

JUDGE HORNSBY (RIGHT) ADMINISTERS THE OATH TO SHERIFF AMERSON (LEFT) AND DEPUTIES

Amerson Takes Over

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE--"I've got a big job ahead," said Macon County Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson, climbing into a shiny black car with a white panel on the front door. "I'm ready to begin."

A few minutes earlier, shortly before 10 a.m. last Monday, Amerson had taken the oath that made him Alabama's first Negro sheriff since Reconstruction. The 15-minute ceremony in the office of Probate Judge Preston Hornsby was closed to the public and the press. Only Amerson's three deputies, his family, his minister, and his lawyer were there to see him raise his right hand and swear to support the constitutions of the United States and the state of Alabama.

"I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, to the best of my ability. So help me God," said Amerson. His first act as sheriff was to swing one of his young sons up in his arms. Then he smiled, shook hands all around, and went out to meet the public. People had been following Amerson ever since he left his office in the Tuskegee Federal Credit Union building at 9:30 a.m. His two Negro deputies, Eddie M. Ivory and Joseph Merriweather, and his white deputy, Arthur L. Knowles, came along behind him.

Although the wind was cold, the sun was bright. Amerson wore his hat, his gun, his shiny badge, and sunglasses. But he left his dark green jacket in the car.

About 15 people were waiting on the sidewalk to congratulate Amerson. He stopped to shake their hands, while the television cameramen got it all on film. "I'm kicking off my campaign. I'm going to run for public office," said Amerson, grinning. The photographers laughed. He climbed into his new car and headed downtown toward the courthouse.

Another 15 or 20 people were waiting to see Amerson at the courthouse. But when Amerson and his three deputies marched up the courthouse steps and into the probate judge's chambers, Hornsby stuck his head out. "Get going," he snapped at the people crowding into the outer office.

"If that's the way he wants it, that's the way it's going to be," Amerson added. The people backed out the door. Then a lady employee pulled down the shade so no one could see inside.

Fifteen minutes later, Sheriff Amerson came out of Judge Hornsby's office. Somebody asked him how it felt to be Macon County's first Negro sheriff. "Feels fine," said Amerson, smiling.

Over at the sheriff's office in the county jail, former Sheriff Harvey Sadler was finishing up his last day on the job. Although Amerson and his deputies weren't taking over until midnight, Sadler had changed his uniform for a business suit.

"Any time he's ready, I am," Sadler said. "I don't think he'll have any trouble. I'll be glad to help him if I can."

"We've had a couple of years of pretty rugged going in Macon County," said Sadler, who replaced Hornsby as sheriff in January, 1965. "I hope it will quiet down now. The people deserve a little rest."

After Amerson was sworn in, he drove around to the jail to let the photographers take a few more pictures. Then he politely told them that was all. "Perhaps after I serve in office four years, I'll go to Hollywood and try to get in the movies," the new sheriff said. "But right now I'm busy. I've got a big job to do." He got into his car and drove away.

Meanwhile, in Selma, Wilson Baker took office as sheriff of Dallas County. One of the first things he did was to appoint a Negro deputy--45-year-old Nathaniel Holmes.

Gomillion: Other Posts Matter

TUSKEGEE--The day after Macon County inaugurated its first Negro sheriff, a Negro leader suggested that another political victory was just as important.

Charles G. Gomillion, chairman of the Macon County Democratic Club (MCDC), told a precinct meeting that the election of six Negroes to the county's Democratic Executive Committee last November was a major step toward political equality. "Good politics is starting at the level where success can be experienced," Gomillion said to the 15 voters from Rockefeller Hill who showed up at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church last Tuesday night. "Yet Negroes were elected to the Democratic executive committees in only three counties--Jefferson, Mobile, and Macon."

"Negroes could have been elected (to the committees) in half a dozen

other counties if there had been any concern," Gomillion went on. "But people would rather shoot for sheriff--or governor--or judge on the supreme court. . . . We've been politically deprived for so long, we want to start at the top."

Gomillion also had an answer for the people who have complained that the MCDC moves too slowly and too quietly. "Noise doesn't get us very far," he said. "Threats don't help us much. Emotional reactions. . . . Our objective is to move forward with very little fanfare."

Gomillion said that the MCDC is designed for political education and political action. "This is not a welfare agency. It's partisan politics." He said the club will not sponsor "baby clinics or poverty programs. . . or demonstrations. The only demonstrations will be at the ballot box."

Sheffield Church Sad Over Loss of Pastor

BY JOAN CLARK
SHEFFIELD -- When Father Brice Joyce, a white priest, came to Our Lady of Grace Parish in 1959, the mission consisted of 15 Negroes. Since that time, the mission has grown to 120, and has integrated voluntarily--so that it's "like salt and pepper," one member said.

But now Joyce must leave the mission. "It came as a great surprise," said



FATHER BRICE JOYCE

Mrs. Margaret Buckner, Joyce's friend and assistant. "They just told him." The members of the mission were stunned. Many were in tears when Joyce administered the last mass on Jan. 8. According to Mrs. H. E. Mathew, a member of the mission, Joyce "appealed to the people to stay in the church, and to carry on the work of charity they had been doing."

Last Sunday, the people hoped to hear more from Joyce, but instead he was temporarily replaced by Father Raphael Salasek. Salasek told the congregation that Joyce "has been near physical collapse."

"We must be honest," Salasek continued. "There has been opposition in the area which has hurt him very much."

Excerpts were read from the Catholic newspaper that announced the merger of Joyce's parish with the Tusculum parish, Our Lady of the Shoals. The paper said Father Gregory Roettger, apostolic administrator for the area, sees the merger as a "solution to the financial needs of the Sheffield church."

According to the paper, Joyce had pointed to the "financial plight of his parish," and "it was following this report by Father Brice that the monastery council made its decision in favor of the amalgamation plan."

Some parishioners said they could see some benefits in the merger plan, even though Salasek said the amalgamation

Fraternity Workers Protest Pay

'Nothing but Slavery'

BY ROBIN REISIG
TUSCALOOSA -- "We have here a great university that teaches democracy on the one hand, and practices slavery and perpetuates poverty on the other," said the Rev. T. W. Linton.

Linton was speaking earlier this month at a mass meeting dealing with the wages and hours of the Negro men and women who work in the fraternity and sorority houses at the University of Alabama.

Representatives from more than a dozen of the 44 fraternities and sororities have been meeting since December to organize for improvement of their condition.

"We work 12 hours a day, seven days a week--except Sunday when we work 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.," one cook said. Her pay--\$38 a week--seemed to be above average. A maid who makes \$27

said she was lucky. Some workers complained that \$15-\$20 was standard. "This is nothing but slavery," said another cook. "If one person works in a house and wants to get free and speaks up, and the other five in the house are quiet, the one gets fired."

The workers considered forming a union, so that "if they fire one, all go," said Mrs. Minnie Thomas of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC). The civil rights group has been meeting with the workers.

"We're going to try to bring it into one umbrella, and say all fraternities are in trouble because all fraternity workers are united now," said the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, TCAC president.

The university administration, at least, now seems willing to listen to the workers.

"There is concern on both sides"

In Elmore County Death No Indictment

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

WETUMPKA--No one was very surprised here last Tuesday when the Elmore County grand jury refused to indict anyone for the death of James Earl Motley.

There had been signs all the past week that nothing would be done about Motley, the 27-year-old Negro who died in the county jail last Nov. 20, hours after being arrested on the highway.

Mrs. Annie Mae Bowman saw such a sign on Jan. 5, when sheriff's deputy Harvey Conner came to her house with an order for her daughter, Edna Mae, to testify before the grand jury. Miss Bowman and other witnesses had said Conner beat Motley severely while arresting the victim shortly before his death.

Mrs. Bowman said Conner told her, "Make her (Edna Mae) tell the truth and won't nothing happen. If she tells it like Clark (Ruben Clark, another witness), won't nothing happen. You know I never hurt nobody."

Miss Bowman did not have an easy time with the grand jury when she testified on Jan. 11. "They kept asking me if I ever had a date with Earl," she said. During her 30 minutes of testimony, she said, "I was saying 'Yes' and 'No' to them. A lady asked me if I knew how to say 'Yes, ma'am.' I said I didn't."

Miss Mary Ann Bowman, who accompanied her younger sister to the courthouse that day, said she saw another sign that something unusual was happening when Dr. Joseph R. Benson, Elmore County coroner, left the grand jury room.

"Dr. Benson was crying when he came out," said Miss Mary Ann Bowman. "Then they had to raise the window and take his coat off."

It turned out later that Benson had shown the jury the death certificate he filled out for Motley. The certificate listed the probable cause of death as "accidental."

Benson explained that while Motley may have been beaten, the victim also fell and struck his head while entering the jail, and then toppled out of his bunk on to the steel floor of his cell.

The coroner's ruling didn't surprise Motley's mother, Mrs. Daisy Varner, or the dead man's brother-in-law, Charlie Foster. They said Benson had told them the same thing weeks earlier.

But Benson's explanation was disputed by a Negro prisoner who was in the jail when Motley died. Although two other prisoners were called before the grand jury, this man was not.

The prisoner said Motley couldn't have stumbled outside the jail, because he wasn't even able to walk. "He was out when he got there, so how in the world could he fall out the car unless you pull him out?" the prisoner said.

He also said Motley couldn't have killed himself when he fell off his bunk, since the bunk was only 16 inches off the floor.

"How can you crush your head off a 16-inch bunk?" the prisoner asked. "I've seen guys fall off the top bunk and get right back up and snore louder than ever."

He said "four clots of blood about the size of a saucer fell out of his (Motley's) head" when the victim rolled off his bunk. "I picked his head up and laid it across my knee." Then, he said, Motley stopped breathing, and "brains and stuff started foamin' out his nose and mouth."

When Motley first arrived in the jail, the prisoner said, deputies tried to revive the victim by throwing water in his face and digging a quarter under his finger-nail. When neither method worked, the prisoner said, one officer remarked, "Well, he ain't coming to."

After the jury made its report, District Attorney U. G. Jones was unavailable for comment. His office said he was "out of town."

Elmore County Sheriff Sidney Thrash, who replaced Lester L. Holley last Monday, said he hadn't made up his mind whether to keep Conner on as a deputy. He said Conner was "not at present" on the staff, but "we haven't got everything decided yet."

Mrs. Varner, the victim's mother, said her lawyer, Fred Gray of Montgomery, would advise her what to do next. She said she would co-operate with the U. S. Justice Department in its investigation of the case.

"Ain't but one reason," she said. "It's not going to bring him back. But it's going to uncover so many ugly things that's been happening."

"This might have happened for the best."

After the grand jury took no action, U. S. Attorney Ben Hardeman filed criminal charges against Conner in federal court in Montgomery. Conner was charged with depriving Motley of his civil rights, while "acting under color of law of the State of Alabama."

The charge is a misdemeanor--not a serious offense--and it does not have to go through the federal grand jury. If convicted, Conner could be fined \$1,000, and sentenced to a year in prison.

SNCC HEAD STEPS DOWN

Stokely Carmichael has said he will not run for re-election as chairman of SNCC. Carmichael made the statement last Sunday on a TV program in Chicago, and repeated it on Monday in Baltimore. He said he would become an organizer, "because it's what I do best." And, he said, his successor would not be as "conservative" as he is.



MISS EDNA MAE BOWMAN

Welfare Problem For Wallace(s)



THE WALLACE FAMILY

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY--In her first days in office, Governor Lurleen B. Wallace faced the possibility that the state may soon lose \$96,000,000 in federal welfare money.

The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has threatened to cut off the money by Feb. 28, unless Alabama promises to run its aid programs without racial discrimination. This apparently means the state must file a compliance agreement like those required of school districts. Alabama is the only state that has not filed such an agreement, although former Governor George C. Wallace says the state has agreed to "comply with the law."

The former governor referred to the welfare problem last Monday as he introduced his wife at her inauguration. He also noted that the U. S. Public Health Service has begun steps to cut off \$800,000 in federal aid to mental hospitals, because of alleged discrimination. "Just during the past week," he said, "bureaucrats have threatened to cut off funds of old-age pensions to the elderly of our state, and even to deny funds for the care of the mentally ill."

He said this was an "exercise of naked, degenerate power," and added,



ON THE BUTTON

"Of course, this latest in a series of threats over the past 2 1/2 years, shall--like the others--never be carried out."

(The state filed a federal suit last week to block the welfare cut-off. About 200,000 people--mostly very old or very young--would have their welfare checks reduced if the funds are stopped.)

In his introduction, the former governor also said, "Alabama is where freedom lives--and works. That is why the words 'Alabama' and 'freedom' have come to have the same meaning to peoples around the world."

For the first time in public, Mrs. Wallace talked longer than her husband. "I entered the race for governor for the purpose of permitting my husband to take our fight to the final court of appeal--the people of the United States, in whom rest the ultimate sovereign power of this nation," she said during her half-hour speech.

Mrs. Wallace said the federal government was trying to take over the schools. "This is an effort to gain control of the hearts and minds of our children," she said. "As your governor and as a mother, I shall resist it."

The Wallaces spoke after a gigantic parade of nearly 200 bands wound through the streets of Montgomery from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. For the first time since 1955, there were Negro bands in the parade--including a swinging group from Carver of Dothan that brought up the rear.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Editorial Opinion

No One Remembers

Camden is a town that likes to forget. Last September, 11-year-old Lawyer James Charley was beaten up and left unconscious, with a fractured skull.

"Nothing's stirred up, not now it isn't," said Albritton. "Two or three years ago, we had 1,600 niggers marching, but now everything's fine."

Someone, though, has been punished for the beating--Charley and his family. As soon as he got out of the hospital, he said, the sheriff called him crazy.

Before the family vanished from the county where they'd lived all their lives, Mrs. Carrie Charley took her son's story to a Selma attorney, Bruce Boynton.

Boynton says he filed it in the U.S. District Court in Mobile more than a month ago, but the records of the court clerk do not list any such suit.

If the suit is never heard, then Lawyer James Charley's broken head and his family's broken lives will go down as just one more episode in Alabama's unrelieved history of violence and injustice.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Throughout the South, editorials have condemned Rev. Adam Powell and called for his removal from office, although his recourse to court action has not ended.

There is a lesson to be learned, however, by those engaged in public service. Especially Negroes holding elective or appointive office.

Although many public officials have been indicted for bribery, even in Alabama, and malfeasance in office, there is little evidence that Negroes have been found guilty of criminal acts as public servants.

As more and more Negroes are elected or appointed to public office, rightly or wrongly, they must realize that their performances will be closely observed by a critical and often bigotted citizen-

ry. Some day, even in the South, racial considerations will not be factors, but unfortunately this is not yet true.

E. B. Henderson
Tuskegee Institute

To the Editor:

I want to answer A. D. S. Harris' letter the best I can about the radio preachers. He speaks bad about them, but they are more true than these old preachers what sit at the desk and get somebody to speak for them.

The Lord tells all of them what he calls to preach to go in all the world and preach the Gospel. . . . But the biggest of the old good-for-nothings that call themselves preachers aren't nothing but money-grubbers, and their old wives are right behind them, helping to get the money.

(Name withheld)
Montgomery

CR Worker, Lawyer Jailed In Miss.

BY GAIL FALK

MERIDIAN, Miss.--Joseph Morse, a former Meridian MFDP worker, decided to stop and see some of his old friends last Tuesday when he drove through town on his way to a meeting in Philadelphia.

"I called up all the active people in town, but no one was home," he said later. "Someone said they were at a big trial at the courthouse."

"Then I called to the MFDP office, and they told me the trial was about me."

That's the way Morse says he found out that a \$9,000 damage suit against him and CORE had come up for trial in Lauderdale County Court. A suit had been filed by Mrs. Mary Quinn, a white lady, after a car she was driving and the car Morse was driving collided in Meri-

dian on Dec. 21, 1965. When he heard about the trial, Morse said, he hurried to court. As a result, he and his lawyer, Malcolm Farmer of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, were put in jail on charges of contempt of court.

At the beginning of the trial, Farmer had told Lauderdale County Judge J. Emerson Harwell that he didn't know where his client was. After Morse appeared, Harwell sentenced Farmer to 24 hours in jail.

Farmer said later he wasn't given a chance to explain the situation.

A few minutes after the run-in with Farmer, Harwell sentenced Morse to five days in jail, because two people in the courtroom said Morse had clenched his fist at the judge.

After being released on bond, Morse

New Orleans Orchestra

Music Packs Selma Gym

SELMA--It was the same Selma University gymnasium, but the hundreds of people who were there one night last week wouldn't have believed it.

At least 500 people attended the Jan. 11 concert, sponsored by the university. Several white people made it an integrated audience.

"It's the first time we've had an orchestra here," said Mrs. Pauline Anderson of the university's music department this week. She said the orchestra was invited when the university discovered that the group's tour would take it right through Selma.

"Everybody spoke very highly of the music and the conductor," said Mrs. Anderson. She said she was pleased that "the large number of young people and school children who were present had a chance to see something like this."

The orchestra played compositions by Walter Piston, Beethoven, and Rimsky-Korsakov.

Mrs. Anderson said the university hopes "to do something like this again next year."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon request.



JOYCE'S LAST MASS--WITH GUITARS AND BANJOS

FATHER JOYCE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tion cannot occur "tomorrow, or the next day, or even next year."

"If there is no money, it is a good idea to amalgamate the two," said James Hammond, a member of the mission. "But he (Joyce) would have liked to stay on. He didn't want to take anyone's place, but he could have stayed."

Several of the members said they thought Joyce was being asked to leave because of his attitude toward civil rights. "I believe that somewhere in there, there is a race issue hidden," said one member. "I do believe there is something else besides finances."

But Salasek said, "I don't think the present crisis is civil rights in essence. In the last few months, it has been peaceful. . . . The amalgamation was not a matter of civil rights. It was more to show the fact of civil rights."

Salasek said hospitals in the area had been desegregated "largely through (Joyce's) efforts." Joyce was also credited with having the local Catholic schools integrated.

Some felt their pastor was being removed because he was moving too fast on church reforms. "There was some opposition," said Salasek. "Father did change the liturgy too fast without proper authority." Joyce's last mass included music played on banjos and guitars.

The Rev. David A. Kearley, who served with Joyce on the Ministerial Association in Florence, said the Sheffield priest was "a creative irritant. It may be for this very reason that he

said he had told the judge he was "aghast" at the accusation, because he has always been "completely non-violent."

The jury's verdict was almost forgotten after the contempt charges. But the jurors decided, by a vote of 9 to 3, that CORE and Morse should pay Mrs. Quinn \$5,000.

Although she testified that her doctor bills had amounted to \$35, Mrs. Quinn claimed she had suffered from nervousness and had trouble doing housework after the accident.

U.S. FILES SUITS

WASHINGTON--The Justice Department has filed desegregation suits against the school districts of Neshoba and Hinds counties in Mississippi, and DeSoto Parish, La.

CDGM Loses 5 Counties; Centers Form Own Group

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--In the past few months, Head Start centers in Clarke, Humphreys, Leflore, Neshoba, and Wayne counties have been in, out, in, and back out of CDGM's territory. Now the people in these centers have decided to operate on their own.

The counties were all part of last year's CDGM (Child Development Group of Mississippi) program, but they were assigned to MAP (Mississippi Action for Progress) when the bi-racial program was set up last October.

MAP organizers met opposition from local poor people, and by the time the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) agreed to refund CDGM in late December, MAP still had no centers going in the five counties.

So CDGM officials asked for funds to go ahead and run their old centers and a few new centers they had organized in the counties. At first OEO refused, but at the end of the negotiations, it agreed to let CDGM run programs in all five counties.

MAP protested that decision, and about two weeks later, OEO told CDGM it couldn't work in the counties after all.

Last Wednesday, more than 75 representatives of the would-be CDGM centers met together in Jackson, along with representatives from Greene County, which was left out of CDGM's territory in December. Many of the representatives were teachers at cent-

ers that have been running on a volunteer basis for months.

The representatives agreed that they wanted to keep Head Start going in their counties, but they didn't want MAP to run the centers.

They decided to band together in an organization, and try to get private support to pay for staff, rent, transportation, and food for their centers. There probably won't be enough money to pay as much for these things as OEO did. But, said a lady who has been working as a volunteer teacher, "This is for more than a job, more than a salary."

The people agreed to call their organization Friends of the Children of Mis-

issippi.

To begin with, the centers will be run with most of the old CDGM staff. They will be under the direction of community committees, half of whose members will be parents.

The purpose of new group, its organizers said, will be to change OEO's mind by showing how determined the local groups are to keep CDGM-type programs alive in their counties.

But in the meantime, the Rev. J. C. Killingsworth of Clarke County said near the end of Wednesday's meeting, "We want to do the same type of jobs for those children that we did under CDGM--or even better."



Birmingham

The grand citation in the Tittusville Civic League's "Decorating Tittusville at Christmas Time" contest went to the 11th Ave. S.W. block. Representing the block at the award ceremony last month were Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Brunt. The block captain, Mrs. Anne M. Downing, was presented with an outdoor lawn bench. First-place block captain winners were Mrs. Newstell Dowdell, Mrs. Margaret Cheatum, Jimmie Jenkins, Charles Harville, Roy Johnston, Mrs. Willie Weary, Mrs. John Hrabowski, Mrs. Manchester Maye, John Macon, Leo Morton, John Pullum, and John Stewart. Second-place winners were John Cantelou, the Rev. Will M. Williams, James Kent, Ben Cephus, Mrs. Velma Mark, Mrs. Eunice Johnson, Mrs. Sally Harris, Mrs. Willie Jones, Mrs. Erma R. Jackson, Mrs. Mattie Brooks, Mrs. Rose Pipkins, Mrs. Willie Childs, Benjamin Comer, Mrs. Fannie Oliver, Mrs. Eva Joseph, Mrs. Katie Dean, Mrs. Ada B. Roberts, Mrs. Dorothy Jackson, Mrs. Robert Murray, Mrs. Katherine Talbert, Peter Taylor, Mrs. Mary Franklin, Mrs. Hat-tie P. Bean, Mrs. Alma Vandiver, James A. Seale, Mrs. Eddie B. Taylor, Mrs. Florence Cantelo, Mrs. Margaret B. Jones, and Mrs. Beulah Wills. Third-place winners were Elmore Hill, Fred Sheppard, the Rev. Olin Wilson, Earnest L. Dennard, Mrs. Humphrey Mike, Mrs. Katie Mosely, Mrs. Orlean Guice, the Rev. Moreland Lanier, Mrs. Bobbie Williams, Mrs. Henrietta Mills, and Mrs. Albert Dyson.

Mobile

Tenants in the Albert F. Owens Housing Project have fired off a list of their complaints to eight different federal agencies. The tenants said they are angry because when federal officials came to investigate previous complaints, the officials were headed off by "a committee somebody rounded up of the so-called Negro leaders." The people said they never saw the federal officials. The letter listing the complaints was signed by Miss Annie P. McCrue, James Williams, James C. Martin, and the Rev. W. L. Gibson, and was researched by Jerry Pogue. The letter complained of retroactive rent increases, unexplained differences in utility bills, and continued invasions of privacy. It demanded a new federal investigation, and stressed the importance of "open hearings" that tenants could attend. The tenants are planning a meeting in the project Jan. 29.

Tuskegee

"If this was the second Reconstruction, then we need a third," said Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, Ulmer, main speaker at last week's meeting of the East Alabama Council on Human Relations (EACHR), said, "The civil rights movement has come and gone. . . . Now it's up to local groups

like you," Lewis Black, who directs rural projects for the state-wide human relations council, said that what poor Negro farmers need most is money. He said the council can help them get it by continuing to support the formation of credit unions and by demanding better schools. The 75 EACHR members present elected their 1967 officers--Mrs. Nancy Spears, president; Mrs. Mary Brooks, vice president for Auburn; Mrs. Fannie Harris, vice president for Tuskegee; Henry Jones, vice president for Opelika; E. B. Henderson, treasurer; Mrs. Frankie King, recording secretary; Mrs. Lee Bertha Harris, corresponding secretary.

Montgomery

The Sociology 327 class at Alabama State College demonstrated a "Moorish wedding" for 200 spectators last week in Tullibody Auditorium, as the climax of the class' study of "Marriage and the Family." In a Moorish wedding, the bride and groom retire to a tent, and the groom throws out a red handkerchief if he finds the bride is chaste. Miss Donna Smith portrayed the bride (Tahra),



and Gary Pierson played the groom (Stabib). Others in the cast were Miss Mary Gary, James Mitchell, Andrew Jackson, Willie Crenshaw, William Sankey, Miss Anna McCollum, Miss Jo Ann Stallworth, Miss Gloria Bolar, Peter Dortch, Miss Gloria Bonner, Mrs. Shirley Altice, Miss Masalyne Bonner, Miss Dorothy Frazier, Miss Josephine Bradford, Miss Dorothy Elmore, Miss Betty Shephard, Miss Marilyn Chapman, Miss Delores Harris, Miss Geraldine Ivory, Louis Barnett, and Johnny Thomas. Miss Carolyn Anderson and Miss Letitia Brown were director and assistant director. The class is taught by J. Garrick Hardy, assisted by Miss Eunice Simpson.



SPECTATORS ENJOY MOORISH WEDDING

Social Security

MONTGOMERY--Filing a tax return with the Internal Revenue Service is not the same thing as filing a report with the Social Security Administration, says Kenneth W. Jennings of the Montgomery Social Security office.

Anyone who received Social Security benefit checks in 1966 should file a separate report with his Social Security office, if he earned \$1,500 on his own in 1966.

This report is due by April 15.

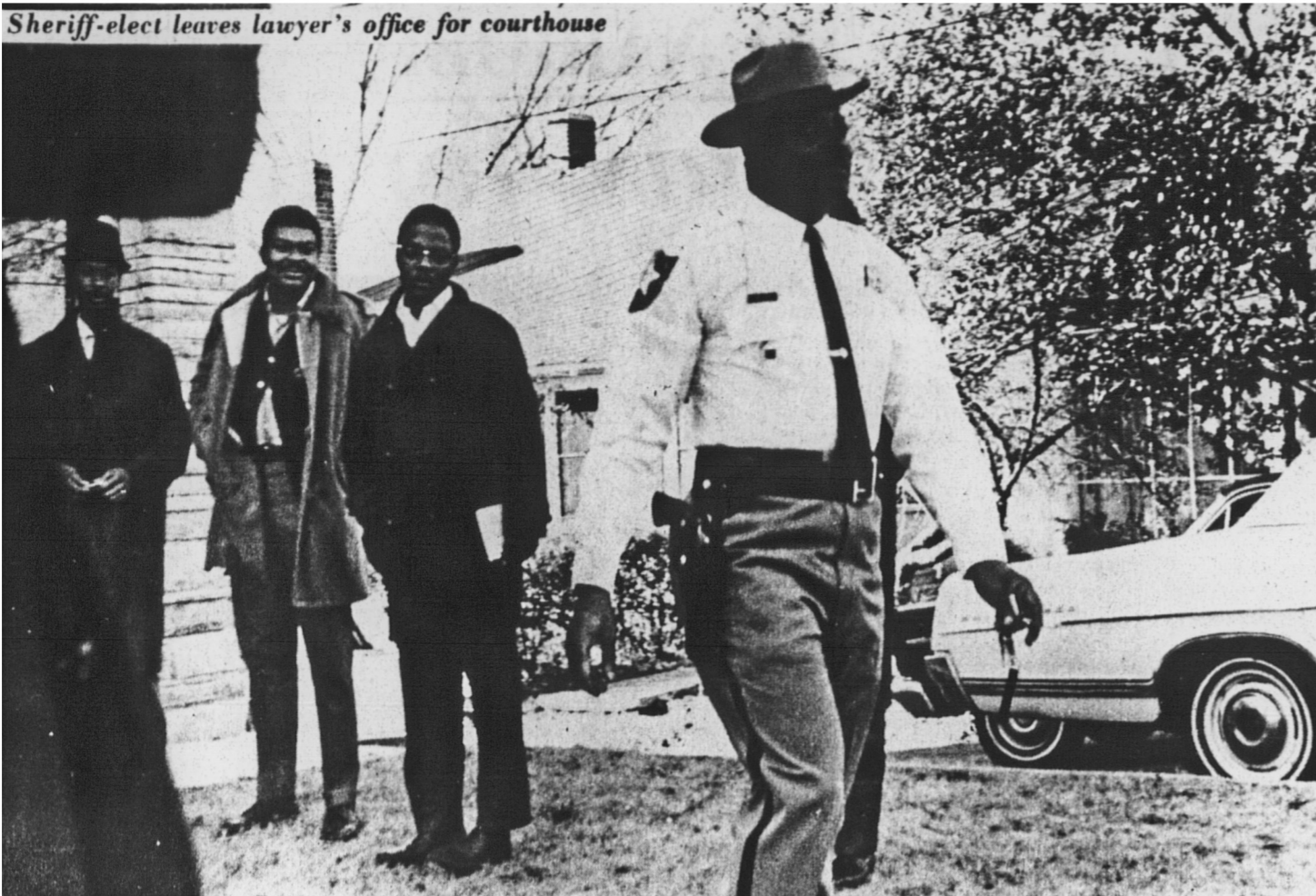
Interested people must apply by Feb. 9 for the tests, which will be given on Feb. 25 and March 4. Applications and information on where to file for the tests are available at first- and second-class post offices, U. S. Civil Service Commission offices, and college placement bureaus, Dickinson said.

Jobs Open

WASHINGTON--U. S. Representative William L. Dickinson of Alabama has announced nation-wide examinations for students and others interested in summer work as "seasonal assistants" in the Postal Field Service.

High school graduates are eligible for the jobs after they reach their 16th birthday, he said. Others must be 18 to qualify.

Sheriff-elect leaves lawyer's office for courthouse



Reporter faces Amerson



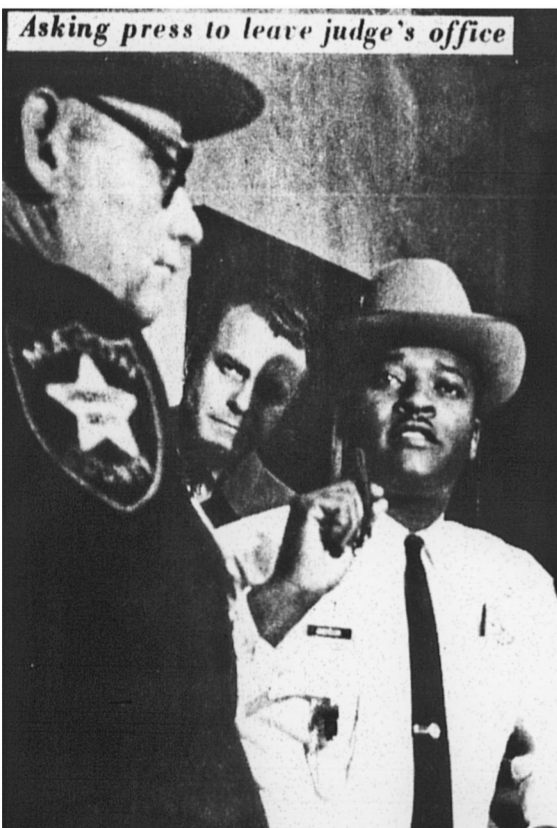
Press conference on courthouse steps



Amerson and deputies approach courthouse



Asking press to leave judge's office



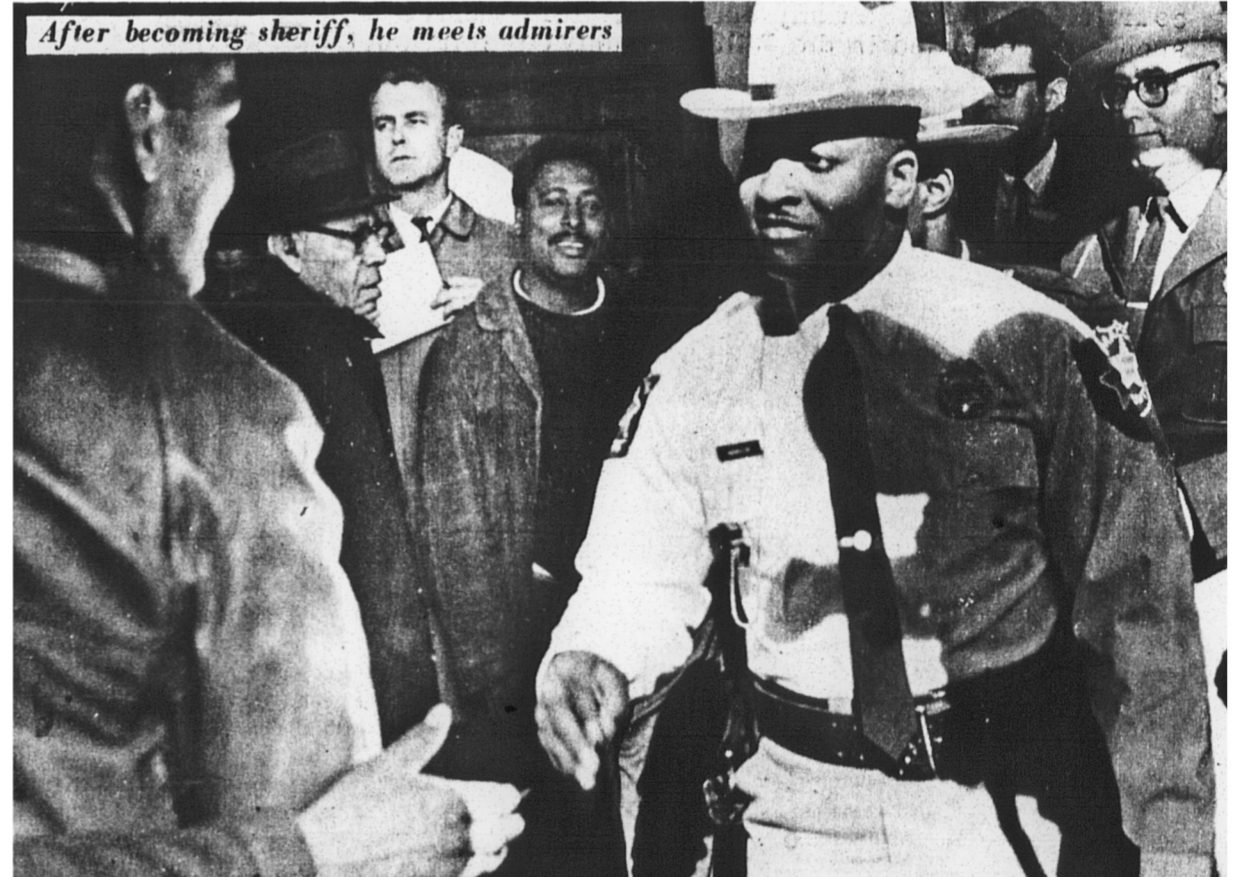
...MEANWHILE IN TUSKEGEE

Without accompanying bands, floats, or cheering multitudes, Sheriff-elect Lucius D. Amerson became sheriff.

Taking the oath



After becoming sheriff, he meets admirers



SHERIFF Amerson leaves courthouse



Photographs by Jim Pepler

Amerson, friends, and son



CAMP ATKINS: 7,500 MILES TO NAIROBI

Peace Corps Trainees Get Ready for Kenya

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--According to the sign on a tree trunk, Camp Atkins in the woods north of Tuskegee is 7,554 miles from Nairobi, the capital of Kenya.

Fifty Peace Corps trainees, who lived at Camp Atkins for the last two and a half months, set out this weekend on that 7,554-mile journey.

They left knowing a lot of things they didn't know when they came--like how to speak Swahili, trim a sheep's hoof, build a water supply system, and ride a motorcycle on dirt roads.

The trainees arrived at Camp Atkins last Nov. 12. Most of the young men were white, middle-class college graduates from cities all over the United States.

The trainees came to learn how to work and live among poor, black farmers in Kenya's land settlement projects. Their teachers were people who knew something about it from practical experience--natives of Kenya and Peace Corps volunteers who had just returned after two years in Africa.

"The job is like being a county extension agent," explained Jim Jorgenson, one of the returned volunteers. "You try to improve farm production.

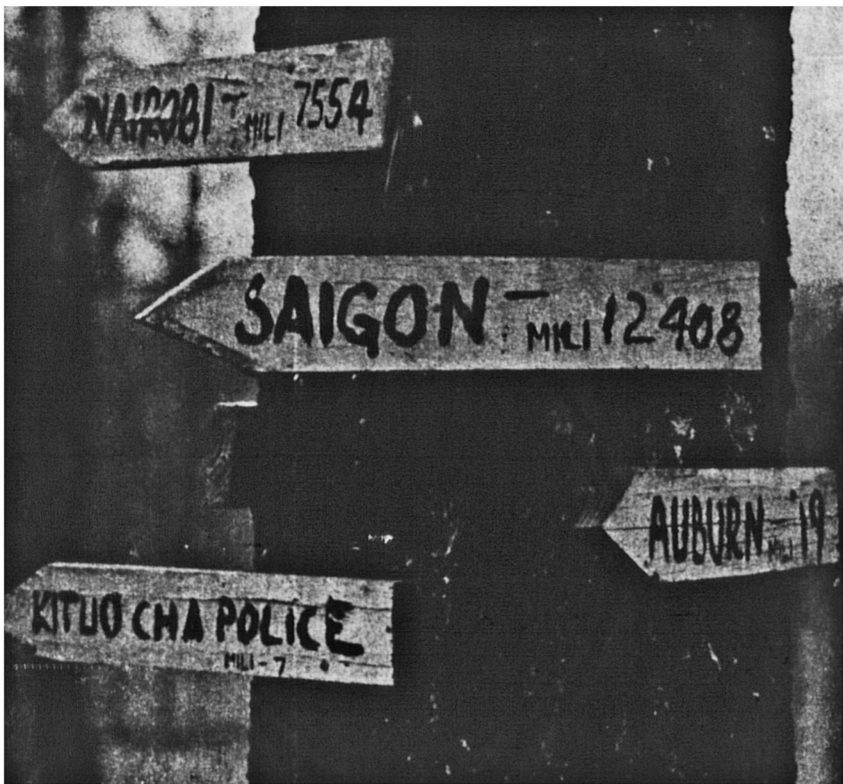
"For instance, say you're working with milk cows. You show the farmers how they can increase the amount of milk they get by proper feed, care, and husbandry (mating).

"Or suppose you're working with corn--that's one of Kenya's major crops. You need to know about fertilizer, plowing, and planting--what the best methods are and how to teach people to use them," he said.

The volunteers will also organize and help run co-ops among the farmers in each land settlement project of 125 to 500 families. The projects cover about a million acres of land once owned by Europeans.

Many subjects were taught in the classroom. But the trainees also did plenty of physical work. Their first job was to build themselves huts out of wood and tarpaper.

"Three or four people could build one in a day once they learned how," said Larry Eickworth, a staff member. But some trainees didn't make their roofs



tight enough, and had to patch up leaks later on.

Jay Currin, a trainee from Charlotte, North Carolina, kept the rain out by slanting his roof at a steep angle. "I was lucky," he said, grinning. "I just

happened to do it right." His hut also had a "picture window" made out of thin plastic stretched tightly across a rectangular hole in one wall.

Each trainee lived alone in his own hut. Tom Katus, 26, the staff director, explained that the volunteers will be living alone in Kenya, and the Peace Corps wanted them to get used to it.

After their huts were built, the trainees started learning some basic farm skills. For several weeks, they got up at dawn every morning to milk cows lent to the camp by the Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture.

Each pair of trainees was responsible for the care and feeding of a calf.

But, he added, "even with Swahili there's only a 50-50 chance of communicating what you feel to a man with a different background. The first few weeks I'll make a real effort to listen. It may sound strange, but I think the people can teach me about the things I'm going to have to teach."

The trainees didn't spend all their time at Camp Atkins. Each of them lived for a week with a Negro farm family in or near Macon County. Katus said the idea was to "see what the trainees will do on their own on the farms." The experience also gave most of the white trainees their first close-up look at black farmers.

"I loved it," said Adams, who lives with the family of Aaron Sellers, former NAACP leader in Midway. "I had a very good time. He and his wife were very kind."

"It was the most instructive single week of my training," Adams went on. "I learned a lot about the state I'd been living in--what kind of problems Negroes have. You can't learn from the newspapers. They don't carry anything but who got married and who died."

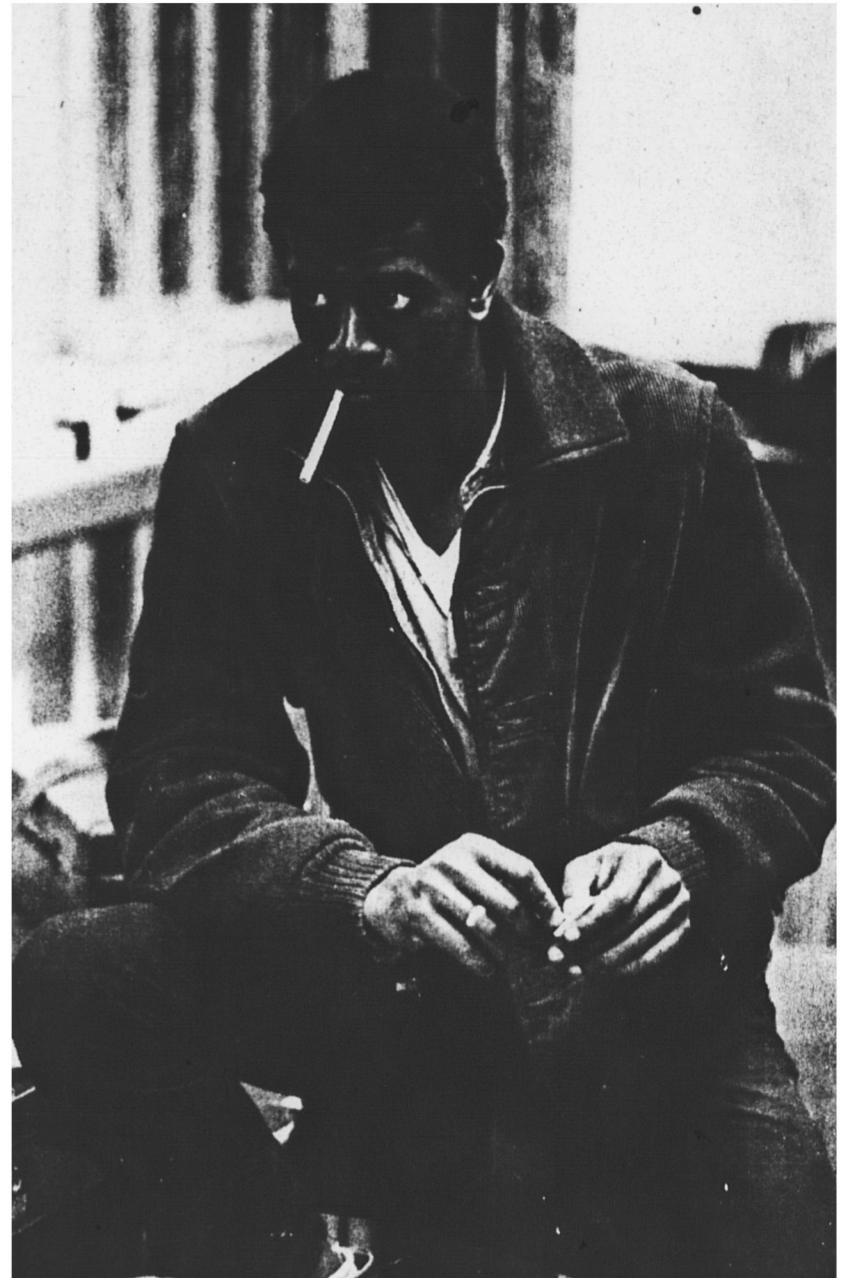
Favero said that although he roomed with a northern Negro at the University of Montana, this was his first close contact with Southern Negroes.

"I liked it," he said. "I liked the way the family enjoyed little things. Golf out in the fields--that was a kick. We work and we'd talk about things--farming, the position of Negroes in the community.

"It showed me the problems of some farms--the difficulty in making a meet. I learned some views of people with little education, like the people I be working with in Kenya," he said.

But the week didn't work out so well for some trainees. "It was kind of strange," said Larry Silverman of Los Angeles, California. "My family never did get used to me. They didn't know how to treat me, feed me... But it was a good experience. Now I know how to make adjustments."

And Virgil Baker of Oakland, California, the only Negro among the trainees, didn't think much of the idea. "It's kind of using people as guinea pigs," said Baker, who worked with civil rights groups as a college student before



VIRGIL BAKER

joining the Peace Corps. "My family never did get used to me. They didn't know how to treat me, feed me... But it was a good experience. Now I know how to make adjustments."

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my ancestors' continent," said Baker. "Since they won't teach you in the public schools, this seemed like a good way to learn. I also wanted to trade something in return--not just go as an observer but bring something."

Baker said he thought forming co-operatives among farmers in Kenya is probably similar to forming co-operatives among rural Negroes in the American South. "If I come back," he said, stressing the "if," "I plan to do community organizing."

Adams, who went from Gadsden High School to Harvard University, was studying to be a lawyer when he changed his mind. "It didn't seem to be the right thing," he said. "I tried to think of something I'd enjoy more, that would be beneficial to something bigger than myself, and I came up with the Peace Corps.

"Originally, I wasn't particularly interested in Africa. But last year at law school I began talking to a professor who taught courses about Africa. It seemed like a nice place to live--and a place with a lot of potential for doing something worthwhile."

Many white Alabamians wouldn't like the idea of living and working with black people as their equal and their friend, Adams is different.

"Of course I went to segregated schools," he said, "but nobody went around the house saying 'nigger.' Before the racial tensions got so bad, when I was still in high school, I can remember playing football with some Negro fellows.

"It was just a casual thing, but I've thought very often about this kind of communication between the races. It's hard to get with racial tensions at their present level, but it can help a lot."

Favero, like many of the trainees, was interested in the Peace Corps ever since it began. He didn't have any special area in mind when he applied.

"But I'm happy I got Africa," he said. "It has a great potential for the development of human and natural resources."



And each trainee learned how to trim a sheep's hooves, cut off its tail, and shear its thick wool.

The trainees listened to several lectures on topics like "cattle dipping" (running cows through a disinfectant bath to kill ticks). But they spent 300 hours--most of their class time--learning to speak Swahili.

"It's not really difficult," said Njuguna Kirina, one of eight native Kenyans who taught the language to the trainees. "Some of them are doing just great."

Most of his students agreed that Swahili is fairly easy to learn, especially the way they learned it. Almost from the beginning, Swahili classes were conversations in Swahili about Kenya's history and government. The camp was filled with signs in Swahili. About the only concession to non-Swahili-speaking visitors was the sign pointing to the "ladies rest room."

The trainees will need and be able to use Swahili all over East Africa, Eickworth said. "But they will have to speak it well, because they will be dealing with farmers who speak Swahili as a second language, after their own dialect."

Katus, the director, said the biggest problem for Peace Corps volunteers in Africa is "cultural shock because they're surrounded by black faces." But several trainees said their biggest worry was the language difference.

"I don't expect any trouble adjusting to people because they're not the same color I am," said Ken Adams of Gadsden, the only Alabamian among the trainees. "My only doubts are about speaking the language well enough--saying what I want to say."

Phil Favero, who grew up in Red Lodge, Montana, said, "I don't have any qualms. I regard people as people."



fore joining the Peace Corps.

But staff members said that all the families had asked to have trainees live with them. And each family was paid \$4 a day for housing and feeding its Peace Corps guest.

The trainees also learned to play soccer--the national game of Kenya--and to ride motorcycles on rough, unpaved roads. Each of them will be given a gov-

workers who didn't like the Peace Corps any better than the white segregationists did.

The reason for sending Peace Corps volunteers to Kenya is to help its people turn the old European plantations into modern, efficient farms, Katus said. The volunteers must be able to speak fluent Swahili and teach technical skills.

The director admitted that the Peace Corps' educational requirements tend to cut out rural Negroes, the Americans who probably have the most in common with Kenya's farmers. But, he said, the Peace Corps is trying to increase the number of Negro volunteers by special training programs.

The trainees gave several reasons for joining the Peace Corps and going to Africa.

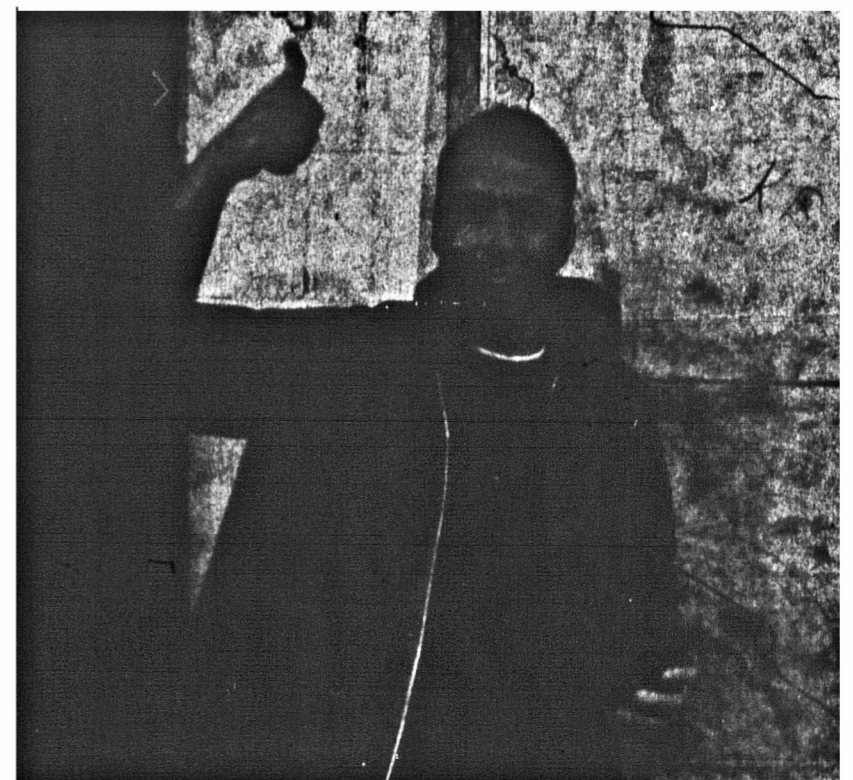
"I wanted to learn first-hand about



FLAGS OF U.S. AND KENYA OVER CAMP ATKINS



A LESSON IN HOOF-TRIMMING



PHIL FAVERO

Head Start Squabble in Montgomery

A Problem of 'Communication'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--Montgomery's 28 neighborhood Head Start centers were being inspected this week, to see if any of them should be shut down for health or safety violations.

Some centers were also under fire because they did not have sufficient playground facilities or enough volunteer workers.

Meanwhile, people interested in the Head Start program were talking--even arguing--about how things got that way. Some people blamed the Montgomery Community Action Committee (CAC) and its chairman, Charles R. Shelton.

But there were indications, too, that the mostly-Negro Child Development Agency (CDA) had been slow in carrying out some of the provisions of its contract to operate the Head Start centers.

A policy advisory committee, made up mostly of parents of Head Start children, was formed earlier this month to oversee the Montgomery program. Mrs. Bertha D. Howard, chairman of the committee, and Shelton agreed last week after a committee meeting that the program was suffering from a "communication" problem, if nothing else.

It was a communication from Shelton to Mrs. M. Y. Forte, CDA chairman, that brought the Head Start fuss out in the open. In a letter dated Dec. 30, 1966, Shelton said the centers could not continue to operate unless they met federal and state requirements.

"We simply cannot continue to procrastinate with regard to these centers maintaining the minimum health and safety standards," the letter said. (The state Department of Pensions and Securities sets these standards for all child-care facilities in Alabama. For instance, such centers must have one face-bowl and one toilet for each ten children.)

The letter also said the CDA must fulfill its agreement to provide \$40,000 in "in-kind" services at the centers. This means the CDA is supposed to furnish \$40,000 worth of volunteer work and playground equipment in the first six months of the Head Start program.

Shelton said this week that CDA was \$7,000 behind in providing in-kind services.

Some friends of the CDA viewed the letter as a threat, and said the mostly-Negro group had never been told what



ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

standards the centers had to meet. Shelton said the standards were outlined in an earlier letter, and were part of the contract signed by the CDA when the program began.

"Nothing is problem-free," Shelton told about 20 parents at a meeting of the new advisory committee Jan. 12. He said the new group should see that the centers meet all requirements in the future.

In the meeting, Shelton answered

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.

charges that the CAC is trying to take over the program and put all the children in two large centers--the St. Jude and Resurrection Catholic centers.

"St. Jude may have better facilities in some respects, but it doesn't have better classes," Shelton said. "We don't want to move children out of one problem area and move them into another problem area." He said efforts are being made to set up additional neighborhood Head Start centers.

But the CAC has applied for its own Head Start program this summer, to be operated at Resurrection and St. Jude.

"People think we're going to close down the other centers," Shelton said after the meeting. But he said CAC applied on its own because "we don't want to miss the deadline. We put the program together. We had the knowledge to put it together."

Shelton also said he "didn't know" whether or not the present Head Start program would be re-funded under the CDA for its second six months.

U.S. Challenges Election
WASHINGTON, D.C.--The U.S. Justice Department said it has asked a federal court to throw out last November's school board election in Madison Parish, La. In that election, Harrison Brown, a Negro who had won the Democratic nomination, lost to J. T. Fulton, a white write-in candidate. The government's suit charged that local officials discriminated against Negro voters. It was the first suit in which the Justice Department has tried to nullify an election.

Mobile Picketing Called Off

MOBILE--The NAACP has halted its picketing campaign against Mobile's A & P food stores.

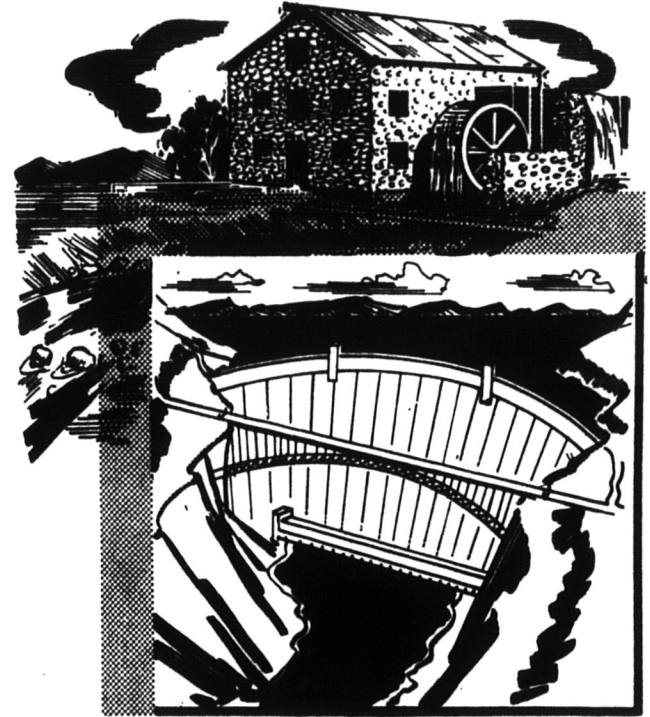
"The NAACP and the A & P reached an agreement," explained Dr. R. W. Gillard, president of the Mobile NAACP. "We accepted the two cashiers and the produce manager they put on. There's another produce manager and a checker being trained."

And, he said, the company had promised to hire without discrimination as future job openings occur.

"It doesn't look like much," said Gillard, who earlier had promised, "We're going to bust this job situation wide open by Christmas."

But, he said last week, "we have reason to believe that the cashier hired recently by the National 'Big D' food store was one of several other results of this effort (the picketing)."

The changes at A & P involved three of the chain's seven stores. National also has seven stores. Both chains serve large segments of Mobile's 100,000 Negroes.



TIMES HAVE CHANGED, BUT...

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WANT ADS

NEW LCDC OFFICE--The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee has moved its Alabama office to 1015 Griffin Ave., Selma, Ala.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery will have "Baha'u'llah to the Christians" as the subject of this week's informal public discussions. Discussions of religion will take place at 8 p.m. Saturday in the Featherstone home, 3222 Santee Dr., and at 8 p.m. next Thursday at the Chambliss home, 513 Charles St. No obligations, no contributions.

CIC MASS MEETING--The Community Interest Corps will hold a mass meeting at 5 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 22, in the gym of the Benjamin Barnes YMCA branch, 2939 18th St., Tuscaloosa. The theme for the meeting will be "The Need for More Citizens to Accept Responsibilities." The Rev. T. Y. Rogers, pastor of the First African Baptist Church, Tuscaloosa, will speak on this theme.

JOB OPENINGS--The Southern Courier will soon be interviewing applicants for four positions on its business staff. Two people are needed to work on circulation and subscriptions, and two are needed to work on advertising. High pay, generous expense accounts, and the willingness to live and work in a rural community. Write Selma Inter-religious Project, 810 29th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401. or call 758-2301.

WANTED--A manager for the Freedom Quilting Bee Handcraft Cooperative. Should have experience in arts and crafts or design, some business sense, and the willingness to live and work in a rural community. Write Selma Inter-religious Project, 810 29th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401. or call 758-2301.

MOBILE -- The Happy Tears Club, organized last summer for school-age children on the South side, is looking for more members. The club encourages play activities of all kinds, and urges youngsters to join churches and choirs. More mothers are needed to cooperate in an attempt to get a playground. If interested please call 438-1270 in Mobile.

MAKE FRIENDS, MAKE MONEY--Sell The Southern Courier in Tuskegee. Call 727-3412 today.


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

FEIFFER ON CIVIL RIGHTS--A collection of funny and biting cartoons by one of the leading commentators on civil rights. Feiffer shows up the hypocrisy of race relations in America today. Bayard Rustin has written the foreword. Available at \$1.00 per copy from the Alabama regional office of the Anti-Defamation League, 1715 City Federal Building, Birmingham, Ala. 35203.

CHOICE OPPORTUNITY--For medical records librarian or technician. The challenging task of directing the medical records department of a modern 95-bed hospital awaits the "challenger" at Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, Ala. Exceptional working conditions, fringe benefits, salary open. Letter of application should include character references, work experience, and educational background. Send to Good Samaritan Hospital, P.O. Box 1053, Selma, Ala. 36701.

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It has a staff that works throughout the state. The Alabama Council is integrated at all levels: its staff officers, staff, and local chapters all have people of both races working side by side. The Alabama Council wishes to establish local chapters in every county in the state. If you wish to join the Council's crusade for equal opportunity and human brotherhood, write The Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

LESSON--SERMON -- "Ascribe ye greatness unto our God, He is the Rock, His work is perfect; for all His ways are judgment: a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is He." This verse from Deuteronomy is the Golden Text for a Christian Science Lesson-Sermon titled "Truth," to be presented this Sunday.



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Program Schedule

Monday thru Friday


Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	T. J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Religion)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Dorothy Jo's Pantry Shelf (Women's News)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-10:00	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
10:00-12 Noon	Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)	Ruben Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

COMMUNITY BULLETIN BOARD (Church & Social News)--On the Half-Hour
NEWSCASTS--5 Minutes Before the Hour

Saturday

Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	T. J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Gospel)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-12 Noon	Ruben Hughes Show (R&B)	Ruben Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

THE GOODWILL GIANT
MOBILE, ALA.



Lesa Joyce Price Says:

I am only nine years old. I go to Center St. school. I am in the fourth grade. I was the first one of my age to sell The Southern Courier in Birmingham. After I started, my grandfather, Mr. George Walker, became a regional circulation manager.

I earn some weeks from \$10 to \$15. I have a route in my neighborhood. I can go by myself and deliver the papers each week. I would like to encourage others to become sellers for The Southern Courier.

(Miss Price is the daughter of Mrs. Georgia W. Price.)

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For information, write to 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, or call 262-3572 in Montgomery.

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Fall and Winter Program Schedule

Monday through Friday

BIG D WAKE UP SHOW 6-9 AM Sam Double O Moore	MOVIN' HOME SHOW 3:30-6 PM Sam Double O Moore
GOSPEL SHIP 9-11 AM Trumon Puckett	EVENING SPECIAL 6-8 PM Willie McKinstry
NOON SPECIAL 11-1 PM Rick Upshaw	GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Trumon Puckett
AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry	LATE DATE 10-12 Midnight Johnny Jive

Saturday

WEEKEND SPECIAL
6-12 Noon Sam Double O Moore

SATURDAY SESSION
12-6 PM Johnny Jive

SATURDAY EXPRESS
6-12 Midnight Willie McKinstry



Sunday

FAVORITE CHURCHES
6-12 Noon
TOP 14 REVIEW
12-4 PM Rick Upshaw
SONGS OF THE CHURCH
4-6 PM Trumon Puckett
FAVORITE CHURCHES
6-12 Midnight

All-Nite Show--Midnight to 6 AM
Johnny Jackson - Lewis White - Rick Upshaw
News at Twenty-five and Fifty-five Past the Hour

BIG D RADIO

Flowers Begins 1970 Campaign

MOBILE--In the minds of most Alabamians, last Tuesday was the first full day in the reign of Governor Lurleen B. Wallace. But 200 Mobilians discovered that it was also the opening day in Richmond M. Flowers' 1970 campaign for governor.

Addressing the Mobile Council on Human Relations, the former Alabama attorney general told his integrated audience that "this is my kick-off." He then described the "new brand of Southern politics" he'll be waging for the next four years as a private citizen.



FLOWERS IN MOBILE

"What happened in the November general elections must never happen again," Flowers said. "For certain leaders sold their influence for quiet deals and future promises."

"You must be wary of Negroes who accept... small gifts," he told the audience. "They always come with strings, strings which can be woven into rope to bind you into bondage."

"The best defense against the political sell-out is broad-based political

Action Sought In CR Deaths

GREENVILLE, Miss.-- The Delta Ministry has joined the U.S. Justice Department in asking Federal Judge Harold Cox to take action in the cases of 32 white men accused of killing civil rights workers in Mississippi.

The judge has refused to call a grand jury to investigate the deaths of Vernon Dahmer, a Negro leader in Hattiesburg, and of civil rights workers Michael H. Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James E. Chaney, who were killed in Neshoba County in 1964.

Owen H. Brooks, acting director of the Delta Ministry, sent telegrams last week to members of the judiciary committees of the U.S. Senate and House, asking for an immediate investigation of Judge Cox. If necessary, Brooks said, Cox should be removed from office.

Brooks said he was calling upon "the men who so energetically and enthusiastically concern themselves with the ouster of Adam Clayton Powell, to apply themselves with equal vigor to the question of whether or not Judge Harold Cox is properly fulfilling his duties."

He also sent a telegram to President Johnson.

The Justice Department has said it is trying to get the judge to call the grand jury. Fourteen white men are accused of killing Dahmer, and 18 are charged with the Neshoba County deaths.

According to published reports, Judge Cox has said he will not call a grand jury for these cases until the government agrees to investigate the CDGM (Child Development Group of Mississippi) Head Start operation.

Tuskegee Lady Decides To 'Play Police'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE--"It's no good leaning on a broken stick," said Mrs. Celia B. Quinn. "From now on, I'm going to protect myself."

Mrs. Quinn meant that she's lost her faith in the Tuskegee Police Department. The reason, she said, is that the police failed to investigate properly when she complained about a home-made firecracker someone stuffed into her mailbox late last month.

"I notified the post office and the city police," Mrs. Quinn said this week. "An officer came, chatted amiably, and advised me that the case was one for the post office department. Then he told me to wash the material out of the mailbox."

But Mrs. Quinn didn't take the advice of the officer, Sergeant George O. Prince. Instead, she said, "I decided to play police." She sent the "odd mixture" she found in her mailbox to the state toxicologist's laboratory in Auburn.

In a letter last week, toxicologist C. J. Rehling told Mrs. Quinn that the material from her mailbox seemed like the "crushed heads of matches" used in a "home-made firecracker type of explosive."

"What manner of police training are the law enforcement officers getting now?" demanded Mrs. Quinn. "Are they being taught to destroy clues and not make a report of findings?... If I find it alarming."

But Tuskegee Public Safety Director Alton B. Taylor said he didn't think there was anything to get alarmed about. He said Sergeant Prince didn't make any report on the material in the mailbox because "he didn't have much to go on."

"Anybody can put a thing in your mailbox," Taylor said. "Unless you have some knowledge of who it might be, we don't have much we can do."

Why didn't Sergeant Prince take some of the mixture and send it to the state

laboratory himself? "He could have," Taylor said. "But since she did it, there wasn't any use in both of them doing it."

"She calls us quite a bit," Taylor added. "Don't misunderstand--anyone has a right to make a complaint, and we'll always send someone out to investigate."

Mrs. Quinn said that if she's called the police frequently, it's because she's had plenty of things to call them about.

"For a long period of time, I have been a silent victim of constant harassment in form or another," said Mrs. Quinn, who has frequently criticized white and Negro officials for moving too slowly on matters involving civil rights.

"My clothing gets stolen from my clothes-line, my car gets holes and dents knocked in the chassis, the cable under the hood gets cut into, I get threatening phone calls, my two pet dogs were mysteriously killed, my rifle was stolen, and now, to top it all, explosives are poured in my mailbox and my driveway," she said.

Mrs. Quinn said she didn't know whether the incidents were a result of her stands on civil rights. But, she said, "I pay heavy taxes each year with the understanding that I am entitled to some protection. It seems as if I've got to pay and then protect myself..."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Jan. 23, in the East End Baptist Church, 2609 Sixth Ave. S., the Rev. C. W. Woods, pastor. Speaker will be Mrs. Joel S. Boykin, assistant director of the Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity.

Game of the Week Stillman Tops Tuskegee

BY ELLIS SHINHAUSER CARR

TUSKEGEE -- Tuskegee Institute's early first-half lead was easily overcome by a fast Stillman basketball team last Saturday in Logan Hall, as the hot-shooting Tuscaloosans took home a 117-104 victory.

Tuskegee's early lead was built up on the shooting of captain John Halton and fast breaks by playmakers Dewey Varner and Ralph Williams.

With eight minutes remaining in the first half and Tuskegee enjoying a comfortable 10-point lead, the tide suddenly began to turn in favor of Stillman. Floyd Brown of Stillman began to hit with a great degree of accuracy from 30 feet away, Robert Holley began to control the backboards, and James Davis started scoring from the corner. The Tigers from Stillman took a 54-46 lead into the dressing room at half-time.

The Tigers from Tuskegee, trying frantically to regain the lead, came within one point of doing so with 15:59

showing on the clock. Guard Irvin Balkman sank two successive shots to make the score Stillman 62, Tuskegee 61.

But Stillman put the game out of reach after Tuskegee's Williams fouled out of the game. Williams was guarding Brown, who led all scorers with 31 points. With Williams out, Brown scored effortlessly.

Fraternity Workers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Fraternity officials defended the wages. John Hogg, vice-president of the Sigma Nu fraternity, said the Negro employees "don't have any trouble keeping their heads up."

"Since they eat 21 meals a week here and we pay their taxes, they could be coming very close to the minimum wage right now," said Interfraternity Council President John Hurst. The council will meet with the workers Jan. 31 to discuss the wages.

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Alabama Council on Human Relations
Annual Meeting
FEBRUARY 3-4, 1967
DINKLER-TUTWILER HOTEL
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

FEBRUARY 3--7:30 p.m.
Speech--Dr. Herman Long, President, Talladega College.

FEBRUARY 4--9:00 a.m.
Registration -- No registration fee.
12 noon--Luncheon.
12:45 p.m.--Speech by Mr. Frank Smith, former Mississippi congressman and now Executive Director of Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

10:00 a.m.--Workshops on school, hospital, and nursing-home desegregation; employment; voter registration and voter education.

Public is invited and welcome to attend

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