



EUTAW DEMONSTRATORS MARCH INTO TOWN

SCLC Demonstrations Spread



DEMONSTRATION IN SELMA

Selma Marchers Try To See Judge, Mayor

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA -- In Pasadena, California, last Monday, an integrated audience of 800 people booed Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark off an auditorium stage.

Before he stalked angrily away, Clark managed to tell the audience one thing: "These things wouldn't happen in Selma. People are given a chance to talk—even King."

In a way, he was right. That same day in Selma, just around the corner from Clark's office, Mrs. Marie Foster of the Dallas County Voters League, read a long "declaration of grievances" against Alabama justice on the steps of the Dallas County Courthouse.

Below her on the sidewalk, Clark's deputies, city police, state investigators, FBI agents, TV cameramen, and about 50 demonstrators listened to her in peace.

The declaration included a list of 13 recommendations to city, county, state and federal officials.

Several of the requests dealt with the problem of segregated justice. Another recommendation was that "all officials on all levels of government and their representatives and other employees correctly pronounce the words 'Negro' and 'Negroes.'"

After Mrs. Foster finished reading, she and three other leaders from DCVL and SCLC attempted to enter the courthouse to present the declaration in person to Probate Judge Bernard Reynolds.

Chief Deputy L. C. Crocker blocked the way. He said the judge was in conference.

The demonstrators returned the next

day to see the judge. They carried signs denouncing "inequality of justice." This time, Crocker said the judge was out of town.

The entire group of demonstrators, police and newsmen marched over to City Hall, where Mrs. Foster read the declaration to the same audience.

When the four leaders asked to present the declaration to Mayor Joe Smittherman, city attorney McLean Pitts told them they had to have an appointment.

On Wednesday, after the DCVL requested an appointment by telegram, Judge Reynolds met quickly with three Voters League officers and accepted the declaration.

Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. F. D. (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

LBJ Promises Action

President Johnson said Tuesday night that he would ask Congress for laws "to prevent injustice to Negroes at the hands of all-white juries."

He said he had asked U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach "to prepare jury legislation that is clear in its purpose and specific in its aims."

"We intend to make the jury box, in both state and federal courts, the sacred domain of justice under law," the President said.

He spoke in Washington to delegates planning a White House civil rights conference. There was no immediate indication of the effect his remarks would have on demonstrations in Alabama.

Eutaw Marches Go On Quietly; Seven Arrested

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

EUTAW -- Protesting what SCLC leaders call "segregated justice," Negroes have marched peacefully here for the past week. With a few small exceptions, the demonstrations have come off without incident.

For the present, Eutaw officials seem to have found a way to limit the effectiveness of the marches on the Greene County courthouse: Just let the marchers march.

As Greene County Sheriff Bill Lee put it, "I let them march all summer, and they can march all they want now. They don't bother me."

Only one attempt has been made to halt the marches. On Friday, Sheriff Lee and Mayor William Tuck met the demonstrators and told them they needed a parade permit.

But after an hour's discussion in the rain and a hastily called meeting of the Eutaw City Council, the marchers, led by the Rev. William Branch Jr. and Hosea Williams of SCLC, were allowed to go on without the permit.

The marches have become an almost usual occurrence for the groups of Negro and white onlookers in Eutaw, and harassment of the demonstrators has been minor.

Last Friday, while 240 marchers sang and prayed on the courthouse lawn, passing cars began to honk their horns in an effort to drown out the group.

The loudest horn was sounded by the driver of a truck with a Mississippi license plate, but the demonstrators countered by singing "We Love That Truck Driver" several times.

The horn did not honk again, and the driver left the Negroes to complete their demonstration quietly.

Although local authorities are willing to let the demonstrations continue indefinitely, they refuse to allow SCLC workers to recruit marchers from the two Negro schools in Eutaw.

As of Wednesday, a total of seven people—six SCLC staff members and a Carver High School student—had been arrested for trespassing on the grounds of Carver and the Greene County Training School.

"We feel we have the right to inform the students at the schools about the demonstrations," said the Rev. T. E. Gilmore, one of those arrested.

In one discussion at the door of Carver, principal R. I. Beasley was persuaded to allow some 50 students to return to classes after they attended a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



SHERIFF BILL LEE (IN CAP) TALKS TO MARCH LEADERS

Camp Hill Women Take Adult Education Classes

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

CAMP HILL--"I just want to be able to read and understand," said the thin, middle-aged lady, sitting erect at the scarred desk in the third row. She smiled shyly around the classroom. A dozen answering smiles encouraged her.

"I had to leave school," she said. "I was--I don't know--maybe 11. I needed books, or clothes for school."

"I went to work to earn money. Sometimes it seems like I never left off workin'." I've always had to work--cook, wash, iron, care for the children. "It was too much on me, I never had time to go back to school. But now I'm makin' time."

A dozen heads nodded in agreement. The women in the cinder-block classroom at Edward Bell High School were all making time to learn how to read and write better.

They were all enrolled in one of Tallapoosa County's first basic adult education classes, paid for by the federal anti-poverty program. Other classes began last week at high schools in Dadeville, East Tallahassee, and Daviston.

Lee Rowe, the principal of Edward Bell High School, told the women there were a lot of people who ought to be in the classroom with them.

"Fifteen to 29 per cent--we don't know just how many--of Tallapoosa County's adults over 25 are illiterate or semi-literate," he said. "Most of them, especially the men, don't want to admit it. But they're wrong."

"Don't be afraid of words like 'illiterate.' All that means is that some of us don't read as well as we should. It's nothing to be ashamed of. Maybe we didn't have the chance to learn."

"Now, you have the opportunity to remove a big stumbling block from your life. By the end of June, you will be able to read as well as anybody. You'll be able to fill out voter registration and tax forms with confidence."

Most of the women said that wasn't all they hoped to do with their training in reading, writing and arithmetic. At least half of them wanted to find a way to get a high school education as well. Why?

"I have a special plan," said one young mother, who now works as a maid. "I hope to get a better job."

Her smile wasn't shy at all. She looked around the room--at the ruler hanging on the wall, the stacks of old textbooks, and the green blackboard--in obvious delight, as if she couldn't wait to begin learning. Her face fell a little when Rowe said the books for the course wouldn't arrive till next week.

But she brightened up when he promised an educational film and a surprise assignment for next time. He said he was keeping the assignment a secret so they wouldn't think about it too far ahead of time.

"You're going to spend 132 hours in this classroom, two hours a night, two nights a week," he said. "I don't want you to get bored. You tell me if you do."

He said he would try to teach citizenship along with reading and writing, "as much as I can." He said he wanted to run the class to please the students. "We'll have a television here," he promised. "You can watch the news on it."

After class was over, the women left quickly to go home to their families. The middle-aged lady had to wait a few minutes for her husband to pick her up.

"He can't read at all," she said, shaking her head. "But he just won't come to adult classes. He says he's too old. But I say, 'You're never too old to learn.'"

She said the rest of her family agrees with her.

"My children and grandchildren--they're proud of me," she said, and her smile forgot to be shy. "My grandson told me, 'Bring your books home, and I'll help you out with your lessons.'"

Bricks Thrown In Greenville

BY SCOTT DE GARMO

GREENVILLE -- When a demonstration erupts into a shouting, cursing, brick-throwing mob, is it still a rightful protest for "justice and equality"?

It depends on what side of the police barricades you're on.

When police halted a civil rights march here last Saturday, one officer's leg was broken and other policemen were hit by flying bricks, rocks and bottles.

To city attorney Elisha Poole, who was himself injured, it was clearly a case of anarchy.

During the brick-throwing, Poole shouted over a loudspeaker, "Get these Mau Maus out of here."

But many young Negroes here were in high spirits after the incident. They said it was provoked by police. Six of the marchers said they were hit with billy-clubs before the rock-throwing began.

SCLC says the marches are being held to end "segregated justice." SCLC wants integrated juries, employment of Negro law enforcement officers and judges, a federal law protecting Negroes and civil rights leaders, and a revision of the bail bond system.

Local people have more personal reasons for marching. They want better jobs, higher pay and better schools and living conditions.

In short, they want a better life, and they want the whites to know it.

Some white people still say they don't understand what the Negroes want. A slender 18-year-old Negro girl found this hard to believe.

"Nothing seems to help," she said. "We're trapped."

What discouraged her the most was that she had been a good student in all-Negro Greenville Training School, but couldn't go to college where she wanted to. Greenville Training School didn't have the required courses in Spanish and algebra.

Many of her friends had planned to be secretaries, but the Training School didn't teach typing either. So now they worked in "white ladies' kitchens."

Other friends had gone north or west. The girl leaned on the counter of the shabby store where she worked and spoke in a tired voice.

"I read a lot at night because there aren't any decent places to go, except to ball games and a talent show once a week."

"I don't go to movies. You have to go in the back door and sit in the balcony. There's a drive-in but we can't go in. (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

What Tuscaloosans Think of the 'Wizard'

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

TUSCALOOSA -- Many American towns have their "favorite sons"--local citizens who, for one reason or another, have become nationally or even internationally known. In Tuscaloosa, the most famous hometown boy who made the big time is one Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, Inc.

Born here 36 years ago, Shelton attended Tuscaloosa public schools and, briefly, the University of Alabama. Except for an overseas stint with the Army, he has lived in Tuscaloosa all his life, and many of the town's citizens have known him for years.

What do Tuscaloosans think of Robert Shelton, the man regarded by many as the most powerful figure in the Ku Klux Klan's invisible empire? Without the robes and burning crosses, what is Shelton's personality really like?

"He's sharp, real sharp," says one local reporter who has interviewed Shelton several times. "He's self-confident and forceful, and usually he's cordial, except if you press him too hard on any one point. Then he starts to coun-

terattack."

"When you talk to him he gives the impression of being a real idealist," says the newsmen. "But the impression doesn't stick when you see those ready little eyes and realize how really shrewd he is."

"And he can change his personality with the occasion--sometimes he's just as folksy as President Johnson, and at other times he can be as much of a fire-eater as Gov. George Wallace."

For many people in Tuscaloosa, Robert Shelton and the Klan are the same thing. When asked to describe his personality, they often begin by describing their feelings about the Klan.

The newspaperman remembers his impression of Shelton in an office cluttered with books on race, a Confederate and an American flag, a short-wave radio and reams of Klan literature.

"He seemed like a little boy playing the Klan game."

Jim Frazier, a professional pilot who has flown Shelton on several trips around the South, says, "I believe in what Bobby stands for and what he's trying to do. I'm not saying that he's 100 per

cent right--sometimes he won't listen to any advice except from Klansmen--but then again, nobody's 100 per cent right."

"Bobby's a good Christian American," says Frazier. "He doesn't tolerate drinking or fooling around with wo-

men the way some of the Klansmen do, and he's told me time and again that he deprecates violence."

"Why, back when that church was bombed in Birmingham, Bobby was one of the first to offer a reward to find who did it."

Frazier also tells how Shelton, after gathering several of the two-way radios and walkie-talkies that the Klan owns, once spent three days without sleep searching for a boy reportedly lost in a swamp outside of town.

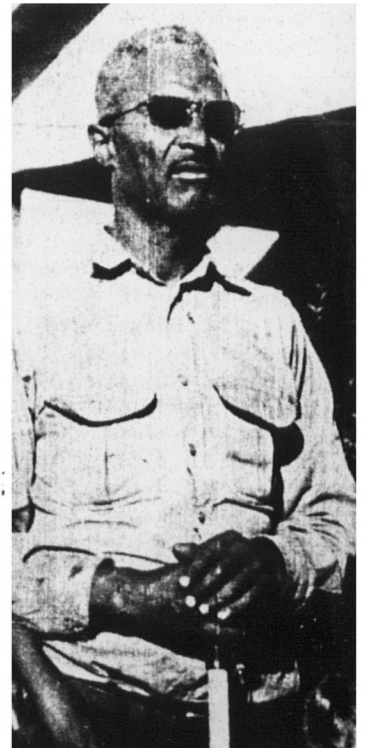
Going without sleep is a fairly common occurrence with Shelton, friends say. Chain-smoking constantly, he drives himself continuously, and has little sense of time when working on Klan business. He stays up all night talking to Klan members, and often gives speeches that threaten to last for hours at Klan rallies.

A favorite hang-out for Tuscaloosa businessmen is the lobby of the downtown Hotel Stafford, and Shelton often relaxes there too. The assistant manager of the hotel describes him as pleasant and quiet. "He doesn't talk Klan

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ROBERT SHELTON



ROBERT BROWN

Blind man, 67, said he was evicted for allowing demonstrations at his home

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Editorial Opinion

Aimless Marches

The fight against segregated justice is a fight that must be won. Until Negroes are a part of the legal system in the South, their rights and their bodies will not be safe. Until Negroes can sit on trial juries with white men, killers of Negroes and civil rights workers will not be punished.

If the current marches against segregated justice can help in any way to integrate the legal system, then we support them. So far, however, the demonstrations have largely been aimless, poorly explained and dangerous.

Leaders of the demonstrations seem to have no overall plan in mind. To date, nothing has been scheduled more than a day in advance, and the marchers don't seem to know where to go or what to do when they get there.

Worse than this, the SCLC leaders have not been very careful about explaining the aims of the marches to the people. Marchers in Eutaw and Greenville have had almost no understanding of the difficult and complicated issue of segregated justice. The one exception has been in Selma, where SCLC and local leaders took great pains to explain the problem to the people before they marched.

This lack of direction has already produced one incident of needless and stupid violence--last Saturday in Greenville. Whatever the provocation, the marchers' conduct was childish and probably criminal. Throwing bricks and bottles will not bring an end to segregated justice.

Finally, the marches so far have not succeeded in their announced goal--dramatizing the issue of segregated justice. Instead of wandering aimlessly, why don't the demonstrators go down to the jury board and try to present their names for jury service? If not this, then some effort should be made to give a clear meaning to the demonstrations.

Protest at Southern U.

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL
BATON ROUGE, La.--Months of secret planning by an unofficial organization of Southern University students finally broke into the open this week with three days of demonstrations on the campus.

Groups of 50 to 1,000 students joined in the many marches, sit-ins and rallies.

Southern, with an enrollment of about 700, is the second largest Negro university in the country. Leaders of the demonstration claimed to be in contact with many other Negro schools, where sympathy demonstrations would be staged.

The demonstrations were aimed mainly at conditions on the campus and the neighboring community, and at the university administration. Demands included greater academic freedom, better teaching, better facilities, better food, fewer restrictions on social activities, improvement of nearby Scotlandville (where many students live), and overpasses at the railroad tracks bordering the campus.

On the subject of better teaching, students said many of their instructors didn't know their subjects very well and didn't like to be questioned in class.

Students complained about the railroad tracks at both campus entrances

because they said trains often hold up traffic for 15 or 20 minutes when people are trying to get to classes.

G. L. Netterville Jr., vice president of the university, and M. L. Harvey, dean of student affairs, admitted that Southern students weren't getting the best possible education. But, they said, Southern operates under two severe handicaps:

1. The students are badly prepared. More than half read at an eighth-grade level or less when they arrive as freshmen.

2. The school doesn't have enough money to improve facilities and hire better teachers. The officials said Southern didn't get a fair share of state funds.

"If these demonstrators really want to improve things, they should be out registering voters," Harvey said.

No elected student leaders have joined the demonstrations. This has held down their size and effectiveness. The elected leaders resent the unofficial organization's attempt to arouse the students.

Wednesday night, Herman "Slick" Carter, a leader of the demonstrators, said his group would meet with the Student Senate to plan demonstrations against "the white man downtown." Most students and leaders will probably support that.

Stillman University Puts On a Good 'Blithe Spirit'

BY JANE M. OPPY
TUSCALOOSA--In an intimate setting of red, yellow, brown and orange lights, the Stillman College Thespians performed Noel Coward's play "Blithe Spirit" on the Tuscaloosa campus last week.

Fast-paced and lively, the famous comedy received excellent handling for the most part, and kept the small but enthusiastic crowd thoroughly entertained.

"Blithe Spirit" is about the difficulties experienced by Charles Condomine, a thrice-married, not-too-successful writer, when his former wife comes back from the dead.

The play opens on an edgy discussion between Charles and his present wife Ruth, Madame Arcati, a well-recommended spiritualist, is coming to visit them.

With Madame Arcati's arrival, the real action begins.

Wearing four peacock feathers in her hair like a flower arrangement of

disciplined weeds, Maggie Leigh Sterling as Madame Arcati swooped elegantly around the set. Her elegance was enhanced by towering gold block heels and a shimmering green and black pair of bell-bottom pajamas.

Miss Sterling glided across the stage, giddy and graceful like a determined swan, fainting grandly and shrieking ecstatically at the top of her voice. However, her interpretation of Madame Arcati seemed to need more variation.

It's difficult not to overplay a character like Madame Arcati, but skillful direction can help a talented actress like Miss Sterling find the time when modulation is needed in such a role.

David Bremer as Charles showed a flair for sophisticated comedy. Charles fights to maintain some kind of control over his household. But he is caught between his angry wife Ruth on one hand, and the ghostly Elvira who returns to life in Madame Arcati's seance, on the other.

Sermon of the Week

Anniversary In Huntsville

HUNTSVILLE -- Fellowship Presbyterian Church will celebrate its fifth anniversary this Sunday.

Last Sunday from the pulpit, the Rev. Ezekiel Bell, pastor since the church began, told the story of how the church was founded.

He said he came from Memphis, Tenn., six years ago, with directions from the General Council of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. to begin a Huntsville congregation.

"We had 37 charter members in 1960; now we have 138 members," Mr. Bell said in his sermon, entitled, "In Retrospect."

Sitting in the front row, enjoying the music and listening to every word, was Franz Reginald Hill, who will be five years old next January.

Mr. Bell pointed out Franz as the first baby to be baptized in the church. The first couple married in the pre-



sent church building was also in the congregation--with two children.

Mr. Bell ended his sermon by saying, "There is much we have not done. There is much we must do."

He prayed, "Help us lift up These so that others may be drawn to Thee."

HOBSON CITY--There are those today, who, like ancient Israel, "would rather go back into bondage than pay the price of victory," the Rev. E. L. Gary told the congregation at the New Hope Baptist Church here Sunday.

Mr. Gary, who is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Alabama City, preached in the first of two special church programs in Hobson City this month. His sermon was entitled "Eyes on Canaan, Mind on Egypt."

"Egypt and Canaan were great places," Mr. Gary said. "One was the cradle of the race, the other the hope of the future."

There were, he said, "shackles in one, songs in the other; freedom in Canaan, slavery in Egypt."

Israel fought "a bitter battle" for her freedom, but there is a high price for "all worthwhile accomplishments," he declared.

Hobson City's second program will feature the Sterling Jubilees of Bessemer and the Rev. S. L. Moss of Gadsden. The program will begin at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 28, at the New Hope Baptist Church.

BIRMINGHAM--A Methodist layman last week called on members of the Methodist church to speak out against racial injustice even if their own pastors do not.

Ross Sheldon of Huntsville told a laymen's conference last Friday at Camp Sumatanga:

"We do not wish it said that a black man and a white man can enter a saloon, step up to the bar and get drunk together, but cannot enter a Methodist Church, kneel at the altar and pray together--because the leaders of the Methodist Church have not yet progressed to the high level of social morality and concern achieved by their bartenders."

"Nor do we wish it said that the High

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Civil Rights Cases

Judges Ask End to Voting Mess; White Convicted of Raping Negro

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
The dockets of Alabama's state and federal courts have recently been jammed with important civil rights cases.

And a rape case in Mississippi last week also turned out to be very significant for Southern Negroes.

In Mobile, six Alabama probate judges asked a federal court to decide whether the names of Negroes registered by federal examiners should be put on the county voting lists.

The probate judges asked the court to untangle the legal mess that has kept all federally registered Negroes off the voting rolls in Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Perry and Wilcox counties.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, requires the probate judges to put the Negroes' names on the official voting lists.

But Gov. George C. Wallace has obtained state court orders stopping the probate judges from doing so.

If the judges violate the Voting Rights Act, they told the federal court, they could be fined or jailed. If they ignore the court orders, they said, they could be held in contempt of court.

For the first time anyone can remember, a white man has been convicted of raping a Negro girl in Mississippi.

An all-white jury in Hattiesburg, Miss., last week found Norman Cannon, 19, guilty of raping a 15-year-old Negro girl on July 13.

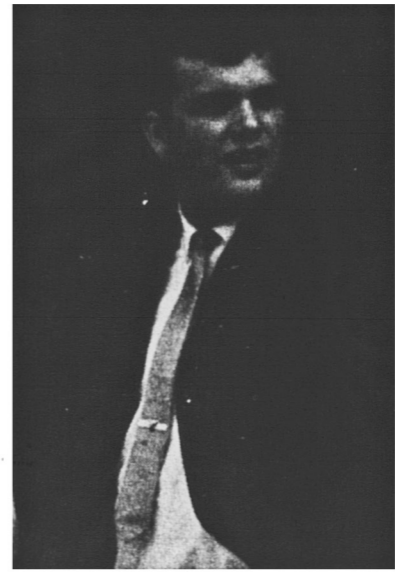
Until the jury went out, the case seemed like all the other trials in which white men have been acquitted of sex offenses against Negro women.

The girl testified that Cannon tricked her into thinking he needed a baby-sitter. Then, she testified, he drove into the woods and raped her at knife point.

Cannon testified that he had met the girl several days before the incident and made a date with her. He said she did not resist him.

But the jury considered the case for six hours--an unusually long time--and returned with a verdict of guilty. The jurors could have given Cannon the death penalty, but they recommended life imprisonment instead.

In Montgomery, Federal Judge Frank



COLLIE LEROY WILKINS Trial Set for Next Week

M. Johnson Jr. has ordered the state and 33 counties to produce poll-tax records for the past 75 years. The records are now being studied by attorneys for the U.S. Justice Department.

In this case, the government is trying to abolish the poll-tax requirement for voting in state and local elections. The government's argument goes like this:

1. Alabama has denied equal educational opportunities to Negroes.
2. As a result, Negroes have lower incomes than whites.
3. This makes the \$1.50-a-year poll tax more of a burden on Negroes than on white voters.
4. Therefore, the poll tax discriminates against Negroes, and prevents some of them from voting.

In another case, it looked as though an Alabama Court of Appeals decision might help 67 civil rights demonstrators arrested last Sept. 1, in a march from the Thompson AME Church to the Lee County Courthouse.

The Opelika demonstrators were charged with parading without a permit.

But earlier this month, the Alabama appeals court threw out the conviction of the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth for parading without a permit in Birmingham two years ago.

The court said no permit could be required for groups using the sidewalk, if the sidewalk is not blocked and traffic lines are not broken.

Opelika city attorney Carl May said the city will decide what to do with the charges against the 67 marchers after the Shuttlesworth case is finally settled--possibly by the Alabama Supreme Court.

Two upcoming cases may show whether juries outside of Lowndes County can do justice when a white man is accused of killing a Negro or a civil rights worker.

Three men charged with the July 15 murder of Willie Brewster, a Negro, go on trial Nov. 29 in Anniston. Brewster, who had no connection with civil rights groups, was the victim of a night-ride slaying.

Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr. and two others are scheduled to be tried next week in Montgomery on a federal charge of violating Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo's civil rights.

A Lowndes County jury last month acquitted Wilkins on a charge of murdering Mrs. Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker from Detroit, Mich. She was shot to death last March 25, after the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

Cross Burned In Sunflower

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MCINTOSH -- Somebody burned a cross in front of Eugene Garner's place in Sunflower the night after Garner and three others recently integrated W.A. Daugherty's snack shop in McIntosh. Garner is president of the newly organized Washington County NAACP. Integration of Daugherty's was the first step in the new group's campaign of testing the 1964 Civil Rights Act at various public accommodations.

Garner didn't see the cross being burned the next night. But when he discovered it in the morning, he called the FBI and Washington County Sheriff C. J. Sullivan and asked them to investigate.

Garner said the sheriff told him the cross-burning was apparently an amateur job.

According to Garner, the sheriff said that if the Ku Klux Klan had done the burning, the cross would not have been wired together the way it was, and a piece of green satin would have been wrapped in with the oil-soaked burlap on the cross.

The sheriff's investigation has not found the cross-burner so far.

Luverne Meeting

LUVERNE--O. F. Frazier, principal of the Conecuh County Training School for the past 31 years, was the speaker at a meeting of the Second Congressional District Alabama Democratic Conference last Sunday in the Church of Christ.

Frazier told the audience of 200 or more, "We want freedom, but are not willing to work for it. Freedom is bought at a price, and we must be willing to pay the price, no matter what it costs."

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Police Cleared

ANNISTON--Late one Saturday night last January, Arthur L. Jackson's auto slammed into a parked car. Jackson, an Anniston Negro, said he hit the parked car because he had to swerve to avoid an oncoming auto.

But two white policemen who arrived on the scene thought otherwise. They arrested Jackson for reckless driving and driving while intoxicated.

And by the time they were through, Jackson charged later in a \$75,000 law suit against the policemen, bones in his face were fractured and 15 stitches were required to close the wound. The policemen said Jackson was hurt when he slipped in his cell.

The suit, claiming Jackson's civil rights had been violated, was tried here last week before Federal Judge H.H. Grooms.

At the beginning of the trial, Judge Grooms denied a motion by one of Jackson's lawyers, Demetrius C. Newton, of Birmingham, who charged that the selection of federal court jury men was discriminatory.

Grooms' ruling came last Wednesday--the day that SCLC began its drive to have federal courts try people accused of injuring or killing civil rights workers.

Newton argued that the method of jury selection discriminated unintentionally against Negroes. He asked Judge Grooms to order that juries be balanced with members of different races. Court clerks testified that names for jury duty were obtained from county offices, public school officials, civic groups and labor and farm organizations.

But Newton argued that the selection system resulted in discrimination because there were few Negroes among the individuals and organizations recommending names to the court. He said women, as well as Negroes, are systematically excluded from the jury rolls.

Anniston lawyer Guy Sparks, who defended the two policemen, said the selection procedure is and should be based on individual qualifications, not membership in a certain ethnic group.

Last Friday, an all-white jury composed of 11 men and one woman decided that Jackson's civil rights had not been violated. His attorneys said the case would be appealed.

Jury Troubles

ANNISTON -- "The strangest jury I've ever seen" was the way Circuit Judge William C. Bibb of Calhoun County described what happened in and around his court last week.

During the week, a jury said it could not decide the guilt or innocence of Billy Mack Quick, an Anniston man charged with throwing a stink bomb into a downtown restaurant.

The bombing occurred last year, when Negroes were integrating the restaurant in Rose's Variety Store.

While the jurors were trying without success to make up their minds, a pistol was fired in the lobby of the redbrick Calhoun County courthouse.

Judge Bibb said the pistol shooting seemed accidental. But he also said he suspected "the friend of a defendant" of trying to approach some of the men called for jury duty to persuade them about a case.

Also, said the judge, after the jury in the Quick trial was sent home, a prospective juror was beaten by three men.



The Thanksgiving season brings several special programs to the TV screen. These are some of the specials in the week ahead:

SATURDAY, NOV. 20
COLLEGE FOOTBALL-- Arkansas vs. Texas Tech, 1 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile and Channel 12 in Montgomery.

SUNDAY, NOV. 21
AFL PRO FOOTBALL--Houston at New York. Watch Joe Namath, the Jets' quarterback rookie from Alabama, 12 noon. Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 10 in Mobile and Channel 12 in Montgomery.

NFL PRO FOOTBALL--Washington Redskins play the Steelers in Pittsburgh and then the Cleveland Browns play the Cowboys in Dallas in a TV doubleheader, 12:15 p.m. Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24
FRANK SINATRA, THE MAN AND HIS MUSIC--NBC presents Sinatra with many of his songs from the past 25 years, 8 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile,

Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 13 in Birmingham and Channel 15 in Florence.

NBC NEWS SPECIAL--"Congress Needs Help" is the theme tonight, 9 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile and Channel 12 in Montgomery.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25
THANKSGIVING DAY PARADE--The big annual spectacles from New York City, Philadelphia and Detroit, 9 a.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 13 in Birmingham and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

NFL PRO FOOTBALL--The Colts vs. the Lions in Detroit, 11 a.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, Channel 20 in Montgomery.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL--Nebraska vs. Oklahoma, 12:30 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile and Channel 12 in Montgomery. (Channel 13 in Birmingham after the pro game ends.)

AFL PRO FOOTBALL--Buffalo at San Diego, 3:30 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile and Channel 12 in Montgomery.

A VISIT TO WASHINGTON--A tour with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., and Channel 13 in Mobile.



EUTAW--A crowd gathered early Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, in front on the First Baptist Church in Eutaw.

It was the first day of demonstrations called by SCLC to protest "segregated justice" and Greene County had been chosen to have the first march.

People stood outside chatting, a little nervous, quite excited, waiting for word that the demonstration was to begin.

Finally, about 11 a.m., they filed inside to listen to speeches by leaders of the march.

To start, Hosea Williams (left) of SCLC, announced he was going to take up a collection of weapons.

He used to carry a gun when he was young, he said, to make him feel like a man.

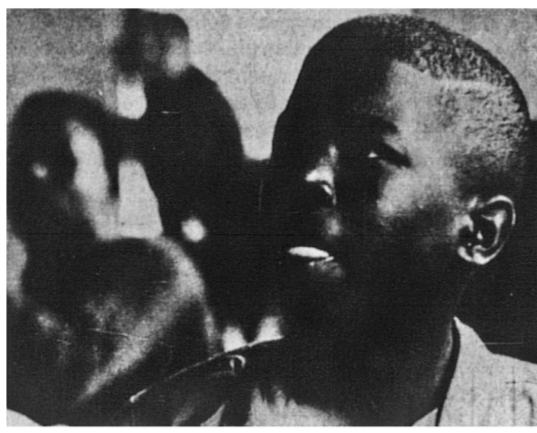
"But now," Williams said, "I don't need a gun to feel like a man."

"Throw your weapons away," he told the con-

gregation. "Weapons won't protect you. When God decides you're going to die, there ain't nothing in the world you can do about it."

An old man was the first to drop a knife into the collection plates. Then a woman in the back of the church pulled a switchblade from her purse. A young woman in a waitress uniform brought forward an ice pick. Several others followed.

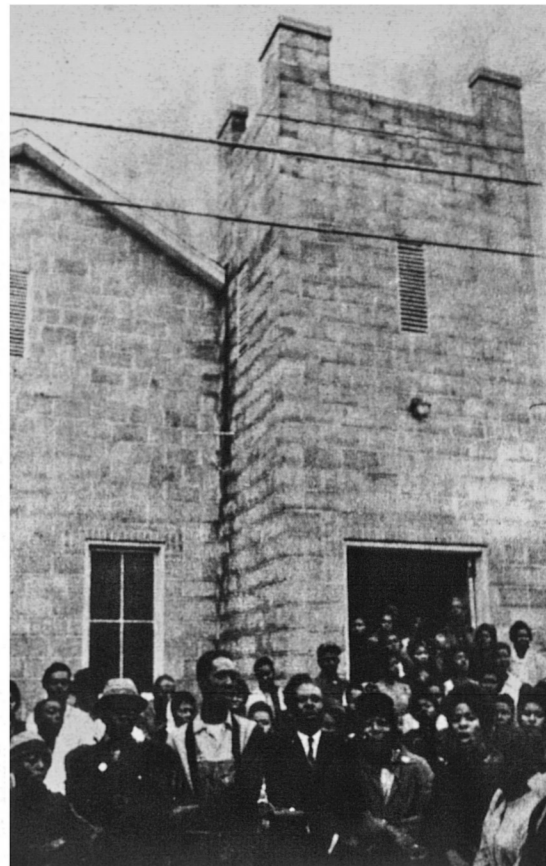
There were songs and more speakers. At last, the word was given for the march to begin.



People had been sitting still and listening to the speakers long enough. They were glad to get started on their way.

Just outside the church some of the leaders stopped to sing "We Shall Overcome." (right)

And then they lined up, two by two, and started off for the Greene County Courthouse.



A Day of Demonstrations in Greene County



Some women looked determined.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY BOB FITCH AND JIM PEPPLER



The march followed the main highway into town. Demonstrators walked quietly behind the Rev. William Branch and Hosea Williams. Occasionally, someone started a freedom song.

They crossed a bridge over the railroad tracks, went around a bend in the road under a very high tree, and then they were in the middle of Eutaw.



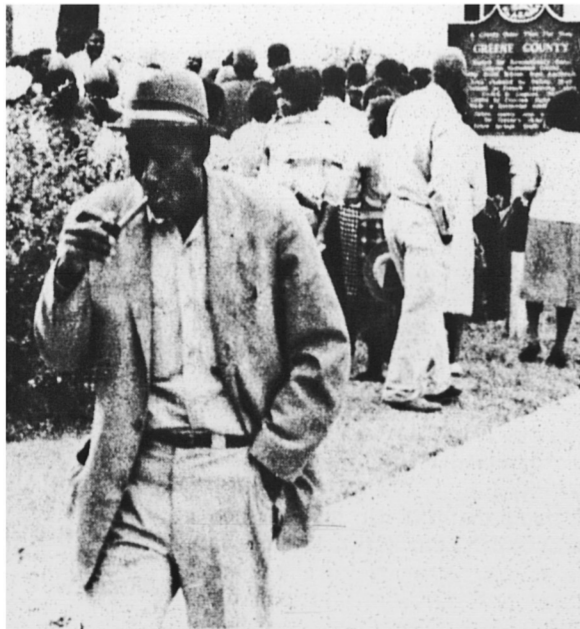
Some looked joyful.



Old men walked.



And young men.



Not every Negro joined the march.



Sheriff Lee walked--but not in line.



Many people watched the marchers come into town.

White people stared out of store windows and stood around the courthouse green (left), looking, listening, and sometimes taunting.

TV cameras rolled, and reporters took notes.

Everyone listened as Williams reminded the crowd that the Negro is governed by whites, arrested by whites, and tried, convicted and imprisoned by white officials.

This was the first of many demonstrations in Eutaw. One hundred people marched that first Wednesday. Two hundred came the following day.



Supreme Court Hasn't Ruled That Juries Must Be Integrated

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

The fight against segregated justice has gone to the streets partly because its chances aren't very good in the nation's high courts.

Civil rights leaders were disappointed by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision earlier this year on the all-important question of segregated juries. The decision made it seem that only a new law, passed by popular demand, would put Negroes on trial juries in the South.

The all-white jury system that prevails in most of the South is the key issue in the fight against "white man's justice."

As long as Negroes are kept from serving on trial juries, civil rights leaders say, no Negro--plaintiff, defendant or victim--will ever get equal treatment in the courts.

Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court have guaranteed that there will be some Negroes in the jury panel--the large group of men from which the trial jury is selected.

But so far, there has been nothing to guarantee that any of these Negroes will actually serve on the trial jury.

Earlier this year, in a case known as Swain v. Alabama, the U.S. Supreme Court said the number of Negroes on the jury rolls did not have to be based on the percentage of eligible Negroes in the county.

Furthermore, the court ruled, there did not have to be any Negroes on a jury trying a Negro defendant. The prosecutor in such a case has a right to "strike" all the eligible Negroes, the court said.

This decision was a crushing defeat for lawyers who hoped to integrate Southern juries by appealing to the higher courts.

Swain v. Alabama may stand in the way of suits filed by American Civil Liberties Union lawyer Charles Morgan Jr. In these civil suits, Negroes are trying to desegregate the jury system in several Alabama counties.

The Supreme Court's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution and the acts of Congress is the highest law of the land.

If the Supreme Court ruled that a Negro defendant in Alabama had a right to be tried by a jury that included Negroes, this would also apply to courts in Mississippi, Georgia, New York, California and everywhere else. So far, of course, the Supreme Court has not made any such ruling.

The Supreme Court first ruled on the question of Negro jurors in 1880, in a case called Strauder v. West Virginia. West Virginia had a law that specifically kept Negroes from serving on juries. The Supreme Court said this law was clearly unconstitutional, and that it kept Negroes from getting a fair trial.

After the Strauder case, Southern states did not pass laws barring Negroes from serving on juries. But often, they simply did not call any



Negroes for jury duty. In the years after Strauder v. West Virginia, the Supreme Court threw out many convictions of Negroes when Negroes had not been called to serve on juries.

After many such cases, it was clear that states must put some Negroes on the jury lists and call some for jury service. Furthermore, the states were required to call more than a token number of Negroes.

But the court never really said how many Negroes were enough. And, though the Supreme Court said Negroes had to be summoned into the courtroom along with white men for possible jury duty, it never said Negroes had a right to be tried by a jury that included Negroes.

This was the setting when Robert Swain, a 19-year-old Negro, was tried in Talladega County for the rape of a 17-year-old white girl. An all-white jury found him guilty and sentenced him to death. The Alabama Supreme Court, the highest court in the state, said in 1963 that the conviction and death sentence should stand.

So Swain appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, and the court agreed to hear his case. Basically, Swain's lawyers gave three reasons why they thought the conviction should be thrown out:

1. There were not enough Negroes on the jury rolls. Although Negroes made up 26 per cent of the group eligible for jury service in the county, only 10 to 15 per cent of the people actually called since 1953 had been Negroes.

2. There were no Negroes on the jury that convicted Swain. Eight Negroes were summoned to the courtroom, but two were excused and six were struck by the prosecutor.

3. Negroes were deliberately kept off trial juries in Talladega County as a matter of policy. Within living memory, no Negro had ever served on a trial jury in the county, in criminal or civil cases.

To the surprise of many lawyers, the Supreme Court rejected all three arguments and upheld the death sentence. Associate Justice Byron White, a former all-American football player and one of the court's newest members, wrote the opinion giving the court's reasons.

Negroes, said Justice White, had served on 80 per cent of the county's grand juries since 1953--although they were never on the trial juries. And, he noted, eight Negroes had been called for the jury in the Swain trial--although none was actually selected.

Therefore, he said, "it is wholly obvious that Alabama has not totally excluded a racial group from either grand or petit jury panels." Nor, he said, was the number of Negroes called merely token.

Justice White took note of the fact that only 10 to 15 per cent of the people called for jury service were Negroes, in a county where Negroes made up 26 per cent of the eligible jurors.

But, he said, the jury roll does not have to be a "perfect mirror of the community." And, he added, Talladega County came close enough: "We cannot say that purposeful discrimina-



THE LOWNDES COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WHERE ALL-WHITE JURIES ACQUITTED TWO MEN ACCUSED OF CIVIL RIGHTS MURDERS, IS NOW A SYMBOL OF SEGREGATED JUSTICE.

tion based on race alone is satisfactorily proved by showing that an identifiable group in a community is under-represented by as much as 10 per cent."

Then Justice White denied Swain's second claim, saying the prosecutor had a right to strike all the possible Negro jurors in the rape trial.

A strike, he said, is a form of peremptory challenge--dismissing a possible juror without giving any reason. It is one of the oldest traditions of our legal system, he said, and prosecutors cannot be prevented from using it any way they please.

In view of the long history of peremptory challenges, said Justice White, "we cannot hold that the striking of Negroes in a particular case is a denial of equal protection of the laws."

Justice White said Swain's third claim might have some merit, if the county were actually and deliberately keeping Negroes off juries.

But, he said, Swain hadn't proved this. He said there was no indication of how many Negroes were struck by the prosecutor over the years, and how many by defense lawyers. And, he said, there was no proof that the prosecutor "was bent on striking Negroes, regardless of trial related considerations." Without this kind of proof, said Justice White, the conviction could not be overturned.

Swain had also argued that the combination of the weighted jury rolls and the prosecutor's use of strikes was obviously discriminatory. So few Negroes were summoned to the courtroom, Swain's lawyers argued, that it was easy for the prosecutor to strike them all.

Justice White did not even mention this point

in his opinion. He dismissed it in a footnote. Five of the nine justices agreed with White. Three joined in a dissent (disagreeing opinion) written by Justice Arthur Goldberg. Goldberg is no longer on the court, so he will not be able to persuade other justices in the future.

Morgan has filed civil suits in federal court to desegregate the juries in Dallas, Hale, Jefferson, Lowndes, Perry and Sumter counties. In the Lowndes, Hale and Perry suits, the federal government has joined the Negroes in asking for a change.

The Negroes lost the first round in the Jefferson County suit. Their appeal will be heard by a federal court Dec. 16.

In his written argument for the appeal, Morgan concentrated on trying to integrate grand juries and jury panels. He admitted that Swain v. Alabama erected "new barriers" to the total integration of the jury system.

There would be some advantage in getting more Negroes in the courtroom, Morgan said recently, even if they didn't serve on the actual trial jury. If a prosecutor had to use all his strikes to eliminate Negroes, said Morgan, then some unprejudiced white men might get on the jury.

And, he said, even one Negro on a jury with 11 white men would make a huge difference. White jurors would take cases involving Negroes more seriously just because a Negro was in their midst, he said.

Even if Morgan's cases reach the U.S. Supreme Court, they may not get favorable treatment. But, Morgan said, popular opinion might convince the court that "the only way to save the jury system is to make it work."

Inmates at Draper Learn Skills for 'Free World'

BY GAIL FALK

ELMORE--Robert Wilson never graduated from high school in his home town of Mobile, which he calls "a big, nasty city." Two years ago, he was convicted of robbery and grand larceny and sentenced to Draper Correctional Center, 17 miles north of Montgomery.

Last week he sat at a typewriter at Draper writing a thoughtful answer to the first question of a final exam--"Write a comprehensive introductory chapter to a textbook on mathematics, Minimum ten pages." The teacher told the class that the answer should be aimed at someone with a bachelor's or master's degree from college.

Wilson is finishing an experimental course in technical writing that was started at the prison just one year ago. The course is part of a Manpower Development and Training Act program to teach job skills to inmates at Draper.

This experimental school is a little different from other MDTA schools in Alabama. Like the other MDTA schools, Draper's program teaches job skills--barbering, brick-laying, auto mechanics, small electrical appliance repair, welding, radio and TV repair and technical writing.

But the Draper program isn't just preparing men for a new job. It has to prepare them for a new life--in the "free world."

The prison is in the middle of acres of cotton, and before the school began, men sent to Draper had no choice but to spend their days at hard labor in the fields.

"It was a long, dry, dull year before this came along," said Wilson.

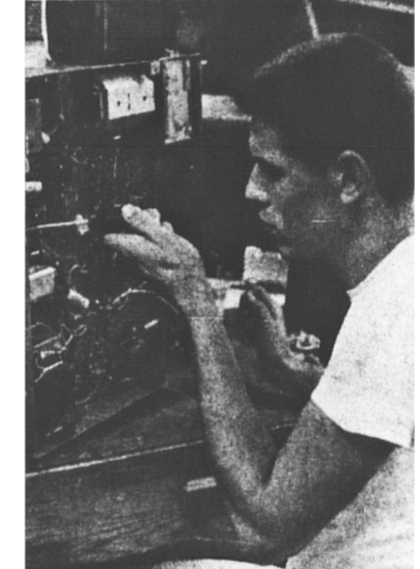
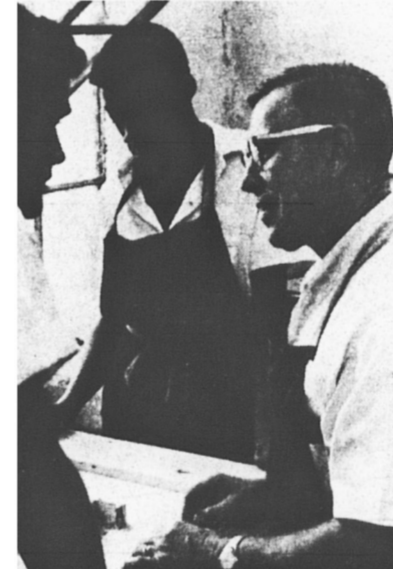
There were long, dry, dull years for a lot of convicts before John C. Watkins, warden of Draper, began doing some thinking in 1962.

A man is supposed to learn that "crime doesn't pay" after he's gone to jail. But Watkins found that 70 per cent of the men released from Draper were later convicted of another crime.

Warden Watkins began to look more closely at what was going on inside his



STUDENTS WORK HARD IN THE NEW VOCATIONAL COURSES. HERE ONE MAN TYPES HIS FINAL EXAM FOR THE TECHNICAL WRITING COURSE (LEFT), TWO MEN LISTEN TO THE SMALL APPLIANCE TEACHER (CENTER), AND ANOTHER GETS SOME PRACTICE IN DOING REPAIRS (RIGHT)



That is why Draper applied for a Manpower Development and Training Act grant. If men could get a good job when they were released from prison, the staff thought, they would be less likely to get into trouble again.

Draper isn't the first prison to think of giving vocational training to its inmates. But it is one of the most successful. It takes special teaching skill to persuade a "solid convict" to trust his jailer as a teacher.

One reason for the success of the Draper program is that the teachers really like the prisoners and show confidence in them.

They let the inmates talk freely with visitors. They include them in planning and evaluating the experimental program. They teach college level subjects--like technical writing and psychology--to those who want to learn.

Another reason for success is the special kind of teaching that is used at Draper. Project director, John M. McKee, a psychologist, has shown in work at Draper that "programmed learning" is a good way to teach prisoners. Many inmates who dropped out or flunked out of school study programmed learning workbooks enthusiastically.

Programmed learning breaks the subject down into very small steps. It asks questions to build up the student's knowledge gradually. Each question follows from the last, so an average student can get almost every question right.

For instance, one question might be: Algebra expresses _____ as letters, (numbers).

And the next would be: Algebra expresses _____ as _____, (numbers) (letters)

It's very important for a prisoner to feel that he is getting almost every question right. These men have been failures all their lives, say several teachers at Draper--they've even failed at crime. With programmed learning, the teachers say, the men can feel they're succeeding at something.

But programmed learning is a new field, and manuals haven't been written for many parts of the vocational courses.

Instead of waiting for the books to be written by professionals, Joe Harless, a 24-year-old graduate of the University of Alabama, started a class to teach some of the inmates, like Wilson, to write textbooks themselves.

His technical writing class is made up of ten of the brightest men in the program. None of them has a high school diploma from the free world.

Richard Bene, 21, serving time for armed robbery, was one of the students who wrote a self-instructional text.

"Programmed learning gives just what the student needs to know. We try to eliminate the 'nice to know,'" he explained.

Bene said the teachers who tried out the manuals were pleased with them.

"At first, quite a few didn't like the idea," he recalled. "They thought a student had to know more of the nice-to-know things. They learned that way, and they couldn't imagine their students learning any other way."

"But once they found out how better our way works, they went along with it."

They like being part of an experiment. It makes them feel important. Some of the prisoners got so interested in the idea of experimenting that they have started an experiment

of their own. A group applied for a Junior Chamber of Commerce charter for the prison.

Their first project is obtaining and repairing toys for underprivileged children in the Elmore area.

John King, a quiet-spoken young man who is a member of the technical writing class, had high hopes for the Junior Chamber of Commerce. "We want to raise money for the chapter by producing self-instructional workbooks," he said.

Using the skill they have learned in technical writing class, the men want to write programmed learning books on rules of parliamentary procedure and how to set up a new Junior Chamber of Commerce chapter. They hope to sell the manuals to chapters all over the country.

If they can raise enough money, the men want to start projects to improve life at the prison.

"We'd like to start a dormitory--like a college dormitory, as a good conduct quarters."

"We'd like to pay for better meals. And pay a photographer to come take polaroid pictures that the prisoners can send home," said King.

One thing worries Bene and Wilson and their classmates more than anything else. Now that they have become experts, are they going to have a chance to use their skill?

"I'm racking my brains," said one who won't be paroled for a year, "to find a way to keep from going back to those cotton fields."

The prisoners aren't allowed to take more than one year-long course. So when they graduate, they have to go back to work in the fields with the other convicts, unless they are paroled.

Even for prisoners eligible for parole, there is reason to worry. No one is paroled until he has a sure place to stay and a sure job. But most employers don't want to hire a man who's been in prison.

And there's another problem. For most jobs, the employer wants the applicants to come and talk with him. But prisoners aren't allowed to leave Draper until they're paroled, so they can't go for job interviews--even under guard.

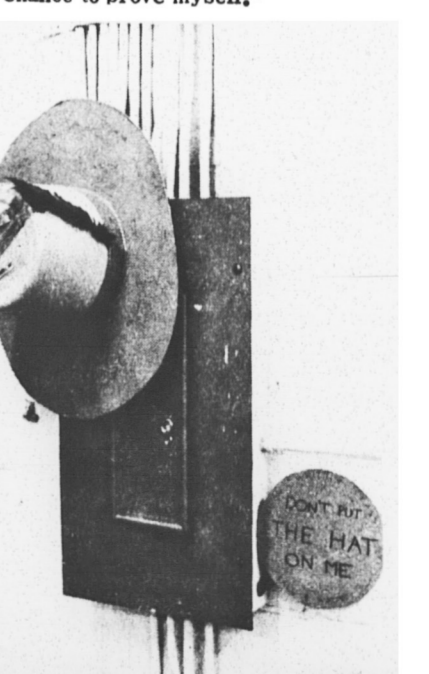
"They distrust us still," explained Wilson.

Both the prisoners and the staff at Draper are worried about what happens to a man after he is released. The prison gives each man \$10, a bus ticket back to the place of his arrest (up to \$10 worth) and a suit of clothes. This is all most released prisoners and parolees have to make a place for themselves in the free world.

The staff members say they need more of a follow-up program. In the meantime, some teachers keep an eye on their graduates. The small appliance teacher took one of his former students to the lake and several others to church. Another teacher bought all his graduates a set of tools, which they will pay him for at 15¢ a week.

Most of the students are realistic about how things will be in the free world. Even with new skills, they know it's not going to be easy to succeed in the world where they once failed.

Bene said he got "a little nervous" when he thought about being paroled. "But I'm 21 now," he said, "I want a chance to prove myself."



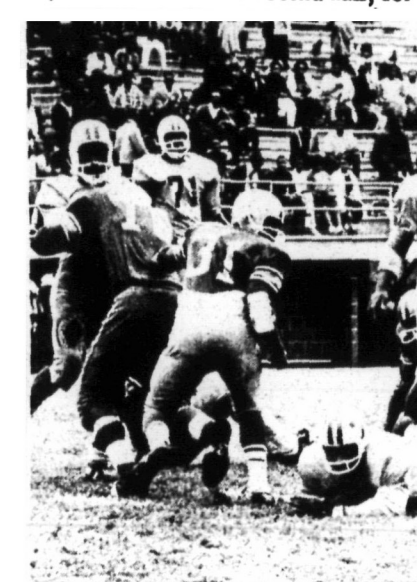
PRISONERS HAVE A LANGUAGE OF THEIR OWN. DON'T PUT THE HAT ON ME MEANS DON'T TRY TO FOOL ME.



DRAPER HAD TO AGREE TO INTEGRATE BEFORE IT COULD GET MANPOWER FUNDS. TEACHERS SAY THE NEGRO STUDENTS HAVE GOTTEN ALONG WELL.

Carver, Cobb Ave. Win Big Football Battles

BY JAMES H. PEPLER
 MONTGOMERY -- The crowd that came out to see the 17th annual meeting between George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington high schools was dwarfed by the huge Cramton Bowl, usually the scene of all-white football. But the Booker T. eleven was dwarfed even more by Carver's brutal offensive and defensive play.



CARVER'S JIM WHITE (30) GOES THROUGH THE LINE

a 20-6 victory. Carver's scores were spectacular, sudden and all in the first quarter. Less than three minutes after the opening kick-off, the Wolverines scored on a 17-yard TD pass from quarterback Oscar Belser to Donald Vinsen. Robert Flowers--a star at passing, running and defending--came in to throw a pass to Robert Randall for the point after. In another 3 1/2 minutes, Carver was back on the Booker T. one-yard line after blocking a Washington punt. Flowers smacked over for the second TD, and Abraham McCall kicked the point.

The Wolverines, underdogs in the annual City Classic, ran and passed their way to a surprising 20-0 lead at half-time. Then the rough-and-tumble Carver defense held the Yellowjackets to only one score in the second half, for

Near the end of the first period, Belser and Randall teamed up on a 53-yard TD pass that put Carver ahead 20 to 0. Booker T. tallied for the first time early in the third quarter, on a 39-yard pass play from ace quarterback Samuel Harris to John Street. But the Wolverine defense tightened up and shut out the Yellowjackets the rest of the way. The game last Saturday was only the fifth time that Carver has won in the series. It was the second time in a row that the Wolverines have whooped the Yellowjackets. But Carver, with three losses and two ties, will not make the state championship game this year. That honor will probably go to Williamson of Mobile.

BY LINDA ELAINE PATTERSON

ANNISTON--The Cobb Ave. Panthers once again qualified to play for the state championship with a 32-6 victory over Tuskegee last Saturday. Boosted by a large homecoming crowd, the Big Maroon of Anniston won its eighth game of the season, against only two losses. In the first quarter, the Panthers drove through the middle of the Baby Tiger line. Cobb's Freddie Britten scored on a 35-yard run. But Tuskegee tied the score a few seconds later by running the Panthers' kick-off back 85 yards.

After that, Cobb quarterback Jerry Fuller took charge of the game. He passed to Felix Henry in the second quarter, to make the score 12 to 6. He passed again to left end Hulet Hall for another TD. Curtis Thomas, the big fullback, scored the extra point. Cobb's fans were pretty happy by then. They were even happier when Fuller hit Hall on another TD pass. Then Britten, a fleet junior halfback, scored on a 13-yard sprint. After the game, Cobb Ave. students began a new cheer:

Gaston, Oliver Speak

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

BIRMINGHAM -- About 500 Negroes packed the St. James Baptist Church here Monday night to hear the Rev. Martin Luther King, but they found a missionary and a millionaire there instead. Dr. King had been expected to pay a short visit to Birmingham to kick off an SCLC voter registration drive. But the trip and the vote drive were postponed when SCLC workers from Atlanta arrived last week and found that registration offices would be closed until after the Nov. 30 constitutional amendment election.

In Monday night's meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, the Rev. H. Douglas Oliver, a missionary living in India, said that sending more Negro missionaries abroad would give "a new impetus to the movement." Insurance executive A.G. Gaston advised Negroes to patronize Negro businesses.

"Put a tiger in your tank only when there is no Panther."

BY DON MOSS

LISMAN -- Sensational quarterback Landis Dohard led Choctaw County Training School to a 40-0 victory over Marengo County Training School last week.

Dohard took the opening kick-off and ran it back 97 yards for a touchdown. He ran all the way and didn't even stop. Other TD's were scored by Dohard, second string quarterback Doss Johnson and flanker back Tom Jackson (three TD's). Joe Curtis kicked four extra points.

The win left Choctaw tied for the championship with Hale County Training School. A playoff may decide the issue.

Also in the county, East Choctaw High School defeated R.C. Hatch High by a score of 26 to 0.

DEMOPOLIS--Hudson High of Selma dumped U.S. Jones, 13 to 0, on Nov. 11.

The game was a scoreless tie until late in the third quarter. Then Hudson scored on a crucial play--fourth down and goal to go from the five. A 60-yard TD dash clinched the game for the Selma squad.

METHODIST LAYMAN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

Priest of Social Reform is the Attorney General, whose Levites are the National Guard, while the church comes in only after the issue is settled to say a pious amen to the government sermon. "This is a Christian issue," he said, "and it is for local Christians to lead." Sheldon is the chairman of the division of human relations and economic affairs of the North Alabama Methodist Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns.



BLOCKED KICK THAT LED TO SECOND CARVER TD

Eutaw Protest Continues

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

mass meeting. March leaders said during this discussion that Sheriff Lee had struck one of the students with a blackjack.

Although the marchers in Eutaw plan to continue their demonstrations, many would like to see more direct action, specifically a complete boycott of the Negro schools.

"I think we should take all our children out of school and bring them over to the white school," says Mrs. Cecil Kirksey, mother of the arrested Carver student.

Mr. Branch, speaking to a mass meeting on Tuesday, said, "Let's clean up Greene County once and for all. Let's

tie up the whole education wheel."

SCLC leaders endorsed the boycott, but for the time being no changes are planned in the marches themselves.

"The next few days are going to be conventional marches," said SCLC project director Ben Clarke. "But we're going to intensify our efforts soon."

(If you have thoughts, ideas or complaints that you want others to know about, put them in a letter to the editor of the SOUTHERN COURIER. All letters must be signed, but we will print your letter without your name at your request.)

Local ASCS Committees Integrated in 3 Counties

BY EDWARD M. RUIJD

MONTGOMERY -- ASCS community committees in three counties were integrated as a result of last Friday's elections.

In Greene, Lowndes and Wilcox counties, Negro farmers were elected to ASCS committees for the first time in Alabama.

In community "C" of Lowndes County, Negroes made up the entire five-man committee. Three other communities in Lowndes each elected two Negro alternate members.

In Wilcox, two vice-chairmen, a regular member and nine alternates were Negroes. One Negro was elected as an alternate member in Greene County. Most of the Negro farmers elected, however, were not in positions of power. Alternates, who serve only in the absence of regular members, couldn't vote in the county conventions held this week to name the ASCS county committees. The county committees determine cotton acreage allotments.

"It's ironic that the make-up of the convention will be the exact opposite of the population in Lowndes," said John

Litkus of JNCC.

The difference between the number of Negro farmers elected as alternates and those chosen as full committee members puzzled the people who worked on the ASCS campaigns.

"It seems strange that since Negro farmers were bloc voting for their candidates that they didn't elect full committees," said Litkus. "It seems logical that with bloc voting if you pick one, you'd get all five."

In three communities in Wilcox, farmer candidates planned to appeal the elections "on the basis of a very unusual bloc vote pattern," according to John Golden, who worked with farmers in the ASCS campaigns.

"In Co community, predominantly Negro, three white men received a solid voting bloc and no one else was voted for, even though five Negroes were nominated," said Golden. "This means a solid vote by Negroes for whites, including two write-in candidates who are the most hated white men in the county. Something's fishy."

ASCS administrative officer W. I. Farmer said there was no evidence of irregularity in the voting. He said SNCC workers and Negro farmers were permitted to watch the vote counting.

Shelton

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

talk here," he says.

Most of the people who do chat with Shelton in the hotel lobby can't remember talking about anything but the Klan, however, Shelton, according to them, has few interests outside of the Klan.

"He'll come over and talk to you if he knows you," says one lobby loungeer, "but he's not naturally friendly with strangers."

One prominent local businessman and civic leader takes a more severe view of Shelton.

"He's always imagining plots against himself and his organization," says the businessman.

As might be expected, few Negroes have gotten to know Shelton. One Negro worker at the B.F. Goodrich plant, knew Shelton briefly when the Imperial Wizard was employed as a shop worker

"He was a dry kind of person," the worker remembers. "He didn't have much to say to colored people--he just talked to Klan men."

Another Negro who has had some contact with Shelton is the elevator operator in the Alston Building, the rather run-down structure that houses the office of the United Klans of America.

The operator says Shelton is more friendly than the other Klansmen who ride his elevator. "Me and him are real good friends," he says. "Sometimes he kids me about being a Ku Kluxer and all. He doesn't bother me any."

Selma

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) Reese conducted a memorial service in front of Silver Moon Cafe where the Rev. James Reeb was fatally beaten last spring.

It was a short walk from the cafe to City Hall.

Again Pitts said the mayor would see any citizen of Selma who had an appointment.

When Mr. Reese asked if he might go inside to make an appointment, Pitts replied:

"The mayor will not see anyone or any group that comes up here with this mess." He indicated the signs and marchers on the steps.

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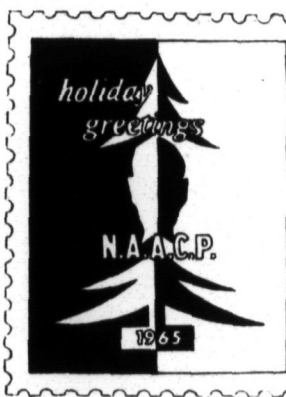
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Abolitionist Frederick Douglass Fought Hard for Negroes' Rights

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

All during slavery there were people who fought against slavery. They were mostly in the North. They were called Abolitionists. Some, like Harriet Tubman, helped slaves escape. Others, like Sojourner Truth, talked about the evils of slavery. But not all abolitionists were Negroes. Many were white people. For a long time the Negroes who worked with the abolitionists didn't have much of a voice in the movement. After a while, Negroes really began to fight for themselves.

One of the most famous of Negro abolitionists was Frederick Douglass. He was born a slave in Maryland in 1817. When he was a child, he taught himself to read. Slaves did not have schools. The white people knew that learning to read and write would make the slaves want to know more. And knowledge would make them want to be free. That was just what happened to Frederick Douglass. In 1838, he borrowed a sailor suit and got on a train to New York.

The tall, handsome Douglass soon became an abolitionist speaker. The people never heard anything like him before. Most speakers were white men or free Negroes. Douglass had been a slave. He could tell people first hand what it was like. He was also a very good speaker. He could make the people really feel as though they were in the slave huts of a plantation.

It is the same way today with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. The people in the FDP believe that only poor people know what it is like to be poor. So they don't send lawyers and preachers to tell people in the North what it is like to be poor in the South. They send poor people.

Douglass soon was a famous abolitionist. Some other abolitionists even thought Douglass was too good. They said he sounded too educated and not enough like a man who had been a mistreated slave. Douglass worked with William Garrison. He was a famous white abolitionist in Massachusetts. Garrison was completely non-violent. He believed that people's consciences would make them give up slavery if you showed them how evil it was. He did not believe in direct action or any kind of violence.

Douglass agreed with Garrison and preached the same message. They also said that the Constitution was in favor of slavery and therefore the government was in favor of slavery. They said the government should not be supported. Not even by voting.

Douglass visited England and was warmly welcomed. The English were shocked by slavery in America. They were always kind to the abolitionists who visited them. While he was in England, some of Douglass' friends raised money and bought his freedom. After

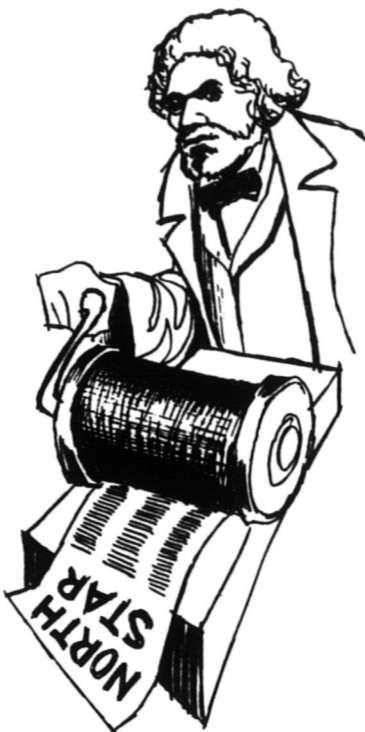
that he could not be caught as a runaway slave when he came back to America.

After he returned to America, Douglass met John Brown, the militant white abolitionist. Brown believed in action. He said conscience would not change the slaveowners. Hitting them in the pocket would. He planned to organize an army in the Virginia mountains and raid plantations from it. All the slaves would be freed. They would either hide in the mountains or go north to freedom. Douglass, because of his nonviolence, did not like Brown's idea at first. But he began to lose faith in changing men's hearts. He began to agree more and more with Brown.

In 1859, Brown rented a farm near Harper's Ferry in West Virginia. He planned to capture the government weapons there and use it as a base. Douglass didn't approve of this part of the plan when he heard about it. He didn't think Brown could succeed in an attack against federal property. Brown's plot did fail and he was hanged. But his spirit was not forgotten.

Frederick Douglass became more militant. He finally broke with Garrison to work on his own. He started a newspaper called the NORTH STAR. (He chose the name because slaves followed the north star when they were escaping north to freedom.) Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was against slavery. He felt abolitionists should work to get it enforced as an anti-slavery document.

One of Douglass' fellow workers at the time was Henry Garnet. Also a black man, Garnet favored a national slave strike. He said, "Rather die freemen than live to be slaves." Douglass too, began to favor direct action.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Chapter 6 will be concluded next week.

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Negro Claims Denied By Greenville Official

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"I don't go into town, it makes me sick to go in a white store. They act like you weren't clean. They treat you like a dog. I just know I can't stay here any longer."

What did she think about throwing bricks and bottles? "The people here are crazy," she said. Then she shrugged and added, "It's just that nothing seems to help."

A mother of eight living in a pleasant home in the city housing project said demonstrations would help--"not for me but for my children."

She said one of her older children wanted to be an artist. He had tried to go to the white high school--not to integrate it but to take art courses the Negro school didn't have.

After he was told he couldn't go, he went to Florida to work in a restaurant.

Other Negroes complained of unpaved roads, poor street lighting, poor police protection, police brutality and difficulty in getting telephones. A woman in the housing project said residents there were told not to wash their cars because it used up too much water.

City attorney Poole said many of the complaints were "illusory."

Poole said that "the solution is for the outside agitators to leave us alone and in peace, like we've been wanting for 100 years."

He said the city was "progressing," with three Negro patrolmen and a nine-man Negro board to represent the Negroes. And, he said, Negroes in Butler

County "serve on the grand jury all the time."

"As far as we know, we're communicating," said Poole.

Many Negroes, both marchers and non-marchers, don't think so. They don't like Poole's belief, expressed last week, that they "are by at least 500 years my younger brothers."

Greenville Negroes now are seeking a federal court order allowing them to demonstrate without police interference.

One 15-year-old girl told a mass meeting that "there ain't one of you here that's a man, because you let them cops make you run."

After Saturday's fray, a battered sign the marchers had carried lay on the ground.

It said, "Violence Is the Result of Ignorance, Peace is God's Way."

SCOPE Returns

BY DON MOSS

BUTLER--Choctaw County is a rural county where there have not been a great many registered Negroes. But since SCOPE workers entered the county last June, almost half the Negroes in the county have been registered.

After summer SCOPE workers left Choctaw County at the end of August, voter registration activity in the county died down.

Three weeks ago, two SCOPE workers returned to Choctaw. The local people obtained a house for them in Lismann. They named it "The Freedom House." Before the workers arrived, local people did repairs. Now they are buying furniture.

The SCOPE workers and local people are now canvassing to register the other half of the Negroes in Choctaw County, so that Choctaw, Sumter, Washington and Marengo counties can elect a Negro state senator next year.

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