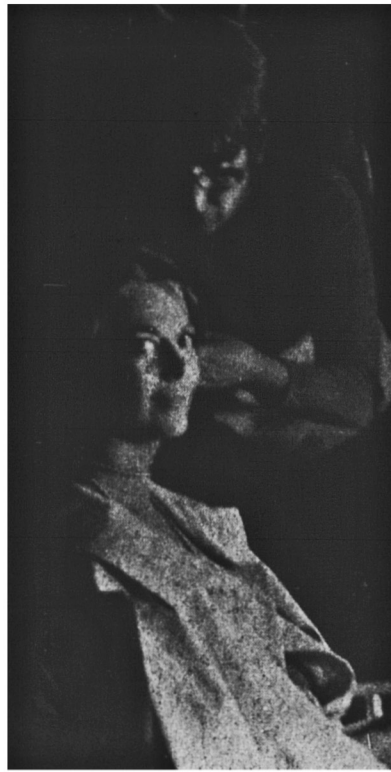
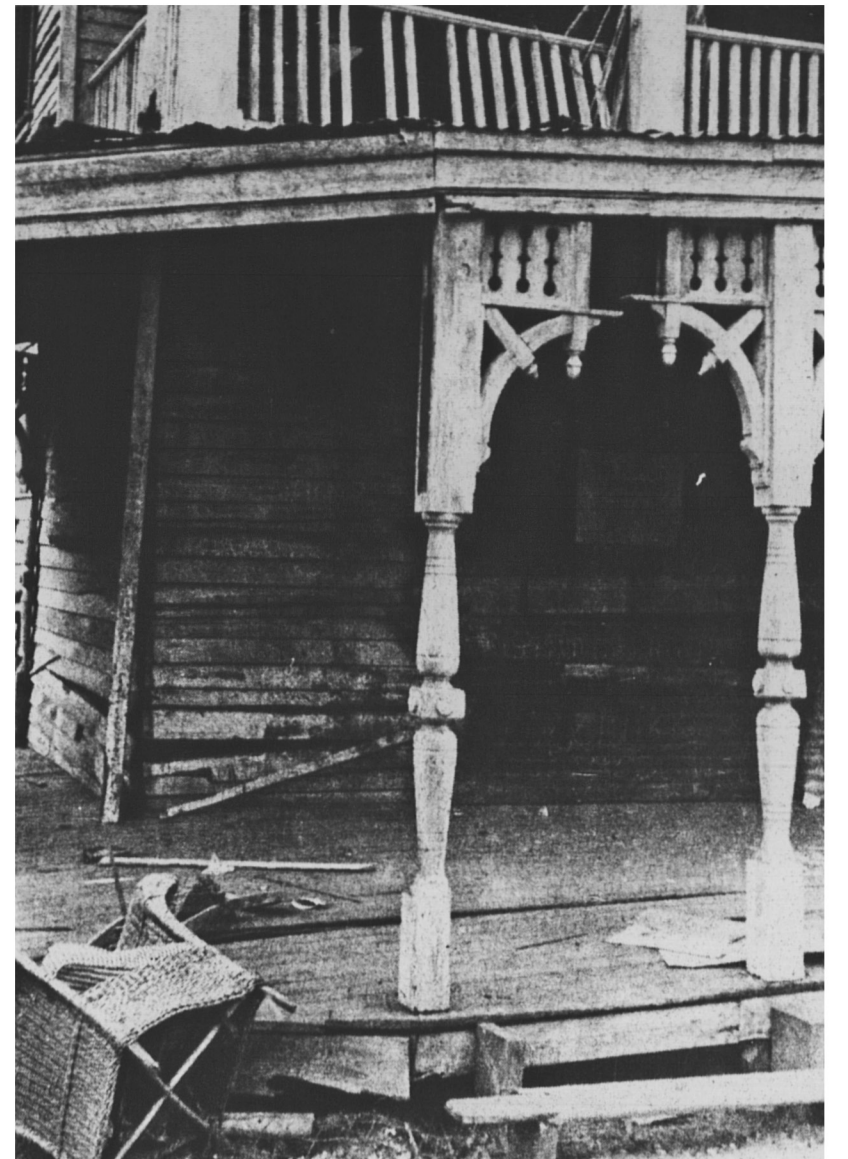


Director Sydney Pollack has two chairs.

This Property Is CONDEMNED



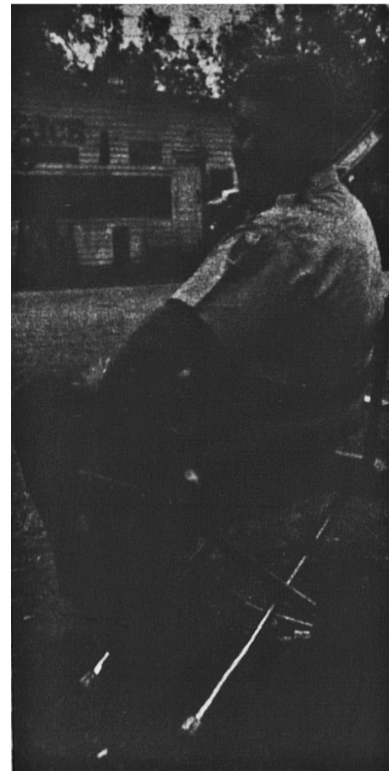
Star Natalie Wood has one.



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.

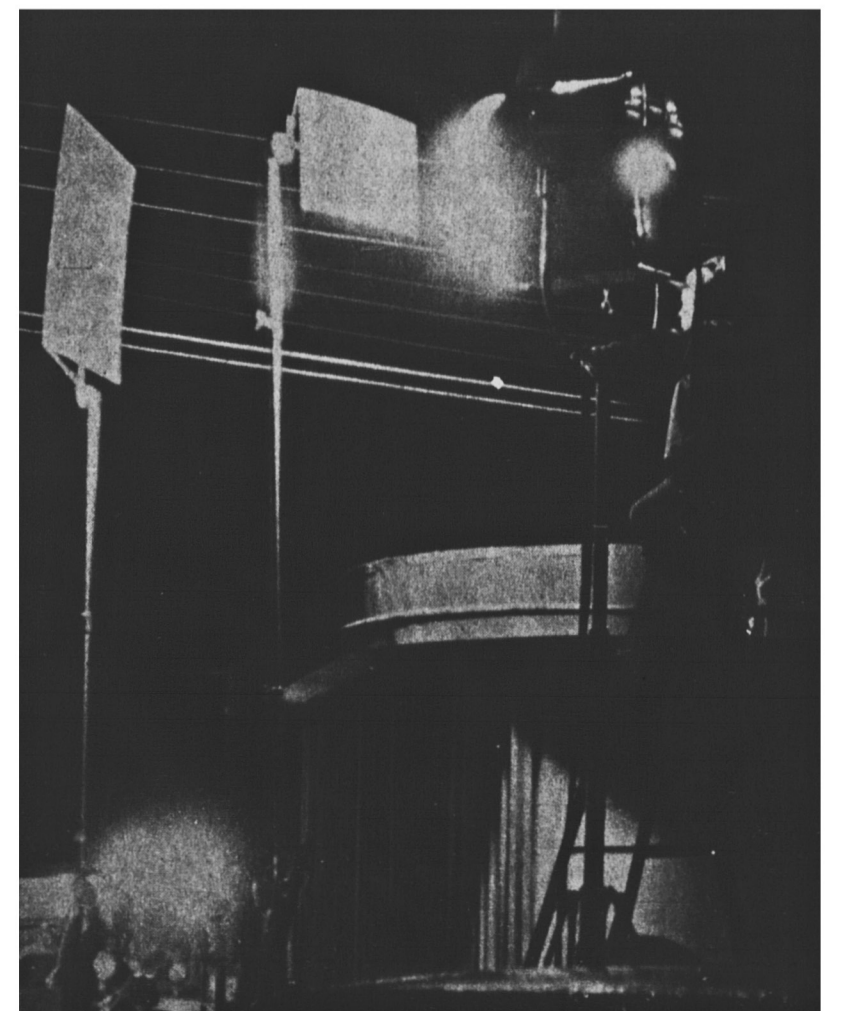


In crucial fight scene, Miss Wood tries to stop villain Bronson from hitting hero Redford.



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 A.M.E. 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.



TIME OUT FOR A STORY OR JOKE



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.



TOYS WERE FOR FUN--AND LEARNING

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."

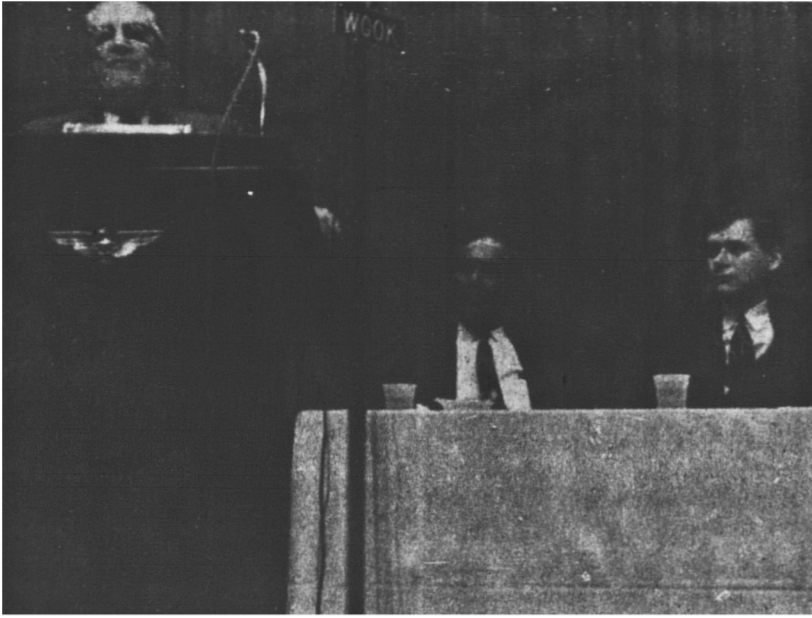
Lunchtime during the first week was one of the times. The center hadn't yet received the daily supply of fresh homogenized milk from the government. Because there were a large number of children and no existing funds, the center was forced to serve instant milk to the little ones.

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.



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

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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 dope. 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 nebbber run my train off de track and I nebbber 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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