

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Editorial Opinion

Who's a Republican?

Ever since Richard M. Nixon won the presidential election last week, the daily press has been full of speculation about whom he will choose to dispense federal favors in Alabama and Mississippi.

Usually, the administration relies on certain people in each state for advice on appointing judges, postmasters, and the like, and on awarding grants and contracts. This is how a party--or a particular faction of a party--builds its power.

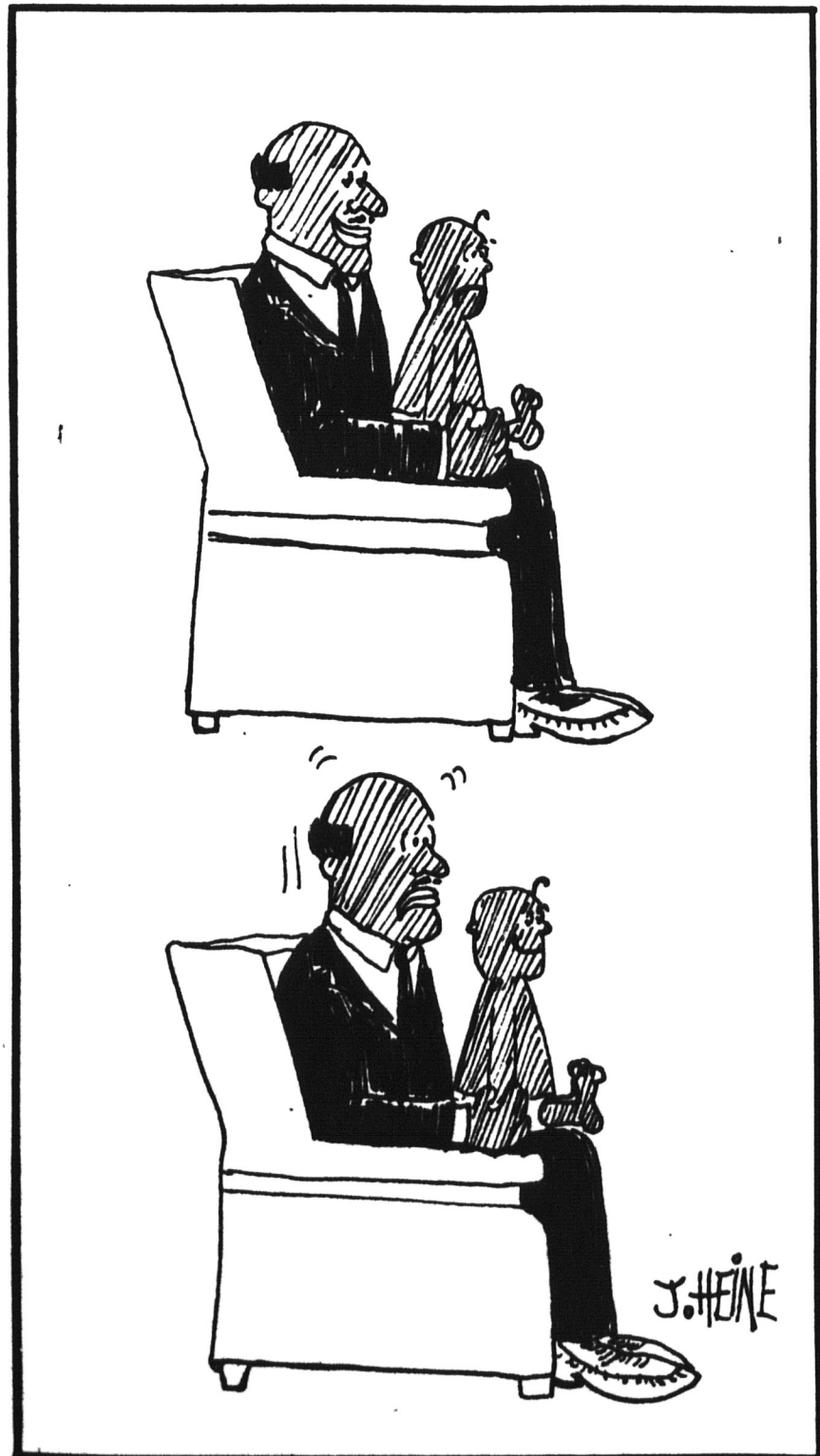
We think Nixon should think twice before he crosses the palms of any of the current Republican hacks. The people who now control the state parties in Alabama, Mississippi, and other parts of the South are not Republicans--they are, by and large, disgruntled racists who couldn't make it as Democrats.

Few Alabama or Mississippi "Republicans" openly supported Nixon this fall, with the result that he finished a weak third in both states--with just 140,000 votes in Alabama and 85,000 in Mississippi.

Most prominent Republicans adopted the approach taken by Bill Joseph, the GOP candidate for the Montgomery County Board of Revenue. When a Nixon press release named Joseph as an organizer of the "Alabama County Officials for Nixon-Agnew Committee," he reacted as though he had been accused of treason.

You can't build a party out of men like that, and Nixon would be foolish to try.

Heine-Sight



AT WORK IN TROY HOUSING PROGRAM

Troy Program Provides Housing, Job Training

BY MAURY HERMAN TROY, Ala.--The Farmers Home Administration (FHA) and the Organized Community Action Program (CAP) have set up a project that provides a combination of low-income housing, employment, and job training in Pike County.

Under the program, the CAP has hired 24 trainees at \$1.60 an hour. The trainees spend 39 hours a week building houses under the supervision of trained personnel, and one hour a week in the classroom. They are learning skills like carpentry, brick-laying, and plumbing.

Project Director Floyd Andrews said he used to teach in a high school program that took two years to prepare brick-laying apprentices. He said he expects the trainees to progress much faster, since most of them have families and realize the need for a skill.

John H. Fielder, a trainee, said he earned more as a construction worker than he is getting as a trainee. But now, he said, he's "doing what I've seen (other) people doing."

Many of the new houses are going up right next to their owners' old homes. The land for the new homes--as well as the construction materials and water

lines--is being financed by the FHA at interest rates ranging from 1% to 5 1/8%, with up to 33 years to pay.

Payments for most families are from \$15 to \$25 a month, according to James Norrell, Pike County's FHA supervisor.

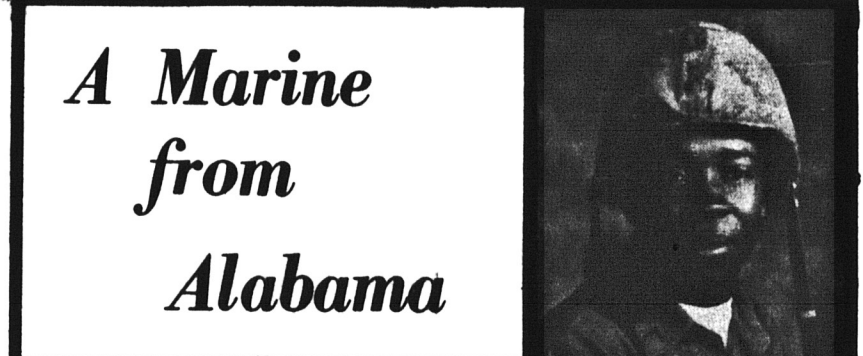
Sheffield Youth Gets Life Imprisonment

TUSCUMBIA, Ala.--Marvin Eugene Felton of Sheffield was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment last week by an all-white Circuit Court jury.

Felton, an 18-year-old Negro youth, was convicted for fatally shooting Joseph Dawson Taylor, a white co-worker at the Sheffield Cemetery.

Last August, another all-white jury found Felton guilty of second-degree murder in the death of Taylor's brother, William Wesley Taylor. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison in that case.

Felton's attorney, Bruce Boynton of Selma, again used the defense of insanity. He contended that Felton's insanity was caused by extreme poverty and a hostile racial environment.



A Marine from Alabama (Lance Corporal Henry Clay Moor-er, a native of Greenville, Ala., is now in Viet Nam with a company of U. S. Marines. He was a reporter for The Southern Courier from July, 1965, to June, 1967, and also attended Alabama A&M College. The Courier is publishing his letters telling what life is like for a Marine from Alabama.)

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH VIET NAM --Battalion Landing Team 2/7 recently came face-to-face with one of the toughest units in the North Vietnamese Army. The landing team suffered a very large number of casualties.

Private First Class Lloyd Parkman did a great job during this time in the help of his fellow men. When Marines from another platoon were pinned down and attacked, Parkman ran back and forth several times, carrying water to the wounded and bringing casualties out. He risked heavy enemy fire to help the men he loved and respected.

Because of the large number of injuries, we were forced to withdraw and

Black Folks Sue Hospital

BY J. SMITH BELZONI, Miss.--The federal court in Greenville has been asked to end alleged racial discrimination in services and employment at the Humphreys County Memorial Hospital in Belzoni.

Three black residents of the county--Joe Nathan Coleman, Willie Lee Hazelwood and Aline Hunter--filed a desegregation suit on behalf of all black people in the area served by the hospital.

Their suit charges that the hospital maintains separate wards for black and white patients, with separate entrances and waiting rooms. It charges that only white patients and visitors are allowed to use the hospital cafeteria, and that the maternity and incubator facilities are maintained solely for whites.

Also, the suit says, the hospital hires and pays its employees on a racial basis.

Hospital Administrator M. L. Barksdale and the seven-member board of trustees are named as defendants. Attorney Reuben V. Anderson of Jackson filed the suit.

Ten Arrested At Wallace's Rally

BY PRINCELLA H. WADE ATLANTA, Ga.--Ronnie Benton, a student at Clark College here, was one of ten people arrested Nov. 4 at the Georgia state Capitol, during the rally that wound up George C. Wallace's presidential campaign. This week, Benton told how it happened.

"When they (Georgia state troopers) approached me, I wasn't doing anything wrong," Benton said. "The troopers were standing between a white and black group of students at first. We were all shouting and singing things like 'We Shall Overcome.' The troopers surrounding us began talking in a huddle, and suddenly they came out grabbing."

The charges against the ten people included disorderly conduct, fighting, and disturbing the peace. State police Lieutenant W. G. Butler said he arrested Benton because "he was whooping and hollering and drowning out the speaker (Wallace)."

Benton denied this. "As far as creating a disturbance," he said, "I couldn't see it. There were thousands there, and everyone seemed to be shouting."

Theodore Brodek--a white professor at Emory University, and a part-time reporter for the Great Speckled Bird, Atlanta's underground newspaper--was arrested along with a Negro student, Arthur Taylor.

The Atlanta Constitution quoted a state trooper as saying he arrested Brodek and Taylor because "they were trying to get to each other to fight."

Brodek said the paper was trying to make him look like a Wallace supporter, when he was actually for Hubert H.

Humphrey. "I am as much a Humphrey supporter as Taylor," he said.

Troopers surrounded Taylor as the black student was arguing with a white Wallace supporter, Brodek said. He said he was arrested when he showed his press card and asked why Taylor was being arrested.

Mrs. Marjorie Thurman, an Atlanta attorney, is representing most of those arrested at the Wallace rally. She said it was "shameful" that such an incident could occur in metropolitan Atlanta. The arrests, she said, represent Wallace's view of "law and order." And, she added, they might have "a political connotation."

No Decision

VICTORIA, Tex.--An all-white jury failed to reach a verdict Oct. 31 in the trial of Charles Freeman, a Texas Southern University student charged with assault with intent to murder.

The charge against Freeman grew out of the two-day disturbance at the mostly-black school last May. The state charged that Freeman made certain statements that encouraged violence on campus and led to the wounding of a Houston policeman.

Houston District Attorney Carl Vance admitted that he could not prove who actually committed the offenses for which Freeman and several others were indicted. But, he argued, a person who encourages a riot is guilty of any crimes committed during the disturbance.

NAACP lawyers aided Houston attorneys in defending Freeman.



Chicago, Illinois

The Rev. Charles Billups, a founder of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and a leader in the 1963 Birmingham, Ala., demonstrations, was found dead here on Nov. 7. Billups' body--with three bullet wounds in the chest--was found in a parked car on Chicago's South Side. Police said it looked like Billups had been shot in a robbery, since his wallet and car keys were missing. The 41-year-old minister came to Chicago from Birmingham in 1966, to help the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in SCLC's Chicago campaign. His funeral was held last Tuesday in Birmingham.



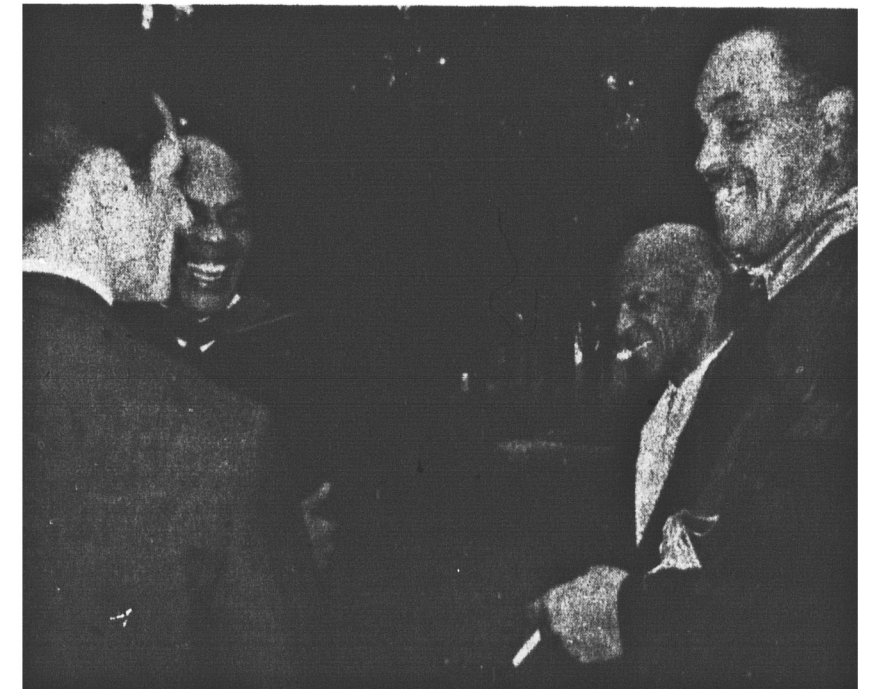
Leland, Miss.

MRS. ELIZABETH KOONTZ Atlanta, Ga.

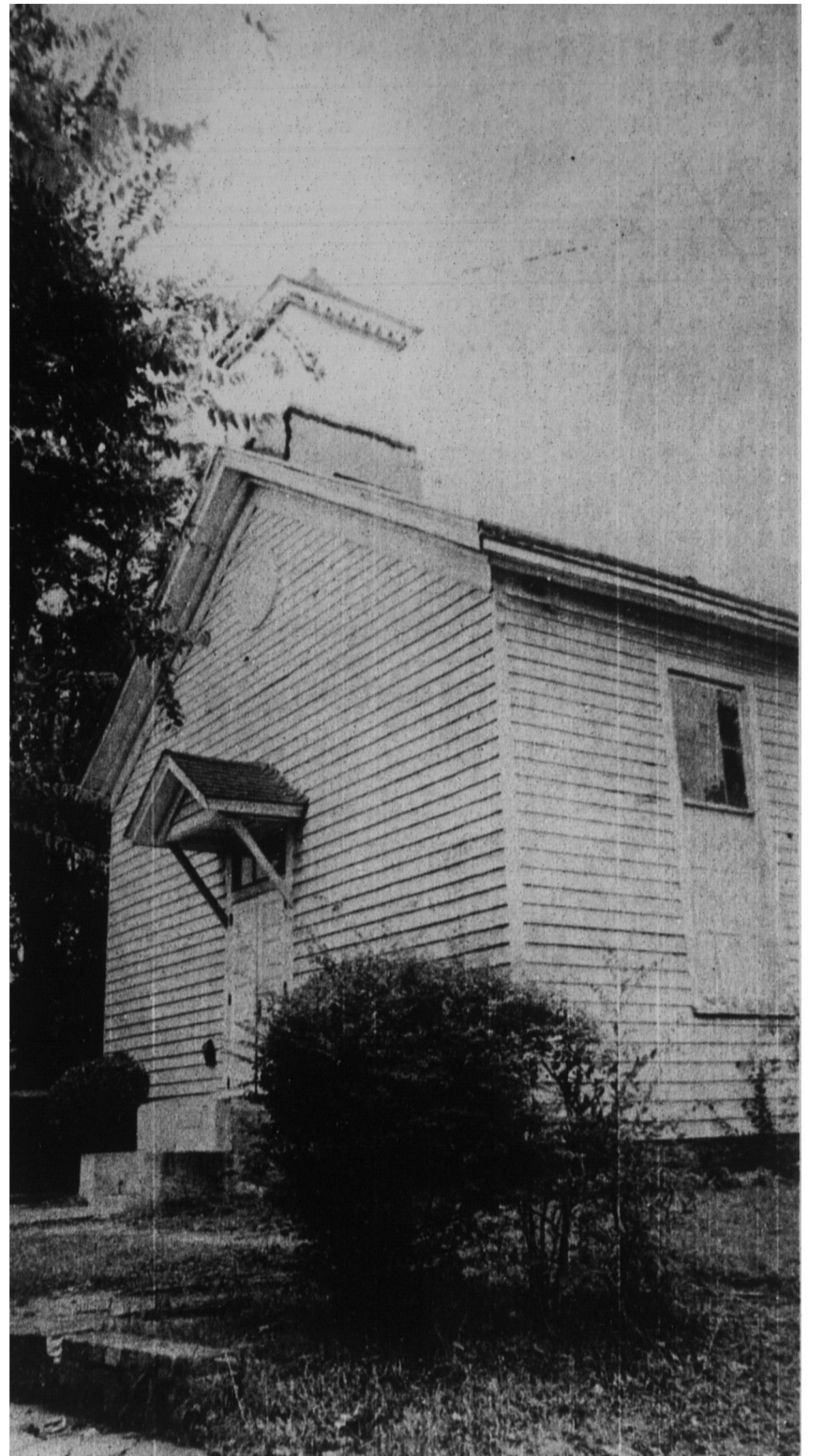
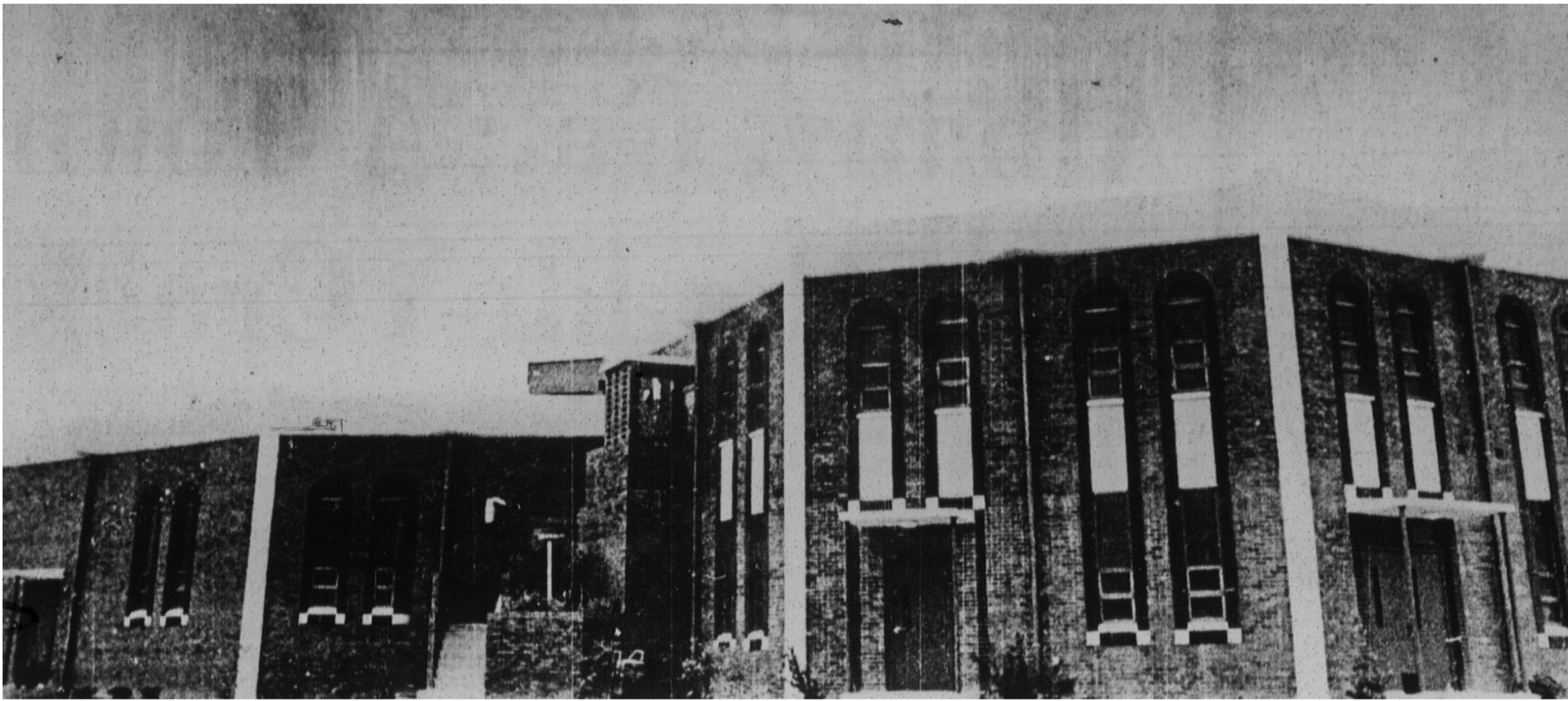
Les Jolles Dames de Charme, a women's club made up of black teachers, has contributed \$25 to an elementary school in Greenville, to be used to purchase lunches for needy children. Mrs. Rosa Keefer of Leland, president of the organization, and Miss Jessie Jones of Greenville, the business manager, said the check was presented to the cafeteria manager at Garrett-Hall Elementary School. They said their organization--which consists of 21 women from Greenville, Leland, and Indianola--also provides help to less fortunate families at Christmas, and presents a scholarship each year to a graduating high school girl.

Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Elizabeth Koontz, president of the National Education Association, was a featured speaker last Sunday at Tuskegee Institute's observance of National Education Week. Mrs. Koontz, a junior high teacher from Salisbury, N. C., is the first Negro to serve as president of the NEA. In a press conference in Montgomery, Mrs. Koontz said the NEA is going to push Congress for \$6 billion in federal aid to schools. This, she said, "is what we believe it will take to correct current problems in education."



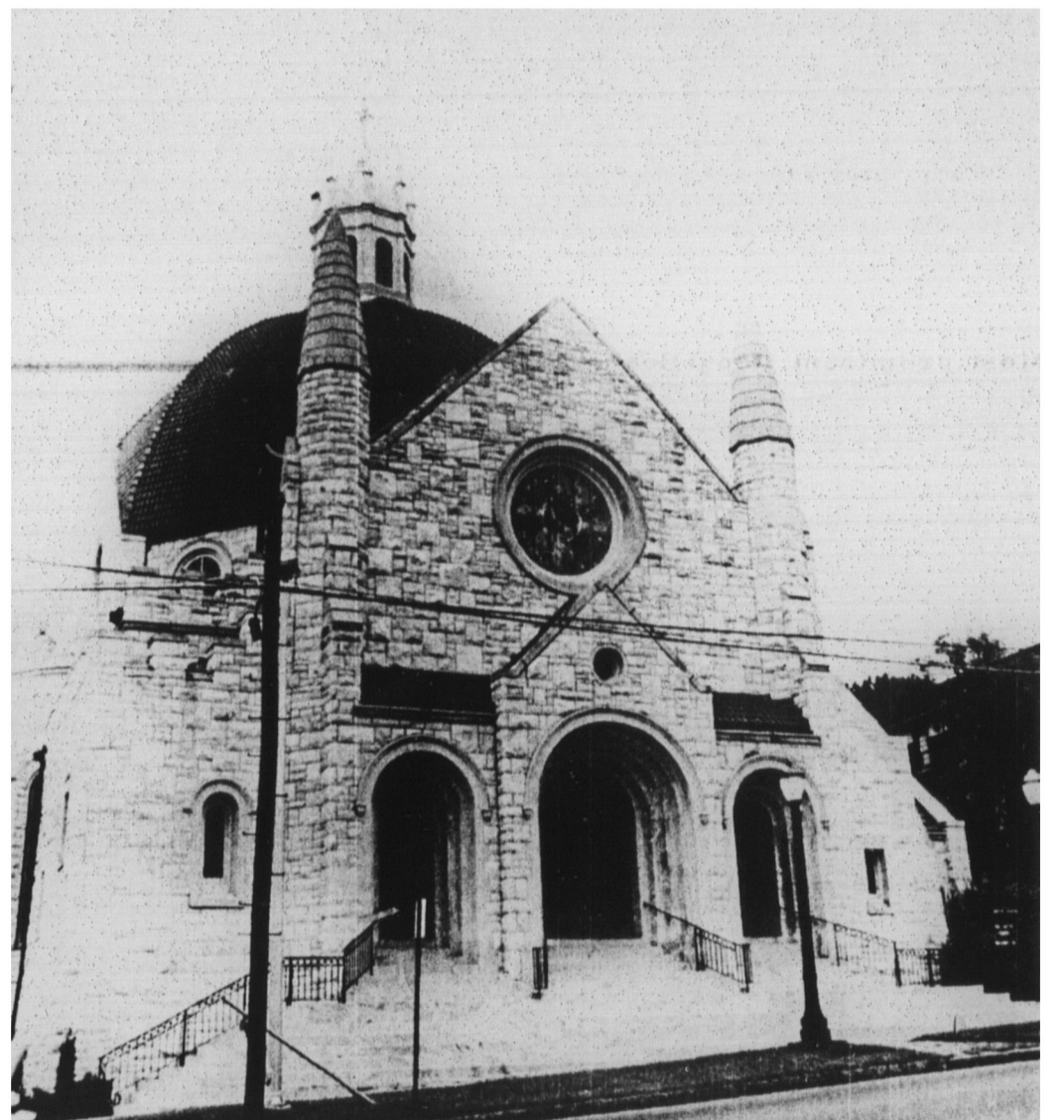
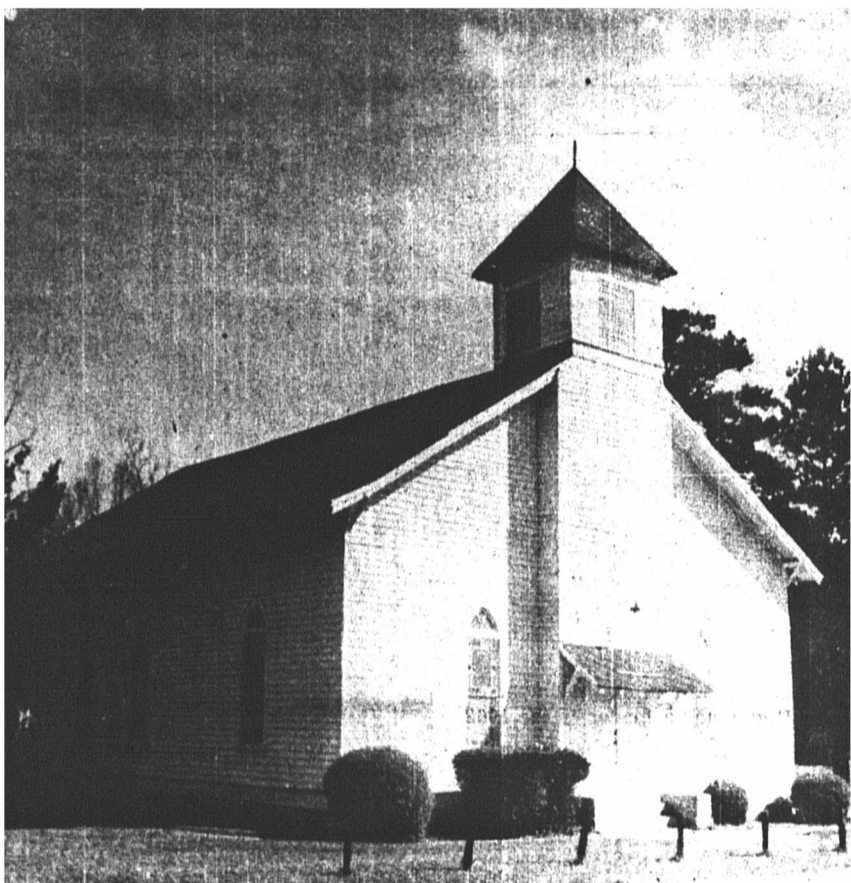
FOUNDER'S DAY AT TALLADEGA COLLEGE



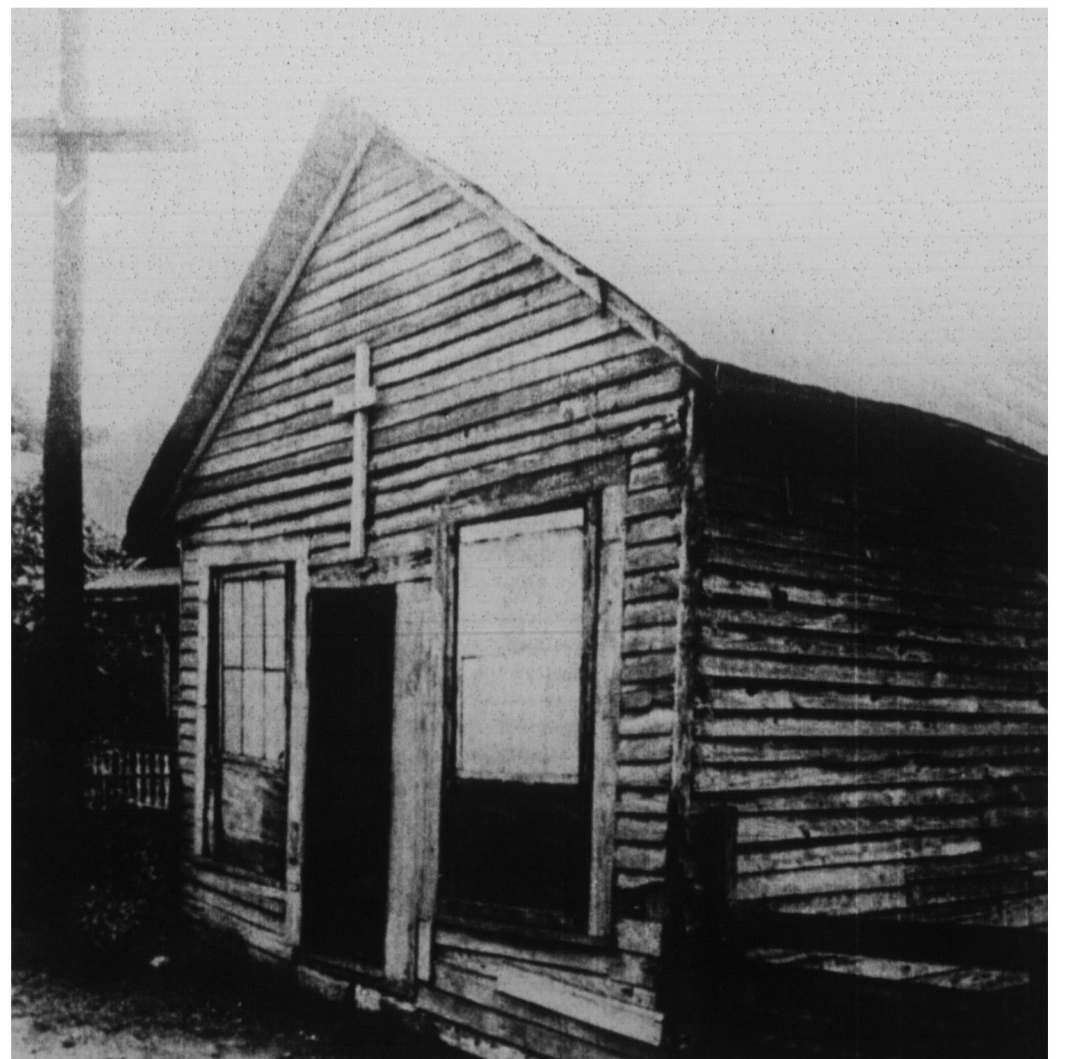
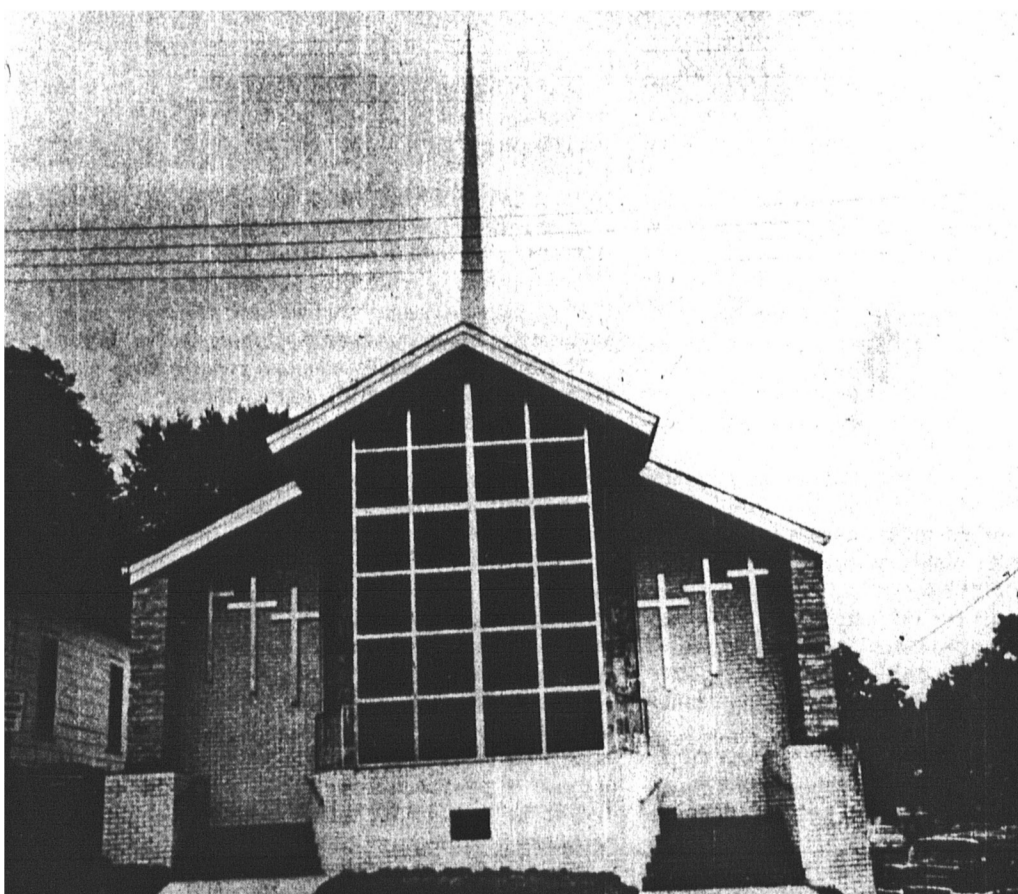
ON THIS ROCK I'LL BUILD MY CHURCH

Some churches are built with brand-new brick, fancy wood trim, and expensive stained glass. Others are nothing more than plain wooden structures. But to the people who come to worship, it doesn't matter whether the church is plain or fancy. What matters is that it's theirs.

For a church is more than the sum of bricks, mortar, wood, and glass that went into it. Most of all, a church is people.



Photos by Kenneth W. Lumpkin



'James Gray Froze 'em Out'

Albany, Ga.: A Town King Couldn't Crack

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS
ALBANY, Ga.--James H. Gray is a big man in Albany. The rest of the nation learned about him when the Georgia delegation that he and Lester Maddox picked got a cold shoulder at the Democratic National Convention.

But Albany folks have looked up to him for many years. He is editor and publisher of the town's daily paper. He owns a radio station and the town's only TV station. And his Dartmouth College degree qualifies him as a town intellectual.

And, say many Negroes here, Gray has almost single-handedly kept civil rights movements from getting anywhere in Albany.

The failure of civil rights in Albany goes back to the early 1960's, when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. brought his SCLC workers here. The immediate target was church integration, but Dr. King also tried to mobilize the town's Negroes behind a long-term movement to win jobs and equal rights.

But the movement was a humiliating failure. After several frustrating and futile weeks of protest, Dr. King organized a march from the Negro part of Albany up through the center of town. As the marchers neared Broad Street, they were unceremoniously herded through a back alley into the town jail. There they stayed for several days, while the movement died.

Where did the plan fail? "Gray just froze 'em out," said a white city councilman, who asked not to be identified. "If King and his people were going to get anywhere, they needed publicity, and Gray just wouldn't give 'em any. And so when they got arrested, they had no place to go but out of town. And we ain't had no trouble since."

Ever since the SCLC disaster, there has been little "trouble" in Albany. "It's hard to tell if the people are apathetic or scared," said a white teacher. "I suspect that the memory of Dr. King's failure is still too vivid."

Another teacher said, "Since the end of the early agitating, there's been almost a sense of calm here. The black people haven't wanted to do anything at all, and the whites have just kept everything going just the same. And it's up to Gray and all the members of the white power structure here to keep it that way."

Comment about the power structure usually begins with Gray and his newspaper. "It's hard to tell if he's really a racist," said a state Democratic Party officer. "But years and years of newspaper headlines saying 'Negro arrested' or 'Negro suspected' can't help but have an effect."

Others complain about Gray's control of the town's news media. "When he's in such complete control," said Miss Mary Moss, a Negro lawyer here, "there's no way to have any communication in the black community. We're powerless to build any unified effort."

But this unified effort is just what Miss Moss and others are now trying to build. Albany's Operation Open City is the first real civil rights movement here since Dr. King left, and it is trying hard to overcome the same power structure that suffocated the previous drive.

Open City began this spring, on the night that Dr. King was killed. There was a lot of violence in Albany that night. Police roamed the town with rifles, and dispersed groups of Negroes wherever they found them.

As the night wore on, tension rose. The police got rougher, and the Negroes grew less and less willing to follow their orders. Finally, a black student was beaten by several policemen as he walked home from college, and another group of police--tape over their badges--roughly broke up a gathering of Negroes in a private home.

The next day, a new incident added to the confusion. A group of white ministers--whose churches had always been segregated--announced that they would hold a memorial service for Dr. King. The ministers said they wanted to demonstrate their grief and sorrow, and they invited several "colored" ministers to participate in the service.

But Miss Moss and many other concerned Negroes thought the gesture was somewhat hypocritical. "It looked like they were just trying to insure themselves against riots," Miss Moss said. So the group--taking the name Operation Open City--organized a boycott of the memorial service, and passed out leaflets urging Negroes not to attend.

Some members of the Negro community disagreed, and thought the whites' gesture might be sincere. Open City carried out its plans to picket the service, but it did so without the backing of many of the town's black people.

"We thought we'd see how genuine the gesture was," Miss Moss said. "On

Sunday--two days after the service--several Negroes tried to go to the white churches. They were turned away. Then we knew something had to be done."

In the next few months, the black members of Open City--along with several local whites--worked on plans to break white control in Albany. Miss Moss and veteran civil rights attorney C. B. King filed suits challenging police abuses and discrimination in the city's hiring policies. As the summer began, Open City also began a campaign against the Albany YMCA, protesting its rigid segregation.

A white Open City member said one big problem the group has faced is a shortage of young members. "We got organized too late to get many of the students before they left for the summer," he said, "and the students are what we really need."

Another problem, said Miss Moss, is that "the black community, on the whole, is not behind us." She blamed not only a lack of communication--"I imagine fewer than 100 people know what we're doing"--but also some "restrictive, overly cautious Negro leaders."

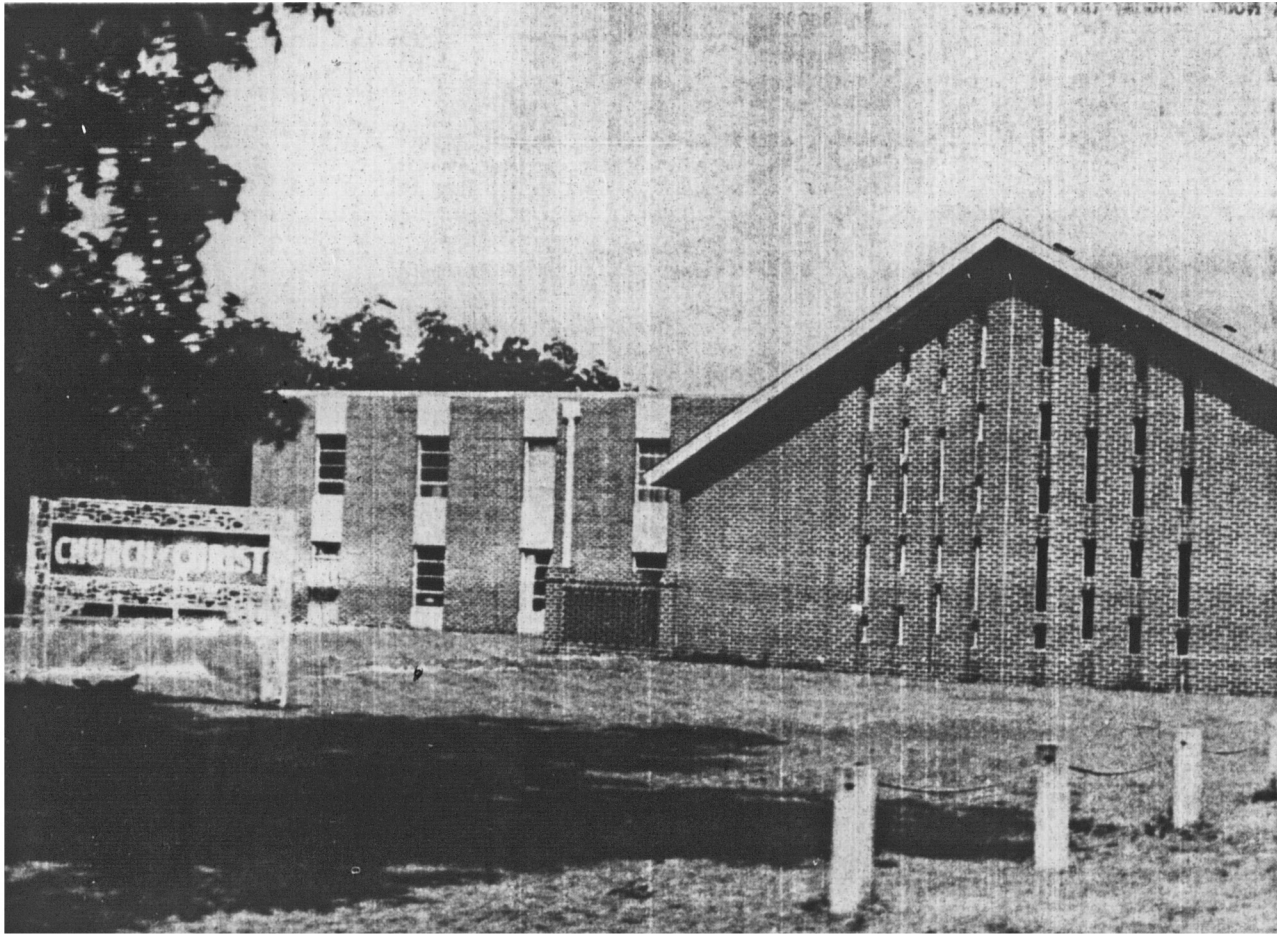
"Ministers say we're too radical, that we shouldn't rock the boat," she continued. "Others are afraid that if they support us, the whites will punish them. They've got to learn that it's time to stand up for our rights."

Meanwhile, another group has been formed to "serve as a clearing-house for Negro grievances." Albany now has

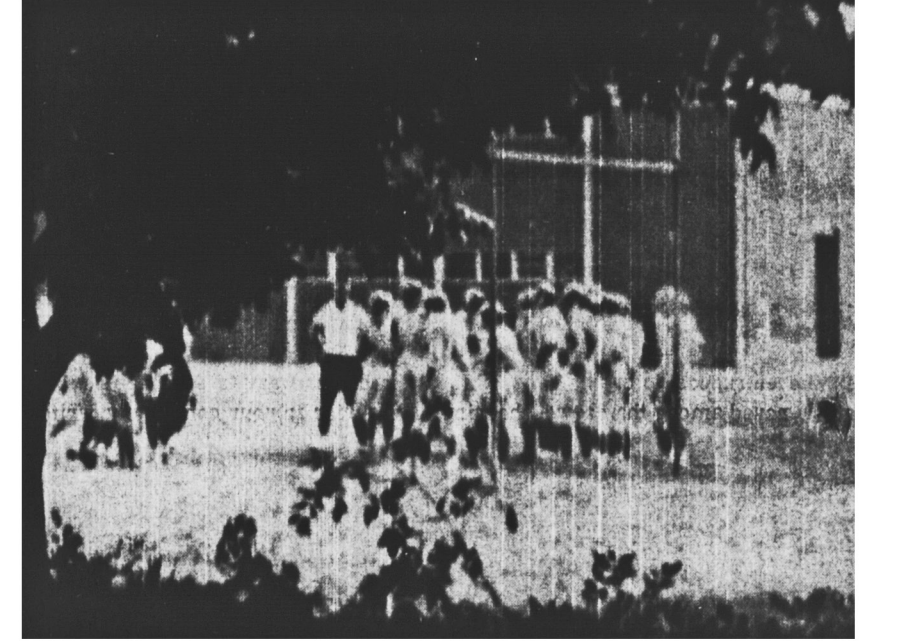
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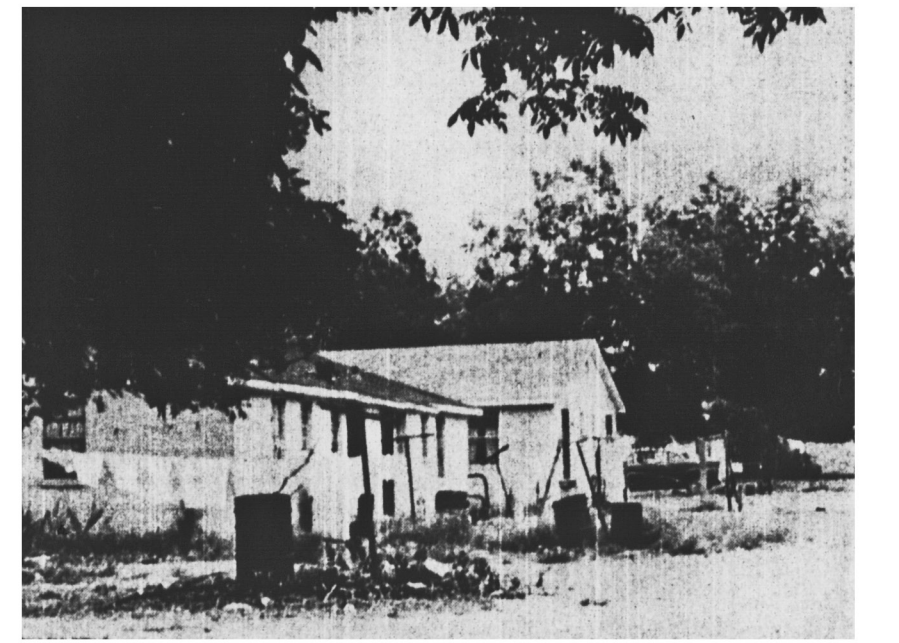
DR. KING FAILED IN ALBANY, BUT HIS DEATH WOKE PEOPLE UP



ALBANY'S WHITE CHURCHES ARE STILL SEGREGATED



YMCA FOOTBALL IS FOR WHITES ONLY



"FEWER THAN 100 PEOPLE KNOW WHAT WE'RE DOING"

In Southwest Georgia Counties

Project Challenges 'Controlled Society'

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS
ALBANY, Ga.--The headquarters of the Southwest Georgia Project are not too impressive at first glance. The small frame building on South Jefferson Street looks just like the other houses in the neighborhood, and the collection of papers, pictures, and maps inside doesn't seem to indicate much administrative efficiency.

But despite its informal appearance, the project is probably the brightest hope for black people in this end of the state. In an area where civil rights progress has continually been blocked by fear, the project has launched one of the most ambitious programs of black self-help anywhere in the South.

Southwest Georgia is an area that needs such a program. Like the Black Belt of Alabama and the Delta of Mississippi, Southwest Georgia is a slow, rural area. Unlike the other two regions, however, Southwest Georgia has never received the focus of national attention. There have been few federal programs here, and most Northern civil rights workers have preferred to go to the "glamor spots"--Mississippi and Alabama--rather than come here.

"This is an area from which the government has turned its head," says Robert McClary, one of the Southwest Georgia Project's assistant directors. "And so here is where we have begun our effort to raise the black people on all levels --to change the controlled society in which we live."

The effort to change Georgia's "controlled society" grew out of voter registration drive back in 1961. Charles Sherrod, a SNCC worker, became dissatisfied with the narrow focus of the registration project, and worked with two other

SNCC volunteers to devise a more sweeping program. In late 1961, they formed the Southwest Georgia Project as an arm of SNCC, and soon thereafter, it became independent. Sherrod--now director of the project--and his co-workers travelled through the 20 counties of Southwest Georgia, telling black people about the "controlled society."

"The society is controlled politically by the white monopoly and manipulation of public offices," went the project's message. "It is controlled economically by big business, and it is controlled educationally by the school systems, which make a mockery of the 1954 Supreme Court decision and the civil rights acts."

Sherrod also accused the churches of "supporting the oppressive social system." And, he said, white society controls black men culturally, "by systematically attempting to deny the beauty and validity of the Negro heritage."

The only solution to the problem, Sherrod told black farmers, "lies in building the Negro community to a position of power over its own life." "The people can and must build it themselves," he said.

Working with local community groups, the project then tried to attack each phase of the "controlled society." It started voter drives--as SNCC had done--but also spread into other areas, encouraging labor unions, black co-operative businesses, school integration campaigns, black history seminars, and a program to encourage development of black culture.

The economic and political phases have been the most important parts of the attack, project workers say. In 1961, U. S. Department of Labor figures showed that the average

wage for a Negro farm laborer was about 57¢ an hour. And more than 90% of the Negroes in Southwest Georgia made their living by sharecropping or by working on white men's farms.

The project first tried organizing unions, to win better wages and working conditions. But that, according to one of the project workers, "was missing the whole problem, because all those wages were still being spent in white stores to buy white goods." And so the project turned to a drive for "black economic independence."

Co-operative stores were the first step, providing places where Negroes could buy at lower prices and share in the profits. Then Sherrod began devising schemes for development of industry.

The project is currently working to open sewing factories in the Southwest Georgia area. The first one should be built this fall, McClary said, and the profits and know-how gained there will be used to start other factories in other rural communities.

In the area of politics, the project--after working to register black voters--encouraged black candidates to run for local offices. Project workers drove through the counties, and told the people how black representatives in the county government could help improve their daily life.

There was also a strong push to get Negroes to run for the all-important ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) committees--which decide cotton allotments and determine government subsidies.

In each of its programs, McClary said, project workers have tried to encourage local control of self-help efforts.

"We have always started the programs with the intention of developing local leadership to sustain them," McClary said. "Local people have to lead and eventually carry out the programs."

Partly to encourage local leadership, and partly to keep rural families in touch with current programs, the project publishes a bi-weekly newsletter.

"We don't have much else to read out here," said James Hall of Baker County, "and we sure is always happy to get that letter. It makes us know that others is workin' with us."

The newsletter usually contains reports from eight or ten Southwest Georgia counties, telling about economic and political progress. Now and then, there are feature articles, like Randy Battle's front-page essay on the black man's vote and his responsibility for change. Most issues also have a column called "Know Your Rights," which deals with such things as how to qualify for welfare and what to do when arrested.

One of the project's goals is the promotion of Negro culture, and the newsletter does what it can to help. Many of the papers contain original poetry by local people, and a series on Negro history began recently.

"The black people in Southwest Georgia are a microcosm of black people everywhere," the project's official handbook says. "In rural areas and city ghettos, black people suffer because of powerlessness. There is no hope for the white man to be free until all black men have the power to make decisions about their own lives."

"That," said McClary, "is the power we're trying to give them."

Carver Comeback Falls Short

Cold Can't Stop BTW

BY MICHAELS, LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The Booker T. Washington Yellow Jackets munched to a 24-19 victory over cross-town rival Carver High last Monday night, in one of the coldest City Classics in football history.

It was so cold that no one would have been surprised to see Sergeant Preston drive his dog-sled down the field, shouting, "On, King! On, you huskies!" But in spite of the Arctic weather, the Yellow Jackets and the Wolverines put on a magnificent performance. BTW charged to an 18-0 lead in the first half, but a gallant Carver comeback--led by quarterback Eddie Timmons--nearly pulled the game out.

In the end, BTW's powerful running attack prevailed over Carver's surprisingly accurate passing. The Yellow Jackets went nowhere in the air, but Dwight Fleming, Willie Scott, Edwin Jeter, and the rest crunched for 296 yards on the ground. For Carver, Timmons and Larry Calhoun completed 12 of 27 passes for 172 yards and two touchdowns.

Fleming--who likes to run over people, instead of around them--scored all three of BTW's first-half TD's. His first tally came late in the opening period, on a seven-yard run that capped a 79-yard drive.

Midway in the second period, Henry Crawford, a BTW defensive back (as well as quarterback on offense), intercepted a Timmons pass on the Carver 22. Moments later, Fleming steam-rolled his way into the end zone from 12 yards out.

And with time running out in the first half, Fleming did it again--this time from the 20. The Wolverines looked thoroughly beaten as they headed for the dressing room at intermission.

But something must have happened at halftime, because the Wolves came out for the third period with fire in their eyes. From the Carver 28, Timmons rolled out for five yards, and then passed to Arthur Bruce for six.

Then, with the ball on Carver's 44, Timmons dropped back to pass. He couldn't find a receiver, so he ran for it--up the middle, and then down the right sideline, for a 42-yard gain. Carver inched the ball the remaining 14 yards, with Rubin Timmons going over from the two.

Edward Hall's extra point made it 18 to 7. But then came the play that killed the Wolverines--though they took a long time to die.

Two plays after Carver's kick-off, Edwin Jeter of BTW burst up the middle, and rammed for 53 yards before running out of gas on the Carver 23. From there, it was Fleming, Scott, Jeter, until Jeter scored from the two-yard line.



BTW'S DWIGHT FLEMING (44) BREAKS THROUGH CARVER LINE

Behind 24 to 7, the Wolverines refused to quit. Early in the final quarter, they stopped a Yellow Jacket drive on their own 22, and began to move. A 16-yard pass from Calhoun to Eddie Provitt, a seven-yard run by Calhoun, and an 11-yard pass from Eddie Timmons to Bruce put the ball on the BTW 49.

Then Timmons hit Clarence Presley with a short pass in the flat. Presley stumbled through a tackle on the 20, and went in for six points, making it 24 to 13.

And still Carver came on. With less than five minutes to play, the Wolverines blocked a BTW punt, and took over on the Yellow Jacket's 36. The BTW defenders--especially John Hamilton, Jesse Dumas, and Milton Webb--were all over Timmons, but he managed a nine-yard completion to Presley, a six-yard run, and an 11-yard pass to Bruce.

With just 1:42 showing on the clock, the courageous quarterback hit Provitt--his favorite target all season--under the goal posts for a touchdown. That brought Carver within five points, but when an on-side kick-off failed, the ball

game was over.

Meanwhile, the 5,000 frozen spectators were surviving as best they could. Several small groups built fires in the Cramton Bowl stands, and huddled around them for warmth.

A City Classic just wouldn't seem right without a confrontation between the fans and black policemen. On Monday night, several fire-builders accused the police of over-kill, when the officers came around with extinguishers and doused everything in the vicinity.

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle. For further information, write the Alabama Council, P. O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

Gleaners for Christ

are offering prayers for anyone who is sick, in trouble, heartbroken, or distressed.

Whatever your problems are, send them to The Gleaners for Christ, 411 S. Lowe St., Dowagiac, Mich. 49047.

This Service is Free



LATT MARTIN doing another community service for WRMA listeners--teen-age record hops during the summer time. WRMA--Montgomery's first Negro radio station, serving all of Montgomery County and Central Alabama.

WRMA

135 Commerce St., Montgomery, Ala. 264-6449

PATRONIZE COURIER ADVERTISERS

Wenonah Out Of Play-Offs

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-- Wenonah of Birmingham, the Negro school with the best chance for the state 4-A football crown, has decided not to participate in the championship play-offs.

Wenonah was rated ninth last week in the Alabama High School Athletic Association's 4-A standings--but it was the only undefeated, untied team in the top ten. Depending on what the other teams did, a perfect record might have put Wenonah in the four-team play-offs.

But, said Principal William Hawes, Wenonah authorities decided that "we didn't have a mathematical chance." "We'd gone all year with an undefeated record," he said, "and we couldn't get any higher than ninth."

Besides, Hawes said, if Wenonah played the ten games necessary for state championship consideration, it would not be eligible for the TB Classic on Thanksgiving Day in Fair Park. Since the team seemed to have a better chance for the classic, he said, Wenonah canceled its game last Saturday.

Blessings Blessings

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

- Is my sickness natural?
- Can my husband stop drinking?
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Q. This summer I bought mod rings for lots of outfits, but they leave stains on my fingers. I don't want to scrap the whole group, but I'm getting pretty tired of scrubbing my hands for half an hour every time I don't want to wear a ring. Any ideas?

A. Rings on your fingers are in! And, nail polish can do even more good here than on your fingernails! Colorless polish keeps the inside of the ring from staining and is totally invisible once on. When applying the polish, hold the ring with a Kleenex facial tissue, then let it dry on the tissue. You won't get polish on the rest of the ring, your hands, or all over your bedroom. Try it -- and then add to your ring collection without worrying!

Q. I have lots of simple sweaters and dresses which really need some livening up. I've seen girls wear silk scarves and that makes all the difference, but mine never look right. Could you tell me how to tie a scarf?

A. First, fold the scarf into a triangle with the outside layer overlapping about an inch. Arrange the scarf the way you like it -- with the point hanging down from the neck, or draped

over your shoulder. Loop the ends only once. Then, take one hand and place the knot tightly against the dress neckline where you want it to stay. Take a large safety pin and pin the knot to the dress from underneath the dress. You can add a large costume jewelry pin too, if you like.

Q. In winter I wear boots almost every day instead of shoes. How do I keep them clean after tramping through snow, slush, sudge, and mud? It seems like all my free time is spent polishing boots!

A. Boots are great fashion accessories! Hope you have them in several colors! Cleaning boots is easy with Kleen-Ups disposable cleaners. Just wet the Kleen-Ups and wipe off the dirt. Then wipe the surface with damp Kleenex paper towels, and you'll have clean boots in two minutes flat -- ready to wear for fun, fashion, and wintry days!

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