

Another Shooting in Birmingham Area

'Holy Jesus, They Kill My Child for a Dog'

BIRMINGHAM--Robert Lacey, the father of six children, was shot to death last week by a Jefferson County sheriff's deputy while members of his family watched in horror.

Lacey had been charged with failing to take his dog to a veterinarian.

The chain of events that led to Lacey's death began when the dog bit a neighborhood child.

"The boy stuck his arm through the fence," said the victim's wife, "the fence where we always keep that dog penned--you can ask the neighbors. Children rode that dog. But he pulled the dog's ear, and the dog bit him. That's the causing of the whole thing."

The boy's mother complained to the health department, and the department told Lacey to bring his dog in for a rabies test. "He said they could take the dog if they wanted," said Mrs. Lacey. "But we don't have a car, and you know it's hard to ask somebody for a car to carry a big dog like that."

So a warrant was issued for Lacey's arrest. Neighbors said two sheriff's deputies sat in their car in front of the Laceys' home in Powderly for several hours last Friday evening before they went in.

Lacey had been painting the kitchen of the neat cement-block house, and was ready to relax for the evening. He had just gotten out of the shower when the knock came at the door.

"We can always tell when somebody comes up to the

house," Mrs. Lacey said later. "We hear them pull up, and then we hear the car door slam. But they were so quiet--all we heard was the knock on the door. Oh, that knock on the door."

"They told him get dressed, he was coming with them," said Mrs. Lacey. "He said, 'Why don't you just take the dog?' and they said, 'The dog's not our business, get dressed.'"

As Lacey was getting dressed, his wife said, his gun fell to the floor, either from the dresser or the bed. The deputies saw it on the bedroom floor.

"They rush in," said Mrs. Lacey, "and the tall one, (M.L.) Wood, go hand to his gun. Little one put his foot down on Robert's gun. Then they throw him against the wall and frisk him all over . . ."

"He hold his hands out to his side in a sign of peace, and say, 'You don't even got to handcuff me, I go to the car,' and they say, 'Boy, you gonna leave here with handcuffs on, dead or alive.'"

Trying to handcuff Lacey, the deputies "shove him back and forth," said Mrs. Lacey. "One to the other, Robert was a big man, had a reputation that way. Could have picked those two up and crushed them like peanuts. But he took it."

"And then," she said, "shoving him like that, the little one stumbled, and that's when the tall one, Wood, whipped out his gun and shot Robert in the leg. Robert was dazed. They pushed him and he stumbled toward me, falling, and I fell with him."

"Please don't shoot again," I said, and my little girl came



LAST PHOTO OF ROBERT LACEY

running to see what was happening to her daddy, laying there, bleeding, and I said again, 'Please don't,' and that's when they shot him through the head."

Lieutenant F.A. Smith, a spokesman for the sheriff's department, said "I guess what it was, they said he wouldn't

take the dog in. That's all. So I guess they didn't say he kept them from taking it."

"The man was resisting arrest," said Smith. "It's that simple. And he was big."

"There wasn't a sign of not even a scuffle in that bedroom," said Sylvester Brown, who lives across the street from the Laceys and ran over when he heard the shooting.

Brown said the deputies ordered him and other neighbors to move Lacey's body. "Before the coroner came, before any kind of investigation . . . just plain destroying evidence, far as I can see," he said.

"Just because there wasn't any sign of a scuffle," Lieutenant Smith replied, "that doesn't mean there wasn't a scuffle. We say he (Lacey) lunged . . . And as far as the officers having the body moved before the coroner got there . . . who says that's destroying evidence?"

Brown said Deputy Wood "just stood around, just like he owned the place, all the time puffing on a pipe, and when the coroner and them come, he said, 'Y'all want a Pepsi? Got some Pepsis out in the car.'"

For the second Monday in a row, the Alabama Christian Movement found itself discussing a fatal shooting. On Jan. 23, the members had talked about the death of Anthony Shelton, a Negro who was killed by a state trooper.

"I told you they'd do it," said the Rev. Calvin Woods last Monday. "Last week I stood up here and I told you they'd do it." The Christian Movement did not decide to take any action.

Resting at home, Lacey's mother could only say, "Holy name of Jesus, they kill my child for a dog."

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TEN CENTS



TUSCALOOSA CAFETERIA WORKERS

'Our Kids Are Pushing Mops'

BY ROBIN REISIG

TUSCALOOSA -- The anti-poverty program here is putting poor people out of work, says the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, president of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC).

"The Board of Education has decided to replace adults with Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) workers, in violation of the contract they had with TOP (Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program, the local anti-poverty agency)," Rogers said at a mass meeting earlier this month.

Rogers bases his charge chiefly on the fact that at least four elementary schools (Castle Hill, East End, Stillman Heights, and 32nd Ave.) have fewer salaried cafeteria employees than they had before they began using NYC workers.

He said some of the 171 cafeteria workers in the 21 city schools have been phoning him, and discussing the problem among themselves. They are afraid of losing their jobs as the minimum wage goes into effect in the school system.

The cafeteria employees claim that the schools will be able to replace them with NYC workers, who are paid \$1.25 an hour by the anti-poverty program. H. D. Nelson, city schools superintendent, said he hoped to meet the new minimum wage of \$1 an hour without large-scale firing of cafeteria workers.

TOP Director Jerry Griffin said he had no knowledge that NYC workers have been replacing salaried employees. He said he was "looking into it."

This is not the first time that the NYC program has come under attack. At the December meeting of TOP's predominantly-Negro policy advisory committee, Ross Bonner--who works at the Veterans' Administration Hospital--protested the nature of the work done at the hospital by Negro NYC members.

"I feel Negroes on the whole are doing the same job on this so-called training program that they've been doing all their lives--dusting a jug and pushing a mop," he said. "The white man is standing around and supervising. The white kids are working in physiotherapy or corrective therapy, and our kids are pushing a mop."

NYC Director William Morgan later

answered this by talking of the difficulty of placing the young people for training in skilled jobs. "They couldn't bring a skill to a job if they're a drop-out between 16 and 21," he said.

Morgan, a Negro, stressed the educational sessions which the NYC conducts several times each week, and pointed with pride to the "large number of NYC workers" who are "motivated to go back to school."

Some NYC workers--like Miss Bernice Edwards, 21, a Druid High School office worker, and Jessie James, 19, a janitor--say they "love" their NYC jobs.

Others, like Miss Hattie Coleman, 20, and Miss Ella Gowdy, 17, both elementary school cafeteria workers, say they are glad to have their jobs--but largely because of NYC's other educational programs, and because of future opportunities they feel the NYC certificate will open for them.

Miss Gowdy, a dish-washer, said, "They don't trust us with preparing the food." So, she said, she's been learning how to wash dishes--"but I knew that already."

Griffin--emphasizing that he meant nothing personal about Miss Gowdy--said, "I'm not sure she did. There are some people who wash dishes and get them clean, and others who leave food on it. It's a pretty important thing to learn to wash dishes."

Prayer Night in Waynesboro

BY JOHNNIE J. CHAPMAN

WAYNESBORO, Miss.--The Friends of the Children of Mississippi in Wayne County met for a county-wide prayer night last Monday to ask God's guidance. The theme of devotion was "Prayer and Faith To Stand and Not To Be Sold Out."

The Friends of the Children of Mississippi are representatives from the 11 HeadStart centers in the county, which had hoped to be included in CDGM's new year-long grant signed Monday.

CDGM (the Child Development Group of Mississippi) was not given permission to operate in Wayne County, however, because MAP (Mississippi Action for Progress) is

Decision Keeps Wilcox Pupils In White School

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE--A federal judge here has refused the Wilcox County school board's request to re-assign eight Negro students back to Lower Peachtree School. The students, in the seventh and eighth grades, represent half of the 16 Peachtree students who integrated the Pine Hill School two weeks ago.

Wilcox County was ordered to provide a free-choice desegregation plan at the beginning of the fall term. The school board and various federal courts have been trading orders, objections, and petitions ever since.

Some 66 Negro children were planning to attend the white schools in the county, but by the time school opened in September, only three had managed to enroll at the Pine Hill School. When school started up again in January, they were joined by 13 more children from Lower Peachtree.

The school board then complained to Judge Daniel H. Thomas that the addition of five children to Pine Hill's seventh grade, and three to its eighth grade, "greatly overextended the capabilities and enrollment of these grades at Pine Hill."

But the U. S. Justice Department didn't agree. It pointed out that three white children have dropped out of the eighth grade, and two have dropped out of the seventh. It also said there are more teachers per student at Pine Hill than there are at Peachtree, and that while the Negro school has no library, science room, gym, auditorium, vocational building or central heating, Pine Hill has all of these.

For a while, the Peachtree children didn't have a school bus and had to be taken up to Pine Hill by private car. But the court ordered the school board to provide transportation.

So now the children have a bus, but according to some of them, "it doesn't have any flashers and the windshield wipers don't work--it's an old beat-up thing."

Three of the children who transferred to Pine Hill came back to Peachtree because they missed their friends. But the others have adjusted to the change.

"The first day we went up there, the teacher in my home room acted like she didn't want to teach us, but the next day she was all right," said Miss Carolyn Weatherly, one of the students the school board was trying to send back.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

Amerson Deputy Accused Of Hitting Negro in Jail

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--Charles Cooper spent the night of Jan. 25 in the Macon County jail. When his wife came to get him the next morning, she said, "his face was all swollen up."

This week, Cooper charged that Eddie M. Ivory, a sheriff's deputy, "took his fist and hit me so hard I fell down" on the floor of the jail.

Ivory admitted that he struck Cooper. But, he said, he hit out only once, in self-defense. "Cooper grabbed me," Ivory said. "He got both arms all the way around my neck. I couldn't struggle loose, so I threw my fist back and hit him."

The incident between Cooper and Ivory, both Negroes, took place shortly after Cooper's arrest for public drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

Cooper said he was drinking beer in the Sunrise Inn, a tavern on the Auburn Highway, when Ivory came in and told him that Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson wanted to speak to him.

"I went out," Cooper continued. "The sheriff was sittin' there in his car. He said, 'Get in, you're under arrest.' When I asked what for, he said 'alartin' the peoples.' What charge is that?"

But Ivory said Cooper was "staggering around outside" when he and Amerson drove up to the tavern. "When he saw us, he broke and run inside," Ivory said. "I went in and got him."



CHARLES COOPER

Bullock People Accept Food Stamps 'for Now'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS--A few days before Christmas, Negro leaders in Bullock County told their county commissioners that 2,000 hungry people had signed a petition asking for surplus food.

This week, the commissioners told the Negro leaders that the petition came too late. Instead of free food, the county is going to get food stamps.

"This program has already been approved," said R. E. L. Cope Sr., the commissioners' attorney. "It's definitely set."

Rufus C. Huffman, who helped organize the poor people's petition, said it "strictly stated we preferred the surplus food program because the people don't have to put up any money. Even the poorest have to pay something for those stamps."

"Those signatures didn't have any weight with the commissioners," he noted. "Well, they may be votes later."

But Cope said the commissioners hadn't ignored the petition. "They had already applied for the food stamp program before they received the letter (from Huffman)," he said.

Mrs. Lillie Mae Banks, a Negro lady who met with the commissioners Tuesday morning, said they showed her the application. "It was dated Dec. 16. The petition letter was dated Dec. 23," she reported.

Cope said the commissioners applied for the stamps as soon as they finished considering both programs.

The officials chose stamps because "you can go to the store and buy what you want," Cope said. "In places where they have the commodities, people have complained they have to take what's handed out, and the quality is not of the best."

In addition, he said, "there was some feeling it was a little better for people to participate to a small extent," instead of getting the food free.

But one civil rights worker said most counties with the food stamp pro-



RUFUS HUFFMAN

gram have found that only about 50% of the eligible people participate in it.

"The rest can't raise the money," he said.

Oscar L. Bentley Jr., who directs the federal food distribution programs for Alabama, agreed that "you won't serve as many people with food stamps." But, he said, the prices are small--a minimum of \$2 a person each month--and the stamps are given out in such a way that "the less you make, the less money you put up--and the more stamps you get

free."

Because the stamps are spent like money at local food stores, he said, "you can buy fresh meat, milk, vegetables. It's a wonderful program."

Bentley said it would take 30 to 60 days to set up an office and get the food stamp program under way. "Once we get in, we'll do all we can to get as many people as we can," he said.

"We'll have to see what happens," said Huffman. "If they misuse this or exploit the people, we'll know about it. We will accept the stamp program for now, but we're going to keep working to get the surplus food."

"He was cussing a lot, kept saying 'I ain't drunk--I been drinking. I ain't planning on going to jail,'" Ivory said. "Then he wanted to drive his car to the jail, but we said, 'No sir, not the shape you're in.' We took him on and booked him. Courtesy was given to him same as to anyone else."

"They didn't give me a chance to lock up my car or nothin'," Cooper complained. When they got to the jail, he said, "they didn't have 'alartin' the peoples' nowhere in the book. So they wrote down 'public drinking.'"

After the sheriff allowed him to make a phone call, Cooper said, "the little deputy took me upstairs. He pushed me. I said, 'Don't push me no more--I'm gonna see the sheriff about this.' He say, 'you're not going no place.'"

Cooper said that as he turned and started for the stairs, Ivory "brought his hand from his hip pocket and hit me."

But Ivory remembered the incident differently. He said Cooper "stood there arguin'" instead of going up the stairs, "so I gave him just a hair of a forcin' on. Then I took my hands off."

Once they got upstairs, Ivory said, "I had to finger among the keys to get the right one. He cussed and said, 'I'll stomp you all over the jail--I ain't goin' in there.' Twice he grabbed me on my shoulder, but I swung loose and told him to stand against the wall."

"Just as I got the door open, he come around and grabbed me. He's a big man--I could feel the strength--I couldn't get free. His head was right above me. . . I threw my fist back. I think my ring struck him. He grabbed his nose and went on back."

Cooper said his nose was bleeding. "It bled all night long. No one never came back. I had to send by the trusty to finally get somethin' the next morning."

Ivory said, however, that he and Chief Deputy Arthur Knowles brought Cooper a towel to stop the nosebleed, and gave him some aspirin. "He wasn't badly hurt," Ivory said. "It was just a cut from that ring. What he needed to do was sleep off that alcohol."

Cooper, a 34-year-old laborer who is studying brick-masonry at Tuskegee Institute, said, "I never had nothing like that happen before during Mr. (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 2)

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ROOM 1012, FRANK LEU BUILDING
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36104
PHONE: (205) 262-3572

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Editor: Michael S. Lottman
Executive Editor: Mary Ellen Gale
Photography Editor: James H. Peppler
Lay-out Editor: Amy R. Peppler
Regional Circulation Mgrs.: George Walker
Norman Warren

Anniston-N. Alabama Bureau (Joan Clark)	822-3698
Birmingham Bureau	322-4352
Greenville Bureau (Henry Clay Mooror)	382-8770
Mobile Bureau (John C. Diamante)	433-6236
Tuscaloosa Bureau (Robin Reisig)	752-9628
Tuskegee Bureau (Mary Ellen Gale)	727-3418
Meridian (Miss.) Bureau (Gall Falk)	483-6757

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Editorial Opinion

You Read It Here First

So many magazines, newspapers, and press releases cross the editor's desk every week that he often builds up a tremendous store of mostly useless information. It's the kind of useless information, however, that he can't resist passing on to other people. Like:

1. Eleven of the 12 jurors that convicted former Senate aide Bobby Baker this week in Washington, D. C., were Negroes.

2. Byron De La Beckwith, who was tried twice for the murder of civil rights leader Medgar Evers, is supposedly thinking of running for lieutenant governor of Mississippi this year. William Waller, the man who prosecuted Beckwith--and got two hung juries for his efforts--may be aiming even higher. He seems to be running for governor.

3. There are only five countries left in the world that still impose the death penalty for a rape that does not result in the victim's death. They are South Africa, Zambia, Malawi, Taiwan, and the United States of America.

Put them all together--but don't expect them to spell Mother.

Some See Race Motive In Auburn Gov't Plan

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN--The president of Auburn's only Negro civic group charged this week that white segregationists are attempting to keep Negroes out of office by changing the city's form of government.

"Everything the white people can do to hold Negroes back, they're trying to do," said Arthur Hill, head of the Auburn Voters League. "None of them has done anything for us so far--so we need our own representative."

For that reason, he said, the voters league opposes a plan to change the city governing body from a nine-member council to a three-man commission.

An election on the proposal will be held Tuesday. The city's voters--less than one-third of them Negroes--will decide whether to keep the council or replace it with a commission in 1968. If the commission wins, Hill said, the Negroes will lose their chance to elect a Negro representative. "I believe wholeheartedly to some extent that the motives are racial," he said about the drive to get rid of the city council.

Jerry Roden, an Auburn resident who is also executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, agreed with Hill. "The increase in Negro voters in Auburn indicates the possibility that we might have a Negro councilman

Leader Protests Shotgun Threat

TUSCALOOSA--Last Jan. 26, Army Corporal O.B. Marshall bought gasoline at Fred Robertson's Pure Oil station, the Rev. T. Y. Rogers wrote this week in a letter to the Pure Oil Company.

When Marshall, a Negro, asked to use the rest room, Rogers wrote, proprietor Fred Robertson "pulled a gun and threatened to shoot" Marshall.

Rogers, a civil rights leader, has asked Tuscaloosa people not to patronize Robertson's station, and has threatened a state-wide move against Pure Oil. "If this man is allowed to sell a national product with a gun in his hand," according to Robertson, the Marshall story is "a damned lie." He said Marshall never bought any gas.

When Marshall took the rest-room key without asking, Robertson said, "I told him, 'We don't run a public rest room.' . . . The rest rooms are for our customers only. I have never refused a colored man a rest room yet when he brought his car."

"I pointed a shotgun at him, like this," said Robertson, gesturing toward the place where the gun had been resting--but not acting as though he were aiming it. "He ran his hand down in his pocket, like he wanted to pull a knife." Since the gun was unloaded, Robertson said, he threatened Marshall with a hammer.

at the next election," Roden said. "The right Negro could make it in 1968 if the moderates joined with the Negroes and the liberals."

But, he said, this Negro could be elected only as one of nine councilmen: "If it's a commission and he'd be one of three, the Negroes haven't got a prayer."

By 1972, Roden added, Auburn will have 20,000 people by official census. Under state law, a city with that many residents and a council form of government must elect councilmen by wards instead of at large.

"Ward 1 is heavily Negro," Roden said. "There's not much doubt it could elect a Negro councilman if the people want one."

But leaders of both the city council and commission forces said they were thinking about good government, not about race.

"That has nothing in the world to do with it," insisted Mayor G. H. Wright, who wants to return to the commission system Auburn abandoned eight years ago. "It gets my blood pressure up when people see race everywhere."

Wright said the real reason he wants commissioners to replace the city council is efficiency.

"I been mixed up with all three forms of government here," the mayor said. "We have the weakest one of the three--council-manager. I don't even have a vote."

"They don't know who their boss is down there," he said. "It's all a turmoil of committees. . . . It's a doolmudo."

Wright suggested that some of the council members might be trying to inject race into the election "to save face." But Mrs. Kenneth B. Roy, the city council president, said, "It's not a race issue. It's a power struggle."

"It's inconceivable that anyone would change their entire form of government to keep the Negroes from having just representation," Mrs. Roy added. "That's throwing the baby out with the bath water."

She said the council form of government is better because "it is truly more democratic. . . . Everything the council does is open and above-board."

Councilman William Smith, an Auburn University professor, admitted that "it was said in a meeting that one advantage of the commission form would be to keep Negroes off the governing board. But I don't think the council form of government will insure that they will get on it. They'd still have to be elected."

Smith said he thought elections by ward would benefit everyone. "With commissioners, there would be no wards at all," he said. "With councilmen, the people can elect people who will represent their own area."

'Dig Deep' Is Message In Mobile Mass Meeting

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE--"Dig deep in your pocket-books now--for even if you're not on welfare now, you will be some day." That was the warning for about 250 people at a mass meeting sponsored by the Mobile NAACP last Monday night.

The meeting was called to deal with the possibility that Alabama may lose



MRS. CONNOR WATCHES COUNTING

nearly \$100,000,000 in federal welfare funds, because the state will not agree to comply with the Civil Rights Act.

"We learned by experience that the former governor (George C. Wallace) was tough enough to stand in the school-house door," said the Rev. D. D. Chestang in his keynote message. "But we are astounded that anyone can cause the real estate broker to lose his rent, the churches to lose their funds, and keep the bread out of the mouths of poor people."

After Chestang spoke, a committee

CURE FOR POVERTY

BY GAIL FALK

GULFPORT, Miss.--"During the past year, over a third of the families residing in Mississippi earned less than \$3,000," said Claude Ramsay, president of the Mississippi AFL-CIO labor union. "Get the significance of this--over a third of the people of our state do not earn enough money to purchase

Had No Lawyer, Youths Set Free

JACKSON, Miss.--Early last October, two Heidelberg youths--Percy Lee Thomas Jr., 15, and George D. Newell, 15--were sent to Oakley Training School on a charge of "making an obscene phone call" to a white lady.

A little more than two months later, Thomas and Newell were released from reform school, and the charges against them were dropped. The action came at a hearing requested by their lawyer, Malcolm Farmer III of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC).

Farmer said he had gone to Heidelberg last October to defend Thomas and Newell, but had not been permitted to take part in the juvenile court trial. He claimed the conviction was no good, because the youths had been denied the help of a lawyer.

At the hearing in December, Judge Carl E. Guernsey agreed, and set Thomas and Newell free.

LCDC Chief Staff Counsel Alvin J. Bronstein said this week that his office has learned of several cases in which juvenile courts have not told young defendants of their right to have a lawyer, or have not allowed the youths to get legal help.

All these cases, he said, should be covered by a decision handed down almost a year ago by the Mississippi Supreme Court, in the case of a 13-year-old Sunflower County youth, Curtis Lee Long.

The Supreme Court order released Long from Oakley because the youth and his parents had not been told that he could have a lawyer at his trial. The court said juveniles, as well as adults, must be told that they have this right to counsel.

Of Mississippi Counties

Suit Challenges Consolidation

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--Mississippi's new constitutional amendment, giving the state legislature power to consolidate counties, has been challenged in federal court.

The amendment, approved by Mississippi voters last November, permits counties to be joined if two-thirds of the state legislators agree. Before the amendment, two counties could not be combined into one unless a majority of voters in both counties voted in favor of the consolidation.

A federal court suit--brought by NAACP field secretary Charles Evers, MFDP state chairman Lawrence Guyot, and five Mississippi Negroes who intend to run for county office in 1967--says the amendment is unconstitutional and violates the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

collected a total of \$121,79 from the crowd, "to help the cause."

"Please don't make us stand and beg for these dollars," said a fund-raiser during the 40-minute period for collecting money. "Give of your earthly goods and let someone else go to the battle-line for you."

Then Dr. Robert W. Gilliard, president of the Mobile NAACP branch, outlined a "plan of action."

"If Wallace can go all the way to Washington to put his cards on the table, I think we can send someone to Montgomery to put our cards on the table," Gilliard said. "We're here to ask you to authorize the sending of three persons to have an audience with Governor Lurleen Wallace, to tell her that the responsibility is hers."

After Gilliard's plan was approved, Chestang proposed that the committee should be composed of two NAACP members and a welfare recipient.

After many motions and seconds, the committee was chosen--Gilliard, the Rev. George Harris of the NAACP, and Mrs. Maxine Connor, who came to the meeting dressed in a stylish wool suit and fur wrap. Mrs. Connor explained that she receives welfare aid for boarding foster children with her family.

E. C. Mooror, executive chairman of the Alabama Young Democrats, complained after trying to volunteer:

"They're collecting funds erroneously--they haven't told people the truth. There's nothing these people can do to change the minds of those people in Montgomery. It's just giving them a chance to enhance their own prestige." "We'll go whenever Lurleen says we can come," Gilliard said. "It might be weeks."

the necessities of life."

This poverty is not necessary, Ramsay said in a speech last Saturday at Jefferson Davis Junior College, Mississippi, he said, has more natural resources than most states--"all of the ingredients to become an industrial empire." Ramsay blamed Mississippi's economic backwardness on poor education, racism, and anti-labor attitudes.

Ramsay was speaking at a conference on job opportunities, sponsored by the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

"The first thing that has to be done," said the labor leader, "is to re-enact a compulsory school attendance law." Mississippi used to have this type of law--requiring children to go to school until the age of 16--but it was repealed in 1956.

Ramsay said the Mississippi AFL-CIO had tried unsuccessfully to get a new attendance law passed in the last session of the state legislature. He said the AFL-CIO would continue to fight for the law.

In addition, Ramsay called for "massive adult training programs." He said "the surface has only been scratched" by STAR (Systematic Training and Re-development), which operates 18 adult education centers in Mississippi.

"Preoccupation with the 'race issue,'" Ramsay said, "has transcended all aspects of our affairs and must be solved."

By discouraging unions, keeping wages low, and agreeing not to tax new industries, Mississippi has been attracting "the wrong kind of industry," he said.

When taxes are low, Ramsay said, the state cannot pay enough for the salaries of teachers and other public employees. When wages are low, he added, workers do not have much to spend.

"The simple economic fact is this: the economy of this state is dependent to a large degree upon the purchasing power of the state's work force," said Ramsay. "An industrial program designed to attract low-wage industry is just not going to get the job done."



Letter From Arizona

(Miss Viola Bradford came to work for The Southern Courier back in July, 1965. She stayed to cover such news events as the "black panther" campaign in Lowndes County and the Stokely Carmichael trial in Selma, and she became a favorite of Courier readers everywhere. Now she has left her home in Montgomery to continue her studies at the University of Arizona in Tucson, Ariz. This is the first of her weekly reports on her life and times.--THE EDITOR)

Dear Folks,

"Why do you want to go way out there, where it's hot and where lizards and snakes crawl across your living room floor?" people asked me when I left Alabama.

Well, I haven't seen any lizards or snakes crawling around as yet--in or out of doors--but the climate certainly is hotter and much drier than it is in Alabama. But a little bath oil can cure the itching caused by the dryness.

The climate might and does present a problem as to how to dress. In one single day, at the same time of day, I saw one girl on campus in a mini-skirt with long leather boots that came over her knees, and another girl with an overcoat on and almost strapless sandals on her feet.

The most impressive thing--though it's not shocking or surprising, as it would be in Montgomery or any other part of Alabama or Mississippi--is the amount of integration that exists here.

Every day, people see and think nothing of Indian, white, Negro, and Mexican children playing together in the park, at school, or even at home.

This has been going on for some time. For this is Arizona, just "a skip and a hop" from Mexico, of which it was once a part; this is Arizona, which is still the home of some of North America's "first families," the Indians; this is Arizona,

most of whose migrants are American-born whites and Negroes.

On the campus of the university here, there is almost total integration--and not just of Negroes and whites.

Working with the civil rights movement in Alabama gave me an insight about what integration is, and how it works for the advantage (some would say disadvantage) of different racial groups.

The movement exists in Arizona, just as it exists in Alabama and all over the country. The only difference is the degree or stage of the movement that Arizona has reached--and that Alabama hasn't.

Neither has reached what could be called a Utopian society or the last page of a perfectly harmonious or integrated society, but I'm hoping that Arizona and Alabama, as well as the other states in the union, are well on their way.

Delta B

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon request.



BRIGHTON FAMILY AFTER FIRE

Tuscaloosa

Mrs. Samuel Hardy and her ten children were asleep as fire raged through their home shortly after 4 a.m. last Jan. 24. Samuel Hardy, the head of the family, was at work. Mrs. Hardy said she was awakened when an unidentified white man banged on the door. She said she and the man then ran through the house, waking the children and hurrying them to safety just before the roof collapsed. One of the children said the man "stayed long enough to get us out of the house, and then he left." Although all the family's belongings were lost, no one was hurt--thanks to the anonymous hero.

Selma

Edward English, the poet, said he is leaving Selma this weekend to go on a money-raising tour for SNCC and the people in Tent City in Greene County. He said he hopes to visit about 15 cities in the U. S. and Canada, and then go on to England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Africa.

Greenville

Negro police officers I. V. Jones and

Johnny Toad have done a tremendously great job, in the eyes of some Greenvilleans. "Since they got on the police force, the breaking in of homes and schools have decreased to stop," said Wallace Betton. "They have also decreased the speeding rate in the colored section of town." However, said an elderly man, "there are some who still revoke the Negro officers, because they don't want to accept black authority." But many teen-agers say they enjoy seeing a black face in the community, rather than that of a white man. (From Henry Clay Mooror)

Greenville

Last week, Negroes in Greenville received a most unexpected visitor, Hermon Dozier of SCLC. Dozier visited the newly-reconstructed Southside High School, and also talked with the parents of kids who are enrolled in the white school. He asked if any changes had come about since the demonstrations here. Some said yes, and some said no. (From Henry Clay Mooror)

Wetumpka

Miles Peavy has returned back home from Washington, D.C., where his son was funeralized. He has four other sons, two daughters, and seven grandchildren there. He had a wonderful trip after all, having a chance to see them. (From Mrs. Cornelius Peavy)

Tuscaloosa

Lawrence "Bobby" Edwards, 15, a sophomore at Druid High School, was the winner of the contest to design an emblem for the Community Interest Corps.



'GOOD SAMARITANS'



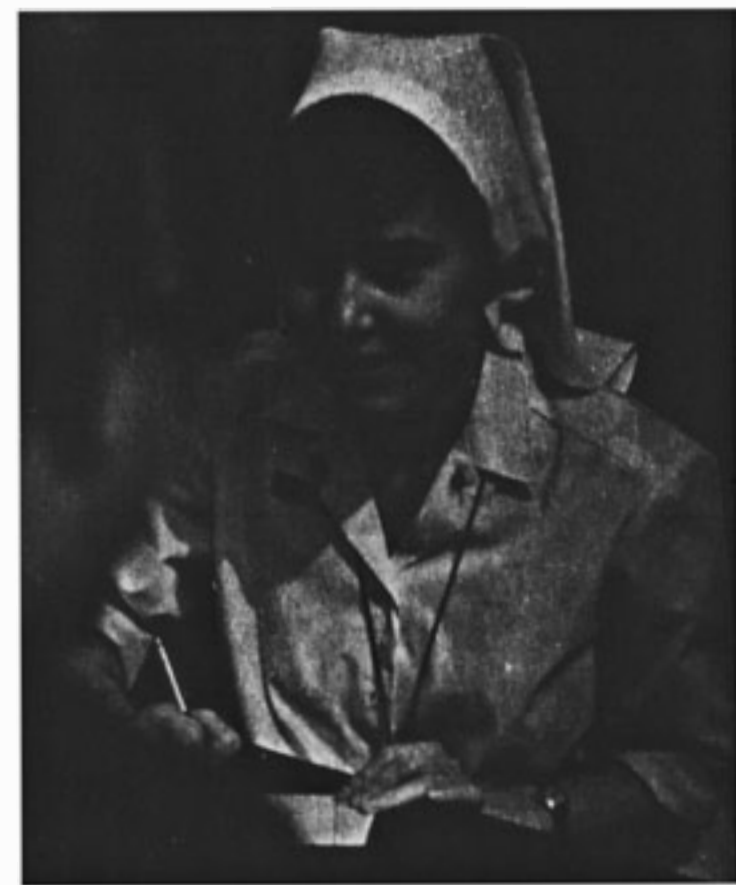
Three-gallon donor Conley Green

at **GOOD SAMARITAN**

Scenes during visit of Red Cross Bloodmobile to Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma



Blood transfusion recipient Billy Porter



Photographs by Jim Pepler



MANAGER M. J. KERSEY AND MRS. MARGARET LIGON



MRS. GEORGIA WILLIAMS



Tuskegee Mills Sews Along

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MITCHELL VILLAGE--The ladies who work at Tuskegee Mills make hundreds of blouses every day. Their sewing machines hum along smoothly, just like the sewing machines in big factories in big cities.

But Tuskegee Mills isn't a big factory in a big city. It's a little factory in the country 8 1/2 miles northwest of Tuskegee.

The employees are making something besides blouses. They're making money. Everybody on a regular job receives at least the federal minimum wage--\$1.40 an hour, \$10.50 for a 7 1/2-hour day.

And every day that the factory turns out another mountain of blouses, Tuskegee Mills is making history.

"We were told we could never have a predominantly Negro factory that would work," said Ricard Moore, one of the two men who founded the mills last April. "We know now that it can work."

Moore is in charge of day-to-day operations at the factory. Since it began, he said, it has grown from five people filling small orders to 75 people making as many as 1,000 dozen blouses for big manufacturers all around the United States.

Tuskegee Mills got started when Moore and a friend, Donald Slavin, took a long look at some of the "basic education" programs for poor people in Macon County.

"What good are the ABC's without dollars and cents?" they asked. And they decided to start a business that would pay Negroes a decent living wage.

"We didn't have a dime," Moore recalled. "But we went to see the mayor (Tuskegee Mayor Charles M. Keever). He took us out here and showed us these buildings. The city fixed them up for us. Then Don got in touch with a friend, Mike King, who bought the equipment."

Moore didn't know anything about the garment industry. Slavin, however, had helped run a trouser factory up North. He found a friend in the blouse-making business and got Tuskegee Mills' first order.

"We started black because no Negro could get a job around town at the time," Moore said. "But now we're totally integrated. We're not a 'Negro business.' We're a business that hires people to do a good day's work for a good day's wage."

Most of the people who work at Tuskegee Mills seem to be too busy think about race relations. "I don't care too much who I work with," said Mrs. Margaret Ligon, a young Negro woman who is the assistant supervisor in the sleepwear section. "Everybody needs a job."

M. J. "Junior" Kersey, a white man who is the

factory manager, troubleshooter, and mechanic, said almost the same thing. "Colored people ought to be trained to do work," he said. "They got to make a living just like us."

Kersey is one of 11 white employees at the mills. Among the others are two young men from segregationist families. They used to work at the old Macon Manufacturing Co., a shirt factory in downtown Tuskegee, that didn't hire Negroes for skilled jobs.

But, Moore said, "we showed them how they could make more money by doing the cutting for both factories." The men now run an independent cutting business in a building next door to Tuskegee Mills.

Meanwhile, the owner of the shirt factory sold his business to a large firm that makes raincoats. The company, Leemar of Tuskegee, now hires Ne-



RICARD MOORE

groes as well as whites.

When a shipment of cloth arrives at Tuskegee Mills, it goes to the cutting room. The material is spread out on a long table and snipped into blouse-pieces. Then it is taken over to the factory.

The ladies in the factory turn the pieces into blouses. Each of them has a special job. Some women make collars all day long. Others join shoulders, sew on lapels, make buttonholes, sew on buttons, close the sleeve seams, hem, and put in labels.

The factory usually has a few employees in training, at slightly lower wages. Moore said it takes up to ten weeks and costs from \$400 to \$700 to train a beginner to use the electric sewing machines.

"All the girls on regular jobs have a quota," he added. "We pay them the minimum wage whether they make it or not. But if they go over the quota, we pay the difference."

One lady who regularly tops her quota is Mrs. Georgia Williams of Notasulga, a sleeve-setter. "I used to work at Pepperell in Opelika," she said. "I did some of everything--and I used to make in one week there what I make in two weeks here."

Then why did she leave? "I was working the third shift, at night," Mrs. Williams said. "It was so long before they would put me on the day shift--so I quit and came here."

But most of Tuskegee Mills' employees didn't have such good jobs before. Mrs. Ethel Harris of Montgomery was a domestic worker. She was walking along the highway last March when Slavin stopped and gave her a ride.

"He asked me what I did and I told him I was a day worker, made a few dollars," Mrs. Harris recalled. "Then he asked me how I managed with four children in school. I said not very well. He offered me a job in the factory when he got it going."

Mrs. Harris started out totting bundles. Now she's an inspector. "I got two children in the band at Georgia Washington High in Mount Meigs," she said. "Since I been working here, I was able to purchase the clarinet and the trumpet for them. So I can see something I have accomplished."

Mrs. Liza B. Carter of Fort Davis had five children and no job until she came to Tuskegee Mills. Mrs. Mary C. Hall of Fort Davis had a farm job that didn't pay very much.

"I had a daughter in college. I wanted to keep her in it," she said. "And I just love sewing." Miss Bernice Adams of Tuskegee also likes to sew. When Tuskegee Mills opened, she was only a few months out of Wenonah Junior College in Birmingham, where she had studied dress-making.

"This was what I wanted to do," she said. "It was the best opportunity." Miss Adams, one of the first five employees last April, said she has "done some of everything" on the sewing machines. Now she supervises the sleepwear section.

Tuskegee Mills gives a boost to Macon County's economy by meeting a \$6,000 payroll every two weeks. And, Moore said, the factory has given its employees new ideas as well as new jobs.

"When a girl starts making a decent wage, she starts thinking for herself," he said. "She doesn't ask Mr. Charlie." When business is slow and the factory lays off workers, he said, "the girls will come in and demand work. They're loyal. They take pride in their jobs. And they want to work."

Mrs. Margaret Ligon, the lady who helps run the sleepwear section, agreed that Tuskegee Mills is something more than just a little factory in the country.

"This factory is a good thing," she said. "It was needed in Alabama. Everyone needed jobs. It's a new thing, for integration. Real integration . . . equal jobs and pay. There should be more places like it."



Tuskegee Hears The Case of the Vulgar Notes

Two CR Views



P.D. EAST
BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--The people who stayed around Tuskegee Institute during the semester break last week heard a lot about civil rights, black power, Adam Clayton Powell, and the state of Georgia.

The speakers were a Negro legislator, Julian Bond, and a white newspaper editor, P. D. East.

"Instead of making the world safe for democracy, we have to make democracy safe for us at home," Bond told an audience of 500 in Logan Hall last Sunday night. "The liberty the U. S. offers is best dealt out here before we try to spread it abroad."

What that means, he said, is that Negroes must be a "third force" in American politics. "We need decent racism--the type of attitude that makes us ask, 'What does this issue mean to us as Negro Americans?'"

Negroes also need to accept new ideas and listen to "strange points of view," Bond said. "One would hope that the civil rights movement in the past six years would have had a liberalizing influence on Negroes as a whole--but it hasn't."

Bond said he doesn't think the movement is going the way of the Reconstruction 100 years ago. "In 1868, 27 Negroes were expelled from the Georgia House of Representatives," he said. "There were 28--but the 28th was extremely fair, and they weren't sure. 'The 27 were out for good. I got back in,'" said Bond, who was finally seated in the Georgia House last month after a long court battle over his right to speak out against the war in Viet Nam.

"I think generally, things are a little better" than they were in 1868, Bond said. "We're not real slaves any more. No one owns us."

But he agreed with a questioner who thought that Negroes in the big cities would riot again this year. "The economic gap between whites and Negroes is widening. . . . Each summer is hotter than the last," Bond said.

East, editor and publisher of the Petal Paper, a liberal monthly, foresaw trouble all over.

"It's frightening," East told 50 people in the College Union Auditorium last Friday morning. "There's a feeling of desperation. And it's not just New York, Chicago, or Watts--it's many cities." East replied to several questions about black power by saying he didn't know what it meant. "If it means equality for all, I'm for it," he explained. "If it means a reversal of the present situation, I'm not for it. I'm not even for white power."

But Bond gave his listeners an unusual word-by-word definition of black power. "Black means us," he said. "We may not all be black in color, but we are the black people. Power is the ability to influence others toward your desires."



JULIAN BOND

"I'm black," he went on, "so I have black power. Maybe just a little, maybe a lot. But you take everyone in this room, that is a lot of black power."

People in both audiences asked the speakers about the hard times of New York Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, who was voted out of the chairmanship of the Education and Labor Committee and may yet lose his seat in the U. S. House of Representatives.

"Obviously his race was a factor," said Bond. "It's just not possible those men could have deliberated without consideration of his race." Bond said many white congressmen have behaved worse than Powell without losing their seats.

But East saw it differently: "I sorta like Mr. Powell. I don't doubt he spent a lot of our money, but he was not hypocritical. . . . I don't think it was racism. Powell was vulnerable because he was honest," not because he was a Negro, East said.

Jail Incident

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Hornsby's time or Mr. Sadler's time."

When he was jailed by former Sheriff Preston Hornsby or former Sheriff Harvey Sadler, Cooper said, "they'd always call for a doctor--or a dentist if you had toothache. . . . If we didn't have the money for cigarettes, (Hornsby) would go in his pocket for it."

Ivory, a 23-year-old former boxer who plans a career in law enforcement, said, "Mr. Sadler and Mr. Hornsby told me I was going to have the most trouble from my own color. . . . (Negroes) would feel like now we have a Negro sheriff, they can get away with it."

Cooper said several people have told him "to pay the fine and drop it. But I wouldn't feel justified. . . . I voted for Amerson. But if I go to jail, I don't want no one to hit me--white or black, regardless."

"I'm going to give everybody respect," said Ivory, "and I demand that they respect me."

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IN FRONT OF HER HOME

BY JOAN CLARK

FAIRFIELD--Until last November, Miss Denise Ward and Miss Yolanda Dickson were attending predominantly white Fairfield Junior High School. Then the two Negro girls--along with a Negro classmate, Miss Loraine Jordan--were expelled, for allegedly possessing a vulgar note.

After a federal-court hearing, Miss Jordan returned to Fairfield Junior High on Jan. 23. But Federal Judge H. H. Grooms refused to re-admit the other two girls. So on Jan. 16, Miss Ward and Miss Dickson were enrolled at Interurban Heights, the Negro junior high.

The case was before Judge Grooms because the Fairfield school system is under a federal-court desegregation order. The girls were expelled by Fairfield Junior High Principal D. E. MacQuarrie, and the action was upheld by Fairfield Schools Superintendent G. Virgil Nunn.

Neither parents nor school officials were entirely happy with Judge Grooms' decision.

Demetrius Newton, attorney for the Negro parents, said, "If these children (Miss Ward and Miss Dickson) were so bad, it is interesting to note that they could still attend the Negro school where they are now enrolled."

Nunn, on the other hand, seemed to think the court was wrong in re-admitting Miss Jordan. "The court listened to the vile language as Loraine Jordan testified on the witness stand," he said.

"The court now infers that a school principal has no authority to establish a moral code of ethics for his students. It is becoming increasingly clear that the federal government expects to take over the administration of individual schools."

Newton charged that Nunn and the Fairfield Board of Education "have acted in a manner calculated to reduce

substantially the number of Negro students attending desegregated schools, by arbitrarily and without cause suspending or expelling any Negro student for any infraction, however minor."

However, Nunn said his actions "had nothing whatever to do with race. The same procedure would have been followed had the girls been white. The three girls in question were sent to the principal by a teacher for possess-

ing the very vilest type of lewd, vulgar sex material."

The superintendent said the transfer of Miss Ward and Miss Dickson "might be to their best interest." He stressed, however, that "they are enrolled at Interurban Heights at the request of their parents."

According to Alabama law, all children under 16--as these girls are--must be enrolled in some school.

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Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Feb. 6, in the Zion Star Baptist Church, 2611 Fourth Ave. S., the Rev. J. H. Callaway, pastor. The speaker will be the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

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This issue of The Southern Courier is being distributed free with The Michigan Daily. For \$5--half the regular Northern rate--you can receive The Southern Courier every week for a year. A subscription will bring you a weekly review of civil rights news in Alabama and Mississippi. And it will give the Courier--still a struggling new venture--badly-needed funds to meet current debts. Send this subscription blank, with a check or money order, to The Southern Courier, 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

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NOON SPECIAL 11-1 PM Rick Upshaw	GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Trumon Puckett
AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry	LATE DATE 10-12 Midnight Johnny Jive

Saturday

WEEKEND SPECIAL
6-12 Noon Sam Double O Moore

SATURDAY SESSION
12-6 PM Johnny Jive

SATURDAY EXPRESS
6-12 Midnight Willie McKinstry

Sunday

FAVORITE CHURCHES
6-12 Noon
TOP 14 REVIEW
12-4 PM Rick Upshaw
SONGS OF THE CHURCH
4-6 PM Trumon Puckett
FAVORITE CHURCHES
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9:00-9:30	Dorothy Jo's Pantry Shelf (Women's News)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-10:00	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
10:00-12 Noon	Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)	Ruben Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

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

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

NEW LCDC OFFICE--The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee has moved its Alabama office to 1015 Griffin Ave., Selma, Ala.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"By one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit." This verse from I Corinthians is the Golden Text for a Lesson-Sermon on "Spirit" to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, Feb. 5.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery will have as the subject of this week's informal, public discussion, "Are There Answers for the Atomic Age?" This discussion will be held at the home of Mrs. Marion Featherstone, 3222 Santee Dr., on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 8 p.m. No collections, no obligations.

WILLIE G. ENGLISH--Could you please send your return address to The Southern Courier, 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, so we can answer your letter?

JOB OPENINGS--The Southern Courier will soon be interviewing applicants for four positions on its business staff. Two people are needed to work on circulation and subscriptions, and two are needed to work on advertising. High pay, generous expense accounts. Applicants must be honest, responsible, and willing to work long hours, and they must be experienced or interested in business. A car is required. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery to arrange an interview.

WANTED--A manager for the Freedom Quilting Bee Handcraft Cooperative. Should have experience in arts and crafts or design, some business sense, and the willingness to live and work in a rural community. Write Selma Inter-religious Project, 810 29th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401, or call 758-2301.

MOBILE--The Happy Tears Club, organized last summer for school-age children on the South side, is looking for more members. The club encourages play activities of all kinds, and urges youngsters to join churches and choirs. More mothers are needed to cooperate in an attempt to get a playground. If interested please call 438-1270 in Mobile.

ARKANSAS--The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has affiliate councils in Conway, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and North Little Rock. We are interested in establishing local councils throughout the state. ACHR is integrated at all levels, working in education, voter education, employment, welfare, and housing. For information, write Arkansas Council on Human Relations, 1310 Wright, Little Rock, Ark. 72206.

FEIFFER ON CIVIL RIGHTS--A collection of funny and biting cartoons by one of the leading commentators on civil rights. Feiffer shows up the hypocrisy of race relations in America today. Bayard Rustin has written the foreword. Available at \$1.00 per copy from the Alabama regional office of the Anti-Defamation League, 1715 City Federal Building, Birmingham, Ala. 35203.

CHOICE OPPORTUNITY--For medical records librarian or technician. The challenging task of directing the medical records department of a modern 95-bed hospital awaits the "challenger" at Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, Ala. Exceptional working conditions, fringe benefits, salary open. Letter of application should include character references, work experience, and educational background. Send to Good Samaritan Hospital, P.O. Box 1053, Selma, Ala. 36701.

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Shelfield, Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It has a staff that works throughout the state. The Alabama Council is integrated at all levels: its staff officers, staff, and local chapters all have people of both races working side by side. The Alabama Council wishes to establish local chapters in every county in the state. If you wish to join the Council's crusade for equal opportunity and human brotherhood, write The Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

CHURCH SERVICES--The Bayside Church of Christ in Mobile, 713 Bayou St. at Mallin, cordially invites the public to its Sunday worship at 11 a.m. Bible school is held at 10 a.m. on Sunday, and Bible classes at 7 p.m. every Wednesday evening. The Rev. J. F. Gilcrease, pastor.

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Greenala Credit Union Holds Annual Meeting

BY ROBIN REISIG

GREENSBORO--When the Greenala Citizens Federal Credit Union had its annual meeting here last Saturday, it looked back on a record of growth showing more than 1,300 loans since its beginning less than six years ago.

"This represents what a small community can do for self-help, if men of the community are willing to work together for a common cause," secretary-treasurer Lewis Black told the gathering.

The credit union began with eight members and the sum of \$42,50. Since then, the union has loaned more than \$400,000, and its assets now total \$79,558.51.

"The idea of a credit union is to save and borrow among yourselves," Black explained.

The Greenala credit union was founded, he said, "because it was difficult for Negroes to borrow money at a reasonable rate, and we had so many poor

Wilcox Schools

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

to Lower Peachtree.

"They're doing all right," says her brother Ozell, about the white students. "They'll play with you, but they still want to fight--I just laugh and turn my head when they call my name."

Some of the new students said they have to sit in a back row, all by themselves, or the teachers refuse to call on them. "All of the books are new," said Miss Wydessa Brackett, "but in math class, Ernestine (McCaskie) and I have to share a raggedy one."

Schools Superintendent Guy S. Kelly said this week that "all the people of every race have been very cooperative." But he added that "it (integration) is never going to work--it'll be going on 100 years from now."



LEWIS BLACK

people who couldn't use the bank, and the People's Bank (of Greensboro) wouldn't let a Negro open a savings account."

"We have several white people who should be in the credit union because the system keeps them poor," said Black. "But their pride keeps them out, and they keep thinking one day the white folks downtown will help them out."

During the past year, the credit union supplied the money to start Greensboro's cooperative grocery store, the C & C Grocery. It has financed one boy's college education.

At Saturday's meeting, the members elected officers for the coming year. They are Clifford Griffin, president; Joe Lee Hamilton, vice-president; Lewis Black, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Burrell and Jim Hatten, board members.

Members of the credit committee are Mrs. Margaret Miles, Mrs. Lelia Daniel, and Mrs. Izetta McCaskill. Members of the supervisory committee are Mrs. Emma Williams, Mrs. Juanita Nabors, and Mrs. Mary Patton.

Game of the Week Mt. Meigs Five Wins 12th, Swamping Southside, 87-54

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MT, MEIGS--Out here at Georgia Washington High School, they play a brand of basketball you just wouldn't believe.

Last Tuesday night, Georgia Washington had an easy time clobbering Southside High School of Greenville, 87 to 54. Guards Bud Rudolph and Joe Lewis scored from all over the floor in the game's opening minutes, giving GW a lead it never relinquished.

But Tuesday night was nothing special for GW. Just last weekend, Georgia Washington won a tournament at Southside High by walloping the home team, 114 to 76, in the finals. In that contest, Rudolph scored 45 points and Lewis added 33.

And even that performance didn't show Rudolph and Lewis at their best. Lewis has hit 40 points twice this season, and Rudolph has a high game of 50.

Lewis, a solid six-footer, gets most of his points on jump shots and driving lay-ups. Rudolph's specialty is long jump shots from the corners, and he can also go higher in the air than any other 5'8" guard ever constructed. Tuesday night, he was called for a technical foul after he slapped the backboard while an opponent was shooting.

When Rudolph and Lewis miss--which isn't often--Georgia Washington

has two husky big men, Clifford Gice and George James, to collect the rebounds.

Grice and James--both in the 6'3"-6'4" range--scored 17 points apiece Tuesday night. So did Lewis, although he played little more than half the game. Rudolph led the scorers with 32 points. Southside's top men were Jim Davidson with 17, Lee Earl Miller with 13, and J.C. Crenshaw with 12.

The victory was the 12th for Coach John D. McDade's men, against just three losses.

Watching a game at Georgia Washington is an experience with few equals in the world of high school basketball. The scoreboard works, the clock is accurate, the popcorn is hot, the drinks are cold, the short-skirted cheerleaders are energetic--and the team is something else.

GW plays host to seven other schools Saturday in the Gold Medal tourney.

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Joe Simon (Snd, Stage) |
| 3. TELL IT LIKE IT IS--
Aaron Neville (Parlo) | 10. WHY NOT TONIGHT--
Jimmy Hughes (Fame) |
| 4. I DIG YOU BABY--
Jerry Butler (Mercury) | 11. PVE PASSED THIS WAY BE-
FORE--Jimmy Ruffin (Soul) |
| 5. FEEL SO BAD--
Little Milton (Checker) | 12. TEN COMMANDMENTS--
Prince Buster (Phillips) |
| 6. STANDING IN THE SHADOWS--
Four Tops (Motown) | 13. TRAMP--
Lowell Folsom (Kent) |
| 7. STAND BY ME--
Spyder Turner (MGM) | 14. LOVE IS HERE & NOW YOU'VE
GONE--Supremes (Motown) |

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Alabama Council on Human Relations

Annual Meeting

FEBRUARY 3-4, 1967

DINKLER-TUTWILER HOTEL
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

FEBRUARY 3--7:00 p.m.

Speech--Dr. Herman Long, President, Talladega College.

FEBRUARY 4

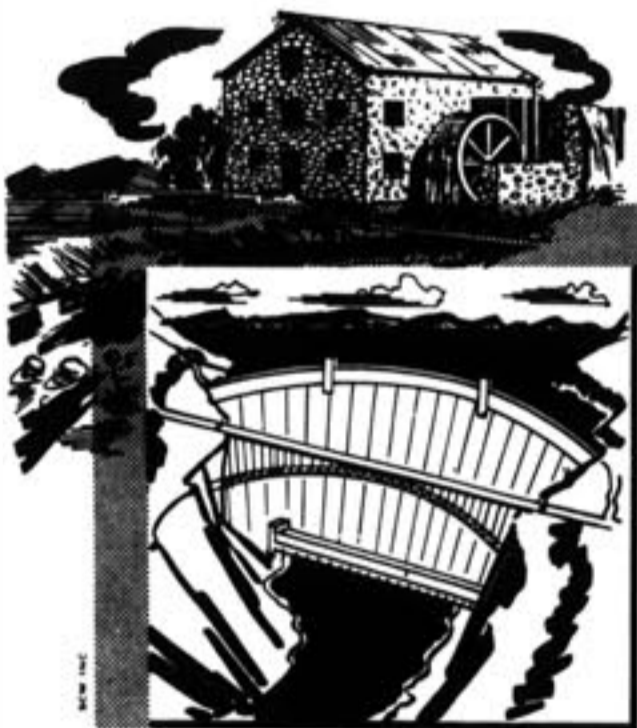
9:00 a.m.--Registration, No registration fee.

10:00 a.m.--Workshops on school, hospital, and nursing-home desegregation; employment; voter registration and voter education.

12 noon -- Luncheon. (Tickets available at registration desk or at the luncheon.)

12:45 p.m.--Speech by Mr. Frank Smith, former Mississippi congressman and now Executive Director of Tennessee Valley Authority.

Public is invited
and welcome to attend



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