

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. I, NO. 20

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TEN CENTS

Alabamians Vote Next Tuesday On Space, Salaries, Literacy

37 Amendments

Alabamians next Tuesday will have a chance to vote on everything from a space exhibit in Huntsville to the sheriff's salary in Greene County.

The occasion is the state constitutional amendment election. The Alabama legislature has approved 37 changes in the state constitution, and now the people must vote on them.

Most of the amendments affect citizens in a single city or county. But under Alabama's complicated system for dealing with money matters, everybody in the state has to vote on them.

A few of the amendments, though, could affect everyone.

Amendment No. 2, which would give the state legislature the power to set literacy requirements for voters, will have no effect right away. But it might some day be important.

The legislature has already passed a bill requiring voters to take a literacy test unless they can prove they have an eighth-grade education. But this can't become law until Amendment No. 2 is approved.

Even then, it would not be the law as long as the federal Voting Rights Act remains in force. The vote law forbids any type of literacy test in Alabama.

However, the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether or not the voting rights law is constitutional. If the court says the law is not constitutional, then voters would have to meet the literacy requirements set by the state legislature.

Amendment No. 4, if approved, would mean savings for Alabamians on their state income tax. It would allow people to deduct their federal income tax from the amount used to figure their state tax.

In other words, if you earned \$4,000, and paid \$560 in federal income tax, then you could figure your state income tax on an income of \$3,440.

Other amendments would allow the state to issue bonds to get money for a space center in Huntsville (No. 3) and for improvements in the Alabama State Docks (No. 1).

The remaining amendments are mostly about local issues. Eighteen of the amendments will still have to be approved by the citizens in the cities and counties they affect, if they get a majority vote in Tuesday's election.

Six amendments would take local officials--like the sheriff, probate judge, court clerks, tax collector and tax assessor--off the "fee" system, and pay them a yearly salary instead.

Under the fee system, these officials are paid a small amount for each bit of work they do.

Military Funeral



SELMA--Private First Class James Mooney, the first Dallas County serviceman to die in Viet Nam, was buried with full military honors here Nov. 17. Mooney, a Negro, was a graduate of Hudson High.

An army sergeant accompanied Mooney's body from San Francisco to Selma for the services. A detail of soldiers from Fort McClellan served as pall-bearers. McClellan soldiers fired a salute over Mooney's grave in the East Selma Cemetery as a bugler played "Taps." (Photo by Selma Times-Journal)



MOBILE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Mobile Voters to Decide Fate of General Hospital

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--If Amendment 23 doesn't pass next Tuesday, the more than 100,000 people who use Mobile General Hospital every year will have to go elsewhere.

And the people who believe that the "power structure" controls local, state and national government in America will have to revise their theories somewhat.

Amendment 28 would raise the property tax in Mobile County and give the

Judges Told To Follow Vote Act

MONTGOMERY--A three-judge federal court ruled Tuesday that Alabama's probate judges must "comply in all respects with the Voting Rights Act of 1965."

This clears the way for 23,000 federally-registered Negroes to vote in the constitutional amendment election next Tuesday.

The Negroes affected by the court's action are those registered by federal examiners in Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Perry and Wilcox counties.

The probate judges had been in the position of violating the federal law if they refused to put the Negroes' names on the voting rolls, or violating a state court order if they accepted the names.

The three-judge court noted that under the Voting Rights Act, any challenge to the law must go to a federal court in Washington or a federal appeals court.

Therefore, the Montgomery court ruled, the state court orders against the probate judges had no effect.

added money to the hospital.

Unless voters approve the increase, Mobile General, already deep in debt, will have to close early next year, according to the hospital's board of directors.

Many of the patients would have nowhere else to go. They now get charity treatment from Mobile General because they can't afford hospital bills.

Large parts of Mobile General's expenses are already paid by local tax money, and the hospital, in return, handles most of the charity cases in this area.

The average annual income of its patients last year was \$1,700. Most of the patients were Negroes.

In addition to charity treatment, the hospital also has the only 24-hour emergency ward in this vicinity, and it contributes to public health by vaccinating thousands of people every year against contagious diseases.

Amendment 28 must win a majority of the votes in the state, and a majority in Mobile County to be approved.

If this amendment fails, it will fail in spite of a major effort by the local "power structure" to get it passed. Some of the city's most prominent people are running the campaign for Amendment 28.

Pamphlets and leaflets have tried to answer every objection to the amendment, including those raised by people who don't like charity, "immorality," or Negroes.

"A civilized community provides charity treatment for the poor, the sick and the injured," says one document.

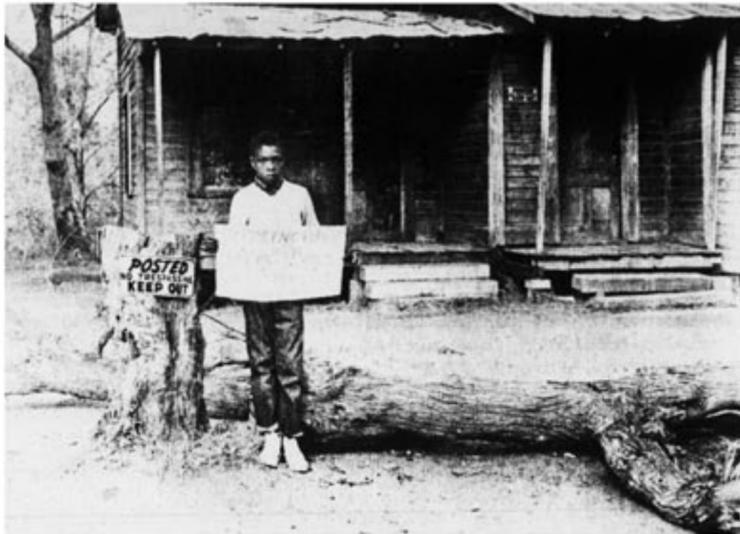
"Question, Doesn't Mobile General's maternity section deliver a large number of illegitimate babies? Answer, Mobile General delivers babies. It considers the morals of the parents to be a social problem. Mobile General solves medical problems and leaves social problems to others."

"Question, Why should white property owners tax themselves to pay for a hospital where more than half of the patients are Negroes? Answer, The ultimate reason lies in each human heart . . . The question of race does not enter into functions of serving humanity."

Very few individuals or organizations have spoken out against Amendment 28. Nevertheless, hardly anyone is confident the amendment will pass.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

Freedom Tree Cut Down



BY SCOTT DE GARMO

GREENVILLE -- When the civil rights movement came to Greenville this summer, it was a movement without a meeting place.

Local Negro churches, where most towns hold their freedom rallies, would not open their doors to the movement.

So the Negroes began gathering under a scraggly chinaberry tree in front of a tin-roofed shack on Perdue Street.

They met in the dusty clay yard scores of times to speak their grievances and listen to their leaders.

Even after the Harrison Street Baptist Church agreed to hold the mass meetings, the Negroes would march the three or four blocks from the church to the chinaberry tree for a final song or prayer.

And every demonstration, whether it was an uneventful march or a rout by tear gas, began and ended under the chinaberry tree.

Shortly after the demonstrations against segregated justice began this month, the occupant of the run-down

house by the tree, Robert Brown, said he had been evicted for allowing the marchers to gather there. Brown, 67, is blind, unemployed and the father of eight children.

Two days later, Brown's wife, Mary Louise, was fired from her job as a domestic. She said she permitted the meetings under the tree "because it's right."

Tension grew in Greenville after a march on Nov. 13 turned into a riot. One policeman's leg was broken by a brick tossed by a demonstrator. Then last Saturday, a Greenville po-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Montgomery Papers Integrated; Mistake Brings Protest in Selma

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY -- Passers-by at first could hardly believe the sign on the store-front at High Street near South Jackson Street.

The sign said, "Moved to Advertiser-Journal Building, 107 S. Lawrence."

After 14 years at a separate branch office, the Negro advertising and news staff of Montgomery's daily newspapers has moved downtown to the city room.

The Montgomery Advertiser-Ala-

bama Journal city room was believed to be one of the first integrated anywhere in the Deep South.

The paper's "editor of branch news" and its reporter of Negro sports now occupy desks at one end of the Advertiser-Journal's newsroom.

"It was a logical move," said Ray Jenkins, managing editor of the Alabama Journal. "We can work more closely with them on their writing."

The move was reportedly made to comply with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which says in part:

"Employers . . . are required to treat all persons without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. This treatment must be given in all phases of employment . . ."

E. P. Wallace, now "editor of branch news," has worked on Negro news and advertising for the Advertiser-Journal for 16 years. Grafton Scott Jr. has been the sports reporter for three years.

Wallace and Scott closed their office Oct. 30 and moved into their new desks.

The switch has served to integrate the newspaper's visitors, as well. Local people now bring their items to Wallace and Scott downtown, instead of going to the store-front Negro branch. According to Jenkins, the change has worked very well.

SELMA--The daily newspaper in Selma apparently irritated some of its readers last week when an embarrassing line of type slipped into its Nov. 18 edition.

The Selma Times-Journal, an evening paper, often carries a page of news about Negroes in the edition sold in the Negro sections.

On Nov. 18, a line of type with printer's instructions was left on the "Negro page," apparently by mistake. Such lines are usually tossed out before the page is actually printed.

The line, under a photograph, said, "Nigger page."

Last Monday, 65 people demonstrated outside the Selma Times-Journal's building downtown.

At the height of the 5 p.m. rush hour, adults and youngsters marched and carried signs like "Get Rid of the Nigger Page" and "Nigger News Is No News."



ABANDONED ADVERTISER-JOURNAL OFFICE

Protest Painting Causes Fuss in Capitol

MONTGOMERY -- Brundidge artist Larry Godwin was invited to hang his painting, "Lookaway, Lookaway," in the state Capitol. But now you have to look away across Montgomery to find it.

The painting, dealing with Alabama civil rights killings, now hangs in the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts, as part of the Alabama Art League show. How it got there is an interesting story.

It all began when an informal group decided to have an art show in the Capitol. A committee invited 15 respected Alabama artists to bring their paintings to the show.

On Oct. 30, the paintings were hung in "The Governor's Gallery." Most of the 15 had been hung when Godwin came in with his painting. It was the first time anyone on the show committee had seen it.

According to Theodore E. Klitzke, chairman of the University of Alabama

art department, some committee members objected to Godwin's work. They thought it would ruin the entire show, he said.

Committee members thought the show was enough of an innovation as it was, without a controversial painting like Godwin's, he explained.

The painting shows a nude woman--apparently Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo--reading a newspaper with the headlines, "Coleman Acquitted" and "Wilkins Free."

Mrs. Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker, was killed in Lowndes County after the Selma-to-Montgomery march. Collie Leroy Wilkins was acquitted in her murder. Thomas L. Coleman was cleared of killing another white civil rights worker in the same county.

Klitzke said Godwin was "talked out of" showing his painting, and was told it would cause more trouble than it was worth.

Klitzke resigned from the show committee after that. "We had agreed not to censor anything," he said. "It's not the best painting in the show, but it couldn't possibly be rejected for incompetence or lack of quality."

"Out of the 14 artists left," he said, "not more than two know about it. If (more) did, the exhibition would probably just fall apart."

One artist who knew about it was James Nelson, head of Huntingdon College's art department. He said he "debated about protesting," but decided not to because "I had no official position in determining what was selected."

Also, Nelson said, the artists were there at Gov. George Wallace's invitation, and "it's bad taste to insult your host."

Nelson said he thought Godwin's motives were "most sincere" in bringing a painting that was critical of Alabama.

But, he said, "taste does enter into social protest."



"LOOKAWAY, LOOKAWAY"

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Editorial Opinion

The Chinaberry Tree

On Nov. 13, Negro demonstrators in Greenville bombarded police and city officials with flying bricks and bottles. A SOUTHERN COURIER editorial last week said this was "childish and probably criminal."

Now the Greenville police have taken the lead in the childishness contest, by chopping down the people's beloved chinaberry tree. This was a mean and despicable act, sure to cause more bitterness in the Negro community. City officials, who say they want an end to the demonstrations, have given Negroes a fresh reason for protest.

It is true that throwing bricks and bottles will not bring an end to segregated justice. But there is equal truth in the sign carried by a youthful Greenville demonstrator:

"Cutting down trees don't stop a movement."

End Capital Punishment

Hugh W. Gibert, president of the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia, recently told a Georgia legislative committee why his group opposed capital punishment. It was one of the best statements yet of the legal case against the death penalty--a case that should be made, again and again, until capital punishment is abolished.

As Gibert pointed out, the death penalty is a cruel and unusual punishment of the type prohibited by the U.S. Constitution.

And it is "the most irreversible." More than once, the real murderer or rapist has been discovered after an innocent man has been executed.

But the worst evil of capital punishment, as Gibert said, is the way it robs the defendant of a fair trial. Many states, including Alabama, allow the prosecutor in a capital case to ask prospective jurors whether they believe in the death penalty. If a juror says he does not, he is automatically excused from serving in the case.

So a defendant charged with a capital crime must be tried by a jury with the "killer instinct." A jury should represent a cross-section of the community. But this sort of jury, Gibert said, represents "only the people favoring capital punishment, who may be in the minority."

If jurors do not believe beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant is guilty, they are supposed to let him go free. But jurors in a capital case often don't do this. They have a choice of three verdicts--guilty with the death penalty, guilty without it, and not guilty. So if the state's case isn't very convincing, the jurors "compromise"--by putting the defendant in prison, usually for the rest of his life.

No defendant--not a white man accused of murdering a Negro, not a Negro charged with raping a white woman--should be tried by such a jury, in such an atmosphere. When the death penalty is invoked, justice cannot be done.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I should like to point out some factual errors in your recent article on a Head Start program sponsored by Mobile's public school board. These errors combine with the article's abundance of editorial commentary to make the whole something worse than a shoddy piece of journalism, and something not characteristic of your paper's general excellence.

At the outset of this program, there was not complete segregation of teachers. There were two white teachers in Negro centers, and "OEO inspectors" did not discover this malady. The Office of Economic Opportunity learned about it through a written report sent to Washington by the public schools office in the first week of the program's operation.

The contract with OEO for establishment of a Head Start program does not "call for integration." Its demand is that enrollment of students and employment of teachers and workers in the program have a basis which is nondiscriminatory as regards race, creed, or sex. Whether or not such enrollment and employment result in integration is wholly another matter, and one which is not covered by the contract itself.

It is certainly true that the situation of last summer's Mobile public school Head Start program was one of "token integration." While not at all sympathizing with that situation, I should nevertheless like to point out that its cause lay not in discriminatory practices by the school board, nor even in a lack of effort on its part to achieve more than token integration. Rather, its

cause is to be found in the racial prejudice of the community itself. Despite the school board's efforts to point the program in the direction of a situation of true integration, it could not bend the minds of those with whom it had to work.

Finally, I should like to mention that an unqualified reference to "Mobile's Head Start program" is at best misleading. It overlooks the fact that Archbishop Toolen's Anti-poverty program was an agent for another distinct Project Head Start in Mobile, one which, by standards of both integrators and educators, quite successfully served nearly 400 children.

Sam North
University, Ala.

The author replies:

The OEO told me that the contract read, "There shall be no recruitment, selection, or assignment of children or staff on any basis or in any manner which results in segregation or discrimination." I asked a number of school officials if this was true, and none of them denied it.

David Underhill

Parents March

LOWER PEACH TREE -- About 25 parents marched on the principal and teachers of Lower Peach Tree High School Nov. 15. The parents said the staff members weren't attending mass meetings and precinct meetings. There was a heated debate in which a parent was called a "fool." The teachers said they didn't come because they weren't invited, and were afraid of losing their jobs.

Sermon of the Week

Women's Day At Holt St.

MONTGOMERY -- Last Sunday was Women's Day at the Holt Street Baptist Church. The women of the church invited Mrs. Margaret B. Little of Birmingham to give their Women's Day Message, on "Freedom, the Christian Woman's Concern."

Mrs. Little began by asking the congregation to join her in singing "Give Me That Old Time Religion."



As the song ended, she said, "That's all I need to say here today. That old time religion's all we need--here in Montgomery, in Birmingham and all over the world."

But she did go on to say more, "Our slave fathers," she said, "sang 'I'm free at last' after the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863."

But, she said, "we're still singing for our freedom in 1965."

She reminded the congregation that they had walked instead of riding segregated buses in 1955. She reminded them of "those three little boys over in Philadelphia," and the all-white jury that acquitted Collie Leroy Wilkins in Hayneville.

Mrs. Little said it's not just the white man that keeps Negroes from being free--it's their own human sin.

"Let me go, prejudice, let me go, hatred, let me go, slothfulness, let me go, greed, let me go drunkenness," she cried.

"The rottenness of our sin is stinking the nostrils of God."

Then Mrs. Little turned to the women of the congregation, who filled the main floor of the church.

"What is YOUR Christian concern?" she asked.

She answered the question herself. "For most, your main concern is looking good."

It's all right to want to look nice, she said, "But if we could sell all the clothes you're wearing here today, we could pay off the debt on this church."

Speaker Scolds Mobile Audience

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE -- "It was a nice parade, a very nice parade," said Dr. Arenia C. Mellory, a Negro official from the U.S. Department of Labor.

She had arrived at Mobile's International Longshoremen's Association Hall last Sunday in a parade of expensive, decorated cars led down Davis Avenue by the Central High School band. And she spoke about poverty to a well-dressed audience of about 250 people, most of them Negroes.

But she told her listeners to beware of fancy clothes and nice parades if they wanted to get something done about poverty.

"You can look beautiful," she said, "but know something too. Know something about poverty in your community . . ."

"This beautiful parade passed lots of nice houses, with people sitting comfortably on their porches and not even noticing the naked kids on the broken-down porches across the street."

"Where are the poor people?" she asked. "They aren't with you here today. They watched that nice parade go by, but they didn't think you wanted them in here. They know you didn't want them in your churches. They tried to get in and you pushed them out."

She even suggested that some of the people in the audience might have made

Integrated Symposium

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

TUSCALOOSA -- "I don't know how much light I can shed, but I can at least add some color," said Arthur Shores as he began the first integrated symposium anyone could remember at the University of Alabama.

The symposium, sponsored by the University's Young Democrats on Nov. 18, examined the role bloc voting plays in Alabama elections.

Shores, a Birmingham lawyer and a leader of the Alabama Democratic Conference, discussed the Negro vote, and Barney Weeks, president of the Alabama Labor Council, talked about the voting of organized labor.

Shores explained why the state's Negroes have voted primarily with the Alabama Democratic Party in spite of the party's "white supremacy" motto.

"The Democratic Party is the only party in which the Negro can participate," he said, adding that in Mobile and Jefferson counties, Negroes have been elected to the party's executive committees.

He also predicted that 200,000 Ne-

White-Owned Gadsden Store Hires First Full-Time Negro Employee

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

GADSDEN -- The J. C. Penney department store last week became the first white-owned store in Gadsden to hire a Negro sales clerk.

But four other stores may face a Negro boycott for failing to meet the demands of the Equal Employment Committee, a group of Negro ministers and laymen.

The committee has been negotiating with several store managers for two months in an effort to have Negroes hired as clerks.

The first success came last Friday, when Mrs. Marilyn Morris reported for work at J. C. Penney, one of the largest stores in the city.

Mrs. Morris had applied for the job on her own, and had been told that she would be called if needed. At a meeting with the Equal Employment Committee, a representative of the store agreed to make the call.

Only one other store has agreed to hire a Negro clerk, Sears Roebuck & Co. has told a Negro he will be hired as a permanent employee, but the company has not yet said when he will begin working.

The committee has said it wants Negroes hired on a permanent basis. It is planning a boycott to back up the demands.

The boycott would hit four stores that have large numbers of Negro customers. Three of them are independent stores that have refused to hire any Negroes at all.

The fourth, W. T. Grant Co., said it would hire Negroes as temporary help during the holiday season.

But a leaflet now being circulated by the Equal Employment Committee declares, "It is wrong to take a people's money and only let them work three weeks a year."

The committee has asked City Hall for a permit to begin picketing the four stores the Monday after Thanksgiving.

A spokesman for the committee confidently predicted that few, if any, Negroes will cross the picket line. He said his prediction was based on what happened when Negroes picketed Lambert's grocery store.

Lambert's promised two years ago to hire Negroes. Last summer Negroes put a picket line out front, and said it would stay there until the store made good on the promise. It never did. Instead, the store shut down in August.



PICKETERS IN GADSDEN

Militant Group's Agents Flop at Alabama State

BY MELZETTA POOLE

MONTGOMERY -- "We are here to organize a defense against the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Council and other white supremacy groups."

With that rallying cry, the young leader of a militant Negro youth organization came to Montgomery seeking followers.

His main target was Alabama State College, a state-supported school with 1,600 Negro students.

John X, a Montgomery native who is local representative for the Afro-American Movement, said during his visit that some of his "agents" have remained in Montgomery to organize a movement at the college campus.

But his cause fell flat at Alabama State, according to an informal survey of students there.

Many students knew nothing about the movement, the survey showed. Those few who had an insight into it felt that it could not be successful at State because of lack of support.

The Afro-American Movement includes militant Negro youths who believe, with John X, in "tit for tat--or not turning the other cheek but hitting your attacker's cheek."

To accomplish its objective, the group has organized rifle, judo and ka-

rate clubs to teach members the art of self-defense.

The central headquarters is in New York City, with branches in Chicago and other cities around the nation.

Thomas Figures, president of the student body at Alabama State College, reported that some group on campus had passed out literature with references to the unification of Negroes with Red China.

"If this is representative of the group, I could not condone it," Figures said.

He added, "I must denounce the literature, but not the group, their purpose, aims and objectives. I really must remain neutral."

On the self-defense theme of the movement, Figures said, "It is good to keep guard against subversive groups."

Roosevelt Harris, president of the college yearbook, The Hornet, said, "I won't join it."

"If it does get started," he said further, "only a small minority will join on campus and it will dwindle for lack of support, as last year's movement did at State."

"Negroes today need a more civilized organization," he said, "To commit the same acts to someone because they are injurious to you is not a way to accomplish anything."



DR. ARENIA C. MELLORY

their money at the expense of the poor people outside. "We have money," she said, "and we made it off the poor people--we doctors, lawyers, and--you know what I mean."

And she criticized those people who make peace with their conscience by doing good deeds once or twice a year: "On Thanksgiving, the church women and the civic women feel so good when they drive up in their expensive cars and leave a box of candy. Oh, they feel so

good."

But her criticism, despite the harshness of her words, was given in the gentle manner that friends use with each other. And nobody in the audience seemed offended by it. In fact, the audience definitely agreed with most of it.

The audience definitely agreed with Dr. Mellory's praise for Mrs. Roberta Williams, who was president of the Mobile Area Committee for Training and Development (MACTAD), and had directed the plans for the program Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Williams died early Sunday morning.

She had worked closely with Dr. Mellory during the past few months, trying to get federal money for a school in Mobile to train high-school drop-outs and other people without the skills to hold a good job.

Dr. Mellory said Mrs. Williams "really knew her community," including the poor part of it. Dr. Mellory said the labor department had been very impressed with the way MACTAD's leaders had reached the people they wanted to help.

MACTAD's request for funds to start a school for drop-outs is now being reviewed in Washington. Final approval may come soon.

Dr. Mellory said that when the school opened, it would give poor people in this area the chance they need and want.

"The welfare state," she said, "has been wonderful in keeping people from just going hungry. But this is not enough. People don't want that kind of favor. They want an opportunity."



Who says you have to leave home to go to school?

With a flick of the television dial, you can bring school into your home.

The educational TV station in your area offers everything from "Multiplication and Division" (9:45 a.m. next Thursday) to "Puff Pastry" (9 p.m. Thursday) and "The Human Side of Selling" (7 p.m. Monday).

Educational television also has plenty of entertainment for children and adults, and--perhaps best of all--no commercials.

Alabama has the nation's first network of educational stations. Only a few areas of the state are without the benefits of an ETV channel.

If you live near Birmingham, you can see educational TV on Channel 10; in Montgomery, on Channel 26; in the Anniston-Gadsden area, on Channel 7; in the Wiregrass area, on Channel 2; in Mobile, on Channel 42, and around Huntsville, on Channel 25.

Notice that the call letters of each station end with "IQ," like WBIQ in Birmingham. The same shows appear on all ETV channels at the same time.

Programs are presented by the Alabama Educational Television Commission, with the help of the University of Alabama, Auburn University, the Birmingham Area Educational TV Asso-

ciation and the National Educational Television network.

MONDAY, NOV. 29

ALABAMA HISTORY -- Scenes of "Birmingham, The Magic City," 11:15 a.m.

TOMORROW'S MATH -- "Addition and Multiplication," 3 p.m., and again at 6:30 p.m.

WHAT'S NEW -- This week: Tips on how to care for your dog, stories about real cowboys, and strange things about nature. Every day of the week at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30

ALABAMA HISTORY -- "Mobile, the Seaport City," 11:15 a.m.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT -- "Vocational Education for Better Jobs and Worthy Home Living," 3 p.m., and again at 7 p.m. Wednesday.

ABOUT PETS -- Shown at 6:30 p.m., and again at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2

ALABAMA HISTORY -- "Montgomery, the Capitol City," 11:15 a.m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3

CREATIVE ART -- "Jewelry," 8 p.m. ETV does not telecast on weekends.



ONE DAY 15 ELEPHANTS WALKED DOWN TALLAPOOSA STREET IN MONTGOMERY.



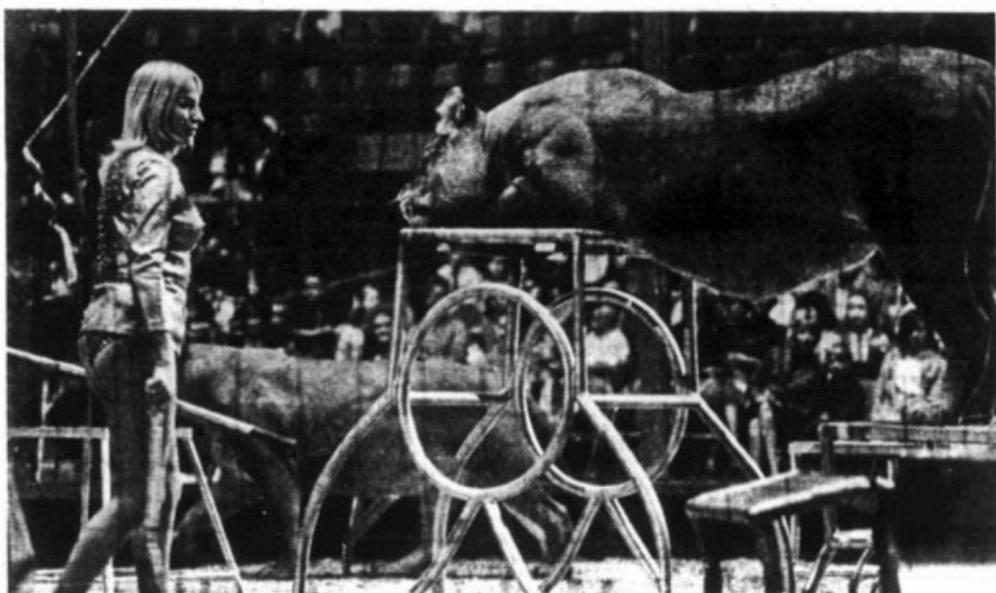
YOU MIGHT HAVE THOUGHT NOAH'S ARK HAD JUST UNLOADED . . .



. . . UNLESS YOU KNEW THE CIRCUS HAD COME TO TOWN.

The Circus Comes to Town

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPLER



SOME OF THE ANIMAL TRAINERS WERE ALMOST AS WILD . . .



. . . AS THE ANIMALS THEY WERE TRAINING.



THE CLOWNS WERE A HIGH POINT OF THE SHOW.



DID YOU EVER TALK WITH A REAL CLOWN?

The Movement Comes to Wallace's Home



The Confederate Monument in Clayton

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

BARBOUR COUNTY--They tell a story here about Governor Wallace and the civil rights workers. This is the way it goes: The civil rights workers went over to the county courthouse in Clayton, the governor's home town, one day late in August. As usual, they brought along a few friends to register and vote. There was a car parked across the street, in the shadow of the towering Confederate monument. In the car sat Governor Wallace.

By turning his head one way, he could see the uncompromising inscription on the base of the old monument: "We Do Not Forget."

By turning his head the other way, he could see Negroes streaming in through the bright glass doors of the new courthouse.

The governor sat there, caught between the past and future, all afternoon. At last, he said:

"That's the best-dressed group of civil rights workers I've ever seen."

It was his only recorded comment on his vigil.

If the governor had looked a little more closely, he might have seen white supremacy crumbling in his home county.

1,914 new Negro voters registered in Barbour County from Aug. 16 through Nov. 19 will be able to cast ballots for racial equality.

Barbour County combines with Bullock and Macon counties to form the Alabama's 31st state House district. The district has more Negroes than whites. If enough Negroes register and vote, the district next year may have the honor of electing Alabama's first Negro representative.

Should that happen, the Confederate monument in Clayton and the way of life it represents would begin to lose their influence.

But the monument, and segregation in Barbour County, may not be in quite so much danger as they ought to be.

SCLC and SNCC representatives in the county have split over methods and personalities. The widening rift and the growing rivalry could destroy Barbour County's civil rights movement despite its strong start last summer.

SCLC brought civil rights to Barbour County on June 22. The day before, Eufaula was a sleepy little town on the Georgia border, minding its own segregated business as it had done for well over a century. The folders the Chamber of Commerce put out called it "Eufaula--a Fine Quiet Southern Community."

Then nine SCOPE workers from SCLC, all

Several Negroes who demonstrated lost their jobs. Others were attacked and beaten.

On registration days a standard-sized American flag flew over the courthouse in Eufaula. But other days it was often replaced by a Confederate flag as large as a double-bed sheet.

A young white couple who attended a few Negro mass meetings at the Baptist Academy were evicted from their home, and eventually left town. A white man, who couldn't resist talking with SCOPE workers who lived near his store, one night found himself trying to explain his new friends to a pair of burly Klansmen from Abbeville.

Eufaula's genial mayor, E. H. (Hamp) Graves, an attorney whose father was mayor before him 30 years ago, didn't see any need to get upset.

"We've never had any race problem here," he said. "But this civil rights raises animosity. Southerners are funny people. They don't like to be pushed."

That was how things stood when Scott B. Smith, a SNCC worker with four and a half years experience as a civil rights organizer, arrived on the scene.

Smith wears a bone on a string around his neck to symbolize the need for Negro unity and, he said, white cooperation. In the Bible, he explained, "Ezekiel got the bones together. All that's left in the South is the bones of brotherly love. I'm trying to get them together."

But a lot of the Barbour County Voters League's most active members think Smith arrived with a chip on his shoulder as well as a bone around his neck.

Mrs. Bertha White, treasurer of the Voters League, said Smith didn't give SCLC credit for what it had done.

"We never did anything before SCLC came," she said. "We always talked about it over the fence, but we didn't know what to do. They showed us how we could get together, get the vote, and get something to live on. 'Rev. Butler read us the Bible and taught us nonviolence. It was right."

"Then Scotty came. He wanted to take over. He kept saying we could do things ourselves, we didn't need whites. He liked violence. He wanted to tear the town up like Birmingham. We don't want nothing like that here. We know there are white people here that will help us."

Smith said he had a reason for being so critical. "If I came in that town quietly," he said, "I might as well forget it. I had to get people interested in what I had to say."

As it turned out, Smith got the undivided attention of a crowd of whites and Negroes shortly after he came. He was speaking from the steps of the Eufaula courthouse at a demonstration co-sponsored by SNCC and SCLC.

But Smith never got a chance to finish. Smith and six other demonstrators, including SCOPE workers and local Negro leaders, were arrested and jailed for refusing to leave the courthouse steps.

A few days later, they were tried (without a lawyer, according to Butler), convicted, and sentenced. Before they could get out of jail on appeal, the Barbour County jail in Clayton began to fill up around them.

Aroused by the arrests, children and adults turned out for the biggest demonstrations of the summer in Barbour County. They staged a sit-in in front of the Eufaula courthouse.

white college kids from up North, descended on the town. The white citizens of Eufaula didn't like them any better than a cotton farmer likes weevils.

But the Negro citizens were delighted. John Kelly Jr., president of a Negro group called the Barbour County Improvement Association, had found Negro homes where the SCOPE workers were welcome guests for the summer.

The Eufaula Baptist Academy, a Negro school, donated its hall for meetings. An old house on the bluff where many of Eufaula's Negroes live became the Freedom House. SCOPE began its mission of voter registration and political education by holding mass meetings led by the Rev. Larry Butler, a Quaker lay preacher fresh out of college in northern Pennsylvania.

"My motivation is religious," said Butler. He also said he thinks the Barbour County movement has been successful because it is religiously based.

Butler, who talks hip interrupted by sudden flashes of earnestness, brought all his charm and sincerity to bear on his new Negro friends in Eufaula, in Clayton and out in the county. Pretty soon there was a Barbour County Voters League, with an active branch in Eufaula.

Two months later, there was singing in the streets. There were marches and arrests. And there were pickets carrying signs that said things like, "Eufaula -- A Fine Quiet Southern Community -- If You're White."

It didn't all happen at once. Before the Voting Rights Act was passed in early August, registering Negroes to vote was a back-breaking, heart-breaking process.

"We'd get 200 down to the courthouse, and maybe 20 would pass," Butler said. "The registrars would process about 90 to get the 20."

But many of Barbour County's Negro citizens showed sturdy determination. One man in his 70's sat in the courthouse from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., working on the literacy test. He passed it.

And when the voting rights law came through, 500 Negroes swamped the registrars the next day they came to Eufaula.

When SCOPE lifted its official ban on demonstrations at the end of the summer, Negroes marched in the streets of Eufaula and Clayton. They asked Eufaula to hire some Negro policemen. They asked the county to add more registration days to its schedule. The officials promised they would.

The Voters League, not yet two months old, looked like a success.

Governor Wallace's home county seemed to be taking integration as good children take medicine, reluctantly but without argument. That's what it looked like if you didn't look too closely. But there were signs that the county's long-entrenched segregationists were not planning to give up their privileges voluntarily.

Mayor Graves said he didn't want to arrest any of the demonstrators, especially not the children.

"I had no choice," he said. "We even took them in, warned them and let them out the back door--and they went around to the front of the courthouse again."

Demonstrators under 16 were taken to the National Guard Armory. Those over 16--more than 70--spent three nights at the prison camp in Union Springs.

"We slept on the cement floor without bedding, except the last night they gave us each a thin quilt," said Miss Louise Slater, 17. "There was sand and roaches in our greens."

Civil rights activity increased after the arrests. Teen-age members of the Voters League organized into five action squads of four members each.

"We're ready to get arrested at a moment's notice," said Jasper Snipes, chairman. They doubled earlier efforts to integrate the town's restaurants, and succeeded in all but one.

On Sept. 24 students from T. V. McCoo, the Negro high school in Eufaula, staged a demonstration at the Friday night football game. They were protesting poor equipment at the school.

mic footing. They both would like to establish a dialogue with the white community. They both believe that the county must--and can--build up its own Negro leadership to the point where civil rights can progress long after SCLC and SNCC are gone.

But they disagree on method. Butler preaches and practices non-violence. Smith says, "Teach non-violence to the Klan members."

Butler thinks the Barbour County Voters League, under its energetic president, Mrs. Mary Marshall, can lead the civil rights movement. Smith believes that an efficient, disciplined, professional organization is the county's first need.

The Voters League promptly endorsed Butler and the SCLC project, which has continued after the summer even though many SCOPE workers returned to college.

Smith and another SNCC worker returned to their base in Clayton and worked in the rural sections of the county.

Butler probably will leave next month, but SCLC workers who share many of his feelings plan to stay in the county. They and the SNCC workers and Barbour County's Negro citizens face several complicated chal-



SNCC Worker Scott B. Smith (left) chats with Mike Bibler (center) and John Davis (right) of SCLC

The peaceful demonstration erupted into violence after police arrested some of the demonstrators and two people were hurt, one of them seriously. Suddenly, the air was full of bricks, bottles and tear gas. Students smashed windows and damaged school equipment.

All this time, SNCC and SCLC had preserved an uneasy partnership. But after the riot at the football game, they split.

The incident that triggered the split is not especially important. What is important is that representatives of the two groups in Barbour County say they cannot and will not work together.

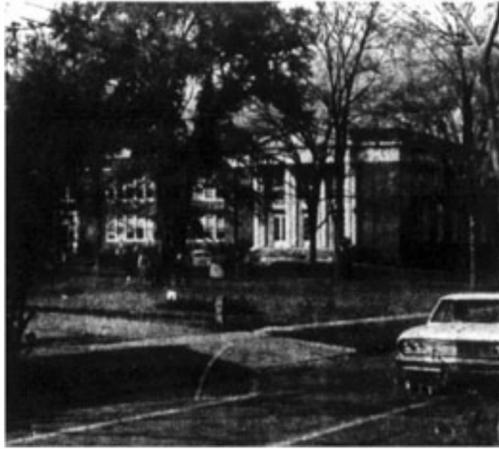
Their disagreement does not concern goals. Both Smith and Butler are interested in getting Barbour County's Negroes on a solid econ-

omies. Although 2,525 county Negroes are now registered voters, census figures indicate at least another 2,000 eligible, but unregistered. With 7,500 whites on the voting lists, the Negroes need every vote they can get.

And voter registration is only the end of the beginning. Political organization, more and better jobs, school integration and improvement, and equal justice under the law--these are some of the goals remaining.

Barbour County's civil rights movement, which began in sunny enthusiasm five months ago, has entered a rainy season. The novelty is gone, but the problems linger on. It will take a determined, unified effort to solve them.

'How Not to Desegregate the Schools -- Without Really Trying'



Eufaula High School Is Still All-White

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

EUFULA -- You could write a pretty funny play about Eufaula's public school system. It would be called: "How Not to Desegregate the Schools Without Really Trying."

Then you could subtitle it, "--And Still Get Approval from the Federal Government."

The first scene would open in the office of O. B. Carter, superintendent of the Eufaula Public Schools, last May. Carter has just received conditional approval from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a "freedom of choice" plan to desegregate grades one, seven, nine and 12 in September, 1965.

He orders application slips given to every one of Eufaula's schoolchildren who will be entering one of these grades. And he says the forms should be sent home to all parents of first gra-

ders-to-be.

Scene Two takes place in the office of Bryant Foster, principal of the Negro T. V. McCoo High School. He and the Rev. E. M. White, principal of the Negro elementary school, are shaking their heads over the application slips returned by Eufaula's Negro children.

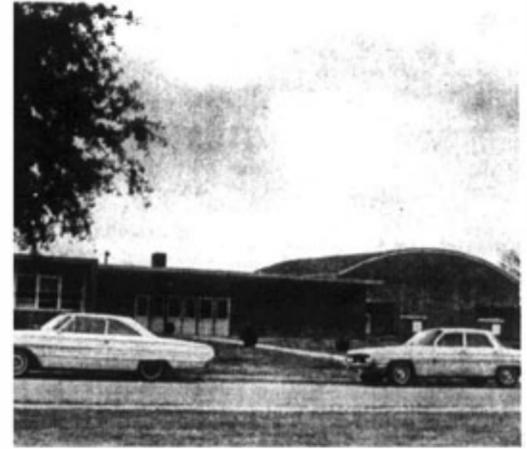
Only one parent wants her first grader to attend the white elementary school. No seventh graders have responded. And only four Negro high school students want to attend all-white Eufaula High School. That's the end of Act One.

Act Two opens on a stage wreathed in mist. That is supposed to show that everything that happens in Act Two is confusing. And it is.

Some T. V. McCoo students are complaining that their principal, Foster, has tried to talk them out of applying to the white school.

On another part of the stage, the one Negro parent who wanted her daughter to start first grade at the white school is withdrawing her application. She explains that members of her family have heard they will lose their jobs if the child goes to the white school.

The scene switches back to the four Negro high school students who applied to the white



And T. V. McCoo Is Still All-Negro

school. Now they are saying they don't want to go, anyway. They say it will be too hard, and they won't have any friends.

The next scene takes place in the office of Superintendent Carter. He is trying to convince some Negro students to attend the white schools. He says the white students are prepared to accept them.

Across the stage, the lights turn on the SCLC Freedom House. The Rev. Larry Butler, SCLC director in Barbour County, is telling the students that four is too few to integrate the white schools. He says no Negroes should go to the white high school unless a large number go.

"We're not interested in tokenism," he says. "Thirty-five or nothing."

As the final act opens, Principals White and Foster and Superintendent Carter are reminding everybody that the federal government has approved the city's desegregation plan. They say the school system has applied for its federal money.

The last scene shows the four Eufaula schools opening for classes in September, 1965. At two of the schools, all the students are Negro. At the other two, all the students are white.



SCLC Leader Fined For Improper Muffler

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
 EUFULA -- Eddie James Sanders, an SCLC worker, spent last weekend in jail after he was arrested Friday for having an improper muffler on his car. Sanders, assistant project director for Southeast Alabama, had been using the car all week to carry Negroes to the Eufaula Courthouse for voter registration.

He was tried, convicted, and fined \$6 Monday afternoon in the same courtroom where 489 Negroes registered to vote the week before. While he was in jail, from 5 p.m. Friday until noon Monday, civil rights workers staged a round-the-clock picket outside the courthouse. They said they were protesting Sanders' arrest and demanding equal justice.

"It's a matter of principle," said the Rev. Larry Butler, SCLC director in Barbour County. "A man shouldn't be harassed by the police for trying to help people register to vote."

"It's a matter of law," said Eufaula police chief J. G. Abbott. He pointed out that Sanders refused to sign his traffic ticket as required by Eufaula law.

"We can't let people violate the law and turn them loose," Abbott said. "We're not doing him more than anyone else. We have no reason to. We'd do just the same if he were white."

At his trial, Sanders turned down the court's offer to appoint an attorney for him. Instead, he conducted his own defense with help from Mayor E. H. Graves, the presiding judge.

Richard Wright, a passenger in Sanders' car, said the police stopped the auto on the Dothan Highway.

He testified that Sergeant Van Pelham got into the car and "mashed the accelerator down to the floor. Quite naturally, it made a loud noise. He got out, looked under the car and said, 'It's the muffler.'"

THINK AND GRIN

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

A young white family moved from Birmingham to Detroit, Mich. When it came time for the six-year-old daughter to enter school, the mother wondered whether she should say anything to her daughter about her new integrated school.

Finally, the mother decided to say nothing about it, and to let her daughter find out on her own.

When the little girl returned from school the first day, her mother was anxious to find out how things went. The girl said everything was fine.

"But what about lunch? Whom did you eat with?" asked the mother.

"I sat all alone with a colored girl," said the daughter.

"A colored girl!" the mother said. "Why did you do that?"

The little girl replied, "Well, I figured you didn't want me sitting with all those Yankees."

Sentry: Halt, who's there?
 Voice: An American.
 Sentry: Advance and recite the second verse of the "Star Spangled Banner."
 Voice: I don't know it.
 Sentry: Proceed, American.

Ken: I'll have you know I'm a self-made man.
 Len: If you ask me, you knocked off work too soon.

Ed: The doctor put me on a garlic diet.
 Ned: Did you lose anything?
 Ed: Plenty of friends.

AIMS
 will hold its regular business meeting Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 7 p.m., at the Christian Benevolent Hall on Magazine Street--Dental clinic and free lunches will be discussed.

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 5. I GOT YOU (I FEEL GOOD) -- James Brown (King)
 6. I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'VE GOT -- Little Richard (Vee Jay)
 7. LOVERS CONCERTO -- The Toys (Dynavoice)



WJLD--WJLN-FM in Birmingham

Selma's Whites Told of Danger

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA--White folks have their mass meetings too. Just as at a Negro mass meeting, someone can walk in any time and the next word he'll probably hear is "Freedom."

Since most of the white businessmen, doctors, lawyers, and ministers at these meetings already have their freedom, the big concern is how to protect it from the threat of the "Communist inspired, so-called civil rights movement."

The Committee for Better Understanding in Selma held a meeting last week in the National Guard Armory. A banner across Broad Street said the speaker, W. Cleon Skousen, was an authority on communism and civil disobedience.

Skousen is a former FBI agent who now informs the public on what he calls the Communist threat in America. A leaflet announcing the meeting said his "best selling book, 'The Naked Communist,' is quickly becoming a 'classic' in its field, a standard reference book and study textbook."

It was selling like hot cakes at the door. The enemies of freedom loom big and vague at these meetings. Well known leaders and organizations are loosely called Communist and Socialist.

"Communists" usually include bearded beatniks and civil rights workers. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is a favorite target.

President Johnson seems to be the leader of the "Socialist" camp, which he has chosen to call the Great Society. It is said that he is helped a lot by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Skousen lumped both "Communists" and "Socialists" into one "motley mass of ideological degeneracy and human degeneracy."

"The two groups are identical," said Skousen, "...leaving some room in between for prostitutes, drunks and some do-gooders."

Parade Goes On in Camden
 CAMDEN--All-Negro Camden Academy's annual homecoming parade went on as scheduled last week, despite an attempt by civil rights leaders to halt it.

Albert Gordon, vice president of Wilcox County SCLC, said, "If the parade goes on, white people here will think we are satisfied with the way we are being treated."

Gordon and John Cook, SCLC county president, met with Camden Academy principal James Hobbs before the parade. They tried to persuade him to call it off, or to keep it off city streets.

"The time isn't right," Gordon told Hobbs. But Hobbs defended the parade.

"This is a school project," he said.

Negro Cleared of Rape

Selma Cases

SELMA -- Legally, it's just a routine carnal knowledge case, and that's what makes it so deadly serious.

Twelve young Negro men will be tried some time in December on charges of having sexual relations with a girl under 12. If they are convicted, they face possible death penalties, and a minimum of ten years in prison.

Two other men face trial on charges of knowing the same girl carnally after her 12th birthday--a lesser offense with a maximum penalty of ten years in jail. All 14 men are now free on \$1,000 and \$2,000 bonds.

Lawyers have said that routine carnal knowledge charges against Negroes are hard to fight in Alabama trial courts.

And if the men are convicted, they might have death penalties hanging over their heads for years while their cases are appealed, lawyers say.

Very little is known about how the men were named.

On Oct. 29, the girl, who had a history of venereal disease, appeared before a Dallas County judge and was sent away to a reformatory.

Parents of the men said that late that night, Sheriff Jim Clark's deputies came to their homes looking for their sons.

"The sheriff was laughing," said one mother, "so that I didn't think it was anything to worry about."

It was ten minutes after midnight when one parent heard the knock of sheriff's deputies on his door.

"I was in bed," said this parent, "when the sheriff came. He said he wanted to take my son for a little investigation and get a little mess straightened out. He said it ain't nothing to worry about and he'll be right back."

Some parents said they never saw the sheriff's men that night. These parents said one of the arrested men was sent up to their porches to bring their sons out.

He said he didn't think white people would get the impression that Negroes were satisfied:

"We held a parade last year, and after that had the worst year ever (in race relations)."

All-White Jury Acquits Youth

FLORENCE -- An all-white jury last week freed a Negro man charged with the rape of a white woman. The jury took 90 minutes to arrive at the not-guilty verdict on Nov. 17.

People in the community could not remember the last time a Negro was cleared of such a charge.

Alexander Boddie, 24, the defendant, was accused of rape by the white woman last July, after being arrested in Florence on another charge.

The 38-year-old woman testified last week that the alleged attack happened in her apartment 13 months before she identified Boddie.

She said she would "stake her life" on her belief that Boddie was the man who raped her.

Boddie testified that he had never seen his accuser until they met in the courtroom.

His court-appointed lawyer, E. B. Haltom Jr., argued that the woman could not possibly make a positive identification one year, one month and three days after the rape allegedly occurred.

Deputy Solicitor Luverne Tate argued the state's case before Circuit Judge Emmett N. Roden.

Tate said the woman had had numerous chances in the 13-month period to identify someone as her attacker. But she did so, said Tate, only when she saw Boddie.

Boddie had earlier pleaded guilty to a separate charge of first-degree burglary. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison on that charge.

Haltom said after the rape trial, "It is reassuring to know that the jury decided the case on the basis of the law, and decided for the defendant when it had a reasonable doubt."

Phenix City Demands

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

PHENIX CITY -- A new Negro organization this week asked the City Commission to hire four Negro policemen immediately.

Four members of the Phenix City Betterment Association attended the city commissioners' weekly meeting Tuesday to make the request.

Arthur Sumbry, PCBA president, charged that Phenix City is "lagging behind other cities of comparable size in racial progress."

"It's time to catch up," he told Mayor John W. Barbee and Commissioners John M. Anthony Jr. and Lee Lott.

"Arthur," Mayor Barbee replied, "the City Commission does not directly hire policemen. They are examined and certified by the Civil Service Board."

The mayor did not mention that he is chairman of the Civil Service Board, and that the city commission has the final decision on hiring.

"We will consider your request as a commission," he said. "We also sug-

gest you take this to the city's bi-racial committee."

After the commissioners' meeting, Sumbry said he would speak to the Civil Service Board and to the bi-racial committee, an advisory group with no official powers.

"If that don't work," Sumbry said, "we're going to picket City Hall. We know who really does the hiring."

After the commissioners' meeting, Mayor Barbee said the city police force had 25 or 30 white policemen and no vacancies at the moment. "We wouldn't hire anybody just for the sake of hiring them," he said. "I don't think we should."

But Nathaniel Gosha, PCBA vice-president, said he overheard the police chief complaining about a shortage of men just two weeks ago--nearly three months after the first Negro completed an application for the police force.

The mayor said only one Negro has applied to the police force. Gosha said at least three more Negroes will soon take the civil service test for policemen.

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5. I GOT YOU (I FEEL GOOD) -- James Brown (King)
6. I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'VE GOT -- Little Richard (Vee Jay)
7. LOVERS CONCERTO -- The Toys (Dynavoice)
8. I'M SO THANKFUL -- The Ike-ettes (Modern)
9. DON'T FIGHT IT -- Wilson Pickett (Atlantic)
10. RAINBOWS -- Gene Chandler (Const.)
11. BROKEN PROMISES -- BB King (Kent)
12. C. C. RIDER -- Bobby Powell (Whit)
13. I HEAR A SYMPHONY -- The Supremes (Motown)
14. SEE SAW -- Don Covay (Atlantic)

WJLD--WJLN-FM in Birmingham



Cabbies' Main Gripe Is Arguments Over Fares

BY INEZ J. BASKIN

MONTGOMERY--Local taxi drivers say their number-one "pet peeve" is passengers who argue about the fare. But the drivers questioned in a survey last week, had other complaints as well. Sylvester Goodson, of Dependable Cab Co., said his two main gripes were "argument concerning fares and drinking passengers." Richard Stovall (New Deal Cab Co.) agreed.

Said Original Queen Service cab driver E. M. Burnett:

"Two things that bother me most are the passenger asking how long I have been driving cabs, and telling me the direction in which to go to their destination."

Joseph Smith, of People's Cab Co., had two other pet peeves--people who call cabs when they're not ready to go, and people who "misload." Misloading means getting another cab or catching a ride with a friend.

Misloading was a gripe for James Scott (Scott Taxi Service) as were "passengers giving me a large bill after they reach their destination and not telling me when they get in."

Harvard Bogan of Lane Cab Co., complained about "the passenger grumbling about fares, and hurrying the driver by calling back before the cab arrives."

H. Barnes (Good Service Cab Co.), added this one:

"Wanting the driver to cut across to the wrong side of the street, for which he will get a ticket."

"I don't have but one complaint," said Willie Brown, of Town Service Cab Co. "Passengers wanting drivers to cut fares."

Cleve Easterling, Jr. (McQueen Taxicab) said:

"I don't have any peeves."

Six cabbies thought there would be fewer arguments about fares if the cabs had meters. Stovall said passengers "could look at the meter and see what the fare is, and there would be no argument."

Three others disagreed. Said Scott: "I drove a cab with a meter, and there was more arguments, because most of the times the meter would register more than the driver charges."

(Next week: Passengers' pet peeves about cabs and drivers.)

MOBILE HOSPITAL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Opposition has come from some property owners, the Citizens Council, at least one labor union local, and even a few Negroes.

A Negro man said the federal government simply couldn't allow the hospital to close and leave thousands of people without medical services. If the amendment failed, he said, the government would either pay to keep Mobile General open or would see that Negroes got into other Mobile hospitals where they haven't been welcome before.

Most Negroes, however, are not so sure the federal government would step in. They feel that raggedy Mobile General is better than no charity hospital at all.

And they trust that conditions will improve when the hospital moves into its new building, which could have been occupied many months ago, except for the shortage of funds.

Colleges Wind Up Football Season

BY OLAF O. MCJUNKINS JR. AND MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--Tuskegee's Golden Tigers put their 7-2 record on the line Thanksgiving Day in Cramton Bowl when they met their arch-rival, Alabama State, in football's Dixie Classic.

This Saturday, in another great Alabama rivalry, Alabama and Auburn will fight it out for the Southeastern Conference championship at Birmingham's Legion Field.

The Tuskegee-State game was expected to be a battle of explosive offenses. The Tiger attack featured senior quarterback Howard Miller throwing to ends Edward Osby and James Green. Osby earlier this year caught 12 passes in the game with Knoxville (Tenn.) College.

Tuskegee running back Lindorf Blakely, a 150-pound speedster, was leading the nation in punt returns with a 37-yard average.

Alabama State (5-4) rode its pro-type offense to a 62-0 win over Lane College of Tennessee last Saturday. Offensive stars for the Hornets this season included soph quarterback Charles Mitchell, flanker William Evans, halfback Gene Blanchard and tight end Grant Clark.

Negro in U.S. History

CHAPTER SIX
(Continued from last week)

ABOLITIONISTS DIDN'T WIN much in those years and Douglass became discouraged. He planned to visit Haiti. He thought about having Negroes move to the island in large numbers. Always before he had opposed such movements. He said America was the black man's home now and this was where he should stay. Just as Douglass was about to leave for Haiti, the Civil War broke out. "God be praised!" cried Douglass when he heard the news.

President Lincoln had not yet said whether he was for or against slavery. Some of the states that had slavery were still with the Union. They were called border states. Lincoln was afraid they would join the Confederates if he said he was against slavery. Douglass and the abolitionists worked hard to educate the country and Lincoln. They tried to show that the war had to end slavery. Douglass even personally visited Lin-

coln to put pressure on him. But Lincoln wanted to go slow. At one time he even suggested that the border states should end slavery by 1900!

But the Union needed Negroes to fight. It was this need, more than belief in the rights of man, that ended slavery. Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation on New Year's Day in 1863. Whatever the reason, the abolitionists were joyful. They had finally won freedom.

During the rest of the war, Douglass was busy getting Negroes to join the army. Until his death in 1895, Frederick Douglass remained a fighter for Negro rights. He did all that he could to make the dream of freedom real for all black people.

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University of Alabama, led by quarterback Steve Sloan and center Paul Crane, brings a 7-1-1 record into the big game Saturday.

Auburn lost three early non-conference games, but has since built its record to a respectable 5-3-1. Ex-quarterback Tom Bryan has been the most effective runner in the league since his switch to fullback two games ago.

Most of the other Alabama teams have concluded their seasons.

led State's defense.

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Alabama A & M, of Huntsville, trampled Miles College of Birmingham 44 to 0 in their traditional wind-up a week ago.

The win gave A&M a reasonably good 5-4 season record, but coach Louis Crews wasn't very happy. "It's the worst season I've ever had here," he said. In five previous seasons, his teams had lost a total of only five games.

One of A&M's best performances this fall came in a losing cause. The Huntsville eleven bowed to mighty Florida A&M, 28 to 14, but, said Crews, "We were in it all the way. Their last touchdown came with 19 seconds left."

Sophomore quarterback Orlando Hale starred for Alabama A&M. He threw five TD passes against Miles.

For Miles, the loss to A&M was the last straw in a season that included no wins, three losses and two ties. Miles was also clobbered by Tuskegee, 33 to

6. Nonetheless, the team had its standouts. They included sophomore quarterback Joseph Reese (a specialist in the long bomb), fullback John Thompson and linemen Alfred Collins, Herman (Looney) Harris, Richard Kater, and Cleophus Beavers.

Eufaula Trial

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)
"I object," shouted Pelham, leaping to his feet.

"I instruct you to sit down," Judge Graves said loudly. He turned to Sanders and said, "And I instruct you not make a speech. That is not what we are here for."

Mike Bibler of SCLC said there were only a couple of tense moments during the picketing conducted by SCLC and the Barbour County Voters League.

"One man pulled a gun," he said,

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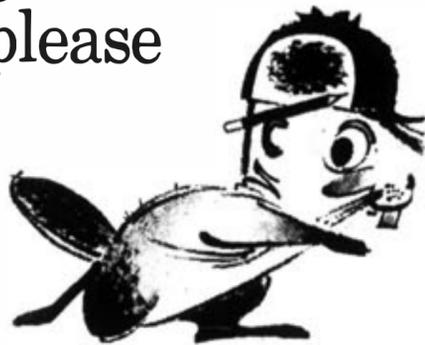
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