

Viet Nam Stand Stirs Storm

Tuskegee Students Continue Pressure On City Council

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE-- The city maintained a fragile peace this week while racial tensions smoldered and flared from moment to moment.

Tuskegee Institute students held daily demonstrations downtown to protest the murder of a young civil rights worker early last week.

Samuel L. Younge Jr., a student leader of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL), was shot to death Jan. 3. An elderly white man, Marvin Segrest, of Shorter, was freed on \$20,000 bond a week after he was charged with the murder.

The Macon County grand jury will consider the charges against Segrest in mid-April.

Saturday, in the biggest of the week's demonstrations, nearly 1,000 students sat

down on the sidewalk in front of an entire block of downtown stores. They stayed for more than an hour.

As they sang, "Sammy's still alive," Willie Ricks of SNCC pleaded with Negro townspeople to join them. "When they killed Sammy, they killed all of us," he said.

The demonstrators almost didn't make it downtown. Their way was blocked for more than an hour by a wall of policemen, billy clubs slung across their stomachs.

Tuskegee Safety Director Alton B. Taylor at first refused to allow the students downtown without a parade permit. But a few moments after the group voted to "go through" the police barricades, the policemen stepped aside.

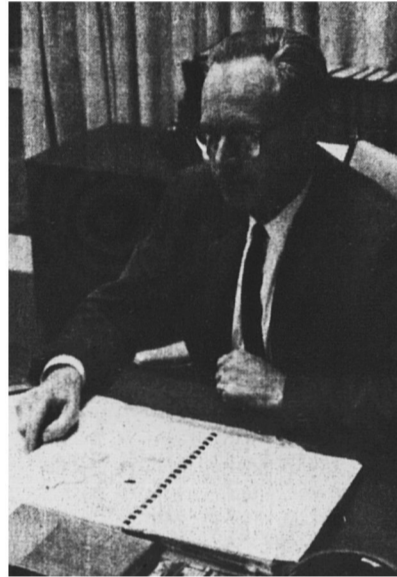
Taylor later said a compromise had been worked out with the help of negotiators from the Federal Community Relations Service.

The town's bi-racial city council, caught in a cross-fire of charges and counter-charges, tried to do something to please all sides in the bitter dispute over responsibility for Younge's death.

But the city government wound up pleasing almost nobody. At the council's public meeting Tuesday night, Negro leaders demanded a local ordinance outlawing "every form of segregation and discrimination" in public places.

White townspeople opposed the ordinance, warning that it would "just cause more of a burden on law officials."

When the meeting was over, the city council had agreed only to discuss and vote on the ordinance at its next session



MAYOR CHARLES M. KEEVER

Jan. 25. But the Rev. K.L. Buford, who proposed the ordinance, said he was sure it would pass.

"I have polled the council," said Mr. Buford, one of two Negroes on the five-member governing body. "The votes are there."

But Mr. Buford failed to get council approval for an investigation of the police force.

The behavior of city and county law enforcement officials following the murder has been a central factor in Tuskegee's racial unrest.

Negroes have accused the police of incompetence, and demanded the immediate

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Bond Will Fight Ouster From Ga. House Seat

BY ROBERT ANAVLAVAGE AND JAMES SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.-- Julian Bond will go to federal court to try to win his right to be seated 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 American soldiers not to fight.

The state of Georgia honored Watson, who happened to be a white supremacist, with a statue that overlooks the State Capitol grounds.

Charles Morgan Jr., an Atlanta lawyer, plans to argue before the court that Bond is a Georgian who criticized United States participation in the Viet Nam war-- and was refused his seat in the House because of his statement.

"Tom Watson said it. He would have been seated," Morgan said.

Bond, a 26-year-old Negro who won 82 per cent of the vote in his Atlanta district last June, is publicity chairman for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. He thinks that the House prevented him from taking his seat because of his connection with SNCC.

Earlier in the week, Bond's support of SNCC's statement on the war in Viet Nam rallied Georgia politicians who wanted to dump the SNCC spokesman.

Many legislators believed Bond was un-American."

SNCC staffers rushed to Atlanta from around the country and crowded the House gallery for the opening day of the legislature.

Lester Maddox, Atlanta's former restaurant owner who tried to ignore the Civil Rights Act of 1964, was there.

He showed up to warn anyone who would listen about the dangers of the "atheistic, communistic conspiracy."

The American Legion distributed tiny lapel American flags and gave legislators posters supporting the war in Viet

Nam. One of the posters was placed on Bond's desk and a friend brought him several small flags.

The two sides expected a fight, SNCC people thought they had an ally in the preacher who began the session by praying, "Blessed are the peacemakers... blessed are they that suffer persecution for righteousness' sake."

Then, the anti-Bond people perked up when the minister prayed for the Almighty to support the American position in Viet Nam.

Bond was told by the House clerk not to stand when all the other members rose to be sworn into office. Bond-- still calm after at least three days of advice first to apologize, then to stand fast--remained seated.

Then, after a committee was appointed to decide Bond's fate, the young man left the chamber.

Newspaper reporters ran out after Bond and pinned him to the wall and fired questions at him.

No, he did not burn his draft card or tell others to do so, Bond said.

No, he was not disloyal. No, once again, he was not a Communist. Yes, he would affirm his loyalty to the state and nation.

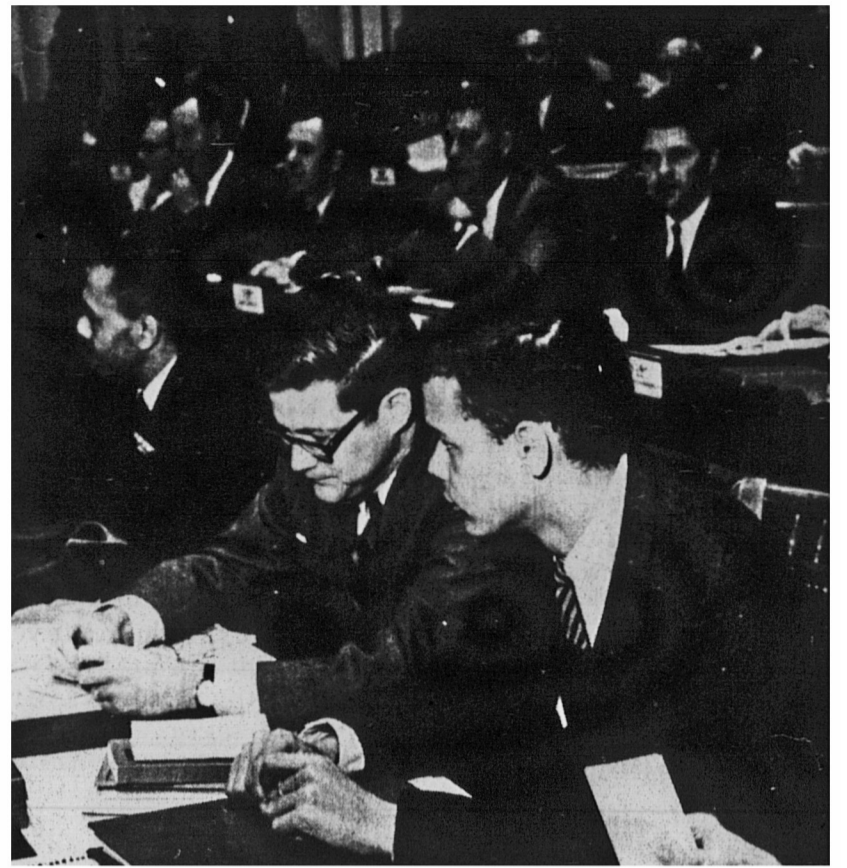
The special committee examination on Bond's case was held in the House chambers, filled with most of the same spectators who had been at the morning session. They wondered whether he had been persuaded during the lunch hour to back down a little from his original statements.

Watching from an upstairs seat was Bond's father, Dr. Horace Bond, the distinguished dean of the Graduate School of Education at Atlanta University.

Bond, with an elbow propped on the witness stand, was questioned by Denmark Groover, a former House member who was leading the representatives' fight to keep Bond from being seated.

"I did and still do agree with that Lewis statement fully and without reservation," Bond said in answer to a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 4)



JULIAN BOND ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE

SNCC Blasts the Draft, U.S. "False Freedom"

ATLANTA, Ga.--The debate on the war in Viet Nam and the military draft is not new to Negroes or civil rights workers or anyone else.

Many Americans have asked whether Negroes can feel right defending "freedom" on foreign battlefields, and recently civil rights people have preached that the "non-violent" philosophy includes working for world peace.

But last week John Lewis and 22 other officers of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee decided that it was time to announce what SNCC thought about the war and about the draft.

"We believe that work in the civil rights movement... is a valid alternative to the draft," said SNCC's statement, the first on Viet Nam by a recognized civil rights organization.

"Our country's cry of 'preserve freedom in the world' is a hypocritical mask..." it said.

The statement was timed to compare violence in Viet Nam with violence in the South, after the murder of Samuel Younge Jr., a SNCC staffer in Tuskegee.

But because of its timing, it excited Georgia politicians on the eve of the state legislature's opening this week.

SNCC's publicity man, Julian Bond, endorsed the statement, two days before he and seven others were scheduled to become the first Negroes in the Georgia House of Representatives since 1907.

SNCC said the United States is not really concerned about the freedom of colored people around the world or even within its own borders.

"Our work in the South," the civil rights group said, "has taught us that the United States government never guaranteed the freedom of oppressed citizens and is not yet truly determined to end the rule of terror and oppression within its own borders."

SNCC's 23-member executive committee agreed unanimously to the statement.

Previously, only individuals in civil rights affairs had protested the war and the draft.

Leaflets were distributed last July in Mississippi saying, "No Mississippi Negro should be fighting in Viet Nam for the white man's freedom until all the Negro people are free in Mississippi."

There have been several Viet Nam protest demonstrations in the past year

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

Protests Are Growing In Birmingham

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON AND RICHARD J. VAUGHN

BIRMINGHAM--There is an unnamed silver bridge over Valley Creek, a murky stream that separates Bessemer from Brighton.

By midweek, Negroes in the two towns, just south of Birmingham, had given the bridge a name: Deadlock Bridge.

Twice in two days Negro students, demonstrating for voter registration in Jefferson County, tried to march across the bridge from Brighton on their way to the county courthouse in downtown Bessemer.

Twice, a handful of Bessemer police stopped them on the bridge for parading without a permit. Twice, the Negroes--about 300 strong--held a rally,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)

We Know How to Treat Our Women, South Says

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--The white Southerner treats his women about the same way he treats Negroes, says a written argument filed in federal court here.

The argument, called a brief, was filed by lawyers for five Lowndes County residents trying to change the county's "all-white, all-male" jury system.

The brief was especially concerned with one similarity in the way women and Negroes are treated. Both groups, it said, are barred from serving on juries in Lowndes County.

Women are kept off juries by state law, said the brief, while Negroes are excluded by the action of local officials. But the brief, and a psychiatrist's testimony attached to it, pointed out other similarities in the lot of Negroes and Southern white women. The brief said the Abolitionist movement and the drive for women's rights began at the same time in the early 1800's.

Women, Negro and white, have continued the struggle in the South for equal rights for all. At times since 1954, without women the struggle for the rights of Negroes would have been lost," the brief said.

The psychiatrist, Dr. Robert Coles of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., cited many likenesses in the way Southerners regard Negroes and women:

1. Men think women are "weak, ...emotionally unreliable or fickle or mood." They feel the same about Negroes.

2. Southerners think "the Negro is contented and that he should stay in his place." They also think women should stay in their place--the home--because "they are always happy there."

3. "...both Negroes and women have developed ways of dealing with men." The women use "the whole Southern tradition" of flattery, laughter, and "downward shy glances." Negroes deal with white men by acting inferior and overly polite.

The Negro plaintiffs are asking the federal court to force Lowndes County to put a fair and reasonable number of Negroes and women on the jury rolls.

As things stand now, they claim, 87 of every 100 adults in the county are excluded from jury service.

An all-white system of justice, said Dr. Coles, means that Negroes are afraid to demand their rights in the courts. "The courthouse to the Negro child or adult is the symbol ... of where the policemen, the sheriffs and the whole structure of American society is weighted against them," said Dr. Coles.

Integrated juries, said the brief, would be "a first step"



toward making the Negro feel a part of his society.

The brief was written by Charles Morgan Jr., Southern regional director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and four other ACLU attorneys.

The court is expected to decide the case early this year. Similar suits have been filed by Negroes in Jefferson, Greene, Macon, Wilcox, Hale, Sumter, Dallas, Marengo and Madison counties.



Hard Job, Low Pay

"People think the sheriff can do anything in the world he wants to," says P.W. Davis, sheriff of Pike County. But Sheriff Davis has to be businessman, prison warden, dietician, politician, errand boy, law enforcement official--and 'he pay's not very good. See Page Four.

Both Parties Have Decisions Ahead

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--Just as if they were waiting for the Crimson Tide to finish the football season, politicians suddenly began the political season in Alabama this week.

Governor George Wallace began it all by leading with his left (his broken right is still in a cast).

Members of the legislature reported that the governor told them that he wanted to throw Attorney General Richmond Flowers out of office; ignore a federal court order to rearrange state legislative districts on a nearly equal popular basis, and somehow keep Black Belt county officeholders in office to prevent Negroes from getting elected to those positions in 1966.

There was a lot of talk from both parties after Wallace broke his long silence on public politics.

But there was little action from either Republicans or Democrats. Only former Governor James E. Folsom and former Congressman Carl Elliott, both Democrats who can count on support from voters in both races, have said they will run for governor.

The others may be waiting to announce their plans until they see what happens in Washington in the week ahead.

There, the U. S. Supreme Court will hear a challenge to the Voting Rights Act

of 1965 by South Carolina, joined by Alabama and four other Southern states.

The court may decide soon whether the U. S. Attorney General has the power to direct the registration of people who cannot read or write or the power to send federal voting examiners into states.

No one in state politics wants to say too much until he finds out whether thousands of Negroes qualified by the federal law will indeed be able to vote

this year.

If the court rules in favor of the Voting Rights Act, as expected, members of both parties will have to decide what moves to make.

The Democrats and the Republicans will be meeting next weekend to make some of these decisions.

Many Negro political leaders have said that their people will not vote Democratic if the party keeps its "white supremacy" label.

The Democrats will be arguing whether they need Negro votes and candidates to survive and, if so, whether they will drop the "white supremacy" tag to get them.

Negro leaders will then be deciding whether they like what the Democrats have to offer.

The Republicans, meanwhile, will keep an eye on what the Democrats are doing. If the Democrats appear able to count on a good many Negro votes, the Republican Party will plan differently than they will if the Democrats let Negro votes go.

If anything, all of this fancy footwork means that 1966 will bring a two-party fight for top offices. And that is something new in Alabama.

GOV. GEORGE C. WALLACE

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Editorial Opinion

The Quiet Murders

A report issued by the Mobile County school system a few weeks ago should have horrified people in this state as much as the church bombings in Birmingham and shootings in the Black Belt. But scarcely anyone, Negro or white, paid any attention, even in Mobile, where the local newspaper carried a long story about it.

The report was simply a list of scores on achievement tests taken last year by students in the Mobile system. White students scored below the national average in almost every category. The younger white students were slightly above the national average in arithmetic and mental maturity.

By the time they graduate, they will have fallen behind in these categories too, according to the report.

It was even worse for the Negro students. They start out behind in every category, and the longer they stay in school, the further they get behind according to scores on the tests. Negroes in the eleventh grade scored at the seventh grade level in several tests.

Mobile County's school system is the largest and

one of the best in the state.

What's happening in the smaller, poorer systems around the state? The superintendent of schools in Clarke County says that Negro twelfth graders there get scores sixth graders should be getting on the same achievement tests.

Alabama schools need improvement. Few people would deny that, but many of them point to the new buildings, the free textbooks, the increased homework, and the higher school budgets, and they say things are getting better. They are wrong.

Things may be getting better--in comparison with what Alabama has done in the past. But in comparison with what the rest of the country is doing, Alabama education is getting worse.

When Mobile students took the achievement tests in 1959, the whites scored above the national average in every category. Last year, their scores fell in every category but one, and so did the Negro scores.

This will continue for the whites and Negroes until a lot more tax money goes into education. This is up to the voters of the state.

And inferior education will still continue for Negro pupils until the schools are really integrated. Any kid attending a beautiful new Negro high school can tell you that it takes more than money to get a good education.

Less than one per cent of the state's Negro youngsters now attend integrated schools.

Much of the responsibility for increasing this tiny percentage rests with the parents, who should make a special effort to get their children into schools that provide integrated education.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

After prayerful consideration of the most unfortunate tragedy of the death of Samuel Younger Jr., Jan. 3 marring the cherished image of Tuskegee, it is our conviction that an urgent appeal to the conscience of our community to use all Divine Power that amends might be made.

We further recommend prayerful consideration be given to ways and means by which the spiritual and moral image of our community, state and nation become the major objective in our thinking. . . .

To the Editor:

As you know, many Americans do not participate in programs of the Department of Agriculture either because they do not know of them or because they feel they would not be welcomed in the event they did attempt to share in the benefits of the program.

The brochure, "You Too Can Get Help," is an effort to correct both of these problems. The inside front cover quotes Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the inside back cover invites people to write the Secretary of Agriculture in the event they feel they are treated unfairly.

To be effective, this piece must be put in the hands of thousands of Americans who cannot be reached by ordinary

doors of opportunities are opened too wide to allow the spirit of envy, revenge and irrational behavior to close them. It is our responsibility to keep the doors opened and the channels cleared, that communication may be perpetuated. We call upon you, every one of you, to carefully and prayerfully work toward making this a better community in which to live.

Rev. J.C. Wilson, President
Rev. P.A. Boykins, Secretary
Tuskegee Ministerial Council
Tuskegee, Ala.

* * *

methods of communication.

You might write a piece to the effect that these booklets may be obtained without charge by persons who write this office.

I will be grateful for whatever efforts you make in assisting us achieve wider circulation of the brochure among the Negro farmers your newspaper services.

William M. Seabron
Assistant to the Secretary
of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

(Editor's Note: More information about the booklet, "You Too Can Get Help," appears on this page.)

Sermon of the Week

We Must Set Ourselves Goals, Tuscaloosa Minister Preaches

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

TUSCALOOSA--When a worker at a mining camp was asked if he could read, he answered, "I can read numbers but not writing. So when I'm on the road, I can look at a sign and know how far



South African Asks Attack on Apartheid

TUSKEGEE -- "Carry 'End Apartheid' on your signs along with 'Freedom Now,'" the Rev. Gladstone Ntlathe, a leader of the South African civil rights movement, told 200 Tuskegee Institute students last week.

"If we are not free," he said, "you are not free."

Mr. Ntlathe criticized the U.S. government for its failure to protest by an economic boycott the South African government's policy of apartheid (racial separation). "America is forcing Africa to believe Communism is good and democracy is a myth," he said.

But another speaker at the two-day conference--Vere G. Stock, South African consul general--defended apartheid as based on "friendship and mutual respect," among the races.

Alabamians Give Views On Fighting in Viet Nam

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

with civil rights faces and civil rights songs and tactics. But the people in them have been careful to represent only themselves and not any civil rights organizations.

Posters in SNCC's Atlanta office give advice to members on avoiding the draft for moral reasons.

In Alabama this week, a SNCC field worker, Bob Mantz, said of the draft, "It's an individual decision. Everybody in SNCC has friends and family to consider and how that decision would affect these people's lives."

"A lot of older people think back to World War I and World War II and think about their sons in the Korean War."

They don't know what they fought and died for, but they know it wasn't for them."

Kenneth Washington, a Talladega College student leader, said, "I don't see how serving in civil rights should serve for the draft. While civil rights groups are important, so is the national interest."

Wilford Sorrell, a Stillman College student, agreed with SNCC's idea. "About Negroes being drafted, all of a sudden we're first class citizens. I wouldn't be able to fight in good faith because of this country's attitude towards Negroes."

An answer to that came from Mobile--in a line of draftees of all places.

"We've gotta go. If the Communists get Viet Nam, what will they want next?" said a young man reporting for the draft call.

Not so, for someone on the front lines of the civil rights battle: "I can't possibly wage a non-violent battle against in-

but not where to."

Using this story as an example, the Rev. T.Y. Rogers told his congregation at the First African Baptist Church that the world lacks a sense of direction, a "where-to-ness."

Mr. Rogers said the most important question being asked in the world today is "Where are we going?"

He said the man who works five days a week and attends church on Sunday doesn't really know why he is working and worshipping; he has nothing to work for.

The church, said Mr. Rogers, is in the same position. In spite of Roman Catholic conferences in Rome and meetings among Protestants the church seems to have no unity, he said.

"Where are we going in terms of poverty?" Mr. Rogers asked. "Money that should go to anti-poverty programs is going to a war effort that kills hungry people in Viet Nam."

"Where are we going in terms of civil rights?" he continued. "Many of the demonstrators don't know why they are demonstrating."

"The answer to all the confusion," the minister said, "is to realize that we are all individuals, each with his own needs and gifts, and then to join together so that all the different gifts come together to benefit the group."

"We must not be afraid of being different, even when the difference brings scorn as with the protesters of the war in Viet Nam. But also we must join together and not try to save ourselves alone out of pride."

"May it be said of us that we had the right dreams, that we knew where we were going, and that we started out in our journey even if we didn't get there."

Bond Says That He'll Appeal To Get His House Seat Back

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

justice in America and then go fight a violent war in Viet Nam. Non-violence is a way of life and not just a tactic," said Ben Clarke, 22, a SCLC field worker.

In Birmingham, the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, an older civil rights leader, said of SNCC's statement and the reaction of young people to it:

"I think it is part of young people's moral revolt against war in general."

Bond Says That He'll Appeal To Get His House Seat Back

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

was an objection to the question, but Bond answered.

"I would admire anyone who takes an action for something he believes in strongly," he said. "He stands to face pretty stiff consequences."

"I haven't burned mine; I have it right here," he went on reaching in his pocket, "and I'll produce it if you wish."

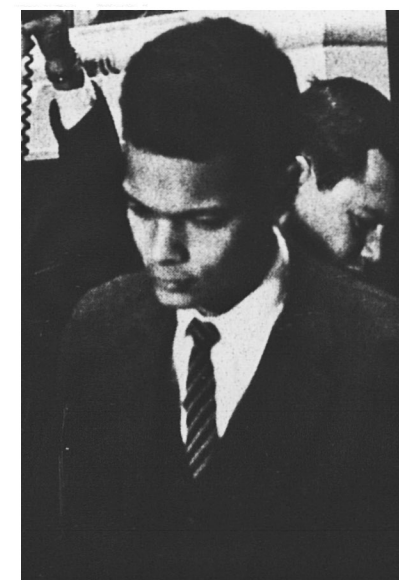
Groover said that would not be necessary.

The SNCC staffer and former newspaperman was defended by Howard Moore, his brother-in-law; and Charles Morgan Jr.

Moore argued that Bond had broken no law, that he had a right to oppose his country's policies.

Amid the squabble over Bond, seven other Negroes joined the House. They were the first of their race to do so since 1907.

Only the state of Michigan, with 11, has more Negro members in its state legislature than Georgia.



JULIAN BOND

'What Happened to Us Can Happen to Anyone'

HATTIESBURG, Miss.--Last Sunday, a radio station identified Vernon Dahmer as district chairman of an NAACP voter registration drive here.

In the early, dark hours of Monday morning, a fire bomb landed in Dahmer's country home and set fire to it.

Suffering from severe burns, Dahmer said from his hospital bed afterwards, "What happened to us can happen to anybody, white or black." A few hours later the 58-year-old man died.

His daughter, 10-year-old Betty, was also badly burned.

Hattiesburg, in southeast Mississippi, is the home of Governor Paul B. Johnson.

U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach said that many of the men in the Justice Department knew Dahmer personally because of his work in voter registration.

Before he died, the former NAACP president here said, "People who don't vote are deadbeats on the state. I figure a man needs to do his own thinking."

"At one time, I didn't think so, but I have changed my mind."

Department of Justice, state, county

and city officials said that they were investigating the burning of Dahmer's house.

Deputy Sheriff T. A. Woodward of Forrest County said the fire was started in the house by some type of firebomb.

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party said it would continue Dahmer's work in voter registration.

"That means," said MFDP chairman Lawrence Guyot, "the completed registration of everyone black and eventually take-over of most of the political power of this county."

"We will memorialize Dahmer by finishing the work he began in Forrest County," Guyot said.

A meeting Tuesday night in honor of the dead man turned into an argument over whether or not to boycott stores in Hattiesburg. Dahmer's successor as NAACP president, J. C. Fairley, objected to the proposed boycott. "We can't do it at this time and be successful," he said.

But people in the crowd shouted objections until Charles Evers, Mississippi field director for the NAACP, reminded the crowd they had come to honor Dahmer, not to argue.



You Can Get Farm Aid; New Book Shows How

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is urging Alabama residents, especially farmers, to get help through the department's many different programs.

These programs are all covered by new civil rights laws. They are for everyone, regardless of race, color or national origin, the Department says, in a new booklet, "You Too Can Get Help."

If anyone has a complaint or feels he is not being treated fairly by any government agency, the Department of Agriculture says it would like to know. Write to the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington.

Among programs available are:

LOANS--To buy, repair or operate farms (and farm supplies and equipment), houses, small business. You have up to 40 years for repayment.

RECREATION-- Churches, clubs and other groups can borrow to build camps, picnic grounds, fishing spots or other places for recreation. Groups can use national forests.

BETTER PRICES--The Department of Agriculture can help you get better prices for crops like cotton, tobacco, peanuts, wheat and many more.

CROP STORAGE--You can borrow money to build storage bins.

BETTER LAND--You can learn how to conserve your soil and grow more--and how to pay for it.

PLANT TREES--Your agent can help you mark trees for cutting, find buyers for trees, logs and timber; stop forest diseases and forest fires, and get rid of insects.

CROP INSURANCE--In some counties you can insure your crops, so if you lose a crop because of flood, dry spell or storm, you get paid for it.

CO-OPS--You and your neighbors can learn how to form a co-operative to sell your crops, buy supplies, borrow or save money, improve electric and telephone service.

GOOD WATER--Loans are available to bring in water if you and your neighbors need it.

FOOD--You can get a lunch program at your camp, school, church nursery school or county welfare agency. You can get extra milk at low prices.

You can get the free booklet by writing to: The Secretary of Agriculture, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Alabamians who want more information should see the home agent or the farm agent who works with the Department of Agriculture in almost every county.

Bond Says That He'll Appeal To Get His House Seat Back

Georgia's two Negro state senators defended Bond's right to be seated and worked outside of the House chambers to work out an agreement between the two battling sides.

A compromise never came and the committee voted 23 to 6 that Bond should not be seated. Later that night the full assembly voted 184 to 12 to favor the committee's recommendation.

SNCC promised demonstrations in protest and Morgan began the legal battle to get Bond seated. If Bond is not seated, a special election in the district will probably be held. And Bond will probably be a candidate.

In 1962 Julian Bond came as a spectator to the gallery in the Capitol. He was forcibly removed, because the gallery was then segregated.

In 1965 the young man went out and won himself a seat on the House floor. He came back as a politician and he was this time removed not with physical force but with political force.



Walk into any Alabama house during the day and you will probably fall over a pair of legs stretched out from the most comfortable chair.

There in the chair will be the lady of the house agonizing through "Days of Our Lives" on TV. As if she didn't have enough troubles of her own, without following someone else's.

She is determined to get the place cleaned up before the kids get home, but before you know it, there is Art Linkletter running through his studio audience.

And the next thing you know, it's time for "General Hospital," and then "Edge of Night." And you have to keep switching channels to keep up with the contestants on "You Don't Say!" and then "Match Game."

By then, the kids are home, and they never seem to be as cute as the young ones Art Linkletter digs up.

Its so tempting to watch the first part of the afternoon movie. But, ZAP, in ten

minutes the old man is home and everybody is acting out "The Young Marrieds," only it's for real.

The fights on TV always involve things like divorced sisters and senior proms. At home, the fights involve things like pots and pans and garbage.

But that is what daytime TV is all about: it's an escape--an escape from the four walls of the house. Give-away shows, soap operas, puzzle games, old movies, serials. It all beats working.

Highlights on nighttime television this week include:

BOB HOPE'S CHRISTMAS SHOW IN VIETNAM AND THE ORIENT on film (Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 8 p.m., Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 12 in Florence and Channel 13 in Birmingham.)

PETER PAN (Friday, Jan. 21, at 6:30 p.m., Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 13 in Birmingham and Channel 15 in Florence.)

Oliver Farm -- Winning Runs in the Family



Text by Inez J. Baskin; Photography by James H. Pepler

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 ra-

cers of harness horses in the United States.

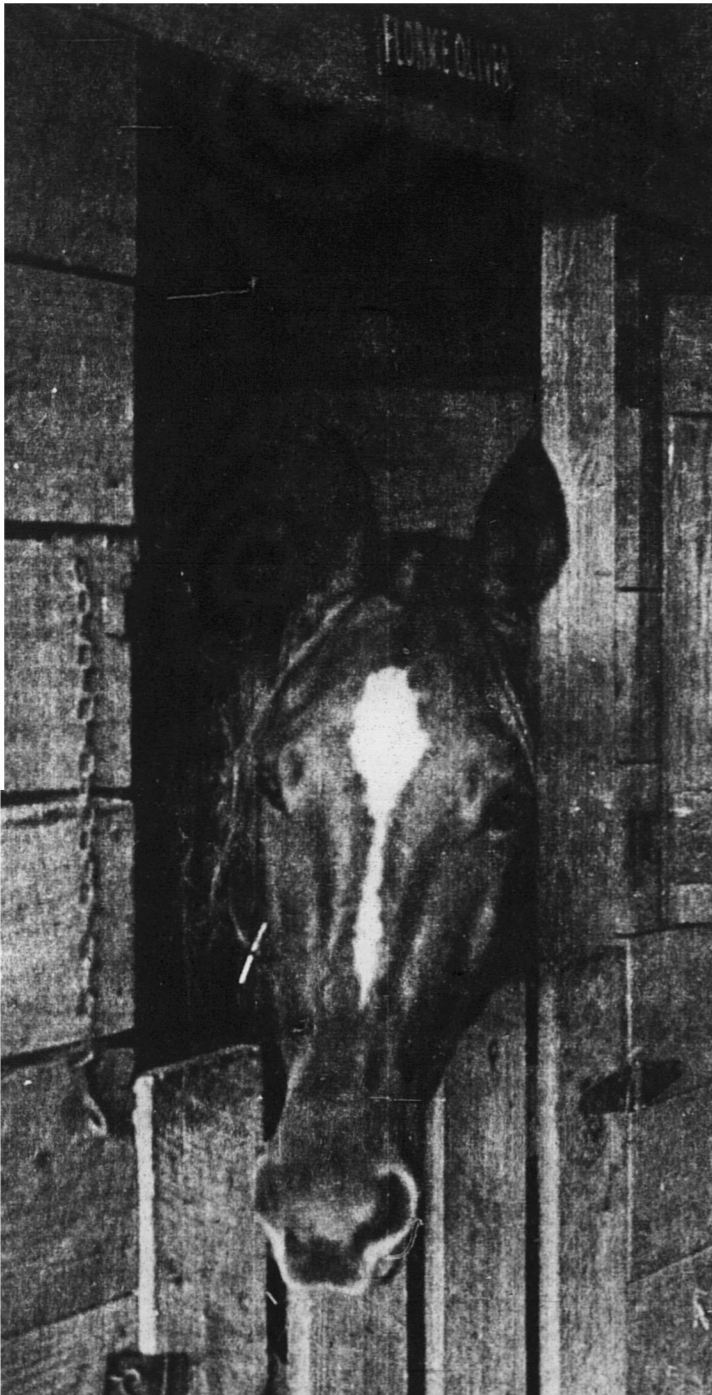
Oliver travels all over the country each year with two trailers, a two-bedroom house trailer and a horsetrailer. They leave the city during the end of March or beginning of April and return to Montgomery at the end of the racing season.

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.

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.



FLORICE OLIVER IS NAMED FOR A DECEASED NIECE



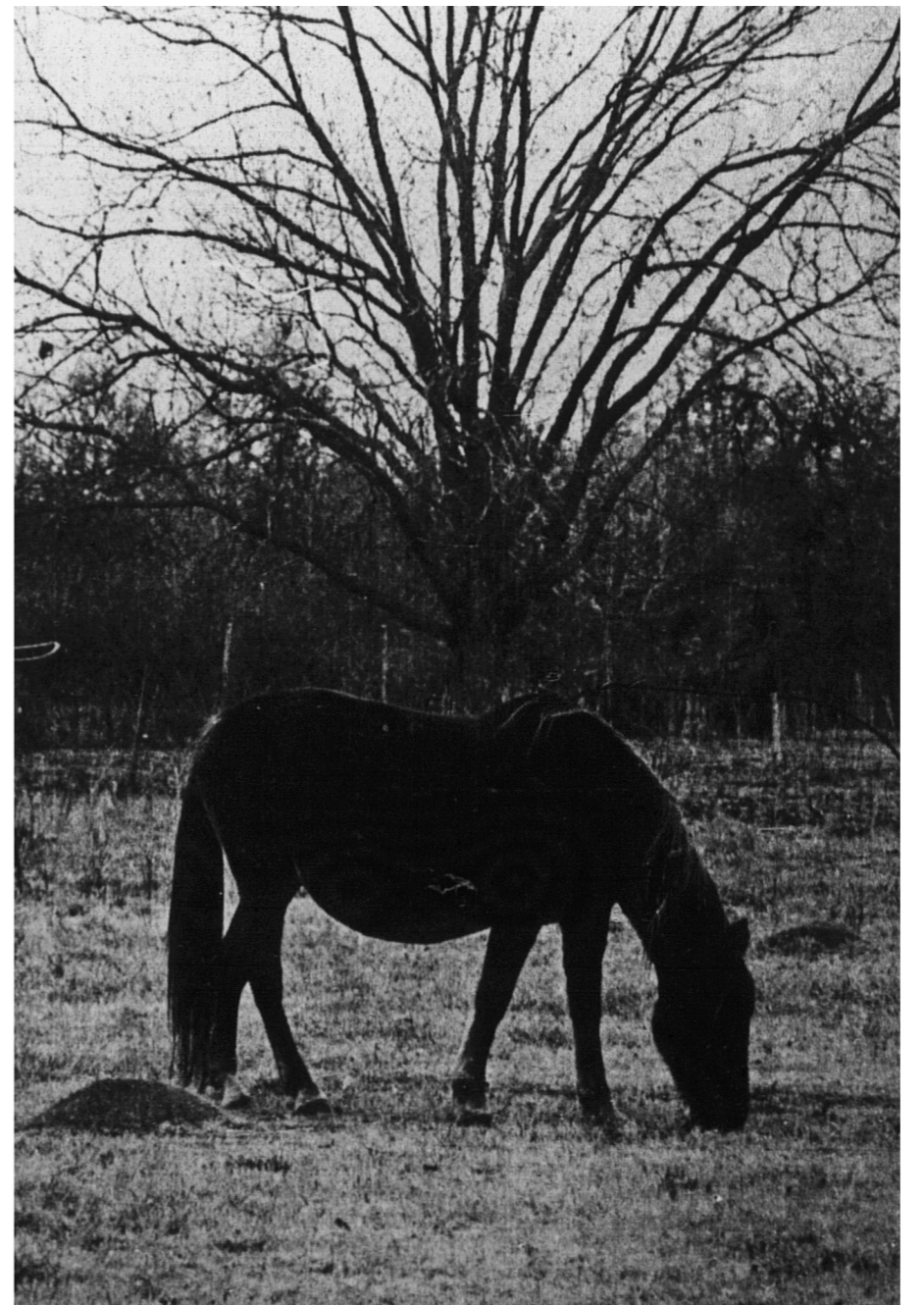
PUPPY IS JOHN'S BEST FRIEND-- HE EVEN SHARES JOHN'S STALL



"I CAN TALK HORSES ALL DAY," SAYS OLIVER

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 girl friend.

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).



It's Not Easy to Be an Alabama Sheriff

P. W. Davis of Pike County

BY GEOFFREY COWAN

TROY -- On a crisp, warm Wednesday morning before Christmas, P. W. Davis sat in his office in downtown Troy. He opened his mail (mostly Christmas cards) and then set to work on a desk full of paperwork. From time to time he was interrupted by a telephone call or a question from one of his deputies.

Davis is sheriff of Pike County, but that morning he was acting primarily as a businessman, making budgets and writing reports. A modest man with an explosive sense of humor, Davis is a businessman as well as an officer of the law. For the 21 years before his election in the fall of 1962, Davis ran the Farmers Hardware Company in Troy-- a store which he still owns.

As sheriff of Pike County, Davis now has to play several roles.

In the middle of the morning an elderly woman entered the sheriff's office and timidly asked him whether she could take her brother home from the jail. The sheriff knew the case at once. Her brother was a harmless fellow who had been slightly insane since being shell shocked in World War II. One of the sheriff's deputies had put him in custody the previous evening.

Now the sheriff was no longer the businessman. He was the warden of the Pike County prison.

The sheriff explained to the woman that they had been unable to return her brother to her at once. He had said his only relatives were Cain and Abel. So they didn't know whom to call.

After chatting with her for a few more moments, Davis telephoned the jailer and instructed him to let the veteran go in his sister's custody.

Late that morning a gas station attendant wandered into Davis' office looking a bit bewildered. When he saw the sheriff, he quickly turned around and started to walk out. But before he could leave the room, the sheriff stopped him.

"Why Joe, I haven't seen you in the longest time," Davis bellowed. "I'm so glad you could stop by. What brings you here?" The sheriff stuck out his hand and Joe shook it.

This was Sheriff Davis, the politician.

"Fact is, I came into your office by mistake, Sheriff," Joe explained. "I was just on my way up to see the tax assessor."

"Well, glad you stopped by anyway, Joe," said Davis. "Say 'Hi' to the tax assessor, and stop by and see me again when you get a chance."

Sheriff Davis will be up for re-election in 1967.

But Sheriff Davis' role as a law enforcement officer is the most important. He points out that his father was at one time deputy sheriff of Pike County. Along with his own two deputies, Davis arrested over 500 people last year in Pike County, and his office alone is re-

sponsible for felonies which take place within the county. Some crimes take months to solve. In 1963, Davis recalls, a 92-year-old woman was strangled to death in Pike County. For three months Davis tracked down clues which led him all over Alabama. Finally the clues pointed

found her husband's murderer. Finally she yelled at him. "You know damn well if my husband had been a nigger you would have solved it by now."

"They don't know we have to act within the laws ourselves," he said. "They think the only reason we don't do a thing is we don't want to."

Like other law enforcement officials around the country, Sheriff Davis is disturbed by some recent criminal law decisions the U. S. Supreme Court has made. Stricter rules about the rights of people arrested make it harder to prove someone is guilty.

"It's got to be the place where all the rules are against law enforcement," he said. "There are so many things you can't bring into court that you could before."

The sheriff's many jobs allow him little time for rest. "A lot of times you pull off your clothes three or four times before you get to bed," he said.

"You take last Friday night," he went on. "We worked all night until 10 a.m. Saturday. We were investigating the robbery at the Red and White Super Market at Brundidge. When we got home I grabbed some clothes and rushed to my deputy's father-in-law's funeral, and then changed again and kept going that day."

"I guess I got some sleep somewhere along the line last weekend," he said, "but I can't remember just when."

Davis wants to keep going as sheriff even after this term expires. He seems to have adjusted his life to the demands of his job. His family even lives in the county jail now. "If they didn't," he says, "I never would see my folks."

And he has tried to make sure that his old friendships haven't changed.

"When I got elected to office," he remembers, "a man I used to play baseball with said to me: 'I don't know whether to call you Pressley, Sheriff, or Mr. Davis.'"

"I said, 'There's only one name I've ever known, and that's Pressley. I want to be called that now, and I hope you'll still call me that when I get out.'"

Of course the job isn't all glamorous or all exciting. The sheriff has to plan the prison menu (mostly items like field peas and macaroni, with meat once a day for breakfast.) He must attend county and circuit court. And he has to serve civil papers and witness summonses. And twice, his deputy recalls, the sheriff's office was asked to get a stubborn cat out of a chimney.

But Sheriff Davis clearly likes his job. "You have to love it," he says. "You couldn't stay in it otherwise. There's something fascinating in it that keeps you going."

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A Sheriff's Wages

TROY--P. W. Davis maintains that most Alabama sheriffs are not particularly well paid "unless they have their hand out behind their back." Davis says he made practically no money during his first year as sheriff, but now makes about \$8,000 a year.

Davis' salary is only \$690 a year. It is supposed to pay the sheriff's expenses in supervising elections.

Most of a sheriff's income comes from fees rather than salary.

In a good year the sheriff will collect \$18,000 in fees. He gets \$5 for each arrest, \$2 for each person put in jail and \$2 for each person who posts a bond. He also gets \$1.50 for delivering civil papers (like divorces), and \$.75 for delivering each summons for a witness to appear in court.

Out of the \$18,000 the sheriff must pay the expenses of running his office. Last year Sheriff Davis' expenses totaled \$11,000. He paid the salary of a prison cook and paid for some of the food served in jail. (The state provides \$.60 a day for a prisoner's food.) And he paid upkeep and expenses on his own and the deputies' cars.

Unlike some sheriffs, Davis also pays an extra salary to his deputies "If I don't pay them good wages myself, they'll get

their money somewhere else," Davis explained. "I don't want to make a thief out of them."

An Alabama sheriff's term runs four

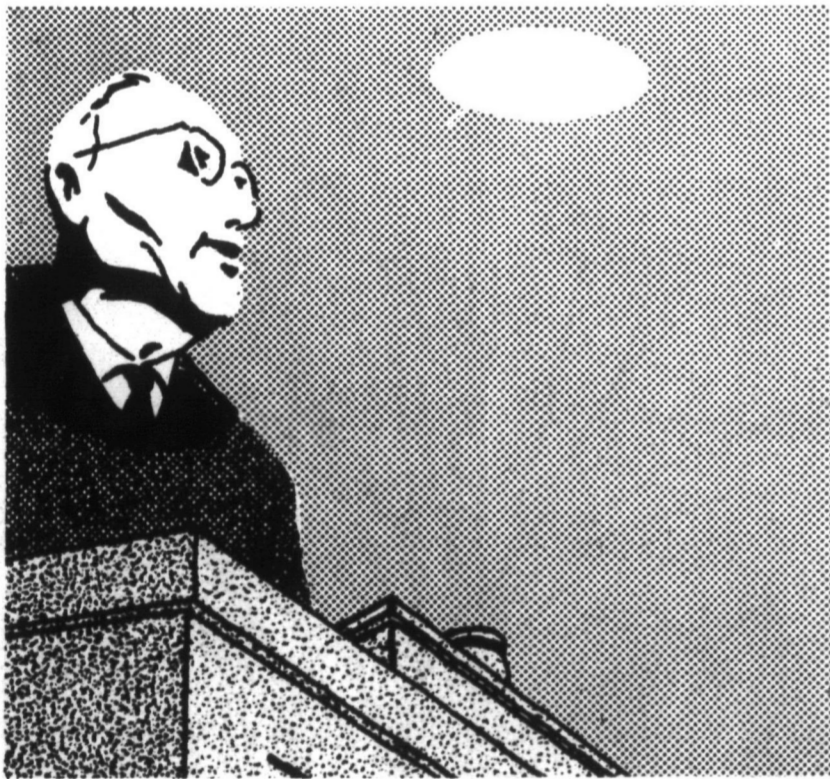


years. He is lucky to break even during the first year, according to Davis, since he must pay for new equipment like lights, handcuffs, blackjacks and sirens. "The only equipment furnished by the county," Davis recalled, "is a radio."

During his second and third year in office a sheriff should do pretty well, Davis explained. But he makes less money again in the fourth year when he spends a lot of his time and money politicking.

Supreme Court Protects Your Right to Fair Trial

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 U. S. 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.

But defenders of civil liberties say these decisions guarantee a fair trial for all Americans everywhere.

As the sheriff says, the Supreme Court's actions in the past five years have kept a lot of things from "getting into court" as evidence against the man on trial.

Illegally-obtained evidence can no longer be used against a defendant in a state trial; nor, in most cases, can a confession taken from a defendant before he is allowed to see a lawyer.

No witness can testify against a defendant before he is allowed to see a lawyer.

No witness can testify against a defendant unless the defendant is permitted to cross-examine him. And no one

Defendants in federal trials have had most of these "new" rights for many years. And these rights were already a part of many state codes and constitutions.

But the recent Supreme Court decisions have made them the law of the land--they have said that every state and local court must grant the rights of fair trial to every man.

Legally, the changes were made because of a new interpretation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The 14th was one of the amendments passed after the Civil War. It required the states to treat all of their citizens fairly. In part, it said:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."

In the century since the 14th Amendment was passed, lawyers, judges and scholars have argued about what this means.

The Bill of Rights--which limits how far the government can go--applies to the federal government, because it is part of the federal Constitution. But does the 14th Amendment mean that state governments also must observe the Bill of Rights?

The Supreme Court has struggled with this question for almost 100 years. At first, it said the states must respect the "fundamental" rights of their citizens--but not necessarily every right mentioned in the Bill of Rights.

In criminal cases, three amendments, out of the ten that make up the Bill of Rights, have been especially important. They are:

1. The Fourth Amendment, which protects people from "unreasonable searches and seizures," especially those made without good reason or without a search or arrest warrant.
2. The Fifth Amendment, which says that no person "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."
3. The Sixth Amendment, which guarantees defendants a fair public trial,

with the rights of cross-examination and "assistance of counsel."

But in 1942, the Supreme Court said the right to have a lawyer was not a "fundamental" right. In other words, the court was saying that the 14th Amendment didn't mean the states had to follow the Sixth Amendment.

That was obtained without a warrant. This meant that the states weren't bound by the Fourth Amendment.

Over the years, it became harder and harder for the accused criminal--often poor and ignorant of the law--to defend himself. Many people in the country became concerned about a defendant's rights to have a lawyer so he would get

plied to the states, then the Sixth. Finally, all the rights mentioned above were guaranteed to defendants in state criminal trials.

When police complained, defenders of the court pointed out that the police often brought these rulings on themselves by illegal and unfair behavior.

One example of this was the case called *Mapp v. Ohio*. In 1957, Cleveland policemen broke into the home of a woman named Miss Dollree Mapp. They were looking for a suspect in a recent bombing and for numbers-racket equipment.

The police displayed what they said was a search warrant. But when Miss Mapp grabbed it, they wrestled it away from her and then handcuffed her. Finally, they found some obscene books and pictures, and charged her with possession of obscene literature.

No search warrant was ever produced at Miss Mapp's trial. But, under Ohio law, the books and pictures were used as evidence against her anyway, and she was convicted. Her appeal finally reached the Supreme Court in 1961.

Faced with this example of heavy-handed police work, a majority of the Supreme Court felt it had to protect people from having this happen to them. And so the Fourth Amendment was applied to the states.

In other rulings, the Supreme Court was only following the lead of the many states that decided on their own to follow the Constitution.

In 1963, for instance, the court heard the case of Clarence Earl Gideon, an elderly Florida man serving an eight-year sentence for breaking into a pool hall. Gideon was convicted after the judge at his trial refused to give him a free lawyer.

Gideon wanted the court to rule that all defendants in criminal trials should have the help of a lawyer, whether they could afford one or not. In other words, he wanted the Sixth Amendment applied to the states. And that is what the court ruled.

The sheriff says it's harder to get convictions now, and many of his brother officers are also worried. Few people would deny that it is important to send criminals to jail. But these Supreme Court decisions have recognized that it is equally important to make sure innocent men go free.

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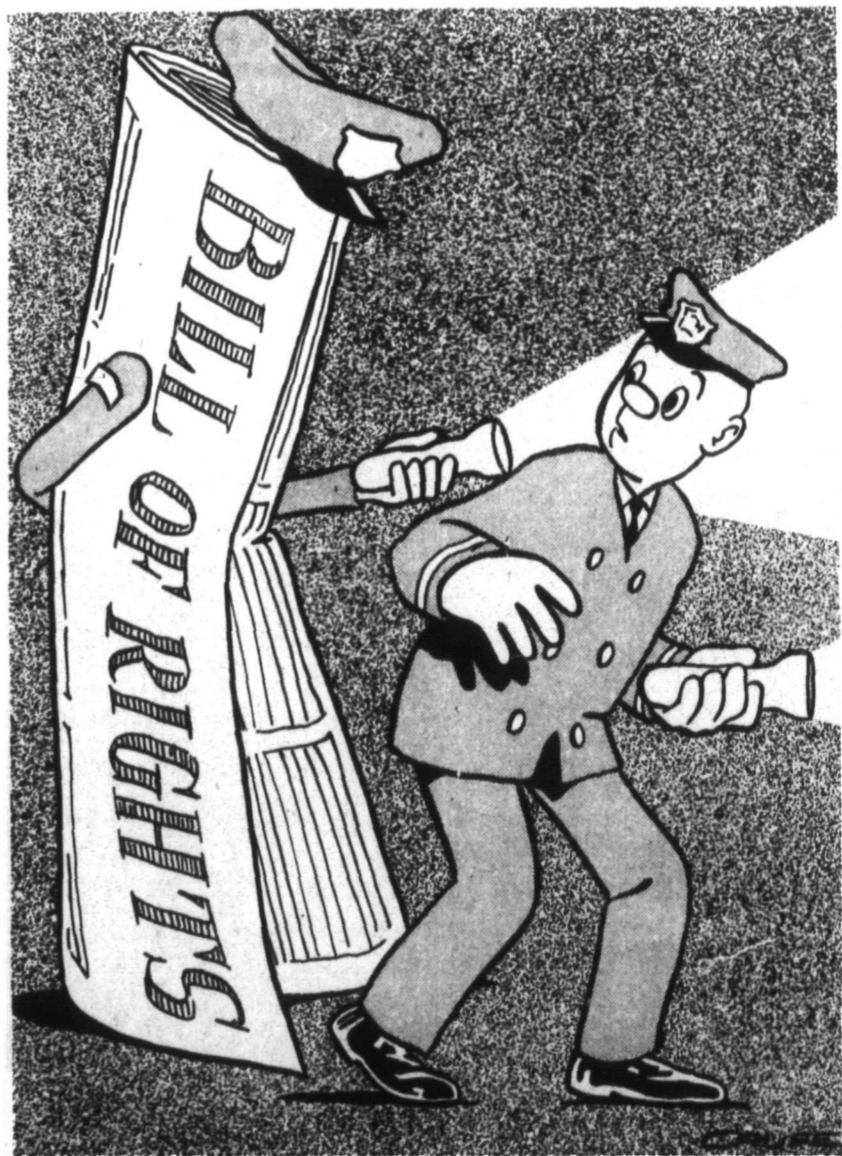
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First the Fourth Amendment was ap-



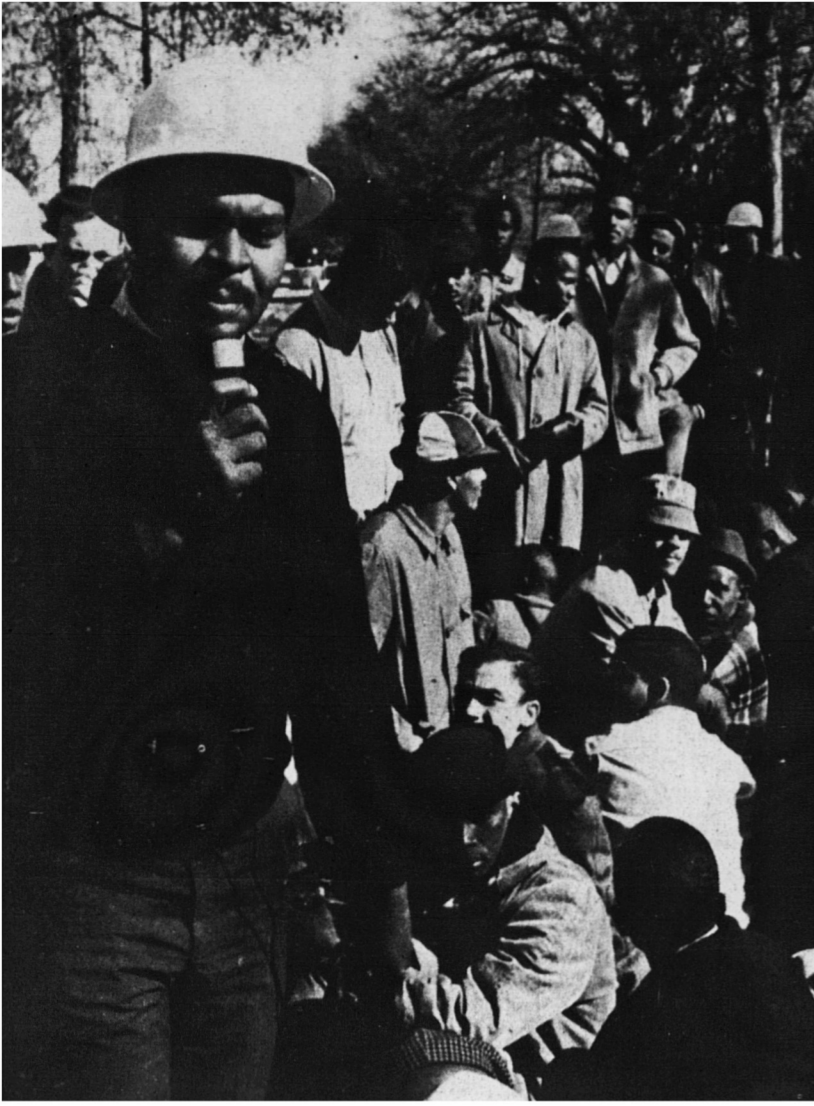
In 1947, the court said state prosecutors and judges could hold it against a defendant if he refused to testify at his own trial--that is, the states didn't have to follow the Fifth Amendment, either.

And in 1949, the Supreme Court said a man could be convicted on evidence

a fair trial in state courts.

In 1961, the Supreme Court began throwing out its strict decisions of the 1940's. It started protecting individual defendants against the power of the state.

First the Fourth Amendment was ap-



TIAL LEADER WENDELL PARIS ADDRESSES TUSKEGEE DEMONSTRATORS

Tuskegee to Consider Anti-Segregation Law

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

diate dismissal of safety director Taylor.

But the city's three white councilmen lined up against the request for an investigation.

They said they would have to consider the matter more thoroughly.

Negroes and whites confronted each other angrily several times during the council session, Tuskegee white people criticized the Negro demonstrators for "taking advantage of a situation" and creating "a lot of hard feelings and emotional disturbance."

One man called the proposed desegregation ordinance "a summary of the Civil Rights Act. We don't need it," he said. "It's already the law."

"We do need it," replied Miss Gwendolyn Patton, president of the Tuskegee Institute Council. "Macon County and Tuskegee have no wish to comply with the federal law."

"You say our demonstrations are very unfortunate," I say it's very unfortunate that when we go downtown we get threatened, beaten or killed."

The desegregation ordinance was drawn up by the Ad Hoc Committee for Justice in Macon County, representing Tuskegee Institute faculty, administrators, students and community residents.

Paul I. Puryear, a professor and co-chairman of the committee, said it was formed partly in response to claims by city and county officials that a "personal feud" led to Young's death.

"We... do not share the view that the

killing of Samuel Young was the isolated act of one individual.... It is our firm belief that Mr. Young's murder is symptomatic of much deeper and pervasive evils in our community," Puryear said.

The Ad Hoc Committee has prepared a long list of specific proposals, including the appointment of a civilian review board over the police.

The committee and TIAL have also asked the U. S. government to send troops and federal examiners into Macon County. Five student members of

TIAL took their requests to Washington early this week. They returned in defeat two days later. "When whites are killed, they do something," said Wendell Paris, a TIAL leader and a close friend of Young's, "but they won't listen to us."

Paris and the other students joined representatives of SNCC and SCLC at services for Young Tuesday at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Exams kept many students away from downtown demonstrations this week, but 75 gathered for a combined American government teach-in and sit-in on the Macon County Courthouse lawn Tuesday.

And almost every morning and afternoon several students silently picketed city hall, the courthouse, and downtown

stores. Some of their signs read, "We can no longer tolerate injustice," and "The trigger was pulled by one man, but you loaded the gun."

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

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

prayed and turned back.

But their leaders, three SCLC staff workers, said that one morning the group would keep going.

If it looked as though Bessemer might become another Selma, there were even graver fears to the north. Here in Birmingham it began to appear this week that repeated demonstrations might lead to another Birmingham—a replay of the demonstrations, arrests and riots which shook this city in 1963.

After marching to the courthouse eight times last week, Negroes held another seven marches by the middle of this week. Led by Hosea Williams, an executive of SCLC, they started most of the marches from Kelly Ingram Park, where police used dogs and fire hoses to quell Negro demonstrations in 1963.

But in the past two weeks, Birmingham police have stayed quietly in the background as hundreds of chanting Negroes have paraded through the downtown area blocking major intersections for several minutes.

When nearly 500 Negroes Wednesday knelt to pray in the middle of 20th Street, the main street of downtown Birmingham,

police simply re-routed traffic until the demonstrators had left.

Bessemer police were also wary of creating an incident. When Negroes were blocked on the bridge Tuesday, the young demonstrators marched back through Brighton where 250 of them sat down on the four-lane Bessemer Superhighway, backing up traffic for nearly three miles in both directions. After 25 minutes, police asked them to move, and they did.

For the moment, at least, neither side was pressing for a clash. But that was subject to change. "When the Lord speaks," said Williams, "who knows what we'll do?"

Again and again SCLC speakers told the crowds to "get your jailhouse shoes on."

In the meantime, however, police were obviously more concerned that Negro students might decide to hold demonstrations of their own without waiting for an SCLC sit-in downtown.

When SCLC workers appeared outside Parker High School Tuesday morning, students who were in the schoolyard started to join them, but found the way barred by a locked fence which circled

White Man Surprises Crowd: 'I'm for You'

BIRMINGHAM--A curly-haired white man, his wife and three little boys stood a few yards away as 150 Negroes held a rally on the steps of the Jefferson County Courthouse Friday night.

"One day white people are going to join us," SCLC staff member Ben Clarke told the demonstrators, Clarke stared at the white man.

"Are you talking to me?" the white man called back. "I just want to say that I'm for you." The crowd cheered and the man turned to go.

Clarke called for silence. "I don't respect that man," said Clarke. "He's too afraid to speak his mind. He's afraid to speak out."

The man wheeled and burst through the crowd, climbing up the steps where Clarke was standing.

"I'm not a member of the NAACP, the White Citizens Council or the Ku Klux Klan," he declared. "I'm a member of this city, and I think that everybody in this city ought to be free."

"If I haven't spoken out before, I'm sorry," he said. But I'm speaking out now."

The man, who identified himself as a native of Alabama, talked to the cheering demonstrators for five minutes, then hurried away with his family. He declined to give his name.

"I'm just one insignificant citizen," he told a reporter. "But I had to say something. It just came over me, when he said that I'd been afraid."

the school grounds.

The students began to uproot the fence, and school authorities requested police to send a squad car. The police responded by sending a detail of motorcycle policemen, a squad car and a paddy wagon.

More students rushed from the school. In the melee that followed, police fired over the heads of the Negroes as the students heaved bricks and rocks. One policeman was reported injured.

City and county government leaders showed their concern over the racial situation here in a special statement issued Tuesday.

They called for all "qualified citizens of all races and creeds" to accept the "full responsibility" of equal rights.

The statement praised "responsible leadership" in the Negro community for recognizing "that local problems can be solved satisfactorily and without rancor only at the local level."

But the statement only inflamed civil rights leaders, who released a blistering reply the same day.

"Negroes called for equal rights for all with unequal responsibilities on the part of elected officials," said the civil rights leaders.

Williams again stated his demands:

1. That the County Board of Registrars set up registration offices in the Negro neighborhoods;

2. That voter registration offices be open evenings,

3. That registration take place six days per week.

"Responsible" Negro leadership--businessmen who are members of the Chamber of Commerce--were not all happy with the statement issued by the local officials either.

"They asked us to come out in favor of the statement," said one of the Negroes. "But I don't think they'll get very far. After they dragged their feet for so long, I can't really believe they're sincere now."

Meanwhile, the demonstrations were growing bigger and it seemed more and more like old times. On Monday, the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, leader of the 1963 demonstrations, flew into town from Cincinnati to announce that he would leave his church there and spend more time in Birmingham.

"We've made some progress since 1963," said Shuttlesworth. "But it's come hard. And it's not enough."



Boycott in Eufaula

EUFULA--"This boycott couldn't be going better," said a Eufaula citizen who helped organize a selective buying campaign against the white-owned stores here.

"Things are just the same as before," said Mayor E. H. Graves. "Everything's quiet and peaceful here, thank the Lord."

The Barbour County Voters League asked Negroes to stop buying at downtown stores two weeks ago when the mayor said he could not consider an 18-demand petition from the Negro group. The demands included a job training program, use of courtesy titles, minimum wage for domestic workers and the end of "all smears of discrimination and segregation in city employment."

Voters League officials say they tried to present these demands to a December meeting of the city council, but were not recognized.

They say they were told the council's scheduled Jan. 4 meeting, which they hoped to attend, had been postponed. But the Jan. 6 Eufaula Tribune carried a report of business carried out at the Jan. 4 meeting--including a new ordinance regulating parades and travel on the city's sidewalks.

Pickets have been downtown every day, and the protest will continue "if it takes a year," said SCLC worker John Davis. Davis estimates that 60 per cent of the Negro business has been withdrawn from downtown stores.

The Voters League has given Negro citizens a list of stores recommended for shopping. Two of the stores on the list are owned by whites; the two--both grocery stores--reported booming business this week.

At the A&P Supermarket, one part-time Negro employee was put on full time last week but the Voters League is asking for two full-time employees.

Mobile Vote Drive Gets a Slow Start

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--Attorney General Katzenbach's speech at the Emancipation Day program in Mobile Jan. 2 was supposed to touch off a massive voter registration drive.

Since then, the three civil rights organizations that sponsored the program have held at least six joint and separate meetings to decide how to get the drive going and how to spend the money raised at the Emancipation Day program.

Now, nearly two weeks after Katzenbach's speech, there still isn't a drive that will bring in many of the county's approximately 35,000 unregistered Negro adults.

Just like all the other registration drives announced here within the last four months, the drive was announced and that's about all.

The number of Negroes registering each month has dropped steadily since September. In November and December, more whites registered than Negroes. Fewer than 300 Negroes registered in December.

January may set a new low, unless the drive gets going soon.

Disagreements among Mobile's four major civil rights organization are one of the major reasons for the failure of the past drives and for the slow start on this one.

But Monday night, representative of the Nonpartisan Voters League, the Mobile County Movement and the Mobile County Coordinating Committee for Registering and Voting--the organizations working on the new drive--agreed to ask part of SCLC's registration team to come to Mobile from Birmingham, where they are staging demon-

strations now.

A lack of registration workers has crippled Mobile's new drive more than disunity has. At the meeting Monday night, only Mrs. Dorothy Williams, head

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 4)

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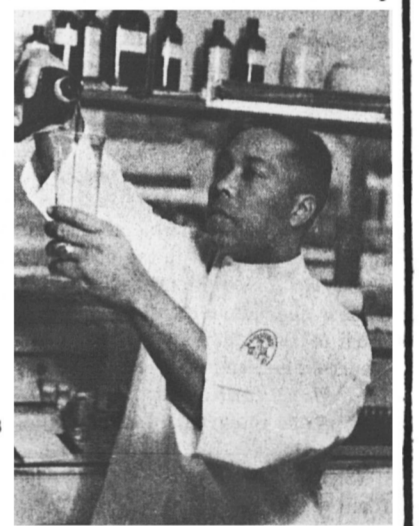
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Negroes in U.S. History---Chapter 11

The Modern Movement

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

The Twentieth Century changed the face of the world with new inventions and progress in science. Man could send rockets to the moon. But in many ways he was still living in the Stone Age. Men used the new inventions to kill their fellow men.

The Nazis murdered 6,000,000 Jews. The United States dropped the atomic bomb on hundreds of thousands of Japanese men, women and children. This led many people to question the use of violence.

A new method of dealing with oppression was developed. Nonviolence. This became the weapon of the struggle for equality in America.

The Negro never had real equality after Reconstruction, but the system of segregating the races in the South with laws didn't begin until the end of the 1800's. By 1900, all the Southern states had Jim Crow laws for trains. A few had segregation on street cars. After 1900, the South started passing laws to segregate everything it could think of.

In the next 20 years, almost every point of contact between the races was covered by a Jim Crow law. If the laws missed something, then it became segregated by an unwritten law.

WHITE ONLY signs sprang up like weeds across the South. In 1960, the movement faced a solid system of segregation. Most people believed it must have always been that way.

THE MOVEMENT SHIFTED into high gear in February of 1960. Four Negro students sat down at a Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina. The sit-ins had begun.

This simple tactic of refusing to accept segregation had been successful five years earlier in Montgomery. That was when Negroes wouldn't ride in the back of the buses. But this time it caught the imagination of young people across the South. Within days, thousands of students were sitting-in at lunch counters.

In April of 1960, the college students formed the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

Voter Group Finds Home

BY GREG KANNERSTEIN

PRATTVILLE -- Seven miles from town, four miles from the paved road, in an old unpainted church, Willie Lee Wood was showing 60 Autauga County Negroes how a voting machine works. And he was wondering where the Autauga County Voters Association, which he heads, would have its next meeting.

Some Autauga churches, like the Rev. Spencer O'Neal's Pink Lily Baptist Church, are glad to let Wood's group meet Sunday afternoon to tell people how to register and how to operate voting machines.

But others--including the four leading churches in Prattville--are not. And so the Voters Association has been forced to meet out in the country.

But the Association has just acquired a new headquarters which may solve most of its problems. It's at Seventh and Court streets in Prattville, right across from Wood's own church, the First Baptist, where the group is not permitted to meet.

Once the potatoes left by the Department of Agriculture's "Negro" office are gone from the Voters Association headquarters, Wood expects his group to be able to meet prospective voters every day. The agriculture office moved in with the "white" office.

Even without a real home, Wood's group has made great progress. In July, only 70 to 90 Autauga County Negroes were registered, Wood says. Now well over 2,000 are on the voter rolls.

When more register, Wood says, the mayor and city council will take more notice of several Negro demands--for new police practices, paved roads, sewers, traffic lights, more attention to possible federal benefits and non-discriminatory city hiring practices.

The mayor has already agreed to form a bi-racial committee, but he wants "his Negroes" on it, Wood says. Wood seemed surprised that he had been picked for the panel.



The movement got wheels with the Freedom Rides, CORE and SNCC rode across the color line in public transportation.

Many people started wondering what was the good of eating a hamburger if they couldn't vote. They felt that Negroes had to have their share of political power if things were going to be changed. They wanted a voice in the government.

So the effort to break down discrimination in voting was begun. But even the few who got registered found that, in Mississippi, they were not allowed in the Democratic Party. And they could not run for office.

In 1964, in Mississippi, a new political organization was created. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. The FDP had Freedom Registration with no discrimination.

It elected its own people to represent the state at the Democratic convention in Atlantic City. The members held their own Freedom Elections and elected Mrs. Annie Devine, Mrs. Victoria Gray, and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer to represent them in Congress. This was a direct challenge to the white power structure and the system of segregation.

The people in the FDP didn't like the idea of a strong leader. They believed that decisions should be made by all the people.

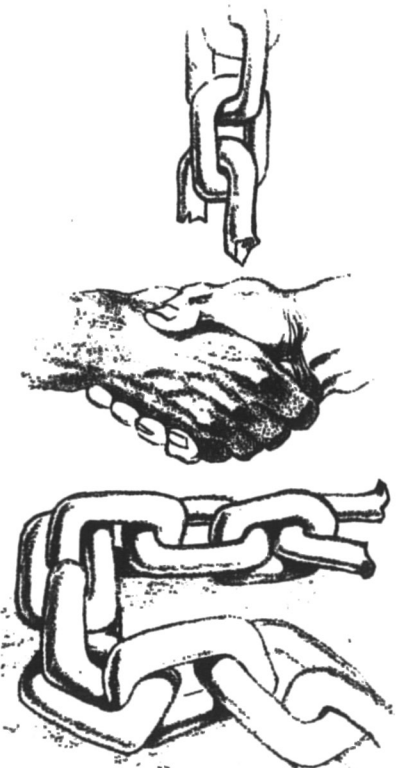
They held lots of meetings in churches all over Mississippi. They talked about what they wanted and they voted on it.

It was a bold, new experiment in democracy in the South.

NOW MANY PEOPLE are asking new questions. Where is the movement going? When everyone has the right to vote, what will they vote for? Who should make decisions for the country? Who make these decisions now? Why do we spend billions of dollars each year for weapons when millions of people in this country need food, shelter, education and medical care?

Why does the United States support dictators and racists in other countries?

As machines put more and more people out of work, what will these people do?



All of these questions have to do with freedom. People in the movement are looking for answers.

Since 1960, thousands of Negroes have gone to jail and have been beaten in the struggle for equality. Some have even been killed.

They are writing tomorrow's history with their lives.

This is the last chapter in the series.

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Why Did the South Team Win Mobile's Senior Bowl Game?

YOU HAVE A CHOICE OF REASONS

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE-- The annual Senior Bowl Game between North and South teams of star college seniors is the first professional game for all the players in it. Each man on the winning team gets \$1000; each loser, \$750.

This year, one of the teams, the North, really looked like a professional team-- that is, like a team that picked its players simply for their ability to catch passes, throw blocks, break bones, take bruises, etc.

The South had only two Negroes on its squad. But the North team had so many Negroes that it didn't look any different

from the Green Bay Packers-- except in the way it played.

It has become almost a tradition for the North to lose. The Northerners have won only five times since the Senior Bowl started in 1950.

There are explanations for this to fit any point of view. For instance:

--The North loses because the best football players in the country come from the South.

--The South wins because its men play harder for fear of being replaced by Negroes.

--The North loses because the best Northern players are in Hawaii for the Hula Bowl. Southern players won't go to the Hula Bowl. They would rather come to Mobile, to defend the South against the Yankee invaders.

--The North loses on purpose, because they think Southerners are all poor, and probably need the extra \$250 that the winning players get.

Whatever the reason, few of the 40,605 fans in Ladd Stadium last Saturday were surprised when the South, trailing 18-7 at half time, came back to win 27-18.

The South did it on the passing of three quarterbacks. One was Randy Johnson of Texas A & I, who had starred for the South three weeks ago in Montgomery's Blue-Gray Game.

The other two were Missouri's Gary Lane and Tulsa's Bill Anderson, both of

the North squad.

They threw so many passes to the South's defenders that the South tied the Senior Bowl record of four interceptions and turned three of them into touchdowns.

The fans loved it. All the seats in the stadium were filled for the second year in a row, and almost everybody wanted the South to win.

The game has become so popular in Mobile and with TV fans around the country that it is a guaranteed financial success every year.

The integration on the field can probably be called a guaranteed success too. It started last year with tokenism on both teams.

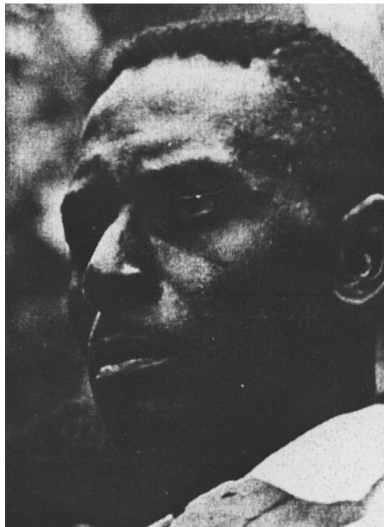
At one point in this year's game, five of the North's 11 players on the field were Negroes.

Maybe next year the sponsors of the Senior Bowl can take a chance on integrating the huge half-time show, which is almost as important as the game.

White high school bands came as far as 300 miles to be in the show, but the snappy band from all-Negro Williamson High School across the street wasn't there.

If the show were integrated, then maybe the stands would integrate themselves. The percentage of Negroes in the stands was only slightly higher than the percentage of Negroes at a Klan rally.

Strong Words By Days, Turner



REV. A. T. DAYS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE) of the Nonpartisan Voters League's drive, was able to report that anyone had actually been registered through the drive.

She said she needed workers, and everyone agreed. Speeches by the Rev. A. T. Days and Albert Turner helped convince them.

Mr. Days got up and said, "You all don't even know how to sing and slap your hands. ... The people downtown, they love you all right. They love you because you don't want nothin'.... I'm ashamed of Mobile. I'm sick of what I've heard since I came here--all these people sneak around whisperin' that we don't need demonstrations here."

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