

# Segregated Justice on Trial in Alabama

All across Alabama this week, the issue of segregated justice kept coming up.

In some places, all-white juries were still deciding the fate of Negro defendants, and trying white men for killing and harassing Negroes and civil rights workers.

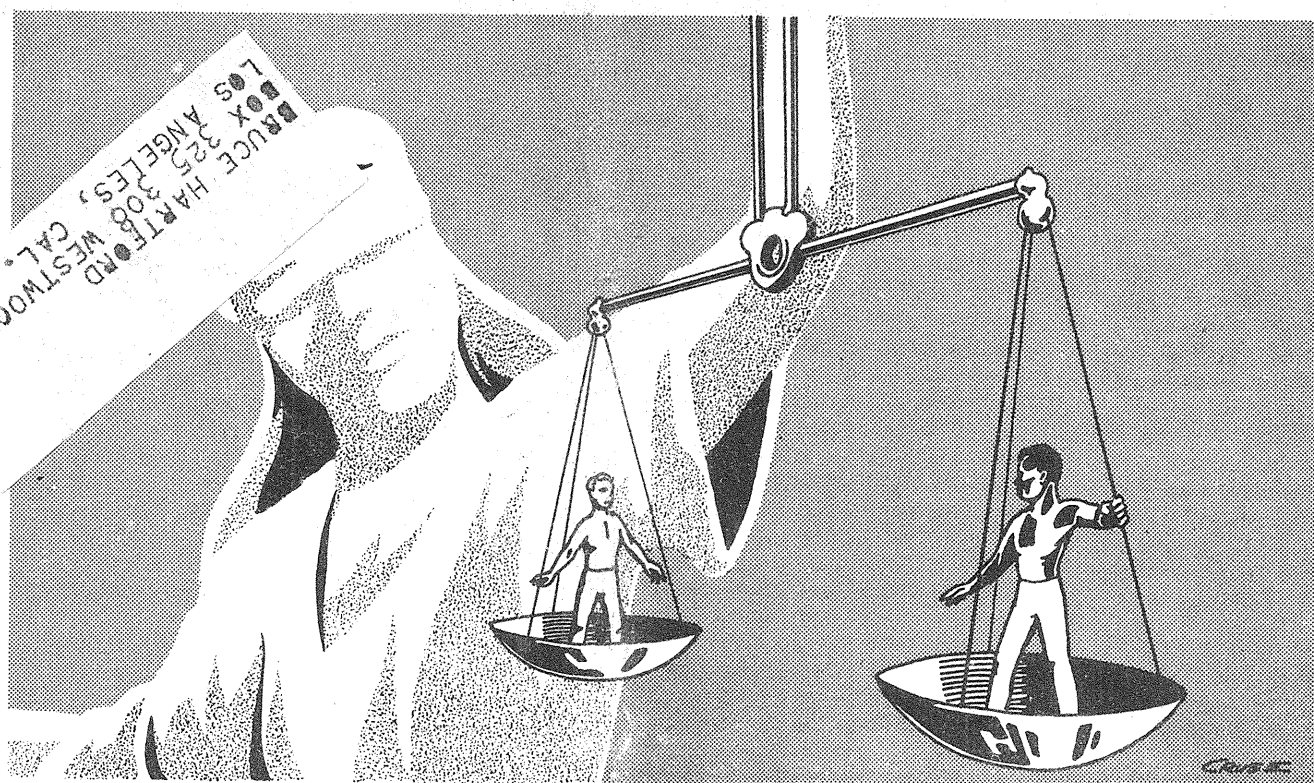
In other Alabama towns, the issue rose when local Negroes demonstrated for equal administration of the law in at least one county--Lee--there a sign of change.

An all-white jury in Anniston tried a white man for killing a Negro, in what was supposed to be a clear test of Alabama justice.

As it turned out, though, the case against the accused murderer, Hubert Damon Strange, 25, raised other questions besides the responsibility of the all-white jury. It hung on the testimony of a man who faced four serious charges himself. (Story on Page One.)

Meanwhile, an all-white federal jury was trying three white men for allegedly conspiring to violate people's civil rights at the time of the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

One of the men, Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr., 22, had already been acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker, and the other men were awaiting



trial on the same charge.

Mrs. Liuzzo's death was the basis of the federal charges against the three men.

The Montgomery trial was expected to show whether there was a different brand of justice in federal courts--where some people want all civil rights murder cases to be

tried.

But there, too, the issue was blurred by technical and factual questions. (Story on Page One.)

On Tuesday, an all-white jury in Huntsville convicted John Willie Stone, 24, a Negro, of raping a white woman. Stone's lawyers, Orzell Billingsley Jr. and Peter Hall, argued that the trial was unjust because Negroes were "systematically excluded" from Madison County juries. But Stone, who faces two other rape charges, was sentenced to 40 years in Kilby Prison.

Demonstrations (or attempted demonstrations) against segregated justice continued in Eutaw, Greenville and Selma.

And Wednesday in Tuscaloosa, 120 people--a dozen of them white--staged a silent march to the Tuscaloosa County courthouse. It was the first such activity there since the current Alabama demonstrations began.

In Bullock County, Negroes used a more direct approach. They planned to copy the county voter lists, and to insist that all the names, white and Negro, be put on the jury rolls. (Story on Page Five.)

Last week in Lee County, four Negroes served on trial juries in the criminal division of Circuit Court. Local Negroes said these were the first Negro jurors ever in criminal cases, but court officials said they remembered others.

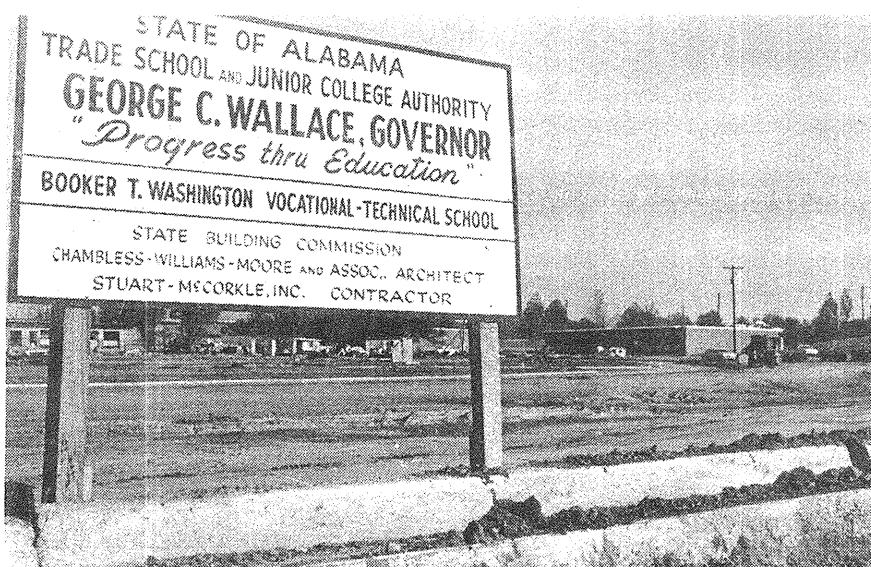
The whole complicated question of segregated justice was argued out in Montgomery's federal court last Friday, in a suit brought to desegregate the Lowndes County jury system. The court's decision in this case could change the face of Alabama justice. (Story on Page One.)

## THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS



NEW VOCATIONAL SCHOOL--NOW NAMED H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM

### City Gets Second School; Now One for Each Race

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--The state will begin "separate but equal" vocational education for Negroes and whites here in June.

The new H. Councill Trenholm state vocational school is under construction on the northwest side of Montgomery.

The \$1,000,000 Trenholm school is intended for Negroes, according to Lucious W. Smiley, principal of the new school, and J. F. Ingram, director of the state division of vocational education.

It is being built over the objections of those who argued for expansion of the present John M. Patterson School on the southeast side of Montgomery.

The students at Patterson are mostly white.

Some Montgomery residents urged the state to expand the Patterson school to accommodate a larger enrollment, both Negro and white.

They said that building a second school in Montgomery would make two segregated schools.

But Ingram said the current enrollment at Patterson is large enough. The school has about 535 students, and ranks fifth in enrollment among the state's 12

vocational schools.

In order to increase Patterson's enrollment, Ingram said, "you would have to add another auto shop and duplicate other facilities."

He said that it made more sense to build a second school, that would be at least as good as the Patterson school. Ingram said both schools were obligated to accept any qualified applicant, regardless of race.

And Smiley said he had signed the required compliance form, that says students of all races will be accepted.

But the principal of the new school added, "I doubt that we will have many white applicants."

Smiley admitted he was seeking applicants only from Negro high schools throughout the state.

Ingram said he expected that some whites might attend Trenholm and a few Negroes might attend Patterson.

The courses offered at each school will be somewhat different, but both will offer subjects like data processing, nursing, electronics and mechanics.

Students from 22 counties will be transported to the new school by bus from as far away as Dothan.

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### Cases Raise Hard Questions For Juries in Anniston, Montgomery

#### Liuzzo Case

BY SCOTT DE GARMO

MONTGOMERY -- It seemed like a murder trial, but it wasn't.

The three men on trial in federal court here this week were charged with conspiracy.

In its indictment, the federal government said the three defendants had conspired to violate the civil rights of demonstrators in the Selma-to-Montgomery march last spring.

But in court, the government tried to prove that the defendants shot and killed Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker from Detroit, Mich., last March 25.

Mrs. Liuzzo was not mentioned in the conspiracy indictment.

FBI agents testified that the gun that killed Mrs. Liuzzo belonged to one of the defendants, Eugene Thomas, 42, of Bessemer.

An FBI informer, Gary Thomas Rowe, said he saw defendant Collie Leroy Wilkins, 22, of Fairfield, shoot Mrs. Liuzzo with a gun handed to him by Thomas as their auto passed hers on Highway 80, between Selma and Montgomery.

Also in the car, he said, was the third defendant, William O. Eaton, 41, of Bessemer.

Defense attorney Art Hanes called Rowe a "silver merchant," who would say anything for money.

Outside of court, Hanes said the federal indictment was "the vaguest thing I've ever seen."

Wilkins, Thomas and Eaton were tried under an 1877 law that until recently was used only for violations of voting and property rights.

It is the same law on which indictments were based in the slayings of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss., and of Negro educator

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



ART HANES

#### Strange Tried in Brewster Death

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

ANNISTON--The star witness in the case of a white man accused of murdering a Negro foundry worker was a gun-toting segregationist who faced four felony charges of his own.

"It all boils down to whether you gentlemen are going to believe the testimony of a liar and a thief against an innocent white man," defense attorney J. B. Stoner told the all-white jury here Wednesday.

Hubert Damon Strange, a 25-year-old gas station attendant, was on trial for the night-rider slaying of Willie Brewster, 38, an employee of the Alabama Pipe Co., last July 16.

The star witness for the state, Jimmy Glenn Knight, testified Tuesday that minutes after Brewster was shot, Strange and two companions boasted, "We got us a nigger."

Knight quoted Strange as saying, "I got one, I'm pretty sure, because the car swerved off the road."

Brewster and three friends were driving home from work on Highway 202 near here when the shooting occurred.

Stoner tried to attack Knight's testimony by showing that he wasn't a reliable witness.

The lawyer got Knight to admit he was facing four counts of burglary and grand larceny when he called law officers to his Calhoun County Jail cell to talk about the Brewster killing.

Stoner also established that Knight had applied for a \$20,000 reward raised by Anniston residents after Brewster's death. The reward was for information leading to a conviction in the case. And the lawyer produced three witnesses who said they wouldn't trust Knight's word.

Stoner told the jury that the state had no eye-witness to the murder, and didn't try to show Strange's motive for killing Brewster.

"They are asking you to believe that Damon Strange went out and shot Willie Brewster because he wanted to 'get a nigger,'" said Stoner. "I say that's ridiculous."

Stoner, general counsel for the violently anti-Negro National States Rights Party, was one of the speakers at a NSRP rally that broke up shortly before Brewster was shot. Knight testified that Strange was at the rally.

One speaker told the crowd that night,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

### Judges Hear Challenge To Juries in Lowndes

BY SCOTT DE GARMO

MONTGOMERY -- If a Negro ever served on a Lowndes County trial jury, it was way back before anyone can remember.

At a federal court hearing here last Friday, three Lowndes County jury commissioners said they couldn't remember seeing a Negro on a trial jury.

Circuit Judge T. Werth Thagard, who holds court in Lowndes County twice a year, couldn't think of any, either. (Earlier this year, Judge Thagard presided over the trials of Thomas L. Coleman and Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr., both accused of killing white civil rights workers. In both cases, all-white juries cleared the defendants.)

Nobody was even asked if he could remember seeing a woman, black or white, on a jury. It's against the law in Alabama.

The judge and the jury commissioners testified before a three-judge federal court, in a suit challenging the exclusion of Negroes--and women of both races--from Lowndes County juries.

A group of Lowndes County Negroes, including some women, brought the suit five days after the death of Jonathan Daniels, a white theology student from New Hampshire.

The Negroes were joined in the suit by the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity--of which Daniels was a member--and the U. S. Justice Department.

Orzell Billingsley Jr., lawyer for the Lowndes County Negroes, told the court that Lowndes had 889 white and 2,282 Negro men and 1,011 white and 2,840 Negro women.

But attorneys for the Negroes showed that in the past 12 years, 670 white people had served on trial juries a total of 2,748 times, and 211 whites had served six or more times. One white person had served 16 times.

The jury commissioners said they got names for the jury rolls from voting lists and from "going around in our county and picking out the people we think are eligible."

Testimony showed that the voting lists were all-white until last Jan. 1.

The jury commissioners said a few Negroes were on the jury rolls, from which juries are chosen. They pointed out that Negroes have served on grand juries, and that one was on the grand jury that indicted Coleman for manslaughter in Daniels' death.

When former New York Municipal Judge Dorothy Kenyon, 83, tried to argue the question of women jurors, Presiding Judge Richard T. Rives told her he wanted written, not oral, arguments.

But Judge Kenyon, in a wide, floppy hat, went on with her argument. Judge Clarence W. Allgood turned his back on her.

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### Selma Bored

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA--The city which gave birth to the Voting Rights Act showed little interest in the first election open to Alabama's federally registered Negro voters.

Only about 2,000 of Selma's 20,000 registered voters bothered to vote in Tuesday's constitutional amendment election.

Of the people who could have voted in Selma, more than 2,000 had been registered by federal examiners. Only six days before the election, a federal court in Montgomery had told Alabama probate judges to put federally registered voters on the county voting lists.

Some Negro voters said they went to the polls just to vote "No" on three amendments--the new literacy standard for voters (No. 2), industrial development for Geneva County (No. 7) and revenue bonds for industry (No. 8).

They had decided to vote down these amendments at a meeting of the Dal-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

### Voters Kill Mobile Hospital Tax

MOBILE--In a turnout that set a record for a constitutional amendment election, Mobile County voters defeated a tax increase intended to help Mobile General Hospital.

They voted more than 2 to 1 against paying more property taxes to support the charity hospital.

A hospital official said the vote meant Mobile General would have to close. Most of Mobile General's patients are Negroes. Many are given free or reduced-cost treatment, when they can't afford to pay the full price. Public funds make up the difference.

After the voting, Winston C. Whitfield, administrator of the hospital, said the board of directors would meet next week to begin plans for closing down Mobile General.

"We'll have to set a date early next year and stop accepting patients at that time," he said. "I don't know where they'll go. The private hospitals all have long waiting lists, and most of our patients couldn't afford to go there even if they could get in."

Many of Mobile's most powerful citizens had supported the amendment. It won a majority in the state-wide voting

Tuesday, but it needed a majority in the county, too.

One private argument in support of the tax increase was that if Mobile General had to close, the city's predominantly white private hospitals would have to accept more Negro patients.

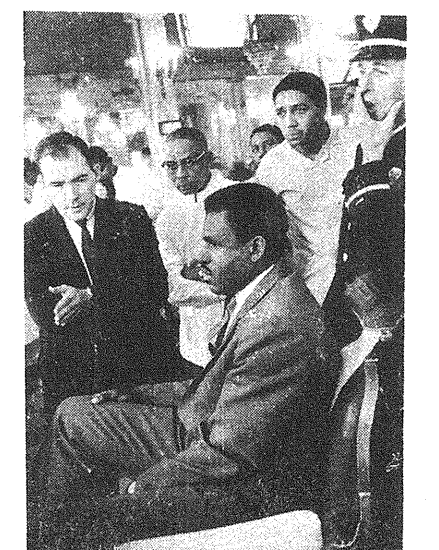
Opponents of the amendment argued, however, that the money should come from other sources.

The seven state-wide amendments--dealing with such matters as a new literacy test, a space museum and the state docks--were approved Tuesday.



SIGN OF THE TIMES IN MOBILE

### Hairy Subject



ATLANTA, Ga. -- The Rev. B. J. Ingham of SCLC (center, seated) sits in to protest "white-only" policy at a Negro barber shop.



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## Editorial Opinion

### Wallace Disgraces State

Why would a student want to go to college in Alabama? With everything Gov. George Wallace does, that question gets harder and harder to answer.

Gov. Wallace's recent announcement about Vietnam war protests is only the latest in his long string of attacks on the academic freedom of our state colleges and universities.

Last summer, the governor tried unsuccessfully to ram through a bill barring known or suspected Communists from speaking on state-supported campuses. Later, Wallace got the state Board of Education to pass a resolution doing the same thing.

These were serious violations of the students' right to be exposed to all sorts of ideas. But Wallace may never come up with anything worse than Tuesday's warning to students at state-supported institutions. He told them that if they circulated petitions opposing U.S. action in Vietnam, or otherwise protested against the war, they would be expelled.

No matter who is right about the Vietnam war, all citizens have the right to discuss and debate such an important issue. And all across the country, from California to the nation's capital, people are given that right--everywhere except the campuses of Alabama. Once again, the governor has disgraced the state he claims to love so much.

## Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Negroes, generally speaking, understand SCLC's present movement for an end to unjust Southern courts and biased Southern judges. We understand only too well, for we have been the primary target.

Many Negroes fear walking down public streets on Saturday nights, knowing that white policemen feel "niggers" should spend weekends in jail. What happens is that Negroes find themselves in jail on "public drunkenness" or "disturbing the peace" charges.

Negroes in Eutaw, Alabama, remember only too well the shooting of a 15-year-old Negro boy by a white policeman, less than two years ago. Some say it was because he allegedly pulled a knife; others say it was for no reason at all. We say and the movement for equal administration of justice is saying that if a policeman cannot subdue a man without first firing his gun in an effort to kill, then we don't need him.

Negroes in Greenville, Alabama, remember only too well the burning of two Negro youths in their city. And they are aware of the city fathers' present stand--forbidding them to demonstrate, even though the First Amendment to the Constitution says they can.

I can remember just two years ago Hosea L. Williams had to spend 35 days in the Chatham County, Georgia, jail house because some white woman saw a picture of him on television and took out a "good behavior warrant." His bond rose from \$200 to \$75,000, when repeatedly attempted to bond him out.

These are just a few examples of current history, now taking place all over the South. Negroes do know what leaders of demonstrations mean when they ask for "equal administration of justice." We must take to task your statement about SCLC leaders not explaining to Eutaw and Greenville Negroes the reason why they must march. You gave the Selma leaders credit for doing so.

But Mr. Editor, the same 13-point list of grievances (plus five additional points for Eutaw, and three for Greenville) was drawn up and read in all three counties.

## Sermon of the Week

BY ROBIN KAUFMAN

BIRMINGHAM--Love of God and fellow man is the key to a good hereafter, the Rev. Arthur Compton told his congregation Sunday in St. Mark's CME Church.

"And the trouble in society today is too many people in high places live by the wrong ethic," he said--they try to let their consciences or society determine what they should do.

"If a man's conscience says shoot, he shoots," Mr. Compton said. Instead, he said, men should look to the Bible for their standards.

A lawyer once came up to Jesus and asked (Luke 10:25), "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

Jesus responded by asking the lawyer, "What is written in the law?"

Finally, you wrote, "The marches have not succeeded in their announced goal . . . ." First you indicated that we had not announced our goal, and then you wrote in the same article that we haven't succeeded in our goal. The truth of the matter is that we will not allow your newspaper, or any other newspaper, to determine for Negroes when the time has come to dramatize our demands.

You are not even in a position to understand as we do "inequality in the courts." If you don't understand the present demonstrations, then say THE SOUTHERN COURIER does not understand. But don't allow your readers to assume that you are an authority on civil rights activities, when in essence a 10-year-old Negro understands his frustration more simply and clearly than you.

I hope I have in some way allowed you a way out, and my only suggestion is that you hire a Negro in the movement to interpret the movement for you.

Benjamin Van Clarke  
SCLC  
Atlanta, Ga.

\* \* \* \*

To the Editor:

I have two children in school, at the Luverne Elementary School. The school bus never used to come by my house, but now it has started to come back down 9th Street. I live only one block from 9th Street.

But I have to walk my children to school every morning. And I go and get them every afternoon. The bus passes me going and coming.

I have called several times to the school superintendent. Every time I call he is out. His secretary says he is out.

I am praying and wondering how long this will be going on. I am a tax-payer in Luverne. We try hard to abide by the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. Rebecca Ware

Luverne

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Ware's two children helped integrate Luverne Elementary School this fall. Even now, there are only a few Negroes in the previously all-white school.)

The lawyer answered that the law said to "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."

This is how the Bible says we should live, said Mr. Compton, but too many people forget it.

"What are the common answers today to the lawyer's question?" he asked. "Some people say do whatever other people do, and get along with everyone . . . Others answer that you should let your conscience be your guide, and do whatever it--not the Bible or Church or Hymn Book--says."

But, said Mr. Compton, these answers do not make sense today:

"If you are a Christian, you should do what Christianity says do,"

# Sausage Strike Over -- Who Won?

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

TUSCALOOSA -- After more than three months, the strike of Local 680 of the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers against R. L. Zeigler's meat-processing plant here has ended.

And all of the 67 men in the union have returned to work--almost all, that is. Joe Mallisham is through with Zeigler's. A 37-year-old father of three, Mallisham worked for 20 years killing and skinning hogs at the plant. He was active in the local, which has represented about 60 per cent of the workers at Zeigler's since its formation in 1958.

Fired twice for his union activity, he was rehired both times, once by court order and once after negotiations by the union. But this time he isn't going back. His reason is the settlement made by the representatives of Zeigler's and the national union to end the strike.

"That agreement isn't going to change anything," he said this week. "I didn't think enough of it to finish reading it."

"And I've been aggravated so long that I just couldn't stand to be aggravated another day down there."

The agreement, signed Nov. 16, said

the plant would take back all the striking workers by Nov. 22, provided that all previous grievances were forgotten.

The "no-strike clause" in the union contract was expanded to prohibit any strike, even one brought about by unfair labor practices, and both sides agreed to "work together harmoniously."

Joe Mallisham isn't the only one who isn't happy with the settlement. Bobby D. Fields, president of the local, said, "We lost more than we came in with. There ain't much fight left in us now."

The strike against Zeigler's Tuscaloosa plant began last August, when a white worker, John Mitchell, was fired for allegedly misprocessing a batch of meat. However, the real reasons for the strike had been building up for almost eight months.

In November, 1964, Zeigler's and Local 680 signed a three-year contract. It included a clause saying that in case of a union complaint against the company, the grievance would be discussed and acted upon, and there would be no strike.

A few weeks later, the local's chief steward was fired for allowing sparks from a welding torch to hit a tile wall.

The local's grievance committee, of which Joe Mallisham was a member, met with plant manager John W. Bell to discuss the dismissal.

No action was taken then, but after a short walk-out by union members, the steward was rehired.

On Feb. 17, another union worker was fired, this time for talking on the job. The grievance committee again met with Bell, and Mallisham described the meeting this way:

"Bell kept dealing in personalities. He said that we didn't know what we were talking about, and that he was going to get rid of every man on the committee. He refused to discuss the grievances."

Then, last March 31, Mallisham himself was fired. The dismissal note from Bell accused Mallisham, membership chairman of the local civil rights group, of causing a Negro boycott of Zeigler products. And, the note said, Mallisham did not have "the proper attitude."

A week later, he was hired again. While all the firing and rehiring was going on, the local presented other grievances to Bell about violations of seniority, discrimination against union members, and the company's refusal to

help collect union dues. None of these grievances was acted upon.

After Mitchell was fired on Aug. 3, the union again presented a grievance. When ten days went by with no company action, the union decided to strike.

But the national Packinghouse Workers union could not support Local 680, because the strikers had gone against the "no-strike clause" of the November, 1964, contract.

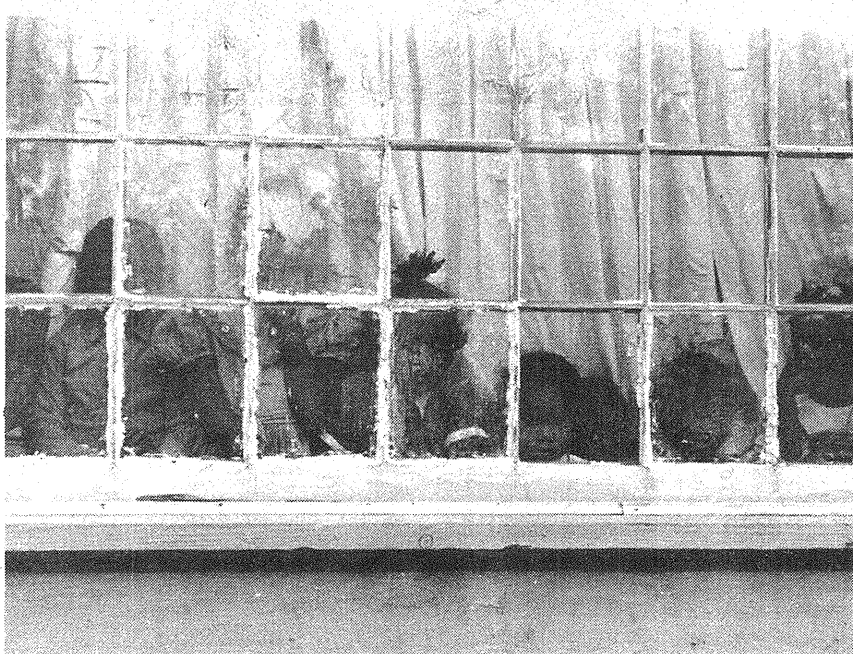
So the strike went on, with picket lines, strike-breakers, fist-fights, and accusations flying left and right.

Finally, two weeks ago, lawyers from Zeigler's and the national union met in Birmingham and, with no members of the local present, signed the agreement ending the strike.

Even Morgan Stanford, the nationwide union's lawyer, said he didn't expect the settlement to accomplish much, unless a federal injunction could be obtained to prevent future discrimination against the local. This is unlikely, he said.

Bell said, "The union's all right, I guess--now that we got rid of the trouble-makers. We treat everybody alike."

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MOBILE TERRACE DAY-CARE CENTER

## Three-Way Battle For Mobile's Poverty Money

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--If you know the fairy tale about the beautiful princess who kept turning down all the young men that wanted to marry her because she was waiting for the day when her Prince Charming would come, then you also know the story of Mobile's anti-poverty program.

Since the Economic Opportunity Act went into effect in August, 1964, Mobile men have been writing, phoning, and flying to the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in Washington and Atlanta, asking for approval of their anti-poverty program.

But the OEO hasn't said "Yes" to anyone yet. It has been waiting for the right people to submit the right program.

A few anti-poverty projects, like Head Start, can be run by organizations that already exist, such as public school systems and churches.

But most projects have to be run by an anti-poverty committee composed of local people representing all races and economic levels in the area. The OEO will approve only one committee in any one area.

Four different committees were formed at first in Mobile. The OEO said they would have to get together. So some people formed a fifth committee and asked all the other committees to dissolve themselves and join it. Two of them did--and two of them didn't.

That left three rival committees. Each of the three has been asking the OEO for months to approve its programs.

The OEO has waited, hoping the three would merge and submit a single program. That looks very doubtful now. The OEO will probably have to choose one of the three, or else there will be no anti-poverty program in Mobile.

In Mobile Terrace, at the western edge of the city, the members of the Citizens Association of Mobile Terrace, Inc., wish some anti-poverty program would get approval soon.

They started the association last February, as a kind of anti-poverty committee for their own neighborhood. They have determination and hope, and they don't have much money to work with. A Mobile anti-poverty committee, with access to federal funds, might be able to help them out.

In the meantime, the association members have to get by on weekly dues of 25¢ and the money they can raise in other ways. The dues don't bring in much. "At first, we had eight or ten people at our meetings," said M. L. Brown, the group's president. Now we have 20 or 30 people we can count on."

During the summer, Mrs. David Matthews prepared big outdoor dinners once a week and invited the neighborhood. The profits went to the association. Now she is selling pies.

Other people are helping in similar

ways.

A few months ago, the association rented an abandoned, run-down house, and began fixing it up as a day-care center for children. The association bought some of the material. The members donated the rest, along with their labor.

"We started with a day-care center," said Brown, "because there are lots of mothers here who need to work but don't have any place to leave their children."

The center opened a month ago and is now taking in 12 to 15 children each weekday.

It stands on an unpaved rutted street. It needs paint. Some of the windows are broken. There are no steps to the back porch. There is no running water and no toilet. There are few toys, crayons, or books, and no swings or slides outside.

But the center is in better condition than many of the houses in Mobile Terrace, and more parents are bringing their children to it every week.

Day-care centers can get anti-poverty funds, and the association plans to apply for some--as soon as Mobile gets an anti-poverty program.



Take a sweet, all-American wife with her three kids outside their suburban home.

Add a lot of static, and chatter about EVA and rendezvous and GT 6 and GT 7.

Throw in plenty of charts and graphs and beeps and buzzes. And, finally, stir in two smiling announcers, fighting off sleep and trying to explain big words.

That is what television's coverage of space shots usually amounts to. So you can imagine how interesting things will be on TV in the next two weeks, when the United States attempts to orbit two manned spacecrafts at once.

TV has obvious problems trying to cover an event that its cameras can't reach.

In spite of this, TV is still the best way to find out what is going on.

All three networks will have live coverage of the Gemini 7 launch Saturday from Cape Kennedy, Fla.

NBC will cover the event full blast from 11 a.m. until 1:30 p.m., when the Penn State-Maryland football game starts. Then the network will devote the upper left-hand quarter of the screen to the space launch, and the rest to the football game. (Honest.) ABC begins coverage at 3 p.m. Saturday.

In case you miss the live coverage,

you can tune in later in the evening for tape broadcasts.

As the GT 7 astronauts spin around in their 14-day, 329-hour long flight, television stations will provide regular bulletins throughout the whole week, whenever there is news.

And there will probably be bulletins when there is no news, too. They might interrupt the Beverly Hills billies to tell you that one of the astronauts' kids fell out of a tree.

The line-up for Saturday's Gemini 7 launch is Frank Borman of the Navy and James A. Lovell of the Army. (They are astronauts, not announcers. Huntley and Brinkley stay on the ground.)

The fun starts Monday, Dec. 13, when the launch of the second spacecraft, Gemini 6, is planned.

Astronauts Walter M. Schirra Jr. of the Navy and Thomas P. Stafford of the Air Force will be the pilots in that blast-off.

There will be complete TV commentary that day for the launch, and later in the day for the planned meeting of the two vehicles in space.

Gemini 6 is scheduled to splash down in the Atlantic Ocean Wednesday, Dec. 15. Gemini 7 will come down the following Saturday, if all goes well. TV will cover the splash-downs.

What does it all mean?

The double flight marks a major U.S.

effort in space. It is, first, a test of how long man can live and work in space.

Also, man may discover in the next two weeks that two vehicles are able to meet in space.

If this meeting is possible, he will then be able to send up an orbiting space docking station. A flight to the moon could then use the docking station as a "stopping-off" point on its long trip. And that is what U.S. space people will have in mind for the future when they attempt their major experiment this weekend.







## 'I Want a Bicycle for Christmas'

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPPLER

Long before Christmas comes, nowadays, Santa Claus comes. He sits in department stores to find out what all the children want for Christmas.

Grownups think he is there just to make them spend more money. But the children, who climb on his lap and whisper secret things in his ear, know that's not true. They know he comes early because he wants to have time to talk to everybody.

And children are the only ones who really know about Santa Claus.



"I want a VAROOM. And I want a Varoom for my sister Michele when she grows up."

"... and Santa, if you can, when you come please bring a pair of bedroom slippers. Mine is wore out."

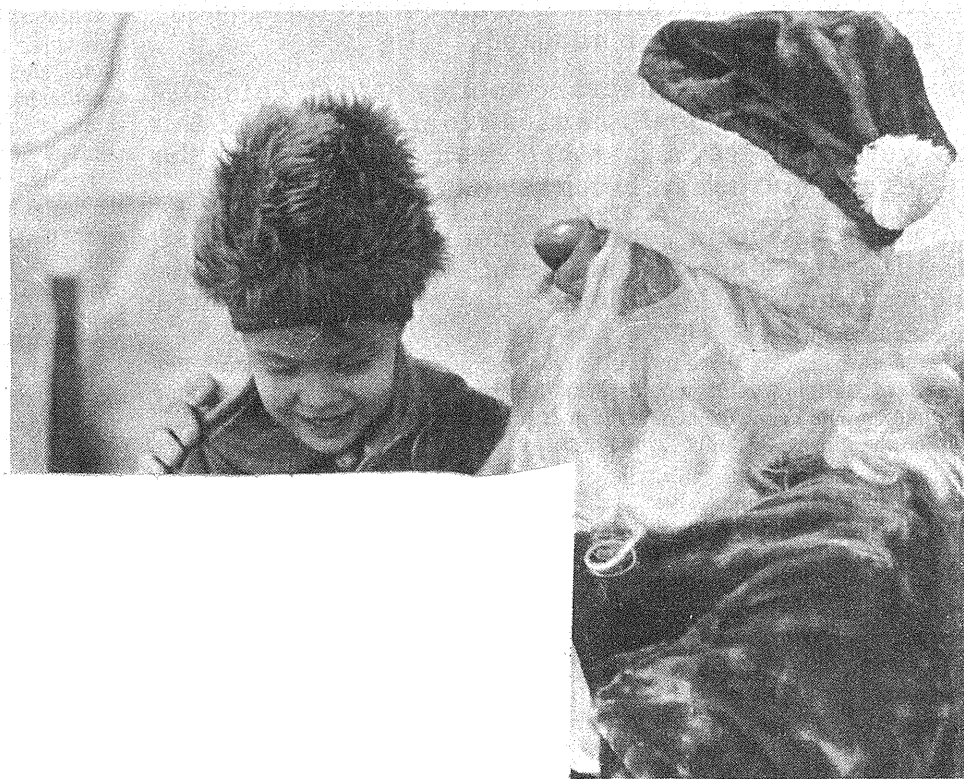
"I don't wanna sit on Santa Claus's lap!"

"Don't you like Santa Claus?"

"Yes. I'll just stand here and throw him kisses."

A little boy asked for a Barbie doll. A girl asked for a high-chair.

And Santa to your prayers, rents, and Sunday School





# Talladega Students Meet Their Neighbors

TEXT BY JAMES P. WILLSE; PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARGARET MONTGOMERY

TALLADEGA--Like many other colleges, Talladega College has its fraternities and sororities. It has chapters of Omega Psi Phi, Kappa Alpha Psi, Alpha Phi Alpha and Alpha Kappa Alpha. And it has TREC.

TREC isn't a secret Greek letter society. The letters stand for Talladega Recreation and Education Committee, and its members are Talladega students who work on projects to help the surrounding community.

There's nothing exclusive about TREC. Anyone can join, one student says, who is "interested in people."

TREC, which began two years ago as a small committee of the Talladega student senate, soon grew into a separate organization of about 15 members. The committee started out by investigating the needs of predominantly Negro neighborhoods near the college. The students wanted to find out what they could do to help fill the needs.

Discovering what the neighborhoods wanted wasn't easy at first, since people in the college hadn't been getting along very well with people in the community. The president of the Talladega student body explains, "I guess a lot of the members of the community thought that the students felt that we were above them."

TREC overcame this feeling by a series of meetings with local civic and church leaders and with the people in the neighborhoods themselves. At the meetings the students just listened most of the time.

"We tried to get them to suggest what they thought was needed so they didn't think we were coming in and telling them what was wrong," said Miss Joretha McCall, one of the TREC workers.

Out of these meetings came ideas for some specific projects and TREC members started to work on them.



They organized a group of 60 students to distribute leaflets about sanitation and to work on a neighborhood Cleanup Day. A youth club was started in cooperation with the local churches.

But it wasn't until the summer of 1964 that TREC got into high gear.

In the neighborhood meetings, people had suggested starting some kind of summer recreation program for the

community's youth. As the end of school approached, TREC asked Milton Hurst, an energetic member of the college faculty, to work with them as project director. With his help, they drew up a plan for a program of playground recreation and a kindergarten for pre-school children.

TREC submitted this plan to the national office of the United Church of Christ.

The students thought the Church of Christ might take an interest in the project since they had recently sent a group of officials through Talladega to survey living conditions in the South.

The Church responded by granting TREC \$1,900 to pay the salaries of students willing to work with the program all summer.

At the end of the school year, five students moved into homes in the community and began work.

They organized softball, volleyball and other sports programs at the two city-owned Negro playgrounds and set up playground facilities at a third location. One of the students taught arts and crafts. Talladega College donated the use of its pool once a week, and the city recreation department donated sports equipment.

TREC began a free eight-week kindergarten for children whose parents could not afford the extra expense of pre-school. It was a 'Head Start program' before anyone in Washington had thought up the idea of Head Start. Volunteer teachers from the Talladega schools taught about 75 children every day.

It was the first time that some had ever been given toys of their own to play with. A parent of a child in the program



JUNIOR COUNSELOR MICKIE LEE LEADS CHILDREN IN A CIRCLE DANCE

remembers, "It gave children who before only went to Sunday school something new to look forward to."

The most successful part of the summer was the playground program. At first only the younger children came, but then youths almost in their twenties joined in. "We had some awful big boys playing volleyball," remembers one of the students.

On Wednesday, swim day, each playground had a turn at the Talladega Col-

lege pool. TREC instructed an average of 200 children each swim day.

Children who came to the playgrounds learned more than sports and games. TREC workers led reading groups and trips to the library.

The response from the community was good. John Taylor, president of the Talladega Civic League, said, "Before TREC, there weren't any systematically organized programs like this. We were really impressed with the organization and with the cultural instruction like arts and crafts."

But when the summer of 1965 rolled around and preparations began for the second playground project, TREC ran into difficulties.

For one thing, Milton Hurst had left Talladega to attend the University of Alabama Law School. The group was left without an adult to plan and assume responsibility for the project.

The college withdrew its support because the program didn't have a qualified supervisor, and the city recreation department soon followed suit.

However, the most serious difficulty was the lack of funds. "We were really at a loss when we had to start shopping around for money on our own," recalls Miss Myrina Anderson, who had taught arts and crafts in the TREC program the summer before.

Miss Anderson and Miss McCall decided to stay in Talladega last summer, even though TREC didn't have enough money for a full program. They worked with the newly-formed Head Start program in the mornings and ran playground activities in the afternoons. The parents of some of the children helped out, and a staff of junior counselors, local teenagers who had worked with TREC the summer before, kept the program going.

And again, people in Talladega said the program made the summer worthwhile for many children.

Mrs. Maddy Nolan, whose two children attended the playgrounds both summers, describes TREC's programs this way:

"It was really wonderful. Parents knew where their children were and the children learned to be together more. And the arts and crafts taught them to be leaders on their own so they could say to themselves, 'Now we're doing something.'"

"If TREC hadn't come back, the kids would have probably just wound up in the same old rut--hanging around and wandering up and down the streets."

Back in classes now, TREC members are thinking ahead to next summer. The outlook isn't very bright. Again lack of funds threatens to limit the project. But there are rays of hope, particularly the government's vast Office of Economic Opportunity.

Civic League president Taylor, who has been active in setting up Tallade-

ga's new OEO-sponsored community action project, was so impressed with TREC's activities that he plans to recommend that the OEO support a program along the same lines.

"We'd like to see TREC work with elementary and high school students in remedial instruction and also have them keep up their recreational and cultural programs," Taylor said.

And Milton Hurst, TREC's first director, is now associate director of Tuscaloosa's community action program. Hurst thinks TREC will be able to function again this summer if they get some leadership from an adult and conduct an organized fund-raising drive.

He believes groups of college students like those in TREC are important to the War on Poverty.

"Groups like TREC can pick up where the poverty program leaves off," he said. "They can cover people who are on the border of poverty and they can help those who may be more im-



TREC HAD A HEAD START PROGRAM BEFORE THERE WAS HEAD START ERISHED CULTURALLY THAN THEY ARE FINANCIALLY."

In return, Hurst feels activities like TREC can help college students, especially students at Negro colleges, almost as much as it helps the children.

"A lot of Negroes come to college to escape," he explained. "They don't want to get involved with people, except maybe through demonstrations."

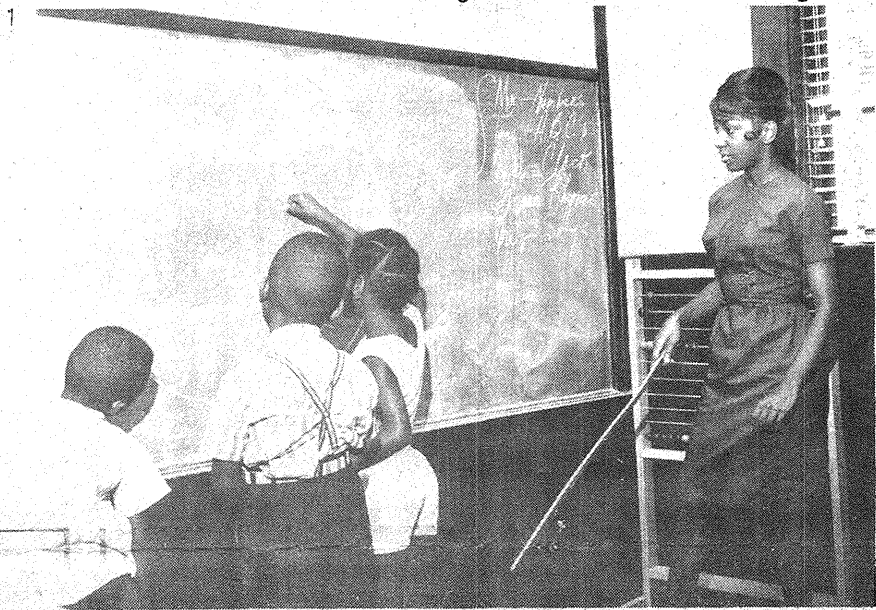
"Doing community work isn't a glamorous job like demonstrating, but we have to salvage some of the energy that goes into demonstrations and turn it into student involvement with people. This is where TREC comes in."



THE CHILDREN LEARNED THAT NEW GAMES COULD BE AS MUCH FUN AS 'OLD STAND-BYS'



THOSE FIRST HOT DAYS WERE FILLED WITH PAPER WORK--LETTERS TO COMMUNITY LEADERS, SURVEY SHEETS, RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS . . .



THEN CLASSES BEGAN: "MONDAY--NUMBERS, TUESDAY, ABC'S, WEDNESDAY--CLOCK, THURSDAY--RHYMES, FRIDAY--SONGS IN MISS SAVAGE'S CLASS."

## The Strange Case of Caliph Washington

BY MARJORIE LEES LINN

BIRMINGHAM--In 1960 the Alabama Supreme Court granted a Bessemer widow full accident insurance benefits for the death of her husband.

One condition of the insurance policy said, "This policy does not cover death caused from homicide." But three years before, a man had been convicted for the first degree murder of her husband.

"A note of caution seems needed lest this case rise in a different form to haunt us," warned one of the Supreme Court justices when the court decided to award the benefits to the widow.

And even as he spoke, there awaited in the background the strange contradictory case of Caliph Washington, a form that rose to cast its shadow upon our judicial system and haunt the consciences of many men.

Early on the morning of July 12, 1957, Caliph Washington, a 17-year-old Negro soldier, drove through Lipscomb, Ala., toward his home in Bessemer.

Later, in court, Washington gave this account of the events that led to his arrest:

Two shots were fired from an automobile that was trailing him. He drove on to Bessemer with the car in pursuit.

Suddenly, a light on top of the car began to flash, and Washington realized for the first time that it was a police car. He pulled up Exeter Alley and stopped.

The policemen ordered Washington out of the car and told him to put up his hands. He obeyed. One of the officers questioned him about having whiskey in his car. He told the officer that he had no whiskey and was on his way home.

The officer then attempted to strike Washington with his pistol and a tussle followed. The gun went off, and the officer fell.

Washington told the court that he fled the scene, terrified.

Washington was arrested in Mississippi two days later with the officer's gun in his bag. He was returned to Bessemer, tried and sentenced to death in the electric chair for the first degree murder of Officer James B. Clark.

A Bessemer policeman testified in the trial that Washington had made the following confession:

"When I started to get out of the car he met me and he got me in the belt and walked around to the right hand side of the police car, and when he reached down to unlock the car with his other hand I just whirled in under him and grabbed his pistol and then stepped back and shot him two or three times."

According to the pathologist's report

there was only one bullet found in the body of the dead man. It punctured the aorta and lodged in the spine.

The shirt Clark was wearing showed a bullet hole but no powder burns or smudges. This might show that Washington stepped back and fired, as the alleged confession said. On the other hand it could indicate that the gun was not pointed at the officer.

The state toxicologist testified that the bullet bore a flattened surface which could not have been caused by contact with flesh or bone, and evidence was presented that there was a dent in the police car that had not been present before the shooting.

Under cross-examination Washington was shown the alleged confession, but he was not allowed to read it. Over the strong objections of the defense at-

torneys, the judge allowed the statement to be admitted as testimony against Washington. It was one of the pieces of evidence the jury considered in deciding Washington guilty of first degree murder.

The Supreme Court of Alabama reversed this decision on Feb. 12, 1959. The high court said that the confession could not be used as evidence.

Washington was tried again, and again he was given the death sentence. This time the verdict was upheld by the Supreme Court of Alabama on Oct. 4, 1962 and again on Jan. 17, 1963.

Meanwhile, the widow of Officer Clark, the dead policeman, tried to collect on her husband's accident policy. This was the policy quoted at the beginning of the article. Three times the Supreme Court upheld the judgment on Nov. 24, 1959, Jan. 12, 1960 and Sept. 8, 1960.

Caliph Washington received several stays of execution. But he was granted his last stay by Gov. George C. Wallace on Nov. 17, 1964. A new date--Dec. 4--was set for the execution.

On Dec. 2, the governor made his decision not to interfere again. Hurried appeals were made to the Alabama Supreme Court twice on Dec. 3 and were turned down. Then late Friday afternoon, just seven hours before Washington was scheduled to die, Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. granted a stay of execution until further order from his court.

On July 8, 1965, Judge Johnson ordered Washington released from Kilby Prison. He was turned over to Jefferson County authorities and is now in the Birmingham jail awaiting another trial.

When he walked through the gates of Kilby Prison on July 8, he left behind an exemplary record.

Many members of the Concerned White Citizens of Alabama and the NAACP believe he is innocent. They are trying to raise money to pay lawyers' fees and \$1,000 for Washington's bond.

A member of the Concerned White Citizens explained her interest in the case this way:

"Perhaps he could look forward to freedom if we, each and every one of us, would only remember that Caliph Washington is not just a name on a piece of paper or the central character in a story we've been told. Caliph Washington is a human being! And every human being deserves the honest thought and consideration of his fellowmen."



## Rights Committee Chairman Leaves State

BY GAIL FALK

MONTGOMERY--Moreland G. Smith Sr., the architect who serves as chairman of the Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, left his Montgomery home this week to start a new career at the age of 58.

He sold his share of the Montgomery architecture firm of Sherlock, Smith and Adams, Inc., and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to direct a city-planning project for the Southern Regional Council.

Some of Smith's friends said he left because he was kicked out of his architecture firm for supporting civil rights.

But Smith, thoughtful and quiet-spoken, had a gentler way of explaining it: "My defense of equal opportunity, of freedom of expression and diversity of opinion, had made me a social and economic liability."

"We are going through a time in Alabama when it is difficult for people who

want to speak out and be constructively occupied to be a part of the economic community."

Smith's decision to move to Atlanta was not one of desperation. "My wife and I aren't wealthy," he said, "but we won't starve . . . I wouldn't have left without this challenging opportunity."

The "challenging opportunity" is a research project about the effects of urban planning. "We want to see," said Smith, "whether urban planners are perpetuating in a technical way the convictions and prejudices of 50 and 75 years ago."

The study will collect and compare statistics on things like paved streets and fire protection in white and Negro neighborhoods. It will study the kind of homes people get after urban renewal forces them to move.

Smith said results of the study will be used to show local and federal planners "that good planning and good economics



MORELAND SMITH

are compatible," he said, "but convincing people will be a little difficult."

Shortly before he left Montgomery, Smith sat listening to a group of friends as they discussed last Tuesday's constitutional amendment election. It was the only time that some of them would think about the way they were going to vote.

They had little information about the issues they were expected to vote on. Smith didn't take any part in the discussion. Instead, he wondered how Alabama citizens could be better supplied with the necessary facts before elections, and how Americans could be taught to take political participation more seriously.

"I'm thinking about what's after the civil rights revolution, what's going to happen to democracy in 20 years or 50 years," he said quietly.

There aren't many people thinking that way in Alabama, and now there is one less.



NOW HE'S A VOTER

## Negroes Learn Voting Is Work

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

las County Voters League had the night before the election. Others had made their decisions at the weekly ward meetings.

"There ain't but three," said one woman voter, "that they told us the numbers what not to say 'Yes' on."

For Negroes who had registered with the federal examiners, Tuesday was their first trip to the polls. For some, it was an ordeal.

Some people almost had a ballot in their hands, only to find that they still needed to pay their poll tax. Others found that the polling place across the street from them was not in their district, and that they had to walk blocks to get to the right place.

The long, difficult amendments discouraged some of the Negroes who were trying to vote for the first time. "Some of the words I can read but don't understand," said one new voter who had been registered by federal examiners after several unsuccessful trips down to the county courthouse. She voted against the literacy amendment.

But once it was over, most new voters were happy and proud.

"It feels good," said one beaming woman. "Just feels like I should have been doing it since I was old enough."

Another elderly but spirited woman admitted she had been scared the first time to the polls.

"I was so shaky," she said. "You feel shaky about something you hadn't had a chance to do before you're 62."

Then she smiled. "Now I've grown more stronger."

### Anniston Case

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"Fighting the nigger is a war, and in a war there's got to be killing. And, in a war, you don't talk to me about a motive."

Circuit Solicitor R. Clarence Williams said to Stoner and the jury at the end of the trial. "An hour after that rally, there was a man whose life blood was ebbing away on Highway 202."

But after Williams' final argument, one thing was clear. Unless they believed Knight's testimony, the jurors could not find Strange guilty.

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## Bullock Negroes Plan 10th Anniversary Attack on Jury System Of Boycott, MIA

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS--Negro leaders last week took their first step toward desegregating justice in Bullock County.

Members of the Bullock County Improvement Association (BCIA) met with Probate Judge Fred Main and other county officials, to tell them that the BCIA will soon demand a new jury-selection system.

The new system would give Negroes the same opportunity as whites to serve on juries.

Claude Mitchell, a member of the BCIA executive board, said the system will be proposed to the county jury commissioners "as soon as we can make contact with them."

"If we don't get a sufficient answer" from the commissioners, Mitchell said, "we will go to court."

"We're going to demand that the commissioners put all men qualified to vote on the jury list," said H. O. Williams, a BCIA leader, explaining the proposed new system for selecting jurors.

"We're going to copy the names of all males over 21 from the county voters

list and present those names to the commissioners. We will ask them to certify them all, white and Negro, for the jury lists," Williams said.

The BCIA also demanded the appointment of Negro poll watchers in time for the primary election next spring.

Williams said the Negro poll officials were needed to prevent whites from misleading or frightening Negro voters. "We're going to have poll watchers or we're going to the federal government," Williams said. "There's a law against intimidation at the polls."

He said the BCIA will insist that at least one Negro be appointed to serve as a poll watcher at every voters' box in Bullock County.

### Federal Rights Trial

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Lemuel Penn in Georgia. In those cases, the indictments were thrown out without a trial. The government appealed, and the U.S. Supreme Court is now studying both cases.

For Wilkins, this was the third trial in connection with Mrs. Liuzzo's death. After a mistrial last May, a Lowndes County jury acquitted him of a murder charge in October.

In his closing argument for the prosecution, U.S. Attorney Ben Hardeman said, "It is not a murder trial, although there was a murder in it, it is not a trial of the Klan, although there are Klansmen in it."

The case "transcends" many of the issues in the trial, Hardeman said. He said it would determine whether the country was "going to permit a return to medieval times."

### New School

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Ingram said there was a great need for a vocational school for Negroes in the central Alabama area.

"When there was a delay in the construction," he said, "a rumor went around that there was really not going to be a new school for Negroes. But there will be a school, and the doors will be open in June."

The present school, located at the eastern end of the Southern By-Pass and U.S. 231, is named for the governor of Alabama from 1958 to 1962.

The new school is named for the president of Alabama State College from 1925 to 1962.

### LOWNDES JURY CASE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"Absolutely irrational," she said of Alabama's law against women jurors, before she was finally silenced.

Judge Rives asked lawyers for the Negroes and the jury commissioners to submit written arguments on both "the racial problem and the women problem."

A ruling in the case may not come for several months. When it does, it might order the jury commissioners to put many more Negroes and women on the jury rolls. Or it might say there is nothing legally wrong with the present system in Lowndes County.

Whatever the ruling is, it will probably be appealed directly to the U.S. Supreme Court.



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## Union Springs Charge Riles Rights Leaders

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS--A mysterious case of vandalism has caused trouble for Negro leaders trying to get the local A&P store to hire more Negroes.

Several cars were damaged early in November, after members of the Bullock County Improvement Association (BCIA) had been picketing the A&P for more than two months. The vandals smeared red paint over the cars and slashed holes in the seat covers.

The cars were all owned by Negroes, many of them prominent businessmen. Most of the owners were people who had ignored the picket line and continued shopping at the A&P.

That, said Union Springs Mayor Frank H. Anderson Jr., put the suspicion on the BCIA.

"We don't know that the vandalism has any connection with the picketing," Mayor Anderson said last week. "But we surmise that's what it is."

"It is one thing to picket peacefully, another to threaten those who don't agree with you and want to patronize the place you are picketing. People have a right to shop where they please."

Members of the BCIA reacted angrily to the mayor's statement.

"We didn't make any threats," said H. O. Williams, a BCIA leader. "We had one to three people picketing about 100 feet away from the store. We didn't try to prevent people from going inside --except for the words on our signs."

Williams pointed out that the vandals didn't bother the cars of several other Negroes who went through the picket lines every day.

Mayor Anderson has offered a \$200

reward for information leading to the arrest of the vandals. Williams said the mayor did this because "they think Negroes did it." "They've never offered a reward before," he said.

Mayor Anderson said he offered a reward for the first time to "let people know we're trying to do something."

But James Poe, another BCIA leader, charged that the mayor isn't trying to do very much.

"The mayor has not provided one ounce of leadership to get Negroes and whites together and keep these things from happening," Poe said. "It's his responsibility to know why we're picketing, and to end the situation which caused it. Why didn't he speak out for fear of his own skin?"

Asked why he hasn't taken steps to end the dispute, the mayor laughed and said:

"What's the point in it?" The BCIA members said they stopped picketing the store three weeks ago, after the manager, Hoye Woodruff, agreed to meet with them.

At the meeting, Poe said, Woodruff pointed out that the store has one Negro employee, a stock clerk. According to Poe, Woodruff said he hadn't found any more qualified Negroes to hire.

"He said he would hire more Negroes 'in due time,'" Poe said. "But if he doesn't do it soon, we will talk with the district A&P manager in Birmingham and the national office."

If that doesn't work, the BCIA members said, they may ask Negro groups in nearby counties to join in a selective-buying campaign directed against the A&P.

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# At First, Only Poor Whites Went Off to Battle in the Civil War

BY FRANK AND BOBBI CIECIORKA

THE CIVIL WAR was caused by the different needs of the North and the South. Laws that were good for agriculture in the South were bad for industry in the North. And laws that helped industry hurt agriculture.

The South felt that the North was picking on it. The North thought the South was being old fashioned and holding up progress. This went on until finally the two started fighting. But only a few people in the South owned most of the best land and most of the slaves. And only a few people owned the industry in the North. These people didn't even have to fight in the war.

In the South, anyone who owned more than 15 slaves did not have to be a soldier. In the North, anyone who paid the government \$300 did not have to go to war. That was a lot of money in those days and only the rich could afford it. As

in most wars, it was the working people on both sides who did the fighting. People said it was a 'rich man's war but a poor man's fight.'

The North said it was fighting to save the Union, not free the slaves. President Lincoln said that he would keep slavery if it would hold the country together. At first, many Union officers actually returned runaway slaves to their masters. This helped the very people they were fighting. So in the beginning of the war, many slaves were confused about what the war meant for them. They waited and watched to see what would happen.

Finally the Northern army decided to stop helping the enemy by returning slaves. Negroes flocked to the Union lines by the thousands. Over 500,000 slaves ran away from their masters to follow the Union army. It was the biggest general strike in the nation's history.

After two years of fighting, Lincoln decided that he could not win the war without the help of Negroes. He gave the order that Negroes could join the army. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black men had answered the call to arms. And 38,000 of them died in battle.

WHEN NEGROES FIRST joined the army, many Union officers didn't think they would make good soldiers. But they soon proved that they could fight. In fact, they fought even harder than white soldiers. They knew the evil of the enemy's slavery better than anyone else. One Union colonel said that black soldiers won battles that the bravest white troops would have lost.

In one battle near Richmond, 12 Negroes won Congressional Medals of Honor. In another battle at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, 2,000 Texans attacked



1,000 Negroes. The Negro troops ran out of bullets and fought the Confederates with their bayonets and with their hands. They used their empty guns as clubs. The Texans were not used to this kind of battle and ran off in defeat.

Another reason Negroes fought so hard was because they knew they would suffer hard treatment if they were captured. Many Confederates hated Negroes. Instead of treating them as prisoners of war, they would murder any Negroes they caught.

One of the worst crimes of the war was the Fort Pillow Massacre. The Confederates captured the fort and killed every Negro after the battle. They killed them with bayonets and with clubs. They burned them alive and buried them alive. They nailed them to houses and tortured them to death. Three hundred Negroes were murdered in this way. The Confederate general who led the murderers was Nathan Bedford Forrest. Forrest was a slave trader before the war. He became the first

grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan after the war.

WHEN THE WAR ended in 1865, Negroes looked to the future with hope in their hearts. They didn't know that one hundred years later, equality would still be an empty promise.

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## Wallace Warns Viet Protesters

SELMA -- Gov. George C. Wallace came up with two startling announcements Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Dallas County Citizens Council. The governor threatened to expel students at state-supported colleges and universities who protested against the war in Vietnam.

And he said the Hammermill Paper Co., already building a large plant near Selma, will make the city its southern regional headquarters.

The governor warned students who might circulate petitions opposing the Vietnam war that they will be expelled from school.

Hammermill's decision, he said, will bring "many more millions of dollars" into the state than seemed likely last February, when the paper company first announced its new Selma plant.

At that time, civil rights groups were staging daily protests here, and rights leaders looked on Hammermill's action as an endorsement of Selma's and Alabama's racial policies.

Civil rights groups then picketed Hammermill's home office in Erie, Pennsylvania, and began a boycott of Hammermill products.

Because of space limitations, the article on passengers' complaints about taxi drivers, promised for this week, will appear in next week's SOUTHERN COURIER.

# No One Wins H.S. Crown

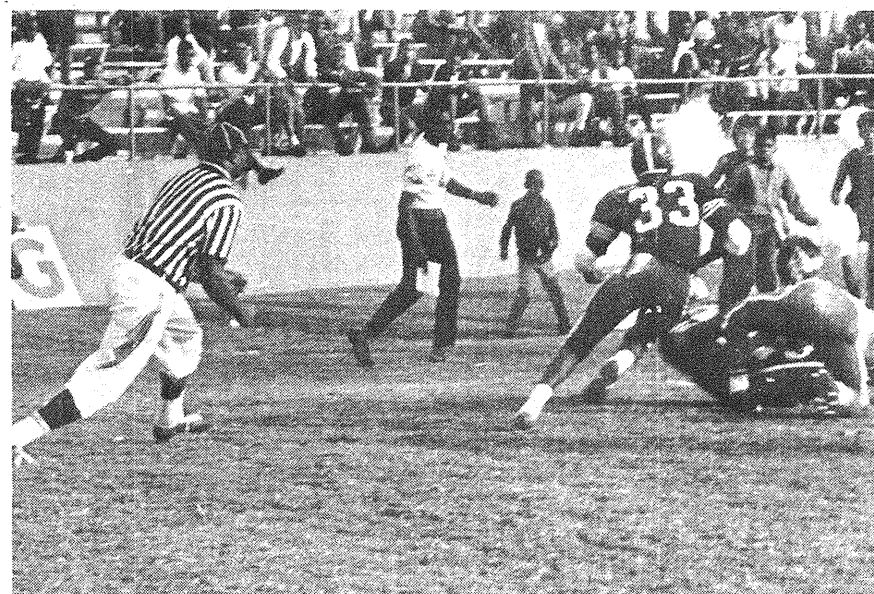
ANNISTON--The state championship high school football game ended in a draw here last Saturday. Cobb Avenue of Anniston (the Northern District champion) tied Williamson of Mobile (the Southern District winner), 12 to 12.

The two teams were named state co-champions for 1965.

The Panthers of Anniston scored first, on a 16-yard run by Curtis Thomas. Williamson countered with a one-yard plunge by Henry Hawthorne.

Cobb took the lead again on a 16-yard pass from Jerry Fuller to Joe Truss. But the Lions of Williamson fought back, and Hawthorne's 13-yard run tied the game with seven minutes left to play.

Cobb wound up with an 8-2-1 season record. Williamson had one loss and the championship tie.



ACTION IN MOBILE

MOBILE--The Turkey Day Classic between Central and Mobile County has often been the championship game for Negro high school teams in this corner of Alabama. This year it wasn't, because both squads had already lost a few games.

But the game was still the biggest band show and the biggest social event in town, with more than 10,000 people in attendance.

The crowd saw two evenly-matched teams smash each other everywhere except over the goal line in the first half.

In the second half, the Mobile County Whippets drove into scoring range

on the passing of 15-year-old boy-wonder quarterback Anderson Flen.

On the key play, the Central Wildcats were looking for a line plunge. When the ball was snapped, everybody smacked together in a pile at the center of the line, and Flen skipped around right end for the TD.

County added another TD after blocking a Wildcat punt on the Central goal line. The final score was 12 to 0.

But the Wildcats never gave up--that just isn't done in the Turkey Day Classic. Fierce Central blocking after an interception left a trail of disabled Whippets stretched out behind the runner.

In other contests, Banks High topped Ramsey, 7 to 0, in Birmingham's Crippled Children's game; Alabama State College beat Tuskegee, 20 to 12, and Alabama defeated Auburn, 30 to 3.

## STRIKE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

What is Joe Mallisham going to do? He's trying to make a new start by going to mechanics school and buying a gas station near his home. It will take him a while to earn as much money as he made at the plant, but he figures it's worth it.

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