



STOKELY CARMICHAEL



JOE SMITHERMAN

4 Judges Hear Big School Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY--The biggest school desegregation case of them all began last Wednesday before a panel of four federal judges. But it didn't get very far.

The first witness, State Schools Superintendent Austin R. Meadows, spent nearly five hours on the stand, testifying that Alabama's local school boards have the final say on the way their school districts are run.

But he also said that the state board of education thinks the desegregation guidelines laid down by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare last spring violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Meadows' testimony was round one of a mammoth hearing on suits attacking the state's anti-guidelines law and its policy of paying tuition grants to private school students. The federal court is being asked to order complete desegregation of the Alabama schools.

One motion heard Wednesday was filed by attorney Fred Gray. He charged that the anti-guidelines law passed by the state legislature this fall violated a 1964 court order telling Governor George C. Wallace and state school officials to stop interfering with local efforts to end racial discrimination in the schools.

The NAACP and the U.S. Justice Department presented suits of their own, attacking the anti-guidelines law and the tuition grants. Then attorneys for Wallace and the state school board added their suit, charging that the 1966 guidelines are illegal.

Most of Meadows' testimony was no surprise. He and Governor Wallace have repeatedly spoken out against the guidelines. But there were some new features.

Asked by Gray if he understood that the 1964 court order required him to promote school integration, Meadows said: "I approach the matter from the viewpoint of non-discrimination. Title VI (of the 1964 Civil Rights Act) does not mention segregation or desegregation. I have recommended that the local school boards not discriminate."

"Have you recommended or encouraged any superintendent of education to abolish segregation in his particular school system?" Gray asked.

"No . . . I don't remember," Meadows said. Gray then read to the court a letter sent by Meadows to local school superintendents. It said in part:

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

City of Selma vs. Carmichael: A Wild Day in Recorder's Court

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

SELMA--The big question around the city early last Tuesday was whether or not SNCC Chairman Stokely Carmichael was going to show up for his trial. He did--a few minutes late, but he was there.

Cameramen had gathered outside the courtroom hours before the trial was to take place. Inside were spectators, mostly friends of the defendants--Carmichael and SNCC field secretary William S. House, both charged with inciting to riot. On the outside peeping in were some members of the police force and some white Selma citizens.

Many people had come to see just how Carmichael would handle his own case. Carmichael's attorney, Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional

Defense Committee, was barred last week because he is not licensed to practice in Alabama.

"Because the trial is supposed to be held in a dignified manner," Recorder's Court Judge E.P. Russell warned the spectators against whistles, giggles, or any sudden outburst. Although the people in the audience knew they could be held in contempt if they did giggle, sometimes they couldn't help it. They chuckled anyway, and the judge would raise up from his bench to see who it was.

House, neatly dressed in dark jacket, dark pants, and tie, also acted as his own lawyer. He asked Selma police Lieutenant Cotton Nichols, "What did you see that indicated that a riot could have started?"

"I saw some Negroes aroused who wouldn't usually get aroused on Saturdays," Nichols said.

House argued that the people on the downtown sidewalks on Nov. 5, the day

of his arrest, never reacted riotously. But he was found guilty, fined \$100 plus court costs, and sentenced to 30 days' hard labor.

Carmichael was wearing blue jeans, a pin-striped shirt, boots, and sunglasses as he rose to defend himself.

When police Captain W. M. Hare testified that one of the reasons for Carmichael's arrest was his "advocat-

ing black power," Carmichael asked the officer: to define black power. He didn't.

Another arresting officer, Captain F.R. L. Porte, said Selma Mayor Joe T. Smitherman ordered Carmichael's arrest. At that point, Carmichael asked that Smitherman be brought to the witness stand.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Motley Buried in Wetumpka

'TIME TO HAVE JUSTICE'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

WETUMPKA--James Earl Motley was buried in the rain last Sunday, one week after he died in the Elmore County Jail.

The undertaker's artistry could not completely hide the bloody gashes on Motley's head. These wounds, witnesses say, were inflicted by the sheriff's deputy who arrested Motley two hours before his death.

"It is time for injustice to cease, time for people to stop taking the law into their own hands," said the Rev. C.B. Croskery at Motley's funeral in the Second Baptist Church.

"It is time for us to have justice. One good way to have justice is to pray to the man who has power over those rendering injustice."

Croskery said someone had told him before the service to "be careful what you say." But, said Croskery, "you don't have to be careful, preacher, because it's all over the world today. You don't have to be careful, preacher, because somebody knows what happened."

At least three eye-witnesses said last week that Elmore County sheriff's deputy Harvey Conner beat Motley after arresting him about 2 a.m. Nov. 20. Motley's body was taken from the jail to a funeral home at 4 a.m.

"Brother Motley can't hear me today," said Croskery at the funeral.



MISS GLORIA JEAN JOHNSON AT MOTLEY'S GRAVE

"I'm talking to you who are living--you who can do something about it. . . . Get ready to stand up for your rights."

"Watch, watch where you go," Croskery told the hundreds of mourners jammed into the church. "Watch your step. Watch your enemies. They all along the highways.

"Wait on the Lord and keep on praying, keep on hoping and keep on trusting . . . Stay with God and everything will be all right."

Among the mourners for Motley, a 27-year-old Negro, were his mother, Mrs. Daisy Varner; his step-father, William Varner Jr.; three sisters, and two brothers. Miss Edna Mae Bowman and Miss Gloria Jean Johnson, two wit-

fully." Miss Bowman and Miss Johnson said they gave the coroner the same account they had given earlier--that Conner, aided by state troopers, had beaten Motley "down to the ground."

Miss Johnson said they were treated courteously during the coroner's inquiry, except that they were "locked up" for 12 hours, and only given "two pops" for food.

"They tried to make me say the state troopers weren't holding (Motley's) arms," said Miss Bowman. Miss Johnson added, "They did me the same."

'Not Guilty' In Colston Death

CAMDEN--James T. Reeves, a white man accused of killing a Negro after a minor traffic accident, was found not guilty last Tuesday by an all-white Circuit Court jury.

Reeves, a 46-year-old farmer, had been charged with murder in the Jan. 23 death of David Colston, 40, a carpenter and one of the first Negroes to run in ASCS elections.

Colston's widow, Mrs. Cassie Colston, was the chief witness for the prosecution. She was in the car with her husband last winter when Reeves' auto nudged theirs in front of the Antioch Baptist Church. Colston was shot while looking to see if his car was damaged.

After the trial, Mrs. Colston had praise for prosecutor Virgils Ashworth. "The state man talked up for me," she said.

Civil rights leader Albert Gordon said several Negroes were on the jury list called for the trial.

County MFDL Leader's Daughter Loses Eye in Shooting Incident

ANGUILLA, Miss.--A shot fired by a night-rider put out Miss Jennice Joyce Willis' eye Thanksgiving night. The girl's mother, Mrs. Lilly Willis, said her 13-year-old daughter went to the door as a car sped by the house. Miss Willis "poked her head out and got shot," her mother said.

Mrs. Willis was county MFDL chairman for 22 months before stepping down in November.

The injured girl was taken to Mercy Hospital in Vicksburg, Miss., where her right eye was removed last Friday morning. Eighteen other squirrel-shot pellets were found in her body. This week, Mrs. Willis said her daughter was at home and "getting along pretty good," although the eye "still pains a good bit."

Mrs. Willis, who was returning home at the time of the shooting, said she saw a white man driving the car the shots

came from. She said she told Sharkey County Sheriff Johnny Cooper that the car was an old-model black and white Ford.

But last Wednesday morning, Deputy Sheriff J. K. McNeil said he didn't have any idea who did the shooting. "We didn't have nothin' to go on," he said.

Mrs. Willis said she took her daughter down to register at the previously all-white school last September, but was told eighth grade wasn't being desegregated. She said she and Jennice have marched together in several demonstrations, including the Meredith March.

"All I wanted was for her to have a better chance than I had," said Mrs. Willis after the shooting. "We weren't meaning to hurt any white people. We just wanted to put ourselves in shape, so we could meet with white people and know how to meet with them."

Citizens Raise Questions About Tuscaloosa Head Start Decision

BY ROBIN REISIG

TUSCALOOSA--Thirty members of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC) and the NAACP met last Saturday to try to figure out why Tuscaloosa's anti-poverty agency wasn't applying for a Head Start program for next summer.

Two of the people at the Saturday meeting were on the board of the Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program (TOP), the local anti-poverty agency. Nine others were on TOP's mostly-Negro policy advisory board, which is supposed to represent the poor.

But the advisory board members said they didn't know any more than anyone else about why there would be no Head Start. They said TOP administrators had made the decision without asking their advice.

Last week, TOP director Jerry Griffin explained that TOP isn't applying for Head Start because it is applying for Daycare, a similar but less well-known program.

"In Daycare," Griffin said, "you get all the advantages of Head Start, and the advantages of what you can do with parents." Both summer and year-round Head Start take only children entering school the following September, he said, but Daycare accepts children from 2 1/2 to five

years old. Daycare will free more mothers for work and for job training programs, he said.

A committee formed at Saturday's TCAC meeting met last Monday with



REV. T.Y. ROGERS

TOP officials, and won one of its major demands. Daycare and other planned TOP projects will be "re-run" through the advisory board for discussion.

But there was still some bitterness

over Head Start. The Rev. T.Y. Rogers, president of TCAC, said his group had wanted to apply for a Head Start program, but was told that TOP would apply instead.

"We were going to apply for Head Start," Rogers said. "They definitely told me that we were going to get Head Start in September. They lied. We could have gotten Head Start."

Griffin said TOP never told anyone it was going to apply for Head Start.

But H.D. Nelson, superintendent of Tuscaloosa city schools, said TOP "had told us that if we were not going to file (for Head Start), they were."

Nelson said the school board decided not to apply for Head Start "largely because we're already involved in a lawsuit about integration. We're being sued by the NAACP and Negro parents, and I don't know why."

Some questions remained, too, about the rights and functions of the policy advisory board. Mrs. Minnie Thomas, one of the 11 Negro members of the board that runs TOP, said, "It was my understanding that the policy advisory council would make the final decisions."

A TOP official said the policy advisory board can only "advise." Its advice then goes to the TOP board, which makes the decisions, he said.

Muhammad Ali

The Champ Comes to Tuskegee

BY LEON S. WHITE

TUSKEGEE--The heavyweight champion of the world, Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay), spoke before Tuskegee students and fans last week in Logan Hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. The champ also attended the Alabama State-Tuskegee football game Thanksgiving Day in Montgomery.

Ali, wearing a blue suit, addressed the Logan Hall crowd with jokes, serious comments, and his views on the Muslim cult. He said the leader of the Muslims, Elijah Muhammad, "took black men off the street and gave them something to live for." The champ said a great number of Muslims underwent a reformation when they joined the organization.

The audience roared with laughter as Ali described some of the comments made by fighters who lost to him. According to Ali, "When a reporter asked Sonny Liston what he thought about a rematch with the champ, (Liston) said, 'If I dreamed such a thought, I apologize.'"

After Ali's speech, the champ met people informally in the auditorium of the College Union. Here, he was asked how whites fit into the program of the Black Muslims.

"We cannot tell YOU that YOU don't own any factories, because YOU own factories," the champ replied. "What we (Black Muslims) have to say applies only to black people."



MUHAMMAD ALI AND ADMIRAL

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share education corporation, for the study and dissemination of accurate information about events and affairs in the field of human relations.
Price: 10¢ per copy, \$5 per year in the South, \$10 per year elsewhere in the U.S., patron subscription \$25 per year used to defray the costs of printing and publication. Second-class postage paid at Montgomery, Alabama.

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Vol. II, No. 49

December 3-4, 1966

Editorial Opinion

James Earl Motley

James Earl Motley's death poses a test for all of us. Several eye-witnesses say Motley was viciously beaten by the sheriff's deputy who arrested him.

Now everyone from Elmore County Sheriff Lester L. Holley to the Alabama NAACP is "investigating" Motley's death. For all these investigators, Motley's death is a test of their effectiveness and their good will. Sheriff Holley often says how proud he is of his record over 20 years in office. When he leaves in January, will he still be proud?

There are other questions. Will the federal government take some meaningful action in the Motley death, or will the case become just another open-end Justice Department investigation? What, for that matter, is all the investigating about? There was nothing subtle about Motley's death. His friends have given their version of what happened; if there is another version, when will it be told?

The test for people not directly involved in the case is this: how soon will we forget the death of James Earl Motley? Already, after two weeks of official silence about the case, people's minds are turning to other matters. If another month goes by and still nothing has happened, will anyone remember that a defenseless man died in jail?

Most of all, Motley's death provides a measure of how far the civil rights movement has come. If a tragedy like his can occur without anyone's being brought to justice, then all the so-called progress of the past decade has been an empty illusion.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

With Frank Robinson winning the Most Valuable Player award in the American baseball league and now Roberto Clemente winning the MVP citation in the National League comes another proof of democracy in sports. Among the 30 players nominated for the prize, 18 were Negro players. Seven of the first ten were Negroes--Clemente, Willie Mays, Richie Allen, Felipe Alou, Juan Marichal, Henry Aaron, and Matty Alou. Since Jackie

Robinson in 1949, 13 of the 17 MVP awards have gone to Negro players. Most of these boys have been seen in action on Southern playing fields, and applauded for their skills and sportsmanship by Southern spectators. We predict it will not be long before Negro athletes will be playing in most of the colleges in our Southland, which will go a long way towards eliminating traditional attitudes in race relations.

E. B. Henderson
Tuskegee Institute

**'Nothing Left to Sing About,'
Chaplain Says of CR Movement**

BY GAIL FALK

MEMPHIS, Tenn.--"I haven't heard anyone in the movement really sing in Mississippi since 1964," said the Rev. Ed King, chaplain of Tougaloo College.

"We don't have anything left to sing about. There isn't enough to praise."

King spoke last weekend at a Southern Student Organizing Committee Conference on the role of Southern students in the civil rights movement. Now that the hope-filled, song-filled days of the early 1960's are past, he said, it isn't easy to see what the students' role should be.

Back in 1961 or 1962, recalled King, the choice for the student was a simple one. Nobody in the movement doubted that sit-ins and freedom rides would do some good. The only choice was

whether a student would risk his chances for a good job and comfortable future by getting involved in civil rights activity.

But now, said King, even if a student decides he is willing to take the personal risk, he can no longer be sure that demonstrating or organizing a community or going to jail will do any good. In fact, said King, it probably won't.

The faith that once kept people singing in the South, even when they were suffering, began to die when President Kennedy was assassinated, King said. "If they could kill that man," King said, "we began to see that anything else we did could be destroyed."

But even if times are discouraging now, King said, students should not turn away from the movement. He said they must get ready to be leaders "when the track turns up again."

Sheriff Lee Blocks Gilmore

Greene County Vote Case Tangled

BY ROBIN REISIG

BIRMINGHAM--The lawsuits and counter-suits over the Greene County election seem likely to go on forever.

Federal Judge H.H. Grooms ruled last Tuesday that lawyers for the Rev. Thomas E. Gilmore and the Rev. Percy McShan could inspect the absentee ballots cast in the May 3 Democratic primary.

Gilmore and McShan, Negro candidates for sheriff and tax assessor, claim that some people voted twice in the May 3 primary--once at the polls and once by absentee ballot. They hope to prove this by checking the signatures on the absentee ballots against the voting records kept by the county board of registrars.

Judge Grooms' ruling was the latest in the complicated legal battle to get

Gilmore's and McShan's names on the ballot in Greene County. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., stopped the election for sheriff and tax assessor last month, to give the two Negroes a chance to prove they belong on the ballot.

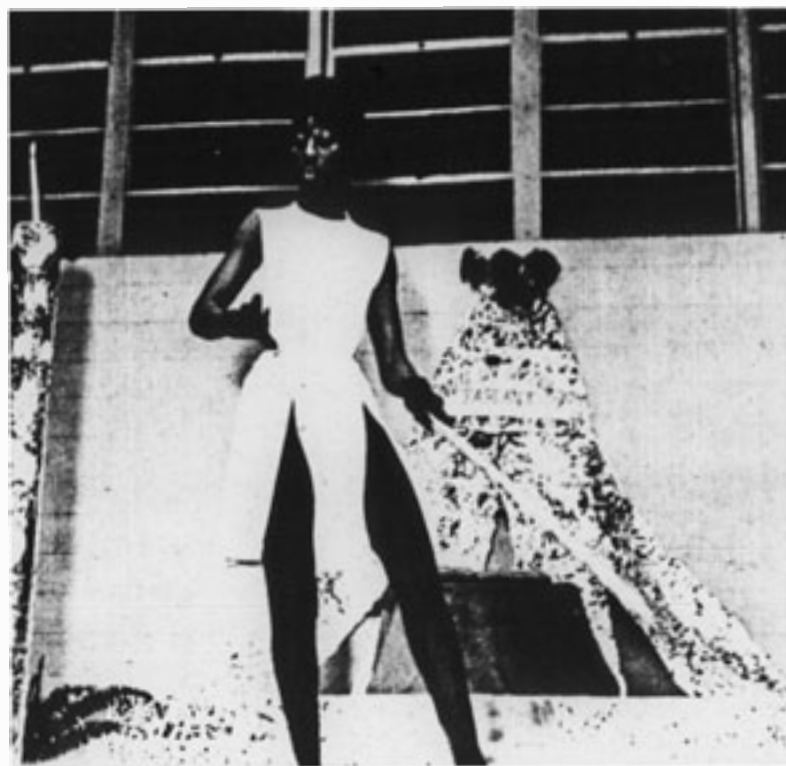
But Judge Grooms did not rule on the most recent complication in the long fight--a state court decision that Gilmore's candidacy is illegal.

Bill Lee, the present sheriff, won that ruling in Greene County Circuit Court on Nov. 22. Circuit Judge Emmett F. Hildreth ordered Probate Judge Dennis Herndon not to put Gilmore's name on the ballot.

Hildreth said this was due to Gilmore's "failure to comply with the corrupt practices law of the state,"--

Civic & Business League Contest

There She Is--'Miss Uniontown'



UNIONTOWN--Miss Emma Robinson was selected "Miss Uniontown" for 1966-67 in the Uniontown Civic & Business League's first annual beauty pageant last Friday night.

Miss Robinson dazzled the audience in the Robert C. Hatch High School gymnasium with her appearance in a bathing suit (above, middle) and wither dramatic



reading of a scene from the play "Macbeth" (above, right).

All five entrants were judged on their appearance in the talent competition, and their ability to answer impromptu questions.

Other contestants, in order of finish, were Miss Viola Anderson, Miss Geneva Johnson (above, left,



in a creative dance to "Walk on the Wild Side", Miss Melnee Washington, and Miss Anna M. Smlington.

"The civic league has long been aware of the need to provide the type of experience gained by our youth by participating in a pageant of this type," said pageant chairman D.B. Moore.

Segrest's Trial Starts Dec. 7

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OPELIKA--Marvin L. Segrest, a white man accused of killing a Negro civil rights worker, goes on trial here next Wednesday in the Lee County courthouse.

The trial will begin less than two weeks before a federal court hears charges that the Lee County jury commission discriminates against Negroes.

Segrest, charged with second-degree murder, was indicted by a Macon County grand jury in October for fatally shooting Samuel L. Younge Jr.

last January in Tuskegee.

Circuit Judge L.J. Tyner moved the trial to Lee County after Segrest's attorneys argued that Segrest could not receive a fair trial in Macon County. But the judge's order, issued Nov. 5, did not set a date for the trial.

Early last week, Montgomery attorney Solomon S. Seay filed a federal court suit charging that Lee County has a "blue ribbon" jury system. Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. set a Dec. 20 hearing on Seay's request that the Lee County jury box be emptied and then refilled with the names of a fair proportion of Negroes and ordinary citizens, as well as prominent white people.

Last Friday, Macon County Circuit Clerk Hunter Slaton turned over the records of the Segrest case to Lee County Circuit Clerk Ed E. Johnston Jr. That same day, Judge Tyner ordered Segrest to appear for his pre-trial hearing and trial on Wednesday, Dec. 7. Employees in the Lee County circuit clerk's office said that the Segrest trial jury will be chosen from the venire (jury list) of 100 men called this week to hear criminal cases in Lee County Circuit Court.

The employees said that there were "several nigras" on the list, and that some of them had served on juries this week. But a man who has kept a fairly close watch on Lee County juries for 25 years said that, so far as he knows, no Negro has ever served on a state jury in a criminal case.

WIN \$10!

The Southern Courier is looking for a new design for the headline over the Party Line column.

The Courier is offering a big prize for the reader who designs the new headline. First prize is \$10, plus a one-year subscription. In addition, 15 runners-up will each win a year's subscription to the paper.

Designs should be approximately the same size as the present headline, drawn in dark ink on clean white paper. Entries should be sent to The Southern Courier, 1012 Frank Leu Building, Montgomery, Ala. 36104, by Jan. 1, 1967.

SEND YOUR IDEA TODAY!

SCHOOLS HEARING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"Segregation" is a perfectly good word. It has been practiced down through the ages for good results.... Segregation is one of the principles of survival throughout the animal kingdom.... the beautiful blue birds mate with other blue birds, and so on through bird life.

"There can be segregation without immoral discrimination against anyone. Integration of all human life and integration of all animal life would destroy humanity and would destroy the animal kingdom...."

Meadows conceded that he sent the letter. But he said it was "editorial comment," not official policy.

St. John Barrett, a Justice Department attorney, asked Meadows whether the state's 26 predominantly white trade schools and five predominantly Negro trade schools covered overlapping areas. "They overlap the areas but not necessarily the bus routes," Meadows replied.

George L. Layton, director of ad-

ministration and finance for the state school board, testified that his department was "phasing out" racial records. But under questioning by Henry M. Aronson, an attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Layton admitted that, in Aronson's words, "instead of using different maps to locate Negro and white school-children, (we) use one map with different colored dots."

The Tuscaloosa city and county school boards had been named as defendants at the request of the NAACP, which claimed that state officials hindered the boards' efforts toward desegregation.

But at the start of the hearing, U. S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives announced that the NAACP was in contempt of court for failing to answer questions from Wallace's attorneys.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. upheld the contempt order at a late afternoon hearing. He said the NAACP could not present testimony until it answered the questions.



Abbeville

Several Abbeville residents visited relatives for Thanksgiving: Mrs. R.G. Jones and Mrs. Eula Hutto spent Thanksgiving with their mother and father in Mobile. Mr. and Mrs. Orange Hamilton and their son, Sergeant George Hamilton, spent the holiday in Cleveland, Ohio, with the Hamiltons' daughter, Laura. And Miss Dorothy Baker, a student at Tuskegee, spent Thanksgiving in Miami, Fla., with a friend. Other people came here for the weekend: Miss Margaret Cochran, a student at Alabama A&M, spent Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cochran. Miss Maggie Hamilton, a student at Alabama State, stayed with her mother, Mrs. Ruth Hamilton. Miss Patricia Dozier, a student at Tuskegee, and her friend, Miss Margaret Hopkins, spent Thanksgiving with Miss Dozier's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Pet Dozier. And Mason Gordon and sister Peggy, of Montgomery, visited relatives here. (From James J. Vaughan)

Boyd were among 70 sophomores and juniors inducted into the National Honor Society last month at Sidney Lanier High School. (From Barbara Flowers)

Abbeville

The Rev. L.R. Womack passed this life Nov. 20 at 9 a.m. in the John Andrew Hospital in Tuskegee. (From James J. Vaughan)

Greenville

The Mt. Zion Baptist Church held a meeting Nov. 20 to announce its new pastor, the Rev. Charlie Mack Stencil of Garland. The church had been without a minister since the death of the Rev. D.B. Bennett, who had served for more than four decades. (From Henry Clay Moorser)

Mobile

Twelve volunteers from the Catholic Youth Organization of St. Peter Clavier turned out last weekend to lend a hand to the Head Start center and headquarters at St. Vincent School. They painted offices, cut the lawn, and swept and groomed the building and grounds. But Mrs. Kay Hoffman, director of the center, said more repairs were needed. The budget would have to be stretched, she said, to replace the cafeteria flooring, as required by the city health inspector.

Montgomery

Alabama State College has been accepted into the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Henry Spears, director of public relations at the school, said, "This means that the institution is accredited.... Students who graduate from here and wish to do graduate work at other schools will not be penalized by having to take tests because they did not graduate from an accredited school. It also means that students who graduate from State and wish to find a job out of the state, will find it much easier to do so."

Montgomery

Miss Janice Caple and Miss Delores



Inside an Operating Room



*Scalpel,
Clamp,
Suture*



Photographs by Jim Pepler

(Photos were taken at Taborian Hospital Mound Bayou, Miss.)



Negro Artists in 19th-Century America Struggled Against Prejudice and Poverty

BY CARROLL GREENE 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 here longer than many other immigrants, they are still among the least well-known.

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

When I was a student in a large Eastern university, a white student in an American history class asked our professor, a Ph.D., if any American Negroes had fought in the American Revolution.

The learned prof seemed stumped. He thought for a moment, ran his hand through graying locks, and finally said, "Not that I know of."

But the fact is that at least 5,000 Negroes fought for America's independence. This incident illustrates another fact--that 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 is causing him to look backward as he moves forward. Negro-Americans are becoming aware that they have made important contributions to American life and culture. They are also insisting that their history and contributions be taught in the nation's classrooms.



"HAGAR" BY EDMONIA LEWIS
Photo by Warren Marr II of sculpture to be given to the new Frederick Douglass Institute in Washington, D. C.

The United States began adding important works to world art in the 19th century. Among the first American artists was a tiny band of Negro-American painters and sculptors.

These artists, who dared to claim a place for themselves in white America, are now almost forgotten. But many of them were outstanding artists of their day.

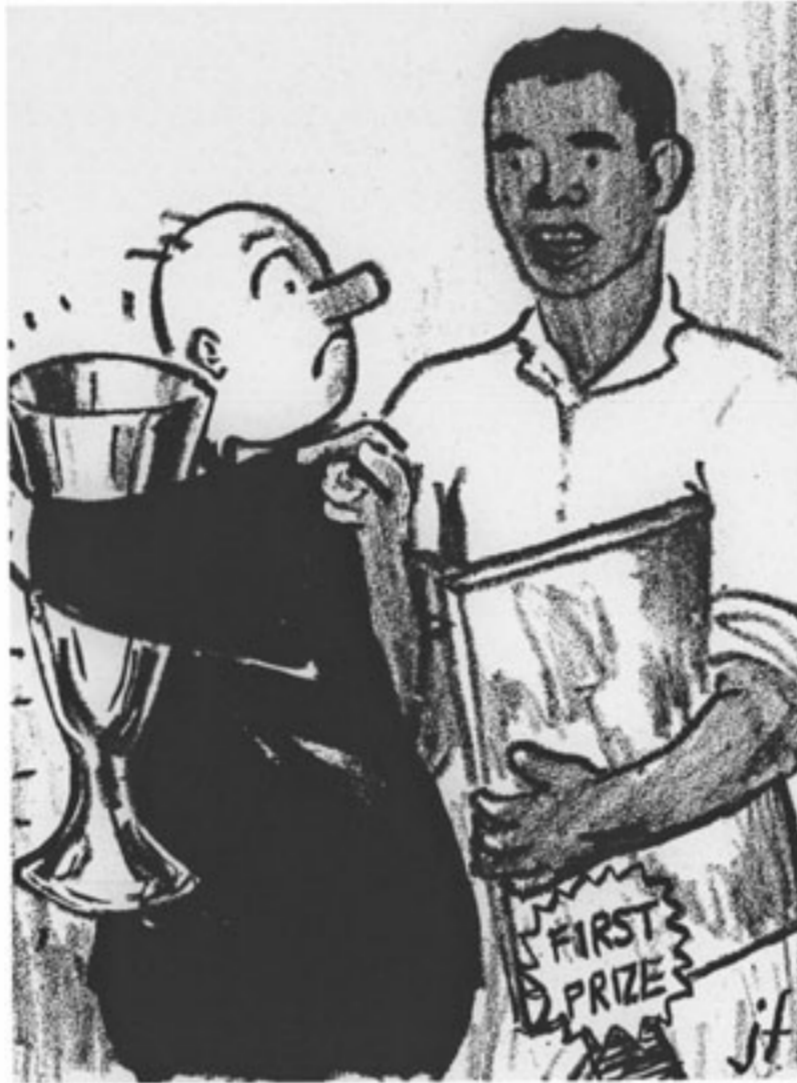
In the 1800's, America did not expect Negroes to express themselves as artists--except as singers, dancers, or story-tellers. Poetry in Negro dialect was acceptable, but once a Negro poet wrote in standard English, he had gone beyond his place in the eyes of white society.

The 19th-century Negro artists had to face not only poverty, but also overwhelming racial and social prejudice. Yet some Negroes dared to be artists. One of the first was Edward M. Bannister of Providence, Rhode Island. Bannister, a gentle and scholarly man, wrote about an incident in his life that shows the kind of problems Negro artists had to overcome.

The year was 1876, and the place was Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The city was celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence with a huge exhibition of American art. Bannister, then 48 years old, entered a painting entitled "Under the Oaks" in the landscape division. It won first prize.

This, Bannister wrote, is what happened when he appeared at the exhibition to claim the award:

"I learned from the newspapers that Number 54 (his painting) had received a First Prize Gold Medal, so I hurried to the committee rooms. There was a great crowd ahead of me and as I jostled among them, many resented my presence.



EDWARD M. BANNISTER WON FIRST PRIZE FOR LANDSCAPE PAINTING AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION OF 1876. BUT THE JUDGES DIDN'T WANT TO GIVE HIM THE AWARD WHEN THEY LEARNED HE WAS A NEGRO.

"What is this Negro doing in here?" and other remarks were heard. Finally I reached the desk and tried to get the attention of the official in charge. He was insolent. Without raising his eyes, he said shortly, 'Well, what do you want here? Speak lively.'

"I want to inquire concerning Number 54. Is it a prize winner?"

"What's that to you?"

"Controlling myself, I said, 'I am interested in the report that it received a prize. I painted the picture!'

"An explosion could not have made a more marked expression."

Bannister was able to claim his prize only after other artists insisted that he get it. But, later, a rich man from Boston, Massachusetts, bought the painting at a high price.

Another Negro artist of the time was Robert Duncanson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Born in New York in 1817 and educated in Canada, Duncanson earned his living for some years as a printer of photographs. Then Nicholas Longworth, a prominent man from Cincinnati, hired Duncanson to paint landscape murals on the walls of the Longworth home (now the Taft Museum).

whose Holcombe Memorial, a huge column crowned with a cross, still stands in a New Orleans public square.

Like many Negro artists, Warbourg left America to escape racial prejudice. At the age of 27, he went to Paris, France, and Rome, Italy. He died in Europe nine years later, just as the Civil War was breaking out, without ever returning home.

Warbourg specialized in portrait busts and religious statues. Some of his sculptures are displayed in churches in Europe and Louisiana.

America's first Negro woman sculptor was Miss Edmonia Lewis, a fiery opponent of slavery who made portraits in stone and clay of people she admired. Among them were John Brown, the Abolitionist leader, and Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, who led the first all-Negro regiment formed during the Civil War.

Miss Lewis, an orphan at 15, attended Oberlin College in Ohio on an Abolitionist-sponsored scholarship. But she was expelled after someone accused her of trying to poison two of her white classmates.

She then went to Boston to study sculpture, and by the age of 20 she was in Rome. Like Bannister, she entered one of her best works in the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876. She became a popular sculptor and, for a few years, had as many commissions as she could handle.

She met Frederick Douglass, the Negro Abolitionist orator, editor, and statesman, in Rome in the 1870's. Douglass recalled that she followed him and his wife all over Rome in her eagerness to talk with people who shared some of her feelings.

Miss Lewis' statues, which were modelled on those of the ancient Greeks, eventually went out of style. She died forgotten.

Henry Ossawa Tanner, the son of a bishop in the AME church, was the most famous Negro-American painter of the 19th century. He developed his skill while studying with another well-known painter, Thomas Eakins, in Philadelphia in the late 1800's.

Eakins urged Tanner to stay in America and "peer deeper into the heart of American life." One of Tanner's best paintings, "Banjo Lesson" (now in the Hampton Institute Collection), was a poignant study of Negro life in his native country.

But Tanner preferred to paint scenes from the Bible, and went to Paris to continue his work. He also was fascinated with the Holy Land, and traveled to Jerusalem to paint masterpieces of composition, light, and color.

William Harper, born in 1873, was the last of the Negro-American painters of the 19th century. He experimented with dreamy, poetic landscapes.

Just before 1900, two Negro woman sculptors, both born in Philadelphia in 1877, became even better known than

Miss Lewis. Mrs. Meta Warrick Fuller studied in Paris with one of the world's great sculptors, Auguste Rodin. Because of his praise and help, and because of her own talent, she was very successful. The critics called her an artist of "power and originality" and "a delicate sculptor of horrors."

Although her style was like Rodin's, she concentrated on the expression of suffering. Her works had titles like "Secret Sorrow," "Death on the Wing," and "The Wretched." Most of her work was destroyed by a fire in 1910.

The other sculptor from Philadelphia, Mrs. May Howard Jackson, stayed in the United States. She was the first Negro-American artist to choose Negro subjects.

In ignoring the tradition that American artists must make their names in Europe, Mrs. Jackson helped other American artists see their own country as a place to work and live. In selecting Negro subjects, she led the way for other Negro artists to take pride in themselves and their race as material for works of art.

Shortly after 1900, African art made its way to Europe and America. The discovery showed artists a new way of looking at the world. African art gave them new techniques and new ideas. Suddenly, artists everywhere were interested in Africa, and in Negroes and their art.

This change meant something special to Negro-American artists. They were spurred to look inward and to give expression to feelings and thoughts which they had seldom dared to express in the past. The way lay open for Negro artists to play a new and proud role in the 20th century.



CARROLL GREENE JR.

Carroll Greene Jr., of New York City, assistant ecumenical officer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is a former college English teacher and a collector of works by 19th-century Negro artists.

His article is reprinted by permission from the October 1966 issue of the Journal of the United Church of Christ Council for Higher Education.

PORTRAIT OF A MODERN ARTIST

Henri Linton of Tuscaloosa Paints as He Pleases

BY ROBIN REISIG

TUSCALOOSA--Prints, paintings and sketches practically paper the room. Drawings of nudes cover one wall. Facing them is a huge, multi-colored oil mural showing part of the life of Christ.

Huge patches of wet paint -- bright red, blue, green -- cover a board in the corner. The paint is waiting to be carefully rolled onto carved pieces of wood. Then the wood will be stamped on paper to "print" works of art.

The room is the studio of Henri Linton, a young artist. All week he has been chipping wood into different shapes, searching for patterns he likes, to prepare a show of graphics and drawings which opens this Sunday in the Stillman College Student Center.

To "print" each color on the paper, Linton uses a different block of wood. As he tries out a new block with a brilliant pink, the paint comes out unevenly. He shakes his head and grins. "You never know what you're coming up with with woodcuts. You get a lot of 'happenings.'"

The happenings are all right with Linton because he thinks woodcuts should be "spontaneous and very expressive." Besides, he says, "My big secret is I do quite a bit of experimenting. This is my first series of woodcuts. I don't have a fixed style yet. I'm still looking. I'm still searching. I'm still experimenting."

At age 22, Linton has already experimented -- and accomplished -- quite a bit. Last spring he won first place for portrait or figure painting, and first place for graphics in Atlanta University's nationwide competition for Negro artists. He has had exhibits in many galleries, including the Columbus (Ohio) Gallery of Fine Arts. He has already sold about 50 paintings -- a few major ones bringing as much as \$700 or \$800.

His new show will go from Stillman to Druid High School in Tuscaloosa, where, Linton hopes, "It'll be a new visual experience for the students." When Linton was a Druid student, he won a nationwide competition for a scholarship to the Columbus (Ohio) College of Art and Design, which he attended for the past four years.

This year he is taking all academic courses at



ONE OF LINTON'S WOODCUTS
the University of Alabama ("It's friendlier than I expected," he says) to finish his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree.

School work doesn't allow him much time to paint, he says, but "Whether I'm thinking, or observing, or actually at the easel, painting's a full-time occupation. I work all day, even all night, until I come up with what I really want."

Painting has always been a part of Linton's life. "There's no such thing as man," he says. "You can't separate man from art. Man by nature is a creative being."

Linton paints mostly with oils. As he brushes a few more strokes onto a huge canvas to surround Christ with a halo, he beams, "I feel I can create a new world with oil paint. I can take oil paint and feel I can build a new house with oil paint. There's nothing I feel I can't do with oil painting."

Linton uses large brush strokes and brilliant colors on large flat surfaces. He thinks of himself as a "figurative painter" of the "California school." "I deal with the human figure, exploring the human condition," he says.

One of his most striking paintings, which was sold at the Atlanta University Exhibit, shows a scarlet-red nude woman, sitting on an American flag. She carries a peace dove and an olive branch. "She is mourning a dead loved one and saying to the world, 'Viet Nam, I too weep and mourn.'"

"This is actually a protest against the war in Viet Nam," Linton explains. "In all my paintings, I'm trying to get a message across."

A couple of his works have civil rights messages. One collage of newspapers and photos pasted together shows a young Negro with an American flag and pictures of civil rights victims branded across his forehead.

"I don't think of myself as a Negro artist," Linton says. "I'm a Negro in art, I'd be a painter if I were Chinese, Indian, or white. I've never really connected my art with being a Negro, or, say, the civil rights movement. Not that I'm not involved with the civil rights movement -- but there's something more immediate to me."

The something is the swirls of lines and colors; the small, careful etchings of people; and the trial "proofs" of large woodcut designs ("Which way is up? Whichever way you like..."). They all hang side by side. And the crowded walls are not yet filled. Linton wants to continue to study art, and to teach it to college students. "I want to live my life free," he smiles, "and paint as I please, complete expression of myself."



HENRI LINTON SAYS, "I CAN CREATE A NEW WORLD WITH OIL PAINT."



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7:00-8:00	The Gospel Hour (Religion)	Rev. Greene
8:00-9:30	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		

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5:00-6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	T.J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-8:00	The Gospel Hour (Gospel)	Rev. Greene
8:00-9:30	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		

**THE GOODWILL GIANT
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Game of the Week

Alabama State Batters Tuskegee

MONTGOMERY -- Alabama State College wound up its second straight championship season Thanksgiving Day, with a 35-14 romp over traditional rival Tuskegee Institute.

The win gave the Hornets first place in section B of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, with a 6-0 record in league play. Last year, Alabama State also topped the standings with an undefeated record.



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The two teams entered their 47th annual clash in Cramton Bowl with identical records--5-0 in the conference and 7-2 overall. But Tuskegee mistakes gave the Hornets two big breaks early in the game, and State was never in trouble after that.

The first break came when James Williams of Alabama State blocked Palmer Sullins' punt on the Tuskegee five-yard line about midway through the first quarter. Hornet Gene Blanchard covered the five yards for the first of his three touchdowns (at right), and Charles Mitchell kicked the extra point.

Tuskegee came right back with a 53-yard touchdown march. Golden Tiger quarterback James Reynolds sneaked over from the one, cutting State's lead to 7 to 6.

But the next Tiger drive was stopped when State's John Pugh recovered a fumble at midfield. The Hornets quickly took advantage of this second big break, getting a touchdown minutes later on a two-yard plunge by Johnny Pleasant. Mitchell again added the point, making it 14 to 6.

In the second half, Blanchard scored his second and third TD's, and Ralph Miller tallied on a 25-yard pass from Harry Scott. Tuskegee got its second touchdown on 55-yard pass from Reynolds to Ralph Jenkins.

County Tops Central

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE--Mobile County Training School captured the Southern District and city championships by trouncing Central High, 28 to 6, in the annual Turkey Day Classic. This means that it will be County vs. Carver of Montgomery for the state championship this



Saturday at Hartwell Field.

Before a record crowd of 12,677 in Ladd Stadium, Mobile County finished out a flawless 9-0 season by handing the Central Wildcats their second loss in nine starts. The Whippets stifled the passing artistry of Central quarterback Donald "Sugar Man" Bell, and added acrobatic pass completions of their own to a vastly superior rushing game.

Whippet A.C. Moseley grabbed a 28-yard pass from Edward Allen in the last five seconds of the first quarter for County's first TD, and Larry Scheers kicked the extra point.

But Central then dug in, and twice stopped the Whippets just two yards from pay dirt. There was no more scoring in the first half.

The Wildcats continued to hold County off during the third quarter. But the Whippets finally scored in the first few seconds of the fourth quarter, on a five yard run by Scheers.

Three minutes later, Bell went over from the one-yard line for Central's only score of the game. He had passed for 80 yards on the Wildcats' touchdown drive.

That effort seemed to have exhausted the Wildcats, however. Anderson Flynn passed to Moseley for the Whippet's second TD, and 30 seconds later, Moseley snatched a Central pass and galloped 52 yards for another six points.

With time-running out, County got its final two points by burying Bell in his own end zone for a safety.

FREE FOOD

JACKSON, Miss.--Operation Help, which has given free food to more than 400,000 poor people in Mississippi since last March, will keep going for at least another month, State Director Paul J. Ussery said the federal Office of Economic Opportunity had approved a new grant for the program.

Ussery said staff workers who were laid off last month when money was short have been re-hired, and the program will continue until Jan. 1.

In any Mississippi county, except the eight with food stamp plans, poor people can get a monthly supply of U.S. government surplus food. Anyone on welfare can get the food. So may thousands of people with low incomes who don't qualify for any other kind of assistance.

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