

Hard to Re-Locate in Vicksburg

Housing Project Moves Folks Out

BY ESTELLE FINE

VICKSBURG, Miss.--Eighteen families once lived in 13 run-down houses in Vicksburg's "China St. Bottom." Now their place has been taken by a 28-unit federal housing project--two-bedroom, two-story pre-fabricated homes.

The project--largely supported by Federal Housing Authority rent supplements--is being called "a fore-runner of what may become a dramatic new breakthrough in the low-income housing problem."

But many people who used to live in China St. Bottom don't think much of the new housing. On Feb. 1, they said, they were told to leave their old homes within 30 days.

They said an FHA representative came around, took their names, and told them they would have first call on get-

ting into the new project. But, the families said, no one helped them to re-locate--either in temporary housing or in the new homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smothers, who live on welfare and Social Security, found a three-room house for \$35 a month. At China St., they paid \$16 a month for four rooms. It's better cooking on a gas stove than on a wood stove, said Mrs. Smothers, "but the rent is so much higher."

"No one helped us," said Smothers. "We got up every morning and walked the streets until we found this."

When Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Lee Moore and their four children had to leave their two-room, \$12-a-month shack at China St., they said, all they could find was a single room for \$7 a week.

Ray Conley--director of operations for the Magnolia Homes Manufacturing Corporation, builder of the pre-fabricated homes--claimed that all 18 families in China St. Bottom had been relocated.

But Samuel Kleisdorf--the real estate agent who has been handling the property--said the families had been told to move because of sewage problems, not because of the low-income housing project. So, he said, the developers weren't required to re-locate the people.

Still, he said, the families were contacted, so they would have the first chance to get into the new homes. He admitted, however, that some of the families weren't approached, because they didn't meet the many tests for eligibility.

What does it take to be eligible for Fredella Village, as the new project is called?

Mr. and Mrs. Moore would not be eligible, because they have four children. The rule is that only two children--of the same sex--can occupy the second bedroom, while the parents sleep in the first.

(A parent living alone is allowed to have a third child--the same sex as the parent--in his or her bedroom.)

Floyd Jones of the FHA's Jackson office explained some additional requirements. There can be no less than two nor more than four people in the new homes, he said, and the most the family can earn is \$3,800 per year.

On the other hand, each family must pay at least \$34 rent per month. Under the rent supplement plan, this is supposed to be 25% or less of the family's monthly income. So, in effect, families making less than \$1,632 a year are also ineligible.

Magnolia Homes will receive federal support in the form of additional rent--up to a total of \$115 a month per home.

But two Negro ladies complained this week that when they applied for jobs with the company, they were sent on a "chase" for application forms. They said they finally got the forms, but never heard anything from the company.

Carl Cappaert, manager of the company's Vicksburg plant, said the firm does not discriminate in hiring. He promised to investigate the ladies' complaints.



BY SARAH HEGGIE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--"Hurry, get your tickets now... See Wolf Boy, a Ubangi woman, and Savage Man... All are only 18 inches tall!"

The South Alabama Fair--open through this Saturday--has all types of amazing things on display. For 10¢ you can see the Abominable Snow Man. His feet are of abnormal size. Next door is Sloth Man--turning flips, jumping up and down, and selling picture post cards to the audience.

For the swingers, there are burlesque shows--Negro and white. The white show features a mother-and-daughter act from England. The highlight of the Negro show is an act telling men how to get girls to marry them by saying the magic words "Uga-uga."

Judge Checking Claim Of a Police 'Helper'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--"I helps the police catch folk," Grant Williams said last week, explaining why he felt he did not have to appear in court on charges of assault and disorderly conduct.

Last week, two Negro ladies told Municipal Court Judge Bishop Barron that they had a hard time signing warrants against Williams and getting him to appear in court.

Williams, a Negro, was not present when the hearing began Oct. 4, but the judge ordered a police car to bring him in. After Williams' explanation, Judge Barron said he would conduct an investigation, to see if the police department has been giving the defendant special protection or privileges.

Outside of court, Mrs. Annie Robinson said the trouble started early Sept. 6, when Williams and two other people came to her home. In a scuffle there, she said, she suffered a five-stitch cut on the back of her head, and was bitten in the face.

When she went to sign warrants against the invaders, Mrs. Robinson said, Williams told her that "it didn't make no difference, because he works for the police anyway." At the police station, Mrs. Robinson said, she was told that the warrant office was "closed."

The next night, she said, her brother, Tommy Hall, complained to a policeman that Williams had fired a shot at him. She said the officer refused to arrest Williams.

And, said Mrs. Robinson, when her mother, Mrs. Willie Jane Hall, was trying to get a warrant for the alleged shooting, Williams and two policemen

showed up and conferred with the warrant clerk.

After the conference, she said, "the warrant man just balled the warrant up and threw it in the garbage can. He said, 'There'll be no more warrants signed here tonight.'"

In court last week, Williams agreed to take a lie-detector test about his claim that he is a police "informer." But he did not show up at the time set for the test.

Asked about Williams, Police Chief D. H. Lackey said, "I never heard of him." He said, however, that police informers are not immune from arrest.

He Drives Many Miles Taking Kids to School

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

SPRING HILL, Ala.--"I don't plan to keep on doing it much longer," said Roy Wilborn. "It's working me pretty hard."

Wilborn is a vacuum-cleaner salesman in Columbus, Ga. But five mornings a week, he drives 14 miles in the other direction to take his three young children from their home in Barbour County to Eufaula High School.

And five afternoons a week, he cuts his job short to drive the 50 miles back to Eufaula and pick his children up.

Mrs. Lella Wilborn sat on the porch of the family's small frame house one day last week, and explained what the problem was.

She said she signed freedom-of-choice forms last spring to transfer her children from all-Negro Rebecca Comer High School in Spring Hill to mostly-white Eufaula High.

"The blank said buses would take them, if possible," Mrs. Wilborn recalled. "But when we enrolled them this fall, the bus driver said he'd come down the road (only) if the superintendent told him to come."

So, she continued, her husband went to see Barbour County Schools Superintendent Raymond E. Faught.

Although Barbour County is under a federal-court order to desegregate its school buses, Mrs. Wilborn said, the superintendent claimed he couldn't "re-route" the nearest bus until there was a school board meeting.

"We've been waiting, but they haven't sent the bus," said Mrs. Wilborn. "It goes by a white man's store just three miles away. They could come up here if they wanted to come."

Her husband said he called the U. S. Justice Department to see about getting the bus re-routed. But so far, he said, he hasn't had a reply.

The Wilborns aren't the only Negro family that has had trouble with school buses this fall. Eight students from three rural families stayed out of classes the first week, waiting for a bus to carry them to mostly-white George C. Wallace High School in Clayton.

When the bus didn't come, the parents finally sent the children back to Comer High School.

Carlton Crawford Sr., father of three boys who signed up for Wallace High,

A Surprise In Rights Trial

BY MERTIS RUBIN

MERIDIAN, Miss.-- The government's first star witness in the Neshoba County civil rights case was a surprise to everybody -- C. Wallace Miller, a sergeant on the Meridian police force.

In the long-delayed trial, 18 men--including Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence A. Rainey, deputy Cecil Ray Price, and incoming Sheriff E. G. "Hop" Barnette--are accused of conspiracy in the deaths of civil rights workers Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney.

Questioned by John Doar, head of the U. S. Justice Department's civil rights division, Miller testified that he joined the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in late March or early April of 1964. He said he began helping the FBI as a paid informer in September of the same year. He said the FBI paid his Klan dues until he was banished from the Klan in December, 1964.

On cross-examination, Miller said he had joined the Klan in "good faith." But, he said, "at the time those people had been murdered, I didn't believe it. The bodies had been recovered before I told the FBI."

"I went to the FBI as a man," he said.

Miller testified that one of the defendants, Edgar Ray Killen, first asked him to join the Klan. He said Killen told him the Klan would apply pressure on Negroes to control them.

"After pressure was applied, it didn't do any good, so we were to resort to physical means," Miller recalled. "If we wanted to whip someone, we had to vote on it."

And if that didn't work, he said, "elimination" was next. He said elimination had to be approved by the Klan's Imperial Wizard, defendant Sam Holloway Bowers Jr.



JOHN DOAR

On June 28, 1964, Miller said, Killen told him the three rights workers had been shot, and were buried about 15 feet deep in a dam. According to the witness, Killen said the Klan had burned down the Mt. Zion Church in order to get Schwerner to come to that area.

Miller said he was present when another defendant, Frank Herndon, was sworn into the Klan. He said he also saw several other defendants at Klan meetings.

As the government put 24 people on the stand during the trial's first three days, U. S. District Judge Harold Cox warned defense attorneys not to "badger" the witnesses.

Cox admonished the defense after one lawyer asked the Rev. Charles Johnson of Meridian, "Did you and Michael Schwerner try to get young Negro males to agree to sign a statement that once a week they would rape a white woman during the hot summer of '64?'"

Defense attorneys -- particularly Laurel Weir -- repeatedly asked the witnesses if Schwerner were an atheist. Dr. Edwin J. Ross, a New York dentist, was asked this question.



VICKSBURG HOUSING PROJECT

Wrenn Makes B'ham Run-Off

BY BOB DINWIDDIE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Negro candidate Tommy Wrenn finished eighth in a field of 25 in last Tuesday's City Council election.

Wrenn, the only Negro running for the council, polled 11,800 votes--about 17,000 less than first-place finisher Don A. Hawkins. Hawkins, a member of the present city council, was the only candidate elected without a run-off.

The next eight vote-getters, including Wrenn, will meet in a run-off Oct. 31 for the remaining four seats on the council.

Only one of Wrenn's run-off opponents polled fewer votes than Wrenn did last Tuesday. So Wrenn--a leader in the Alabama Christian Movement--will have to find some new supporters.

Mayor Albert Boutwell, running for a second term, was defeated Tuesday.

George Seibels, now a city councilman, and George Young, a former assistant to Alabama Attorney General MacDonald Gallion, will meet in the Oct. 31 run-off for mayor.

Complaints About Southern Bell

People Can't Get Phones

BY BETH WILCOX

BROWNS, Ala.--"The TV comes on, and talks about getting different phones in each room, different colors and all that," said Charles Pettis. "We can't even get one in our community."

Working under the hood of a car in his auto repair shop, Pettis added, "I could've had a phone, but there's always some excuse. I know it takes them a while, so I wait a while. Still no one, and no phone."

He said the Southern Bell phone company "told me it would cost \$20 to string a line from that pole there to the shop (a distance of about two feet)."

Last year, Pettis said, he sent a deposit check to Southern Bell, because "they said as soon as they ask for money, everyone is quiet." "I sent them a check," he said. "They never cashed it."

Berry Moore, who lives near the auto shop, said, "The first time I applied for a phone was in 1963. They said they couldn't run a line across Dry Creek, which divides Orrville and Dogue Chitto (the Browns area)." Later, Berry said, he was told that a phone line "would cost each person in the community \$50, plus the cost of service."

But last June 20, Mrs. Willie I. Pugh received a letter from Marvin Hester,

Southern Bell's Selma manager, saying it would cost \$40,000 to put in a line to the community. The letter said the phone company was unable "to schedule this work on a definite basis."

Mrs. Pugh said, "I thought the phone company had plenty of money--that they would install the lines themselves."

"I've been up here ten years, and been trying to get a phone ever since I've been here," she said. "They were trying before I got here to get phones. Some people who tried to get phones have already died."

"Right down the road here," she said, "there's a lady between two white folks' houses. They both got phones, and she can't even get a phone."

Other residents charged that white people nearby had phones, but Negroes could not get them.

Last June, Pettis got 16 names on a petition asking for phones. Said Marion Green of Sardis, whose name appears on the petition:

"They once came out to my house to install a phone. Then they said they needed more poles, and left. Then I received a letter saying it would cost \$1,672 to get a phone. They even said I could pay it on installments of \$27.87 a month for 60 months."

"Thing I don't understand is that the

white man up the road has a phone. Looks like they don't want me on his line."

Green also said that several Negroes on the main road have phones.

A spokesman in Southern Bell's Selma office said Green's record showed that the cost of a line would be \$74,980. "I'm sure you can see that is too much for so few people," she said. (The line would be for eight parties.)

"It may be true," the spokesman continued, "that people nearby have phones, but all those lines are full now. So this (cost) would be for construction of a line to our office or to the nearest vacant line. We couldn't run it to the nearest place, because (that) line is full."

Trying to get some action, Mrs. Amelia Boynton of Selma sent some information to William Seabron, a civil rights officer in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The information included the June 19 petition, and letters from the company to prospective telephone subscribers.

Seabron then wrote a letter to William Sechrist in the phone company's Atlanta, Ga., office.

But according to residents of Sardis and Browns, Southern Bell has not followed up on this letter.



CARLTON CRAWFORD SR. AND HIS FAMILY

said a group of parents went to see Superintendent Faught.

"He said there wasn't enough children to send a bus, the buses he have was all full up, and he didn't have another bus to put on here," Crawford recalled.

"Then he tried to push me off to take them to Eufaula. I said no, they were assigned to Wallace High, and that's where I wanted them to go."

William Coleman, another parent, said the superintendent advised the families to "move out in the road" if they wanted bus transportation to the white school.

"If it was a white child, they would send a bus no matter how far they have to come," said Mrs. Emma Crawford. Coleman said the parents gave up after three meetings with Superintendent Faught. "He said, 'I done turned the papers in and the court approved 'em,'" Coleman explained.

Last year, Crawford's oldest child, Carlton Jr., went to Wallace High after his father obtained a federal-court order admitting him.

Crawford said he thought about going

to court again, "but after they didn't send the bus and it was so late, I didn't bother no more."

And Carlton Jr. gave one reason why he wasn't quite as eager to go to Wallace High this year. Of some 15 or 16 Negro students, he said, only four--all 12th graders--passed their courses last year.

Crawford, a seventh-grader, failed for the first time in his school career. He admitted that the work was hard, but he also said the teacher passed some white students who didn't do any better than he did.

Superintendent Faught has declined to answer questions about the Barbour County schools in the past. This week, a secretary said repeatedly that he was not in his office.

Meanwhile, another Negro parent reported that his troubles with the Barbour County school buses seem to be over. Elijah Franklin--who also went to court last year--said that a formerly all-white bus now takes his children to Eufaula High School every day.

"It's mighty peaceful now," Franklin observed.

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Editorial Opinion

King Goes to Jail

The U. S. Supreme Court this week rejected a final appeal by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and seven other ministers, and it now appears that they will have to go to jail. The eight men were sentenced to five days in jail and fined \$50 apiece for contempt of court in 1963, after they held demonstrations in violation of a Birmingham court order.

The order said the ministers and others could not hold marches or demonstrations without complying with a Birmingham city ordinance requiring them to get a parade permit. At the time--and later in the Supreme Court--the ministers claimed that the court order and the ordinance were unconstitutional. Therefore, they said, they didn't have to obey the order or comply with the ordinance.

The Supreme Court said the ministers might have been right, but the way to prove it was to go to court. It said King and the others never even tried to challenge the order in court, before they went out and violated it.

The high court's decision was close--5 to 4--and many people might disagree with it. The decision certainly means demonstrators could be forced to wait a long time before exercising their right to protest. But the last sentences of the court's decision are worth thinking about:

"The rule of law that Alabama followed in this case reflects a belief that in the fair administration of justice, no man can be judge in his own case, however exalted his station, however righteous his motives, and irrespective of his race, color, politics, or religion. This court cannot hold that the (ministers) were constitutionally free to ignore all the procedures of the law and carry their battle to the streets.

"One may sympathize with the (ministers') impatient commitment to their cause. But respect for judicial process is a small price to pay for the civilizing hand of the law, which alone can give abiding meaning to constitutional freedom."

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I'm not complaining that I am an average Negro, but I get so tired of this so-called hate "black" word.

The things I see daily let me know that there are lies being told somewhere.

Did you know that the average white here are sending their children to a private school and still have a Negro maid and cook to serve them?

If I'm too black and dirty to sit in the same classroom with the white, then why is my black hands good enough to cook and look after these same white children?

Since we the Negro are so dirty, why do these whites still take their laundry to the Negroes private home to be washed? Don't they know that whoever wash their clothes can also wash their clothes with the Negro's and they never know the difference?

There's only one "Washer Mat" here in this small town and it's for "white only." Still we have some Negro families still wash and iron for little or nothing (\$1.75 or \$2).

Will these people ever wake up? I'm on the wonder if the white here are trying to hide something from themselves.

Since I finished high school about ten years ago, I've done quite a bit of traveling, meeting all race of people and even gone to school with them.

While working or touring some of the cities I have spent some time in, sooner or later I was asked about my home state and the conditions one have to go

through with, and did I like it better there.

These questions really hit me like a ton of bricks, giving me no time to prepare myself for the answers.

I did manage to give the one who asked me the best answers I could give, knowing deep in my heart that some of the things I said was a little too dressed up to be true.

I don't consider what I've wrote is much of a problem, but I've had it on my mind for quite some time, and wanted to share my thoughts.

I'm very proud that I am a Negro and would like to hear from anyone who agree or disagree with me. I'll promptly answer.

Anne Mitchell
(P. O. Box 482)
Clayton, Ala.

To the Editor:

Hello my friend,

A friend of mine came over to see me, I am in the bed sick, been sick for about two-three year, can't walk.

He came over and brought me one of your Southern Courier. So I read over it and I like what you all print about our people.

So I am sending this \$1.00 for a stack because I can't get out to go get one at the drug store. So I be looking to hear from you soon.

Mrs. Mattie Compton
Mobile, Ala.

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Lowndes Poverty Program Heading for Bitter Dispute

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
HAYNEVILLE, Ala. -- The Lowndes County anti-poverty program this week seemed to be headed into a loud and bitter fight.

D. Robert Smith, director of the county's adult-education program, has been given until this Friday to resign. He said this week he has no intention of quitting. Smith also said he has called for an investigation of the program.

"If he (Smith) feels like he's mistreated, he'll retaliate," predicted John Hulet, a local leader. But Hulet warned that if Smith puts up a fight, "the situation is going to be exposed to the people. I wouldn't like to see a lot of things exposed about any individual."

A month ago, the Lowndes County Christian Movement's board of directors gave Smith 30 days to resign. The board members have refused since then to give the reasons for their action.

Hulet--who is not on the board--said this week that he doesn't think the board acted "just out of meanness." Now, he said, is "the time to make a change, if a person isn't giving satisfactory service."

It is known that the board of directors objected to two letters written by Smith --one to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington and one to an investigator in the Alabama State Troopers.

Other charges against Smith have included taking out a post office box without consulting the board; speaking of the anti-poverty program as if it and the Christian Movement were one and the same thing; creating a danger to others by being the target of threatening phone calls; and failing to account for money given to the short-lived Lowndes County Community Fund.

Smith began the Community Fund in an effort to re-build the program's

Burrell Pickets At JCCEO Office

BY ANDREW J. MCKEAN
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--The Rev. Johnnie Burrell is conducting a one-man demonstration outside the office of the Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity (JCCEO).

The county's anti-poverty agency is running "a smoke-screen program to fool poor people," the Negro minister charged this week. "The board and its officials and staff have cooperated with the power structure to keep poor blacks and poor whites down."

He said the program is not reaching or hiring the "poorest of the poor."

"There is no justification to Rev. Burrell's charges," said Mrs. Amyle Boykin, executive director of JCCEO. Mrs. Boykin said she has invited Burrell to sit down at the conference table and discuss his charges "like a man."

Of the 4,340 Jefferson County citizens JCCEO has employed since 1965, said the director, 3,552 had annual incomes below the "poverty line" of \$3,000.

Freedom Quilting Bee Gets New Managers

BY BETH WILCOX
GEES BEND, Ala. -- Miss Mary Brooks and Mrs. Eugene Witherspoon are the new manager and assistant manager of the Freedom Quilting Bee. Miss Brooks, the new manager, is a graduate of the University of Georgia Fine Arts School, and was continuing her studies when she decided to come to Alabama to work.

"I like my job as manager," said Miss Brooks excitedly. "I don't have much business experience really, but we have caught up on our orders. We're

Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months: Total no. copies printed--23,000; Paid circulation (sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and counter sales)--20,060; (mail subscriptions)--2,200; Total paid circulation--22,260; Free distribution by mail, carrier, or other means--240; Total distribution--22,500; Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing--500; Total--23,000.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. Michael S. Lottman.



SEWING CLASS AT ASH CREEK CENTER

headquarters, after the office was burned to the ground last March. The board later decided not to build a new office.

In a board meeting last month, Smith claimed there was nothing improper about the two letters. That was as far as the meeting got, before the board voted to ask him to resign.

As the first year of basic education and pre-vocational classes came to an end this month, many staff members and trainees praised the program, and said they hope it will be re-funded.

At the Ash Creek center, trainee R. C. Fuller said that when the program started, "I couldn't even write my name."

The program "has benefited everybody out here," said another man. "It doesn't matter who you ask," said a third. "They'll tell you the same thing."

Still, said Fuller, the trainees aren't yet ready to go out and compete for jobs. "I wouldn't look for too much better," he said. "When I first started, I didn't know nothing, period. Another nine more months, I would improve a lot."

Mrs. Sarah Logan, director of the Ash Creek center, said the trainees were told last Monday that the program was supposed to be over, and they might not get their stipend checks for coming to class.

"They said they were coming on anyway," said Mrs. Logan. "I never have worked with a group of people so interested before."

Mrs. Ida Lue Searight, a trainee in the Calhoun center, said, "Some things I learned in school, I had forgot. I have children--they come to me with the same things, for me to help them with it." With what she learned in the program, she said, she is able to help her kids with their homework.

"I never used a (sewing) machine, never made a dress before," added Mrs. Searight. "Now I've made four dresses and an apron."

John Frank Taylor said he is trying to learn enough to support his wife and three children. "When I first came here, I couldn't do no good writing at all," he said. "Now I can do a lot."

What about the director? Should he be fired?

"He's got his own way, like everybody else," said Fuller. "It's not for me to say--it's up to the board."

Most trainees seemed to feel the decision was between Smith and the board. "That just covers the director," said Mrs. Searight. "That don't concern us."

Mrs. Logan, the director at Ash Creek, said she often disagreed with Smith, but she is "willing to work with anybody who believes in doing right."

"I'm interested in the people in the county," she said. "They are the ones to benefit from the program."

Smith has "tried to do things right, as far as he knows," said R. C. Mays, an instructor at the Calhoun center. "I think they should keep him."

The firmest praise for Smith came from Mrs. Alice Moore, the Calhoun center director. "So far as I'm concerned, do to Mr. Smith's administration, seem like the program's moving on," she said. "He runs it like he has the trainees at heart."

A special committee--not including Smith--drew up the proposal for next year's anti-poverty program. Hulet said the proposal calls for the same kind of program the county had this year--but for 150 trainees, instead of 100.

Like other federal projects, Hulet said, the Lowndes County anti-poverty program "is not serving the people it's supposed to be serving." But, he added, "it's touched more bases than any program that's come into the county so far."



Letter From Arizona

(Miss Viola Bradford, former reporter for The Southern Courier and now its far-flung correspondent, came back to Alabama recently for a visit. She had been away at the University of Arizona in Tucson, Ariz., for seven months. In this letter, she tells how it felt to come home again.)

Dear Folks,

As I was riding across the country on the highway from Arizona to Alabama, I was wondering if Alabama had changed any in seven months--not in its physical appearance (after all, there weren't any riots or earthquakes to cause any drastic changes), but in the attitudes of its people. I wondered if the leaders in politics, business, and education had moved toward the improvement of living conditions for all citizens--especially Negroes.

After admiring the wondrous works of nature--the deserts, rocky mountains, and great wastelands of New Mexico and Texas--I came to the Mississippi River. As beautiful as these sights were, I still felt something was lacking.

Hundreds of miles past the Mississippi, we came to some tall, green trees, surrounded by a swamp-like area and barbed-wire fences. And close to the highway stood a sign that welcomed all who were coming that way to Alabama.

The sign gave no added beauty to the littered highway. And from that point on, the dingy dirt roads that branched off from the highway weren't sights to behold, either. But in Uniontown, Ala., we passed the most beautiful and exciting sight I could see--black people, clustered in groups along the sidewalks.

This excited me the most, because their movements and the expressions on their faces reminded me of Montgomery and one of its streets--Monroe. I hadn't seen a Monroe St. in seven months, and I was glad to see one. That is, I was glad to see that many Negroes at one place again.

Pd heard talk about the resolution requesting all state-owned colleges to fly the Confederate flag and play "Dixie" at all home football games, but I never thought a state legislature would pass such a ridiculous resolution. While I was in Alabama, it was passed, I guess that answered my question about peo-

ple's attitudes. I could see some whites singing this tune and honoring the Confederate flag, and some black "patriots" of the South--but not all!

Why should black people sing this song now? Is it because a Negro wrote it, and they'd like to pay tribute to him? Is this what Governor Lurleen Wallace had in mind? Maybe she was thinking of Daniel Decatur Emmett, the composer of the song, but when has she ever honored a black man?

Why would Emmett write such a song, anyway? It seems that Emmett was a member of a minstrel-show company when he wrote "Dixie" in 1859 in New York City. He intended it to be a closing number, because it permitted a parade of the entire company.

Then too, there was a man named Dixie or Dixy, who lived on Manhattan Island (New York) and was good to his slaves. He had sent some of his slaves South. But they became homesick for "Dixie's land," and some say this is the "Dixie" that the black people sang about. If so, "Dixie" is really about the North.

When Abraham Lincoln ran for President in 1860, "Dixie" was used as a campaign song against him. Five years later, after the Civil War, he asked a band at the White House to play "Dixie." Does this mean "Dixie" could be sung by ALL, to show their feeling of patriotism to the South, as well as the Union?

But there is another tune that Governor Wallace and the legislators probably haven't heard about. After the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, there was a song that took note of a new situation--when Southern Negroes no longer had to flee to find freedom. Now it was their master who left, to escape from the "Linkum gunboats."

It would be most appropriate during this time to sing the words to this tune: "De year ob Jubilo! "De massa run? Ha, ha! "De darky stay? Ho, ho! "It mus' be now de kingdom comin' "An' de year ob Jubilo!"

Dixie



The Julius Family

TENANT FARMERS

Text by Sarah Heggie



MT. MEIGS, Ala.--"I been pickin' cotton for 42 years," said Moses Julius. "I gets up at 6 in the morning to start pickin'."

To the Julius family, a good cotton crop means survival for another year. This year, though, things have not gone well. "The crop have been low this year 'cause of the rain," Julius said.

What does the rest of the family do while Julius works in the fields? "My wife goes to work in the white lady's house," said Julius, "and the kids go to school--all but Emma, she

helps to pick the cotton."

"She can pick 50 pounds a day," he added proudly.

There are three children and three grandchildren in the Julius' two-room house. Emma, a grand-daughter, is 20 years old and has a sixth-grade education. During the season, the other children help pick cotton when they get home from school.

The family knows nothing of museums or sky-scrapers. They know no other trade than working the land. The years pass, the world changes, but the Julius family remains the same--picking cotton.



Photos by Jim Pepler



Business Is Good At New Service Station

BY BETH WILCOX

GREENSBORO, Ala.--"I always had in mind having a station," said Jessie Bell. He smiled and glanced out his office window at the shiny gas pumps and brightly-colored advertising signs.

While he was looking out the window, a car drove up on one side of the pumps and a truck drove up on the other. Bell's smile grew a little broader.

"It (the station) was closed when we got it, but now we are real busy all the time," he said.

Bell had a special reason to be pleased with the new service station he and his son, Napoleon, opened last month. The Bells are the first Negroes to own and operate a service station here for as long as anyone can remember.

There are several Negro-owned service stations in some Alabama towns. In others, white people have gotten together and put Negro competitors out of business.

But Bell didn't have any trouble when he went to the Sin-

clair Refining Company office in Demopolis to apply for the station. The office sent representatives to Greensboro the next day.

Soon afterward, Bell opened the filling station, in the center of town just opposite a busy supermarket.

"We have been treated mighty nice by white and colored," said Bell. "Hasn't nothing been happening."

A car drove away from the gas pumps, and another one drove up in its place. Roy Williams, Bell's young assistant, went over and spoke to the customer.

The service station has four workers--Williams, Bell, Bell's son, and Bell's daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Hill. Mrs. Hill, who formerly worked in Montgomery, said she "just got back in time to help my father, when my brother left for Atlanta."

Bell explained that his son is spending three weeks in Atlanta, Ga., to attend classes sponsored by the Sinclair office there. Napoleon Bell is learning how to operate a service station successfully, and getting a look at new products the station can sell.

Later, he will meet other dealers at a weekend convention and have a chance to win prizes and discuss any problems that may come up in running the station.

"I think it will be a big help that they sent him to those classes," said Bell. "I've been in Hale County all my life, but I never had a business. I was a farmer before this."

Bell said several other black people have businesses in Greensboro. "There's a barber shop, a cafe and grocery combined, another barber shop," he said, counting up.

But, he went on, the Bells are the first Negro family to run a business for white customers as well as black ones. And that, he said, is one reason why they want to make it a success.



JESSIE BELL (REAR) AT HIS SERVICE STATION



EDDIE MITCHELL JR.

White Farmer in Ozark Works To Obtain Equal Rights for All

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OZARK, Ala.--W. T. Money sat at his kitchen table one evening last week, and talked about himself.

He didn't particularly want to talk about himself, and so he kept straying off the subject to comment on Alabama politics or the pea-picking he'd done that afternoon.

He also talked about the Barbour-Dale-Henry Community Action Program, whose board members had just voted him out of the president's job. "The way I see it," said Money, waving an arm for emphasis, "the poverty program is meant to help the poor people of both races."

And that, he said, means that Negroes ought to have an equal voice in the operation of the program.

Most of the time, Money says "nigra" for Negro. But when he gets excited, he goes back to the pronunciation he learned as a boy, growing up in Henry County and Dale County.

"The nigger has never had an equal chance in this country," said Money. "Never. Lincoln emancipated the slaves all right, but in the South things haven't changed much in 100 years."

"There's still hate here. You can feel it. You can feel it right here among all these Wallace people."

It was a surprising way for a retired white farmer to talk, in a county where former Governor George C. Wallace has nearly as many friends as he does next door in his native Barbour County.

Money admitted that most of his neighbors don't think much of him. He said he gets called a "nigger-lover." But he also said he doesn't worry about it.

"What I believe, I say," said Money. He pulled a dog-eared clipping out of his wallet. The clipping -- from a local newspaper -- was a long letter Money wrote shortly before the election last year.

In the letter, Money--a supporter of Richmond Flowers--spoke up strongly for equal rights, just as he has done at the meetings of the Community Action Program.

He supported his opinions with quotes from the Bible, the U. S. Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence. For him, he said, it's as simple as that --his religion and his nation are built

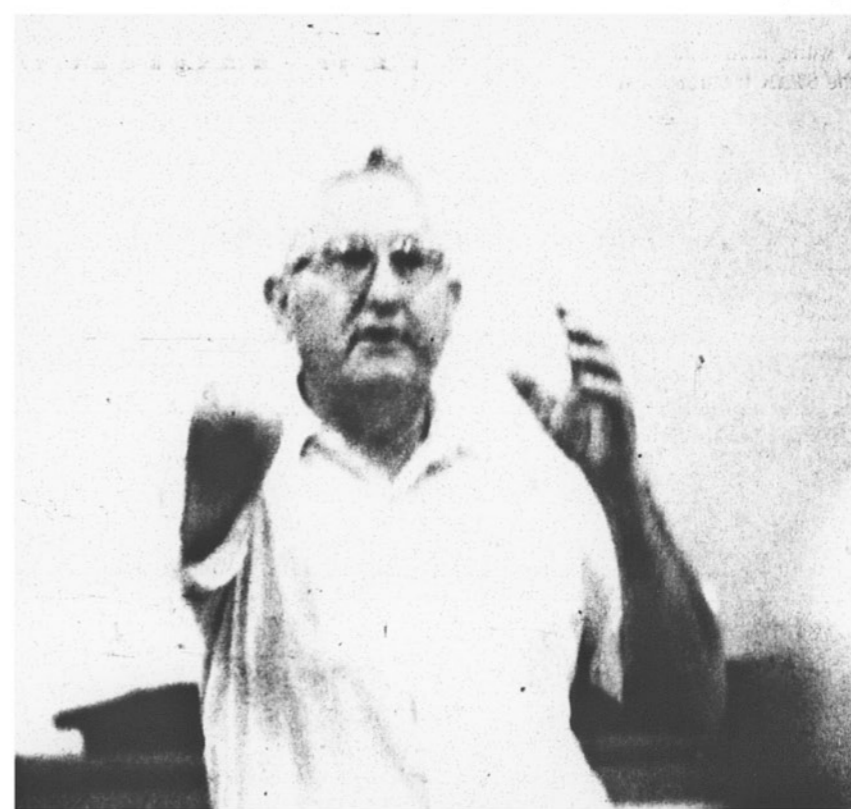
on the idea that "all men are created equal."

Money said he admires former President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson for their support of civil rights.

"I like our vice-President. I like our Senate. I like our Supreme Court," he said. "They stand for what's right."

In Ozark, Money continued, he tries to stand for what's right. He said he has attempted to get the city to give equal services to all its citizens, rich and poor, black and white.

As a result, he said, he has been a political opponent of Ozark Mayor Douglas Brown. The mayor led the drive to remove Money as board president. (CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT, Col. 2)



W. T. MONEY

'I Don't Like Pacifists,' Says Viet Nam Veteran

BY PATRICIA JAMES

MERIDIAN, Miss.--"I don't like pacifists," said Eddie Mitchell Jr., a young Negro serviceman who has just returned to his home in Meridian from active duty in Viet Nam.

"I went over there and endangered my life for a cause that is right," Mitchell spent several months as a reconnaissance expert with the armed forces. He said he is convinced that the United States has a legitimate purpose in fighting the war in Viet Nam.

"America is the most prosperous country in the world," he explained. "There is a great deal more freedom here than in other countries. We're fighting in Viet Nam to help (their people) gain true democracy."

"Communism is the enemy of all free nations, and if one weaker nation is unable to oppose Communism, then a stronger nation should help."

Mitchell said he agrees with the U. S. military leaders who have argued that if Viet Nam becomes Communist, the rest of Asia will follow the same path.

"Should all of Asia be taken over by the Communists, there will be only two nations, pro and con, which will cause a lot of conflict, which will lead up to World War III," Mitchell predicted.

Opponents of the American fight in Viet Nam say that the United States interfered in a civil war between the South and North Vietnamese people. Mitchell disagreed.

"North Viet Nam is a relatively weaker Communist country than other Communist countries," said the young serviceman. "Without the support of Red China and Russia, the war would have ended a long time ago."

Mitchell was in Viet Nam when thousands of anti-war protesters held a march in New York last April. He saw the demonstration on television.

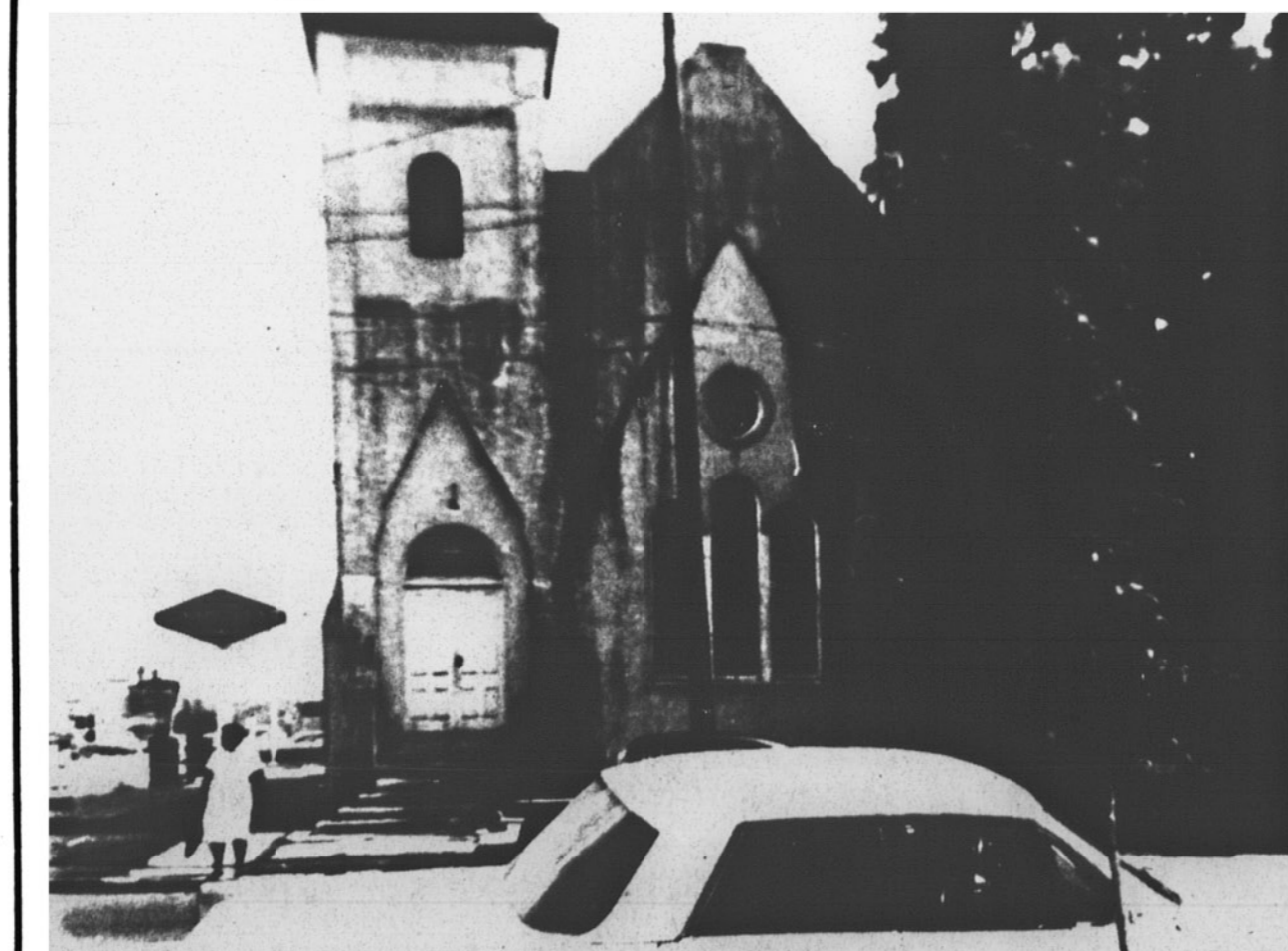
"All I can say is that there are a lot of ignorant people in the world," said Mitchell. But, he added, the march didn't discourage him: "Those peace

people can't represent all the folks in the United States."

Militant Negro groups--like SNCC--have strongly opposed the war in Viet Nam, and the draft of black men to fight it. But Mitchell claimed that "Negroes in Viet Nam don't have any objections to what they are doing--they feel that they are right and they are glad to be fighting for their country."

Mitchell said his own experience in Viet Nam "gave me a lot more courage to face facts as they are." And he suggested that fighting has benefited other soldiers, too.

"It helps you to stand on your own two feet, to be a man," he said. "It strengthens you mentally and morally."



ST. PAUL A.M.E. CHURCH

'Progress' Kills W.C. Handy's Church

BY BOB DINWIDDIE

FLORENCE, Ala.-- The church that gave Negro composer W. C. Handy his start in the world of music held its last services a few weeks ago.

The congregation of St. Paul A.M.E. Church will move into a new, air-conditioned building away from busy downtown Florence by the first of next year.

This month, the Gulf Oil Corporation will begin tearing down the old church to make way for a service station.

But though the church will be gone, Handy's contribution to American music is likely to live on for many more years.

The famous Negro musician was the son of one of St. Paul's first pastors -- the Rev. Charles Bernard Handy.

While Handy was pastor, the church was located at a different site than the one recently abandoned by the present congregation. Built in 1875, St. Paul's moved 20 years later to the corner of Court and Alabama streets.

Since the church was constructed entirely of hand-made bricks, it had to be dismantled and rebuilt carefully, brick by brick.

In the years before the church

moved, young William Christopher Handy listened to and learned from the music he heard there. Although many songs came from the church hymnal, some were "blues"--the folk music that Negroes had created in the years after the Civil War.

As he grew older, Handy taught school and worked in a foundry. But he also began arranging music. In 1903, he organized his own band in Clarksdale, Miss.

He experimented with the free rhythms of Negro blues music, and in 1912 published the first blues song in the United States--the "Memphis Blues."

Two years later, he followed it up with his most famous song--the "St. Louis Blues." From then until his death in 1958 at the age of 85, he was recognized as the "father of the blues."

The Rev. Anderson Todd, present pastor of St. Paul's, said his congregation isn't sentimental about leaving their famous building.

Mrs. Ethel Casey, a church member since she was born 69 years ago, said, "You know, we have to progress and leave things better for the next generation. Some of the folks are sad, but I'm happy. I like to see things progress."

Leaves City Council Post

Parker Heads Macon Revenue Bd.

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.-- J. Allan Parker, Tuskegee's best-known white supporter of bi-racial government, presided over his first meeting Monday as the new chairman of the Macon County Board of Revenue.

The board members elected Parker to a four-year term at a special meeting two weeks ago. He replaces Harry D. Raymon, a moderate segregationist who chaired the bi-racial board for the past year.

Three of the four board members voted for Parker. The fourth man abstained.

At their meeting Monday, the board members declined to name the dissenter. But it apparently was Harold J. Noble, a white man.

Parker was nominated by the Rev. V. A. Edwards, a Negro board member. The second was made by W. R. Godfrey, a white man. And, in discussing the vote this week, Harold W. Webb, the board's other Negro member, said he "just went along with the people who had been in there longer than I."

The board members refused to give a reason for their action. But some Negroes have criticized Raymon in the past for failing to give whole-hearted support to Macon County's experiment in bi-racial government.

Parker, president of the Alabama Exchange Bank, was an early leader of Macon County's white moderates. His



PARKER PRESIDES AT BOARD OF REVENUE MEETING

children were among the first to return to Tuskegee Public School when it reopened after the desegregation crisis four years ago.

He helped organize the county's Community Action Program. And, in 1964, he was one of three white men elected along with two Negroes to Tuskegee's first bi-racial city council.

In accepting the chairmanship of the board of revenue, Parker was legally required to resign from the city council.

"The decision wasn't easy," he said this week. But, he continued, "I have been real proud of the transition the

city has made from an 18th-century philosophy to a 20th-century one.

"A lot of the things we set out to do have been accomplished. We wanted to eliminate discrimination in city government. We've about 90% done it."

Besides "opening opportunities to Negro citizens," Parker said, the council has been fairly successful in "getting white people to accept the change."

He said his first task as chairman of the board of revenue will be learning about the job.

"I would hope that meetings could be public--that people will feel the same welcome they do at city council meetings," he added.

In recent months, city council meetings have been crowded with visitors. Board of revenue sessions have been attended almost exclusively by board members, press representatives, and invited guests.

The city council accepted Parker's resignation at the regular meeting last Tuesday night. But the councilmen didn't choose a replacement immediately.

Instead, they nominated four men--two Negroes and two whites. One of them will be elected at the council's Oct. 24 meeting to fill the year remain-

ing in Parker's term.

The Negro nominees are Frank H. Bentley, a funeral-home director, and William Peterson, a school teacher. Bentley has been active in local civic groups, including the Tuskegee Civic Association and the NAACP.

Last year, Peterson helped run the election campaigns of Bob Dawson, an unsuccessful white candidate for Macon County sheriff, and Thomas Reed, a Negro who lost the three-county race for the state Legislature but won easily in Macon County.

The white nominees are Dr. Luther C. McRae, medical director of the Macon County Hospital, and John A. Price, a local businessman.

McRae, who came to the county about two years ago, has not been openly involved in local politics. Price organized and headed a mostly-Negro civic group during the 1964 election campaigns, and last year was defeated by Webb for a seat on the board of revenue. Price has also been an active board member of the Macon County Community Action Program.

When another councilman resigned a year ago, the vacancy was filled immediately at a private session. Some citizens complained about the speed and secrecy of the action.

At this week's meeting, Councilman Stanley H. Smith assured 35 visitors that the Oct. 24 election will be public.

When someone suggested a written ballot, Smith promptly objected. "This voting has real significance," he said. "The people should know how the councilmen vote."

TOP Firing Hit

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--More than 60 Negroes marched from the First African Baptist Church to the Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program headquarters last Tuesday, protesting the firing of a Negro TOP official.

Frank K. Strickland, second in command in the anti-poverty program, was fired last week by TOP's board of directors on charges of insubordination and failing to promote and maintain harmony within the organization.

At a meeting in the First African Baptist Church Monday night, the Rev. T. Y. Rogers said Strickland was "a victim of discrimination."

"It is not insubordination for a man to speak his piece," said Rogers. "We will picket the program until Atlanta (the regional branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity) comes up with an investigation that will justify us."

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Miss. GOP Candidate Speaks Out on Race

JACKSON, Miss.--Mississippians this week were still talking about the Oct. 3 speech given by Rubel Phillips, the Republican candidate for governor.

Phillips, who will face Democrat John Bell Williams on Nov. 7, used his opening TV campaign speech to break what he called "the conspiracy of silence" about the race issue in Mississippi.

"As long as they remain Mississippians, the Negro and the white are bound together," Phillips said, "even though they live separate lives, in separate communities."

"They are bound together so closely that neither can rise significantly without lifting the other. They are bound so tightly that neither can keep the other down without paying the awesome penalty of restricting his own advancement."

He said Mississippi whites can advance only by helping the Negro to "improve himself and increase his income."

Afterwards, a Negro candidate for local office said, "I'm going to vote for him. It's the first time anyone in Mississippi has tried to appeal for my vote."

But other Negroes said the speech was an example of "tokenism." "It's not a bad speech," said one man, "but

it still has overtones of paternalism--the white man has to do it for him, can't do it for himself."

Near the end of his televised address, Phillips spoke directly to Negro voters. "If, in this election on Nov. 7, the white majority holds out its hand to you--however grudgingly, with whatever embarrassment--take that hand," he said.

"For you will not make it anywhere--you will not make it anywhere--without the white man's help..."

"You will not make it through laws that are passed by a Congress. You will not make it as a race, or as organized groups. You will make it, but you will have to earn it--one Negro at a time."

Phillips ran a losing race for governor four years ago as a hard-shell segregationist. Last week, he said he still favors segregation, but recognizes the "basic, historic interdependence of the Mississippi white and the Mississippi Negro."

Food! Pony Rides!

Entertainment!

Good Shepherd Church of Mobile, Ala., invites you to its Fall Festival, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday, Oct. 14, on the church grounds, 605 Donald St.

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WANT ADS

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

MERCHANT MARINE -- The United States Merchant Marine Academy desires to inform qualified young Negro men of the opportunities available to them at the academy and in the United States Merchant Marine. The academy is located on Long Island Sound at Kings Point, New York, about 20 miles from New York City. The academy educates and trains young men for careers as licensed deck or engineering officers in the Merchant Marine, through a four-year college curriculum leading to the bachelor of science degree. In addition to receiving a degree and a license as third officer or third assistant engineer, graduates may be granted a commission as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve. Candidates for admission must be nominated by a U. S. congressman or senator, but appointments are made on the basis of candidates' competitive standing within the state from which they are nominated. Competitive standing is determined by College Board examination scores, high school rank in class, and evaluation of candidates' leadership potential and motivation. Men desiring admission to the academy with the class entering in July, 1968, should request nomination by a senator or congressman as early as possible, and not later than Jan. 31, 1968. Information concerning the academy program, requirements for admission, and procedure for requesting a nomination can be obtained by writing to Admissions Office, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y. 11024.

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

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

BOLIVAR COUNTY RALLY--Mississippians United to Elect Negro Candidates will sponsor a political rally at 4:30 p.m., Sunday, Oct. 15, at the John F. Kennedy High School in Mound Bayou, Miss.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Tuskegee will have as the subject of this week's informal, public discussion "Baha'u'llah and Christ--Who Were They?" Mrs. Kay Chambliss of Montgomery will be the speaker. This gathering will be held at 8 p.m., Friday, Oct. 13, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon, 33 Gaillard in Tuskegee. No collections, no obligations.

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.

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

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

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Many people think of Social Security just as something for those over age 62. But Kenneth W. Jennings, manager of the Montgomery Social Security office, says many middle-aged people, young people, and even infants also are benefiting from Social Security. Jennings emphasizes that young people, in particular, should be sure they get Social Security credit for the work they do. Disability or death could deal a severe blow to the young family. Jennings suggests that you check your Social Security record every three years. Your local Social Security office has cards you can use to do this.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Household workers who fail to give their Social Security numbers to their employers may lose part or all of the payments they have coming. Social Security payments are based on earnings. If a worker's Social Security number is missing from the earnings report filed for him by his employer, he gets no credit for his wages. That can mean lost money for him and his family. If a household worker earns \$50 or more in a calendar quarter (three months), the employer is required to report these earnings to the Internal Revenue Service for Social Security purposes.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins." (1 John 4:10) This is the Golden Text from this week's Bible Lesson on the "Doctrine of Atonement," to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, Oct. 15.

EASY MONEY--The Southern Courier needs a distributor in Jackson, Ala. If interested, call Roscoe Jones, 485-5257 in Meridian, Miss.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES -- Last year, more than 5,000,000 students were involved in home-study courses. A directory of accredited private home-study schools, listing 95 accredited schools with quality courses, may be obtained without charge by sending a postcard to National Home Study Council, 1601 18th St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20009.

FBI Probe Criticized

Bombing at Tougaloo

BY ESTELLE FINE

TOUGALOO, Miss.--For the second time in 18 days, the Jackson area was shaken by a blast last Friday, when the home of William G. Bush, executive dean of Tougaloo College, was shattered by dynamite.

On Sept. 18, the Beth Israel Temple, a new Jewish synagogue in Jackson, was almost completely destroyed by a similar explosion.

After the second bombing, George Owens, president of Tougaloo College, said he thinks the blast was intended for the school, rather than for Bush--a white man who formerly worked in the STAR training program.

Students at the mostly-Negro college complained that FBI investigators seem more interested in campus activities than in the bombing.

"The FBI is using the bombing as an entry on campus, to get information that has nothing to do with the bombing,"

charged Howard Spencer, chairman of the Tougaloo Political Action Committee (PAC), a SNCC affiliate.

Spencer said he refused to answer any questions the FBI asked him about his group or about Paul Boutelle of the Socialist Workers Party, who spoke at a PAC-sponsored program the evening of the Bush bombing.

Newville Suits Still Unsettled

ABBEVILLE, Ala.--A state court has told the Henry County Board of Education to re-open grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 at the all-Negro Newville Rosenwald High School.

The decree, issued Oct. 5 by Circuit Judge Forrest L. Adams, was almost identical with his earlier order to re-open grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 at the mostly-white Newville School.

The separate-but-equal decrees came in response to two segregated suits filed last month by parents of Newville school-children.

But early this week, nobody knew whether the state-court orders would ever be put into effect.

After Adams issued his first decree, U. S. Justice Department attorneys asked a federal court to throw it out. They said the Newville high schools must remain closed to comply with a state-wide school-desegregation order, handed down last March by three federal judges.

Henry County School officials have been ordered to appear in federal court in Montgomery to answer the Justice Department's argument. The hearing, originally scheduled for last Saturday, was postponed until late this week.

"I told them they should be out trying to find the culprits, instead of intimidating us," Spencer said.

Owens said the FBI had also questioned him about Boutelle. He said he told the agents that the speech had not caused any kind of stir among the students, and "had nothing whatsoever to do with the bombing."

White Grocer Speaks To Hattiesburg Group

BY CHARLES E. KILLINGSWORTH

HATTIESBURG, Miss. -- A boycott has been going on here for about ten weeks. During that time, Negroes have come to an agreement with city officials, and Negroes have been hired as clerks in downtown stores.

But until recently, George Steelman, owner of Steelman's grocery store, had not made any agreement. People said Ku Klux Klan members came to Steelman's store with guns, and pointed them at Negroes.

Around the first of October, however, Steelman came to the Rev. J. C. Killingsworth, a civil rights leader, to talk about the boycott. Killingsworth told him he would have to come to a mass meeting, and apologize to the people.

So a mass meeting was called Oct. 2. Killingsworth and Steelman came in holding hands and singing "Black and white together."

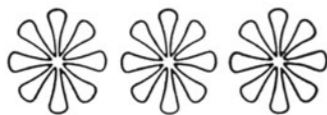
In the meeting, Killingsworth told Steelman, "A long time ago, the KKK would come to a Negro's home, and he would run. But now he get out his gun," Steelman told the people he thought

he could speak better in the meeting than he could in his own church.

Asked if he was a part of the KKK, the store-owner replied, "No, I don't think a man with any sense at all would belong to something like that."

Steelman said he would hire more Negroes, and would fire white employees who don't treat Negroes with courtesy.

"We have the power," Killingsworth told the people at the end of the meeting. "All we have to do is use it."



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Officials Give Opposite Answers

Where Is Lee Poverty Program?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN, Ala. -- Ever since Lee County held community action committee elections eight weeks ago, people have been waiting to find out when--and if--the county was finally going to get an anti-poverty program.

But this week, local officials and Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) representatives gave opposite explanations for the delay.

"It's out of our hands," said City Council President Mrs. Kenneth B. Roy, who conducted the election in Auburn. Mrs. Roy said she spoke with Matt Colley, deputy director of the state's anti-poverty office, "and he said this depends now on the United States government."

"It's my understanding we've done everything we can until we get word" from OEO's Southeast regional office, added Lee County Probate Judge Ira H. Weissinger, who ran one of two community action committee elections in Opelika.

But an OEO spokesman said his office is waiting for further action from "local leadership." "Nobody seems to be taking the initiative," he observed, "There's no consensus in Lee County--or in Chambers-Tallapoosa."

The OEO representative pointed out that Lee County was planning to join the already-funded Chambers-Tallapoosa Community Action Program (CAP), under a tentative agreement with the CAP board.

But, he said, the plan carried conditions "which have not been met." He said the CAP board had asked for some proof of "local harmony" before making the agreement final.

"Their board has to make the hard choice to divide what little funds they have," said the OEO spokesman. "They give every indication they won't do anything till Lee does."

But Claud R. Young, the Chambers-Tallapoosa CAP director, said his board is waiting for OEO to approve the Lee County community action committee elections before taking any further steps.

"OEO said they were going to check each person" elected to the committee, Young recalled. He noted that some people in Lee County had objected to the entire election procedure as illegal. The OEO representative said staff members had been planning to investigate complaints about the elections, but were unable to do so.

While the office waits for the U. S. Congress to approve new funds for the anti-poverty program, he said, "our travel is restricted to emergency situations. This isn't an emergency, since we have no funds to give them at this time."

Lee County officials said they think the elections were legal. But, they said, they don't feel they can take any further

action until they hear from OEO. "We were just as open and above-board as we could be," Mrs. Roy said. "We had a free discussion. In fact, it got pretty ugly once or twice."

While the community action committee has been stalled, Lee County's private Head Start program has been expanding its activities. The first four of ten Volunteers in Service to America arrived last Tuesday to work on several projects, including adult education.

Mrs. Nancy Spears, director of Head

Start, said adult classes will begin in Waverly and Auburn next week. The Head Start program--which enrolls 450 children--is sponsored by the East Alabama Council on Human Relations.

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SURVEY WORKERS GET INSTRUCTIONS

Health Survey Covers Lowndes

BY BETH WILCOX

HAYNEVILLE, Ala.--A survey to determine the medical needs of Lowndes County residents has been going on since mid-September. The survey will also show how many people need to participate in the proposed Lowndes County Community Health Program.

Dr. H. Howard Meadows, director of the planned federal program, said the survey will be finished during the third week in October.

He said the survey has hired 34 survey workers (27 Negro and seven white), as well as four coordinators (two white and two Negro). A Negro director, J. S. Jenkins, supervises the county staff.

When the survey is finished, Meadows said, the questionnaires will be sent to the University of Alabama for computer study. "The study will show us by percentage how many people need different types of medical help," he explained. "Then we will know how many specialists in each field we need, for one

thing." Glancing up at the map of Lowndes County on the wall of his office, Meadows said, "All the black circles on that map show where we have conducted meetings for the people about the health program. The green circles show the places health centers may be."

Health centers are to be located where the people think best, he said. "Above all," Meadows said, "we want the people to feel this is their program, and that they have a voice in what happens in the program."

Meadows said the centers will be open "for 24 hours, if the people want it to be. There will always be someone on duty to help those who are sick, or to get in touch with someone who can."

The centers may also have washing machines, as well as water for the people to use. Is there a possibility that the health program will work on getting running water into those parts of the county that don't have it?

"The red lines on the map show where running water has been or is being installed in this county," said Meadows. "Three places in the rural areas have plans for water, or already have it--Letohatchie, Mosses, and Gordonsville. "Except for the city areas--Ft. Deposit, Lowndesboro, and Hayneville--these are the only water lines. We hoped to dig wells at each center, but I have been told this may be impossible, due to the fact that there is only salt water at some sites. Anyway, we hope to be able to do something about the water situation."

People Plan Cooperative

BY JOEL ROSEN

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.--"It takes peoples to help peoples," said Miss Lucy Beasley, a resident of the New Jerusalem community. "Folks has got to come together. Now is when it is real important."

The people of New Jerusalem--in the northern-most section of Huntsville--got together Oct. 3, and elected officers to direct the Peoples Cooperative of Madison County. The co-op plans to supply things like coal and groceries to the community at prices the people can afford.

The cooperative idea caught on when people in New Jerusalem began to see the advantages of buying goods for themselves, at wholesale prices.

A survey of the community found that groceries and coal were the most urgently-needed items. "It's going to be a mighty cold winter real soon," noted Mrs. Mary Horton, a participant in the Oct. 3 meeting.

Money to operate the co-op will come from selling shares at \$5 apiece. After the co-op is chartered, it will hire a full-time manager, and operate all over Madison County.

Willey Massey, Joe Sledge, and Miss Beasley initiated the co-op program. Assistance has come from the Association of Huntsville Area Contractors, the Sisters of Concern Club, the local Community Action Program, and VISTA volunteer Joe Murphy.

Officers of the co-op are Dick Jacobs, chairman; Massey, co-chairman; Mrs. Eva Davis, secretary; and Sledge, treasurer.

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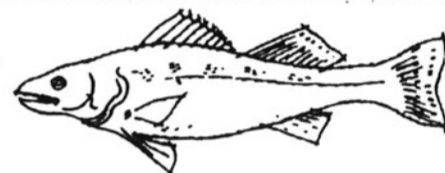
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Lanett Takes to the Air

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, ALA. -- Lanier High School of Lanett uncorked a series of dazzling second-half passes to defeat Tuskegee Institute High School, 21 to 12, in last Friday night's football game.



TUSKEGEE DEFENSE PILES UP RUNNING PLAY

The upset gave the Lanier Lions their fourth straight victory. It left Tuskegee's Baby Tigers--who were favored to win--with three triumphs and two losses, going into their major game with Carver High of Montgomery this week.

Things started to go wrong for Tuskegee before the game began. Six starters were sidelined because of injuries. But through most of the first half, it looked as if the Baby Tigers were going to win anyway.

And after the bands played at half-time, it was Lanier's game all the way. The Lions' Richard Roberts intercepted a long Tuskegee pass to begin a march toward the end zone.

With Ralph Autry and quarterback Oscar Davis hooking up on several passes, the Lions drove to Tuskegee's three-yard line before stalling. The Baby Tigers' wavering defense held against two running plays, but then--with Tuskegee evidently expecting another plunge toward the goal--Davis suddenly whipped the ball into the waiting hands of Aaron Bledsoe.

Autry's kick grazed the inside of the goal post, and the Lions went ahead, 15 to 12.

Tuskegee's Quinn ran for extra yards every time he got the chance, but it didn't do any good. The Baby Tigers fumbled the ball away, and the Lions passed their way back down the field, scoring on Davis' 16-yard toss to Roberts.

Killing in Miss.

BY ESTELLE FINE
OKOLONA, Miss.--Robert Townsend, a 21-year-old Negro from Okolona, was shot and killed last week after being arrested by Carl Gordon, a white police officer.

According to witnesses, Townsend and Gordon scuffled early Oct. 1 after Gordon had arrested and handcuffed the victim. With both men down on the ground, witnesses said, Townsend was shot three times.

After a 3 1/2 hour hearing, three justices of the peace--C. C. Johnston, Arthur B. King, and Lewis McRight--ruled that there was not enough evidence to hold Gordon for a grand jury investigation. However, Chickasaw County Attorney James S. Gore said he will bring the matter before the grand jury later this month.

Mrs. Johnson, Mayberry Agree; Macon Board Votes CAP Money

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--B. D. Mayberry, board chairman of the Macon County Community Action Program, and Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, the CAP director, have been arguing for months about the way the program should be run.

But this week, they joined forces to ask the county board of revenue for more money.

"No other county (anti-poverty program) gets the kind of support from local public agencies that we get in Macon County," said Mayberry.

Nevertheless, said Mrs. Johnson, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) now requires communities to pay for a larger share of their anti-poverty programs.

"We're in a stew right now," she said. "We have been funded for health and rural resources (projects) which we have not been able to get off the ground."

And so, she went on, the CAP was asking the board of revenue to increase its monthly contribution from \$115 to \$250.

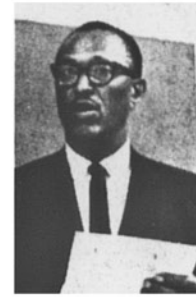
But before the revenue commissioners discussed the request, chairman J. Allan Parker wanted to know whether the CAP was going to continue receiving federal money.

"I saw something in the paper the other day," said Parker. "The government was threatening to cut us off."

Twice in the past two weeks, Mrs. Johnson has said publicly that the CAP



MRS. JOHNSON



MAYBERRY

was in immediate danger of losing its federal funds. She blamed the CAP for failing to meet demands made by

the Southeast regional OEO office. But at the board of revenue meeting last Monday, Mrs. Johnson assured the commissioners that the danger was past.

Although OEO staff members "do not have all of the information they should have" from the board, said Mrs. Johnson, "I know we can satisfy them."

And Mayberry said that OEO's latest threat to suspend funds was a "procedural matter--far too light to receive the publicity it did" in Tuskegee's local newspaper.

After the CAP people left the meeting, the board of revenue agreed to give them the extra money.

'Revolution, Not Boycott,' Says Miles Protest Leader

BY BOB DINWIDDIE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--"This is not a student boycott," said Ronald Jackson, vice-president of the Miles College Student Government Association. "This is a revolution."

Jackson was talking about a leaflet listing 16 student grievances, circulated on campus last week by the SGA. The students demanded a voice in such college matters as tuition, course offerings, and marking.

SGA President Clarence Wrencher discussed the grievances in a meeting last Friday. He announced that one of

W.T. MONEY
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)
dent of the Community Action Program.

Nevertheless, said Money, he isn't about to give up, or change his mind. "The way I figure it, I can't make much difference by myself," he said. "But I make it easier for the next man who agrees with me."

He pulled out his yellowed clipping again, and quoted from it about "leaving footprints on the sands of time." Then he looked down at a bushel basket full of long green pea pods, and began to recall the pleasant afternoon he'd spent picking peas.

the problems--lack of a budget for SGA--had been settled. However, he said, the college-approved budget of \$10,000 was \$8,000 less than SGA requested.

Wrencher said negotiations will continue on the other complaints. But if negotiations fail, he said, there is a possibility of a "teacher lock-out."

"Keep a watchful eye," he said. "The time is now. Be ready. Be ready." The students demanded such things as "guaranteed tuition," which means that a student will never have to pay more for tuition than the amount he pays as a freshman; and end to compulsory chapel or auditorium attendance; a required Negro-history course for all students; extension of library hours in the evening and on weekends; and the right to "evaluate" instructors.

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