

Job Agreement Broken, Says CAP Member

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
 ABBEVILLE, Ala. -- The District 24 Community Action Program settled most of its differences over employment policies at a closed meeting last week.

A majority of the CAP board members voted to accept job recommendations made by the personnel committee. Only one or two members spoke out in protest.

But after the meeting, several Negro board members said the Barbour-Dale-Henry CAP is still a long way from ending racial discrimination against Negro

job applicants. "I don't think the future is very bright," remarked James Malone, a long-time critic of the CAP board's hiring practices. "Negroes have a better chance than they had before--there's been some progress. But the board didn't go all the way."

Malone said he doesn't think the board has really complied with demands made two months ago by the Southeast regional branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

At that time, OEO suspended the CAP's funds for two new projects--neighborhood referral centers and surplus food distribution. OEO told the CAP board to recruit Negroes for jobs

at all levels. This week, CAP director Charles L. Weston said he and the board's nine-member personnel committee had obeyed the order. "We had 171 applications for about 25 jobs in the two new programs," he noted. "We feel like we are now in compliance with OEO."

But an angry Negro board member charged this week that Weston and the personnel committee violated a carefully-worked-out agreement to give Negroes a fair share of top jobs and top salaries.

"We agreed that the three-county neighborhood referral project director would be a Negro," the board member recalled. Instead, he said, the job went

to a white man--E. O. Carter of Abbeville, husband of Mrs. Mary B. Carter, a member of the CAP board and of its personnel committee.

The board member said the personnel committee interviewed and rejected half a dozen Negro college graduates before selecting Carter, who does not have a bachelor's degree.

"The qualifications said 'college graduate,'" said the board member. "But they couldn't find a white man with a degree--so they lowered the qualifications."

The board member said the Negroes also agreed to let whites have the four top jobs in the food program--project director and three county supervisors

--if Negroes were employed for several other jobs in the program.

But, he continued, the plan was followed only in Barbour County. In Dale and Henry, he said, Negroes were "short-changed"--and white people wound up with one or more of the jobs.

The board member disputed Weston's claim that Negroes were actively recruited for the new jobs. "Negroes were discouraged," he said bitterly. "Ten or 12 people have complained that they were given little 'test questions'--like 'What do you mean by loyalty to your boss?'--and then told that OEO might not be in business beyond the first of the year."

If discrimination still exists, why did

so many Negroes vote to accept the personnel committee's job recommendations?

The Rev. G. H. Cossey--formerly an outspoken critic of the CAP employment policies--said that "salaries seem to be in balance pretty well, even if the rank is not."

"It may not be exactly as it should be," said Cossey, who now is CAP board president, "but if we keep on holding out, we may not get any programs or money at all."

And Malone said he plans to "sit tight" and let the OEO regional office make the decision.

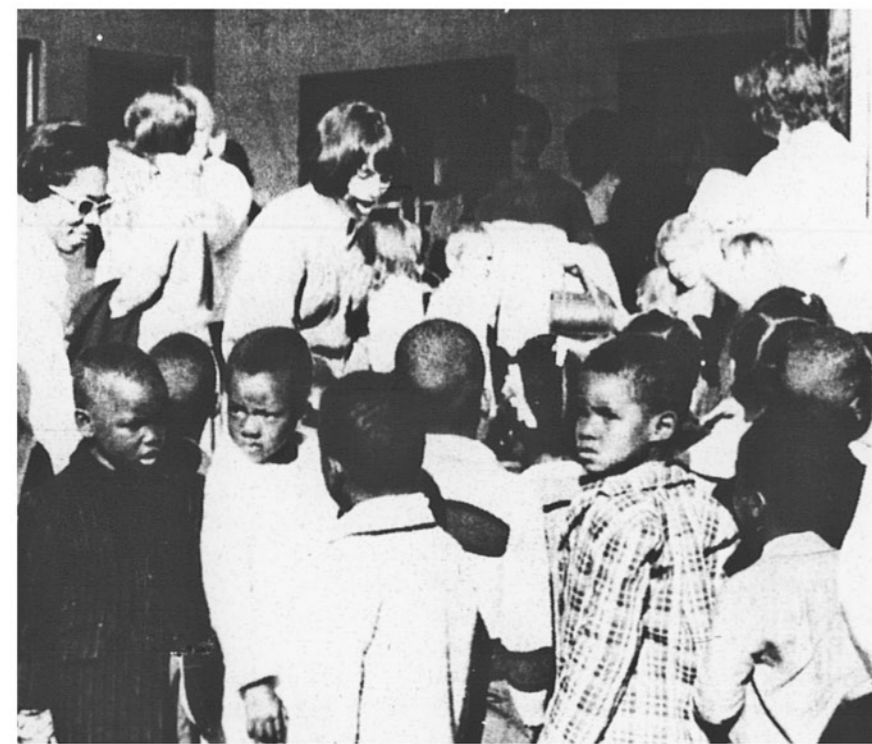
The board members didn't spend all (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. III, NO. 52

DECEMBER 23-24, 1967

TEN CENTS



CHILDREN LINE UP FOR MOVIE

Free Movie And Free Information

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
 TROY, Ala.--More than 100 young children--some Negro, some white--filed into the Pike Theater last Saturday morning to drink free Cokes, eat free popcorn, and see a free movie.

A block away, in the downtown office of the District 23 (Bullock, Pike, and Coffee counties) Community Action Program, CAP director Gene M. Schroeder showed a visitor around. "These are our books," he said, flipping through the pages to explain how the anti-poverty program keeps its accounts. "Everything takes two signatures--one from the board treasurer, and one from the assistant director."

Down the hall, Max Shirley, director of the two-month-old emergency loan program, told another group of visitors that the CAP has already lent out \$17,273.69 to poor people who have a "reasonable prospect" of repaying the money.

"We've lent money to 118 families--about 17% white, the rest Negro," said Shirley. "The average loan is \$146."

What kind of loans does the CAP make? "Just about anything people need to live," said Shirley. He listed medical bills, groceries, heat, and house rent. "We just approved two \$50 loans yesterday for hospital entrance fees," he added.

Mrs. Dessie Maddox, a CAP field counselor from Brundidge, came into the room carrying a large blue and yellow quilt. "This was made by our inservice class in Brundidge," she said proudly.

Schroeder, the CAP director, explained that all three counties are beginning "in-service classes to get people together who've never been together before."

The groups pick their own projects, like quilt-making or neighborhood clean-up. Ted Bishop, director of the CAP's rural resources center in Union Springs, said a class there has already asked for talks from the local sanitation officer and health nurse.

The free movie for children and the free information for adults were all part of the open house held last Saturday morning by the District 23 CAP.

Some two dozen people showed up to see what the anti-poverty program is all about. Most of them seemed pleased with what they learned.

Only one visitor--a Negro man from Midway in Bullock County--expressed any doubts. "You talk to some of our folks," he said. "They'll tell you it's not but a fraction getting any benefit."

Lawrence DeRamus, a Negro and the CAP's assistant director, promptly agreed. "We're just getting a few of the people who really need it," he said.

"What needs to be done in community action is to get the people interested, to say, 'These are our problems,' and decide what they want to do about them. If given a little time, this will work out."

A visitor wondered why District 23 CAP seems to run more smoothly than the anti-poverty programs in neighboring counties.

"We have our battles," DeRamus said. "But we usually battle it out and come up with something. And if there is prejudice and somebody says so, Mr. Schroeder won't deny it. He'll try to do something about it."

Instant Replay

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The Tuskegee City Council has discovered the instant replay.

It happened at last week's meeting, when two councilmen--Stanley H. Smith and John Sides--disagreed about a survey of city streets. In the midst of the dispute, Smith and Sides began to argue about who had said what. At that point, Mayor Charles M. Keever recalled this week, someone suggested consulting the council's tape recorder.

So the councilmen heard an "instant replay" of the argument. Afterward, said Keever, "Mr. Sides didn't say anything, Mr. Smith didn't say anything. Then we decided that when we hire a consulting engineer, he will survey the streets."

City Clerk Bill Ross--who is in charge of the tape recorder--said that was "the first time in a long time" it has been used to settle a disagreement during a meeting. Was the replay a good idea? "Well, heck," he said, "it tells the truth."

An Invitation

ALL ADULTS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A
 SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT
 AT
 VETERANS MEMORIAL
 AT 7:30 P.M.
 ON NOVEMBER 14, 1967
 GUEST OF HONOR
 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE
 GEORGE WALLACE

See Page Four

Small Turn-Out For CR Worker's 'Night'

BY SARAH HEGGIE
 MONTGOMERY, Ala.--In the past 11 months, Roosevelt Barnett Jr. of the Alabama Action Committee (AAC) has helped 328 Negro men and women to get jobs. Especially during this holiday season, he has gone door to door, urging store-owners to hire Negroes.

Last Monday night's AAC meeting was Roosevelt Barnett Night at the Bell St. Baptist Church. But not one of the 328 people whom he has helped to get jobs was present at the meeting.

A collection was taken up from the 30 people who did attend. It added up to \$20.

"Out of all the people I've helped, not one of them has done so much as to send me a Christmas card," Barnett said afterwards. He said he has been offered several high-paying jobs, but has refused them, because "I just hate to leave the folks."

Barnett said a lot of Negroes get "big" jobs, and forget about the people who are still hungry.

Also present at the AAC meeting was Fred Walker, a soldier in the Army. He agreed with Barnett that Negroes have to get themselves together and help each other.

"I saw a lot of Negroes downtown today rushing to spend their money to buy



BARNETT (RIGHT) AT MEETING

seersucker suits," he said. "Sears are the people who make them, and you're the suckers that buy them." Walker said he has received his orders to go to Viet Nam. "A lot of our men are going to Viet Nam and getting killed to save the white man," he said. "But I will return. Charlie Congis just like the white man, and he isn't going to stop me from coming back and helping to continue this fight for civil rights."

Noisy Meeting Extends Selma's Poverty Fight

BY BETH WILCOX
 SELMA, Ala.--A noisy meeting between Dallas County's Economic Opportunity Board (EOB) and a large group of Negroes ended abruptly last week. The sudden ending meant that Selma's two-year-old anti-poverty dispute remains unsettled.

Two months ago, members of the EOB and of Self Help Against Poverty for Everybody (SHAPE), met to discuss a possible \$50,000 Head Start grant for Dallas County. At that time, other meetings were planned, to work out details of a Head Start proposal.

But at last week's meeting, J. M. Gaston, chairman of the EOB, complained that SHAPE had submitted a revised proposal to the Atlanta, Ga., branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), without holding the meetings that had been planned two months before.

Clarence Williams--representing SHAPE in the absence of its chairman, the Rev. Ernest Bradford--replied, "OEO in Atlanta never carried out their part of the proposition (about the meetings). They never sent a consultant to help us with our application."

The director of the EOB's programs, Joseph Knight, then insisted that only the EOB can decide SHAPE's part in a new Head Start program.

"We agreed on a board made up 50% of SHAPE members and 50% of EOB members," Knight said. "That didn't work. At least, it was refused by Rev. Bradford. I thought this was the fairest type of program."

"Then we said we would allow SHAPE to run part of the program," the director continued. "We have never determined how much SHAPE wants--(except) that they want 100% of the program."

(At an earlier meeting, the EOB--Dallas County's official community action agency--had voted to let SHAPE run 40% of the program and the EOB 60%, with all administrative and medical services being run by the EOB. Bradford, the only SHAPE member at that meeting, went on record against the proposed set-up.)

After Knight's remarks, Gaston asked somebody to move that the EOB submit an application for Head Start, "leaving the doors open for SHAPE to come in for a portion of the program, if they desire." This motion was quickly made and seconded.

In the discussion that followed, Williams asked, "I wonder how many members on EOB know about SHAPE?" He said the EOB never set up the meetings agreed upon two months ago, in spite of persistent efforts by SHAPE members.

"I am beginning to lose my patience," Gaston said. "OEO Atlanta wrote us a letter saying that we must receive approval from (the full) EOB before we go ahead with the meetings."

"I wish to make a point," Williams began. Gaston cut in and said, "You will wait (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

New Problem For Winners

BY ESTELLE FINE
 JACKSON, Miss. -- Newly-elected Negro officials in Mississippi faced another challenge this week.

At a workshop sponsored by the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project, many black officials said they were having trouble getting bonded.

Mississippi law requires most county officials to put up a bond, to cover any losses they might cause. If these officials do not post bond in time for their swearing-in ceremonies, their positions can be declared vacant and new elections held.

But the Negro officials said white bonding companies refused to deal with them. For example, four people said they were turned down by the U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company, and four said they were rejected by the Insurance Company of North America.

After last weekend's workshop, however, civil rights groups began applying pressure to the Northern offices of some bonding companies. At mid-week, nine of the 21 county officials had been bonded.

Mrs. Martha Lee, a justice of the peace in Jefferson County, said she was first refused, then accepted by U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty.

Farrar M. Trully, the Fayette agent for the company, said Mrs. Lee was rejected because "we'd never done business with her," and "the risk was so great." (The bond required for JP's is \$2,000.) But after his "pleading" with the company's national office, Trully said, Mrs. Lee was bonded.

Another Jefferson County JP, Willie Thompson, was refused, however. "We can't help him," said Trully. "They'll go just so far. They'll write hers and not his."

In Claiborne County, the husband-and-wife team of Alexander Collins (JP) and Mrs. Geneva Collins (chancery



MR. AND MRS. COLLINS

clerk) said they applied for a bond in early October, and got them after a long wait.

New supervisors had a special problem, because their bonds are supposed to be based on a percentage of the county's collectible taxes. This resulted in such bond requirements as \$125,000 for Kermit Stanton (Bolivar), \$18,000 for Sylvester Gaines (Jefferson), and \$14,000 for James Jolliff (Wilkinson).

Trully said he turned Gaines down because the new supervisor "was not qualified for bond--he had virtually no property."

But Charles Evers of the NAACP said, "A lot of poor whites don't even own a chicken, and they get bonded."

Free Money

FAYETTE, Miss. -- One thousand poor Negroes from seven Southwest Mississippi counties got \$20 bills last Sunday from a rich resident of Los Angeles, California.

The people stepped up as their names were read from a list, and picked envelopes out of a basket. Inside each envelope was \$20. Charles Evers, NAACP state field director, said the poor people themselves decided who needed the money most. Some white people's names were called, he said, but they did not come forward.

It's That Time Again



(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

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Table with 2 columns: City, Alabama and Phone Number. Lists various Alabama cities and their corresponding phone numbers for the newspaper's office.

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Editorial Opinion

The Olympic Boycott

Harry Edwards, an assistant professor of sociology at San Jose State College in California, has proposed a Negro boycott of the 1968 Olympic Games.

Edwards has said the boycott will be called off if--and only if--six demands are met. And the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said last week that "no one looking at the six demands can ignore the truth in them."

There is a lot of truth in the demands. But an effective boycott needs more than just truth. There ought to be some relation between the institution being boycotted and the injustices complained of.

For example, people in the South have boycotted downtown stores, to force the owners to hire Negroes--because job discrimination is something the store-owners can do something about. On the other hand, it wouldn't make much sense to ask the store-owners to end the war in Viet Nam.

One of the goals of the Olympic boycott is the appointment of a Negro to the U. S. Olympic Committee. When so many Olympic competitors are Negroes, it is ridiculous that there are no Negroes on the committee. This situation should be corrected, boycott or no boycott, and the Olympic Committee has the power to correct it.

But Edwards also wants Avery Brundage to resign as head of the International (not U. S.) Olympic Committee--because Brundage is supposedly anti-Negro and anti-Semitic, and because Brundage has an interest in a California country club that allegedly discriminates against Negroes and Jews. There is some doubt that these charges are true. But even if they are, no one has proved--or even claimed--that Brundage has let personal prejudice influence the way he runs the Olympics.

Similarly, no Olympic body has the power to desegregate the New York Athletic Club, a private organization. There has been talk of boycotting the club's annual track meet this winter--a much more logical approach to satisfying this demand.

What about the demand that the U. S. not compete with all-white squads from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia? It is one thing to ask the U. S. government to limit its support of the South African economy, but it is another to ask the U. S. Olympic Committee to select the South African Olympic team. The Olympic Committee ought to protest any discrimination connected with the Games--but wouldn't the best protest of all be to run the South African and Southern Rhodesian competitors into the ground?

And it is impossible to see how a boycott of the Olympic Games is going to get the World Boxing Association and other groups to give the heavyweight championship back to Muhammad Ali. His title should never have been taken away, but boycotting the Olympics is hardly likely to get it back. Why not boycott the boxing associations?

The worst thing about the proposed boycott is the underlying assumption that Negro athletes are treated like animals, performing for white society. "I think the time is gone when the black man is going to run and jump when the white man says so," Edwards said last week.

We believe that race has been less of a consideration in the world of sport than in almost any other aspect of American life. The names of Jesse Owens, Mal Whitfield, Harrison Dillard, Bill Russell, Rafer Johnson, Wilma Rudolph, Hayes Jones and many others rank high on any sports fan's list of Olympic heroes.

Press Barred Again

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
their time discussing employment policies at last week's meeting. First, they argued over whether the session was open to the press.

Cossey, Malone, and several Negro board members said it was a regular board meeting. But Weston and several white board members said it was "an executive session."

The board then voted 10 to 9 for an open meeting. All ten supporters were Negroes. The nine opponents included seven white people and two Negroes--D. A. Smith and L. O. McLeod, both of Ozark.

Moments later--as the board was discussing whether to add a NAACP representative to its membership--Billy Ray Fralish, superintendent of the Ozark city schools, asked that the session be closed. He said he wanted to talk about "personalities." Cossey then asked the only reporter present to leave.

But several board members said this week that personalities were not mentioned during the hour-long closed part of the meeting.

Instead, they said, Fralish threatened not to let the Head Start program use

the Ozark schools for centers next summer, if the NAACP representative--the Rev. E. M. Palmer of Dale County--was allowed to join the CAP board.

They said Fralish explained that the NAACP has charged the Ozark schools with racial discrimination in the use of federal funds intended to help low-income students.

Malone--chairman of the board's membership committee--finally agreed to meet with the committee to reconsider the recommendation of Palmer, the board members said.

According to the members, the board then went directly into a discussion of employment policies. Despite questions from the Rev. James A. Smith of Abbeville, a new board member, the personnel committee refused to give the names of the new employees.

Cossey, the board president, admitted that the closed session did not take up "individuals as such." But he said, "we did discuss individual positions, to be sure the positions were filled."

Why did the board members vote to approve the personnel committee's actions without knowing who had been hired? "The sentiment just seemed to be for it, to get moving," Cossey said,



Tuskegee, Ala.

The Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood of Tuskegee has been elected 1968 president of the East Alabama Council on Human Relations. Other new officers--all chosen at a meeting Dec. 7 in Tuskegee--are the Rev. Wallace M.

learned about the pageant in school. At first, she said, the white girls laughed when she talked about entering, "but later they realized that I would really run for Junior Miss." At a luncheon Dec. 9, one of the judges asked Miss Inge why she entered the contest. "I said to the judge that I entered because of the honor and privilege of the pageant," she recalled. "I didn't win," she added, "but I feel that the judges were not prejudiced. And although I didn't win, I still feel that I have accomplished something by running." (From Roscoe Jones)

Montgomery, Ala.

The Rev. Solomon Seay Sr. was honored by the Morning Star Temple No. 3 of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor last Sunday in the Free Will Baptist Church. Sir Dave Bradford, chief mentor, cited Seay for civic, religious, and Taborian activities. Corsages were given to Mrs. Mary Ford, Mrs. Ella Mae Thomas, and Mrs. Bertha D. Howard, as "Sweethearts"--wings of deceased members of the Morning Star Temple. (From Barbara Flowers)



REV. LAWRENCE F. HAYGOOD

Alston Jr., vice president for Auburn; Henry Jones, vice president for Opelika; Mrs. Fanny Harris, vice president for Tuskegee; Mrs. Lucia Simons of Tuskegee, treasurer; Paul Gibson of Opelika, recording secretary; and Miss Mary Jean Reese of Auburn, corresponding secretary.

Howard, Miss.

Hundreds of friends, relatives, and co-workers attended funeral services for Ralithus Hayes, a state and Holmes County leader in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, on Dec. 13 in Trinity Baptist Church. Mr. Hayes, who was 51 years old, died Dec. 7 in Los Angeles, California, where he had been hospitalized for three weeks after a severe brain hemorrhage.

He was stricken while attending a national Head Start conference, as special services director of the Mt. Olive Head Start program. Mr. Hayes had just finished a spirited though unsuccessful campaign as an independent candidate for Holmes County supervisor. The story of Mr. Hayes' work in the movement very closely follows the story of the growth of the movement in Holmes County. In the late 1940's and the 1950's, he struggled alone, secretly selling NAACP cards in the county--as dangerous then as voter registration was in the 1960's.

In 1963, when SNCC organizers held the first freedom meeting in Holmes County, Mr. Hayes helped arrange it. He was one of the leading members of the "first 14," who went out from those freedom meetings to try to register at the courthouse. Later in 1963, he took SCLC training, and then traveled around the county, holding citizenship classes and urging more people to go down to the courthouse. In the next four years, he served on committees, made trips to Washington, participated in all the movement's projects, marches, and demonstrations, and helped build a strong county organization. He did all this quietly and calmly, while still finding time to work as a deacon and Sunday school superintendent at church, and to manage his own farm. He is survived by his wife Mary, four daughters, one son, one grandchild, three brothers, and a sister. (From Sue Lorenzi)

Alexander City, Ala.

The driver of a city sanitation department truck was burned to death Dec. 11, when his truck burst into flames after being rammed head-on by an automobile on N. Central Ave. Braxton Brent Yates, 42, the driver of the truck, was rushed to Russell Hospital, where he died of third-degree burns soon after his arrival. The driver of the car, 25-year-old Henry Louis Hoyett of Alexander City, was also treated at the hospital, but died almost immediately of chest and head injuries. (From Charles Thomas)

Louisville, Ky.

A new Board of Aldermen has adopted the city's first open-housing law--the kind of law that was the goal of demonstrations here last spring. The board voted 9 to 3 for a law providing \$100 fines for refusing to sell or rent a house or apartment to someone because of race, religion, or nationality. Eleven of those voting were Democrats, elected Nov. 7 to replace Republican board members. The only Republican returned to the board was Mrs. Louise Reynolds, a Negro.

Meridian, Miss.

Miss Katie Inge, a 17-year-old Negro student at formerly all-white Meridian High School, became the first Negro teen-ager in the state to enter the Junior Miss Pageant. "I really didn't expect to win, but I really wanted to run," said Miss Inge, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. C. O. Inge. She said she

South Bend, Indiana

A student committee on minority enrollment is trying to increase the number of Negroes attending the University of Notre Dame. Don Wycliffe of Washington, D. C., head of the committee, said there are now about 50 Negroes at Notre Dame, out of an undergraduate enrollment of 6,200. The committee is trying to reach Catholics and non-Catholics in Birmingham, Ala., and other cities.

Clayton, Ala.

Jones Chapel AME Church held its Quarterly Conference Dec. 8 to 10. After the devotion was opened by the Rev. W. G. Treadwell, pastor of the church, the meeting was turned over to Elder W. H. Pouncey, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Wonne M. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Nazaree Curry, reporter; and Jerry Tyson, marshal. The officers were installed at Sunday School Dec. 10 by Elder Pouncey. Then the pastor introduced the speaker, Elder Pouncey, who spoke from St. John 14:10. A total of \$70.33 was raised before the benediction by Elder Pouncey. (From Mrs. Nazaree Curry)

Jacksonville, Fla.

Three Negroes--including Mrs. Sallye Mathis and Mrs. Mary Singleton, present members of the City Council--have won seats in the new Jacksonville



MRS. MARY SINGLETON

metropolitan government. Mrs. Mathis, Mrs. Singleton, and Charles E. Simmons Jr. won Democratic nominations Nov. 7, and had no opponents in this month's general election. Simmons ran at large, and won, in 77%-white Duval County. Two other Negro candidates faced Republican opponents this month, and another lost in the primary. (From V. E. P. News)

Abbeville, Ala.

Deacon W. D. Thomas was found sick at his place three miles from town. He is now in the Clay County Hospital in Ft. Gaines, Ga. His condition is improving. (From James J. Vaughan)

Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. Andrew J. Young has been named executive vice-president of SCLC. Young, who has been executive director since 1964, will continue to be the principal spokesman and representative of SCLC and its president, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. The new executive director is William A. Rutherford of Chicago, Illinois--a former foreign correspondent for CBS, Time-Life, and the Christian Science Monitor, and now managing director of an international management consulting agency. The Rev. Bernard Lafayette Jr.--a veteran of civil rights campaigns in Mississippi, Alabama, Nashville (Tenn.), Chicago, and Roxbury (Massachusetts), and one of the founders of SNCC--has been named program administrator. His first assignment is to coordinate SCLC's planned poor people's campaign in Washington.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:
Mary Ellen Gale's story about the discussion of South Africa at Tuskegee Institute evokes memories.

Two years ago there was a similar discussion, and I was visiting the Institute at the time. That time, the South African official in New Orleans did speak.

At the end of that evening I drove him to Dorothy Hall, where he had his room--and he had been thoroughly shattered by the relentless, incisive barrage of questions and criticisms he had encountered all evening.

No one needed to be mean. Just a little truth wore that man to a frazzle. It is no wonder that he refused this year's invitation.

The State Department man who was there--I forget his name--also tried to claim that the U. S. Government could not prevent American investment in South Africa. In his prepared remarks, he made the claim that it was constitutionally impermissible to do so.

But when I challenged his constitutional claim, he conceded error. President Johnson is not the only member of government who persists in being incredible.

Arnold S. Kaufman
Associate Professor
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

To the Editor:

There appears to be what we choose to call an open season for Negroes to murder each other. It is a shame before Almighty God and it is disgusting to know that there has been a dozen or more cases in which one Negro was murdered by another since the first of the year. All of this wanton murder occurred in Montgomery and surrounding areas. On two occasions, two victims died. It is nauseating and sickening to

Your Welfare Rights

You Have the Right to Appeal

BY LAURA ENGLE

Local welfare departments--particularly in the South--frequently reject applications or cut off people's aid because of the harsh rules for eligibility which we have discussed in this column. In addition, these rules are often misapplied, to deny welfare assistance to people who really are eligible.

But welfare clients should know that the ruling of a county welfare department is not final. You always have a right to appeal.

For example, a lady may be cut off welfare because of an untrue rumor that a man is living in the house with her and supporting her children. She can appeal, by asking the welfare department to produce its evidence that she is living with a man. If the department produces such evidence, the lady can challenge it in any way she sees fit--such as calling her own witnesses to dispute it. If she can prove the welfare department is wrong, her grant will be restored.

Similarly, a man may be denied Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled because welfare officials do not feel that he is totally disabled. If he appeals, he must be given access to all medical information the welfare department has on his case. He may introduce new medical evidence--including further evaluations of his condition by his own doctors, and testimony about his inability to work and his general physical condition. In this way, there is at least a chance that the department will reverse its ruling.

In another kind of case, a lady may be receiving the maximum welfare



MISS LAURA ENGLE INTERVIEWS MISSISSIPPI FARMER

grant for herself and her children. But because the grant is still too small, she may not be able to provide the necessities of life for her family. This lady can appeal, to protest the policy that limits the amount of her grant. Although she is almost certain to lose her case (if the welfare department has figured her grant correctly under existing rules), she can still join with many other people across the country who are using this method to protest and publicize in-

adequate welfare grants. Appeals procedures vary slightly from state to state. But in general, this is how they work:

When the state or county welfare office takes an action that the client doesn't like, he may request a "fair hearing." To begin this procedure, you can ask the county welfare department to help you fill out a hearing request, or you can write directly to the state welfare office. The hearing is supposed

to be scheduled as soon as possible after your request is received.

Many times, when a hearing has been requested, the welfare department case-worker will call on the client and try to persuade him to withdraw his request. The case-worker may use threats, or promises of increased benefits. But you should withdraw a hearing request only after the welfare department has corrected its mistake to your complete satisfaction. If the department is wrong, IT MUST make the necessary changes, WHETHER OR NOT you withdraw your request for a hearing.

The hearings are usually informal sessions. A hearing examiner is sent into the county to preside over the hearing. Ordinarily, one or two representatives from the county welfare department are present, with a stenographer who will make a record of the proceedings.

The client can bring anyone he wishes to the hearing. You can have a representative of your own choosing, who can be--but doesn't have to be--a lawyer. You can also bring doctors and other witnesses, to help present your case. Shortly after the hearing, the client should receive a notice of the state welfare board's decision. If the board has decided that your claim is valid, you will receive a check in the proper amount.

If your claim is rejected, you may wish to seek further legal advice. If you think the rejection is based on an unfair rule--such as a "substitute-father" rule, or an "employable-mother" rule--you may want to take the case to court.



'BLUES 'n' ROOTS'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--A program of black poetry, music, and dance at Miles College last Monday began with a question:

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore--
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over--
like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load,

OR DOES IT EXPLODE?

In the hour following this Langston Hughes poem, the mostly-black audience watched as an all-black cast traced the dream of freedom--from slavery to the modern ghetto. The program--written and performed entirely by black people--ended abruptly with a gloomy poem by LeRoi Jones, and a lone dancer striking out blindly with a knife.

Then the director, John McClusky, stood up. "The finale for this has not been written," he said. And everyone left.

In the coming year, the Miles group hopes to put on performances in many black communities, to teach young people about their history and culture.



Photos by Jim Peppler Text by Bob Labaree



Wallace Campaigns Up North

'You've Got a Boll Weevil in Your Beard,' Former Governor Tells a Heckler in Ohio

BY LAURA GODOFKY HOROWITZ

COLUMBUS, Ohio--"I wish I had five bombs." That was what a young Negro man said after he heard George C. Wallace speak at a rally here last month.

The former governor of Alabama brought his presidential campaign to Columbus--an industrial city of half a million people--on a cold and snowy night. A mostly-white audience of 3,000 came to hear him.

As the rally began, ladies wearing Wallace hats and buttons were busy selling souvenirs. They smiled brightly at their customers.

But not everyone was smiling. Policemen in riot helmets circulated through the crowd, speaking softly into walkie-talkies and looking for signs of trouble.

Some of the policemen were Negroes. How did they feel about protecting Wallace? "I don't like him," said one, "but I have to do my job."

Wallace's traveling security guard--some 16 Alabama state troopers--also kept a close watch on the audience. For extra protection, the former governor spoke from behind a special, bullet-proof shield.

But the precautions didn't stop the hecklers. During the evening, the local police threw 20 people out of the hall for shouting insults. Three people were arrested, and charged with disturbing a lawful meeting.

And many other people yelled back at Wallace. Calls of "You're lying," "Go home," and "Racism!" frequently interrupted the speech.

Wallace didn't seem to mind. He nearly always had a ready answer for the hecklers.

"If you gonna keep this up, you'll never get promoted to the second grade," he told one noisy group. "You can tell your grandchildren you heckled the next President of the United States," he said to others.

"Hey, you've got a boll weevil in your beard," he shouted at a man in the back of the room.

Most of his listeners seemed to enjoy the exchanges as much as Wallace did. A few people waved Confederate flags in the air. Other supporters helped him out by shouting "That's right!" or "You tell 'em, George."

So the former governor told them: "If you'll just listen, I may convert you tonight. I think that's what you're afraid of."

A Wallace fan grinned proudly. "How'd you like that, eh? Great, huh?" the supporter challenged a note-taking



RALLY IN BIRMINGHAM news reporter.

Aside from the heckling, Wallace rallies up North aren't very different from the rallies he held in Alabama last year when his wife was running for governor. But the signs and banners aren't quite the same. Instead of saying "Stand up for Alabama," they now say "Stand up for America."

Wallace brought his campaign to Ohio last month for the same reason he is

now stumping through California. Since he is a third-party candidate for President, his name won't appear on the ballot in either state unless he collects thousands of signatures from the voters.

In Ohio, Wallace needs the signatures of 433,100 people--or almost four times the entire population of Montgomery, Ala.

But these signatures are relatively easy to get, because the voters don't have to do anything besides sign their names to a Wallace petition.

In California, Wallace needs only 66,059 signatures--about 1% of the state's voters. These signatures are hard to get, because voters must switch their party registration from Republican or Democrat to Wallace's American Independent Party.

Last week, Wallace's campaign managers said they were only 14,000 names short of their goal in California. But the deadline is Jan. 2--and the last official count was much lower than Wallace's count.

In Ohio last month, however, the former governor sounded confident as he spoke about his political future.

"The national parties don't give you any choice in platform and candidates," he told the audience in Columbus. "Get me on the ballot--and you and me together, we'll stir up something politi-



WALLACE AMONG FRIENDS

cally in this state."

Nationally, Wallace is expected to stir up trouble for both major political parties. The guessing is that in the South and the West, he will draw votes away from the Republicans--and in the East and the Midwest, he will draw votes away from the Democrats.

Although no third-party candidate has ever come close to winning the presidency, Wallace reminded his audience in Columbus that he won about one-third of the vote four years ago in primary elections in three states--Wisconsin, Indiana, and Maryland.

He scoffed at polls which show him trailing behind President Johnson and most possible Republican candidates. Wallace said his polls show that he has overwhelming support at the "grass roots."

Before Wallace spoke in Columbus, a campaign worker said, "We need your support--morally, financially, and spiritually."

Other workers passed buckets and baskets up and down the rows of listeners. Some people didn't give anything. Some dug into their pockets and put dollar bills--or even fives--into the basket.

(The Wallace staff has said it expects to raise \$15 million across the nation--mostly in small contributions from "the ordinary men" whose votes Wallace is seeking.)

After the money-raising, there was a prayer. An old, white-haired minister with a shaky voice asked God "to prepare us for the message we are about to receive."

Then a Wallace staff member led the audience in the pledge of allegiance, and a handsome, blond young man sang the national anthem. The second time through, he asked the audience to join him.

Finally, someone introduced "one of America's greatest living statesmen"--and Wallace came on-stage to the rapturous applause, cheers, and loud boos.

"I bring you greetings from Alabama and my wife (Governor Lurleen B. Wallace)," the former governor began. The audience laughed and cheered when Wallace said his wife had him planting magnolias along the highways of Alabama, in an effort to beautify the state.

Then the former governor swung into his standard speech: "The only thing I want to say tonight about race is this: my wife Lurleen got more votes than either of her two opponents (Republican James Martin and Independent Dr. Carl Robinson) from Negroes in Alabama."

The trouble with America, said Wallace, is that the "pseudo-intellectuals" are trying to take over the country. "We will awaken the nation to the liberal-socialist-communist design to destroy local government in America," he promised.

Wallace said the "pseudo-intellectuals" now control the U. S. Supreme Court, and most branches of the federal government--especially the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

He attacked "the men who write the guidelines" for compliance with federal civil rights laws: "If the federal government doesn't turn over to local communities the right to run their own schools, then I'm going to run for President in 1968."

He also criticized university professors and newspaper reporters. "The average man on the street is tired of this system of the elite group telling him when to get up in the morning and when to go to bed at night," said Wallace.

He claimed support from "the taxicab drivers, the steelworkers and dock-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)



INFORMATION KIT

George C. Wallace
P. O. Box 1968 · Montgomery, Alabama
Telephone 205-264-1427

THE NEW WALLACE EMBLEM

Negro Elected to Miss. House Says, 'We Need Race Pride'



ROBERT G. CLARK

BY PATRICIA JAMES

MERIDIAN, Miss.--"We need race pride," said Robert G. Clark, the first Negro elected to the Mississippi Legislature since Reconstruction days. "We need to cherish our race. We need to be proud of who we are."

"We need to know outstanding accomplishments of our race. We need to know the founder of Chicago, Illinois, was one of my and your race. We need to know that the man who laid out the city of Washington, D. C., was one of my and your race. "Once we learn these things, we will have something to strive for."

Clark spoke two weeks ago to more than 150 people in the St. Paul Methodist Church. The mass meeting was sponsored by the Meridian branch of the NAACP.

In the Nov. 7 election, Clark narrowly defeated a white opponent, James P. Love of Tchula, for the House seat representing Holmes and Yazoo counties. Since then, Love--a state representative for many years--has charged that Clark is disqualified because of technical

errors in his campaign.

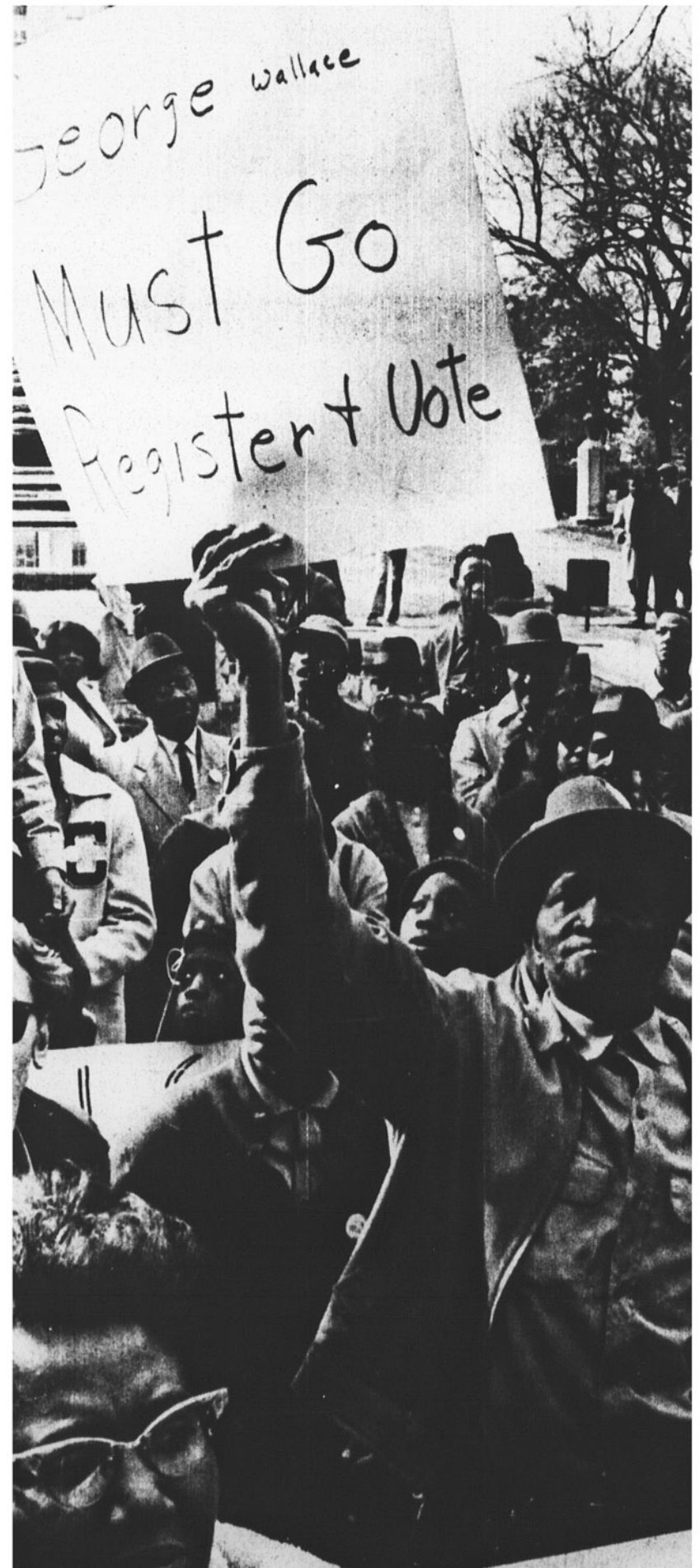
But Clark said he expects to fight--and win--if Love brings a formal challenge before the House when it meets next month.

"We can stand together--and if we do stand together, we can get a job done," Clark told the NAACP. "The big question now is: 'What does the Negro want?' Well, I think everybody knows what the Negro wants. He wants first-class citizenship--and freedom."

"We have power," Clark went on. "We can demand--not only in Meridian, not only in Lexington, but statewide. We feel that our political power is stronger than any white backlash."

Clark--formerly a schoolteacher in Holmes County--quit a job with the anti-poverty program to run for office. "I'm very concerned about the poor people, and you also should be concerned about them," he said. "We must do our best to eliminate fear and poverty among all people."

Clark promised to work for equal justice under the law, and for improved educational opportunities,



WALLACE OPPONENTS IN BIRMINGHAM LAST YEAR

Said ASCS Elections Were Rigged

Macon Farmers Lose Vote Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- The state ASCS committee has over-ruled an appeal from five Negro farmers, and upheld the results of last fall's farm elections in Macon County.

groes accused white officials of rigging the elections to keep white control of federal farm programs.

the five farmers who challenged the elections--said he isn't sure whether they will appeal any further.

lots be counted anyway, because the mistake was made "out of pure innocence and lack of advice." But he said he now plans to concentrate on getting more Negroes qualified to vote in next year's ASCS elections.

Wallace Runs For President

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

workers, the policeman on the beat, the barbers and beauticians, the little businessman, and the labor-union people who don't want bureaucrats trying to take over their seniority lists and apprenticeship lists."

But in a letter last week, the state committee said the Negro farmers had failed to present "substantial evidence . . . that the elections of community and county committees in Macon County were not held in accordance with applicable regulations and instructions."

"The group will have to get together and take a look at the whole business," he said.

Donald A. Jelinek, an attorney who helped the Negro farmers file their appeal, said he is ready to take the case "as high as the U. S. Supreme Court" if the farmers want to do so.

Wallace wound up with an attack on "the breakdown of law and order, rioting and lawlessness in the streets." He pledged to get tough with criminals, hippies, peace marchers, "militants, activists, revolutionaries, and communists."

Therefore, wrote chairman Jack M. Bridges, the state ASCS committee considers the elections valid.

Henderson originally challenged the county committee's decision to invalidate 13 ballots in Community 1 (Tuskegee). The number was reduced to six at last month's hearing.

"Appealing to ASCS--the state committee or Washington--is appealing to the very people we're accusing," said Jelinek. "No one is expecting to win there."

He asked the audience to give "a big hand to the police and firemen." The audience did.

The Negro farmers' appeal charged the county committeemen--and their office staff--with several specific violations of federal law. The Negroes said the white officials actively solicited white votes and threw out Negro ballots without good reason.

On further investigation, Henderson said, he learned that five of the six people involved had allowed friends or relatives to sign their ballots--not realizing that this was a violation of ASCS rules.

But in federal court, he said, the farmers can prove "once and for all the dishonesty of the Agriculture Department," and can "make sure that the first Negro in the history of the South gets elected to a county ASCS committee."

Shortly after the rally ended, about 15 fire engines raced up to the door of the meeting hall. It turned out that they had received a false alarm.

In the last days of the balloting, the Negroes said, there was a sudden surge of white votes--just enough to defeat most of the Negro ASCS candidates.

In a letter to the ASCS state committee, Henderson asked that the six bal-

A lady on her way home from the rally wondered whether Wallace's presidential campaign was a "false alarm" too--or a "blazing fire." But nobody in the crowd seemed to have a sure answer to that question.

The state ASCS committee did not comment on any of the individual charges. But the letter said that if the farmers are "dissatisfied," they may appeal the state committee's decision to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington.

SHAPE vs. EOB

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

until the chair finishes speaking.

This week, Dr. Ellis Hall--leader of

"I just want to say," Williams continued, "that a meeting was never called (after the meeting two months ago). It was said in the beginning that there must be a meeting."

began talking among themselves. The Rev. F. D. Reese--one of two Negro EOB members favoring the motion that EOB write its own Head Start proposal--asked for an immediate vote. The motion was approved.

SHAPE member Ferdinand Smith asked if the EOB would allow SHAPE to have 60% of the program, instead of 40%.

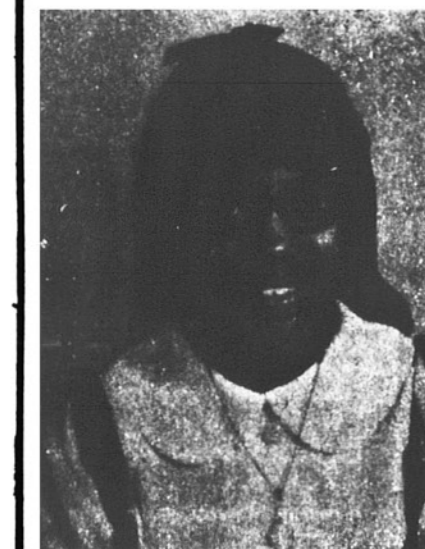
A discussion then arose about road conditions. Two Negroes said there are only two paved roads in all of East Selma, a predominantly-Negro section of town. Several city and county officials denied this.

"You are not in a position to offer us anything," Gaston answered. "We have never had any offer from SHAPE that they would work with us on any terms other than their own. The only offer I've ever had from you consists of a stack of letters that high in Atlanta, against our program."

As Williams asked to be recognized to bring up other business, Gaston said a motion had been made to adjourn the meeting. The meeting then broke up.

Several people asked for the floor, as SHAPE members and EOB members

Afterwards, many SHAPE members talked about boycotting EOB meetings and the businesses of Negroes who cooperate with the EOB. "They never recognize SHAPE members when they don't want to anyway," Williams said.



Sandra McDonald Says:

My name is Sandra McDonald. I go to St. Ann's School. My father and I sell The Southern Courier. I sell the Courier in Decatur, Ala., and Athens, Ala. I was the first girl to sell the paper in these places. I make money every week for only a few hours' work.

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Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights
The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Dec. 25, in St. Paul AME Church, 300 Fourth Ct. N., the Rev. S. M. Davis, pastor. The Rev. J. C. Parker will be the speaker.

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.

Gleaners for Christ
are offering prayers for anyone who is sick, in trouble, heartbroken, or distressed.
Whatever your problems are, send them to The Gleaners for Christ, 411 S. Lowe St., Dowagiac, Mich. 49047.
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To those who have been everywhere and seen many--try the Great Prophet of Georgia, the Original Georgia Prophet, the Rev. Roosevelt Franklin of Macon, Ga.
If you are sick, confused, or need success in business, call me.
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Here are some questions you might wish to know: Can I get my husband back? Can I get my wife back? Can my loved one stop drinking?
Yes, they call me the "Root Man," but I am only a servant of God. Also, I am now able to supply you the following articles:
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May Use Pay to Hire New Deputy

Amerson Gets Beer License Job

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The Macon County Board of Revenue has voted to transfer the job--and the salary--of beer license inspector from former Sheriff Harvey Sadler to present Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson.

It was the fourth time in the last year that the board of revenue has considered the beer license inspectorship.

In December, 1966, a board of one Negro and three white commissioners renewed Sadler's appointment to the post just a few weeks after Amerson was elected as the county's first Negro sheriff.

Bessemer Hires Negro Officer

BY BOB LABAREE
BESSEMER, Ala.--Cornelius Fancher, a native of nearby Delona, began a six-month training period last week as the first Negro on the Bessemer police force.

Negro leaders in the area say they have been making formal requests for Negro policemen since July, 1965. Bessemer Public Safety Commissioner Edward Porter said all applicants must apply to the Jefferson County Personnel Board, and score well on the civil service test.

"We've been trying for a year to get a qualified Negro on that list up there," said Porter. "They (the personnel board) send us the top three names on the list. I usually make it a practice to pick the top one. That way I don't discriminate against anybody."

Fancher has worked in New York City for the past seven years. He qualified for the police force in New York, but moved back to Bessemer before there was an opening.

Porter said all new recruits are put on a one-year probationary period after their training.



PARKER AMERSON
groes and two whites twice refused to turn the \$300-a-month inspector's job over to Amerson.

But two months ago--when J. Allan Parker, a white moderate, replaced Harry D. Raymon, a segregationist, as the board's non-voting chairman--Amerson renewed his request for the position. And last week, the board decided to give it to him.

The vote was 3 to 0. One commissioner--Harold J. Noble, a white man--abstained.

The Rev. V. A. Edwards, a Negro commissioner, led the board in refusing Amerson's request earlier this year. Last week, he made the motion to transfer the job from Sadler to Amerson.

What changed his mind? "That's not for discussion," Edwards said.

And Harold W. Webb, the board's other Negro member, said, "I don't think anyone really changed his mind. It

wasn't a matter of being against it (earlier), it was just that Mr. Sadler got there first."

Webb said the board acted in Amerson's favor this time because he "made a strong plea for better law enforcement. The way I understand it, he's going to hire a full-time man. Since the inspector's job isn't full-time, the new man will be able to give some of his services to the sheriff's department."

"The board felt they'd just be getting a little more for their money," added Parker, the chairman.

Sheriff Amerson said this week that he probably will use the beer license inspector's salary to hire a new man. But he refused to make it definite.

"I don't think the public should demand to know exactly what I'm going to do," he said. "They elect public officials to do the job for the best interests of the citizens--but they don't need to know every little detail, every hook,

crook, and jump."

Amerson now has three deputies--the maximum number the county can pay under the present law. Commissioner Webb noted that the board of revenue has asked the state Legislature to add another deputy, "but we don't know when they're going to meet."

Amerson's appointment as beer license inspector will become effective as soon after Jan. 1 as bonding can be arranged, Webb said. The sheriff will serve an indefinite term "at the discretion of the board"--as Sadler did.

The former sheriff--who has been beer license inspector since the county became wet about five years ago--said he has "no hard feelings" about losing the job.

"If they feel it should go to the sheriff, it's up to the board of revenue," said Sadler. "I'm not mad with any of 'em. 'Course I'm sorry to lose the job, though--I would have liked to have kept it."



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.

FEMALE HELP WANTED--Interviewer wanted for part-time telephone survey work after Christmas. Must have private line. Not a selling job. Air-mail a letter including your education, work experience, and names of references to American Research Bureau, Field Staff Department, 4320 Ammendale Rd., Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

FEDERAL JOBS--The Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for South Alabama and Northwest Florida is holding examinations for general machinist, general machine operator, supply processing deliveryman, tool crib attendant, material processor, warehouseman, aircraft electrician, aircraft mechanic, aircraft engine worker, aircraft oxygen equipment worker, aircraft sheet metal worker, airframe worker, and aircraft instrument and control systems mechanic. These examinations provide applicants with career employment opportunities in the federal service in the 28 counties of South Alabama and the 10 counties of Northwest Florida. Starting salaries range from \$1.85 to \$3.41 per hour. Interested applicants must file Standard Form 57, CSC Form 5001-ABC, and Standard Form 15 (documentary proof required if the applicant is claiming ten-point veteran preference). The forms are available at any board of U. S. civil service examiners, and at most main post offices. Additional information may be obtained by contacting any post office, or the Federal Job Information Center, Room 105, 107 St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala. 36602.

LOWNDES CHRISTMAS PROGRAM--The Lowndes County Christian Movement and the Lowndes County Freedom Party will have a joint Christmas program at 5:30 p.m., Sunday, Dec. 24, in Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, Gordoenville, Ala. Everyone is asked to please be present.

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculum-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.

CIC MEETING--The year's final semi-monthly meeting of the Community Interest Corps will be held at 5 p.m., Sunday, Dec. 24, in the Benjamin Barnes Branch YMCA, 2939 18th St., Tuscaloosa, Ala. The main item on the agenda will be planning for the coming year. The public is invited.

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

AAC MEETING--The Alabama Action Committee will meet on Tuesday, Dec. 26, instead of Monday, Dec. 25, because of the Christmas holiday.

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

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 23, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 263-6938 or 265-4394.

TEACHER EXAM--Alabama State College (Montgomery, Ala.) has been designated as a test center for administering the National Teacher Examinations on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1968. College seniors preparing to teach--and teachers applying for positions in school systems that encourage or require applicants to submit National Teacher Examination scores--are eligible to take the tests. Bulletins of information describing registration procedures and containing registration forms may be obtained from Council Hall 235 at the college, or directly from the National Teacher Examinations, Educational Testing Service, Box 911, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Prospective teachers planning to take the tests should obtain their bulletins promptly.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder." This verse from Isaiah is the Golden Text of this week's Bible Lesson in all Christian Science churches, Sunday, Dec. 24. The Lesson Sermon is titled "Christ Jesus."

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

WANTED--1, Assistant director for a community service agency. Qualifications desirable: more than a liberal arts education, experience in managerial work, record of community service. 2, Secretary. Qualifications desired: typing skills, 60 words per minute; stenographic skills, 100 words per minute, with a maximum 3% error in transcription; at least one year experience; personal qualities, good verbal facility, intelligence, reliability, courtesy, and integrity. 3, Field representative. Qualifications desirable: experience in development of community programs and reporting of management information. Ability to express thoughts clearly and to work in community leadership. 4, Clerk-typists (2). Desired qualifications: typing skills, at least 60 words per minute; personal qualities, neat, courteous, and intelligent. Duties and salary will be discussed when granted an interview. Apply to Coosa-Elmore Community Action Committee, P. O. Drawer H, Wetumpka, Ala. 36092, or telephone 567-9377 in Wetumpka between 3 and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and ask for Mrs. McDonald. The Coosa-Elmore Community Action Committee is an equal opportunity employer.

TITTSVILLE PROJECT--The Titusville Civic League is launching another "Community Decoration Project," in an effort to spread Christmas cheer and beautify Titusville during the holiday season. Under the direction of block captains, residents of the area will be asked to display originality and artistic abilities in modern, Nativity, or other types of home decorations. Every person in each block is asked to have his home decorated with Christmas lighting that can be seen from the outside. A panel of judges will select blocks meeting the following requirements: full block participation and uniformity, 30 points; theme, 20 points; and artistic quality, 20 points. The contest closes Tuesday night, Dec. 26. Erskine C. Hayes, president; Mrs. Eleanor R. Smith, general chairman; Mrs. Eva Joseph, co-chairman.

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