

The Race for Governor is On



Ten men and one woman have begun the race for governor of Alabama--all of them with varying amounts of enthusiasm and participation.

State Senator Bob Gilchrist was the latest hopeful to enter the race. Three days earlier Governor George C. Wallace had entered his wife and Attorney General Richmond Flowers had entered himself.

At the end of the week, a strong candidate who has been making little noise began to make some noise. Former Governor John Patterson planned to open his campaign Friday at the place of his birth, the small town of New Site in Tallapoosa County.

He was not the only former governor who hoped that old friends would remember. Jim Folsom of Cullman is running on his belief in the Bill of Rights.

Most candidates were studying the effects of an estimated 200,000 Negro voters in Alabama. Former Congressman Carl Elliott, called a "liberal" candidate, said those votes would go to Richmond Flowers. Flowers said that he wanted the Negro vote and the white vote, and he was the only major candidate to say as much in as many words.

The U. S. Department of Justice has said that if the current pace of registration continues 200,000 Negroes will be registered by the May 3 primary election. At least half that number has been registered already, the department said.

If no candidate receives more than half of the votes cast May 3, the top two candidates will run in another Democratic primary four weeks later.



BEFORE A GATHERING OF REPORTERS IN THE SENATE CHAMBERS SENATOR BOB GILCHRIST ANNOUNCED HE IS RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR.

Gilchrist's Drive Starts Like DeGraffenreid's

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--When the late Ryan deGraffenreid announced that he would run for governor this year he said he would not permit "a small number of demonstrators or bombers and perpetrators of violence to disturb the well-being of this state."

State Senator Bob Gilchrist rose to tell a gathering at the capitol Monday that he would run for governor in 1966.

Among the things he said was, "Demonstrations are not right. Lying in the street detracts from the dignity of any human being. Bombings and acts of violence are wrong and will not be tolerated."

Many of deGraffenreid's friends and campaign workers were there. At times they cheered on their new man, at times they stared into space lost in thought. Some blinked away tears.

Gilchrist, an attorney from Hartselle, said that his campaign manager would be the man who had headed deGraffenreid's staff before a plane crash took the life of the candidate last month.

Gilchrist wanted to make it clear to

deGraffenreid's workers that they are "free to go."

He was not trying to run in deGraffenreid's place or take advantage of his popularity, he said.

"I said before I don't believe anyone could fill Ryan's shoes," Gilchrist said. A reporter wanted to know about those 200,000 new voters. Would the candidate seek to get Negro votes?

"I make no special appeal to anyone," Gilchrist said. "A citizen of Alabama is a citizen. If they want an Alabama that is fair to all citizens, I want their support, North and South Alabamians, Republicans and Democrats."

He promised "four years without crisis from day to day."

"People of Alabama ought to get a chance to do a lotta fishin'. And go to church."

Gilchrist began by saying, almost incidentally, that he would run for governor. Everybody knew that anyway, and Gilchrist knew he wasn't going to fool anyone. He went on from there, going for 15 minutes without any notes and without a slip.

He first accused Attorney General Richmond Flowers of traveling around the country saying bad things about the people of Alabama.

Then he said, "I don't approve of a man who manufactures crises, ... for his own political future and aspirations." He never said that he was talking about Governor Wallace, but his supporters got the message and gave him a long round of applause.

Gilchrist then gave an idea of the life of a candidate: "Tonight we open our headquarters in Birmingham, then the one in Hartselle, up to Huntsville and down to Mobile for the weekend," "After that we'll get to work."

Examiners Add Offices

MONTGOMERY -- Federal examiners have opened eight new offices in six Alabama counties, the U. S. Civil Service Commission announced this week.

Two more offices are open six days a week in Jefferson County in the towns of Homewood and Irondale.

In Elmore County federal examiners are listing voters in Eclectic Mondays through Wednesdays 10:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; and in Elmore Thursdays and Fridays 10:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., and Saturdays from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Offices will also be open six days a week in the following locations: Marbury, Autauga County; Orrville, Dallas County; Moundville, Hale County; and Mount Meigs, Montgomery County.

The 32 federal examiners in Alabama have had four bosses since they started work after the Voting Rights Act was passed last August.

James O. Parker, formerly an examiner in South Carolina and Jefferson County, is now in charge of the state office in Montgomery.

The first chief, William T. Atkinson, returned to his former job with the U.S. Civil Service Commission; the second, Timothy Mullis, was promoted to head the Southern voting rights office in Atlanta after a couple of months in Montgomery. The third, Joseph Justin, has accepted another government job in Huntsville.

He's Running for Sheriff

'Our Churches Were Burned And Nothing Done About It'

BY DAPHNA SIMPSON

GREENSBORO--The man who sat in a worn rocking chair is the first Negro to run for the office of sheriff in Hale County. A large man with piercing eyes, Henry Lee McCaskill spoke of his political plans with pride and determination.

"Our churches have been burned and nothing has been done about it, and that is why I want to be the next sheriff of Hale County. I believe that I will be able to enforce the law the way it should be enforced."

McCaskill is the fourth person to enter the race. C. B. (Ben) Kliziah, a state trooper for 15 years, is one of his opponents. Two deputies in the sheriff's office have also qualified, David Holloway, who is chief deputy, and Gillis Payne, Chester Sims, the present sheriff, is not seeking re-election.

Greensboro, in west central Alabama, was the scene of civil rights demonstrations last summer.

Born in Wilcox County in 1926, McCaskill graduated from Hudson High School and Selma University in Selma. He served in the Air Force for 13 years and worked in New York as a private detective.

Henry McCaskill is a busy man. He is pastor of the Lilly Hill Missionary Baptist Church near Uniontown. This

past week he was closing his small grocery store, which he has operated for several years.

"We sold so much food on credit, and I know we'll never see the money," he commented.

He is a member of the Hale County Progressive Organization. He has been active in SCLC. In addition, he is district manager of the Sara Coventry Jewelry Company of New York with 15 salesmen working under him.

McCaskill's wife, Izetta, is a music teacher and choir director at Hale County Training School. The McCaskills met in Pensacola, Fla., in 1947 when he was in the Air Force. They kept up their friendship through letters until they were married in 1952. Mrs.

McCaskill received her degree in music from Alabama State College in Montgomery.

The McCaskill family includes Janice, age 10, and Henry Jr., age 8. The McCaskill children are excited about their father's political plans. In fact, eight-year-old Henry Jr., already calls his father "Sheriff."

Hale county has approximately 6000 registered Negroes. The percentage who have paid their poll tax, however, is low. Most of the Negroes in this county are farmers and sharecroppers, and the poll tax may represent as much as a week's earnings. The total voting population is about 9000.

McCaskill is optimistic, however. He is counting on support from SCLC to help him campaign. He also pointed out that he has three white opponents, and the white vote will be split three ways. Several white people have told him privately that they plan to vote for him because they're ready for a change.

McCaskill thinks this coming election will be the turning point of Alabama politics.

"One thing's for sure about the Democratic Party: we're going to breathe life into it, or we're going to bury it in this election."



Lurleen's In

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY--Rain spattered on a shiny antique car parked at the bottom of the Capitol building's white marble steps.

There were two flags on it, one Confederate, one American.

There were two signs on it, one little, one big.

The big one, carefully lettered in red, white, and blue, said, "Let's keep it clean with Lurleen--Mrs. Wallace for Governor."

The little one, hastily scrawled in ink, was more direct. It said, "Keep Wallace on the scene--elect Lurleen."

Up the steps, inside the chamber of the House of Representatives, Governor George C. Wallace was telling 1,000 happy fans what the signs were all about.

He was telling them what they already knew--that his wife was going to run for governor of Alabama.

Wallace called last Thursday morning's announcement a press conference. But it was really a campaign rally.

The newspapermen barely had room

to scribble on their scratch pads. The television cameramen had to keep shoving people off the camera platform to make sure America could see the Wallaces--George, Lurleen, and their four children--live and in color.

The floor of the House of Representatives was a solid mass of people. Most of them were jammed in so tightly they couldn't move a thing but their eyes, their elbows, and their mouths.

They looked up expectantly when Mrs. Wallace, fragile and smiling, entered the room with her husband. They jiggled their campaign signs and loosed a rebel yell when she said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I will be a candidate for governor."

That was really all there was to it. But after Wallace had promised he would govern in his wife's name, a lot of people seemed to think it was too soon to go home.

"If you want to mill around and say hello, you're welcome," the governor told them, and that was all the invitation they needed.

Some of them lined up to shake hands with the Wallaces. The reception line backed up down the hall, while portraits of past Alabama governors looked grimly down from the walls.

People carrying county signs for the new candidate discovered that an honor can sometimes be a burden.

The man with the "Walker for Wallace" sign didn't know what to do with it. He swung it like a tennis racket, shouldered it like a rifle, balanced it like an umbrella, and finally slung it under his arm like a long loaf of bread.

"Bullock for Wallace" became the plaything of a little girl in a red skirt. The Etowah County sign upside down, became a portable coat-rack. When nobody much was looking, a man sat on the Baldwin County sign. He didn't look very comfortable.



GOVERNOR AND MRS. WALLACE



MARCHING TO SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHMOND FLOWERS; JOE TO FILE PAPERS ARE (LEFT TO RIGHT) GEORGE BRECK GANTT, HIS CHIEF PROSECUTOR; AND LINN, ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL; REX THOMAS, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER.

Flowers Talks of Flags and Votes

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--Richmond Flowers once said he wasn't sure how he would do in Lowndes County, but that he was running well in Los Angeles.

When the time came to announce his candidacy for governor of Alabama (not California), the Attorney General managed to jam a impressive collection of national press people into his small office. His opposition to Governor Wallace has become national news.

The room was hot, stuffy, and sweaty, but a good deal quieter than the House chambers the day before, during Governor Wallace's announcement.

For the reporters and TV-radiomen, Flowers clearly drew a contrast between himself and Wallace. The first issue he raised was one he really wanted lowered: The Confederate flag over the State Capitol should come down and be replaced by the Stars and Stripes, he said.

Flowers said that he had received a letter from an Alabama soldier in Viet Nam who asked why the American flag does not fly from the Capitol dome. "As a man of reason, I find it not easy to answer this letter from Viet Nam," Flowers said.

Wallace approves of flying the Confederate flag.

The 47-year-old broad-shouldered politician from Dothan began his announcement by saying, "I am a man of reason."

"We must move from the idea of defiance to that of reason and progress," he said, and the notebooks, cameras, and tape recorders took it in.

"I want the vote of all the people. I want the Negro vote and the white vote. I want all the people's support," he said.

Flowers indicated that some candidates were timid about tying themselves too tightly to the Democratic Party. He

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Editorial Opinion

The Man

Ten men and one woman are running as Democrats for Governor of the State of Alabama. And with good reason. The governor's office is the place where the action is in this state.

More goes with the job than \$25,000 year and a nice white house in Montgomery. It is the governor who sets the tone for the state and who, by using his power in the right way, can get people in the state to do things his way.

The governor is responsible to see that laws are faithfully executed. He oversees the State Troopers and appoints their leader.

He may convene the legislature for special sessions, send messages to the lawmakers, approve or reject any proposed law from them, and decide how the state's money is spent.

He must approve all contracts made by the State Highway Department and appoint the head of the department. He may negotiate by himself temporary loans up to \$300,000. He has the power to make appointments to any elective office vacated by death or resignation and order special elections to fill such vacancies.

The governor alone may cancel or postpone the death penalty for any convict.

The governor serves as the head of the State Building Commission, the State Board of Education, the State Board of Agriculture and Industry, State Commission on Public Health, State Docks Advisory Board, Boards of Trustees for the University of Alabama and for Auburn University, and the State Planning and Industrial Development Board.

He is a member of countless state agencies that guide, among other things, elections, taxation, building, and conservation.

He appoints members of even more agencies, including members of each county's jury commission.

He may appoint his own lawyer, who often represents the state as much as the Attorney General, the state's elected legal officer.

He has power to appoint a personal staff for his needs and to speak for the state.

Countless officeholders in the state owe their loyalty to the governor. If he is progressive, they will be too, even if they do not want to be. If he is backward, they will be too, even if they do not want to be.

And thousands of Alabamians who must deal directly with the governor or these officeholders will be backward or progressive, depending on the governor's leanings.

That is what the job is, and these are the people who think they know all about it:

Former Congressman Carl Elliott of Jasper, Attorney General Richmond Flowers of Dothan, former Governor James E. Folsom of Cullman, State Senator Bob Gilchrist of Hartselle, former Governor John Patterson of Montgomery, businessman Sherman Powell of Falkville, Eunice I. Gore, a Leeds resident, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries A. W. Todd of Russellville, Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, the governor's wife; Rex Scott and Charles Wood.

The Democratic nominee must survive the primary election May 3 and, if necessary, a run-off May 31, and then meet the Republicans' man Nov. 8 in the general election.

That's the situation, voters; you're on your own.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

The article in your paper, "Disc Jockey Swears: It's the Gospel Truth," dated Feb. 26-27, 1966, was called to the attention of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Montgomery County. It was our collective thinking that we should write you a brief statement that a clearer understanding might be offered to the public.

WRMA radio station and the Negro ministry of Montgomery have for more than a decade worked together with understanding and harmony and thereby have blessed listeners far and near. The alliance invited Mr. Featherstone to a personal conference because of certain grievances it had with him for slanderous remarks made about the ministerial profession in generalization, thus stereotyping all Negro ministers of Montgomery County. It was the alliance's Christian conviction that we should first talk to Mr. Featherstone personally to reach an equitable understanding. The next step, if it were deemed necessary, was to speak with the management of the station concerning its radio policy. To the alliance, this was the Christian approach.

On the contrary, the alliance feels that far too long the Negro ministry has suffered "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." There appears to be

an uncanny determination on the part of a small, but shrewd, and subversive element creeping into our community to nibble away at the growing strength of Negro leadership. The idea seems to be that if the Negro community's religious leadership can be made to look weak and ridiculous it will break the ranks of Christian influence. This fact can be seen in the reporting of the news, by certain newspapers, and by generalized castigation of character allowed on some radio stations.

No one person is guilty of this deception, and we are not accusing Mr. Featherstone. We are simply seeking to allay any probability.

The alliance only wishes to set the record in order for the Christian family. There are no "angry ministers" here, we are merely trying to do our Christian duty.

Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
Montgomery, Alabama

To the Editor:

I am writing to call attention to the problems faced by domestic workers, especially in Choctaw County, Ala. I hope this letter will open the way for thoughtful consideration of our prob-

Farm Talk

County Extension Agents Told: Treat All Equally



Farm Owners' Social Security

Sometimes small, independent farmers are not aware that they are eligible for social security benefits. A monthly social security check could make a great deal of difference in how the farmer and his family meet daily expenses should the farmer become disabled or reach retirement age.

If a farmer cleared as much as \$400 from his farm in 1965, he may get social security credit for that year.

Or, if the farm brought in \$600, but didn't clear that much, the farmer is still eligible for social security credit.

A farmer may hear a lot of talk about forms, net profit, options, and so forth that makes it seem difficult to get social security credit. It's really not as difficult as it may appear.

To report his farm earnings a farmer needs two federal income tax forms. One is called FORM 1040.

The other form is used by farmers only and is called SCHEDULE F. These forms are used for reporting earnings for social security credit even if no income tax is owed.

These forms may be obtained by writing to the District Director of Internal Revenue, 2121 8th Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala.

Choctaw School Admits Negroes

BUTLER--At least 14 Negro students were admitted to the white Choctaw County High School last Monday for the second part of the second semester.

The integration, the first in this rural county on the Mississippi border, went quietly according to the county superintendent of education.

After school the Negroes were taken to their homes in school buses with white students, he said. "Everything went fine," one senior said.

Twelve Negro students made the first integration attempt in mid-January when they went to Choctaw County High School and wanted to be admitted to classes. They were sent to Superintendent of Education Willie Wimberley.

Wimberley told them that they could attend the white high school when a desegregation plan for county schools was approved by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The superintendent told the group to watch for an announcement of a plan in the weekly Choctaw Advocate newspaper.

The announcement appeared in the paper Feb. 10. It promised a "freedom of choice" policy for grades one, seven, nine, and twelve in this school year, saying, "No choice will be denied for any reason."

Assignment and promotion of teachers and staff will be without regard to race by 1967-68, Wimberley's plan stated. All grades will be desegregated by then, he said.

lem, which is best expressed in the words of the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."

Perhaps when people pay their maids they never stop and think, "How can they live on it?" Do you know that after working all day cooking and cleaning, we have to return home without enough money to feed and clothe our own children? Do you know that many times we have to keep them home because of lack of clothing and shoes.

If we weren't willing to work to support them this would be our fault, but since we work long and hard hours, the answer must be found elsewhere. We feel that the problem is that we are not paid enough.

Ministers, businessmen, and the work of the press could do a lot to help solve this problem if they would speak out. The problem affects the entire community, because if we had more money we could spend it, and support local businesses.

We urge all people who hire domestic help to begin paying them an amount appropriate to today's cost of living.

Mrs. Ethel M. Mosely
President of the Ladies
Auxiliary of the Choctaw
County Civic League
Butler, Ala.

AUBURN -- Cooperative Extension Service farm agents received a letter from their boss this week reminding them that extension services are open to all persons on an equal basis.

Fred R. Robertson, director of the service at Auburn University, included the reminder in his regular "official letter."

"It is most important," Robertson told his agents in all counties, "that we remember at all times that Auburn University is a public institution supported by public funds. As such, all individual farmers, groups of farmers, organizations, business firms, and other citizens have equal rights to our services, information, and educational materials."

"In addition to serving individuals," Robertson said, "we will cooperate on an equitable basis with all organizations, private businesses, cooperatives, corporations, and agencies in educational programs of mutual interest which are aimed at increasing the income and promoting the general welfare of Alabama farmers, rural residents, and others related to our farm economy."

"We should not forget, however, that we need to seek and secure cooperation as well as give it if we are to be effective in our programs."

The letter went on to say that extension workers may present facts about farm issues but may not propagandize any government or private programs.

Workers are prohibited in writing, he said, from soliciting membership for farmers' organizations and from influencing election of officers of the organizations.

Businessman Notes Good, Bad in State

TUSCALOOSA--At the conference that Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson addressed last week, a leading Alabama businessman remarked on social and economic changes that have affected the state.

Speaking of economic change in Alabama, Winton M. Blount, president of Blount Brothers Corporation, said a "virtual revolution" had taken place.

Turning to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Blount said, "Social customs that had been developed over centuries were overturned."

He said while headlines focused on Selma last year, the peaceful desegregation of hotels, restaurants, and theaters in Alabama was given little attention.

"Although many of us strenuously object to it," he said, "since the enactment of the civil rights act, Alabamians have acted in good faith and have spoken for compliance."

Blount told his audience that Alabama is experiencing economic growth. He expressed fear, however, that "preoccupation with racial matters" and satisfaction with present economic progress would hold back that growth.

Blount, mentioned often as a possible Republican candidate for state office, said that cotton is no longer "king" in Alabama. He said that only about one percent of the income of the people of

Sermon of the Week 'Do Penance,' Priest Preaches

MONTGOMERY--"Be converted to Me with your whole heart," These words of Christ were the theme of the Rev. Joseph Carney's sermon at St. Peter's Catholic Church Sunday.

Father Carney told the congregation, "If we read the scriptures, we find that the whole teaching of John the Baptist can be summed up in the words, 'do penance.'"

The teachings of Christ make it clear that penance, which is making up for sin, is important in the life of the Christian, the priest said.

The recent abolition by the church of the strict rule of fasting during Lent shows a change in attitude, but not a change in teaching, he said. Instead of dictating to the people about what their penance should be, the church made it the responsibility of each individual. Penance must be a part of man's everyday life.

He told the people, "Our everyday life presents to us a challenge and an opportunity to do penance."

But, the priest emphasized, merely physical penance is not in keeping with the spirit of Christ. Our Lenten penance must be accompanied by spiritual progress.

"If Lent this year is to be profitable, if it is to mean anything to us," he said, "then it must be a turning away from sin and a turning toward God--this is the essence of penance."

Father Carney stressed the importance of internal changes accompanying the external self denial. If doing penance is not accompanied by a turn, or return, toward God, he said, "We are just hypocrites."



MRS. JOHNSON AT UNIVERSITY'S CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

First Lady Addresses University Conference

BY DAPHNA SIMPSON
TUSCALOOSA--Last Friday the sun shone brightly on the First Lady as she stepped out of her airplane at Van deGraff Field. Well-wishers lined the fence of the airport to give Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson a hearty welcome.

Mrs. Johnson, wearing a two-piece lime-colored dress with matching coat, beamed at the show of "Southern hospitality."

A brief welcoming ceremony was held at the airport, and then Mrs. Johnson traveled by motorcade to the president's home on campus for a public welcome by student leaders.

Mrs. Johnson was here to address the opening session of a conference on "Women and the Changing Community."

She challenged Alabama women to participate in what she called a "partnership in the American Experience."

"You women leaders of Alabama are in the vanguard of this movement," she told the audience. "Your energies, your talents, and your dedication are helping this state not simply to progress but to grow with grace."

The First Lady congratulated Alabama Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman and Congressman Armistead Selden for the contributions they have made to education.

Mrs. Johnson spoke of her husband's Great Society. "The Great Society is all those who, by personal example and effort, are trying to ease the pain and suffering of human beings. I do not mean merely physical suffering, but the sharpest pain--that of the spirit."

"The greatest need of each human spirit is to walk with head high in the

Alabama now comes from growing cotton.

Alabama is no longer a farming state, he added. Less than five per cent of the people's income comes from farming.

Where have the farmers and cotton planters gone? To the cities, Blount said. And to industry.

Twenty-five years ago, 70 per cent of Alabama's population lived in rural areas; today less than 40 per cent lives on farms.

There is danger in this move to the cities, though, Blount indicated.

"We must face up to the fact that the standards in our schools are woefully inadequate when compared to other parts of the nation."

Blount said 50 per cent of the youngsters starting school today do not finish

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BY MARY MOULTRIE

Several weeks ago, TV homes were invaded by Gotham City's heroes, "Batman, the Caped Crusader" and "Robin, the Boy Wonder."

With the aid of the glowing Bat-signal, the nuclear-powered Bat-mobile and the anti-crime Bat-cave, they crash and crunch their way out of the fiendish plots of characters like the Riddler, the Joker, and the Madhatter.

During the action scenes, there are BIPS, BOPS, ZOWIES, BOOMS, ZOKS, and SOCKS flashing on the TV screen. This in itself creates an amusing atmosphere.

One viewer went so far as to say, "You either love him, or you can't stand him." It's evident from Nielsen ratings that many people tend to love Batman. At the last measurement, Batman was among the top ten.

Whether or not the series will have a long, healthy run depends upon the viewers, and their desire for something different.

The Caped Crusader ventures beyond his usual Wednesday night show this week. Adam West, who plays Batman, invades the Hollywood Palace show Saturday night.

Real-life cops and robbers are the subject of a television special Monday evening about police work.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5

HOLLYWOOD PALACE--The host is Milton Berle with special guests Adam West, Martha Raye, and singer-dancer, Elaine Dunn, 10:30 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham; 8:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

MONDAY, MARCH 7

THIN BLUE LINE--News documentary about the inner workings of police departments across the nation. This

program focuses on law enforcement, defenses against the rising growth of crime, and an examination of civilian review boards, 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9

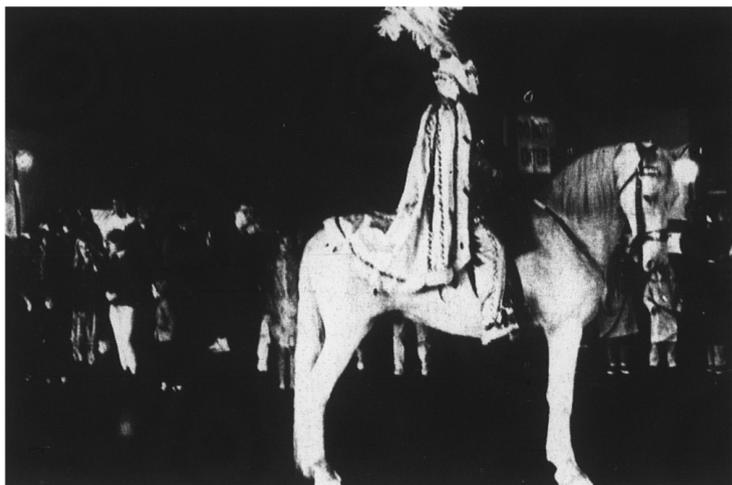
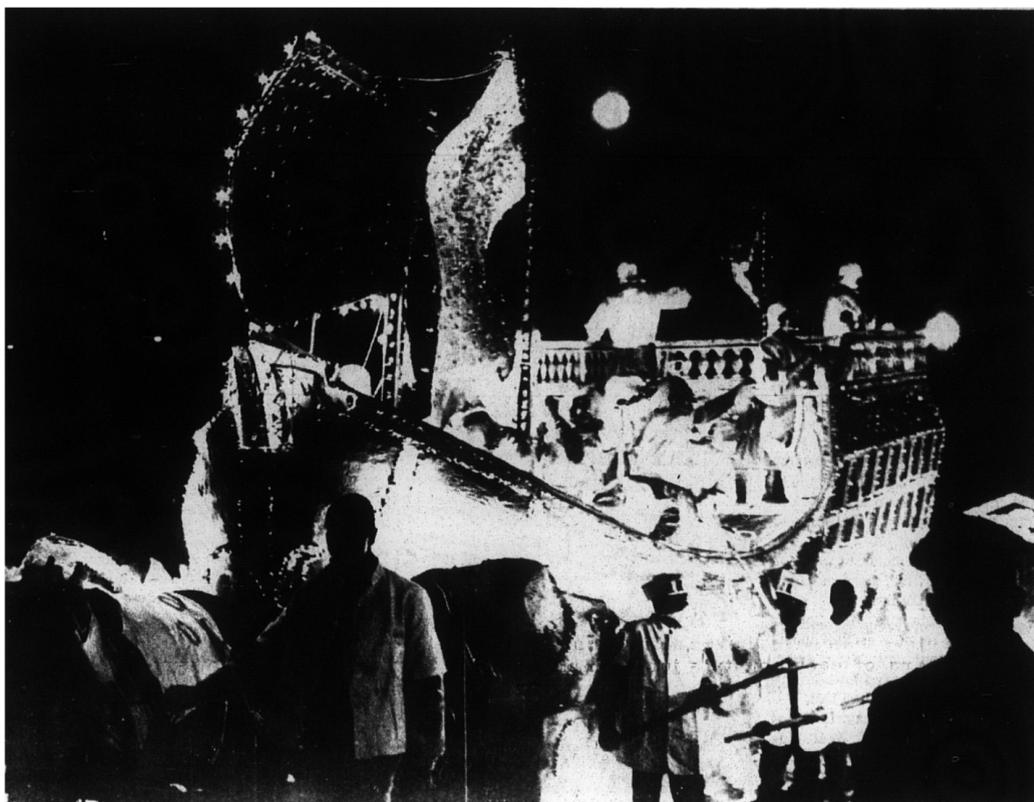
BATMAN -- "True Or Falseface." The mysterious Falseface plans an unscheduled demise for Batman and Robin, under the wheels of a subway train



BATMAN AND ROBIN (WOW!), 6:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

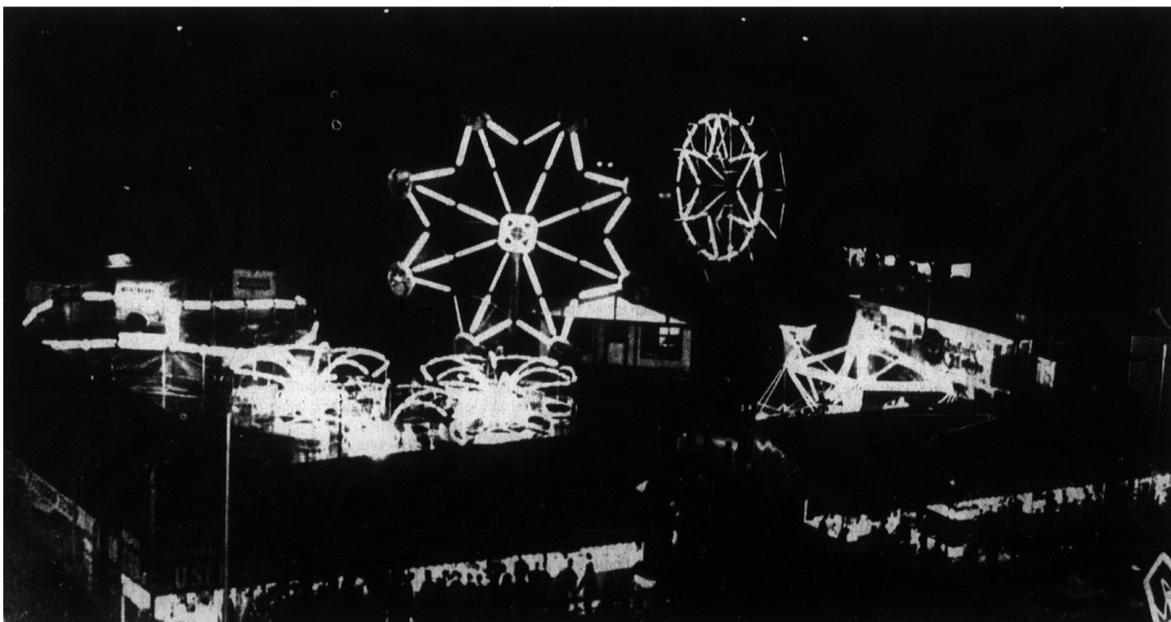
THURSDAY, MARCH 10

GILLIGAN'S ISLAND--A huge volcano erupts and threatens to push the castaways into the ocean, 7 p.m. Channel 19 in Huntsville, Channel 4 in Dothan, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.



Mardi Gras

PHOTOS BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL



The Movement Goes North: King Tackles Chicago Slums

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

CHICAGO--Up on the second floor of a decaying Chicago church, aides of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. are planning a revolution.

Armed with the single most powerful weapon in the civil rights movement--Dr. King himself--they are planning to wipe out the West and South Side slums that make up Chicago's Negro "ghetto."

Talk to any of them, and they will tell you: "There has to be a change in Chicago."

And, says Albert A. Raby, one of the local leaders of the Chicago movement, the goal is not just to end the slums. It is to end "slum-ism," all the social and economic factors that contribute to the Negro's condition.

Among these factors, say movement leaders, are the slumlords who profit from run-down buildings, the courts that serve as "tools" for people exploiting the Negroes, the police who enforce the system, and the politicians who do nothing about it.

In their strategy sessions, the SCLC workers talk about a mythical Negro named "Mose," who came to Chicago from the South in search of a better life but only found a worse one. They want to wake up "Mose" and get him to help himself.

Dr. King says the Chicago campaign is "the most gigantic challenge" that SCLC has ever undertaken, because the city and its problems are "so much larger than anything we have ever touched." A million Negroes live in Chicago--about the same number that live in the whole state of Alabama.

Most of the nearly 30 workers headquartered in the old Warren Ave. Congregational Church on Chicago's West Side are members of SCLC. They include many heroes of the civil rights struggle in the South--the Rev. Andrew J. Young, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the Rev. James Bevel, James Orange, Bennie Luchion and Jim Letherer, who walked on one leg in the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

Dr. King said he came to Chicago because "the problems of the Negro ghetto are growing greater every day as we see the continuing existence of slums."

Dr. King cleaned up one slum building as soon as he set foot in it. When he moved into a third-floor apartment on the city's West Side, it was badly in need of repairs and a paint job.

But as soon as the landlord found out who was going to live there, he fixed up the apartment like new.

Dr. King and his wife, Mrs. Coretta King, are living in the West Side apartment three or four days out of every week. Mr. Abernathy and his wife are going to move in across the hall.

While a stained-glass image of Christ watches over the bustling West Side headquarters, SCLC staff members and local volunteers are out canvassing the neighborhoods.

It is the first and most important stage of the Chicago movement--organization of the Negroes who live in the slums.

This phase means the Chicago campaign might make history, in a way that even Selma and Birmingham never did. More than ever before, SCLC is trying to build a permanent community organization, one that will remain even when Dr. King moves on. If it succeeds, there won't be let-downs like the ones after SCLC's campaigns in Selma and Birmingham.

"Here, we've got to do more in terms of organizing people into permanent units," Dr. King said, "rather than on a temporary basis just for demonstrations."

"In the South, we organized people temporarily. It did not lead to a perma-

they could have half a million Negroes working together as an economic--or political--force.

SCLC staffer A. R. Sampson conducted a workshop for volunteers going into the Lawndale area, one of Chicago's worst slums. He told the workers to unite Lawndale residents by aiming at each one's "self-interest."

"When you get one person so he's able to talk about his problems, go find the person from next door," he said. "People don't talk to each other in Chicago. It's a cruel place."

Dr. King's name has been a password for SCLC workers into the homes of suspicious slum residents.

His appeal was dramatically demon-

strations, and the Voting Rights Act after the Selma-to-Montgomery march last year.

But in Chicago, Dr. King said, "we will not be aided by the brutality of our opponents in the sense of Selma and Birmingham."

Mr. Young said, however, that "there is no relation between violence and the success of non-violence."

In Selma, he said, whites acted as if they had a license to kill Negroes and civil rights workers. Here, he said, "somebody has given the slumlords a license to kill their Negro tenants."

"They die just as surely as if they were lynched or shot down at night--the slow, stifling death of a kind of concentration camp life."

Many babies die each year from being bitten by rats or from eating rat poison and the lead-base paint that chips off slum walls, said Mr. Young.

Door-to-door canvassing on the West Side is being directed by a SCLC veteran, the Rev. Charles Billups, of Birmingham.

Patty Miller, a pretty blonde college graduate, is in charge of educating students on 50 area college campuses in the principles of non-violence. Jimmy Wilson, a 20-year-old Chicago native, has been conducting "retreats" for local high school students.

The Chicago movement will soon enter its second phase, one of "limited but strategic demonstrations." As Mr. Young explained it, "One school might have a three-day boycott, or tenants of one building might engage in some kind of creative version of a rent strike."

But these, he said, probably will not be enough, because "human beings have become so callous and indifferent to human suffering."

So, said Mr. Young, "when it gets warm," Chicago can expect massive demonstrations--"a drama of suffering on such a large scale that it produces a moral confrontation with the whole nation."

This, he said, will be the final stage in the Chicago movement. It will be designed to affect the political, economic and moral "power lines" of the community.

Besides the difficulty of organizing such a huge city, two large problems face SCLC--finances and a choice of weapons.

A rally is scheduled for next Saturday in the International Amphitheatre, to raise some of the needed cash.

But who will buy the \$100-seats? The Chicagoans who contributed to SCLC in past years may not look as kindly on Dr. King when he's working in their own back yard.

And the planners must decide on specific ways to attack specific areas of the slum problem.

When Mr. Bevel led a staff discussion on tactics, he got nowhere. "What kind of pressure do we put where?" He would ask, but no one seemed able to answer him.

Charley Love, 23, an SCLC staff member, said the Chicago movement would "break with the conventional types of demonstrations that have typified movements in the South and the North."

But what would be the new forms of protest?

"We don't know yet," Love admitted. "We realize there are going to have to be changes. How the changes will be communicated, we can't say."



OLD TIRES, PAINT CANS LITTER STREET WHERE CHILDREN PLAY near structure through which they could continue to work.

According to Mr. Young, SCLC executive director, Chicago's slums are a kind of "internal or domestic colonial system. The community's resources are drained out, and nothing is put back in. It's very much like Belgium treated the Congo."

The problem, say SCLC planners, is getting slum residents to understand what is happening to them and what they can do about it.

Dr. King said SCLC would "move on a door-to-door basis, to firm up organizations to emerge as a union to end slums. It is our ambition to touch every Negro community, or at least the major ones."

Eventually, some SCLC workers feel

strated when he visited a West Side slum building. While Dr. King was inspecting the building, word spread through the dirty, quiet neighborhood that he was there.

When he came out of the building Dr. King was mobbed by 300 school children. Elderly residents of nearby buildings came out on their front steps in the cold rain to see him.

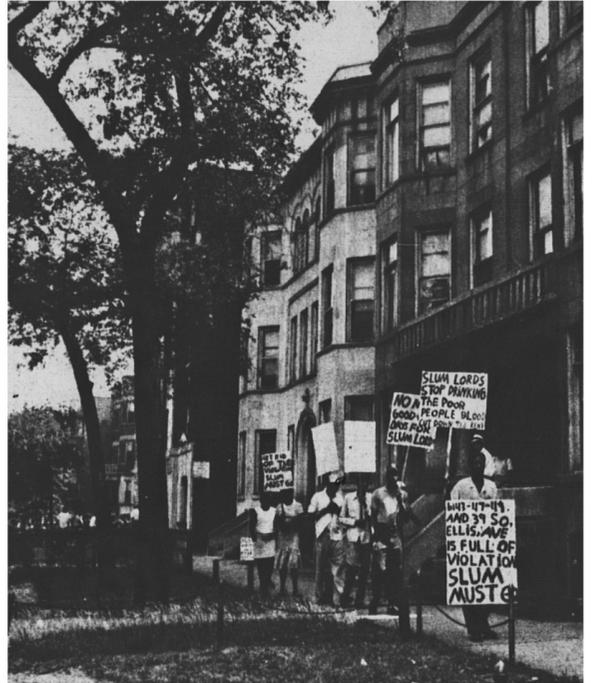
Police had to escort King through the happy crowd. And long after he left, the block was still alive with talk of his visit.

"Wait'll I tell my mother!" said one excited little girl to her companion.

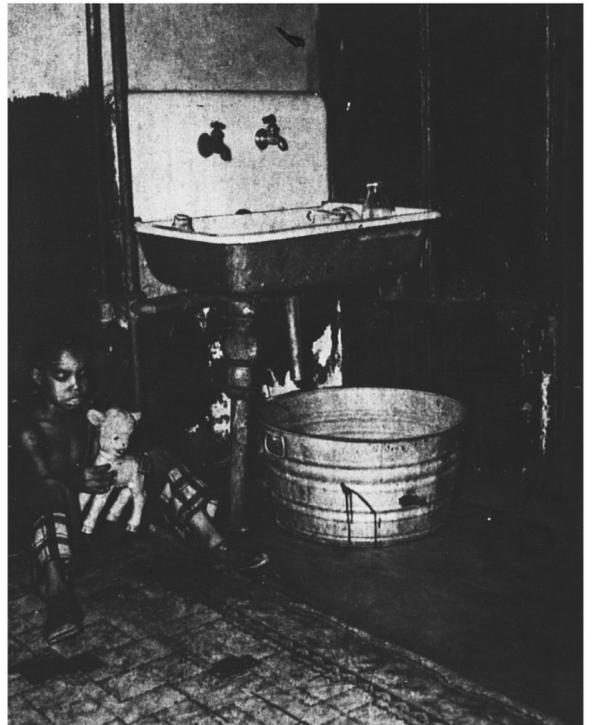
"He took my hand," said another. Dr. King's special ability to dramatize injustice led to the Civil Rights Act after the 1963 Birmingham demonstra-



THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.



CHICAGO PICKETS PROTEST SLUM CONDITIONS



WASHTUB SERVES SLUM SINK IN PLACE OF DRAINPIPE



CHILDREN MOB DR. KING AS HE LEAVES SLUM ON CHICAGO'S WEST SIDE

Three Chicagoans Come Home To Fight for Civil Rights

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

CHICAGO--Three young civil rights workers who grew up in Chicago's Negro neighborhoods have come back from the South to fight slums in their home town.

They have returned, they say, because they know what it is like to be a Negro in Chicago.

One of them, 20-year-old Jimmy Wilson, spent several years dodging cops as a West Side gang member. The others--Suzi Hill, 23, and Claudia King, 21--saw their neighborhoods and schools turn from white to black in a few short years.

All three went South to join the civil rights movement last spring, before the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

When Selma happened, Miss Hill and Miss King were students at Wilson Junior College. "One day, we decided to go to Selma--right in the middle of a class," said Miss Hill. "In an hour's time, we collected enough money for three of us to go. We left on the train the same day."

What the Chicagoans saw in Selma convinced them to stay in the South.

Wilson, for example, was battered and beaten in the March 7 massacre at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma. "After I got run over, I stayed down there," he said. After Selma, Wilson worked in Marengo County, while the girls served in the SCLC office in Atlanta, Ga.

But when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. announced his Chicago campaign, they came home.

"I came back to work," said Miss King. "I feel I understand the people here because I am a product of Chicago."

Miss Hill, a short, lively girl in a "Freedom Now" sweat-shirt, said her family home here was not a slum, "as far as outward appearance." But she said the home was in what Chicago calls a "changing" neighborhood.

"When we came, there were quite a few white people on the block," she said. "In a few years, they all moved."

It was the same at school. "Hirsch High School was still pretty well integrated when I was going there," said Miss Hill. "Then all of it just changed."

Miss King said she had the same experience at St. Columbanus elementary school. "When I entered in the third grade, it was nearly all white," she said. "When I graduated, it was all Negro."

Wilson laughed when asked if his home was a slum. "Definitely," he said.

"As soon as you got up in the morning, there was a race for the radiator. It was so cold."

He said he dropped out of school in the ninth grade, and joined a gang. Running with the "Braves," he got into trouble for car theft, and was sent to reform school three times.

Wilson said he found out how it feels "to know how little you can do." The jobs a Negro can get, he said, "aren't really worth it--you might as well stand on a corner or hustle in the poolroom."

Now, in his uniform of faded denim overalls and a fancy hat, he recruits high-school students to help in Dr. King's Chicago campaign.

Another staff worker, Jimmy Collier, 21, was a Chicago resident for only three years. But, he said, he had his eyes opened about Chicago when he lived and worked on the South and West Sides.

Collier--who is one of the nation's best non-recorded folk-singers--said he joined the Air Force at 15, and was "kicked out" when his age was discovered.

He came to Chicago then, because "everybody feels the North is a good place to live."

But, he said, he "really began to realize something" while attending Wilson Junior College, when "my instructor in social sciences--the subject I hoped to major in--began to make little inferences about Negroes--that they were lazy and didn't want to work."



Graduation - Then What?

SENIOR CLASS QUESTION

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

MONTGOMERY--The question being asked among senior class students at George W. Carver High School--as at every other high school--these days is "Graduation--then what?"

For some, graduation will mean college. For many others it will mean a job, a business college, trade school, or maybe marriage.

Several seniors at Carver were asked, "What are you doing after graduation?" Most replied, "I'm going to college, I guess," or "I don't know. I'd like to go to school."

"College" was the answer given more than any other, and most who plan to go to college want to go to Tuskegee Institute or Tennessee A & I State University in Nashville. The Tennessee college is surprisingly popular among many Alabama students this year. In the past, Alabama State College in Montgomery was a leading choice.

Some students said that in the past many young people went to college just because they were expected to. And others, many of them better qualified

for college work, stayed home. No one in their families, no one in their neighborhoods had ever thought of going to college.

But today, the seniors said, widely expanded scholarship programs and low tuition rates in city and home-state colleges make college within the reach of any able student.

Many students said they would go to a trade or business school, to develop working skills like secretarial specialties, mechanics, data processing, hair styling, and others.

The "Wedding March" will play for a few. Those getting married said that they planned to continue their education, with formal college courses or business classes.

The young men in the senior class have done a good deal of thinking about military service, also. Those over 18 years of age are eligible to be drafted into the Army, Navy, or Marines. Some seniors plan to wait for the draft to get them or volunteer for it; others will sign up for three or more years in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard.

Students in Prattville Ponder Draft, Job, College, Marriage

PRATTVILLE--Seniors at Autauga County High School give you the idea that there are not many different things to do after graduation in June.

"It's a subject everyone is worried about, but no one seems to be doing too much," said one senior boy. "There just isn't much variety," he said.

The leading choice for the graduating boys is to work a while and wait to be drafted into the military service. There are jobs at Continental-Moss Gordin Inc. gin company, the new Hammermill Paper mill, or a gas station, some said. The second most frequent choice was to join the service. Boys questioned said this is a good way to continue parts of their education, pick up new skills or just get the whole military business out of the way early.

The increased demand for troops in Viet Nam in the past year has influenced the thinking of just about every male senior. Even last year, seniors could expect to postpone military service for a while if they found a job or stayed in college. This is no longer true.

Roughly a third of the boys and girls in the class definitely plans to go to college. The University of Alabama and Auburn University seem to be the leading choices each year. Other students this year have applied to Troy State College in Troy, Alabama College in Montevallo, and Emory University in Atlanta, Ga.

Many of the girls, who make up more than half of the class, plan to get married. Others will go to college, and a minority will get a job. But many of the girls answered that they didn't know what to do.

occur. But there are no vacancies right now."

The ad hoc committee urged the school board to begin "a special program designed to recruit teachers of both races" who want to teach in integrated schools.

"We don't recruit teachers," Wilson replied. "We have to fight 'em off." He said he has 500 or 600 applications in addition to the 225 teachers already at work in Macon County.

Another ad hoc committee suggestion was "an effective public relations campaign designed to publicize the board's new school desegregation policies."

"We have had a pretty good public relations program between the schools this year," Wilson said. "Teams from Children's House and Tuskegee High have played basketball. All teachers' and principals' meetings have been held together. Tuskegee High has an integrated PTA.

"I thought we were making progress."

The ad hoc committee asked the school board to give an official reply to the proposals by March 1. Wilson said the board hasn't made such a reply because "we don't know who to report to.

"We aren't obligated to answer them, but we did say we would if they would give us a list of their members," he pointed out. "When they do, we will,"

Macon Superintendent: Schools Open to All

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--"We have no quarrel with anybody on desegregation," Joe C. Wilson, superintendent of the Macon County schools, said this week. "Our doors are wide open. Anybody cango to any school."

Wilson was answering criticism from the Ad Hoc Committee for Justice in Macon County. Last month, the group of Tuskegee Institute teachers, students, and community residents asked the Board of Education to "fully and completely desegregate county schools."

But Wilson said the school board has already done so.

He pointed out that 35 Negroes have joined 241 white children at Tuskegee High School, that "seven or eight" white children attend mostly-Negro Chambliss Children's House, and a white student now is in classes at Tuskegee Institute High School along with 1,282 Negroes.

"We've been following freedom of choice as recommended by the courts," he said. "This year eight grades were open. Next year, any student will be able to attend any school."

The ad hoc committee criticized the school board for "continuing to assign most students to schools on a racial basis, while permitting a small number of Negroes to transfer to predominantly white schools."

Instead, the committee said, the board should set up school zones which include students of both races.

"That would be up to the courts," Wilson said. "If they order it, we'll do it. But they haven't ordered it yet."

The committee also urged that students be allowed to transfer from one school to another in September by requesting to do so as late as July 15.

"Our deadline is May 31," Wilson said. "We want to have everything set up by mid-June. It takes time to prepare for changes."

As for integration of faculties--another ad hoc committee proposal--Wilson said there is already a white teacher at Chambliss Children's House.

"We hope to have a white teacher at Institute High this year," he said. "There will be at least two Negro teachers in Tuskegee High if vacancies

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Meet The Man From A.F.R.I.C.A.

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE -- A petition printed in the Mobile Press Register a few weeks ago by A. F. R. I. C. A. (American Friends of Rhodesian Independence under Civilized Authority) has received "tremendous support," according to Charles McWilliams, the secretary of the organization.

Until November of last year, white-ruled Rhodesia in central Africa was Great Britain's last remaining colony on that continent.

The Rhodesian government was slowly allowing the country's great Negro majority to start voting and holding office. Britain insisted that the process

be hastened, and the government declared its independence of Britain rather than comply.

Britain then broke diplomatic relations with Rhodesia and began putting an economic squeeze on the country. The United States also broke diplomatic and economic relations and has been supporting Britain.

A. F. R. I. C. A.'s petition calls on the U. S. government to resume diplomatic relations with Rhodesia and to give it economic and military aid "as a bastion against a Communist-racist takeover of all Africa... and the world."

The organization's general view is that Negro Africans are not able to establish or run stable governments, according to McWilliams. He says this inability may come either from basic biological differences between Negroes and whites or simply from the Negro Africans' lack of experience in governing.

Whatever the reason, the petition says "The Negro race has never produced a civilized society, nor, taking over an established culture, been able to prevent its decay."

The petition praises the few white governments in Africa: "The orderly society, the cultural progress, and the general prosperity of both whites and blacks in white-ruled areas of Africa stand today in striking contrast to the... black racism, Communist subversion and economic collapse in all of black-dominated Africa."

McWilliams says, "My aim is to play

upon the fact that the whites are underdogs and to get sympathy and support for them." He believes the United States is making a great mistake by not supporting Rhodesia, the white-ruled Union of South Africa, and Portugal's African colonies of Mozambique and Angola.

The petition in the Mobile newspaper brought in enough money to pay about half the cost of the advertisement and to finance a mailing to "over 200 patriotic organizations -- you could call them right wing, if you wanted to."

"We got a very good response," McWilliams said. Many of the organizations agreed to pay for printing the petition in their local papers. So far,

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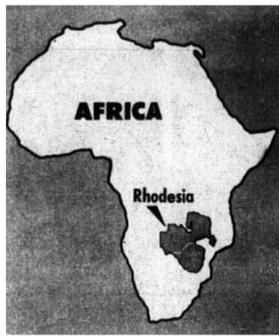
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(Attach paper for additional orders)



Businessman Speaks

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

the twelfth grade. He said that people of both races in Alabama must bring their level of education up to make an adequate living in this "technical age."

Unless this is done, he warned, Alabama will attract only industries that need only unskilled labor.

"Just any kind of industry paying any kind of wages is not enough," he said.

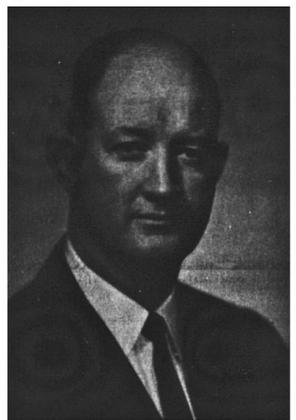
He said that Negro youths must be educated to find better paying jobs. In 1960, he said, the income of Alabama's Negro families was less than half the income of Alabama's white families.

Blount said Alabama has not been judged by the "substantial gains" it has made in race relations. He said, however, that there were "too many tragic examples of failure to act with courtesy and human dignity toward all."

"The tragedy which has been ours in recent years has come, I believe, in communities where there has been a breakdown of communication between the races," he said.

Blount said that bi-racial groups and committees have helped to remedy this. He mentioned Montgomery's bi-racial committee, which he heads.

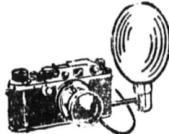
Blount said, also, that in recent troubled times political leaders in Alabama have failed to give guidance to the people. In some cases, he said, their actions have actually made conditions worse.



WINTON M. BLOUNT

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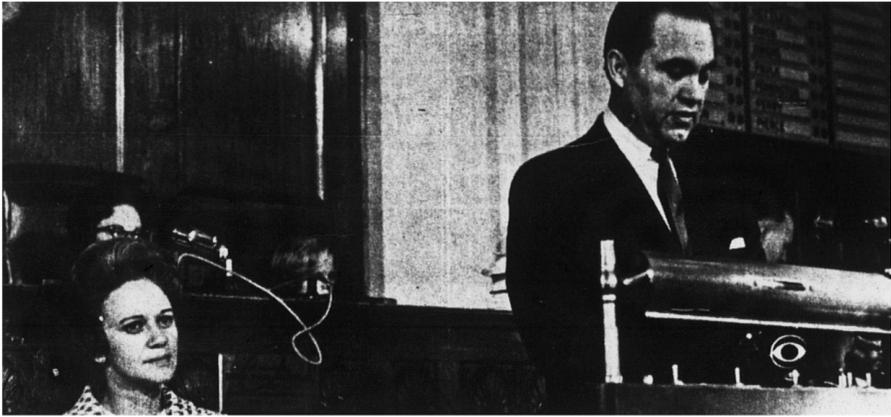
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First It Was Her Turn...



...And Then It Was His Turn



GOVERNOR AND MRS. WALLACE, WITH CHILDREN IN BACKGROUND,

SCLC Proposes Political Group

BY JOHN KLEIN

SELMA--"We must let the Negro vote hang there like a ripe fruit," said Hosea Williams, reaching upward toward an imaginary branch, "and whoever is willing to give the Negro the most freedom can pluck it."

Williams is a Southern Christian Leadership Conference organizer who could probably sell ice boxes to Eskimos. Last Saturday he was here in Selma selling the idea of a state-wide confederation of Negro voter organizations.

If enough county organizations get together, Williams said, they will control a bloc of Negro votes big enough to elect or defeat almost any candidate for a state office.

"We may not be able to elect a black man," he said, "but God knows we can say what white man."

With this power, Williams said, the confederation could give candidates strong support in exchange for promises of jobs and political favors.

Negro leaders from 11 Black Belt counties had come to the meeting. They seemed to like the SCLC proposal, and before going home they voted unanimously to put it into effect.

SCLC officials said their next move would be to bring more Negro voter groups into the confederation, concentrating on large cities and on the rest of the Black Belt counties with large Negro populations.

Until now, the only state-wide organization claiming to speak for Negro voters was the Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc. ADCl chairman, Orzell Billingsley Jr., was present at Saturday's meeting, and he said he didn't

forsee any conflict between ADCl and the new SCLC confederation.

"I'm sure they'll consult with us before they do anything," he said.

But Williams seemed to feel that an SCLC-sponsored confederation would push ADCl in to the background.

"They don't have the ear of the masses," he said, "even in the city. We don't need the ADCl, but they would strengthen us."

Williams said Alabama Negro voters feel more loyalty to SCLC than to any other organization working in the state. "The person who registered them controls them," he said.

"As far as I'm concerned," he said, "we've got the Black Belt sewed up

tonight."

Albert Turner, SCLC's state project director, also sounded optimistic but said he didn't expect much help from Lowndes County's independent black panther party, or from Charles D. Gommillion's Macon County Democratic Club.

The planned confederation would be run by three elected committees, one to interview candidates to see what they offer Negroes; one to decide which candidates to support; and another to distribute political favors and jobs after the election.

No one could serve on more than one committee. "That keeps him honest," Williams said.

MRS. WALLACE University Conference

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Hopeful candidates for lesser state offices passed out campaign cards and eager smiles. Nearly everyone smiled back. But crumpled cards began to pile up on tables and windowsills.

Four red-faced men escaped outdoors to the north porch of the Capitol. A young man in a white coat staggered up the steps, carrying a covered ice bucket. He couldn't get the door open. "What's that for?" somebody asked him.

"The governor," he panted. At that, one of the red-faced men leaned over with a big smile and opened the door.

"Let me help you," he said. "We wouldn't want anything to happen to that if it's for the governor."

But the governor wasn't quite ready for the ice bucket. He was greeting friends in his office. Two men stood on either side of the doorway, munching peanuts and dropping the shells on the marble floor.

At the press conference, the governor said that if his wife was elected he might help her out by giving teas at the governor's mansion. He promised it would be "all tea and no alcohol."

But some of his political well-wishers weren't ready to go along with him that far.

As the crowd began to thin, one man muttered to his companion, "I'm getting out of here. I'm going to get me a plate of cold cuts--and about four beers."

Two middle-aged ladies left Wallace's office at a brisk trot. One of them shoved a huge, newly-autographed photograph of the governor into her purse.

"Well, that's that," she said smugly. "Now let's go get some potlikker."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

tonic air of self-respect.

"To treat everyone as your fellow citizen is not always an easy thing to do. Some prefer non-involvement, even with our neighbors. Custom or prejudice deter us from reaching out and offering the hand of partnership in the American experience.

"Yet the spirit of the second half of the Twentieth Century demands this partnership. We must think in a Twentieth Century way about human relationships.

"We are doing that. The progress that has been achieved seldom makes page one, but it is there and it is solid.

"The promise of equality first made in our Constitution is ours to keep."

During her brief visit to Tuscaloosa, Mrs. Johnson visited the University of Alabama Child Development Center. She expressed great interest in visiting the center because of its connection with the "Head Start" training program.

During 1965 the University of Alabama conducted the second largest session in the nation for training Head Start teachers. More than 1,700 teachers participated in the program.

Presently there are more than 50 teachers from a three-state area at the center for eight weeks of training for the Head Start Program.

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Decrease Noted In Executions

WASHINGTON--Seven executions--less than half the number the previous year were recorded in the United States in 1965.

All seven men were sentenced for murder, six of them were white, and one was Negro (Missouri).

Alabama had one capital punishment in 1965, the only electrocution in the nation. William F. Bowen, a white man, was given the death penalty in December 1961 and executed in January 1965.

Four of the nation's executions were by hanging in Kansas, the others by the gas chamber in Missouri and Kansas.

The Department of Justice reported that 37 states, the District of Columbia and the federal government provide for the death penalty.

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