

Victim Says, 'Don't Let This Pass Over'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

HURTSBORO, Ala.--George Washington Pace, a 45-year-old Negro road worker, finished a day of grass-cutting around 5 p.m. on the evening of Sept. 29.

As he was on his way home, friends told him that Hurtsboro city policeman James Culpepper, a 27-year-old white man, was looking for him.

So Pace went to downtown Hurtsboro to find Culpepper. The two men met in Foster's drug store.

A little more than 24 hours later, Pace was admitted to Cobb Memorial Hospital in Phenix City, in a state of unconsciousness.

And a little more than two weeks later, Pace was taken to Searcy State Mental Hospital in Mt. Vernon, where he still remains.

What happened during the time Pace was in the custody of the Hurtsboro city police? The Negro man's family and friends tell one story. Culpepper and Hurtsboro city officials tell another.

Mrs. Emma Swanson, Pace's sister, angrily charged that Culpepper and two unidentified white men beat Pace about the head. She said friends told her the beating began in the drugstore and was finished out on the street.

When another sister, Mrs. Martha Martin, visited Pace in

the Hurtsboro city jail on the morning of Sept. 30, Mrs. Swanson said, "his head was all swollen and he couldn't say nothing but 'huh.'"

The next time the family saw Pace, she continued, he was in the hospital in Phenix City, still unable to speak or recognize anyone.

But on a later visit, she said, her brother was conscious. "He told us they done beat him," she said. "He said, 'Don't y'all let this pass over.' When he said that, I couldn't help from crying."

When she next went to see her brother, Mrs. Swanson said, he wasn't in the hospital any longer.

"They told us he been moved down there (to Searcy)," she said. "Didn't none of us sign. Didn't none of his family know a thing about it."

"It look like time he got where he could talk to us, they moved him. I want him back out."

And so, Mrs. Swanson said, she went to see the Rev. K. L. Buford, Alabama field director of the NAACP. Buford complained to the FBI and the U. S. Justice Department.

This week, the FBI would say only that it had investigated the complaint and turned its findings over to the Justice Department's civil rights division.

But Culpepper and Hurtsboro city officials denied Mrs. Swanson's charges.

Mrs. Swanson and several of Pace's friends said Culpepper

arrested Pace on a warrant sworn out by Culpepper's father, Lester Culpepper, also a county road worker.

According to a man who works on the roads with both men, Pace and the elder Culpepper had an argument on Sept. 29. "They was cutting grass," the man said, "and Culpepper told him to go up the steep part of the hill. Pace said, 'You can go just as well as I can.' Then they had a few words."

But James Culpepper said his father swore out the warrant against Pace for "threatening to take the life of another."

"I had arrested George before," said Culpepper. "He got there on the road talking about what he was going to do to me if I arrested him again."

When the men met in the drugstore later that evening, Culpepper said, he told Pace he was under arrest: "He cussed and said, 'I'm not goin'.' I said, 'You are goin'.'" When I went to take his arm, he kicked my leg."

Culpepper said Pace struggled with him all the way out of the drugstore and across the street toward the parked police car. When they got to the car, Culpepper said, Pace reached in "and got a billy stick."

"I tried to get it away. I snatched it loose--and that threw him down on the street."

Elmer Forehand, an elderly Hurtsboro policeman, said he was down the street when he saw Culpepper "half-dragging, half-pushing" Pace toward the police car.

"By the time I got there, the police or the darke had got the stick out of the car," said Forehand. "They both had hold of it. The police gave him a sling, threw him on the pavement real hard."

"I told (Culpepper) to stand back, I could handle George, and I put (Pace) in the car. He had a little puddle of blood by his eye, but when I asked, he said he was all right."

Later that evening, Forehand and Culpepper said, Pace again told them that he was all right.

"Then in the morning, he was in bad shape," said Forehand. Hurtsboro Mayor W. C. Perry explained that Pace was a diabetic, and needed insulin treatment.

Perry said the city police first took Pace to a doctor in Union Springs and later--when his condition didn't improve--to the hospital in Phenix City.

"It cost the town \$1,000," Perry said. "And now we get this (charge). There's nothing to it. There was no beating. It's absolutely false."

Why, then, was Pace transferred to Searcy State Mental Hospital without his family's knowledge?

"I was never able to get in touch with any of his family," said Russell County Sheriff M. Lamar Murphy--who took responsibility for Pace after the charge against him was brought to Russell County Court.

"The law says you don't put folks in jail unless they're competent," said Murphy. "I don't think he was mentally competent. I asked for a judge's order (to send Pace to Searcy), and I got one."

Russell County Judge J. C. Percue Jr. remembered signing the order. But he said he didn't really "commit" Pace to the mental hospital.

"The hospital will retain him only until such time as he is able to stand trial," the judge explained.

Dr. Harry S. Rowe, assistant superintendent at Searcy, said Pace has been there since Oct. 17.

"He's in good physical health," Rowe said, "but he's upset emotionally. We're giving him some treatments for depression. Every once in a while, he says, 'The boys jumped on me, but he's still confused.'"

But Pace's sister, Mrs. Swanson, said she doesn't believe her brother is mentally ill. "He ain't never been crazy," she said. "And the man who worked on the roads with him said, 'Seems mighty funny he went crazy in a couple of hours.'"

Culpepper--who quit his job as a Hurtsboro policeman and moved to Bullock County shortly after the incident--said he too was upset about it.

"I've always worked with colored people and never had no trouble," he said. "I hated it worse than anything in the world for it to happen. I'll think about it always."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Negroes Win Agreement on Jobs After Picketing Bessemer Stores

BY BOB LABAREE

BESSEMER, Ala.--Bessemer citizens took to the streets this month, and won an agreement that Negroes will be hired in downtown stores.

As local leader Asbury Howard Sr. described it, the agreement was the conclusion of a long struggle for jobs.

It all began in July, 1965, when a group of Negro organizations called the Federated Leadership Organization of Bessemer and Vicinity (FLO) asked the Chamber of Commerce and the City Commission for certain improvements--including employment of Negro clerks, up-grading of Negro jobs, and hiring of Negro policemen and firemen.

Not long afterwards, a survey was taken of some of the big stores along Bessemer's Second Ave. The merchants were asked to estimate how much of their trade was with Negroes, and to say whether they would hire Negroes as clerks.

But although all the merchants said informally that they would hire more Negroes, "no written response was ever received by us," Howard said. "They refused to deal with us. So this fall, we decided it was time to stop talking."

The people began picketing Nov. 2,



ASBURY HOWARD JR. IN DOWNTOWN BESSEMER at first the reaction of the white community was bewilderment, mixed with annoyance and, occasionally, open hostility. "We've been planning for quite a while to hire Negroes," said one merchant.

Texas Murder Suspect Calls Tuskegee 'Dead'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"We were accused of murder because of our desire to be free," said Floyd Nichols, one of five former Texas Southern University students indicted for killing a policeman last spring.

"We were accused of murder because we wanted our basic human rights--and because we protested the Gestapo tactics of the Houston (Texas) police,"



FLOYD NICHOLS visited the Tuskegee Institute campus this week to talk about the riot last May 16 at Texas Southern, the state's largest Negro college.

A policeman, Louis Kuba, was killed during a wild battle between Houston police and Texas Southern students. Later, Nichols and the four others were charged with murder, and indicted by a grand jury in Houston.

But, said Nichols, the real guilt lay with the police force itself. He said the policemen came on campus and "shot up the university."

"They wasn't caring who they hit, or where they hit," charged Nichols. "They was just killing niggers."

Of the five students indicted for murder, Nichols said, "(only) two of us were there. One has never shot a gun. One has never owned a gun. One had already been arrested (before the riot broke out), and was in jail."

Nichols said the fourth student spent the night of the riot "sleeping in the YMCA" and, later, "standing outside the campus watching."

"The fifth student was Floyd Nichols," he said. "I was sleeping in the residence of a black brother and sister who had been threatened by the Ku Klux Klan because their kids were in (a mostly-white) high school."

In fact, Nichols claimed, the five students--all SNCC members--were charged with murder because they had led earlier protests against police and Klan brutality, and because they had fought racial discrimination in Houston.

"If I had been there, baby," he added, "I would have shot more than one (policeman)." But, he said, he wouldn't have fired first: "I would have shot because they were shooting at me."

Nichols urged his listeners--some 125 Tuskegee Institute students--to organize for black power.

"This campus on a major scale is dead," he told them. "It is dead. It has nothing but walking tombstones. 'The point is you have white people running your university--telling your president what to do, telling your dean of students what to do, telling you what to do. What can you have but a white Tuskegee Institute?'"

Nichols charged that America has designed a four-step plan to get rid of its black people: "jails," "better jails," "prisons," and, finally, "concentration camps like with the red brothers (Indians)."

"If you don't get together now," he warned, "America will get you together later."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 2)

"I've had several Negro employees for years," complained another merchant. "If they think we're going to fire our regular help to hire them, they're crazy," added an idle salesman.

After less than a week of picketing, some black faces began appearing behind counters in two of the stores. But local people recognized Pizitz's new Negro employee as a Bessemer lady who had already been working in a Birmingham branch store.

"Loveman's put a stock boy out front as salesman for the day," charged Howard's son, Asbury Howard Jr. "You know--if anyone asks you today, you're a salesman."

The picketers urged people not to buy at the Pizitz, Loveman's, Sokol's, and Outlet department stores.

All in all, the Howards claimed the boycott was 85% to 95% effective. By last Friday, attorney David Hood was optimistic about the outcome of the buying campaign. But he emphasized "that the problem was not just jobs. 'We are at a point where we can come to a meeting of the minds,' he said, 'provided they recognize local leadership.'"

When the picketing began, FLO leaders said, the merchants and city officials had gone to Dr. John Nixon of the

Man Indicted for Perjury; Accused Mayor of Beating

BY BETH WILCOX

MONROEVILLE, Ala.--Clarence Stallworth, a Negro from Beatrice, was indicted for perjury last month, for accusing a white man of beating him.

Tommy Black, the mayor of Beatrice and president of the Beatrice Bank, claimed that Stallworth lied in May, 1966, when he testified that Black had beaten him unconscious two months earlier.

Black was cleared of the charge that May. Since then, he has sought to have Stallworth indicted three times--once at each grand jury session.

Stallworth said this week that he knew nothing at all about the indictment until he was picked up by police on Oct. 26. His trial has been postponed until the spring term of Circuit Court.

Stallworth said he still remembered what happened on the Saturday in March, 1966, when he was beaten.

state NAACP and Mrs. Marge Currett of the U. S. Department of Justice--not to the FLO.

"It's the same old story," said Asbury Howard Sr. "They pick the Negroes they want to deal with. They never come tous. And we're the ones causing them the trouble."

However, everyone seemed pleased last Monday, when the merchants agreed to hire Negroes from the community on the recommendation of the FLO.

This means that for a certain period in the future, these stores will rely on the Negro leaders for recommendations, instead of the Alabama State Employment Service. Negro leaders claim the employment service is largely responsible for keeping whites in the better jobs.

"There are plenty of other stores to work on," the elder Howard said this week. "If this 100-year-old pattern of discrimination is going to be broken, we're going to demand special privileges for the Negro until we get things balanced."

Two Trials

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Robert Perry, a 71-year-old Negro who was a major witness in a controversial rape trial last month, has been charged with assault with intent to murder.

A warrant was sworn out against Perry on Nov. 7 by Hughie Riley, a white man from Georgia.

According to Macon County Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson, Perry fired a shotgun blast at Riley, a septic tank repairman, when the white man came to Perry's home in rural Chehaw.

Sheriff Amerson said Perry claimed that Riley had tried to attack a 16-year-old Negro girl who stays in Perry's house.

The girl has already charged one white man--James Harrison Holman of Montgomery--with forcible rape. That case ended in a hung jury last month, and will be re-tried during the spring term of Macon County Circuit Court.

Now, said Amerson, Perry's case "will be coming up the same time as the other one (the rape case against Holman)."

Black Stopped Me about 3 o'clock Saturday in Beatrice, and said I was speeding," Stallworth began.

"He cussed me and (the others) in the car," (Stallworth said he has never been able to get any of the people who were there to testify.)

"I cussed him back," Stallworth continued. "Then Mr. Black said he was going to take me in. I said that nobody was going to take me anywhere."

Black drove off, "saying something I couldn't understand," Stallworth said. But, he said, later that afternoon, Black and others stopped him on the outskirts of town, and called him out of his car.

Then came the beating, Stallworth said. When it was over, he recalled, he heard somebody say, "We done killed the nigger now."

Black, contacted this week at his bank, said only, "The grand jury indicted him (Stallworth)."

'Black Like Me'

BY CHARLES E. KILLINGSWORTH

HATTIESBURG, Miss.--Mrs. Alberta McGee, a Negro lady, was knocked about 20 feet down Country Club Rd. last Monday night. Instead of stopping to help the lady, the driver of the car sped away.

A group of teen-agers said they saw about six white boys in the car.

When this happened, a mass meeting was being held in a church about 300 yards away. "When the news got to the church," said one participant, "you would realize how much Negroes love one another, if you could have seen all the sad faces."

One man took Mrs. McGee to the hospital in his car. When he came back, he looked at his back seat, and saw that it was covered with blood.

"I don't mind," he said, "because she's black like me."

Old, New Cases In Montgomery

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The Montgomery County grand jury--after hearing defense as well as prosecution witnesses--refused to indict J. H. Duke, a white man, for his part in a Sept. 13 shooting incident on a city bus.

Duke, 71 years old, had been charged with assault with intent to murder, in the shooting of Mrs. Joyce Rogers, a Negro. Municipal Court Judge Bishop Barron sent the case to the grand jury

Laurel Blast



SCENE OF KEMPER FIRE BY MERTIS RUBIN

LAUREL, Miss.--The home of the Rev. Allen Johnson, one of the leaders of last spring's Jackson boycott and an organizer for the Mississippi Voters League, was struck by a dynamite bomb last Tuesday night.

It was the second mysterious nighttime incident in less than a week. On Nov. 8, the Kemper County area office of the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM) was partially burned, and some equipment and supplies were destroyed. "One wing of the building was a total loss," said Bill Spencer, CDGM area administrator.

After Johnson's house was bombed, more than 300 people marched in protest in Laurel.

No one was injured in the blast, which damaged the carport and den.

Last month, U. S. District Judge Harold Cox told three defendants convicted in the Neshoba County civil rights trial that they would go to jail if there were any bombings in Southern Mississippi.

One of the three--Sam Holloway Bowers Jr. of Laurel--is already in jail, on kidnapping charges in connection with the fire-bombing death of Hattiesburg NAACP leader Vernon Dahmer.

after a 2 1/2-hour hearing last Oct. 4. The jury's action means that Duke will not have to stand trial on the charge.

In most grand jury cases, the prosecution introduces testimony from only its own witnesses. But in the Duke case, the district attorney's office called every witness that had appeared for either side in the Municipal Court hearing.

It was explained that this was done so the grand jury could hear "both sides" of the case.

Milton Hall--whom was more seriously wounded than Mrs. Rogers in the bus incident--was subpoenaed for the grand jury, but he did not appear.

Hall, a 22-year-old Negro from Prattville, never made formal charges in the case, and failed to appear for the Municipal Court hearing last month.

The Sept. 13 incident began when Mrs. Rogers tried to take a seat on the bus between Duke and Hall. Mrs. Rogers testified last month that Duke told her "to go to the rear of the bus, and then 'hit me very hard on the right side of my face with his fist.'"

BY SARAH HEGGIE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Mrs. Edna Warner, a Negro lady, told an Alabama Action Committee meeting last Monday that she was beaten by five Montgomery policemen Nov. 5 after being arrested for a minor traffic violation.

"I was stopped by the officers for going through a yellow light," Mrs. Warner told the group. "One of them said it was a red light."

She said she was driven around town and "roughed up" by the policemen. At the station, the officers couldn't decide what to charge her with, she said, and they refused to let her use the telephone.

A matron was called in to help her undress, so she could be searched, Mrs. Warner said: "The officers were right there while I took my clothes off. One of them said, 'That's one of those Northern niggers.'"

"They were the nastiest men I have ever seen."

In Municipal Court last Friday, Mrs. Warner was fined a total of \$35 on charges of disorderly conduct and disobeying an officer.

The Rev. K. L. Buford, state NAACP field director, this week filed complaints about the incident with the U. S. Department of Justice, the FBI, and Montgomery Police Commissioner J. B. Rucker.

Rucker could not be reached for comment.

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

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Reporters:

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Editorial Opinion

Mrs. Smith's Victory

According to evidence produced in Montgomery's federal court, the U. S. government had tried for many years to get Alabama to drop its "substitute father" welfare regulation. But it took a \$16-a-week restaurant employee--Mrs. Sylvester Smith of Selma--to get the discriminatory rule off the books.

Mrs. Smith's case is a good example of what can happen when people decide to stick up for their rights. She said last year that she lost her Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) after complaining to President Johnson about Alabama welfare policies. By challenging the substitute father rule with a suit against state and county welfare officials, she risked further reprisals--and she also faced having details of her personal life brought out in public.

But Mrs. Smith went ahead with the suit, and now she has won a great victory. Her case should be an inspiration--and a lesson--to people who have been afraid to sign warrants after seeing their husbands, their brothers, and even themselves shot down or beaten.

If the Montgomery decision holds up, about 16,000 children will be restored to the welfare rolls in Alabama alone. They will all owe a great debt to Sylvester Smith.

U.S. Court Throws Out Substitute Father Rule

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Alabama kids can no longer be denied Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) because their mother is seeing a man.

A three-judge federal court said last week that Alabama's "substitute father" rule violates the legal rights of needy children. The judges ordered the state welfare department to stop using the rule, and to reinstate all the people who have lost ADC because of it.

Alabama's substitute father rule says a man is presumed to be supporting a mother's entire family if he lives with her, visits her home frequently, or has sexual relations with her somewhere besides the home.

Since the man is considered to be supporting her children, the mother is no longer eligible for ADC.

Nearly a year ago, Mrs. Sylvester Smith of Selma challenged this rule by filing a suit in federal court. Mrs. Smith said she was supporting four children--Ida Elizabeth, 14; Ernestine, 12; Willie Louis, 11; and Willie James, 9--on \$16 a week.

Mrs. Smith said she had been cut off welfare because the Dallas County welfare office decided that Willie E. Williams was the substitute father of her children.

But, the federal court said last week, "the evidence reflects that Willie E. Williams has nine children of his own, and that he lives with his family, including his wife and eight of their nine children, who are dependent on him for support. (Williams) is not...willing or able to support the Smith children."

The court said the Smith children were denied welfare for "an arbitrary reason--the alleged sexual behavior of the mother."

This reason, said the judges, has nothing to do with the purpose of ADC--"to provide financial assistance to needy children who are deprived of the support and care of one of their parents."

The federal panel--Circuit Judge John Godbold and District Judges Frank M. Johnson Jr. and Virgil Pittman--said it is "laudable" that Alabama is worried about immoral behavior.

But, said the court, "the punishment under this regulation is against needy children."

Alvin J. Bronstein of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) said the decision will have "far-reaching" effects, since many other states have similar rules.

Mississippi's "man in the house" rule, he said, "is practically the same



MRS. SYLVESTER SMITH

as the Alabama regulation that has been declared unconstitutional."

LCDC and the Columbia University School of Social Welfare (New York) handled the case for Mrs. Smith.

For Achievement Scholarships

56 Still in the Running

EVANSTON, Ill.--Fifty-six Negro students from Alabama and Mississippi learned this week that they are finalists in the National Achievement Scholarship Program.

Across the county, 1,028 high school seniors were named as finalists in this program for outstanding Negro students. More than 250 of them will win four-year scholarships worth from \$1,000 to \$6,000.

Whether they win or not, all the finalists will have a better chance of going to the colleges of their choice. Their names will be sent to colleges all over the nation.

Winners of the National Achievement Scholarships will be announced next March. The finalists:

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM--Tyree James Barefield-Pendleton (Parker), Quintus Alan Barnes (Hayes), Timothy Burkett (Carver), Althea Carter (Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Mass.), Beverly Davis (Parker), Helen F. Giles (Holy Family), Carolyn Jane Jackson (Parker), Marlene Killings (Wenonah), Bettye Jean McGinnis (Western Olin), Jerry Leeotis Moore (Wenonah), Zelma Ruth Patter-

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Two groups of Macon County farmers clashed last week over the conduct of the 1967 ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) elections.

Five Negroes charged that the voting was rigged "to once again prevent the honest election of a Negro county committee member."

They asked the Alabama state ASCS committee to set aside the elections and hold new ones.

The Negroes' attorney, Donald A. Jellinek, said the Macon County ASCS committee violated federal law in several ways. He accused the white committeemen of soliciting white votes and throwing out Negro ballots, in a deliberate--and successful--effort to keep white control of federal farm programs. But the three white county committeemen--including one who was returned to office by the new community committeemen--denied the charges.

In a written reply, the county committee said the "failure to elect Negro members to the community and county (ASCS) committees was due entirely to the lack of interest shown by Negro voters."

The committee argued that mostly-Negro Macon County elected 11 white and only four Negro community committeemen because white farmers simply outvoted Negro farmers.

The election appeal came before the state ASCS committee at a two-day hearing last week. At times, the dispute grew heated.

James H. M. Henderson, a defeated ASCS candidate from Tuskegee, criticized the county committee for invalidating several Negro ballots "by arbitrary means."

But P. C. Beach, Southeast area deputy director of the ASCS, upheld the committee's decision. He said the disputed ballots and other ASCS records were given to a handwriting expert in Washington.

The handwriting expert compared signatures of the same name on the records and on the ballots, "and concluded they were not written by the same person," said Beach.

Jim Weldon, chairman of the Macon County ASCS committee, then said he was "requesting a full investigation of these forged signatures." Beach explained that "the handwriting expert proved that one individual signed (several ballots) throughout the entire five (ASCS) communities."

Beach looked hard at Bob Valder, the executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, who helped organize a county-wide campaign to elect Negroes to the ASCS committees. "This is a forgery of a government document," said Beach. The penalty, he added, is a \$5,000 fine and ten years in prison.

Most of the Negroes' charges were made in a letter signed by five ASCS community-committee candidates--Modestia Sims of Roba, Ellis Hall and Anthony T. Reid of Tuskegee, and Wil-

Hazelhurst Negro Loses

BY MERTIS RUBIN

HAZELHURST, Miss.--Negro candidate Timothy Winston lost his bid for city alderman by some 400 votes in a special election last Tuesday.

Winston--a native of Hazelhurst who has been a cattle farmer for 23 years--was defeated by a white opponent, Claude Thelford, 830 votes to 411. The election was held to fill a vacancy caused by death.

Before the election, Winston said that although white voters outnumber Negroes in the city, "we don't think as many of them (whites) will turn out."



JAMES H. M. HENDERSON

liam Key and Hosea Gulce of Shorter. Jellinek, the candidates' attorney, called the county committee's actions "incompetent, negligent, and fraudulent."

Friends Recall Night When Man Was Killed

BY BETH WILCOX

SELMA, Ala.--"He was such a good child," Mrs. Johnnie Mae Prevo said of 22-year-old John A. Langdon. "I always did like him. He brought me greens from the garden."

Langdon, a Negro, was shot to death on a rural road outside Selma on Nov. 5. A Dallas County grand jury this week indicted three white men--James Reeves Jr., Bernard Stewart, and Donald Meeks--for murder.

Residents of the area where Langdon was last seen--"the Quarter"--said this week that white men were shooting into houses there on the night of Nov. 5.

Mrs. Mattie Mae Douglas, the last person to see Langdon alive, said the victim started for his home--a mile or more from "the Quarter," on Kings Bend Rd.--about 8:30 p.m.

"They (the white men) were just out on the road, peering for the first thing they would see," said Mrs. Douglas. "They came on out here, and picked on some people down the road."

Mrs. Prevo, whom Langdon visited the last night he was alive, said she often put Langdon up in her house when he was caught in "the Quarter" late at night.

But, she said, she had visitors on Nov. 5, and couldn't find room for him. "He said I was like a mother," Mrs. Prevo added. "Sheriff (Wilson) Baker said if I could have kept him, he might be living today."

Mrs. Pearl Mae Langdon, mother of the dead man, stood with some of her nine remaining children in the doorway of the small house where she lives. Nearly wordless, with tears in her eyes, Mrs. Langdon said she had last seen her

son Nov. 5, when he left for his habitual visit to "the Quarter."

Mrs. Langdon said her son had worked as a day laborer on a nearby farm. As far as she knew, she said, he had had no disputes with any of the men arrested.

According to published reports, the three men have admitted shooting Langdon. The reports say the men claimed Langdon was drunk, and was shot accidentally during a scuffle.

Sheriff Baker said he would not comment on the case while it was before the grand jury.

He noted that in each of the three communities--Roba, Tuskegee, and Shorter--the ASCS ballot listed only three white candidates but nine or ten Negroes.

Jellinek said the committee added the extra Negro names to the ballot "for the sole reason of splitting the Negro vote." "The Negro community had the edge," he said. "They had enough to win--if the votes had not been diluted."

Negro candidates in the three communities lost by a combined total of only 27 votes, Jellinek noted. He pointed out that the county committeemen "added approximately 60 new (white) votes in the last few days" before the balloting ended on Sept. 19.

"They were aware how many blacks were voting, and how many (white ballots) they needed," said Jellinek.

"How do you know?" snapped Wheeler Foshee, a member of the state ASCS committee.

Jellinek admitted he had no proof beyond the fact that "20 of the 60 (ballots) came in the very last day, and ten more the day before." He said Beach and the

state and county ASCS committees had refused to show him all the Macon County office records.

Valder--who attended the hearing as the official representative of the five complainants--said most of the 60 new voters had been eligible for some time. "This raises the question why they did not see fit to come in five years ago, or two months ago, rather than Sept. 18 and 19," he said.

But in the written reply, the ASCS committee said it had treated all farmers alike, regardless of race.

Something New In Bessemer

BY BOB LABAREE

BESSEMER, Ala.--Junius Baylor, a retired Negro coal miner from Muscoda, was awarded \$325 in damages last Friday, after an all-white Circuit Court jury returned a verdict in his favor against a white man.

"I was really surprised," said Baylor. His lawyer, David Hood, said it was the first time a Negro had won a civil damage suit against a white man in Bessemer.

The suit was brought against Baylor by Phil Graf, the owner of a photography studio in Bessemer. Graf claimed that Baylor had been at fault in an accident that damaged both their cars in September, 1966.

"Both of them claimed that they had the green light," Hood explained, "but Baylor's car was struck in the side."

The jury might not have been all-white, since there were Negroes on the jury list. But Thomas Jackson--Graf's lawyer and the man who defeated Hood for a seat in the state House of Representatives last year--"struck" the four Negroes on the list.

In return, Hood eliminated some white people, including all the police officers.

RUBBER TALKING BUSINESS

NECK SUE FOLKS AND HERS TOO

Tallah, La.

Zelma Charles Wyche, a Negro businessman and civic leader, won the Democratic nomination for chief of police on Nov. 4. Running on a platform of "crime prevention instead of crime cure," Wyche polled 1,907 votes, to 1,208 and 675 for two white opponents.

Natchez, Miss.

The Hazelhurst, Hattiesburg, Claiborne County, and Coahoma County branches of the NAACP won awards for direct-action accomplishments at the 22nd annual NAACP State Convention. Mrs. Medgar Evers--widow of the NAACP state field director who was slain in 1963--was the main speaker at the convention banquet, held Nov. 4 in the City Auditorium. "The progress in America has not been enough. We are not doing enough," said Mrs. Evers, who now lives in Los Angeles, California. "Maybe I am trying to stir people up here. I hope so. We must see to it that America keeps its promise."

Aaron Henry of Clarksdale was re-elected president of the state organization. Other officers are C. C. Bryant of McComb, first vice-president; James Edwards of Greenville, second vice-president; Perry Robinson of Jackson, treasurer; Miss Mary Cox, secretary; and Mrs. Lucy Boyd, assistant secretary.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

More than 100 college students and local residents attended the first meeting of the Tuscaloosa chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). C. H. Erskine Smith of Birmingham, state ACLU chairman, discussed the suit to desegregate the Alabama prison system, now being considered by the U. S. Supreme Court. Other speakers included Ira Glasser of New York, associate director of the ACLU, and Charles Blackburn, formerly a Unitarian minister in Huntsville and now ACLU field development director in ten Southeastern states.

Newcastle Upon Tyne, C. B.

The University of Newcastle Upon Tyne last Monday awarded an honorary Doctor of Civil Law degree to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. The Rev. Andrew Young, SCLC executive director, accompanied Dr. King to England to receive the award.

Headland, Ala.

Miss Lois Sanders of the Hartford School won the annual beauty pageant sponsored by the Chero Community Club Nov. 3 in the Rosenwald School. Fifteen young ladies from many areas displayed their talents, and modeled bathing suits and evening gowns. Miss Dianne Tharp of Carver High School,

Dothan, was the runner-up, and Miss Martha Jean Parker of Headland High School finished third. (From Mrs. Theresa Parker)

Cleveland, Miss.

St. Peter's Rock M. B. Church celebrated the 31st anniversary of the Rev. L. L. Laws and his wife last Oct. 18-22. Among the many churches that took part in the celebration was the Mt. Sinai M. B. Church of Memphis, Tenn. The Rev. Sammy Rash delivered the anniversary sermon. Then on Oct. 29, the St. Peter's Rock Missionary Society celebrated its 42nd anniversary. The Rev. F. W. Williams gave the sermon. That night, there was a financial contest at the church, entitled "Bound to Win and Can't Be Beat." Mrs. Lula Clark was crowned queen, and Mrs. Luberta Miller was runner-up. (From Gus Manning)

Wetumpka, Ala.

Preston Toles has returned home safely from Viet Nam. Now he and his wife are in Providence, Rhode Island, for a spell. If they like it, they will stay. (From Mrs. Cornelious Peavy)

Gordonsville, Ala.

The Lowndes County Christian Movement has elected John Hulett to replace D. Robert Smith as its representative for the community health program. Hulett was elected unanimously after being the only candidate proposed by a nominating committee. Smith's spot became vacant when he left the anti-poverty program.

Boyle, Miss.

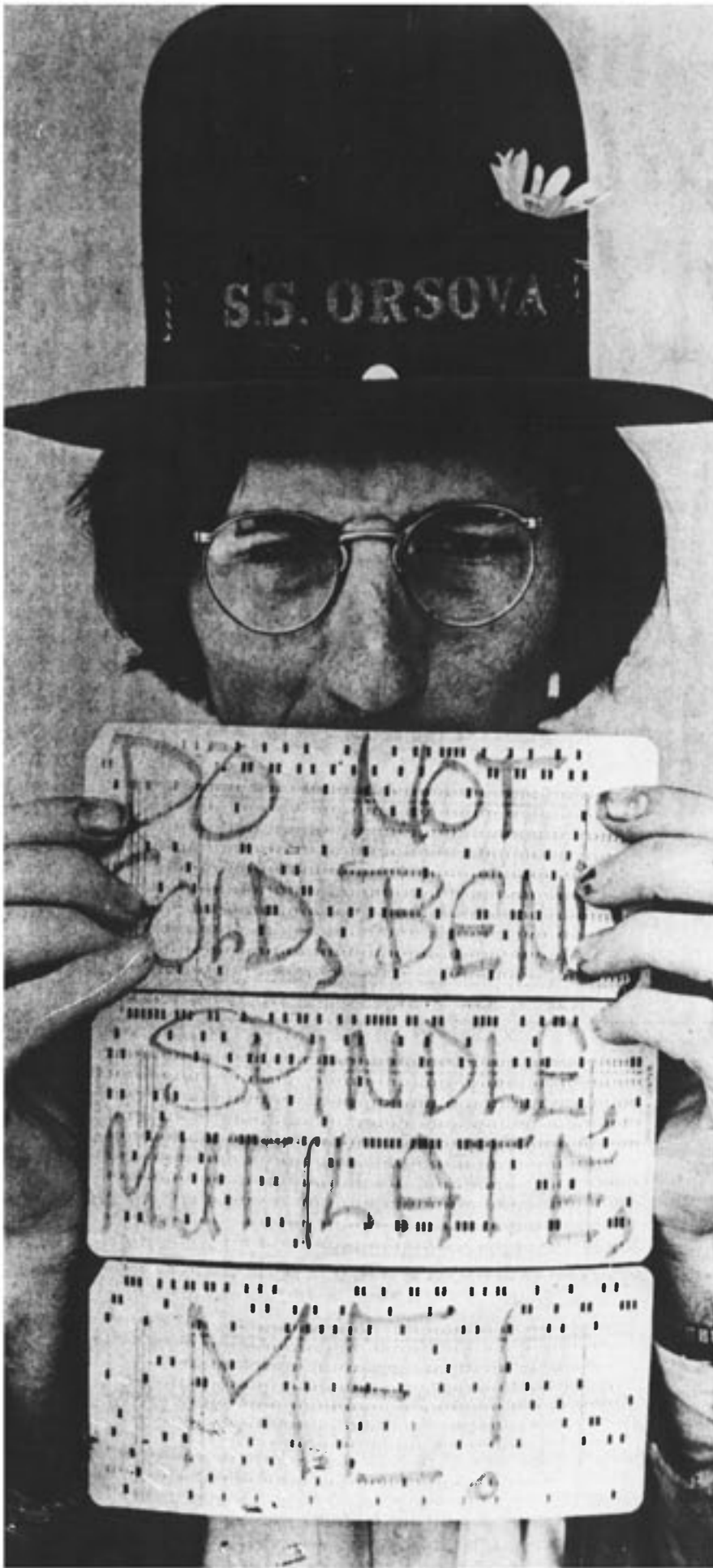
The funeral of John Stocking was held last week in the Macedonia M. B. Church, where he had been a deacon. The eulogy was by the Rev. J. L. Federation of Tutwiler. Left to mourn are a wife, other relatives, and a host of friends. (From Gus Manning)

Gees Bend, Ala.

Mrs. Eugene Witherspoon, Miss Joanna Pettway, and Mrs. Prince Black accompanied Miss Mary Brooks, manager of the Freedom Quilting Bee, to Washington, D. C. last month, for an exhibit of quilts made by the cooperative. The exhibit was part of Co-op Month at the Smithsonian Institute.

Gadsden, Ala.

Bishop William M. Smith of Mobile was elected president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches at the state convention Nov. 10. Other officers elected were Dr. John W. Nixon of Birmingham, first vice-president; the Rev. Frank Smith of Lower Peachtree, second vice-president; Mrs. Juanita Farrow of Troy, third vice-president; Mrs. Jacqueline Jacobs of Mobile, secretary; and the Rev. A. J. Leslie of Thomasville, treasurer.



HIPPIE IS NECESSARY

SAN FRANCISCO, California--In San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district, hippies are exploring what other people have forgotten how to do.

Hippies are not as you might have imagined them in the Hollywood B-movie of your mind. They are not the sex-fiends, dope-addicts, and a theists you see on TV or read about in the papers.

Hippies are good people. If you ventured into the hip world, you might find it very refreshing.

Hippie is very necessary!
 (These photos appear in "Hippie Is Necessary," by Bob Fitch, published at \$1.25 by Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.)

*Photos and Text by
 Bob Fitch*



BUTTONS (TOP)

FLOWER POWER (BOTTOM)

YOUR OWN MESSAGE (TOP)



SUNDAY IN THE PARK (TOP)

WEDDING IN THE PARK (BOTTOM)



Only in America?

Race Problem Looms in Great Britain As Immigrants Hunt for Homes, Jobs

BY KERRY GRUSON

LONDON, ENGLAND--The men who collect tickets on the bright-red double-decker buses in London are noticeable for two reasons.

One is that the ticket-takers are the only people who can keep their balance on the top-heavy buses as they twist around the narrow streets of Great Britain's capital city.

The other remarkable fact about London bus ticket-collectors--and London bus drivers--is that most of them are black. To a visitor, this is probably the first indication of England's growing racial problem.

Until World War II, many people living in England had never seen a black person. During the war, American Negro soldiers were stationed all over the country. But the Americans were foreigners and left as soon as the war was over.

Then, in the 1950's and early '60's, there came an important change. England began to feel an obligation to open its doors to citizens of the far-flung countries which were members of the British Commonwealth.

Most of these nations were largely non-white, and most of them didn't provide many good job opportunities or a very high standard of living.

As a result, thousands of black people left their native lands and made the trip across the ocean to the tiny island of England. Now there are 1,000,000 black people in Britain--about one for every 50 whites.

The over-all ratio isn't large. But the newcomers haven't spread themselves evenly among the white population. The black immigrants live in and around the major industrial centers. Cambridge--a 1,000-year-old university town--now has nearly 45 black residents for every 55 white ones. That's almost exactly the same percentage of black and white people living in Eufaula, Ala., and many other towns in the American South.

And--as in the United States--the black people are faced with racial discrimination.

One of the first problems for a black newcomer in England is finding a job. All too often, he is given the same kind of answer that American Negroes have learned to expect.

In fact, almost one-half of a large group of immigrants--interviewed recently by Britain's National Committee for

Commonwealth Immigrants (NCCI)--said they had been discriminated against.

Most employers are not quite so frank as the man who told a job applicant, "No black bastards wanted here." But few industries hire black people unless the company is short of workers. Then, the NCCI learned, the immigrants usually wind up in unskilled jobs--whether or not they are qualified for something better.

People holding lower-middle-class jobs are one of the biggest problems, according to the NCCI study. Receptionists, personnel clerks, and secretaries simply turn the immigrants away before they can fill out applications.

The NCCI listed some of the commoner reasons given by major employers for discriminatory hiring practices. Many companies said "the existing staff would not like it." And many more said the immigrants are "underskilled," lazy, and unlikely to stick with the company.

But the NCCI collected facts which seemed to disprove the companies' claims. Nearly half the black immigrants interviewed had been in their present occupation for over three years. Seventy per cent had English trade qualifications, and 44% had received their General Certificate of Education (the British equivalent of a high school diploma). Only 36% had no qualifications.

That made the immigrants--as a group--one of the better-trained segments of British society. But, to prove the point, the NCCI sent an Englishman, a Hungarian, and a black immigrant--all equally well-qualified--in search of a job.

They all applied for the same position. The Englishman was never turned down. The Hungarian was refused 13 times. The black immigrant was turned away 27 times out of 30 tries.

Since good jobs are scarce for black people, the bus drivers and ticket collectors often have a high school diploma, a college degree, or even a Ph.D.

A recent issue of a British magazine, the Economist, indignantly took note of the situation, in an article addressed to Mrs. Barbara Castle, Britain's minister of transport. "How many colored people drive buses in London?" the Economist asked. The answer was "very many."

Then the magazine asked, "And how many are employed as bus inspectors (a higher-paid job)?" The answer was "none."

"This is unforgivable," said the Economist. "Mrs. Castle, please wake up."

But the fact which many white Brits are waking up to is that they do not want to work with black people, to eat with them, or to share toilet facilities. Above all, the whites do not want a black man for their boss.



RACE HAS BECOME AN ISSUE IN BRITISH POLITICS

Nevertheless, the picture is not entirely one of prejudice. Some employers have set out to fight bigotry by setting a quota of black employees in each department. Many companies reported to the NCCI that although there was some trouble at first, the white people eventually adjusted to the new idea that black people were just as competent and hard-working as they were.

One root of the problem is education. Although many immigrants are well-educated and highly-skilled, some are not. And many white British people feel that the immigrants--with their own ways of doing things--are a threat to "the British way of life."

Some immigrants have an advantage over others in this respect. People from India--used to British ways after 100 years of British rule--are more willing and able to "fit in" than people from the West Indies, Pakistan, and the island of Cyprus.

These four are the biggest groups of immigrants. For all of them except the Indians, language is a major problem. In some Cambridge classrooms, the black students are getting their first real introduction to English.

In large classes, the children of black immigrants often do not have the chance to receive the special language instruction they need.

Large numbers of immigrants began entering England about 16 years ago, and Britain has compulsory schooling up to the age of 16. So the next few years will show whether the school system has succeeded in giving the immigrants' children an equal education--or whether it has failed.

But already, most indications are that the schools have not done the job. British schools divide children into advanced and less-advanced classes on the basis of a nation-wide examination given to 11-year-olds. Like American tests, the so-called "11-plus exam" was designed by white-middle-class professors for white middle-class children. Black children do not score as well as their white classmates.

But some people have become concerned about the problem. Minister of Education Patrick Gordon Walker--who is an expert on remedial reading--has invented a phonetic spelling system to make the English language easier for foreign children to learn. Some schools in Cambridge have experimental classes for the children of immigrants, in an effort to give them the skills for competition on an equal basis.

As in the United States, black people in Britain face a difficult problem in finding homes. Only 11% of the "for rent" advertising does not specifically exclude black people. And, in practice, two-thirds of that 11% turns out to be for white people only.

"It is virtually impossible to get a furnished flat (apartment) for a Pakistani or a West Indian," admitted one real estate agent. Many real estate agents won't even bother to try--or simply give their black clients very few addresses to choose from.

Immigrants also have complained that they have trouble getting mortgages when they want to buy a house. If they can get credit financing, the rates are almost always higher than the rates for white people.

Public housing projects take a much larger percentage of whites than non-whites holding similar jobs. And the NCCI claims that immigrants who do get into public housing projects usually are given the worst homes.

Public housing officials have explained this by saying that they were trying to soothe the ruffled feelings of their white tenants.

Like the United States, Britain has no open housing law to use against discriminatory landlords. Black people who want good homes have no choice but to keep looking--with little hope of success.

The only civil rights law in Britain is the Race Relations Act of 1965. It ignores employment as well as housing. When a black citizen complains about discrimination under the law, his problem is referred to a local "conciliation committee"--which tries to bring about some agreement outside of the courtroom.

In the United States, a law like that would be worth almost nothing. But it occasionally works in Britain.

An American Negro student, visiting in London with a white friend, was turned away from a hotel room in West London. The white friend complained to the Greater London Conciliation Committee.

The committee got in touch with the lady who ran the hotel. She apologized, and blamed the problem on her son. The mother and son then signed a pledge not to discriminate in the future.

But Britain's black citizens seldom get such good results. Seventy per cent of the complaints brought to local conciliation committees are never settled, because the committee doesn't have the power to enforce a solution.

England's two major political parties--Labour and Conservative--have begun to wake up to the race problem. They have tried to keep it from becoming a party issue. As a result, the '65 race relations bill was passed with little difficulty.

Critics of this quiet approach point out that the bill didn't do much to further racial equality. Supporters of the bill point out that the United States has never passed any civil rights legislation without a bitter fight, and that the House of Commons (the main arm of the British legislature) is working on other solutions.

But the truce between the two political parties doesn't always work. The Conservatives' Immigration Control Act of 1962--designed to halt the flow of black immigrants into Britain--raised a storm of debate in the nations affected by the law. In England, the Labour party angrily accused the Conservative party of racism.

More recently, the Labour party--now in power--has apparently reversed its stand. Labour leaders point out that even if no more immigrants enter the island, black citizens will increase from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 by the year 2,000, since nearly all of the newcomers are of child-bearing age.

And some British political campaigns have sounded pretty much like American ones, when it comes to the race issue. In 1964 the Conservative candidate in Smethwick, an industrial town with a growing black population, ran for a legislative seat on the slogan: "If you want a nigger neighbor, vote Labour." The Conservative won.

Now the Labour party is quietly trying to limit black immigration still further. The new bill is gaining momentum from the fact that some people have made a financially-rewarding career out of helping blacks slip through loopholes in the present Immigration Control Act.

The Labour party does have an open-housing bill in the works, in an effort to help the black people who already live in Britain. So far, however, there seems to be little Conservative support for the measure.

Despite the many problems that black people face in England, the national Race Relations Board was optimistic in its last yearly report.

"We have great advantages (over America)," the report said. "Our colored population has arrived here far more recently and patterns of behavior both among immigrants and among the (native) population are more flexible.

"We are more law-abiding, and the structure of our constitution gives the central government far greater control over local politics. We have therefore the opportunity to avoid many of the difficulties with which the United States is struggling."

About the Author

Miss Kerry Gruson, the author of this article on race relations in Great Britain, has lived in England off and on for several years.

She worked for The Southern Courier this summer as a reporter in Tuskegee, Ala., and in Mississippi.



MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN



BLACK IMMIGRANTS--LIKE AMERICAN NEGROES--HAVE TROUBLE FINDING GOOD HOMES

Feeding 20 Kids 'A Bath Every Night If I Want' On \$100 a Month

BY BOB LABAREE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. -- Thirty poor people from all over Alabama and parts of Georgia gathered at Miles College last Friday, to sound off about the way they have to live.

The Citizens Board of Inquiry Into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States, an independent group supported by private funds, conducted hearings at the college.

"We want to give the poor people a chance to talk," explained David Hearn, spokesman for the eight-man panel. "It's not clinical evidence we're after. We want to know what the problem is as they see it."

The Rev. Thomas E. Gilmore of Forkland came to the hearing with several other people from Greene County. He told the panel he knows of several cases in which local officials have denied welfare money to people who deserve it.

A lady with Gilmore--a mother of three children--told how her Aid to Dependent Children checks had been cut off by county authorities who said her husband should support the family.

Her husband, a janitor, had gone to New York to find a better job, she said, but that was months ago. "I think he's gone into dope," she said.

Another Greene County lady said she is supporting 20 children--12 of them her own--on \$100 a month. The only meat the children get is a piece of fat-back twice a week and an occasional piece of chicken, she said.

When asked why she still takes in other people's children, even though she has no money, she shrugged and replied, "You can't throw 'em away."

The strongest testimony of the day came from Donald A. Jelinek of Selma, director of the Southern Rural Research Project.

"The blame for terrible living conditions lies with the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)," Jelinek said.

"Its policies have denied Negroes participation in food programs, have cut cotton acreage of Negro farmers to where it isn't economically feasible to farm, and they have discriminated against Negroes in farm loans and agricultural extension services."

This isn't just neglect, he charged: "It is willful, knowing fraud on the part of Southern employees of the USDA."



REV. THOMAS E. GILMORE

Members of the panel said this is the first time the USDA has been so harshly criticized.

Since August, the doctors, educators, clergymen, and journalists who make up the Citizens Board of Inquiry have heard and recorded testimony of conditions from poor people in Kentucky, Texas, Georgia, and Alabama.

"One of the greatest problems in all this," said Hearn, "is convincing people that there really is someone hungry in the wealthiest nation in the world. After all, how is the average guy--living in a suburb with his two cars and TV set--going to understand that what we've seen here really exists?"

Murder Charges

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

He told the students to take their education--and their money--and use them in the black community to better the lives of black people.

Afterwards, several students and SNCC workers said that is a good idea. But one girl said there is a problem in putting black power into practice.

"Our militant leaders tell us to do one thing, and we see them doing another," she said. "They talk about getting together--and then they party with white women."

Nichols agreed that black-power leaders should stay away from interracial sex. That, he said, is not black power, but "striped power."

BY BETH WILCOX
MOSSFS, Ala. -- "I never thought it would happen, when they first started talking about it. I never thought it would," said Mrs. Arceanas Moss as she sat on her porch. "I wanted water in my house for so long--we dug wells, tried everything."

Now, after two years of planning and building, people in Mosses have the opportunity to get water in their homes. Mosses is the third rural community in Lowndes County to get a water system--the others are Letohatchee and Gordonsville.

Mrs. Moss said the people first heard about the possibility of getting their own water line in two meetings two years ago. "They told us they would run a line down the center of the road, and it would reach four feet from the highway towards the houses," she recalled.

Residents paid \$50 each to have the line brought into the community. Most of them paid about \$75 more to bring the water up to the house. The complete job of installing a bathroom cost a home-owner about \$1500.

The water line was put in by a private company, and a \$59,000 loan from the federal government helped to pay for it.

"I lived in this community all my life--lived in this house about 20 years," said Mrs. Moss. "Before I got my water, I used to haul it from a well,



MRS. ARCEANAS MOSS across the way there. But it got so low, then I started hauling it from (a near-

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by neighbor's) well." Some people hauled water in cans from as far away as Hayneville.

"And you could never say that water was really clean," added Mrs. Mamie McKinnie, another Mosses resident. "A lot of our problems come from one thing--dirt. No one had clean water."

Mrs. McKinnie said she had been thinking of digging a well before the idea of piped-in water came up, but "it costs

about \$3,500 to bore a well."

"I'm really goin' over big with this hot water," she added. "I can get me a bath every night if I want to."

Ever since moving to Mosses from Chicago to take care of her mother, Mrs. McKinnie said, she had lived without hot water. "But now, I think I'll stay forever," she said. "You can really say you are at home when you have conveniences."

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Arrest Distracts Montgomery Fans

Kick Wins City Classic for BTW

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- A 23-yard field goal--a rare sight in high school football--made the difference last Saturday, as Booker T. Washington defeated Carver, 16 to 13, in the City Classic.

Jesse Fitzpatrick's kick, in a fourth-and-five situation in the second period, put BTW ahead, 9 to 7. The cross-town rivals then traded touchdowns, but the added scoring didn't change the outcome.

Carver, with only a 4-4 record coming into the game, put up a gallant struggle against the Yellow Jackets, who were 6-1. The Wolverines kept the is-

sue in doubt until the final five seconds of the game, when a fourth-down pass by Eddie Timmons fell incomplete.

Halfback James Harris had given Carver an early lead, running 44 yards for a TD in the first quarter. Joe Webster made the conversion on a plunge.

But BTW got back in the game when Walter Lewis--a defensive hero all day--recovered a fumbled punt in the Wolverine end zone.

After Fitzpatrick's field goal, Carver struck fast in the third period. Harris' run plus a penalty gained 29 yards, Henry Mays picked up 14, and Harris added 15 more. Timmons then passed

to Dwight Cobb for six yards and a TD.

But four minutes later, the Yellow Jackets struck just as suddenly. Quarterback Howard Lowel launched a pass to Nathaniel Hamilton, who snatched the ball between two Carver defenders and traveled 48 yards to paydirt. Fitzpatrick kicked the final point of the game.

During the second period, most of the 12,000 spectators ignored the game to watch Montgomery police arrest a Negro man.

Police Lieutenant Frank Kennedy, in charge of the Cramton Bowl detail, said the man was arrested after refusing Negro patrolman Andrew Webb's request to get off the playing field.

Several people in the stands charged that the Negro man was beaten by police, but Kennedy said he "didn't see a lick passed."

As several policemen--Negro and white--attempted to subdue the man, a white officer appeared to pull a container out of his pocket and stick it in the man's face. After that, the man went limp.

Kennedy said the police had not used

"Mace," a sort of tear gas that can disable someone for a short period of time. But another officer said the gas "could" have been used.

As police were taking the man from the field, several people came down from the stands and surrounded them. One Negro auxiliary officer pulled his gun on the crowd.

"Shoot it! Shoot it!" the crowd yelled. "That's what I'm going to do!" the officer replied. "Try me and see!" Nobody tried him.

The man--later identified as King Seawright--was charged with assault and battery, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct.



BTW DEFENDERS RUSH CARVER PASSER EDDIE TIMMONS (11)

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Nov. 20, at the Lily Baptist Church, 1017 Third St. N., the Rev. A. Hill, pastor.

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WANT ADS

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.

SALESMAN WANTED -- Part-time salesman wanted in Central Alabama area for automobile purchasing service. Contact J & J AutoSales and Purchasing Company, 2209 Hathcox St., Mobile, Ala. 36617.

FEDERAL JOBS--The Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for South Alabama and Northwest Florida has issued Examination Announcement No. AA-7-40 for filling positions of washman; marker, sorter, and checker; laundry press operator; and extractorman-tumblerman. Starting salaries range from \$1.40 to \$1.63 per hour. This examination provides applicants with employment opportunities in the federal service, primarily at Eglin Air Force Base (Florida), Tyndall Air Force Base (Florida), and Maxwell Air Force Base (Alabama). Interested applicants must file Standard Form 57, CSC Form 5001-ABC, and Standard Form 15. Documentary proof is required if you are claiming ten-point veteran preference or five-point veteran preference, based on service in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge is authorized. The forms are available at any Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners and at most main post offices. Applicants must file separate applications for each type position for which they are applying, indicating the appropriate title and announcement number. Additional information may be obtained at any post office, or by contacting the Federal Job Information Center, Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, 107 St. Francis Street, Mobile, Alabama 36602.

MISS UNIONTOWN PAGEANT--The Uniontown (Ala.) Civic & Business League will hold its second annual Miss Uniontown Pageant at 7:30 p.m. Friday, Nov. 24, in the Robert C. Hatch High School gymnasium. Admission: adults \$1 in advance, \$1.50 at the door; students 75¢ in advance, \$1 at the door. All proceeds go to the special scholarship fund.

BIRMINGHAM SERVICES --Worship with the New St. James Baptist Church, 600 N. Fourth Ave. Birmingham--the church with a program, the minister with a message. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., morning worship 10:45 a.m., Baptist Training Union 5:30 p.m. The Rev. L. Clyde Fisher, pastor.

WORK FOR FREEDOM--Interested in direct action for peace, student power, human rights, and free food programs? Work for Kairos-Mobile, and get to the nitty-gritty in Mobile and other places. Come by or write to Director, Central City Headquarters, 304 N. Warren St., Mobile, Ala.

LEARN TO SEW--If you are interested in taking Singer sewing lessons, please contact Miss Mamie Ware at 262-3572 in Montgomery. Eight people are needed to make up a class. The four-week course (two days a week) costs \$25 per person.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 18, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 263-6938 or 264-4394.

LEONARD PETTWAY RELATIVES --Leonard Pettway, who now lives at 68 NE Stanton St., Portland, Ore., is trying to locate relatives in the Mobile-Prichard area. The following people should contact him: Ethel S. Michael (64 Ave. C, Prichard), Sylvester Michael and Mabel Elizabeth Moseley (who worked at the waterfront), and Fancy Gale (St. Stephens Rd.).

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.

'King of All'

To those who have been everywhere and seen many--try the Great Prophet of Georgia, the Original Georgia Prophet, the Rev. Roosevelt Franklin of Macon, Ga.

If you are sick, confused, or need success in business, call me.

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