prospered.

The young mechanic purchased many acres of woods and pasture land at the end of MacDonald Road, and he began to train horses as a hobby.

The hobby became a full time job. Now Oliver is one of the largest breeders, owners, traders and racers of harness horses in the United States.

Oliver travels all over the country each year with two trailers, a two-bedroom house trailer and a horse trailer. They leave the city during the end of March or beginning of April and return to Montgomery at the end of the racing season.

Oliver has won trophies or prize blankets in Kalamazoo, Mich., Buffalo, N.Y., Hamilton, Ohio, and Hayneville, Ohio--to name a few.

Oliver will not tell how much he earns in a typical season, but he did say that he would not sell any of the horses for $100,000.

The horses are named for deceased relatives. Emily was an aunt and Florice, a niece. Lina was Oliver's mother. Will, Rhoney and John are named for uncles, and Thysby is named for the mother of a girlfriend.

All of the winners were born and raised on the Oliver farm. And it looks like there are still some winners to come (bottom right).

Oliver trains both trotters and pacers. A trotter moves forward his right forefoot at the same time as his left hindfoot when he runs. A pacer moves forward both right feet, then both left feet when he is running. You can't be sure whether a colt can be trained as a trotter or a pacer until you see how he runs naturally, says Oliver. If the mother and father were trotters, there is a good chance the colt will trot, but you can't be sure. He says trotters are more difficult to train.

And he'll go on and on telling you about racing if you keep asking him questions. "I can talk horses all day," he says.
Bill of Rights Helps Accused, Makes Job Harder for the Law

By Michael S. Lottman

Sheriff Davis isn't the only law-enforcement officer who thinks the Supreme Court is too kind to criminals. In the past five years, the Supreme Court many times has spelled out new rights for defendants in state criminal trials. Many of these rulings have brought loud and bitter protests from sheriffs and police chiefs, in the North as well as the South. The sheriffs have asked why they can't seize the lawbreaking evidence against a defendant before he is arrested, or at least before he can be questioned about a possible crime. They have asked why they can't question a defendant without his lawyer present, or why they can't use statements by a defendant against him in court.

They have asked why they can't stop a search of a home or a car, or why they can't obtain a search warrant before entering a home. They have asked why they can't keep a defendant from contacting an attorney to help him prepare his defense. They have asked why they can't use illegally-obtained evidence against a defendant in a court trial.

But the sheriffs have been unable to change the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution. The Court has held that the 14th Amendment, which guarantees all Americans equal protection under the law, applies to state governments as well as to the federal government. The Court has held that the Bill of Rights, which guarantees certain basic rights to all Americans, also applies to state governments.

As a result, for example, in a recent Supreme Court case, a man who was arrested for burglarizing a home was not allowed to testify against himself at his trial. The Court held that the defendant's right to remain silent cannot be waived by the defendant himself. The Court held that the defendant's right to a speedy trial cannot be waived by the defendant himself.

The Court has held that the defendant's right to an attorney cannot be waived by the defendant himself. The Court has held that the defendant's right to a fair trial cannot be waived by the defendant himself.

Sheriff Davis says it's hard to get used to these new rights for defendants. He says it's hard to remember that the Supreme Court has held that the 14th Amendment guarantees all Americans equal protection under the law.

But he says it's also hard to remember that the Supreme Court has held that the Bill of Rights guarantees all Americans certain basic rights.

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Young Students Join SCLC’s Marches
In Streets of Birmingham and Suburbs

Tuskegee to Consider Anti-Segregation Law

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

The city's three white council members admitted on Thursday that they have not given the matter thorough thought.

Justice in Macon County, representing one of the three major civil rights organizations, said: "It's already the law." (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Mobile Vote Drive Gets a Slow Start

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Attorney General Earle Enders, whose office is responsible for voter registration drives in Mobile, said Tuesday that most registration drives in the city have failed to attract large numbers of voters.

Enders said he would like to see registration drives in the city last for at least two weeks, but he added that "the results have been disappointing." (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, COLUMN 1)

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We need distributors in all communities of Alabama and nearby Mississippi.

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You sell the papers to your neighbors and friends. You are paid cash for every paper you sell. Some of our distributors earn up to $30 in just a few hours work.

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1019 W. Jeff Davis

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White Man Surprised Crowd: ‘I’m for You’

BIRMINGHAM—Four multi-hued white men, his wife and three little boys paraded down the sidewalk late Tuesday holding a rally on the steps of the 15th-Street Baptist Church building.

The 15th-Street Baptist Church building

I am for you."

The crowd cheered and the man turned to Clarke, Clarke called her colleague, “I don’t respect that man.” said Clarke, “He’s a racist.”

The 15th-Street Baptist Church building

The man wheeled and turned through the crowd, closing the steps where he stood. He had no idea what to do next.

The man, who identified himself as a native of Alabama, talked to the cheering demonstrators for five minutes, then turned away.

He said: "I haven’t spoken since then. I’m sorry. but they’re speaking now.

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Williams again stated his demands:

1. That the county Board of Registrars

Mobile Vote Drive Hits a Roadblock

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Negroes in U.S. History...Chapter 11

The Modern Movement

The Negro has had a long history of struggle against segregation and discrimination in the United States. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, he has fought for equal rights, education, and the right to vote. The Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s was a pivotal time in American history, where the struggle for equality reached a crescendo.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the movement gained momentum with the emergence of leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, and Rosa Parks. These leaders advocated for nonviolent resistance, peaceful protests, and civil disobedience to demand equal rights and opportunities for all Americans.

In 1957, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was founded to coordinate the efforts of civil rights leaders across the South. It played a key role in organizing the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which was a pivotal event in the movement.

The movement gained international attention when the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson. This law prohibited discrimination in employment, housing, and public places, and established the Civil Rights Commission to enforce these provisions.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was another significant piece of legislation that aimed to eliminate voting discrimination. It authorized the federal government to intervene in states with a history of discrimination to enforce voter registration and voting rights.

The movement faced opposition from white supremacists who opposed desegregation and viewed the movement as a threat to their way of life. Violence was a common tactic used by those opposed to the movement, and the movement itself had to be vigilant in its efforts to protect its leaders and activists.

In the late 1960s, the movement began to shift focus from civil rights to broader social issues, such as poverty, police brutality, and economic inequality. The Black Power Movement emerged, with leaders such as Stokely Carmichael and on the ground in Mississippi.

The movement continued to evolve, with the emergence of new leaders and tactics. The Black Panthers, led by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale, advocated for self-defense and community empowerment.

The movement faced challenges in the 1970s and 1980s, as many of its leaders were arrested, imprisoned, or assassinated. Nevertheless, the gains made by the movement laid the groundwork for continued progress in the fight for equality.

Today, the struggle for civil rights continues, with ongoing efforts to address issues such as police brutality, mass incarceration, and economic inequality. The movement's legacy serves as a reminder of the importance of vigilance and perseverance in the fight for justice.