

Jury Can't Decide in Barbour Rape Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

CLAYTON, Ala.--A jury of 12 white men couldn't agree this week on what Walker "Jim" Anglin Jr. did the last Friday evening in 1967.

As a result, Anglin--a white man charged with raping an 11-year-old Negro girl--will be tried all over again during the summer term of Barbour County Circuit Court.

Circuit Judge Jack W. Wallace declared a mis-trial after the jury argued for about three hours over sharply conflicting testimony from several witnesses.

According to the 11-year-old girl and her nine-year-old sister, Anglin took them for a ride down a dark country road around supper-time on Dec. 29. Then, they said, he raped the older girl and threatened both children with a long

hunting knife.

But Anglin, his wife, and friends said he spent most of the evening at home in Eufaula, watching television.

Whom did the jury believe? Foreman Ben F. Hulen said the panel was "hopelessly deadlocked--seven one way, and five the other."

The maximum penalty for rape is death, and Anglin had been in jail without bond since his escape and re-capture early in January. But after the trial, Judge Wallace set bond at \$3,000.

"It's only a capital case until you hear the testimony," the judge remarked. And District Attorney Ben C. Reeves said he agreed to the low bond so that Anglin could "get out and help his family."

During the trial, only one witness--Dr. James S. Jackson Jr.--gave undis-

puted testimony. Around 8 p.m. on Dec. 29, Jackson said, he treated the 11-year-old girl for "bleeding" and "a tear in her birth canal."

Earlier that day, said the girl's mother, Anglin hauled several loads of wood to the family's home in Clayton. Then, she said, "he asked me about the children to go baby-sitting."

When Anglin offered to pay the little girls \$5, the mother said, "I agreed for the children to go."

But the girls testified that when Anglin picked them up later that evening, he drove several miles out in the country, and stopped his truck.

After a few minutes of talk, the 11-year-old recalled, "he said, 'Y'all don't think I'm gonna rape you, do you?' and we said, 'Oh no, we don't think you're that kind of man,' and he said, 'Suppose

I do?'"

Then, she said, Anglin picked up his hunting knife from the dashboard, warned her younger sister not to interfere, and raped her as she lay on the seat of the truck.

Afterward, the little girls said, Anglin told them not to talk about what had happened, gave them each \$1, and drove them home.

But Anglin denied the girls' story. In fact, he said, he doesn't even recognize the two children.

The accused man, a 29-year-old tree-cutter, said that after he gave the wood to the family, the mother came out in the yard. "She asked did we ever hire baby-sitters, and I told her no," Anglin recalled.

Then, he said, he drove back to Eufaula--arriving around 3:30 p.m.--and

stayed home or near home the rest of the day.

Other witnesses backed up Anglin's testimony. For example, his wife, Mrs. Lois Anglin, said she could account for "every minute" from 3:30 until his arrest early the next morning.

Defense attorneys said their witnesses proved Anglin couldn't have attacked the little girl.

Why, then, did the girls say he had? "It's so easy to tell a story that they did that to cover up the real story," suggested one of the lawyers, Arthur B. Robertson Jr.

In cross-examining the 11-year-old, Robertson demanded to know if she had ever had sexual relations with anyone else. "Not even with any little boys?" he asked.

"No sir," the girl said firmly.

Robertson said he could have put "about 40" character witnesses on the stand. But he questioned only two of them.

After Hubert Howell said Anglin is a "fine boy," Barbour County Attorney Sam Le Maistre snapped, "Did you know he had been charged with assault to do bodily harm in Citronelle, Ala., and with carnal knowledge (sexual assault) in Chatom?"

"I don't think these children could have made this thing up," argued District Attorney Reeves. "They're just poor, ignorant children."

"To have a grown man with a family entice these children away from home on the pretense of giving them money, and threaten one and sexually abuse the other, is a terrible, awful, sickening deed."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

New School Must Take All Negroes Who Apply

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. this week accused the Montgomery County school board of trying to keep Negroes out of the new Jefferson Davis High School.

The judge said the board must take steps to correct the "impression" it has given--that Jeff Davis and two other new schools are mainly for white students.

For one thing, he said, the school board must honor the choices of all Negro students who wish to attend Jeff Davis next fall. A Negro student's choice can be turned down, he said, only with the court's permission.

Judge Johnson did not limit his order to the new schools. He also directed the school board to bring about further desegregation of its faculties, substitute-teacher and student-teacher assignments, night schools, transportation routes, and construction plans.

The judge further criticized the county for permitting its schools to take part in segregated athletic programs. But he said this problem will be dealt with in another hearing next Saturday.

Of the 815 white and 550 Negro teachers in the Montgomery County system, the judge noted, only 32 are teaching in schools predominantly of the opposite race.

Furthermore, he said, "no Negro has yet been a substitute teacher in a traditionally white school in Montgomery County." In the first semester of the present school year, he added, "white substitute teachers were employed over 2,000 times--only 33 of them in traditionally Negro schools."

But, said the judge, "one of the most aggravating courses of conduct on the part of (the school system) relates to the new Jefferson Davis High School."

The new school is being built in a mostly-white section of Montgomery, Johnson said. "In determining the capacity of the school," he charged, the board members and Superintendent Walter McKee have "approximated the number of white students residing in the general vicinity and constructed the school accordingly."

The judge also criticized the selection of the school's name, of its crest (the Confederate flag and seal), and of its white principal, band director, and coaching staff.

From now on, Johnson ruled, the board must hire and assign faculty members so that eventually, each school in the system will have the same ratio of three white teachers for every two Negro teachers. (This is the ratio of white to Negro teachers in the system as a whole.)

If teachers will not volunteer for assignment to schools of the opposite race, said Johnson, then the board must transfer them to meet these requirements.

Finally, the judge ruled, all ninth-, tenth-, and 11th-grade students must be informed that they are eligible to attend Jeff Davis, and all male students must be told about the dates for spring football practice.

(Jeff Davis' spring practice is scheduled to begin next Monday at Cloverdale Junior High. Players will be fitted for equipment at 9:30 a.m. this Saturday at the Cloverdale Community Center.)

Meanwhile, E. D. Nixon of the Montgomery NAACP has asked the school

board to consider a Negro for the vacancy it is trying to fill.

"We feel that the appointment of a Negro to the county Board of Education would be a 'wise move' during these critical times," Nixon said in a letter to board chairman Fred Bear.

Bear said this week that each board member has received a copy of Nixon's letter, and that the suggestion was discussed at the board's Feb. 22 meeting.

"Mr. Nixon is a customer of ours," said Bear, who runs a lumber and construction business. "We think highly of him."

The chairman said the board members don't object to the idea of appointing a Negro for the two-year term. But, he added, the board is now deadlocked over three white candidates for the post. "I don't know if we're going to be able to agree on anyone," he said.

In a special meeting last Monday, the board did decide to appeal Judge Johnson's ruling to the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

But Faces Run-Off Evers Leads

BY ESTELLE FINE

JACKSON, Miss. -- Charles Evers will have to spend the next two weeks looking for 25,000 new friends.

Evers, on leave as state NAACP field secretary, topped six white opponents last Tuesday in a special election for the U. S. House of Representatives. At stake was the seat formerly held by Governor John Bell Williams.

The veteran civil rights leader polled 33,713 votes--about 30% of the 115,000 ballots cast in the election. That put Evers in a March 12 run-off with Charlie Griffin of Utica, who was Williams' assistant in Congress for 18 years.

Griffin had 28,806 votes, and another white candidate, State Senator Ellis Bodron of Vicksburg, had 22,839. No one else was close. An absolute majority--more than 50% of the total vote--was required to win the House seat without a run-off.

After the votes were counted Tuesday night, Evers said he is confident of winning the run-off. "I'm going to make sure that this is the end of racism in Mississippi," he said.

Evers told supporters gathered in Jackson's Masonic Temple, "You've done it the American way. You've done it with your ballots and your concern."

There are about 195,000 voters registered in the 12 counties of the Third Congressional District. About 68,000 are Negroes--which means Evers got less than half of the possible Negro vote.

But in Hinds County (Jackson), where Negro candidates have done poorly in the past, Evers polled 11,378 votes, to 11,765 for Bodron and 13,465 for Griffin.

On television the night before the election, Evers surprised a lot of people--and pleased some--by coming out against the war in Viet Nam. He called it "a useless and fruitless war," and said the U. S. should "walk out, pick up, and come home."

During most of his vigorous campaign--aimed at white and Negro voters--

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)

U. S. Checks On Hospital

BY EMILY ISRAEL

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--Federal investigators returned to the Druid City Hospital last month, and told administrators that the hospital still has a discriminatory pattern of room assignments.

After an investigation last August, the hospital was notified that it was not in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. A hearing was to be held shortly afterwards, but it has not yet been scheduled.

Last month, both members of the investigating team from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare--Mrs. Rose Brock and Samuel L. Younge--reported signs of "clustering," such as a high percentage of Negro men on the first floor and in the same rooms.

During the team's six-hour visit, hospital administrator D. O. McClusky objected to this criticism. He said Druid City Hospital is being singled out and harassed by civil rights investigators.

Mrs. Brock replied, "We are trying to have all our largest, best-operated hospitals in the Southern states to hold up to the smaller hospitals as examples of hospitals that have solved their problems."

The hospital was given 30 more days to submit a satisfactory report on room assignments.

In Barbour, Dale, Henry Counties

CAP Told to 'Re-Fill' Top Jobs

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

CLAYTON, Ala.--Federal anti-poverty officials have ordered the District 24 Community Action Program to "re-advertise and re-fill" three top jobs.

The Barbour-Dale-Henry CAP board hired white people for the three positions last December, over angry protests from a few Negro members.

The Negroes said CAP director Charles L. Weston and the board's personnel committee had violated an agreement to give a fair share of new jobs to black people.

In addition, the Negroes charged, the CAP board ignored federal rules against "conflict of interest" and "nepotism," by hiring a board member and a board member's husband for two of the positions.

Last week, the Southeast regional branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) said the Negroes' complaints are justified.

OEO Regional Director Ralph A. Phelps Jr. pointed out that Emmett O. Carter--the white man chosen to direct the CAP's new neighborhood referral centers--is the husband of Mrs. Mary Carter, a member of the board.

"If Mr. Carter wishes to be considered for this or any other position with your agency, his wife must resign from the board prior to consideration of his application," Phelps wrote.

Similarly, Phelps went on, John N. Bowden--the white board member selected as the neighborhood referral counselor in Clco--must resign from the board before he can re-apply for the job.

Besides re-filling these two positions, Phelps said, the CAP board must replace the white secretary-bookkeeper hired for the neighborhood referral program, "in accordance with the special condition concerning minority group employment."

The "special condition" is a written agreement promising to give Negro job applicants preference over whites until "there is a reasonable relationship between the non-white to white persons employed."

In his letter, Phelps also told the CAP board to re-write its by-laws governing the selection of members representing community organizations.

The by-laws became a subject of disagreement last December, when white board members refused to permit a representative of the NAACP to join.

This week, the militant Negro board members--who have sometimes criticized OEO in the past--said they will be "satisfied" with the new directives if Negroes get all three disputed jobs, and if the NAACP representative is added to the CAP board.

CAP director Weston said only that the agency will follow OEO's orders. "This is not a controversy," he said,

"OEO's policy on nepotism was never cleared up till just now."

When the CAP board is expanded to meet new federal laws, he said, "my thinking is probably the NAACP could have a representative out of that group."

The director noted that the CAP's new surplus food program began this week, as staff members took applications in Barbour and Henry counties. "We're in the best shape we've been in for quite a while," he said. "Getting programs operating is the best medicine."

But the Negroes said there are still a few problems. "We've been paying rent on a white man's warehouse (in Clayton) for the last six months," said a board member. "Now we're told we have to use the National Guard Armory to take applications. I'd like to know why."

Weston and G. C. Reid, Barbour (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 6)



CHARLES EVERS (LEFT) CAMPAIGNING

On the Campaign Trail in Selma: 'Ten Families Using One Faucet'

BY BETH WILCOX

SELMA, Ala.--Barefoot children spilled out of run-down houses onto porches with holes in them--holes big enough for the littlest of them to fall through. It was 40 degrees outside with a cold wind blowing, but many of the kids wore only T-shirts and shorts.

Sixteen-year-old girls holding tiny babies stood shyly nearby as their mothers pointed to wooden privies and to open ditches running by their homes.

The Rev. L. L. Anderson, candidate for mayor, and the Rev. L. R. Harrison, ward 5 City Council candidate, were in their last week of campaigning before next Tuesday's Democratic primary.

In East Selma--part of ward 5--Harrison asked a Negro lady, "Are you satisfied with the house you live in?"

"I sure isn't," she answered. Then she took Harrison and Anderson around to the back of her house, to show them the out-house and the trash-filled lot.

"We're tired of this business of driving into a Negro neighborhood and knowing it's a Negro neighborhood because



ANDERSON (CENTER), HARRISON (RIGHT) IN EAST SELMA

of all the tumble-down shacks and no streets," declared Anderson.

"We sure is," agreed a gray-haired

because the faucet isn't running out there."

A white man, R. D. Walker, came out to talk.

"You wouldn't vote against us because we are Negroes, would you?" Anderson asked.

"Oh no, you going to get plenty of votes," Walker answered.

"Don't you think there should be flood control out here?" asked Harrison.

"In the last four or five years, I had to move to get away from high water," said Walker. "They been going to put sewers in here for five years."

Harrison asked one lady how many people use the out-house behind her home.

"About five or six," she said.

"More than that," said an onlooker.

"There's nine or ten families using one faucet,"

Harrison and Anderson both said that if elected, they will work to get a housing program. "We're going to pave these streets from curb to curb," said Anderson.

In a white neighborhood in East Selma, Anderson asked Mrs. O. B. Chandler if she would be in favor of a loan program in which people could have new homes and pay for them over a 20-year period.

"Do you think the world's going to stand that much longer?" she asked with a smile.

"I am a man of faith, and I believe so," Anderson replied.

"The present administration hasn't helped poor whites or poor Negroes," said another white lady. "I sure do feel white people will give you votes."

Later, Luther Pepper--a white councilman seeking re-election from ward 5--said, "During this last administration, we have paved more streets than any other administration. I plan to have all streets paved in the next four years."

"In some areas we do need an expensive drainage program," Pepper admitted. "The problem we have in paving streets is that water stands on the streets."

"Of course," he added, "a councilman is concerned with his own ward. But there is so many other things need to be done in other parts of town. One of the main objects that I had during my first term was to get off-street parking uptown."

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Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I've been reading The Southern Courier for over a year. The issue of Feb. 10-11 was an exceptionally good one. The article, "No Money for Food," prompted me to write this letter.

No one could argue that \$210 a month is sufficient to keep a family of 16 going, and yet I can't help getting upset that Mrs. Young (the lady who couldn't afford food stamps) spends \$300 a year for burial insurance. She could get buried for that amount if she put it in the bank.

I'm sure she's not alone, and I suspect the cause to be that she didn't calculate the cost relative to what she's getting. And I suppose the reason for

that is that she can't calculate well enough to see such things (or perhaps she can, but was never trained to think in these terms).

In short, The Poor Pay More, as is well known. This is not the first instance of this phenomenon that I've heard of, yet it is so blatant that it deserves comment.

In conclusion, consumer education should be an integral part of all "action" programs and all social service programs. I suggest that local students (if there is a college in the area) could do this as a volunteer project.

Ellen Hertzmark
Ithaca, New York

Bullock Group Registers Voters, Plans to Make Sure They Vote

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
UNION SPRINGS, Ala.--"You'd be surprised how people feel in this day and time," said Clinton Thornton, with a wry grin. "I know some leading deacons won't go near that courthouse."
Thornton, president of the Bullock County Improvement Association, is one of several Negro leaders who have been trying to register new voters. The group, headed by H. O. Williams,

has a small grant from the Southern Regional Council, an office in the Memory Chapel funeral home in Union Springs, and a staff of six field workers.

It has a questionnaire designed to give the canvassers a good idea whether prospective voters will go to the polls after they register--and whether they will vote their own convictions, or those of the white man down the road.

"We just want a record of Bullock County," explained Thornton. "Sometimes when the pressures get on people, we can check back."

On the first two registration days since the project began, the Negro leaders took 121 people to the courthouse. Williams thinks that's pretty good for a start.

But the project has run into a few problems--and a few surprises.

"I had one lady wouldn't give me her name," Thornton recalled. "She said, 'Why do you want it? What you going to do with it?'"

But that was a few weeks ago, he said, and "after we got the ministers to announce it, we haven't had that kind of trouble."

But, said Williams--who ran for sheriff two years ago--the Negroes will have to vote, as well as register. Besides 400 unregistered adults, the

Fined \$105 in B'ham

Lady Fights Conviction

BY BOB LABAREE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--On the Friday before Christmas, Mrs. Dolores Rickert of Ensley went to the W. T. Grant's department store near her home, to buy some curtains.

She finally selected two curtains which cost about \$2.99, and held them draped over her arm as she stood in line for the cashier.

Suddenly, she recalled this week, a white saleslady ran up to her, and accused her of being in a group of people who were stealing merchandise. "She kept saying, 'She knows who they are,' and 'She was with them,'" Mrs. Rickert said. "I didn't know what she was talking about."

When the white manager of the store came over and told her he was going to call the police, she said, "I got really angry. He says, 'You wait over here until the police come,' and he shoved me up against the water fountain."

"I was really angry then," she said, "and I threw the curtains at him and told him, 'I don't have to wait, I'm going there myself.'"

Mrs. Rickert said she then walked out of the store, and headed toward the police station a few blocks away.

Evers Campaign Punished, Say Alcorn A&M Students

BY ESTELLE FINE
LORMAN, Miss.--Alcorn A&M College has once again become a scene of violence and a target of student protests.

The latest chain of incidents began Feb. 15, when students James Bishop and Percell Rials had a run-in with campus security officers. Early Feb. 21--after Bishop, Rials, and Rials' brother Cephus had been suspended--at least six students were injured and one dormitory wrecked during a disturbance on campus.

This week, the three suspended students were given a 5 1/2-hour hearing on their cases.

And the students continued to argue that they and others are the victims of political persecution--directed by Alcorn President J. D. Boyd, and aimed at black candidates like Charles Evers.

On Feb. 15, the students said in a statement, a campus policeman stopped Bishop and asked him for his school identification card. Bishop had lost his card, the students said, so when the officer persisted, Bishop handed him an "Evers for Congress" card.

Bishop and Percell Rials were then taken to Boyd's house, where, the students charged, "President and Mrs. Boyd then made numerous remarks about Evers, all of which were unfavorable."

The next day, Bishop and both Rials brothers went to see Boyd again, to try and "straighten out the matter." "But," they said in their statement, "this turned out to be a mistake." The president ordered them out of his house, they said, and then they were suspended and told to leave the campus immediately.

"When we asked about a hearing," the



JAMES BISHOP
students charged, "we were told that we could write for one." After being given "almost no time" to pack, they said, "we were rapidly 'escorted' to the nearest bus station in Lorman," and given money for bus fare to their homes in Pass Christian.

Last Saturday, Boyd issued his first statement on the events of the past ten days. His version of what happened differed from the students'--especially in regard to their visit to his home.

Boyd said the students came into his house "in a very boisterous manner." "I told them I did not have conferences during the noon hour with students, and they should see my secretary to get an appointment," the president continued. "At this point, they proceeded to curse and to call me a 'handkerchief-head nigger' and an 'Uncle Tom nigger.'"

For this alleged conduct, the students were charged with drunkenness, profanity, and insubordination.

When the students left Boyd's house, he said, "they proceeded to agitate riot action on the campus among the students. We then decided that it was best to have them leave the campus, go to their homes, and return for a hearing."

On Feb. 18, when the students tried to speak on campus, they were "run off," according to their statement. They returned again Feb. 20, and spoke to a meeting of students. "They did not seize control of the assembly," said Professor Keith H. Glasgow, a white Mississippian who also handed out Evers cards and was later fired. "They just presented their side of the

story."
Boyd charged that one of the students "made accusations not based on any facts."

Later that night, the disturbance started. Police officers charged--and students denied--that bottles and bricks were thrown at campus officers, and guns were fired at highway patrolmen. No law officers were reported injured, however.

The three students said they were on campus during the night, but were not part of the disturbance.

"Our 'insubordination,'" they charged, "consisted of the exercise of a basic American freedom--the handing over of a card supporting a candidate for Congress."

Last summer, Percell Rials charged, Boyd allowed white Claiborne County candidates to come onto the campus, but not their black opponents.

But Boyd replied, "No politics has ever been used to suspend, dismiss, or discipline a student, faculty member, or employee during the 11 years that I have been president" of the predominantly-Negro state college.

In the spring of 1966, Evers led a demonstration on the Alcorn campus,

to emphasize student grievances. At that time, the students complained that Boyd suspended or expelled people without explanation, put unreasonable restrictions on mingling of the sexes, and maintained inadequate student-loan and work programs.

Evers and many students were arrested for disturbing the peace, and afterwards there were several small outbreaks of violence.

CAP Problems

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

County head of the food program, explained that the warehouse needs to be fixed up. And Reid said, "I don't think we've had it that long."

Another board member charged that the City of Eufaula withdrew office space for the neighborhood referral program when city officials learned that the local counselor is a Negro, Mrs. Mary Hunter.

But Eufaula Mayor E. H. "Hamp" Graves said the trouble is "we're bulging at the seams" in the city courthouse. "I didn't know who the counselor was," he added. "We try to help our people any way we can."



Wetumpka, Ala.

Leroy Moon, who made their stay in New Orleans a pleasant one.

Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Winifred Green of Atlanta, Ga., was the main speaker Feb. 18 at a meeting for all citizens of Elmore County, particularly students attending schools in and around the county. Miss Green, a representative of the American Fri-

Robert A. De Leon and Carthur Drake, both sophomores at Morehouse College, were elected president and treasurer of the United Negro College Fund Pre-Alumni Council last month at the council's annual meeting in Chicago, Illinois. The council has more than 20,000 student members from the 36 colleges that belong to the United Negro College Fund.

Demopolis, Ala.



The Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association (SWAFCA) held its first annual meeting Feb. 17 in the John Essex High School. SWAFCA President Joe Johnson recalled how the group had won government support over strong opposition: "First of all, we were determined to stay on the land. Secondly, we did it for ourselves. We were finally able to make our own decisions, and to act on what we knew we needed."

Meridian, Miss.

B. L. Sykes won first place Feb. 19 in the Toastmasters Club's annual speech contest, held in Carver Junior High School. Sykes, who spoke on "The Big Topic," will go to Biloxi next Tuesday to represent the Meridian club in the district speaking contest. Houston Kendrick, whose topic was "Don't Be Hard to Please," was named first runner-up. The contest judges were Joseph Brookins, the Rev. R. S. Porter, Reuben Little, Alvin Fielder, Miss Vivian Dickson, and Leo Elliott. (From Patricia James)

Hattiesburg, Miss.

J. C. Fairley Jr., an eighth-grade student in mostly-white Hawkins Junior High School, was recently selected as the number-two nominee in Hattiesburg's Outstanding Boy Contest, sponsored by the Rev. Garland McInnis, a white minister. The Forrest County Action Committee entered Fairley in the contest as a test, because no Negro had ever been entered before. Fairley is a star halfback on the Hawkins varsity football team, a member of the track team, a member of the Junior Choir of St. James CME Church, and a Boy Scout. (From the Rev. J. C. Killingsworth)



J.C. FAIRLEY JR.

Incorporation Gets OK From Circuit Judge

BY BETH WILCOX
HAYNEVILLE, Ala.--Negroes stood and white people sat through a 2 1/2-hour hearing on Hayneville's incorporation last week.

When the hearing was over, Circuit Judge T. W. Thagard ruled that 23 ballots cast by Negroes against incorporation should not have been counted last December. His ruling means that Hayneville can be incorporated as a legal city, if it takes the proper steps within 30 days.

The hearing grew out of a complaint filed by W. L. Haigler and other white citizens against Probate Judge Harrell Hammonds and the 23 Negroes who voted against incorporation.

Negroes living outside the proposed limits of the new city have fought the

incorporation. They say the boundaries were drawn to keep them out of the city.

The first attempt at incorporation ended in defeat last August, when Judge Hammonds counted 50 ballots cast by Negroes living outside the proposed boundaries.

In December, only people living within the boundaries were supposed to vote, but Judge Hammonds counted the 23 challenged ballots anyway.

During last week's hearing, some of the 23 Negro voters said they thought they lived in Hayneville.

"I figured I was within the city limits," Mrs. Alberta Lewis told Frank Hawthorne, lawyer for the group favoring incorporation. "So I came up and voted."

"I am a citizen of the town," added Mrs. Rosanna Reed. Most of the Negroes whose ballots were challenged said they live from two blocks to a mile from the courthouse in Hayneville.

Another challenged voter, Lewis Yelder, testified that Mrs. Bessie Lee Hardy--who lives in the same house he does--received a notice to vote in the incorporation election, but he did not.

Hawthorne claimed that the incorporation was done in accordance with Alabama law. He said the people in the Negro section were left out because they opposed the incorporation.

"We're not against incorporation," Bennie Yelder, a member of the all-Negro Hayneville Community Organization, said after the hearing. "We just want to be included."

More than 100 Negro citizens came to the courthouse for the hearing. But most of them left after Sheriff John "Bitsie" Julian told them only six or eight people could hear the proceedings. The hearing was held in the crowded clerk's office instead of the second-floor courtroom.

Judge Hammonds, who is white, left the hearing early. But before he left, he said, "These (Negro) people around here may be falling into a routine we (whites) have established for them through the years."

"I would say that there have been roughly 500-600 (white) voters coming back to Lowndes County from Louisiana (and other states) and never been challenged. So they (Negroes) probably thought they could do as we have done,"

Calhoun, Ala.

Charles Smith, president of the Lowndes County Christian Movement, left Feb. 19 for Madison, Wisconsin, where he will participate in a Leadership Training Program at the University of Wisconsin. The program, sponsored by the federal Office of Economic Opportunity, will last for six weeks.

West Point, Miss.

About 500 high school students crowded into the halls, classrooms, and auditorium of Mary Holmes College last Friday, for the best-attended Career-College Day in the school's history. Professor Howard L. Gunn, who directed the conference, said, "The attendance is an indication of the increased interest among Negro youth in higher education."

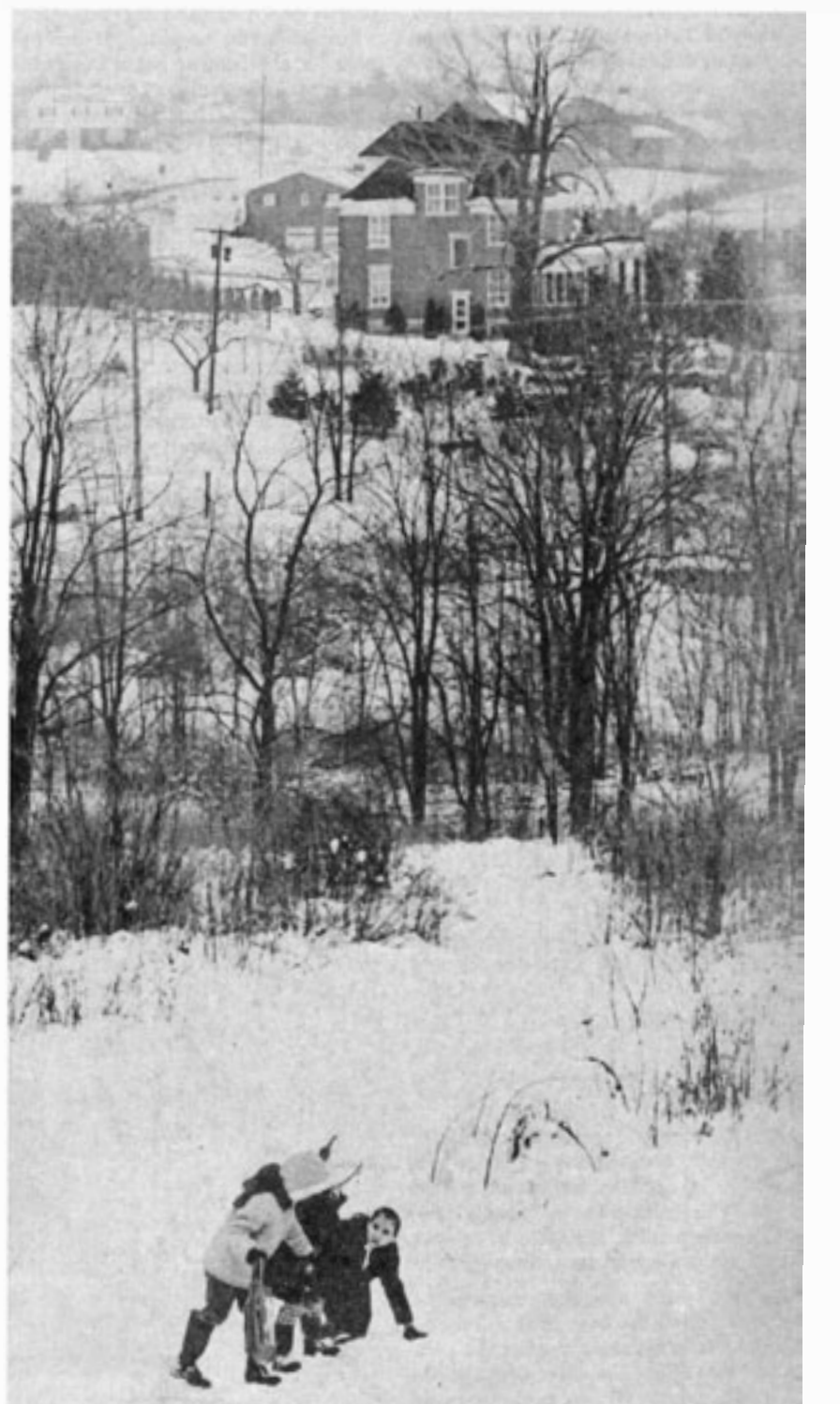
Troy, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Warren, their daughter Elaine, Mrs. Ethel Mae Goodwin, and R. D. Boykin have returned from New Orleans, La., where they attended the Mardi Gras. The Warrens' son, Eddie, played in a marching band in the Mardi Gras celebration. The travelers stopped with Mr. and Mrs.



SNOW

Recently, the South saw one of SNOW's rare visits. But to see our "blizzard" in its proper perspective, look at these winter scenes photographed in the North.



Photos by Jim Pepler



Whitney Young at Auburn

'Live Together as Brothers Or Die Together as Fools'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN, Ala.--"We will either learn to live together as brothers in this society, or we will die together as fools," warned Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

Young--the first Negro ever to speak at a major conference at Auburn University--was talking to a mostly-white audience of more than 1,000 people.

He told them that the United States "will not survive" unless it can "accommodate and reward the Negro."

"The most important thing on trial happens to be you, as an individual," Young said. He challenged his listeners to see integration "not as a plague and a burden, but an opportunity and a benefit."

"You regard yourselves as liberals," he said. "None of you would think of lynching a Negro. But we will judge you on the basis of what you do. That's all that really counts."

Young told the students to ask themselves some questions: "With the handful of Negro students you have at Auburn University, how many of you reach out" to them?

The time is coming when Negroes will want to join "your fraternities and sororities," Young went on. "How are you going to vote on that secret ballot?"

As for the faculty, Young asked, "how many of you teach by example rather than exhortation? How many of you are paying your Negro domestics 60 and 70¢ an hour?"

"I see the shanties that ring this city. I know that they have no running water" and perhaps no heat, Young said. He urged the teachers to pay wages that would enable Negroes to find better homes: "This is where you show your belief in the dignity of man."

Young reminded the university administration that Auburn has only 17 Negro students. "I just can't quite accept the fact there are no more qualified Negroes in Alabama," he said. "But they won't just come. You've got to go out and get them."

Although "people have grown up with racism," Young said, "I want to suggest to you that these attitudes are not deep-seated."

On a recent visit to Viet Nam, he recalled, "I met a white boy from Mississippi who in one week developed a great affection for his sergeant, a black man."

"He had decided he could either be a live liberal white boy from Mississippi--or a dead conservative."

And, said Young, gesturing at his own light skin, the races in America "are closer than we admit. I'm not this color because I had an overly aggressive great-grandmother."

After a startled moment, the audience burst into applause.

The national civil rights leader told his listeners that "the Negro should not be given credit for the revolutionary tactics which now alienate society."

"In the past, he saw picketing and riots" in the labor movement and in the fight for women's voting rights, Young noted. "He said, 'Oh, that's the way to do it.'"

In recent months, Young continued, there have been several mass murders--all committed by white people. "But nobody said white people were killers--they said they were sick."

"If you believe in equality, then the Negro has as much right to have his crackpots as white people," he said. "If we've been able to put up all these years with George Lincoln Rockwell (former leader of the American Nazi Party) and the head of the Ku Klux Klan... you ought to be able to put up with a few Rap Browns and Stokely Carmichaels."

Young pointed out that "up to now at least," the SNCC leaders "have not lynched any white people--or pulled guns on them as the governor of Georgia (Lester Maddox) has on Negroes."

At the end of Young's talk, the audience stood up and clapped for a long time.



WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

Speakers Discuss Rights

There was something of interest almost everyone last week at Auburn University's three-day Conference on International Affairs.

The topic was "human rights." One of the main speakers was Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League and a long-time fighter for racial equality and integration. Another was U. S. Senator Mark O. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican who has repeatedly criticized the United States' involvement in the war in Viet Nam.

In a panel discussion, an Auburn student, an Auburn professor, and two Alabama state senators argued about the right to academic freedom.



TURNER (LEFT) LISTENS TO EAVES (RIGHT)

Legislators Take Opposite Sides In Debate on Academic Freedom

AUBURN, Ala.--State Senators Tom Radney of Tallapoosa County and Alton B. Turner of Crenshaw County have frequently tangled over the question of "academic freedom."

They did it again last weekend before an appreciative audience of Auburn University students.

The good-natured debate sparked plenty of applause--and a few hisses. Most of the clapping was for Radney, who said state officials--and legislators--should leave the "search for truth" to the colleges.

"The less we in Montgomery interfere in your campus community, the better--whether it's telling you what flags to fly or what speakers to invite," said Radney.

The hisses were for Turner, who sponsored the law requiring state colleges to fly the Confederate flag at football games, and who strongly supported an unsuccessful bill to ban Communist speakers from state college campuses.

"I do not advocate that the state control the thinking of the students or the teaching of the professors," said Turner. "But, he added, the state of Alabama has "a right to set policy in some areas."

Radney defined academic freedom as "the right to teach and the right to learn."

The state, he said, should not censor ideas: "What better place than the university to explore the tortured reasoning of a Marxist or the rantings of a racist? I am not fearful of the students. I am not fearful of the inquiry into truth."

But Turner said academic freedom is not so easy to pin down. "There is a problem of defining when this animal stops," he said. "The people of Alabama (through their legislators) have a right to draw that line somewhere."

Turner said teachers "should be careful not to introduce controversial issues unrelated to their subjects. I am afraid that under the guise of academic freedom, many of our professors go

outside (their course material)."

For example, he said, "I don't believe an art teacher ought to be advocating the burning of draft cards."

"Should an instructor's major determine his freedom of speech?" shot back a questioner.

And Jimmy Fuller, vice president of the Auburn student body, said "most students are able to separate propagandizing from thoughts germane to the course."

Outside the classroom, he continued, students have "the same right of inquiry," and the right to "make their own choices, wise or unwise."

Fuller also criticized the "outdated" idea that the university should act as a parent, protecting "our innocent minds." But Turner said that when his children go to college, "I do expect someone to look after (them)."

"Senator Turner's children may need it--I hope mine don't," called out Radney. The audience laughed and applauded.

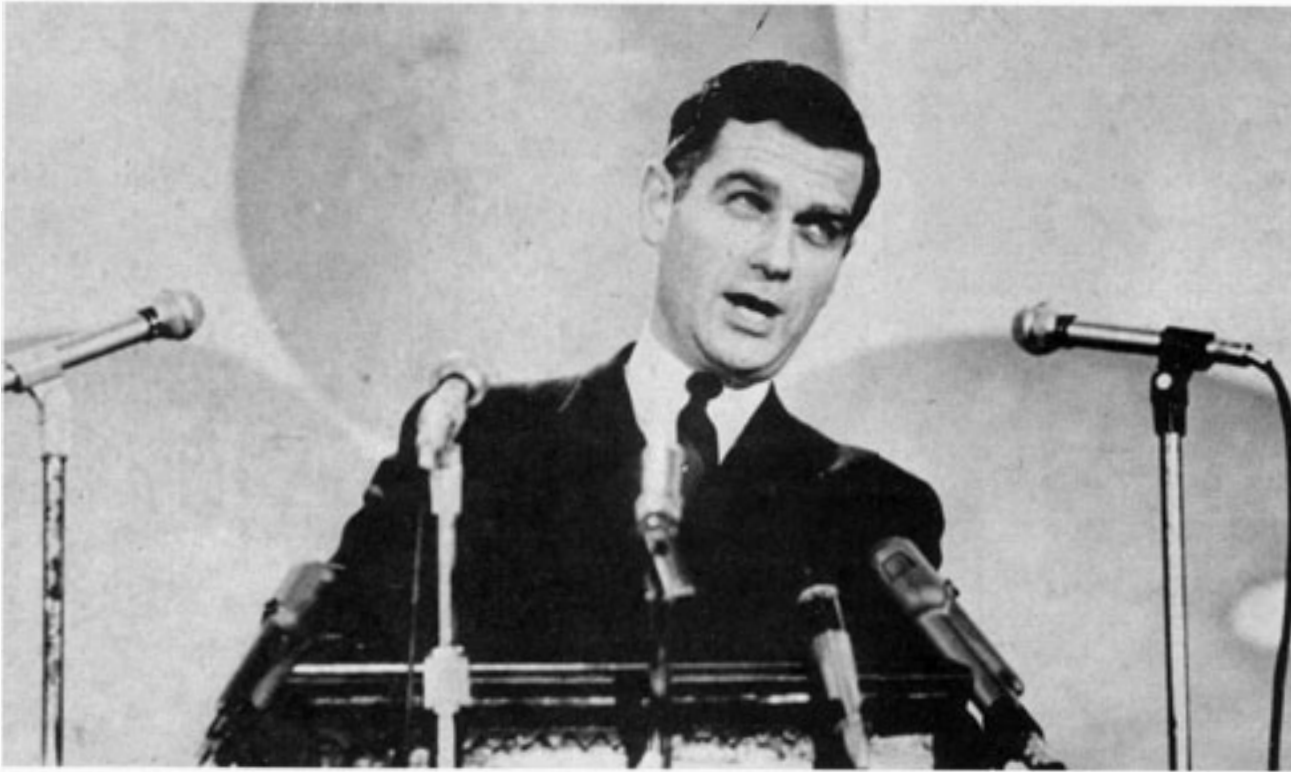
ed.

Another panel member, Auburn history professor Glenn Eaves, said students and teachers "do not have to forfeit rights guaranteed in the Constitution" merely because they are at a state-financed school.

But "irresponsibility hurts the whole movement" for academic freedom, Eaves noted. He criticized "people who shout and scream and infringe on other people's freedom to speak."

Fuller said, however, that most advocates of academic freedom--especially in Alabama--are responsible students. "The sheer numbers of these agitators suggests they are not a criminal minority," he said.

"I do not believe in the validity of laws restricting academic and political freedom," Fuller went on. He said the university's job is not "making ideas safe for students, but making students safe for ideas."



MARK O. HATFIELD

Senator Hatfield Urges, 'Get Out of Viet Nam'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
AUBURN, Ala.-- The United States should turn the war in Viet Nam over to the South Vietnamese, U. S. Senator Mark O. Hatfield told a quiet audience at Auburn University last week.

"We should say to them, 'State your goals, and we'll assist you,'" said Hatfield. "If they can't state their goals, it's about time we come home."

How can U. S. military forces leave South Viet Nam without "creating a bloodbath"? Hatfield asked.

The answer, he said, is that "instead of Americanizing and Americanizing the war, the United States should tell the South Vietnamese government, 'You articulate the cause, you mobilize your resources and people.'"

Then, he said, every time South Viet Nam adds another 50,000 soldiers to its army, the United States can withdraw 50,000--until only a few Americans remain to "support" the war effort. Hatfield charged that U. S. policy in

South Viet Nam is based on several "myths," including the belief that a military victory is possible.

"We could bomb North Viet Nam off the map tomorrow, and the war would still go on," said Hatfield. "This is a civil war--Vietnamese killing Vietnamese. Five-sixths of the enemy is in the South."

"We'll never win it--it's impossible to win it--on the military side, if there is no commitment on the part of the people in that area."

Hatfield compared the multi-billion-dollar U. S. effort in Viet Nam to its multi-million-dollar welfare program at home. He said both have failed for the same reason.

In the United States, he said, "we have four generations of the same family who have never known anything but a welfare check."

Instead of subsidizing poverty, Hatfield argued, the government should "re-educate" the poor through a welfare program that would stimulate "initiative, creativity, and production."

After the 1965 riot in the Watts ghetto of Los Angeles, California, he said, surveys showed that "the second most hated figure--after the policeman--was the welfare worker." "One of the reasons could easily be that people are resentful of the dependency role" the welfare program creates, Hatfield said.

"When we engage in this kind of welfareism on the international level, it's just as devastating."

He suggested that South Viet Nam--and other nations which receive massive American aid--have grown "lazy" and "apathetic."

Hatfield also challenged the theory that Viet Nam is an important battlefield because victory there will prevent a later war with China.

Fighting in Viet Nam, he said, is fighting "in the wrong place at the wrong time." "If the United States ever has to 'strike at the (Chinese) dragon,'" said Hatfield, it should "strike at the head, not at the tail."

Hatfield, a Republican, won the 1966 senatorial race in Oregon as an outspoken critic of the war in Viet Nam. He told his audience of 1,000 Auburn students, faculty members, and visitors that they too have the duty to speak out.

"We should destroy the myth that unless you have a guaranteed alternative (to U. S. policy), you have no right to dissent," Hatfield said.

He sharply attacked President Johnson for claiming that only he knows enough to decide what the United States

should do.

"If this administration had been honest with the American people, there would be sufficient information" for them to join in decision-making, Hatfield said. Instead, he charged, the President and his advisers have engaged in "deliberate distortion (of the facts) to justify a policy."

The senator said "lies" by the government at home are a greater threat than Communism abroad.

"If we lose faith in the government's integrity, if we challenge each other, if we turn to riots in the streets and lawlessness," said Hatfield, "this will destroy America faster than any force from outside."

No Advice For Student Draftee

AUBURN, Ala.--"If you were about to be drafted into the Viet Nam war, feeling as you do--what would you do?"

That was one of the questions put to U. S. Senator Mark O. Hatfield here last week, after a speech in which he denounced the war.

The senator took off his glasses and twisted them between his hands as he struggled to reply. "Unless you've walked in the other man's shoes," he began, it's hard to answer such a "very personal" question.

"What's your religious viewpoint?" he asked. "I happen not to be a pacifist. I fought in World War II. But if you are one, with a conscientious objection toward war, there are steps you can take."

Hatfield paused. "If you have a selective objection to this particular war," he admitted, the present draft laws will not help.

But the senator criticized people who urge violation of the draft laws. "Stripped down, the truth of civil disobedience is lawlessness," he said, and bad laws should be fought in the courts--"not out on the street corner."

Hatfield took note of his own battle to abolish the draft and replace it with an army of well-paid career soldiers. Where, he asked, were the opponents of the draft when his bill--and others like it--were dying in Congress for lack of support?

The senator looked hard at the audience, as if trying to find among 1,000 listeners the one who had written the question. Then he said simply, "I don't know how to counsel you."

Message at Tuscaloosa Meeting

Not Much Hope for OEO Money

BY BETH WILCOX

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. -- A conference on "Economic Opportunity in Alabama in 1968," held here last weekend, offered little hope of new money or opportunities for Alabama Negroes.

The Alabama Farmers and Rural Development Council, a mostly-Negro group of business and professional men, heard officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the U. S. Department of Agriculture paint a bleak picture of the possibilities for 1968.

"There is little new money," said Larkin Bell, a representative of the OEO regional office in Atlanta, Ga. "Congress only appropriated enough money to fund on-going programs."

"How are you going to get economic opportunity without any money?" demanded one of the men in the audience.

People Demand Head Start Aid

JACKSON, Miss. -- More than 3,000 people jammed into the College Park Auditorium last Saturday for a mass rally of the Ad Hoc Committee to Save the Children of Mississippi.

The people represented 14,000 children in nine independent Head Start programs.

Among other things, the meeting approved a resolution demanding that President Johnson "put back the \$25,000,000 that was taken from Head Start appropriations."

The group said the federal government must re-fund programs like CDGM (the Child Development Group of Mississippi) at current levels. And, the people said, the government must start supporting volunteer programs like the Friends of the Children of Mississippi (FCM).

The white man "didn't get what he got by being peaceful," said the Rev. Clint Collier of FCM. "Well, how in the hell does he think we gonna get it?"

Bell answered, "OEO is expected to provide the seed money. This concept is not quite clear to people in the community. They think they (OEO) should provide all the money. The community should go to other sources."

"Well, then, that puts us right back where we were," said another man. "I should hope not," Bell quickly replied.

But the Rev. F. N. Nixon of Yorkburg, "Congress (bypassing an amendment giving local governments control over anti-poverty programs) put us back in the hands of the power structure. So we're still messed up. The same man's uncle who ran you off the land is the mayor of the town. We're just back where we were--no opportunity, no money."

"No use trying to embarrass them (the OEO officials)," commented a man in the audience. "You can organize yourselves into a group and get some money."

"I'm not embarrassed at all," said Roy Jones, Alabama co-ordinator in OEO's Atlanta office. "We all have roles in this society, and our role is as administrators of this program."

"I think you should address yourselves to Congress," Jones added, "but the federal government will never be able to provide the country with all the money it needs to alleviate poverty."

Attorney Orzell Billingsley, director

of the conference, asked if any assistance is available for Black Belt counties. Jones said a "single-purpose" agency such as SWAFCA (the Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association) could be developed, "if the power structure will not help" with plans to fight poverty.

And William Seabron, an assistant to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, said "some 30 types of programs" to help small farmers are now being considered by the Agriculture Department. These programs, he said, might include assistance for "small groups" in raising sheep and pigs, and in developing small businesses on the farm.

But Seabron told the group, "You have to appreciate that you have in Washington now one of the most reactionary Congresses we've ever had."

The Rev. William M. Branch of Forkland, chairman of the Alabama farmers group, said President Johnson should "come south rather than go to Asia and Europe, hear the cries of hunger and despair in the South and act upon it."

Branch noted that Alabama imports large amounts of beef, pork, and milk from other states. These could be pro-

duced by farmers in Alabama, he said.

Nixon said the farmers group is now considering a proposal for a \$160,000 planning grant. Although the council is designed to work in the same geographical area as SWAFCA, Nixon said, the two groups are different.

"SWAFCA is dealing with vegetable-growing and selling fertilizer," he said. "We intend to put them (farmers) on the productive list," by providing them with homes and better living conditions.

Blessings Blessings

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

Is my sickness natural? Can my husband stop drinking? Can my wife stop drinking? Can my loved ones be returned? Where can I get money?

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Anti-Poverty Job

FINANCE OFFICER--must have degree in business administration, and experience in accounting. Salary: \$7,200 a year.

Send resume to Chairman, Anti-Poverty Board, Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights, Inc., P. O. Box 205, Hayneville, Ala. 36040.



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.

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, Ala. 36830.

TUSKEGEE BAHAI'S -- Daniel Jordan, associate professor of psychology and education at the University of Indiana, will be a guest speaker for the Baha'is of Tuskegee the weekend of March 1-2. Jordan is chairman of the National Baha'i Assembly of the U.S. On Friday, March 1, he will make use of the piano to tell his story of "The Harmony of the Baha'i Faith," at 6:30 p.m. in the College Union Ballroom on the Tuskegee Institute campus. On Saturday, March 2, he will talk on "Unity--The Principle of Social Evolution," at the same time and place. The public is invited.

PHOTOGRAPHERS--The Southern Courier is now accepting applications for the position of staff photographer. Candidates should be willing and able to travel. They should have a driver's license, imagination, and ambition. Experience will be considered, but it is not a necessity. Salary: \$30 a week plus expenses. Write to Jim Peppler, The Southern Courier, 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

LOWNDES ANNUAL DAY--The Lowndes County Christian Movement will hold its third Annual Day at 3 p.m. Sunday, March 10, in the Mt. Moriah Church No. 1, Beechwood, Ala. Everyone is asked to attend.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES -- Last year, more than 5,000,000 students were involved in home-study courses. A directory of accredited private home-study schools, listing 95 accredited schools with quality courses, may be obtained without charge by sending a postcard to National Home Study Council, 1601 18th St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20009.

SPARE-TIME INCOME--Write orders for hosiery. Earn up to \$10 an hour servicing racks in stores. Recruit other agents (easily done by mail), and receive up to \$2 for each \$5 they earn. Franchise, complete outfit provided. NO FEE. Write Joe N. Ross Jr., Agent Manager, 101 University Blvd., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. this Saturday, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 265-4394. Meet Baha'u'llah.

ALL TEACHERS--The Association of Classroom Teachers of the Alabama State Teachers Association is in the process of selecting the administrator of the year. Any teachers who would like to submit their principal for this honor should base their selection on the following criteria: personal characteristics, principles of management, community relationships, and professional attitudes. Letters of recommendation should be post-marked no later than March 6, and mailed to Mrs. Catherine W. Caswell, 643 Oak St., Montgomery, Ala. 36108.

TEACHER EXAM -- Prospective teachers who plan to take the National Teacher Examinations on April 6 must submit their registrations to the Educational Testing Service, Box 911, Princeton, N. J. 08540, not later than March 15. The tests will be given at Alabama State College in Montgomery, Ala., and at other testing centers. Bulletins of information concerning the tests may be obtained from C. D. Malloy, director of testing at Alabama State, or from the Educational Testing Service. The tests are designed for college seniors preparing to teach, and for teachers applying for positions in school systems that encourage or require submission of test scores.

MOBILE MOVIE--The Mobile Council on Human Relations will show the film "Lay My Burden Down" at 8 p.m. Tuesday, March 12, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, 605 Donald St., Mobile, Ala. The public is invited. The film is a documentary about Negroes in rural Dallas and Wilcox counties. The council will have the film on hand for three days--March 11-13--and will be glad to show it to any interested groups in the Mobile area. Call the Rev. John Thompson, 457-1115 in Mobile.

MONTGOMERY REGISTRATION -- The Montgomery County Board of Registrars will be in session to receive applications for voter registration during the month of March as follows: March 5 (all precincts), 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. at the courthouse; March 6 (precinct 3), 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Bellingrath Community Center; March 25 (all precincts), 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. at the courthouse; March 26 (precincts 2S2, 2S1, 2N), 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Davis School; March 27 (precinct 11), 10-11:30 a.m., Chesser Community Center; March 27 (precinct 22), 12:30-2 p.m., Snowdon Community Center. The board will meet at the courthouse March 4 and 18 for the purpose of registering Montgomery County citizens in the armed services, Merchant Marine, Red Cross, and affiliated organizations who are stationed and serving outside the county. Under the law, only those people who live in a precinct will be registered when the board is there.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth will be the speaker at the weekly meeting at 6:30 p.m. Monday, March 4, in the Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church, 1404 Ave. H, Ensley, the Rev. W. M. Norwood, pastor.

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As Bethune Cookman Takes Basketball Title

A Weekend of Heart-Stopppers

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--With only seconds left in the final game of the SIAC basketball tournament, Melvin Jackson of Bethune Cookman grabbed the ball and steamed downcourt, trailed by nine other players and two referees.

Jackson laid the ball in the basket, the gun went off, and suddenly the air was filled with jubilant BC players swinging from the backboards.

The team from Daytona Beach, Fla., had just defeated mighty Florida A&M, 104 to 101, to win its first Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference title in 15 years.

BC's triumph was only one of the heart-stopping finishes that kept fans in Logan Hall on the edge of their seats and their sanity last weekend.

Bethune Cookman had gotten into the finals by edging Alabama State (Montgomery), 94 to 86, in a game that was up for grabs until the final four minutes.

For the other final berth, Florida A&M (Tallahassee, Fla.) nipped Morris Brown (Atlanta, Ga.), 108 to 105.

And in last Saturday's consolation

Klan's Your Friend, Shelton Tells Negro

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, was the featured guest on a two-hour radio program here last week. After giving a talk, Shelton answered questions from black and white listeners.

"You say the Klan is my friend?" asked a Negro man.

"Yes, we are," answered the Wizard. "The things we are doing are automatically for the colored people. We are for white supremacy. Ever since time immemorial, there has been a ruling class, and it so happens to have been the white race of people."



LEROY ALEXANDER (RIGHT) IN CONSOLATION GAME game, played just before the final, Alabama State needed two last-minute free throws by Danny Crenshaw to hold off Morris Brown, 84 to 83.

In the final, Florida A&M started out like a house afire. Aided by the fact that BC's great scorer, Johnny Allen, wasn't hitting, the Rattlers led by as much as eight points late in the second half.

But Florida was running out of credit at the bank. With more than ten minutes still to go, no less than five Rattlers were playing with four fouls. As they began to foul out--and Allen found the range--BC came on.

In one stretch, Allen sank four foul shots and two of his unstoppable fall-away jumpers, to bring BC from an 82-78 deficit to an 86-82 lead.

With 16 seconds to go, BC was ahead, 102 to 99. But Alfred Lawson of A&M then stepped to the foul line and made two clutch points against a background

game featured a battle between two little freshmen who are going to make SIAC history--Owen Harris of BC and Leroy Alexander of State.

Early in the game, Alexander dribbled rings around the poker-faced Harris. But then Harris started pressing on defense and throwing in some meaningful baskets, as BC took a ten-point lead shortly before halftime.

Alexander wasn't through, though. Twice in the second half, he sank long shots to tie the score. Alexander finished the game with 18 points--but Harris wound up the tournament with one of the nets, a symbol of victory, around his neck.

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.



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Letters to ABC Maids

Dear Sir,
Thanks for the job I have in Roslyn Heights, N. Y. I take care of and cook for two children here. They are no trouble because they are well trained. I just hope some more of my girl-friends come up here.
Hester Barber
Andalusia, Ala.

Dear Agency,
Yesterday I had my first off day. I really had a good time in Hempstead. There was a whole lot of girls there from Alabama. I made some friends.

I like my job. I hate I didn't come when I first write you. I make \$50 a week now; in two months I will get a \$10 raise.
Annie Mable Stewart
Dothan, Ala.

Dear ABC Maids Agency,
I have prayed for a good job a long time. Now I got a good one. I am glad to be a ABC Maid--the pay is mighty good here in Boston. For the next few months I hope to save my money.
Helen N. Morris
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Dear Mr. Liner,
All of the girls made the trip okay. When we got here we didn't have to wait at all for a job. We were on our jobs the same day. You have no idea how much I appreciate this opportunity. I am so glad to see so many girls and women from Alabama taking these jobs. I guess they are tired of working for nothing. I plan to stay.
Elizabeth Copes
Union Springs, Ala.

(Listed below are several letters received from girls and women working in Boston and New York through the efforts of ABC Maids Employment Agency, Florence, Ala. We regret that lack of space will not permit us to print all of our letters at this time.)

Dear Mr. Liner,
I don't know if I can express my thanks and appreciation in words or not, but I do thank you. For I am grateful to you and all of your employees.
I feel that after being with the most wonderful family for approximately one year I should be able to enter college in September. I feel that I owe you a host of thanks. Thank you.
Louise Louder
Eufaula, Ala.

Dear ABC Maids,
God bless you for my wonderful job. I am working for a wonderful family. You saw where I lived and my family. After five months on this job, my family have moved in a much better house. I told the people I worked for about how poor my family was. The lady I work for and some of her friends sent enough clothes down there to last my kids for a year. They are so good to me. \$60 a week is a big jump from \$15 a week down there.
Margaret Owens
Meridian, Miss.

Dear Maid Service,
I started to work the same day I got here, just like you said I would. We didn't have any trouble at all getting here. My girl-friend and me work in the same block. Our off days is the same, Thursday and Sunday. On Thursday we go to Hempstead, and Sunday we go to church. I'm coming home Easter. You ought to see the clothes I have laid away for my trip home.
Lula Mae Byers
Huntsville, Ala.

Dear ABC Maids,
The people I'm working for are really wonderful. Your agency is one of the best things that have ever happened in the South. There are opportunities here that I never knew existed. There are a great number of girls here from the South. There should be more, rather than work for \$15-\$20 a week down there. I make \$55 a week--I have no food to buy or rent to pay. I'm saving \$30 every week. I don't work nearly as hard here for \$55 a week as I did there for \$22.
Willie Mae Harris
Demopolis, Ala.

Dear Job Agency,
You really did help me get a good job here in New York. These rich people is just so good to me and my family. Anything I need, they buy it for me and they won't let me pay them for it. They send my family clothes and toys. Sometimes I feel like crying, they treat me so good. I will be with this family a long time. I don't need no welfare now.
Susie Nell Harris
Troy, Ala.

If you are interested in one of our top-paying jobs with free room and meals, please contact one of the agents listed below:

ABC Maids
712 W. Mobile St.
Florence, Ala. 35630
Phone 766-6493

Mrs. Dessie M. Maddox
Brundidge, Ala. 36010
Phone 735-2848

Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd
P. O. Box 394
Eufaula, Ala. 36027
Phone 687-5340

Mrs. Hattie M. Scott
Rt. 3, Box 22 B
Atmore, Ala. 36502
Phone 368-5740

Miss Doris Jackson
69 Fluker Ave.
Sylacauga, Ala. 35150
Phone 245-6319

Mr. C. Maxwell
333 Oglesby St.
Greenville, Ala. 36037
Phone 382-8232

Mrs. Lena Thomas
610 E. Capitol St.
Demopolis, Ala. 36732
Phone 289-2680

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604 Rhodes Ave.
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