

Demonstrations Begin in Eutaw, Seek End to Segregated Justice

BY SCOTT DE GARMO

EUTAW--About 100 Negroes marched peacefully through town here Wednesday, in what SCLC said was the first of a new wave of civil rights demonstrations in Alabama.

The demonstrators, according to SCLC, were seeking to end "illy-white law enforcement" in Greene County and elsewhere, and to secure passage of federal laws for the protection of Negroes and civil rights workers.

As the singing, chanting demonstrators paraded behind the Rev. Hosea Williams, groups of whites and Negroes looked on in silence. Many followed the marchers to the Greene County courthouse, to hear Mr. Williams speak with great emotion on the evils of segregation.

More than eight out of ten Greene County families are Negro, Mr. Williams said. Yet, he said, the Negro here is governed by whites, he is arrested by whites and he is tried, convicted and imprisoned by white officials.

"They've got nigger justice and they've got white folks' justice," said Mr. Williams. He added, "We're not fighting for the black man's rights, we're fighting for everybody's rights," and the crowd applauded loudly.

"We don't want to rule the white man," he said, "We just want a chance to cultivate our God-given talents."

Mr. Williams said he could not have begun demonstrating in a better county than Greene, and announced that marches there will continue indefinitely.

After the speech, he said the white people in Eutaw were worried, but "not half as worried as they're gonna be." Local civil rights workers said the marches were to be aimed at school integration and local issues, while Mr. Williams stressed the need for federal laws and Presidential action to assure justice for the Negro.

SNCC workers in Eutaw did not join the march. They said they were too busy with an ASCS program.

Local officials apparently were determined to be lenient toward the demonstrators, County Solicitor Ralph Banks Jr. even had a parade permit ready for the group, but no one bothered to pick it up.

Police attempted to keep Negro students from leaving school to join the march, but at least 20 or 30 were able to slip out. Several civil rights workers had entered the school in order to persuade students to join the march. A policeman said this violated a federal court order.

Most Negro onlookers said they approved of the march. But many held back when Mr. Williams asked them to join the group on the courthouse yard. One well-dressed Negro man said he disapproved of the demonstration, "I don't see nothing wrong here," he explained.

Asked just how long demonstrations would continue and where they would be, Mr. Williams said he would "do what the spirit say do."

Examiners Begin Work in Eutaw

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

EUTAW--Three federal examiners opened up shop in the basement of the Eutaw Post Office last Monday at 8:30 a.m. sharp.

One examiner from Knoxville, Tenn., had worked in Demopolis and Camden before coming to Eutaw, seat of Greene County. Another, a Negro, had registered people in Selma.

They explained that the onslaught of vote-starved Negroes was over in Marengo, Wilcox and Dallas counties, and registration days had been cut down to one or two a month.

Federal examiners were ordered into Elmore, Greene and Autauga counties two weeks ago. The men in Eutaw predicted that eventually the examiners wouldn't be needed full-time in these counties, either.

At first, the Eutaw examiners didn't have any customers. Then SCLC workers finally arrived with the first applicants. Soon the three examiners were each at a table, busy with one person after another.

The examiners continually ran up against one problem. Several of the Negro applicants had filled out county registration blanks only three or four weeks before.

"Have you registered before?" one examiner asked a 63-year-old farmer. "Well, I registered over with the county, but I got no hearing from them,"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



What They Want

The best known goal of the marches against segregated justice is a federal law protecting Negroes and civil rights workers from violence and intimidation.

The demonstrators seek a law making it a federal crime to injure or kill a person who is exercising his rights under the U.S. Constitution.

Defendants like Thomas L. Coleman and Collie Leroy Wilkins--both acquitted of civil rights killings by Lowndes County juries--might be tried in federal courts under this law.

But, said Charles Morgan Jr., legal adviser for the marches, this is only one of five major goals of the demonstration in Alabama.

The other goals, he said, include: 1. Enforcement of existing laws by the President.

2. Passage of new national laws establishing a fair method of selecting federal and state jurors.

3. Expansion of fair employment laws to cover federal, state and local employees, particularly those involved in the administration of justice.

4. Appointment of decent and impartial federal judges in the South.

One of the already existing laws the President should enforce, said Morgan, is Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title III prohibits discrimination in public facilities.

One such "public facility," Morgan said, is "the section where the jury sits in the courthouse."

Another law the government could use but doesn't, he said, is the one making it a crime for a state or federal official to keep Negroes from serving on juries.

New national jury-selection laws would guarantee that jurors were chosen without regard to race, Morgan said.

To do this, he said, the laws would take control of jury lists out of the hands of local officials.

The expanded fair-employment laws, Morgan said, would do away with the South's "all-white system" for hiring local courtroom workers, state policemen, and others in the legal system.

And, he said, these laws would integrate the staffs of many Southern federal courts. "The federal courts should take care of their own knitting while they take care of everyone else's."

Lee Integrates Hospital

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OPELIKA--The Lee County Hospital has begun desegregation, to comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The hospital board announced last week that it will operate all facilities, provide all services and hire all employees "without regard to race, color or national origin."

The board said patients will be admitted and assigned to rooms primarily on the basis of their medical needs.

At the same time, the board announced that it has applied for \$280,000 in federal funds to help pay for the construction of new facilities.

The Civil Rights Act requires hospitals to integrate in order to receive federal aid.

W.E. Stewart, hospital administrator, said federal inspectors will visit the hospital "fairly soon" to certify that it has been desegregated in compliance with the law.

He said the board decided to integrate the hospital now because "the law is there."

"There were no pressures from civil rights groups," Stewart said. "This was the board's own decision."

A spokesman for some of Lee County's Negro leaders said a group of Negroes met with the hospital board nearly

two years ago to request desegregation of facilities.

When the Negro ward was full, the spokesman said, "they put patients in the hall, although they had empty rooms in the white section upstairs. We asked them to make the empty rooms available for Negroes."

Lee County Hospital and its nursing home have been officially segregated since they were built 13 years ago. But the hospital took several quiet steps toward integration before making its public announcement last week.

The signs directing Negroes and whites into different lobbies, waiting rooms and rest rooms were removed several months ago.

Until early last month, Negro employees ate in a small dining room, next to a larger one, for white employees. Now the wall between the two dining rooms has been cut away.

The maternity ward and nursery were desegregated Oct. 1. The delivery room for Negro mothers is no longer in use.

The hospital employs several Negroes, including some licensed practical nurses. But it has no Negro registered nurses or staff doctors.

Dr. Frank E. Steele, Opelika's only Negro doctor, said that when the hospital was formed in 1952, Negro doctors were denied full voting rights on the staff.

Stewart said the hospital's only original requirement for full staff rights was membership in the Lee County Medical Society.

But this kept Negroes out, because membership in the medical society was restricted to white doctors until about six months ago.

The hospital's staff requirement was reduced to "application for membership" some years ago, and removed entirely "a few months ago," Stewart said.

The spokesman for the county's Negro leadership said Negro doctors and registered nurses will be encouraged to move to Opelika and apply for jobs at the county hospital.

"The hospital has done its part," he said. "They have lowered the barriers. Now it's up to us."



INTEGRATED HOSPITAL DINING ROOM



ORZELL BILLINGSLEY JR.



SNCC WORKER IN AUDIENCE

Convention in Mobile Hits State Democrats

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--The Alabama Democratic Party's emblem is a mean little rooster holding a banner that says "White Supremacy."

The emblem of the Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc. (ADCI) for its semi-annual convention held here last weekend was the National Democratic Party's donkey "kicking the hell out of the rooster," as Orzell Billingsley, Jr., ADCI chairman, put it.

The speeches and workshops at the two-day convention stressed two points--getting Alabama's thousands of new Negro voters into politics, and making the Alabama Democratic Party an integrated political force cooperating with the National Democratic Party.

Almost every speaker criticized the Alabama party. They warned that if the party didn't change its ways, it was in for trouble from the state's Negroes--who are Democrats, but not George Wallace's kind of Democrats.

Mrs. Bernice Johnson of Birmingham told a women's workshop Saturday afternoon that the ADCI was organizing Negro voters for the Democratic party "because it's the party right now that's interested in the little people, black and white."

But she didn't mean the Democratic party of the rooster.

Earlier in the day, Billingsley had made the ADCI's opinion of the Alabama Democratic Party quite clear:

"Fellow Democrats and workers for a better Alabama... The insulting and slanderous 'white supremacy' trademark of the Alabama Democratic Party is offensive as a slogan, vicious as a political philosophy... and a fraud on civilization."

"Our war on this... label might have to be carried into the general election in 1966, when we probably will have supporting us a quarter million Negro voters in Alabama."

He was heartily applauded. So was Thomas Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, when he said that night, "If they don't take you on the inside (of the party), we'll take them on the outside." The longshoremen's union represents many Negro dockworkers in Mobile.

When Attorney General Richmond Flowers--who is now a symbol of resistance to Gov. Wallace and the Alabama Democratic Party--arrived Sunday afternoon, he got a wild, emotional ovation for just walking in the door.

Above the roar, the man introducing him shouted, "Isn't this a great day! Isn't this a great day for Alabama! The attorney general of our state has come here to speak to us!"

Flowers gave the speech that Negroes all over the state have been hearing from him lately. He condemned the leaders of the Alabama Democratic Party, accusing them of demagoguery, bigotry, hate and disloyalty to the party.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

SNCC People Laugh at ADCI

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--Mobile City Commissioner Lambert C. Mims looked very pleased with himself as he slipped his Bible back into his vest pocket. He had just rescued almost 400 Negroes who would have been without a Bible-reading at the Sunday afternoon session of the ADCI convention.

Mims hadn't come to the convention intending to supply a Bible, though he apparently carries one with him at all times. He had come to welcome the convention to the city.

Things weren't running too well at the convention during Mims' few minutes on the stage.

The bishop who was supposed to give the invocation hadn't arrived yet, so another minister substituted. Then nobody could find the choir that came next on the program. Then nobody could find the Bible that was supposed to be on the podium.

At that point, Mims pulled out his Bible and handed it to the master of ceremonies.

The people running the convention must not have seemed to Mims like the sort of people who could reform the Democratic Party in Alabama. And when he took his Bible back, and stood up to welcome the convention to Mobile, he didn't exactly encourage them.

He said he was happy to have them here. Mobile is always happy to have any convention. But he didn't say he was happy about what they were trying to do. Instead, he said that Negroes could keep making progress only by "staying in touch with that great Negro leader..."

"George Washington Carver," a SNCC worker in the audience whispered quickly to the three other SNCC people with him.

"George Washington Carver," said Mims into the microphone.

And the SNCC people all laughed--with their friend because he had guessed

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

HUAC Won't Hit Rights Groups, Member Says

BY LAURA GODOFSKY

WASHINGTON--The House Committee on Un-American Activities has no plans to investigate civil rights groups, says the Georgia congressman who proposed the committee's probe of the Ku Klux Klan.

Many people have been afraid the committee would turn to civil rights groups after the Klan investigation.

But, said U.S. Representative Charles Weltner of Atlanta, no one on the committee is trying to start an investigation of civil rights organizations.

In an interview last Tuesday, Weltner said some people have told themselves there would be an investigation of rights groups for so long that now they actually believe it.

Tuesday, the HUAC investigation of the Klan was recessed until early in January.

The committee had planned to look into the 1964 killing of Lemuel Penn in

Georgia. But the case of three Klansmen and three other men indicted in the Penn killing was before the U.S. Supreme Court, and the committee decided to wait for the court's decision.

The government is asking the Supreme Court to approve prosecution of

the Penn killing under 1870 civil rights laws. It is also asking permission to prosecute the 1964 killing of three civil rights workers in Neshoba County, Miss., under these laws.

The Klan hearings will go on for about ten more weeks next year, Weltner said.

Weltner, who proposed the Klan investigation last winter, said he was surprised that there have not been any major protests against the committee

In the past, particularly when the committee has investigated suspected Communist activity in San Francisco and Chicago, there were large and noisy protests.

Now, "there is no sense of outrage," said Weltner. If HUAC's opponents don't like what the committee is doing, he said, then they should be "throwing themselves under trucks now, just as they picketed and protested earlier hearings."

What have the hearings done so far? Their main value, Weltner said, has been to show the people how the Klan works. He said the committee has revealed "the cover names it uses, the character and quality of its leadership, the nature of its financial transactions, and its involvement in violence."

Wallace Gets Scooped

MONTGOMERY--Gov. George Wallace made news this week in a way that startled even him.

Wallace said he would make a "startling announcement" this week. The governor's press secretary said the announcement would be non-political, but this did not stop reporters from finding several rumors about Wallace's plans.

Some newspapers thought Wallace would announce his plans to run for senator, or his wife's plan to run for governor. A Mobile paper even said Wallace would resign.

But the Birmingham Post Herald spoiled the fun last Monday, when it printed a story about a new \$60 million paper mill for Wilcox County. That seemed to be the governor's "startling announcement."

Reaction from Wallace's office was quick and angry. "The Birmingham Post Herald has once again tried to place itself above the people," cried Wallace.

On Wednesday, the governor's office quietly announced that the press conference was cancelled.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

Room 622, Frank Leu Building
Montgomery, Ala. 36104
Phone: (205) 262-3572

THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by the Southern Educational Conference, Inc., a non-profit, non-share educational 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, Ala.

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Editor: Michael S. Lottman
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Circulation Manager: Patt J. Davis

Vol. I, No. 18

Nov. 13-14, 1965

Editorial Opinion

Still Freedom's Enemy

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has just completed the first round in its long investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. We have been watching the hearings in Washington with mixed feelings, and the time has now come to speak out against them.

The HUAC is attempting to destroy the Klan by exposure--by showing the people of the country just how it works.

But we cannot in good conscience sit by and watch the HUAC destroy an organization--any organization--by unjust and unconstitutional methods. Some of the abuses of people's rights in the Klan hearings have been shocking. Yet the defenders of civil liberties have been strangely silent. They should not be, for the old principle still applies: so long as one man is not free, none of us is free.

Witnesses who took the Fifth Amendment in the HUAC's Klan probe were subjected to ridicule and abuse, from the committee and from the nation's press. Yet the Constitution of the United States gives everyone the right to take the Fifth Amendment and refuse to testify against himself. If we want the Constitution to apply to civil rights workers and Negroes, then it must also apply to Klansmen.

Frustrated by witnesses who wouldn't talk, the committee turned to a new and flagrantly unfair technique for getting its charges before the public. Almost all the information that was publicized during the hearings came from statements made under oath by committee investigators, as they questioned silent witnesses. The witnesses were asked to confirm or deny these charges, but no matter how they answered (if they answered at all), the damage was done.

We condemn this practice of smearing defenseless witnesses with charges that may or may not be true. It is a violation of a witness' rights, whether the witness is a civil rights worker, an accused Communist or a Klan member.

If the Klan and its members--or any other organization and its members--are suspected of a crime, then the charges should be heard in a court of law, not a widely-publicized committee hearing. In a court, lawyers and judges must obey strict sets of rules. But the HUAC makes up its own rules, and the rights of the accused go out the window.

What is to stop the HUAC from "investigating" civil rights groups next? Though the members now say they have no such intentions, the situation could change. And those who remain silent through the current abuses will find little sympathy when their own interests are threatened.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I am Denease.
I go to the Luverne Elementary School.
I wonder how long will it take before the bus picks us up.

My brother and I are disappointed. Our friends are riding the bus. We have to get to school the best we can. It is very sad.

Denease and Jonathan Ware
Luverne

* * *

To the Editor:

The Racial 23rd Psalm:
The white man is our shepherd; our freedom we want.
He maketh us work in his green pastures; he maketh us water his cattle.
He terrifies our soul; he leadeth us in paths of the KKK for his name's sake.
Yea, as we walk through the burning cross and shadow of death, we will fear their evil; for they are among us.

We have the NAACP and SCLC to comfort us.
They prepare an ambush before us in the presence of the law; they anoint our head with tear gas. Our blood is boiling over.
Surely, goodness and mercy of God will follow us, and give us our freedom one day.

R. M. Jackson
Jackson, Ala.

Sermon of the Week

We Should Ask, 'Lord, Is It I?'



MONTGOMERY--"Lord, is it I?" is the question all Christians must ask themselves, the Rev. Jesse L. Douglas told his congregation in the First CME Church last Sunday.

This question was asked by Christ's disciples in the Garden of Gethsemane when He told them, "He that dippeth in the dish with me, the same shall betray me."

None of the disciples believed Jesus when He said they would betray Him that very night, Mr. Douglas told the congregation.

"But there have always been these people," he said, "They let the Savior down when He needed them most."

Everyone knows the type of person who says, "I'll never let you down," the minister said, "That is why we raise the question, 'Lord is it I?'"

"Two of those stand out in the group that let Christ down," he said--Peter and Judas.

"When Judas realized what he had



Singers Thrill Crowd

BY MELZETTA POOLE
MONTGOMERY--Last Monday, 1,600 citizens of Montgomery were enriched by "America's foremost singing family," the Staple Singers of Chicago, Illinois.

The audience at the Pekin Theatre was very receptive to the Staples, because delivering the Lord's praises in gospel music came so naturally to the group.

The Staple Singers include the father, Roebuck, who plays a vibrant and throbbing guitar; two daughters, Mavis (a very husky contralto lead singer) and Cleotha (a tenor), and the son, Pervis, a baritone.

The program began with a moving invocation by the president of the local gospel association. Then two very im-

Household Hints

How to Protect A Refrigerator

BY I. C. BEVERIDGE

Your refrigerator will last a long time if you take good care of it. In fact, a refrigerator will last three times as long as an automobile.

Oil the hinges and be sure they work. If a hinge is broken, it can be easily replaced.

Check the door--It should fit tight. If it does not, then it should be adjusted. A bad gasket sealer on the door can lose 28 per cent of the refrigeration.

Clean out the condenser, in the rear of the machine. This should be done with compressed air-- or at least with a vacuum cleaner.

Check the fan. It must run full speed to make any refrigeration. If the fan stops, the motor might burn out.

If you are sweeping the floor and knock the wall plug out, leave it out for 15 minutes before plugging it back in. Otherwise, the motor will not get started right.

Too many refrigerators are connected with long extension cords and loose plugs. These allow a voltage drop. Why not have a regular base receptacle installed by an electrician?

Most units should be set two inches from the wall, so air can circulate in back. The refrigerator should be level, too.

Defrost the refrigerator once a week. Use the automatic defroster, if the refrigerator has one. Otherwise, just pour warm water in the ice trays, or open the unit and let a fan blow on it. (Place the fan on a small stool.) Cut the unit off before defrosting.

Don't use too large a light bulb inside the refrigerator, or it will make the cooling system run too long. If the light doesn't go off, the refrigerator will run practically all the time.

Don't use ice picks or butcher knives to pry up the ice trays or to chop ice off when defrosting. If you puncture something and gas is lost, you can count on a \$30 repair bill.

pressive artists performed -- Mrs. Edna Warner and Nathan Rivers of Montgomery.

The intensity of the crowd grew some minute degree by their selections, but the packed audience was completely caught up by the appearance of the Staple Singers.

Among the group's selections were "You Ought to Do Something for Yourself," "Be Careful of Stones You Throw," "Uncloudy Day," and the ever-popular "Freedom's Highway."

Each selection had a prologue by Roebuck Staples.

The Staple Singers' style is a mixture of the old spiritual blend and the contemporary gospel song. This style lingers with you long after the last chord has been plucked and the last bar has been sung.

It was evident Monday night that the Staple Singers have the harmonious blends and religious emotions to leave an audience in a reassured mood that the Lord will never turn his back on any of us.

Perhaps this is an echo of the many writers who have spoken so highly of the Staple Singers, but the perfect harmony which is uniquely forceful and inspirational in their singing has caused and is causing them to exceed all other gospel groups.

Poverty Dispute in Selma

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA--Three months ago, there was no active committee trying to get an anti-poverty program for Selma.

Then there was one. It was begun in September by local Negro ministers, and its leadership made a special effort to get the help of Selma's white leaders.

Then there were two committees. On Nov. 2, Mayor Joe Smitherman responded to the growing Negro anti-poverty committee by calling for one of his own--almost overnight.

The question now is, when will there be one official committee? The federal government will award funds to the one committee with the most broadly based representation from the county as a whole.

The mayor's first public meeting on Nov. 4 was well attended by white and Negro leadership. But there were few white or Negro poor.



Nielsen, Arbitron, Trendex and Pulse may sound like diseases.

In a sense, they really are diseases for the people who try to figure out what you like on television.

Nielsen, Arbitron, Trendex and Pulse are all systems for rating the popularity of TV shows. Each of the ratings is taken in a different way, and each claims to tell which shows have the most viewers.

The Nielsen rating, for instance, checks 1,125 homes in the whole country to see who is watching what. The Nielsen people figure that if Willie Watchit in, say, Birmingham, is watching Yogi Bear on television, then millions of other people like him all over the country must be watching Yogi Bear at the same time.

Is this a good way to judge television popularity? Well, many people in the TV industry will give you an argument on that, but they all accept the ratings as they are.

Schedules are changed, shows are dropped and people lose jobs, just on the basis of the ratings.

The TV shows listed below are rated among the most popular. Are they your favorites?

If they are, write to the SOUTHERN COURIER TV editor and tell him why. If they are not your favorites, write to the TV editor and tell him which shows you

Election Analysis Birmingham Negroes Get the Men They Want

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

BIRMINGHAM--Two new members took their places in the City Council chambers Tuesday. They were there largely because Negroes put them there.

The newcomers, Liston A. Corcoran and R. W. Douglas, last week won upset victories over the two City Council members who had long been the most unpopular among Birmingham Negroes.

The election was a run-off for three seats on the City Council. Only one-fourth of the city's eligible white voters turned out. But about half the registered Negroes went to the polls, and they voted overwhelmingly for Corcoran, Douglas and incumbent E. C. Overton, the third winner.

These three had been endorsed by the all-Negro Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council.

It was the Jeffco Council's second apparent success in this year's two-part election. In the Oct. 12 primary, Miss Nina Miglionico and Alan Drennen were re-elected to the City Council.

Miss Miglionico and Drennen were the only candidates who got enough votes to be elected without a run-off. And, in Year's Second Boycott

Hits Downtown Selma

SELMA--The Dallas County Voters League has launched another boycott of downtown Selma stores. It is the second boycott this year.

The new boycott is offered as a cure for all the ills in Selma. Among the aims announced at a recent mass meeting were more jobs, the use of "Mr." and "Mrs." for Negroes, Negro policemen, Negro deputies, sewage facilities, street lights, paved streets and adequate housing.

"This pressure will be applied to the downtown merchants," explained the Rev. F. D. Reese, DCVLP president, "and then transmitted on down to the city structure."

The boycott was first suggested when a Negro employe of a downtown department store was fired for waiting on a white customer. It comes right at the beginning of the Christmas shopping season.

"I've got two little boys who have already told me what they want for Christmas," said the Rev. P. H. Lewis to a mass meeting in Brown's Chapel. "But I'm thinking of Christmases to come."

that election, they were the only incumbents supported by the Negro Democrats.

Negro leaders now are saying the election once again proved the power of the Negro vote, because all five members of the new council were endorsed by the Negro Democrats.

The two men turned out of office last week were, according to one Negro leader, "the least responsive to the needs and aspirations of the Negro community." Negro leaders drew a moral for elected officials: Listen to Negroes or lose.

City Hall got the message, but had a slightly different way of reading it. Observers there blamed the defeat of the two incumbents on the losers' own bad luck and poor politicking.

If the losers had listened to Negro leaders more cordially, said one insider, they wouldn't have been damned with such a "bad reputation" among Negro voters. City Hall moral: Listen to Negroes more cordially.

Bloc voting by Negroes was the topic of much discussion. The right-wing Independent disclosed before the election that while "white persons have a tendency to vote as individuals, non-whites vote together--as a bloc."

The only sour note was struck by the Birmingham News, which had supported the two defeated incumbents. The News shook its editorial head at the "organized" Negro vote, concluding that "bloc voting will continue to be unfortunate, be it attempted by whites or by Negroes."

"If bloc votes mean black votes, I'm for 'em," commented Dr. John Nixon, state head of the NAACP.



REV. ERNEST BRADFORD

route we should take."

Five days later, the Negro ministers' committee met for the third time ever. Negroes heavily outnumbered whites at this meeting, and most of them were poor.

The Rev. F. D. Reese was in favor of the mayor's plan. Opposed was the Rev. Ernest M. Bradford, president of the Negro committee. Passionate speeches were made on both sides.

Miss Martha Prescod of SNCC outlined three anti-poverty committee structures suggested by the government. One was the mayor's plan. Another would make the mayor's "board of directors" answer to everyone attending a public anti-poverty meeting.

But the people were too impatient to discuss the plans she spelled out. The decision was put off until the next meeting.

So Selma still has two anti-poverty committees--and no anti-poverty program.

Flowers Speaks

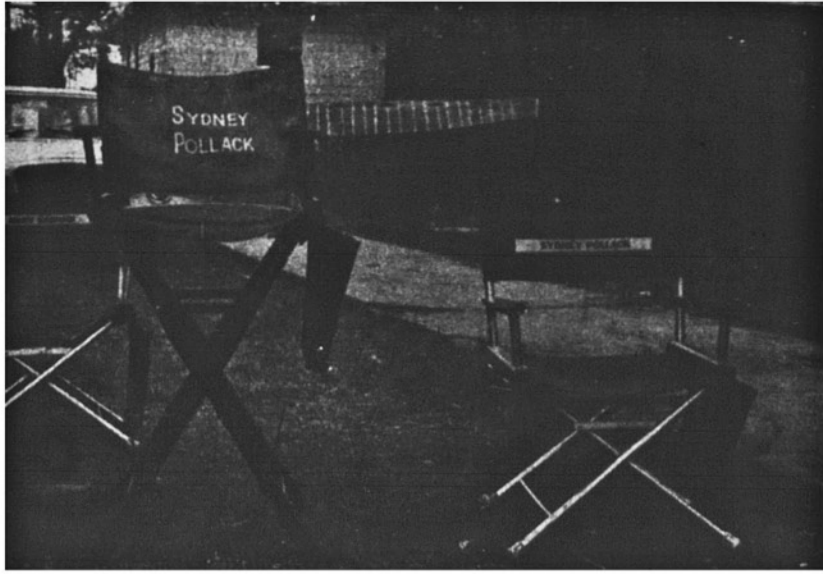
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Then he praised the ADCI, and called upon it to help form a Democratic Party that all loyal Alabama Democrats could belong to and work for.

He got another ovation as he left. The people present made a surprising amount of noise for their number. About 375 people, including ten or 15 whites, heard Flowers' speech--the best attended event of the convention.

There were far fewer delegates than the ADCI leaders had expected. A majority of those who came were women. Mrs. Johnson told the few men who were there and the many who weren't: "You stop fighting us. We don't want to be leaders. We want to be followers, but we're not gonna let you go to sleep on the job. We don't want to wear the trousers, but we want to be sure you've got them on."

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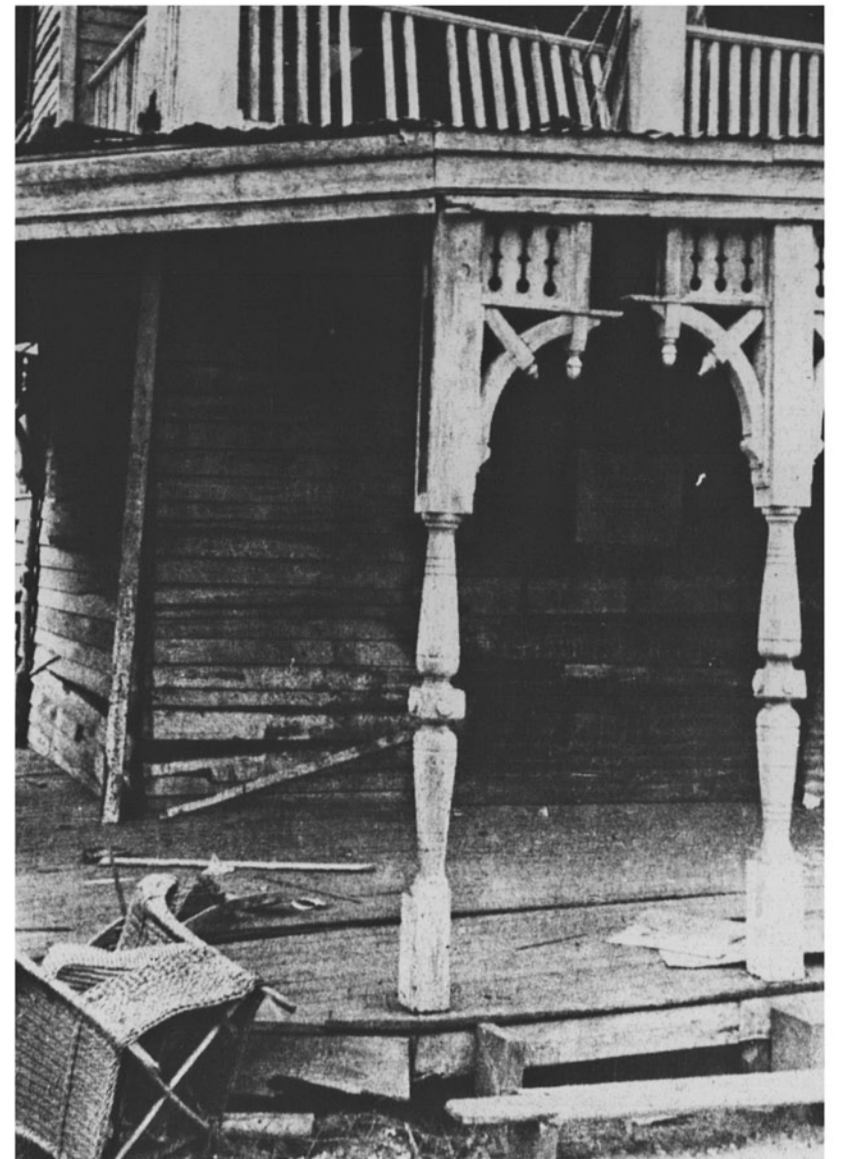


Director Sydney Pollack has two chairs,

This Property Is CONDEMNED



Star Natalie Wood has one,



This is the "condemned property" of the title,



Sign on camera boom encourages



A local policeman tries it out,

PHOTOGRAPHY AND TEXT BY DAVID UNDERHILL

You won't find Dodson on any map of Mississippi. But you could have found it any time within the last few weeks by taking the train along the coast. Right where Bay St. Louis ought to be, you would stop at a station marked Dodson. It was just Hollywood at work. The movie people took over the train station and a few blocks of town to film a story of greed and lust during the Depression. The movie is called "This Property Is Condemned." Many of the scenes take place in an old, broken-down house.

The stars are Natalie Wood, Robert Redford, and Charles Bronson. They make almost unspendable amounts of money and don't have to be at work until 5 p.m. The crews work a little longer, for much less money. Some people are afraid the movie will hurt Bay St. Louis' reputation, but the moviemakers have spent a few hundred thousand dollars in town, so no one complains very loudly. And the crowds who come to watch the filming don't complain at all.



... Workman aging house with spray



And Director Pollack at camera,

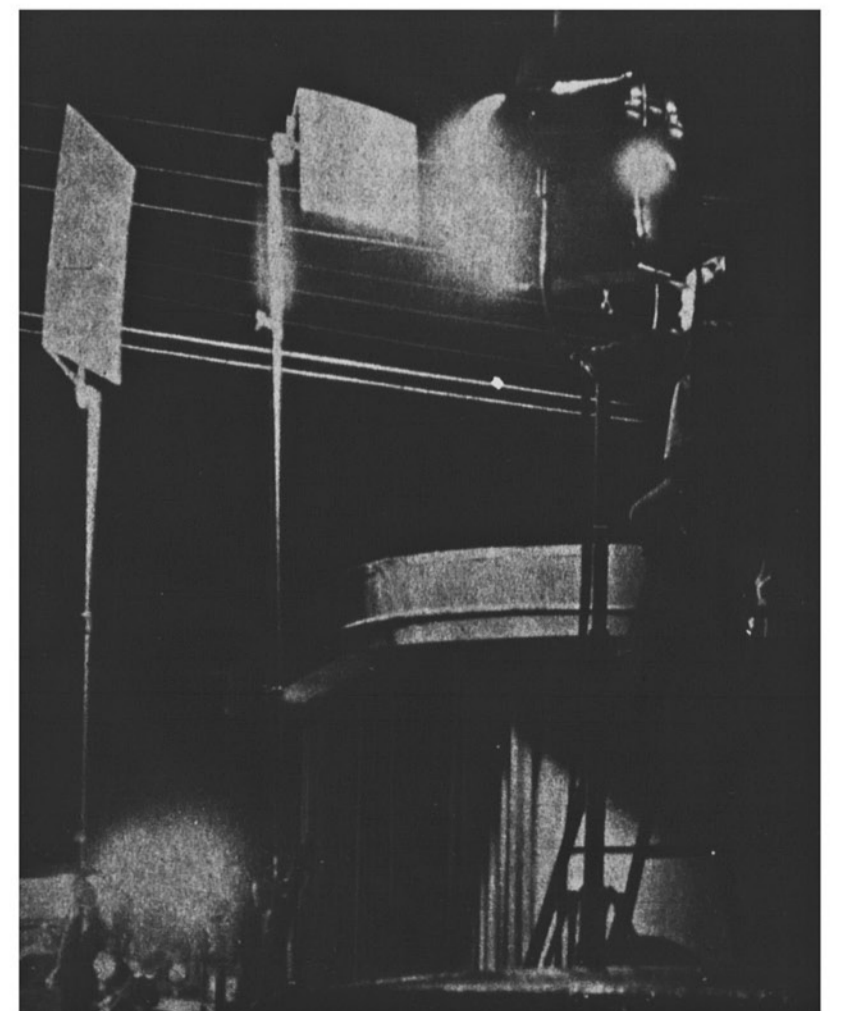


In crucial fight scene, Miss Wood tries to stop villain Bronson from hitting hero Redford,



Bronson and friend join audience of curious townspeople,

Giant light blazes against night sky,



Mobile Finally Gets Its Head Start Money

Payment Ends A Four-Month Battle Over Integration of Local Centers

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--Mobile County's public school system finally got its \$143,000 to pay for last summer's Head Start program. But it didn't deserve the money, because it didn't carry out the integration requirements of its contract.

After four months of controversy with school officials, the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington sent the money "reluctantly" to pay for the county's 15 Negro and two white centers.

The OEO didn't expect much integration of the students, since the centers served segregated neighborhoods. But the contract required school authorities to integrate the teachers.

When Mobile's Head Start opened, all the white teachers were in the white centers and all the Negro teachers were in the Negro centers. OEO inspectors soon discovered this, and the Washington office told Mobile to integrate the staffs or close the program.

A few Negro teachers were sent to the white centers, but most of the white teachers refused to work in Negro centers.



CHILDREN HOLD UP PICTURES IN ART CLASS

'Each Child Was Important'

Tears, Happiness Filled Head Start Day

BY PRINCELLA HOWARD WADE

MONTGOMERY -- Operation Head Start schools have closed their doors on the summer session. The summer students have all gone back home. The summer teachers, too, have gone their separate ways.

But they have left unforgettable impressions.

The Head Start center at the Mt. Zion AME Zion Church was typical of the program. It had an enrollment of 109 pupils, with more than three-fourths of them attending daily. They all came with separate needs.

Each child was different. Each child was important. They came early in the morning, some in ones, and others in groups. They came with mothers, teachers, sisters, and brothers.

At the door teachers and helpers greeted each one with his or her own name, "Good morning, Deborah, how are you?" A bright piece of cloth carrying the

child's name was pinned to his collar.

Study and test time were learning experiences for everyone. "Jerry, name the colors that your friend Earl is wearing today." "Bill, what color is the ribbon Shirley has on?" "Let me see, Gloria, will you look at this chart and point to a circle.... all right, now the square."

Many times the children sang. Their voices rang out so loud you would think they all were singing. But then you looked over in the corner. There was Jimmy with a river of tears flowing down his cheeks.

Jimmy didn't want to come to school. He wanted to stay at home and play with his little sisters and brothers. His mother made him come to school, so he stood in the corner and cried.

Now you felt someone tugging at your skirt, and you looked down into Billy's sad face. No, he wasn't crying because he didn't want to come to school. He was crying because he was hungry. He hadn't had a good meal since you fed him yesterday.

Then came play time. Children crowded the playground like eager beavers.

Many made a run for the sliding board. Still others fought desperately to be the first to swing. You saw a

girl running and chasing a group. It didn't take much thought to see that they were playing the age-old game of "Mama."

In another corner of the playground a group of boys were being instructed for the 50th time about the regulation saying, "No climbing of trees." Many girls found jumping rope just the thing for lots of fun.

But suddenly, you found yourself looking very hard for someone--around the corners of the building, up on the steps. She wasn't in these places.

Then you remembered the certain spot behind the tree. Surely enough, there you found the little six-year-old girl who needed your touch, your smile, your pat on her little back.

You didn't have to ask anyone to find out that she came from a broken home. You didn't even have to question her neighbors to learn that her father had been left to care for her.

It was all there. You could see it. You could read the loneliness, the hunger, the emptiness. The sad blank stare of her little eyes told you the story. For these reasons, you weren't shocked at the discovery that she actually didn't realize she was a little girl.

She had always worn some type of pants. The dress you gave her last week was perhaps her first. How her eyes twinkled when you gave her a mirror and she saw the bright pink bow in her hair.

Yes, there were many pitiful little children at the Head Start center. Their cases were very sad. But then, there were many times when you almost burst with laughter.

Some onlookers found it funny when you ushered a little girl into the doctor's office for her medical checkup. She kicked and screamed and shouted as she went: "Lawdy, Lawdy, don't let 'em take me in."

Lunchtime during the first week was one of the times. The center hadn't yet received the daily supply of fresh homogenized milk from the government. Because there were a large number of children and no existing funds, the center was forced to serve instant milk to the little ones.

One little boy observed the milk separating. "Tea-chur," he said, "y'all trying to poison us, ain'tcha?" Another little boy watched the ice cubes floating in his glass of milk.

"Girl," he said, "I know y'all make that milk, 'cause you don't have to put ice cubes in it when the milk man bring it."

Still another thought the ice cubes looked like globs of butter. "Girl," he said, "We gonna have butter milk again today?"

You laughed. They were children. They, too, were wide awake.



The OEO wasn't pleased with this token integration. But they finally sent the money so that the teachers who spent their summer in Head Start and the businesses which supplied food and materials could be paid.

These people weren't responsible for the violations of the contract, and most of them had been counting on their Head Start earnings to pay other bills.

In their telegrams trying to persuade the OEO to send the money, Mobile school authorities emphasized the hardship for teachers who did not get paid.

This was the only good reason they could give why they should get the money.

They had two other arguments, but couldn't use them.

One argument said that the failures at integration didn't matter, since the Head Start program was a great educational success. Not even the angry unpaid teachers would deny that Head Start helped hundreds of underprivileged kids more than anyone had dared to hope.

But this argument admitted that the contract, which called for integration, had been violated.

And there was another trouble with this argument. It ignored the connection between segregation and poverty.

A head start in education can be a great help to a child from a poor family, but this education won't do him as much good in a segregated society as it could in an integrated one.

So Head Start, and the rest of the federal anti-poverty program, is designed to be an anti-segregation program also.

The other unusable argument said Head Start's troubles in Mobile were really the federal government's fault. The officials here charge that the OEO didn't make clear what Mobile had to do to satisfy the integration part of the contract. Once the OEO did make the requirements clear, they add, the program had already begun. Then, they say, it was almost impossible to make the necessary changes, although they tried.

The OEO has admitted that there was some confusion at first. But they point out that hundreds of other southern cities had no trouble understanding that the contract called for integration.

Dr. Cranford Burns, superintendent of schools, doesn't deny that Mobile failed to comply with this requirement. And Jack C. Gallalee, the president of the school board, confesses that the school administrators should have realized that the program would not pass inspection.

But if the OEO didn't approve of the Mobile program, say the school officials, it should have said so flatly and cancelled the program.

Heller says perhaps they should have. But he also says the OEO tried to

solve problems that arose in Head Start instead of simply closing programs with problems.

The OEO first threatened to close Mobile Head Start back in July. At that time, Dr. Burns took over from Dr. C. L. Scarborough as director of the program.

When Burns took over, says Heller, things began to go better.

Burns assigned two white aides to a Negro center and sent one Negro aide to a white center.

During the last week of the program, the OEO decided it wasn't satisfied with these adjustments. By that time, it seemed senseless to close the program.

Dr. Burns says that Heller told him that the money would be paid.

Heller says that he "did talk pretty hopefully" about the money, but he never assured Mobile that the money would come through promptly or at all.

Someone could easily spend days studying the whole mess and still not be able to say who was right and wrong.

One thing is obvious, however. There would have been no Head Start problem in Mobile if the school officials had carried out their contract with the OEO.

Why didn't they fulfill the contract? School officials explain that the pro-

gram's first director, Dr. Scarborough, got sick just as Head Start opened. But Head Start's troubles began before Dr. Scarborough's illness.

A school district which still has a sign reading "white women" on a rest room door in its main administration building was not likely to integrate Head Start unless pushed pretty hard.

The school administrators are educators and not integrators.

They ignored integration because they don't like it. High officials involved in Head Start say they didn't bother to read the integration requirements of the contract until the program had ended and they realized they might not get their money.

And they didn't foresee that anyone would object to segregation.

They certainly had no reason to think that Mobile Negroes would object. The president of the school board said that no Negro ever came to the board to complain or inquire or recommend anything about Head Start.

At an early Head Start staff meeting, a federal inspector told the teachers that the program violated the contract. He said if they didn't do anything about it, he wouldn't be sorry for them if they never got paid.

One of the teachers said later, "I suppose if we had all said, 'Either you do it right or we quit tomorrow,' they would have done it right." But, she explained, the people at the meeting were "so infected with the idea of protecting their jobs," that they wouldn't do anything.

Another teacher said, "You don't know how things are here. If we had tried to do anything, we wouldn't have had jobs in the fall."

As a result, Mobile may have no Head Start program next year. The OEO has announced that any future Head Start applications from Mobile will get very special study before being approved.

The school board may not even apply. The trouble has hardened the opinion of many Negroes against the Mobile County public school system.

"Those Negro teachers are selfish, sell-out Uncle Toms," said one man. Another said, "Those people in the school administration building are a bunch of cheats and liars. This just proves it again."

The school administrators may not be integrators. But as educators they should be worried when many of the people they are trying to serve feel this way.



MRS. PRINCELLA WADE

Program's Progress

Project Head Start began as an eight-week program last summer. It was an afterthought in the federal government's anti-poverty program. But Head Start was so successful that it has become an important part of the year-round War on Poverty.

In Alabama, several communities have begun or will soon begin more Head Start classes to prepare pre-school children for first grade.

They will learn simple things, like the

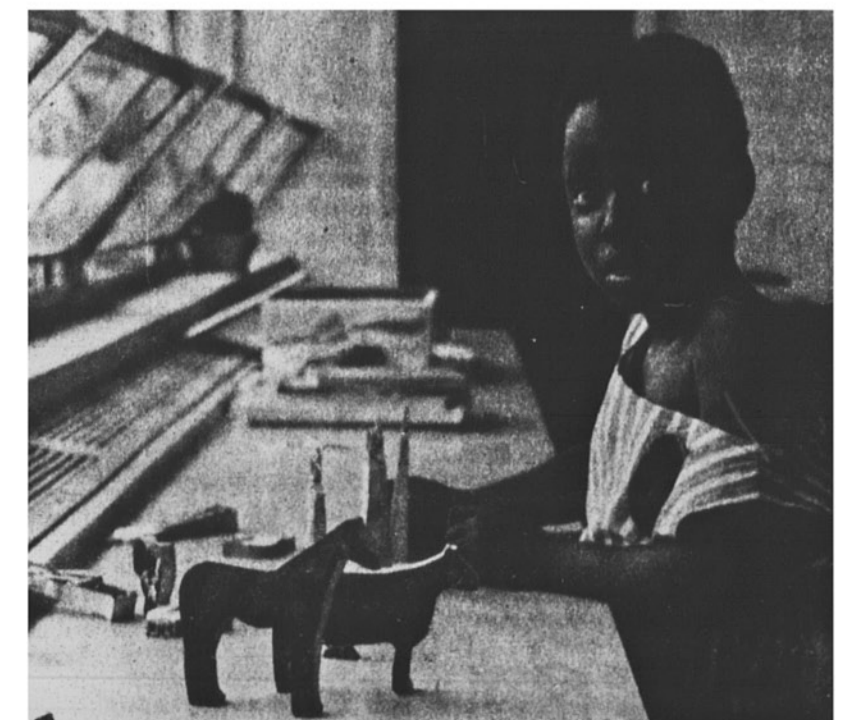
names of colors, and complicated things, like how to get along with other children.

Although Head Start was a success, there were problems. In Mobile, segregation threatened to destroy the program.

Teachers and children alike enjoyed Head Start. Mrs. Princella Wade (then Miss Princella Howard), a Head Start teacher in Montgomery, wrote down her experiences for the COURIER.



TIME OUT FOR A STORY OR JOKE



TOYS WERE FOR FUN--AND LEARNING



UNION HEAD THOMAS GLEASON SPEAKS IN MOBILE

SNCC People Laugh

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) right, and at Mims for telling Negroes seeking political power to act like George Washington Carver. But the SNCC people didn't laugh only at Mims. They also laughed at the convention speakers. At one point, Attorney General Richmond Flowers called some of the party's present leaders demagogues for the way they have used race and civil rights issues. And then he said, "But mine eyes have seen the glory, and I shall not be moved."

The audience roared. "Speaking of demagogues..." remarked one of the SNCC workers. Only during the speech by Calvin Kytte, acting director of the U.S. Community Relations Service, did they show much interest. In fact, Kytte did say many new and interesting things. His was the most thoughtful speech of the convention. The SNCC people were trying to make the point that the ADCI might be getting so organized and so conscious of its public appearance that it tended to forget the common people.

Is Opelika Keeping Segregation?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OPELIKA--"This is one of the most segregated towns in Alabama," said a Negro resident. "The officials have sold the Negroes on segregation." The man, a civic leader who asked not to be identified, has lived in Opelika all his life--nearly 50 years. He said he had seen many unusual methods used to preserve and increase segregation.

But now, he said, he's seeing something new.

"The city officials are using urban renewal to move Negroes from one part of town to another," he charged.

"When they have the town divided into Negro and white sections, then they'll try to set up school zones along these lines. That way they'll have segregated housing and segregated schools."

The man conceded he didn't have any proof to back up his charges.

"How can you prove something like this?" he asked. "You can't expect officials to admit they're using federal funds to foster segregation."

No official has admitted it. And Marion Hyatt, executive director of the Opelika Housing Authority, emphatically denied the charges.

"The federal government pays 75 percent of the cost of our housing projects," he said. "We couldn't use them to further segregation if we wanted to."

But according to the Negro resident, the housing authority is clearing out the Lockhart area--a poor, predominantly Negro section--to make way for expensive homes for whites. The Negro pointed out that Lockhart has long been a Negro pocket in an otherwise white area.

In reply, Hyatt said the 50 families who formerly lived in the area will have the first chance to buy lots there when the project is completed in about three years.

"That's their right and privilege under the law," he said. "We will honor it."

After Lockhart is completely cleared and redesigned, it will have all new streets and 61 new lots to replace the old ones. Hyatt said the new lots will cost about \$2,000 apiece.

That isn't much less than some Lockhart families were offered for their present homes and lots together.

But Hyatt said he didn't think renewal would price the area out of reach for most Negroes.

"Many Negro families in Opelika make \$10,000 or more a year," he said. "They could build the \$14,000-to-\$18,000 homes we will require to see

Moves Hurt Negroes In ASCS Campaigns

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA -- In Greene, Lowndes and Wilcox counties, Negro farmers have been nominated in ASCS elections for the first time in Alabama.

But last week, their campaigns were snagged by unforeseen difficulties.

Negro candidates were nominated for 30 of the 35 ASCS community committee posts in Greene County.

But on Oct. 27, 11 of the Negro candidates received notice from the county ASCS office that their nomination petitions had not been accepted. It was one day before the deadline for appealing such decisions.

Most of the rejection letters said the people who had signed the Negroes' nominating petitions were not qualified. The farmer candidates had put twice the number of required signatures on their petitions to avoid just this difficulty.

Now they hope to get the elections declared illegal.

In Lowndes County, Negro candidates are in trouble because it was too easy for Negroes to get on the ASCS ballot.

In each community except one, Negro farmers nominated a slate of four or five candidates--just enough to fill a community committee. But when the



ballots came out, the ASCS county committee had flooded the ballots with Negro nominations of its own.

In community "C", the ballot carried three white candidates and 68 Negro candidates.

ASCS committees are instructed to nominate Negro farmers, to make sure Negroes get equal representation on the community committees.

But in community "E," where Negroes had not put up any candidate, the ASCS county committee did not nominate any either.

"It's clear that they use the ruling only to split the Negro vote," said John Liutkus, a SNCC worker. "In 'E,' if they were following the ruling straight, they would have put Negroes on the ballot in proportion to whites."

This year the Wilcox County ASCS committee suddenly adopted a ballot form that asked the voter to cross out all the candidates he did not want.

Some confused voters ended up crossing out the five candidates they wanted. These ballots will be thrown away and not counted.

on TV. This week Glenn Ford and Lee Remick star in a mystery, "Experiment in Terror," 8 p.m., Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 5 in Mobile and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

HOGAN'S HEROES--In this story of life in a German prisoner of war camp, war seems almost fun. This week the colonel doesn't know it, but he is helping Hogan contact an Allied agent outside the prison camp, 7:30 p.m., Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 5 in Mobile and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

Mobile and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

BEVERLY HILLBILLIES--Now rated Number 2, this show has been in the top five for the past few years. It's about country folk who move to the big city. This week they get involved in a billion-dollar scheme, 7:30 p.m., Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 5 in Mobile and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18

THURSDAY NIGHT MOVIES--This is rated the most popular movie program

Television Listings

U.S. Examiners Arrive

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

replied the old man. The examiner from Knoxville asked the examiner who had worked in Selma what to do about these unprocessed county applications.

One reason the Justice Department sent examiners into Greene County was the "unreasonable delay in the processing of applicants" by the county office.

The men finally decided to call up Bland Walker, the county registrar.

The examiner from Knoxville sat down at the phone. For a long time, he let his hand rest on the receiver. "I don't see what good it will do to call them," he said finally.

The other federal examiner from Selma quickly agreed, "It's their responsibility to notify us that these people are already on the lists, and we'll remove them," he said.

Over at the little white building on the corner of the courthouse green, where the county registrars worked, Bland Walker sat on the edge of a desk while one of his workers registered a Negro woman.

He said his office had been open every day since Oct. 1.

People were not getting their certificates on time because the county registrars had been too busy, he said.

Two weeks ago, he said, the pace let up, and the registrars started closing every other day to work on the registration certificates.

"How are they doing over there?" he asked. "I don't see what the big rush is--there aren't any county elections until next May's primaries."

Back at the Post Office, all three federal examiners were working quietly when a big, red-faced man with a clipboard rushed down the hall and said to his companion, "In case of an emergency, we'll move them out and take over."

The three new examiners looked at one another blankly, in astonishment. Later, the man came back alone and introduced himself as the Civil Defense coordinator for Greene County.

"Had this been a real case," he said, "we" would have had to take over. You see, the ceiling is very thick right here, and this is a Civil Defense shelter."

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Negroes in U.S. History -- Chapter 5

Negro Women Took Part In Struggle for Freedom

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

FREEDOM! That was the dream of every slave. Not just men, but women too. They dreamed of a day when they would be free. Harriet Tubman was such a woman. Born a slave in Maryland, Harriet escaped to the North when she was 25. But freedom for just herself was not enough and soon Harriet was heading South again.

She knew she would be a slave again if she were caught but Harriet went back to her old home. She led out her brothers and her old mother and father. The way was long and hard. They had to travel at night so they wouldn't be seen. They had to swim across rivers and much of the way they had to walk. Harriet brought them all to freedom. But even that was not enough. There were still too many of her people in slavery. Harriet returned to the South 19 times and led out over 300 slaves.

All the slave owners hated her. They said they would pay as much as \$40,000 to anyone who caught her. But Harriet was careful and never got caught. She always seemed to know when there was trouble ahead and what to do about it. Even in the middle of the night she seemed to know which way to turn.

Sometimes she had to be hard with the people she was leading. Not everyone was as strong and brave as Harriet Tubman. If there was a baby in the group, Harriet would feed it. Then it would stay asleep and not cry. She always carried a gun with her. One time a man was very tired. He said he couldn't go any farther. Harriet pointed the gun at him and said, "Dead folks tell no tales. You go on or die." So the man went on to freedom.

Sometimes Harriet led the people all the way to Canada. There were laws in the United States that said runaway slaves had to be sent back to their masters. Harriet was a famous part of what was called the "underground railroad." The underground railroad didn't have trains or tracks. It wasn't a real railroad at all. It was the name given to all the people who helped slaves escape.

There were people all along the way to the North who would hide slaves in their barns and cellars. They would feed them and give them clothes. These people hated slavery just as much as Harriet did. They helped runaway slaves even though it was against the law. When Harriet talked about the underground railroad she would say, "I neber run my train off de track and I neber lost a passenger." And out of all her trips, she never did lose anyone.

With the Civil War, it looked like slavery would soon come to an end. But Harriet did not feel her job was done or that the war was for men only. She served as a nurse on the battlefield and as a spy for the Union army.

THERE WAS A slave named Isabella who grew up in New York. She became free when New York law freed all the slaves in that state. She was a very religious woman and she believed in freedom. One day she walked out of New York City carrying a bag of clothes and 25 cents. She started to preach freedom all over the country. She changed her name to Sojourner Truth. Sojourner means someone who stays for only a lit-

Negro Girls Convicted Of Disorderly Conduct

BY JAMES P. WILLSE
TUSCALOOSA--Two young Negro girls were found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined \$50 here Monday. They also received suspended sentences of 30 days at hard labor.

The girls, Miss Dorothy Corder and Miss Edda Mae Smith, both of Tuscaloosa, were arrested Saturday, Oct. 16, at the Greyhound bus station, after the manager of the station's lunch counter, Miss Mary Lou Sims, called police.

Miss Lula Corder, sister of Miss Dorothy Corder, was also arrested, but was found not guilty by Judge George Burns.

In the trial Monday, Miss Sims said she called the police after the two girls sat at the lunch counter and refused service from a Negro waitress. She said they insisted on being served by a white waitress instead.

Miss Sims testified that the girls made ugly remarks about the white waitress, Mrs. Norma Baker of Tusca-

Vote Together, Says Rev. Lee

BY SCOTT DE GARMO

MONTGOMERY--It won't be long before the Negro vote has "completely restructured" the city of Montgomery and put some Negroes in the state legislature, speakers told a Freedom Rally here Nov. 4.

The Rev. Bernard Lee, an SCLC official, told about 200 people in the First CME Church that Negroes now have the power to "change things," if they vote together.

He said Negroes must fight against vote-buying and vote in a bloc, if they want to make full use of the power they are getting.

Mr. Lee said that when Negroes complain about "the leaks and the rats and the roaches and the overcrowded classrooms, what you're saying is that if you only had a little power, things wouldn't be this way."

"Well, the vote is that power you need," he said. "Negroes now have the power of 20,000 votes here. But let them misuse this power, and we'll be in worse shape than we've ever been."

"I don't care what anybody tells you," Mr. Lee said, "we've got to vote in a bloc. What the dickens were (white people) doing when they pooled their votes for Gov. George Wallace?"

Negroes now should pool their votes against the Wallace Administration, said Mr. Lee, a special assistant to the Rev. Martin Luther King. "As much as Wallace has done to oppress us and brutalize us and kill us, we owe him something," he said.

Mr. Lee said he knew Negroes had sold their votes for money or gifts or favors in the past. Now, he said, "we have to go out and tell those who are trying to buy votes that there are none for sale."

The Rev. Jesse L. Douglas, pastor of the First CME Church, said he was looking forward to seeing some Negroes in the Alabama legislature next year.

loosa, and then refused to leave until she served them.

Judge Burns said angrily near the end of the trial:

"I believe in the law, but there are some customs that are stronger than any law with me. In Tuscaloosa, Ala., you don't sass the manager of a bus station."

The judge told the girls, "You deliberately caused trouble when you could have walked around it. We have enough trouble. Like an old colored friend of mine used to say, 'If you mind your own business, you won't have time for anybody else's business.'"

He then found Miss Dorothy Corder and Miss Smith guilty as charged.

Oscar Adams, the girls' lawyer, said after the trial, "The judge obviously took the word of one white woman over the word of two Negro girls." He said he planned to appeal.

The girls testified that the trouble at the bus station began the Sunday before the arrest, when Miss Lula Corder and Miss Smith entered the station to buy some donuts.

Mrs. Baker waited on them, but, according to the testimony, she was rude and threw their change on the floor.

The next Friday, Miss Dorothy Corder and Miss Smith returned to the station, after canvassing for an adult education program in the surrounding neighborhood. They said Mrs. Baker would not wait on them.

On the day of the arrests, the girls testified, the Negro waitress offered to serve them while they were making up their minds what to buy.

But by the time they were ready to order, they said, Mrs. Baker had called Miss Sims, the manager. Miss Sims asked the girls to leave, and called police when they refused.

Before the trial, Miss Lula Corder described the arrest and trial as "a whole bunch of nonsense." During the 45-minute trial, Judge Burns showed irritation several times when the girls exchanged smiles and sometimes giggles.

Second Annual Tea

of the Montgomery County Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting will be Sunday, Nov. 14, 1965, at the Elks Club on Cleveland Ave., from 4 to 6 p.m. Come and learn about the new Voting Rights Act.

Mrs. Zecoy Williams, president; Mrs. Katie Thomas, program chairman; Mrs. Bertha Smith, publicity chairman.

BTW Eleven Wins

MONTGOMERY -- The Booker T. Washington High School Yellowjackets rolled up a big win last weekend in preparation for the showdown with Carver this Saturday.

Washington, now 6-1-1 for the season, stomped Mobile County Training School, 32 to 0.

Quarterback Samuel Harris scored one touchdown himself, and passed to ends Edward Wimberly and Charles Martin for two more. Robert Bailey, sophomore fullback, went over for two TD's.

Booker T. is aiming for the district championship. The Yellowjackets want to avenge last year's loss to Carver in the City Classic.

SELMA--The Hudson Tigers put the Little Tigers of Tuskegee on a leash and walked them all over the field last Friday night in front of a Hudson homecoming crowd.

Tuskegee looked twice as big as Hudson when the players charged on to the field. And the Little Tigers quickly took

the lead with a first-quarter touchdown.

But Hudson came back to score on a 30-yard end sweep and a 10-yard pass.

It ended 14 to 7--a big upset for a happy homecoming.

DEMOPOLIS--The West End Braves of York weren't brave last week.

The U.S. Jones Blue Devils went to York for a game, but the coach of the Braves said he wouldn't play, because the Devils were too big. The game was given to Jones.

This Thursday the underdog Blue Devils were going to try to warm the hearts of thousands of people in Demopolis City Park by upsetting the favored Hudson Tigers.

LISMAN---The Choctaw County Training School Wildcats defeated the U.S. Jones Blue Devils B team Nov. 4, by a score of 20 to 7.

Also in Choctaw County, Marengo County Training School defeated East Choctaw High School by an overwhelming score of 32 to 0. Marengo plays CCTS this week.

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