

Two Old Folks Get the Vote

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY -- The Rev. Andrew Carter has lived all his life in Montgomery County. He's 100 years old.

The last time he cast a vote, he was a young man. He has been waiting 75 years to vote again.

VOTES TAKEN AWAY

He and all other Alabama Negroes who did not own land had their votes taken away when Mr. Carter was 25 years old.

Last Friday he left his home on Hill Street, went to the Post Office, and registered before a federal voting examiner.

"The Bible says, 'As ye sow, so shall ye reap,'" the retired Baptist pastor said, "I knew the vote would come."

Mr. Carter said he decided to try to register after 75 years when he heard on his radio that the Voting Rights Act had become law.

"The way they twisted that thing," he said of the old voting tests for Negroes, "there was no use in going to register. I wouldn't have passed."

Mr. Carter was born of slave parents the year the Civil War came to an end. He picked cotton at the

age of four, "dropped corn" at seven, hoed the cotton fields as a child of ten.

Mr. Carter remembers voting for the first time as a man of 21. He remembers the time, a few years later, when Negroes lost the vote unless they owned land.

"Before that, you had to be at least 21 years old and a citizen. That's all."

He remembers when Negroes in Montgomery had a strong political group until their leader was killed. And then their vote was killed, too.

"President Hoover had bad times, but I thought Roosevelt gave two things--equal rights and jobs--with the NRA and the WPA, when we all went in the ditches. He was coming on good, then he died."

But, still no voting rights for Negroes.

Mr. Carter has strong feelings about the current President, who pushed for the voting bill.

"That Johnson, he's for everybody, isn't he? You can't get by him. You can't move Mr. Johnson. He stands right up for rights and justice. He's a good President."

"He has done the most."

SOMEONE EVEN OLDER

Mr. Carter was Montgomery County's oldest registered voter for only one day.

The next day, Mrs. Cora Lee Williams, of West

Jeff Davis Avenue, a 105-year-old great-grandmother, lined up at the Post Office. Born a slave, she has never voted nor registered to vote until now. She came, she said, "to do something. To do what I can." She was in no mood for questions. "Don't ask me all that stuff. I ain't got time," she said.

NO POLL TAX

The examiner, Timothy J. Mullis, told Mrs. Williams that she did not have to pay the poll tax because she was over 45 years of age. Mrs. Williams straightened up in her chair and looked as if she knew that any fool would know that.

The examiner had to ask her the necessary questions: Had she ever been crazy?

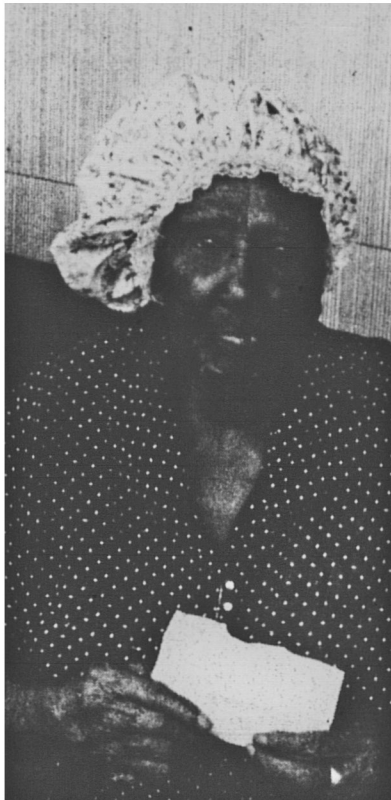
"Lord no," said the old woman at once. "And I am not about to go crazy."

She looked very insulted when Mullis asked her whether she had ever been arrested.

Mrs. Williams' granddaughter told her to answer the questions yes or no, without a speech.

"Let me have my way," answered Mrs. Williams. And she had her way, as she walked away from the examiner's desk with her voting certificate in her hand.

"If she can come to register, everybody can," said a woman waiting in line.



MRS. CORA LEE WILLIAMS



THE REV. ANDREW CARTER

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS



CROWD GREET'S WALLACE IN GADSDEN

Anti-Integration Jurors in Lowndes Try Collie Wilkins Murder Case

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

HAYNEVILLE -- Alabama Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers this week lost his fight to disqualify anti-integration jurors from the murder trial of Collie Leroy Wilkins.

Wilkins, a 21-year-old mechanic, was charged with the night-rider killing of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker from Detroit.

Mrs. Liuzzo was killed last March 25, as she helped drive people home after the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

When Flowers and his assistant, Joe Breck Gantt, were interviewing possible jurors for Wilkins' trial, they asked the white men if they thought whites who associated with Negroes were inferior people. Eleven of the white men said yes. Flowers said these men would not be fair jurors, because they wouldn't think Mrs. Liuzzo's death was as important as some other person's.

The attorney general asked the Alabama Supreme Court to disqualify the 11, but the high court refused. Four of the men Flowers said were biased wound up on the jury.

Six Negroes were among the first group called for possible jury service--the highest number Judge T. Werth Thagard ever remembered seeing.

The Negroes had to sit by themselves at the opening of court. Lawyers for the state and for Wilkins all called the Negroes by their first names, although they addressed the white men as "Mr."

Flowers and Gantt had to disqualify three Negroes who said they could not vote for the death penalty in a murder case.

Three Negroes were among the 30 men that the lawyers whittled down to the final 12. Wilkins' lawyer, former Birmingham mayor Art Hanes, dismissed all three of them.

After the jury was picked, testimony began on Wednesday.

The first important witness for the state was Leroy Moton, the 20-year-old Negro SCLC worker who was in an auto with Mrs. Liuzzo when she was murdered.

He said she was killed by a bullet fired from a passing car on U.S. 80 about halfway between Selma and Montgomery.

"I didn't know what was going on," he said. "I was so scared I didn't know what to do."

On cross-examination, Hanes asked him, "Was it part of your job as transportation officer to make love to Mrs. Liuzzo?"

Judge Thagard ruled that Moton didn't have to answer that, so Hanes asked: "Did you at any time park in an auto with Mrs. Liuzzo in front of Brown's Chapel?"

Moton didn't have to answer that, either.

This was Wilkins' second trial on the murder charge. In the first one last May, the jury could not agree on a verdict.

Wilkins was being tried in the same green-shuttered courtroom where Thomas L. Coleman, charged with manslaughter in the death of Jonathan Daniels, was acquitted last month.



ART HANES



COLLIE LEROY WILKINS LEAVING TRIAL

Two Fronts in the War on Poverty

1. A Successful Meeting in Selma

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA--On Page Two of the Oct. 11 Selma Times-Journal, a short article announced that Negro leaders would hold a public meeting of the Dallas County Planning Committee for the President's Anti-Poverty Aid in a church "for Negroes."

If you read quickly, you got the idea that not only the church, but also the anti-poverty committee, were "for Negroes."

But two nights later, the lead article on the front page of the same paper described the anti-poverty committee as a "group which originated with Negro leadership but which is seeking participation from all areas of the white community."

The difference came because Arthur Capell, managing editor of the Times-Journal, covered the anti-poverty meeting in person and sat right up front taking notes in the church "for Negroes."

The Rev. Ernest Bradford, chairman of the anti-poverty committee, said the first Times-Journal article gave the impression that the meeting was only for Negroes.

Capell jumped up to the pulpit and ad-

mitted his mistake.

"But I'm here tonight," he said. "I know what's happening, and the next one will be right."

Capell was one of about 30 whites who got certified letters inviting them to the meeting. He and six others accepted. Two were members of the city council and another was superintendent of Selma schools.

During most of the meeting they sat together in a pew at the back of the church.

Every now and then, they put their heads together while, up front, William Zleden, a field representative from the Atlanta Office of Economic Opportunity, was answering questions about the anti-poverty programs.

Time and time again, Zleden urged both blacks and whites not to let the race problem stand in the way of the anti-poverty program.

Once the questions were finished, Mr. Bradford took over the meeting and put the whites in the back pew on the spot.

He asked them all to stand up and identify themselves. Then he asked each to tell how he wanted to work with the anti-poverty committee.

One by one, the men squeezed out of

their pew and hurried to the pulpit, as if they wanted to get the ordeal over as quickly as they could.

But once each one started talking, he relaxed and got familiar with the audience.

One city councilman talked about Negro slum areas in Selma:

"I'd like to tear down those houses, get the streets paved, get some lights in there. I'm chairman of the street and light committee. That's why I'm down here, because I'm interested in the streets and lights."

At the moment he finished saying this, an elderly Negro man stepped up to the pulpit and asked the councilman to join his farmers committee.

The councilman hesitated only a second and replied, "I'll work with you."

Most of the men began their remarks by saying that it would take time to learn to work together and that they must go slowly.

But most ended by joining one of the anti-poverty committees or by giving a strong statement of support.

"You've got to get someone to make a stand," said Warren Koon, owner of Selma Supply and Selma Ball-Bond, "I'm willing to make a stand."

2. Disputes Block Macon Program

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--Macon County may lose its anti-poverty program, unless some people quietly settle their differences.

A city official this week charged that the program has been used for political gain by "some persons" involved in running it. He said:

"The question is whether these persons are really interested in the poor--or in their own desire for recognition."

His remarks were the latest in a series of disputes which may still derail Macon County's program just as it begins to get rolling.

The problems began to get complicated last June when the Community Action Committee, the group set up by the Tuskegee City Council to administer the program, elected officers.

Only eight or ten--no one seems to remember just how many--of the 16 members were present. Most of the absent members were Negroes. The

members present elected four whites and a Negro to the executive board.

"Most of the poor people in Macon County are Negroes," a local resident pointed out. "They weren't fairly represented on the executive board of the Community Action Committee--or on the committee as a whole."

Protests followed. When the dust had settled, one white officer had resigned and had been replaced by a Negro. And the Community Action Committee had four new members, specifically selected to represent the county's poor people, raising the total to 20.

But the anti-poverty program still had its troubles. Some of Tuskegee's leading personalities differed sharply over who should run the program and how they should run it.

As a result, the City Council delayed giving final approval to the Community Action Committee as the agency in charge of getting and using federal funds

to help Macon County's poor.

This week the Office of Economic Opportunity asked the City Council to make it clear who is running the county program. OEO warned that otherwise, it might not continue to supply the necessary funds.

The Council met with leaders of the Community Action Committee Monday night. They did not reach a decision. But the transfer of authority from the Council to the Committee was expected by the end of the week.

"We don't want to let personal differences endanger the Macon County poverty program," explained Stanley H. Smith, a Tuskegee Institute sociologist and one of the City Council's two representatives on the Community Action Committee.

Few people connected with the Macon County anti-poverty program wanted to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Wallace Stumps...

MONTGOMERY -- Gov. George Wallace stumped the state this week to rally public support for his succession amendment. Meanwhile, his lieutenants in the Senate tried to round up 21 votes to pass it.

The governor's Senate forces ran into trouble. But he drew enthusiastic crowds wherever he went.

Some 6,000 of Wallace's fans gathered at Municipal Auditorium in Mobile Monday night to cheer his standard succession speech.

The issue at the moment, Wallace told his grassroots supporters, is not whether he should be governor again or whether succession is good or bad, but "whether the people shall be allowed to vote on it."

Wallace wants a constitutional amendment that will allow him to run for governor again. A filibuster in the Senate is blocking the amendment.

He defended succession because it allows the people to vote on a man's record while it is "fresh and warm" in their minds.

For instance, he said, "I'm sure you might want to vote on the attorney general's record." The audience roared

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

BY GAIL FALK

SELMA--SCLC has started a crash voter registration drive in Alabama.

Bringing in staff members from all over the Deep South, the rights group hopes to register enough Negroes to sway state and local elections next fall.

Hosea Williams, SCLC projects director, said a major goal of the drive is the defeat of Gov. George Wallace, if he runs again.

SCLC spokesmen said the drive will concentrate on 16 Black Belt counties and the state's large cities. It is scheduled to last until Jan. 1.

Last week, a state office was opened in Selma to coordinate the drive, and Albert Turner, SCLC leader in Perry County, was appointed state director.

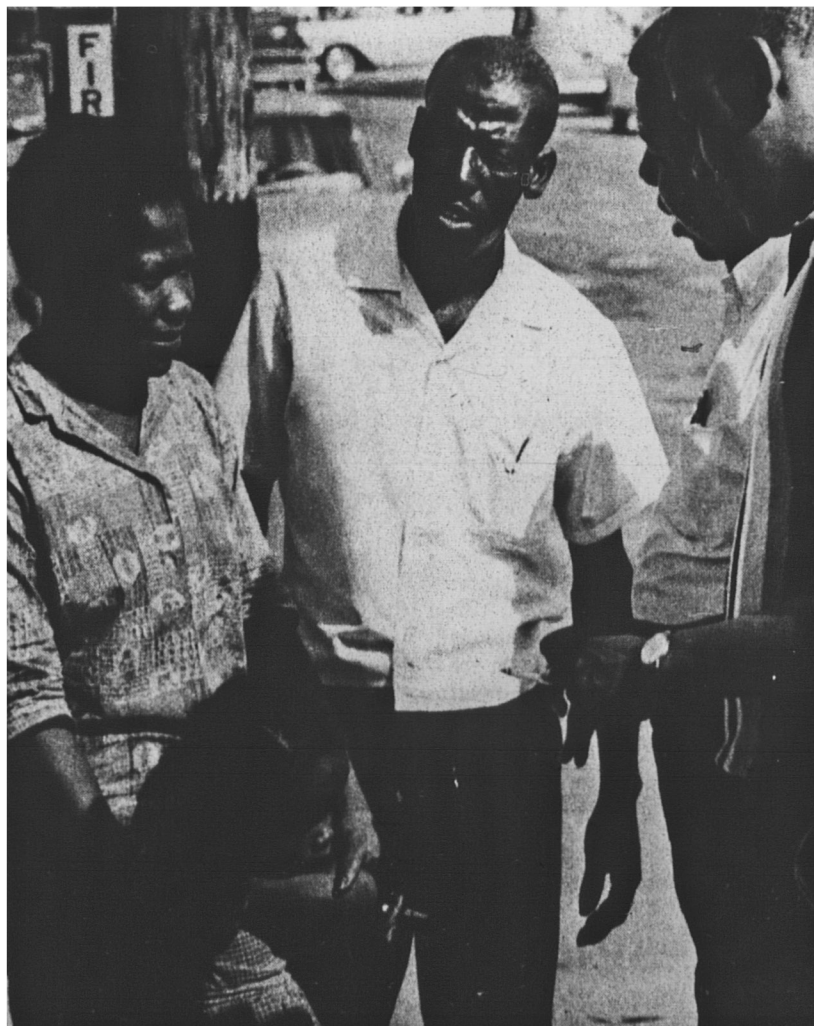
A special task force of ten voter registration workers moved into Montgomery last week and started mass registration.

This week, 30 to 40 workers started intensive voter registration in the Black Belt.

A large task force was expected in Birmingham, and more workers and cars were expected to join the Montgomery team.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

... and SCLC Plans



SCLC WORKERS PERSUADE WOMAN TO REGISTER

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Give for Integration

It is an unfortunate truth that the United Appeal has helped maintain segregation in the Montgomery community. Segregation, among other things, causes many of the conditions that the United Appeal is trying to remedy.

A story in the SOUTHERN COURIER last week told how the United Appeal planned to avoid the government's integration requirement for charities. Under the government policy, money raised from federal employees and military personnel is supposed to go only to integrated agencies. But the United Appeal plans to use its reserve funds to give equal amounts to segregated charities.

Federal employees and other Alabamians should be aware of this evasion. They should know that they can give their money to a particular agency, instead of to the United Appeal as a whole.

And all citizens should pressure the United Appeal to abide by the spirit of the federal policy.

Resurrection Discussed In Sermon of the Week



BY JAMES P. WILLSE

BIRMINGHAM -- Remembering that Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead can provide an "unwavering faith" for the living, the Rev. C.W. Woods told his congregation in a powerful sermon at the East End Baptist Church last Sunday.

Taking the description of the miracle in John 11:43 as his text, Mr. Woods explained that Jesus can "bring us forth" from our daily problems if we help Him, through our own faith and actions.

"Even though I may be misused and abused, I know that He will bring me forth," said Mr. Woods. He said the resurrection may be physical, intellectual, or economic.

We often ask for physical resurrection. We ask Jesus to heal our pain. And, as He turned Lazarus' death into life, He turns our sickness into health.

But, Mr. Woods said, we also need intellectual resurrection.

"We need to come forth intellectually and learn not to be satisfied with ourselves as we are."

If we devote time to our minds that we are now wasting on other pursuits, "we can take advantage of some of the doors that are opened to us," he said.

We should help Jesus raise us economically. "We don't want to work on a job and make less money because of the color of our skin," said Mr. Woods.

He said the government's anti-pov-

erty program showed how economic resurrection can take place:

"The poverty program is helping us come forth economically by pulling the little man up to make a decent salary."

But to be brought forth physically, intellectually, and economically isn't always enough, Mr. Woods warned the congregation.

"The most important thing is to come forth spiritually," he said. "We can't come forth in any way, unless we have the spirit of God to get the job done. The body without the spirit is dead, and our hearts must catch on fire."

Ala. Opinion

BY L. C. PHILLIPS

DEMOPOLIS--Demopolis is slowly making progress, but it is a solid kind of progress that in time will build a better future for us all.

SCLC and SCOPE are our leaders today. We, the Negro people of Demopolis, need a solid leadership. In order to have a solid leadership, we must have the full cooperation of our people.

I am a man who works with SCOPE leaders here in Demopolis. Why? Because I feel I need freedom, because this is my birthright. We need more men to be leaders, and to help carry the cause of freedom to every part of our fair city.

Some of our grievances have been overlooked by our officials. So Demopolis Negroes must be willing to assemble anywhere where we might be able to protest those things we think are wrong.

All Negro people must come together, and gain strength through cooperation. If we want the best, we must work for the best.

We can do this only through a good leadership. Then we will have better education, good jobs, sufficient housing and most of all, a pleasantness between everybody who is willing to help speed progress to Demopolis.

SNCC Calls on Federal Officials To Speed Up School Integration

WASHINGTON--Ninety-two per cent of the South's Negro students still attend segregated schools, and SNCC wants John W. Gardner, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to do something about it.

SNCC has asked Gardner to fire David Seeley, the man in charge of seeing that school boards comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Under Title VI, school districts that discriminate cannot receive federal funds.

In a 66-page analysis of school desegregation in the South, SNCC charges that Seeley and U. S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel have been "hoodwinked" by local school boards.

Seeley and Keppel, says the SNCC report, "must have known that paper plans for desegregation submitted by racist Southern school boards and superintendents would not be enough to insure compliance with Title VI."

The report charges that the two men "were more concerned about facilitating the flow of federal funds to racist school boards than in insuring equal educational opportunities for all."

The federal government has investigated only one county to see whether the local school board had carried out its integration plan, according to the report.

Seeley's staff, says the report, should

have more investigations, more investigators, and more Negroes. Noting that three of the 14 members of the staff's compliance section are Negroes, the report declares:

"It seems incredible to us that a department of the federal government dealing with civil rights compliance

Mobile Gets U.S. Money

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--After a three-month dispute over civil rights compliance, Mobile's public school system finally got some money for the HeadStart program it ran last summer.

But the \$57,000 check from the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington covered only about one-third of the program's total cost.

The superintendent of schools in Mobile wrote to Washington late last week asking why.

An OEO official told the COURIER Monday that there had been a clerical error, and an additional check would be sent soon.

That check will make the total payment 80 per cent of the total cost. The remaining 20 per cent will be withheld until the OEO can determine the cost of a white Head Start center which closed shortly after the program started. Mobile apparently will not be paid for

Negroes in U. S. History -- A Series

2. Toussaint L'Ouverture

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

THE COUNTRY OF Haiti is part of an island in the Gulf of Mexico. A few French planters and about 500,000 Negro slaves lived there in 1790. Just as in the South, the slaves worked in the fields. They raised sugar and other crops. The planters made lots of money from these crops. The slaves came from Africa just like the slaves in America did. Many of the same slave ships carried slaves to both places.

A revolution was going on in France. It was a war between rich people and poor people. The cry of the poor people was "Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood!" Slaves heard the French planters talking about the revolution. They started thinking about the words . . . liberty . . . equality . . . Drums began to beat in the hills.

The French planters thought the Negroes were having religious ceremonies. But the black men were planning their own revolution. In 1791, a group of slaves from many different plantations met in the hills. The time was set. On August 22, all over the French colony, plantations were in flames and white people were killed. One hundred thousand slaves had revolted.

ON THE BREDA plantation there was a slave who was a carriage driver. He was about 50 years old. His name was Toussaint L'Ouverture. He saw that the revolt would need order and training to win. He knew there were enemies who would try to end the revolt if the joyful slaves were not well organized. Toussaint became the organizer.

By first supporting one and then the other, he set the British and French and Spanish to fighting among themselves. Toussaint forced them all to withdraw from the island. He claimed leadership of the whole island. He started to make it into a good country for everyone who lived there. He built roads and forts and schools and hospitals. He set up courts of law, a system of taxes and an army. He made peace with the white people who were still on the island and with the free mulattoes who had been afraid of him. Soon he was a hero to them as well as to the black

people. Haiti remained a part of the French empire in name even though it was run by black people. But Napoleon, the French ruler, had plans for his western empire. And his plans needed slaves. Toussaint was in his way. So Napoleon sent General Le Clerc, his brother-in-law, with 25,000 soldiers to win back the island. Toussaint's army was weak so he withdrew to the mountains. His soldiers burned crops and destroyed roads to leave nothing the French could use. Toussaint waited.

Then one of his generals became a Tom for the French. Toussaint was afraid the French knew all his plans. So he asked for a temporary peace. He hoped he could go on waiting and soon the fever would kill many of the French troops. But before that happened, the French tricked Toussaint and captured him. He was sent to France and kept in prison. He died there in 1803.

Dessalines, one of Toussaint's helpers, took over the leadership of Haiti. He finally drove out the French. Haiti became free from France just like America had become free from England.

The black people of Haiti remember Toussaint, the "first of the blacks", as the hero of their revolution. And many slaves in America heard of Toussaint and remembered him too. Toussaint proved that slaves could revolt and win.



1. The American Revolution

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

AT ONE TIME, the king of England owned America. He made laws that people in America had to obey. When a country is owned by another country, it is called a colony. America was divided up into colonies. The people in the New England colonies used to have mass meetings. They called the meetings Town Meetings.

At these meetings they spoke against the way decisions were made. They didn't want to pay taxes to England when they didn't get to help decide what the laws should be. They didn't want British soldiers to live in their towns and order them around. Like Negroes in the South today, they had no voice in the government.

But many people who came to the mass meetings were Toms for the English. So when someone spoke up, he often got in trouble. After a while, people started thinking they should be free from England. They decided that they would fight Britain if that was what they had to do to be free. They were tired of being almost like slaves to England.

So they wrote the Declaration of Independence and said "all men are created equal." Many of the people who signed the declaration also owned slaves. Some of them felt that Negroes should be free. But many of them thought that freedom was for whites only.

IN THE DAYS before the war, Boston was one of the towns where British soldiers stayed. The soldiers' coats were red so the people called them "redcoats." The people and the soldiers hated each other and they would often have small fights.

One day there was a bad fist fight between some soldiers and town people. When everybody heard about it the next day, they were very angry. Many of them went out into the streets to wait for something to happen. One little boy got hit over the head by an angry soldier. The people picked up rocks and sticks and marched up to where the soldiers stayed.

The leader of the people that day was a tall, strong Negro named Crispus Attucks. He was a runaway slave who had become a sailor. He stood in front of the people and told them the soldiers would not dare to shoot. The people shouted at the redcoats, "Shoot and be

damned! Shoot and be damned!"

A soldier shot into the air to scare the people away. They didn't have tear gas and cattle prods in those days. Instead of running away, the people threw rocks at the soldiers. The angry soldiers started shooting at the people. Crispus Attucks fell to the ground, killed by a soldier's bullet. Then the people attacked the soldiers with stones and sticks. They were too mad to care about bullets.

Finally the soldiers backed away and the fighting stopped. Four Americans lay dead in the street. The people carried them away and they were all given a hero's funeral. Crispus Attucks, a black man, was the first person to die for American freedom.

A FEW YEARS after Attucks was killed, the war for freedom really began. At first the American army did not use Negroes as soldiers. Most Negroes were slaves but many were free. The army did not even let free Negroes join. But Negroes fought anyway.

The first real battles of the war were at Lexington and Concord. Negroes fought there. After a while, the British army started promising freedom to any slaves who would fight on their side. Thousands of slaves ran away and joined the English army to fight for their freedom against their masters. After that the American army let Negroes join too.

Negroes fought for American freedom in all the biggest battles. Often it was their fighting which made the difference between winning and losing. A Negro, Peter Salem, was a hero in the battle of Bunker Hill. Another, Salem Poor, was talked about by 14 army officers. They said he acted like an officer and was a very brave soldier. Some Negroes also worked as spies for the army.

Many slaves died fighting in the war and many ran away and found freedom. But many were still slaves. Lots of people did not think it was right that people who fought in the war for freedom were still slaves. So the first big emancipation of slaves in the United States came after the war. Many black men were set free as a reward for fighting in the war. Some slave owners thought about the words of the Declaration of Independence. They freed their slaves even if they didn't fight in the war.

There was a movement in the North called the Rights of Man movement. This movement felt it was wrong for any man to keep another man in slavery. Through laws and in the courts, slavery was ended in the North.

It looked like slavery would die in the South too. But then the cotton gin was invented. The gin meant that people could clean cotton much faster than before and make more money selling it. People in the South decided to keep their slaves and grow cotton. To them, making money was more important than freedom and equality for all men.



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



On TV, Negro and white performers have long danced and sung together without any fuss.

And as far as anyone knows, the Ku Klux Klan hasn't burned any TV antennas yet.

These are some of TV's better music offerings this week:

FRIDAY, OCT. 22

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

SATURDAY, OCT. 23

THE BEATLES--Not the real ones, of course, but cartoons of the British long-hairs. And at such an early hour, 9:30 a. m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., Channel 6 in Birmingham and Channel 13 in Mobile.

AMERICAN BANDSTAND--The oldest of the rock shows, it lacks the class and the big names of the others. Channel 4 in Dothan at 3 p.m., Channel 13 in Mobile at 12:30 p.m., Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., at noon, and Channel 12 in Jackson, Miss., at 2 p.m.

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

HOLLYWOOD PALACE--Sonny and Cher, who own many of today's hits, and

MONDAY, OCT. 25

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

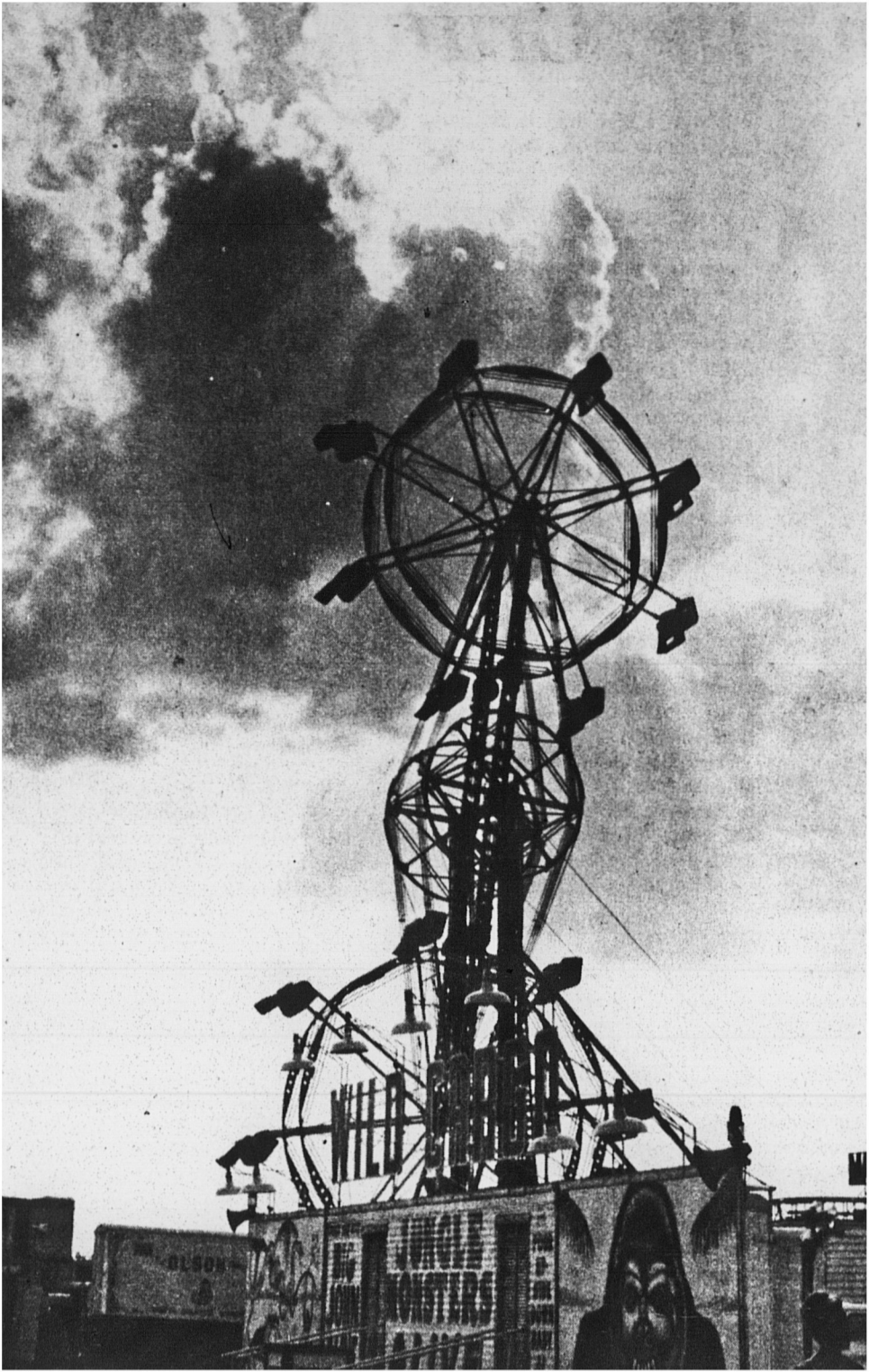
THURSDAY, OCT. 28

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

FRIDAY, OCT. 29

TEENAGE REVOLUTION -- All of this carrying-on will be explained by ABC in a special program about modern-day American teenagers, 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma and Channel 13 in Mobile.

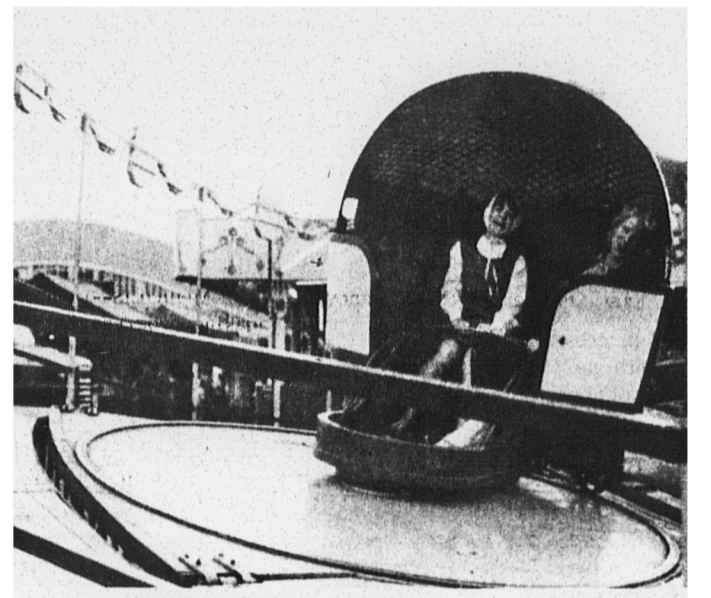
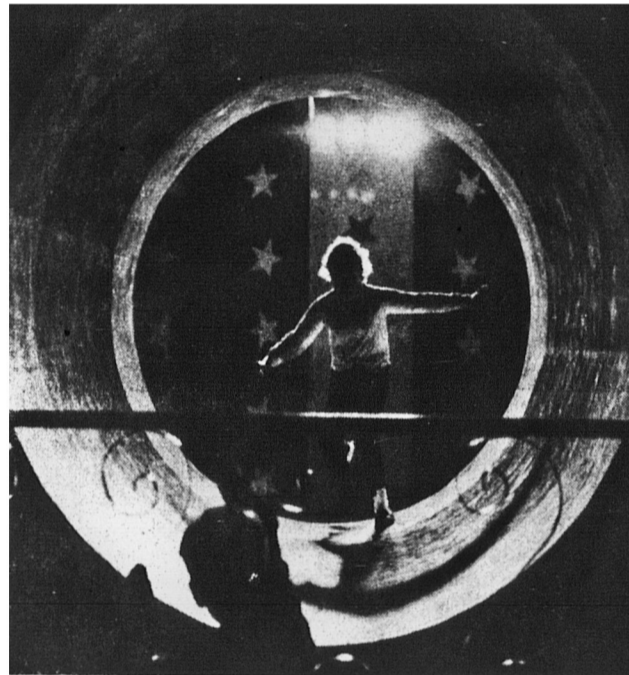
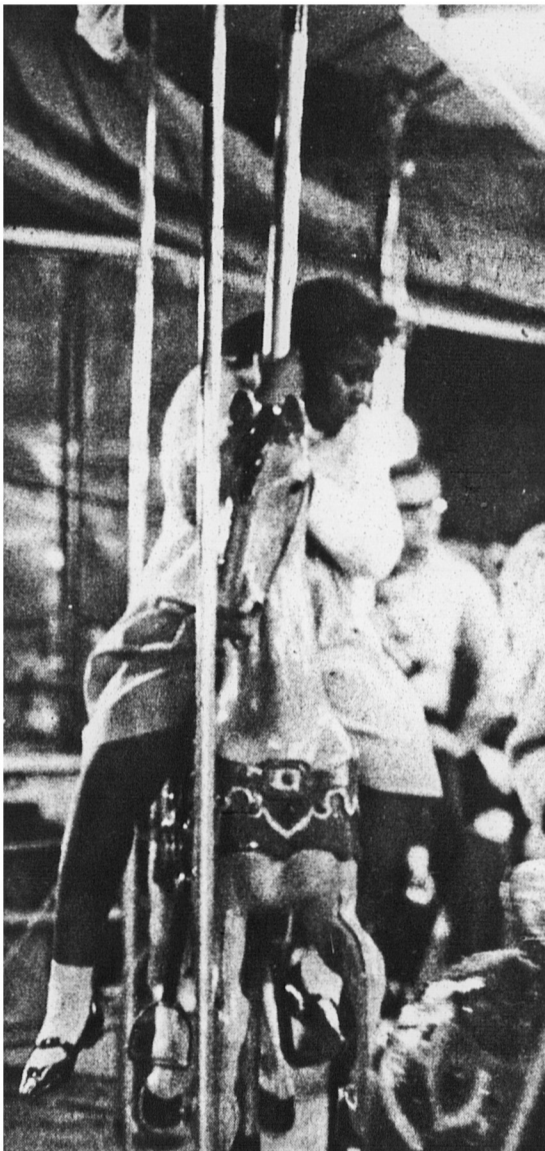
MISS TEENAGE AMERICA 1966--You may not get a chance to see "Teenage Revolution" because one of the teenagers involved in the revolution may turn the family set to the Miss Teenage America Pageant from Dallas, Tex., 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 12 in Jackson, Miss. and Channel 20 in Montgomery.



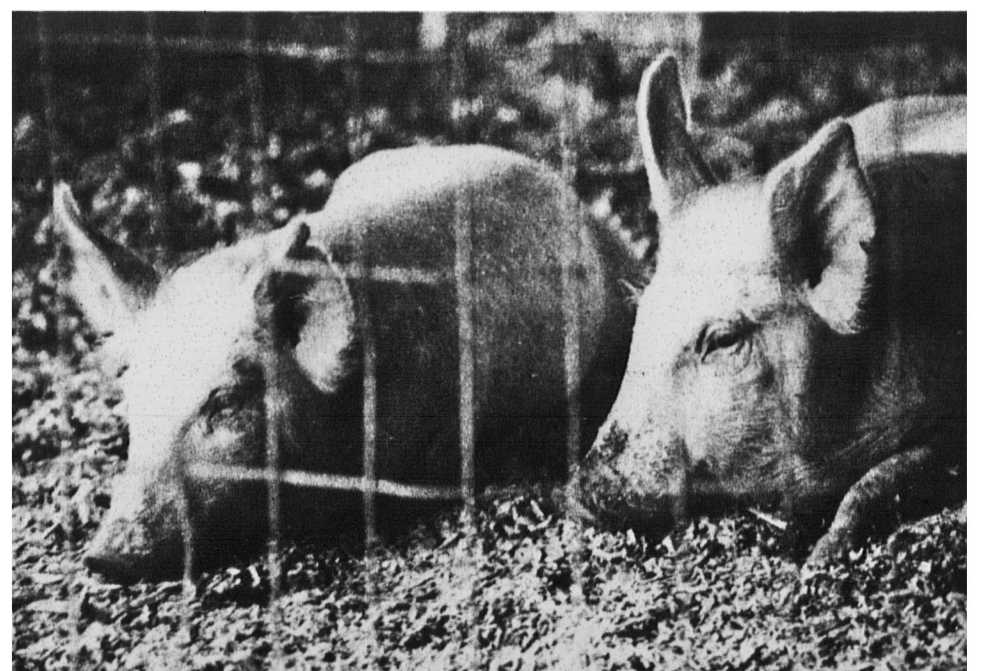
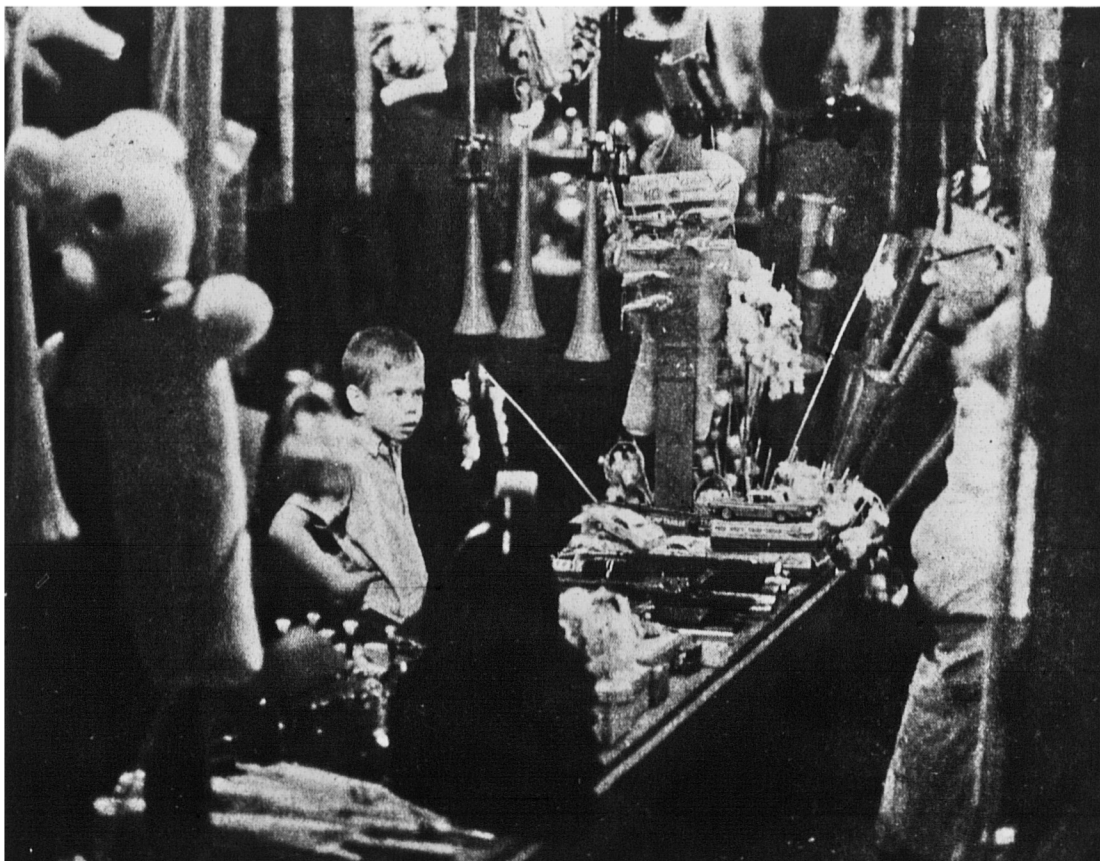
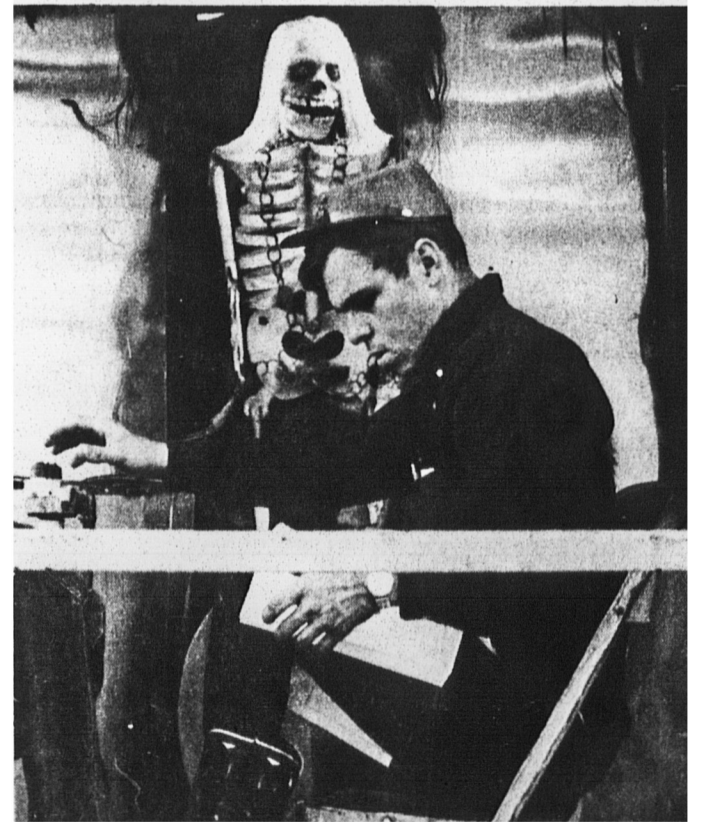
Come to the Fair!

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPPLER

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



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



THINK WE OUGHT TO COME AGAIN NEXT YEAR?

Schools Are Just One Problem in Crawfordville



BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

Photo by David Toal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THREE ALTERNATIVES

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



Photo by Brig Cabe

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

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

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

ferro County.

Most people are farmers who raise chickens or dairy cows.

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

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

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

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

REGISTRATION WASN'T ENOUGH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCOPE ARRIVES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KING ARRIVES

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

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

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

AND SO DOES THE KLAN

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

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

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

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

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

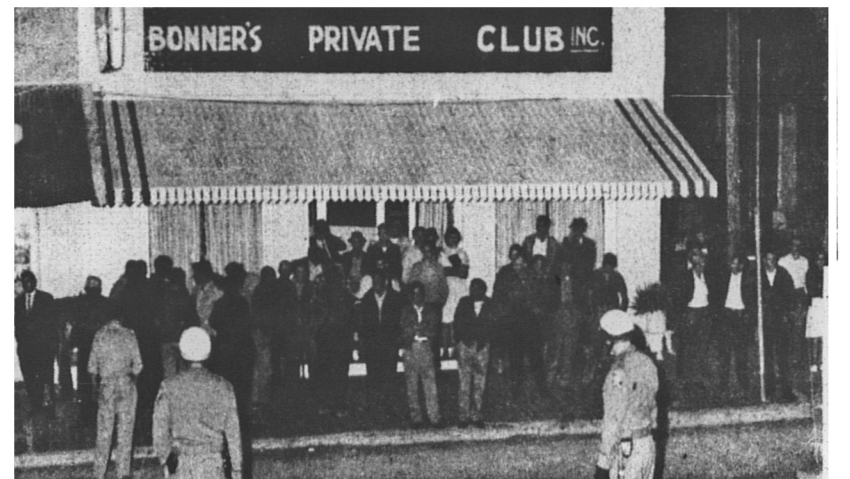
"We've been down here many times," the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of SCLC, told Negroes at the courthouse. He talked about the reasons--about jobs, schools and the vote. "Give us our rights," he said, and was interrupted by jeers from across the street.

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

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

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

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



Poetry by a White Boy - - 'From Selma'

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

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

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

After the march he expressed his anger in poetry:

From Selma #1

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

From Selma #2

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

From Selma #3

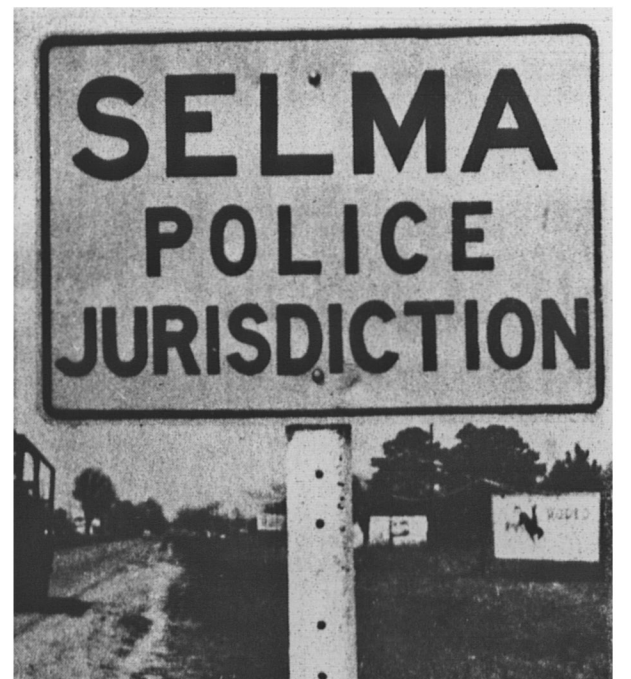
Come on Baker!
You don't really think that rope
can accomplish what an
army couldn't

From Selma #4

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

From Selma #5

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



Klan Investigation Opens

WASHINGTON--The secret Ku Klux Klan was big news throughout the nation this week.

A Congressional committee began public hearings on the Klan last Tuesday, looking into a weird world of Klonvocations, Koranic Orders, Klarogos and an Imperial Wizard.

The investigation, by the House Un-American Activities Committee, was expected to last up to 13 weeks in Washington.

At the same time, in the small town of Hayneville, an alleged member of the Klan was on trial for the night-

killer killing of a white civil rights worker after the Selma-Montgomery march last March. (See Page One.)

The week began with Alabama's Attorney General, Richmond M. Flowers, telling a nation-wide television audience about his investigation of the Klan. He also gave out a "preliminary" report on his investigation.

Flowers said there were from 1,500 to 2,000 Klansmen in Alabama. "The great majority of Alabamians do not seem to realize how small they actually are," he said. The average Klansman has only a fifth-grade education, and many of them are "failures socially and economically," the attorney general reported.

People laugh at the Klan, Flowers added, but "this office has uncovered evidence of unsolved beatings, bombings, arson, and other forms of violence attributed to the Klan in Alabama."

He described some of these incidents, and said dynamite is most often used by Kluxers to terrorize Negro and white alike.

Flowers blamed the Klan for most of the widely-publicized racial murders in the South since 1963.

He said Klansmen "have recently devoted most of their political activity to supporting Governor George Wallace's Succession Bill, now before the Alabama Senate."

Robert Shelton, of Tuscaloosa, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, was not much help to the Congressmen investigating Klan activity.

On the witness stand, Shelton refused to answer any questions put to him. He used parts of the First, Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution to protect himself from questions that "might tend to incriminate me."

HUAC reported four different Klan organizations in Alabama, including 15 local Klaverns of the United Klans of America, which has its national headquarters in Tuscaloosa and state offices in Bessemer.

U. S. Representative Edwin Willis of Louisiana, HUAC chairman, said the goal of the hearing was to see whether the Klan uses "illegal means to gain secret objectives, if the members know about the full activities of the Klan when they join, or are they hoodwinked into joining."

Alabamians May Lose Federal Welfare Money

WASHINGTON--Alabama may lose most of its welfare money, because it has not promised to comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Alabama is the only state in the union that has not signed a civil rights compliance form for its welfare program. The form is supposed to assure the federal government that the state is not discriminating.

Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, all state programs receiving federal money must be free of discrimination.

The state Board of Pensions and Security, which administers Alabama's welfare and child-care programs, gets \$97,000,000--80 per cent of its yearly budget--from the federal government.

Since Alabama did not sign the compliance form, a hearing was scheduled this week to see if the state was discriminating in its welfare program.

If the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) decides after the hearing that Alabama is discriminating, it could cut off all federal money.

This would mean a big drop in monthly checks for the 112,200 people who get old-age assistance, the 14,955 who get aid to the disabled, the 1,845 who get aid to the blind, the 18,100 families that

get aid to dependent children and others.

Old-age pension payments, now about \$68 per month, would drop to \$12. Dependent children, who now get about \$12 a month, would be cut to \$2.

But this would not happen immediately. Congress would have to be informed 30 days before HEW tried to cut off the federal money. Probably, Alabama's senators and representatives would fight against the cut-off.

The cut-off might also be delayed by a suit the state has said it is going to file.

The suit, according to Pensions and Security Commissioner Ruben K. King, would challenge the rules HEW has made for state welfare programs. It may be filed after this week's hearing.

Alabama officials have said there is no discrimination in their direct administration of the welfare program. They have said that all parts of the program under their direct control comply with the Civil Rights Act.

But the Alabamians will not give the same assurances about the private agencies and doctors that treat welfare patients.

In other Southern states, HEW and the local welfare officials have worked out plans for eliminating discrimination by private agencies and doctors.



GADSDEN MAJORETTES PERFORM FOR WALLACE

Wallace Stumps State, Pushes Succession Bill

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

their agreement, Wallace and Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers have been feuding in recent months.

Wallace answered the charge that he has twisted arms to get his succession amendment through the legislature by saying, "I'm too little to twist any arms."

After the speech, hundreds of people crowded around the governor to shake his hand and congratulate him. "Excellent speech, governor," they said. "We're with you all the way." "You really stood up for Alabama and our constitutional rights."

The high school band played while state troopers and men wearing "Wallace for President" buttons passed out autographed pictures of the governor.

One boy shook hands with the governor and walked away saying, "I'll never wash this hand."

The scene was duplicated on a smaller scale Saturday morning at Roebuck Shopping City in Birmingham.

Two high school bands warmed up the crowd for the governor by playing "Dixie."

A local radio announcer urged the bands to play anything they pleased, then added, "But if you play 'Yankee Doodle,' we'll kill ya."

THINK AND GRIN

Mill: You say your great-grandfather always got out of school early. How come?

Phil: He put quicksand in the hour glass.

Moe: Do you know it takes five sheep to make one sweater?

Joe: I didn't even know they could knit.

Harry: I got the prize for being the best student in Natural History.

Larry: How come?

Harry: The teacher asked how many legs an ostrich had, and I said three.

Larry: But an ostrich has only two legs.

Harry: Well, all the rest of the class said four.

Flattery is soft soap, and soft soap is 90 per cent lye.

Bob: Do you know why the father named his three sons Ed?

Bill: No, why?

Bob: Because three Ed's are better than one.

Truck Driver (talking to nurse): I see green, yellow and blue spots in front of my eyes.

Nurse: Did you see a doctor?

Truck Driver: No, only green, yellow and blue spots.

She's Got the Vote



MONTGOMERY WOMAN DISPLAYS HER FEDERAL CERTIFICATE

SCLC Drive

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Turner said SCLC wanted to register enough Negro voters to control elections in counties where voting-age Negroes are in the majority.

"Negroes could have control of seven state representatives and one to four state senators, if we can do our job well," said Turner.

He said 14 of the Black Belt counties selected for the drive either have Negro voting-age majorities or are part of senatorial districts with Negro voting-age majorities.

In these counties, said Turner, Negroes could be elected to any local office, such as sheriff or superintendent of schools.

In the urban areas, the SCLC task forces have a goal of 1,000 new registered voters per day.

Birmingham and Montgomery do not have Negro majorities. But SCLC is hoping to get enough Negroes registered in these areas to affect the governor's race next fall.

A Negro Supermarket Opens in Greene County

BY GAIL FALK

FORKLAND--Bright orange boxes of Tide, big sacks of flour and grits, corn flakes, toilet paper, Clorox, sugar, white bread, Hershey bars and Red Seal snuff were neatly stacked on the shelves. The cement floor was scrubbed clean. Neighbors sat on stools or stood chatting by the counters.

It was the opening day of the United Shopping Center, a cooperative grocery store started by Negroes of Greene County. This one-room grocery, they hope, is the first step toward a five-acre shopping center that will be owned and operated by local Negroes.

"After attempting to get our freedom in every way," explained the Rev. P. J. Kirksey, store manager, "we were forced to boycott the stores. But then we had to have somewhere to do our shopping."

And so Greene County Negroes decided to build their own store, a supermarket.

"We've had the idea for a long time," said the Rev. William M. Branch, executive president of the United Shopping Center. "But it didn't become possible until the movement came to Greene County last year. The civil rights movement uncovered the cruelty and selfishness of the white man."

"Many Negroes saw for the first time

that the white man wasn't concerned for them. And they realized that they were going to have to look out for themselves."

The United Shopping Center raised \$500 to get the business going by selling \$25 shares to Greene County Negroes.

In mass meetings, the idea of a supermarket grew into a plan for a whole Negro-owned shopping center. The center would also include a dry-goods store, a filling station, a dry-cleaner, a beautician and an eat shop. The Negroes decided to locate it in the center of the county, six miles south of Eutaw.

Carl Jones, a Negro architect from Demopolis, was invited to design the center, which will be "the last word," according to Mr. Kirksey. The group is counting on a federal loan of \$450,000.

It will take a long time to build the

Macon Poverty

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

predict whether the conflicts can be quietly resolved.

But John Gowan, president of the Community Action Committee, said he thought the program would continue:

"I feel these differences will be ironed out," he said. "My feeling is the committee will go ahead and do the best it can."

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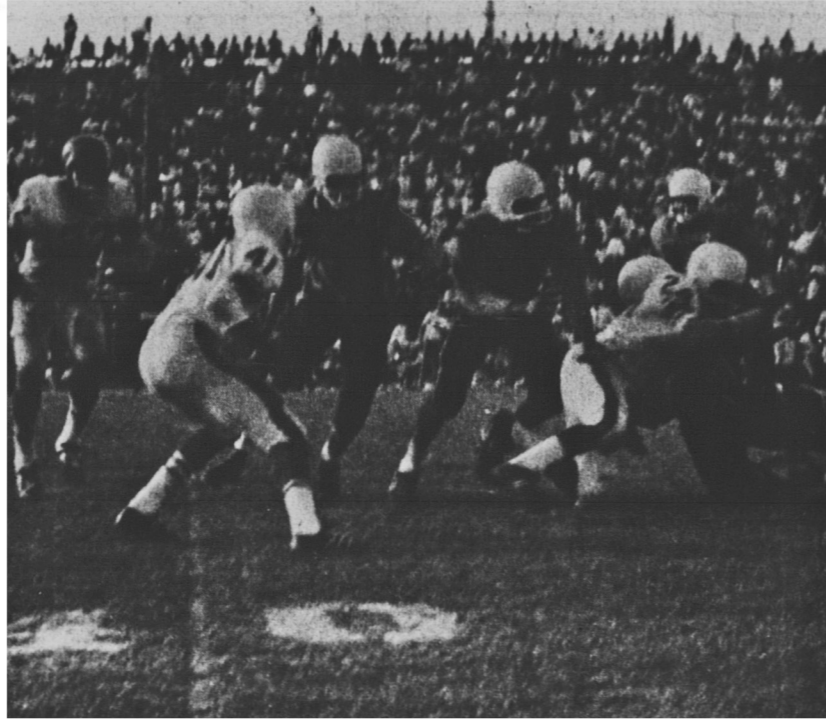
LOCATED AT 937 MADISON AVENUE (across the street from the Holiday Inn), MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

LOOK FOR PALM SIGN IN FRONT OF HOME

Top Sports News -- School Football, Series

Jones Wins

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



ACTION IN MOBILE

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

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on homecoming spirit.

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

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

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

New Political Group

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L.A. Triumphs

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

And so the Series went to seven games.

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

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

Koufax took over from there.

Three Ala. School Boards Shun Federal Hearing on Segregation

BY LAURA GODOFSKY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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