

## Another Fatal Arrest And Another Funeral

### Constable Shoots Grenada Man

BY MERTIS RUBIN

GRENADA, Miss. -- Last Friday night, 29-year-old David Wheeler and three friends were driving from Tallahatchie County to Grenada, where they lived.

At about 10:30 p.m., said Earl Hines (Wheeler's brother-in-law, who was riding in the car), Constable Pat Lott stopped the men, and asked them "Where's the liquor?"

"We told him we didn't have no liquor," Hines recalled this week. "Then he searched the car.... He asked the girl with us, did she have a knife. She said no. Then he took us to his car."

As they drove toward town in the constable's car, Hines said, Charlie Pigdon kept asking, "What are we being arrested for?" and Lott told him to "shut up."

"Just after we got inside the city limits," said Hines, "Dave (Wheeler) said, 'I haven't said a word since I've been in the car, have I?'" Then, said Hines, Wheeler called the constable by name.

"After he said that," Wheeler's brother-in-law continued, "(Lott) just reached out and grabbed him, and slowed down. Then Dave grabbed the keys from the car, and somehow the car door on the left side opened, and they both got out almost at the same time."

The constable's car rolled on and hit a telephone pole, Hines said: "And that's when I heard the first shot, and looked back and saw Dave down in the streets. It looked like he was trying to get up, but then I saw him fall back."



WHEELER (HATLESS) WITH FAMILY

"They say there was a second shot but I didn't hear it, I guess because the girl was screaming so," Hines explained.

When Lott came back to the car, Hines remembers, the constable told Wheeler's companions, "Don't move. I'll shoot you too, if you try to get out of the car."

Hines says he was in a daze the rest of the night. All he knows is that he and the others were charged with public drunkenness--and that David Wheeler is dead.

The death of the young husband and father brought demands for action against the constable.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 2)

### King Buried In Bullock County

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS--Mrs. Mozell King wept openly at her husband's funeral. "I had a good man, y'all," she cried out. "He said, 'I'm gonna take care of you and your children.' But oh Lordy, now he's gone."

Mrs. King's husband, Willie James King, was shot to death two weeks ago by Tom "Preacher" Tolliver, Bullock County's only Negro deputy sheriff. Authorities said the deputy killed King by mistake while attempting to arrest another man.

Last Sunday, about 500 people tried to crowd into the New Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church in Thompson to show their sympathy for the dead man's family.

Just as the funeral service was about to begin, the wooden floor of the tiny frame church buckled beneath the mourners. Many of them ran outside.

But although the floor fell about two feet, it didn't give way, and the funeral went on.

During the service, several friends spoke highly of King. "He was a real fine young man," said Joseph Mims, a fellow member of Bethel Lodge #123 of the Masons. "He didn't come to every lodge meeting, but he never let more than two or three months go by."

The Rev. R. B. Johnson talked about King's violent death. "This thing goes



WILLIE JAMES KING'S FAMILY AT THE CEMETERY

back generations," he said. "A lot of us are responsible for what happened to this young man."

But at a mass meeting two days earlier, Bullock County's Negro leaders said it was time to be angry, as well as sad.

"This is just one of many such meetings that will be necessary unless we do something to prevent such a tragedy from happening again," said Rufus C. Huffman. "One of the worst disturbers of the peace is silence. When you are silent to things you know are wrong, you are responsible when they occur again."

Said H. O. Williams, who lost the election for sheriff last year by a few hundred votes: "Every one of you who voted for white people helped pull that

trigger." Williams called King's death a "legal lynching." Huffman said it was due to "the laxity of county officials in putting a gun into the hands of an individual whose conception of enforcing the law is to kill, and kill only one group of people--Negroes."

All 250 people at the mass meeting agreed on two demands--that Bullock County officials fire Tolliver as a deputy, and that "no other law enforcement officers be hired whose duties of enforcing the law (are) restricted to one segment of the population."

"If these demands are not met," the group's resolution said, "we will take whatever action necessary to remedy this situation of a dual standard of justice that exists in Bullock County."

Early this week, five Negro leaders carried the demands to a special meeting of the county commissioners. Afterward, Huffman said he was "rather pleased" with the response.

"They told us they have no legal authority to fire Tolliver--that's up to the sheriff," Huffman said. "But they promised to use their influence as individuals to correct the situation."

Huffman said he hoped the commissioners would move swiftly. "If there is no action within a few days, we will take it further," he pledged.

Meanwhile, he said, Bullock County Sheriff C. M. Blue Jr. has responded to the Negroes' demands with threats of more violence.

Last Saturday night, Huffman said, Blue, Blue's son (a special deputy), and Tolliver arrested a man for "cursing" at the Blueberry Hill Club near Midway.

Johnny Mack Mason, a witness to the arrest, said that when some people tried to protest, Sheriff Blue "jerked the plug of the Rockola from the wall, and turned and said, 'Who don't like it? Who wants to do something about it?'"

As Blue said that, Mason reported, all three law enforcement officers "stood with their hands on their guns."

Nobody protested further, and the arrested man, Elliott Pugh, was taken before Justice of the Peace L. L. Reeder and fined \$27.50. "I wasn't cursing," Pugh said later, "but I guessed I'd better go along."

Tolliver, a deputy for about six months, has been wearing a badge marked "private watchman" and driving an old car with a damaged red light on top. But this week, said several Bullock County Negroes, he now has a deputy's star-shaped badge, a blue light like the other deputies', and a new car.

"It's just like giving him a reward," said Huffman. "They're saying, 'You killed one. Now you have the privilege to kill another.' Unless we stop this now, eventually they will say, 'Let's kill a lot of them.'"

## People Protest the War in Viet Nam

### Marches in Alabama

BY ROBIN REISIG AND MARY ELLEN GALE

BIRMINGHAM--Kelly Ingram Park, heart and headquarters of civil rights activity in the past, was the starting point for another kind of protest last Saturday--Birmingham's "mobilization" against the war in Viet Nam.

While tens of thousands met to register protest in New York and San Francisco, about 60 people--including Miles College students and faculty members, representatives of other schools, ministers, and at least one civil rights worker--gathered in the park.

Wearing signs like "Wipe Out Poverty, Not People," "LBJ For Ex-President," and "To Hell With the War! Freedom at Home First," they marched through the downtown business section, and past the city hall and county courthouse.

Unlike the people who have been marching daily to protest killings by police, the anti-war marchers had to stop at traffic lights, because they had no parade or march permit.

"We asked and asked for a permit," said Bob Bailey, a Miles faculty member who organized the protest. "Then we tried to see the mayor. He sent word out there was an administrative difficulty."

Some people were going to march anyway and risk arrest, Bailey said, but then "the mayor's office called and said we didn't need a permit if we stopped at traffic lights."

Peace and civil rights protests met at one point, as the silent line of mourners protesting the killings crossed the silent line of peace marchers.

Most bystanders, Negro and white, just looked silently at the peace marchers. Some took the leaflets the marchers were handing out--and some didn't. One shop-keeper, refusing a leaflet, said, "I think everybody (marching) should be machine-gunned myself." Why? "Because they're yellow."

"Every one of them ought to be put in a cow-pen," said a man wearing a picket sign himself. (His sign said he was on strike against the Continental Trailways busline, "for unfair wage practices.") Why did he think the marchers should be penned up? "For not being loyal to their country."

In the only violent incident of the day, one passer-by attacked a marcher--knocking off the demonstrator's glasses, tearing his sign, and grabbing his leaflets and throwing them in the gutter.

"If they won't fight, let them not live in our country," said the angry attacker. Some plain-clothes policemen quickly restrained him.

Within the march line itself, there was a counter-protest, favoring the war. Tom Murphy, a student from Flo-

rida, carried a sign saying "Bomb Hanoi--Win."

A Miles student in the march, Lawrence B. Williams, 19, said he was against the war "because killing is wrong."

"I would rather be killed than kill," said Williams. "I should be here in my own country straightening things out, instead of messing with my colored brothers in South Viet Nam."

Meanwhile at Tuskegee Institute, 32 demonstrators--many of them white faculty members--gathered for an anti-war vigil on the lawn by the student union.

Led by Benny James, president of the Student Government Association, the group marched silently around the fountain in the center of the lawn and then formed a circle on the grass.

After a few minutes, the peace demonstrators marched across the street

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)



HARLEM GROUP HEADS FOR DEMONSTRATION--STOKELY CARMICHAEL AT CENTER

### Peace, Rights Leaders Join

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

NEW YORK CITY--"I've never seen so many people!" said the pleased but slightly surprised peace marchers standing in Central Park last Saturday.

The marchers were watching people arrive to take part in their anti-war demonstration. The people came in all ages, colors and costumes. There were black slum dwellers, white students and teachers, Japanese-Americans, and even some Sioux Indians from a reservation in South Dakota.

Demonstrators were still pouring in to the park shortly after noon, when the march leaders started walking toward the United Nations building, about 20 blocks away. The marchers streamed out of Central Park for three hours before it was empty.

They completely filled the plaza in front of the U. N., and all the side-streets leading into it. Estimates of the crowd ranged from 125,000 (by the New York police department) to 500,000 (by a radio station that supported the march).

The demonstration was by far the largest the country has seen against the war in Viet Nam. But it was also two more things. It was the first mass, public union of the civil rights and peace movements, and it was a loud protest that the Vietnamese war is killing the

domestic wars against poverty and racial discrimination.

Some of the country's most prominent Negro leaders joined with the mostly-white peace groups to plan and promote the demonstration. The Rev. James Bevel, who was a top assistant to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. for many years, led the organizing committee for the march.

Bevel, King, SNCC chairman Stokely Carmichael, and CORE leader Floyd McKissick all spoke at the huge rally in front of the U. N.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)

### 'A Serious Mistake'

NEW YORK CITY -- The NAACP's board of directors said last week that it was a "serious tactical mistake" to combine the civil rights and peace movements.

The NAACP stand seemed to be a direct criticism of the civil rights leaders who took part in the anti-war rally here last Saturday.

This combination of the two movements, said the NAACP, "will serve the cause neither of civil rights nor of peace."



SINGERS AT NEW YORK RALLY

### Report From the Front



JAMES BURTON OF MONTGOMERY (LEFT) AND DICKINSON

WASHINGTON--U. S. Representative William L. Dickinson of Montgomery came back from South Viet Nam last week with a glowing report on America's fighting men.

"I had the opportunity to visit with over 75 servicemen from Alabama, and am presently in the process of getting in touch with members of their family and loved ones to deliver messages," Dickinson said in his newsletter this week. "Their morale, to a man, is extremely high," the congressman continued. "As a matter of fact, they are more concerned about the reaction of the folks back home, for they do read our American newspapers."

"Each and every one knows why he is there and how important is the job to be done. It was hard to explain to them about the demonstrations and so-called 'peace movement' back here in the states."

That's what Dickinson said. But after he left Camp Carroll at the northern tip of South Viet Nam, some of the servicemen expressed their opinions a little differently. For a report on what the servicemen think about the war--and about visiting congressmen--see Page Four.

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No Delay in Desegregation; School Districts File Plans

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY--Attorneys for opposing sides in the Alabama school-desegregation case squared off in federal court again last weekend. But all the talking didn't change a thing.

A few hours after the Saturday hearing, the same three federal judges who issued a state-wide school-desegregation order last month announced that the ruling was still in effect.

"Further delay in the desegregation of Alabama public schools is inconsistent with existing law," the judges said in denying the state's request to delay the order until the U. S. Supreme Court hears an appeal.

In court, state attorneys Gordon Madison and Maury D. Smith argued that by ordering immediate steps to desegregate the schools, the judges were taking away the state's right of appeal.

"It's like filling a ditch," said Madison. "Once it's done, it can't be undone."

The state attorneys also said that there were all kinds of practical problems involved in meeting the court's requirements to desegregate faculties, bus routes, and school activities by next fall.

But then Smith told the court that 97 of the 99 local school systems covered by the court order had already submitted desegregation plans for next fall, and the other two were expected to do so soon. At that, Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. leaned forward and asked, "If 98 or 99 school districts have notified the state that they will comply, why is a stay (delay) needed?"



FRANK M. JOHNSON JR. son Jr. leaned forward and asked, "If 98 or 99 school districts have notified the state that they will comply, why is a stay (delay) needed?"

Smith and Johnson also tangled over Alabama's contention that the state junior colleges and trade schools--which were included in the sweeping desegregation order--were not given "their day in court."

"How can it be said they were not given an opportunity to defend themselves when their governing authority (the state board of education) was a party to this suit?" Johnson asked.



FRED D. GRAY "It's a question of whether they have in fact discriminated," Smith replied. "A large number of Negro pupils do attend (formerly white) junior colleges and trade schools."

"If that's true," Judge Johnson shot back, "if they already operate on a non-discriminatory basis as you say--then what burden have we imposed on them?"

One of the state's main arguments for a stay of the court order was that Alabama parents won't accept school desegregation. "The minds of some parents have hardened to some extent because of events over which we have no control," warned Madison. He cited "draft-card burnings," "marchings," and "demonstrations."

Fred D. Gray, attorney for a group of Macon County Negroes, agreed that "hearts have hardened" since 1964, when the three federal judges first ordered state officials to desegregate the public schools.

But, Gray said, "this condition was brought about by some of the defendants in this case."

Without mentioning Governor Lurleen B. Wallace by name, Gray argued that suspending the court order "would be to yield to the threat of one of the defendants, who has stated the court order was rendered in malice and animosity."

And U. S. Justice Department attorney St. John Barrett argued that

"what is really asked for is a year's further delay, a year's further opportunity to interfere with and disrupt the orderly desegregation of the schools."

In refusing the stay, the federal judges--Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Johnson and H. H. Grooms made a special point of criticizing "erroneous and misleading statements" made by "one of the defendants."

In fact, the judges said, the court order "did not involve any new or novel constitutional or legal principles, and did not add to the defendants' obligations (under the 1964 order) to eliminate discrimination in Alabama's public schools."

The state's next move in the desegregation battle apparently will be to ask the U. S. Supreme Court for a delay, until an appeal can be heard. But the Supreme Court has already indicated that it isn't likely to grant any more stays.

The high court this week rejected a request by seven Southern school boards to delay the six-state school-desegregation ruling handed down March 29 by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Meanwhile, 1,231 Alabama A&M students and faculty members signed a petition opposing Governor Wallace's plan to defy the court order.

"We consider compliance a necessity to insure the life, liberty, welfare, and sound educational development of all the children of Alabama," the statement said.

And last weekend, student government presidents from A&M, Samford University, Oakwood College, Miles College, Florence State College, Selma University, the University of South Alabama, Birmingham-Southern, Alabama State College and three University of Alabama campuses adopted a resolution opposing the Wallaces' plan to defy the courts.

The presidents met in Tuscaloosa to organize the Alabama Association of Student Body Presidents. Their resolution criticized "tuttle and irresponsible acts of resistance on the part of our leaders."

Editorial Opinion

New Leader for SNCC?

According to what he said last January, Stokely Carmichael should be stepping down as SNCC chairman in the next month or so. We hope he changes his mind.

Carmichael said in January that he would not run for re-election, and that he would go back to being an organizer, "because that's what I do best."

But since last May, when Carmichael was named chairman of SNCC, he has done more than any other civil rights leader to keep the issues of prejudice and discrimination before the American public.

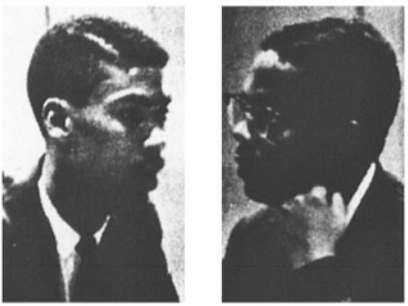
As he said he would do, Carmichael has given many Negroes a new pride in being black. And by challenging white people's attitudes toward Negroes, he has made white America see itself as it really is.

A lot of people disagree with Carmichael, and a lot of people dislike him. But he has at least introduced a certain amount of truth into this country's continuing racial debates. It is hard to see how any successor could match him.

SNCC an Issue In SGA Election

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--Warren R. Hamilton, a soft-spoken civil rights activist, was elected president of the Tuskegee Institute Student Government Association (SGA) last weekend. But he just barely defeated an opponent who attacked him for supporting SNCC activities on campus.



CLARK HAMILTON Hamilton out-pollied William A. Clark by less than 40 votes out of a total of 1,080. Clark, class president for the last three years, protested the election but was over-ruled.

During most of the campaign, Hamilton and Clark soft-pedaled their dispute over civil rights. But the issue broke out into the open at a stormy debate before about 70 students on election eve.

"In the past SGA administration, a lot more could have been accomplished with more student involvement and less outside influence," Clark charged. He said a campus survey showed that many students "felt there was too many long-haired people trying to take things over--too many SNCC people."

"We must sit down and evaluate before we jump up and picket and demonstrate," Clark said. "We should not move to satisfy a small segment."

But Hamilton, an SGA official during the past year, angrily denied that SNCC had taken over. "When I work, I work for everybody," Hamilton said.

When Clark said he went along with some--but not all--SNCC ideas, a student jumped up to ask which ideas he meant.

"I don't like to get into civil rights," Clark replied. "A lot of it is contro-

versial. But one thing I don't particularly go along with--I don't believe there is any such thing as black power or white power. I believe in humane power."

The debate was noisy all the way along. The students cheered, jeered, laughed, and applauded following--or during--nearly every exchange.

But the session heated up still further when Michael Wright, a SNCC worker, got up to ask a question after Clark said, "I believe in civil rights--but we should move only when the majority of the student body feels it is necessary."

"The only time in Tuskegee's history that Tuskegee Institute has had a majority behind civil rights is when Samuel Younge was killed," Wright said. (Samuel L. Younge Jr., a Tuskegee Institute student, was shot to death by a white man in January, 1966.)

"Do you mean it would take a person's being killed to make you support civil rights?" Wright asked.

"Are you a student?" Clark demanded in reply.

When Wright asked, "Is that relevant?" several students shouted out, "Are you or aren't you?" "Yes, it's relevant," or "No, it isn't."

Elgie L. Boatman, student chairman of the debate, grabbed the microphone and ruled that Clark should answer the question.

"If you remember the Sammy Younge thing," Clark said, "the SGA president asked the student body if we wanted to tear up the town, and we said yes at a mass meeting. We moved together. It was ours--SNCC didn't have to come in."

Clark said he thought the only way to run the SGA was to get campus-wide approval of stands on important issues. But Hamilton called that "impractical."

"This is a fast-moving world," he said. "If you don't have a leader who can think fast, you're gonna be in a whole lot of trouble."

After the debate, several students said they thought Clark had won it. After the election, several students said they didn't think the debate had affected the outcome.

"We are in this election because we dog-gone sure we are going to win," said Mrs. Hamer. "I'm not going to Watts, Harlem, or the South Side of Chicago. I'm going to stay in Mississippi and fight for what's mine."

"We want the world to know that we are hungry," she said, "and we ain't going to buy no (food) stamps 'cause we ain't got no money."

U. S. Senator James O. Eastland owns a lot of land in Sunflower County, said Mrs. Hamer, and "he doesn't want to be showed up. But we are going to change Mississippi. We are going to put some folks in that knows what's going on."

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor: Greetings Mrs. W. P. Mathews, thanks for answering my letter of March 11 in Courier, and of calling attention to my misspelling in same. Carbon copy tells me I am guilty as charged, writing my letters at night, when typist long gone.

Now relative your letter, your defence of R. Kennedy, the statement I quoted of him still stands, this you did not mention. Being on spot in Mass. last fall and working hard, again I will stand by my guns, he was here to beat Ed Brooke, regardless of party, but not as of his race in any way. He wanted another Rubber stamp like brother Ted in Washington.

R. Kennedy's interest comes first, he is of a group, in my mind or books, that thought they could control Negro vote.

In Ed Brooke, we are mutual. Your pride in Martin King and Adam Powell must be shattered a little with late events. I feel sure that the hearing given Powell was above board, no discrimination could be there.

Powell's speech outside, when not allowed to take his seat, was enough to show he was not fit any longer to hold a position of trust. Martin King's speech was proof of the menace he is to civil rights, and the NAACP, in their

quick disapproval of his trying to link the civil rights with his stand against our Government's policy, bears out my mention of them in my March 11 letter. Relative James Meredith, to me he seems like a nice young man, good luck to him. Yes there are a lot of things to be proud of him, I feel he means right, I regret that the people of Harlem wasted their vote trying to get Powell back in.

My philosophies seem to be more right with time, my book all finished, had some help on it, to be published this fall. I have even sold rights to it. Read all about the myths and uncle Toms in civil rights, yet in my other letter and this one, the goal of civil rights is my goal, for united we stand, divided we fall, you and I have only one country, too many splinter groups can over come our nation if allowed to expand beyond control.

Hard to argue with a newspaper woman, but we are not too far apart, in '68 we may vote in conjunction. Nice to have heard from you, seems no nicer one could have been heard from, best of luck in closing, again thanks for your opinion of my letter, should you say this typing is sloppy, I am guilty again.

Walter M. Price Somerville, Mass.

NEW YORK DEMONSTRATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The crowd, which was mostly white, cheered their attacks on the war. But two major Negro organizations, the NAACP and the National Urban League, refused to support the demonstration, and had no speakers on the program.

The Negro leaders who did speak all insisted that the issues cannot be separated. They said the war is drawing both money and attention away from the serious problems that Negroes and poor people have at home. And they said that the draft falls more heavily on Negroes than whites.

Carmichael put it the strongest of anyone: "The draft is white people sending black people to kill yellow people to protect the land they took from red people." His advice to young men who get drafted was to tell their draft

ALABAMA MARCHES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

to the big ROTC Day display on the lawn in front of Logan Hall. As they encircled the exhibit, James called out, "This is the kind of thing we're fighting against. . . . Should we let it come between brotherhood and love?"

One student in an ROTC uniform tried to join the demonstration, but his commanding officer told him he would have to take off the uniform first.

Nobody else paid much attention. People just glanced at the demonstrators, shrugged, and went on looking at the shiny guns, jeeps, and rockets.

boards, "Hell no! We ain't going." None of the speakers and few of the marchers believed that Saturday's demonstration would do much to end the war. Instead, they said the demonstration was only a beginning. Bevel told the crowd to "get on your walking shoes. Get ready to go to jail. We're going to have a movement to end the war in Viet Nam."

'I'm As Great As Anyone'

BY PATRICIA JAMES

SUNFLOWER CITY, Miss.--Nearly 300 people crowded into the Baptist Grove Church here last weekend for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) state convention.

The convention was held here because Negroes are running for offices in Sunflower City and Moorehead, Elections in both Sunflower County towns will be on May 2.

"We are working for all mankind," said Mrs. Willie Mae Smith, who's running for alderman in Sunflower City. "The white citizens can't do without us, and we can't do without them."

"Since I've been working with the freedom organization, I've had so many different things said about me," added Mose Griffin, another Negro candidate for alderman in Sunflower. "I know that I'm a child of God, I'm willing to fight for my race, and I want us to work to-

gether."

Otis Brown, a 21-year-old Negro candidate for mayor of Sunflower, said he was running because "I just feel that I'm just as great as anyone."

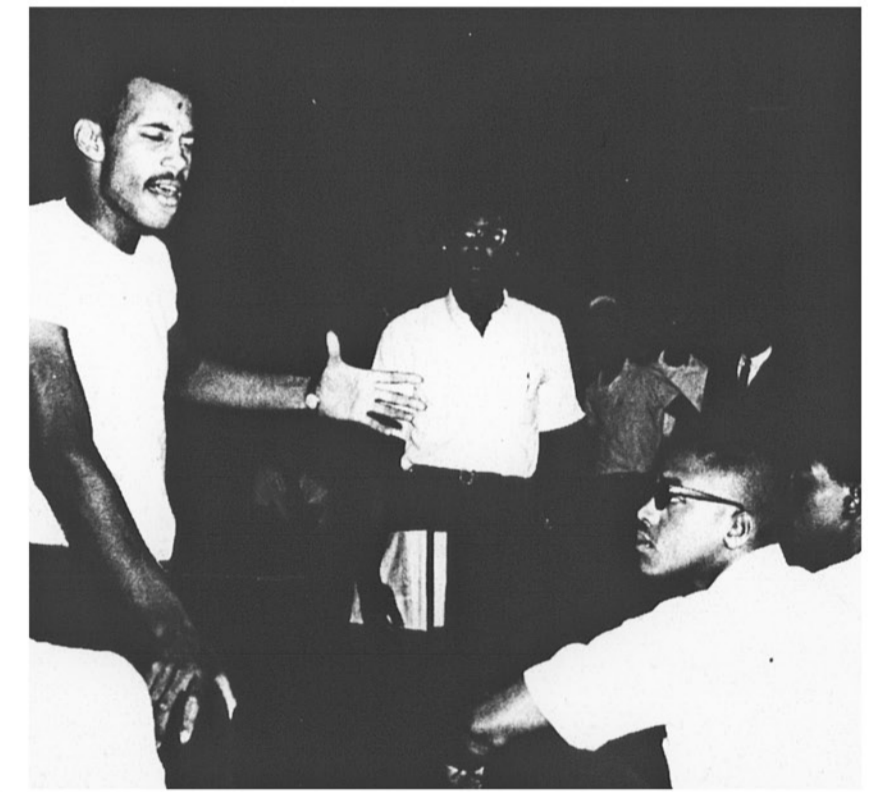
"If I'm elected mayor," said Brown, "I'll strive for lower income tax, doctors, recreation centers for the children, and many other things. Why I say doctors is because doctors is the main thing that we need."

The special guest speaker was Percy Sutton, president of the borough of Manhattan in New York City. Sutton was also the lawyer for Malcolm X.

"I bring you greetings from 1,000,000 Americans in the Manhattan district--700,000 who really care about you," said Sutton. "The people in New York realize that they aren't free until their black brother in Mississippi is free."

"The power of the ballot is a powerful thing," Sutton shouted, "FREEDOM

Ala. State Students Ask Policy Changes



THOMAS DUCKETT (LEFT) ADDRESSES STUDENT MEETING

BY BARBARA ANN FLOWERS MONTGOMERY--The spirit of student protest came to Alabama State College this week.

About 500 students turned out last Tuesday to present a list of grievances to Levi Watkins, president of the college.

The 15 grievances covered subjects ranging from academic freedom to "the privilege of smoking in the formal lounge."

But Thomas Duckett, one of the organizers of the protest, said two of the main causes of the student action weren't on the petition.

For one thing, said Duckett, he and student government president Castilla Darby had attended the organizational meeting of the Alabama Association of Student Body Presidents last weekend.

When they learned that almost every college in Alabama was protesting something, Duckett said, he and Darby asked themselves, "Gee, if everybody else is, why not Alabama State?"

Another cause, Duckett said, was a talk given by Watkins at a recent student assembly. Duckett said Watkins discussed the possible integration of the all-Negro school, and told the people in the assembly, "you'd better get out and get yourselves together."

Duckett said the president told the

students, "Children, you better fall back and re-group."

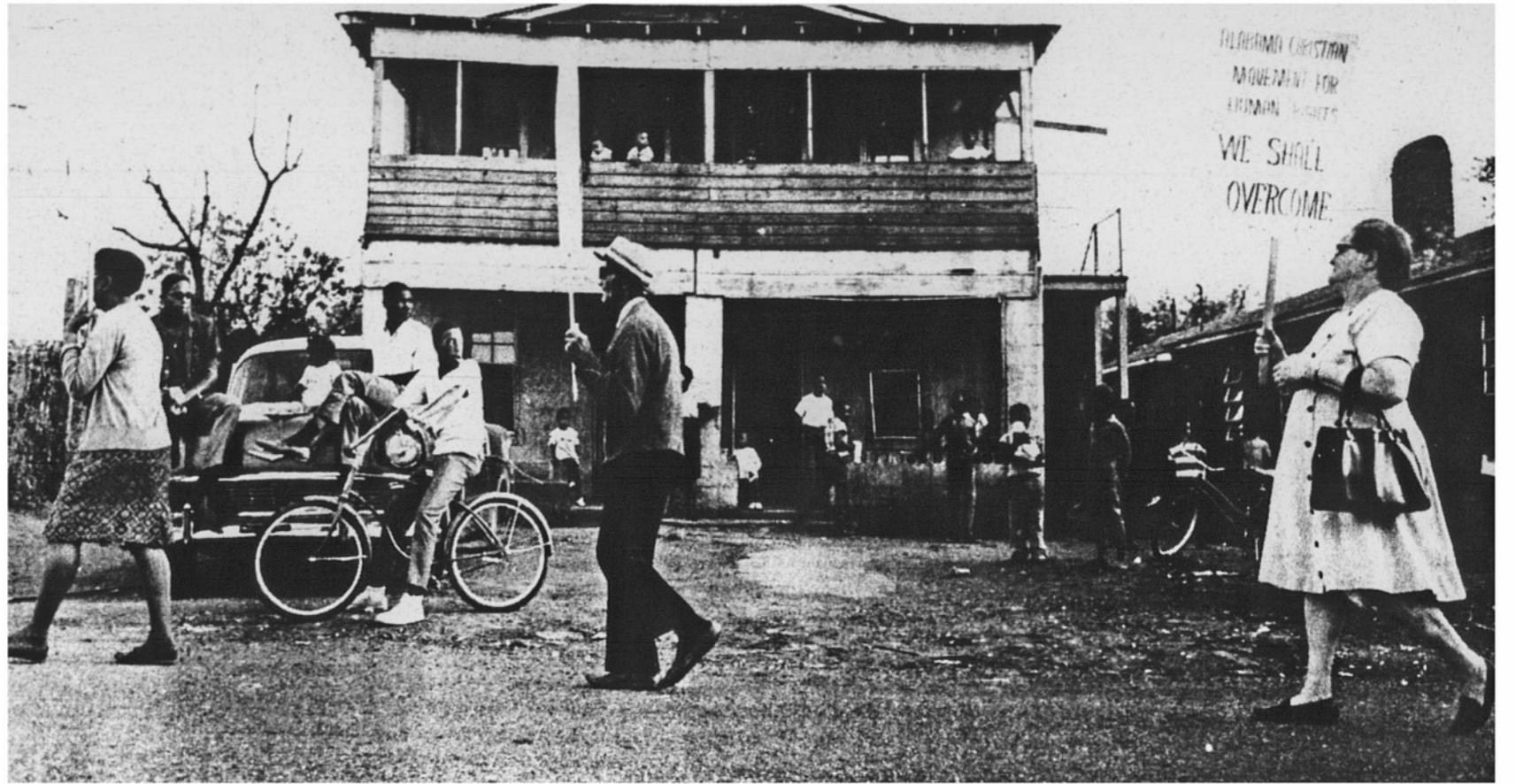
After talking with the protest leaders, Watkins said the "generation gap" had kept the students from explaining their grievances very well. Nonetheless, he said, "we act on all petitions."

Administrators--and the students themselves--soon began picking away at some of the grievances. Miss Stella Jemison, former editor of the campus newspaper, apparently cleared up the complaint about student publications "being censored."

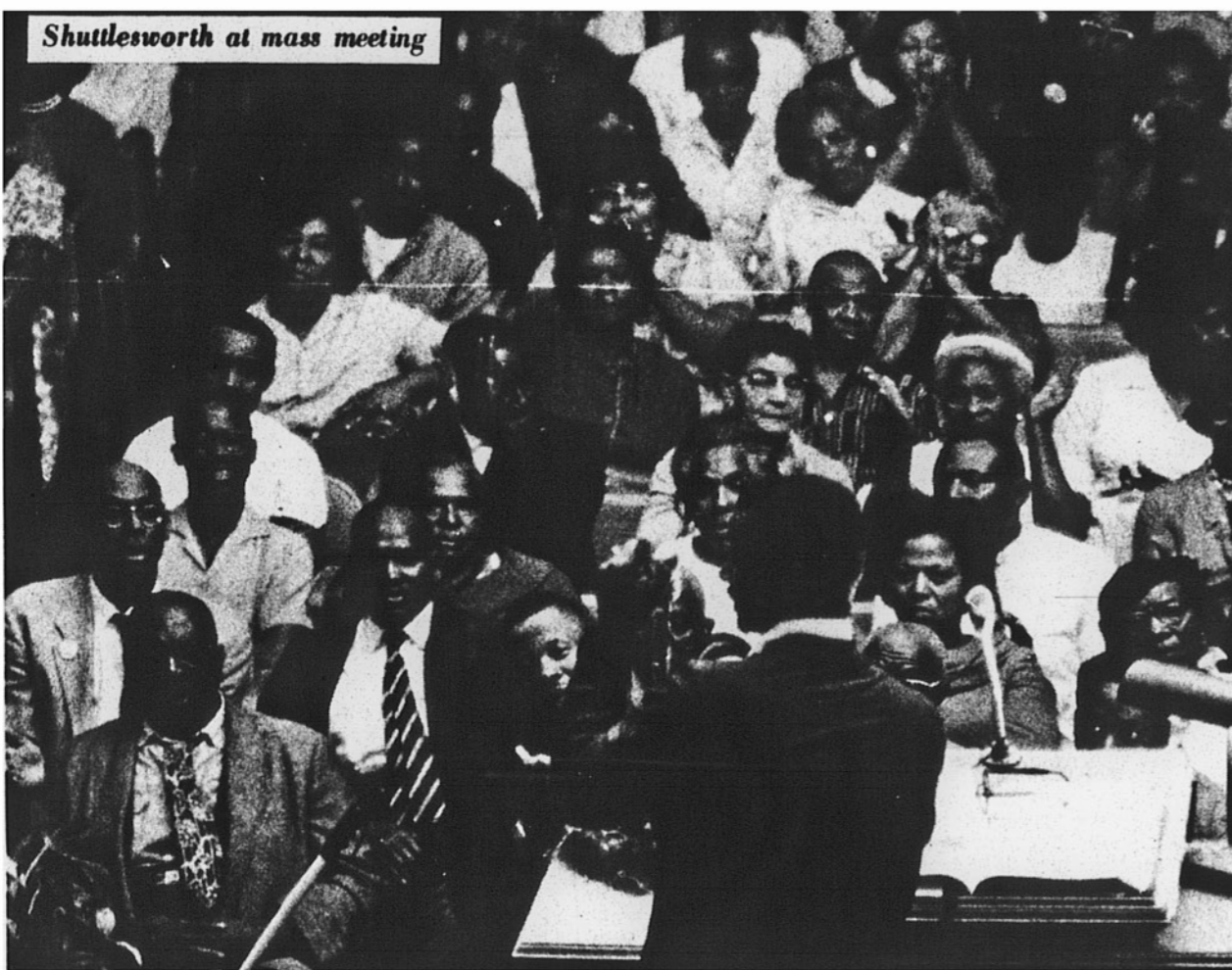
Miss Jemison said that she, not the college administration, was responsible for checking the articles in the Hornet Tribune. She said she resigned as editor, not because of the administration, but because she couldn't get anyone to help her with the paper.

And the college's business manager, A. W. Danner, said he would meet another demand--three hot meals on Sunday--if the students would immediately agree to pay \$4.72 per month, in advance, for the extra expense.

Students met throughout the week to plan additional moves if their demands were not satisfied. Whatever they decide, said Student Council member Robert Bryant, they do not want the help of "subversive" groups like SCLC, SNCC, and the NAACP.



# The Birmingham Movement



BIRMINGHAM--More than two months have passed since Birmingham Negroes put their marching shoes back on.

Mourning for ten Negroes killed by law officers in a 14-month period, the Birmingham people have carried their symbolic caskets and their protest throughout the city. What has the protest accomplished?

"Seeing them march gives us the incentive to do something," said Mrs. Theresa Burroughs of Greensboro. And since the march began, dozens of groups have rallied behind the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR), leader of the protest.

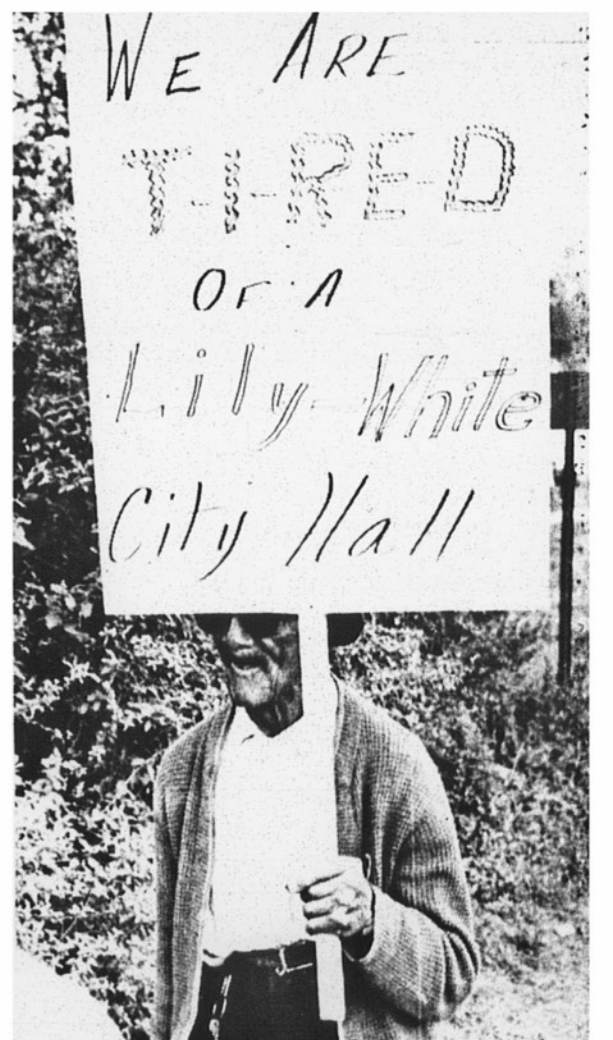
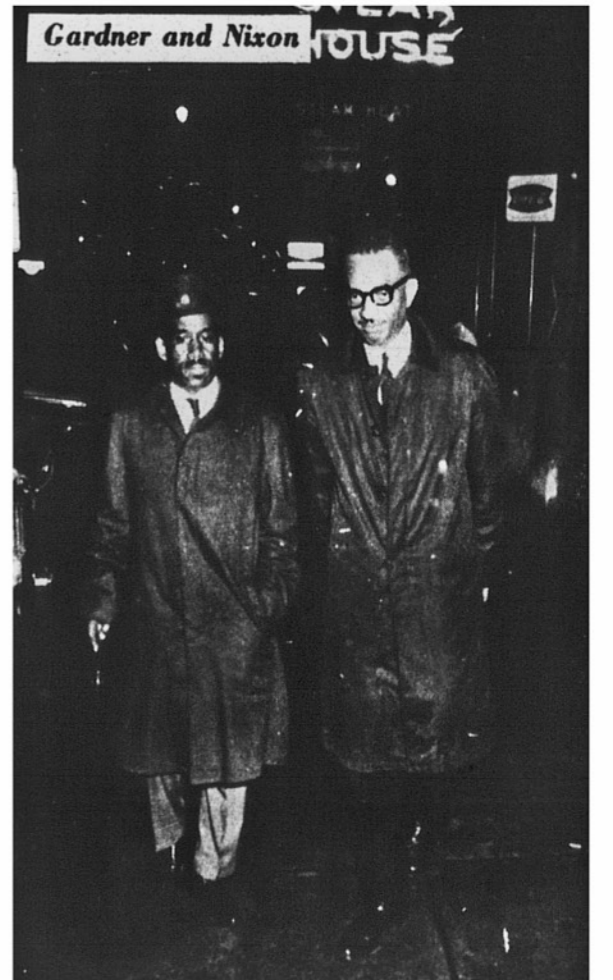
But a statement made by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth at an ACMHR mass meeting now seems to be coming true: "It doesn't mean anything to white folk to hear the Negroes crying."

As a 60-day no-shopping period draws toward an end, downtown stores are already filled with Negro customers.

There have been no killings by police here since the marching started. But there has also been no provision for grand-jury review of such killings--a chief demand of the marchers. And no warrants have been signed against any of the law officers who have killed Negroes in the past.

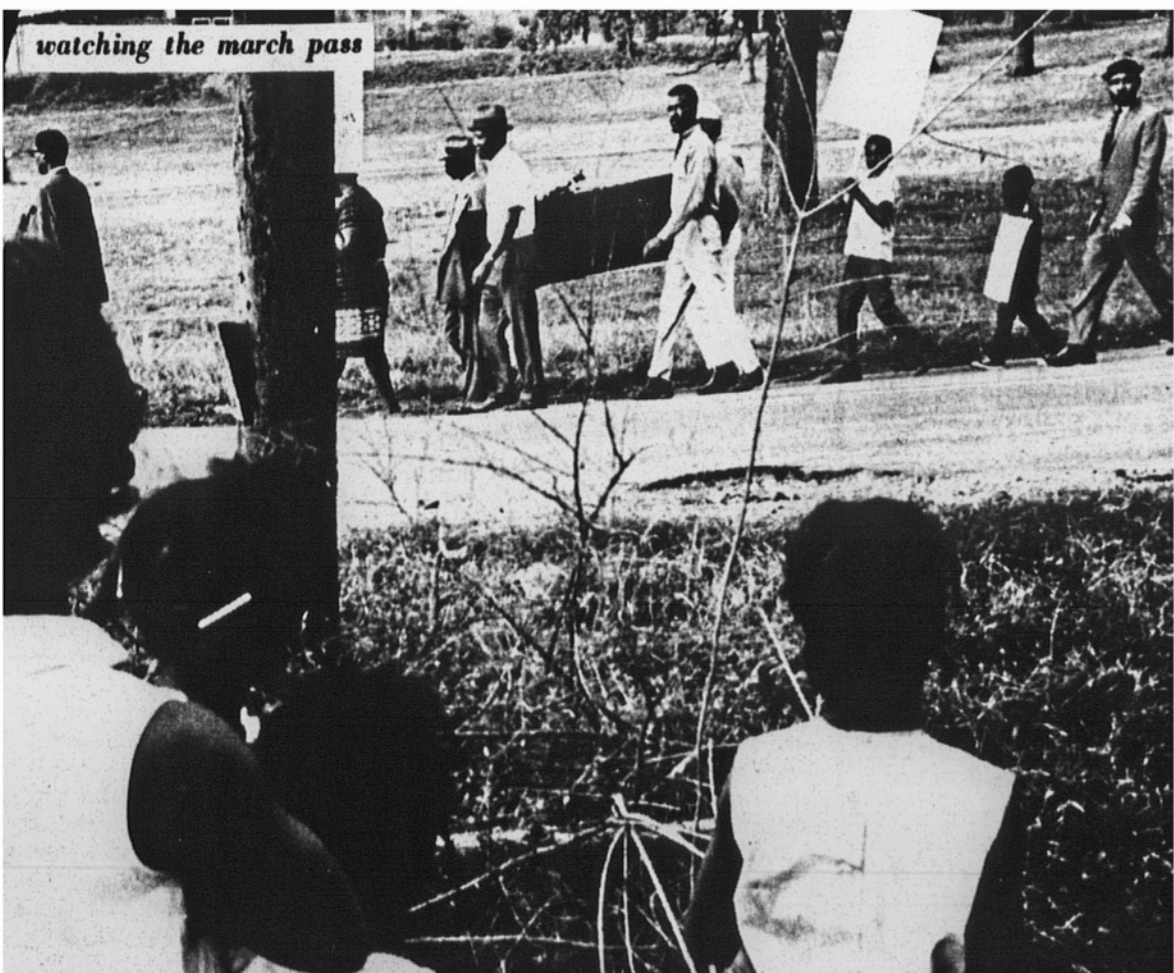
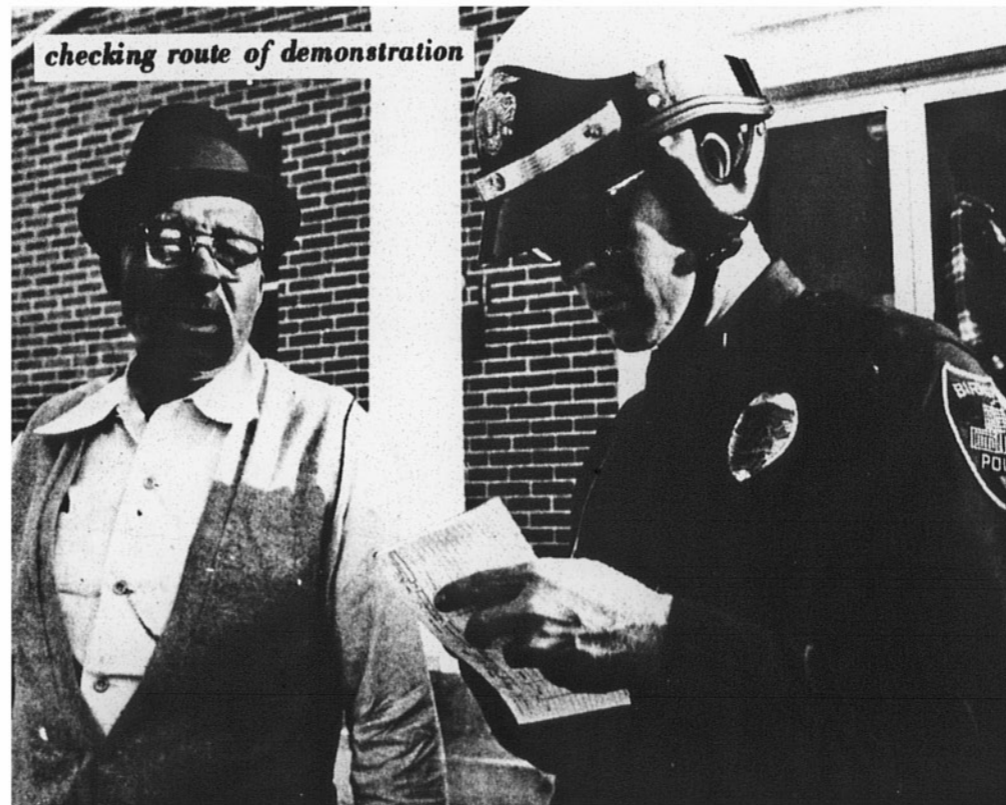
Billy-clubs and police dogs no longer greet the marchers, as they did four years ago. Instead, the demonstrators get police protection as they march, and policemen stop traffic for them at every corner.

"Let my people go," Shuttlesworth cries at ACMHR meetings. Hundreds of people here have marched hundreds of miles--but they have yet to reach the promised land.



Text by Robin Reisig

Photographs by Jim Pepler



# 'Nobody Gives a Damn for the Fighting Man'

## Soldiers Reply to Visiting Congressmen

BY JACK KRAMER

SOUTH VIET NAM--"Comes all the way up to a Marine camp," said the Marine, "and who does he go see? The Army."

The Marine was one of the servicemen stationed at Camp Carroll at the northern end of South Viet Nam. He was complaining about U. S. Representative William L. Dickinson of Montgomery, Ala.

Dickinson and several of his fellow congressmen visited South Viet Nam to see how the war was getting along. They got a warm welcome from the brass. But the troops were doubtful.

It wasn't really Dickinson's fault that he came to a Marine camp and wound up seeing the Army. Generals like to impress congressmen by showing them the big guns. And only the Army has big guns.

In fact, the big guns are the reason the Army is at the Marine camp. Only the Army has the big 175-millimeter cannons that fire across the de-militarized zone into North Viet Nam.

But the Army wasn't altogether pleased with the congressmen's visit either. "Now I could see it if they came, say, for three days or a week or so," said a soldier. "I mean, they might see a little how the troops got it. But what's this buzz in, buzz out, for 15 minutes business?"

But if Dickinson and the rest of the congressmen had stayed at the garrison for a few days, they still would have faced criticism from the troops in the field.

"Who gets all that good stuff?" griped a combat veteran. "The garrison troops. Who gets the Red Cross doughnut dollies? Who gets the entertainers? Who gets the good chow? And the beer? And who do the congressmen go see? The garrison troops. Nobody gives a damn for the fighting man."

But Dickinson and his fellow congressmen got further than some of the big-name visitors to South Viet Nam. Two days after Dickinson visited Camp Carroll, South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky threw a party for some generals in Saigon. He provided the best food, wine, and strip-tease dancers available.

While General Ky and his friends were having their party, the garrison troops stationed around South Viet Nam were watching Armed Forces TV.

"Demonstrations continued for the second straight day today in the Negro section of Omaha, Nebraska," said the announcer. "In San Francisco, police are still on emergency call to cope with anti-war demonstrators."

"Black power advocate Stokely Carmichael said last night that law and order in America doesn't include justice for the Negro. Now, stay tuned for the Dean Martin Show..."

And while the garrison troops were watching television, the combat troops were out somewhere in the night, fighting the mosquitoes and the boredom, and wondering if they might have to fight Viet Cong soldiers any time soon.

When Dickinson visited Camp Carroll, he went looking for Alabama servicemen. He was friendly to all of them, including black ones like James Burton of Montgomery and Clyde

Holmes, whose wife, Mrs. Willie Pearl Holmes, lives in Birmingham. The congressman grinned and promised both men that he would get in touch with their families when he got back to "the good ol' USA." The servicemen grinned back.

Some of the soldiers told Dickinson that they were proud to be fighting for the folks back home and glad to know the folks back home remembered them. But they didn't talk the same way when only their buddies were around to hear.

"Y'know they got this program," said a GI. "A town or something sort of sponsors a unit over here. Y'know? That means they send out a few decks



A WHITE ALABAMIAN (LEFT), CONGRESSMAN DICKINSON (CENTER), AND CLYDE HOLMES OF BIRMINGHAM

of playing cards at Xmas."

"What cards?" asked another. "I never seen 'em."

"I did," said the first soldier, a private first class named David A. Johnson. "I seen 'em. How do you think Schmidt lost his tape recorder? What they ought to do instead of send cards

is every family in the town ought to send funds to support one Vietnamese girl for one night."

Johnson pulled out a card. On the back it read, "We send a special message of appreciation to the 'Red Legs' of the 23rd Artillery for your service to your country and to all mankind."

The front of the card said: "PFC David A. Johnson is an adopted son of the City of Gadsden, Ala., USA." It was signed "Les Gilliland, Mayor."

Johnson, a black man from Detroit, Mich., is thinking about paying a visit to Gadsden some day, with that card in his hand.

"Speaking of Gadsden," said Johnson's buddy, a white boy from Atlanta, Ga., "this here Gadsden city councilman shows up in the field, and he has on these brand-new jungle greens. Five months sweatin' my tail off in the bush, trying to get hold a nice cool pair of jungle greens, them telling me there

wasn't none, and this one-night-stand Gadsden city councilman shows up in a brand new set.

"And then," the white boy continued, "we had to put on a shirt. They called a formation for the guy and we had to put on a shirt."

### About the Author

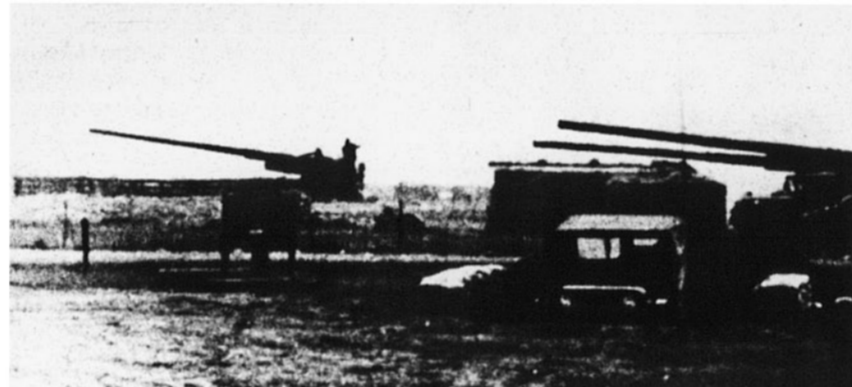
Jack Kramer, formerly a Birmingham reporter for The Southern Courier, has been traveling around South Viet Nam, talking with the men who are fighting the war.

On this page, Kramer reports on the servicemen's opinions of politicians who drop in for a look at the war (above), and on the aftermath of a big battle, Operation Junction City (below).

Kramer is in the area where the actual fighting is going on. He will send more reports in the near future.



DICKINSON HOLDS HIS EARS...



...AS THE ARMY'S BIG GUNS GO OFF

# OPERATION JUNCTION CITY

BY JACK KRAMER

SOUTH VIET NAM -- Somewhere northeast of Saigon, near the Cambodian border, Operation Junction City started out with grand designs. It was the first parachute assault of the Viet Nam war, an attack on an area where the Viet Cong have boasted they can't be touched.

As the operation ended last month, it was something less than a "success." There were only a few heavy fire fights and a few Viet Cong dead. All in all, Junction City wasn't much of a battle--unless you were a soldier in one of the three or four U. S. units that ran into trouble.

A few days after one of those units saw action, the survivors broke camp somewhere near Dau Tieng in the scrub jungle country of the Cambodian border. They didn't talk much as they destroyed their bunkers and got ready to be lifted out by helicopter.

"The paper just didn't tell it how it was," said Leroy Thomas, a specialist fourth class from Jeanerette, La. "All's they can talk about is the artillery."

Thomas was speaking to two buddies, Frank Olivier (another Louisiana Negro), and Willie A. Floyd, a white medic from Gainesville, Fla. The three sat in the half-shade of a scraggly palmetto tree. "How's about us out there in the boonies with Charlie?" Thomas con-

tinued.

"Somebody ought to tell it how it was," said Floyd. He was cut off in mid-sentence by the ear-splitting blast of nearby artillery, American 155-millimeter guns that whine before they explode.

The gunfire didn't seem to disturb the troops. The two Louisiana men, Thomas and Olivier, kept staring glumly. The white medic, Floyd, kept grinning.

"Yeah, somebody ought to tell it," said Floyd. "Tell it how it was, Olivier." But Olivier said nothing.

"He's up for something," said Thomas. "Floyd here. He pulled a mess of troops out under fire. We lost a lot."

"I got six months," said Olivier. Beyond the three men, the scraggly palmetto trees gave way to a barren clearing. During the monsoon rains it is a lake. Now it was a dry dust bowl, baked by the sun and ringed by the bare skeletons of defoliated trees. Helicopters stirred up constant clouds of dust.

Near the center of the clearing, Sam Smith, another specialist fourth class, headed up a detail that was breaking a sandbag bunker. He didn't have the rank for the job, but he had the "time in." The men of the detail looked to him, a Negro from Houston, Tex., as their natural leader.

The men of Smith's detail all had their

shirts off. Where the dust hadn't settled, their black skin glistened with sweat. The biggest man of all, Art Haynes of Moss Point, near Biloxi, Miss., heaved hard with his entrenching tool. There was only one white boy in the group, Danny Buckalew of Meridian, Miss.

"They say it was worth it," Buckalew said about his unit's part in Operation Junction City. "Didn't get a lot of Charlies, but turned up a mess of his stuff. Haynes seen it. Right, Haynes?" Haynes said nothing.

"Sewing machine," said Smith. "One Singer sewing machine." "Yeah," said Buckalew. "And a mess of these shirts embroidered. 'For Those Who Kill the Americans.'"

Smith heaved his tool and pitched it into a sandbag. "Yessir," he said. "Two more months and I'm gonna see the world."

"Yeah," said one of his men. "I'm making it to Bangkok." "Nothing beats Tokyo," said someone else. "Gimme Taipei," said a third. "Where you gonna see the world, Smith?"

"Houston, Texas," said Smith. "That's all the world I want to see." "Houston?" someone said. "What you gonna do in Houston, man?"

"Don't know," said Smith. "Get a job. Go back to school. Raise my family how they ought."

Smith had been drafted, but that's not why he's in Viet Nam. When his first enlistment expired two years ago, Smith "re-upped." "Liked the military," he says. "Was a decent job. Then, before this. Although it's for a good cause, I guess."

"Got some fire last night," said one of the others. "Patrol run in to Charlie. Just like that. KIA (Killed in Action). And just like that, Charlie's gone." "Who got it?" said Buckalew. "Don't ask," said Smith.

The same man continued as if they hadn't spoken. He said two men went out to dump garbage "and Charlie opens up from the tree line and gets them both, one, two."

The man said he heard the lieutenant talking about it. "He says regulations say he got to write it how it happened and he says how you gonna write that in a letter: 'Dear Mother, Your son was killed dumping garbage.'"

## Letters for 'Charlie'



LIEUTENANT JESSE JACKSON AND VIET CONG LETTERS

SOUTH VIET NAM--Lieutenant Jesse Jackson of Phenix City, Ala., is thinking of running a want ad in a few newspapers.

Jackson, supply officer of the Third Brigade, 4th Division, U. S. Army, is in charge of letters and other mail. This is what his ad would say:

"WANTED: Postal clerk to sort and deliver mail to 1,000 Viet Cong guerrillas. Qualifications include perseverance, courage, and an eight-inch howitzer (gun)."

Jackson doesn't think the ad would attract many takers. But he has a reason for wanting to run it.

His company--Company A of the Second Battalion, 12th Infantry--was

on a search-and-destroy mission during Operation Junction City when it came upon a large Viet Cong base camp. The camp appeared to be the central supply base for Viet Cong forces in the area.

Jackson's company sifted through the supplies the Viet Cong had left behind. The American soldiers found weapons, ammunition, clothing, documents--and about 1,000 undelivered letters.

"We got enough trouble delivering our own mail," said Lieutenant Jackson. "On the other hand, we'd be glad to deliver Charlie's mail tied to an eight-inch howitzer shell, if he would send us a forwarding address."



A REMINDER



HAYNES (FAR LEFT), SMITH (FAR RIGHT) IN DAU TIENG

# Selma Man Says Police Beat Him

BY ROBIN REISIG  
SELMA -- "The policeman started beating me with it must have been a blackjack, and said three times, God damn he ought to kill me," said Pettus "Eagle" Polnitz Jr.  
"I said, 'You beat me up, and I been sick, and go on and kill me, and I'll be out of my misery. I don't want it to hurt no more.'"  
Poltitz was describing how he was arrested by a Selma city policeman the night of April 1. He said he ended up in Good Samaritan Hospital, getting treatment for three gashes on his head.  
Why was he arrested? Polnitz, a Negro, said he was walking "kinda slow," with a limp, when the policeman came up and asked him, "Aren't you drunk?"  
"I said, 'No, I just got out of the hospital,'" Polnitz recalled this week. "He (the policeman) said, 'Would you mind telling me your trouble?' I said, 'No, I wouldn't mind. I suffer arthritis



PETTUS POLNITZ JR. In my feet and ankles, I bent down to show him my ankle, and that's when he jumped out and started beating me."

# Folks Join To Seek Welfare

BY ROBIN REISIG  
DEMOPOLIS--"They've been denying you welfare, not because you didn't need it, but because you're black--and because they saw you in demonstrations," Johnnie Jackson of SNCC told a gathering here.  
SNCC has been organizing people who are trying to apply for welfare money in Marengo and Greene counties.  
People who think they have been unfairly rejected are joining with others, seeking legal advice, and visiting local welfare offices in groups.  
Jackson and another SNCC worker went to the welfare office in Eutaw last Friday, with about ten Greene County applicants.  
The SNCC workers said one of the Greene County applicants had a husband sick in bed, eight children, and no income--and had been rejected for welfare, without even the required written notice. The woman in the welfare office refused to talk, they said.  
Some SNCC workers had planned a similar effort in Demopolis last Tuesday, but after a meeting in Pettus Chapel, they decided to wait.  
"It was too hopeless," Jackson explained. "Most black people in Demopolis need help." Another SNCC worker said, "People walked up here crippled, and just because they're black, they're denied."  
One of the women in the meeting, Mrs. Georgia Barber, said she had been trying to get welfare money since September, when "the doctor sent me down with a note saying I was totally and permanently disabled to work because of a heart disease."  
Mrs. Mary Frances Dukes of the welfare department later explained that Mrs. Barber is being "referred to vocational rehabilitation first." If this doesn't help Mrs. Barber, said Mrs. Dukes, "we'll do what we can."  
Mrs. Dukes agreed that this system might seem slow. But she added, "When you have a limited staff, you do the best you can."

BY ROBIN REISIG  
DEMOPOLIS--"I got more respect for (George) Wallace than I've got for the average Negro in Alabama," Ben Clarke of SCLC told the Hale County Improvement Association (HCIA) last Monday night.  
"At least Wallace's going to fight for what he wants," Clarke said to the group. "What's wrong with you?"  
Discussing "economic equality," Clarke asked how many people buy groceries and fertilizer from white folks. Nearly all the people said they did.  
"We have to trust each other," Clarke told the people, asking why they had to go to white folks to buy. "What's happened to the (Greenala) credit union?"  
A few minutes later, Lewis Black, president of the HCIA and treasurer of the credit union, talked about people in Eutaw and Demopolis who worked to get jobs for Negroes--and then "didn't shop

# 'More Respect for Wallace Than for Alabama Negroes'

at the stores that hired Negroes on the cash register."  
This is "the only time Negroes have the opportunity of helping one another," said Black. But, he said, even in Greensboro--where a selective buying campaign is going on--Negroes shop "downtown" instead of at the Negro-owned grocery store.  
Clarke, special assistant to Hosea Williams, came to Greensboro in place of Williams. Clarke said Williams couldn't keep his speaking date here, because he had gone to Louisville, Kentucky, the previous night.  
"He went to lead night demonstrations," Clarke said after the meeting. "Three or four days ago, there was a circuit court order against night demonstrations in Louisville, so he may be in jail by now."  
Civil rights groups in Louisville are trying to get an open-housing law passed.

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## WANT ADS

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

**BAHA'IS**--"The Common Foundation of All Religion" will be the subject of this week's informal, public discussion by the Baha'is of Montgomery. These gatherings are at 8 p.m., at the Featherstone home, 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery, on Wednesday and Saturday, and at the Brook home, 33 Galliard in Tuskegee, on Friday. No contributions, no obligations.

**DANCE PROGRAM**--The Birmingham Creative Dance Group will present contemporary and folk dances at 8:30 p.m. Saturday, April 29, in the Miles College Student Union in Birmingham. The Dance Hol Group of Miles College will also participate. The program is open to the public, with no admission charge.

**TALLADEGA**--Make \$10 or more a week by selling The Southern Courier. Call 262-3572 in Montgomery.

**EASY MONEY**--Sell The Southern Courier in Huntsville, and make \$20 for a few hours of work. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery.

**ECUMENICAL SEMINAR**--The Ecumenical Institute of New Orleans, La., is sponsoring a spring seminar for clergy and laymen April 24-28 at the Gulfside Assembly Grounds in Waveland, Miss. Information on courses and costs is available from the Toulminville Methodist Church in Mobile, or from the Ecumenical Institute of New Orleans, 3404 Louisiana Ave, Parkway, New Orleans, La. 70125.

**CHURCH SERVICES**--The Bayside Church of Christ in Mobile, 713 Bayou St. at Malin, 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.

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

**SONG RECITAL**--The Baptist Ministers' Wives' Study Club of Birmingham will present a song recital at 7:45 p.m. Friday, April 28, at the 16th St. Baptist Church in Birmingham. Participating artists will be Miss Daphne Grimsley, soprano, of the Birmingham-Southern College faculty, and Andrew Komany, baritone, of the Miles College faculty. The accompanist will be Miss Norma Goodwin of the Birmingham-Southern faculty. Proceeds will go toward building a home for neglected children.

**ELMORE ADVISORY COUNCIL**--The Elmore County Advisory Council will meet at 3 p.m. Sunday, April 23, in the Recreation Center, Abraham Billups, president; Mrs. Dera Cooper, secretary; John Russell, reporter.

**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.

**JOBS OPEN**--The Interagency Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners will examine applicants for positions as mess attendants and tray service attendants. This examination provides applicants with career employment opportunities in the federal service. The positions are located in the Montgomery area, and throughout South Alabama and Northwest Florida. Interested applicants may obtain additional information and application forms by contacting Alex Culver, Examiner In Charge, 413-A Post Office Building, Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

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

**CHURCH OF CHRIST**--Holt St. Church of Christ, 945 S. Holt St., Montgomery, Bro. K. K. Mitchell, minister. Weekly meetings: radio program 9-9:30 a.m. Sunday, Sunday school 9:45-11 a.m., worship service 11 a.m., classes for all ages at 5 p.m. Sunday, evening worship 8 p.m. General Bible classes for all ages at 7 p.m. Wednesday. Bible class at 2 p.m. Thursday. Personal work group meets at 7 p.m. Friday. Community Bible class at 6 a.m. Saturday. Radio group practice at 6 p.m. Saturday.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS**--"Probation After Death" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, April 23. The Golden Text is from Psalms 139: "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

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

### Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, April 24, in the 17th St. AOH Church of God, 630 17th St. N., Bishop Jasper Roby, pastor. The pep speaker will be the Rev. T.Y. Rogers of Tuscaloosa.

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At Ala. St. Track Meet

Alcorn, MVSC Steal the Show



STEVE JOHNSON OF MOREHOUSE ON WAY TO MILE WIN

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--It was Mississippi's day last Saturday at the Alabama State College Relays.

Twelve college track teams from five states competed in the day-long meet in Hornet Stadium. But when the last race had been run, two Mississippi schools were on top of the team standings--Alcorn A&M of Lorman, Miss., with 46 points, and Mississippi Valley State College of Itta Bena, Miss., with 30 1/2.

You had to go all the way down to eighth place before you could find the first Alabama team--Tuskegee Institute, with 8 1/2 points. Alabama State was ninth with eight points, and Alabama A&M of Huntsville was tied for tenth with six.

But Alabama did contribute the meet's most impressive single performance. Grant Clark of Alabama State won the javelin throw on his last attempt, by tossing the spear 213'7". Clark's toss broke his own meet record by 11 feet.

Most of the heroes, however, belonged to Alcorn. Dock Moseley--named the meet's outstanding athlete--won the 100 in 9.6, and Thomas Miller took the 440 in 49.0. Both also turned in solid efforts for Alcorn's relay teams.

And then there was Hubert West, Alcorn's two-mile ace. West won the day's longest race with ease, in the slow time of 10:18.0. He said later that he had been planning to break nine minutes, until he hurt his knee earlier in the week. Then, he said, he had decided to run only as fast as he had to.

This might have sounded like bragging, but there was something about West's Olympic jacket that made you believe him. The 23-year-old junior explained that he was in the Olympic Trials in 1964, and just missed making the U. S. team in the 26-mile marathon. West said the marathon was his real strength, not the much shorter two-mile. "These sprints, they're rough, boy," he said.

For second-place Mississippi Valley, Joseph Suel ran in several relays, and personally accounted for eight points with a first in the 120 high hurdles and a second in the 440 hurdles.

Dwight Ellerson of Clark (Atlanta, Ga.) topped Suel in the 440 hurdles in 54.4, and was second to the MVSC star in the high hurdles. Following is a list of the winners in each event. For purposes of comparison, the winning time in last Saturday's Alabama-Auburn meet is included in parentheses.

- 120 Hurdles--Suel, Mississippi Valley, 14.3. (14.6)
440 Hurdles--Ellerson, Clark, 54.4. (54.4)
100--Moseley, Alcorn, 9.6. (9.7)
440--Miller, Alcorn, 49.0. (47.4)
880 -- Robert Carter, Lemoyne, 2:01.5 (1:55.9)
Mile -- Steve Johnson, Morehouse, 4:25.2 (4:12.4)
Two-Mile--West, Alcorn, 10:18.0. (9:35.7)
440 Relay--Mississippi Valley, 42.1. (41.2)
880 Relay--Alcorn, 3:21.8. (3:21.0)
Two-Mile Relay--Alcorn, 8:01.6.
Sprint Medley--Mississippi Valley, 3:32.0.

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

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

Campaigns Begin in Miss.

JACKSON, Miss.--Nearly all local offices in Mississippi are up for reelection this year. Voters will get a chance to choose new sheriffs, supervisors, constables, school superintendents, circuit clerks, chancery clerks, justices of the peace, tax assessors, coroners, county attorneys, state senators, and state representatives in the general election next Nov. 7.

According to the Freedom Information Service (FIS), at least three dozen Negro candidates are making plans to run for these offices. In some areas, Negroes will run in the Democratic or Republican primaries Aug. 8. In other places, they will submit petitions to run as independents in November.

In Holmes County, says FIS, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) is supporting a slate of candidates to run as independents. Robert Smith, a teacher in Lexington, says he will run for sheriff. MFDP candidates for supervisor will be T. C. Johnson in Beat 1, Ward Montgomery in Beat 2, John Malone in Beat 3, and Ralhus Hayes in Beat 5. All four men are farmers, and Hayes is chairman of the Holmes County MFDP.

Other Negro candidates in Holmes County--which now has a Negro voting majority--are Mrs. Mary Hightower of Durant, for circuit clerk; Vernon Tom Griffin of Durant, for Beat 1 justice of the peace; John Daniel Wesley of Tchula, for Beat 4 justice of the peace; and Ed McGaw for Beat 1 constable.

In neighboring Carroll County, campaigns are starting for four Negro candidates--James Dixon, running for Beat 3 supervisor; Johnny Applewhite, running for Beat 3 constable; L. C. Smith,

running for justice of the peace; and Lynn Collins, running for Beat 4 supervisor.

Leflore County, in the Delta, will have at least two Negroes seeking office. Mrs. Dorothy Gibson has declared she will run for circuit clerk, and Norman Smith will run for constable.

Henry Hatches, a Hinds County Negro, has been gathering signatures on his petition to run as an independent candidate for Beat 4 constable. And Alfred Rhodes of Jackson has said he will run for state representative from Hinds County.

In Marshall County a Negro farmer, William Sidney Payne, lost to a white farmer, Leslie L. Tomlinson, last March 18 in a run-off election for the Holly Springs school board.

But two other Negroes are planning to try for Marshall County offices in the Democratic primary. Charlie Poke of Byhalia will run for District 3 supervisor, and Oscar L. Fant, a high school science teacher, will run for circuit clerk.

The Rankin County Movement for Progress has started a voter registration drive to support Negro candidates. So far, Eli Watson of Sand Hill has said he will run for Beat 3 constable, and John Q. Adams of Fannin has declared his candidacy for Beat 3 supervisor. James Carr of Kosciusko has already filed to run for Beat 1 constable in Attala County. And in Bolivar County, Willie Butler plans to file for Beat 1 constable.

Candidates have also been announced in Wilkinson and Jefferson counties, both NAACP strongholds. Candidates in Wilkinson are James Jolliff Jr., for

District 1 supervisor; Bill Ferguson, for District 2 supervisor; Tom Griffin, for District 4 supervisor; Man Cree Allen, for sheriff; and A. J. Finch, for superintendent of education.

Jolliff, president of the Wilkinson County NAACP, predicted, "We are going to show the white man in Wilkinson County that he is not indispensable."

In Jefferson County, Negro candidates include Claudia Bailey, for Beat 2 supervisor; Ferd Allen, for Beat 3 supervisor; Willie Thompson, for Beat 3 justice of the peace; Earlie Lott for

Beat 3 constable; Frank White, for Beat 4 supervisor; Sylvester Gaines, for Beat 5 supervisor; Edward Clark, for Beat 5 justice of the peace; and W. D. Smith, for tax assessor.

Most of the Jefferson candidates are NAACP members, and some have said they will run on an MFDP slate.

Many other Negroes are expected to announce campaigns by June 9. That is the deadline for filing for the Democratic or Republican primaries, and it is also the last day for turning in signed petitions to qualify as an independent candidate.

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6-9 AM Sam Double "OO" Moore
OLE GOSPEL SHIP
9-11 AM Willie McKinstry
NOON SPECIAL
11 AM-1 PM Sam Double "OO" Moore
AFTERNOON SESSION
1-3:30 PM Rick Upshaw

MOVIN' HOME SHOW
3:30-6 PM Sam Double "OO" Moore
EVENING SPECIAL
6-8 PM Rick Upshaw
OLE GOSPEL SHIP
8-10 PM Willie McKinstry
LATE DATE
10 PM-Midnight Johnny "Jive" McClure

Saturday

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



Sunday

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