

Official Says Desegregation Would Help

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Montgomery County's chief probation officer said this week that desegregation of state industrial schools would ease the county's juvenile detention problems.

The probation officer, Denny Abbott, and two other county officials went on a WSFA television show last Sunday, to describe Montgomery County's facilities as "completely inadequate" for holding delinquent teen-agers.

Abbott said an average of 20 to 25 youths are crowded into the six-room detention facility in the county courthouse. He said the children have no opportunities for recreation, counseling, or therapy.

For these children, he said, the experience is "completely destructive in nature."

In a suit filed last week, attorney Ira DeMent charged that the experience is also illegal. DeMent asked the Montgomery County Circuit Court to release

the ten Negro children now being held by the county.

The youths have been committed to the Alabama Industrial School for Negro Children in Mt. Meigs, the suit said, and it is illegal for the county to continue holding them. The Mt. Meigs school has not been accepting children because it, too, is over-crowded.

Two Negro teen-agers have been held by the county for more than 65 days, the suit claimed. Two others have been held more than 50 days, it said, and another four have been held more than 30 days. Some of the children "are required

to sleep on the floor" of their cells, the suit charged, and some are kept "in solitary confinement cells with no windows."

Desegregation was not mentioned on the TV show or in the suit. But this week, Abbott acknowledged that--besides the children still waiting for a commitment hearing--the ten youths ordered to Mt. Meigs are the only ones in the county detention facility.

Family Court Judge William Thetford said on television that white girls "may have a wait as long as nine months" to get into the State Training

School for Girls in Birmingham. Abbott said he remembered a white girl having to wait "four or five months," but none is waiting now.

And, he added, "we've never had a waiting list for the Alabama (Boys) Industrial School in Birmingham," where white boys are sent.

Desegregation of the three state schools "would solve a lot of problems," Abbott said. But, he added, "I wouldn't like to see it--it would probably cause more problems than it would solve."

Still, he went on, "I'm sure it's com-

ing." U. S. District Judge Clarence W. Allgood of Birmingham is now considering a suit to desegregate the industrial schools.

After pleas by Abbott, Thetford, and other local officials, Montgomery County voters last Tuesday overwhelmingly approved a \$750,000 bond issue for the construction of a new juvenile detention facility.

But, Abbott said, "I still don't think we should be holding children committed to Mt. Meigs... If they're committed to Mt. Meigs, that's where they should be."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Youth Jailed 13 Days; Then Case Is Dropped

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TROY, Ala. -- Walter Ray Franklin, a 14-year-old Negro youth, got out of jail last Friday. But he and his parents still don't think he should have been there at all.

This week, the family sat around the fireplace in their block home ten miles from Troy, and talked about what happened Nov. 18--the day Franklin went to jail.

The youth said Victor Messick--a white man who has hired him to do yard jobs "off and on" for the last two years--picked him up for work early that morning.

Around 2 p.m. that afternoon, Franklin said, he was down on his knees working in Messick's flower garden in Troy. Messick's three children were playing nearby.

Franklin said one of them--a five-year-old girl--put her hand on his shoulder, and he asked her to move back.

"The next thing I knew," Franklin said, "he (Messick) jumped on me. He hit me twice in the face with his fist--like that! Then he carried his hand in his pocket, pulled out a knife, and said,

15-6 Against Mrs. Johnson

CAP Board in Macon Votes to Fire Director

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The board members of the Macon County Community Action Program (CAP) have once again



WASHINGTON MRS. JOHNSON voted to dismiss Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson as the program's paid director. The vote came at the end of a closed, two-hour meeting on Nov. 30. The tally was 15 to 6.

It was the second time in three months that the CAP board has agreed to fire Mrs. Johnson from her \$12,000-a-year job. But after the first vote last August, the Southeast regional branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) stepped in to delay the action.

OEO told the CAP board to re-write its personnel rules before hiring or firing any staff members.

This time, said CAP board chairman B. D. Mayberry, the board is trying to follow the procedures outlined in its re-written personnel rules.

"We simply voted to terminate the contract of the director effective Jan. 1, 1968," Mayberry said. "The action was taken on the basis of charges that were made at the meeting."

Mayberry said Mrs. Johnson "is still entitled to a hearing, and the board will arrange to give her one. What happens then will determine whether the release is final."

If Mrs. Johnson "makes a good enough case" for herself, Mayberry explained, the board may reconsider. But he admitted that isn't likely.

"There was no one (at the closed meeting) who indicated that releasing Mrs. Johnson was unjustified," he said. "There was extensive discussion with respect to procedure."

A board member said, however, that some people at the meeting opposed firing Mrs. Johnson. "They said the



WALTER RAY FRANKLIN

"I ought to kill you," "I just struggled and got away. I, said, 'You can kill me and take me to the police, too.'"

After that, said Franklin, Messick took him to police headquarters in Troy. Later, Pike County Sheriff Presley Davis took Franklin to the county jail.

He didn't get out for 13 days. What was it all about? Sheriff Davis

said Messick "signed a petition" accusing Franklin of attempting to rape the five-year-old girl.

This week, Mrs. Victor Messick refused to discuss the charges--or to say where her husband could be reached. "It's my daughter, and neither one of us are going to say anything about it," she said.

But Sheriff Davis recalled that Messick said he went out in the yard "and the boy had the little girl's britches down."

"Naturally he was upset," said Davis. "Anyone would be. I told him I was just glad he didn't harm the boy."

But Franklin said that by the time his father came to see him in jail the next morning, "it was hurtin'."

His father, Junior Franklin, said the youth's lips and one of his eyes were "swelled up, and he couldn't turn his neck." Franklin said he pointed out the injuries to Sheriff Davis, "but they never did take my son to a doctor."

Davis explained that although the youth's lips were "puffed up," he didn't appear to be seriously hurt.

Junior Franklin also complained that he missed work nearly every day for the next two weeks, trying to get the court to set bond for his son. But Juvenile Court Judge Riley P. Green Jr. refused the request.

"They said they wanted him in there for safe-keeping," Franklin recalled. "I feel like it was wrong. If anyone was going to mess with him, I could take care of that."

Judge Green refused to discuss the case. "Records are private in juvenile court," he noted. But Sheriff Davis said, "You know how the situation is. Some hothead might come along."

The hearing was re-scheduled for last Friday. But it never took place. That morning, Davis said, Messick called Judge Green and said he couldn't

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

'When It Gets Quietest, Time to Watch Hardest'



BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

ANGUILLA, Miss.--The pile of ashes shown above is all that was left of Mrs. Delta Thomas' house after it was bombed early last Monday morning.

Mrs. Thomas--who had opened her home to civil rights workers in 1965--was away visiting her mother when the bomb went off, so no one was injured in the explosion. Neighbors said the blast could be heard two miles away.

A resident of this same Sharkey County community, Miss Jennie Willis, had an eye shot out by night-riders a little more than a year ago. Miss Willis and five other Negro children are still attending a formerly all-white school. "We're trying to keep them in school," said one lady. "But they keep sending them back, sayin' they ain't dressed right, and things like that."

"We haven't had too much trouble since the summer (when another house was burned)," added another resident. "But it seems like when things get quietest, that's when you got to watch the hardest."



A HOME IN KAULTON QUARTERS

Nothing Changes In Slum Area

BY ANDREW J. MCKEAN

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. -- Mrs. Lucy Winston looked at her house. "It's mine and I love it," she said. "No matter what it's like, I can make a home of it."

Many people could not, Mrs. Winston's home has no running water, and only a wood-burning cookstove for heat. The ramshackle structure is typical of the 70 homes that make up Kaulton Quarters.

Kaulton Quarters is owned by the city of Tuscaloosa. In June, 1966, the Tuscaloosa Council on Human Relations blasted the city for the "shocking conditions" it "allows to exist in its capacity as landlord of Kaulton Quarters."

The council charged that there was no water supply for many hours each day, and that electric service and heat-

ing facilities were far below minimum housing-code standards.

Standing water in the area was a breeding ground for disease, the council said, and no effort was being made to insure the sanitation of outhouses or to enforce the ban against keeping livestock and chickens.

Calling Kaulton Quarters a "blight upon the city of Tuscaloosa," the council asked the city to bring the homes in the area up to at least the minimum standard for decent living, or else replace them with a low-rent federal housing project.

But in mid-July, 1966, 59 tenants signed a petition asking the city not to evict them from their Kaulton Quarters homes.

The tenants said they liked living in Kaulton Quarters, and added that the rent there (one house rents at \$25 a month, another at \$18, and the rest at \$13) was lower than they would have to pay elsewhere for comparable housing.

Now--a year and a half later--little has changed in Kaulton Quarters. Chickens roam the lanes, water (sometimes stagnant) must still be fetched, and houses stand in disrepair.

Few residents seem to mind. "I'm satisfied," said 66-year-old Lee Myers. "They said I should get out and work for civil rights. They said I'd get

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 4)

Elected to Miss. House, Negro Still Faces Fight

BY ESTELLE FINE

JACKSON, Miss.--The first Negro elected to the Mississippi Legislature in nearly 100 years says he followed the proper procedures in qualifying for a place on the ballot.

Therefore, said Robert G. Clark, the plan to challenge his right to a seat in the House should not succeed.

Clark was elected to the Mississippi House Nov. 7, out-polling long-time State Representative J. P. Love of Tchula by 116 votes.

But Love's attorney, John Clark Love, said this week that Clark will be challenged when the House convenes next Jan. 2.

Clark and J. P. Love were seeking to represent a two-county district--Holmes and Yazoo counties. According to attorney Love, all candidates for such district offices were supposed to qualify with the state election commission, but Clark did not do so.

The lawyer also charged that on Clark's petition to run as an independent, several of the 500 names appeared

to be signed by the same person. Attorney Love said he will collect evidence for the challenge until the Legislature meets next month, and then "let the House decide."

"In this supposedly democratic society," Clark replied, "I have been elected by a majority of the people, proving they preferred me to my opponent."

"In this situation," he said, "I see the entire law system of America on trial. Will democracy stand, or will it fall to racism?"

Clark added that the white people in Lexington (his hometown) "want no part of what Love is doing."

He said Alvin J. Bronstein and Jim Lewis of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee will assist him in fighting the challenge.

Why weren't Representative Love's charges--all based on technical, pre-election matters--brought up before Nov. 7?

"It was a moot question," said attorney Love, "because the election hadn't taken place."

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

Parents, Educators Differ Over Tuskegee Lab School

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The unusual situation of Chambliss Children's House--a public elementary school operated by the Macon County Board of Education in cooperation with Tuskegee Institute--has become the subject of a disagreement between parents and educators.



STUDENTS AT CHAMBLISS CHILDREN'S HOUSE

Last week, parents began distributing a petition which asks Tuskegee Institute to "assume greater responsibility in improving Children's House so that it is not a 'laboratory school' in name only."
The petition requests Tuskegee Institute to improve the school's "physical plant," and to consider hiring extra teachers.

Dr. Ellis Hall, president of the Children's House PTA, said the parents wrote the petition after learning that the county schools superintendent planned to transfer a teacher away from Children's House.

Hall said the school's 14 teachers got together and voted to give up the small salary supplements they are paid by Tuskegee Institute--if the Institute would then use the money to pay the teacher who would otherwise be transferred.

"When the parents got the word," Hall said, "about 60 of us at a PTA meeting voted unanimously to ask Tuskegee Institute to re-instate the supplement and collect a fee from the parents to cover the teacher's salary."

Then, he said, the PTA members wrote their petition and scheduled a meeting with Institute officials.

"We are working it out," Hall said last week. And Andrew P. Torrence, Tuskegee Institute's vice-president for academic affairs, said, "I think the teacher will be kept."

But Macon County Schools Superintendent Joe C. Wilson and William A. Hunter, dean of Tuskegee Institute's School of Education, said the problems go deeper than the question of one teacher's salary.

In fact, Wilson said, Chambliss still has many more teachers than its share under state law.

The average daily attendance figures at Chambliss--218 so far this year--entitle the school to only 7.6 teachers, Wilson said. He pointed out that Shorter Elementary School--with 368 stu-

dents--has only 12 teachers. How did Chambliss wind up with the extra teachers? "This is a problem that I inherited," said Wilson, who became county schools superintendent three years ago, after public-school desegregation began.

He noted that Chambliss has traditionally enrolled the children of Tuskegee Institute faculty members and Veterans Administration hospital employees--the best-paid and best-educated Negroes in Macon County.

"In the past," Wilson said, "superintendents furnished them with just about anything they wanted (at Chambliss) to keep them quiet."

But, the superintendent continued, he is now "trying to even things up." "The way it looks now," he said, "next year we will send them the number of teachers they 'earn'--eight."

In their petition, the parents suggested that the county provide one additional teacher for Chambliss, since Tuskegee Institute owns and maintains the school building--thus saving the school board the cost of doing so.

Wilson said he thinks the school board will agree to that. But any other "extra" teachers will have to be paid by someone other than the county, he said: "We are willing to do anything we can--but we can't spend money we don't have."

Dean Hunter said, however, that Tus-

kegee Institute "can't set the precedent as a college to pay public school teachers. We don't have the resources."

The Institute agreed to pay the 14th teacher for the rest of this year because "we don't want the program to deteriorate," he said.

Are't the other 13 teachers actually bearing the cost by giving up their salary supplements? "No," said Hunter. "The honorarium is about \$100 a year. You know \$1,300 won't cover a teacher's salary. We are going to have to dig some money up."

In reply to the parents' offer to dig up the money, Hunter said he told the PTA that "Tuskegee Institute would receive any gift they want to make, and we seek to apply it appropriately. But we have no arrangement saying to them, 'You are paying the teachers.'"

As for improvements in the school's

physical facilities, Hunter said, "we have been waltzing up and down the road trying to get the money for it."

Hunter criticized the Chambliss parents. "Much of what I hear them saying is completely erroneous and unfounded," he said. "We will discuss matters with them, but the decision is going to be ours. Administration is not a matter for public debate."

He said the Institute has a "long history" of working to improve public education in Macon County. "If Tuskegee seeks to do something, does it get kicked in the teeth or helped?" he asked.

But Hall said the parents are trying to help. "The county is being perfectly fair (with Chambliss)," he said. "We want to work with Tuskegee Institute in keeping and expanding the enrichment program--over and above what the county can provide."

Editorial Opinion

Can the War Help?

A Negro high school drop-out from Mississippi starred on a nation-wide television program last week-end. The Negro was Platoon Sergeant Louis Larry, who commands up to 40 men slogging through the jungles of South Viet Nam. The television show was an NBC special called "Same Mud, Same Blood."

The thesis of this hour-long program was that black and white soldiers in Viet Nam have learned to respect each other as men. NBC reporter Frank McGee found the Army "fully a generation ahead of the American public... (in the) elimination of race as a factor in human existence." He implied that when these men return to the United States, they will contribute to a lessening of tension between the races at home.

We doubt it. The evidence of history--and of some of the statements made by soldiers on the TV program--is not encouraging.

Viet Nam is not the first foreign battlefield where Negro and white Americans have fought side by side. Many Korean war veterans tell stories of sharing their last cigarette with a "buddy" of the other race. But when these men returned home, most of them melted into the segregated society they had left behind.

In his interviews with Negro soldiers in Viet Nam, McGee apparently found no one who supported the idea of black power. Larry called it "nonsense," and said he is "confused" by the riots in American cities. Other Negro soldiers said much the same. If they were telling the truth, they are not likely to become leaders in any effort to combat racism and injustice.

A white soldier--identified only as "Arkansas"--gave an even more alarming reply. Now that he has learned Negroes are just as good as whites, Arkansas said, he would get angry "if a white man tried to get me killed up at the Negro." "I think... I'd shoot him (the white man) and be done with it," said Arkansas. If he was telling the truth, he is not likely to help solve the racial problem--or the violence problem--in America.

The NBC program was full of the platitudes which television so often substitutes for thought. "No man goes through a war unchanged," McGee observed. But most experiences change people. War is worse than most experiences--but that does not mean our responses to it will be better. Arkansas' new-found reaction to white prejudice is sad evidence that war teaches people, first of all, to kill. (The black soldiers, however, said they would NOT use their Army training as snipers in race riots.)

And the TV program poses another question that may be even more important. "There is no more severe test of a man" than war, said McGee. A white soldier said admiringly of Larry, "He's never lost his cool." And another white soldier remarked that there are "just as many black heroes as white heroes" in Viet Nam.

But are soldiers--black or white--the kind of heroes a democracy needs? We don't dismiss their bravery lightly. But there are other "severe tests" of men. And there is another, lonelier sort of courage. Hundreds of Negroes have shown it, by risking death to demand their rights. Most of all, we remember the black children who defied angry mobs to begin school integration in the South. These children are the "black heroes" we would like to recommend. They are the real defenders of democracy in America.

Her Father Wanted Her To Graduate From BTW

BY CAROL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Mrs. Rosa Temple's father always wanted her to graduate from Booker T. Washington High School.

Even after her father died, Mrs. Temple said last week, she still remembered his wish. And Nov. 30, at the age of 48, she was awarded a Booker T. Washington diploma.

Mrs. Temple and six other people were honored in a commencement ceremony, after completing their high school education by attending classes at night. The classes are part of an adult-education program sponsored by the Montgomery County school board and the federal government.

Speaking at the Nov. 30 ceremony, Thomas Bobo, supervisor of the adult program, said it is "a remarkable thing" that the graduates went to school four hours a night, three nights a week, to finish their education.

He told the graduates that their diplomas required "greater efforts for you than for day students. Yet would not the rewards be greater?"

"This is something that no one can take away from you," said Bobo. "I think it's something that's well worth the task."

Mrs. Temple, an honor graduate, said she wants to go on to college, if she can afford it. The other honor graduate,

Mrs. Melva Woods, plans to enter nursing school at St. Jude Hospital.

The two men in the class--Ezekiel Johnson and James Mapon--said they will enroll at Alabama State College.

Other graduates included Mrs. Zanthia Boyd, Mrs. Katie Garrison, and Mrs. Gladys Huffman.

In Montgomery and many other counties, registration for a new term of night school will be held the first week in January.



MRS. ROSA TEMPLE

'Wallace Aims At Prejudices'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN, Ala.--"I think Governor (George) Wallace appeals to the fears and prejudices of people," said Bill Moyers, formerly press secretary to President Johnson. "And I don't think this is a time when it is wise, intelligent, and good to appeal to the worst instincts in people."

His 400 listeners--nearly all of them white--burst into prolonged applause. Moyers--now publisher of Newsday, a daily newspaper on Long Island near New York City--spoke last Monday at Auburn University. He commented on former Governor George C. Wallace's presidential campaign in reply to a question.

But in a 40-minute speech, Moyers concentrated on another controversial topic--the national debate over the war in Viet Nam.

He warned that the nation "is approaching a state of emotional and intellectual pandemonium."

"Black militants cry, 'Kill whitey,'" and whites taunt black civil rights workers by shouting, "Christ was white," Moyers noted. "Critics (of the war) call the President a murderer, and he calls them 'Nervous Nellies.'"

"This is tragic," Moyers said, "because Viet Nam ought to be the subject of serious, sustained debate. ... Don't let Senator Dirksen (Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Republican leader in the U.S. Senate) or the President or anyone say to you, 'Politics has to stop at the water's edge.'"

"Viet Nam belongs in the arena of debate. If there is no true debate over (the nation's foreign) commitments, democracy is diminished."

But, said Moyers, the debate must be carried on in a reasonable manner by well-informed people.

He urged his listeners to read widely about the war--and to include the handbook of revolutionary warfare by Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung. "You can't understand what kind of war this is until you've read... that little red book," he said.

"How long has it been since you ex-

plored rationally in your mind the solution you would find acceptable in Viet Nam?" Moyers asked. "Until you have faced that question, I don't believe you're qualified to say that the war is moral or immoral."

"We could have a far more meaningful debate," he said, "if the hawks (people who want to enlarge the war) would concede that power has its limits, and the doves (people who oppose the war) would concede that power has its place."

The hawks, he said, must realize that "bombers cannot win the war," and the doves must recognize that "the U. S. is using its power out of a sense of responsibility, not a sense of opportunity."

Dissent must not become "a blind belief in your cause" or a search for "a villain on the other side," Moyers said. "We must keep alive the trust that binds this country together."

A questioner suggested that the U.S. government has increased distrust by failing to tell the people the truth about Viet Nam.

"I don't think that the government deliberately--except perhaps in a critical emergency--deliberately tries to lie," Moyers replied. He said that as Presidential press secretary, he tried to give "our side of the news"--but not to withhold information. "That did not happen," he said.

Still No Bail

BESSEMER, Ala.--A drive to raise bond money for Mrs. Ada Pearl Smith fell short of its \$500 goal last weekend, according to Walter Jenkins of the Bessemer NAACP. Mrs. Smith, the mother of nine, is accused of killing a white bill collector. She has been in jail for nine months. Her lawyer, Harvey Burg, said Mrs. Smith could return to her children if she could get \$500 in cash and the signature of someone who would assure her appearance at her trial. "A rich man would have been home long before this," Burg said.

RUBBER TALKING BUSINESS NECK SUE FOLKS AND HERS TOO. A cartoon illustration of a woman in a dress with a large collar.

Abbeville, Ala.

The Rev. R. H. Butler celebrated his 95th birthday Nov. 18 with a covered-dish supper at his home on W. College St. Among those attending the supper were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harrell; Mr. and Mrs. Williams Butler and their daughter, Juanita; Mr. and Mrs. Wade Butler; Mrs. Costella Butler; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Carter and their children, Vivian, Vanessa, and Gregory; and Butler's pastor, the Rev. L. O. Bryant. (From James J. Vaughan)

Yellow Bluff, Ala.

The Southwest Alabama Self-Help Housing Project began building its first house last week. Leroy Randolph, con-



MRS. THOMAS JOHNSON, construction assistant on the project, said the walls of the house were put in place in 1 1/2 hours. "We could've done it faster, if we had had some more men here to help," Randolph said. Mrs. Thomas Johnson, who will move into the house, said, "I'm going to paint it green with white trim."

Miami, Fla.

Mrs. M. Athalie Range last month became the second woman and first Negro ever elected to the Miami City Commission. She polled 26,430 votes on Nov. 21, to 5,376 and 1,136 for her two opponents. In 1966, Mrs. Range lost by 1,400 votes in a close commission race. Later, she was appointed to fill a vacancy on the commission, but this was her first election victory. Mrs. Range, a widow and the mother of four children, is a licensed funeral director and a board member of several Miami busi-

nesses. She was endorsed by both of Miami's daily newspapers.

Meridian, Miss.

The Lauderdale Economic Assistance Program (LEAP) has initiated a Rural Economic Assistance Program (REAP), designed to help small farmers add as much as \$1,000 to their annual income. The farmers--getting technical assistance from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), county agents, and LEAP surveyors--will plant from one to two acres of crops like okra and cucumbers. Several local companies have shown an interest in setting up central buying stations, where the farmers can sell their crops. Phillip King, LEAP program director, has been working on this idea, and on a plan to form small co-ops whose members could qualify for federal farm loans.

Abbeville, Ala.

James White Jr. was funeralized Nov. 26 in the Mary Magdalene Baptist Church, and was buried in Ebenezer Cemetery. He passed this life Nov. 19 in Newark, New Jersey. (From James J. Vaughan)

Mobile, Ala.

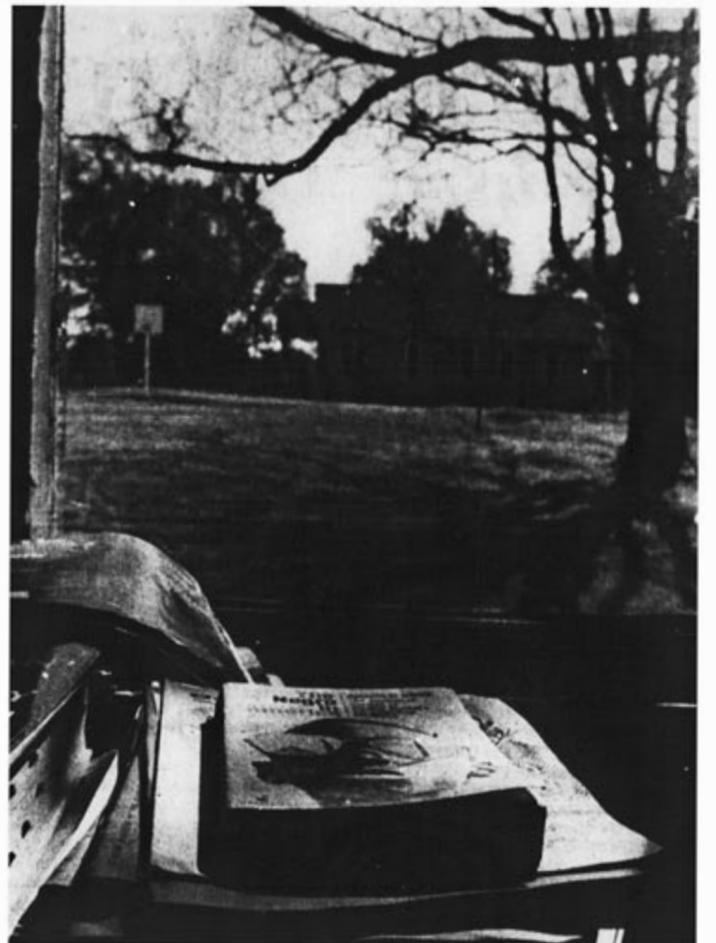
Kairos-Mobile's Central City office has been broken into again. Last week, the side windows were shattered, and papers and pictures were all over the floor. Mobile police came to the scene, took a report, and left.

Meridian, Miss.

Funeral services for James Crawford Jr. were held Nov. 30 in the New Hope Baptist Church. Mr. Crawford--who was treasurer of the church, assistant superintendent of its Sunday school, and teacher of the men's Bible class--departed this life on Nov. 27. For the past two years, he had worked for the STAR, Inc. adult-education program.

Abbeville, Ala.

Marine Sergeant Halle C. Hogan of Abbeville arrived in Hawaii Nov. 11, for a week's vacation with his wife, Georgia. Hogan is a supply sergeant and civil officer in the area of Da Nang, South Viet Nam. Marines qualify for a vacation after they have served a period of time in Viet Nam. Sergeant Hogan is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Booker T. Hogan of Abbeville, and his wife is the daughter of Mrs. Ida Mae Baker. (From James J. Vaughan)



Campaign by Miss. Groups Save Mt. Beulah

EDWARDS, Miss.--Representatives of many civil rights, anti-poverty, and community action groups are fighting to keep Mt. Beulah open for their use.

The former junior college for Negroes has been operated since February, 1965, by the Delta Ministry. But a lack of funds may force the Delta Ministry to abandon Mt. Beulah at the end of the year.

All of the activities shown on this page were going on in one recent week at Mt. Beulah.

The campus is or has been used by the Edwards and Bolton Head Start programs, the Poor People's Corporation, the Freedomcraft candy and wood co-ops, the Delta Ministry, the Child Development Group of Mississippi, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the Friends of the Children of Mississippi, the Freedom Information Service, and welfare rights and legal organizations.

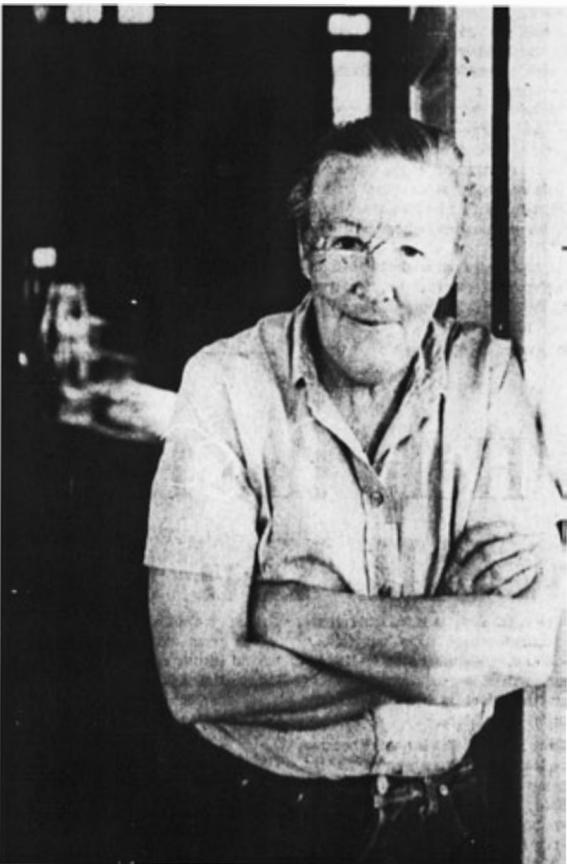
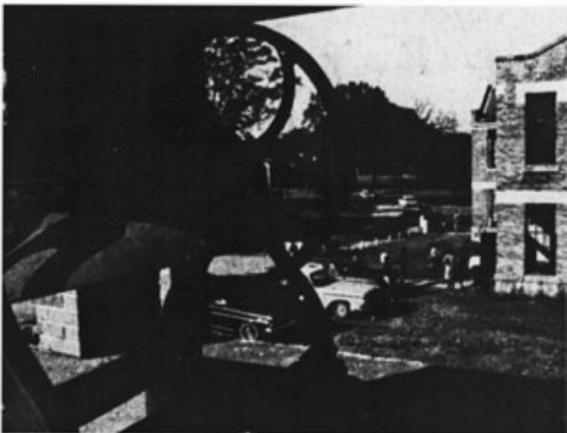
In addition, Mt. Beulah has a swimming pool--the only safe, integrated pool in the area, and one of the few anywhere in the state. Mt. Beulah is often used for workshops, training programs, and religious and cultural gatherings. More than 200 homeless plantation workers have lived here while making plans for a new life.

Members of the groups which have used Mt. Beulah are now trying to raise money to rent and maintain the campus.

"In 1965," said one rights veteran, "Mt. Beulah was the only place in Mississippi where large bi-racial groups could meet in peace and quiet.

"Now, rich bi-racial groups can find other places to meet. It's the poor peoples, the grass-roots peoples, who stand to lose if Mt. Beulah goes, because this is still the only place they can go."

Text by Mertis Rubin



MRS. JOHNNIE TILLMON (ABOVE) ADDRESSES WELFARE RIGHTS CONFERENCE



HEAD START CLASS LETS OUT (ABOVE)

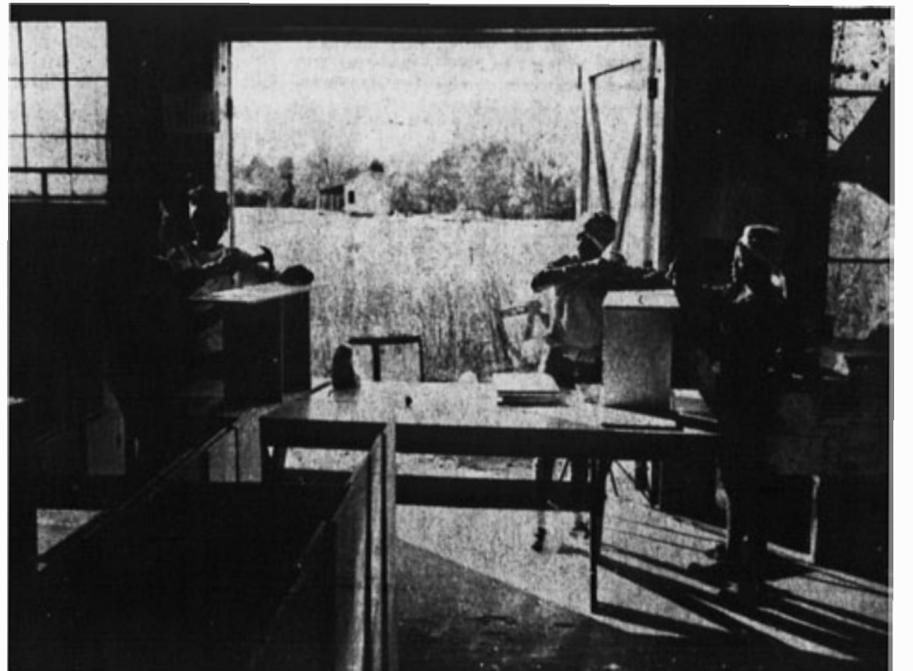
WOOD-WORKING CO-OP (BELOW)

PFC CENTER (ABOVE LEFT)

CHARLIE HORWITZ, DM (ABOVE CENTER)

CANDY CO-OP (BELOW)

Photos by
Jim Pepler



Three Views of Black Power

Confused Delegates Ask, 'Where's the Conference?'

BY SANDRA COLVIN

ATLANTA, Ga.--One weekend last month, more than 50 college students from all over the country came to Atlanta for a conference sponsored by the United States Student Press Association (USSPA).

The USSPA paid the students' expenses. Many of the delegates flew on an airplane and lived in a hotel for the first time.

They stayed at the large, Negro-owned Paschal's Motor Hotel. Black and white conference delegates alike agreed that the hotel was beautiful and comfortable, and the food was great.

But they kept asking each other, "Where is the conference?"

The purpose of the conference was outlined in a letter sent to the student newspaper at each participating college or university.

According to the letter, the conference was intended to bring together students

from predominantly-black campuses and from white campuses where there are some black students. The letter said the students would have the opportunity to talk about what was happening on their own campuses and to discuss the problems that face student newspapers on black campuses.

Among the delegates were three students from Alabama State College in Montgomery, Ala.

When the delegates arrived in Atlanta, they were welcomed by Robert Johnson of the USSPA, who helped organize the conference.

Then, the students signed up for visits to well-known people and business firms. Two names on the list caught everyone's attention.

The first of these two names was Julian Bond. Many delegates wanted to meet and talk with the young Negro legislator. A former leader of SNCC, Bond took his seat in the Georgia House of Representatives only after the U. S. Supreme Court overturned the Legislature's vote not to admit him.

The other name was "Rev. Boone of SCLC." Although the delegates were certain of Bond's identity, nobody knew for sure whether "Rev. Boone" was the same Rev. Richard Boone who was recently fired by SCLC.

Since leaving SCLC, Boone has founded the Alabama Action Committee, a new civil rights group, in Montgomery, Ala.

Many delegates signed up to see this "Rev. Boone." But when they arrived at the SCLC office, "Rev. Boone" wasn't there.

Later that same evening, the delegates gathered together to hear several speakers. One of them explained the federal government's "model cities" program.

Another speaker, Nathan Wright, worked with the Black Power Conference in Newark, New Jersey, last summer. He told the students that "white people who are intelligent will get on board to facilitate black power," because "what this nation needs is black power."

Wright said it is an "unnatural act" for oppressed people to accept their situation without fighting to change it. "When black folks get some power," he observed, "white folks won't be talking about intermarriage. They'll be talking about marriage."

A white male delegate asked, "Can a black person conceive of the idea that there are some white people who don't care that the Negro is black?" He suggested that saying all white people are the black people's enemies is the same as judging a white man by the color of his skin.

Finally he asked, "Aren't you (black people), by saying these things, doing the same thing to white people as they have been doing to blacks all along?"

A black male student said that, during the afternoon, he had been called "brother" by black people when he talked only to them. But, he said, he had been called "Uncle Tom" when he talked to whites.

"Isn't liberation or freedom the right to decide freely with whom one wishes

to associate?" the black student asked.

A white female delegate asked whether SNCC has "any strategy that it plans to use to accomplish its goals--and if so, what are they?"

"Yes, we do have plans," said Wright, "but we don't discuss them with white people."

Since no other meetings were scheduled for that night, the delegates were free to use the rest of the evening as



JULIAN BOND

they chose. Word passed around rapidly that the black delegates were going to meet in a fourth-floor hotel room.

Johnson--the USSPA leader who welcomed the delegates--wanted to know if "one of us (whites) can come?"

But Willie Ricks of SNCC replied, "We want to keep it all black." Ricks suggested that Johnson "get all the white students together and talk with them."

Johnson answered that he thought the white students were "pretty much staying together and talking among themselves."

The black people's meeting was the first of a series which were often carried over into the early morning hours of the next day. At the session, Donald Stone of the Herald, the student newspaper at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., asked the black students if they were aware that the stated purposes of the conference were not being brought out.

The next day, at the USSPA's scheduled meetings, students continued to ask questions about black power. No one discussed campus newspapers, or what was happening on the various campuses represented at the conference.

The delegates received many pamphlets, newspapers, and leaflets during the conference. Much of the material concerned black power.

Stone--the student newspaper editor from Fisk--asked Johnson to buy the delegates copies of "Black Power," a new book by former SNCC chairman Stokely Carmichael and University of Chicago professor Charles Hamilton.

Johnson granted the request, and gave copies to all the delegates who wanted them.

The next request was for more information about SNCC. One of the SNCC workers went to the SNCC office in At-

lanta, and came back with pamphlets, newspapers, and posters for sale.

The newspapers and pamphlets were handed out, but Johnson said the posters--which showed an extended arm--were "just too expensive."

During the day, all the meetings followed the same pattern. After dinner, the black delegates held another meeting.

The second all-black meeting was somewhat different from the first, because this time a black male delegate entered with a white female delegate. The discussion temporarily stopped, but started again in a slower and more controlled manner.

However, the white girl soon left--followed by the black student who had entered with her.

By the last day of the conference, many delegates--black and white--had already left. One black male student was packed and ready to leave after breakfast on Sunday morning. He said that he had "nightmares about black power last night."

At the final meeting Sunday afternoon, Stone asked Johnson if he thought the conference had carried out its purpose as stated in the letter sent to the student newspapers.

"We brought together students from newspapers from many campuses, as we planned," Johnson replied. "And we hoped that the blacks could educate the whites on what was happening on their campuses. We feel that you (black students) have done this."

The remaining delegates left Sunday night and Monday, to return home and make reports to their campuses. Many students are still asking, "Where was the conference?"

SEASHA Leaders Agree

'When You Try to Help the Poor, You Need to Know All You Can'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. -- "This is like a football game," said John Brown Jr. "We have rules. If there's a disagreement about rules, we consult the rule book."

Brown then distributed copies of a little pamphlet, called "A Primer of Parliamentary Procedure," to 20 people gathered around a long table.

The people, board members of the South East Alabama Self Help Association (SEASHA), came to Tuskegee Institute last Saturday for a training session.

More than 60 people attended the meeting. They came from the 12 counties where SEASHA plans to wage a battle against poverty.

For much of the morning, the session split up into three smaller groups,



WILLIE RICKS

'We're Different--We're Better,' Says Folk-Singer at Talladega

BY SANDRA COLVIN

TALLADEGA, Ala.--Miss Bernice Reagan, a folk-singer and an authority on Afro-American music, told black students at a conference here that their heritage is something to be proud of.

"It has been our culture that has kept us together," said Miss Reagan.

She said black people are different from white people in the way they walk and talk--and in the way they think.

"Why black daughters rebel against their mothers to keep their babies born out of wedlock is something that white social workers can't understand," she said.

"But we come from a system and a heritage much older and more humanistic than those of this country."

Miss Reagan was one of many speakers at the conference, sponsored by the South Central Region of the United States National Student Association. About 50 Southern college students attended the meetings Nov. 10 through 12.

Another speaker was Bob Zellner, a white native of Montgomery, Ala. Zellner, formerly a SNCC worker, is now director of Grass Roots Organizing Work (GROW) for the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

"The white campuses are now trying

to catch up with the black campuses, because black people really know what's happening as far as heredity is concerned," Zellner said.

Willie Ricks, a SNCC leader, spoke to a large group of people, including conference delegates and Talladega College students.

"I talked with my ancestors last night," said Ricks. "They were very angry. They said, 'Burn.'"

Ricks told the students that they should hold more meetings to discuss their heritage, and the ways they as students can change their communities.

"When you go home this summer, teach the brother on the corner what you have learned here at Talladega," Ricks said.

The announced topic for the conference was "A Free University in a Free Society." Theodore Klitzke, chairman of the art department at the University of Alabama, spoke about student rights. "Students should be free of prejudice from classroom instructors," Klitzke noted.

He said that when students seek advice from college officials or instructors, they are often told to come back later. Klitzke added:

"If you can't talk about your prob-

lem, you may as well go to Bryce (the state mental hospital in Tuscaloosa)."

Klitzke said students can and should take the responsibility to improve their schools. "Students should have the right to course and faculty evaluation whether the faculty agrees or not," he said.



MISS SANDRA COLVIN
Miss Sandra Colvin, the author of these articles about student conferences, is a freshman at Alabama State College in Montgomery, Ala.



SEASHA TRAINING SESSION

"The main thing is if we can remove this consciousness from our folks," said Black. "We must stop feeling inferior. All of us ought to get it in our minds that black is beautiful and it's beautiful to be black."

Black said SEASHA is needed because white leadership "has been best at destroying us and what we have." Now, he said, "the world is looking for us (black people) to lead."

Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, director of the Macon County Community Action Program, told the SEASHA representatives that "we're living in a changing society--and those of us who can't change with it better get out of it." "Those up here," said Mrs. Johnson, holding her left hand above her head and pointing her right hand at the floor, "better communicate with those down here. People like to feel you're a part of them."

In addition, Mrs. Johnson said, the leaders must know the place they live, "Become a voting citizen and learn about every agency in your community," she advised.

"Let your people know what their rights are. Stick with these pensions and security (welfare) people until you get what you deserve. And don't forget that judge of probate."

Brown--an associate director of TICEP--said that even "if others don't recognize we are a part of the Alabama and the American community, we need to realize it. You have a responsibility no matter where you live--in the back woods, or in the city of Montgomery."

"If you don't do it, you can bet your life nobody else will."

In his training session, Brown showed the SEASHA leaders how to do what they wanted to do. The group held a mock meeting of a county organization.

"What is the first thing we should do?" Brown asked.

"Make an agenda," said one lady. "The officers should get together," said another.

"The interest of the people should be obtained," said Havard Richburg of

Crenshaw County.

The group talked about the purpose behind setting up an agenda. "It keeps the president in line and helps the president keep the meeting in line," said Clinton Thomas of Russell County.

"It helps people prepare for the meeting," said Rufus Lewis of Montgomery County.

In another training session, Mrs. Elsie M. Smith and Wylie Yelverton of the TICEP staff offered some practical suggestions.

If the mayor is going to speak, said Yelverton, "have the mayor first--and then hold your business meeting after he leaves. You don't want him to know how much money you have in your treasury, do you?"

Mrs. Smith said it is better to have a short agenda and cover every item than to have a long list of topics "that you don't get to."

In fact, she said, a good agenda helps shorten the meeting and prevents people from asking themselves, "All that talking and what did we do?"

After the training sessions, Mrs. Vera C. Foster, a TICEP official, asked the people if they had learned anything.

"I learned how to prepare an agenda," replied Mrs. Johnnie Mae Stokes of Montgomery County.

"What is an agenda?" Mrs. Foster asked her.

"Well, it's just preparin' for a meeting--getting it set up ahead of time so it will go along," said Mrs. Stokes.

"I'm thrilled over this information," said Mrs. Johnnie M. Warren of Pike County, waving a handful of leaflets distributed by the TICEP staff. "This is one of the best informations we ever had."

Mrs. Lula Marbury of Russell County said that even though many SEASHA leaders already knew how to conduct meetings, "I think people learned more how to use what they know."

"I'm president of two things, so it's helped me," said Clinton Thomas, who heads the Laurel High School PTA and a social club in Alexander City. "When you're standing up for poor people, you need to know all you can."

Two Attend Meetings

BY BOB LABAREE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--"Equal educational opportunity is not enough--schools must guarantee a certain level of educational attainment for all children."

Participants said this was one of the conclusions reached last month at a conference of educators from all over the nation. The conference, held in Washington, was sponsored by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Four Negro school principals represented Birmingham and Jefferson County at the meeting--Mrs. Bessie S. Estelle of Butler Elementary, Paul Ware of New Castle Elementary, John B. Norman of Hayes High, and Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey of Dudley Elementary.

"Too many children are graduating from high school with a ninth-grade education," Mrs. Robey said last week, speaking of conditions in Birmingham.

"We all know that they're still spending more on white children than on black children," she said. "Why, we need everything at Dudley. We don't have a lunchroom, a library, an auditorium, or a gymnasium. You name it, we don't have it!"

"But I want to be fair," she added. "We can't blame it all on the system." In her 13 years in the civil rights movement, she said, "my worst trouble has always come from blacks--black preachers and black teachers."

MONTGOMERY, Ala.-- Mrs. Catherine Willis Caswell, a teacher at Dunbar High School, flew to Atlanta, Ga., last month to attend the Southeast Regional Conference of the National Education Association.

"Unlike the boresome days when speakers were talking at teachers," she said, this conference included interesting discussions on professional negotiations and sanctions, and a political "mini-clinic."

The most important message for the teachers at the meeting, she said, was "to get involved in everything that affects education."



MRS. LUCINDA B. ROBEY



MRS. CATHERYNE W. CASWELL

Negro Store Pleads for Business

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--"We began in the days when they were turning the water hoses on you," Isom Morgan of the X-Cel Super Store told members of the Alabama Christian Movement last week.

"We did it so there would be jobs for our people other than sweeping floors," Morgan said. "Can you remember seeing a Negro punching a cash register before there was X-Cel?"

Morgan took over the presidency of the Negro-owned supermarket six months ago, after it ran into financial difficulties. Last week, he recalled how the store had paid \$86,000 in salaries to black people in the first year after its 1964 opening. "We were employing 40 people then," he said. "Now we can't



INSIDE X-CEL STORE hire one-third that many."

In the coming holiday season, "buy from us," he asked the movement members. "If we don't have what you want, come and buy what we have. It will help us rebuild."



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED--The Montgomery Head Start needs all the volunteer help it can get to work in the classrooms. Men, women, and teen-agers (minimum age 16) can all be of use. Volunteers will assist as teacher's aides and cook's helpers, and will take children on field trips in the area. A volunteer can choose his or her own hours between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. on a convenient day Monday through Friday. Transportation and lunch will be furnished. If you are available, apply to the Rev. E. W. McKinney, volunteer director at 419 Madison, call 263-3474, or go to the nearest Head Start center.

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

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 263-6938 or 264-4394.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED--Sell Pochet exclusive French perfumes and cosmetics. For information, write to Rev. William Allen, 422 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala. 35203.

AGRICULTURE JOBS--Applications are being accepted for the position of agricultural statistician trainee. Positions to be filled are in the Statistical Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Applicants must be pursuing college courses which at the time of graduation will meet the course requirements for the position of agricultural statistician (grade GS-5). Starting salaries range from \$4,269 to \$4,776 per year. Further information and application forms may be obtained from any board of U. S. civil service examiners, or from most post offices. Information and application forms are also available at the Federal Job Information Center, 275 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30303. Applications must be received or postmarked not later than March 19, 1968.

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

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Every word of God is pure: he is a shield unto them that put their trust in him." This verse from Proverbs is the Golden Text of the Bible Lesson on "God the Preserver of Man," to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, Dec. 10.

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

OPEN HOUSE--The Organized Community Action Program for Area 23 (Bullock, Pike, and Coffee counties) will hold an open house from 9 a.m. to noon Saturday, Dec. 16, at its central office, 116 Elm St. (Folmar Bldg.), Troy, Ala. The public is invited. Gene M. Schroeder, executive director.

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In Ala. State Tip-Off Tourney

A New, Improved Willie Scott



STRUGGLE FOR REBOUND IN CONSOLATION GAME

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Fans at Alabama State College's Tip-off Tournament last weekend saw a new Willie Scott in action.

Scott, the Hornets' 6'5" junior, wasn't exactly a slouch last season. He averaged more than 30 points a game, to rank among the top scorers in college basketball. But last year's Scott was something of a pot-hanger--he hung around under the basket, waiting for easy rebounds and stop shots.

The Scott that led Alabama State to victory in last week's tournament still knew how to score. He tallied 35 points in State's 89-88 win over Morehouse, and added 33 in the Hornets' 90-87 conquest of Alabama A & M.

But Scott also fought for rebounds, off both the offensive and defensive boards. He tried--and sank--shots from the corners and the key. He even stole the ball a couple of times on defense.

Scott's new style of play didn't just happen. Ben Jobe, the Hornets' new coach, said Scott can be the school's "first real all-American, its first real pro." But, said Jobe, "if he's going to make the pros, he's going to have to make it away from the basket."

At 6'5", Scott would have to be a guard in pro basketball. So, Jobe said, he is giving Scott a chance to play away from the basket as much as possible. State's Saturday night opponent, Alabama A & M, made it to the finals by slaughtering Tuskegee Institute, 106 to

82, the night before.

After ten minutes on Saturday, the finalists were a point apart--State 24, A & M 23. For the next 7 1/2 minutes, they traded point for point, until Scott and Danny Crenshaw broke the spell with back-to-back baskets.

The Hornets widened their lead to 58 to 49 early in the second half. But after Scott twisted an ankle, the Bulldogs came back.

Sparked by Eugene White, Melvin States, and Edward Phillips, they fought their way to a three-point lead, 76 to 73.

In the final 4 1/2 minutes, however, State's entire line-up played like all-Americans. The Hornets drew even at 79 to 79, and were never headed.

In the consolation match, Morehouse edged Tuskegee, 74 to 70.

Kaulton Quarters

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

a better house, but I knew I wouldn't."

Mrs. Winston pointed at the lake across from her house. "I've been looking at that stretch of lake for 32 years now," she said. "I love that lake. In the spring you can see the fish jumping. How could I call anyplace else?"

Tuscaloosa has recently received a large federal grant for development of a low-rent housing project. Kaulton Quarters was not chosen as the site.

Said Dr. Emmett Parker, president of the Tuscaloosa Council on Human Relations: "It's pretty hard to champion a group of people who don't want to be championed."



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Elks Club, Montgomery Every Thursday Night

Mrs. Johnson Fired

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

been kept informed," she said. "My concern is not the job, but that the programs will serve the people," Mrs. Johnson said. "My concern has been for the past 36 years for Macon

County deprived people."

Last August, the bi-racial CAP board voted to replace Mrs. Johnson with another Negro--Freddie L. Washington, now the assistant director, Miss Roselyn A. Price, the daughter of a white board member, was selected as the new assistant.

Mayberry said the board did not discuss hiring a new director at the closed meeting last week. But some board members said they plan to re-nominate Washington and Miss Price.

Troy Arrest

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Solomon S. Seay--an attorney called in by the NAACP--said he and the Franklins met with Judge Green, and arranged to have the youth released. Seay said the judge told him that Messick was "not prosecuting" the charges.

At home this week, the Franklins were still upset about the incident. Mrs. Marie Franklin said her son "missed his six-weeks test in school" while he was in jail.

And Walter Ray Franklin said he "just wants to forget" what happened. "I didn't like being shut up in one place," he said softly.

He also said he doesn't think much of white people: "I don't want to work for none of 'em no more."

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Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Dec. 11, in the First Baptist Church, Ensley, 1534 19th St., the Rev. Benson W. Stephens, pastor. The speaker will be the Rev. J. E. Jackson.

'King of All'

To those who have been everywhere and seen many--try the Great Prophet of Georgia, the Original Georgia Prophet, the Rev. Roosevelt Franklin of Macon, Ga.

If you are sick, confused, or need success in business, call me.

There will also be advice on marriage. If your home is disturbed or troubled between husband and wife, don't fail to write or call at once.

Here are some questions you might wish to know: Can I get my husband back? Can I get my wife back? Can my loved onestop drinking?

Yes, they call me the "Root Man," but I am only a servant of God. Also, I am now able to supply you the following articles:

(So-called) Jinx-removing incense, \$2.00; (so-called) Money-drawing incense, \$2.00; (so-called) Money-drawing Oils, \$2.00; (so-called) Jinx Oils, \$2.00; 6x7 Books of Moses, \$1.00; Chinese Six Jinx, 5 for \$1.00; Hi John (the Conqueror Root), incense, and Oils, all for \$5.00; and Lucky Metal Hands (with lodestones and Southern John Root), \$5.00.

I specialize in all case work. Write for my special selected Bible verses--send \$2.00 and a self-addressed, stamped envelope at once. Call or write:

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