

Bullock Case Gets Started

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY-- Five people lined up behind a long table in the federal courtroom here, during the second day of an epic legal battle over the conduct of last year's Democratic primary election run-off in three Black Belt counties.

The five people were participating in an unusual demonstration, designed



H. O. WILLIAMS R. C. HUFFMAN
Defeated Bullock Candidates

to settle a disagreement over the behavior of Negro poll-watchers in Bullock County.

As U. S. District Judge Virgil Pittman looked on from the bench, attorney Fred D. Gray arranged the five people in a neat line about two or three feet behind the table.

"I don't remember the poll-watchers standing any closer than that," Gray told the court. But R. E. L. Cope Sr., an attorney representing Bullock County election officials, suggested that the people couldn't read the names on the voters lists from where they were standing.

The dispute over what the poll-watchers could have seen from that distance was settled when three of the people in line began reading names from a Bullock County voters list on the table in front of them.

But that was just about the only question that was settled by the end of the second day of the trial.

The law-suit was filed last year by Gray, a losing candidate for the state legislature in the 31st district (Bullock, Barbour, and Macon counties), and four other unsuccessful Negro candidates from Bullock County.

The Negro candidates are asking the court to throw out the results of the May 31 run-off, and order new elections in all five races. Their white opponents all went on to win in the November election, and are now in office.

In the suit, the Negro candidates charged that election officials had conspired to dilute the Negro vote. At the trial, the lawyers for county election officials counter-charged that some Negro poll-watchers had interfered with attempts to run an orderly and peaceful election.

Most of the testimony was complicated and technical--on points like how close the Negro poll-watchers were standing. The lawyers for the Negro candidates called several witnesses to discuss the treatment of poll-watchers, the handling of absentee ballots, and the make-up of voters lists in the three counties.

Joe Adams, a Bullock County election official, at first said that if voters "asked for assistance, they got it" from any person of their choice.

But later, Adams qualified that remark. He testified that only poll officials were permitted to assist people who could read, but who could not operate the voting machine without help.

Adams also said he read certain election rules to Negro poll-watchers throughout the day. He said one of the rules provided a \$200 fine against people who made lists of voters at the poll-

ing places.

Then Fred Wallace, an attorney from the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, reminded Adams that Gray and Bullock County election officials had agreed around 10 a.m. May 31 that poll-watchers would be allowed to make lists. "I don't recall reading the instructions after the agreement," Adams replied.

Hunter Slaton, register of the Macon County Circuit Court, at first testified that "very few" people came to his office to have absentee ballots notarized. But he later admitted that he had notarized about 40 ballots for white people who appeared before him.

In one case, Slaton said that he had notarized an application and a ballot for a voter who came to his office last May 19. But when Wallace asked, "Do not the application and ballot say (the man) was confined to a nursing home with a broken hip?" Slaton replied, "Yes."

Wallace tried to question Slaton about other ballots, but was cut off by Judge Pittman. "Grave as the case is, we can't stay here week after week," the judge explained. He said he would examine the ballots himself.

Sunflower People Wonder Why Negro Candidates Lost

BY MERTIS RUBIN

SUNFLOWER, Miss. -- "Why?" and "What happened?" were just two of the many questions people were asking last Tuesday night in Sunflower and Moorhead. They had just learned that not a single Negro candidate had won in the municipal elections held earlier that day.

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had set aside the last elections held in Sunflower and Moorhead, because Negroes had not been allowed to register in time to vote.

Before Tuesday's election, Negro leaders saw a good chance of winning some positions in each town, because registered Negroes had a 34-vote majority in Sunflower and were not far behind in Moorhead.

"We've been raped, and our dear white brother wasn't the only rapist," said Lawrence Guyot, chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, in a meeting after the votes were counted.

"We didn't stick together. We talked one way and voted another," said Percy Sutton, president of the Borough of Manhattan (New York City) and a founder of the National Committee for Free Elections in Sunflower.

"The whites didn't vote for you," he told the post-election mass meeting, "but some of you voted for them."

Sutton was probably right. The highest vote received by any Negro candidate in Sunflower was 121 for Otis Brown Jr., who ran for mayor. Brown's white opponent, W. L. Patterson, got 190.

In Moorhead, the voting was pretty much the same. Jimmy Lee Douglas, the Negro candidate for mayor, received 264 votes, to W. I. Upchurch's 370.

Patterson attributed his victory to "all my Negro friends who crossed over and voted for me." He said he was elected because of "my qualifications, not race," and because of "improvements I've made in Sunflower," like street lights.

"I campaigned to get the votes of some of the good Negroes," Patterson said, "but not those radicals from the Freedom Democratic Party."

Not all local Negroes were discouraged by the defeat. Joe Harris, a leader in Sunflower, told the people Tuesday night, "We still won--first time in history 90% of the voters turned out."

"We haven't lost," added Mrs. Lela Mae Brooks, one of the five defeated candidates for alderman in Sunflower. "We've just started."

Guyot was still looking ahead to this fall's county elections: "We've got to line up a black slate for Sunflower County, to run as Independents--and stay the hell out of the goddam Democratic primaries."

Case May Go Back to Court

BY ROGER RAPOPORT

SUNFLOWER, Miss. -- Would the election results be different if Negro poll-watchers had been allowed to assist illiterate Negro voters?

A federal judge may be asked to decide this question, if lawyers decide to take the election back to court.

Civil rights attorneys Morton Stavis and Alvin J. Bronstein said they didn't find out until 9 p.m. Monday night that Negroes wouldn't be able to help other Negroes on Tuesday.

The lawyers filed a formal complaint with the commissioner, Bronstein said, "laying the basis for going back to federal court."

Stavis said the 38 spoiled ballots in the Sunflower election--plus the use of white poll-watchers to assist 27 Negro voters--may have been crucial. (There were 49 votes between the bottom white and top Negro candidates for alderman.)

Many Negroes spoiled their ballots because they were afraid to ask white poll-watchers for help, Stavis claimed. And many of the 27 Negroes who did get assistance may not have voted a straight Negro ticket for fear of reprisal, he added.

The needed money is all for administrative work around the TOP office, Rogers said. "What are the poor people going to get out of this, after we put in all these matching funds?" he asked.

A month ago, at a meeting of the anti-poverty policy advisory committee, the mention of local funds led the Rev. T. Y. Rogers and several other Negro leaders to question the value of the TOP board.

The needed money is all for administrative work around the TOP office, Rogers said. "What are the poor people going to get out of this, after we put in all these matching funds?" he asked.

The Rev. E. L. Godfrey added, "The only thing that's happened is that the federal government's been paying people and nothing's been happening for a couple of years."



WORKERS CHECK TO SEE WHO HAS VOTED

Special Report

Leaders in Louisville Say They'll Block Derby to Get Housing Law

BY ELLEN LAKE

LOUISVILLE, Ky. -- It was quiet early this week in Louisville, where open-housing demonstrators have been meeting stone- and bottle-throwing hecklers for several weeks.

But no one knew for sure how long it would stay quiet.

Last week and on into this week, city officials were conferring privately with Negro leaders, trying to work out some truce in the open-housing battle before the scheduled running of the Kentucky Derby this weekend.

The battle is over a proposed fair-housing law that was defeated by the Board of Aldermen three weeks ago. The law would have banned racial discrimination in the sale or rental of most houses and apartments.

Since then, marches through a white section of town have led to the arrest of hundreds of civil rights demonstrators. The protests have brought out as many as 1,000 white teen-agers, who throw stones and even fire-crackers at the marchers.

Civil rights leaders, headed by the Rev. A. D. Williams King (the younger brother of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.), have vowed to disrupt the Derby, the annual horse race that brings thousands of out-of-town visitors to Louisville.

City officials have asked demonstrators to stop their night-time marches until after the Derby.

So far, the Negro leaders haven't agreed to stop the demonstrations--or to let the Derby run undisturbed. But they did switch their tactics a little last week.

Instead of marching, they drove. One night, after a rally at a church, a group of open-housing supporters piled into a rented U-Haul truck--the kind that has been used recently to carry the demonstrators to the South End neighborhood for night-time marches.

As the trucks started up, a number of police cars pulled in behind. The police inside were carrying night sticks and wearing helmets--all ready for battle.

But instead of stopping to let the marchers out, the trucks just drove all around town, leading the police and a lot of newspapermen on a 30-mile, 90-minute wild-goose chase that ended up right where it began.

Another night, the demonstrators drove over to Louisville's East End, an expensive white neighborhood, to pay a home visit to Mayor Kenneth A. Schmied.

The mayor came to the door in his orange bathrobe, and chatted briefly with the demonstrators' leaders. Drive around and "see the pretty end of town," he told them.

This week, the civil rights leaders had another driving demonstration in mind. They called it a "drive-in." They planned to drive around downtown Louisville at a snail's pace, hoping to



A SIT-IN IN DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE

cause a huge traffic jam.

The open-housing demonstrations--the first marches here in more than five years--have taken many natives by surprise. Louisvillians like to think their city has been progressive in race relations. They point with pride to the fact that the city desegregated its schools in 1956, and passed the South's first public accommodations law in the South in 1963--a year before the U.S. Congress passed the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

But in many ways, the Louisville demonstrations have been like those in Alabama and Mississippi. For one thing, a number of SCLC workers who used to work in Alabama--like Hosea

Williams, Mike Bibler, and R. B. Cotton--have been helping to organize the Louisville protests.

For another, there have been as many arrests here as there were in Deep South demonstrations. More than 500 demonstrators were jailed here in one week, when they continued to march nightly despite a court order that banned night demonstrations.

And the demonstrators sing all the time--sometimes in some pretty surprising places. Last Saturday, one of the marchers was being tried in police court on a charge of disturbing the peace (by singing and clapping during a demonstration).

The defense attorney told the judge he wanted to call some witnesses, and five young men came forward from the side of the courtroom. As soon as they reached the front of the courtroom, the five began clapping their hands, and singing, "Ain't gonna let nobody turn me 'round."

The lawyer said the five witnesses were intended to show that singing and clapping were not disorderly. But the judge didn't agree. He sentenced the lawyer and the five singers to six hours in jail, for contempt of court. And he found the original demonstrator guilty too, and fined him \$10.

TOP Loses Chairman and Director

BY ROBIN REISIG

TUSCALOOSA--The local anti-poverty agency met here last Monday to accept the resignation of the chairman of its board of directors. It wound up accepting the resignation of its executive director as well.

The director of the agency's only functioning program, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, was fired in March. So the resignations of the Rev. Robert R. Cook, chairman of the board, and Jerry Griffin, the executive director, left all the top leadership positions vacant.

"I'll move now or I'll die," one Negro board member said of the agency, the Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program (TOP). "If we sit back and relax, it'll die."

"It's extremely important for the

leadership of the poverty board to change," said a local leader, "and for more poor people, minority people, civil rights people, and human people to do something."

At Monday's meeting, TOP Associate Director Milton Hurst, a Negro, was proposed as executive director. A committee is now working on the selection of a new director.

The Negro board member said he had long expected Cook's resignation. "Like a lot of us, he was just plain tired and aggravated to have meeting after meeting and getting nothing done," he explained.

But Griffin's letter of resignation was a surprise. Griffin, who did not come to the Monday meeting, later refused to comment on his reasons for resigning.

Board members were also surprised to learn that "a federal auditor had made a surprise visit to examine the books," a board member said after the meeting.

Many of TOP's current problems stem from insufficient funds. Despite repeated public appeals for donation of time and funds, TOP has been unable to raise the required 10% local share of its budget. This summer, the requirement will double to 20% in some areas.

Cook said he was resigning chiefly because of "lack of time." Another reason, he said, was "the lack of interest and support of the whole community. I'm afraid I feel Tuscaloosa county and city do not want and will not support a poverty program."

TOP officials have met with city offi-

3 Judges Approve Federal Guidelines

MONTGOMERY--A federal court this week struck down Alabama's law against the school-desegregation guidelines issued last year by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The same order upheld the guidelines themselves. It followed a decision earlier this year by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In ruling the Alabama anti-guidelines law "unconstitutional," the three-judge panel said it "has the effect of deterring and interfering with" local school boards' efforts to comply with the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The judges--Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Frank M. Johnson Jr. and Virgil Pittman--noted that the purpose of the Civil Rights Act was "not compulsory mixing of the races, but freedom from discrimination."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share education corporation, for the study and dissemination of accurate information about events and affairs in the field of human relations.
Price: 10¢ per copy, \$3.50 per year in the South, \$10 per year elsewhere in the U.S., patron subscription \$25 per year used to defray the costs of printing and publication. Second-class postage paid at Montgomery, Alabama.

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VOL. III, NO. 19 May 6-7, 1967

Editorial Opinion

The Johnson Bombing

Suddenly, everyone in Alabama is up in arms over the bomb that went off outside the home of Mrs. Frank M. Johnson Sr. Of course, this implied attack on Mrs. Johnson's son, U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., is a serious matter, but it ought to be viewed in the proper perspective.

For one thing, no one should be fooled by Governor Lurleen B. Wallace's furious denunciation of the bombing, and her pledge to find the "malicious and fiendish demons" responsible for it. The ultimate responsibility for this attack belongs to Governor Wallace and her husband George, and to no one else.

George C. Wallace has been vilifying Judge Johnson since 1958, and it was Mrs. Wallace who dared Johnson and two other judges to try and enforce their school-desegregation decision. In every statement they have made about the federal courts, the Wallaces have encouraged the bombing that finally took place last week.

The Wallaces aren't the only ones who have suddenly risen to defend law and order. A \$7,400 reward has been offered for solving the bombing. District Attorney Dave Crosland says he will ask the death penalty if the case ever goes to trial. Even the Army is in the act, combing the explosion site for clues.

All this because someone set off a fire-cracker on somebody's front lawn. Big deal. If nothing else, the Johnson bombing shows how deep racism runs in Alabama. Johnson may be an integrating, scalawagging, carpet-bagging federal judge, but in the final analysis, he is still white. And so a puny explosion that didn't even scare the judge's aged mother has set off more official activity than the last dozen civil rights murders combined.

Of course, this bombing is an offense against law and order. But so is every unjustified and unpunished killing of a Negro citizen. Even if Crosland does manage to crucify some unfortunate fanatic for disturbing a white lady's sleep, it will not restore the rule of law to Alabama.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:
Why doesn't Anderson Smith talk? Anderson is a five-year-old who is in Head Start at Washington Public Elementary School, Tuskegee, Ala.
He lives on the Millstead Rd. in Shorter Ala. If you visit him at his home, you might get a few ideas of your own about why he doesn't talk.
Anderson eats well, he plays with other children, sometimes he smiles with you with his sad eyes, he seems to understand everything that is said or done, but he seems to think no one wants to hear anything he has to say. So he doesn't say anything.
Mrs. Easter Williams, an aide working with Anderson, says that in the four months that Anderson was in Head Start at Prairie Farms Elementary School, she remembers him speaking only once. It was near Christmas time. Asked what he wanted Santa to bring him, Anderson answered, "A pistol."

Well, I know what you mean, Anderson, you might feel better if you could get rid of a few bone-heads around here, and I wouldn't blame you if you did.
No kidding, folks, my Head Start training tells me a child who can talk and doesn't is in a whole lot of trouble. Much, much more than if he screamed, swore, kicked, hit, yes and even shot someone with a toy pistol.
Help us, please, to work with these children. Maybe you can get Anderson to talk.
Volunteers, all three Head Start centers in Tuskegee need you:

1. The Child Development Center on the campus, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
2. The Head Start Center, Lewis Adams Elementary School, Tuskegee, Ala.
3. The Head Start Center, Washington Public Elementary School, Tuskegee, Ala.

Won't you help us?
Louise Lumpkin
Social Worker-Community Aide
Shorter

To the Editor:
To Miss Jessie Reynolds, I commend you, your letter is true, about what happens to our Negro mens. It is time for them to wake up, stand up, speak out against white man killing on black men, not on white mens.

And again, I am against black mens killing too, of their own race of peoples. Too much killing among our Negro race, because whenever Negroes kill each other, everything is lovely.
But that is wrong to kill, because these living, so-call-to-be mens of God done stop preaching about Jesus. They are asking about the money honey. They are not worried about the condition of the peoples. . . .

Mrs. Nettie Flemmon
Freedom Lover
Birmingham

Proposed at Church Women's Program

Low-Rent Homes for Montgomery?

BY ROGER RAPOPORT
MONTGOMERY--A partial solution to the city's shortage of low-rent housing was offered last Sunday by the Rev. John L. Martin, minister of the United Church of South Montgomery. Martin said his church may back a low-rent housing project, financed by a loan from the federal government.
"Our church is ready to form a corporation in Birmingham, Atlanta, and most Northern cities," Martin said at a May Fellowship Day program in the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church. The program was sponsored by the United Church Women of Montgomery.
Martin's proposal was one of several offered by an integrated group of 60 at

the conference on "People, Poverty, and Plenty: How Can All Share?" Among other ideas, the participants advocated a state minimum wage law, a domestic employees' union, a higher state income tax, and a special financial grant for mothers.
While "abolition of slavery and institution of wages was one step forward in the history of the human race," said Mrs. Virginia Durr of Montgomery, many slaveholders actually found it cheaper to pay wages. "Unlike slaves," Mrs. Durr explained, "employees who are too young, old, or sick to work need not be paid."
She said that a relatively high sales

**In Dallas County
Negro Deputy
--Who Is He?**

BY BETH WILCOX
SELMA--Thomas J. Smith is the second Negro deputy on the staff of Dallas County Sheriff Wilson Baker. Other than that, nobody seems to know much about him.
"Mr. Smith is in his 40's," said a man who worked with him at Miller's Funeral Home in Selma.

"He's been on the sheriff's staff a couple of weeks now," said one lady. "I think he comes from Tuskegee or Tuscaloosa, one. He used to work at Williams Funeral Home as an embalmer, before he started driving for Miller's."

"I've seen him, but I don't know him," said the Rev. F. D. Reese, president of the Dallas County Voters League (DCVL).

"I understand the man was sworn in at night, and that the thing is being kept a secret," said a member of the Dallas County Independent Free Voters Organization.

Smith was not available for an interview, but Sheriff Baker said, "He has been working for us about two weeks now. Of course, he does all the work a deputy sheriff usually does--patrolling and keeping the peace."

Some people were surprised that Baker had appointed a second Negro deputy so soon. The county's first Negro deputy, Nathaniel Holmes, has been on Baker's staff since the beginning of the year.

"They had promised some time ago to have a new deputy," said the Rev. P. H. Lewis, first vice-president of the DCVL, which supported Baker in the last election. "The county board of revenue had appropriated funds."

Did pressure from the DCVL have anything to do with Smith's being hired? "I had everything to do with his appointment," said Baker, and Lewis agreed.

"I don't know how they chose him," said the DCVL leader. "Mr. Baker does the hiring. I know Smith, but I don't know him personally. He has no law-enforcement experience that I know of."

Co-Op Members Wait For Decision on Grant

BY BETH WILCOX
SELMA--At mid-week, members of the Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association still didn't know if they're going to get the \$500,000 federal grant they applied for.

But, said SWAFCA spokesman William Henry Harrison of Yantley, the co-op is going ahead with some of its plans. "Six hundred or 700 tons of fertilizer have been sold to people already," he said. "Some people pay for it. Some people we hope will pay something down for their fertilizer, even if they buy on credit."

"People have planted already--corn, okra, peas," Harrison added.

SWAFCA's application for a grant from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity was held up by objections from white officials.

Two local officials this week explained why they are fighting SWAFCA. "The main reason for our protest," said Joseph Knight, director of Dallas County's community action program, "is that SWAFCA did not include the whole community."

"I think all the people who protest SWAFCA feel this way--that they would support a co-op movement if they were included in the planning. When you don't consult the first public official, then you are out on a limb."

Selma Mayor Joe T. Smitherman said SWAFCA would duplicate services already offered by the Farmers Home Administration and the Auburn Extension Service. Besides, he said, "all these demonstration projects are unsuccessful."

But A. D. Bush, a member of the co-op, said "anyone could have been in on the planning. It was fully advertised on the air, in the press and pamphlets."

Students Picket Governor At U. of Ala. Ceremonies

BY ROBIN REISIG
TUSCALOOSA -- Last Friday, Negro students at the University of Alabama took part in a public protest for the first time. The occasion was Governor's Day.

Governor Lurleen B. Wallace came to the campus to speak, and to present awards to ROTC students. But as the ROTC cadets paraded for the governor, 11 of the university's 83 Negro undergraduates joined 11 white students across the street in marching to a different tune.

The Negro demonstrators carried signs that said "Wallace's Rights or Human Rights," "Wallace vs. Progress," "Stand Up for Humanity," "Stop Playing Politics with Our Schools," "Standing Up for Alabama Delays Progress," and "We are Citizens Too." A white demonstrator's sign said "Can the Klan."

Most of the 2,000 cadets stared as they paraded by the demonstrators. As soon as the cadets were dismissed after the governor's speech, about 600 of them gathered around the roped-off picket area, shouting remarks like "If only I had my gun, I could shoot one."

But freshman air cadet Isaiah Lockett Jr., one of the few Negroes in ROTC, joined the anti-Wallace picket line. He said he felt that "she's our governor, and she should represent everyone without any bias."

A student officer ordered Lockett to leave the demonstration. "He (Lockett) has no right to give a political opinion while in uniform, because the military has no right to express political opinions," another officer explained.

Among the demonstrators were Andrew Pernel and Jerome Tucker, two of the first five Negroes to come out for football at Alabama. "She (Mrs. Wallace) seems to want to hold the South back," Tucker said. "And she's endangering the schools. Alabama needs these (federal) funds."

In her speech, Mrs. Wallace said there should be limits on freedom of



ALABAMA STUDENTS DURING GOVERNOR'S SPEECH expression, especially regarding the war in Viet Nam.

"I know of no one in Alabama who has ever questioned freedom of expression," she said. But she also said this freedom is "much abused," and Alabamians should "see if we can define limits" to the right to dissent.

The governor criticized demonstrations, sit-ins, and lie-ins, and then turned to the question of anti-war protests.

"Under the guise of dissent, we see draft-card burnings, the flying of the Viet Cong flag and the Russian flag, and the collection of food, blood, and

Your Welfare Rights

Working-Mother Rules May Cut Off Your Aid

BY LAURA ENGLE
means work in the fields at the prevailing wage of \$3 per day, . . . maidwork at \$12 a week.

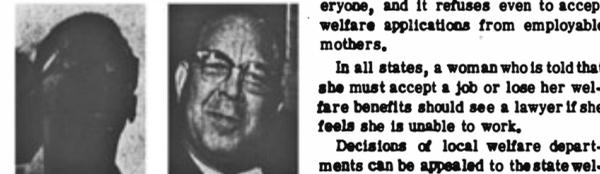
An employable mother is supposed to have someone to care for her children while she is away. Often, however, the mother has to work even though there is no one able to come to her home. If the mother decides it is more "suitable" to stay home and care for her own children--rather than neglecting them to care for someone else's--she may have her welfare cut off.

Alabama's employable-mother rule is very similar to Mississippi's. But in addition, Alabama welfare offices may require children to accept jobs. These jobs must be within the children's physical and mental abilities, must not interfere with their schooling, and must not violate child-labor laws.

ASC Dispute Is Settled

BY BARBARA ANN FLOWERS
MONTGOMERY--The two-week-old boycott of Alabama State College's student union building was called off last Wednesday, after the Student Government Association (SGA) released the "results" of actions taken on 15 grievances.

Student and faculty leaders said they were satisfied with the responses made by College President Levi Watkins.



DARBY WATKINS
When the students presented the grievances to Watkins on April 18, they expressed concern about censorship of student publications, and about the students' right to bring speakers to the campus.

According to the list of results distributed this week by SGA President Castilla Darby, "Students have the right to publish material which is not slanderous, libelous, seditious, or obscene."

The list also says, "Students have the right to bring speakers with different points of view to our campus," under certain "regulations." One of the regulations is:

"If a speaker is generally controversial or is known to present only one side of a debatable topic, in the interest of full and balanced presentation, the organization is expected simultaneously to arrange for sponsorship of a speaker of comparable renown and of their own choosing who will present the opposing viewpoint."

On other issues, the fee was suspended on billiards and table tennis, but a third meal was not added to the Sunday dining schedule after dormitory students voted not to pay for it.

clothes for the Viet Cong," she said. "This is not dissent--this is treason, and those who are guilty should be treated as traitors."

Almost the entire audience of about 3,000 responded to this remark by standing and clapping for several minutes. The Negro picketers sat silent throughout the speech.

At various points in her speech Mrs. Wallace defended her proposed takeover of the schools, and attacked "liberals," "intellectuals," "liberal intellectuals," "the intellectual liberal," "so-called intellectuals," "peaceniks," and "beatniks."

Georgia's rule is even more harsh. In that state, a mother of a child over three years of age must accept suitable full-time employment, if there is someone who can care for her children, and none of the children are sick.

A Georgia mother may be denied welfare if she does not accept full-time employment. However, if she DOES accept a full-time job, she is immediately cut off the welfare rolls, even though she is not earning enough to meet her family's needs.

The county welfare departments in Georgia also may designate certain times of year as "full-employment" seasons. During such seasons, the welfare department takes the position that there are not enough jobs available for everyone, and it refuses even to accept welfare applications from employable mothers.

In all states, a woman who is told that she must accept a job or lose her welfare benefits should see a lawyer if she feels she is unable to work.

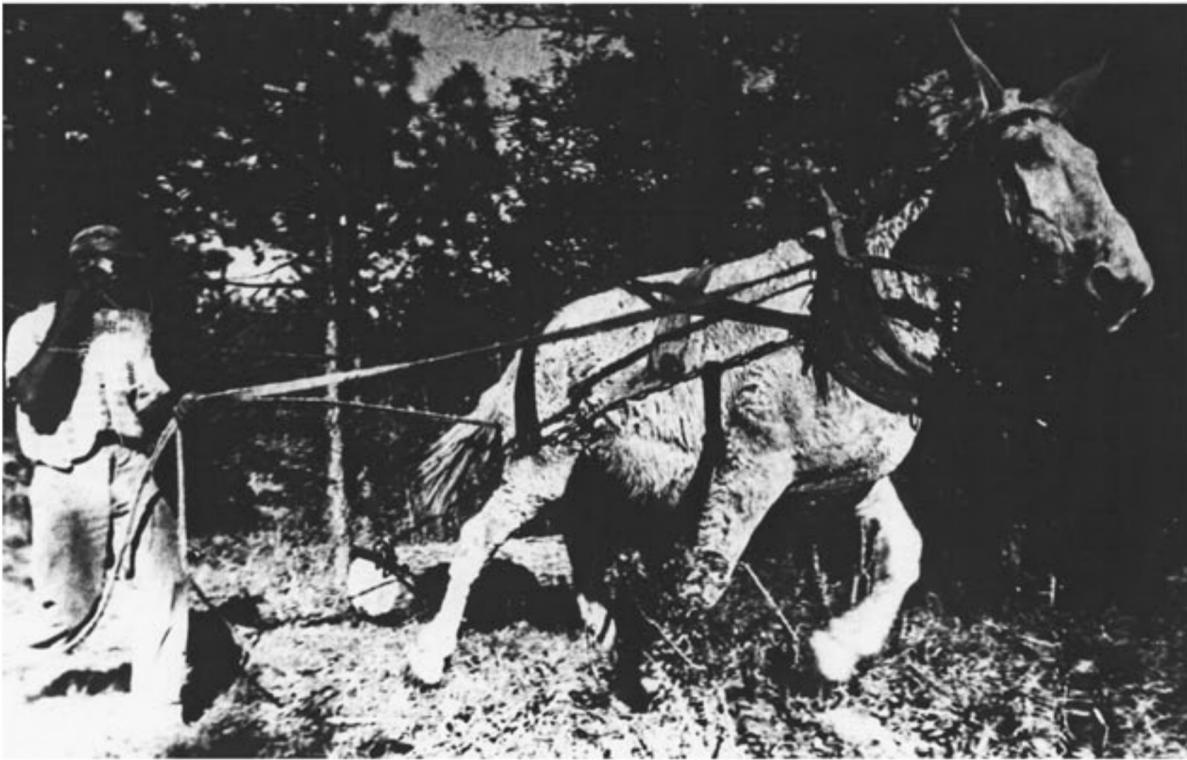
Decisions of local welfare departments can be appealed to the state welfare office, and there are several arguments a mother can use in attempting to prove that she is not employable.

She might argue that if she accepted a job in the fields or in a private home, she would not earn enough money to be able to pay someone to stay with her children. An older child should not be forced to stay out of school to care for his younger brothers and sisters. And a neighbor who occasionally looks in on the children is not providing the full-time care necessary.

A mother can also argue that certain jobs are not suitable. Hard labor in the fields, for instance, is not suitable work for a woman.

A group of mothers who were denied welfare assistance under Georgia's employable-mother rule have brought a suit against the state and county welfare departments. They are asking the court to remove this rule, because it denies them their rights.

The suit says that forcing a mother to leave her children uncared for, or in the care of strangers, not only denies her the right to make her own decisions regarding the care of her children, but also denies her children the care, protection, and guidance that only a mother can give.



Photographs by Jim Pepler



MACK BROWN



Cutting Timber In Mississippi Woods

Part One

MENDENHALL, Miss.--Mack Brown is 64 years old. For the past two years, he has worked at cutting and hauling timber for a white man. He works alone in the woods, with just a mule for company. In the course of a day, he hauls two or three loads of timber. Each load pays \$40--to Brown's white employer. Mack Brown gets about \$10 a day.



Sergeant from Mobile Says War 'Seems to Be the Only Solution'

BY JACK KRAMER

SOUTH VIETNAM--Marine Sergeant Leon Jordan of Mobile, Ala., left Dong Ha in a jeep with a driver and a Marine captain--and nobody else.

Ordinarily, jeeps don't travel alone through the hills between Dong Ha, forward base camp of the Third Marine Division, and Camp Carroll, the artillery plateau still farther forward.

But Sergeant Jordan was in a hurry. He was heading out to rejoin his unit after a stay in the hospital. He had been wounded a few weeks earlier, getting his first Purple Heart.

The hills he rode through are filled with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army troops. American vehicles usually travel in convoy.

But Jordan was lucky. The hot, dusty ride from Dong Hato Camp Carroll was as dull as the days he spent in the hospital. Nothing broke the monotony except the thought of what might have happened.

"Lotsa peoples got blown away in this war," says Jordan. "Lotsa peoples gonna get blown away."

Sergeant Jordan, a tank commander,

doesn't day-dream much. But during the long days in the hospital, he had plenty of time to think. He wrote down some of what he was thinking:

"Life is filled with happiness, tragedy, successes, and failure. But before you part from this world, leave something that you may be remembered by. For tomorrow never comes and a lot of 'later ons' lead to never.

"But to me," Jordan wrote, "Life is just a thought and after you are gone there are only memories. A great man once said that 'war is hell.' But to me today and many times before, war is our only means of peace and success.

"The saddest words ever spoken or written by man is I could have been if I'd applied myself, because through God, fear, and war nothing is impossible.

"Still, I love to see the day when we can forget war and fear, to live under God in a world of rich fraternization. But right now the only solution seems to be war."

Jordan kept the scrap of paper, but he just glanced at it briefly when he got to Camp Carroll. As he settled back in his tent, two Marines lay spread-

eagled on a nearby sand bunker, basking like lizards in the sun.

"I seen a brave Arvin once," said one. Arvin is the American soldiers' name for South Vietnamese troopers of the Army of the Republic of Viet Nam (ARVN).

After a long pause, the second Marine replied: "You don't say."

"Yeah," said the first. "Was with my buddy. My buddy had this hat. And so the Arvin asks him where did he get the hat and so my buddy says off the Arvin's dead brother.

"You shoulda seen the guy," the first Marine continued. "I thought he was ready to take the hat off my buddy. My buddy decked him. Only time I ever saw a gook try to take something off a Marine."

Jordan, inside the tent, listened to the two Marines without speaking. After a moment, he pulled an old utility jacket from his seabag, and began tearing the jacket into rags.

"I was trying to convince myself," he said finally. "I was trying to see a reason. . . Do you see a reason?"



LEON JORDAN AND HIS TANK

Easter Sunday Battle in South Viet Nam



EDWARD BATES IN THE HEDGEROW

BY JACK KRAMER

SOUTH VIET NAM--"Easter Sunday in Amarillo," said Edward Bates this past Easter Sunday, "I'd be settin' front of the TV. Big bowl ice cream. Chocolate syrup. Air conditioning on just enough to keep it nice. . ."

But Bates wasn't at home in Amarillo, Tex. He was lying flat on his back in a hedgerow in South Viet Nam.

The sun was beating down on him. His skin was full of briers. He was plagued by heat rash and tropical mosquitoes.

And while he lay there, sweating and itching, he was wondering whether a round of enemy fire might get him any minute--just as a round had killed five of his buddies the afternoon before.

"Didn't send my Mom no flowers," said Bates as he waited for the battle to begin. "Always send my Mom flowers on Easter Sunday."

Bates was one of a company of Marines who were lying in the hedgerow, somewhere north of Hue and Da Nang, near the North Vietnamese border.

According to officials, they were in "friendly" territory, controlled by the Republic of South Viet Nam. But in recent months, convoys have seldom made it through the area without trouble.

Now, the Marines have made a rule: "If it moves, shoot it. If it doesn't, burn it."

They learned that rule the hard way. In Bates' platoon, only 20 men were left of the original 44. The rest were dead or hospitalized.

Bates' company was preparing for a battle on Easter Sunday morning because of an ambush the Saturday afternoon before. The American soldiers had been caught off-guard by a battalion-size force of North Vietnamese Army (NVA) troops.

Bates' five friends died in that first blast of enemy fire. Then, the Marines counter-attacked. When the NVA retreated to a trench-line by a village, the Marines called in air strikes.

The NVA were only 100 yards away from the Americans. The Marines' air strikes came dangerously close to Bates' company.

As the Phantom jets swept in, some of the Marines dived into holes to escape any bombs that might fall a fraction of a second too soon.

One Marine was showered with something wet as a bomb exploded close by. Dazed by the sound, he looked up to see a banana tree, sliced in half by shrapnel, spraying liquid into the air.

Quitico, a Marine from the island of Guam, didn't roll into holes. "I'm bad," he explained, grinning.

A bomb exploded nearby. Quitico, the company radio-man, picked a piece of hot steel out of the grass. Then he shrugged and laughed.

Once during the afternoon, the company captured a few prisoners, all women and children. "Kill the bastards," shouted some Marines, cheerfully. They knew that the prisoners would be lifted out by helicopter.

The company gunnery sergeant, a black man from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, directed the helicopters. He squatted in the center of the landing zone and shouted orders into the wind as a chopper dipped wildly over the trees.

A veteran of Korea, and a former drill instructor, the sergeant stayed calm in the midst of noise and confusion. The helicopters landed and took off safely.

When night fell, the air strikes stopped. Shivering in the damp chill after sunset, the Marines kept their guns ready. Harassment fire snapped back and forth.

"The rounds is one thing," said a Marine. "It's that small arms I don't like to hear. It means they're close."

The Marines expected mortar fire. They dug in, waiting for it.

In the morning, they knew, they would have to attack--unless they were overrun by the NVA during the night. The Marines called in artillery to be ready for morning.

According to the "rules" of this kind of war, the Marines' goal was to kill or capture as many of the NVA soldiers as possible. But generals make the rules. The waiting men had other ideas.

"Maybe they'll just pull out," said someone in the darkness. "Maybe, with the air strikes and the artillery, they'll just pull out."

Shortly after dawn Easter Sunday--before the morning fog had lifted--there were shouts down the right flank of the Marine line.

"Pass the word we can see 'em," shouted a young voice. "Pass the word." From the other side of the line, several quick shots cracked out.

Then a small group of people appeared out of the fog. There were four of them--a girl about 12 years old, two young women, and a deaf mute who walked with his Oriental hat held before

him, as if pleading for help.

Three days ago, they told an interpreter, they had gone to market in another district. Now they had returned to their village, only to find it burned to the ground and still under Marine fire.

The women wanted to know where their children were. They asked for safe passage through the Marine line, to look for their families. The women trembled, and the girl whimpered.

"Aw, cut out the fake bawlin'," shouted a teen-aged Marine with pimples on his face. He wiped the blade of his Bowie knife.

The deaf mute grinned in misery and showed all the beetle-stained teeth he had.

"Tell 'em we lost five men in that village yesterday," said the company captain, wearily. "Ask 'em what's over there."

The interpreter spoke rapidly in Vietnamese. The women answered, looking at the ground. The girl cried. "They say will you let them through," said the interpreter.

The captain was a star quarterback for Southern Methodist University a few years ago. He got used to making quick decisions. "Let 'em through," he said.

As the four Vietnamese vanished into the fog, the captain called over a reminder to the gunnery sergeant: "Gunny," he shouted, "all those dead men yesterday, except the lieutenant, were mine." The sergeant pulled out his notebook and wrote down the names of the dead men.

The morning wore on, and the fog lifted. Around 10 a.m., the order came: Bates' company and another company were told to sweep forward together.

But the other company was further back, and the men in the hedgerow had to wait. No sound came from the NVA line.

Suddenly, the gunnery sergeant noticed a man without a helmet. "Doesn't that

man have a helmet?" the gunny shouted. "Pass the word up the line for a helmet off one of the dead."

"Will the man who's going to give me a cigarette please stand up," someone said.

"Anybody stands up and I kick their ass," said the gunny. "I was asleep when this war started," said Bates. Down the line, a man sang off-key: "I ran all the way home. . ."

"Cockroach in my turkey loaf this

OOPS!

SOUTH VIET NAM--Two days after the Marines' Easter Sunday battle, South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky flew his own helicopter into the district.

Wearing a black jump suit and a violet scarf, Ky inspected a small group of North Vietnamese Army prisoners. Their hair had been hastily combed in honor of the premier's visit.

Then General Ky fired two artillery rounds. One was filled with propaganda leaflets bearing his signature. The other was filled with high explosives.

As Ky strode off toward his helicopter, word spread from Marine to Marine that there had been a mistake. According to the men nearby, General Ky had fired both rounds on the same co-ordinates--bombing his own leaflets into dust.

morning," said someone. "Almost didn't eat it."

"I'm just waiting for Ho Chi Minh to lay a mortar shell on my tail," said Quitico, menacingly.

"I'll bet money my kids'll be here," said someone else.

Bates looked across the clearing at a lieutenant bawling out a corporal. "You can't sweat rank," Bates said. "Everybody sweats the incoming (mortar fire), but if you sweat rank, you might as well hang it up."

Word came down the line that the sec-

ond company had finally gotten into position. The Marine next to Bates flipped a lit cigarette at his buddy and got up. All along the line, men stood up and fingered their weapons. "Move out," shouted the company gunny.

The company moved out. The men spread through trees that were a forest of black skeletons. The village was charcoal. And the NVA were gone.

The North Vietnamese soldiers had left behind only their trenches, a few Chinese mortar rounds, and a bunch of cards reading, "Merry Christmas. Will you return safe and sound?"

The Marines had taken their objective without a fight. But some of them were disappointed. The vanished NVA was a combat unit they could have fought with, instead of a ghostly guerilla force or a group of bewildered villagers.

"The war isn't as bad up here" in the northern part of South Viet Nam, said Bates' platoon leader. "At least up here we're fighting soldiers. I'm trained to kill him and he's trained to kill me. Down there, we killed so many people we just got sick of it."

Jim Lammers, a white enlisted man from Montgomery, Ala., looked at the burned space that had been a village. "If they're not VC (Viet Cong) when we get there," he said, "they are when we leave."

Lammers, 21, voluntarily extended his period of service in Viet Nam for three months. But he said he didn't like the war much.

"You got three kinds of green machines," he said. "You got officers, you wind 'em up and they say, 'duh.' You got staff (non-commissioned officers), you wind 'em up and they sweat. And you got snuffs (young Marines in the field), you wind 'em up and they die."

Someone asked Quitico, the big radio-man from Guam, where he had been on Easter Sunday a year ago. "The Quami trail," said Quitico. "Near Hue."

"Your second Easter in Vietnam?" said the man. "Brother, this is your country, isn't it?"

"No," said Quitico. "No, it's not my country."



BEWILDERED VILLAGERS



DURING THE LONG WAIT

Macon Parents Seek School Improvements

'Ignored' by Board, Then Told...

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- Representatives of the West Macon County Parents Association were shaking their heads in disbelief when they left the monthly meeting of the Macon County Board of Education on April 27.

"We were embarrassed, insulted, and downright ignored," said Leon Lumpkin, president of the parents' group. "We told the board we wanted quality education for our children, and they told us they weren't interested."

At the meeting, Lumpkin gave the board members a petition signed by about 125 parents. The statement listed "serious deficiencies" in the three all-Negro schools in the Shorter area, and asked for "immediate establishment of a specific program" to improve the schools.

The parents requested smaller classes, better physical facilities, and more courses--including foreign languages, remedial reading, and arts and crafts. The petition also asked for a better sports program and for "guidance and counseling."

As soon as Lumpkin finished reading the parents' statement to the board, Schools Superintendent Joe C. Wilson suggested that the parents didn't know what they were talking about.

"Who composed this statement that you have read?" Wilson asked. When Lumpkin replied, "I don't think that should be your concern," Wilson shot back:

"I wonder if the people here know what this statement means... what the difference between teaching and guidance is, for instance," The superintendent stared hard at one of the parents. "Do you?" Wilson demanded.

When the man said softly that he didn't know, Wilson asked another parent, Mrs. Dossie Harris, to define guidance. "That's helping the children decide what they are going to do after they get out of high school," Mrs. Harris responded.

Then C. G. Gomillion, one of two Negroes on the five-member school board, asked Lumpkin to define "immediate." "If he means within a reasonable period of time, I would be willing to give a general commitment," Gomillion said. "But if he means 'yesterday,' I am not willing. This is impossible."

"We, the parents of West Macon, are no fools," Lumpkin answered. "We're not asking for abagofpeanuts. We know these requests would have to be programmed. It can't be done 'yesterday.' It would take some time."

Lumpkin said the only thing the parents wanted "immediately" was a promise "as to which direction you're going in."

But he didn't get a reply. Instead, Superintendent Wilson cut into the dis-



LEON LUMPKIN

cussion. "This seems to me an unsure thing," he said. "There's been no cooperation between the school people and this group of parents."

"The school people could inform the parents... Mr. Lumpkin has shown he's not aware of what they do have. For instance, we're beginning a football team at Deborah Cannon Wolfe this week."

Then Wilson asked the principals of the three Shorter schools--who were all at the meeting when the parents' group arrived--to reply to the petition.

"This takes me by surprise," claimed Mack H. Lee, principal of Wolfe High. "I didn't know this type of thing was to come before the board."

When Lumpkin asked Lee whether Wolfe High had adequate science laboratories, Lee said, "Last year I think

we had one of the best science teachers in the whole county."

Richard Harvey, principal of Shorter Elementary School, denied that his students were missing out on many extra-curricular activities. "We've started a basketball team," he said. "The Tuskegee Public School and Tuskegee Institute High School bands are scheduled to give concerts... What we haven't touched on is the arts and crafts."

Reuben A. Bascomb, principal of Prairie Farms Elementary School, charged that the Shorter parents had refused to help out with the school PTA. "From September up to today, we've raised \$63 from the parents to run the school for an entire year," he said.

But Mrs. Harris said Bascomb shouldn't blame the parents for that. "You have to know how to get people to cooperate with you," she said. "They are still a human being even if they have no education... We have enough sense to know when people talk to us right."

At the end of the meeting, Gomillion told the parents that he was "ready to admit without hesitation the need for great improvement."

But, he said, the board couldn't make any promises except to "do the very best we can... That would be done without this petition."

The parents thanked the board and left. But later Lumpkin said the board members "might feel they have scored, but to me they have belittled themselves."

"Now we have to figure what our next move," he added. Said Mrs. Harris: "I'm ready to go back tomorrow. We'll just keep going till we convince Mr. Wilson we really want what we say we want."

... 'Win Their Hearts'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

SHORTER--"You should get to know the people who represent you on the board," Mrs. Fanny Harris told about 40 parents at a community meeting here last Sunday. "Win their hearts. Tell them you're not antagonistic. This is the way to get what you want."

Mrs. Harris was one of several people from the Alabama Council on Human Relations (ACHR) who came to the Pine Grove Baptist Church to talk to the parents about school integration and quality education. But after the parents heard her advice, they stood up and said they didn't think it would work.

"I know the board members," one man said. "I have talked across the table with them--but it didn't do no good." Other parents said they had tried for months to get the school board to listen to their demands. They said they had sent letters, and last week had visited the board in person--but all without getting anywhere.

"Go talk to the principals," Mrs. Harris suggested. But the parents told her that when they went to the schools, the principals had chased them away.

"The communication between the principals and the parents is as poor as communication between a rattlesnake and a king snake," said Robert Knight. "When you want to talk to them about freedom-of-choice forms, they want to talk about something else."

Although the children at schools in Tuskegee received choice forms on April 1, the parents in Shorter said they didn't get theirs until more than two weeks later--when a teacher stopped by the school board office and asked for them.

"It's confusing," said Mrs. Louise Lumpkin. "It says you have a month (to complete the forms), but then some children were told to bring theirs in the next day."

"That's illegal," replied Bob Valder, director of the ACHR. "You're supposed to get 30 days, and nobody's supposed to say to bring them back sooner."

If the school board isn't complying with the federal court's school-desegregation order, Valder said, the parents should "take it back to court."

But Schools Superintendent Joe C. Wilson said last week that the court order doesn't require distribution of the choice forms on April 1. "Any time during the month of April is all that's necessary," he explained.

And the parents at the meeting said they weren't as interested in sending their children to integrated schools as they were in improving the quality of education at the three all-Negro schools in Shorter.

"Is anyone afraid?" Mrs. Harris

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, COL. 5)

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WANT ADS

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. Applicants must be honest, responsible, and willing to work long hours, and they must be experienced or interested in business. A car is required. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery to arrange an interview.

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.

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CHURCH SERVICES--The Bayside Church of Christ in Mobile, 713 Bayou St. at Mallin, cordially invites the public to its Sunday worship at 11 a.m. Bible school is held at 10 a.m. on Sunday, and Bible classes at 7 p.m. every Wednesday evening. The Rev. J. F. Gilcrease, pastor.

KENTUCKY EXCURSION--A wonderful excursion trip, both religious and pleasure. See Louisville, the rolling Kentucky blue grass, and the birthplace of President Abraham Lincoln. Don't miss this great opportunity that comes only once in a lifetime. A round trip with two meals costs only \$24, and you have until July 21 to pay for your ticket. Tickets available at Low-Rate-Sav-On, at the corner of Jeff Davis and Holt St.; from the Rev. H. N. Petrie, pastor of the Union Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, in Madison Park; and from Mrs. Olivia Boyd and others.

JOB OPENING --The Interagency Board of Civil Service Examiners is holding an examination for the position of telephone operator. This examination provides applicants with career employment opportunities in the federal service. The positions are located in the Montgomery area and throughout South Alabama and Northwest Florida. Interested applicants may obtain additional information and application forms by contacting Alex Culver, Examiner in Charge, 413-A Post Office Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

MOBILE PONY LEAGUE --The WMOO Junior Braves boys' baseball team will open their 1967 season against the Hawks Athletic Club of Hansford, Miss., on Saturday, May 6, on the Azalea City Boys Club diamond in Mobile. Willie (Billy) King and Peter Lilly will be on the mound for the Braves, with Frederick Craig or James (Bo) Smith behind the plate.

CHURCH OF CHRIST--The Holt St. Church of Christ, 945 S. Holt St. in Montgomery, will observe its annual Family Day on Sunday, May 7. Special recognition will be given in the regular 11 a.m. service to the family which presents the largest amount of money, the family which has the largest number of members, the oldest family, and the youngest family. A special message on the family will be delivered by our minister, Bro. K. K. Mitchell. You are cordially invited to come and bring your entire family.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS --"Adam and Fallen Man" is the subject of the lesson-sermon to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, May 7. The Golden Text is from Proverbs: "Where there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he."

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In High School Track Championships

7 Records and a Wild Relay

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--Seven state records were shattered during last Saturday's high school track championships, but the fans went home talking about one of the day's slower races.

For just plain thrills, nothing topped the meet's opening event, the sprint medley relay (two 220's, a 440, and an 880).

At the end of the first leg, the sprint medley was still anyone's race. But Charlie Griffin of Booker T. Washington (Montgomery) ran a fantastic second 220 that put the Yellow Jackets far out in front.

During the 440 leg, however, BTW fell back, and the race turned into a battle between Tuskegee Institute High School and Woodson of Andalusia. Then Vance Williams, anchor man for Woodson, pulled far ahead with a lap to go.

But the see-saw battle wasn't over yet. Dave McGhee of BTW was working his way back up toward the leaders. And with half a lap to go, McGhee came out of nowhere, cutting into Williams' lead with every stride. He caught the Woodson ace one step before the finish, winning the race by inches.

Booker T.'s time, 3:42.0, was four seconds slower than the state record, but nobody seemed to mind.

BTW fans had plenty more to cheer about before the day was over. The Yellow Jackets set a state record by winning the 440 in 42.8, a time many colleges would be proud of. Later, they took the mile relay by 70 yards, setting another state record with a clocking of 3:24.7.

While the BTW relay teams were collecting medals, two Yellow Jackets were winning in the field events. Leon Martin leaped 21'1" for first place in the broad jump, and Altona Williams



RECORD-SETTER WILLIE JAMES RICHARDSON (CARVER-BIRMINGHAM) IN HIGH JUMP

polis); 3, Willie Robinson (Carver-Birmingham). Time, 48.9 (new record).
880--1, Scott (Carver-Birmingham); 2, Thomas Jordan (Darden-Opelika); 3, Lee Holloway (Coppinville). Time, 2:02.2.

Mile--1, Cotchery (Carver-Birmingham); 2, Rudolph (Lowndes County Training School); 3, Williams (Woodson). Time, 4:29.4 (new record).

440 Relay--1, BTW; 2, Western; 3, Tuskegee Institute High. Time, 42.8 (new record).

880 Relay--1, Hayes; 2, Carver-Montgomery; 3, Central-Mobile. Time, 1:29.3 (new record).

Mile Relay--1, BTW; 2, U. S. Jones; 3, Mobile County Training School. Time, 3:24.7 (new record).

Sprint Medley--1, BTW; 2, Woodson; 3, Tuskegee Institute High. Time, 3:42.0.

Broad Jump--1, Martin (BTW); 2, Frank Henry (D. C. Wolfe-Shorter); 3, Samuel Williams (Carver-Dothan). Distance, 21'1".

High Jump--1, Richardson (Carver-Birmingham) and Williams (Tipton), tie; 3, Robert Hightower (Woodson). Height, 6'2" (new record).

Shot Put--1, Williams (BTW); 2, Johnson (Westfield); 3, Charlie Butler (Darden). Distance, 47'1".

Discus--1, Nelson (Western); 2, Terry Gray (Carver-Montgomery); 3, President Smith (South Girard-Phenix City). Distance, 151'6" (new record).

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.



HAYES IN 880 RELAY

won the shot put with a heave of 47'1". The distance races, though, belonged to Carver of Birmingham. In the mile, David Cotchery of Carver fought off a last-lap challenge from Steve Rudolph of Lowndes County Training School, and took first in the record time of 4:29.4. Cotchery's teammate, Floyd Scott, charged to an early lead in the 880, and then walked home in a leisurely 2:02.2.

Willie James Richardson of Carver had a share of another state record, when he tied Levi Williams of Tipton (Selma) in the high jump at 6'2".

Other state records were a 151'6" discus throw by James Nelson of Western (Birmingham), a 48.9 quarter-mile by Wilbert Sutton of Tuskegee Institute High, and 1:29.8 in the 880 relay by Hayes of Birmingham.

An unusual exhibition of speed and strength was turned in by Cleophus Johnson of Westfield (Birmingham). Johnson won the 100 in 9.8, and then took second in the shot put with a toss of 45' 6 1/2".

The medal winners:
100--1, Johnson (Westfield); 2, Walter Walker (Tuskegee Institute High); 3, Matthew Hudson (Blount-Mobile). Time, 9.8.

220--1, Samuel Lunford (Williamson-Mobile); 2, Eugene Jones (Blount); 3, James Harris (BTW). Time, 21.4.

440--1, Sutton (Tuskegee Institute High); 2, J. T. Inge (U. S. Jones-Demo-

Parents Get Advice on Schools

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

asked. "Yes, ma'am, that's the truth of it," replied one woman. "If we could get some white children in these schools instead. . ."

"I'm concerned with the masses of children who will never get up there (to Tuskegee Public School)," added Knight. "What can we do for them?"

James Lumpkin, another parent, suggested that "we need to get the whole county fighting along with us." The Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood, a minister from Tuskegee, said he thought Lumpkin was right.

"History shows that nothing has ever been gotten without a demand," Haygood said. "Maybe we need a little creative madness. Sometimes you get more with a little antagonism."

A. J. Scavella, a Tuskegee Institute professor who was an unsuccessful candidate for the school board last year, had another idea.

"Continue pressing," he said. "If they won't reason with you, use the power that is yours--the ballot. At the next election, clean house. Elect people who will listen and respond to your requests."

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The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, May 8, in the Lily Grove Baptist Church, 1017 N. Third St., the Rev. A. Hill, pastor.

WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. EVERYBODY LOVES A WINNER--William Bell (Stax) | 8. SORRY IS A SORRY WORD--The Temptations (Gordy). |
| 2. NOTHING TAKES THE PLACE OF YOU--T. McCall (Ronn) | 9. THE LOVE I SAW IN YOU--Miracles (Tama) |
| 3. EIGHT MEN FOUR WOMEN--O. V. Wright (Backbeat) | 10. I NEVER LOVED A MAN--Aretha Franklin (Atlantic) |
| 4. RESPECT--Aretha Franklin (Atlantic) | 11. I FOUND A LOVE--Wilson Pickett (Atlantic) |
| 5. HIP HUG HER--Booker T. & The MG's (Stax) | 12. YOU'RE ALL I NEED--Bobby Bland (Duke) |
| 6. SWEET SOUL MUSIC--Arthur Conley (ATCO) | 13. TONIGHT'S MY NIGHT--Roscoe Shelton (Snd, St.) |
| 7. THE HAPPENING--The Supremes (Motown) | 14. THREAD THE NEEDLE--Clarence Carter (Fame) |

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Program Schedule

Monday through Friday

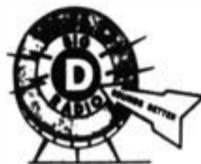
ALL-NIGHT SHOW
Midnight-6 AM "Little Walter" Anglin
(Friday--Johnny Jackson).

BIG D WAKE-UP SHOW
6-8 AM Sam Double "OO" Moore
OLE GOSPEL SHIP
8-11 AM Willie McKinstry
SAM MOORE SHOW
11 AM-3:30 PM Sam Double "OO" Moore

LARRY HARGROVE SHOW
3:30-8 PM Larry Hargrove
OLE GOSPEL SHIP
8-10 PM Willie McKinstry
LATE DATE
10 PM-Midnight Johnny "Jive" McClure

Saturday

ALL-NIGHT SHOW
Midnight-6 AM Lewis White
WEEKEND SPECIAL
6 AM-Noon Larry Hargrove
SATURDAY SESSION
Noon-6 PM Johnny "Jive" McClure
SATURDAY EXPRESS
6 PM-Midnight "Little Walter" Anglin



Sunday

ALL-NIGHT SHOW
Midnight-10 AM Johnny Jackson
FAVORITE CHURCHES
10 AM-4 PM "Little Walter" Anglin
SONGS OF THE CHURCH
4-6 PM Willie McKinstry
JOHNNY JACKSON
6 PM-Midnight

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