

Witnesses Differ

Was Segrest Aiming At Negro Rights Worker?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
OPELIKA--The second shot--the shot the state said killed Samuel L. Young Jr.--was aimed to miss him, according to a man who saw the incident.

W.B. Powell, a Greyhound bus driver, said in court this week that his Atlanta-bound bus pulled into Tuskegee shortly before midnight last Jan. 3.

Just after he climbed off the bus, Powell said, "I heard a shot, I didn't see what at." Then, said Powell, he went into Ed Wilson's Standard Oil service station next door to the bus station, and "had a Coca-Cola."

As he was coming out of the service station, Powell said, he was directly behind Marvin L. Segrest, 67, the white attendant charged with second-degree murder for shooting Young, a Negro civil rights worker.

"I was looking over his shoulder down the barrel (of a .38-caliber pistol in Segrest's hand)," said Powell, a witness for the prosecution, as he was cross-examined by Segrest's lawyer, Harry D. Raymon.

Raymon asked if Segrest aimed the pistol at Young.

"No sir," replied Powell. "He (Segrest) waited until he (Young) was completely out of his line of fire." A few questions later, Powell said it looked as though Segrest was aiming at a post.

The bus driver was the second witness called Wednesday afternoon as Segrest's trial got under way before Circuit Judge L.J. Tyner and a jury of 12 white men in the Lee County courthouse. Earlier Wednesday, Segrest had pleaded not guilty by reason of "self-defense" and "insanity."

The first witness was Joseph David Morris Jr., formerly a Tuskegee Institute student along with Young. He testified--in direct opposition to Powell--that Segrest held the gun "pointing even--where Sammy was."

Morris said he saw the shot fired as he was sitting in a car parked across Highway 29 from the Standard Oil station, just east of downtown Tuskegee.

After the first shot, Morris said, Young ducked up and down behind his own car, dashed across the street and spoke to Morris, ran back, and then "just stepped on the bus about a second."

"Then he ran around in front of the bus toward the other side of the cab stand," Morris testified. "This was when the last shot was fired."

"Who fired it?" asked District Attorney Tom F. Young, who prosecuted the case for the state.

"The defendant," Morris replied. He said he turned his head and saw Young "when he was falling.... He fell in the direction he was running."

But Where's Dr. King Jr.?

King Family's in Town

BY ARLAM CARR JR.
MONTGOMERY--The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. wasn't there, but the King family dominated the Montgomery Improvement Association's 11th anniversary celebration last Sunday and Monday.

The theme of the MIA program was "Freedom a Myth--A Must in 1967 Through Spiritual, Educational, Economical, and Political Emphasis."

Morris and Powell also differed about a golf club which police officers said they found under Young's body. Morris said that after the gun was pulled, Young grabbed the club from a golf bag on the bus station bench.

Powell said that as he drove the bus up to the station--before the first shot was fired--he saw Young taking the (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 4)

'Not Going To Africa'

BY ROBIN REISIG
TUSCALOOSA--"Don't plan a program based on the collapse of white society," Whitney Young Jr. told a Stillman College audience last Friday. "That's not going to happen. It will change, and accommodate itself to the pressures put on it."

The director of the National Urban League offered alternatives to "black power"--like the power of negotiation and "brain power."

"Power is the green of the dollar bill," he said. "Power is the maroon of the textbook. Power is the white of the ballot."

Young said underprivileged immigrant groups "didn't go around hollering 'Irish power,' 'Jew power,' 'Italian power.' They used brain power instead of lung power."

"We're not going back to Africa," Young said. "Africa doesn't want our welfare load any more than Chicago."

As he met afterwards with a small group of students, they questioned him about his trip last summer to Viet Nam.

Young said he found complete integration in the Army among enlisted men: "They don't talk about being against open occupancy in those foxholes." But on off-duty hours, he said, Negroes segregated themselves by going to separate night clubs.

And while Negroes make up 24% of the men in combat, he said, only 2 1/2% of the Army officers and one-fifth of 1% of the Marine officers are Negro.

The "potential for the cream of the crop" is in Viet Nam, Young said. If they are met on their return by the same rednecks and trouble that met them after the Korean War and World War II, he said, "then what we've seen in Watts is nothing. These are green beret fellows, and they can really mess up the country. Why not make them a force for good?"

Young said the Urban League is working to do just that. He said it has arranged to get the name and interests of Negroes three months before they leave the service, and to have jobs or schools waiting for them when they get out.

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Farmers Forced Off Plantation, Say Landlord Kept ASCS Money



ARTHUR BROWN AND FAMILY

BY VIOLA BRADFORD
TYLER--The Minter plantation has been home for many Negro farmers in this area. For some, like 57-year-old Arthur Brown, it's the only place they ever called home.

Brown has been living on the land for 55 years, and now he and his nine children will have to move before the end of this year.

Brown and several other farmers said they received a letter from plantation owner J.A. Minter Jr., stating that Minter will not lease them any land for 1967. Brown said he doesn't know exactly why Minter isn't leasing them the land.

"I think it's because of the checks," he said. "Some of us didn't sign our assignment over to him." The checks that Brown referred to are ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) payments provided for landowners, tenant farmers, and sharecroppers under the federal Food and Agriculture Act of 1965.

According to a federal suit filed against Minter last week by Brown and eight other farmers, these checks were supposed to be used to finance planting, cultivation, and the purchase of farm equipment. They were also supposed to be used to support tenant farmers and their families, the farmers said. But, said one, "Minter wants us to sign the checks over to him. A lot of people ain't seen their checks."

The suit, filed in Montgomery by Donald A. Jellinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, asks the court to order Minter to give the farmers the ASCS subsidy payments they are entitled to. It also asks that Minter be ordered to sign new leases with some of the farmers he is evicting.

The farmers said they wanted the ASCS money so they would not have to depend solely on Minter for land, food, and farm machinery. "Whatever price he (Minter) wanted to give, we had to take, because we couldn't get anything from anywhere else," said Brown.

Otis Hale, a school bus driver and farmer, said, "I didn't sign my checks over to him. I wanted something for myself. Those who signed, he (Minter) let them work land. And those who didn't, he didn't give them land to work for next year."

Hale is also a plaintiff in the federal suit, along with Brown, Clemon Barlow, Sinde Blotson, Willie Gilcrest, Elijah Green, Will Moorner, and Will Williams.

Minter said this week, "I know nothing of a suit." He refused to comment on his reason for not leasing the land to the tenants for next year.

Some tenants said they didn't think the checks were the reason for Minter's action. Miss Laura L. Perkins said, "I will say because we joined with the freedom (movement). I'm going to tell it exactly how it is. Because we registered to vote."

Mrs. Pearl Moorner, whose children are the only Negro students in their Dallas County school, said, "I've been working in the movement for four years. As soon as I went to Selma about three years straight to meetings, and to Washington to see about some money, he (Minter) started... turning the other way."

"They (the white people) want me to go," said Mrs. Moorner. "I had a chance to go to Kentucky, but I'd rather stay here and worry these white folks."

The problem that confronts the farmers is finding a place to live, a place that can be used for farming, before the year is out. "I have a place picked out on the other side of Selma," said Brown. "There's a white lady who said we could stay on her place and she'll treat us right, and us being registered voters won't make no difference."

Other farmers may not be so lucky. Miss Shirley Mesher, a spokesman for the Dallas County Farmers Aid Committee, said, "We are appealing for land that could be used, or anything that can be of help."

BEATING CHARGED

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE
PRICHARD--"I never been kicked before by anyone," said Mrs. Helen Winston. "It's very exasperatin' to be kicked in my face."

Mrs. Winston was arrested Nov. 26 by Prichard policeman T.R. Lee, at the home of her brother, Robert Malone. The arrest grew out of a fight between Mrs. Winston and her brother.

"I told them they wasn't going to arrest me if they didn't arrest him," Mrs. Winston said this week. After being "slugged" in the back, she said, she spit in Lee's face. "It was the only defense I had," she claimed. "He said, 'You black son-of-a-bitch, you're causing a race riot,' and then tried to close the car door on my legs."

Mrs. Winston said in Recorder's Court Nov. 30 that Lee slugged her while she was handcuffed at the police station. "I spit on him again, and he knocked me to the floor and kicked me twice in the face," she said. Lee denied the charges in court.

Mrs. Winston was convicted of drunk

Mrs. Sylvester Smith of Selma: ADC Rule 'Gives Me the Devil'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
SELMA--Mrs. Sylvester Smith, mother of four children, works in Walker's cafe six days a week, from 3 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. For this, she is paid \$16 a week.

She used to get a welfare check every month, under the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program, but her checks were cut off two months ago.

The reason was Alabama's "substitute father" rule, which says that if a man lives in or visits in a woman's home, he is considered to be the substitute father of all her children. And if the children have a substitute father, they no longer qualify for welfare payments.

In October, Mrs. Smith was told that her children were no longer eligible for welfare, because Willie E. Williams was their substitute father.

"That's some kind of mess," said Mrs. Smith this week as she worked in the cafe. "He's not no substitute father. He don't come in regular. 'Substitute father'--it's like he was living there or something."

To challenge the substitute father rule, Mrs. Smith is suing Alabama and Dallas County welfare officials in federal court. In her suit, filed in Montgomery last week by the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, she asks a three-judge federal court to declare the rule illegal and unconstitutional. She also asks the court to restore her welfare payments.

Besides supporting her four children--Mrs. Elizabeth, 14; Ernestine, 12; Willie Louis, 11; and Willie James, 9--Mrs. Smith helps care for Ida Elizabeth's eight-month-old baby.

According to the suit, she has known Williams nearly all her life. In the last five years, the suit says, "he has visited her home with some frequency," but does not live there.

The suit charges that Mrs. Smith's children lost their ADC payments for a "thoroughly arbitrary and irrational" (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Where's Poverty Plan For Lee and Russell?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
OPELIKA--Nearly two years ago, Lee and Russell county officials started talking about a combined anti-poverty program.

They're still talking--and the poor people in both counties are still waiting.

"We're at a standstill," said a Negro leader from Opelika. "Something needs to be done before this program ends and we miss out on it."

But the Negro leader, who didn't want his name used, admitted that he didn't know what to do.

"The white people know it's supposed to help poor Negroes," he said, "so they don't want it. They're not interested in anything but preservation of themselves. And I don't see how we can get it without them."

But Jack Tatum, the chairman of the Lee-Russell Community Action Committee, said the Negro leader was wrong. Tatum insisted that the committee is trying to get some anti-poverty money to set up a community action program.

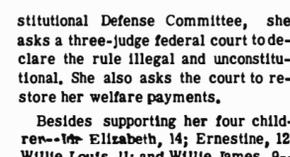
"We turned our application in to the state office in Montgomery and they was supposed to put it in to Atlanta for us," Tatum said. "That was around about September. We hope to have some money around the first of the year."

But a spokesman for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in Atlanta, Ga., said this week that the office had never heard from the Lee-Russell Community Action Committee.

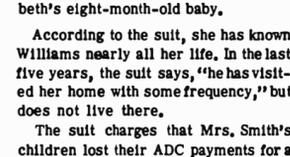
Negro leaders in Auburn said they thought the committee had decided not to send in its anti-poverty proposal after a Negro civic group complained to OEO.

Mrs. Mary Brooks, publicity chairman for the Auburn Voters League, said the group wrote to Atlanta to object to the way the community action committee was set up.

"The voters league did not approve of the people chosen," Mrs. Brooks said. "There was a 30-member board



MRS. PEARL MOORNER



MRS. SYLVESTER SMITH



MRS. WINSTON AFTER ARREST



MRS. KING



DR. KING SR.

But due to an important engagement, the SCLC president was not able to attend last Monday. His father, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., gave the address instead.

"I'm tired," he told an audience of about 600 people. "But I'm not going to stop." As he walked around in the pulpit, he repeatedly said, "There are a few things that I am through with, and one of them is segregation. I don't even listen to anybody who talk it."

He blasted out answers to use "if the white folk ask you what the Negro wants." One was, "Tell them we want freedom by 9:30 in the morning. And if they ask you again, tell them we want jobs by 7:30."

The Rev. Jesse L. Douglas, who recently resigned as MIA president, gave his farewell address Monday night. Douglas has been called to the Thurgood CME Church in Birmingham, Mrs. Johnnie R. Carr, first vice-president, will serve in his place until the election of new officers.

King drew laughter and cheers throughout his forceful address.

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Editorial Opinion

A Job Well Done

When an Alabama Negro is injured or killed, you usually don't see much about it in local newspapers. And the newspapers almost never take enough interest in the death of a Negro to demand that local officials do something about it. The silence of the press is a major reason for the continuation of racial violence.

But when James Earl Motley was killed last month in Wetumpka, the Alabama Journal decided not to remain silent. Montgomery's afternoon daily has made a crusade out of the Motley case--a crusade that should set a standard for other newspapers, in Alabama and elsewhere.

Journal reporters tried in vain to cover the Elmore County coroner's "preliminary investigation" of Motley's death. The paper ran an editorial criticizing closed-door investigations and official silence in a case of such importance.

The Journal pressed county and state officials to make their findings public. And the paper was the first to learn the contents of the state toxicologist's report--which confirmed that Motley died from massive head injuries. Finally, the Journal uncovered three white men who witnessed some or all of the events leading to Motley's death.

Most importantly, the Journal has kept the James Earl Motley case before the public, day after day. The paper's refusal to let the tragedy be forgotten may yet mean that justice will be done.

The Alabama Journal's crusade has been in the great tradition of public service through journalism.

'For Colored Guests'

Along Highway 80 near Selma, there are signs that say, "Torch Motel--For Colored Guests." You hardly ever see "White Only" signs any more.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Some one came to me and told me this: "I want you to know there is a job for you with the poverty program, I know because you are one of the SHAPE representatives. Your name was call in the meeting. If you had been there you would have gotten one of them jobs making \$50.00 a week because this program was gotten thru SHAPE, the one you work so hard with in order for it to reach the poor." I thank them; but, I begain to think about the thousands of poverty stricken people living in the ghettos here in Dallas County. How could I except the \$50.00 a week job in order for them to move on with their program, when it is not reaching the poor (Negroes and white) whereas it will benefit all people?

How could I except the \$50.00 a week when they are beautifying the down town city, cutting a little grass from in front my door, a little cleaning off the back yards, sweeping leaves, picking up blown down tree tops and branches, digging ditches, and say they are in training? We were brought up digging ditches.

When it come a pour down rain I can swim from my house to near the down town district, Wash board streets, dirt streets, dark Negro community, a light here and there, slum areas, and bad housing.

How could I sat at my table and eat a little better--mabe a stake--and thousand of my people, poor whites as well, are still eating the type of food is not good for the body?

For the lack of better jobs I am in poverty my self and hardly have a place to stay and is working with poverty people and knowing their condition. Numbers of them will be put off the land and off jobs.

Mr. Shrivvers, oh Mr. Shrivvers did you really mean for this program to reach the poor, or the man that is already eating stakes?

My plans is to keep pressing for the thing that is right. We shell overcome.

Mrs. Addie Lily Selma

To the Editor:

Mrs. Lillie Willis is a client and an old friend of mine. Her daughter, Jennie, is 13 years old and now has only one eye. I doubt if many people heard about what happened to them on Thanksgiving night--of all nights, I had lunch with Mrs. Willis and Jennie

today. Jennie was unable to cut her pork chop by herself--I guess her balance is not quite right while she is getting used to seeing from only her left eye. She still has 17 shotgun pellets in her body; the 18th was removed with her right eye; you can only see the one in her forehead and one on the back of her hand.

No one knows as yet who shot Jennie--no one of Mississippi officialdom seems to much care. They have not said anything. The Sheriff did not come out to the Willis home to investigate the shooting until three days after it happened. Mrs. Willis asked me today whether there was not something in the 1966 Civil Rights Bill that covered acts of violence like this. I told her there was. She also asked if one of the reasons the Bill was not passed was because many people up North thought things were all better in the South--I told her that I thought that was true too. She said that she would like people to know about Jennie so that maybe it would not happen to other children. I promised to tell everyone I knew.

Jennie is just a little older than my oldest daughter. Mrs. Willis has had to borrow money from friends to pay the hospital bills. Her friends don't have much money. She was going to take Jennie to the Welfare office to see about fitting her with an artificial right eye. Instead, I have arranged for her to see a specialist. I told the doctor I would pay for Jennie myself. I would also like to pay for the future treatments that Jennie will need, including the removal of the other shotgun pellets. I can't quite afford their payments. Whoever did this to Jennie was a member of our society, no matter how unfortunate a member. You and I belong to the same society, and I believe we should assume some responsibility for Jennie. Can you help Jennie and Mrs. Willis by sending a check to my order "as attorney for Jennie Willis"? Will you also tell your friends what happened to Jennie Willis on Thanksgiving?

Alvin J. Bronstein (603 N. Farish St.) Jackson, Miss.

(Contributions can be sent to Mr. Bronstein at the above address.--THE EDITOR)

To the Editor:

We Are the Citizens of Alabama, we pay Tax on everything in Alabama, and when we get sick we can not go to our

Greenville Debate

Why Stay In Butler Co.?

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER
GREENVILLE--The other day in a public place a group of high school youths and one elderly Negro man were discussing the problems of Butler County.

"Do you all's feel that Butler County needs more men?" the man asked. Someone replied, "Yes! But what's the use--if one of us went off to Howard University and got a degree in law and came back to Butler County and ran for a public office, I doubt if we'd get 25% of the Negroes' votes."

But the elderly man shouted, "You are the future businessmen, executives, and officials of Butler County, if you stay in school and get it upstairs--and if you can't get it up there, then try and fix your pocket-book."

The man said Negro boys and girls often go North after finishing high school. Those who go to college, he said, usually forget about Butler County and start themselves off someplace else.

"They forget we as parents suffered many days and nights to get them through high school and college, looking to one day that maybe they'll do their best toward trying to improve the living conditions for the old and weary, who once helped them," the man said in a sad voice.

Over the faces of the Negro boys ran lines of great thoughts toward helping Butler County and the veterans of the future.

One boy told the man, "More of the older people like you, sir, should sit down and explain your feelings for us, and what you feel our greatest responsibilities of the future should be."

JURY CASES

MOBILE--There is no question that the jury commissions in Perry, Hale, and Wilcox counties have been discriminating against Negroes, Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas ruled last week. "The existence of a pattern and practice of exclusion of Negroes from jury service is virtually uncontroverted," Thomas said.

The judge ordered the jury commissions to throw out their present jury lists, and to re-fill the jury boxes on a non-discriminatory basis within 30 days. If the commissioners fail to obey his order, Judge Thomas said, he will appoint other men to re-fill the boxes.

The suits asking for desegregation of the jury lists had been filed by Albert Turner of Perry County, Lewis Black of Hale County, Jack McNeil of Wilcox County, and other Negroes.

Hospital to get any service. We pay for Hospital service and the workers there will Turnus down because we don't Carry Insurances.

We don't have to Carry hospital Insurances, because they Just Rob the peoples in the hospital when they found out you are Carrying a Insurance.

We have pay for everything. Whatever we ever got done, we pay more because the Colored of our skin.

White peoples Can go there any time and never be turn down, but we Colored peoples be turn down on everythings. Birmingham is a Trickey City. This is to all the Good so-call white peoples here, we will take a great stand on the hospital Offices.

We got Boys fighting in the Arms Services, and their parents can not get Doctor Service. If you want to pay for the Services, they will Turn you down at University Hospital Clinic offices.

We live in a sick City and Town. The head is wrong, and all its Followers too is Corupted in the heart about Black peoples.

Joe Ann Smith Birmingham

To the Editor: Somewhere in Southeast Asia, Viet Nam is the spot

I'm doomed to spend my time in a land that God haven't forgot

A land of constant summer where men are always blue

It's in the middle of nowhere, a long, long ways from home.

I sweat, Itch, and burn, it's more than I can stand

I'm not a convict, but a defender of the land

I'm a soldier in the army, earning my monthly pay

I think of years in service, all the things I have missed

I hope you don't get drafted, for heaven's sake don't enlist.

When I get to heaven, Saint Peter will surely yell

Lord, this man's from Viet Nam, he has spent time in hell

I keep remembering my country so well, I must do what I must do

This may sound like a joke, while laughing remember this is true

This story began with honor and ended with a tear.

Pfc. Johnny L. Foster 196th Light Infantry Brigade Somewhere in Viet Nam

It's Satan vs. Scripture In Hale County Election

BY ROBIN REISIG
GREENSBORO -- Satan and the Scriptures joined combat in Hale County this week. The Scriptures won, 1,803 to 1,383.

At least that's the way local ministers saw last Tuesday's vote on whether to allow the sale of liquor in the county. The results meant the county would remain "dry."

The political battle of the season was led from the pulpit, as the "wet forces" and the "dry forces" joined in spirited combat.

While some folks were close-mouthed about their sentiments on spirits, others expressed their rage at White Lightning in undiluted terms.

"Naturally I'm a minister. Naturally that means I'd have to vote dry. Naturally ministers couldn't vote for sin," said the Rev. E.R. Samples, pastor of St. Matthews A.M.E. Church in Greensboro.

Naturally Samples was carrying the Lord's banner into the liquor fight, because "the world is inflated to a large percent, and it's because of the large number of alcoholics. Reading the Scriptures, you can see every drunkard kills a man."

Preaching on "the long bloody trail of drunkenness" three weeks ago, he cited the Scriptures as saying liquor "bitest as a serpent and stingest as an adder."

"It means poisoning," he said, "That's dangerous."

In the secular world, Hale County Circuit Court Judge L.S. Moore saw a similar--but different--danger in some alcohol. Bootleggers often make liquor so badly, he said, that "they're not selling whiskey. They're selling poison." More than a dozen bootleggers--all of them Negro--were brought before the judge in the court's November session.

Lewis Black, director of the Rural Advancement Project of the Alabama

Council on Human Relations, pointed out that a wet county--where liquor sales are legal--might put these bootleggers out of business. He said many white people were for a dry county because "they want to keep the Negroes from buying whiskey legally."

By fining the bootleggers, white officials can "operate the county out of the Negroes' pockets," Black said.

Black said most Negroes want a wet county. "Those who don't want it wet are those who pretend to be religious," he said.

In the white community, the Rev. A.G. Higdon was totting a teetotaling gospel. In his Nov. 27 church bulletin, he quoted the Scriptures: "Better is little with righteousness than great revenues without right."

Ronald Clements, a white Hale County resident, had taken an ad in the local paper showing that the county would gain revenue by taxing legal liquor.

"To think of the broken homes!" exclaimed Higdon's wife before the election. "We have so many alcoholics. We have so many moral problems in the world already. And people will spend their money on liquor instead of groceries."

The "dry forces" met the battle in the local paper with a full-page ad that read, "Don't Subject Your Children to Legalized Whiskey." A total of 40 merchants paid for vote-dry advertising.

But one of the store owners who took the vote-dry ad said, "I didn't even vote. I don't think you can legislate morals. Besides, there are ten tax cabs running back and forth to Eutaw. They bring liquor lickety-split, day and night."

Expulsions Not For CR Work, Schools Say

BY GAIL FALK
PHILADELPHIA, Miss.--Bennie Ray Batts, Miss Ann Collier, and Ronald Brown have been expelled from schools in Neshoba County this fall.

All of their families have been prominent in civil rights activity. But school officials say this had nothing to do with the expulsions.

The most recently expelled was Batts, a senior at George Washington Carver High School. His mother, Mrs. Mary Batts, ran as an independent candidate for the school board last month. His father, McElroy Batts, a county school bus driver for six years, lost his job in September after he and his wife took part in civil rights demonstrations this summer.

Miss Collier is the daughter of the Rev. Clinton Collier, MFDP-backed candidate for U.S. Congress in last June's Democratic primary, and Brown's testimony is part of a federal suit against Neshoba County officials.

Students who are expelled cannot go back to school anywhere in their school district. Schools in other districts are under no obligation to admit them.

Batts was expelled last week, along with Willie James Yarborough, because of an incident at Carver Nov. 23. According to Neshoba County Schools Superintendent Prentice Copeland, Batts had been "playing hookey from two classes," and "jumped on a teacher" when the teacher ordered him back to class.

Carver's discipline committee (composed of teachers) accused Batts of "cutting class, use of profane language, disrespect for authority, intoxicating liquor on campus, and attempting to fight a teacher."

But Mrs. Batts said the teacher hit her son with a "gin belt or some kind of belt." After that, she said, the boy "went all to pieces. He's a nervous type, a high-strung boy, and if you mess with him, it just gets all over him."

She said she was sure the school officials had mistaken his nervousness for drunkenness. Anyway, said Mrs. Batts, "if he got it (liquor), he had to get it down at the school, or either on the bus, because he didn't have any when he left home in the morning."

Carver principal Robert F. Hathorn said he hadn't smelled any liquor when he spoke with Batts about a half hour before the incident, but "after the scuffle, you could smell drink all over."

Mrs. Batts didn't deny that her son hit the teacher, but said she thought the boy had been punished unusually severely because of the family's civil rights connections. A former Carver teacher recalled that a boy who attacked and injured a teacher there was only "suspended for a couple of weeks."

But Copeland said the punishment had "nothing to do with his (Batts') outside life," and Hathorn said Batts had received a disciplinary warning after a "misdemeanor" last September.

Miss Collier was expelled from previously all-white Neshoba Central High School in September for having a knife in her purse.

The attorney for the Neshoba County schools, Laurel G. Weir, said Miss Collier received no warning or second chance, because the Negro parents had been told there would be "drastic" action against anyone who carried a knife in school. He said that was "the same thing as having a second chance."

Shortly after Miss Collier was expelled, parents of other Negro students **SEGREST TRIAL** (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) golf club out of a Volkswagen (Younger's car).

Macon County Sheriff Harvey Sadler, also called as a state witness, testified on cross-examination that Segrest's "general reputation is good . . . He's always been quiet."

at the high school stopped sending their children to school because of harassment and attacks by white students.

Brown, a senior at previously all-white Philadelphia High School, was expelled in September after fighting with a white student and refusing to say "Yes, sir," to city Schools Superintendent J.C. Hurdle.



Albany, Ga.

SCLC staff worker Alfonso Harris was killed in an automobile accident in his home town of Albany, Ga., last Friday. Harris was a member of the SCLC Freedom Singers and project director in Grenada, Miss., during the violence last summer. A large man with a powerful voice, Harris led many of Grenada's marches and mass meetings. It was his idea to begin each nightly mass meeting with a prayer service. Harris had worked with SCLC in many towns, but he said before leaving Grenada, "I've never seen a town like Grenada."

Greenville

A new telephone system went into operation here last Sunday. The system, DDD (Direct Distance Dialing), will allow Greenvilleans and people in surrounding areas to call long distance directly, without using the operator. Last Friday, a representative from the telephone company came to an assembly at Southside High School and explained the system to the students. He said, "By telling you, we hope you'll educate your parents to this system." (From Henry Clay Moorer)

Mobile

Mobile detectives this week were searching for the driver responsible for the hit-and-run killing of two Pritchard teen-agers last Friday. Albert Black Jr., 17, and Harold York, 16, were riding a motorcycle home from their jobs at the Mobile Country Club, when a 1958 Chevrolet mowed them down on the Beltline Highway service road.

Chicago, Ill.

Hosea Williams, SCLC Southern project director, is coming North to head an intensive voter-registration and political-education campaign in Chicago.



HOSEA WILLIAMS

Washington

Under Georgia law, a landlord can evict a tenant simply by filing a paper with a Superior Court judge. The tenant cannot fight the eviction unless he puts up a substantial amount of money for the bond. As a result, says the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, less than 1% of the 1,400 eviction cases filed each month in Atlanta are contested by the tenant. So the LDF has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to strike down the law requiring the tenant to post bond. The case is one of the first in the LDF's new program to protect and establish the rights of poor people.

Mobile

As the NAACP's picketing of A&P grocery stores goes into its third week, one Negro cashier has been hired at the A&P's Springhill branch. All of the picketers--their number has increased from two to nearly a dozen, in rotation--are now concentrating on the Michigan Ave. branch of the grocery chain.

Meridian

The Meridian First Union Baptist Church Federal Credit Union is in the process of making Christmas loans to its members, so they can do their Christmas shopping. Starting the first of January, the credit union will have a Christmas Savings Club for 1967. The credit union will offer a small amount of interest on Christmas savings accounts, whereas banks do not. (From Patricia James)

Mobile

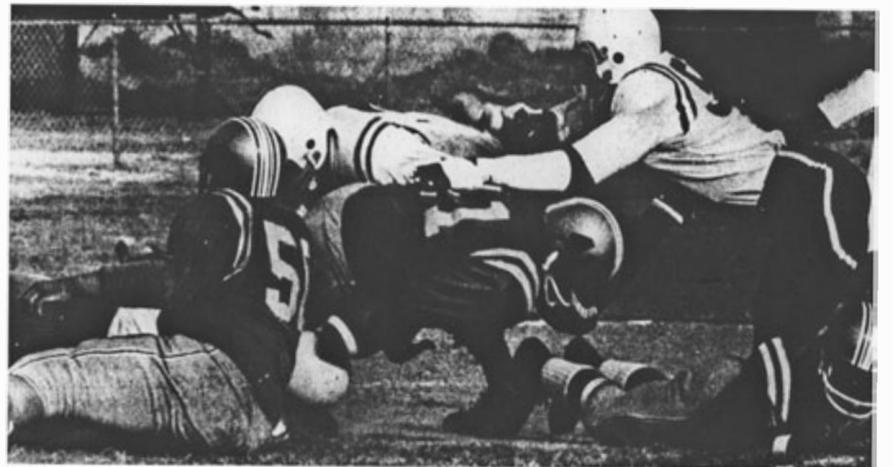
One of the new Interagency Boards of U.S. Civil Service Examiners opened a federal job office here at 167 St. Louis St. The office will be a consolidated employment center for 11 federal installations in South Alabama and Northwest Florida--including Brookley, Tindall, and Eglin Air Force bases, the Tuskegee and Montgomery veterans' hospitals, and Fort Rucker. Executive Officer Robert Reeves pointed out that the government needs people to apply for jobs. "We'll be advising these agencies to take in people who are unskilled, and we'll encourage on-the-job training," he said.



Mobile vs. Montgomery
for
THE
STATE
CHAMPIONSHIP

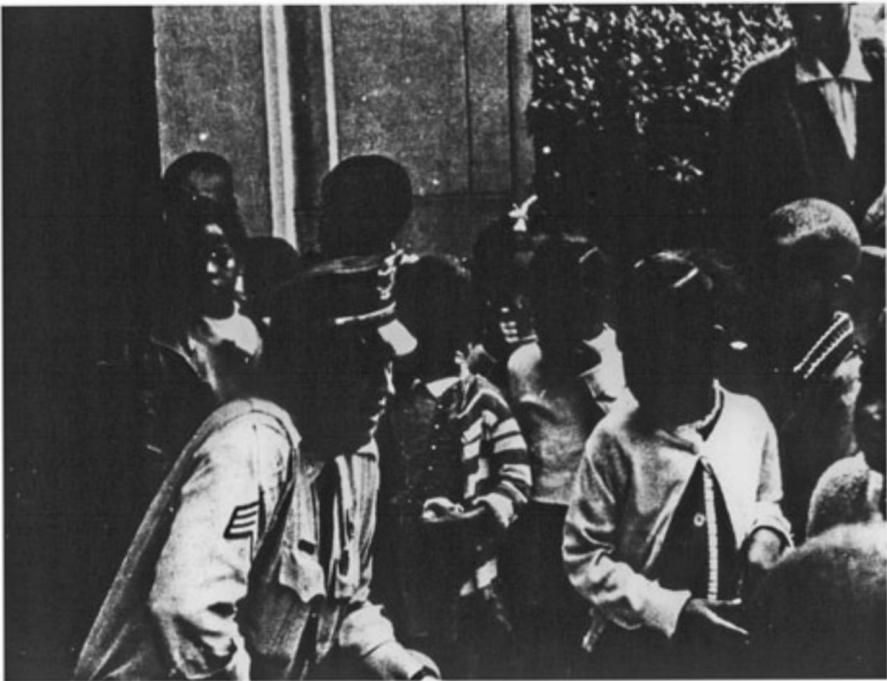


GAME
STORY
ON
PAGE SIX



Photographs by
Jim Pepler





ON NOV. 11, THE TYSONVILLE HEAD START CHILDREN VISITED THE TUSKEGEE POLICE (LEFT), MET THE MAYOR (ABOVE), AND RANG THE BELL IN THE FIRE ENGINE (RIGHT).



Controversy Over Tysonville Head Start

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

SHORTER--The sign above the bulletin board said, "Playing is our business." Beneath the sign, 15 young children sat in a circle of chairs, singing a song about the letters of the alphabet.

In the sunny room next door, another 15 children got ready for a snack. A little boy helped the teacher bring out the cardboard cartons of milk. Then the children sat down at two long tables and bowed their heads while the teacher said grace.

While the children were drinking their milk, Miss Hattie Frank, the teacher-in-charge, talked about the Tysonville Head Start program.

"You see that little girl?" she asked. The girl turned around and smiled. "The first two weeks she was here, she cried every day. But now she loves it."

"That boy--he was the meanest child I ever did see. He pinched everybody. Finally we told the other children to pinch him back. Now he's learning that if you want to get along with other people, you have to be friendly yourself."

"That girl didn't want to share nothing. She saw all those toys and wanted to play with 'em all at once. That's one of the most important things we try to do--teach the children to share."

The children have also received medical and dental care.

With snacks and hot lunches, they have all gained from two to five pounds.

They have had holiday parties and taken trips--to the South Alabama Fair in Montgomery, to downtown Tuskegee to meet the mayor and visit the police and fire departments. "It was the first time many of them had even been to Tuskegee," Miss Frank said. "It was the first time any of them had ridden on a fire truck."

Parents, teachers, and students from Deborah Cannon Wolfe High School in Shorter worked long hours to make a float for the children to ride on in the Tuskegee Institute homecoming parade. The float won a first prize.

The Tysonville Head Start program seems like such a good thing that nobody would want to argue about it. But ever since it began, the program has been one of the most controversial parts of the anti-poverty program in Macon County.

Head Start classes began in Tysonville, a little community just north of Shorter, over a year ago. But they didn't have any help from the federal government.

Instead, they ran on the energy of Mrs. Consuello J. Harper, a third-grade teacher at the Prairie Farms Elementary School, and the enthusiasm of local parents.

Mrs. Harper began trying to get Head Start classes for the children in her area practically as soon as she heard about the program. But when the first Macon County Head Start proposal was approved in 1965, Tysonville wasn't included.

Most people would have given up. But Mrs. Harper got a group of parents together, bought 50 pounds of fish at cost, and sold them to raise money for a Head Start project. The sale brought only \$18, but that was enough to buy some equipment and begin. The program opened Oct. 4, 1966, in New Hope Church No. 1, while Mrs. Harper and her friends looked around for a better building.

Eventually, Mrs. Rosa W. Banks lent the program a house on her property. The Macon County Board of Education contributed desks, chairs, and bulletin boards. The parents scraped together a few dollars for paper and crayons. They gave their time to fix up the building and teach the classes.

Over the next several months, some 80 pre-school-age children from the Tysonville area attended Head Start classes at the Banks center. Meanwhile, Mrs. Harper drew up a proposal for a government-sponsored Head Start program and sent it to the regional Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in Atlanta, Ga.

She got help from Mrs. Jeannette S. Branche, director of the Head Start programs operated by the county board of education under the Macon County Community Action Program (CAP). John Gowan, then chairman of the county's community action committee, also gave her advice and support.

But Mrs. Harper said, she never got any help at all from Mrs. Beulah



MOST OF THE CHILDREN NEVER SAW A PUZZLE BEFORE



LEARNING HOW TO TIE A SHOE



MILK WAS NEW TO SOME OF THE CHILDREN



THE TYSONVILLE FLOAT WON A FIRST PRIZE IN THE HOMEcoming PARADE

C. Johnson, the paid CAP director. Instead, Mrs. Harper said, Mrs. Johnson objected to the project and did her best to convince OEO officials not to approve it.

Mrs. Johnson won't talk about the Tysonville Head Start program. "I won't discuss rumors and untruths," she said last week. But other employees in her office were willing to talk about it.

"We did tell them (the Tysonville parents) what to do," Mrs. Lottie Esau insisted. "But they still went back and did it wrong."

But Mrs. Harper must have done something right, because last July OEO approved her application, granted the program \$16,000, and sent a check to the CAP office in Tuskegee.

What happened to that check? Mrs. Harper and the CAP office disagree. According to Mrs. Harper, the CAP office simply held onto it, even though the local poverty officials knew it was meant for her.

But Mrs. Esau said that wasn't true. "It wasn't marked," she said. "We didn't have any idea whose it was,

I took it down to the board of education and Mr. Wilson (Schools Superintendent Joe C. Wilson) said it wasn't his.

"We didn't find out whose it was until they started fussin'. If the Tysonville people had told us what they were doing, they would have had it much sooner."

Mrs. Harper had two answers to that. "They're not that dumb," she said. "They knew it was mine." She also said she didn't get the money until Donald A. Jelinek, of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, wrote a letter to the Community Action Committee to say that if she had to take legal action to get the check, she would.

"It was September before we could issue our first paychecks," Mrs. Harper said. But she didn't wait for the OEO money to get the program under way.

In mid-July, Peace Corps trainees from Tuskegee Institute went out to the Prairie Farms School and fixed up an unused building for the Head Start classes. On Aug. 22, the first 14 children showed up to enroll.

The program's employees -- Mrs. Harper, the director; Miss Frank and Mrs. Mattie Harris, teachers; Mrs. Lorine Jackson and Mrs. Easter B. Williams, teachers' aides; Miss Beatrice Crowell, secretary; and the Rev. Nimrod Harris, janitor--all went to work without pay.

And local parents continued to support the program. Some of them, like James Lumpkin, made a practice of stopping in to see what they could do to help. "We're so glad to have Mr. Lumpkin," Miss Frank said. "So many of these children don't have fathers. It helps to have a man take an interest in them."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Harper said, Mrs. Johnson wrote to the OEO office in Atlanta to complain that the Tysonville Head Start center was poorly equipped.

"It's ridiculous," Mrs. Harper said, pointing to piles of toys and kindergarten teaching material. "We've even got a phonograph and a new tape recorder that someone left in my car a couple of months ago--I never did find out who, but it was someone who wanted to help."

In fact, she said, the local parents have given so much and done so much

that the Tysonville program will run for more than four months on a grant expected to last only three months. Instead of ending in November, the classes will continue through the end of the year.

And, at the monthly meeting of the community action committee on Nov. 17, Mrs. Branche announced that the 30 children in the Tysonville program are being included in the Macon County Board of Education's new Head Start proposal.

"OEO said we could get only as many as we had before--140 children," Mrs. Branche said. "But I insisted that they include Tysonville and the demonstration program (for 15 children) at Tuskegee Institute."

The school board is asking OEO for \$179,528 to run Head Start classes for 185 children from Jan. 2 to Aug. 31, 1967. Mrs. Branche and Charles G. Gomillion, new chairman of the community action committee, said that although they pleaded with OEO officials, they were told there was no chance for any more.

But Mrs. Harper plans to keep trying. "We have made just one tiny indentation in the lives of these children," she said. "The sad thing is that it's so few--and so many needs it."

Last week, Mrs. Harper said, she tried to get Head Start application forms from the CAP office. But Mrs. Esau told her there weren't any. She finally got copies from Mrs. Branche.

Now, Mrs. Harper said, some school officials have hinted that she won't have a job as a teacher next year. "I'm going to apply for another Head Start program," she said in reply. "If I lose this job, I can get another. I'd be happy to be a full-time Head Start supervisor-director."

Mrs. Harper said her experience in running the only locally-started poverty program in Macon County has proved to her that poor people make just as good--or better--community leaders as anyone else.

She charged that the CAP office has kept too much anti-poverty money in downtown Tuskegee. "It belongs out in the county," said Mrs. Harper. "That's where the poor people are."

"We don't need people to sit behind a desk and make phone calls to Washington. We need dedicated rural people to bring the poverty program to their own communities."

Two Acts to Go In School Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY--There will be a long, long intermission between the first and second acts of the courtroom drama about school desegregation in Alabama.

Four federal judges rang down the curtain on the first act last Friday after three days of testimony.

The second act will take place Feb. 3, 1967, when the four judges gather again to hear a battery of lawyers argue over what the evidence proves.

The third, and final, act will come when the four judges--actually two panels of three judges each--hand down their rulings on four important questions:

1. Should the court order desegregation of every school system in Alabama?

2. Are the 1966 federal school-desegregation guidelines unconstitutional?

3. Is Governor George C. Wallace's anti-guidelines law illegal?

4. Can Alabama pay tuition for students attending private schools?

Each panel of three judges will rule on two of the questions. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Frank M. Johnson Jr. and H.H. Grooms will consider the state-wide school-desegregation order and the tuition grants.

Rives, Johnson, and District Judge Virgil Pittman will consider the constitutionality of the guidelines laid down by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), and the legality of the Alabama law against the guidelines.

In theory, the judges could decide all four questions independently. But in practice, because the cases are closely related and because Rives and Johnson are a majority on both panels, the decisions will probably be linked together.

These are some of the things the judges could do:

They could find in favor of the HEW guidelines and against the anti-guidelines law. This is what the U.S. Justice Department lawyers, acting for HEW, have asked them to do.

HEW says such a ruling would make a court order desegregating the schools unnecessary. If the anti-guidelines law is struck down, HEW says, the U.S. Office of Education can enforce school desegregation without court help.

But the judges could rule that state officials have interfered with HEW's school integration efforts so much in the past that a state-wide school desegregation order is necessary.

In 1964, the Rives-Johnson-Grooms panel warned Governor Wallace and other state officials that they would face a blanket desegregation order unless they proceeded "with deliberate speed" to integrate the schools on their own.

On the other hand, the judges could order state-wide school desegregation without upholding the 1966 HEW guidelines. They could say that school integration is required under the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark school-desegregation decision in 1954, and under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

They could also strike down Alabama's anti-guidelines law regardless of whether they rule for or against the guidelines themselves. The judges could decide that the only proper way for the state to attack the guidelines is through the court--not by legislative act.

But even if the judges do not issue a desegregation order, they could find that the tuition grants to private-school (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 5)

MRS. SMITH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

reason--their mother's alleged relation "with a man who is not their father, who owes no duty of support, is giving no support, who is not married to the mother, and who is not living with them."

This, says the suit, deprived the children of their legal rights.

Furthermore, the suit charges, the substitute father rule has been used against Negroes, but not against whites.

In Mrs. Smith's case, she said, what "got the whole thing a-going" was a letter she wrote to President Johnson, complaining about Alabama welfare policies. She said her aid was cut off a few weeks after she sent the letter.

"It gives me the devil," she said, "trying to work, take care of the children, pay the rent, the gas bill, the light bill, the insurance bill . . . It's hard, but I'm going to try to make it."

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INDIAN HEALER

READER & ADVISOR

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Will Hear Houston County Case

Court Says Ga. House Can't Bar Julian Bond

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Julian Bond has been elected to the Georgia House three times. Now, thanks to a U.S. Supreme Court decision, he will soon take his seat in the legislature for the first time.

Bond, a former SNCC official, was first elected to the House in 1965. But last January, the House voted not to seat him because of his criticism of the draft and the war in Viet Nam. The 26-year-old Negro then won a special election in his Atlanta district, but a House committee disqualified him again.

"The disqualification of Bond from membership in the Georgia House because of his statements violated Bond's right of free expression under the First Amendment," the Supreme Court ruled last Monday in a unanimous decision.

So Bond--who was elected again last month--will finally get to take his place in the House next January.

In another action Monday, the court agreed to decide whether the Houston County board of revenue should be reapportioned on a "one man, one vote" basis.

The Supreme Court has applied this rule of equal representation to districts drawn for the U.S. House and for state legislatures. Last spring, Dothan Mayor Earl C. Moody and other Dothan residents asked a federal court in Montgomery to apply it to the county board.

The Dothan residents said their city has 67% of the county's population and pays 69% of the taxes, but has only one representative on the five-man county board.

But the Montgomery court said it saw no reason to apply the "one man, one vote" rule to Houston County, and dismissed the case. The Dothan residents appealed to the Supreme Court.

The court also heard arguments on Georgia's confused race for governor.



JUDGE FRANK M. JOHNSON JR. Member of both federal panels

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Monday through Friday

BIG D WAKE UP SHOW 6-9 AM Sam Double O Moore

GOSPEL SHIP 9-11 AM Trumon Puckett

NOON SPECIAL 11-1 PM Rick Upshaw

AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry

Fall and Winter Program Schedule

MOVIN' HOME SHOW 3:30-6 PM Sam Double O Moore

EVENING SPECIAL 6-8 PM Willie McKinstry

GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Trumon Puckett

LATE DATE 10-12 Midnight Johnny Jive

Saturday

WEEKEND SPECIAL 6-12 Noon Sam Double O Moore

SATURDAY SESSION 12-6 PM Johnny Jive

SATURDAY EXPRESS 6-12 Midnight Willie McKinstry

Sunday

FAVORITE CHURCHES 6-12 Noon

TOP 14 REVIEW 12-4 PM Rick Upshaw

SONGS OF THE CHURCH 4-6 PM Trumon Puckett

FAVORITE CHURCHES 6-12 Midnight



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9:00-9:30

9:30-10:00

10:00-12 Noon

12:00-3:00 PM

3:00-Sign Off

Morning Reveries (Gospel)

Jordan Ray Show (R&B)

The Gospel Hour (Religion)

Dorothy Jo's Pantry Shelf (Women's News)

Gospel Train (Gospel)

Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)

Jordan Ray Show (R&B)

T.J. McLain

Jordan Ray

Rev. Greene

Dorothy Jo Stanley

Dorothy Jo Stanley

Ruben Hughes

Jordan Ray

COMMUNITY BULLETIN BOARD (Church & Social News)--On the Half-Hour

NEWSCASTS--5 Minutes Before the Hour

Saturday

Sign On 6:00 AM

6:00-7:00 AM

7:00-9:00

9:00-9:30

9:30-12 Noon

12:00-3:00 PM

3:00-Sign Off

Morning Reveries (Gospel)

Jordan Ray Show (R&B)

The Gospel Hour (Gospel)

Gospel Train (Gospel)

Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)

Jordan Ray Show (R&B)

T.J. McLain

Jordan Ray

Rev. Greene

Dorothy Jo Stanley

Ruben Hughes

Jordan Ray

THE GOODWILL GIANT MOBILE, ALA.

WANT ADS

RALLY--In Mt. Avrey Baptist Church on Highway 15 in Stallo, Miss., on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 p.m. Come and let's all support the right to justice and fair play, through sensational speakers of all time--Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer and Mrs. Annie Devine.

CRENSHAW COUNTY--The Crenshaw County Improvement Association is having a meeting at 3 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 11, in Helicon Baptist Church, to observe the anniversary of the school boycott. Everyone is invited, especially students in integrated schools.

PUPPIES FOR FREE--I have three puppies to give away to anyone who wants a good little yard dog. The puppies are five months old. See Hattie Bailey, Rt. 3, Box 6, Marlon, Ala. (on Jefferson St.)

JOB OPENINGS--The Southern Courier will soon be interviewing applicants for four positions on its business staff. Two people are needed to work on circulation and subscriptions, and two are needed to work on advertising. High pay, generous expense accounts. Applicants must be honest, responsible, and willing to work long hours, and they must be experienced or interested in business. A car is required. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery to arrange an interview.

WANTED--A manager for the Freedom Quilting Bee Handcraft Cooperative. Should have experience in arts and crafts or design, some business sense, and the willingness to live and work in a rural community. Write Selma Inter-religious Project, 810 29th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401, or call 758-2301.

CAR FOR SALE--1954 Ford sedan, V-8 engine, air-conditioned, overdrive, \$225. Phone 262-7010 in Montgomery, in the morning or before 7:30 p.m. in the evening.

EASY MONEY--The Southern Courier needs local distribution agents in Huntsville, Selma, Mobile, and Dothan. For organizing and supervising newsboys and news-stands, you can earn up to \$50 in a few hours each week. Requirements are honesty and dependability--no experience necessary. If interested, call The Southern Courier, 262-3572 in Montgomery, or write to the Courier at 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

TITUSVILLE CIVIC LEAGUE--The civic league will meet Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 7 p.m. in the Westminster Presbyterian Church. The theme of "action" for the month of December has drawn a literal response from the beautification committee under the capable chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Smith, and from the research and project committee under the guidance of Mrs. Margaret Cheatum. All residents of the area are urged to attend. Lionel T. Williams, president.

MOBILE VOTERS--There are only three weeks left in which to RE-IDENTIFY. To fail to do so is to turn the clock back several years.

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It has a staff that works throughout the state. The Alabama Council is integrated at all levels: its staff officers, staff, and local chapters all have people of both races working side by side. The Alabama Council wishes to establish local chapters in every county in the state. If you wish to join the Council's crusade for equal opportunity and human brotherhood, write The Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama, for further information.

Game of the Week

State Title Goes to Mobile County, 12-0

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE -- It was a cold, windy day at Hartwell Field last Saturday. Attendance was low, the

bands drowned each other out, and the scoreboard wasn't working. It was a day for concentrating on the art of football, as demonstrated by Carver

Both teams mustered ferocious energy for their smothering defensive work. As a result, there was little chance for either team to show the attacking power that had made them championship contenders with equally flawless 9-0 records.

Carver's Wolverines could gain only 40 yards rushing all afternoon, so quarterback Oscar Belser fought desperately to break through on passing attempts. Belser completed nine out of 27 passes for 125 yards and most of Carver's 12 first downs, but he couldn't connect on a touchdown play.

Whippet quarterback Anderson Flen faced the same difficulties, since County made only 48 yards rushing. Flen picked up 97 yards on five pass completions out of 12 tries. The difference was that two of his passes went for touchdowns.

Though they could scrape together just five first downs, the Whippets never let up for an instant. They accounted for six of the game's seven pass interceptions, and recovered two of the day's three fumbles. They also drew 90 yards in penalties--twice as much as Carver.



MOBILE COUNTY DEFENDERS SURROUND CARVER BALL-CARRIER

It was this aggressiveness that produced two fleeting but crucial openings for County in the second quarter. After grinding along for 43 yards to the Carver 13, Flen found Theodore Spradley open near the end zone and passed to

him for the game's first six points.

Capitalizing on an interception a few minutes later, Flen fired three successive passes from the Carver 14. The third one skimmed past Wolverine fingertips into the arms of Gabe Coleman for the second Whippet TD.

During the last half, Carver nearly went beserk trying to score, particularly after County's Jimmie Stutts intercepted what would have been a scoring bullet pass from four yards out. As tempers flared with increasing

frequency--causing the action to continue long after the whistle--the Carver attack lost precious time and eventually disintegrated. "I didn't even recognize Carver out there," said a fan.

For that matter, not many people thought County looked like the Southern District's season champs. But being a Whippet Saturday meant having that necessary extra burst of split-second speed. This was the element that returned the highest conference honors to Mobile.

WHAT JUDGES COULD DO

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

students are an illegal aid to school segregation.

The testimony at last week's hearing, and the oral arguments to be heard next year, are only a fraction of the material

the judges will consider. They must also look through hundreds of written exhibits, including the bulk of Alabama's state and local education records, and depositions (written testimony) from dozens of local, state, and federal officials.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Dec. 12, in the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, 6300 Third Ave. N., the Rev. Edward Gardner, pastor. Speaker will be the Rev. J.W. Sankey, pastor of St. John Baptist Church, Pratt City.

WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits

1. I'M LOSING YOU-- The Temptations (Gordy)
2. WHISPERS-- Jackie Wilson (Brunswick)
3. KNOCK ON WOOD-- Eddie Floyd (Stax)
4. YOU CAN'T HIDE A HEART-- ACHE--Z.Z. Hill (Kent)
5. A PLACE IN THE SUN-- Stevie Wonder (Tamla)
6. NEVER LET ME GO-- The Van Dykes (Mala)
7. MAN OR MOUSE-- Jr. Parker (Duke)
8. TOO MANY TEARDROPS-- Joe Simon (Snd. Stage)
9. TRY A LITTLE TENDERNESS-- Otis Redding (Volt)
10. I'M YOUR PUPPET-- James and Bobby Purify (Bell)
11. DON'T BE A DROPOUT-- James Brown (Kling)
12. MUSTANG SALLY-- Wilson Pickett (Atlantic)
13. YOU KEEP ME HANGIN' ON-- Supremes (Motown)
14. YOU GOT ME HUMMIN'-- Sam and Dave (Stax)

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MONDAY THRU FRIDAY, 9:00 to 9:15 AM

THE PASTOR'S STUDY is a daily devotional prepared under the auspices of and in conjunction with the Montgomery Ministerial Alliance. Listen to your favorite minister in our Pastor's Study.

Also, for your continuing listening, our GOSPEL PROGRAMS, 4:00 to 6:00 AM and 9:15 to 11:00 AM, and with Gretchen Jenkins from 11:00 AM to 12 Noon, Monday thru Friday.

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