THE SOUTHEAST COUNTY MFDP Leader's Daughter said her 13-year-old daughter went to Losey's Eye in Shooting Incident.

In Tuscaloosa, Selma, and elsewhere, the black press has been filled with stories about the growing number of cases of violence against civil rights workers. These stories have been couched in various ways, but generally they tell of a conflict between civil rights workers and the law enforcement agencies of the state. The conflict is often described as a war of words, a war of weapons, a war of ideas.

In Tuscaloosa, the local anti-poverty agency, the Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program, has received a number of complaints from residents who have been victims of violence. The agency has been working closely with the local police to try to solve these problems. The agency has also been working with the state's anti-guidelines law and its policy of paying tuition grants to Negro pupils to try to improve the quality of education in the state.

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...
SCHOOLs HEARING

(Continued from page 1)

"Now, I have been in the position of being a teacher," the Reverend said.

"I have been a teacher for many years, and I have seen many students come through my classroom. I have taught students in the South, and I have taught students in the North. But I have never seen a student like this one," the Reverend continued.

"This student is different. He has a difficult past, but he has a bright future. I believe that he will make a great contribution to society," the Reverend said.

"But I also believe that he needs help. He needs guidance and support. He needs someone to believe in him," the Reverend concluded.

The Reverend's words were met with a round of applause from the students and faculty present. The meeting adjourned.

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Gree ne County Vote Case Tangled

By JOAN HENRY

Bernice and Coretta Scott King successfully challenged the Alabama primary election system in the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1960s. Now the issue has been reopened in Greene County.

Bernice and Coretta Scott King, along with their children, have been trying to register to vote in Greene County for years. But their efforts have been met with resistance.

"We've been fighting for the right to vote for as long as I can remember," said Bernice Scott King.

"It's not just about voting," said her daughter, Coretta. "It's about having a voice in our community."
Inside an Operating Room

Scalpel, Clamp, Suture

Photographs by Jim Peppler

(Photos were taken at Taborian Hospital, Mound Bayou, Miss.)
**Negro Artists in 19th-Century America Struggled Against Prejudice and Poverty**

**BY CARROLL GREEN JR.**

The civil rights movement has focused attention on all aspects of the life of Negroes in the United States. But, although Negro-Americans have been there longer than many other immigrants, they are still among the least-keenly noticed.

The reason is not hard to find. Negroes have been systematically excluded from participation in the mainstream of American life, segregation is still part of the story.

When I was a student in a large Eastern university, while studying an American history class asked our professor, a Ph.D., if any Negroes had lived in America, the learned professor stopped. I thought for a moment, ran his hand through his thinning hair, and then said: "Yes, but black men are not American, sir."

But the fact is that at least eight Negroes fought for America's independence. This footnote illustrates another fact—few Americans, white or black, know much about Negro history, and Negro contributions to our national and world culture.

Today, the Negro is asking himself the question, "Who am I?" This search has become more acute in the last few years, Negro-Americans are becoming aware that the mere presence of Negro-Americans is no longer enough. They are also beginning to think about their history and contributions to the nation's classrooms.

The United States began adding important works to the art in the 19th century. Among the first Negro artists were famous printmakers and sculptors. These artists, who devoted themselves to their art, do not deserve to be forgotten. Yet Negroes who made their art, like today's black artists, were not allowed to belong to the American art community. They were excluded on the basis of race.

The year was 1854, the place was Tuscaloosa. The Tuscaloosa Art Association was celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the state university with a huge exhibition of American art. Among the pieces on display was the painting of a slave owned by a free Negro. This painting was entitled "Under the Oaks." It won first prize in the landscape division. Some years later the painting entitled "Under the oaks" was sold by the slave's owner for $300, a high price.

In Canada, Duncanson earned his living as a printer of photographs. Some years later, he went to England and became a landscape painter. In 1859, he returned to Canada and began painting landscape murals in the Longworth home in Toronto. Some time later, Duncanson became a landscape painter in America. In the United States, he became a portrait painter, and first place was given him in 1861, with the Civil War on the horizon.

In 1879, he became a landscape painter and sculptor, and first place was given him in 1879, with the Civil War on the horizon. With the Negroes freed after the war, Duncanson was able to take up his painting career. In 1880, he bought the painting at a high price. Duncanson became a landscape painter in America. In the United States, he became a portrait painter, and first place was given him in 1861, with the Civil War on the horizon. With the Negroes freed after the war, Duncanson was able to take up his painting career.

Duncanson was a landscape painter in America. In the United States, he became a portrait painter, and first place was given him in 1861, with the Civil War on the horizon. With the Negroes freed after the war, Duncanson was able to take up his painting career. He had as many commissions as he could manage. His feelings were typical of 19th-century American Negroes, unless the Negroes themselves and their race as material, African art gave them a new way of discovering and expressing themselves. The way they opened their eyes to the world and themselves was a beginning.

In 1896, African art made its way to America. The first exhibit was in New York City, assistant ecumenical officer of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church. He was a former college English teacher and Negro art.
FOR A BETTER TOMORROW:

Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, on this principle. For further
wishes to work for a better tomorrow.

Duties ene day after a private meeting
DECEMBER 3-4,1966

"Just typical," said Taylor. "I have no animosity

As ' we say to Carmichael In a hallway, several

for his arrest was to "chill the free

This Is when we reCognized a car following us.

at 7 p.m. Monda y, Dec. 5, In NewHope

"We didn't know who they were.

When we ran Into the woods, Ing-- that's why I had the

"We assume the principle

My order was not limited to

It was meant to make

to arrange an interview •

The evening •


several police officers. AccordIng to

had the final word on the police depart­

its human.

the principle

"Some Negro officers leave,

It

in salar y ." Keever said. "So

1954 Ford sedan, a

They were undergoing the spell

An order by the officers here, there will be no white's deputies

Mayor Keever's orde r was not limited to

the police department

the department

the release of" some Negro policemen

"We should be with the approval

Gun

It was not loaded, The shells were In

"They didn't have no siren on, or

We didn't have a word, " he said, "I ran Into the woods,

...on Your Dial

5-4-15 AM Tuscaloosa

The prayer meeting will be at

the Westminster Presbyterian

29th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

$20.00

It

in New Hope

At the meeting, some Negro policemen

"Some council members

Stallworth's

keep to hire many

of these men on patrol, we'll

some Negro officers leave,

the principle

"They didn't have no siren on, or

The shells were In

it

ARENA

Door $3.50

11:30 Midnight to 6 AM

Mr. Lunsford was unloading his own

One Negro policeman was killed

Atterwards, as newsmen tried to talk

the principle

Mayor Keever agreed that the council

Dispute

in salar y ," Keever said. "So

why there's all the fuss.

If you have adequate street lights? Proper

So you have adequate street lights? Do you have proper

ỘRDER BLANK

We will try to accommodate your requests for size, color

at 7 p.m. Monda y, Dec. 5, In NewHope

$20.00

It

"They didn't have no siren on, or

the principle

Mayor Keever and Tuskegee Public

as equal opportunity and human bro­

It

the principle

"They didn't have no siren on, or

the principle

Mayor Keever and Tuskegee Public

Mayor Keever and Tuskegee Public

in salar y ," Keever said. "So

dispensary of the city.

"We assume the principle

in New Hope

the principle

He asked other Negro policemen

the principle

in the Westminster Presbyterian

"They didn't have no siren on, or
Monday thru Friday

6:00-7:00 AM  WMAQ
7:00-8:00 AM  WMAQ
8:00-9:00 AM  WMAQ
9:00-10:00 AM WMAQ
10:00-11:00 AM WMAQ
11:00-12:00 AM WMAQ
12:00-1:00 AM WMAQ

Saturday

7:00-8:00 AM  WMAQ
8:00-9:00 AM  WMAQ
9:00-10:00 AM WMAQ
10:00-11:00 AM WMAQ
11:00-12:00 AM WMAQ
12:00-1:00 AM WMAQ

5:00-4:00 PM  WMAQ
4:00-3:00 PM  WMAQ
3:00-2:00 PM  WMAQ
2:00-1:00 PM  WMAQ
1:00-12:00 PM WMAQ

THE GOODWILL GIANT

MOBILE, ALA.