



THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Give for Integration

It is an unfortunate truth that the United Appeal has helped maintain segregation in the Montgomery community. Segregation, among other things, causes many of the conditions that the United Appeal is trying to remedy.  
A story in the SOUTHERN COURIER last week told how the United Appeal planned to avoid the government's integration requirement for charities. Under the government policy, money raised from federal employees and military personnel is supposed to go only to integrated agencies. But the United Appeal plans to use its reserve funds to give equal amounts to segregated charities.  
Federal employees and other Alabamians should be aware of this evasion. They should know that they can give their money to a particular agency, instead of to the United Appeal as a whole.  
And all citizens should pressure the United Appeal to abide by the spirit of the federal policy.

Resurrection Discussed In Sermon of the Week



BY JAMES P. WILLSE  
BIRMINGHAM -- Remembering that Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead can provide an "unwavering faith" for the living, the Rev. C.W. Woods told his congregation in a powerful sermon at the East End Baptist Church last Sunday.  
Taking the description of the miracle in John 11:43 as his text, Mr. Woods explained that Jesus can "bring us forth" from our daily problems if we help Him, through our own faith and actions.  
"Even though I may be misused and abused, I know that He will bring me forth," said Mr. Woods. He said the resurrection may be physical, intellectual, or economic.  
We often ask for physical resurrection. We ask Jesus to heal our pain. And, as He turned Lazarus' death into life, He turns our sickness into health.  
But, Mr. Woods said, we also need intellectual resurrection.  
"We need to come forth intellectually and learn not to be satisfied with ourselves as we are."  
If we devote time to our minds that we are now wasting on other pursuits, "we can take advantage of some of the doors that are opened to us," he said.  
We should help Jesus raise us economically. "We don't want to work on a job and make less money because of the color of our skin," said Mr. Woods.  
He said the government's anti-poverty program showed how economic resurrection can take place:  
"The poverty program is helping us come forth economically by pulling the little man up to make a decent salary."  
But to be brought forth physically, intellectually, and economically isn't always enough, Mr. Woods warned the congregation.  
"The most important thing is to come forth spiritually," he said. "We can't come forth in any way, unless we have the spirit of God to get the job done. The body without the spirit is dead, and our hearts must catch on fire."

Ala. Opinion

BY L. C. PHILLIPS  
DEMOPOLIS--Demopolis is slowly making progress, but it is a solid kind of progress that in time will build a better future for us all.  
SCLC and SCOPE are our leaders today. We, the Negro people of Demopolis, need a solid leadership. In order to have a solid leadership, we must have the full cooperation of our people.  
I am a man who works with SCOPE leaders here in Demopolis. Why? Because I feel I need freedom, because this is my birthright. We need more men to be leaders, and to help carry the cause of freedom to every part of our fair city.  
Some of our grievances have been overlooked by our officials. So Demopolis Negroes must be willing to assemble anywhere where we might be able to protest those things we think are wrong.  
All Negro people must come together, and gain strength through cooperation. If we want the best, we must work for the best.  
We can do this only through a good leadership. Then we will have better education, good jobs, sufficient housing and most of all, a pleasantness between everybody who is willing to help speed progress to Demopolis.

SNCC Calls on Federal Officials To Speed Up School Integration

WASHINGTON--Ninety-two per cent of the South's Negro students still attend segregated schools, and SNCC wants John W. Gardner, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to do something about it.  
SNCC has asked Gardner to fire David Seeley, the man in charge of seeing that school boards comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.  
Under Title VI, school districts that discriminate cannot receive federal funds.  
In a 66-page analysis of school desegregation in the South, SNCC charges that Seeley and U. S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel have been "hoodwinked" by local school boards.  
Seeley and Keppel, says the SNCC report, "must have known that paper plans for desegregation submitted by racist Southern school boards and superintendents would not be enough to insure compliance with Title VI."  
The report charges that the two men "were more concerned about facilitating the flow of federal funds to racist school boards than in insuring equal educational opportunities for all."  
The federal government has investigated only one county to see whether the local school board had carried out its integration plan, according to the report.  
Seeley's staff, says the report, should

have more investigations, more investigators, and more Negroes. Noting that three of the 14 members of the staff's compliance section are Negroes, the report declares:  
"It seems incredible to us that a department of the federal government dealing with civil rights compliance  
**Mobile Gets U.S. Money**  
BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL  
MOBILE--After a three-month dispute over civil rights compliance, Mobile's public school system finally got some money for the Head Start program it ran last summer.  
But the \$57,000 check from the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington covered only about one-third of the program's total cost.  
The superintendent of schools in Mobile wrote to Washington late last week asking why.  
An OEO official told the COURIER Monday that there had been a clerical error, and an additional check would be sent soon.  
That check will make the total payment 80 per cent of the total cost. The remaining 20 per cent will be withheld until the OEO can determine the cost of a white Head Start center which closed shortly after the program started.  
Mobile apparently will not be paid for

Negroes in U. S. History -- A Series

2. Toussaint L'Overture

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

THE COUNTRY OF Haiti is part of an island in the Gulf of Mexico. A few French planters and about 500,000 Negro slaves lived there in 1790. Just as in the South, the slaves worked in the fields. They raised sugar and other crops. The planters made lots of money from these crops. The slaves came from Africa just like the slaves in America did. Many of the same slave ships carried slaves to both places.  
A revolution was going on in France. It was a war between rich people and poor people. The cry of the poor people was "Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood!" Slaves heard the French planters talking about the revolution. They started thinking about the words... liberty... equality... Drums began to beat in the hills.



1. The American Revolution

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

AT ONE TIME, the king of England owned America. He made laws that people in America had to obey. When a country is owned by another country, it is called a colony. America was divided up into colonies. The people in the New England colonies used to have mass meetings. They called the meetings Town Meetings.  
At these meetings they spoke against the way decisions were made. They didn't want to pay taxes to England when they didn't get to help decide what the laws should be. They didn't want British soldiers to live in their towns and order them around. Like Negroes in the South today, they had no voice in the government.  
But many people who came to the mass meetings were Toms for the English. So when someone spoke up, he often got in trouble. After a while, people started thinking they should be free from England. They decided that they would fight Britain if that was what they had to do to be free. They were tired of being almost like slaves to England.

So they wrote the Declaration of Independence and said "all men are created equal." Many of the people who signed the declaration also owned slaves. Some of them felt that Negroes should be free. But many of them thought that freedom was for whites only.  
IN THE DAYS before the war, Boston was one of the towns where British soldiers stayed. The soldiers' coats were red so the people called them "redcoats." The people and the soldiers hated each other and they would often have small fights.  
One day there was a bad fist fight between some soldiers and town people. When everybody heard about it the next day, they were very angry. Many of them went out into the streets to wait for something to happen. One little boy got hit over the head by an angry soldier. The people picked up rocks and sticks and marched up to where the soldiers stayed.  
The leader of the people that day was a tall, strong Negro named Crispus Attucks. He was a runaway slave who had become a sailor. He stood in front of the people and told them the soldiers would not dare to shoot. The people shouted at the redcoats, "Shoot and be damned! Shoot and be damned!"  
A soldier shot into the air to scare the people away. They didn't have tear gas and cattle prods in those days. Instead of running away, the people threw rocks at the soldiers. The angry soldiers started shooting at the people. Crispus Attucks fell to the ground, killed by a soldier's bullet. Then the people attacked the soldiers with stones and sticks. They were too mad to care about bullets.  
Finally the soldiers backed away and the fighting stopped. Four Americans lay dead in the street. The people carried them away and they were all given a hero's funeral. Crispus Attucks, a black man, was the first person to die for American freedom.  
A FEW YEARS after Attucks was killed, the war for freedom really began. At first the American army did not use Negroes as soldiers. Most Negroes were slaves but many were free. The army did not even let free Negroes join. But Negroes fought anyway.  
The first real battles of the war were at Lexington and Concord. Negroes fought there. After a while, the British army started promising freedom to any slaves who would fight on their side. Thousands of slaves ran away and joined the English army to fight for their freedom against their masters. After that the American army let Negroes join too.  
Negroes fought for American freedom in all the biggest battles. Often it was their fighting which made the difference between winning and losing. A Negro, Peter Salem, was a hero in the battle of Bunker Hill. Another, Salem Poor, was talked about by 14 army officers. They said he acted like an officer and was a very brave soldier. Some Negroes also worked as spies for the army.  
Many slaves died fighting in the war and many ran away and found freedom. But many were still slaves. Lots of people did not think it was right that people who fought in the war for freedom were still slaves. So the first big emancipation of slaves in the United States came after the war. Many black men were set free as a reward for fighting in the war. Some slave owners thought about the words of the Declaration of Independence. They freed their slaves even if they didn't fight in the war.  
There was a movement in the North called the Rights of Man movement. This movement felt it was wrong for any man to keep another man in slavery. Through laws and in the courts, slavery was ended in the North.  
It looked like slavery would die in the South too. But then the cotton gin was invented. The gin meant that people could clean cotton much faster than before and make more money selling it. People in the South decided to keep their slaves and grow cotton. To them, making money was more important than freedom and equality for all men.

Haiti remained a part of the French empire in name even though it was run by black people. But Napoleon, the French ruler, had plans for his western empire. And his plans needed slaves. Toussaint was in his way. So Napoleon sent General Le Clerc, his brother-in-law, with 25,000 soldiers to win back the island. Toussaint's army was weak so he withdrew to the mountains. His soldiers burned crops and destroyed roads to leave nothing the French could use. Toussaint waited.  
Then one of his generals became a Tom for the French. Toussaint was afraid the French knew all his plans. So he asked for a temporary peace. He hoped he could go on waiting and soon the fever would kill many of the French troops. But before that happened, the French tricked Toussaint and captured him. He was sent to France and kept in prison. He died there in 1803.  
Dessalines, one of Toussaint's helpers, took over the leadership of Haiti. He finally drove out the French. Haiti became free from France just like America had become free from England.  
The black people of Haiti remember Toussaint, the "first of the blacks", as the hero of their revolution. And many slaves in America heard of Toussaint and remembered him too. Toussaint proved that slaves could revolt and win.



These and following chapters are from "Negroes in American History--A Freedom Primer," published by The Student Voice, Inc., 360 Nelson St. S.W., Atlanta, Ga. Text by Bobbi and Frank Cieciorca, drawings by Frank Cieciorca. Copyright 1965 by The Student Voice, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



On TV, Negro and white performers have long danced and sung together without any fuss.  
And as far as anyone knows, the Ku Klux Klan hasn't burned any TV antennas yet.  
These are some of TV's better music offerings this week:  
FRIDAY, OCT. 22

JIMMY DEAN SHOW--All our country music heroes receive annual awards in a show from Nashville, Tenn., 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., and Channel 6 in Birmingham.  
SATURDAY, OCT. 23

THE BEATLES--Not the real ones, of course, but cartoons of the British long-hairs. And at such an early hour, 9:30 a. m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., Channel 6 in Birmingham and Channel 13 in Mobile.  
AMERICAN BANDSTAND--The oldest of the rock shows, it lacks the class and the big names of the others. Channel 4 in Dothan at 3 p.m., Channel 13 in Mobile at 12:30 p.m., Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., at noon, and Channel 12 in Jackson, Miss., at 2 p.m.

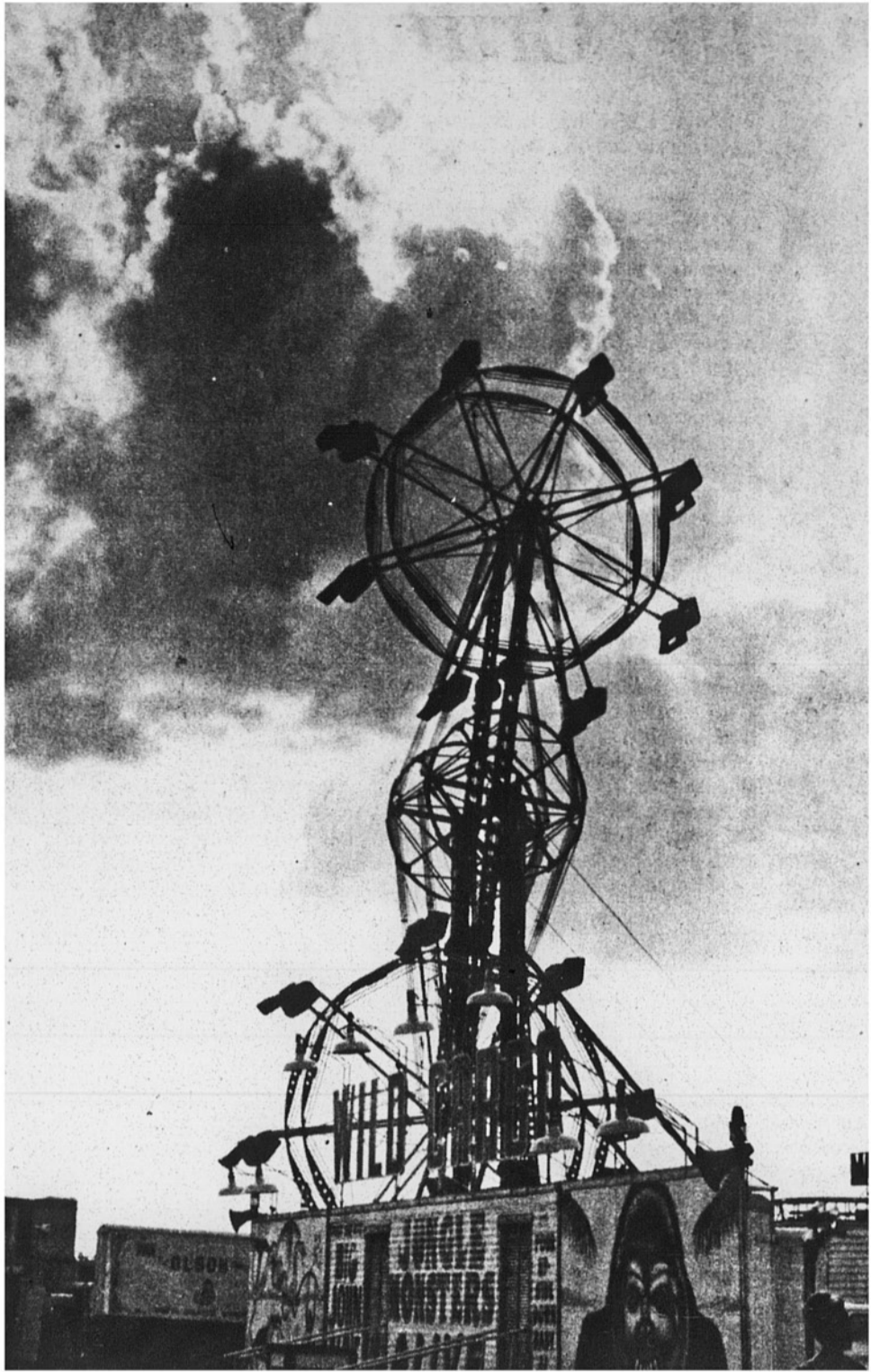
SHINDIG II--One of the best of the bunch, Shindig has fancy camera shots and pretty girls, wild music and pretty girls, a lot of action and pretty girls. You will see people like the Dave Clark Five, the Supremes, Lulu and the Luvvers, Dee Dee Sharpe, the Four Tops, Gerry and the Pacemakers and the Shindogs, 6:30 p.m. Channel 8 in Selma and Channel 32 in Montgomery.  
HOLLYWOOD PALACE--Sonny and Cher, who own many of today's hits, and

L. A. Dodger shortstop Maury Wills, who also owns many of today's hits, will appear this week, 8:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., Channel 9 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 13 in Mobile and Channel 32 in Montgomery. (Channel 6 in Birmingham presents this show at 10 p.m. Channel 8 in Selma presents it next week at 8:30 p.m.)  
MONDAY, OCT. 25

HULLABALOO--Another wild, clever production, with lots of pretty girls, 6:30 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery and Channel 13 in Birmingham.  
THURSDAY, OCT. 28

SHINDIG I--The first half hour of this twice-weekly show, 6:30 p.m. Same channels as Shindig II. (Channel 4 in Dothan presents Shindig at 5 p.m. Mondays and 5 p.m. Wednesdays.)  
FRIDAY, OCT. 29

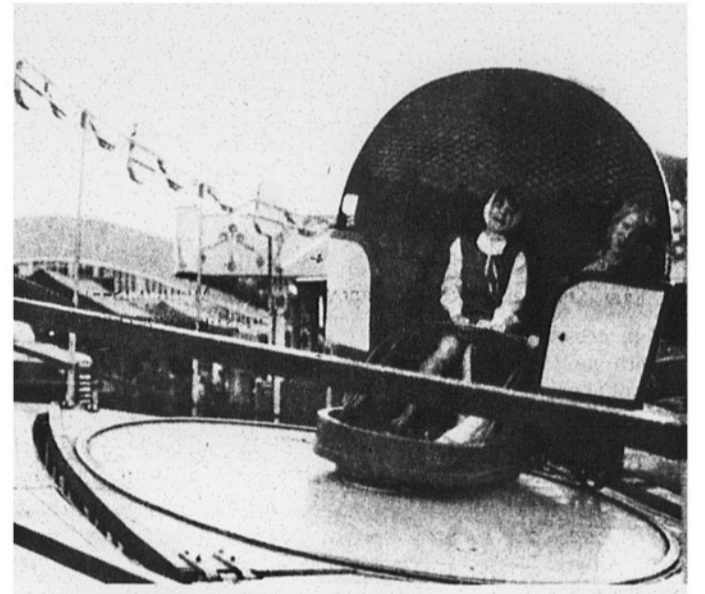
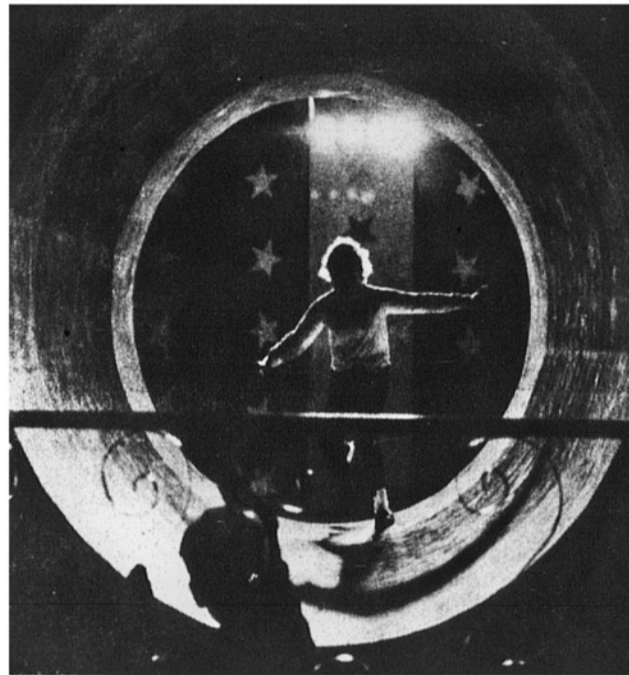
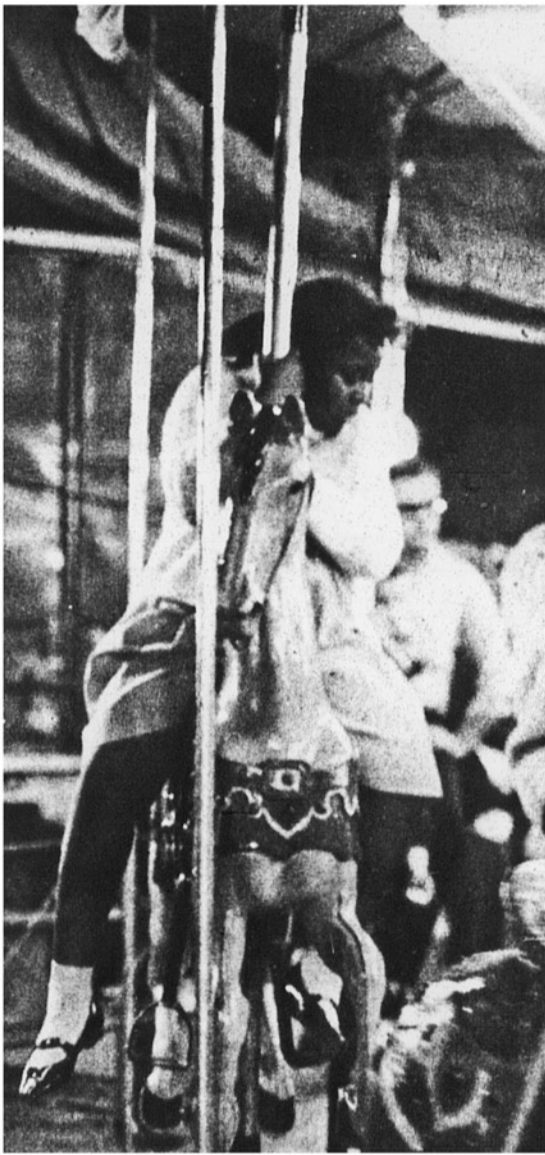
TEENAGE REVOLUTION -- All of this carrying-on will be explained by ABC in a special program about modern-day American teenagers, 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma and Channel 13 in Mobile.  
MISS TEENAGE AMERICA 1966--You may not get a chance to see "Teenage Revolution" because one of the teenagers involved in the revolution may turn the family set to the Miss Teenage America Pageant from Dallas, Tex., 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 12 in Jackson, Miss. and Channel 20 in Montgomery.



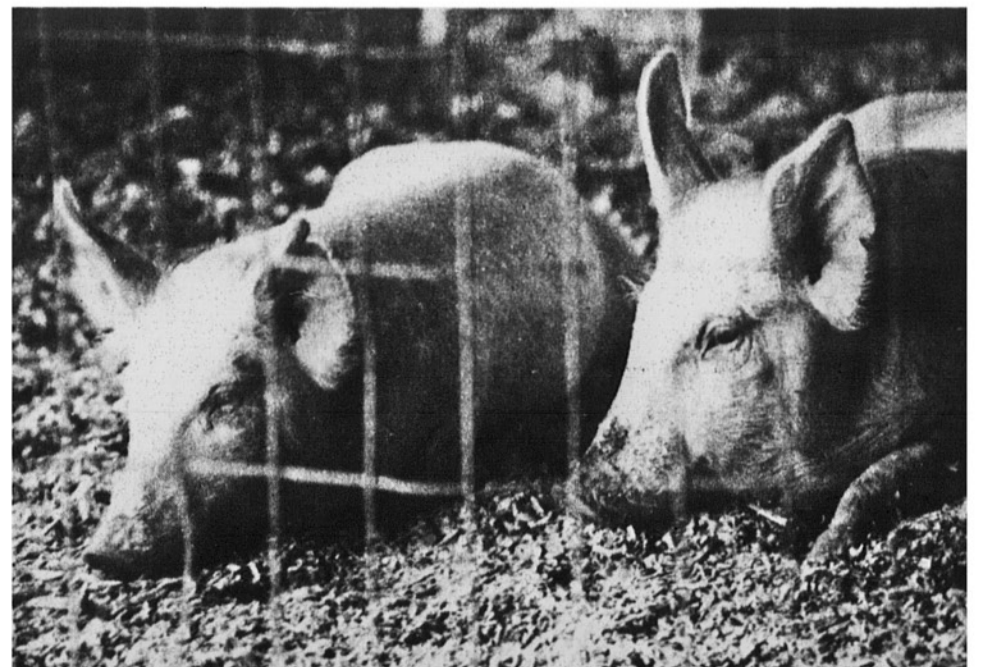
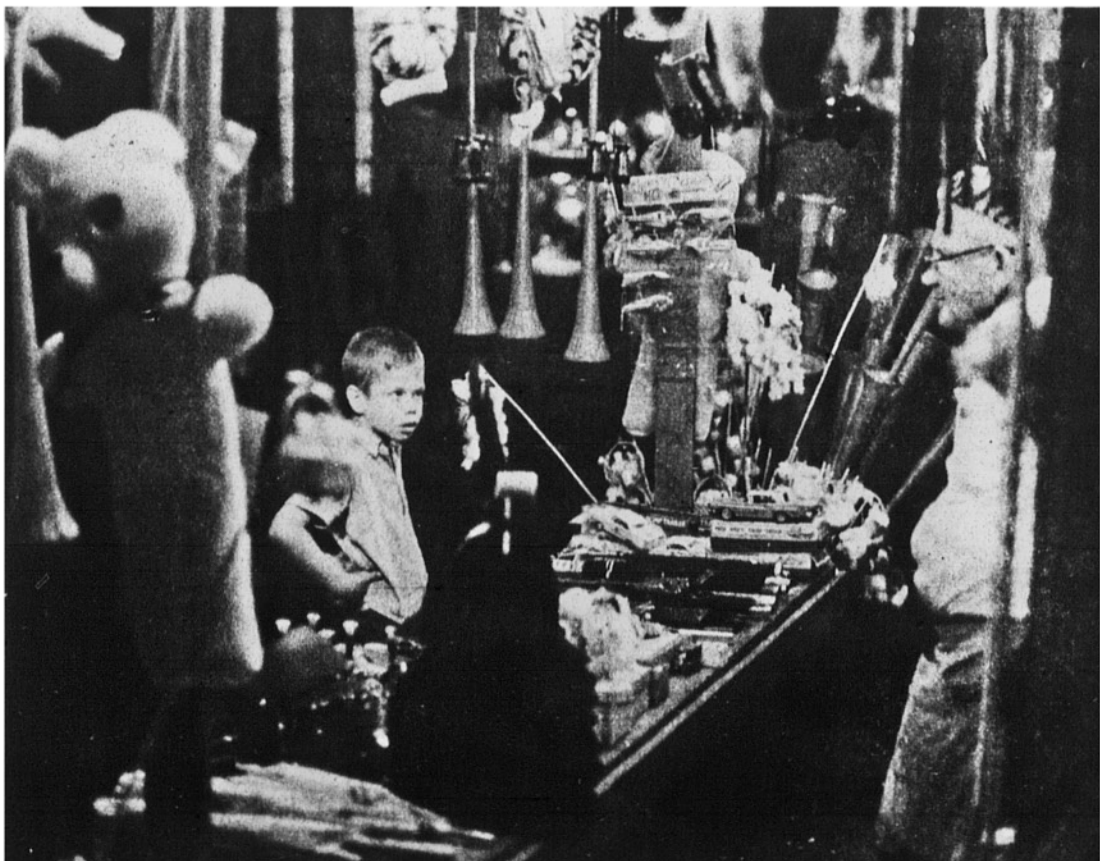
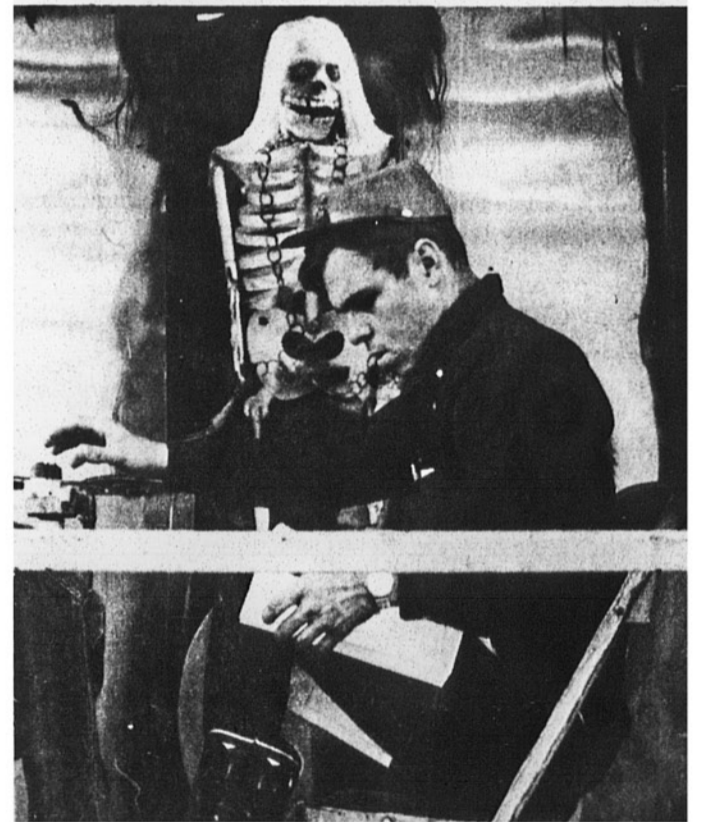
# Come to the Fair!

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPPLER

Far down the highway you can see the ferris wheel turning.  
Cars are jammed. Horns are honking.  
Everyone's in a hurry.  
Everyone's going to the fair.



"Step right up, sir! One ring for five cents. Six rings for 25 cents. So close. So easy."  
"Myrtle the Turtle Girl. Very much alive. You've seen nothing like it. See her in person!"  
"B-17, I-40, N-73, G-39, O-20."  
"Where's my daddy?"  
"The world's strangest married couple, human and alive. Come in now, and stay as long as you like. He weighs 638 pounds, and she weighs just 69. Just think of that. Now the question is, will the baby be as big as the father . . ."  
"And I said to the wife, 'I'll be much obliged if I ever get down from this ride alive.'"  
"And it's No. 16 nosing to the finish line . . . Whirl-away beat them out by a whisker, by a nostril, by a nose!"



THINK WE OUGHT TO COME AGAIN NEXT YEAR?

# Schools Are Just One Problem in Crawfordville



BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

Photo by David Toal

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga.--Alexander Hamilton Stephens, vice-president of the Confederacy, was born in Crawfordville, Ga., and until three weeks ago, that was about the most important thing that ever happened in Taliaferro County.

But last month Crawfordville had a new claim to fame. When the county school board closed Alexander Stephens Institute, the white school, instead of integrating it, Negro protests became the most widely publicized series of racial demonstrations since those in Selma.

Eighty-seven Negro children had been scheduled to enter Stephens this fall. But while they were filling out their transfer forms, the county's 200 white students were quietly arranging to attend schools in two neighboring counties.

Then, on Sept. 1, the Taliaferro County school board announced that Alexander Stephens Institute would not open this year because there were too few students.

When the school year began, Negroes found themselves back in the county's only other school, all-Negro Murden. But they didn't stay.

On Sept. 10, more than 300 students walked out of Murden to enroll in a freedom school manned by 18 SCLC staff members. Evening mass meetings followed, and marches to the courthouse, picket lines at Murden and arrests. At least 35 Negroes have been arrested during demonstrations in Crawfordville.

Two and a half weeks later Negroes and policemen kicked off the first Crawfordville "scrimmage," as the daily contest came to be known.

Every morning at 7:30, 25 Negro students lined up facing the school buses that carried white students out of the county. Down the road stood 50 state troopers, assigned to keep the Negroes from boarding the buses.

The Negroes tried end runs, flying wedges, decoys and reverses, but the troopers never failed to bring them down with body blocks and flying tackles.

A federal court in Augusta blew the whistle on the game last week by ordering Negroes to stop interfering with the buses.

The court also put Claude Purcell, state school superintendent, in charge of the Taliaferro County school system. It told him to come up with a plan to end the county's integration crisis by Oct. 25.

### THREE ALTERNATIVES

The federal judges gave Purcell three alternatives: He could open Stephens to the 87 Negroes who had been scheduled to transfer there, and allow the white students to continue attending school out



Photo by Brig Cabe

of the county. He could stop the busing of white students and bring them back to join the Negroes at Stephens. Or he could have the 87 Negroes join the whites on the buses.

While state school officials wrestled with the decision, civil rights leaders argued with Atlanta Negro politicians about how to respond to the court decision.

After a closed-door session in Atlanta, the local Negro leaders agreed to hold off demonstrations and to see what progress could be made in private negotiations with the governor and other state officials. The politicians agreed to arrange and back the negotiations.

And SCLC remained solidly behind the local leadership.

Civil rights leaders made it clear that integration for 87 students was not the only issue in Crawfordville. They warned that there might be other demonstrations about other problems in Crawfordville.

### NO ONE GETS RICH

If Taliaferro (pronounced Tyliver) County has nothing else, it has problems. It is one of the poorest counties in the state. Every year more than a hundred people give up and move somewhere else.

No one gets rich working in Taliaferro County.

ferro County.

Most people are farmers who raise chickens or dairy cows.

The best factory jobs are at the Royal Manufacturing Company, which process men's underwear. But Royal, the largest plant in the county, employs fewer than 100 women--all white.

There are jobs at a number of small pulp and saw mills, but that is "colored work." All white people and most Negroes will not work for the wages at these mills.

A quarter of the labor force has to go outside the county to find work. And some people have no work at all. "The biggest industry in the county is relief," smiles one chicken farmer. "I guess unemployment runs a close second."

Nobody is sure exactly how many people over 21 live in Taliaferro County, but most people agree that there are 100 more Negro adults than white.

### REGISTRATION WASN'T ENOUGH

Five years ago the Voters League began to encourage Negroes to vote. For the most part, registration ran smoothly. But the results did not satisfy Negro leaders.

Mrs. Lola Williams, county school superintendent, won Negro votes by promising to work for improvements at Murden such as new equipment for a band, new water coolers and a gymnasium (or an arrangement for Negroes to share the white gym.)

"She promised the world," says Calvin Turner, president of the Taliaferro County Voters League, and delivered instead two water coolers which were never connected.

John W. Evans, a Negro, ran for county commissioner in 1964. Negroes who asked to serve as poll watchers were turned down.

Voters League officers say that some Negro voters who had trouble reading the ballot asked how to vote for Evans. Poll watchers, they say, had them mark the ballot for one of the white candidates.

The county's chief poll watcher swears that all votes were counted publicly and accurately and that Evans was unpopular among Negroes. Evans came in last out of five candidates.

Last October a half dozen Negro parents attended a school board meeting to ask the board to raise money for a new gymnasium at Murden. They were told to come back to the next meeting.

But from that time on, according to Negroes, no one they asked seemed to know when or where the next meeting would be.

Early this year, the Voters League asked the county commission to form a community action group to take advantage of federal anti-poverty funds. They were told that the commission did not need any help in planning the county's poverty program.

Then in May, five Negro teachers (including Turner and his wife) and the principal at Murden received letters informing them that their contracts would not be renewed. One teacher said the group was given no explanation.

"That's when the movement started," says Turner.

Crawfordville had its first racial demonstration the day after school let out. Negroes marched to the courthouse and then decided to try to get service in the all-white restaurant across the street--the Liberty Cafe. Police kept them from entering.

(Two months ago the owner remodeled the Liberty Cafe, changed its name to Bonner's Private Club, Inc., admitted whites and ran out of membership cards whenever Negroes asked.)

### SCOPE ARRIVES

When SCLC announced plans for its SCOPE program, the Voters League asked for a chapter in Crawfordville. SCOPE volunteers worked this summer at voter registration and political education.

Turner estimates that all but 100 Negroes of voting age in the county have now been registered--the 100 that would give Negroes a voting majority.

The county registrar says, however, that virtually all eligible Negroes in the county have long since registered.

Some registered Negroes are certain to vote against civil rights candidates. Last week a dozen Negroes voted in the municipal election even though five white office-holders were running unopposed.

According to the chief poll watcher, "there was one who came in here to cause trouble, but the rest were good niggers."

"Well, Janie, I hear you told 'em off," he smiled at one elderly Negro matron as she dropped her ballot in the box. "Oh, yeah, they came to me," she said. "I told 'em, 'Now why you want to go causing trouble? Things is okay just like they is,'"

"I guess we treat you all right," he said.

"Shore do," she answered. When she left, the poll-watcher nodded contentedly. "Now that's the proper picture of something, isn't it?"

To most Negroes in Crawfordville it is the picture of Uncle Tomism, and they have attacked it bitterly.

### KING ARRIVES

When the Rev. Martin Luther King spoke in Crawfordville early last week, he employed some of the strongest language he has ever used to criticize "your scared Negroes."

"When we sing our song, 'Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Us 'Round,'" King told his cheering audience, "we mean that we ain't gonna let scared, nervous Uncle Tom Negroes turn us around!"

Negroes have some reason for fear. Hosea Williams, projects director for SCLC, has charged that there have been 5 evictions, 18 firings, 4 foreclosures or repossessions and 13 beatings since civil rights activity began in Crawfordville.

### AND SO DOES THE KLAN

The Klan has been in and out of Crawfordville for the past two weeks. There have been two Klan rallies. Black-shirted Klansmen have egged on white hecklers during some of the demonstrations.

The night King spoke in Crawfordville the Klan was in town. And the mile-long march to the courthouse after King's speech was tense.

The 700 demonstrators walked rapidly two-by-two, looking to each side, singing softly, "I'm gonna keep those fires burning in my heart." They gathered on the steps of the courthouse.

Across the street, 100 whites stood in front of Bonner's, shouting insults, whistling and giving off with rebel yells.

Between the two groups, 60 state troopers formed a double line nearly a block long.

"We've been down here many times," the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of SCLC, told Negroes at the courthouse. He talked about the reasons--about jobs, schools and the vote. "Give us our rights," he said, and was interrupted by jeers from across the street.

He said the Negroes and whites had common needs, that they were all trapped by the way of life in Taliaferro County.

"We have no jobs," Young said, "but they have poor jobs." The jeers grew louder.

"Thanks to them," he said, gesturing toward the hecklers, "we're realized that we can't be free until we're all free."

A white man yelled back, "You'll never be free, nigger."



## Poetry by a White Boy - - 'From Selma'

SELMA--A white youth from Selma saw everything that happened last March during voter registration demonstrations.

He saw the way his neighbors and his elected officials reacted. He saw nuns and clergymen from all over the country come to his home town, and he saw how they were insulted and beaten. He saw what happened to Negroes in Selma who wanted to vote.

He was a student at a segregated Alabama college, and he could not speak out in protest.

After the march he expressed his anger in poetry:

### From Selma #1

lay with me nun  
prove what they say  
right  
they do so want to be right  
this time

### From Selma #2

I hear tell  
That Sylvan street is to be made  
into a super highway. And  
in order to make folks drive  
more carefully, there will  
be a small cross placed on  
the side of the road that  
reads: "I killed here"  
So I hear tell,

### From Selma #3

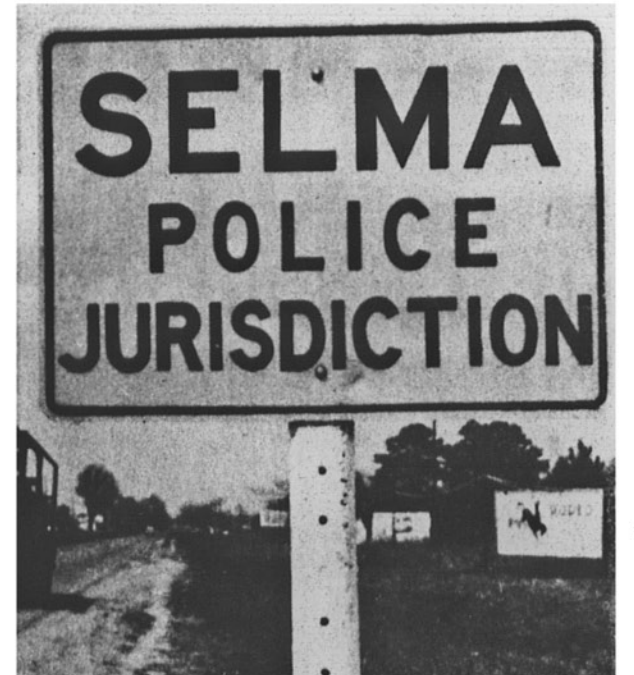
Come on Biker!  
You don't really think that rope  
can accomplish what an  
army couldn't

### From Selma #4

That's it Klansmen!  
Run them out!  
You're better'n them!  
You don't want to mix colors!  
(wear your hood though, the red on  
the back of your neck might show)

### From Selma #5

Eenee, Meenee, Minee, Mo  
Catch a nigger  
by the toe  
If he hollers  
Club him

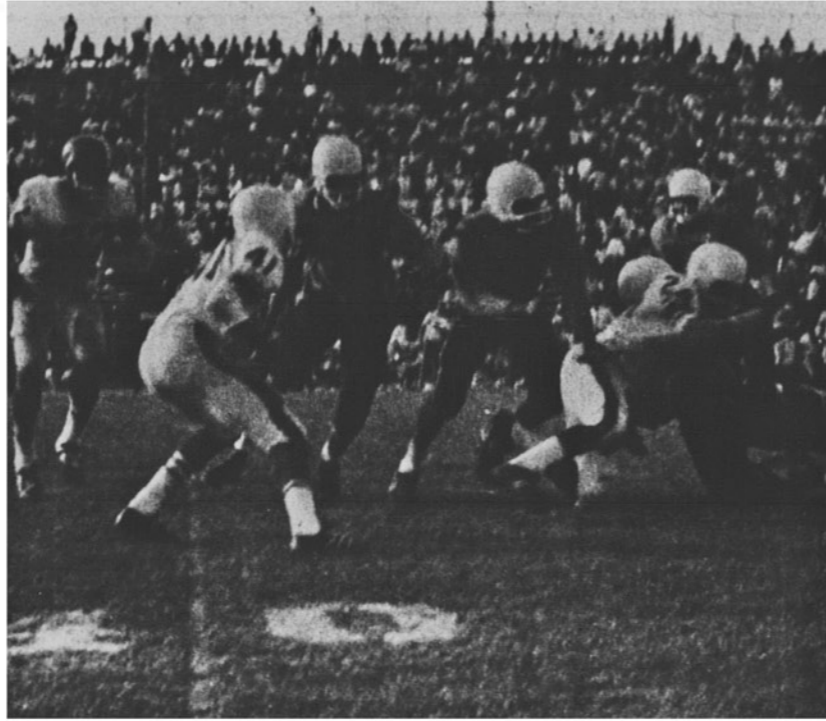




# Top Sports News -- School Football, Series

## Jones Wins

BY T. WATERS AND T. BROWN  
 DEMOPOLIS--The U. S. Jones Blue Devils had lost seven players from injury, and the G. P. Austin Bullets of Linden looked big on Friday night.  
 But the Blue Devils were strong when it counted, and won their first homecoming game from Linden in three years by a score of 25 to 13.  
 The Blue Devils scored first--in the first quarter--with a quarterback sneak by Threet Brown.  
 After a series of passes from quarterback Brown in the second quarter, Tommy Stalworth went in for the second Blue Devil touchdown from three yards out, making the halftime score 12 to 0.  
 U. S. Jones crowned its homecoming queen at halftime. She was Zola Hawkins, a junior, and she was attended by classmates Freddie Gracie and Betty Sue Oliver.  
 The Bullets kicked off to U. S. Jones to start the second half, but the Blue Devils didn't have the ball for long. Their fumble on the second play was recovered by Linden.  
 The Blue Devils got the ball right back, however, when fullback Herman Williams intercepted a pass. Williams ran the ball to the Linden 47, and U. S. Jones was on its way to a third touchdown.  
 The Blue Devils moved the ball down the field on a pass to the right from quarterback Brown to Williams. Then fullback John Dillard hit off the right side of the line and twisted his way across the goal line, making the score 18 to 0.  
 Linden's first score came on a pass from quarterback Robert Harper into the waiting arms of his end in the end zone. The Bullets brought the score to 18 to 7 when Harper faked a pass and then ran the extra point.  
 William Gage intercepted a Bullet pass in the fourth quarter to set up a fourth Blue Devil touchdown. After a series of rushing plays, fullback Williams pushed over from one yard out for a score. The extra point was no good.  
 In the final minutes of the game, when U. S. Jones thought it had the game sewed up, Robert Jackson picked up a fumble for Linden and scored from midfield almost before anyone noticed he had the ball.  
 The extra point failed, and two min-



ACTION IN MOBILE

utes later the game ended with Demopolis the winner, 25 to 13.

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--Last Saturday afternoon the Blount Leopards, a terror in the pre-season rankings of Negro schools around Mobile, finally began to live up to the predictions.

Blount was supposed to beat almost everybody. The Leopards had an experienced backfield, which included a 6 foot, 3 inch, 230-pound senior fullback, and they could field an offensive line that averaged 220 pounds per man.

But the big linemen were inexperienced, and the fullback, Robert Gordon, was injured on the first play of the first game of the season.

The Leopards had won only one game when they came into Prichard Stadium Saturday for Trinity Gardens' homecoming game.

The Trinity Gardens Falcons had not been as highly rated as the Leopards, but had done a little better.

And at the end of the first half, it looked as if they might keep it up. They went into the locker room with a 14-13 lead at halftime.

The Falcons had done it on the passing of their quarterback, Frazier Ezell (who weighs perhaps 140 pounds after a big dinner), on the receiving and running of backs Gregory, Davis, and Scott, and

on homecoming spirit.

But right after the halftime ceremony, Blount's defensive safety, Edward Smith, intercepted an Ezell pass. The Leopards drove to the touchdown that put them ahead.

Fullback Gordon, in top shape for the first time since his injury, added two more TD's before the third quarter had ended, and the coach started putting in the second and third string.

The Falcons came back for a fourth quarter TD pass that made the final score 34 to 21.

## New Political Group

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA--One month ago, the Rev. F. D. Reese, president of the Dallas County Voters League, called a meeting of "some responsible Negro leaders," to discuss "how we were going to organize the voting power of the Negro."

Out of this meeting came the Dallas County Citizens Political Action Committee. Mr. Reese is president of this group, too.

The committee, he said, will screen candidates in up-coming elections and present information about the approved candidates to the Negro voters.

Whether the group will present information about every candidate running in the election "all depends on the candidate," said Mr. Reese.

He said the committee was formed because "many people do not have the time or concern to hear or see and adequately assess the qualities of the candidates."

Mr. Reese said he hoped the Political Action Committee could use the strength of the Negro vote to get written campaign promises from candidates.

"We think the Negro people are getting tired of verbal promises," he said. The next election in Dallas County

## L.A. Triumphs

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

Sandy Koufax reared back and blew a third strike past the Minnesota Twins' Bob Allison. And on that pitch the Los Angeles Dodgers, the spunkiest baseball team since the old Gashouse Gang, became the 1965 World Series champions--just the way they said they would. They won through superb pitching, clutch hitting, and speed, man, speed.

Predictably, the man of the hour was Koufax. Pitching in the final game with only two days' rest, he shut out the Twins 2 to 0, racking up ten strikeouts and allowing only three hits.

But he got plenty of help from the rest of the Dodgers, and later everyone who could be heard above the popping of champagne corks agreed that it was a team effort.

For a while the outlook hadn't been exactly brilliant for the Smogville nine.

In the first two games in Minnesota, the Twins found the way to keep the Dodgers from scoring: get ahead and stay there. The weak-hitting Dodgers (their .245 team batting average was the lowest ever for a National League pennant winner) had been winning games all season by keeping the opposition off balance with the base-running of speed merchants Maury Wills and Willie Davis.

But fancy base-running doesn't work unless the game is close, and the first two games weren't. Behind the steady pitching of Jim "Mudcat" Grant and Jim Kaat, the Twins clobbered Los Angeles 8 to 2 and 5 to 1.



Things looked grim for the Dodgers when the teams traveled back to Los Angeles. The Dodgers were behind by two games, and they had scored only three runs to the Twins' 13. Wills and Davis had not stolen a single base, and the two Los Angeles pitching giants, Koufax and Don Drysdale, had been shelled by the Twins' hitting.

But once in their own ball park, the Dodgers started to look more like the team that won the pennant. The largest crowd of the Series watched southpaw Claude Osteen blank the Minnesota Twins 4 to 0 in a five-hitter, while all nine men in the Dodger line-up collected hits.

And in the fourth and fifth games of the Series Los Angeles really got back into the groove. Drysdale and Koufax redeemed themselves by hurling five- and four-hitters respectively, and the Dodgers walked away with 7 to 2 and 7 to 0 victories.

In the three games in Los Angeles, the Dodgers outscored the Twins 18 runs to two and stole nine bases--three of them by Davis in the fifth game--to force Minnesota into several costly errors.

Back in Minnesota, Jim Grant pitched and batted the Twins to a 5 to 1 win, squaring the Series at three games apiece. Grant's fast ball held the Dodgers to six hits, and in the sixth inning the "Mudcat" put the game on ice with a three-run homer into the left field stands.

And so the Series went to seven games.

Aside from the tremendous pitching of Koufax, most of the excitement was supplied by Lou Johnson, the left fielder who had played with 19 different teams in the 12 years before his chance with the Dodgers, and by 37-year-old Jim Gilliam.

Johnson came through with the key shot off Jim Kaat in the fourth, driving a home run into the left field foul pole. The run added by Ron Fairly later in the inning was all the Dodgers needed, thanks to a brilliant defensive play by Gilliam that nipped the only serious Minnesota threat of the game.

Koufax took over from there.

## Three Ala. School Boards Shun Federal Hearing on Segregation

BY LAURA GODOFSKY

WASHINGTON -- Three Alabama school districts failed to send representatives to federal hearings in Washington last Tuesday. They passed up the chance to defend themselves against charges of violating the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The three districts--Barbour County, Bibb County and Tarrant City--are among a total of 63 in the South that could lose all their federal school aid this year because of alleged discrimination.

According to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, no federal funds may be given to programs that are segregated. Funds cannot be cut off, however, without a public hearing and notification of Congress.

This week's hearings were the first ever held on cutting off school funds under Title VI.

Even though no one from Alabama came, the government presented its case at the hearing. The government's lawyer now has about two weeks to file written arguments against the three districts.

After the written arguments are filed, John Gardner, the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, may decide that these districts are discriminating. He must notify Congress and wait at least 30 days before cutting off federal money.

The Barbour and Bibb county school boards have said they would challenge any cut-off in their federal funds as unconstitutional.

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Tarrant City told the U. S. Office of Education that it would go without federal assistance if necessary.

Although these districts do not now receive very much federal assistance, they will probably be eligible for almost \$1,000,000 in federal aid under the new Elementary and Secondary Schools Aid Act.

If their federal funds are cut off, they will lose this money, too.

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