

Parents Protest in Greene; Many Negro Schools Closing

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS

TISHABEE, Ala.--Since Jameswood School has been closed under a county "consolidation" plan, none of the children who used to go there will return this fall.

But more than 200 parents and boycotting students have been at the school this week, protesting what one parent called "more and more discrimination" by the Greene County school board.

Until last June, 250 Negro children attended grades one through nine at the Jameswood School. But the county school board--saying the school was in bad condition--decided not to re-open it this year, recalled Robert Hines, secretary of the Jameswood PTA.

According to Hines and John Head, president of the PTA, most of the Jameswood children chose to attend Greene County High School and Eutaw Elementary School--both predominantly white--this fall.

But, Hines said, these schools are in Eutaw, nearly 20 miles from Tishabee. So last week, he said, a three-man delegation from the PTA went to ask the county school board for buses to take Negro children from Tishabee to Eutaw.

On Aug. 26, Hines, Head, and Levon Cameron--another PTA official--met with I. C. Kuykendall, the county superintendent of schools. When the men asked for the buses, Hines said, Kuykendall replied, "We can't do that."

However, Hines said, Kuykendall then told the men that the school board would provide buses to take Negro children to Birdine School or Greene County Training School. Both Birdine and GCTS are all-Negro schools.

When the men asked why their children couldn't get buses to Eutaw, Hines recalled, Kuykendall said buses are not allowed to take students past one school in order to get to another school farther away.



ROBERT HINES AND JAMESWOOD STUDENTS

"That's what he told us," Head agreed. "And he knows all along that white kids ride buses past Birdine and Jameswood to go to the white schools up in Eutaw."

After their talk with Kuykendall, the three men decided to organize a protest. And last Friday, Negro parents filled the old Jameswood schoolyard to demand action from the school board.

"What we want is very simple," Hines said. "We want them to either re-open Jameswood, or else give us buses to Eutaw. And we're going to demonstrate until they do one or the other."

Head said many parents would prefer the re-opening of Jameswood. "Twenty miles is a long way for the little fellows to go on a bus," he said. "It might be all right for the older children, but we'd be a lot happier if our little ones could

go to Jameswood."

Superintendent Kuykendall said there are no plans to re-open Jameswood. And, he said, the county's bus routes have been approved by the U. S. Justice Department.

Last week's court order said the county had to honor the choices of Jameswood students who chose white schools. But, said Kuykendall, the court has not ordered the county to transport the children to the schools in Eutaw.

"We couldn't duplicate bus routes," the superintendent said. "We do make available a bus--it goes to Greene County Training School."

Kuykendall denied that white students are treated differently. A white lady with several children who lives in the Tishabee area is "in the same predicament" as the Negro parents, he said.

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Many old and familiar Negro high schools will be among the schools closed next year by order of a three-judge federal court.

Last week, the court rejected a U. S. Justice Department request to throw out freedom-of-choice plans in 76 Alabama school districts, and to impose stricter methods of school integration.

But although it upheld freedom of choice, the court also required extensive faculty integration in the 76 districts by the time school opens this fall. In each district, the court set out how many teachers of the minority race will be required in each school.

And the court also ordered various school districts to close down certain Negro schools--or certain grades in those schools--by September, 1969.

The schools to be closed, the court said, are those that "have fewer students than required under the minimum-student standards set by the State of Alabama Department of Education," or those whose "continued operation . . . will have the inevitable effect of thwarting the success of the freedom-of-choice plans."

High school grades will be eliminated in such schools as Autauga County Training School and North Highland High School in Autauga County; H. D. Davidson Senior High School in Bibb County; R. L. Austin School in Butler County; Clay County Training School; and Brantley High School, E. M. Brown High School, Hazen Harrell High School, Shiloh High School, and Tyler Union High School in Dallas County.

Also, Sandtown High School and W. B. Doby High School in Elmore County; Geneva County Training School, Hartford High School, E. J. Lewis High School, and Riverside High School in Geneva County; Monroe Senior High School and Vredenburgh Senior High School in Monroe County; and Morgan County Training School.

Also, Ansley High School and General Stringer High School in Pike County; Randolph County Training School and Wedowee High School in Randolph County; and Charles R. Drew School, R. R. Moton School, Talladega County Training School, and Phyllis Wheatley School in Talladega County.

City-system schools whose high school grades will be closed include Drake High School in Auburn, Booker T. Washington School in Brewton, Lakeside High School in Decatur, U. S. Jones High School in Demopolis, Coppinville High School in Enterprise, Lanier High School in Lanett, G. P. Austin School in Linden, Lincoln School in Marton, D. A. Smith School in Ozark, Hudson High School in Selma, East Highland High School in Sylacauga, R. R. Moton School in Talladega, and A. L. Martin High School in Thomasville.

In upholding freedom of choice, the federal court conceded that the 76 systems in question plan to operate 267 all-Negro schools this year, for a total of 102,641 children.

But, the judges said, these districts' freedom-of-choice plans have all met previous court requirements, and the 76 systems have closed 151 sub-standard Negro schools in the past year.

Finally, the judges said, "this court is impressed that the present state superintendent of education (Ernest Stone) and the present governor of the state of Alabama (Albert P. Brewer) are approaching the problem of public school desegregation in good faith."

Some people said last week that the court's new order--particularly the part about closing schools--will have some of the same effects that "zoning" or "pairing" plans would have.

But Governor Brewer wasn't as complimentary to the court as it had been to him. He accused the judges of paying "lip service" to freedom of choice, and of trying to achieve "social" goals rather than quality education.

4 Lousy Pages

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- In the great tradition of organized (?) labor, the Southern Courier local of the International Union of Clock-Watchers, Time-Killers, and Trouble-Makers took the day off on Labor Day.

(A visitor to the Southern Courier office--no doubt accustomed to the steady hum of work on normal Mondays--found the place deserted on Labor Day. After poking his head in the ladies' room and finding no one there, either, the visitor ran out, shrieking, "Where the hell is everybody?")

And that, dear readers, is why The Southern Courier has only four pages this week.



JULIAN BOND GREETING FELLOW DELEGATE (Fred Ward--Black Star)

Voices Of The South

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

CHICAGO, Illinois--All the emotions of the new and old South were publicly aired during the long week of credentials committee hearings at the Democratic National Convention.

Southern voices pleaded and accused, as regular delegations from Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Texas fought challenges by bi-racial and loyalist groups.

There were elaborate justifications for the old politics, such as Mississippi's rambling defense of its failure to use secret ballots in precinct conventions.

"Some counties probably didn't use

"You'll notice that many of these (challengers like Julian Bond) are just out of college," the delegate said. "I hasten to tell them that they will be the ones challenged in four years."

A white Georgia regular from Atlanta refused to answer a question about whether the state party had conducted any registration drives in "the ghettos."

"I don't know what you mean by that term," he said. "If you mean people living in slum conditions, I'm ready to concede that there are some--but I'm certainly not going to stand here and tell you I know where they are."

Southern pride was invoked on many other occasions--such as when black challengers from North Carolina testified that their life in the state, after trying to be politically active, was like "living in hell."

"I did not know there was anyone in North Carolina who thought so little of their state as to bring this kind of public indictment we have heard," responded a white lawyer for the regulars.

Praise for Southern tolerance came when Georgia's lieutenant governor, George Smith, defended his delegation against the bi-racial challenge group.

"I was the first white man to speak at Clark College," Smith said, "and then I had to run again for office two years later against the picture they took of me there. But I won, which goes to show you how far we've come in Georgia."

When it was all over, most Southern whites were angry--especially at Hubert H. Humphrey, whose frantic attempts to remain neutral throughout most of the challenges had offended many on all sides.

"They've completely betrayed Georgia and the South," charged Georgia Agriculture Commissioner Phil Campbell. "And we'll get nothing in return--they've swapped themselves out of the White House."

Some of the unsuccessful black challengers were unhappy, too. "If representative government is not a reality for blacks as well as whites," said Dr. John Cashin, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Alabama, "we are on a one-way road to race war in this country."

But the challengers who were successful vowed to stick to political activity--in spite of their disappointment over Humphrey or the results of the convention.

"We should get the hell out of Viet Nam, and start practicing local control right here," said Lawrence Guyot, chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, referring to the issues raised by the challenges.

But Guyot predicted a new political era in Mississippi, as a result of the years of hard organizing work that produced a successful challenge.

"We are doing away with the old myth," he said, "that those who get control of the institutions of power then become the oppressors of their brothers."

Black Hippie Describes 'Interview' With Christ

BY JOHN SINGLETON

MOBILE, Ala.--Are there black hippies in Alabama?

Everyone in Mobile seems to think that William Grayson Mitchell is one.

Mitchell has been serving as a social worker with the Interfaith Committee for Human Concern this summer. Aug. 26 was the last day for the 50 Negro and white college students who worked in Mobile's ghettos.

As the students shook hands before travelling off in their different directions, Mitchell lectured to them about an interview he claims to have had with Jesus Christ. According to Mitchell, the interview went like this:

Interviewer: Good morning, Jesus, how are you making it?

Jesus: Oh, I'm doing okay. Could be better, though.

Interviewer: I'm representing your black people, Jesus, and I have a few questions I'd like to put to you, if you don't mind.

Jesus: Go right ahead, boy. That's what I'm here for.

Interviewer: On Earth, Jesus, there's quite a bit of talk about black people and all the hell they've been catching over the years, and the passive position you've taken in bringing them aid.

Jesus: Well, boy, I'll tell you just like it is. It's been my policy here lately to keep away from all politics and anything that's controversial.

Interviewer: But, Jesus . . .

Jesus: Let me finish, boy. I don't

like to become involved. Don't get me wrong now, I'm a liberal, I'm a lifetime member of the NAACP, I contribute to SCLC whenever I can, I was in that first big Washington march back in 1963, and occasionally, I have St. Peter Claver and St. Martin de Porres over for dinner with some more of my friends, and we really have a pretty nice time. See, here's my "We Shall Overcome" pin.

Interviewer: But Jesus, why haven't you made your stand known in the past? You have millions of black people on their knees praying to you each night.

Jesus: I know they do, and that's why I have a special "prayer staff." I employ 100 people around the clock. Come, let me show you. See, that's the big switchboard the prayers come through on, and from there, we do whatever we can for them.

Interviewer: But Jesus, I see no black people on your staff. They're all white.

Jesus: Well, we're working on equal employment up here, but we haven't worked it all out yet, though. We're trying. However, we do have some boys working in the kitchen, and some are even my personal servants. Things are coming along fine, though.

Interviewer: I have one more question, Jesus, and that'll be it.

Jesus: Okay. Sock it to me!

Interviewer: As I look around, I miss seeing a lot of people I thought would be up here. So what's the requirement for entrance into Heaven for black folks?

Jesus: I'll be glad to answer that. To enter into my place, you must be non-violent and non-aggressive. You must stay in your place, and don't be no agitator. See, I don't like no militants and no agitators up here. That's why that old Malcolm X and that old Nat Turner ain't here. You must be obedient and passive at all times. This is real important. Go to church on Sundays, and stay sober all that day. Don't be no big-gard nigger, and you got a good chance to make it.

Interviewer: Well, Jesus, thanks for giving me the chance to talk with you.

Jesus: My pleasure, boy.

Interviewer: One more thing, Master. Do I have to sit in the back of the chariot on the way back?

Jesus: You damn straight, you do. And boy, I bless you.

Interviewer: Thank you, Jesus.



WILLIAM GRAYSON MITCHELL AND FOLLOWERS

Democrats Brawl in Chicago

Humphrey Fights to Keep 'Contracts' With Men Who Control Convention Votes

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE
CHICAGO, Illinois--If the nation takes the sharp turn to the right that many people expect, the Democratic National Convention of 1968 will have a lot to do with it.

For here the political party that stands at the eye of the storms over the Viet Nam war, racial injustice, and dissent by the young defined just how far it is willing to go in the direction of change.

And that definition was laid out by President Lyndon B. Johnson, more than anyone else.

As the convention began, the voices of Robert F. Kennedy, symbol of political response to the crying needs of the nation, and of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., symbol of the civil rights movement's philosophical dilemma, were gone.

Instead, there was the lone, professional, poetry-loving presence of Eugene J. McCarthy--the previously unnoticed senator who had decided that the President's war policy must be challenged. McCarthy was pitted against the liberal turned man-for-all-seasons, Hubert H. Humphrey.

When McCarthy started his fight for political change last winter in New Hampshire, everybody told him the Democrats would never nominate him for President--he was too intellectual, too honest, and too casual.

He had college drop-outs, divinity students, and liberal private citizens running his campaign, instead of political professionals.

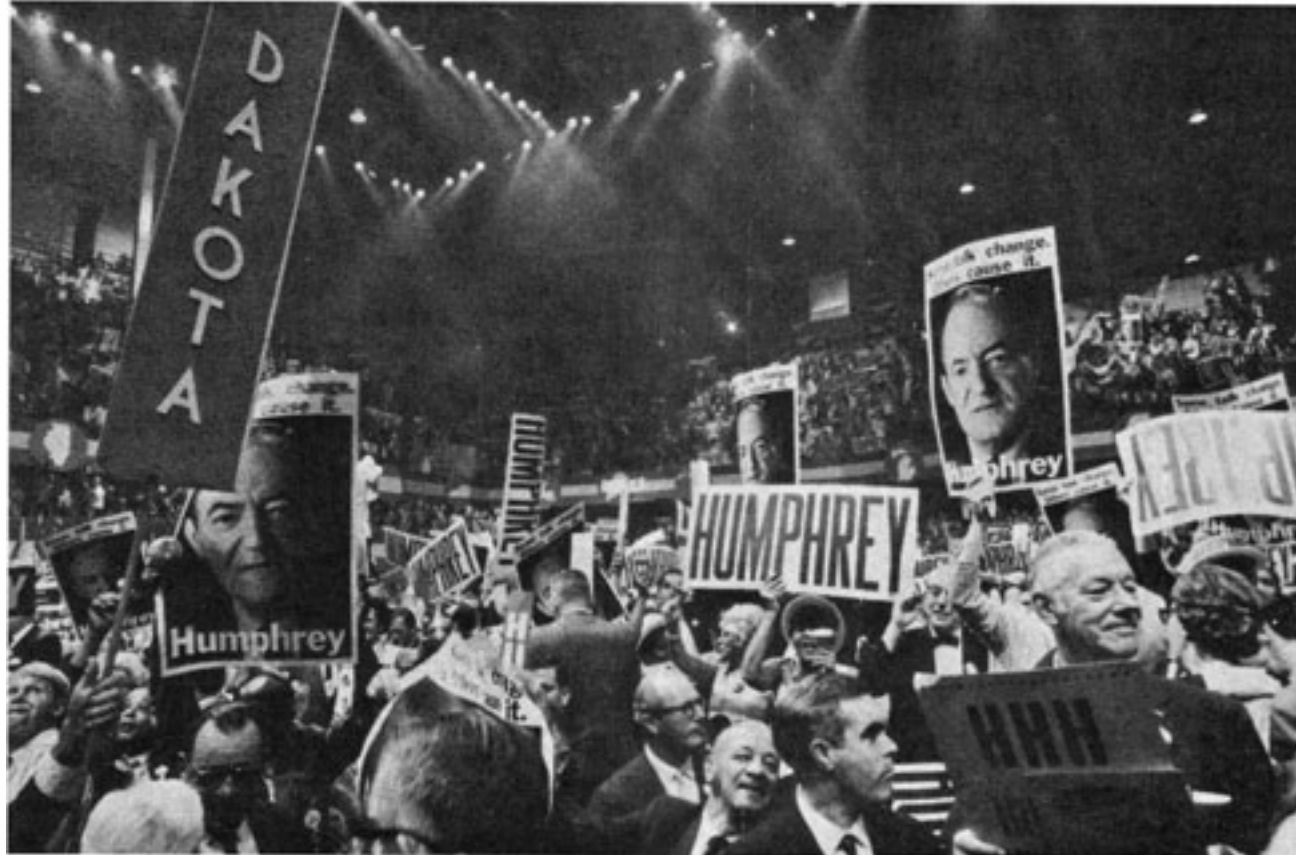
More important, he refused to grandstand for the minorities--a tactic that Kennedy and Republican Nelson A. Rockefeller had deemed necessary to nail down the crucial black "swing" vote. And he refused to make deals with the lower- and middle-level political hacks--the sort who repaid Richard M. Nixon's years of favors by sewing up the Republican nomination for him.

Repeatedly, McCarthy insisted that the voters would respond to a straight accounting of our mistakes in Viet Nam, and of the reasons for bringing our boys and billions home.

And they did respond, by giving him stunning support in the presidential primaries. McCarthy's New Hampshire showing convinced the Kennedy forces that they had to move this year, instead of waiting until 1972. And it pushed President Johnson into declaring his withdrawal from the presidential race and his willingness to begin Viet Nam peace talks.

With Johnson out of the running, all professional political eyes turned to the Vice-President. The question was: Could Humphrey, after playing super-salesman for the policies of the Johnson administration, become his own man again?

It was not a happy picture Humphrey saw when he looked at his divided party. But what he saw was not enough to discourage him--especially after Robert Kennedy was killed. For then it was a battle between Humphrey, who stood for



HUMPHREY DEMONSTRATION (Fred Ward--Black Star)

a safe and secure center, and the McCarthy amateurs, who gave party regulars nightmares about flower power, political suicide, and government without favors and patronage.

The regulars put on their ear-plugs, and started rounding up the votes, state by state, for Humphrey. Meanwhile, the Vice-President stumped the country, trying to convince people that he really didn't have to listen to "his master's voice," like the dog on the record label.

Not that Humphrey discredited his master. On the contrary, by praising the Johnson administration, its good works, and its war, he guaranteed that the party would make a spectacle of its divisions at convention-time.

McCarthy came to Chicago with his primary victories, his devoted youths whom he had "brought back into politics," and his unyielding opposition to the war.

He was joined by a late entry, Senator George S. McGovern, representing Kennedy backers who didn't want to sit out the convention. And there was an even later entry, Georgia Governor Lester Maddox, whose candidacy lasted only 11 days before he gave up and went home.

Humphrey burbled into town with a suitcase full of political contracts between himself and the Democratic politicians who couldn't disown the Johnson legacy, or who wanted a stand-pat candidate, or who simply felt it wasn't necessary to gamble on McCarthy to beat the Republicans.

In the suitcase also, of course, were the votes that would assure Humphrey the nomination--if he could hold up his end of the contracts.

And the contracts were what all the action in Chicago was about. First, there was the evident agree-

ment that party regulars would not be sacrificed to black and minority-group challenges from the Southern states--except for Mississippi, where George C. Wallace was sure to win anyway, and where the bi-racial loyalist challengers were four years overdue for recognition.

So the convention's credentials committee--headed by New Jersey Governor Richard J. Hughes, who thought he was high on Humphrey's list of Vice-Presidential possibilities--threw out the Mississippi regulars.

But it compromised on Georgia, where seating all the loyalist challengers would have scared Humphrey backers from the Florida orange groves to the Texas panhandle.

And it accepted a pre-packaged deal from Alabama regulars and anti-Wallace loyalists that probably only delayed a showdown on racism for another four years.

Minority credentials reports backing the Georgia and Alabama challengers inspired heated fights in the full convention, but were beaten down in spite of support by McCarthy, the "black caucus," and Northern liberals.

(By the time the Georgia loyalists were given their 50% share of the state's seats--after they were first shunted off to the balcony, and after a Georgia regular tried to walk out with the state standard rather than sit with "draft-card burners"--challenge leader Julian Bond was enough of a convention hero to be put up for Vice-President.)

In the end, the convention adopted a resolution ensuring that in 1972 there will be no monkey-business allowed in the selection of state delegations. So most of the loyalists got over their irritation, the Wallace backers went home to Wallace, and Governor Hughes, for his pains, was passed over for the Vice-

Presidency.

A second contract in Humphrey's suitcase was to preserve the unit rule, which allows a majority of delegates from states like Connecticut and Texas to over-ride the wishes of the minority and decide how all the state's votes will be cast.

However--after all the sand raised by the McCarthy people, and in light of the unit rule's obvious unfairness--the convention abolished the rule.

Humphrey suffered through some anxious moments before he had to default on this contract. At one point, it looked like Texas would enter President Johnson's name in nomination, to protest abolition of the unit rule. But this fit of pique passed, and the Texans climbed back on the Humphrey bandwagon.

Humphrey himself had hopped back and forth on the issue of party reforms, including abolition of the unit rule.

The call for reforms came out of the convention's liberal rules committee. But Governor Hughes, in a surprise move, declared in his credentials-committee report that he had jurisdiction over such matters, and that the reforms should merely be studied for the next four years--and then voted on at the 1972 convention, for adoption in 1976.

In desperation, the supporters of the reforms got out a minority report. And to their amazement, the minority report began to win on a roll-call vote in the full convention, during the confusion on the night of Aug. 27.

When it looked like it would win, the convention's permanent chairman--U. S. House Majority Leader Carl Albert, who, along with Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, tried to manipulate the convention at every turn--requested a suspension of the roll-call, an unheard-of procedure, and got it.

The evident purpose was to rally support against the minority report (and for the unit rule). But after consideration of other business, Albert had to finish the roll-call, and it turned out that the McCarthy forces had held together enough strength on this one issue to win, 1,350 to 1,125.

The third and greatest issue--and Humphrey's toughest contract--was Viet Nam.

Humphrey had labored long and hard to unify the different factions within the party. But it was an impossible task, and even Humphrey's ability as a compromise-maker could not help him.

Humphrey knew that if he could get out from under President Johnson's rigid policy on the war, he could easily disarm the peace candidates, McCarthy and McGovern.

But Johnson tied Humphrey's hands right before the convention, with a militant speech in Detroit, Michigan. If administration policy had been wrong, Johnson demanded, just what had 25,000 American boys died for?

So Humphrey was obliged to say that he thought the administration's Viet Nam policies had been "basically sound"--which destroyed nearly all chances for a reconciliation with the peace forces.

Then the convention's platform committee tried to heal the breach, by including as much pro-peace language as possible in its Viet Nam plank. But President Johnson took one look at the plank, and sent the committee back to work until it came up with a plank that justified the President's conduct of the war.

Beaten before the committee, the McCarthy and McGovern camps moved to bring the matter to a floor fight, by

jointly writing a minority report.

And, to the horror of Humphrey and the party pros, the floor fight came at noon on Aug. 28--after party officials had tried to conduct the debate from midnight to 4 a.m., when most of the nation would have been asleep.

On the surface, the fight was between ending the bombing of North Viet Nam only when it would not endanger our troops and when Hanoi would reciprocate (the Johnson formula), and ending the bombing unconditionally (the demand of the peace forces).

But the real division was between those who wanted to continue on the present course in Viet Nam, and those who sought a new attitude, admission of past mistakes, and a commitment to get out.

In the end--in a preview of the balloting for the nomination--the pro-administration, pro-Humphrey forces won. As emotional outcries of "Stop the war!" came from the New York and California delegations, the "hawk" plank passed, 1,567 3/4 to 1,041 1/4.

Several hours later, Humphrey became the presidential nominee--but not before the South had saved him, as it had saved Nixon, and not before a boom-let for Edward M. Kennedy had been quieted.

When the Southerners came to town on Aug. 26, they realized that Humphrey didn't have as many votes as he thought he did--that his notoriously sloppy staff had included a lot of "soft" votes in their "hard" delegate counts.

So some Southern governors got together and decided to give up their favorite-son roles, to insure Humphrey a clear first-ballot victory.

This was essential, because if Humphrey didn't make it on the first ballot, everyone--especially McCarthy, and

particularly the Kennedy men advising McGovern--was sure that all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put Hubert's "steam-roller" back together again.

After the first ballot, anything could have happened, including a draft for the reluctant Senator Edward Kennedy--who stayed away from Chicago, but who was eagerly sought after by men ranging from California's powerful Jesse Unruh to Alabama State Senator Tom Radney.

So Governor Robert E. McNair of South Carolina released his delegation. So did Governor Connally of Texas, and Governor Buford Ellington of Tennessee, followed by Senator George Smathers of Florida.

This provided Humphrey with an extra 240 votes, a safe margin for a first-ballot victory--and one that could provide insurance against the cat-and-mouse tactics of Mayor Daley, who had surprised everyone by withholding announcement of Illinois' preference.

So certain was Humphrey's victory that McCarthy conceded defeat in private the night before the vote was taken. And--as demonstrators' heads were being battered on Michigan Avenue, and condemnations of Daley repeatedly interrupted the balloting in the International Amphitheatre--Humphrey got 1,761 3/4 first-ballot votes, to 601 for McCarthy, 146 1/2 for McGovern, and 67 1/2 for the party's first black nominee, the Rev. Channing Phillips of Washington, D. C.

The next day, Humphrey chose Maine Senator Edmund S. Muskie--a hard-working Polish Catholic moderate who has offended few Democrats in his career--to be his vice-presidential running-mate.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR, Col. 3)



GEORGIA SEATS EMPTY DURING CHALLENGE (Fred Ward--Black Star)



MCCARTHY, HUMPHREY, MCGOVERN AT SPECIAL MEETING (Dennis Brack--Black Star)

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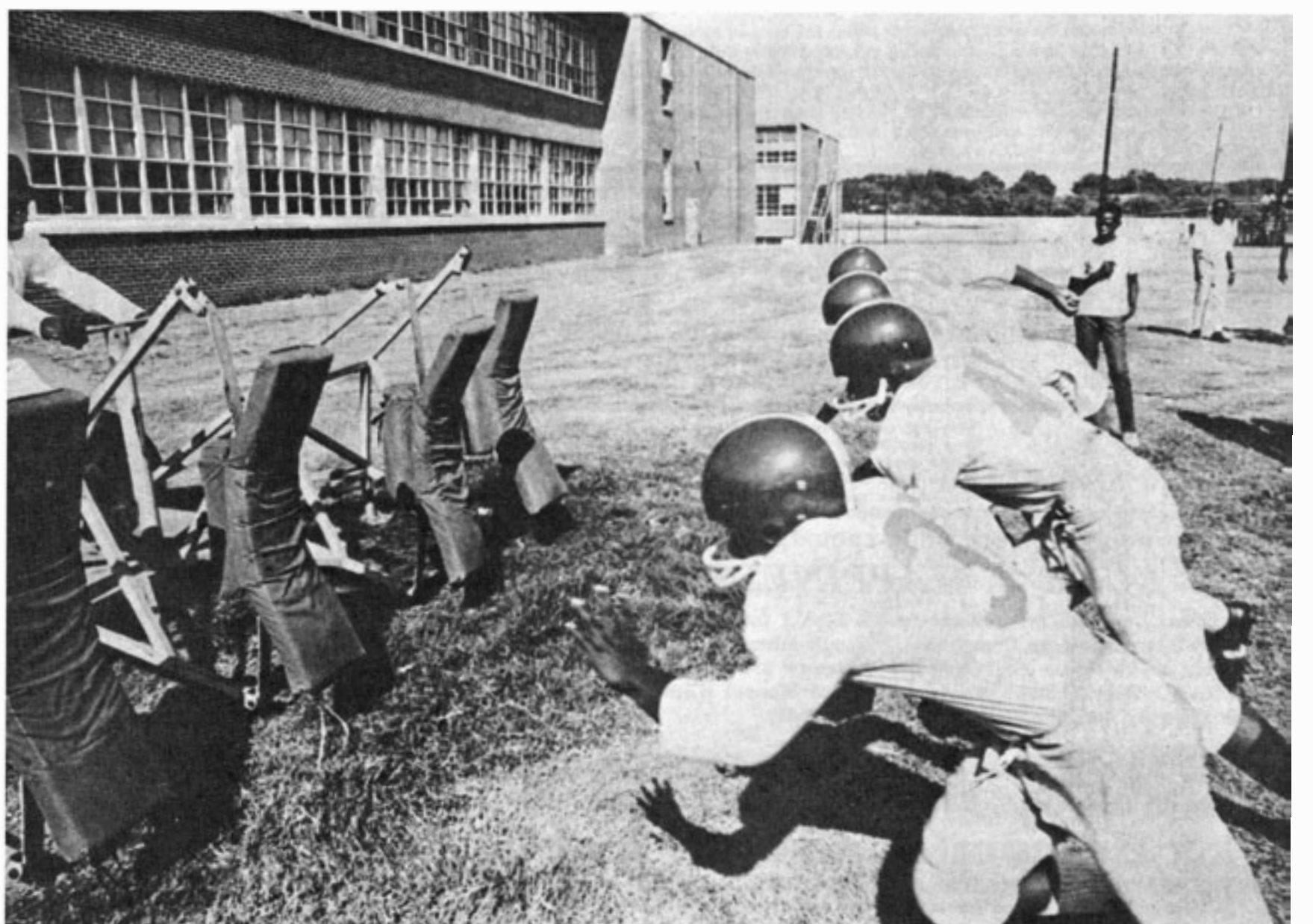
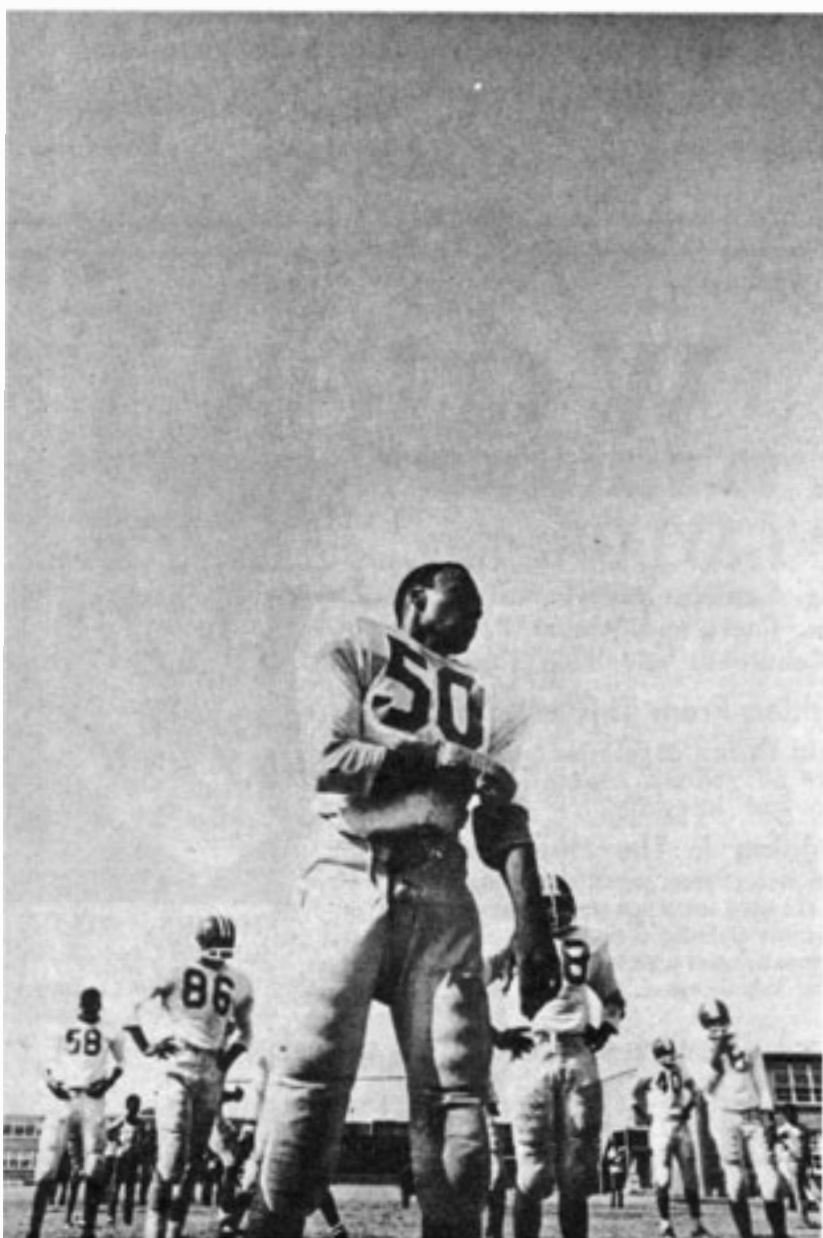
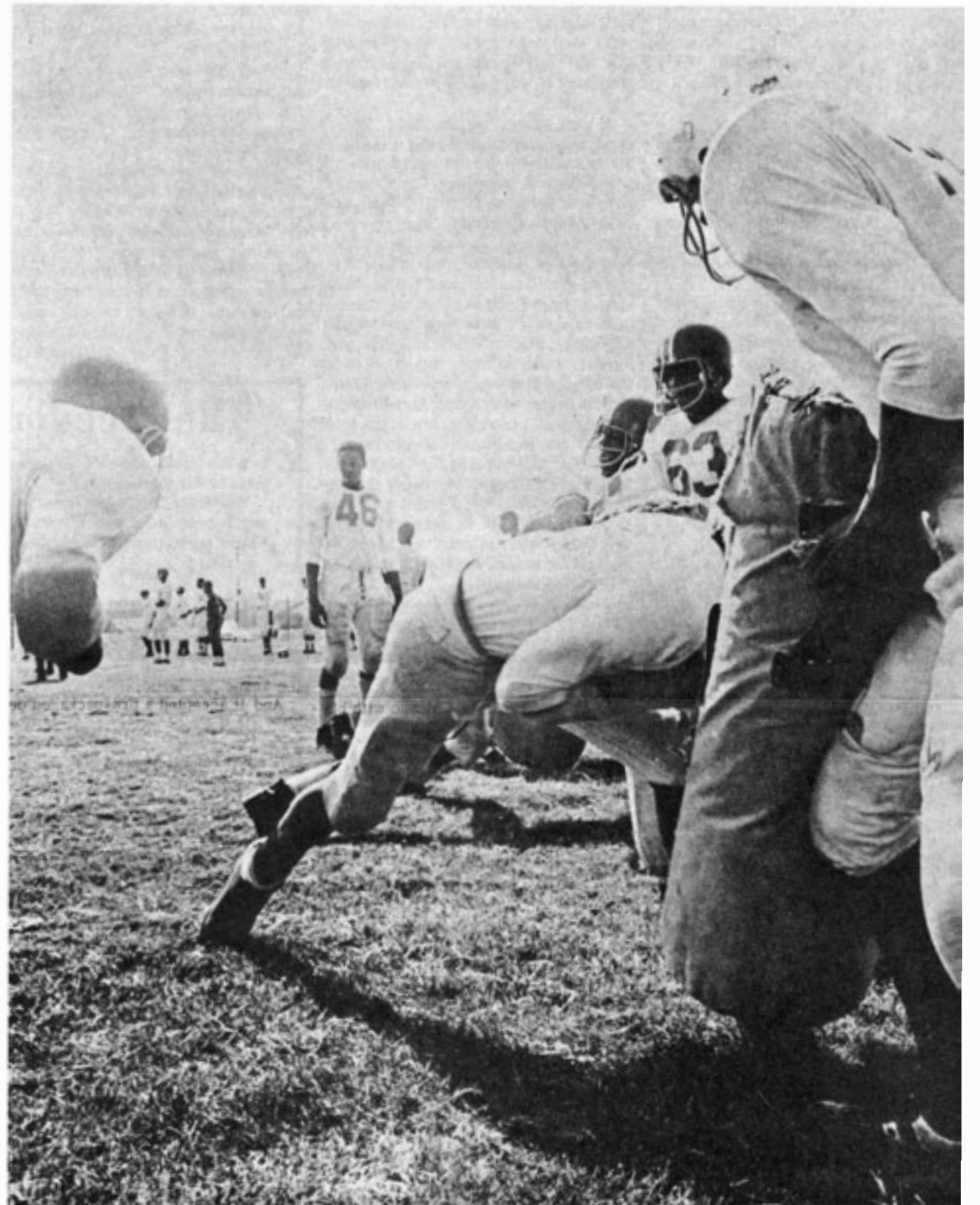
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*Photos by
Kenneth W. Lumpkin*

Sweating It Out

Football practice at Carver High, Montgomery, Ala.



Season Is Over Humphrey 'Ready to Lead' For Rebs, A's

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--As the baseball season came to an end for the Montgomery Rebels, some people thought back to the hot July night when, in a sense, it really began.

The Rebels were a fourth-place, 500 ball club when they faced the Asheville (N. C.) Tourists on the night of July 11. The Rebels fell behind the Southern League leaders, 2 to 1, and when Asheville loaded the bases with three straight bunts in the seventh inning, it looked like another slaughter was in the works.

With none out and the bases full, Rebel Manager Frank Carswell called in his latest relief hope, Bill Butler. Rebel reliever Mike Kilkenny had been terrorizing the Southern League, but he was called up to the Toledo (Ohio) Mud Hens of the International League early in July. Butler, a flop as a starter, was Carswell's choice to take up the slack.

So Butler faced Arlie Burge, the league's leading hitter--and struck him out. With the pressure still on, the next batter, Fred Kendall, hit a bouncer right back to the mound. Butler grabbed it, and slowly and deliberately fired a strike to the plate to cut off an Asheville run. Catcher Joe Cernich's throw to first made it a double play.

The fans at Paterson Field roared their appreciation of Butler's clutch performance.

The Rebels lost that game to Asheville, but it was clear that something had happened--the team had gotten a lift from Butler's rescue job, and from its own courage in the clutch.

The loss dropped the Rebels below .500, but the team was never to sink that low again. The next night saw the beginning of a 16-game winning streak--a streak that put the Rebels on top of the standings.

But winning streaks, too, must come to an end, and the Rebels trailed Asheville by 2 1/2 games as they came into their Aug. 29 meeting here with the Birmingham Athletics. With only seven games left in the season, Montgomery couldn't afford another loss.

Birmingham was leading, 2 to 1, when Butler--the hero of so many close victories--came in to pitch the eighth inning. It was quickly evident that the big left-hander didn't have a thing.

Butler walked Danny Greenfield, and then he walked Stan Wojcik. He served up a fat strike to the third hitter of the inning, Darrell Evans--and Evans hit it out of the park.

Suddenly, it was a 5-to-1 ball game, and the long season was over for the Rebels. The 1,000 fans in the stands

knew it, too--as soon as Evans crossed the plate, they arose almost as one man, and walked out.

Last Friday, in their final game of the season, the Rebels downed the fourth-place A's, 3 to 1. Although the game meant little, a good crowd turned out to take a last look at the players who had made the 1968 season so exciting.

In the minor leagues, players rarely



WAYNE REDMOND

stay with the same team more than one year. And since the majors are adding four new teams next year, it is doubtful that many of this year's A's and Rebels will be back.

Of the Rebels on the field Friday night, shortstop Tim Marting is the best bet to make the majors immediately.

But most of the others whose names and faces got to be familiar--Paul Pavelko, Wayne Redmond, Barry Morgan, Larry Rojas, Jim Covington, Joe Cernich, George Korince, Bob Reed, Jim Brown, Ron Chandler, and Butler--are sure to move up, at least to Toledo.

Birmingham infielders Greenfield and Evans, catcher Fred Velasquez, and pitcher Rollie Fingers may also be in the majors next year. So when the 1969 season begins next April, fans in Montgomery and Birmingham will have to learn a whole new cast of characters.

But that is next year. Even as the last of this year's games was being played, there was a chill in the evening air that indicated a change of season. To the sports fan--particularly in Alabama--the coming season is not called autumn. It is called football.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Sept. 9, in the Metropolitan CME Church, 1600 17th St. and Ave. K, Ensley, the Rev. L. H. Whelchel, pastor.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)
And so, in his acceptance speech, it was the politics of joy for Humphrey once more.

He had a platform that called for implementation of the Kerner Report on civil disorders, and for "not only (the) economic power, but (the) leadership and ingenuity" of private enterprise to help wipe out poverty and discrimination.

The platform also endorsed "meaningful participation by the poor" in anti-poverty programs, and recommended repeal of the freeze on Aid to Dependent Children. But of course, there was also the plank on Viet Nam.

Humphrey was the soul of forgiveness to McCarthy. But McCarthy, instead of joining the show of unity the night of Aug. 29, was out in Grant Park with the demonstrators, saying, "I'm happy to be here among the government of the people in exile."

It appeared that Humphrey would be an apostle of patience toward such Southerners as Georgia State Chairman James H. Gray--who, sullen over the compromise that seated Julian Bond's loyalists, said that "the white conservative vote in the South is not wanted by the present leaders of the Democratic Party."

"They don't want us," Gray said as he left the convention. "I guess we are going to have to go home and make some other arrangement. Georgia has a score to settle."

In his own speech, Humphrey was the master moderator between Daley's police and the demonstrators.

"Democracy doesn't require force, brutality, and violence," said Humphrey at the end of one of the most turbulent conventions in American political history. "It does require reason, tolerance, and forbearance. Dissent is a legal function of a democratic society,



DELEGATE (Fred Ward--Black Star)

but must be within the rules of that society."

Humphrey did not seem alarmed by the fact that McCarthy will continue to stand on his principles on the Viet Nam issue, and will work only for congressional "peace" candidates.

Nor did the Vice-President sound worried about the splits in the party.

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Instead, he said, he is proud that the Democrats confronted and "openly debated" the issues, rather than smoothing them over, as the Republicans did in Miami Beach.

Humphrey and other party pros are counting on their opponents, Nixon and Wallace, to scare most dissident Democrats back into the party by November. And now that he has the nomination, perhaps, Humphrey can get President Johnson to stop throwing him curve balls from the White House.

But even some of Humphrey's supporters are pessimistic about his chances. Humphrey and Nixon have adopted identical stands on the war, they

say, and Humphrey missed a chance at the convention to take the law-and-order issue away from Nixon.

But for the most part, Hubert Horatio Humphrey still believes fervently in America, and honestly can't imagine why some people have given up.

"Put aside recrimination and dissension," Humphrey urged the nation last week. "Turn away from violence and hatred. Believe--believe in what America can be. And with the help of vast, unfrightened, dedicated, faithful majority of Americans, I say to this great convention tonight, and to this great nation of ours, I am ready to lead our country!"

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The group pictured here is from the Council Training School and Lincoln School communities, and was accompanied by Mrs. Nina Scott and Mrs. Beatrice Neal of Huntsville.

WEUP, as host, served the group Double Cola, which has been an advertiser on WEUP since the station began. During this time, Double Cola has grown and is still growing--and is a must in the refrigerator of the average family home.

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