

## The Trial...



MARVIN L. SEGREST  
Entering Lee County Courthouse

**BY MARY ELLEN GALE**  
**OPELIKA --** Marvin L. Segrest said he shot at Samuel L. Younge Jr. in self-defense "and I believe you gentlemen will believe him," defense attorney Yetta G. Samford told a Lee County jury last week.

Samford was right. The jury of 12 white men took just one hour and ten minutes to find Segrest, a white man, not guilty of second-degree murder in the shooting of Younge, a Negro college student and civil rights worker.

In setting Segrest free, the jury accepted his word over that of five state witnesses--four Negro students and a white bus driver.

Segrest, a small, 69-year-old man with silvery gray hair and a hawk-like profile, took the stand in the apple-green Lee County courtroom shortly before noon Dec. 8.

Leaning toward the jury, he spoke in a loud and angry voice. He testified that he shot twice as Younge came toward

him "with something that looked to me like a gun."

But Joseph David Morris Jr., a Tuskegee Institute student, testified that Segrest fired the second shot as Younge was running away. W. B. Powell, the bus driver, said Younge was walking away from Segrest into an alley when the shot was fired.

And three other students--Marcellus Brooks, Roby L. Radley, and Thomas Boddie--said that Segrest came toward Younge before firing the first shot.

The jury apparently accepted Segrest and Powell's version of what happened after the second shot was fired. Both men said Younge walked away from that shot alive.

But Morris said that he saw Segrest fire and Younge fall. "I waited a minute or two and pulled (my car) out on the highway with my brights on. I saw him laying in blood on his back and side. Blood was running down the pavement."

Sergeant George O. Prince, of the Tuskegee police, testified that he was called to the downtown service station where Segrest worked a few minutes before midnight Jan. 3. Prince said Segrest complained about Younge's be-

havior. But the policeman didn't remember Segrest saying that Younge had any weapon.

Yet the golf club which police found under Younge's body played a major role in Segrest's testimony in court. The service station attendant said the golf club must have been the gun-like "something" he saw in Younge's hands.

Segrest said Younge drove his car up to the service station, on Highway 29 just east of Tuskegee, shortly before midnight. He "jumped out cursing and ranting and raving," Segrest said.

When Younge asked where the restroom was, Segrest said he pointed-- "ladies on this side, men on this side." When Younge said he wouldn't use a segregated restroom, Segrest said, he told Younge "the only segregation is between men and ladies."

Segrest said Younge replied, "I don't go to the goddamn back or nobody. The sooner you goddamn white folks know I don't go to the back, the better it will be for you."

"... I said, 'You just came here to raise hell. Go, and don't come back,'" Segrest testified. He said Younge got back in his car and drove to the Grey-

hound bus station next door.

"I went back inside," Segrest said. "Then I heard this terrible commotion. . . . I went back out. I saw him. He was beyond himself--cursing. . . . He started advancing toward me with this lead pipe or whatever it was. . . . I pulled the gun to rout--bluff--him, and shot at the blacktop near his feet."

Segrest's testimony on this point conflicted with that of the student witnesses. Radley said that when Younge asked to use the public restroom, Segrest "immediately pulled a gun," Radley, Morris, and Brooks said Segrest pointed the gun at Younge while ordering him to leave the service station.

Segrest said that after he fired the first shot, Younge retreated around a bus parked at the bus station. Then, Segrest said, Younge started back. "He was comin' towards me when I fired the last time," the defendant said.

Segrest said he aimed the gun high, over Younge's head. Powell, the bus driver, said Segrest waited to shoot until Younge was "completely out of his line of fire." But Morris said Segrest held the gun level and fired at Younge.

Segrest was the only defense witness on the scene at the time the shots were fired. Other defense witnesses testified that Younge, a Tuskegee Institute student, had "harassed" Segrest several times in the three or four months before the shooting.

A parade of character witnesses--white and Negro--testified that Segrest was a quiet man of good reputation in his home town, Shorter, in western Macon County.

At the end of the two-day trial, District Attorney Tom F. Young said that the state witnesses had placed Younge too far away from Segrest for a plea of self-defense. "I've never seen any kind of golf stick that has the range of a .38 pistol," said Young, the chief prosecutor for the state.

Lee County attorney G. H. Wright Jr. reminded the jurors that the trial had been moved out of Macon County. "There's no doubt at all that the defendant fired the shot that killed the deceased," Wright said. "This is an important case. It was brought here in order that justice should be done."

But Harry D. Raymon, one of Se-

## ...and After



FIRE FLARES DURING STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

**BY MARY ELLEN GALE**  
**TUSKEGEE--** The soldier atop the Confederate monument in downtown Tuskegee now has a black face and a yellow stripe down his back. Black letters scrawled around the base of the monument spell out "black power" and "Sam Younge."

The stone soldier has looked that way ever since 1,500 angry Tuskegee Institute students streamed downtown in the darkness early last Friday morning.

They gathered around the Confederate monument in the square across from the Macon County courthouse. But they were talking about what had happened in a courthouse 25 miles away. One girl shouted it into a microphone:

"We're here because a year ago Sammy Younge was killed and today they let the man who killed our blood brother go free."

Seven hours before, an all-white jury had found Marvin L. Segrest, a white man, not guilty of the murder of Samuel L. Younge Jr., a Tuskegee Institute student and civil rights worker.

The student demonstration lasted for more than three hours. While it was going on, someone broke into the downtown liquor store and swiped a few bottles. Fires flared up in the bushes by the monument, and then were stamped out.

Local policemen circled the square during the demonstration. Negro patrolmen occasionally came into the square to speak to the students. White patrolmen stayed across the street.

As the last 250 students headed back toward campus shortly before 4 a.m., the tension suddenly exploded. The students began to run, flinging rocks and bottles at a dozen stores along the way. They broke every large plate-glass window along a one-block stretch of N. Main St.

The next morning, the storekeepers boarded up their smashed windows, and opened for business. Peace seemed to be restored. But Friday night, despite a driving rain, someone tried to burn a cross in front of the all-Negro Washington Public School.

Tuskegee Public Safety Director Alton B. Taylor said the cross "burned very little." It was "small. . . a very crude affair. It looked like a children's prank," he said.

But some people who saw the cross disagreed with Taylor. "It was huge," said one woman, who didn't want her name used. "It was well-wrapped in

burlap. No kids did that."

Taylor said he was investigating both incidents, but, as yet, planned no arrests. "That depends on the outcome of the investigations," he said.

Meanwhile, words began to fly back and forth. Some of the students who organized the demonstration published a leaflet bitterly condemning Tuskegee's Negro leadership: "This community is responsible for Sammy's death. . . . We are all responsible because we have allowed white people to think that they can kill black people and go free. . . ."

Tuskegee Institute President Luther H. Foster released a statement to the press. "The Opelika jury's acquittal of the man charged with the murder of a Tuskegee student raises again very real questions regarding the safety of Negroes in Alabama, as well as the quality of justice administered in this state," Foster said.

"... It is out of this kind of insecurity that people are led sometimes almost blindly to strike out in despair. The demonstration Thursday night. . . was of this kind."

But Foster had harsher words for the students at an all-Institute meeting. "Mobs cannot be tolerated," he told them. "It is a very sad thing for the people of Tuskegee Institute to have to face. . . the evidence of wanton physical destruction caused by a very few people

in a rather large group of Tuskegee students and others. All who were there share the blame. . . ."

Many Tuskegeans, Negro and white, also condemned the students. One who did not was the Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood.

"We have . . . stated our case against mob vandalism," Haygood told his congregation Sunday morning, "but we have said very little concerning why the van-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)



THE MORNING AFTER

## NO ELECTRICITY

**BY VIOLA BRADFORD**

**BRIAR HILL--** There is a small community here, consisting of five families. The occupants have a lot in common. All are Negroes, and all are closely related. And they all are living without electricity.

"This place didn't have any electricity in here before I was born, and I'm in my 50's," said Mrs. Leola Weatherly, who rebuilt her home here three years ago, after the first house burned down.

The families say the reason for the lack of electricity is that some white land-owners refuse to allow lines to run over their property. "Where one would give the right of way, the others fail to do so. That's where we've been handicapped all the while," explained Mrs. Weatherly's sister, Mrs. Effie Foster.

Another sister, Mrs. Amanda Wright, said, "I went to see Mr. Dunbar, but we couldn't get no right of way. He said he didn't want to cut down his timber."

T. W. Dunbar, one of the land-owners, said, "I don't want them to go over our

woods. I want to grow trees." But he added, "There's no danger in running it across a pasture out there."

But the pasture belongs to a white woman who won't let the line run across it. However, the families say, the woman would let the line run across some land opposite her pasture. Part of this land opposite her pasture is hers, but some of it belongs to another white lady, and SHE won't let the line run across HER part.

Mrs. Wright said the sisters have appealed to the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) four times.

"We made every effort possible," said Grady Motes of REA, "but we haven't had any luck." REA is ready to put the lines up any time, Motes said, but not without the land-owners' permission.

So although Mrs. Weatherly has a television, she can't watch it. Her refrigerator won't keep her food cold, and she can't hear her radio. Speaking of her life without electricity, she said, "I just wonder if we will ever get any. I hope we will."

## Negro Policemen Fired In Philadelphia, Miss.

**BY GAIL FALK**  
**PHILADELPHIA, Miss.** --Philadelphia's two Negro policemen, Willie "Tripp" Windham and Charles "Steve" Huddleston, were fired last week.

As a result, said store-keeper Amos McClelland, "there's some happy folks up in Philadelphia."

Philadelphia Negroes had been trying to get Windham off the force for nearly a year. But it was a series of events earlier this month that finally brought about his dismissal.

"His time had come," said McElroy Batts of nearby Stallo, Batts said Windham was "lucky" to be fired, because a lot of people in town were so angry they actually might have killed him. In the past few months, Windham had injured several people while he was arresting them, including Willie Jay Johnson, Theodore Slaughter, and--most recently--19-year-old Robert Edwards. (Huddleston, who joined the force in July, was present at all these arrests.)

Edwards tangled with Windham at the teen center in Philadelphia on Friday night, Dec. 2. Edwards said later that the trouble started because Windham saw him talking with a girl the officer knew. Edwards said Windham told him to "turn Tripp's woman a-loose."

"I walked off and started dancing," said Edwards, but Windham "grabbed at me and started pushing me toward the door."

Edwards' uncle, W. C. Wells, also 19, was standing nearby. Wells said Windham started dragging him too, when he asked why Edwards was being arrested. Others joined in the hassle, and one young man drew a gun on Windham. Edwards received a head wound that required three stitches. He said it was caused by a blow from Windham's pistol.

Before the night was out, five people--Edwards and his grandmother, Mrs. Louisa Black; Wells and his brother, 16-year-old Billy Joe Black; and Miss Linda Jordan--were in the city jail on charges of public drunkenness, resisting arrest, assaulting an officer, public profanity, interfering with an

arresting officer, and assault and battery. Trial on the charges was set for Dec. 5, before Mayor Clayton Lewis.

After the Friday night affair, anger against Windham rose higher than ever in the Negro community. The day before the trial, rifle shots were fired into Windham's house, and another bullet narrowly missed him as he was walking into the teen center.

On the morning of Dec. 5, said Mrs. Willie Pearl Black, she and "a heap of more" went up to the city hall to be witnesses against the two Negro policemen. They went, she said, not only to tell what had happened in the teen center, but also to tell city officials about "Tripp's girl-friends," including a white girl-friend.

But only Miss Jordan and Billy Joe Black were called to testify. Miss Jordan denied charges that she was

drunk and that she had caused the gash on Edwards' head. However, she said later, she did admit cursing and resisting arrest after Huddleston tore her coat. "Yeah, I hit him--as hard as I work to buy my clothes," she said. "And I told him, 'Don't put your damn hands on my collar.'"

Black denied charges that he had hit anyone with a bottle. But all five defendants were found guilty, and were fined from \$10 to \$28.

After the trial, one of the ladies who had come to testify told Mayor Lewis that she and the others had some things they still wanted to tell him. Lewis said they could come around to his office later in the week.

But the meeting never took place. Instead, the woman said, Lewis phoned her and asked if Windham had been seen. (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

## Unique 'School' In Gees Bend



**MRS. PEARL MOORER TELLS IT LIKE IT IS**  
**BY VIOLA BRADFORD**  
**GEES BEND--** A unique "Rural Life Workshop" was held last weekend in this tiny Negro community.

The workshop--sponsored by the Rev. Francis X. Walter's Selma Inter-religious Project and the Rev. G. G. Pettway's Pleasant Grove Baptist Church--could have been called a school for white people, especially Southern white liberals.

A leaflet sent out before the workshop invited people who wanted "to know more about this country's most pressing domestic issue--more than your family maid or Alabama newspaper will tell you."

Although it was pretty cold, about 32

out-of-town visitors--white and Negro--came to participate in discussions led by Negroes who were active in the civil rights movement in Wilcox and Dallas counties. Mrs. Pearl Moorer of Tyler, for example, gave a lecture on tenant farming and current farm problems.

Other activities included a field trip, a visit to the Freedom Quilting Bee Handcraft Cooperative, and two National Educational Television documentary movies, "Lay My Burden Down" and "The Streets of Greenwood."

But the most interesting moments of the workshop came in the informal discussions that were carried on by inter-

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**THE SOUTHERN COURIER**

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**Editorial Opinion**

**A Mockery of Justice**

From its start in Macon County to its finish in Lee County, the trial of Marvin L. Segrest for the murder of Samuel L. Younge Jr. was a mockery of justice. The arguments of the defense attorneys who succeeded in getting the case moved out of Macon County were nothing more than a thin mask over the ugly face of bigotry. Despite their protests that Segrest could not get a fair trial in Macon, everyone in the courtroom and the county knew that the real objection was that Macon County's jury list is two-thirds Negro. What the attorneys were really saying is that no white man accused of killing a Negro should have to face a jury of independent Negroes.

District Attorney Tom F. Young objected--but offered no testimony in support of that objection. When one defense witness--Tuskegee Public Safety Director Alton B. Taylor--suggested that Segrest might get a fair trial in Macon County, Young and the defense attorneys couldn't get him off the stand fast enough. And Circuit Judge L. J. Tyner agreed to move the trial.

There was a long wait. Then attorney Solomon S. Seay Jr. filed a suit to desegregate the Lee County jury rolls. Three days later, Judge Tyner set the case for trial--barely two weeks ahead of a federal court hearing on the Lee County jury system. When the case came up in Lee County last week, the defense attorneys had no trouble securing a jury of 12 white men.

Even under these circumstances, there was no reason why the state could not put on a strong case against Segrest. He was the only defense witness on the scene at the time--while the state had half a dozen eye-witnesses. Or should have had. But several of them failed to show up in court. Young explained that the witnesses--all former Tuskegee Institute students--were now in California and Florida. What he didn't explain was that he hadn't tried very hard to find them. Attorney Fred D. Gray said last weekend that Young had called him the day before the trial with the names of three eye-witnesses he had been unable to locate. Gray found one of them--Joseph David Morris Jr.--on the Tuskegee Institute campus. He found the other two in California and Florida--but it was apparently too late for them to get to Lee County in time.

Even without those witnesses, Young had a lot going for him. Morris said he had seen Segrest fire the fatal shot. An Atlanta-bound bus driver also saw the shot, and, later, Younge's body lying on the ground. A state toxicologist testified that Segrest's gun fired the bullet that killed Younge.

But the district attorney threw his case away. Young's five-minute cross-examination of Segrest completely ignored the major differences between his testimony and that of the Negro students. This unproductive and incredibly brief examination left many people in the courtroom wondering why the experienced district attorney was unable or unwilling to use the same rapid-fire questioning technique that defense attorney Harry D. Raymon used on state witnesses.

Similarly, the judge and state and defense attorneys always carefully referred to the defendant as "Mr. Segrest." The dead man was "Younge" or "Sammy." No Negro witness for the state ever received the courtesy title of "Mister," although the white bus driver did. This form of discrimination--standard practice in Alabama courtrooms--hardly encouraged the jury to weigh Younge's life equally with Segrest's.

In summing up the case for the defense, attorney Raymon pulled out all the stops. Segrest was a peaceful man "in his twilight years," threatened by a "hulky" cursing youngster. But the state never bothered to point out that the 21-year-old Younge was shot down "in his morning years" and deprived of the opportunity to reach the afternoon of his life, not to mention the "twilight." Among other failures, Young found no way to tell the jury about Younge's honorable career in the armed forces.

When the jury brought in its verdict--after only 70 minutes of "deliberation"--some of the Negro students in the courtroom cried out in protest. Seven hours later, several hundred angry Tuskegee Institute students swarmed into downtown Tuskegee and painted the Confederate monument black in the face and yellow down the back. On their way home, scores of students pelted local businesses with rocks and bottles, smashing windows and damaging store-fronts.

Many people, black and white, have piously condemned this outburst. But few of them have spoken out against the killing of Sammy Younge, or the farcical trial of the man accused of murdering him. The most serious breach of law and order last week took place not in the streets, but in the courtroom.

**Editorial Opinion**

**What For?**

"What can the people do about the James Earl Motley case?" the Rev. K. L. Buford, state NAACP field director, was asked last Sunday during a WRMA news show. Buford had a quick answer--give to the James Earl Motley Fund.

Buford later explained that, despite its name, the fund is not for the benefit of Motley's survivors. Rather, he said, it is "a fund-raising campaign initiated by the Elmore County branch of the NAACP to help defray the cost of any expenses that might be involved in legal work... to help defray the cost of conducting our investigation, so far as legal fees are concerned." The NAACP is investigating the circumstances surrounding Motley's death Nov. 20 in the Elmore County jail.

Although the NAACP has its own legal staff, Buford said, "in this case we've hired a lawyer to give us direction, because we don't know what local officials might do." The lawyer is Fred D. Gray of Montgomery. It is still not entirely clear what the NAACP's investigation can accomplish, or what the NAACP plans to do with its findings.

We believe that people are entitled to spend their money any way they please. We just think they ought to know that the James Earl Motley Fund is really a fund for Fred D. Gray.



MOTLEY

**Letters to the Editor**

To the Editor:

About the editorial opinion in the Dec. 3-4 issue on James E. Motley, I will have to agree with you on your opinion. These investigations on his slaying will make it an open and shut case of NOT GUILTY for the people responsible for his death as usual.

I think it's time for people, Negro people that is, to know the role that the Justice Dept. really play in protecting them. It does one of the greatest jobs of taking notes and giving a one-eyed one-sided opinion in its note taking.

We only have to look at all the past cases the Justice Dept. have dealt with. What they really say you have to catch the killers red handed with the blood on them, then maybe they can bring them to trial.

You only have to look at the system of government law enforcement to really know what's going on. They should have enough notes to rewrite, change, or really enforce the law at this point. What we really need is some justice in

the Justice Dept. for Negroes. In any case involving a Negro where he has been denied his rights or his rights has been miss used, you find only that the Justice Dept. investigated or took notes about the matter.

What would happen if Negroes decided to go on a killing spree? How many of them would go free? How hard would the Justice Dept. work to bring them to justice? We don't have to guess about it.

Maybe the law enforcers had better think about it. Why is it that any time a Negro stand up to the law enforcement for his rights, his brains is beat out or he's exciting a riot? Wouldn't it seem that these people are citing to riot by killing our people and letting their murderers go free?

You only have to wonder how much more the Negro people will take before their guts will turn and kill the killer....

Clarence Williams  
Selma

**Wetumpka Mother Tells Desegregation Problems**

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

WETUMPKA--Mrs. Annie Mae Williams went to Atlanta, Ga., last week to testify before congressmen investigating the U.S. Office of Education. "I was the only one there from Alabama," said Mrs. Williams, who has four children attending desegregated schools. "I just told them the things that had been happening since we integrated the schools in Elmore County."

She said she told a subcommittee of the U.S. House's education and labor committee about "harassment, bombs, and the fire." She said that after two families put children in previously all-white schools, their houses were burned down.

Mrs. Williams said she also told the congressmen about "transportation problems." "Negro children still have to ride the bus to the Negro school, and then walk to the white school," she said. "Sometimes they are punished for being tardy."

And, she told the House group, white teachers and students insulted the Negro children. "When my son's arm was broken," she said, "the kids say, 'Nigger got his arm broke, should have been his neck.'"

**Review of Alabama State Christmas Concert**

**People, Bird Enjoy Songs**

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

MONTGOMERY--As the Alabama State College choir harmoniously offered songs such as the "Magnificat," the "Messiah," or "Glory to God in the Highest," a bird flew in from the chilly outdoors and tapped his beak in a rhythmic manner against a wooden panel near the ceiling.

Besides the bird, about 500 people attended the inspiring Christmas concert last Sunday in Tullibody Hall.

Ralph R. Simpson dramatically conducted the choir, which stood against a colorful background painting of a religious theme--church windows of yellow, blue, and red. To provide a motivating instrumental effect, five visiting musicians (all white), several students, and instructor Robert L. James formed an orchestra to accompany the choir. Egbert J. Bacon, an instructor at the college, gave an organ rendition of "Gesu Bambino."



RALPH R. SIMPSON

Other numbers included two solos--"O, Holy Night," by Miss Martha Peterman, and "Sweet Little Jesus Boy," by Bernard Sterling. Miss Gertrude Glaze was soloist as

**Attorneys Miss Death Hearing**

BY ROBIN REISIG

TALLADEGA--On Friday the 13th of next month, Leroy Taylor is scheduled to die in the electric chair.

His execution has been postponed 12 times, but Tuesday he lost a chance for a 13th postponement. A petition challenging the legality of his trial was dismissed when his lawyers failed to show up in Circuit Court here.

Taylor, a Negro, was convicted of first degree murder in 1963, for drowning a seven-year-old Negro girl.

Four representatives of the Talladega County jury commission were in court Tuesday, at the request of Taylor's attorneys, who were challenging the selection of the grand jury that indicted him (an all-white jury sentenced Taylor to death.)

Judge William C. Sullivan said he had gotten up from a sick bed to hear the case. But, as the hour for the hearing arrived, Taylor's lawyers--Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC), and Charles S. Conley of Montgomery--didn't.

**Windham Fired**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ing a white girl. If she didn't answer, Lewis said, he would take her silence to mean "yes," and Windham would be fired. The woman didn't answer.

The next day, Windham and Huddleston were off the force, and had disappeared from town.

Lewis said this week that the policemen were fired "because we mustn't need them up there." However, he said a new Negro policeman, Oliver Lyon, had already been hired.

People who live near the center of the Negro community say things have been much more peaceful since Lyon went on duty. "He acts like he ain't more than we are just 'cause he got a blue uniform on," said Miss Jordan.



Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. this week began a two-month leave of absence to write a new book. The book, tentatively called "Where Do We Go From Here?" will analyze the course of the civil rights movement, the implications of "black power," the revival of "white backlash," and the role of the federal government.

Greenville

Greenville had its annual Christmas parade last Saturday, with a host of bands performing. This was the first black and white Christmas parade Greenville has ever presented, and it was also the largest ever. The Southside High School Band, the Georgiana High Band, the R. L. Austin High Band, and the "3/4-million-dollar band" of Greenville High all performed, but the best of all was the band from Troy State College. (From Henry Clay Mooror)

Abbeville

Mrs. E. M. Mathis, supervisor of music in Henry County, presented pre-Christmas programs this week at Northside Elementary, Abbeville Junior High, Henry County Training School, and Newville Rosenwald High.

Tuskegee

Charles G. Gomillion was elected

Instead, they informed the court by telephone and telegram that they couldn't come. Judge Sullivan refused the telegrammed request for a postponement of the hearing.

"I just physically was not up to it," Conley said later, explaining why, instead of appearing, he sent a telegram complaining of "physical exhaustion and pressure of work of several months."

"I was not aware that I had to go up," he said, "and I had a lot of other cases, and I'm a single practitioner, and I can't close my office down, and I'd have had to close the office down for a whole day, and I don't have a full file on the case, and this was not on my schedule."

He said "we'll have to request" another postponement of the execution, "because a man's life is involved."

Jelinek said he couldn't appear alone in the Talladega Circuit Court, because of recent challenges to his right to practice law in Alabama. (On Jan. 12--a day before Taylor's scheduled execution--a federal court will hear a case determining whether Jelinek and other out-of-state lawyers can try cases in Alabama courts.)

The Talladega County jury system was approved by the U. S. Supreme Court last year in another case. "This is exactly the same thing," said Mrs. Elizabeth M. Young, clerk of the jury commission. "We have no discrimination whatsoever. Negroes have been on the jury rolls ever since I can remember."

But Jelinek said this case is different from last year's because it deals "not with how many Negroes are on the grand jury list, but how the list was compiled. Was it a cross-section of the Negro community, or only the most prominent Negroes, those who come to the attention of the white power structure?"

without opposition last Sunday to his 22nd one-year term as president of the Tuskegee Civic Association (TCA). William P. Mitchell was chosen executive secretary for the 17th year in a row. After Thomas Reed withdrew from the race for treasurer, there were only two contested offices. The present officers--James A. Johnson, first vice president, and Mrs. Mattie Q. Johnson, recording secretary--defeated the challengers.

Headland

Archie Bennett of Headland was buried at 2 p.m. Dec. 5 at the Shiloh Baptist Church. (From James J. Vaughan)

Tuscaloosa

Two Negro ministers, the Rev. George Godfrey and the Rev. Jasper Register, spoke against black power, and a white University of Alabama art professor, Theodore Klitzke, defended it in a Tuscaloosa Council on Human Relations panel discussion Dec. 7. But it was the fourth panelist, Miss Ruby-stein Lawson, a Stillman College sophomore, who captured the audience. "We're always taught white is right, Angel's food cake is white, Devil's food cake is black," said Miss Lawson, in advocating black power. "When before have you seen a Negro woman wear a natural look and look good? You don't have to go to a beauty shop to look like a white girl. Now you can look the way you look and be proud."

Abbeville

Mrs. Arrie Lawson was dismissed from the John Andrew Hospital in Tuskegee last Friday. She is recovering nicely. (From James J. Vaughan)

Miami, Fla.

The Alabama A&M Bulldogs lost to Florida A&M, 43 to 26, in the Orange Blossom Classic football game Dec. 3 in Miami's Orange Bowl. Below, Alabama A&M president R. D. Morrison sings the alma mater along with Miss Alabama A&M, Kathalyne Sears (in white) and her attendants.





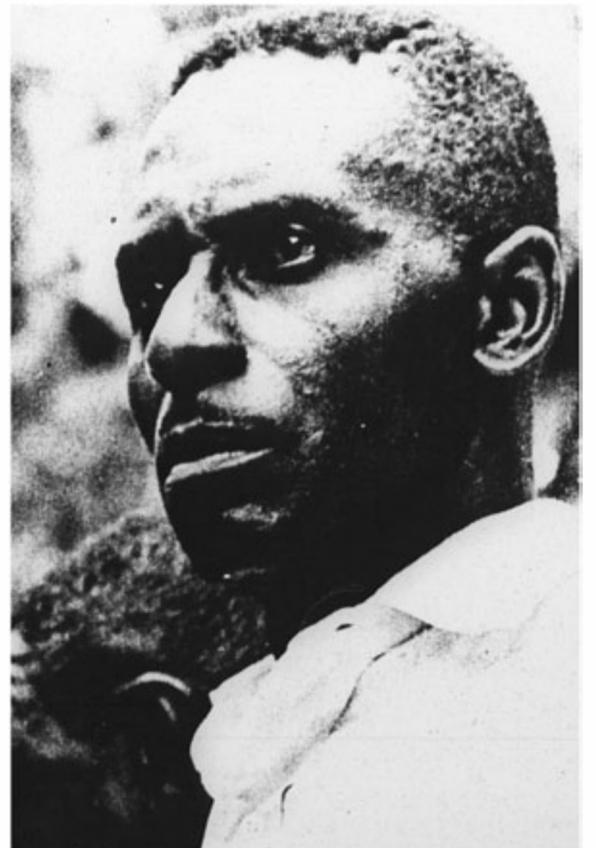
# BLACK FACES of ALABAMA

As news events take place here and there, occasionally there will be "a face"--someone whose person and expression in an instant says something deeper in some cases than the event itself. Here are a very few of the faces I've been blessed with seeing in Alabama in the past year and a half. Clockwise from top left: an old man attending a "black panther" rally in Lowndes County; a resident of the "Little Kores" area of Birmingham; Mrs. James Kolb, wife of a local leader in Crenshaw Coun-

ty; Mrs. Annie Bell Scott, who lives in Tent City in Lowndes County; a young lady in a Montgomery night club; the Rev. A. T. Days, facing a crowd in Greensboro after learning that his daughter had been burned by tear gas during a demonstration; Ted Ford, a Montgomery singer; Josephine Bradford, Alabama State College student and sister of Southern Courier reporter Viola Bradford; a lady and a boy talking about housing conditions in Montgomery; and, center, a lady working in a cotton field near Mt. Meigs.



*Photographs by Jim Pepler*



# The Siege of Hickory Street

## RAG PICKERS LOSE THEIR HOMES AS MOBILE CLOSES CITY DUMP

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE--Almost every day for the past three weeks, groups of shabbily dressed people gathered on Hickory St. to watch the city bulldozers at work.

The bulldozers were grading over the Hickory St. dump, long an eyesore to officials trying to turn Mobile into a modern city.

But the people watching the bulldozers were not happy that the dump was being covered up. They were seeing the final destruction of their homes, their jobs, and their way of life.

The rag pickers, or "pickers," who lived on the Hickory St. dump were mostly middle-aged men and women. They put up shanties and packing-crate homes. They collected waste paper and metals, earning from \$2 to \$10 a day. Some of them poked through the garbage for discarded food that they, their children, or their dogs might find fit to eat.

For 20 years, Mobile lived with the evil-smelling dump,

its menacing smoke, and the pickers. But, late last month, the dump was closed.

The reason was that, at last, the city didn't need the dump any more. A new garbage plant, scheduled to open last summer, was finally ready to roll. The plant's job was to end what officials called a "grave health danger" to the city.

But the long-range planning, which produced the modern garbage plant, didn't extend to the 50 pickers who lived on the dump or to another 100 people who made their livings from it.

"About a month ago, they told us that they were going to push our homes off on Dec. 1," said one dump-dweller. "They gave a warning--fair warning--that they were going to speed it up (to Nov. 28). But they'd been saying that for years--talking about pushing 'em down. This time they did it."

However fair the warnings were, the pickers didn't get the message. When the bulldozers came, the man said, one lady was in her house, and almost got pushed off with it.

"They'd be bulldozing one end, they (the people) come out the other end. Some of them came out undressed."

Local newspapers said that a fire which swept the dump was started by the pickers. The man explained it differently. "They pushed one house over--a woman was cooking--the wind was blowing--that's what started the fire, in the grass. We didn't set it."

The authorities refused to let the people take their scant possessions with them as they were herded off the dump. "People had bags of good, but they made them put it down," said Will Brown, a former picker. "They won't let folks go up and salvage anything."

"Some of them coming off with a box of the children's stuff--they just told 'em to put the box down and keep walk-in," said another man. "The officer just said, 'Put it down, nigger, and get off the dump; don't let me catch you back up here.'"

Later, the dogcatchers appeared to round up the dogs of the evicted pickers. An elderly woman watched through her fence as one crew seized a dog owned by the widow of the late Rev. Jed Lovett. The dogcatchers seemed unconcerned that they were taking away people's pets. "I reckon some of these dogs belong to people," said one, shrugging. "Most of 'em belonged to those niggers out on the dump there."

Last week saw the final battle in the siege of Hickory St. As a police loud-speaker warned residents to stay away, Mobile launched a \$2,500, year-long "poison campaign" to rid the dump of rats and insects.

But unlike the dump, the dogs, and the insects, the pickers could not be disposed of by bulldozers, dogcatchers, or poison. Suddenly, Mobile faced the necessity of finding new homes and jobs for the people who had made their living on the Hickory St. dump.

"They ain't being fair," one man complained. "People lived out there for years. We ain't got nowhere to go." "I got eight head of children and ain't got no job now," said Brown. "We could try to keep living by going up and collecting the junk, but they say they're going to put a fence up and allow nobody up there."

"They're going to push it (the garbage) all back in the swamp, cover it over, and fence it in," confirmed a city employee on the site. "Those people got thrown out like a dog--they even wet down their mattresses. Most of 'em is too old for a job. The city didn't offer 'em nothing, no sir."

"They didn't talk to nobody," said Leonard Gayle, one of the few dump-dwellers who tried to get public assistance on his own before the dump closing had been announced.

"I been ruled disability on high blood pressure," Gayle said. "When I went down to the pension office, they asked me if I walked down there--and then they didn't give me anything. I asked how I was supposed to get down there--slide? I got to do the best I can. My kids are up living with a lady on Liveoak St. I got to try to support 'em."



FOR 20 YEARS, THE MOBILE CITY DUMP WAS HOME TO MANY POOR PEOPLE

But some groups did make scattered efforts to help the pickers. In September the Mobile Area Committee for Training and Development (MACTAD), headed by R. W. Gilliard of the NAACP, recruited 14 dump-dwellers for a training program in engine mechanics. After the dump closed, another 13 were squeezed into MACTAD's 280 training slots.

And, as the city awoke to the plight of the pickers, jobs were found for a few others. Theodore Thurman has begun work in a sheet metal plant, on his first regular job in seven years.

A trickle, and then a flood, of the homeless and jobless pickers poured into her office. After the Mobile newspapers wrote about the pickers, church groups and concerned citizens began calling to offer help. Finally, the city pledged to set up an "emergency fund" for "additional help if needed."

"Something can be done if we can go about it in an orderly fashion," said the besieged Miss Bender. "It's going to take money and it's going to take time. I'm glad we've gotten into it; somebody's got to assume over-all responsibility for it--and it's this department

assistance. Robert Lloyd Smith and W. O. Powell, of the housing board, are making public housing available to the pickers who have found other work.

Until a few years ago, there were white as well as Negro families at the Hickory St. dump. But in its last years, the dump was a ghetto for Negroes.

Yet the Negro community did not respond quickly to the pickers' needs. "Seemingly, a mistake was made--not thinking of these people in advance," said C. H. Montgomery, of the Alabama Coordinating Committee. He suggested that Public Works Commissioner Lambert C. Mims, who planned the closing of the dump, should have done the thinking.

"It'd have been nice if he called a committee of us," Montgomery added, "but I don't want to put any more blame on him than on ourselves."

Gilliard, of the NAACP, said the pickers were a "political not a civil rights problem. . . . That's what we fight for Negroes on housing boards and ward committees for."

John LeFlore, of the Non-Partisan Voters League, recently became the first Negro appointed to the city housing board. In a telegram to Mims, four days after the dump-dwellers were evicted, LeFlore urged help for the pickers. By return telegram, Mims promised "food and shelter for those who seek it."

The only Negro who went by Mims' office to see what could be done was John Morris. Afterwards, Morris wasn't hopeful. "I think people are thinking it'll blow over," he said, "but I'm wondering how long the money will go on."

Already, there were indications that help for the pickers was only a passing thing. When the modern garbage plant was planned, city officials talked about new jobs there, salvaging crushed glass and other materials for resale. But none of the evicted Hickory St. dump-dwellers has been included in the new city salvage crew.

Commissioner Mims has been praised for his efforts to get rid of the dump, with its ugliness and its smell. Now that the fires have gone out, the people have left, and the fences are going up, the only stench in Mobile blows down from the paper mills.

But Mims doesn't worry about it. "That odor is not harmful," he explained. "We don't notice it. It smells like people making a living, like dollars and cents. At least they're not on poverty programs working out there."



A MAN COULD EARN \$10 A DAY COLLECTING SCRAP



PICKERS WAITING IN COUNTY WELFARE OFFICE



EVICTED PICKERS SAT AND WATCHED THE BULLDOZERS



READY TO GO--BUT WHERE?

Thurman credits his job to the publicity that surrounded the dump closing, as the Mobile press discovered the pickers' problems. "I don't believe I would ever have gotten a job if this hadn't happened," he said.

But Thurman was only one of the refugees who needed help. Most had more trouble finding it.

The person everyone eventually turned to was Miss Doris Bender, head of the county pensions and security office.

Another city agency gave some as-

at present." "These people don't fall into any of the usual qualification categories," she noted. "Most of them aren't blind or disabled or children. They come in asking for help and we try to determine what sort of help they require."

"We're making temporary arrangements for room and board so we can be assured they'll have a roof over their heads and get some food."

Another city agency gave some as-



LATER, THE DOG-CATCHERS CAME TO GET THE DOGS

Federal Judges Issue Order

Jails, Prisons Desegregated

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY -- Within a year, there may be more integration inside Alabama's prisons and jails than there is anywhere else in the state.

A three-judge federal court ruled last Monday that the Alabama laws requiring segregation of prisoners are unconstitutional. The judges ordered complete desegregation of every jail and prison in the state.

The court said Alabama must immediately desegregate all honor farms, educational programs, youth centers, and hospitals in the state prison system.

In a hearing held Nov. 29, state Prison Commissioner A. Frank Lee had testified that the state cattle ranch and the Frank Lee Youth Center were all-white, while every road camp but one was all-Negro.

(Charles Morgan Jr., attorney for the five Negroes and one white man who filed the suit, asked Lee if there weren't some Negroes who could work at the cattle ranch. "We have some," said Lee, "if I could spare them from the road camps.")

The federal court also said the state's minimum- and medium-security institutions--like the Draper Correctional Center and the Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women--must be completely desegregated within six months.

In the same period, the court ruled,



BAILEY MORGAN

all county and city jails must be desegregated, except in "very exceptional" instances. (Last month, Birmingham City Jail Warden Robert K. Austin--a defendant in the suit along with Lee and Jefferson County Sheriff Mel Bailey--had said he would be hesitant about integrating the "drunk tank," where intoxicated prisoners are brought to sober up.

(The court said in its ruling that the tank might be an exceptional instance.)

Finally, the federal court ordered the state's maximum-security prisons--like Kilby and Atmore--completely desegregated within a year.

The suit originally had also asked the court to order the hiring of Negroes as guards, wardens, deputies, and clerks in the prisons and jails.

But this part of the suit was dropped--with the consent of lawyers for both sides--after a pre-trial hearing Nov. 21.

Court Decision Means Maddox Likely Winner

WASHINGTON, D. C.--The U.S. Supreme Court this week made a decision that probably meant one of its bitterest critics, Lester Maddox, will be governor of Georgia.

The court ruled Monday that the Georgia legislature could name the state's next governor by choosing between Maddox, a Democrat, and U.S. Representative Howard "Bo" Callaway, a Republican.

Since the legislature is almost completely Democratic, it is virtually certain to name Maddox, the man who once defied the federal courts by closing his restaurant rather than serve Negroes.

Callaway polled about 2,500 more votes than Maddox in the Nov. 8 election, but neither of them won a majority of the votes, as required by the Georgia Constitution. Under the constitution, the legislature is supposed to choose the governor when no one gets a majority.

But the American Civil Liberties

Union and Callaway supporters, among others, won a ruling from a lower federal court that this procedure was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court disagreed, however, saying there was nothing in the U. S. Constitution that "dictates the method a state may use to elect its governor."

In its opinion, written by Justice Hugo L. Black, the court also rejected the argument that the Georgia legislature couldn't elect the governor because it wasn't apportioned by the "one man, one vote" principle. Black said the federal courts have said the legislature can continue as it is until 1968.

In another action, the court agreed to decide whether the Virginia law prohibiting inter-racial marriages is constitutional. The case involves Richard Loving, 31, a white man, and his wife, Mildred, 26, who is part Negro and part Indian. They were arrested in Virginia after being married in Washington,



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Four Negroes Named To Auburn City Board

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN--Negroes were appointed to a city board here last month, for the first time in several years. But a Negro leader said this was not enough.

Mayor G. H. Wright named four Negroes to the 19-member Citizens Advisory Council, which will consult with him, the city council, and state and federal governments about public building projects.

"The federal government requires minority group representation on committees like this," a member of the board explained last week. "No minority representation, no federal money."

The advisory council member said that because Auburn wants federal money for public housing, the mayor agreed to put some Negroes on the board.

But a representative of the city's only Negro civic group, the Auburn Voters League, said the mayor has refused to appoint any other Negroes to any other boards.

"The voters league asked him for even a minor one, like the cemetery board," said Mrs. Mary Brooks, the league's publicity chairman. "He said no, he'd already promised them all to people of his own race."

Mrs. Brooks said the voters league didn't recommend any of the four Negroes--Mrs. Mildred Brooks, Richard Harper, Clarence Morgan, and Otis Adams -- that Wright selected. "He picked everyone he wanted," she said. "The citizens had no choice."

Mayor Wright said the Negro citizens might have a choice eventually. "It's a gradual thing," he said. "You can't change things overnight. We've done more for the colored people in this part of the country than anywhere in the world. . . . I like 'em myself."

Wright said no Negroes are available for some city jobs. "We been tryin' to

find a colored policeman. 'I've gone to 'em and said, 'You send me someone qualified.' They can't. Trouble here is all our educated niggers have gone north."

But Mrs. Brooks said the voters league has recommended a man for the police force, but "they say he isn't a high school graduate."

Auburn City Manager H. R. Thornton pointed out that two Negroes work with 18 white men on part-time police duty.

"We were against that," said Mrs. Brooks. "Part-time policemen is just camouflage. These people have their regular jobs."

Thornton, who takes care of Auburn's day-to-day operations, said the city's Negro population is fairly served by the white city board members. Auburn is about one-third Negro.

"The city council appoints many of the boards," Thornton said. "They have selected people they thought could best represent the whole community."

MALDEN BROTHERS BARBER SHOP 407 South Jackson Montgomery, Alabama 262-9249 Nelson and Spurgeon Malden

AFTER THE TRIAL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

dalism took place . . . 350 years of abuse, intimidation, subjection, and oppression were released on last Friday morning. It is healthy that windows were broken instead of lives taken."

He criticized local leaders for not protesting when the murder trial was changed from Macon County to Lee County.

The demonstrators "do not share the full blame" for the violence, said Haygood. "The real blame is focused upon the Negro and white leadership who failed to take a firm stand on the side of justice."

The issue came up at Sunday's meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association (TCA). "The students should have patience," snapped one woman. "Not everyone should try to be a leader. We're the leaders."

But TCA leader Otis Pinkard disagreed. "Frankly, we haven't done anything toward implementing civil rights in this community," he said. "We have not lived up to our responsibilities."

Russell Brown, who is also vice president of Tuskegee Institute, questioned TCA leaders who said their role was "civic education."

"All of us can remember when TCA gave the most positive, bold, aggressive leadership in civil rights. . . ." said Brown. "You cannot say this organization is not involved. It started out being involved."

Although some merchants privately swore to defend their stores, the white community was publicly silent. Those few who did speak were cautious.

"Certainly I don't condone these kind of acts," said Tuskegee Mayor Charles M. Keever about the student demonstration. "It's not helping anyone. . . . but I see one possible future asset, if all the citizens of the community become concerned to see that it does not happen again."

"This is their town. It is what they make it."

Gees Bend

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

grated groups scattered throughout Pleasant Grove church. If someone walked into the church, he would see a big stove in the center that heated the whole building.

Walking around the room, you could hear a white woman saying, "I lived on a farm when I was a little girl, it was not like the ones here," or someone commenting, "All farmers are discriminated against, black and white, especially if they're poor."

After hearing about problems like getting telephones (the nearest phone is about 15 miles away) and trying to become a registered voter, one of the white women asked a local resident, "Why don't you get the Deacons of Defense in here? There're all kinds of ways to handle a crook."

Walter said the idea of the workshop came about because he thought that "there were people in Alabama who were not acquainted with Negro life and problems, and I thought that (the workshop) would be worth trying and seeing."

Radio Station WAPX HAS INSTITUTED The Pastor's Study BROADCAST DAILY MONDAY THRU FRIDAY, 9:00 to 9:15 AM THE PASTOR'S STUDY is a daily devotional prepared under the auspice of and in conjunction with the Montgomery Ministerial Alliance. Listen to your favorite minister in our Pastor's Study. Also, for your continuing listening, our GOSPEL PROGRAMS, 4:00 to 6:00 AM and 9:15 to 11:00 AM, and with Gretchen Jenkins from 1:00 AM to 12 Noon, Monday thru Friday. WAPX Radio 1600 k.c. on your dial

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WANT ADS RALLY--In Mt. Avrey Baptist Church on Highway 15 in Stallo, Miss., on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 p.m. Come and let's all support the right to justice and fair play, through sensational speakers of all time--Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer and Mrs. Annie Devine. BAHAI'S--The Bahai's of Montgomery will have as the subject of this week's informal, public discussion, "The Importance of Independent Investigation of Truth." Gatherings will be held at the Featherstone home, 3222 Santee Dr., on Saturday, Dec. 17, and at the Chambliss residence, 513 Charles St., on Thursday, Dec. 22. Both will be at 8 p.m. No collections. No obligations. HELP NEEDED--Anyone who can help furnish land, housing, pasture, feed, clothing, or food for evicted Dallas County farmers, write Miss Shirley Mesher, Farmers Aid Committee, 31 1/2 Franklin St., Selma, Ala. JOB OPENINGS--The Southern Courier will soon be interviewing applicants for four positions on its business staff. Two people are needed to work on circulation and subscriptions, and two are needed to work on advertising. High pay, generous expense accounts, and willing to work long hours, and they must be experienced or interested in business. A car is required. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery to arrange an interview. WANTED--A manager for the Freedom Quilting Bee Handcraft Cooperative. Should have experience in arts and crafts or design, some business sense, and the willingness to live and work in a rural community. Write Selma Inter-religious Project, 810 29th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401, or call 758-2301. EASY MONEY--The Southern Courier needs local distribution agents in Huntsville, Selma, Mobile, and Dothan. For organizing and supervising newsboys and news-stands, you can earn up to \$50 in a few hours each week. Requirements are honesty and dependability--no experience necessary. If interested, call The Southern Courier, 262-3572 in Montgomery, or write to the Courier at 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104. TUSCALOOSA CHILDREN--All children from pre-school through fourth graders are invited to attend the Weaver Branch Library's Christmas Hour, on Saturday, Dec. 17, from 10 to 11:30 a.m. The Christmas story will be read along with many, many others. Carols will be heard, and a surprise will be given to all attending children. TUSKEGEE MINISTERS COUNCIL--The Tuskegee Ministers Council will meet at Reed's Chicken Coop on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 12 noon. The ministers will concern themselves with poverty in Tuskegee and Macon County. Charles Stokes will show a film on "Pockets of Poverty in this Area." The Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood, president. FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculum-Sheffield, Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It has a staff that works throughout the state. The Alabama Council is integrated at all levels: its staff officers, staff, and local chapters all have people of both races working side by side. The Alabama Council wishes to establish local chapters in every county in the state. If you wish to join the Council's crusade for equal opportunity and human brotherhood, write The Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama, for further information.

**No Annexation Game of the Week**

BIRMINGHAM -- Millions of dollars in taxes for the city of Birmingham were at stake in two elections this week, and the city lost every bit of it. Last Monday, the citizens of Center Point voted not to be annexed to Birmingham, and on Tuesday the citizens of Homewood did the same.

J. R. Smith, who led Center Point's vote-no drive, said the election showed that "we will have no outside interference in our community."

Supporters of annexation had argued that the well-to-do residents of the suburbs should pay taxes to the city, because they benefit from its services. As things are now, they argued, Birmingham has to get its revenue largely from the people--black and white--who work for the suburbanites.

Birmingham Mayor Albert Boutwell and City Council President M. E. Wiggins said after the votes that they, in "good spirit," would accept the "will of the people."

**Stillman Tops Talladega**

BY ROBIN REISIG

TUSCALOOSA -- Two running ball-clubs set a fast-moving pace for the early basketball season here last Tuesday as Stillman College's Tigers trounced Talladega, 106 to 90.

As a crowd of over 1,000 roared encouragement, Stillman scored its fourth straight win. The Tigers have been scoring in three figures since the start of the season, with an average of 108 points per game.

Stillman drew blood on the opening tip-off, and was never headed, though Talladega occasionally cut into the Tiger lead.

In the first half, both teams moved fast, but still seemed to be feeling their way. Talladega often missed shots,

while Stillman had trouble with passes. As a result, it was still anyone's game as the second half opened with Stillman leading, 57 to 51.

Then Talladega tried a new tactic. For the first 2 1/2 minutes of the half, the scoreboard was quiet, as Talladega tried to hold the ball.

But the Tigers threw up a two-one-two zone to break the stalling, and this started a sizzling second half. Stillman stole the ball and scored two lay-ups that shattered Talladega's plans. The Tigers forced Talladega to play Stillman's kind of game--fast-moving.

But Talladega looked like it still had one more chance in the third quarter, when Stillman's lead was cut to five points.

Then suddenly the basketball court looked like a football field, as five players, diving to grab the ball, floundered flat on the floor, while the ball rolled over bodies and between legs. (The referee's whistle never blew--or was never heard--in the melee.)

Standing calmly by, Stillman's Calvin Brown retrieved the loose ball for a jump shot. After that, it was Stillman all the way.

Stillman's leading scorer, James Davis, demonstrated superb shooting accuracy, as he scored 35 points with 17 stitches in his right leg. Tiger captain Woodrow "The Hustler" Dixon contributed defensive work and 25 points, and Floyd Brown added 29.

**Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights**

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Dec. 19, in the St. Paul AME Church, 300 Fourth Ct. N., the Rev. S. M. Davis, pastor. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth will present the Christmas message.



SAMUEL PETTUS OF TALLADEGA

For Talladega, Howard Littleton matched Davis with 35 points. Talladega's 5'11" guard Charles Elliott scored 20 points, and displayed some fancy ball-handling.

**Segrest Trial**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) Segrest's attorneys, said the jurors should rule Young's death "an unfortunate accident."

Raymon asked the jurors to picture "this man in his twilight years" threatened by "a husky young man. . . . Ask yourself," said Raymon, "would you--or your father--be justified in doing what he (Segrest) did?"

**People in Quitman Say They Don't Want MAP**

BY GAIL FALK

QUITMAN, Miss.-- The library of Shirley Owen High School was filled with people who had come to a special meeting last Friday afternoon.

Mississippi Action for Progress (MAP) had called the meeting for the election of two delegates to represent the poor people of central Clarke County on MAP's county Head Start advisory board.

But nobody was nominated and nobody was elected. The people at the meeting told MAP officials they didn't want to have any representatives on the board. In fact, they said, they didn't want any MAP program at all.

The meeting started with a long period of questions directed at MAP organizers Henry Odom and the Rev. Leon Scarborough.

"You say you are interested in the children, but you are just interested in 105 children in the county," said a Quitman mother. "That don't give us so much for our little fellows."

Odom agreed, but said he thought it was "better to have a partial program than no program." He said the program would be limited to five- and six-year-olds and to the neediest children.

Another mother said this would leave out too many children who need the program. "If you have the money, it look like you could open with all the children for four or five or six months," instead of a few of them for a year, she said. "If you were hungry and you couldn't get food for three days but you had enough to last a day and a half, wouldn't you rather divide it and have some of the food for each day?"

The MAP officials answered that the program was set up to be a year long and for just 105 children in the county, and there wasn't anything they could do about it.

Odom told the people they were wasting time in talking about the way they thought the MAP program should be run, because "the program is finalized. We are not here to push it down your throat."

We are here to implement it. The question is, do you want it?"

A small wrinkled lady in a green gingham dress, with a violet kerchief tied around her head, stood up and answered:

"All of us black folks needs this program. And you're goin' to pick up my child and leave his child at home. . . . I would tell the highest man in the United States--I just don't think it's fair and I don't like it."

That was the end of the meeting. But one of the MAP officials declared as he watched people file out of the library, "We are in Clarke County now and we haven't failed yet."

He said MAP would continue to work in other parts of the county. At a small meeting Dec. 5, Mrs. S. D. Holston and Mrs. Hattie Coleman were elected to represent the poor people in the northern part of the county (Stonewall and Enterprise), and the Rev. Samuel Husband and Robert Grayson were chosen to represent the south end (Shubuta and DeSoto).

CDGM (Child Development Group of Mississippi) centers have continued to operate in the county on a volunteer basis since CDGM's federal grant ran out.

**Chicago Pact**

ATLANTA, Ga.--The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., head of SCLC, says a little-noticed development in Chicago "portends dramatic new strides toward economic freedom for America's black people."

The development was a pioneer agreement between the Chicago Freedom Movement and High-Low Foods, Inc., a food chain with 50 stores in Chicago, including 14 in Negro districts.

High-Low agreed to sell products made by six Negro businesses, and to deposit some of its receipts in Negro-owned banks. Furthermore, the company agreed to hire 183 Negroes to work in its stores in Negro neighborhoods, and it promised to integrate all levels of its business operations.

Dr. King said the agreement is important "because it shows that a large, white-dominated company now understands that money spent by its Negro customers should remain in the Negro community."

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5. KNOCK ON WOOD-- Eddie Floyd (Stax)
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8. YOU CAN'T HIDE A HEART-- Z. Z. Hill (Kent)
9. I'M YOUR PUPPET-- James & Bobby Purify (Bell)
10. MUSTANG SALLY-- Wilson Pickett (Atlantic)
11. YOU KEEP ME HANGIN' ON-- Supremes (Motown)
12. DON'T BE A DROPOUT-- James Brown (King)
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**Program Schedule**

**Monday thru Friday**

Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	T.J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Religion)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Dorothy Jo's Pantry Shelf (Women's News)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-10:00		
10:00-12 Noon	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
12:00-3:00 PM	Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)	Ruben Hughes
3:00-Sign Off	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray

COMMUNITY BULLETIN BOARD (Church & Social News)--On the Half-Hour  
NEWSCASTS--5 Minutes Before the Hour

**Saturday**

Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	T.J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Gospel)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-12 Noon	Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)	Ruben Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

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