

Will Tuskegee Be Wiped Out on Dec. 8?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--One weekend last month, the Tuskegee Institute student newspaper filled a quarter of its front page with a letter printed in big, black type.

The letter was addressed to Dean of Students P. B. Phillips. It was signed by Mrs. Jeane L. Dixon, a nationally-famous lady who makes her living by predicting the future.

The letter said: "Never have I made any predictions concerning a burning, bombing, or desecration of your campus. . . . Thank you for your inquiry, and relate to your student body they have nothing to worry about."

The student newspaper--the Campus Digest--didn't bother to comment on the letter. No explanation was needed--because everyone on campus knew what the letter was about.

The story of Mrs. Dixon and her alleged prediction made its way around the campus shortly after the students returned to school this fall.

By the time her letter was printed in the Campus Digest,

Mrs. Dixon was just about as well-known as SNCC chairman Rap Brown.

In fact, the rumor linked the two names together. Several groups of students discussed the rumor one day this week. The separate groups agreed on nearly all the details.

Sammy Davis Jr., news editor of the Campus Digest, said the students heard Mrs. Dixon had appeared on a late-night television show and predicted that "there wouldn't be a graduating class here in 1968--because everyone on campus would be wiped out on Dec. 8.

"Only two men were going to be left. One in Tantum Hall (a girls' dormitory) and one in Logan Hall (the gymnasium)." According to the rumor, Davis said, "she didn't say how it was going to happen. But then we heard Rap Brown was coming to speak on campus Dec. 6. People started making the connection.

"Some students were pretty upset. It got all the way back to their homes. Some parents called and told their kids to

come on home."

The faculty heard the rumor, too. Several instructors tried to trace it down, by asking their students where they first got the story.

But, said Eric Krystall, assistant professor of behavioral science at Tuskegee, "we never found anyone who had actually seen the television program."

An engineering student, eating lunch in the student union this week, said the faculty didn't look hard enough. "I saw her (Mrs. Dixon) on the Joey Bishop show," said Leroy Rhodes. "I don't know just when--several weeks ago.

"She was talking about Negro schools. She said there would be no graduating class at Tuskegee Institute. Then she said it would be destroyed--except for two survivors--in late '67 or early '68. But she didn't say how . . . and she didn't say what that man was going to be doing in the girls' dorm."

A companion glared at Rhodes and said, "I don't believe in that garbage myself."

"I do," said Rhodes. "My family's from Haiti. They have things like this there." Then he grinned. "When it happens," he said, "I plan to stay here and loot."

Student Government Association President Warren Hamilton--who invited SNCC chairman Brown to the campus--doesn't plan to postpone the speech. "Some people are up tight--but nobody's taking it (the rumor) seriously," he said.

Phillips, the dean of students, agreed. "I don't think it was really a big thing," he said. "Most of us don't believe in predictions."

But, Phillips said, he wrote to Mrs. Dixon because "we wanted to show that the rumor was just a rumor. We feel that this prediction was not made."

How, then, did the story get started? Mrs. Dixon's letter offered a clue: "So many times people misinterpret my statements," she wrote, "and it is only through direct inquiries such as you have just made that I can clear up any false rumors."

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TEN CENTS

Parade Doesn't Go Into Town

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS, Ala.--When Bullock County High School held its homecoming parade earlier this year, the band marched right through downtown Union Springs.

But when Carver High School held its homecoming parade two weeks ago, none of the participants got anywhere near downtown. Instead, they marched through a Negro section called "the Bottom."

This week, some angry parents said they thought the difference was that Bullock County High is mostly-white and Carver High is all-Negro.

They said they didn't know whom to blame--Carver High Principal Theodore White, Bullock County Schools Superintendent Edward M. Lindbloom, or Union Springs city officials.

Principal White refused to discuss the matter. Superintendent Lindbloom said, "They held a parade, and that's fine. Where they hold it is up to them."

And Mayor Frank H. Anderson Sr. said that when he gave Carver High a parade permit, he told school officials, "Help yourself. Have it wherever you want to have it."

What does it matter where the parade went? Clinton Thornton, president of the Bullock County Improvement Association, said it was a question of civic pride.

"It shouldn't have started in the Bottom," he said. "That's one of the lowest areas of the city. It didn't go a step up Main St.--just across. And fast."

"It used to be a big thing downtown, years ago," Thornton added. And

another Bullock County civil rights leader, H. O. Williams, said he could remember when five or six bands from other counties would join the Carver band in the downtown parade.

Neither Thornton nor Williams could remember just when Carver stopped holding a big homecoming parade. But Miss Patricia Young, vice president of the Carver senior class, said she could: "The first year they integrated Bullock County High, that was the end of the parade."

In the past few years, she said, "we just celebrated homecoming at the school." This year, when Principal White announced that there would be a parade "through some Negro neighborhoods," she said, "didn't anybody complain about it. We were just glad to have it."

Miss Mery Howell, another senior, said it was a good parade and the students were satisfied.

But some children on their way home from Carver one day this week weren't so sure. "It should have gone downtown where people could see it," said a senior girl. "Aren't we as good as the white kids?" Two seventh graders--Ronald Smith and Sherman Ivy--said they agreed with her.

Besides objecting to the parade route, the parents complained that White didn't tell anyone about the parade until the last minute.

"Didn't anybody know it until it took place," said Thornton. "It was just a jumped-up thing. It could have been a little better than it was if people had

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 4)

22 Negroes Win

Miss. Gets First Black Legislator

BY MERTIS RUBIN AND ESTELLE FINE

JACKSON, Miss.--The state of Mississippi no longer has an all-white legislature.

Robert G. Clark, a former Holmes County schoolteacher, saw to that last Tuesday, when he defeated veteran law-maker James Love for a seat in the Mississippi House, running in Holmes County. Clark got 3,510 votes to Love's 3,394.

As they have done with other successful Negro candidates, people were saying Clark is the first to hold his particular office since Reconstruction days.

Clark noted this week that during those days--around 1875--his grandfather was chairman of the Republican county committee.

The new representative's career in education is reflected in his platform. Among other things, he said he is for an increase in teachers' salaries, equality in school-bus service, a compulsory-attendance law, and elimination of "average daily attendance" as the means of determining aid to schools.

In all, 22 Negroes won offices in Mississippi. Fifteen Negro Democrats (nominated last August) and one black independent ran unopposed. Five Independents and one Democrat defeated white opponents in Tuesday's voting. Democrat James Jolliff Jr., chairman



LAWRENCE GUYOT

of the Wilkinson County NAACP, beat white independent Julius Carter, 861 to 761, for beat 1 supervisor.

Jolliff said seven highway patrolmen cruised around Woodville all day Tuesday, but they didn't keep people from voting. By a kind of "reverse psychology," he said, the sight of the police cars actually made some people come out to vote.

"Although I won," he added, "many Negroes were kept from the polls by economic coercion and threats of physical harm."



JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

U. S. Rimmer, a black independent, was unopposed for beat 5 justice of the peace in Madison County.

Other independent winners included Kermit Stanton, beat 3 supervisor in Bolivar County; Griffin McLaurin Jr., beat 4 constable in Holmes County; and Melvin Smith, beat 4 constable, and Matthew Walker, beat 5 J.P., in Issaquena County.

But there were disappointments, too. Alfred H. Rhodes--the independent candidate for the state House from Hinds County--polled just 5,294 votes, to 5,577 for Republican Harry McMann and 26,593 for Democrat Robert Ferguson.

Robert Smith of Holmes County, the lone independent candidate for sheriff, lost to Calvin Moore, 3,884 to 3,227.

Sunflower County Negroes--who had failed to elect any black candidates in city races last May--suffered another blow Tuesday, when all the Negro contenders lost by wide margins.

According to poll workers, Negro voters in Sunflower County made numerous errors in voting--like putting their sample ballots into the ballot box. And, said Clover Green--unsuccessful candidate for beat 2 constable--"some of these people still believe whites are better than Negroes."

As expected, segregationist John Bell

Williams, a Democrat, swamped Republican Rubel Phillips in the contest for governor. Phillips--probably hurt as much as helped by Negro support--got 113,375 votes, to 263,613 for Williams.

But Lawrence Guyot, state chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, said he isn't sorry MFDP openly endorsed Phillips. "We will no longer have the back-room politics that has permeated Southern politics," he said.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

Death Comes After Arrest

BY ROSCOE JONES

MERIDIAN, Miss.--Members of the NAACP and other local civil rights groups said this week that there are no plans to protest the death of John Cooley.

Cooley, a 27-year-old Negro who worked in a local drug store, died in the East Mississippi Mental Hospital Oct. 31, about three days after an attempted arrest by two Negro policemen.

Patrolmen Leslie Roberts and Aaron Thompson had tried to arrest Cooley on a drinking charge. According to Meridian Police Chief Ray Gunn, Roberts tried to hit Cooley with a slap-jack (a flat leather black-jack), but "Cooley moved his arm and deflected the blow into his (Cooley's) eye."

Cooley's eye was operated on at Riley Hospital, and the victim was then transferred to the mental hospital, where he had been confined shortly once before.

Last week, after an autopsy in a Negro funeral home, a coroner's report said Cooley's death was not caused by the blow from the slap-jack.

A coroner's jury--including George F. Sims, the owner of the funeral home where the autopsy was performed--then ruled that Cooley died from natural causes.

Both Negro patrolmen are still on duty, and no charges have been filed in connection with the death.

It's Different in La.: 252 Negro Candidates

BY MERTIS RUBIN

NEW ORLEANS, La.--There is no active state-wide civil rights group in Louisiana. Negroes make up about one-third of the state's population, and about 20% of the registered voters.

But in last Saturday's Democratic primary, 252 Negroes ran for office across the state.

One black candidate, Ernest Morial of New Orleans, was apparently nominated for the state House of Representatives. And some Negro nominees for justice of the peace and police jury were reported in Northern Louisiana.

Morial, an attorney and a graduate of Louisiana State University (LSU), has been actively involved with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. He once served as an assistant U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Why did Louisiana have so many more Negro candidates than Mississippi? Morial explained, "We're more politically sophisticated in general throughout the state."

New Orleans, especially, is unlike any city in Mississippi. Negroes here were able to canvass some white areas for votes.

Morial said "it's hard to tell" whether he got many white votes. "I got no endorsement of the morning and evening daily paper (the Times-Picayune)," he said.

Even though Negroes can canvass white areas, Morial said, the white candidates still have an advantage: "They can go into a Negro area and speak at Negro meetings, while we (Negro candidates) haven't been invited to speak to a white group."

While Morial was winning, Benjamin E. Smith--a white attorney who has taken cases for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and other civil rights groups--went down to defeat. Smith finished sixth in a field of ten.

Some other Negro candidates in New Orleans didn't do so well, either. Earl J. Amedee, who ran for the state House on a "Soul Ticket" in ward 9, had predicted, "With almost 13,000 Negroes registered. . . we could elect our entire ticket in the first primary."

Amedee said there would be a "breakthrough," if "the Negro political leaders who have delivered the Negro vote to the white candidates in the past can now deliver the Negro votes to the Negro candidates."

But it appeared that none of the Negro candidates in ward 9 was nominated,

As King Gets Out of Jail

It's Like Old Times in B'ham

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-- "This looks like '63," said the Rev. Edward Gardner, as he looked around the Tabernacle Baptist Church last Friday.

Among the people in the old brick church were the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, the Rev. Andrew Young, the Rev. Bernard Lee, and Hosea Williams.

They had all been in Birmingham during the massive demonstrations in 1963. And now they had returned, as Dr. King and seven other Negro ministers served jail sentences that were first imposed during the demonstrations.

Dr. King, Abernathy, Walker, and the Rev. A. D. King were released from the Jefferson County jail here last Friday, after serving less than four days of a five-day sentence.

Members of SCLC and the Alabama Christian Movement had planned to march to the jail on Friday, and hold an all-night vigil until the prisoners were released. But Circuit Court Judge William Barber, saying he didn't want "to work a hardship on anybody," released the ministers even before the march began.

"I don't blame Judge William Barber," Gardner said that night. "I had been the judge, I guess I'd do the same thing--get 'em out as quick as possible!"

Then the crowd in the church settled back to hear three of the best speakers in the civil rights movement--Dr. King, Abernathy, and Walker. To some of the people in the audience, it must have seemed like 1963 again.

While serving their sentences, Abernathy said, he and the others counted up "61 times that we have been to jail for the freedom of our people."

This time, he said, "most of the wardens were kind and cooperative, but there were some that were not."

Dr. King had a virus during the week, but some wardens "didn't want to give him his orange juice," Abernathy said. "One time, they just brought it up and gave him some sour orange juice."



THE REV. T. L. FISHER (LEFT), DR. KING LAUGH AT ABERNATHY REMARK

"Oh, no!" gasped someone in the crowd.

Abernathy said one deputy told the ministers, "My mother always taught me to be nice. (She said,) 'Whenever Fannie Jane gets sick, you must take care of Fannie Jane. We all just LOVE Fannie Jane.'"

"I didn't say a word," Abernathy recalled, but "that's not what we want." He said Negroes want equal opportunities, "so we can get a job and buy our own medicine."

"This America, this country where we live, is a sick nation," said Abernathy. He said the U. S. is fighting an "ungodly war" in Viet Nam, while

"right here in Alabama, we can't walk the streets as a decent human being."

"I don't know about you, but I don't like it," he said. "And I'm not going to take it any more. I'm going to enjoy the blessings of this land, or I'm going to report to God in person, and tell Him I did the best I could."

A recent study showed that it takes a yearly income of \$9,500 for a family to live comfortably, said Abernathy: "And just think what we make. . . . Think what we live on--white potatoes, neck bones, pig feet, and hog snoots."

He and Dr. King both talked about a program of "massive civil disobedience," applying the methods that

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

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Executive Editor: Mary Ellen Gale
Photography Editor: James H. Peppier
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Editorial Opinion

A Better Place

Two major American cities will have Negro mayors for the next four years. In last Tuesday's elections, Carl B. Stokes, a Negro attorney, defeated a white Republican opponent by 2,500 votes in Cleveland, Ohio. And in Gary, Indiana, city councilman Richard Gordon Hatcher edged another white Republican by 1,500 votes, in an election that is still being disputed.

Stokes had trailed by as much as 30,000 votes in the early returns last Tuesday, but a heavy, unified Negro vote--plus a fair share of the white vote--put him in office. He told a crowd of his supporters, "I know now the full meaning of the words, 'God bless America.'"

In Gary, Hatcher ran without the support of his own Democratic organization. Although his attorneys had showed a federal court substantial evidence of vote fraud, the court had refused to delay the election. But Hatcher won anyway, and it was reported that when the news came of victory, many of his campaign workers fell to their knees and wept.

Stokes and Hatcher appear to have triumphed over many evils--racism, ignorance, and the rot that infects big-city politics all over this country. Now both of them have big jobs ahead. But merely by winning, they have made Cleveland and Gary and all America a better place to live.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:
Your attention is called to your week-end edition of Oct. 14-15, 1967, of the story reported by your newspaper, "Housing Project Moves Folks Out."
A number of the statements in this news story are incorrect. The Fredella Village project referred to in your article as "China Street Bottom" is owned by the Frederick Yeamans Dabney Family Foundation, A NON-PROFIT FOUNDATION whose income is dedicated to helping the needy and charitable causes. Magnolia Homes Manufacturing Corporation is not the owner of this project. Mr. Ray Conley is not the Director of Operations. Magnolia will not receive federal support in the form of additional rent as reported in your article. And, as reported, Mr. Carl

Cappaert, General Manager of our Vicksburg plant, complies with the Equal Employment practices as set forth in Presidential Executive Order Number 10925 and as amended by Executive Order Number 11114.

We do not feel you have made anyone's point clear. We consider the story inaccurate, irresponsible, a misuse of the press and a disservice to its readers. Further, you will either print a retraction or the correct facts or we will take the necessary action to see that the correct facts are revealed.

F. L. Cappaert
President
Magnolia Homes Manufacturing Corporation
Vicksburg, Miss.

In Tuskegee Mock Trial

'Cracker' Is Convicted

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--A large group of Tuskegee Institute students held a mock trial on the edge of the square in downtown Tuskegee one night last week.

The man on trial wasn't really a man at all. It was a dummy figure with a sign around its neck that said, "Cracker."

The students found the "cracker" guilty of racism, condemned him to death, and burned him to ashes.

What was it all about? Michael Franc Wright, SNCC's Macon County project director and organizer of the rally, said it had two main purposes.

One of them, he said, was to protest the outcome of a real trial, held last week in Macon County Circuit Court. A jury of six whites and six Negroes was unable to reach a verdict in the case of James Harrison Holman, a white man accused of raping a 16-year-old Negro girl.

But, said Wright, "the trial wasn't as important as people think it is." The rally's main purpose, he said, "was to bridge the gap between the campus and the community--to remind ourselves that what happens to one black person happens to all of us."

Miss Cozetta Butts, a student who participated in the demonstration, said she wanted "to show white people that black people aren't going to sit by when one of us is raped." "Students care what happens to people in the black community outside Tuskegee Institute," she said.

And Scott B. Smith, a student and former SNCC worker who spoke at the rally, said it was meant as a condemnation of "Southern justice" and "the hypocrisy of the American judicial system."

Wright said about 250 students marched downtown, and a large number of them stayed for the mock trial. But Student Government Association President Warren Hamilton said he didn't consider it a student rally.

"When they left the campus, they became citizens like everyone else," he said. "I don't condemn it. People have a right to demonstrate."

One girl--who attended the meetings before the rally--said she didn't go downtown because she "didn't think the student body was really behind it." "It was not well-organized," she said. "It was something they just hopped up and did."

'State's Pretty Jumbled Up,' Radney Tells Auburn People

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
AUBURN, Ala.--State Senator Tom Radney of Tallapoosa County took a look at Alabama in a speech last week--and said he didn't like a lot of what he saw. "My state is pretty much jumbled up," Radney told some 50 people at Auburn's First Presbyterian Church. "But there is great hope and great promise for the future."

On his way to that conclusion, Radney reviewed his first year in the state Legislature. He said he arrived in Montgomery hoping to find that a majority of the Senate was ready for "new answers" to the state's racial and economic problems.

Instead, he said, he and 11 other senators who think the way he does "had to spend more time fighting bad legislation than passing good legislation."

As an example, he cited a bill "to take Alabama out of the United Nations."

"I thought it was a joke until the House passed it with only three dissenting votes," Radney commented. "Apparently, you can pass anything in the House."

When the bill came to the Senate floor, Radney recalled, "I said I didn't know we had membership in the U.N.--but I could think of some delegates to send."

With the other 11 senators lining up behind him, Radney added, the bill failed to pass: "I am proud to say Alabama is still in the United Nations."

Radney said the progressive senators were equally successful in fighting the speaker-ban bill.

"This stupid bill was going to say to our universities that the Legislature had the right to decide who was to speak and who wasn't to speak on the campus," he explained. "I couldn't see that that was any of the state's business."

But, he said, the fight was a close



TOM RADNEY

one, and the bill will probably be revived at the next session.

And Radney admitted that the Senate passed some "ridiculous legislation," despite his battle against it. He singled out the resolution requiring state colleges to fly the Confederate flag and play "Dixie" at athletic events.

"This was an attempt to ridicule (University of Alabama President Frank A. Rose) by telling him what flags he must fly and what songs he must sing," Radney said.

"No one loves Alabama more than I do... but I'm an American first, an Alabamian second, and a Tallapoosa Countian third."

A questioner reminded Radney that the resolution wasn't really a law, and asked why Rose had decided to go along with it.

"When there was a report that the University of Alabama wouldn't fly the flag, Governor (George C.) Wallace said he'd send in 500 troops and see that they did," Radney replied.

"We'd best not take Governor Wallace lightly," the senator added. "He has a lot of ability--but he has the wrong answers to many of our problems."

In his talk, Radney gave his listeners an inside look at the workings of the state Legislature.

For example, he said, the 12 progressive senators expected help from Mobile's three representatives in the Senate. But at the beginning of the session, the Mobile delegation was called in to the governor's office.

"They were told that if they voted for all of Wallace's legislation, they would get a medical school down there," Radney said. "They did as they were told."

Radney said he "didn't get called to the governor's office too many times." But once, he said, the arm-twisting worked.

"After I voted against the raise in auto tag fees, I was called downstairs," he recalled. "When he got there, Radney said, Wallace turned to a highway official and asked how work was progressing on a bridge in Alexander City--Radney's home town."

"It seemed that all work on the bridge had stopped," Radney said. "They never mentioned auto tags at all--but I went back upstairs and voted for the tag raise."

Radney praised some new laws. He mentioned his own bill to restore state funds to Tuskegee Institute, and another bill to expand the state's mental health program.

And he urged his listeners not to be-

come discouraged, or to ask themselves, "Why get involved?" "Alabama is worth getting involved for," he told them.

After he finished speaking, a lady asked when he would run for governor. "I have given some thought to running for lieutenant governor," Radney replied.

"I'll vote for you," the lady promised. The audience applauded.

Strike Fashions

BY BETH WILCOX

SELMA, Ala.--A fashion show was given last week by people on strike against the Laura Industries plant here.

"We're still keeping in practice, you know," said Miss Beulah Brown, "so in case we go back to sewing work, we'll be ready." For three months, the strikers have been demanding that the company recognize the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU).

In the fashion show, several strikers modeled dresses. Miss Bernice Hooks wore a housecoat that was printed at regular intervals with the ILGWU label.

Shooting Victim

Still Serious

BY SARAH HEGGIE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- A Negro youth was still in serious condition this week, after being shot by a white parking-lot attendant last week in downtown Montgomery.

According to police, 19-year-old Charles L. Johnson was shot three times by Daniel B. Brown, 74, after the youth fired shots at the white man. Brown signed a warrant charging Johnson with assault with intent to murder.

"The elderly white man told the Negro boy not to throw paper on the parking lot," said Detective Hugh Simpler. "The Negro boy made some nasty remarks to the white man. Then he (Johnson) went home and got his gun, and came back and aimed it at the white man's head. He fired twice, but missed."

Then, said Simpler, Brown pulled out his gun and shot four times. Three bullets hit Johnson.

Captain E. L. Wright, head of the police department's investigative division, said the police have come to the conclusion that Brown shot Johnson in self-defense. In their investigation, he said, the police talked to Brown and other witnesses to the shooting.

Wright said Johnson has not been questioned by the police, because "he is in pretty bad shape."

Something New At Jackson St.

BY MERTIS RUBIN

JACKSON, Miss.--As Charles Evers, state field director of the NAACP, entered the auditorium at mostly-Negro Jackson State College, about 300 students confusedly rose to greet him.

It was probably the first time most of them had ever seen Evers, except on television. "Now that's Charles Evers," said one young lady. "Who is he with?"

"The, uh, the NAACP," answered another.

"I've known the time in Mississippi when Charles Evers or any other civil rights leader couldn't come to Jackson State's campus," Evers began.

According to one student, Evers was one of three civil rights figures whom the school's social science department had voted to invite to a seminar.

The others, said the student, were Lawrence Guyot, chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), and Aaron Henry, NAACP state president.

All three were approved by college President John A. Peoples Jr., the student said, but Guyot and Henry were turned down by the all-white college board.

"I was surprised they wanted me,"



CHARLES EVERS

Evers commented.

"I am not going to apologize if I break a verb or misuse an adjective," he told the students last Friday. "Don't blame me--I graduated from Alcorn." (Alcorn A & M is a predominantly-Negro college in Lorman.)

Evers said he was going to vote for Republican Rubel Phillips for governor--even though Phillips had said he didn't want MFDP's endorsement, and didn't consider civil rights leaders to be representatives of the people.

"(Phillips is) lying," Evers said. "He's begging Negroes for their votes. If you don't believe me, go up to him and tell him you're not going to vote for him."

Although Evers was invited to speak about the elections, he said he would talk about other things--and he did.

"Black power means Negro pride," he observed. "Stokely (Carmichael) has done more with his mouth than all our marches and demonstrations, because he has scared white people."

"Behind the scenes," he said, "the Negro teachers have kept us (the NAACP) alive. They didn't go around waving their NAACP cards, but they have slipped us \$2 here and \$2 there. The most disgusting thing is the Negro principals--most of them are Toms."

Evers challenged the students to go back home and work to get people registered.

Union Springs Homecoming

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

know about it."

Williams suggested that the parade was kept a secret because school officials knew that some parents would demand a bigger parade--and a march through downtown.

Thornton said a group of parents will visit White, "to find out exactly what happened."

But, he added, the parade problem is

U.S. Judges Throw Out Teacher, Tuition Laws

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Three federal judges did last week what everyone has been expecting them to do for the last two months. They struck down Alabama's new teacher-choice and tuition-grant laws.

The judges found both laws "unconstitutional" and declared them "void and of no effect."

The teacher-choice law would have let students' parents choose the race of the teacher in each public school classroom. That, said the judges, "constitutes nothing less than affirmative state enforcement of private racial discrimination."

"Race is the only factor upon which (the teacher-choice act) operates. Its involvement promotes and encourages discrimination which is sufficient to make the act invalid," the judges ruled.

They reminded state officials that "faculty and staff desegregation is an integral part of any public school desegregation plan."

The federal panel--Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges H. H. Grooms and Frank M. Johnson Jr.--called the tuition-grant law "no more than an evasive scheme to circumvent" desegregation of the public schools.

"An additional unconstitutional purpose of (the law) is to induce and encourage private persons to engage in the kind of racial discrimination which would be condemned if attempted by the state," the judges noted. "That is wholly impermissible."

The measure--which would have provided \$181 a year for each private-school student--was Alabama's third tuition-grant law.

The same federal panel struck down the two earlier laws. And, last August, a federal district court in Louisiana threw out the law on which the Alabama act was modeled.

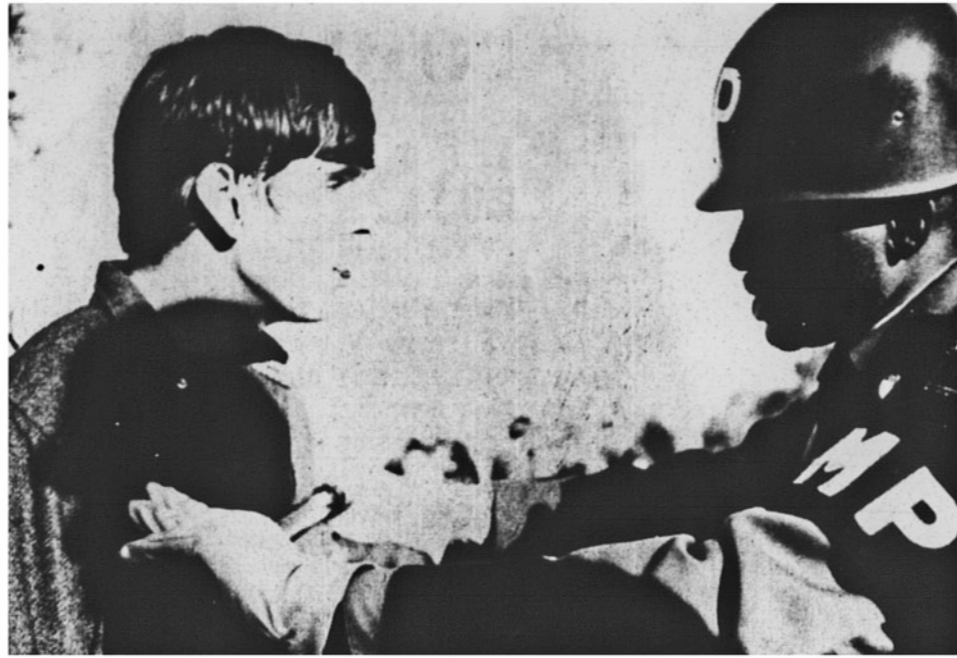
In overturning Alabama's new law, the judges took note of its unusual history. They quoted the Louisiana ruling, written by Circuit Judge John Minor Wisdom:



FRANK M. JOHNSON JR.

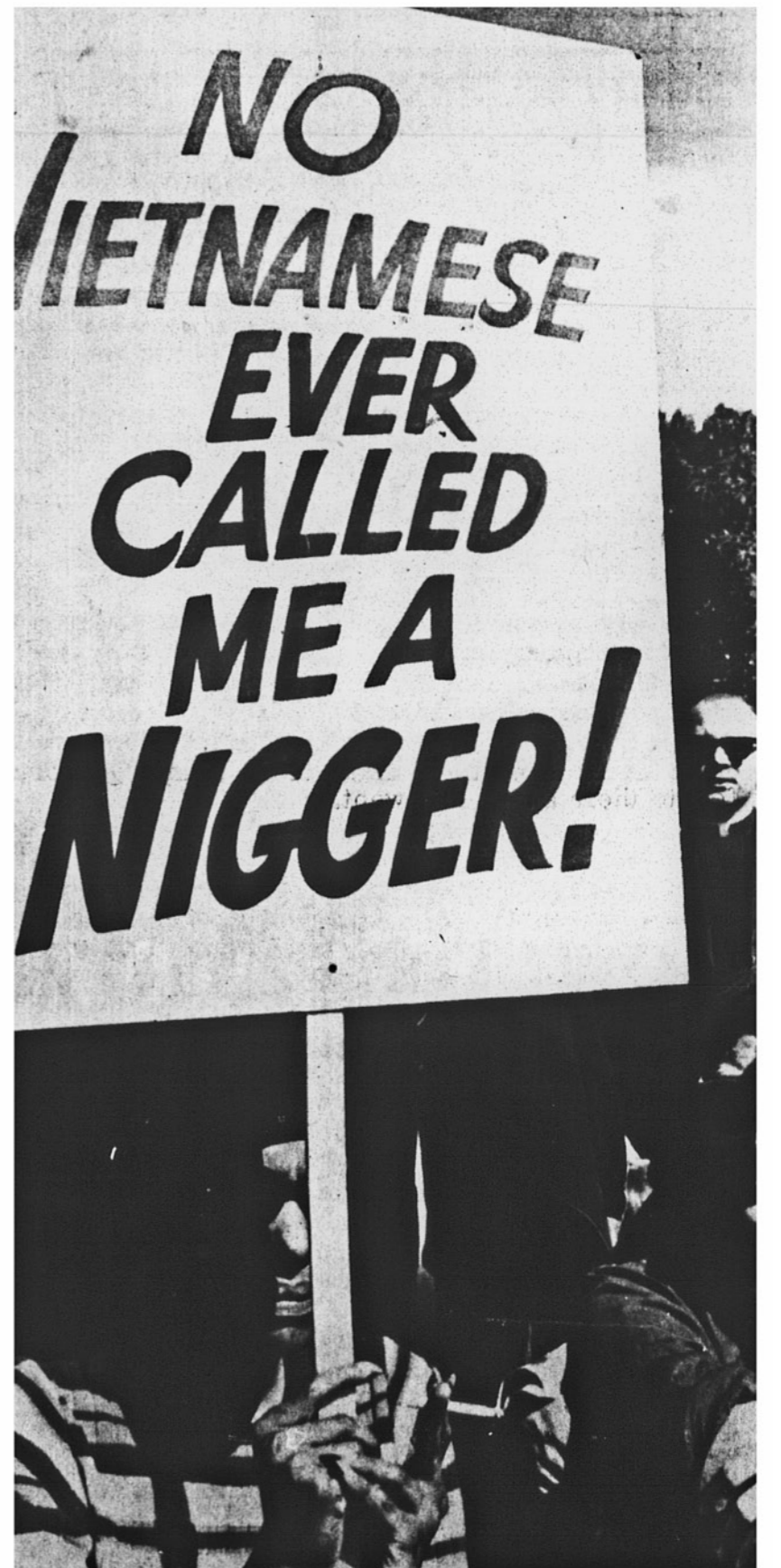
Unless this system (of state-supported private schools) is destroyed, it will shatter to bits the public school system... and kill the hope that now exists for equal educational opportunities for all our citizens, white and black."

"We may be spared the unpleasant task of again detailing the many acts of racial discrimination committed by the Governor and the Legislature of Alabama," the judges remarked. "They have been sufficiently discussed in previous opinions in this and other cases."

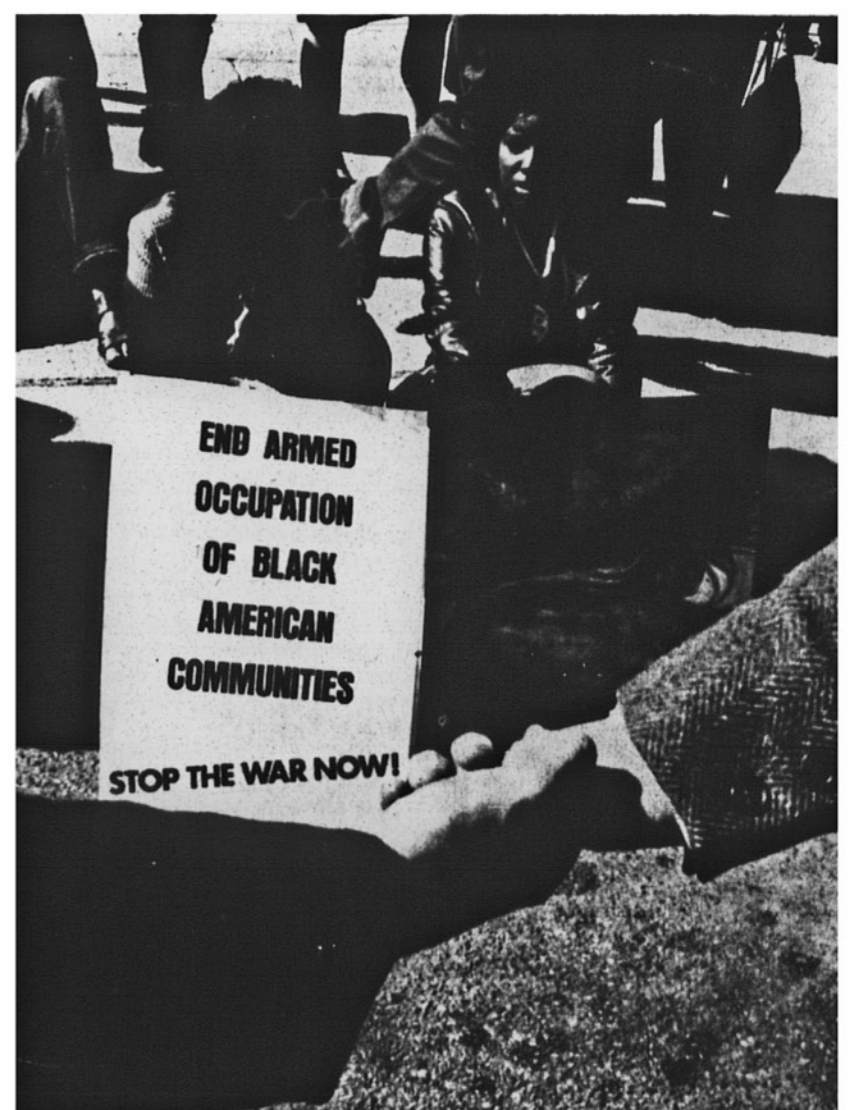


ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Oct. 20-23, 1967



Photos by Tony Ganz



People From All Over the Nation Helped Rebuild Mt. Zion Church

PHILADELPHIA, Miss.--The children who play at the Longdale Head Start center every weekday seldom look at the pile of rusted metal scraps down the hill from their playground.

But their parents and teachers still speak often of the fire that melted the tin roof of Mt. Zion Methodist Church into those twisted sheets more than three years ago.

In a federal courtroom in Meridian last month, the Rev. Delmar Dennis--a Ku Klux Klansman who turned FBI informer--told what happened the night of the fire. A group of Klansmen went to the Mt. Zion church on June 16, 1964, Dennis testified, because they thought civil rights worker Michael Schwerner was there.

The Klan knew Schwerner and his co-worker, James Chaney, had recently come to meetings at Mt. Zion to talk about voter registration, Dennis said.

On this particular night, the meeting at Mt. Zion didn't have anything to do with civil rights--it was a routine meeting of church officers, according to church trustee Cornelius Steele, (Schwerner and Chaney were in Ohio at the time.)

But the Klansmen didn't know this. They blockaded the road going north and south from the church and stopped every car that left the meeting. Some of the Negro churchmen were beaten.

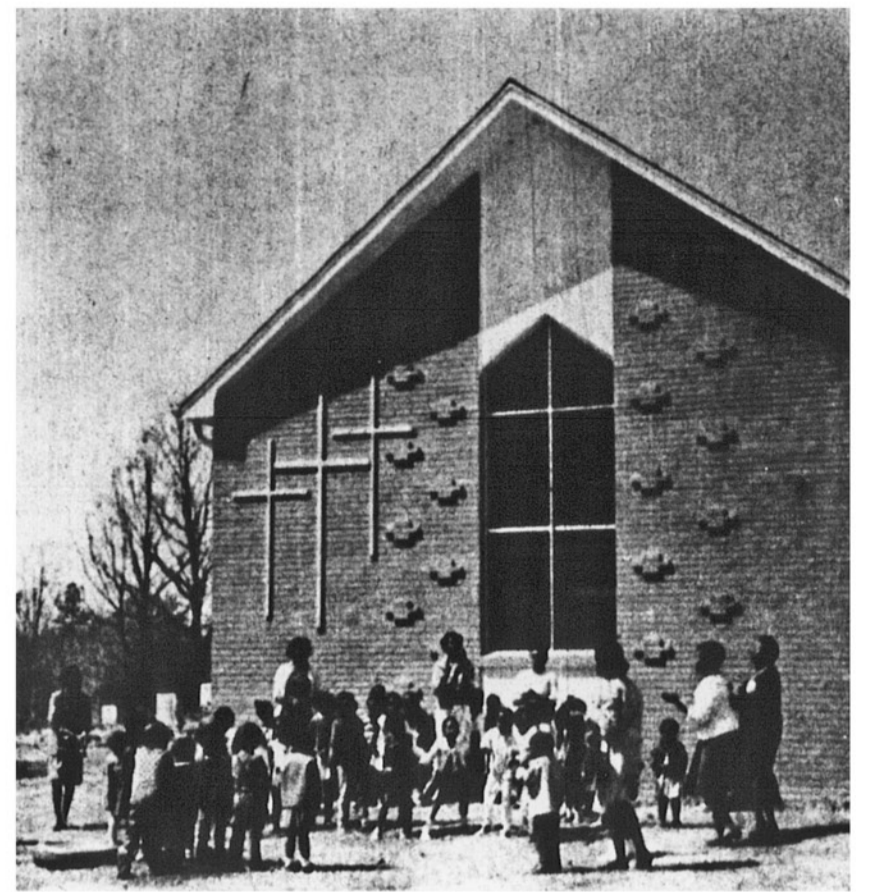
Late that same night, the Mt. Zion church burned to the ground.

A graceful red-brick church now stands in the clearing where there were charred ruins three years ago. Three aluminum crosses are mounted on the front of the building. They are dedicated to Chaney, Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman--who were killed June 21, 1964, on a trip to investigate the burning of the old church.

Before the church service on a recent Sunday, Steele talked about the rebuilding of Mt. Zion.

Money was the first problem, he said. The church had no fire insurance, and only a few hundred dollars were put away in the treasury. The Longdale community is made up of families like the Steeles--farmers who work hard to make a living on their small plots of land. It might have been years before they saved enough to build a new church.

But with the publicity about the death of the three civil rights workers, people far away from Mississippi heard about Mt. Zion and wanted to help. Contributions came in from around the country, said Steele. Some people gave just a few pennies, some gave many dol-



HEAD START CLASS PLAYS OUTSIDE NEW CHURCH

lars, Citizens of Longdale gave what they could, and the Methodist church made up the balance with a long-term loan.

The only place help didn't come from was right next door, Steele said. Except for one or two ladies in Philadelphia, "the local white people didn't give us no kind of hand," he recalled.

A Negro architect from Memphis, Tenn., was hired to design the new church, but finding someone to do the building was much harder. Most local contractors wouldn't even make a bid, Steele said. Finally, Joe Lyon, a Negro contractor from the northern part of Neshoba County, agreed to take the job.

Lyon said he expected trouble when he agreed to do the work. He thought the Ku Klux Klan wouldn't want to see the church rebuilt.

One morning, Lyon continued, he found "KKK" painted all over his construction materials. Crosses were burned in his yard, but he kept on build-

ing. Steele said he got threatening letters while the building was going on. The members of Mt. Zion started guarding the new church at night, and even now, said Steele, the building "is watched pretty close."

The citizens of Longdale don't go to Mt. Zion to mourn. Instead, the church is a center for community activities--like Head Start. Classroom walls are covered with paintings and cutouts made by the young children.

But visitors are always shown a bronze tablet in the front hall. It bears this inscription:

"Out of one blood God hath made all men. This plaque is dedicated to Michael Schwerner, James Chaney, and Andrew Goodman, whose concern for others, and more particularly those of this community, led to their early martyrdom. Their death quickened men's consciences and more firmly established justice, liberty, and brotherhood."



CORNELIUS STEELE LOOKS AT MT. ZION RUINS

Civil Rights Leader Opens Up New Laundry in Philadelphia

BY GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. -- Alvin Burnside ran a mop over the floor of his new washeteria, around his 15 gleaming white washing machines.

"I'm not asking nobody to come," he said. "But I'm going to keep this place up. Those that wants a nice place--they'll come."

Until Burnside opened his washeteria a few weeks ago, the only laundry in the Negro section of Philadelphia was a dark, narrow storefront run by a white man.

According to Mrs. Mary Batts, who used to wash there regularly, most of the machines were usually broken down. The floors and the machines were dirty.

Burnside, a Neshoba County civil rights leader, decided to set up a laundry Negroes could be proud of. He already owned a building--the old Evers Hotel, formerly the local CORE headquarters. There haven't been any civil rights workers staying in Neshoba County for more than a year, and the building was idle, except for occasional Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) meetings.

To pay for the improvements he wanted to make, Burnside applied to the Small Business Association (SBA) office in Jackson for a loan.

"It used to be there was no way for a Negro to qualify for a loan like that," Burnside said. But, he continued, the SBA gave him "exactly what I asked for."

Under the terms of the SBA loan, Burnside does not have to make any payments for the first three months. After that, he pays off the loan in monthly installments over six years.

Burnside is determined to keep his washeteria in good condition. When a salesman tried to persuade him to install a juke box, Burnside refused--because he was afraid it might turn his place into a hangout.

He employs someone to watch over the large sunny room with the washing machines and four dryers all the time the washeteria is open. And until he gets

locks put on all the windows and doors, Burnside has been sleeping in the building to make sure no one breaks in at night.

Meanwhile, competition has brought about changes in the old laundry. Some machines have been repaired. And, said Mrs. Batts, the room was cleaned up so much "you could have et bread off the floor."

But at the end of Burnside's second week in business, the Negro janitor at the old washeteria was laid off with the explanation that the laundry wasn't making enough to pay him. And Burnside was talking about installing a second 125-gallon hot-water tank to handle his heavy business.

Although Burnside painted out the MFDP sign over the door when he opened his washeteria, he said that

visiting civil rights workers may stay in the upstairs rooms for free.

Burnside -- who is also a skilled bricklayer and hog farmer--said the washeteria is only the beginning of his plans for the old Evers Hotel. He hopes to put a snack bar in an empty room at the front of the building and fix up the second floor as a motel.

And, he added, he already has some ideas about what to do with the building he'll have when he buys the old laundry out of business.



ALVIN BURNSIDE

But Problems Remain in Neshoba County

Negroes Move Ahead After 1964 Killings

BY GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss.--When civil rights workers Michael Schwerner and James Chaney arrived in Neshoba County in 1964, there weren't any Negroes registered to vote in the Longdale community.

Cornelius Steele, a farmer, had made four or five unsuccessful attempts to register and had been threatened by white men after every try. On his last attempt before 1964, Steele said, Circuit Clerk T. A. Sansing offered to "put my name on the books if I didn't tell nobody and didn't talk to nobody about registering." Steele turned down that offer.

Now, three and a half years after the civil rights movement came to Neshoba County, residents estimate that 90% of the eligible voters in all-Negro Longdale are registered.

And last summer, before the Democratic primary, white candidates for offices like constable, sheriff, and chancery clerk visited Longdale for the first time to hand out their cards and ask Negroes to vote for them.

The road supervisor, who was running for re-election, sent out several loads of gravel for Negroes' driveways--the first time he had done so. In fact, Mrs. Beatrice Cole said, the truck driver started to pour so much gravel on her driveway that "I had to run to save my rock garden."

Widespread Negro registration is one of many changes in Neshoba County since the Freedom Summer of 1964--when three young civil rights workers were slain near Philadelphia.

The killings drew national attention to Neshoba County. Last month--when an all-white jury convicted seven of 18 men charged with conspiracy in the deaths of Schwerner, Chaney, and Andrew Goodman--Neshoba was back in the spotlight.

And in Philadelphia, Negroes talked about what things were like in Neshoba county before the killings, and about the changes since then.

"It was rough for Negroes in the years before 1964," recalled Alvin Burnside, an independent farmer and bricklayer. "But it was quiet. It wasn't talked about."

Negroes were beaten "pretty regular" by Philadelphia policemen and Neshoba County deputies, Burnside said. "You pretty well had to be in off your porch after 10 o'clock to stay out of trouble."

Negroes left the county to escape from the violence. Between 1950 and 1960, Neshoba County's population dropped by 5,000.

Only one person talked openly about voter registration before 1964. That was Charles Evers, now an NAACP field secretary and Mississippi's best-known civil rights leader.

Evers came from his home in neigh-

boring Newton County in the early 1950's. He set up a funeral home and the Evers Hotel--located in a two-story building that later became Neshoba County Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) headquarters.

Evers worked as a disc jockey for the local, white-owned radio station, WHOC, "but he went to talkin' the 'wrong' thing," said Obadiah Bester. "He started tellin' 'em (Negroes) to register and vote." Before long, Evers began receiving threats, and left town.

A few people were members of the NAACP, and some, like the Rev. Clint Collier, occasionally attended NAACP meetings in Jackson and Meridian. But, said Collier--now the county's most militant civil rights leader--"it was just to listen and give money." No civil rights meetings of any kind were held in Philadelphia before 1964.

Then--on June 21, 1964--Schwerner, Chaney, and Goodman disappeared on a lonely dirt road south of Philadelphia.

Until the killings, Negroes hadn't thought of Neshoba as a particularly rough county. "I had always heard about 'Bloody Kemper,'" said Mrs. T. C. Jackson, a Philadelphia storekeeper. (Kemper County, east of Neshoba, is noted for Negro lynchings.)

But suddenly the whole world was talking about Neshoba County as a symbol of racism in America.

In August, 1964, CORE started a civil rights project in Philadelphia, and persuaded Burnside and other local Negroes to help. CORE had not originally planned to concentrate on Neshoba County, because less than 25% of the population is black. But after the killings, the national civil rights organiza-

tion sent in staff members to work on voter registration. The project went slowly at first, Mississippi was still using a 20-question registration form that required new voters to interpret a section of the state constitution. Many people who tried to register, or were related to someone who tried, lost their jobs. An elderly lady, Mrs. Lillie Jones, was cut off welfare after she registered, and after that many poor people stayed away from the circuit clerk's office.

Registration would have gone even more slowly, said Burnside, except for the memory of Schwerner, Chaney, and Goodman. "You could get more people to go down by talking about 'the three who died for you' than any other way. People felt it was their duty to join in," he said.

One weekend, Burnside recalled, Chaney's brother, Ben Jr.,--then 13 years old--spoke at a rally in the Negro community of Stallo, and "more people went down (to register) that following Monday than had ever went."

With time--and the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965--it became easier and safer for Negroes to register.

And this year, Negroes in other communities besides Longdale reported that white candidates came campaigning for the first time. "The whites got turrrible busy," said Collier. "You know they're busy when they come to someone like me and ask me to vote for them."

"They suddenly found out where Negroes live," observed Mrs. Beatrice Cole, with a smile.

But Negroes in Neshoba don't have

much political power. Although the FDP endorsed candidates in last summer's Democratic primaries, in many cases it was "choosing between a devil and a witch," said J. R. Cole. And few FDP-approved candidates were elected.

Deputy Sheriff Cecil R. Price--one of the seven men convicted of conspiracy in the deaths of Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman--did not make the run-off for sheriff. But another defendant, E. G. "Hop" Barnette--who will be re-tried because the jury could not reach a decision in his case--this week was elected sheriff of Neshoba County.

Mrs. Mary Batts is the only Negro who has run for political office in the county. As a candidate last year for school board representative from beat 5, Mrs. Batts came in a poor fourth. Although Negroes have put up candidates three years in a row, they have not been able to elect a representative to the county or community ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) committees.

But Negroes in Neshoba County have learned from civil rights workers about using the power of the federal government to get what they want.

In 1965 Philadelphia had house-to-house mail delivery to all neighborhoods except the Negro part of town, called Independence Quarters by white

people. That year, Mrs. Lillie Jones, who is in her 80's, went to Washington with a delegation of Philadelphia Negroes.

Mrs. Jones told John Doar, head of the U. S. Justice Department's civil rights division, that Negroes were not getting equal mail service. A few weeks later, the post office started house-to-house mail service in Independence Quarters.

Because of federal pressure to end job discrimination, Negroes now work at Philadelphia's three major industries--the Garan trousers plant, Wells Lamont glove factory, and U. S. Motor. Before 1964 none of these plants hired Negroes for regular factory jobs.

Now, claims Miss Ruby Savell, a secretary in U. S. Motor's personnel department, "qualified Negroes are hired just the same as whites."

But Charles Henson, one of the Negroes recently hired at U. S. Motor, says he doesn't believe discrimination has ended. Henson said he is one of only nine Negroes on the night shift, and that there are about the same number of Negroes on the day shift. "About 700 men work out there in all," he said, "I guess you can tell from that."

Negroes have gotten raises, he said, "and we're treated nice." But, he added, no Negroes have yet moved up to supervisory posts or office jobs.

One area where federal power has not



CECIL R. PRICE

helped is in the schools. Neshoba County's schools, desegregated in 1965, are now almost completely resegregated.

At Philadelphia High School, academic pressure discouraged Negro students. The only three Negroes--all seniors--enrolled in 1965-66 failed to graduate. Last year two of those girls went back to try again, and a few more Negro students came along. One boy was expelled for refusing to say "yes, sir" to the principal, and the others all flunked. This year there are no Negro students at Philadelphia High School.

At Neshoba Central, pressure was less subtle. Twenty-two Negroes enrolled at Neshoba Central last year, but their parents started keeping them home after they complained that white students beat them and attacked them with cigarette lighters, knives, and spit balls with rocks.

Last March U. S. District Judge Harold Cox refused to order protection for Negro children at the integrated school. This year there are no Negro students at Neshoba Central.

Philadelphia Elementary School--now the only desegregated school in the county--has only about a dozen Negro children.

This fall, a group of parents in the FDP organized a boycott to force changes at all-Negro G. W. Carver High School. They asked for publication of a financial report, removal of the concession stand, a free lunch program, and better discipline.

During the first few days of the boycott, almost one-third of the student body stayed away from school. But the effort fizzled because, said Collier, "we didn't keep the punches up. Plus they kept punching."

The grievances were turned over to the Mississippi Teachers Association. The MTA "settlement" was a huge public meeting where school officials explained why none of the demands could be met.

Law enforcement in Neshoba County has improved in recent months. Several Negroes said they could not recall any time a white officer had beaten a Negro since January, 1965. That was the month when nine Neshoba County men--including several law enforcement officers--were first indicted in the Neshoba County conspiracy case.

But the beating didn't stop just because white officers stopped doing it.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 3)

'See You In Wash.' Says Head of Ala. State New College No Threat

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
 "camp-in," right in front of the White House.

"I bid you, not farewell, but so long," he said at the end of his talk. "I may not get back here in the next few weeks, but I look forward to seeing you in Washington."

And Walker--now the pastor of a church in New York's Harlem--shouted, "When you all pull into the station, me and the fellows from Harlem and the South Bronx and Brooklyn will be THERE!"

Despite the crowd's enthusiasm, there were signs that this is no longer the Birmingham of 1963.

Even with dozens of newsmen present, there was plenty of room in the medium-sized church. The balcony was almost empty.

The people cheered loudly at most of the things the speakers said. But the applause was much weaker when Abernathy--describing the nation-wide protest--said, "When the cry comes out to you, will you march with us?"

As Walker, the last guest speaker, sat down, the audience began to leave. "We've had too good a time to break up abruptly like this," Gardner pleaded.

But the people kept on going. Some of them would not be back until the next time Dr. King is here.

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
 MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Levi Watkins, president of Alabama State College, is a man in a "unique position," a TV announcer said last Sunday.

The announcer--introducing Watkins' appearance on WSFA-TV--meant the head of Montgomery's four-year Negro college is about to see another four-year state college built in the same city.

But on last Sunday's "Capitol News Conference," Watkins said he does not agree with the Negro educators who have said the Montgomery branch of Auburn University will mean the ruin of Alabama State.

"I'm not sure I could say it would be the downfall of Alabama State College," Watkins remarked. In the years to come, he said, "Alabama is going to need as many schools as it can adequately support," and "Alabama State will continue to be needed."

On an earlier "Capitol News Conference" on Oct. 15, Joe L. Reed of the predominantly-Negro Alabama State Teachers Association called the proposed Auburn branch "an effort to phase out" Alabama State. He has also called it an attempt to preserve segre-

gated education.

But Watkins said Sunday, "I don't think any more that any state government, or the federal government or any other agency, is going to continue segregation. That's a thing of the past."

Though students of one race or the other tend to "cluster" on "certain campuses," Watkins said, "some Negroes are going to show up at Auburn, just as some non-Negroes are going to show up at Alabama State College."

The president said the state of Alabama has to play "catch-up" to improve Negro education.

"We've got to do something for this long period--let's say a period of neglect of Negro education," said Watkins. Negroes need to get high-quality in-

struction, Watkins said. "We must be able to do it better, because there's still a residue of emotionalism that has to be overcome only by competence and respect."

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Game of the Week

161 Points in 2 Wks., But Hill Tops Harris

BY ROSCOE JONES
MERIDIAN, Miss.--"On a given day, Jim Hill can be very tough."

That was the word around Meridian last week, before Harris High's big football game with Jim Hill High of Jackson.

But Harris supporters were pretty confident, because the Tigers had scored 161 points in their last two games. On Oct. 20, in fact, Harris had trampled Bay Springs, 111 to 0, in one of the most fantastic football games ever played.

Quarterback Donald Curry put Harris ahead, 6 to 0, with 8:16 left in the first quarter of the Bay Springs game. After that, it was just a steady stream of Harris TD's.

Most of the scores came on short plunges or passes, but a few of them were spectacular. Quarterback Charles Wiley returned a kick 65 yards for his third touchdown of the evening, and he later got a fourth TD on a 60-yard pass play.

Halfback Willie Lloyd also contributed four TD's to the slaughter.

A week later, Harris kept up its high-scoring ways with a 50-13 win over Pilot High of Newton.

Lloyd scored twice, on runs of 53 and 25 yards. So did Wiley, from the 13 and the one, and so did halfback Lister Keys, from the ten and the 11.

But last Friday, against Jim Hill, it

Miss. Voting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Guyot also called a meeting of candidates, to analyze the election and unify around the need for Negro poll officials. "Until Negroes can be represented and effective as poll officials," he said, "meaningful voting by Negroes and other unpopular elements will be something of a joke."

was a different story. The visitors from Jackson ruined Harris' homecoming with a 19-6 triumph.

A Tiger fumble led to the first Jim Hill touchdown, and a blocked Harris punt led to the second. That just about did it.

Mobile Meeting Called Off

BY EDWARD RUDOLPH
MOBILE, Ala.--People coming to a community meeting one night last week found their way blocked by police.

Heading to the A. F. Owen school, the people met two carloads of policemen, who told them, "There ain't going to be no meeting. Move on."

Henry Williams, director of the Northside center for the Mobile Area Community Action Committee (MACAC), had called the meeting. He said the people were going to try to organize in order to get better jobs, education, homes, and health care.

Williams said he had taken a leaflet announcing the meeting to Owen Principal H. B. Lamar, when Lamar gave him permission to hold the meeting in the school. Lamar said the meeting was cancelled because of a second leaflet.

The second leaflet invited people to come and hear "how Mobile's old civil rights leaders must pay for their crimes against their own people."

Jerry Pogue, a member of the Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW), said he and other NOW members had drawn up the second leaflet, after they saw the first one.

Pogue said he thought poor people should know about the meeting, and "a leaflet must truly be worded for the people to respond."

Neshoba Changes

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

"They hired 'Tripp' and he took care of everything," said Burnside.

Willie "Tripp" Windham, a Negro, joined the Philadelphia Police Department in 1965. Negroes complained bitterly about Windham--and even took a suit to federal court--before he was finally fired in December, 1966.

Later, Philadelphia hired Oliver Lyon, another Negro, to patrol black neighborhoods. Lyon--now the only Negro on the force--has a good reputation in the black community.

With the departure of the national civil rights groups, and with the improvement in conditions, Neshoba does not have an active movement any more. Many Negroes who have gotten good jobs for the first time--either in the factories or with Head Start--have dropped out of civil rights work.

Some Negro leaders, like Burnside, feel that people would not lose their jobs for participating in civil rights. "People are putting pressure on themselves," he said. "They're satisfied, now that they're earning a little money."

Whatever the reason, the movement is in trouble. The FDP, which sponsors the only civil rights activity in the coun-

ty, has not been successful in its most recent efforts--the school boycott and the elections.

In the last three years, black people in Neshoba County have been helped by many federal programs because the notorious name of "Neshoba" caught the eye of Washington officials. The Negroes have made a beginning--in politics, in jobs, in building themselves a better way of life.

But there is still a long way to go, and--as the rest of the nation forgets about the three dead civil rights workers--the Negroes of Neshoba County will be more and more on their own.

Mrs. Lena Frost of Demopolis, Ala., sells 600-1,000 Southern Couriers every week in Marengo and south Greene counties.



If you want to sell The Southern Courier in your community, write to 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, or call 262-3572.

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WANT ADS

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

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

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "Know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself: the Lord will hear when I call unto him." This verse from Psalms is the Golden Text in this week's Bible Lesson on "Mortals and Immortals," to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, Nov. 12.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 11, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 263-6938 or 264-4394. No money accepted from non-members.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Tuskegee will conduct their weekly informal, public discussion on the major religions of the world at 8 p.m. Friday, Nov. 10, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon, 33 Gaillard in Tuskegee.

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.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Nov. 13, in the Thurgood CME Church, 517 Center St. N., the Rev. Jesse Douglas, pastor.

Blessings Blessings

The man with the gift--Rev. Roosevelt Franklin of Macon, Georgia. Some questions you may wish to know:

- Is my sickness natural?
- Can my husband stop drinking?
- Can my wife stop drinking?
- Can my loved ones be returned?
- Where can I get money?

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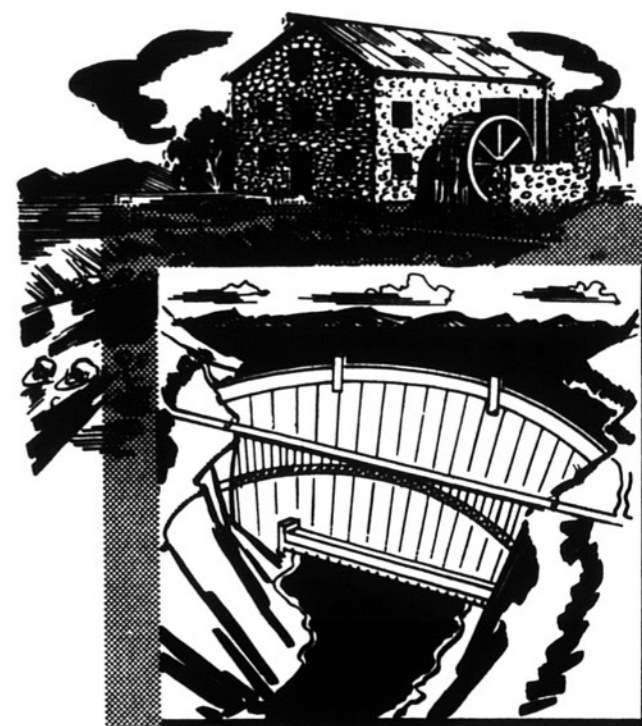
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