



HOSEA GUICE ON HIS FARM

Wins Dispute With Macon ASCS

'You Got to Try,' Says Farmer

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
SHORTER, Ala.--"You got to try," said Hosea Guice, standing in his cotton field and smiling. "That's what all this is a lesson about."

Guice is one of three Negro farmers who persuaded the Macon County ASCS committee to raise the "projected yield" of their cotton acreage for 1968. Projected yield is the estimate of how many pounds of cotton an acre of land will produce in the coming year. The size of a farmer's yearly payment from the federal government is determined by the number of acres he is allotted--and by the size of his projected yield. "If they cut you way down in yield,"

explained Guice, "you ain't gonna make nothing much."

Guice said his farm has been producing a bale of cotton--500 pounds--per acre for the last several years. But last fall, the county ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) committee estimated his 1968 yield at 290 pounds.

"I appealed up there because I didn't feel I was treated fair and right and just according to the way I been making cotton," Guice said. "I made two or three trips (to the ASCS office in Tuskegee). They would send for me for some more proof, and I kept a-goin'--I didn't give up."

Last week, Guice's efforts finally paid off. The ASCS office sent him word that his projected yield has been raised to 500 pounds.

At the same time, two other Negro farmers received similar notices. Roosevelt Harris of Hardaway had his yield boosted from 275 to 500 pounds on one farm, and 430 to 500 pounds on another. Otis Pinkard of Tuskegee was raised from 270 to 415 pounds.

All three farmers said they are more or less satisfied with the new projected-yield figures.

But they also charged that racial discrimination may have been the reason why the all-white ASCS committee gave

them such low estimates the first time around.

"Some of the white farmers gets as much as 800 pounds," said Guice. "You see, there's only so much (federal) money allotted to Macon County. If they cut down the Negroes, they can raise the whites."

Harris said his projected yield--and that of other Negro landowners in Hardaway--"has been low all the time--ever since the program came in ten years ago."

But, he said, "the Negroes working on some white folk's place got a bale from the start."

"I been fighting for three or four years," Harris added. "I just kept handling on it, telling 'em it was not right." He pulled out a thick sheaf of papers--records of his cotton production for the last three years.

"I had to dig all these up for them," he said, "to prove my yield. Now you know ain't hardly anyone going to be able to do all that."

And, he said, many Negro farmers are afraid to appeal to the ASCS committee. "A man went in there, and the lady told him he might get his yield lowered if he went to asking questions," Harris recalled.

Another Hardaway farmer, Peter L. Key, said the ASCS county committee has refused to give him last fall's cotton payment. He appealed to the state ASCS committee, and then to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

"I still got turned down," he said. "They tried to tell me my farm wasn't planted in a workmanlike manner. The crop was drowned out--I did the best I could considering the excessive rains."

Key said he thinks one reason his appeal was denied is that he spoke out. "I told them right off, straight up and down, 'You're not fair, and you know you're not fair.'"

But Leary Whatley, manager of the Macon County ASCS office, said "I'd be very firm in denying" that the ASCS committee discriminates against Negro farmers.

He said the committee has granted several appeals by farmers "of each color," and "will be glad to hear any other appeals." "The only way we know someone has a complaint is if he appeals," Whatley said. "If he accepts our projected yield, we assume it must be pretty close to right."

The average projected yield for Macon County farms is 479 pounds--considerably above the estimate given many Negro farmers. Whatley said, however, that he doesn't know whether Negro farmers consistently receive lower estimates than white farmers.

But a white farmer said he thinks the ASCS committee "has got some people cut real short--they're running the Negro down and the white up."

"I don't believe there's any land in Macon County that will make 800 (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 2)

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

For U.S. Congress

Evers Running

BY ESTELLE FINE
JACKSON, Miss.-- On their second try, black people from the Third Congressional District finally got the man they wanted to run for the U. S. House of Representatives--Charles Evers of the NAACP.

Ever since John Bell Williams left the House to become governor of Mississippi, people have been urging Evers, the state NAACP field secretary, to seek Williams' old seat.

But last week, in a meeting called to select a black candidate, Evers said, "I don't want to run. I can do more for my people by staying here." The Rev. R. L. T. Smith was picked to run in the Feb. 27 special election.

Later, however, Smith said he would not run, for reasons of health.

But last Tuesday--the day before a second political meeting was held--Evers still insisted that he didn't want the job. "I don't think now is the time," he said.

At the beginning of the second meeting, someone asked Evers if he was a candidate. He said no. Then the people talked for some time about the need for a man who would work hard and get out the vote.

At last, a lady stood up and asked, "Mr. Evers, will you please tell us whether you would run if you were nominated?"

The NAACP leader said his whole family was against it. "But if you people want me," he went on, "I'll do whatever you say. If it will unify the Negro, I'll run."

Applause filled the meeting room, and then Evers was nominated without opposition. He immediately asked Lawrence Guyot, chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, to be his campaign manager, and Guyot agreed.

Alfred Rhodes, defeated candidate for



LAWRENCE GUYOT AND CHARLES EVERS A MONTH AGO

the state House last fall, was put in charge of public relations for the Evers campaign. Then the owner of a building at 1230 Lynch St. offered it to Evers for a Jackson campaign office. The owner promised that the building would be newly painted within 24 hours.

Special Report

LCDC Case on in La.

BY BETH WILCOX
NEW ORLEANS, La.--A three-judge federal court this week began hearing a suit that may define the right of out-of-state civil rights lawyers to practice in Louisiana and other Southern state courts.

The significance of the case for Alabama, Mississippi, and even most of Louisiana will not be determined until the three judges--Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Frederick R. J. Heeb and Fred J. Cassibry of the U. S. District Court--make their decision. That could be many weeks from now.

"What the implications will be for Alabama and Mississippi depends on the ruling," said Alvin J. Bronstein of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC), which is handling the suit. "Of course, we are hoping it will be wider than the narrowest grounds."

Bronstein is the lawyer for Richard B. Sobol, LCDC staff counsel in New Orleans, who was arrested last Feb. 21 in Plaquemines Parish, La., for practicing law without a license.

Earlier, another LCDC attorney, Donald A. Jelinek, had been arrested on similar charges in Marengo County, Ala. A suit was filed challenging Alabama's law against out-of-state lawyers, but LCDC later dropped it.

Bronstein said at the time that a favorable decision in Sobol's case would encourage Alabama to change its policy.

Sobol's suit here asks the federal court to stop Plaquemines officials from prosecuting him. Principal defendants are Leander Perez Sr., chairman of the Plaquemines Parish (county) Council, and Leander Perez Jr., district attorney in the parish.

Last Monday, Negro attorney Lolis Elie--a witness for Sobol--said he and his partners had taken 500 to 600 civil rights cases since they began practicing

in New Orleans in 1960. He said the firm received no fees for civil rights cases, except a "retainer" fee from CORE.

"Local counsel are antagonistic to helping us in civil rights cases," Elie testified, "and pressures prevent local counsel from helping us."

Once, he said, he was told by a parish judge who kept a burnt cross in his chambers, "I didn't know they let you coons practice law."

Sobol, a white man, claims he was associated with Elie's firm when it decided to take the case of Gary Duncan, a Negro resident of Plaquemines Parish.

"We would have been unable to represent Duncan without the assistance of Sobol," testified Elie's partner, Robert Collins. He said it would have cost too much to take Duncan's case as far as it went--all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Collins testified that although he introduced Sobol to the trial judge in the Duncan case, Sobol was later arrested

for practicing without a license. Louisiana law allows "temporary" practice by an out-of-state lawyer, in "association" with local attorneys.

Duncan, a crew-boat operator, said out of court here that he was arrested during a tense time in Plaquemines Parish--just after the schools had been integrated in September, 1966.

Duncan recalled that he had told some white boys to "go home" and stop bothering his cousin and nephew. He was arrested, released, and re-arrested for cruelty to children, he said, before finally being convicted of simple battery.

About 70 witnesses were scheduled to testify on Sobol's behalf--including civil rights leaders prepared to say they need Sobol's legal services.

During a recess this week, Cicero Sessions of the state bar association (which is also a defendant) pointed out that Sobol could have taken Louisiana's examination for lawyers as soon as he wanted to.

John Dowling--representing another defendant, the Criminal Courts Bar Association--argued in court that "anyone could come in and hang up a shingle, if we let this go by."

Why didn't Sobol take the bar exam? "I wasn't planning to stay in Louisiana or become a resident," he explained this week. "And somewhere in there, you have to say that you will."

Besides, he said, "there is a whole body of law I would have to study in Louisiana. . . . It would have taken me a month or six weeks to learn, I didn't want to do that--I wanted to work."

Sobol's attorneys said Alabama law, unlike Louisiana's, simply says that a lawyer must be licensed by the state in order to practice.

"In Mississippi," said Bronstein--who is licensed there--"the law says that if you are challenged by two lawyers of the bar in the state, then you cannot practice."



LANGDON DEFENDANTS (3 MEN ON RIGHT) AFTER ARREST

One Year For Selma Killing

BY BETH WILCOX
SELMA, Ala.--An all-white, all-male jury deliberated more than 24 hours last weekend before returning a verdict of second-degree manslaughter against 22-year-old Bernard E. Steward. Steward, a white man, had been charged with first-degree murder in the Nov. 5 shooting death of John Arthur Langdon, a Negro.

The verdict meant the jury thought the killing was one step above an accident--without pre-planning, ill will, or intent to kill. Steward was sentenced to one year in the county jail.

Langdon was killed on a lonely road in Southside, a rural area near Selma, on a night when Negro residents in the area reported shots being fired into their homes. At the time of their arrest, Steward and two other white men said Langdon was shot after he approached their truck on the road.

The trial in Circuit Court last week was punctuated by charges from defense attorneys Henry and McLean Pitts--who are also lawyers for the city of Selma and Dallas County.

The state's special prosecutor, Lewey Stephens of Elba, was the target of many of the accusations. (Virgis Ashworth and Joe Plicher of the local district attorney's office did not join in the courtroom battle, except for the closing arguments.)

"What is the interest served by a trial such as this?" Henry Pitts asked in his closing argument to the jury. McLean Pitts, Henry's father, said the trial was taking place only to satisfy certain "elements."

"It's not proper to use a jury to satisfy an element of the nigger people," shouted the elder Pitts. "They will never be satisfied." He ended his argument by describing the dead man, Langdon, as a "drunken lunatic nigger."

The state's case against Steward was built on the testimony of state toxicologist Guy Purnell and Dallas County sheriff's deputy Archibald Riley.

Purnell said bullets that had been fired into two Negro homes the night of the killing matched those in the body of the dead man. He said the bullets all came from a high-powered, .22 Magnum rifle with a telescopic sight, identified by the state as the murder weapon.

The toxicologist said he had testified the gun in his laboratory, to determine the amount of unburnt powder that would be left on an object at different distances. "It is my determina-

tion that the amount of unburnt powder residue left on the dead man's shirt was most closely duplicated at a distance of eight feet," he testified.

This testimony contradicted defense contentions that the gun was fired at close range, after a scuffle between the defendant and Langdon.

Purnell also testified that the dead man had enough alcohol in his blood to be "staggering" drunk.

Deputy Riley--a veteran of 22 years with the FBI--said that when he went to pick up the three men for questioning, Steward came toward him, handed the .22 Magnum rifle to a state investigator, and said, "I'm glad to go with you. I'm glad to get it off my chest."

Donald Meeks--one of Steward's co-defendants, who will be tried in the next court term--later testified that it was he, not Steward, who had shot the gun "toward" a Negro home on King's Bend (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Tuskegee Police Chief Plans Improvements

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"We will uphold the law, and we will treat everyone we deal with as fairly and honestly as we know how to," said Tuskegee's new police chief, Eugene Harrison. "We do not deal with anyone on the basis of race."

Harrison, a 31-year-old native of Tuskegee, this week became the first Negro to head a bi-racial city police department in Alabama.

He directs a 17-man force of 11 Negroes and six whites. His two top aides--Assistant Chief Jimmy Lee Gates and Fire Chief O'Neal Dennis--are both white men.

Tuskegee's bi-racial city council made all three appointments at its meeting last Tuesday night. The vote was unanimous.

A white councilman, L. M. Gregg--the only member missing when the vote was taken--later said he endorses the action "absolutely."

In effect, Harrison replaces Alton B. Taylor, a white man who quit as public safety director last Dec. 31.

Two years ago, during a series of explosive civil rights demonstrations in Tuskegee, several Negroes demanded Taylor's resignation. The controversy quieted down, but many Tuskegeans continued to insist that it was time for a Negro to head the police force.

In submitting his resignation last November, Taylor said only that "I have reached an age where I feel that I

should not continue the strenuous activities required of the director of public safety."

This week, Chief Harrison said he doesn't plan any major changes in the police force. "But there is room for improvement in every department," he added. "With the help of the FBI and the state troopers, we will prepare ourselves to serve the public more efficiently than in the past."

In the planned training programs, Harrison said, the policemen will learn how to enforce the law while observing the constitutional rights of suspected violators.



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Table with 2 columns: Name and Phone Number. Includes reporters from various Alabama cities like Birmingham, Helena, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Tuskegee, Greenville, Grenada, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Marks, Mendenhall, and Meridian.

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Editorial Opinion

Not Nice

Eartha Kitt, the Negro singing star, started a nation-wide controversy last week when she told it like it is at a luncheon given by President Johnson's wife, Lady Bird.

The 50 invited ladies were discussing crime in the streets. But, Miss Kitt explained later, there was too much talk about flowers by the roadside, and about bigger and better streetlights.

"I think we have missed the main point at this luncheon. We have forgotten the main reason we have juvenile delinquency.

"The young people are angry, and the parents are angry, because they are being so highly taxed and there's a war going on, and Americans don't know why. The youth are not rebelling for no reason at all. They are rebelling against something, and we can't camouflage what it is.

"Boys I know across the country feel it doesn't pay to be a good guy. They figure that with a record, they don't have to go off to Viet Nam....

"I am a mother, and I know the feeling of having a baby come out of my gut. I have a baby, and then you send him off to war. No wonder the kids rebel and take pot--and Mrs. Johnson, in case you don't understand the lingo, that's marijuana."

The reaction was immediate. The wife of the governor of New Jersey rose and said, among other things, that "anybody who takes pot because there is a war on is a kook." Mrs. Johnson made a tearful speech, and the next day issued a statement saying she was sorry "only the shrill voice of anger and discord" had been heard.

And finally, the Rev. George R. Davis--pastor of the President's church in Washington--took it upon himself to "apologize" for Miss Kitt's remarks, calling them (and her) "ill-mannered, stupid, and arrogant."

You have to go no farther than Davis' remarks to see how racism dominates white America's reaction to the White House incident. Nothing Miss Kitt said was half so rude as the minister's apology--but of course, that's different. And only Negroes are "arrogant" for telling off the Johnsons--down here we call it "up-dity."

It seems obvious to us that since Miss Kitt was invited to the White House to express her opinion, she had a right to express it. And what did she say that was so awful, anyway? She said what is on her mind, and on the minds of millions of other Americans. It could have been a valuable lesson for the Johnsons and for all America, but instead everyone seems determined to turn it into a lesson for Eartha Kitt.

Miss Kitt may not have made perfect sense, but there is no denying that people in this country are unhappy. There is no denying that the best way to stay out of the Army is to be a criminal or a homosexual (or a rich kid). There is no denying that many intelligent people--even if they don't turn to pot--are beginning to wonder if anything is worth doing, so long as the Johnsons are in the White House and the country continues in its present path.

That path, as many see it, is away from racial and social justice, and toward the war that will destroy the world. Some "kooks" might even say these concerns are more important than one of Lady Bird's garden parties.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

We the Organized Community Action Program--Area 23 (Pike, Bullock, and Coffee counties) rode the 1967 poverty train for four months and it has passed on. We step on the 1968 train with hope that we might ride it for several years.

God gave us life, health and strength to board this train. With Gene Schroeder acting as Conductor, Lawrence DeRamus as Fireman, George Freeman as Engineer, Max Shirley as Flagman, Betty Griffin as Switchman, Mary Colley as Mail and Baggage Master.

Ted Bishop, Glenda Farris, J. M. Warren, Martha Dean Maxwell, Mattie Ruth Scott, Janice Little, Mary Cope, Dessie Maddox, Clarice Blackwell, Gloria Blue, Jane Senn, John Hatfield, Carol Hendrick, Annie Katherine Goodwin, Sue Clements, Charlotte Goodson, Laquita Wooten, Katie Ivy, Miriam Farris, Etensie Miley, and Leola Harris are passengers on this train.

We have tickets and are on our way to a city of promise. We have been told when we reach this city, we will shake hands with justice and kiss mercy. On the 1967 train we passed some stations without stopping, we stopped at some of the stations and the poverty-stricken were there. They wanted to ride but they didn't have tickets, and we didn't have funds to buy them one; so we had to leave them at the station.

When we leave out in the morning on our eight-hour journey, sometimes not taking time to eat lunch, stopping at different stations counseling with the poverty-stricken, we meet mothers with children and no father, Grandmothers

with Grandchildren--mother gone, don't know where she is, won't write. But there are other poverty-stricken families who will take these forgotten children and try to provide for them. These children are ragged, dirty, hungry, and out of school. They have applied to the Welfare for help, but by some means they turn them down.

For example, one lady with nine in the family, her husband make \$4.00 per day and her cousin's house burned and everything in it, which wasn't much. The cousin had three children and she left them in the road, the family of nine took the children into their home. They later went to the Welfare to see if they could receive aid for the three children, and they too were turned down.

After an eight-hour journey we go in and sit down to dinner, our minds go back to those people at the station and we can't eat. When we reach our bed, those children cross our mind and we have to take a pill to sleep.

We pray by the will of God, and through the work of Congress, the justice of Sargent Shriver, a mind full of "do-right" by Dr. Ralph Phelps, that early in 1968 the poverty train will stop at every station and Conductor Schroeder will have the go-ahead signal to connect on two or three cars to this train, that we may be able to pick up the poverty-stricken who have been waiting at the station for a long, long time and let them ride the 1968 train even if they do not have a ticket.

Let them ride in decency, good health, cleanliness, a job, a decent house to live in, clothes on their back, food on their

Voter Drive 'I Pulled My Knife'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"He had a long knife," said Thomas "Tippy" Jackson, a young Negro civil rights worker. "I walked in and asked for one of those (voter address) forms, and he said, 'Get back out the door.'"

"When I tried to go on in, he came and pushed me out. He reached in his pocket and pulled out this long knife. I could have stomped him to death, but I wouldn't want to hurt an old man. But I'm not going to let him kill me."

"Him and another fellow came bustin' in," said W. P. Mangham, the white, 80-year-old chairman of the Macon County Board of Registrars. "He wouldn't go at all, he just blab, blab, blab."

"I got up and said get on out--when I did, he hit me. I pulled my knife then, for protection. A great big nigra like that ain't going to get his hands on me if I can help it."

Jackson and Mangham were talking about each other--and about an incident that took place at the Macon County courthouse last Wednesday morning, as the board of registrars was interviewing prospective voters.

Later on, Jackson swore out a warrant against Mangham for "drawing a dangerous weapon." And Mangham swore out a warrant against Jackson for "assault" and "trespassing in the office after I asked him to leave."

According to civil rights leader Otis Pinkard, the incident is one of several problems encountered during a two-week-old voter registration drive.

Pinkard, head of the West Macon Improvement Association's voter education project, said the board of registrars has been "throwing up roadblocks," and has "refused to register several people."

In one instance, he said, a registrar--Mrs. Helen Parks--would not register an elderly Negro lady without proof of her exact age.

"Very few old people can remember the exact date they were born," Pinkard said. "Chances are the state didn't enter a birth certificate for most of 'em."

In addition, he said, the board of registrars refused to give him copies of the forms voters use to report their addresses. "The Board of Revenue told me they paid to print 10,000 forms," he said. "Mrs. Parks gave me ten, and when I complained, she gave me about

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 3)

Buford: OEO Should Investigate All CAPs

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
ATLANTA, Ga.--Nearly every community action program in Alabama is guilty of racial discrimination, a civil rights leader told federal anti-poverty officials here this week.

"There's not a (CAP) program in Alabama that doesn't need investigating," charged the Rev. K. L. Buford, state field director of the NAACP. Buford met privately with top officials from the Office of Economic Opportunity's national headquarters in Washington and its Southeast regional branch in Atlanta.

"People in Alabama have lost confidence in the regional office," he told them. "When I said I was coming to Atlanta, they said, 'Don't bother. You won't get anything.'"

Buford said the OEO officials reminded him that they have already investigated several Alabama CAPs. But he said he replied, "Some of the investigators need to be investigated. They are not telling you what the people tell them."

The NAACP leader said he has received complaints about CAPs all over the state.

"There is discrimination in hiring, and in the implementation of programs," he charged. "In some poverty programs, the best jobs are held by whites with less experience than Negroes further down the line."

REV. K. L. BUFORD

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CAP directors in some counties have run segregated programs--such as Head Start and Operation Mainstream--and then justified the action as necessary to satisfy local white officials, Buford said.

He said many Negroes would rather have no anti-poverty program than see federal funds used to perpetuate racial segregation and discrimination.

After Buford talked with the OEO officials, a spokesman for the regional office said investigators will look into the charges "if we get some specifics." Buford said he will give OEO copies of the complaints he has received.

But he also said he isn't satisfied with OEO's response "so far."

The anti-poverty officials assured

him that employees of most federal agencies--including OEO, the Justice Department, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)--believe in and are working for civil rights, Buford said.

"I turned in over 600 complaints to the Justice Department in 1967," the NAACP leader recalled. "All I've gotten is letters acknowledging receipt of the complaint and promising it would be referred to their lawyers. Nothing else has been done."

"We don't want any more promises. We want results."

But, Buford added, "HEW does better. If you complain about a hospital, for instance, they send a man and he gets it desegregated. For a day."

Advertisement for 'Let's Dance' featuring a woman in a dress and text: RUBBER TALKING BUSINESS, NECK SUE FOLKS AND HERS TOO

Tuskegee, Ala.

About 800 people accepted an invitation to "come dance with the law" last Friday night at the U. S. Army Reserve Center in Tuskegee. The Macon County sheriff's department sponsored the county's first Law Enforcement Ball

Advertisement for 'Let's Dance' with details: Macon County Sheriff's Dept. LAW ENFORCEMENT BALL Friday, Jan. 19, 1968 U. S. Army Reserve Center

Pascagoula, Miss.

Three Negro men formerly employed by the Louis Dreyfus Corporation here have been paid a total of \$3,000 after making a job-discrimination complaint to the federal government. The men, who worked at a grain elevator, charged that they were fired for racial reasons. (One of them is a local NAACP and Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party official.) After the government investigated the charge, the Dreyfus firm--a government contractor--agreed to make the payments. Edward C. Sylvester Jr., director of the U. S. Labor Department's office of federal contract compliance, said the \$3,000 is meant to cover the amount of salary the men lost because they were fired.

Washington, D. C.

U. S. Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts left Jan. 12 on a 26-day tour of Africa, to study the continent's "swift and revolutionary changes." Brooke, the country's first Negro senator since Reconstruction, will travel to 12 African countries.

Atlanta, Ga.

James E. Jordan Jr., the government's key witness in last October's Neshoba County civil rights trial, was sentenced to four years in prison last Friday. Jordan pleaded "no contest" to charges that he conspired with 18 others to violate the civil rights of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney. Seven of the 18 were convicted of conspiracy after Jordan testified in their trial in Meridian, Miss. Jordan is eligible for parole at any time.

New Orleans, La.

Five Negro candidates scored victories last month in Louisiana's Democratic primary run-off election. Four of the winners were nominated for police juror, and one was nominated for parish (county) Democratic executive committee. Another Negro winner was declared in East Baton Rouge Parish, where Richard Turnley had run slightly behind another Negro candidate, Mrs. Anna F. Williams, in the first primary. Mrs. Williams pulled out of the race, making Turnley the winner without a run-off. In the primary and the run-off, a total of 34 Negro candidates were nominated for the Feb. 6 general election.

New York City

Charles Evers, Mississippi field director of the NAACP, attended the NAACP's annual Fellowship Dinner here on Jan. 7. Evers is second from right in the picture below. Others are NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins, life-membership committee chairman Sammy Davis Jr., President Kivie Kaplan, and the Rev. James E. Groppi, leader of the open housing protests in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cleveland, Ohio

Oscar Chastain of the Hartley Boiler Works and Harvey R. Hunt of the Standard Forge & Axle Company--both from Montgomery, Ala.--joined 40 other supervisors and welding specialists in a week-long seminar here last week. The participants came from all over the country to study new manufacturing and cost-reduction techniques. The seminar was sponsored by the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland.



Mobile Group Asks Emergency Welfare

BY JONATHAN GORDON
MOBILE, Ala.--A delegation of poor people went to City Hall last week to claim welfare benefits they said they



MRS. WILLIAMS POGUE should be getting. "These people have no income what-

soever," said Jerry Pogue, an organizer of the Jan. 18 protest. "They live as scavengers off an acre of swamp near the old city dump."

The group of eight--including Pogue and Mrs. Dorothy Williams, another organizer--went to the office of City Commissioner Lambert Mims.

Mims took the names, ages, and addresses of the people who said they had no money. After phoning Miss Doris Bender, head of the local welfare department, the commissioner sent the delegation across the street to her office.

While Mims was addressing the group, Commissioner Joseph Langan entered the room. He told Mrs. Williams that emergency funds are available immediately for people with no money at all.

At the welfare department, the poor people--ranging in age from 55 to 67--were interviewed by office workers. Most of the people said they had been to the welfare office before, but had never received aid.

Miss Bender said the department would follow through on all the cases. "There were 100 similar people living at the city dump when it closed," she said. "We found programs for all those people. We'll get to these people, too."

Emanuel Wheat, 63, got a \$27 check on the spot, for food and clothing. Another man was promised a check within a few days. The other four people, however, got neither checks nor promises--they got forms to fill out.

Miss Bender was asked about the possibility of emergency aid. "Would you rather have them fed now and out hungry again in a few weeks?" she replied. "We must find long-term solutions. They must complete the forms so we may take action in their cases."

"These people haven't starved yet, and they've been living this way for years," she added. "It will take a little time to help these people."

"It's all a trick," Pogue said afterwards. "All these papers. How are these people going to eat tonight?" "I ain't got no food," said one man. "I told the lady that. Maybe something will turn up, maybe not."

Mrs. Mamie Davis, 62, said, "I've tried for two years. They won't give me nothin'. All I got is this paper." Then the group returned to the swamp, where some went to work digging for antique bottles to sell to collectors.

Mrs. J. M. Warren Troy, Ala.

Indianola Vote

INDIANOLA, Miss.--Black candidate Carver Randle will be in the Feb. 6 run-off election for mayor of Indianola. Randle--a teacher at Lincoln Attendance Center in Leland and chairman of the Sunflower County NAACP, got 390 votes in last Tuesday's special election, to 448 for D. L. Cole, a white insurance agent. Four other white men also ran in the election, held to fill a vacancy caused by death.

Civil rights workers estimated that there are 2,100 registered voters in town, and that 550 of the 800 registered Negroes cast ballots on Tuesday.



Bobby Moore and The Rhythm Aces



Searching for Success

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Bobby Moore formed his first Rhythm Aces group with some fellow Army band musicians 16 years ago at Ft. Benning, Ga. At the time, Moore was undergoing basic training for the Army.

Today, Moore recalls that his purpose then was just to "have a few kicks" with jazz, and to get away from the steady beat of march tempos.

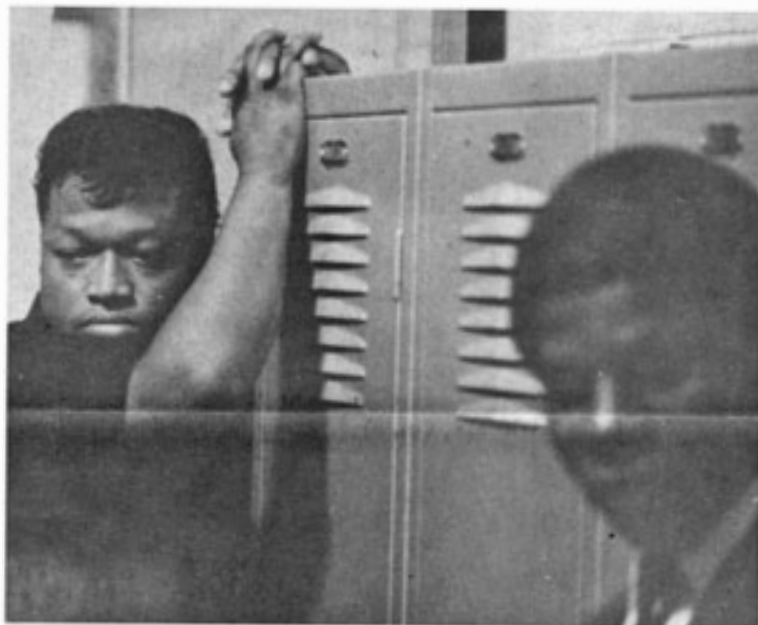
When Moore got out of the Army, he came to Montgomery. "There was a group of young men already organized here," said A. R. Seymour, now manager of the Rhythm Aces. "They wanted Bob to play with them."

When the group began playing at Montgomery night-spots, it didn't have a name. But in 1961, the group became the second Rhythm Aces.

Later, the Rhythm Aces worked for two years on a song called "Searching for My Love," before the record was cut in Muscle Shoals and released in 1966. "Searching for My Love" became a nation-wide hit, and the Rhythm Aces were on their way.

Chico Jenkins of Jacksonville, Fla.--one of the original Rhythm Aces--does the lyrics for the group's numbers, and Moore sets them to music. Other members of the combo are Clifford Louis and Joe Frank of Montgomery, and John Baldwin Jr. of Columbus, Ga.

The Rhythm Aces work hard in their search for success, playing at club dates or recording sessions almost every day. "We are still looking ahead," said Moore, "and we're hoping to reach the top."



Photos by Jim Pepler; Text by Sandra Colvin



But He Arrests Bootleggers in Demopolis

Police Chief Agrees Liquor Laws Unfair

TEXT AND PHOTOS BY ROBIN REISIG

DEMOPOLIS, Ala.--"The colored are the ones who pay, I realize, and the white people get all the money out of it," said Demopolis Police Chief A. E. Cooper. As he spoke, he turned the pages of a book listing last year's arrests on the charge of "violation of the prohibition law (VPL)." Almost all the people arrested for VPL were Negroes.

Why are Negroes in this dry Marengo County town often fined for VPL, while white folks--who also have liquor in their houses--seldom face VPL charges?

This question has been troubling people in Demopolis lately. Taking an afternoon to point out "stashes" where the police have found illegal liquor, Chief Cooper talked about the police force's problems with the bootleg business.

Although Demopolis is dry, he said, the police do not arrest people who have moderate amounts of liquor--if the liquor is from the state store, and the people do not sell it.

But the police do arrest people who

sell bootleg liquor.

"The main reason is because it'll kill you," explained Chief Cooper. An illegal still, hidden in the woods, contains "the most unsanitary conditions on earth," he said. "It has to be run off in a hurry, and it draws flies. Squirrels and possums fall in and drown and get left in the liquor. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the man making the liquor wouldn't drink it for anything on earth."

(Liquor distilled through lead pipes can paralyze and kill people who drink it, and "wood alcohol"--or alcohol with impurities--can cause blindness, ac-

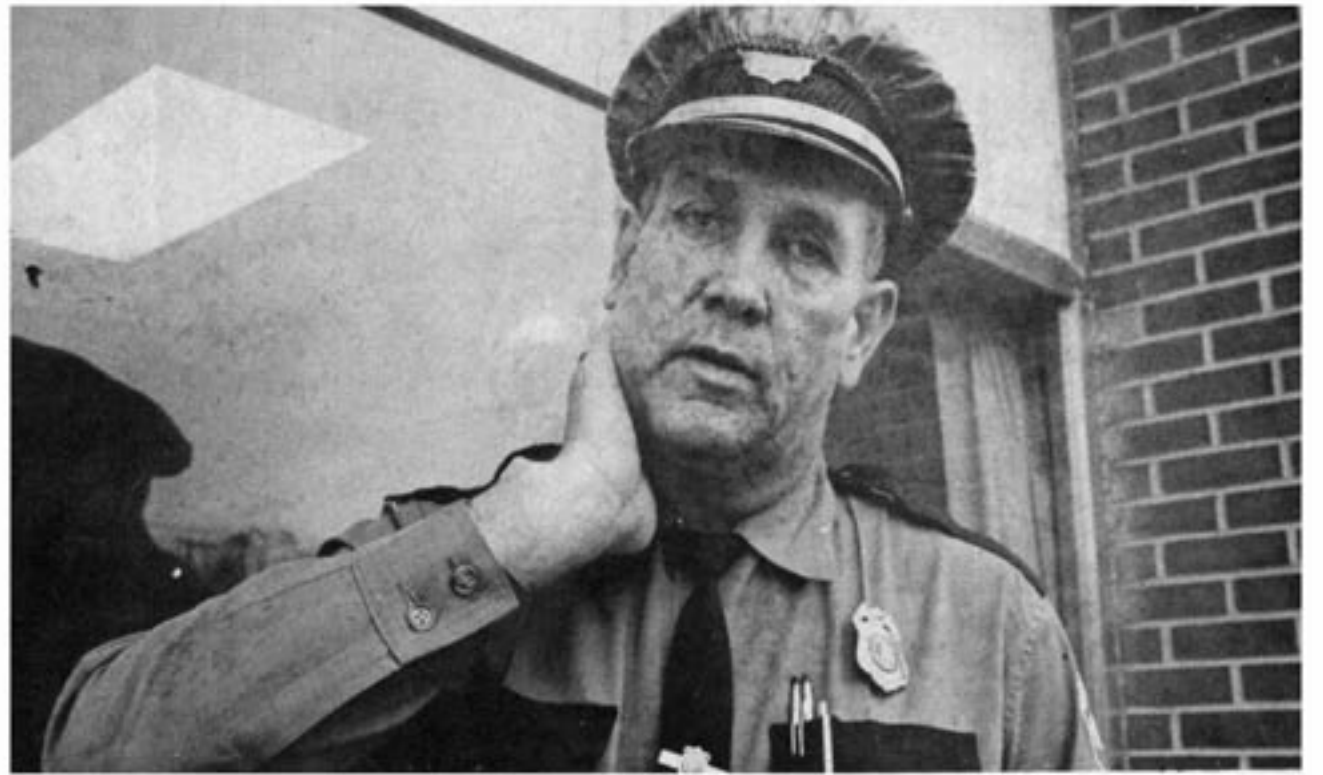
ording to a doctor from the Alabama Health Board.)

Almost all the people who buy and sell bootleg liquor are Negroes, said Cooper, so almost all the people arrested on VPL charges are Negroes.

"White people don't fool with it," he said. "I don't know of a white fellow in town that's selling whiskey."

The police chief acknowledged that sometimes the system seems unfair--especially since the white folks from Greene County and Mississippi who supply Demopolis's illegal whiskey are not often in the county and therefore are not often caught.

"Most of it, every bit of it (making the liquor) is white people," said Chief Cooper. He compared arresting the Demopolis Negroes who sell the liquor



DEMOPOLIS POLICE CHIEF A. E. COOPER

with trying to cure cancer: "You cut off the fingers on your body, but you don't kill the cancer."

In an unusually lucky catch two months ago, Cooper arrested a white lady driving 600 gallons of bootleg liquor from Mississippi. She lost the liquor, her 1962 Pontiac, and her \$300 bail. (The state can take the car of anyone caught transporting more than five gallons of liquor.)

Demopolis receives about \$2,000 in VPL fines from its Negro citizens every year. The police department--with

expenses of about \$85,000 a year--gets a total of \$30,000-\$32,000 in over-all fines. "It helps pay our salaries," said Cooper.

Just over half of the town's population is Negro, and just over half of the year's arrests are of Negroes. Liquor charges and assault are the commonest charges against Negroes, and traffic violations are the commonest charges against whites, Cooper said.

Since bootleg liquor can be bought at \$7-\$10 a gallon (about 60¢ a pint) and sold at \$2.50 a pint, Cooper said, selling even two gallons a week can yield well over \$25. The fines are heavy--\$63 for a first conviction, \$118 after that--and cut into the profit. But, the police chief added, "In one sense of the word, it (the fine) is just a license to sell."

Profits are even larger for the folks who make the liquor. And, said Cooper, in many of Alabama's dry counties, policemen share the profits by agreeing to look the other way. "Too many officers have been bought off by it," he said.

Driving around town, Cooper pointed out spots where police have found large supplies of bootleg liquor. In one house, after four searches, the police moved

the bed and found 35 pints in a hole under it.

In another house, officers discovered five-gallon jugs under a false floor. In still another, they found four gallons of whiskey buried in a yard.

Often they pry loose boards and find pints of liquor hidden in walls. Sometimes, Cooper said, they "search and search" a house three or four times, knowing there is liquor there, but unable to find it. "We find one (hiding spot) and then they make another one," he added.

Although Negroes have spoken angrily about the searches recently, Cooper insisted that the searches--and seizures--are conducted in a friendly spirit: "We're trying to catch them, and they're trying to keep from getting caught. We don't get mad at them when we don't find it, and they shouldn't get mad at us when we do."

Driving up in front of the police station, at the end of the tour of "stashes," Cooper pointed to the huge Demopolis water tank a few blocks away.

"Fifty yards from that water tank (in another county), state-store liquor is legal," he mused. "It just don't make sense to me."



SEARCHING FOR BOOTLEG WHISKEY



BENEATH THE WINDOW...



... POLICE FOUND A "STASH" OF ILLEGAL LIQUOR

Talladega Girl Has Her Own Radio Show

BY ALAN BOLES

TALLADEGA, Ala. -- "Barbara actually has as popular a program as any in this area," said Joe Woodard, manager of the WEYY radio station in Talladega.

Miss Barbara Morgan is a freshman at Talladega College and a long-time resident of the city of Talladega. For nearly two years she has been producing her own radio show. She is on the air every weekday afternoon.

Both Woodard and Miss Morgan say that, as far as they know, she has the only radio program in northeast Alabama conducted by a Negro.

About 15 minutes of the hour-long "Barbara Morgan Show" are devoted to "Ebony News." Miss Morgan reads announcements sent from all over the county, and broadcasts information she has gathered on her own.

Sometimes she interviews people. Sometimes she does features on projects like Upward Bound and Head Start. Occasionally, she runs contests for listeners.

Music occupies the rest of the show. Miss Morgan plays mostly rock-and-roll, and jazz on request. She tries to pick music with a solid beat that will appeal to her audience.

"The show has gotten an excellent response," Woodard said. "Our sponsors are well-pleased with it."

Miss Morgan said she receives about 30 letters a week from surrounding areas, and numerous phone calls. "I started out answering some of them," she said, "but it got sort of out of hand."

"I like people--and in this job I get a chance to really know a lot of people," Miss Morgan said. "The atmosphere is very pleasant and the people at the station are very nice."

Miss Morgan became involved in radio broadcasting when she started reading announcements and poems on a Sunday morning gospel program as a substitute for a friend.

"I thought she had some potential," Woodard said. "We checked with her school and found she had an excellent character."

The station manager said he had wanted to hire a Negro anyway: "We know that we have to serve all the public, and I thought that to serve this section of the public, it was best to get one of them to do the job, rather than me."

"I can't put my finger on it, but the program has helped me," Miss Morgan said. "I'm more alert, I think I'm more relaxed. I feel that way, anyway. When I first started out, my voice was high and shrill. Boy, it really sounded pretty bad. Now it sounds more mature."

She said she has also learned to improvise in giving commercials. "Now I can just get the sales brochure and ad lib around that," she said.

Attending Talladega College "has been a life-long dream," Miss Morgan said. She plans to major in psychology, and would like to get a master's degree in the subject after a couple of years of working.

"I'm thinking about continuing with announcing," she said, "but not as a vocation." She said she wants to make her living as a professional counselor in college: "I'd like to try to help people out of their problems."

Miss Morgan was an Upward Bound student last summer at Talladega College. After the program ended, she volunteered her time as an aide in Talladega's Head Start program.

"You can always count on Barbara to be where help is needed," said Mrs. Mildred Maxwell, a teacher at Westside High School and supervisor of Head Start.



MISS BARBARA MORGAN ON THE AIR

'Too Many Negroes Are Killing Negroes'

B'ham Talks About Police, Bail

BY BOB LABAREE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Around midnight on Jan. 5, James T. Watts, a bouncer at the 401 Club in Powderly, was shot in the back and killed, Edward Campbell--like Watts, a Negro--was charged with the shooting.

Now Campbell is out of jail, and members of the Alabama Christian Movement are investigating to see why. "We want to know how a man with a police record that goes back to 1963, a man who eye-witnesses say is guilty . . . is out on only a \$2,500 bond," said Christian Movement leader Tommy Wrenn. "When a Negro kills a white man, he gets \$5,000 bond. But if he kills another Negro, it's \$2,500."

Wrenn mentioned the case of Mrs. Ada Pearl Smith of Bessemer, a Negro mother of nine who was accused last spring of shooting a white bill collector. Mrs. Smith remained in jail for nine months without a trial, after her bail was set at \$5,000.

"We get \$2,500 (bond) apiece for marching," said Wrenn, referring to arrests during the demonstrations of 1963-64. "And he (Campbell) gets the same thing--for (a charge of) premeditated murder."

Wrenn pointed out that in the past, the Christian Movement complained when Negroes had been denied bail, or when Negroes' bail had been set too high. "But never in the case of murder," said Wrenn. "Too many Negroes are killing Negroes and going free."

BY BOB LABAREE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Last fall, City Councilman George Seibels ran for mayor on a platform that emphasized police reform. Last week, Mayor Seibels announced a program of sweeping changes in the police department, to go into effect next Thursday.

Seibels discussed the changes with a group of Negro and white college students and faculty members Jan. 17 at the University of Alabama's Birmingham campus.

"There will be no more men being put on duty without training," the mayor said. "Put an untrained man like this in a riotous situation, and shooting results."

Within the next two months, Seibels said, the department will begin recruiting in the city's high schools--Negro and white--for a new police cadet program.

"We're looking for a new kind of police officer," said Seibels. "He must be something special--like a minister or a doctor."

Later, the Rev. Edward Gardner, vice-president of the Alabama Christian Movement, expressed cautious praise of Seibels' program. "The police department always was a sore thumb to him," Gardner said. "But we've still got to wait to see which way he's going."

Training will help, Gardner said. In the past, he said, the untrained rookie officers were often the most "trigger-

happy." But to Gardner, the most important change will be the new Internal Affairs and Inspection Division. This division will handle citizens' complaints, and control unfair practices within the police department. The man in charge of this division will be a veteran officer, responsible to the mayor.

"Up to now, you took your complaints to (Police Chief) Jamie Moore," said Gardner.

The veteran civil rights leader noted that reports of police brutality have died down recently--not because of formal complaints to Moore, but "because we took to the streets about it."

However, Seibels denied having any plans to replace Chief Moore. Other changes in the department will include a new planning division, an updated police communications system, and a general tightening-up on discipline, Seibels told the college group.

But, Gardner said, there is still one fault that may not be corrected by Seibels' changes. "There's a lot of rackets in this town," said Gardner, and the police have a lot to do with it. "When Negroes are allowed to keep those rackets, police can't be respected," he said.



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED--The Montgomery Head Start needs all the volunteer help it can get to work in the classrooms. Men, women, and teen-agers (minimum age 16) can all be of use. Volunteers will assist as teacher's aides and cook's helpers, and will take children on field trips in the area. A volunteer can choose his or her own hours between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. on a convenient day Monday through Friday. Transportation and lunch will be furnished. If you are available, apply to the Rev. E. W. McKinney, volunteer director at 419 Madison, call 263-3474, or go to the nearest Head Start center.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 265-4394. Meet Baha'ullah.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--The subject for this week's Lesson Sermon--to be read in all Christian Science churches Sunday, Jan. 28--is "Truth." The Golden Text of this Bible lesson is from Psalms: "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart."

MACON COUNTY CITIZENS--The West Macon Improvement Association voter education project will hold a mass meeting at the Second Baptist Church in Shorter, Ala., on Sunday, Feb. 11. Attorney Fred D. Gray will be the principal speaker.

AUTAUGA COUNTY NAACP--The Autauga County branch of the NAACP will hold its regular meetings from 4 to 5 p.m. on the first and third Sunday of each month. Our motto is "Let every member get a member." Mrs. Sallie Hadnott, president.

MIDWAY NAACP--The Midway, Ala., NAACP Branch No. 1 will hold its 1968 membership drive meeting at 7 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 28, in the Antioch Baptist Church. There will be a panel discussion on religion, education, social life, freedom, and poverty. The program also includes comments from local ministers, remarks by the pastor, the Rev. J. Grooms, and music by Mrs. Jo Ann Saxon of Barbour County, Annie Andrews, reporter; Wilbon Thomas, president.

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, Ala. 36830.

DOTHAN SORORITY--The Alpha Gamma Chapter of Alpha Pi Chi Sorority, Dothan, Ala., will celebrate its 17th anniversary at 3 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 28, in the First Baptist Church, Dothan, the Rev. H. B. Vincent, pastor. The speaker will be Mrs. E. Gertrude Thompson of Atlanta, Ga., first vice-president of the national Alpha Pi Chi Sorority. The public is invited. Mrs. Nellie A. Diggs, reporter; Mrs. Annie B. Griffin, basil-

FEDERAL JOBS--The Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for South Alabama and Northwest Florida is holding examinations for deputy U. S. marshals. The list of successful applicants will be used to fill future vacancies at Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla. Starting salary is \$5,867 per year. Interested applicants may obtain necessary application forms and copies of the examination announcements at any board of U. S. civil service examiners, and at most main post offices. Additional information may be obtained by contacting any post office, or the Federal Job Information Center, Room 105, 107 St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala. 36602.

TSU DEFENSE FUND--On March 4, five black students from Texas Southern University will face trial and the death penalty on a charge of murdering a white policeman. The accused are Douglas Wallace, whose defense is that he was already in jail when the policeman was shot; Floyd Nichols and Charles Freeman, whose defense is that they were on the other side of the city; and Traze-well Franklin and John Parker, whose defense is that they were in bed. Funds are urgently needed to make possible the freedom of the TSU Five. Donations and statements of support may be sent to TSU Five Defense Fund, Box 21085, Houston, Tex. 77026.

ART SHOW--Interesting works of art--from sculpture to photography--are on display at Kilby Hall, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., through Jan. 31. Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED--Student volunteers are wanted to help Welfare/Rights groups get started, and to work for welfare rights. Write to Poverty/Rights Action Center, 1762 Corcoran St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20009, for more information.

MONTGOMERY REGISTRATION--The Montgomery County Board of Registrars will be in session to receive applications for voter registration during January and February as follows: Jan. 29 (all precincts), 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. at the courthouse; Jan. 30 (precincts 5W and 5E), 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Capitol Heights Community Center; Jan. 31 (5E and 5W), 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Goodwyn Community Center; Feb. 6 (21, 10-11 a.m., Mt. Meigs Post Office; Feb. 6 (17), 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., Pike Rd. School; Feb. 6 (20), 1:30-2:30 p.m., Catholic High School; Feb. 7 (15-1 and 15-2), 10-11 a.m., Ramer School; Feb. 7 (14), 11:15 a.m.-noon, Hicks Store, Dublin; Feb. 7 (13), 12:30-1:30 p.m., Pine Level School; Feb. 7 (12), 2-2:45 p.m., Teasley's Mill; Feb. 12 (all precincts), 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. at the courthouse; Feb. 13 (23N and 23S), 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Cloverdale Community Center; Feb. 14 (23S and 23N), 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Floyd Community Center; Feb. 26 (7W and 7E), 9 a.m.-noon, S. McDonough St. Fire Station; Feb. 26 (7F and 7W), 1-3:30 p.m., Highland Ave. Fire Station; Feb. 27 (16), 10-11 a.m., Fred Sellers Store, Fleta; Feb. 27 (10), 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., Pintala School; Feb. 27 (9), 1-2 p.m., McGehee & Davis Store, Hope Hull. The board will meet at the courthouse Feb. 5 and 19 for the purpose of registering Montgomery County citizens in the armed services, Merchant Marine, Red Cross, and affiliated organizations who are stationed outside the county. Under the law, only those persons who live in a precinct will be registered when the board is in that precinct. Barbara R. Dent, chairman; Bettie P. Neel and D. H. Guy, members.

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Ruben Hughes Says:

MacLEAN'S TOOTHPASTE gets teeth really clean

Jordan Ray Says:

COCA-COLA gives you the taste you never get tired of. Get Coke in one-way bottles, too.

THE GOODWILL GIANT MOBILE, ALA.

Trial in Selma

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
RD. Meeks also denied making a statement that said, "We did all we could to stop Steward from shooting in those houses and killing that Negro."

Defense attorneys contended that Steward was not guilty, because the gun was fired accidentally or in self-defense.

Witnesses for the defense included Dallas County Probate Judge B. A. Reynolds, who testified that Langdon had been committed to Searcy Mental Hospital for 20 days in 1966.

Seven witnesses--including a minister--vouched for Steward's good character. Some pointed out that the defendant had rescued Negroes from ditches during his work in sewer construction.

When presented with evidence that Steward had previously been convicted on charges of assault and battery, disorderly conduct, and petty larceny, all the character witnesses said they still thought he had a good reputation.

The knife found on Langdon after his death was also admitted into evidence. McLean Pitts described the knife--which was opened by pulling the two-inch blade out with the hands--as a "switch-blade knife, without the switch."

Macon ASCS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
pounds," said the white farmer, whose projected yield is 500 pounds. "If anyone's up that high, it's wrong."

But he also said things aren't likely to improve for the Negro farmers until they elect some Negroes to serve on the ASCS county committee.

"Trouble is, they don't get together and vote for who they need on that board," said the white farmer.

Harris is encouraging other Negro farmers to appeal their projected-yield figures. "By keeping on, I got something," he said. "It might help the other people."



Lesa Joyce Price Says:

I am ten years old, and I'm in the fifth grade at Center St. School in Birmingham. I'm a member of the New Hope Baptist Church, and an usher for the Alabama Christian Movement.


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Bishop Gaylor warns you of these wandering Gypsy parasites who operate on trailer wheels and downtown slum districts, who are here today and gone tomorrow! I do not give advice outside my office--those claiming to be Bishop Gaylor, going from house to house, are impostors, and I personally offer a REWARD OF \$100 for the arrest and conviction of any person representing themselves to be Bishop Gaylor. Bring this card for special reading!



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NO LETTERS ANSWERED--CALL IN PERSON

16 SOUTH PERRY ST.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Reporter Attacked

MOBILE, Ala.--Southern Courier reporter Jon Gordon was attacked by two youths last Sunday night. He is the second Courier reporter to be attacked here in the past three months.

Gordon said later that he was walking back to his car after mailing a letter, when two white youths--about 20 years old--pulled up in their car.

"They walked up to me and told me to get in my car," Gordon said. "One of them got in with me. I did what he said, because he acted like he had a gun."

On orders from the stranger, Gor-

don said, he drove across town and finally pulled into an alley. The other attacker was waiting there.

The victim said one of the men held him while the other punched him. "I figured if they had to hold me they didn't have a gun," Gordon recalled. "So I fought back."

After five or ten minutes, he said, one of the men "couldn't fight any more, and the other just lost interest." The attackers got into their car and drove away, Gordon said.

Last October, Edward Rudolph, another Courier reporter, was severely beaten here by a gang of Negro youths.

Macon Voter Drive

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

20 more."

Pinkard pointed out that the board of registrars is under federal-court order to re-identify all Macon County voters--and to register all qualified voters regardless of race.

"I'm going to see the Justice Department and see if we can straighten this out," he said.

But Mangham and Mrs. Parks both said they are obeying the court order.

Mrs. Parks said she doesn't remember turning away any applicants except the elderly Negro lady. "This one lady couldn't tell me her age, nothing about it," Mrs. Parks said. "Her husband had to answer part of the questions through the door."

"She went out in the hall, came back and said she was 63. Well, I just didn't think she knew. I asked her to bring in something in the way of proof--burial policy, insurance policy, anything. She came back with a paper saying she was born in 1904--but she said she wasn't satisfied she was born that year, and left without registering. I was ready to go on and accept the paper. I still am."

As for the voter address forms, Mrs. Parks said, "I was just trying to check up, because I don't want to get myself into hot water on this. But there was a

deadline (for turning in the forms), and it's passed."

Before anyone is stricken from the voting list, she said, the board will publish the names of voters who have failed to re-identify themselves, and give them a second chance to fill out the forms.

"We're not trying to keep anyone from registering," said Mrs. Parks. "I help them all I can."

And Mangham said, "Most of the nigras that comes in here--98% of 'em--is just as nice as they can be, and we appreciate it. Just one element wants to mess up the office. I have nothing against the nigras at all. But we've got to run this office, and run it right."

Despite all the problems, said Pinkard, the West Macon Improvement Association had registered more than 50 Negro voters by noon last Wednesday. Another 25 voters had returned the voter address forms, he said, and voting machines will be placed in rural areas this weekend to give the people a chance to practice.

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Gomillion Gets Post at Auburn

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN, Ala.--Four mornings a week, 35 to 40 college students gather in a classroom to hear C. G. Gomillion discuss the social foundations of education in America.

All the students are white, Gomillion--professor of sociology at Tuskegee Institute for more than 25 years--is Negro.

As visiting professor of education for the winter and spring quarters this year, Gomillion is the first Negro ever appointed to the Auburn University faculty.

He was named to the job by Truman M. Pierce, dean of Auburn's school of education, and approved by Harry M. Philpott, president of the university. Gomillion's appointment might be considered a further step toward the desegregation of Auburn--which enrolled its first Negro student almost five years ago. But Pierce said, "We weren't looking at race."

"We're interested in the contribution a man can make in our teaching program. We appointed Dr. Gomillion because he is a distinguished scholar in his own right."

Another Auburn professor said Gomillion's appointment is "a recognition that Alabama teachers are going to be teaching in integrated schools."

"I think Auburn has realized it can't do as good a job as it should (in preparing teachers) with an all-white faculty," the professor said.

Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association for many years, is one of Alabama's best-known civil rights leaders. A major force in Macon County politics, he is now serving on the county's bi-racial school board.

At Tuskegee Institute, he has been dean of the school of education, dean of students, and dean of the college of arts and sciences.

But he quit the last of those jobs a few years ago, to devote all his time to



C. G. GOMILLION

teaching. "I just don't like administrative work," he said with a smile. "I like to teach."

And that, Gomillion said, is the reason why he accepted the appointment at Auburn. In the classroom, he said, he is a teacher--not a civil rights leader.

"But where race is involved in education, I mention it," he added. "This quarter we will discuss socio-cultural factors in relation to equality of educational opportunity. Where segregation has been one of those factors, the students will make that discovery."

Gomillion said his first job is "to get the students to be willing to look at the society in which they live, and to understand what is taking place."

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