

## Dr. Martin L. King and Other Notables to Be Aired Saturday

CHICAGO—The value of "The 1964 Nobel Prize Awards" TV documentary (being shown for the first time to American audiences December 12 on ABC-TV) was praised by William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Assn., for its "educational potential for school children and, also, for adults."

Dr. Carr, in a letter to L. C. Truesdell, president of Zenith Sales Corporation, stated that the documentary "should serve to stress the fact that scholarship and research are dependent upon international cooperation and their fruits have international significance."

He added that the plan to make the program available to educational television stations and to

release it as a 16 mm film "will greatly enhance its educational usefulness."

A special interest feature of the show will be the presentation of taped interviews between Alf Starr Cooke, writer and narrator of the program, and award winners at home and abroad. Dr. Konrad Bloch, recipient of an award for medicine, will be met at the Harvard School of Biochemistry. Dr. Feodor Lynen, also a winner of the prize for medicine, will be interviewed at the Max-Planck Institute in Munich, Germany.

After August Schou, director of the Nobel Prize Institute, announces Dr. Martin Luther King as the 1964 Peace Prize winner, Dr. King will be seen in an interview which was taped in his home in Atlanta, Georgia. Other interviews by Cooke include one with Madame Nobel-Oleinkoff, oldest living member of the Nobel family. Jean-Paul Sartre, who declined the award for literature, also will appear in an interview.

King Gustav Adolph of Sweden

will present the Nobel Prizes in a formal ceremony in Stockholm on December 10, the 88th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel. An interesting highlight is the fact that even the television cameramen must wear white tie and tails. The Peace Prize will be awarded simultaneously in Oslo, Norway.

The program also will include a presentation of the history of Alfred Nobel, Swedish chemist, engineer and inventor, and his reasons for designating \$9 million in his will to be distributed annually for the awards. The money, he stipulated, is to be given to those "who have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind" in chemistry, medicine, physics and peace, and to a person "who shall have produced in the field of literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency."

The purpose of the prize is described best by a comment once made by Nobel. He said, "I would not leave anything to a man of action, as he would be tempted to give up work. On the other hand, I would like to help dreamers, as they find it difficult to get on in life."

The TV special will be presented to U. S. audiences just 48 hours after the actual ceremonies. It will be broadcast to Canadians over the CTV Network on December 13 and will be distributed to the Armed Forces TV Network for broadcast to servicemen throughout the world shortly after the national telecast.



**HOUSING MEET PRINCIPALS**—J. S. Stewart, left, president of the Durham, Mutual Savings and Loan Association, talks with M. P. Brooks, center, Raleigh, director of research of the North Carolina Fund, and B. W. Harris, assistant director, A. and T. College Division of Extended Services, during the fourth annual A. and T. College Housing and Urban Renewal Clinic held last week in Greensboro. Brooks spoke at a luncheon session.

## Former Miss. Gov. Heads State 'Improvement'

ITTA BENA, Mississippi—An attempt to improve this state's image in the eyes of the nation has led to the raising of over \$13,000 in order to send an all Negro College band to the Rose Bowl Parade.

Former Governor Hugh White, who acted as chairman of the fund raising drive to send the Mississippi Valley State College band to Pasadena said, "How can anyone say that Mississippi doesn't take care of its citizens both black and white?"

White, who a few weeks earlier had advocated the raising of one and a half million dollars to enable a State official to go on nationwide television to "correct" the image of Mississippi said, "as far as I know, organizations such as COFO and the NAACP had made no contributions."

It is widely known that the state has suffered economically as a result of the racial violence which grew out of the Mississippi Summer Project and it is believed that White undertook the job as fund raising chairman as one method of "helping" the image of the state.

In Jackson the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) charged that the money could be better used improving the educational and teaching facilities at the school and its band to promote the state of Mississippi.

A worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said here, "I won't be surprised if the entire 110 piece band asks for asylum in California rather than return to Mississippi."

## MUSICAL CONCERT TO BE PRESENTED AT FAIR PROMISE

FAYETTEVILLE — The E. E. Smith Senior High School Mixed Chorus of Fayetteville, under the direction of Hubert E. Walters, Conductor, will present a Concert at Fair Promise A. M. E. Church on Wall Street on Sunday, December 13 at 4:00 P.M. The Accompanist is Juan Hall.

The program is being sponsored by the Conference and Home Mission workers of the Church, Rev. J. A. Arnold is pastor.

Walters is the director of choral music at the E. E. Smith Senior High School in Fayetteville. He is a native of Greenville, where he attended public school and studied music with Arthur L. Norcott, organist at the Sycamore Hill Baptist Church. It was while he attended North Carolina College, from which he graduated with a B.A. degree in music, he served as accompanist for the college choir for four years and studied privately with Samuel W. Hill, conductor of the North Carolina College Choir at Durham.

While in the Armed Forces, Walters was organist and choir conductor of the Choral Society at the Post Chapel at Fort Meade, Maryland. He has studied at Virginia State College in Petersburg, Va., and attended the Peter J. Wilkoff Master Class in Choral Conducting. Currently he is work-

ing toward the Master of Music degree at East Carolina College in Greenville. He is at present the Vice-President of the North Carolina State Music Teachers Association, a division of the North Carolina Teachers Association.

E. E. Miller is the principal of the E. E. Smith Senior High School in Fayetteville.

## Negroes Win Miss. Farm Election

JACKSON, Mississippi—The United States Department of Agriculture has told the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) complaints charging discrimination and intimidation in county Agricultural Stabilization Committee elections in Mississippi will be investigated.

Joseph M. Robertson, Assistant Secretary for Administration of the Department of Agriculture, told SNCC Chairman John Lewis in a telegram December 4 "all complaints regarding improprieties in the conduct of these elections will be investigated by this department."

Robertson said the Agriculture Department has made "strenuous efforts to assure fair and equitable ASC Community elections in Mississippi."

SNCC workers and workers from the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) helped Negro farmers in twelve Mississippi counties organize to elect some Negroes to the ASC Community Committees, decision and policy making bodies which give extra cotton and other crop allotments to farmers.

In Benton, Bolivar, Clay, Issaquena, Lafayette, Monroe, Neshoba and Warren Counties, farmers voted by mail. In Holmes, Marshall, Madison and Panola Counties elections were held in special polling places.

ASC Community Committees represent "communities" or small divisions of the farmers in a given county. Each farming county usually has from 3 to 11 committees, composed of one chairman, a vice-chairman, a member and two alternates.

At least five Negroes won ASC Community posts in the December 4 elections. In Camden (Madison County), Negro farmer Luther Honeyucker was elected community chairman and another Madison County Negro farmer was elected an alternate.

In Acona Community in Holmes County, Lanier Smith, a Negro farmer, won as chairman while two other Negroes, Howard Taft Bailey and Eugene Montgomery were elected first and second alternates.

SNCC Chairman Lewis had wired Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman December 3 after eight civil rights workers were arrested in Holly Springs and Canton. Lewis told Freeman in his telegram "the present administration's promises to the Negro people remain only words as long as conditions like these are allowed to exist."

tures of the incident, which show that the police immediately grabbed Mrs. Mallory by both arms, making it impossible for her to have "assaulted" anyone.

Another young demonstrator, while being held by 6 or 7 cops, was beaten with a blackjack and knocked temporarily unconscious. He was also charged with assault.

Mae Mallory has become internationally known through her 3-year struggle with the racist authorities of North Carolina in the Monroe "kidnapping" case. The severe sentence of 18-20 years imposed upon her in that case has made her the country's foremost victim of Southern racist courts, and a symbol of militant struggle for oppressed people everywhere.

She is well-known to the racist oppressors too, because of her association with Robert F. Williams and the principle of armed self-defense against racist terror. She has been speaking across the country to many colleges and community groups on the question of self-defense in the last 2 months. She has also been involved in a number of civil rights demonstrations in the South.

The method of her arrest last week in New York made it obvious to everyone present that she was being pointed out of the large demonstration in an attempt to silence her effective voice against racist oppression at home and abroad.

## Mrs. Mae Mallory Jailed In New York During Protest

NEW YORK—Mae Mallory was arrested last week by New York City police at a peaceful demonstration, and was charged with felonious assault. She is being held in prison under the exorbitant bail of \$3500.

The picket line, in front of the U. S. Mission to the United Nations, had been called by a group of Pan-African student to protest U. S.-Belgian intervention in the Congo and the forthcoming visit of Moise Tshombe to the United Nations. The demonstrators carried sign saying "Down with Tshombe and the white killers too." Between 75 and 100 persons participated in the line. Three persons besides Mrs. Mallory were also arrested, but were given less serious charges and lever bail.

Observers to the arrests, including several UN correspondents, reported that a plainclothesman fingered out Mrs. Mallory for arrest, although she was doing nothing but directing the pickets to keep moving. Fortunately, several photographers were able to get pic-

## Preston Cobb Saved After Staying On Death Row for Three Years

NEW ORLEANS — Three years of unremitting effort on the part of NAACP attorneys to save the life of Preston Cobb, a 19-year-old Georgia youth, finally paid off this week when the U. S. Court of Appeals here overturned his conviction by a Jasper County, Ga. all-white jury.

Young Cobb, who was only 15, at the time of his conviction in 1961, was found guilty of the murder of an aged white man, Frank Coleman Dumas.

In setting aside the conviction

the Court of Appeals concurred with the NAACP which has consistently maintained that the boy's constitutional rights had been violated through the systematic exclusion of Negroes on the grand jury that indicted him and the all-white jury that convicted him.

In its appeal the NAACP pointed out that there have been no Negroes on any Jasper County juries for the past 30 years.

The Court stated that "Cobb is subject to indictment and may be retried, but he is entitled to be retried within a reasonable period."

The State of Georgia had opposed the NAACP petition on the grounds that Cobb's court-appointed original attorney, before the Association entered the case, had not challenged the composition of the jury.

The higher court held, however, that "there was no express waiver by Cobb either of his right to challenge the grand jury indictment or the trial jury."

The NAACP entered the case at the request of Cobb's mother after the Jasper County jury had found the boy guilty following only 45 minutes of deliberation and made no recommendation for mercy, despite his youth.

Donald Hollowell, an Atlanta attorney, was retained by the NAACP to defend the boy and the case was carried through the Georgia courts and ultimately appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court by Hollowell and NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter.

In January of 1963 the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the case. Shortly thereafter, however, Cobb told Hollowell that the confession on which he had been convicted had been secured under duress and a motion was filed for a new trial.

Young Cobb accused the son of the murder victim with committing the fatal crime. The victim's son was killed in an automobile accident after Cobb's conviction.

At the time of his conviction, Georgia law permitted execution of children as young as 10 years old. Because of his youth, Cobb's death sentence aroused world-wide concern. Numerous petitions were circulated asking for clemency and a Dutch delegation came to this country to plead with the governor of Georgia on Cobb's behalf.

Early in 1963 Georgia revised the law on execution and the minimum age was set at 16.

## WOMEN PAST 21 WITH BLADDER IRRITATION Suffer Many Troubles

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