

ACHR Director Choctaw County School Day: Knifing Victim Pins, Sticks, and Water Guns

BY MICHAEL LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY -- The executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations was knifed last weekend as he left a downtown restaurant in an integrated group.



BOB VALDER

Bob Valder, head of the state-wide bi-racial group, sustained a gash on the arm when the group was attacked by a gang of white people outside the Crystal Cafe.

Allen Black of Florence, a representative of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, was also cut on the arm. Witnesses said Black, a Negro, narrowly escaped more serious injury. They said his coat was slashed directly over the heart.

The attack took place about 5 a.m. last Sunday morning, as Valder, his wife, Black, and Miss Winifred Green of the American Friends Service Committee left the restaurant.

A group of whites inside the restaurant had been mockingly singing "We Shall Overcome." When the integrated group emerged, white people outside began shouting "nigger-lover" and other insults, witnesses said.

The two women, both white, walked back to their hotel without incident. But Valder and Black--who had lagged behind after paying the check--were jumped from the rear while crossing the street.

Although the assailants reached Valder first, witnesses said, they seemed to be more interested in Black. At one point, five of them were on top of Black as he lay in the street.

Valder managed to get the tag number of one of the cars in which the assailants fled. According to police records,

Donald E. Mims, a Montgomery mechanic, was arrested minutes after the incident.

Mims was charged with assault and battery, and released on \$100 bond. His case will be heard next Monday in Municipal Court.

Valder, Black, and the others had been attending a conference sponsored by the Alabama State Teachers Association. A member of the group said they had stayed up most of the night discussing what to do about the school situation in Choctaw County.

Daylight-- No Saving

BY MERTIS RUBIN
MENDENHALL, Miss. -- Daylight saving time didn't save any time for most of the employees of the Universal Manufacturing plant here in Simpson County.

When all the employees showed up an hour early, they had to wait an hour before going to work.

"I thought after we set our clocks up, we would go at 3 o'clock instead of 4 (p.m.), and get off at 11 instead of 12," said Glasco Floyd, one of the many employees who came an hour early.

"But when I got to work at 3, I had to wait until 4 to start. But I wasn't the only one--almost all of the evening shift was there at 3. And they say that the morning shift came at 6 instead of 7."

It was a different situation at another factory near here, where workers on the 11 p.m.-7 a.m. shift got off an hour early. When daylight time went into effect the morning of April 30, the clocks were set ahead one hour, thus making 7 come an hour sooner.

So that shift put in just seven hours of work--thanks to daylight saving time. They'll pay it back this fall, though, when the clocks are set back an hour.

At a church service here, one of the members announced a civil rights meeting for the following Friday at 7 p.m. Another member wanted to know if that was old or new time. (Some people wondered if old time meant he still wasn't coming, and new time meant that he might.)

The people finally decided that there is no old time or new time. It's just daylight saving time--that's all!

Mississippians weren't the only ones confused. In one Alabama community on April 30, some people showed up for a 3 p.m. meeting at 3 p.m., while others came at 4. A few didn't make it until 5.



MRS. ROSETTA NOLAN AND MISS LIZZIE CURTIS

BY ROBIN REISIG
BUTLER--"They're always shooting spit-balls and pins and steels and sticks, and they have water guns and skate water on you," said seven-year-old Miss

Rozena Direno Nolan, describing her daily bus ride home from school.

"The big boys tell me we're going to die the last day of school. Sometimes they have their knives out to my face and say, 'This is what you're going to get killed with.'"

Miss Nolan's story is not unusual. It is the story of most of the Negro children integrating white schools in Choctaw County.

In the past two weeks, their parents have been making vigorous efforts to change things. First, they sent a letter to Schools Superintendent W. I. Wimberly, threatening to pull all Negro children out of the county schools if the Board of Education does not take disciplinary measures.

Then they met last Monday, as they have before, with Wimberly and Harold Owen, principal of Choctaw County High School.

Integration at Choctaw County Elementary School has been fairly peaceful, the parents say, but there is often no discipline at all on the buses or at the high school.

"When you walk down the hall," says Miss Vrita Harrison, 13, an eighth-grader at the high school, "they kick and run into you. If you tell the principal, he



MISS ROZENA DIRENO NOLAN

just says there's nothing he can do, I had one fight with a big white boy, and he beat me pretty bad. Last week I got hit in the stomach. It still hurts."

"The big white boys always pick on our girls," said her mother. "They don't look on them as being girls. They don't look on them as being human."

Miss Verganell Thomas, a 13-year-old seventh-grader, said a white girl hit her with a baton "because I was looking at her and she told me not to, and I told her she was nothing to look at." Miss Thomas said a "nice" teacher, Mrs. Nina Shirley, broke up the fight, and took both girls to the principal's office.

"When she (Mrs. Shirley) came back down the hall from talking to the principal, she was crying," said Miss Thomas. "The principal told me I was wrong hitting the white girl back."

What is being done about these and other incidents?

Mrs. Rosetta Nolan said the parents "decided not to turn out all the schools" because of the harm it would do the children's academic records. The parents say they can't bring their problems to the PTA, as they'd like to, because the PTA stopped meeting when the high school was integrated.

When Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Nellie Steele, Mrs. Willie M. Ruffin, Mrs. L. I. Spears, and four other mothers went to see Wimberly and Owen this week, they said, they received no promises of adequate protection.

In the meeting, they said, a teacher accused them of getting \$10 a day to send their children to white schools.

"I know you don't love us," Mrs. Nolan said she told the officials. "I'm not sending them (the children) here to be loved. As long as we're in the kitchen and we're nursing your children, you love us, but when we get where we can't do that, we aren't you-know-what."

But Miss Vrita Harrison, at least, recalls Monday's meeting with relish. When the Negro mothers came to the high school, she said, "the white girls all asked, all so scared, 'Oh, Vrita, are those ladies coming here to teach us?' I said, 'Yeah.'"

The white girls replied that their fathers would send them somewhere else for school next year, Miss Harrison recalled. "I said, 'I don't care, I'll be back here next year.'"

Louisville Negroes Stay Away From Derby--But What Now?

BY ELLEN LAKE
LOUISVILLE, Ky.--"Where do we go from here?" That's the question Louisville's civil rights leaders are asking themselves.

Up until this week, they had been able to frighten city officials by threatening to disrupt the Kentucky Derby, the horse race that brings tens of thousands of out-of-town visitors to Louisville each year.

Using the slogan "No housing, no Derby," the civil rights movement had hoped to get the city to pass an open-housing law like the one the Board of

Aldermen defeated a month ago. But the Derby was run without disturbance last Saturday. The open-housing backers deliberately avoided making trouble at the track. In fact, they didn't even go.



MARCH IN THE RAIN

Instead, while 2,500 National Guardsmen, state troopers, police, and private security guards ringed the race track, 140 open-housing demonstrators marched down Louisville's main shopping street, four miles away, in the rain.

City officials hadn't expected Derby Week to end so peacefully. The annual Derby parade was cancelled early last week because of the threat of demonstrations. Most of the parade floats had already been made, and about \$300,000 went down the drain.

On May 2, five Negro teen-agers ran out in the middle of a horse race at Churchill Downs, where the Derby was scheduled later in the week. Just as the horses came thundering by, the youths jumped to safety.

That afternoon, another cancellation was announced--of the huge music show that draws 20,000 people each year.

As Derby Day approached, the civil rights celebrities started coming to town. Four hundred people crowded into churches to hear the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and comedian Dick Gregory.

But as the city braced for trouble, the civil rights leaders pulled a surprise. Early Saturday morning, only six hours before the big race, Dr. King announced that--as an act of good faith--the open-housing supporters would not disrupt the Derby.

He said that opponents of open housing had spread "false impressions" that a riot would result if the Derby was interrupted. "It was our desire to make it palpably clear that we are not interested in creating a riot," he said.

The decision not to disrupt the Derby won the praise of the local newspapers and community spokesmen.

But Negro teen-agers, who have been ducking the stones, eggs, and bottles thrown by white hecklers, didn't see it that way.

"I don't see any point in this downtown march," said one Negro youth. "I wanted to go to the Derby. Personally would have laid down in the track."

And with the Derby over for another year, Negro leaders were right back where they started, in terms of getting an open-housing law.

Before the Derby, city officials said they had discovered that Louisville already had open-housing laws. They referred to three existing laws--one state law and two city ordinances, all passed at different times during the past three years.

But lawyers for the open-housing movement were somewhat skeptical. They said the three laws leave lots of holes that can only be filled by action of the Board of Aldermen. Furthermore, they said, the laws don't cover the renting of property, only buying.

"They just want to get us past the Derby," one Louisville Negro said last week. "Then they'll tell us to go to hell."

Birmingham Marchers Stop After Ten Weeks

BIRMINGHAM--After ten weeks and one day, the marches have ended in Birmingham.

The marches, organized by the Alabama Christian Movement and other civil rights groups, were part of a "period of mourning" for the 10 Negroes killed by Birmingham-area police in slightly more than a year.

Originally, the chief demand of the demonstrators was automatic grand jury review of all killings by police officers. City and county officials never met this demand, and no one was ever arrested in connection with any of the killings.

But in a statement announcing the end of the demonstrations, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said they had been successful.

"During this ten-week period," he said, "both the city and the county have publicly published directives from their manuals that policemen are to be kind, courteous, and fair at all times, and never to use abusive language, and

never use any more force than is absolutely necessary in making arrests.

"In fact, the sheriff's department went so far as to say that it abhorred the maiming or killing of anyone. This is farther than Birmingham has ever gone before."

Shuttlesworth, president of the Christian Movement, said the marches had produced some "significant" results:

"It is significant that during this period of mourning and marching, no Negro has been killed by officers of the law. It is also significant that people are reporting more courtesy and respect at the hands of law enforcement officers."

"Our marches having accomplished their purpose of informing the public, we now will turn our attention to economics and integration of schools," Shuttlesworth said. "These things will help to make Birmingham and America the land of the free and the home of the brave."

CR Workers Defy Draft In Jackson, Montgomery

BY BARBARA ANN FLOWERS AND MERTIS RUBIN

Two Negro civil rights workers took stands against the draft this week, with different results.

Johnny Jackson of Hayneville, a SNCC worker in Lowndes County, said he was "prepared to pay the consequences" when he came to the Army induction center in Montgomery last Wednesday.

But after a day of testing--and a ride downtown to see a doctor--Jackson went back to Lowndes County, free of any military obligation. "Mr. Jackson has been found ineligible," said an officer at the induction center.

Jackson had arrived at the center Wednesday morning in an "agbada"--a colorful robe. "I'm representing my mother country by wearing this," he explained.

He said he would refuse to serve because the draft "violates not only my civil rights, but also my rights to associate," because the U. S. is fighting a "racist" war in Viet Nam, and because "I am against war, period."

At the end of the day, when Jackson hopped into a car going back to Lowndes County, he leaned out the window and shouted, "Black power!"

Meanwhile, in Jackson, Miss., John Sumrall's story was turning out differently. On Wednesday, Sumrall refused to take the symbolic step forward that means induction into the armed forces.

Sumrall was allowed to go home to Quitman, Miss., and back to his job as a payroll officer for the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM). But



JOHNNY JACKSON (LEFT) EXPLAINS HIS STAND he faced possible criminal prosecution for refusing induction.

Last November, Sumrall filed a suit asking a federal court to block his induction, on four grounds:

1. He was drafted out of turn by his Selective Service board in Clarke County.
2. His criminal record--a "number" of civil rights arrests and "at least one" conviction--"would ordinarily disqualify him from induction."
3. It is "normal practice" not to induct anyone with criminal charges still pending against him. But the "per-
4. Negroes are "purposely and systematically excluded" from Mississippi's draft boards.

But two federal judges denied Sumrall's request, and he had to report for induction. Did he know his refusal meant he could face a possible penalty of five years in prison?

"It doesn't seem like I'll be having a good time, do it?" he said.

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Editorial Opinion

Times Have Changed?

MONTGOMERY CANNOT ALLOW THE NEGRO BLOC VOTE TO CONTROL CITY HALL!



WALTER BAMBERG WILL NOT BE OBLIGATED TO "BLACK POWER"

Walter Bamberg believes in equal treatment for all citizens. Walter Bamberg will not promise special privileges for the Negro Bloc Vote!

Let's look at the vote of March 20, 1967:

Here are the results in two of the large boxes with high white registrations:

	Evans	4 Others
Goodwyn School	1217	1468
Bellingrath School	693	1086

NOW let's look at the two boxes having the highest Negro registrations:

	Evans	4 Others
Hamner Hall	1270	309
Cleveland Ave. Fire Sta.	1242	398

Who Got The Negro Vote on March 20th?

The Negro Bloc Vote knows I will not grant them any special privileges!

WALTER BAMBERG

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Walter Bamberg, Cand. for Comm. No. 1)

--Ad in the Montgomery Advertiser last Monday

"There is a Negro electorate in the South that is a formidable force. Let us not be deceived by the raucous voice of a Wallace in Alabama. He still shouts his racism, but hundreds of other white Southern officials and candidates no longer rely on the appeal of bigotry. They have learned a new, restrained, and respectful language . . ."

--The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., in a speech May 2 in New York

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Offerings of thousands of dollars to apprehend and convict the dastardly perpetrators of the bombing of the home of the mother of Judge Frank Johnson, coming from the Governor of Alabama, savors of caustic irony when intelligent citizens realize that the attack was probably motivated by the speeches and attitudes of the government in criticism of the judges and courts. It does not take much knowledge of the workings of the human mind of the lunatic fringe to understand why it expresses its hatred and frustration in overt anarchical ways.

Just such unbalanced minds of the men who killed Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and Kennedy were doubtless triggered into action by the same irrational mental processes that have caused the burning of churches, bombing of homes, and assassinations we are continually witnessing here in Alabama.

When a governor of a state advocates opposition to laws and judicial decisions, it is to be expected some chauvinistic crackpot will seek by violence to show opposition. Nor can it be expected that even if apprehended will Southern juries convict these criminals. It is such crimes as these that will make the candidacy of the ex-governor ludicrous in the minds of the masses of loyal Americans around the nation for when he intends to offer for the Presidency of these United States of America.

E. B. Henderson
Tuskegee

To the Editor:
Since 1965, I have been reading The

Southern Courier newspaper, and I take this opportunity to express thanks and good wishes for your informative operation.

For the sake of God and our potentially great Mobile metropolis, the crucial time has arrived when all responsible white and Negro citizens must join hands for democracy for the basic necessities of life (food, shelter, and clothing).

From conversations with less fortunate white and Negro citizens walking the streets, an amount of political corruption and economic deprivation seems to characterize Mobile's prevailing order. The little-tarnished political record of Mobile cannot be enjoyed by all white and Negro leaders.

Some Negro and white leaders around Mobile stand accused and exposed just as the great Greek philosopher Plato described many years ago. Plato's truth stated that the poor multitude didn't always result from the ruling oligarchy, but many times from one among the poverty-stricken multitude who rose up to high position, only to join the rulers, to abandon his destitute peers for selfish gain.

The crucial time has arrived for Mobile, where does she go from here?

Jerry H. Pogue
Mobile

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

Butler Hospital Integrates

BY ROBIN REISIG

BUTLER--After a six-month "planning stage," the Choctaw General Hospital was officially desegregated at the beginning of May.

Full desegregation--which makes the hospital eligible for Medicare--came after months of meetings with Negro leaders, who thought it was happening too slowly, and white leaders, who thought it was going too far.

Negroes at one point threatened to have elderly people picket the hospital, to dramatize the need for Medicare. Negro leaders knew that Butler was proud of its history of no racial demonstrations.

Many white officials at first fought the idea of integrating the city's only hospital, which serves people from Choctaw and neighboring counties.

But they finally agreed to the move--and to the Choctaw County Civic League's demand for a bi-racial committee to discuss complaints of discrimination. (However the committee of four whites and four Negroes has not yet been called together.)

Why did Choctaw General decide to integrate? "That's our business," said George Amacker, chairman of the hospital board.

But the hospital administrator, who asked that his name not be used, explained, "It's the law of the land, and we're all law-abiding people down here in South Alabama. We didn't agree with prohibition either, but we went along with it."

Under federal law, hospitals must be desegregated in order to participate in the Medicare program. But about 25% of the patients in the 68-bed hospital were already on Medicare before this month. Their doctors had certified them as "emergencies," making them eligible for treatment in any hospital, desegregated or not.

Now, said the hospital administrator, about 35% of the patients will be on Medicare.

Built in 1960 with federal funds, Choctaw General Hospital has "paid its own way since then," the administrator said.

"We knew you have to give up some freedoms when you accept federal funds," he said. But he added, "When we accept federal money . . . it's wrong to ask us to accept our own money with strings."

What difference will the integration make in hospital procedure? All the delivery, emergency, and X-ray rooms and laboratories had always been integrated, the administrator said, and the staff dining room had been integrated since last year.

"We don't have a nigger physician," he said. "We have colored nurses, and they've always waited on the white patients. Some of them are better than our white nurses."

The only difference, said the administrator, will be in room and ward assignments. "Colored patients will be placed throughout the patient areas," he said.

Room assignments are made at random, the administrator said. But after

three days of integration, no Negroes were in white wards or rooms. The administrator said one Negro patient, after being offered a formerly white room, noticed a vacancy in the Negro ward, and asked for "that room there with my folks."

But later, Mrs. Rosetta Nolan, a Negro who visited her uncle in a formerly white ward, said, "I don't call it integration. They done pull out all the beds." She said there was only one bed in her uncle's big double room.



MATHEMATICS TALENT SEARCH WINNERS

Hot Debates On Schools and War

BY ROBIN REISIG

TUSCALOOSA--About 70 high school students from Columbus, Miss., Holt, and Selma, gathered at Stillman College last Saturday for a seminar on "the federal government in the changing world."

But instead of discussing the federal government, the Negro students talked and argued about their own changing world--and how they could change it to suit themselves.

"Instead of birth-control pills, let us get some birth-procreating pills and distribute them only among Negroes," said one student. "In 25 years, we'll have the power to run the country."

"If they see Negroes about to take over, they have two alternatives--put us in a concentration camp, or do something for us," said another.

As the day began, Montgomery attorney Clifford Durr discussed the problems of Southern whites. Durr--one of the first Southern whites to take civil rights cases--said white people tend to "quit thinking and start shouting the accepted slogans," because "we're afraid of each other."

Derrick Bell--a Negro who is special civil rights assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare--told the students that "violence is never a defensible tactic."

Negroes who resort to violence, he

said, "seek no tactical advantage, but act out of overflowing of their frustrations. They no longer care."

Later in the day, some of Bell's ideas were debated, as five Stillman students led a free-wheeling panel discussion.

Bell had said there is no point in trying to improve Negro schools instead of integrating them, because "separate but equal" is not going to happen. But one panelist kept asking, "Why not just give the money to the Negro schools?" "Give," repeated Durr's wife, Virginia. "They're not going to give you anything. Everything you get, you've got to work for and fight for."

"The white race owes the Negro race a debt," argued Miss Francine Moore of Stillman.

Mrs. Durr agreed, but added on a practical note, "Try and collect it."

Another debate concerned U.S. Senator Edward Brooke, who has supported American actions in Viet Nam. Although Brooke is a Negro, most of the people he represents in Massachusetts are white.

"Isn't his first duty to his constituents?" asked Miss Vivian Granger. "When you're a Negro, your first duty is to your race," said Miss Moore. Miss Granger finally said Negroes don't trust Brooke, because "anybody who's elected by a white majority is bound to be wrong."

'Just Enough Freedom To Pacify Our People'

BY ROGER RAPOPORT

MONTGOMERY--"We've won just enough freedom to pacify a lot of our people," said W. Kyzer Wilson last weekend at the spring meeting of the Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc. (ADC). "This is a slow time for registration. We need more motivation within ourselves. We've got to get more people registered."

Wilson, ADCI registration committee chairman, said about 235,000 Negro voters are registered in Alabama--a gain of 160,000 in the past five years. But, he said, 50% of the state's Negroes are still not registered. "People expect King (the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.) to be everywhere and enlighten the people," said Wilson. "We've got to realize it's time to do it ourselves."

At the quiet two-day meeting, delegates voted to urge the state Legislature to restore its annual appropriation to Tuskegee Institute. They asked Governor Lurleen B. Wallace to appoint Negroes to the new state-wide committee to study juvenile delinquency, and they commended President Johnson's leadership, while urging him to work harder for enactment of a 1967 civil rights act.

The ADCI members also re-elected their present officers, with only one change. C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee will replace Isom Clemons of Mobile as treasurer.

Unanimously re-elected were Rufus A. Lewis of Montgomery, chairman; Peter A. Hall of Birmingham, vice-chairman; Mrs. Beulah Johnson of Tuskegee, secretary; O. F. Frazier of Evergreen, assistant secretary; C. H. Montgomery of Mobile, chaplain; and Joe L. Reed of Montgomery, parliamentarian.

The delegates heard Guy Sparks of Anniston, unsuccessful candidate for state attorney general a year ago, tell them how to run a grass-roots political campaign. "If you put up your money and work, it'll pay you dividends," said Sparks. "You can create a new day in Alabama." Workshops also dealt with political organization.

J. R. Striplin, mayor of Hobson City, told of progress in his all-Negro community and suggested that "political achievements for the Southern Negro are long overdue." Attorney Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham urged more Negroes to run for local Democratic executive committees.

Dr. Dorothy L. Brown, the only woman member of the Tennessee legislature, was the featured speaker at last Saturday's banquet. "America's stuck with us because we belong to her," she said. She urged Negroes to take pride in their race, quoting one elderly Negro lady who said, "Why, the white man just doesn't know me. I'm a king's daughter."

"With all our problems, there are few of us who would choose to be anything else but a Negro," said Dr. Brown. "There is so much dash and excitement to being a Negro. Sometimes I look at some of my white friends and feel sorry for them. They don't have the comedy, fun, and closeness we do."

"A solid march to the polls speaks better than the rocks and bottles, shouts and curses," she added. "When we vote in large numbers, we will get rid of insincere white candidates. The results from voting may take longer, but they will be far more effective."

Tuscaloosa

The winners of the first Alabama Mathematics Talent Search, run by Stillman College and the University of Wisconsin, gathered at Stillman last month for a day of lectures and films on mathematics. The top 47 students included nine Negroes--Rufus E. King, Carver High School (Birmingham), who placed in the top 15; Daniel B. Armstrong, Westside High (Talladega); Miss Theresa M. Davis, Druid High (Tuscaloosa); Miss Janice F. Gibson, Western-Olin High (Birmingham); Lonnie G. Johnson, Williamson High (Mobile); Charles E. Jones, Parker High (Birmingham); Geames A. Morgan, Calhoun School (Calhoun); Elmer A. Taylor, Tuskegee Institute High (Tuskegee); and Marvin L. Taylor, Autauga County Training School (Autaugaville). Miss Davis was one of two eighth-graders who placed in this high school competition. Fred Martin, Larry Knop, and Jay Hauben of the Stillman mathematics department presented awards to the winners. More than 700 students participated in the Talent Search, which was sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Montgomery

Jim and Amy Pepler, staff members of The Southern Courier, this week were celebrating the birth of their second child and second daughter, Miss Heather Lynne Pepler. The baby was born about 6 p.m. last Friday in St. Jude's Hospital, and weighed 8 lbs., 7 1/2 oz. Mrs. Pepler entertained friends and relatives at a reception in her hospital ward 90 minutes after the baby arrived.

Prichard

The Matrons of Goodwill Baptist Church sponsored a green-leaf tea last Sunday at the home of Sister Lillian Stubbs. Special features included modeling of beautiful hats, and tiny tots on parade.

Sunflower

The Rev. K. L. Buford of Tuskegee, state NAACP field director, was the key speaker at a meeting of the Washington County NAACP last Sunday in the Mt. Shady AME Zion Church.

Tuskegee

Tuskegee Mills, the garment factory eight miles north of Tuskegee, has become a co-operative. The 78 people who work there are buying it for the amount that was put into it by the founders--\$67,000. "This has never been done before in Alabama," said Ricard Moore, who helped start the mills a year ago. "But we think it will work." Most of the factory employees are Negroes, but a few are white. All the workers earn the federal minimum wage (\$1.40 an hour) or more. The mills have switched over from blouses to ladies' shirts and are operating full-time five days a week.

Abbeville

A Selma University Day program was sponsored by the Abbeville District Association April 30 at St. Peter Baptist Church. The speaker was James H. Owens, president of Selma University. (From James J. Vaughan)

Wetumpka

The Friendly Five put on a well-received program April 30 at Pleasant Hill Church. (From Cornelious Peavy)

Montgomery

Mrs. Lois Conley Smith's world and American history classes put on a "World's Fair" last weekend on the campus of Carver High School. More than 75 nations were represented at the fair, with flags, art work, and exhibits.



MRS. GOODWIN HOLDING CHECK they left the house keys in the care of Mrs. Ethel Goodwin. When SCLC came to Pike County this summer, Mrs. Goodwin let them stay in the little house, which was called "Freedom House." The men slept in the Freedom House, and the ladies stayed with Mrs. Goodwin and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Baker. One of the girls who stayed at Mrs. Goodwin's house was Miss Frechette Ford of Chicago, Illinois. The greatest of many things she sent Mrs. Goodwin last month was a check for \$50. It was a case of "sow kindness and reap money." (When SCLC came to Pike County, there were only 519 Negroes registered. Today there are more than 3,000.)



HULA AT CARVER HIGH (Photo by Gloria Bradford)



LOUIE HARRIS

Cutting Pulpwood in Mississippi

Part Two

MENDENHALL, Miss.--Louie Harris is 46 years old. For the past seven years, he has worked at cutting and hauling pulpwood. Harris is self-employed. He buys the pulpwood on other people's land, and then cuts it down and sells it.

His costs--including a "stumpage" fee paid to the owner of the land, and wages for his helpers--amount to about \$60 a day.

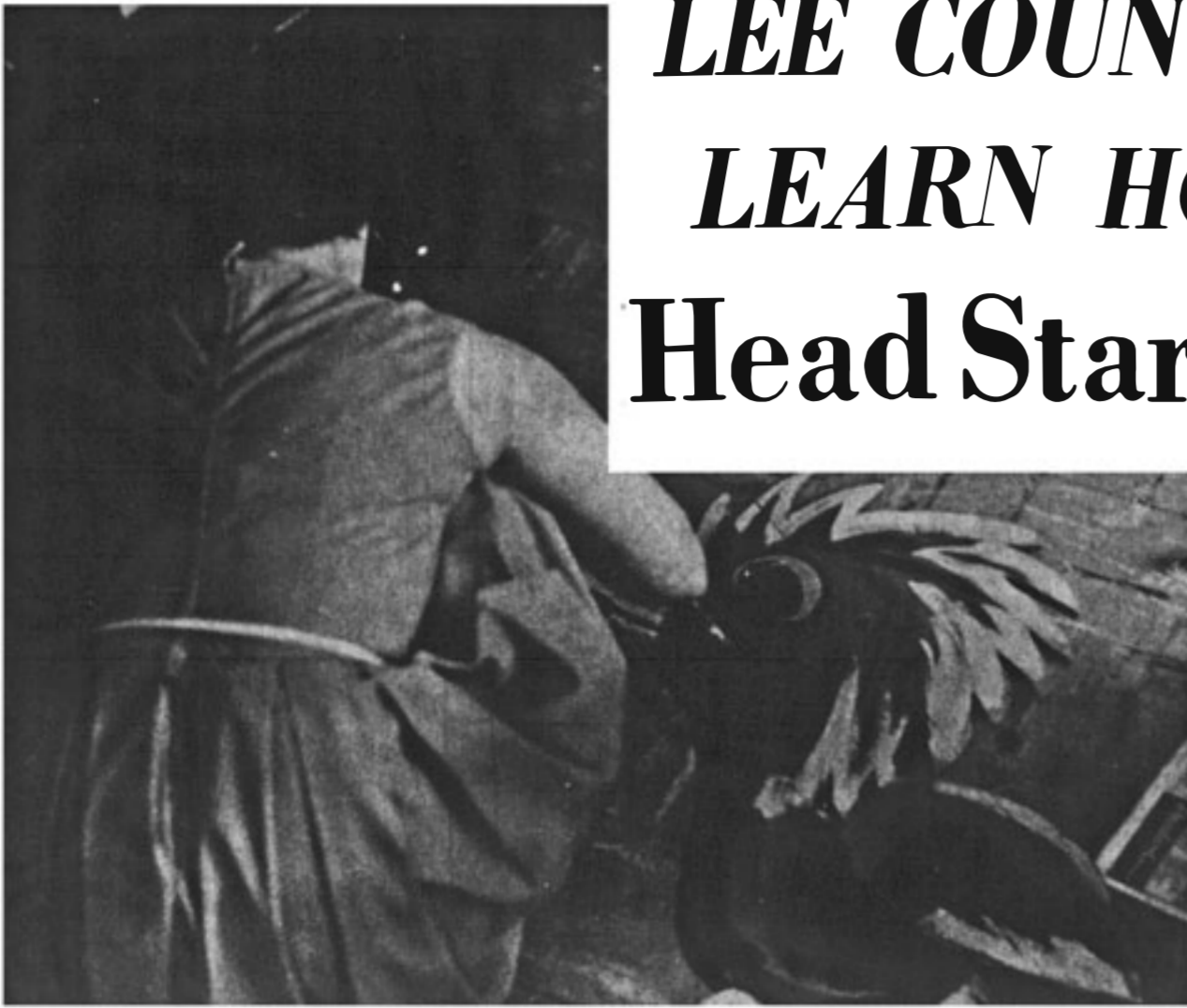
In a normal day, hauling three truck loads of pulpwood, he will earn \$120, leaving him about \$60 to take home to his wife and five children.



Photographs
by
Jim Pepler



LEE COUNTY PEOPLE LEARN HOW TO BE Head Start Teachers



PAINTED BIRDS WILL BRIGHTEN HEAD START CENTER WALLS

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN--Thirty young housewives gathered around a long table one day last month. One by one, they stood up and told jokes their children would have liked.

"I've seen a man so tall he could get a haircut in heaven and a shoeshine in hell," said one of them.

"I've seen a night so dark a raindrop knocked on the door and asked for a match to light the way to the ground," said another.

"Why did the moron bury his mother under the step?" asked a third. "Because he wanted a stepmother!"

The young housewives were telling jokes for a serious purpose. All of them were training to take jobs as teacher aides when Lee County's new Head Start program begins later this month.

The jokes were part of a class in speech therapy. After each lady spoke, the teacher and the rest of the class took a few seconds to tell her what she was doing right and what she was doing wrong.

"You spoke a little too fast," one aide was told. "You ran all your words together so we couldn't understand you. But that was a good joke--it used words and ideas that a six-year-old child would understand."

The teacher aides were holding class in a big room in the Westminster Fellowship House of the First Presbyterian Church in Auburn. Across the hall, 30 Head Start teachers were listening to a lecture on child psychology.

"Special attention usually goes to children who cry, crawl, run around--who do something that disrupts the class," said

the teacher, Delwin Cahoon of Auburn University. "But we really should pay attention to the children who are behaving in a way that will help them get along in first grade."

When a child cries, Cahoon said, the best plan is to ignore him after you have made sure that he isn't hurt or sick. "If you take him a toy, what he learns is that crying works. So he'll keep right on crying."

Cahoon has a Ph.D. in child psychology. But most of the Head Start teachers are college graduates with some teaching experience. They didn't hesitate to ask questions.

"When you're identifying a child's problems," Cahoon said, "be sure they're his problems and not yours. Middle-class values may be completely irrelevant to him."

"But first-grade is a middle-class situation," replied one of the teachers. "How do you decide which middle-class values a lower-class child needs?"

"I'm no expert on that," Cahoon answered. "It comes down to the good sense and judgment of the teacher. But here's an example: It seems to me that a child doesn't have to eat with a spoon in order to survive in first grade--but he does have to learn not to hit the other children all the time."

The teachers wanted another example, so Cahoon asked them: "If you hear a child swearing on the playground, is this your business or not?"

"Yes of course," said a girl who had just graduated from college. "You must stop it."

"Once you make an issue out of it, then it will happen every day," disagreed an older teacher.

"But a child who's never heard anything else--someone ought to tell him. He needs to change, or he won't get along," insisted another woman.

One of the male teachers said the ladies weren't thinking about what would happen after they spoke to the child. "Suppose he tells you, 'My daddy says that all the time'? Are you going to tell him his parents are wrong?" the man asked.



LEARNING TO TELL A STORY

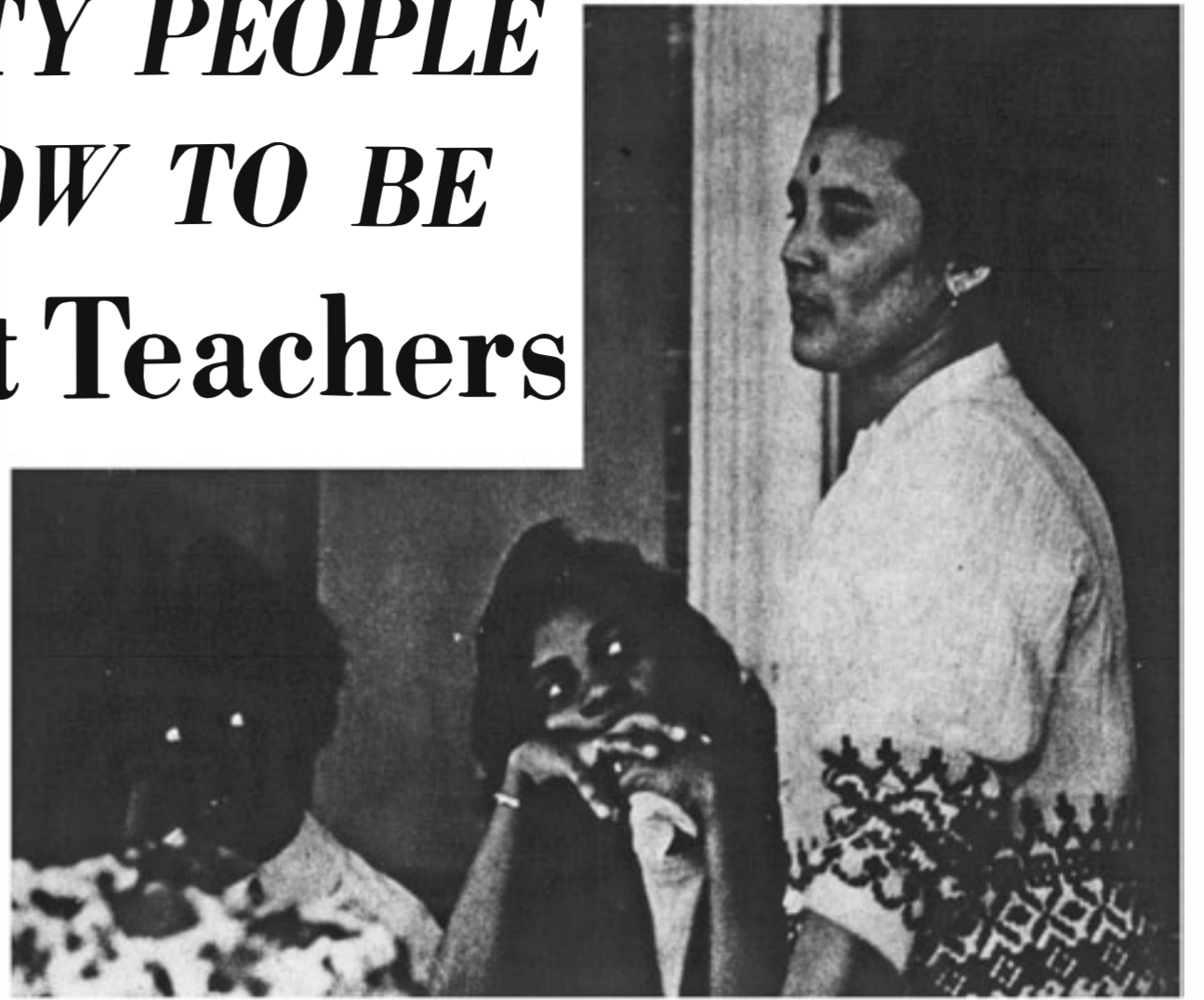
"No," said Cahoon. "That's not what you're there for. Sometimes the best thing to do is mind your own business--especially when you're not in the classroom."

After talking about how to handle children, the teachers had a chance to use some of what they had learned.

Led by the speech instructor, the adults all pretended to be six-year-olds. They flopped their arms like rag dolls and hissed like teakettles. Then the rest of the class settled down while a few members practiced teaching.

"Once upon a time," said Mrs. Dorothy Sands, "there was a grandfather frog who made a sound like this: gunk, gunk, gunk. The grandmother frog said gulp, gulp, gulp..."

The point of the story was to teach children how to say the letter "g" prop-



LEARNING TO TELL JOKES



PSYCHOLOGY CLASS

erly. But Mrs. Sands didn't think children would learn if all they did was listen. So she encouraged the class to say part of the lesson back to her.

The Head Start teachers pretending to be children didn't get into the spirit of the lesson right away. But before Mrs. Sands was through, they were all calling out "gunk, gunk, gunk" and "gulp, gulp, gulp."

The Head Start trainees also learned how to make things that six-year-olds could be taught to make--paper animals, clay bowls, and painted jars. The class drew huge, brightly-colored birds on five-foot pieces of cardboard to be hung on the bare walls of the Head Start classrooms.

The teachers talked about their training as they experimented with collages--art works made with cloth, buttons,

sawdust, rice, or other materials pasted onto a sheet of paper.

"We've learned so many things," said Mrs. Juanita Hughley, a teacher aide. "How to treat a crybaby, get the quiet type to cooperate with others, how to get them to share, about the proper foods..."

"If I had to go back and rear my children over, I'd really know what to do," added Mrs. Gladys Carlisle.

Nearly all of the teacher aides are Negro. So are most of the 450 Head Start children in Lee County. But about half of the Head Start teachers are white.

Miss Kamala Bokil, director of the teacher training program, said a social worker spoke with the trainees about possible racial problems. "The group as a whole felt that with small children,

they had no negative feelings," she said.

Mrs. Eve Wilson, one of the white teachers, said that racial tension was "not really that big a problem to begin with. People were interviewed, and told they were going to be working in integrated groups. If they bristled, they weren't hired."

"It's the first time many of us have worked with people of the other race on an equal basis," Mrs. Wilson said about the Head Start training program. "It's worked out well. It's been good for all of us."

Several Negro teachers didn't want to talk about race relations. "We don't think about that here," said one of them.

But another teacher was grateful for the training session on race problems.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 2)



MAKING COLLAGES



Bullock Poll-Watcher: 'It Was Not Fair'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
MONTGOMERY -- "It was not honest," Miss Rosie Outsey said about last year's run-off election in Perote, in rural Bullock County. "It was not fair."

Miss Outsey was one of 29 witnesses who appeared in federal court last week to testify in the mammoth law-suit challenging the May 31 Democratic primary run-off in Bullock, Barbour, and Macon counties. She told the story of 11 tense hours as a poll-watcher for one of Bullock County's Negro candidates.

When she arrived at the polling place in Perote on election day, Miss Outsey said, Sterling Johnson, a Negro poll official, "shoved me back with both hands," and told her, "It's not time to vote."

But, Miss Outsey said, she insisted that she was a poll-watcher and had the right to enter. So Johnson permitted her and two other poll-watchers for Negro candidates to come inside.

Then, she said, "a (white) poll official asked us out. . . . Joe Brabham (a white poll-watcher) told me if I didn't get out, he'd take me to jail."

"He told me they had a poll official, didn't need another (Negro), I said I was a poll-watcher like he was--"If you take me to jail, you should go too,"

Miss Outsey testified that, throughout the day, the poll officials sent white voters to one table and Negroes to another, to mark their ballots. But, she said, some Negroes never got inside to vote at all.

"About every Negro that came up, a white person would stop him before he came in," Miss Outsey testified. "A lot of the Negroes came up toward the door, turned around, and went back. . . . They would not vote."

Once, Miss Outsey said, she saw Bullock County Probate Judge Fred D. Main arguing with a Negro woman on her way in to vote. "He called her a damn liar," Miss Outsey recalled.

Johnson, the Negro poll official, "wanted two or three old peoples to vote his way," she testified. She said he told one illiterate man, "Your wife can't help you, it's my business to help."

Although the man told Johnson to mark all five Negro candidates, Miss Outsey said, Johnson checked off the

names of the white candidates "until the last one-- (H. O.) Williams," a Negro running for sheriff.

"I saw because he did it right out" on the table, Miss Outsey said.

Miss Outsey also testified to confusion during the counting of the ballots.



FRED D. GRAY CAMPAIGNING

She said the poll officials took eight folded pieces of paper--"I believe they were ballots"--out of the ballot box, and put the papers in their pockets.

"After they had counted all the votes and everything, and locked the box," Miss Outsey said, one of the white officials "said for everyone to come back

HEAD START

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

"Now I feel like I can cope with any hostility I might find visiting a white parent's home," she said.

A Negro teacher aide said that an eight-week training program wasn't enough to solve all the problems white people have in treating Negroes as equals.

"The children don't feel it," she said. "It's the adults puts stuff in their heads. Now some people might act one way here and another way when they get with the children."

But the other teacher aides making collages at the same table weren't as doubtful. "Basically, everyone here has gotten along pretty well," said a young mother. "If there are any problems, I think we can work them out."

inside, "except those damn three poll-watchers."

On cross-examination by Maury D. Smith, an attorney for Bullock County officials, Miss Outsey admitted that the final ballot count from Perote tallied with the count she had made inside the polling place.

She also conceded that during a pre-trial hearing last August, she had answered yes when asked if "this was an honest, fair election, an honest, fair count of the ballots, and an honest return (in Perote)."

"But I probably misunderstood the question," Miss Outsey added. "Because it was not honest. It was not fair."

Miss Outsey was one of several Negro poll-watchers who testified to violations of Alabama's election rules.

Alfonso Patterson said that poll officials in Omega first told Negro poll-watchers to stay outside the building, "about 30 feet away," and later let only one watcher in at a time.

Mrs. Lillie Cromartie Williams, a poll-watcher at the National Guard Armory in Union Springs, testified that Joe Adams, a white poll official, told the Negroes "there could only be two poll-watchers in the whole place," although there were 11 voting machines.

"Adams said if we did not leave, he would ask the police officers to show

us out," Mrs. Williams said.

Mrs. Essie Nell Russell, a Negro poll official at the armory, testified that "when the poll-watchers came at 7:30 (a.m.), four police officers told them to leave. . . . Police officers was around all day. I saw them ask poll-watchers to leave (several times). They said if they didn't leave, they would put them in jail."

On cross-examination, Mrs. Russell admitted that the poll-watchers had not left the armory, and had not been arrested.

The poll-watchers testified last Friday, the fourth day of the trial before U. S. District Judge Virgil Pittman. The suit was filed last year by five losing candidates, all Negroes.

Although their white opponents won the November election and are now in

A Tip on Tips

MONTGOMERY -- Keeping track of tips you receive while working may mean more Social Security benefits for you and your family.

Kenneth W. Jennings, manager of the Montgomery Social Security office, said people should keep a daily record of the tips they get. If the tips add up to more than \$20 in a month, he said, they should be reported to the employer by the tenth day of the following month.

These tips will be counted later in figuring out Social Security payments, Jennings said.

office, the Negroes are asking the federal court to order new run-off elections in their five contests.

The plaintiffs are Fred D. Gray, an attorney who ran for the state legislature from the 31st District (Bullock, Barbour, and Macon counties), and four Bullock County candidates--H. O. Williams, for sheriff; Rufus C. Huffman, for tax assessor; and Ben McGhee and Alonza Ellis, for county commissioner.

Their team of lawyers, headed by Fred Wallace of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, is trying to prove that election officials conspired to "dilute" the Negro vote, by illegally adding white votes and voters.

Williams, the Negro who ran for sheriff, testified that he followed two

car-loads of white people last May 16, after they had registered to vote in Bullock County. He said they drove south toward Pike County, and their car had Pike County auto tags.

But when Judge Pittman asked for the tag numbers, Williams said he had given them to the U. S. Justice Department, Lawyers from the Justice Department--which is appearing as a "neutral" party in the case--said they didn't know where the tag numbers were.

The trial was recessed last Friday, and will start again in late July or early August. Attorney Wallace said he is no more than "halfway through" his side of the case and the defense is still to come.

Pittman will probably not reach a decision before the fall.



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MONTGOMERY

WANT ADS

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.

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.

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.

KENTUCKY EXCURSION--A wonderful excursion trip, both religious and pleasure. See Louisville, the rolling Kentucky blue grass, and the birthplace of President Abraham Lincoln. Don't miss this great opportunity that comes only once in a lifetime. A round trip with two meals costs only \$24, and you have until July 21 to pay for your ticket. Tickets available at Low-Rate-Sav-On, at the corner of Jeff Davis and Holt St.; from the Rev. H. N. Petrie, pastor of the Union Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, in Madison Park; and from Mrs. Olivia Boyd and others.

JOB OPENING--The Interagency Board of Civil Service Examiners is holding an examination for the position of telephone operator. This examination provides applicants with career employment opportunities in the federal service. The positions are located in the Montgomery area and throughout South Alabama and Northwest Florida. Interested applicants may obtain additional information and application forms by contacting Alex Culver, Examiner in Charge, 413-A Post Office Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

BAHAPS--"What is Race?" will be the subject for this week's informal, public discussion by the Bah'is of Montgomery. Gatherings are at 8 p.m. at the Chambliss home, 1925 Kenny St. in Montgomery, on Thursday; the Brook home, 33 Gallard in Tuskegee, on Friday; and at the Featherstone residence, 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery, on Saturday. No contributions, no obligations.

CHURCH OF CHRIST--Holt St. Church of Christ, 945 S. Holt St., Montgomery, Bro. K. K. Mitchell, minister. Weekly meetings: radio program 9-9:30 a.m. Sunday, Sunday school 9:45-11 a.m., worship service 11 a.m., classes for all ages at 5 p.m. Sunday, evening worship 6 p.m. General Bible classes for all ages at 7 p.m. Wednesday. Bible class at 2 p.m. Thursday. Personal work group meets at 7 p.m. Friday.

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

LEARN TO READ--Learn how to read, or improve your reading. No charge for lessons. For information, call Mrs. Chambliss, 265-4394 in Montgomery.

A FREEDOM-LABOR PARTY--Free packet of information on why we must break with the Democratic and Republican parties and seek independent working-class politics. Packet contains Spartacist #8, which includes "SNCC and Revolution." Also available--"For the Materialist Conception of the Negro Question," a Marxist critique of black nationalism, 35¢; and "Negroes on the March," a revolutionary history of the struggle for black liberation to 1951, 50¢. Order from Spartacist League, P. O. Box 8121, Connelly Station, New Orleans, La. 70122.

PRACTICAL NURSES--The 21st annual convention of the Licensed Practical Nurses Association of Alabama, Inc., will be held June 21 to 23 in the Town House Motel in Mobile. Among the activities will be business sessions, the board of directors' meeting, a luncheon, citizens' night, receptions, and a presentation by the LPN's of Chapter #3 of Mobile.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"That which is born of flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." This verse from the gospel of John is the Golden Text of a lesson-sermon on "Mortals and Immortals," to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, May 14.

MILES CONCERT--The Miles College Choir will present a concert at 8 p.m. Saturday, May 20, in the 16th St. Baptist Church, Birmingham. Admission is through a \$1 donation. Tickets may be obtained at the 16th St. Baptist Church office (251-9402) or Miles College (788-6577). Tickets will also be available at the door.

SUMMER COMMUNITY WORK--The Work/Study Pilot Program at San Francisco State College is looking for students (and non-students) to work on community projects in San Francisco this summer. These projects include tutorial programs, cultural and educational classes, job cooperatives, and research. The only requirement is a commitment to work through the summer, and to attend regular meetings. Orientation will begin June 12. Anyone coming must plan to support himself. For information and applications, write to Work/Study Program, 3744 20th St., San Francisco, Calif. 94110.

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Monday through Friday

ALL-NIGHT SHOW
Midnight-6 AM "Little Walter" Anglin
(Friday--Johnny Jackson)

BIG D WAKE-UP SHOW
6-8 AM Sam Double "OO" Moore
OLE GOSPEL SHIP
8-11 AM Willie McKinstry
SAM MOORE SHOW
11 AM-3:30 PM Sam Double "OO" Moore

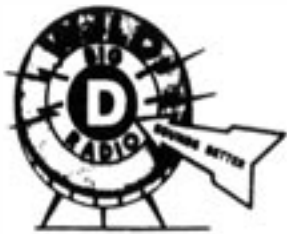
LARRY HARGROVE SHOW
3:30-8 PM Larry Hargrove
OLE GOSPEL SHIP
8-10 PM Willie McKinstry
LATE DATE
10 PM-Midnight Johnny "Jive" McClure

Saturday

ALL-NIGHT SHOW
Midnight-6 AM Lewis White
WEEKEND SPECIAL
6 AM-Noon Larry Hargrove
SATURDAY SESSION
Noon-8 PM Johnny "Jive" McClure
SATURDAY EXPRESS
6 PM-Midnight "Little Walter" Anglin

Sunday

ALL-NIGHT SHOW
Midnight-10 AM Johnny Jackson
FAVORITE CHURCHES
10 AM-4 PM "Little Walter" Anglin
SONGS OF THE CHURCH
4-6 PM Willie McKinstry
JOHNNY JACKSON
6 PM-Midnight



News at Twenty-Five and Fifty-Five Past the Hour

BIG D RADIO
Birmingham

Prichard Woman Charges Beating

BY ROGER RAPOPORT

PRICHARD--Mrs. Lola Mae Brown, a 38-year-old mother of five, hasn't been able to work since she was arrested at the King Club last April 2. Explains her husband, J. W. Brown, "She's still having trouble with her knee and stomach."

Mrs. Brown is recuperating from a scuffle she says she had with three Prichard policemen in the town jail. The police and Mrs. Brown disagree sharply on what happened in the jail.

Mrs. Brown was arrested about 1 a.m. by Negro police officer Jewel Franklin, as she and her husband were leaving the King Club. After she was taken to a cell, she said this week, police officers refused to let her husband post bail.

Mrs. Brown said she was crying in the cell when Franklin and two other policemen, A. M. Blackwell and C. H. Wilkinson, entered and "asked for my shoe."

When she refused to give it to them, she said, "they started walking toward me. One grabbed me by the hair and yanked a patch out, another hit me in the right eye." Then, said Mrs. Brown, she lost consciousness.

Officer Wilkinson gave a different account of what happened. He said the police entered the cell only after Mrs. Brown began banging on the walls with her high-heeled shoes. "Two other women in the cell were afraid of her," he explained, and the officers came in to take her shoes.

"We just held her," said Wilkinson. "I don't think she was ever unconscious. She didn't appear to be hurt--just the skin on top of her head was broken a little."



MRS. LOLA MAE BROWN

Wilkinson said Mrs. Brown "shredded" the hat of one of the police officers. But Mrs. Brown said she doesn't "even remember seeing the hat."

Mrs. Brown was released later that morning on \$600 bond. She was treated at Mobile General Hospital for an eye injury, and sent home.

Later, Dr. M. D. Foster treated Mrs. Brown for a sprained back and neck, internal bleeding in the right eye, and a blood clot on the right leg. She was put under observation at St. Martin de Porres Hospital on April 25, and was released May 4.

Last Friday in Municipal Court, she was fined \$135 for being drunk and disorderly, assaulting a policeman, and destroying an officer's cap. She is appealing the convictions.

State Slashes School Budget

Reed Protests Tuskegee Cut-Off

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY--The state's move to cut off funds from Tuskegee Institute after 86 years of financial support is a way of saying, "Your cause is served. We don't need you any more."

That was the opinion of Joe L. Reed, executive secretary of the all-Negro Alabama State Teachers Association (ASTA).

State officials "used Tuskegee to perpetuate segregation," Reed said this week. "Now that they no longer need it for that reason, they aren't interested in supporting it."

But State Schools Superintendent Ernest Stone said Tuskegee Institute was left out of next year's proposed budget "only because we had to have the money for our own state colleges."

Why, then, did Stone recommend continuing funds to three white private schools--Marion Institute, Walker Junior College, and Lyman Ward Military Academy?

"I was not asked to advise on the other three," Stone explained. He said the total of \$160,000 recommended for those schools is "only a token appropriation" compared to the \$670,000 Tuskegee has received annually for the last two years and the \$1,087,166 it had requested for 1967-68.

"This was the only place we could get" the money needed for two Negro schools, Alabama State College in Montgomery and Alabama A & M in Huntsville, Stone said. "We want to bring them up in quality . . . We want Alabama State to have as fine a campus as any college in the state."

Did that mean the state divided up school funds on a racial basis? "No," Stone said, "we did it by the expected number of students."

ASTA president Reed said he was "happy to see the state of Alabama beef up Alabama State and Alabama A&M. We support that without reservation." "I have not opposed the withdrawal of public funds from private schools," said Reed. "But it should be an all-or-none situation." If Tuskegee's funds must end, he said, "I want the white schools cut off, too."

The state's plan to cut off Tuskegee's money became public late last week when Governor Lurleen B. Wallace sent her proposed 1967-68 budget to the Alabama Legislature. The governor also recommended an across-the-board reduction of 3.6% in the state's educational spending.

Several people--including the trustees of the mostly-white Alabama Education Association and former Lieutenant Governor James B. Allen--have spoken out against an over-all cut-back.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, May 15, in St. John AME Church, 708 N. 15th St., the Rev. C. E. Thomas, pastor.

But Reed was the only educator who publicly condemned the withdrawal of funds from Tuskegee. Institute President Luther H. Foster said only, "This



REED

RADNEY

was something that came up very suddenly, and we have not had a chance to assess all the factors involved."

The Legislature--which has the final say on the state budget--will begin discussing it next week. This week, State Senator Tom Radney introduced a bill to restore Tuskegee's appropriation to last year's level.

"I just feel that we cannot forsake the private institutions," Radney explained. "Tuskegee is in my district. I will do what I can."

State Representative James L. Paulk of the 31st District (Macon, Barbour, and Bullock counties) said, "I'm aware of a proposed cut in the whole educational system. I'm trying to get the whole thing restored in a package deal."

The 31st District's other representative, William V. Neville Jr., said he hadn't decided what stand to take. "I was not consulted," he explained. "The first I heard about it was on TV."

Superintendent Stone said he would not oppose giving funds to Tuskegee Institute "if we could find the money." State Senator Roland Cooper of Wilcox County, Governor Wallace's leader in the Senate, also indicated that the question might still be open.

"I remember when we made the first appropriation to Tuskegee Institute," said Cooper. "I've stood behind it every time."

About the proposed cut-off, he said,

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle. For further information, write the Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

"I haven't had a chance to discuss it with either the governor or the ex-governor. I don't know what their thinking is."

Immediately after Governor Wallace announced her budget, there was some confusion over who was responsible for excluding Tuskegee Institute.

While former Governor George C. Wallace was out-of-state on a speaking tour, Superintendent Stone said only that he did not give any advice on private schools. But at an airport press conference on his return, Wallace said Stone recommended the cut-off.

Stone recommended the cut-off.

Last Tuesday, state legislators received a copy of a memorandum from Stone to "Governor George C. Wallace." "You were exactly right in making the statement that I had advised taking the appropriation from Tuskegee and giving it to . . . our Negro college in Montgomery and our Negro college in Huntsville," the note said.

"I am glad you told the press that I gave this advice. Thanks."

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WASHINGTON, D. C. -- People who can't afford to buy food stamps may get help from an emergency loan program.

The federal Office of Economic Opportunity said last week that it would loan money to people in 20 Southern counties, for the purpose of buying food stamps.

Four of the counties--Bollivar, Coahoma, Leflore, and Quitman--are in Mississippi, and one--Dallas--is in Alabama.

According to Theodore M. Berry, OEO's director of community action programs, the loans will range from \$2 to \$12 per month, in cash, depending on the size of the family. They will be made only to people who have been certified as eligible to purchase food stamps.

An OEO spokesman said people who need a loan to buy food stamps should apply directly to the community action committee (CAC) in their county. The CAC is supposed to cooperate with the local welfare office and the food-stamp program.

There will be a 2% interest charge on the loans, the spokesman said. Time limits for paying back the loans should be "adapted to the borrower's ability to repay," according to guidelines for the program.

The guidelines say that if "ill health, continued poverty, or poor financial prospects" prevent the borrower from repaying, "collection efforts may be terminated." In other words, if the borrower stays poor, he may not have to repay the loan.

Federal spokesmen said the program should begin around June 1, and will last for four months.

The program is a result of the poverty hearings held in Jackson, Miss., last month by a U.S. Senate group.

Some people were saying this week that loans wouldn't do the job. "A loan program makes no sense to civil rights

workers, who see that their people will never have money to pay back a loan unless something is done about income and jobs," reported the Freedom Information Service.

This week in Selma, Ala., the loan program was still a mystery.

One disabled woman, unable to get welfare money, said she tried to apply for a loan to buy stamps. "I went up to the welfare," she said, "and they sent me to the food-stamp office. The people there sent me to a loan company. I said I don't borrow from loan companies."

"Then they told me to go to the government (community action) office downtown, but I'm not going anywhere until I find out more."

Mrs. Augusta Wilkinson, director of the Dallas County welfare office, said she knew "nothing on earth" about the loans. Ed Johnson, associate director of the county's anti-poverty program, said the government usually goes through "a lot of red tape" before getting down to the "nitty-gritty."

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