**Tuskegee Students Continue Pressure On City Council**

BY BRAD ELLIS

TUSKEGEE—The city maintained a fragile peace this week, and arrested three leaders of the NAACP 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. Younger, Jr., a student leader of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL), was shot dead Jan. 3. An elderly white man, Marvin Bogema, of Shorter, was freed on $20,000 bond a week after he was arrested.

The Macon County grand jury will consider the charges against Bogema in mid-January, by which time Bogema will have been held for more than an hour by a wall of downtown store clerks, according to a NAACP official source.

"We know that Bogema was acting as a kind of mole to foment race hatred among his hoodlum friends," said Dr. C. Taylor, long-time president of the organization.

Although Bogema was a member of the TIAL, the NAACP has not moved to expel him for his actions against Negroes, said Dr. Taylor, as he was not organizing any protests.

The NAACP, in fact, has refused all calls for action against Bogema from its headquarters in the South, according to Dr. Taylor.

"I have denied that we will cooperate with any organization that has been involved in the New York Times articles," he said.

Both Bogema and the TIAL are expected to be called before the grand jury next week, according to NAACP sources.

"This is the last we will hear of this case," said Dr. Taylor, "as it has been going on for too long, and it is time that we were allowed to go on with our work.

**Know We Want to Treat Our Women, South Says**

BY MICHAEL J. LOTHEM

Montgomery 1—The American Civil Liberties Union has won a victory in its efforts to end the denial of voting rights to Negro women.

The argument, made on behalf of a Negro woman, was that the state of Alabama was acting illegally under the 14th Amendment.

"Women are kept out of store, laced, the brief states, and were brought into the store by the state's police department, the argument continues.

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To the Editor:

Dear Sir,

I am one of those who feel that the Negro is not getting his fair share. The Negro is being deprived of his civil rights and is being denied the opportunity to be equal with the white man. The Negro is being denied the right to vote, to be educated, and to be treated fairly by law enforcement agencies. We need a law that will protect the civil rights of all Americans.

Sincerely yours,

[Name]

Reference: [Newspaper Name] Date: [Date]

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The report was simply a list of scores on achievement tests. The department of education is urging Alabama residents, especially in the smaller, poorer systems. Without the state's Negro young people to get the best education, the future of the state is in jeopardy. Therefore, the department of education is urging anyone interested in improving the education system to contact them.

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The answer to all the confusion," Guyot said. He said the man who works five days a week is likely to be on the same work schedule. The answer to all the confusion is: [Explanation]

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As a result of the new policy, the house agent who works with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., will be able to answer any questions you may have about the draft. The policy will be in effect as of [Date].
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 Florence, a niece. Liam was Oliver's mother. Will, Rhoney and John are named for uncles, and Thyoby 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.


It’s Not Easy to Be an Alabama Sheriff

P. W. Davis of Pike County

BY GEOFFREY COX

TROY -- On a crisp winter Monday morning before Christmas, P. W. Davis sat in his office in downtown Troy. He opened his mail (mostly Christmas cards) and then set about his day. From time to time he was interrupted by a telephone call, a question or a police call. He drove to a meeting at the county courthouse, meeting with officers and talking about the latest crimes.

Davis is sheriff of Pike County, but that morning he was acting primarily as an engineer, making decisions and writing reports. A model man with an easy smile, he stood near a window with a stack of reports and bills. The sheriff's office has a little computer-aided dispatch system, but the sheriff is the one who makes the final decision: what to do with each call.

The office is a tiny room, with a desk, a chair and a small file cabinet. Davis is short and stocky, with a receding hairline and a mustache.

“Sherriff Davis,” the Benton County Courthouse is called. Pike County has a population of about 18,000 people.

The phone rang. It was a call about a man who had been shot in Troy. Davis picked up the phone and asked for more information. He then called a deputy and told him to go to the scene.

Davis is a well-known figure in the town, with a reputation for honesty and integrity. He is a member of the National Sheriffs Association and has been a sheriff for 13 years.

In his office, Davis explained that his job is a mixture of law enforcement, politics and everyday life. He spends most of his time dealing with everyday problems, from traffic accidents to petty theft.

Pike County is a rural area, with a rural population of about 18,000 people. The county is known for its history of civil rights protests and for the 1963 Freedom Rides, when young people from the North came to support the civil rights movement.

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

Mobile Vote Drive Gets a Slow Start

BY DAVID P. UNDERHILL

Mobile—In a single day, the three civil rights orga-
nizations that sponsored the drive had to cancel a few
appointments. A total of 200 appointments had been
scheduled. But the drive, which aimed to register
voters for the 1960 presidential election, hadn’t
taken off.

The drive began on Oct. 6 with an agreement
between the Southern Christian Leadership Con-
ference (SCLC), the Alabama Voter Education
Project (AVEP) and the Alabama Voter Registra-
tion Project (AVRP). The groups planned to regis-
ster 200,000 voters by the end of the year.

The drive was met with resistance from some
white citizens, who expressed concerns about the
effect of registration on local elections and
politics. However, the organizations continued
their efforts to register voters and inform the public
about the importance of voting.

Tulsa Leaders Endwell, Parish Addresses Tulsa Segregationists

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

The desegregation ordinance was
drafted by the Ad Hoc Committee for
Justice in May 1963. The committee
met with various officials, including
Rep. William D. CAHILL, and
concluded that desegregation should
be implemented in a gradual manner.

The committee also discussed the
possibility of using federal funds to
help finance the desegregation efforts.

In the end, the ordinance was
adopted by the Dale County Board of
Commissioners, and desegregation
began to take place in the town of
Daleville.

The process of desegregation was
challenging, but it was ultimately
successful. The community
learned to coexist, and the
sacrifices made by the residents
were recognized and celebrated.

The desegregation of Daleville
was a significant event in the
fight for civil rights in the
South. It demonstrated that
progress could be achieved
through peaceful means and
the power of unity and perseverance.

The desegregation of Daleville
reminds us of the importance of
untitling, of Samual Young was the
story of a community that faced
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The story of Daleville’s desegregation
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The Modern Movement

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIO

The Twentieth Century changed the face of the world with new inventions and progress in science. Man could now look at the stars in the sky and the moon. But in many ways this was still living in the Stone Age. Men used the new inventions to kill their fellow men.

The Basic numbers: 200,000,000 Jews. The United States is 95% of whom is the number of thousands of Jewish men, women, children, and everything to do with them. This is a new age in the world, a new age in the world of acrobatics, a new age in the world of equality for everyone.

The Negro never had equality after Reconstruction, but the system of segregating the races in the South with laws didn’t begin until the end of the Civil War. This was the time when the South was under federal control, and every effort was made to segregate the races. This was the period of segregation. In fact, the law of segregation in states, after 1880, the time after Reconstruction, had been changed to mean that the Negro was to be segregated.

But the Association of the Negroes in the Voters Association, are. Under the old law, over 2,000 were registered, and even well over 2,000 are on the voter rolls. Now well over 2,000 are on the voter rolls.

The movement got going everywhere. It’s at Seventh and Court streets in Prattville, right across the South. Within days, thousands of Negroes had to have their share. It’s at Seventh and Court streets.

The South did it on the passing of three Negroes. The South did it on the passing of three South. The others were Mississippians. The others were Mississippians.

The movement got going everywhere. In February, 1960, four Negro students from a school in Greensboro, North Carolina, were refused service. This simple tactic of refusing to accept segregation took less than five years later in Montgomery. This was Negroes won’t take to the back of the bus, but they did move to the back of the car. Negroes moved to the back of the bus. And they moved to the back of the car. They moved to the back of the car. They moved to the back of the car.

The people in the PDA didn’t have the same kind of strong leader. They had won elections and they were in office. They had won elections and they were in office.

The people in the PDA didn’t have the same kind of strong leader. They had won elections and they were in office. They had won elections and they were in office.

Eager to please

Your message in this space, $2 a week.

Call 363-3575

The movement got going everywhere. It’s at Seventh and Court streets. The movement got going everywhere.

By GREG KANE, STEEL

Covering race relations in Alabama

This is the last chapter in the series, "The Papers of the Southern Courier." This is the last chapter in the series, "The Papers of the Southern Courier." This is the last chapter in the series, "The Papers of the Southern Courier." This is the last chapter in the series, "The Papers of the Southern Courier." This is the last chapter in the series, "The Papers of the Southern Courier."