

NEGRO GIRL, 12, SAYS SHE WAS ATTACKED

Alex City Jury Acquits White Man of Sex Charge

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
ALEXANDER CITY -- A murmur of surprise ran through the Alex City courtroom last Monday evening when the jury announced its verdict in the case of a white man charged with "carnal knowledge" of a 12-year-old Negro girl.

The ten white men and two white women lined up before Circuit Judge L. J. Tyner and told him that, after 65 minutes of considering five hours of testimony, they had found Odell Griffin not guilty of having sexual relations with the young girl.

Griffin's friends and relatives--including his star witness, Mrs. Alois McManus--surged forward, Mrs. McManus laughed and kissed him.

While several Negro spectators gasped in protest, the 12-

year-old girl and her mother sat quietly, looking stunned. But later some of their friends spoke bitterly about the verdict.

"All outsiders were asked to stay out of this case," said Clinton Thomas. "We trusted the people of Alex City--and they did nothing."

"If it had been a Negro man and a white girl," said Daniel Owens, "well, you know what would have happened." The girl's mother originally signed a warrant accusing Griffin of forcible rape, which carries a possible death sentence. But the Tallapoosa County grand jury for the west side of the Tallapoosa River lowered the charge to "carnal knowledge of a girl 12 to 16 years old," for which the penalty is two to ten years.

The 12-year-old girl gave nearly all the testimony for the state. She twisted her subpoena between her fingers and

spoke softly, repeating the technical terms used by District Attorney Tom F. Young.

On last Dec. 29, she said, Griffin, a salesman, got her father's permission for her to come work for him. "Mr. Odell told me he wanted me to dust and run the vacuum," she said. "But when we got there, we didn't do any kind of work."

Instead, she said, Griffin began pinching her breasts: "He said, 'What is that?' I said, 'I don't know.'" Then, the girl testified, Griffin violated her three times--once on his living room couch, once on his bed, and once on a cot in a cellar room.

The third time, the girl said, "he started hurtin' me. I started cryin' and pinchin' him and tryin' to work my way off from under him. . . ."

The girl said Griffin "told me if I told anybody he would

kill me." Then she said, he gave her five \$1 bills and told her that if she came back the next day he might give her \$9 or \$10.

The girl testified that she didn't tell anyone what had happened until nearly a week later, when her mother confronted her with the blood-stained clothing she had shoved into a closet.

Griffin's attorney, Tom Radney, said the delay proved Griffin was not the man. He suggested that the girl had been "with a boy in the bushes" and was afraid to tell her mother.

Radney argued that the girl's mother "thought up Griffin as a man to name for the defendant. . . because she had hated him for 14 years," Radney explained that Griffin had testified against the mother in a divorce action in 1954. But after Radney said that, Judge Tyner told the jury not to consider it as evidence.

The girl testified that no one was at the Griffin home besides herself, Griffin, and a man who came to the door briefly. But Mrs. McManus, the chief witness for the defense, said a relative, Mrs. Ellie Traylor, was "sewin' bed-linens in the back bedroom."

Mrs. McManus said she went in the house and talked with Mrs. Traylor right after she saw the 12-year-old girl and Griffin coming out of the back door.

Mrs. McManus said the girl was wearing "faded blue jeans or pants." But the girl testified that she had on a new pair of dark blue pants with bright-colored flowers on them.

The only other material witness for the defense was Griffin's wife, who said there had never been a cot in the cellar room. The defense did not call either Griffin or Mrs. Traylor to the stand.

Radney did call five character witnesses to say Griffin had a good reputation. "If the state could have found one person to say Odell had a bad reputation, they would have put him up," Radney told the jury.

But after the trial was over, some of Alex City's Negro leaders said they had offered to testify against Griffin. "Young never did answer us," Thomas said. "I guess he thought we wouldn't help his case."

In summing up for the jury, Young stressed the "uncontroverted" evidence that Griffin gave the girl \$5 for "no more than an hour and a half."

"What would you pay someone for 1 1/2 hours' work?" Young asked. "It was hush money. . . . To a little girl's magnified eyes, I submit, that five dollar bill looked like 5,000."

"Take this case to your heart," Young told the jury. "Suffer the little children to come unto you regardless of their station in life." If the jury would not convict Griffin, he said, "God knows what kind of country we're going to have."

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TEN CENTS

Poverty War Begins In Old Hayneville Church

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
HAYNEVILLE -- In an abandoned church outside the Hayneville business district, Lowndes County residents are building a headquarters for their anti-poverty program.

While the planks and beams are being hammered into place, project director D. Robert Smith is planning basic adult education classes and pre-vocational training for the nine-month, \$241,604 federal program.

In fact, basic-education classes are already being conducted at centers in Ash Creek and Calhoun, for about 130 Lowndes County Negroes.

Eventually, Smith said this week, the classes will be trimmed down to 100 people who meet the qualifications for the program. To qualify for the training and the \$20-a-week stipend that goes with it, he said, Lowndes residents must be between 18 and 55, with net incomes of less than \$1,000 a year, and they must be "functioning at the sixth-grade level or below." On a reading test given to 90 students last month, he said, the average rating was "well below" sixth-grade standards.

Although all the present students are Negroes, the director said, "this program is for every Lowndes County resident, Negro or white."



D. ROBERT SMITH Lowndes County, by hiring local contractors and laborers whenever possible. He said members of the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights, the anti-poverty organization, have contributed many hours of volunteer work.

Smith, a 34-year-old Negro from Connecticut, worked with the Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program (TICEP) before coming to Lowndes County. The Lowndes program's finance officer is 47-year-old L. H. Anderson, formerly business manager for a hospital in Macon, Ga.

How is the program being received by the white residents of Lowndes County? Smith said the staff was having the same problems "anyone would have--whether they were white, blue, pink, or green. . . . There has been a significant amount of cooperation, considering the circumstances."

The staff had hoped to get an office in the center of town, Smith said, but it ran into "some reluctance" on the part of local landlords. However, a county official was instrumental in arranging a lease on the old frame church in the middle of a white residential neighborhood.

Smith said he intended to spend the federal funds "for the benefit of

Jail Case Figure Pleads Guilty

TUSKEGEE--Charles Cooper was found guilty of public drunkenness last Monday, and given the minimum fine, \$42.

There was no mention in court of Cooper's charges that sheriff's deputy Eddie M. Ivory had hit him and knocked him down after taking him to the Macon County Jail.

The incident in the jail had been a matter of controversy ever since Cooper, a Negro, was arrested by the Negro deputy on Jan. 25. But it took

Judge Richard H. Powell just two minutes to dispense with the case in Macon County Inferior Court.

"I admitted I was drinking," Cooper said afterwards, "so they only pressed the one charge." A second charge of disturbing the peace was dropped.

Cooper said last week that Ivory had "hit me so hard I fell down." Ivory admitted striking Cooper, but said he hit out only once, in self-defense.

Grenada Man Has Three White Opponents

Negro Seeks Council Seat

BY GAIL FALK

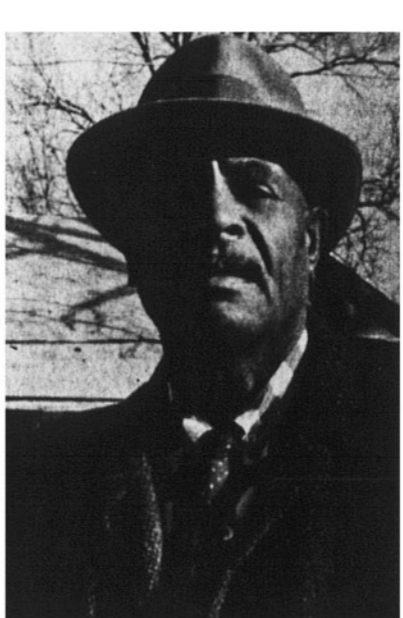
GRENADA, Miss.--"We have never had a Negro to run for any office in Grenada County as we know of--not even in Reconstruction time," said U. S. Gillon, a Negro running for City Council in a special election here next Monday. "Up to this time," said Gillon as he campaigned at Negro precinct meetings this week, "we've had taxation without representation. . . . Our tax money is paid out to policemen whose it against us."

Negro registration in the city of Grenada has about tripled since the Meredith march came to town last June, bringing the number of registered Negro voters close to the number of white voters.

"Now," said Gillon, "is the time for us to turn to our own people." Gillon is one of four candidates for the Ward Three city council post. The other three candidates--photographer Robert Alexander Jr., newspaperman Joe Lee III, and insurance salesman M. J. Percival--are all white. The whole city will vote for the man to represent heavily-Negro Ward Three.

The special election will fill the seat left by Gilbert Allen, who moved to Memphis, Tenn., when his Grenada grocery store went out of business last October. Allen filed a suit blaming his loss of business on SCLC and the Grenada County Freedom Movement. Gillon is one of about 70 defendants in that suit.

For the white candidates, Grenada's racial turmoil is the main campaign is-



U.S. GILLON

are. Alexander said friends asked him to enter the city council race after he appeared on the Joe Pyne show, and defended the reputation of Grenada's white citizens.

On the show, Alexander said, he blamed Grenada's troubles on "those civil rights agitators," who "screamed and hollered and marched night and day and didn't give us a moment's rest."

Percival said he is "not a superman"--that he doesn't know the answer to Grenada's racial troubles. He said he doesn't believe there is much hope for a return to "the peace and tranquility we used to have," so long as "the federal courts are acting the way they

The insurance man--who did business in Selma, Ala., for eight years before moving to Grenada 18 years ago--said he is qualified for the job because he has already served one four-year term on the city council.

Lee, editor of the Grenada Sentinel-Star, said Grenada's most serious problem is "getting back on the road to progress." Solving racial problems, he said, is only one step on that road.

Lee suggested starting a city commerce commission, like a chamber of commerce, to give Grenada the needed "shot in the arm."

A native Grenadian, Gillon moved back to his birthplace three years ago from Chicago, where he was a Fundamentals minister. Gillon said he was active in Chicago politics, serving as a precinct captain, ballot counter, and poll watcher.

PLAY BALL

NEW YORK--The NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF) now has the best infield in the entire civil rights movement. The LDF can field Bill White at first base, Ernie Banks at third, and Maury Wills at shortstop. At second base, the LDF has to settle for Jackie Robinson--no longer in his prime, but still far superior to any other second-sacker in the movement.

These and other athletes are members of the LDF's new National Sports Committee.



MISS CLARA SANDERS WORKS IN NEW ANTI-POVERTY OFFICE

CAC Board Election in Clayton: People Are 'Somewhat Confused'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

CLAYTON--"You're free to elect whom you want," said Ben F. Hulen, the white man who is president of the Barbour-Dale-Henry Community Action Committee (CAC). "But I'd hate to see you embarrass your friends and neighbors."

Then Charles Weston, the white man who is the CAC coordinator, started to read off the names of the 12 Negroes who represent the Negro poor people on Barbour County's 50-member CAC advisory board.

When the first board member stood up, Weston asked the 300 Negroes gathered in the county courtroom whether they wanted to keep him or replace him.

There was a long silence. Then John Kelly Jr., another board member, stood up. "I'm somewhat confused over the way this election is taking place," he said.

"I thought people were supposed to go back to their homes and get nominations in their communities," added the Rev. G. H. Cossey. "To stand up and say, 'I'm poor'--that's embarrassing."

"Most of the people making less than \$1,000 are not here," said Mrs. Janie Battle. "They're walking, not riding, and this county is very long."

McKinzie Hunter made a motion to call the meeting off. "Let's go back to our communities and do this the right

way," he said. "Let's give people a choice." But this motion was defeated.

"The thing that disturbs me more than any other is to have good relationships," said Weston. He called all 12 board members up to the front of the room and asked for other nominations.

Ten more people were nominated. Then someone said that if the whole group voted on all 22, there was no way to be sure that each community would have a representative among the 12 elected.

Someone else wanted to know if white nominees were necessary to meet federal requirements for integration. When Weston said he thought they were, one man tried to re-nominate three white poor people now on the board.

Mrs. Battle jumped to her feet. "That's a 'yassuh,' not a nomination,"

Jury Convicts Atlanta Man Of Murdering Negro Boy

BY JIM SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.--An all-white jury deliberated six hours last Wednesday, and then convicted William James, a 42-year-old white man, of murdering Hulet M. Varner, a 15-year-old Negro boy.

On the jury's recommendation, Fulton County Superior Court Judge Stone-wall Dyer sentenced James to life imprisonment.

Varner's murder had set off a series of violent disturbances that lasted for three nights last September.

Two witnesses in the trial, Eddie Foote and Ronald Warbington, testified that they were in a coin laundry on the night of Sept. 10, when they saw a car driven by a white woman pull up at an intersection.

They said a man seated next to the woman asked two Negro youths standing at the corner, "What did you say, boy?"

The man--identified as James--opened fire as one of the youths approached him, the witnesses said. When

she shouted, "Don't let no one put knife in your mouth. You're people." There was a burst of applause.

It was suggested that the Negroes could elect their 12 representatives, and let the whites hold a separate meeting. But Mrs. Battle objected, "I move that this entire election be tabled, instead of just a part," she said.

As Weston and Mrs. Battle discussed it, people began to leave. James K. Ward, the Negro who is the CAC's assistant coordinator, looked up.

"If you want to tear up community action, you've picked a good way of doing it," he shouted. "It has to be target area people make the decisions, not Mr. Weston and Mrs. Battle."

Finally, everyone stood up in favor of Mrs. Battle's motion to put off the election. (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 2)

the car turned and came back, they said, the man fired again, wounding a white policeman who had reached the scene.

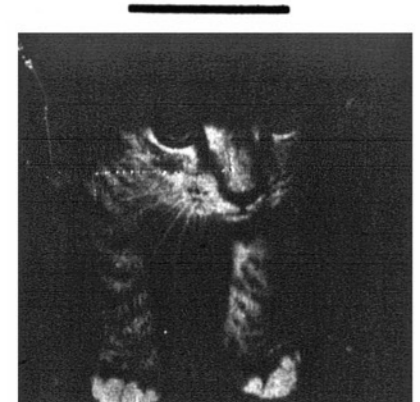
James' lawyers, Charles Muskett and Charles Moore, said their client was only trying to protect himself and his wife when the shooting occurred. They defended the killing as "justifiable homicide."

"I think they were going to kill him and rape his wife," said Muskett in his closing argument. "If I had been in that position," he said, "I'd have shot those niggers--I'd have blown their brains out."

Prosecutor George McPherson asked the 10 men and two women on the jury "to destroy an ugly, vicious stigma--that a white man will not be convicted in the South of murdering a Negro."

Ninety people were arrested, at least 20 were injured, and two stores were set afire in the disturbances that followed Varner's death. It was Atlanta's second siege of rioting in five days.

A Cat



More on Page Three

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Table with 2 columns: Office Name and Phone Number. Includes Anniston-N. Alabama Bureau, Birmingham Bureau, Greenville Bureau, etc.

Editorial Opinion

What You Can Do When Your Son Gets Killed

In recent killings in Elmore County and the Birmingham area, no one was ever formally charged with a crime. This may have been because people didn't know that, even in Alabama and Mississippi, white men can be made to answer for their crimes against Negroes.

Anyone who knows the facts about a crime can sign a warrant against the offender. You don't have to wait for the police or the sheriff to act. If you know the facts, you can do it yourself. And this is so even if the person accused of the crime is a law officer himself.

Signing a warrant doesn't mean that justice will always be done. Serious charges still have to go through a grand jury before the defendant can be brought to trial. And even if the case is tried, the result is likely to be a mockery.

To sign a warrant, you can go to almost any judge or justice of the peace who has jurisdiction over the area where the crime was committed. Even mayors have the power to issue warrants. Alabama law says a judge MUST issue a warrant if he is "reasonably satisfied" that the person you accuse has committed the crime.

After the warrant is issued, the person you accuse will be arrested and brought to court. Then a judge will decide if the defendant should be jailed or released on bond, and whether his case should go before the grand jury.

Obviously, it takes a certain amount of courage to sign a warrant, especially against a white law officer. But signing a warrant is not much more dangerous than not signing one, and having the same thing happen over and over again.

This doesn't mean that if the defendant isn't convicted, he can sue you. It simply means you must have "probable cause" to believe the person you accuse is guilty. In Alabama and Mississippi, this means your accusation must be based on facts and circumstances that would convince a reasonable and cautious man.

If you saw the crime, you are in the best position of all to sign a warrant. If your son is killed, and people you know and trust tell you how they saw it happen, you would have probable cause to sign a warrant. But if you didn't see the crime, and you have no first-hand information about it, signing a warrant can get you into legal trouble.

If you are doubtful about signing a warrant, ask a lawyer's advice. In Alabama, a person who swears out a warrant after a lawyer advises him to do so is protected against malicious prosecution suits. (You can also ask a lawyer about filing a civil suit, for money, against the accused man.)

It is true, then, that signing a warrant can be troublesome. But if you know you're right, and no one will help you, it is the one effective step you can take on your own.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Tysonville Head Start classes officially ended Dec. 31, 1966. I guess it has been in the news more than any other poverty program in Macon County. I wonder why?

After having just finished an eight-week course in Head Start training, I'm convinced the folk in Tysonville and Shorter might not have done everything right. But at least they have made a step in the right direction.

Do you know what poverty is? Who are the poor? What are you doing about poverty?

How can you sit there and look down at people and say "It's their own fault?" What have you done to make you superior?

Is the money for the poverty program coming from your pocket? Who are you to say who benefits from the program?

It has been said that Dean (Queen E. Shootes) Jones' training program will continue until August, 1967, in eight-week segments. Why are you training teachers for child development when all the centers are closing down? The children are the losers.

Yes, I've had a child in Head Start and I can testify that a good Head Start can better prepare a child for life than anything else that I've ever heard about. Not only can it prepare the child, it can educate the parent, community, etc.

A good Head Start can do a lot of things, but any Head Start is better than nothing. The old saying is, it's better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. I wonder if this holds true for Head Start?

Are you satisfied with the job that has been done in Head Start? Or do you feel that it's incomplete?

Come on, Macon County, what are you going to do about Bernice and Wilfred and James who is in the child development center, Tuskegee Institute area,

and Arthur and Pattie and Calvin and all the others that are in Tysonville and Shorter, Ala.? In all my work with the two groups, I have not been able to tell which group need the program more.

I'll admit, it's some folk in Macon County much smarter than I am. But if you're so smart, why don't you get going and ask for extensions on these programs, so the children can benefit?

You don't have to ask yourself but one question--Have I done all I could?

Louise Lumpkin Shorter

To the Editor:

We, the family of the late James Earl Motley, take this time to express their most humble appreciation to you, for your most deep concern about the tragic death of our son.

Many thanks to you and your entire staff for the co-operation shown by you, and for the Factual Editorials given during the investigations of all the circumstances surrounding his arrest and death. The Motley Case.

The attention of the Nation and the Justice Department are now focused on the killings and wrong doing of the Police of Wetumpka. The useless killings and beatings must end.

Earl's life was taken, but I know his death will not be in vain. Our Prayers are with you.

Mrs. Daisy Varner Wetumpka

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

In Birmingham

Death Protest Is Discussed

BIRMINGHAM--"Don't tell us to write petitions," said the Rev. Edward Gardner at last Monday's mass meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement.

Gardner, vice-president of the Christian Movement, was talking about ways to protest the recent deaths of Robert Lacey and Anthony Shelton--Negroes killed by Alabama lawmen.

He told the Movement members that there is only one language that gets listened to--"demonstration."

That same day, in fact, Gardner's own house had been picketed by Negroes charging that he had stifled protest against the Birmingham anti-poverty program.

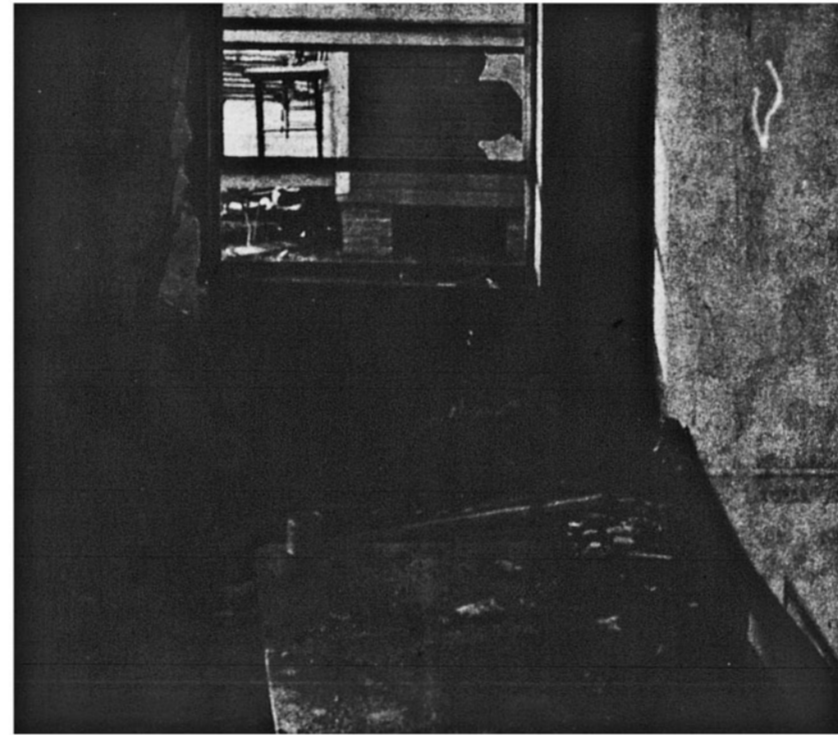
The Rev. Johnnie Burrell said he has been picketing in front of Gardner's house because Gardner has kept the story of wasted anti-poverty funds from the "peoples of our movement."

One member of his group, Miss Nadine McClure, complained about Birmingham's Neighborhood Youth Corps. "Went down there," she said, "and said could I have an interview. They said fill out this application and send it in and you'll hear from us. So I filled it out and sent it in, but I never have heard from nobody."

Lacey, killed by a sheriff's deputy Jan. 27, was buried the day before Gardner spoke. On the street as the casket was brought out, little knots of people stood and talked of Watts.

The crowd at the mass meeting was much smaller than the crowd at Lacey's funeral. "We've marched in the sleet," Gardner said Monday night, "and we'll march in the sleet."

Also present was Mrs. Jerri Mae Pickett, who in two weeks has become known to Birmingham Negroes as the sister of Robert Lacey.



BELL FLOWER CHURCH AFTER THE FIRE

Two Versions of How Church Fire Started

GRENADA, Miss.--Grenada fire officials have one theory, and most Grenada Negroes have another, about what started the fire that did several thousand dollars' worth of damage to Bell Flower Missionary Baptist Church last Jan. 22.

Until the fire, Bell Flower had been Grenada headquarters for SCLC and the Grenada County Freedom Movement.

Church Charged With Heresy

ATLANTA, Ga.--The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (ESCRU) is gathering 10,000 signatures for a petition charging the Episcopal Church with heresy and racism.

The petition--which will be presented to the church's general convention next September in Seattle, Washington--charges the Episcopal denomination with "heretical and blasphemous distortion of the Christian doctrine of man."

The charges in the petition include: 1. "We have accepted a tradition of clergy placement which treats priests of color as though they were inferior and incapable of ministering. . . to the whole people of God."

2. "We have too much accepted the fact that the vast majority of our members live in segregated neighborhoods, tending to justify continued buying and selling in a segregated housing market."

3. "We have acquiesced to discriminatory practices of employment by union and employers."

4. "We have done little to equalize educational opportunities."

5. "In our largely fragmented life together, we continue to commit the ultimate sin--that of fostering the separation of man from man."

Any Episcopalian may sign the petition. Signers are asked to repent, and to support the call for a council "for the renewing of the Church in our day."

Army Clearance Delayed For Former SNCC Worker 'Routine Investigation'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE FORT BENNING, Ga.--Silas Norman Jr. was a college student and a civil rights worker for six years. In October, 1965, after six months as SNCC's Alabama project director, he was drafted by the Army.

Last month, Norman successfully completed a 23-week course at the Officer Candidate School here. He ranked 19th in a graduating class of 145.

But Norman wasn't commissioned with the rest of his class on Jan. 11. On Jan. 8, he received a letter from Army Intelligence, telling him he would have to wait about 45 days for a "background investigation."

If Norman had received his commission, he would now be a second lieutenant. Instead, he is acting as an assistant tactical officer and waiting for word on his future in the Army.

John W. Cause, deputy information officer at Fort Benning, said the delay was "not unusual."

"A routine background investigation has not been completed," he explained. He said the problem was that Norman "had a number of different jobs and lived in a number of different places."

But Norman quietly disagreed. "This is an exception to normal procedure," he said.

The kind of detailed investigation the Army is making "is normally not required for a regular 'secret' clearance," he explained. "It is required for a 'final top secret,' which I do not need."

The trouble began, Norman said, when he filled out a personal-history questionnaire required of officer candidates. "I answered yes to a question

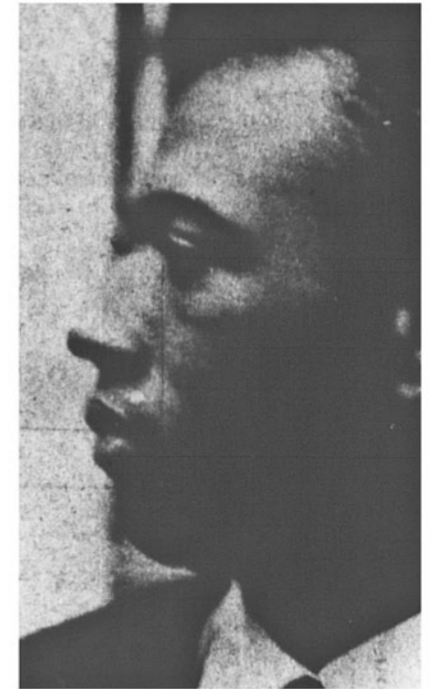
concerning any contact, casual or otherwise, which I might have had with socialists or communists. I made a statement saying I met people of all affiliations at the University of Wisconsin."

Norman, a 1962 graduate of Paine College in his home town of Augusta, Ga., did graduate work at Atlanta University and the University of Wisconsin. He was a student leader and active civil rights worker at all three colleges.

In the summer of 1964, he went to Selma to work for an adult literacy project headed by a SNCC member. He was named state project director for SNCC in the spring of 1965.

During his months with SNCC, Norman was arrested twice for civil rights work and a few other times for traffic offenses. "All of my arrests were thrown out by federal district courts," he said. "That is the only way they would draft me."

A few weeks after he gave his personal history to the Army, Norman said, he was called in to fill out a second questionnaire. "The original was supposedly lost," he said. "I know it was



SILAS NORMAN JR.

not." A month later, in mid-December, Post Intelligence interrogated him for three days and prepared a six-page report, Norman said.

For the moment, Norman sees nothing to do but wait. "There are no questionable facts in my military record," he said. "If the clearance is denied, I will seek an attorney from the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) and begin to contact congressmen. But right now, everything is in limbo."

OOPS

Viola Bradford's weekly Letter from Arizona is starting out weakly. Miss Bradford's letter for this issue missed the last Pony Express rider out of Tucson, Ariz. It will appear next week instead.



Hayneville

Mrs. Martha Watts of Los Angeles, California, recently wrote this poem about the county she comes from:

Lowndes County, my home town, Where love and kindness were always found.

In times past, I thought a perfect place, Where men were always classed as a separate race.

The Negro tilled the soil and planted the grain, But were never accepted as an equal man.

The black man thought it was his place, To be pushed around as the downcast race.

Now that black men are beginning to fight, For what they believe to be their human rights.

It's time to stop this supremacy, And let every man be as he ought to be.

Now we must stand hand and hand, For this is a great challenge to every man,

Through blood, tears, hardships, and sorrows, Stand firm for your convictions today and tomorrow.

I admire the courage of every man, To stand up and fight as much as he can.

Don't stop or pause, nor take a rest, Don't quit until you have beat the best.

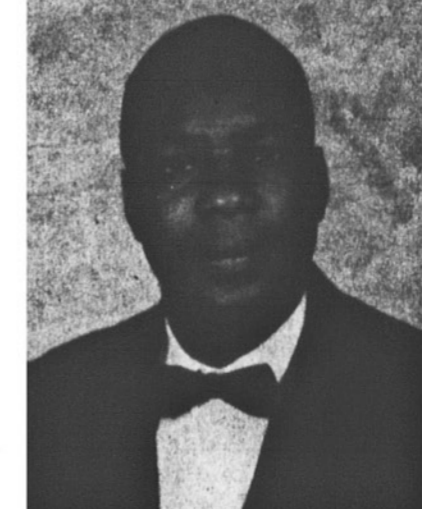
Don't feel you are too old for this work to see through. You are building the bridges for the youth behind you.

You maybe rudely criticized by someone, Just look up and say, God my helper, I'll overcome.

(From John Hulet)

Troy

The Rev. L. C. McMillion has been called to the Bethel Baptist Church



REV. L. C. McMILLION

here. McMillion was born in Troy, and was a member of the Shiloh Baptist Church, under the leadership of the Rev. G. H. Smith. The new pastor is a graduate of Academy St. High School in Troy, and of Selma University. He is presently studying at Alabama State College, where he is chairman of the Student Christian Association, vice-president of the Social Science Association, and president of Jackson Davis dormitory. He is a member of the NAACP and other similar organizations. (From Elaine Warren)

Birmingham

The Rev. Amos Ryce, assistant to the president of Miles College, was the main speaker last Tuesday in St. Paul Methodist Church, as the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance installed its officers. They were the Rev. J. E. Lowery, president; the Rev. J. W. Hayes, first vice-president; the Rev. R. L. Alford, second vice-president; the Rev. C. E. Thomas, third vice-president; Bishop Jasper Roby, fourth vice-president; the Rev. J. W. Ellwanger, secretary; the Rev. J. Douglas, assistant secretary; the Rev. S. M. Davis, treasurer; and the Rev. J. H. Cross, chaplain.

Abbeville

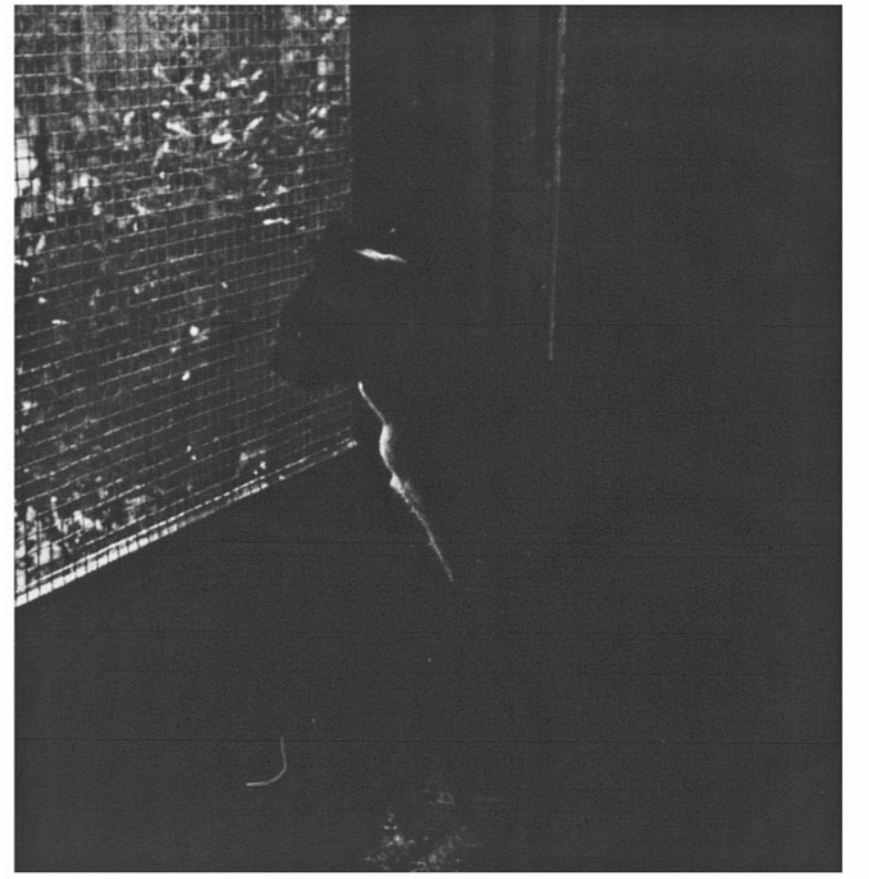
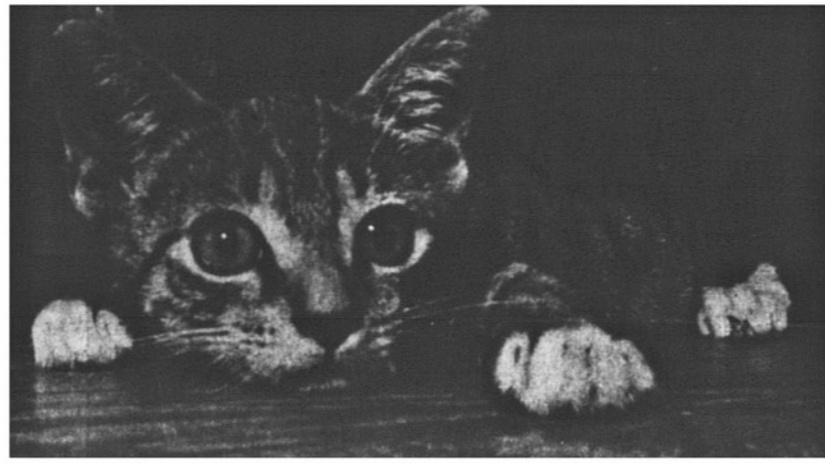
Miss Tommie Shaw became the bride of James Johnson last Saturday in a ceremony in Abbeville. The bride was formerly a student at Alabama State College, but now will pursue an education in the business field. The groom is a graduate of Jacksonville Barber College in Jacksonville, Fla. The new Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Smith of Abbeville. Her husband is the grandson of Mrs. Annie M. Peterman, also of Abbeville. The couple will reside in Melbourne, Fla. (From James J. Vaughan)

State College, Miss.

State NAACP President Aaron Henry recently became the first Negro to address a student body in the 89-year history of Mississippi State University. He told an audience of more than 700 people that "the destiny of both communities, Negro and white, is wrapped together. If Mississippi is to advance, then they must work together."

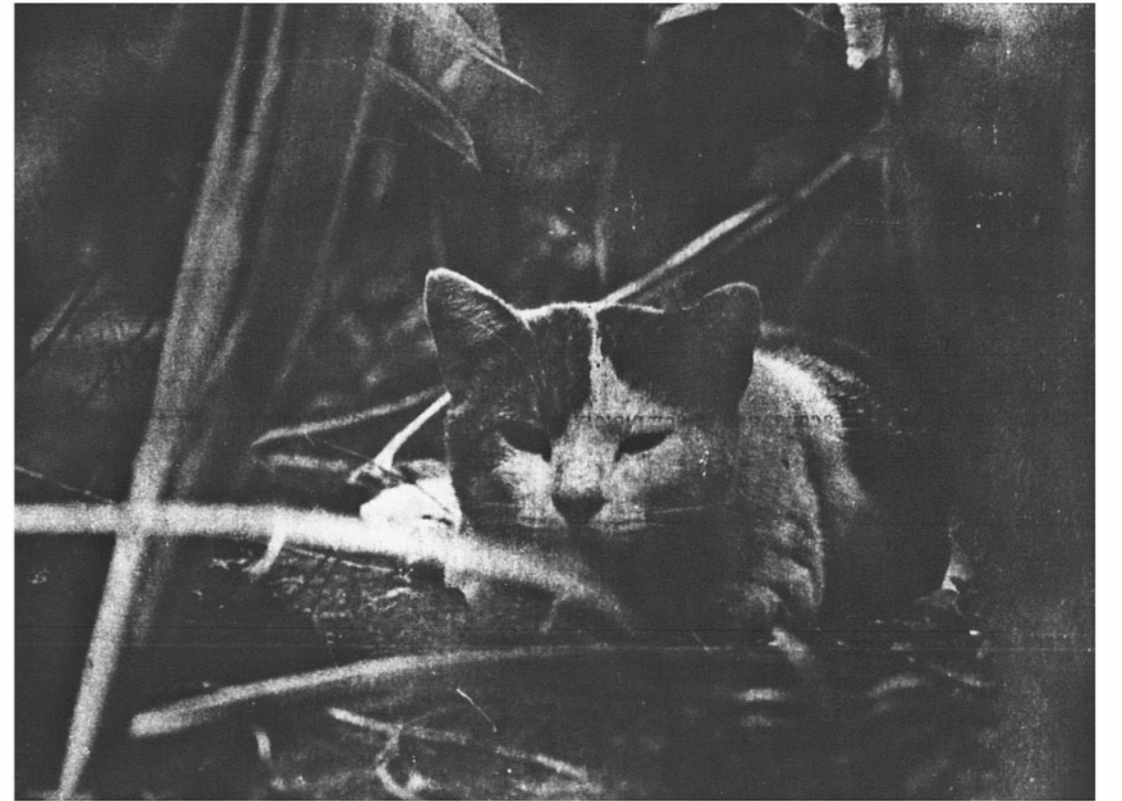
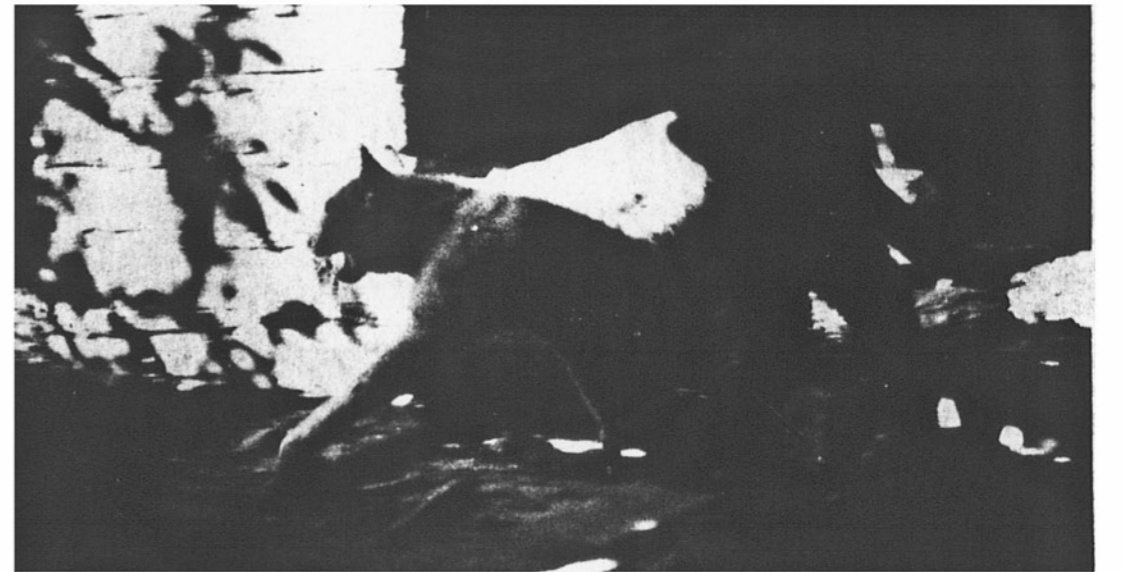
Shorter

People from four Macon County communities have formed a new civic group to work for better housing, roads, jobs, schools, voter registration, and other needs. The West Macon Improvement Association will welcome members from Shorter, Hardaway, Millstead, and LaPlace. Mrs. Consuello J. Harper, president, urged "any person in the poverty range" to come to the group's monthly meetings in local churches. "Since the poverty program won't help us," she said, "we're going to help ourselves." Other officers are Mrs. Estelle Kennebrev, vice president; Mrs. Pearlina Crockett, secretary; Miss Hattie Frank, treasurer; David Jackson, parliamentarian; and the Rev. Nimrod Harris, chaplain.

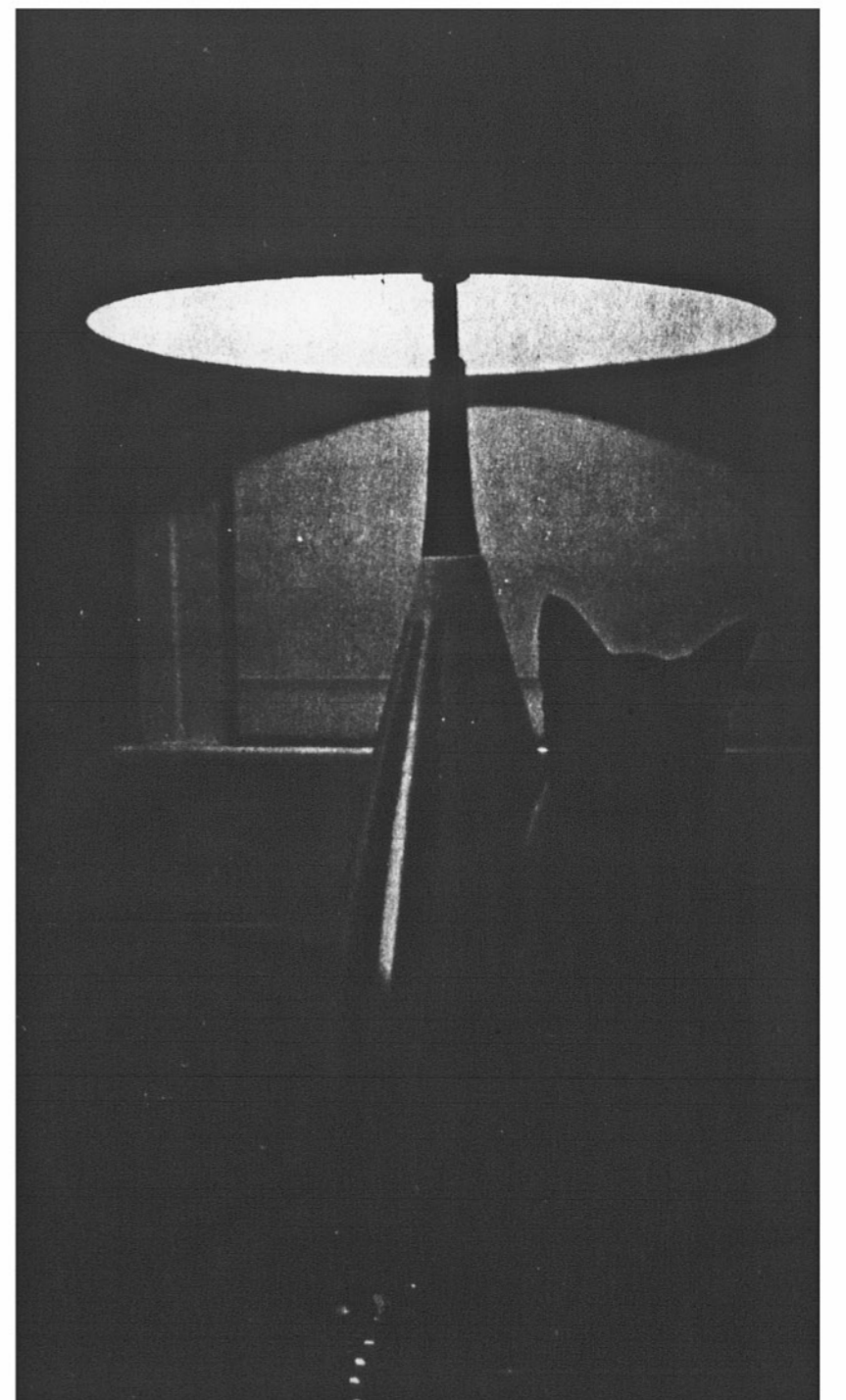
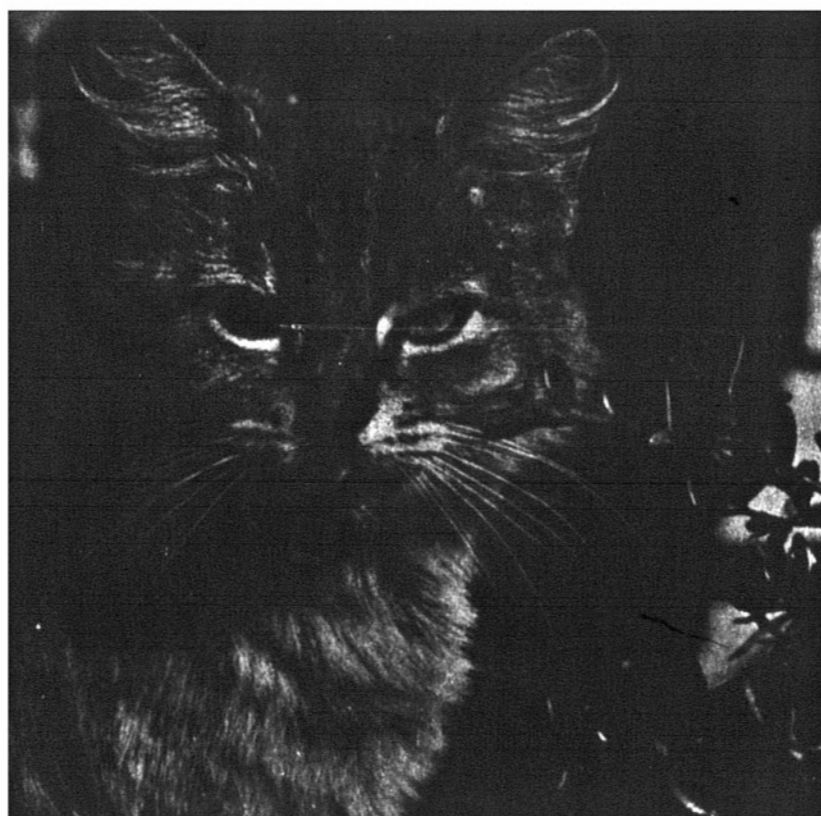


CATS and CIRCUMSTANCES

Felis Domestica--the domestic cat--lives with man at all levels of society. He is photogenic in his own right, and what's more, his pictures reflect the circumstances of the people around whom he lives.



Photographs by Jim Pepler



'SOMEBODY HAD TO DO IT'

How Debra Lewis Desegregated a School

BY GAIL FALK

CARTHAGE, Miss. -- When Miss Debra Lewis left home for her first day of school more than two years ago, Charles Evers of the NAACP, John Doar of the U.S. Justice Department, and a fleet of lawyers went along with her. For she was the first Negro child to enroll in a white school in rural Mississippi.

In the weeks after Debra enrolled in Carthage Elementary School, her father lost his job, the Lewis home was set on fire twice, local merchants refused to trade with the family, and finally the Lewises were put out of the house they had been renting.

Debra is in the third grade this year. About 30 other Negro children attend Carthage Elementary School with her now. They ride to school in an integrated bus every day. Debra's father has regular work, the intimidation has stopped, and the Lewises have moved into their own home--a new brick house.

This week, the Lewises sat in their new home and talked about the events of the past few years.

Debra's father, A. J. Lewis, a quiet-spoken young man, said he first started talking about sending Debra to the white school when he came home from overseas service in 1962. "When I was in the Army, we was all as one," he said. "We got on so good in Germany, I didn't see why black and white couldn't get along like that in the States."

In 1962 in Mississippi, Lewis remembers, talk like that was just a joke. But that year, a school desegregation suit was filed by some of the Lewis's Leake County neighbors and the NAACP.

A desegregation order came through in time for the 1964 school year--the year Debra was to enter first grade, and the year of Mississippi's "long hot summer," when race feeling was at a peak in the state. Lewis was one of nine or ten parents who agreed to send their children to the white school in Carthage.

On the opening day of school, recalled

Mrs. Minnie Lewis, Debra was all dressed and ready for school when the lawyers who were to escort the children came to the house. But when the lawyers arrived, they told Mrs. Lewis that if Debra went, she would be the only one. The other parents had received threats, and had all decided at the last minute not to send their children.

"A. J. and I decided we would send her on anyway," said Mrs. Lewis, "so Debra and I went to school to enroll."

The next day, when Lewis arrived at the lumber company where he had been working for 2 1/2 years, he was met in the parking lot by several white boys. "They told me to get back in my car and leave," he recalled. Lewis couldn't get another job for nine months.

After that, said Mrs. Lewis, "it got where the merchants wouldn't sell us anything out of most of the stores in town. We couldn't get gas from any gas

station. We'd always have to send for gas when we needed it."

"In the beginning, for the first three or four months," she said, "we didn't sleep at night because we had to guard the house." Even with the guarding, she said, someone set fire to the house twice. About the same time, the Negro policeman who owned the house where the Lewises were staying told the family they would have to move.

"All during this time," Mrs. Lewis said, "the only thing that kept us going was it never discouraged Debra." Shortly after school opened, Mrs. Lewis remembers saying, "When she leaves home every morning she's smiling, and when she comes home she's still smiling."

"We knew she had a hard time--nobody would play with her, and she told us about the names they would call her,"

Mrs. Lewis said this week. "But she was ahead of her class, and she never did refuse to go to school."

Debra "knew what was going on," said her mother. "She told me, 'Mama, I cried the first day of school, but nobody saw me.' Last year she would tell me things that happened the first year that she didn't tell me about then."

Mrs. Lewis thinks she and her husband probably wouldn't have held out, if Debra had told them those things at the time.

After the first year, Debra wasn't the only one any more. The first year, Debra's father drove her to and from school every day. But the second year, the Negro parents demanded a school bus, and they held their children out of school five days until the school added a special bus for their children. This year, the Negro students ride the same buses as the white children.

It's 2 1/2 years now since Debra's first day of school, and white people in Carthage have seen that the Lewises are determined to keep their daughter in Carthage Elementary School.

The harassment and threats have let up. Lewis got some work starting in June, 1965. Now he has a regular construction job, although he still can't find work in a factory, where you need references. Merchants in town have gone back to trading with the Lewises, and Mrs. Lewis says she can even get credit.

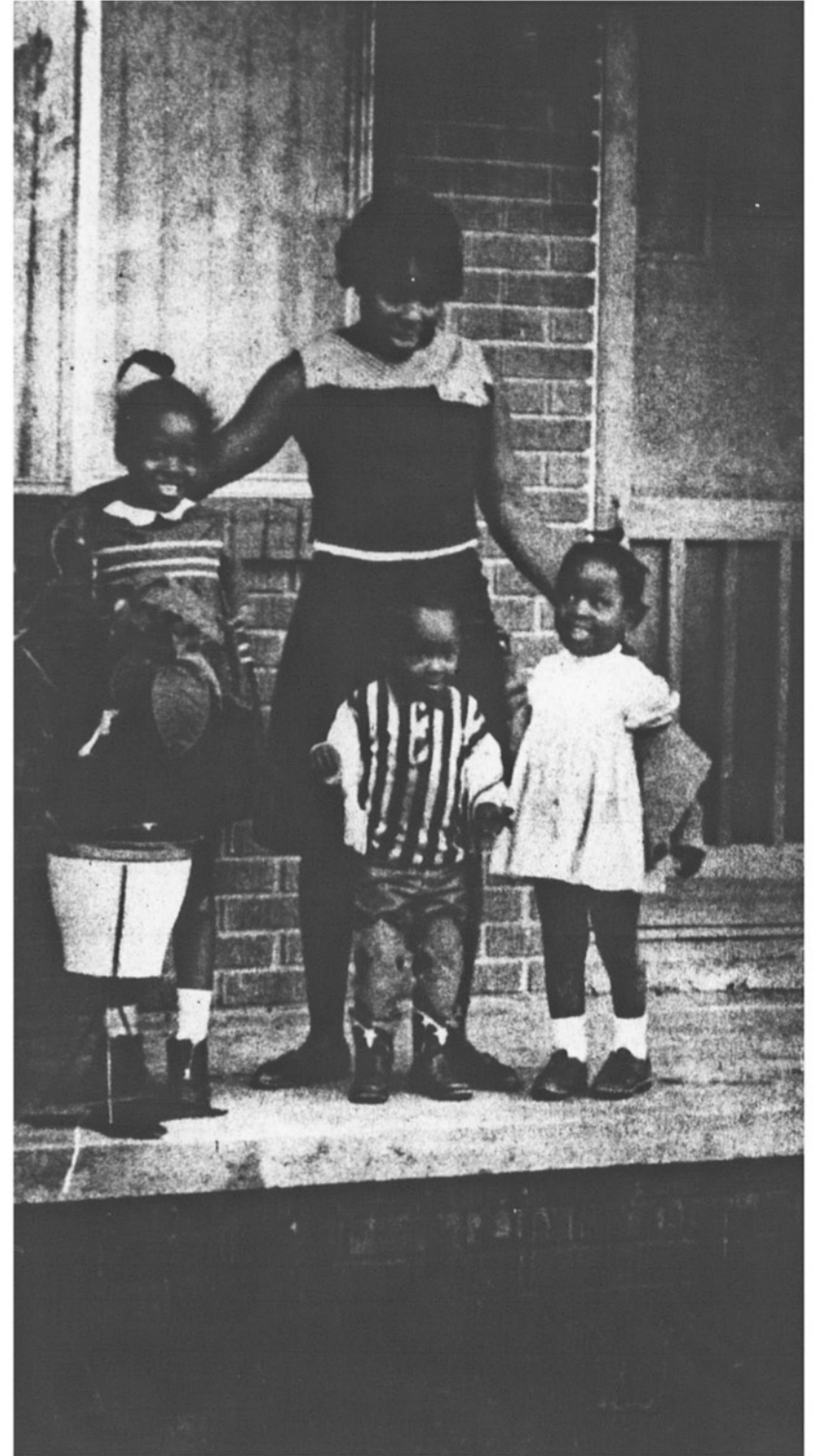
Last year, the Lewises got an FHA home construction loan. The house was finished last June. And in the fall, another daughter, Rene, began first grade at the desegregated school.

Why did the Lewises keep Debra in the white school? "Somebody had to do it," said Mrs. Lewis. Once, the mother said, things got so bad she was "ready to pack up and leave." But she didn't. "If we had turned around," she said, "I don't think it (desegregation) ever could have gotten started here."

And what does Debra think of it all? About what any normal little girl would think. Last Sunday, when someone interrupted her from watching "Lassie" on TV to ask what subject she liked best in school, she replied, "None of them."

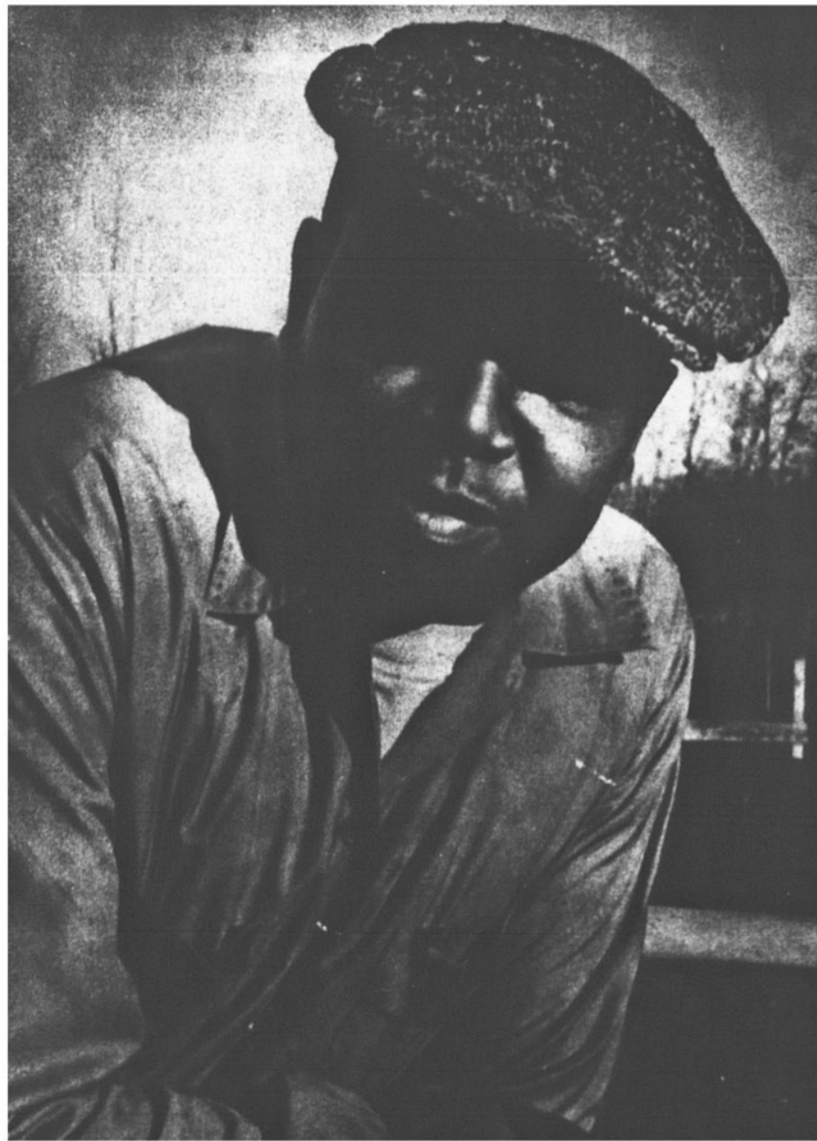


MISS DEBRA LEWIS



THE LEWIS FAMILY

Rene (left) joined Debra at Carthage Elementary School last fall



FACTORY MANAGER LEWIS WHALTON

Block Factory in Greene County Plans to Build \$3,500 Houses

BY ROBIN REISIG

DOLLAR HIDE -- "I think this is the trend the Negro movement is going," said the Rev. Thomas E. Gilmore. He added a wet concrete block to a long row of blocks drying in the sun.

Behind him was the shiny building that houses Greene County's newest industry, a block factory. In another part of the yard, two of the factory's four employees were digging a trench to lay the foundations for a house built of concrete blocks.

Gilmore perched on top of a stack of dry blocks and explained what was going on.

"After (voter) registration a year ago, we got a threat of evictions," he said. "I didn't take it seriously at first, because I thought the white families needed their tenants--they were making money off them."

Then came the Democratic primary, and Gilmore's first effort to get elected sheriff of Greene County. The white land-owners "proved they weren't playing after May 3 when people voted for Negro candidates--me in particular--and people got evicted," Gilmore said.

That convinced him and his friends that the poor people in Greene County needed low-cost housing--homes of their own that no one could take away from them.

So Gilmore and another civil rights worker, Paul M. Bokulich, got in touch with Randolph T. Blackwell, director of the Southern Rural Action Project for the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty. They drew up plans for the factory and got a few thousand dollars to begin with.

Once they had the machinery and materials, 17 Greene County residents gave their time to construct the factory. It's a metal building that looks like a silver barn and stands in the middle of a field in Dollar Hide, a little community eight miles south of Eutaw.

The factory has been producing blocks since December. When the machine works the way it's supposed to, the workers can make two blocks a minute. Their goal is 1,500 blocks a day.

The block-making process is fairly simple. The workers mix cement and other materials in a vibrating machine, put the mix into a hopper, and pull a lever to pack it into a mould.

J. C. Ward, a builder who joined the block factory only three weeks ago, said that once the factory has all the proper

materials, it will take just two days to make all the blocks for a house.

Besides Ward, the factory's full-time employees are Lewis Whalton, the manager; William Mack Jr., and Roosevelt Brown. Right now they are working on a model house to be built on the factory's property.

Ward said they hope to finish the house by the end of the month, to show people what the block factory can do. "Once you can get one or two houses built, you change the attitude of the public," he said.

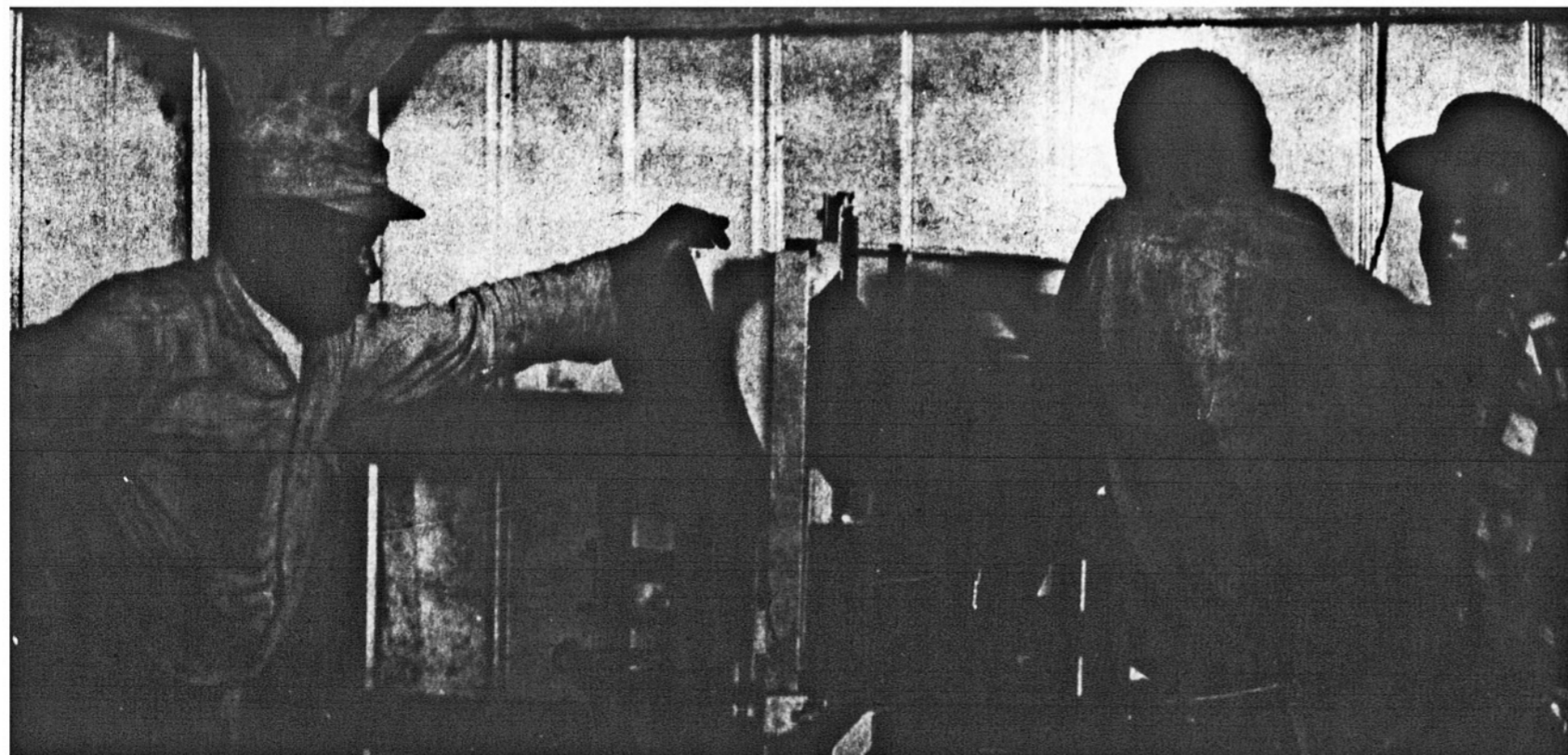
But the public is already interested. Eleven families--including some former residents of Greene County's Tent City--have put in requests for houses.

Gilmore said the factory hopes to hire more people, to build insides for the concrete block houses. Ward said he might be able to put in plumbing.

The houses will cost about \$3,500 each--\$2,000 below the average price for concrete block homes. The factory plans to give buyers not less than 15 years to pay.

"We'll certainly be dealing with the poor people. Most everybody around here is farmers, and it's a mighty poor income they make," said Gilmore.

But the houses won't be limited to poor people. Gilmore said the factory will build for anyone who needs a home: "We're not prejudiced, let the record show."



THE BLOCK-MAKING MACHINE



REV. THOMAS E. GILMORE SETS BLOCKS OUT TO DRY

13 Fly To Job Corps

BY JOAN CLARK

BIRMINGHAM--"I heard about it on the radio, but I thought there would be a hitch," said a teen-age girl, as she waited for the airplane that would take her and 12 other North Alabama girls to a Job Corps center in West Virginia. The young ladies were nervous and excited last Friday, looking forward to a training program that might give them a chance to "be somebody."



LEAVING FOR HUNTINGTON

"This is the largest group we have ever had," said Mrs. Harold Wershow, project director for the Birmingham Women's Job Corps Screening Center. The center's integrated staff--members of Women in Community Service (WICS)--donate their time to recruit and screen girls for the Job Corps. Since last May, the volunteers have recruited more than 60 girls for the Job Corps, and have seen to it that the girls got to a training center. The federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) pays for transportation.

Under the present rules, trainees are to be sent to the Job Corps center nearest their homes. So many more young women in Alabama will have a chance to go to the center in Huntington, West Virginia.

The center is located in a hotel building on the busiest downtown corner in Huntington. There a girl can learn to be a laboratory or dental assistant, a hospital attendant, a nurse's aide, or a licensed practical nurse.

For a girl to qualify for the Job Corps, she must be between 16 and 22, out of school, and unable to find a job. When a trainee graduates from the Corps, she is paid \$50 for each month she spent there.

The girls had many reasons for joining the Corps. Miss Gladys Hambrick of Huntsville said she wants to be a nurse. She said she feels "great" about joining the Corps, and her parents feel the same way.

Miss Arlene Sneed of Tuscaloosa dropped out of school when she was in the 11th grade. Now, she said, she wants "to try to better myself. I hope to get experience, train in nursing, and make more money."

In memory of our dear husband and father, Allie Matthews, who passed away Feb. 11, 1966, in Crenshaw County, Ala.



A faithful soldier has gone, But left a name to carry on. He fought the battle as he kept the faith.

Now he's gone home to God where all kind souls are safe. Although his love ones shall always respect his name, Without his presence life will never be the same.

But we will all be happy just like before, When we see him again in heaven Where parting is no more.

Bereaved Wife, Daughters and Sons.

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REV. ROOSEVELT FRANKLIN
of Macon, Ga.

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Arguments in Big School Case

'Freedom of Choice Did Not Work'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
MONTGOMERY -- The state builds two schools. It names one of them for Robert E. Lee, gives it an all-white faculty, and puts it in the white section of town. The other school is named George Washington Carver, has an all-Negro faculty, and is in the Negro part of town.

Under those circumstances, can any student make a truly free choice about which school to attend?

That was one of many questions that four federal judges asked ten lawyers who came to court last week to argue Alabama's biggest school desegregation case.

Attorneys for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), the NAACP, and groups of Alabama Negroes answered no. But attorneys for state school officials said yes.

The lawyers carried on their marathon argument from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. last Friday before U.S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and three district judges.

All the talk was meant to help the judges decide whether HEW's school-desegregation guidelines are constitutional, whether Alabama's anti-guidelines law is legal, and whether state officials should be ordered to do more than they have done so far to desegregate Alabama's public schools.

"The state department of education has used its power to build up a segregated school system," argued Henry M. Aronson of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. "The state can use that power to take the system down."

Aronson said the court should require state officials to get a strong desegregation plan from each local school district. If the districts do not come up with desegregation plans, he said, the state should not give them any money. (This is what HEW is trying to do now with federal money.)

"Freedom-of-choice is a means (of school desegregation) which did not

work," Aronson said. "If the Negroes all choose one school and the whites all choose another school, I do not see how that system can be considered desegregated."

But Judge Rives said the court would have to decide what freedom-of-choice is meant to accomplish. "If the goal is to mix, then it doesn't work," he said. "If the goal is to end discrimination and treat everybody alike, it does."

St. John Barrett, a U. S. Justice Department attorney, asked the court to order state officials not to interfere with desegregation agreements between HEW and local school boards. He said HEW had the power to set up school-desegregation guidelines under the Civil Rights act of 1964.

But John Satterfield, an attorney for the state, said the 1966 guidelines "go 1,000 miles further than the Supreme Court of the United States."

Satterfield said desegregation plans cannot require "intermingling of the races" among students or faculty, because that would "destroy the constitutional right to voluntarily associate with (your) own people."

"The (HEW) guidelines are designed,

prepared, and administered for the purpose of completely destroying every freedom-of-choice plan," Satterfield argued. For that reason, he said, the Alabama legislature "had the right and the duty" to fight the guidelines by passing a law against them.

Judge Rives agreed that "enforced integration might very well be a denial of liberties without a valid governmental purpose." But Barrett said Satterfield was trying to argue that the government "has no right to end discrimination if it will result in integration."

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U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. told Satterfield that "true freedom-of-choice means to me an available school where there is a mixed faculty." Satterfield answered that he "couldn't think of any situation" where faculty desegregation would be needed to do away with racial discrimination.

In this case, Judge Johnson said, school boards must bear the burden of

proving that freedom of choice will eliminate discrimination. "The burden is not on the Negroes to show that it won't," he said.

"The free choice plan leads you straight to administrative chaos," Johnson told the lawyers for the state. "It's your plan, not ours. Maybe one way (the courts) have gotten in trouble is in trying to go along with you."



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Program Schedule

Monday thru Friday

Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	T.J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Religion)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Dorothy Jo's Pantry Shelf (Women's News)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-10:00	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
10:00-12 Noon	Rubens Hughes Show (R&B)	Rubens Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

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

Saturday

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

THE GOODWILL GIANT MOBILE, ALA.

WANT ADS

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

BAHAPS--The Baha'is of Montgomery will have as the subject of this week's informal, public discussion, "Agreement Between Science and Religion." This gathering, for the exchange of thoughts, will be held at the Featherstone home, 3222 Santee Dr., Saturday, Feb. 11, at 8 p.m. No contributions, no obligations.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "The Lord redeemeth the soul of his servants: and none of them that trust in him shall be desolate." This reference from Psalm 34 is included in the Responsive Reading for the Christian Science Lesson-Sermon Sunday, Feb. 12, titled "Soul."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MOBILE--Ronald Dean Chatman and Miss Gloria J. Taylor reigned, as King Elexis I and his Queen, over a wet, cold Mardi Gras last week. The coronation ceremonies last Sunday at Central High were presided over by Dr. W. L. Russell, head of the Colored Carnival Association. Torrential rains last Monday washed out half of the Colored Carnival--as well as a large part of the downtown Mardi Gras. The parade above took place before the storm.

Miss. CR Lawyer Fights Grenada Contempt Case

OXFORD, Miss.--Attorneys for Lackey Rowe Jr., a white civil rights lawyer, told a federal judge last Tuesday that Grenada Circuit Judge Marshall Perry wants to take away Rowe's license to practice law in Mississippi. Their charge came after Judge Perry accused Rowe of contempt of court last month.

Many civil rights cases have come to Grenada Circuit Court recently, and Perry has refused to allow lawyers who are not members of the Mississippi bar to take part in these cases.

Rowe--a staff member of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law--is one of two civil rights lawyers in the state who belong to the Mississippi bar.

Perry made the contempt charge on the first day of the January circuit court term, when Rowe asked what was happening after he saw SCLC worker Robert Johnson being arrested in the courthouse corridor.

Rowe then appealed to U.S. District Judge Claude Clayton to stop the contempt trial, saying he could not get a fair trial in the Grenada court.

At a hearing before Judge Clayton last Tuesday, witnesses quoted statements by Judge Perry, in an attempt to show that Perry was prejudiced against civil rights lawyers.

B. E. Bergeson III of the Lawyers Committee read from Perry's advice to the January grand jury in Grenada County:

"A scurrilous crowd--and I use that term advisedly--has been coming into Mississippi for at least two or three years . . . to defend in court all racial agitators, peddlers of hate against Mississippi, and revolutionary people . . ."

"Apparently, every gang of such outlaws now either bring with them some of these so-called lawyers, or they were furnished in advance (with) names of those already here and instructed to contact them upon arrival."

William Keady, a Greenville lawyer whose firm is defending Rowe in this case, said Perry told him on the tele-

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Tom Jackson
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Birmingham, Ala. 35217

Game of the Week Stillman Tigers Roar To 121-77 Victory Over A&M

BY ROBIN REISIG

TUSCALOOSA--A bulldog's no match for a tiger, as any animal lover knows. So it wasn't too surprising when last Saturday night's basketball game turned into a slaughter, as Stillman's high-scoring Tigers walloped Alabama A & M's Bulldogs, 121 to 77.

The Bulldogs entered the match with a lowly 3-13 record. The Tigers, on the other hand, had just trounced Philander Smith, 125 to 106, for their 12th win against just three losses.

But the underdog visitors from Huntsville drew first blood, taking a 4-0 lead. For the next few minutes, it looked like anyone's game. Then Stillman, catching the guests at 13-all, broke away--and ran away with the game.

Little James Davis of Stillman spent several moments flat on the floor during the first half, once toppling backward from his own momentum after making a shot. But the teetering 5'11" freshman's hot shooting, together with 5'10" Floyd Brown's fancy ball handling, gave the Tigers a lead they never came close to losing.

Even the sharpshooting of A & M's Arthur Hunter, who netted 30 points, couldn't keep the Bulldogs in the game.

As the second half began, with Stillman leading 64 to 46, the Tigers hit a cold streak, and for 2 1/2 minutes they couldn't score at all. But the spell passed, and A & M, a control team, was forced to run with the fast-moving Tigers.

The Bulldogs faded even faster when

the Tigers went into a full-court press. And Brown's six steals didn't boost A & M's morale any.

At the close of the game--as hundreds of Stillman students were still cheering, singing, and swaying in the stands--Davis had earned 32 points and Brown 21. Davis is now averaging 24.5 points per game, and Brown 24.4.

"We've lost eight players to the service or to academic probation," said A & M Coach Wayne Gordon after the game. "We're a control team, really. We never do score much."

Stillman--third on the list of the nation's highest-scoring small-college teams--raised its average to 106.6 points a game with the win over A & M. But Tiger Coach Lucius Daily wasn't completely satisfied.

"If it wasn't for those cold streaks," he said, "we would average 115 points a game."

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Auburn Picks Council System

AUBURN--For the second time in seven years, Auburn residents have voted to keep their nine-man City Council instead of returning to the three-member commission system of government they abandoned in 1948.

The tally was 1,174 to 733. The council won in all four wards.

The council's victory means that Auburn probably will switch to a ward-by-ward vote for councilmen after the 1970 census. That would give Ward One, where most of Auburn's Negroes live,

a good chance of electing a Negro representative.

But Tuesday's vote did not split along racial lines. The council won stronger support in Ward Four, which is almost all white, than it did in Ward One.

About 40% of the city's registered voters went to the polls. It was a record for an off-season election.

"I'm proud of the turn-out," said City Councilman William S. Smith. "It shows a real basic interest in good government and fair representation."

WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. DO IT RIGHT NOW--
Rosco Robinson (Ward) | 8. IT TAKES TWO--
Marvin Gaye & Kim Weston (Tamla) |
| 2. FEEL SO BAD--
Little Milton (CKR.) | 9. MY SPECIAL PRAYER--
Joe Simon (SND, ST.) |
| 3. I DIG YOU BA BY--
Jerry Butler (Mercury) | 10. STAND BY ME--
Spyder Turner (MGM) |
| 4. ARE YOU LONELY FOR ME--
Freddy Scott (Shout) | 11. THEN YOU CAN TELL ME
GOODBYE--Casinos (Fraternity) |
| 5. WHY NOT TONIGHT--
Jimmy Hughes (Fame) | 12. TRAMP--
Lowell Folsom (Kent) |
| 6. LOVE IS HERE & NOW YOU'RE
GONE--Supremes (Motown) | 13. TEN COMMANDMENTS--
Prince Buster (Phillips) |
| 7. TELL IT LIKE IT IS--
Aaron Neville (Parlo) | 14. JUST BE SINCERE--
Jackie Wilson (Brunswick) |

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MOVIN' HOME SHOW
3:30-6 PM Sam Double O Moore

GOSPEL SHIP
9-11 AM Trumon Puckett

EVENING SPECIAL
6-8 PM Willie McKinstry

NOON SPECIAL
11-1 PM Rick Upshaw

GOSPEL SHIP
8-10 PM Trumon Puckett

AFTERNOON SESSION
1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry

LATE DATE
10-12 Midnight Johnny Jive

Saturday

WEEKEND SPECIAL
6-12 Noon Sam Double O Moore

SATURDAY SESSION
12-6 PM Johnny Jive

SATURDAY EXPRESS
6-12 Midnight Willie McKinstry

Sunday

FAVORITE CHURCHES
6-12 Noon
TOP 14 REVIEW
12-4 PM Rick Upshaw
SONGS OF THE CHURCH
4-6 PM Trumon Puckett
FAVORITE CHURCHES
6-12 Midnight



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Two shows--7 p.m. and 10 p.m. Tickets available at \$2.50 at the Record Shop (Normandale), Franco's record shop, and WRMA. Tickets will be \$3.00 at the door.