



THE REV. JOSEPH HICKS AND HIS CHILDREN

After His Children Integrate Local School

Farmer's Cattle Killed by Poison

BY GAIL FALK
HARRISVILLE, Miss. -- When the Rev. Joseph Hicks went out to his pasture Thanksgiving night, he found one of his cows lying dead.

I knew something wasn't right," Hicks said later. "Then I looked across the pasture and saw several more of them down." In all, 11 of his cattle were dead.

Hicks called the local veterinarian, who came out and told him the cows had been poisoned. Some of the young calves lived a couple days longer. But, Hicks said, they started "wobblin'" and he had to get rid of them. Now all that's left is one sick milk cow--"the poorest Jersey I had--and it looks like she might fall over any time," said Hicks. He said the only thing that saved her was being a picky eater--"she won't eat nothin' that smells funny."

Hicks, a large, strong man with a gentle voice and smiling eyes, farms a hilly

plot of land a few miles north of Harrisville in rural Simpson County. The house where he lives is small and rough, but the walls are gaily decorated with drawings and designs his four children have made with crayons.

Hicks said his cattle were poisoned because he had enrolled his three oldest children--Roy Lee, 12, Troy Gilmore, 10, and Kathy, 8--in previously all-white Harrisville High School. They are the only Negro children attending Harrisville High.

One reason he believes this, he said, is that some of the white children at Harrisville knew about the poisoning first thing Monday morning, before the story was public.

Besides, said Hicks, he and his children have all heard of threats by white people against his life. One Saturday night in October, someone threw a bottle through a window of their house, he said, and last month, the school bus his children rode was shot full of buckshot while parked in the driver's yard.

When Hicks found his cattle dead or dying, he called Simpson County Sheriff Howard Varner. Varner came out and

looked around, but said he couldn't find any clues.

So Hicks decided to look for himself. On the edge of his cotton patch, he said, "I found where (someone) had poured out sweet feed--there must have been 100 pounds--down the middle of one of the trenches."

Hicks gave a sample of the feed to Varner, but the sheriff wouldn't say what he found in the sample. Varner refused to comment at all on the case.

Did the poisoning scare Hicks into withdrawing his children from Harrisville High? "Fear is the only thing to be scared of," said the Methodist minister. "You are born to die."

He said Harrisville High is 15 miles closer to home than the Negro school his children used to attend, and they are getting better lunches and better teaching at Harrisville.

The poisoning may not have scared Hicks, but it put him in financial trouble. He estimated that the cattle were worth \$2,500. "They were choice cows--from registered bulls--they wasn't no scrub stuff," he said. He bought the cows last July with a

loan--and the loan still has to be paid off. Most of the cattle were beef cattle, which couldn't bring any profit until they were sold. And the milk cows hadn't started giving milk yet.

Hicks' wife said, "I been used to feeding the cows along with the children in the morning." She recalls saying one morning just before the cows were killed, "Well, maybe in January or February I'll be milking."

Some of Hicks' neighbors in Simpson County are trying to raise money to pay back his loss. The Civic League of Simpson County bought an ad in the local paper to tell what had happened to Hicks' cows and to ask for donations to "a special account for Rev. Joseph Hicks, to try and help replace his cattle."

The Rev. John Perkins, treasurer of the fund, said he had received gifts from Negro churches, and from a white employee at the bank where he opened the special account.

Perkins said contributions could be sent to the Civic League of Simpson County, Box 752, Mendenhall, Miss., or direct to the People's Bank in Mendenhall.

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TEN CENTS

SCLC-MIA Drive Nets 180 Jobs



MISS DOROTHY HOLMES AT WORK IN J.J. NEWBERRY CO.

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY-- When SCLC's Roosevelt Barnett and the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) got together last fall, they had no idea how to open up job opportunities for Negroes. "I wasn't sure what we were going to do," Barnett recalled this week. He noticed that "Negroes spent so much money downtown," and decided that "Negroes needed more jobs--and not just maid jobs."

But, he said, "everybody we talked to, it looked like they had done all the hiring they were going to do--and the people they hired were white."

"At the time," said Mrs. Idessa Williams of the MIA, "we didn't have picketing in mind. We were just going to sit down and discuss what would be the best first move."

"Then the incident at Kress's gave an opening to us."

The "incident," said Mrs. Williams, came about when S. H. Kress & Co. employees falsely accused a Negro girl of shop-lifting. Within a week, a picket line was thrown up around the store, and Negroes were urged to do their shopping elsewhere.

The picketing lasted five weeks. When it ended Nov. 10, the Kress management agreed to treat Negro customers courteously in the future, and to step up its hiring of Negro employees.

This week, Kress manager J. C. Spikes listed the names of 51 Negroes who had been hired, either for the Christmas season or permanently, since the picket line came down.

Apparently, other stores felt the impact of the picket line, too. "It looked like all the stores started to fall in line," said Barnett this week. "They wanted to hire Negroes for 'position' jobs."

Barnett displayed lists compiled by managers of 31 Montgomery stores. They showed that more than 180 Negroes had been hired since the job campaign began, at stores like H. L. Green Co., Webber Co., Gaylor's, Dexter Toyland, and J. J. Newberry Co.

In approaching these businesses, Barnett said, he didn't threaten them with a picket line. "I never do that,"

he said. "I always try to talk." Only once did the civil rights groups go back on the streets. They picketed Butler's Shoe Store for two days last week, until a Negro was hired there.

The increased hiring of Negroes "came with the trend of the times," said Frank Sego, executive vice-president of Downtown Unlimited, an association of most of the stores involved.

Some merchants might have put off hiring Negroes "until they absolutely had to," Sego said, but "many joined in a city-wide effort to comply (with the Civil Rights Act of 1964) even before the act became effective."

Since Negroes trade heavily with the downtown stores, he said, hiring Negro employees "seems the proper thing to do," and the merchants have been "highly pleased" with the results.

Some of the new employees were hired just for the holiday season, said Mrs. Williams, "but we're hoping the majority of the people were hired permanently."

"We're making such progress by sticking together," said Barnett. "Together, we make such a great force."

BY GAIL FALK
JACKSON, Miss. -- "Our phones in Madison County were ringing until three o'clock in the morning last Friday," said Mrs. Annie Devine of Canton. A typical conversation, she said, went like this:

"Heard the news?" "Yes, chile."

"Aintcha glad?"

"The news" was that the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) had just agreed to give the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM) \$8,000,000 to run for another year.

Last October, OEO refused to give any more money to the state-wide Head Start program. The federal agency charged CDGM with misuse of funds and poor administration. In announcing OEO's about-face late last week, Director Sargent Shriver said CDGM had agreed to changes that made the program legally fundable.

But CDGM officials said this week that they didn't agree to anything that "meant changing the things we stand for." They said the program OEO agreed to fund last week was basically the same program it turned down in October.

When CDGM's funds ran out in October, many people charged that politics, not CDGM's administration, was the reason for the cut-off.

At the time, the whole anti-poverty program was fighting for its life, and



LAST SUMMER'S CDGM PROJECT IN SHUBUTA, MISS.

OEO spokesman Marshall Peck explained that attacks politicians could make against CDGM were "chinks in our armor." But OEO apparently found that getting rid of CDGM left gaping holes, instead of chinks, in its armor.

OEO officials resigned in protest over the CDGM affair. And many nationally prominent liberals--the people OEO had always counted on to be its friends--began working together to save CDGM, which gave a large share of responsibility and money to poor black people.

Late in October, Shriver announced that OEO would consider re-funding CDGM, after all. By last week, negotiations had come so far that half of CDGM's board and a few top staff mem-

bers traveled to Washington for four days of final talks.

Shriver's statement after the agreement was reached said significant changes had been made in CDGM. The statement said Mary Holmes Junior College, the official grantee for CDGM, had agreed to "full financial responsibility for any past, present, or future disallowances of expenditures."

The statement also said that CDGM will not let its staff take part in partisan political activity during working hours; that a management consulting firm will oversee the operation; and that at least half the members of each community committee (the local advisory board responsible for running the Head Start centers) will be parents of children in the program.

CDGM staff member Marv Hoffman said none of this was anything new. For example, he said, any grantee of OEO is legally responsible for any "dis-

allowance of expenditure."

However, Hoffman said, CDGM did add three white board members, so that the board of directors is now 30% white. And it is setting up a special board to review the qualifications of resource teachers before they are hired.

But on the things they considered important, said Hoffman, CDGM's board members stood firm. They refused OEO's demand that they replace the Rev. James McRee, CDGM board chairman, and John Mudd, the executive director. And they insisted on working in more counties than OEO had suggested.

During the week in October when OEO ended CDGM, it also announced the funding of three new Mississippi Head Start programs, to be run by Mississippi Action for Progress (MAP), Rust College, and South West Mississippi Opportunities, Inc. (SWMO).

Last week, however, CDGM still had (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)

Ala. Tops in Segregation

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Alabama leads the nation in school segregation, with Mississippi a close second, according to the U. S. Office of Education.

In Alabama, the education office said, 2.4% of the Negro students are attending "white" schools.

The Office of Education said the percentage of Negro students in white schools is 2.6 in Mississippi and Louisiana, 4.9 in South Carolina, 6.6 in Georgia, 12.8 in North Carolina, 14.5 in Arkansas, and 14.7 in Florida.

Other Southern and border states had much higher percentages, the office said. In Kentucky, for example, the office said 88.5% of the Negro students are attending integrated schools.

Other percentages are 84.8 in Delaware, 83.4 in West Virginia, 40.5 in Maryland and Oklahoma, 34.6 in Texas, 26.7 in Missouri, 21.9 in Tennessee, and 20 in Virginia.

In determining these percentages, a school that has a few white students, but is more than 95% Negro, is not considered to be desegregated.

A Wallace Bill for Miss.?

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss. -- Little noticed during debates on reapportionment and a \$42,000,000 bond bill, a number of states rights measures were passed by the Mississippi legislature last week.

Two resolutions criticizing the federal government's school and hospital desegregation guidelines received overwhelming approval from both the House and Senate.

One of the resolutions asks the U. S. Congress to "protect the constitutional rights being denied the sick elderly citizens of Mississippi" because of the hospital desegregation guidelines.

This resolution says elderly citizens in Mississippi don't get the same treatment "as citizens of other states," because the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) has refused to approve many Mississippi hospitals for Medicare. People in other states get more benefit from Medicare

than people in Mississippi, even though Mississippians have to pay the full Social Security tax, the resolution says.

The other resolution calls on Governor Paul B. Johnson to submit an anti-school-guidelines bill to the legislature.

This school bill could be like Alabama Governor George C. Wallace's anti-guidelines law, said State Senator Robert Crook, of Ruleville, who introduced the school and hospital resolutions. But Crook said he's "not necessarily wedded" to the kind of law passed by the Alabama legislature.

Crook said he thought he would favor a law cutting off state aid to school districts that complied with the federal desegregation guidelines. "We would say, 'If you play ball with them, you don't play with us,'" he explained. (School districts receive most of their support from the state.)

The resolution does not force Governor Johnson to offer an anti-guidelines bill. It simply says the House and Senate want him to.

Crook said he introduced his resolutions because "interference with local government is the biggest issue facing the country right now."

The legislature also approved an extra \$350,000 for tuition grants to private school students. Since 1964--the first year of public school desegregation in Mississippi--private school students have been able to collect \$185 of their tuition cost each year from the state.

Last spring, the legislature voted \$1,000,000 for the tuition-grant program, but last week, the Rev. Edgar Stephens of New Albany told the House more money was needed. According to Stephens, 3,000 students asked for tuition grants this fall, and 1,000 more applications are expected for next year.

It's That Time of Year



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Editorial Opinion

Merry Xmas (More or Less)

As the Christmas and New Year's holidays begin, how many families of tenant farmers will not have their contracts renewed and will face eviction from house and land? We have no way of knowing, but it will be plenty. Where will these people go? What agencies of our government will offer bold new programs to house and employ these people? Nobody is really interested.

Senator Mike Mansfield, who is the head of the Democratic senators in the United States Senate, is reported as saying we need a "pause" in the Great Society. While we are pausing, let's recite this little poem to cheer our hearts during Christmas-tide.

THE WHITE POWER STRUCTURE'S XMAS POEM

Merry Christmas Mr. and Mrs. Moorers.
Merry Christmas Big Bill Williams,
Merry Christmas Mr. Wiley Bell and family.
Put up your Christmas tree anyway,
It doesn't need to be in a house.
You can dance around it to keep warm.
You are a people who bear affliction lightly.
You won't mind.
But don't you listen to Stokely.
He's no Santa Claus.
We're here to tell you
That black Santa ain't produced one present,
Not one goodie,
In the months he's been talking.

You believe in Santas Mansfield, Dirken, Johnson,
and Whitney Young Jr.
They got the bag, haven't they?

You believe in them
And you can be us white folks' Holy Family.
We won't have to build a pine slab lean-to
In front of the First Segregated Church.
We won't have to use the plywood Mary and Jesus.
If you will truly accept
(You are a people who bear affliction lightly.)
Senator Mansfield and all his choir
As your personal Santas
We'll let you stand around outside our church
Holding your children in your arms.

(This guest editorial was written by the Rev. Francis X. Walter of the Selma Inter-religious Project.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:
In Editorial Opinion, Dec. 17-18 ("What For?"), you summed up the complete article in the first line of the last paragraph: "We believe that the people are entitled to spend their money any way they please." 'Tis true. Previously, your editorials (that I have read) have sought to explain facts, and not slant or take digs at Montgomerians. Which you are not and all of Montgomery's Negro attorneys are; even the one which you have not met, Attorney Mahalia Ashley Dickerson (the first). Attorney Fred D. Gray was born, reared and educated in Montgomery, except for the time he spent at Western Reserve (Cleveland, Ohio), because no Alabama law school would accept him.
Your editorial will really help the James Earl Motley Fund, because the citizens will give because they know Attorney Fred D. Gray and what he has done for Montgomery, even though they do not know James Earl Motley. I hope your subscriptions do not fall off because of it.
I hope you print this letter.
Mrs. I. J. Baskin
Montgomery

To the Editor:
We take this opportunity to express sincere thanks for the gift subscription to The Southern Courier we have received for nearly a year now. Your paper fills a vacuum that has existed since the advent of journalism in the state of Alabama. It is refreshing to know that your organization had the perception to

recognize the need for a news vehicle that would expose people to an objective view of "the other side" of the news as presented by the white dailies (if, indeed, the news is presented at all). Incidentally, we are placing our order for another year's subscription to your paper.
Elijah Singley
Librarian
George W. Trenholm Memorial Library
Alabama State College
Montgomery

To the Editor:
To the Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Governor George C. Wallace:
Who am I? I am history, a maker of the past, a creator of the future. I am a seeker, seeking a little for myself and my people. I seek equality, in education, in jobs, and civil rights.
What do I mean by equality in CIVIL RIGHTS? The right to equal protection of the law, the right to freedom of choice, and to be respected for those choices. Equal rights in education: to be provided with the equipment, enough teachers, and the room and space which is necessary. Equal rights in jobs: to be given a higher paying job, with better working conditions.
Who am I? A human being desiring a higher education intensely enough to work and pay the bills required.
Don't feel forced to accept me. Accept me because you believe in me, and know that I am now a civilized and dignified human being.
I do not want to force myself on anyone. I want to have the opportunity to

Mobile Citizens Plan for Action

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE
MOBILE--Some 35 citizens got together at two recent "workshops" here, to exchange ideas about the Negro's situation in Mobile County.

There were participants of all ages and from all backgrounds. But they had one thing in common, which they stressed in their discussions--they refused to believe the slogan that "Mobile is the best place in the South for a Negro to live."

Virtually every aspect of Negro life in Mobile was considered. But most of the people at the workshops were primarily interested in action, rather than talk.

By the end of the second meeting, they had decided to re-activate the Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW), a militant civil rights group which died out last summer for lack of support.

The people made it clear that they wanted an active, hard-hitting organization. "If we can reach the people with an organization that talks facts, it'd be the best thing that ever happened to Mobile," said George Crenshaw.

The participants agreed to a third meeting, which would actually be the first meeting of the re-organized NOW. All this activity started a few weeks ago, when a small group of people, saying they were "fed up," invited some others they knew to come "and discuss why nothing was being done in a constructive way in Mobile."

No one showed up the first time a meeting was called. But another week of letter-writing brought 12 people to a Touminville church, where Mobile's most serious problems were discussed.

The Trinity Gardens area--where water moccasins have been observed during flood conditions on the unpaved and undrained roads--was raised as a typical example of city hall indifference to Negro ghettos.

"In each situation like this, somebody's selling these people out," said Jerry Poque.

People had no difficulty locating the heart of Mobile's problems. "It's downtown," said one participant, "and with some other people who bear the responsibility. The older people here won't move unless you put a bomb under them."

"We don't have anything, because of so many years of Uncle Toms," said David Jacobs, one of the original founders of NOW. "We got to re-brainwash the people, and it's going to take persistence."

Out of this meeting came invitations to about 40 people to attend a more elaborate



FLOOD IN TRINITY GARDENS

workshop last Sunday afternoon. About 22 people came to consider the proposition that "white people won't deal with you when they know they can deal with certain so-called leaders and make compromises."

"It's up to us who've lost some of our fears," said John Todd.

"When we organized NOW, we had in mind a militancy that Mobile people haven't ever seen before," Jacobs recalled. "You can't sit down and compromise with the people downtown, because they'll win out every time."

"We have to really get out and reach the rank and file," said Crenshaw.

"The power's out there," said Ike Johnson. "We don't have the power. We got to penetrate to the masses of people and shake their complacency, or we'll be like those other organizations that represent a selected two or three people."

A temporary chairman was appointed for the purpose of handling a motion to organize the group formally. A few minutes later, it was all over.

But several people lingered on into the evening to evaluate the results of the two gatherings. There was a lot of discussion about whether the people would actually stick together.

"I'm not sure," said one man, "Some of them came out to see if this group was like all the rest."

"But I know if we could get 10 people together and communicate to the man on the dock, the man in the street, and the man in Trinity Gardens, you could get these people. You could get national recognition."

NAACP Speakers Hit Apathy in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM--"Am I afraid of the thug in the alley? I'm more afraid of the thug with a badge and a gun," said the Rev. K. L. Buford.

Buford, state NAACP field director, was addressing a mass meeting held by the Jefferson County branch of the NAACP Dec. 15 in the St. Paul Methodist Church.

He reported on the NAACP's investigation of the death of James Earl Motley. Motley died Nov. 20 in the Elmore County Jail, two hours after being arrested by a sheriff's deputy.

Buford's report included little that was new on the case, except a complaint that certain officials of the Elmore County NAACP had been threatened since the NAACP began its investigation.

No action was proposed, although it was suggested that some more telegrams be fired off. Buford had previously sent telegrams to county, state, and federal officials, demanding a full investigation of Motley's death.

The meeting dealt at length with the problem of apathy.

The Rev. J. H. Salary, pastor of Fairfield's Mt. Olive Baptist Church, said anybody who is satisfied with Birmingham is "mentally sick, morally crazy and religiously dead."

The chairman of the NAACP's local committee on labor and industry, Virgil Pearson, said that in his experience, he has come to recognize three sorts of people--the people who make things happen, the people who watch things happen, and the people who don't even know what's happening.

"Let's quit being like neon lights," he said, "fragile and temperamental."

The last speaker, and also the most militant, was Mrs. Bernice C. Johnson, president of the Alabama Democratic Women's Committee.

Referring to the difference between herself and the other speakers, she said, "Rev. Buford's an optimist. I'm a pessimist."

Looking out at the small turn-out for what was billed as the largest NAACP mass meeting since the NAACP returned to Alabama in 1965, Mrs. Johnson said that "if the people don't come to us, then we should go to the people."

"We are going to sleep," she said. "Somebody is singing lullaby land."

LT. GOV. GARTIN DIES
JACKSON, Miss. -- Mississippi Lieutenant Governor Carroll Gartin, 53, died unexpectedly of a heart attack in his home town of Laurel last Monday. Many people thought Gartin, who had planned to run for governor in 1967, was the only man with a chance of defeating former Governor Ross Barnett for the post.
Gartin was in his third term as lieutenant governor. He had also served two terms as mayor of Laurel.



Troy

Academy High School is located on Academy St. in Troy. It has been there for a number of years, but this is the first time there has ever been a sign in the schoolyard saying "Academy High School, Home of the Roving Tigers." John E. Nolan has been principal of Academy since September, and a lot has happened in the past four months. This is the first year there have ever been Christmas decorations in the schoolyard. Academy took part in the Peanut Festival in Dothan. The home economics room now has a washing machine and a dryer; the agriculture building has been wired for arc welding, and it has a breeding bull; and a Quarterback Club has been organized to help the athletic department. In January, the PTA will add new draperies to the lunchroom and home economics building. (From Miss Elaine Warren)

Washington, D.C.

Clem William Burroughs, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Burroughs of Greensboro, Ala., is going to work in India as a Peace Corps volunteer. He has completed 13 weeks of training at the University of Missouri in Columbia, Mo. Burroughs was one of more than 500 volunteers being trained to go to India.

Meridian, Miss.

The Boy Savior Club of Sister Xavierian's sixth-grade class at St. Joseph Catholic School visited the Matty Hersey Hospital in Meridian this week with little baskets of gifts for the needy and sick.

They were accompanied by members of the Sacred Heart League, who also presented a basket of gifts.

The Boy Savior Club took \$5 out of its club money to buy the gifts--a bar of soap, Life Savers, wash-cloths, tissue, and other little needed things.

The gifts were taken to the rooms of the sick by three members of the Boy Savior Club, while the other members sang Christmas songs. (From Miss Patricia James)

Little Rock, Ark.

On Jan. 1, Christopher C. Mercer Jr. will become the first Negro deputy prosecuting attorney in the history of Arkansas' Sixth Judicial District, which includes Little Rock. The newly-elected chief prosecutor, Richard B. Adkisson, announced Mercer's appointment last week. He said Mercer would probably be the South's first Negro deputy prosecutor in modern times. Mercer, a graduate of the University of Arkansas School of Law, previously has worked with the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and the NAACP.

Meridian, Miss.

Miss Sarah Calmese and Major Stewart were married here last Sunday. The afternoon ceremony took place at the home of Mr. Stewart's mother.

Butler

Mrs. Etta Mae Slate of Lisman teaches citizenship classes at Wesley Chapel in Butler every Monday and Wednesday night. The classes include spelling, arithmetic, and discussion of such things as voting and Social Security. Mrs. Patsy Jackson, who didn't know one letter from the other, has been learning the alphabet. Mrs. Hattie Ruffin is teaching a similar citizenship class at the First Baptist Church in Lisman. (From Mrs. Elizabeth Foster)

Stallo, Miss.

"What are we going to do about all these lying textbooks? . . . What about the dropouts? Why is there no compulsory school law in Mississippi? . . . What kind of organization are we setting up now to get people to run for local offices in 1967?" These were a few of the questions Mrs. Annie Devine of Canton,

Miss., asked at Stallo's Mt. Ary Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Devine was the guest speaker at a rally to raise funds for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). Mrs. Devine said black people should tackle these questions through the MFDP, because "it is the only political organization YOU have in this state." But even if the MFDP, which is in serious financial condition, should fail, said Mrs. Devine, "I don't think the concept of independent political power for black people will ever be destroyed." More than \$80 was raised for the MFDP at the rally.

Mobile

The following poem was written by Thelma Moore, a sixth-grade student at Stanton Road Elementary School, whose teacher is Mrs. Gladys Robinson,

MY FEELING OF CHRISTMAS

Christmas is a day set aside
To praise the new born King.
Let us not only celebrate it
But praise His holy name.

This is a day of singing special songs
To the precious new born child,
He will forgive us for all our wrongs
Let's keep His day tender and mild.

For behold that special day
Let not our hearts be in distress,
Let us praise Him in our own way
For all the good things He has blessed.

Washington, D.C.

In a case involving the 24-mile beach at Biloxi, Miss., the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that Mississippi cannot bar Negroes from using facilities that are constructed and maintained with public funds. The case began in June, 1963, when Dr. Gilbert Mason and 28 other Biloxi Negroes were arrested while trying to use the beach along Mississippi's southern shore. Other Negroes were beaten during the attempt to use the beach, and several Negroes' cars were overturned and burned. Last week, the Supreme Court threw out the charges against the 29 Negroes who were arrested. Lawyers from the NAACP Legal Defense Fund had argued that the beach, one of the longest man-made beaches in the world, had "taken on a governmental character." Therefore, they said, Negroes had a right to use it, and could not be prosecuted for doing so.

Tysonville

Santa Claus brought gifts to 30 Head Start youngsters last Friday night. More than 75 parents and friends also came to the Head Start center for the Christmas party. The children sang "Jingle Bells" and "America," and recited the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Miss Bessie Hunter sang several Christmas carols. Mrs. Consuello J. Harper, director of the Head Start program, told the guests that this was the end of the money. But, she said, "if you truly believe in what we've done, express your feelings from Tysonville as far as Washington, and maybe some way we will be able to continue."

Stallo, Miss.

Stallo, Miss., is a small town in the northern part of the state. It has a population of about 100 people. The town is known for its beautiful scenery and its friendly people. The town is a good example of a small town in the South.



TYSONVILLE HEAD START PARTY



TYSONVILLE HEAD START PARTY



CHRISTMAS

Is a Time For...



...Remembering to be thankful.

ATLANTA, Ga.--There they were, all in the same room--Santa Claus, Avon cosmetics, Uncle Sam, the State of Georgia, Mary and Joseph, and 19 happy children.

Santa Claus was there in person--compliments of Avon cosmetics, who sent the bearded jolly-man to Ed S. Cook Elementary School with a bag of gifts for the kindergarten class.

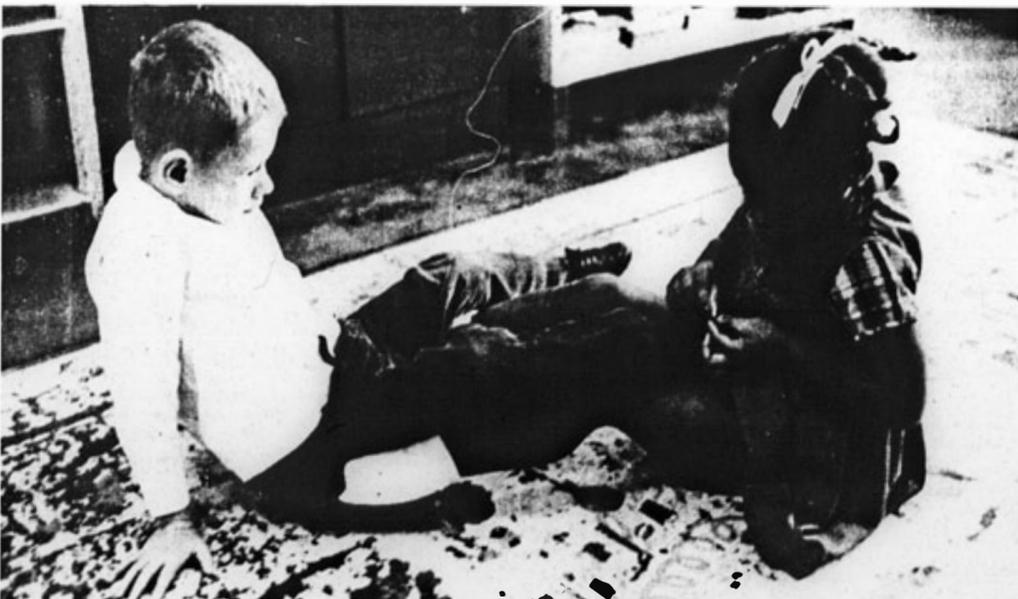
Uncle Sam and the State of Georgia were represented by the kindergarten instructors. Mrs. Sonya Rohales, Miss Thomasine Haskins, Miss Kristina Morningstar, and Mrs. Jean C. Young are members of the National Teachers Corps which is financed by federal funds and administered by the Atlanta school board and the University of Georgia.

Mary and Joseph were carved wooden figures standing under a tiny paper Christmas tree. The child was born again in the unaffected joy with which Michele and Terry and Kathy and Michael and Diane and their classmates greeted this collection at their annual Christmas party.

Photos and Text by Bob Fitch



...Dancing with Santa.



...Needing one another.



...Making a paper-bag Santa Claus.



...Reading 'It Was the Night Before Christmas.'

Anatomy of a Murder Trial

THE TESTIMONY

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--It was some time after midnight in the early morning of Jan. 4, 1966. The late bus for Atlanta had pulled away from the Greyhound station, next door to the Good Service cab stand, several minutes ago.

Ben Davis, a young man who worked as a part-time cab driver, had made two round trips to carry bus passengers home. Now he was ready to lock up and go home to bed himself.

He had already flicked off the lights when he saw a thin stream of liquid trickling under his feet. "In the dark I thought it was water," he said later. "I went to cut it off. Then I saw the body."

Davis knew that there had been some trouble earlier that evening at Ed Wilson's Standard Oil service station on the other side of the bus depot. He was waiting at the cab stand for the late bus when he saw Samuel L. Younge Jr., and heard him ask the service station attendant if he could use the bathroom.

Moments later, Davis drove off with his first load of arriving bus passengers. As he turned right at the traffic light in front of Wilson's service station, he heard a gunshot.

Thomas Boddie III, a Tuskegee Institute student, was riding in Davis' cab. He was sitting on the right-hand side, and he remembers the gas station lights were bright enough that he could see clearly.

"I saw Sammy ducking, and the old man with the gun. . . . Sammy shouted, 'Go ahead and shoot me.' Then I couldn't see Sammy any more, but the old man fired a shot." By now the cab was turning into the alley. Prince said they found the corner, Boddie recalls that the cab driver said, "I think he got away." They drove off into the night.

When Davis got back from carrying the bus passengers home, he said, "Sammy Younge's brother ran through the cab stand--never said a word, just ran through."

Now, not long after midnight, Davis stood in the alley next to the cab stand, looking down at the body and the liquid which he began to realize was not water but blood. Younge was lying on his back, and Davis knew who he was.

Davis also knew that the police were over at Ed Wilson's service station, talking to Marvin L. Segrest, the night attendant, about the disturbance earlier that night.

So the cab driver walked across the sloping pavement in front of the bus station and up to the filling station, to tell Grady M. Story, who was then the captain of the Tuskegee police force, that there was a dead man lying in the alley next to the Good Service cab stand.

Up until the time Ben Davis came across the driveway to tell the police officers what he had found, Sergeant George O. Prince, one of many Negro policemen for the City of Tuskegee, was carrying out a routine investigation.

He had been patrolling around town with a white officer, Lieutenant Jimmy Lee Gates, when the call came in: "There has been a shooting at Wilson's Standard station." Prince and Gates got over to the filling station in two or three minutes. They arrived ahead of Captain Story.

"I saw Segrest under the shed of the (service) station," Prince said, I asked what was the trouble." The sergeant said Segrest complained about a person who had been "harassing and cursing" him. Prince remembers Segrest saying he had fired a couple of shots but didn't think he had hit anyone.

Although Segrest "gave the wrong name for the person," Prince recognized Younge's car and went to the Younge home to see if Younge was there. He came back. He was standing with Story and Gates when Davis came over and told them where to look for Sammy Younge.

The three police officers went back

into the alley. Prince said they found Younge lying face up with "something in his hand."

Rain was pouring down, and the policemen covered the body with a blanket. Story stayed there while Prince and Gates went back and began calling the county, state, and federal law enforcement officers who would take over the investigation.

One of the people called was Paul Shoffelt, in Auburn, assistant director of the state department of toxicology. Shoffelt got out of bed and drove 20 miles along rain-slick Highway 29 to Tuskegee.

When he got there, police officers removed the blanket and he made a preliminary examination of Younge's body. Beneath the dead man's right arm, Shoffelt found a golf club, "the handle out from the body, the club under it."

Younge was then taken to the Peoples Funeral Home, past the downtown square where he had led civil rights demonstrations, past the Tuskegee Institute campus where he had attended classes for the last year, past the turn-off to his home on Logan St. At the funeral home, Shoffelt made the first



SAMUEL L. YOUNGE JR.

steps in a careful investigation of Younge's death.

He tested Younge's blood and found that it contained 0.11% of ethyl alcohol--enough, Shoffelt said, to put a man under "the early influence of alcohol"



THE TRIAL WAS HELD IN THE LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

and cause some "impairment in judgment and reasoning."

Shoffelt also examined the bullet wound in Younge's head. Later, he gave his opinion, as an expert, that "the bullet went straight in and across." He said that, in his opinion, the bullet did not strike any other object before it hit Younge.

By the time Shoffelt left the funeral home that morning, he had with him the bullet that had killed Younge and the .38-caliber revolver that Macon County sheriff's deputy Jack Ayscue had received from Sheriff Harvey Sadler, who got it from Segrest. Sadler had also given Shoffelt six live rounds of .38-caliber bullet hulled picked up from the pavement at Wilson's service station.

The toxicologist took all these things back to his laboratory in Auburn. He fired two rounds of the ammunition from the revolver into a long box of tightly-packed cotton. Then he retrieved the bullets and examined both of them carefully under a microscope. Next, he took the bullet he had recovered from Younge's body, and compared it with the two bullets he had fired himself from Segrest's gun.

Although the fatal bullet was damaged, Shoffelt said, he was able to make a satisfactory comparison. "It was my opinion that the bullet I removed from the head of Samuel Younge was fired from the revolver I received from deputy Ayscue."

Shoffelt also made tests on the shells Captain Story had given him. "It was my opinion these two hells were fired in the revolver I received from Ayscue," he said.

While Shoffelt was driving west on Highway 29 in the early morning hours of Jan. 4, W. B. Powell, a Greyhound bus driver, was heading east toward Atlanta, Ga., along the same highway. He had some lost time to make up for because, a few miles down the road from Tuskegee, he had pulled over to the side of the road.

There, Powell tried to find out if any of his passengers had seen the incident at Wilson's service station. But no one said anything much, and Powell drove on.

Powell had seen only some of what was happening at the service station. As he drove in, he said, "I saw a person taking what I thought was part of a cue stick out of a Volkswagen." As he left the bus, he heard a shot. Then he went in to the service station and "had a Coca-Cola."

When Powell came out, he saw Segrest and saw the gun in his hand. "I was looking over his shoulder down the barrel."

The bus driver saw Younge "walking away toward an alley." When Segrest fired, Powell said, he did not aim at Younge. "After the shot was fired, the boy walked completely out of my sight."

Powell took the tickets of boarding

THE ARGUMENT

OPELIKA--Twelve men took an hour and ten minutes to decide that Marvin L. Segrest, 69, a white man, was not guilty of murdering Samuel L. Younge Jr., 21, a Negro civil rights worker.

The jury based its decision on nine hours of testimony in the Lee County courtroom Dec. 7 and 8. The article on this page summarizes the sworn statements of the key witnesses.

But testimony is not all there is to a trial. The lawyers for each side also had a chance to tie the witnesses' statements together.

The state attorneys argued that Segrest shot Younge through the head as he fled from the Tuskegee service station where Segrest worked. They said Younge fell onto his knees, and rolled over on his back.

The defense attorneys contended that Segrest shot at Younge as he came toward Segrest. The defense said Younge was threatening Segrest with a golf club.

If a bullet from Segrest's gun killed Younge, Segrest's attorneys said, Segrest was not guilty of murder because he shot only in self-de-

fense. They said Younge was found lying on his back because he was approaching Segrest when the shot was fired.

The state called four Negro students, a white bus driver, and a state toxicologist to support its version of the events. The defense called Segrest, and cited differences between the testimony of the bus driver and the students. In addition, the defense produced 16 character witnesses who said that Segrest was a quiet man with a good reputation around Shorter, his home town.

"There's no doubt at all that the defendant fired the shot that killed the deceased," said Lee County attorney G. H. Wright Jr., in summing up the case for the state. "There is no legal justification for this killing."

"It seems to me there is a reasonable doubt about when the boy was killed or who killed him," said William M. Russell Jr., one of Segrest's attorneys.

Another defense lawyer, Harry D. Raymon, said, "We all regret the loss of life, but the defendant had a legal right to protect himself."

passengers, and climbed back onto the bus. As he was pulling out, "I saw a body lying back in the alley there some four or five feet." That was the reason he stopped down the road to ask the passengers what they had seen.

Although the bus passengers were not watching the incident, some people were. One of them was Joseph David Morris Jr., a Tuskegee Institute student.

Morris drove Otis Smith and Admiral Leroy, also students, to the bus station around 11:15 p.m. Jan. 3. They were early, so Leroy got out of the car and put his golf bag on the bench. Then he got back in the car. The students sat there, eating chicken and talking.

About 20 or 30 minutes later, Younge drove up to the service station in his cream-colored Volkswagen, and parked near the gas pump.

Morris said he heard Younge ask to use the restroom, and Segrest told him to go around to the back. When Younge demanded to use the "public rest-

room," Morris said, Segrest drew a gun and ordered him off the service station property.

Morris said Younge "was cursing," but he moved his car. "He came over and asked did I have a gun. I said no."

Segrest "approached by the Standard Oil sign. Sammy was ducking up and down behind his car" and calling out. He ran to the bench and snatched a golf club from Leroy's bag. Segrest "took a step as if he was coming over. He had his gun out. Sammy ran. As he ran, a shot was fired."

Morris backed his car across Highway 29. Younge ran after him. Morris remembers Younge saying, "Don't leave. . . . I want you to witness this."

Then Younge ran back across the highway, stepped on and off the Atlanta-bound bus, and ran around the front of the bus toward the cab stand. At that moment, Morris said, Segrest fired and Younge fell.

After a minute or two, Morris pulled out on the highway with his headlights on bright. The beams angled up into the alley by the cab stand, and Morris saw Younge lying there in a pool of blood. "I went directly to the police department and reported to the dispatcher that someone had been shot."

The dispatcher, in the small radio room on the second floor of the Tuskegee City Hall, put out the call that sent Sergeant Prince, Lieutenant Gates, and Captain Story over to Wilson's service station.

The young men in Morris' car were not the only students who saw some of the events leading up to Younge's death. Marcellus Brooks, Roby L. Radley, and Antheal Pierce were also sitting in a car parked at the bus station.

Brooks remembers seeing Younge arrive and argue with Segrest. He recalls Younge cursing and calling out, "You threatened me and I'm going to get you." Brooks said Segrest replied by daring Younge to "come back on my property."

Radley didn't listen closely to the ar-

gument between Younge and Segrest. "I was trying to watch the gun," Radley said that Segrest left the service station property and walked "right behind our car. . . . He was about 10 or 11 yards from Sammy when the first shot was fired."

At that point, Brooks backed out and drove away. His car was gone when the second shot was fired. The only persons known to have been there were a busful of drowsy passengers, their driver, the occupants of Morris' car--and Younge and Segrest.

To Segrest, the elderly night attendant in charge of Wilson's service station, the arrival of Younge's Volkswagen meant trouble. For four or five months, Segrest said, Younge had harassed him.

Segrest recalls that Younge once "tried to drive off without payin' for all of the gas." Another time, Segrest said, Younge grew impatient and said, "Put some goddamn gas in the car or I'll hurt you." Segrest also said Younge "tried to run me down with the car."

Two part-time night assistants at the service station also remembered the incidents. Willie J. Tate and Eddie Macon said Younge had threatened and cursed Segrest.

On the night of Jan. 3, Segrest was alone except for his wife, asleep in a car parked around the side of the service station. Younge drove up "ranting and raving." He swore and refused to go to the men's restroom behind the service station, although Segrest told him the restrooms were not segregated except by sex.

(Segrest explained later that a ladies' room was on one side, a men's room on the other, and a third, small bathroom was inside the service station. The inside restroom was "used principally by everybody--never forbidden to anybody. . . . There's no segregation at all.")

After Younge cursed him, Segrest ordered Younge to leave. Segrest said Younge left, but came back, carrying something that looked like a gun. "He started advancing toward me. . . . I said, 'Don't come any closer.' . . . He kept coming." Then, Segrest said, he fired at the pavement near Younge's feet to scare him away.

During all this time, Segrest is sure he never left the service station property. "Absolutely not," he said. He remembers that Younge retreated around the bus, then re-appeared. "He was comin' towards me."

Segrest raised the gun and pointed it "down in the general direction of where he (Younge) was." But Segrest said he didn't aim; he simply shot. Younge "went on past the Greyhound bus station and cab stand out of my sight."

Segrest remembers that the city police, and later Sheriff Sadler and deputy Ayscue, came to talk with him around midnight. He recalls that they stayed about 20 minutes. But, Segrest said, it was 10 a.m. that morning when he first learned that someone had been shot and killed, and found lying in the alley next to the Good Service cab stand.

Jury Suit Out

MONTGOMERY--A challenge to the Lee County jury system was dismissed for technical reasons last week by Federal Judge Virgil Pittman.

The suit, filed by Montgomery attorney Solomon S. Seay, had been scheduled for a hearing last Tuesday (Dec. 20). After the federal suit was filed, but before it could be heard, Marvin L. Segrest's trial took place on Dec. 7 and 8.

The federal suit charged that the Lee County jury system excludes Negroes, and also discriminates against white people who are not socially or politically prominent. Segrest was acquitted by a jury of 13 white men.

What Happened After It Was Over



TUSKEGEE--Everyone knows that several hundred Tuskegee Institute students swarmed downtown the night after the murder trial, painted the Confederate monument (left), and smashed the windows of 13 businesses (below).

But few people know that many students spoke out against the riot, and called several workshop meetings to explore more constructive approaches to Alabama justice. Attorney Fred D. Gray led one group in a discussion of legal steps to protect Negroes (right).



U.S. Cuts Off Montgomery County Problem G'boro Bank

BY ROBIN REISIG

GREENSBORO--As of Nov. 30, banks with federal money on deposit were required to offer equal employment opportunities to all races.

Shortly before that, however, L. J. Lawson, board chairman of the People's Bank of Greensboro, wrote the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury: "Our bank is a small country bank, and we believe it is not to the best interests of ourselves and our community if we are required to come under the civil rights act."

The Treasury Department replied by saying the bank could no longer act as its depository. This means the bank will not be able to store Social Security and other funds, although it can still accept payments for other banks.

These funds are valuable to the banks that store them, since they give the banks increased loaning power. People's Bank was one of about five bank depositories that refused to comply with the equal-opportunity requirement--out of 14,000 such banks across the country.

But, said Lawson, "Insofar as the people of Greensboro are concerned, they're benefitting exactly as they were before. I'm not reaping." He took an ad in a local paper, reprinting his letter to the Treasury.

This isn't the bank's first civil rights problem, said Lawson--"Nigras have been boycotting me ever since the first boycott (of white stores last summer)." He said he doesn't understand why. "We've been nothing but good to them," he said. "We've never done a thing. We charge them the same rate of interest. They stand side by side with white people in line."

But Lewis Black, secretary-treasurer of the local all-Negro Greenala Credit Union, said it is very difficult for Negroes to get loans, and "the People's Bank wouldn't even let Negroes open a savings account" before the credit union was formed in 1961.

Montgomery County Problem

No More Ambulances?

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY -- Ambulance service may soon be hard to get in Montgomery County, especially outside the city. Both white and Negro ambulance owners are talking about cutting their operations.

Roary Snider, owner of Ambulance Service Company, said this week that his firm would stop making public-service emergency calls outside the Montgomery police jurisdiction unless the county board of revenue pays part of the cost. Snider's company already gets a subsidy from the city of Montgomery.

His ambulance service "basically" is for white people, Snider said. "From time to time," he said, "we don't know who's hurt when we're called on a wreck. If it's a nigger that's hurt, we pick 'em up."

But, he said, "we don't solicit that business. We're not trying to run (the Negro owners) out of business."

Montgomery's three Negro ambulance services now pick up people anywhere in the city or county, without getting any financial help. "We pick up anybody we're called on, white or colored," said C. W. Lee of Lee's Funeral Home.

But that doesn't mean the county could get along without subsidizing the white

service. "I doubt if (the Negro ambulances) could do it all," said Lee. "We'd have to ask somebody for help."

In fact, said Lee, he and the other Negro operators--Cillie's Mortuary Center and Ross-Clayton Funeral Home--have "been threatening to discontinue ambulance service." Unless the Negro ambulance services can get some kind of city or county subsidy, he said, they may stop running soon after Jan. 1.

Lee said that, in his opinion, Ambulance Service Company should get money from the county, as well as the city. "Their needs are the same as ours," he said. "We're going to quit unless we get some subsidy of our own. It's a tremendous cost, to pay women, and keep a vehicle ready to go at all times."

The problem, said Lee, is that "strange as it seems, people just don't pay ambulance bills. Most of 'em seem to forget they had to be rushed to a hospital by a vehicle to save their life."

Snider said he thought the Negro ambulance services should be in better financial shape than his firm is. "They all have funeral homes to go with (the ambulance service)," he said. "You can make \$1,000 off a funeral, but you can't make nothing off a \$20 ambulance call."

"We don't have anything to offset the rising cost of everything."

But Lee said that wasn't the way it works. "We're forced to make each department stand on its own legs," he said.

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WANT ADS

TITUSVILLE CIVIC LEAGUE--The civic league's beautification committee is asking all persons to participate in its special project for the month of December, "Community Christmas Decorations." The purpose is to spread Christmas cheer and beautify Titusville. Citations will be based on points, as follows: full block participation and uniformity, 30 points; theme and types of decorations, 20 points; originality, 30 points; and artistic quality, 20 points. Any block captain whose block receives 100 points will be given special recognition. There will be first, second, third, and fourth prizes, and all below will receive honorable mention. The contest closes the night of Dec. 26, Mrs. Eleanor Smith, chairman.

HELP NEEDED--Anyone who can help furnish land, housing, pasture, feed, clothing, or food for evicted Dallas County farmers, write Miss Shirley Mesher, Farmers Aid Committee, 31 1/2 Franklin St., Selma, Ala.

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.

ARKANSAS--The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has affiliate councils in Conway, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and North Little Rock. We are interested in establishing local councils throughout the state. ACHR is integrated at all levels, working in education, voter education, employment, welfare, and housing. For information, write Arkansas Council on Human Relations, 1310 Wright, Little Rock, Ark. 72206.

KRISTEE FOUR-YEAR BULBS--Guaranteed to do away with frequent burn-outs, replacement buying, and bulb-snatching. Call 265-0390 in Montgomery.

CHOICE OPPORTUNITY--For medical records librarian or technician. The challenging task of directing the medical records department of a modern 95-bed hospital awaits the "challenger" at Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, Ala. Exceptional working conditions, fringe benefits, salary open. Letter of application should include character references, work experience, and educational background. Send to Good Samaritan Hospital, P. O. Box 1053, Selma, Ala. 36701.

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.

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Monday thru Friday

Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	F. J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Religion)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Dorothy Jo's Pantry Shelf (Women's News)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-10:00	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
10:00-12 Noon	Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)	Ruben Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

COMMUNITY BULLETIN BOARD (Church & Social News)--On the Half-Hour
NEWSCASTS--5 Minutes Before the Hour

Saturday

Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	F. J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Gospel)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-12 Noon	Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)	Ruben Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

Merry Christmas!
from
THE GOODWILL GIANT
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LADY GETS HELP

Troy Leaders Act

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

TROY--Mrs. Emma Walker, a 62-year-old widow, has lived in a wheelchair for eight years. Until recently, the only financial aid she had was from friends, relatives, and neighbors.

"I know they're tired of doing it now," she said. So one day a group of Negro leaders--including Mrs. Johnnie M. Warren, Elder Willie Paul, and Mrs. Mary Howard--went to tell Probate Judge Ben Reeves about Mrs. Walker's situation.

As a result, Mrs. Walker was able to get money from the welfare department. She now receives a check on the 28th of every month.



MRS. EMMA WALKER

CHRISTMAS IS DEC. 25.

MFDP Challenges Plan For State Legislature

JACKSON, Miss. -- Members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) last Tuesday challenged Mississippi's new reapportionment plan for the state legislature. In a suit filed in federal court, the MFDP members said the district lines for the 52 Senate and 122 House districts still aren't fair.

The suit claims there is too much variation in the size of the districts, and it accuses the legislature of "racial gerrymandering."

According to the U. S. Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision, legislative districts must all be about the same size. The suit says the population of each district should not vary more than 15% from the average. But, the suit charges, 24 House dis-

tricts and 16 Senate districts vary more than 15% from what should be the average population of the districts. Alcorn County, which forms one House district, has almost twice as many people as Montgomery County, which forms another district, the suit says.

The MFDP also claims that in drawing the lines, the state legislators combined "counties with Negro majorities with counties with white majorities, so as to produce an over-all white majority in the combined districts."

For example, the suit says, Jefferson County -- which has almost twice as many Negro citizens as white, and now has a small Negro voting majority--was combined diagonally with mostly-white Lincoln County, in both the House and Senate plans. Combining Jefferson with closer counties would have resulted in a district with the same population, the suit says, but this wasn't done because it would have given Negroes a majority.

Game of the Week

BTW Smashes Blount

MONTGOMERY -- The high-scoring Booker T. Washington basketball team had no trouble pulverizing the Blount High Leopards, 80 to 36, last Tuesday night in the BTW gymnasium.

The Yellow Jackets led from the opening whistle to the final buzzer, picking up their sixth win in seven starts. They buried the visitors from Mobile with a 30-point spurge in the second period.

Herbert Carter and Arthur Roberts each tallied 18 points to lead the BTW attack. Blount's top scorer was B. Thrash, with 11.

Basketball activity will be stepped up after Christmas. Big holiday tournaments are scheduled in several spots across the state.

DON'T FORGET!

There's just one week left in The Southern Courier's Party Line contest. Draw a new Party Line headline, and win \$10! Other prizes, too.



CDGM Funded

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

more children in its volunteer centers than these three programs combined had in theirs.

MAP has been able to get Head Start going in only two counties--Warren and Lauderdale. SWMO has not gotten any centers going, or as yet hired a staff. And Rust College hasn't yet begun to set up a program, because of confusion about administration.

At mid-week, CDGM and OEO had not come to an on-paper agreement about the details of CDGM's new grant. But according to their verbal agreement reached last Friday, CDGM will run centers for about 6,000 children. At first, OEO had said CDGM could work in just 12 counties--Madison, Rankin, Issaquena, Sharkey, Jones, Jasper, Copiah, Leake, Smith, Lowndes, Scott, and Stone. But last Friday, OEO said CDGM could also operate in at least four more counties--Clarke, Neshoba, Leflore, and Humphreys--where MAP has been unable to get centers going.

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle. For further information, write the Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

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Fall and Winter Program Schedule

Monday through Friday	
BIG D WAKE UP SHOW 6-9 AM Sam Double O Moore	MOVIN' HOME SHOW 3:30-6 PM Sam Double O Moore
GOSPEL SHIP 9-11 AM Trumon Puckett	EVENING SPECIAL 6-8 PM Willie McKinstry
NOON SPECIAL 11-1 PM Rick Upshaw	GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Trumon Puckett
AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry	LATE DATE 10-12 Midnight Johnny Jive
Saturday	Sunday
WEEKEND SPECIAL 6-12 Noon Sam Double O Moore	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
SATURDAY SESSION 12-6 PM Johnny Jive	
SATURDAY EXPRESS 6-12 Midnight Willie McKinstry	

All-Nite Show--Midnight to 6 AM
Johnny Jackson - Lewis White - Rick Upshaw
News at Twenty-five and Fifty-five Past the Hour

BIG D RADIO