

'It's Like They Was Trying Me for the March'

BY JOEL F. BLACKWELL
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.--Last April 10--two days after he had organized a march downtown in memory of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.--high school junior Eugene Hartwell got into a fight with a senior who had been opposed to the march.
Today Hartwell sits in the county jail--convicted of assault with intent to murder, and sentenced to two years in prison and two years on probation. The sentence originally was four years in prison, but Hartwell agreed to drop his appeal in return for a reduction of the prison term.

The strange chain of events that led to a prison term began April 8, the Monday after Dr. King was killed, when both the black and the white communities were jumpy--one with frustration, the other with fear.
Hartwell and some of his friends--or his gang, depending on who tells the story--wanted to march, but there was considerable disagreement among the students at all-black Boddie High.
One student, Richard Edwards, was particularly outspoken against the march. Edwards, a senior, advised the students not to march, and many took

his advice.
At Hartwell's trial, Edwards said he was against the march because he had heard talk of "burning" and "getting some guns."
There was no trouble when Hartwell and several hundred sophomores and Juniors marched downtown that Monday, but Hartwell and Edwards had a run-in afterwards.
During a heated argument involving about ten students, Hartwell struck Edwards' 14-year-old sister. "She was cussing me," he now explains.
School was closed on Tuesday, the day of Dr. King's funeral, but tempers con-

tinued to boil. And on Wednesday morning, Edwards was afraid to go to school. "He said they were waiting for him," his father recalled, "but I figured it was just kids."
Hartwell rode to school with a friend on Wednesday. As he was getting out of the car, he said later, Edwards "hit me three or four times before I even saw who it was." At Hartwell's trial, Edwards admitted striking the first blow.
By the time the principal broke up the fight, about 200 students were on the scene--some fighting, some yelling, some just watching.
Edwards came out of it with bruises

and a broken nose. Although he stayed in the hospital three days, the doctor who treated him said the broken nose was the most serious of his injuries. But the doctor was not called as a prosecution witness in Hartwell's and other trials.
The warrant Edwards' father swore out against Hartwell accused him of assault with intent to murder, using "umbrella, hands, and fists."
Six other students were charged with crimes as a result of the fight. Two have been tried and convicted, and one of these is appealing. Four are out on bail, awaiting trial.

All six are friends of Hartwell, and all participated in the march. No one who argued against the march was charged with anything.
Although Hartwell later dropped his appeal, his petition charged that in his case, the "basic law... is being applied in an unusual and unique manner."
The march was held two days before the fight. But in Hartwell's trial, the prosecution repeatedly brought out details of the demonstration.
Observed Hartwell, as he awaited transfer to a state prison: "Man, it's like they was trying me for the march, instead of the fight."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Ala., Ga. College Kids Stage Different Kinds of Protests



MAYOR, MISS NETTER'S FAMILY ADMIRE GOLD MEDAL

Rosedale Hails Olympic Champ

BY J. SMITH
ROSEDALE, Miss.--Almost everyone in the city of Rosedale turned out last week for a parade honoring Miss Mildrette "Midge" Netter, the hometown girl who won a gold medal for the United States in the 1968 Olympic Games.
Miss Netter, a sophomore at Alcorn A&M College, won the medal as a member of the victorious 400-meter relay team in Mexico City.
After the parade last week, a special ceremony was held in the gym at West Bolivar County High School, Miss Netter's alma mater.
First up on the program was Rosedale Mayor H. H. Lawler, who announced that a key to the city is being made for Miss Netter. "It's not ready yet," he said, "but when it is, it will be presented to you. We want you to know that this is not only a key to the city, but the key to our hearts."

The mayor then presented a \$200 check from the city of Rosedale to Miss Netter's parents. "We are giving the check to her parents," he said, "because we don't want to take any chance of damaging her amateur standing. If they want to give the money to her, it's all right with us."

He said the gold medal winner was one of the few people who had the courage to commit themselves fully to a goal, and then make the sacrifices necessary to achieve it.

"Mildrette had this dream, she made this decision, she made the sacrifices and took the hard work, and today we honor her for her tremendous accomplish-

Breakfast

BY ETHEL THOMAS
COALING, Ala.--Like many other children, Miss Deborah Cameron waits for the school bus at 6:30 every morning. Her feet get cold, and some days, she doesn't have time for breakfast.
"Cold feet's not as bad as an empty stomach," said one lady. "Some of these children come to school hungry. For some, maybe wasn't time at home for food, and I know some don't have any."
But this year, the Pineview Elementary School is taking advantage of a federal program that provides up to 15¢ a day for each child who needs a wholesome breakfast. After the children eat, about 40% of them come up to the teacher and pay for their meal. The others do not.
"But that's OK," said Principal John Davis. "These children are learning there's no reason to feel ashamed when they can't pay, and they know to pay when they have the money."

ishment," the mayor said.
The experts said she was too small to run that fast, he added, "but she didn't know she was too small, and she did it."

William Adams, president of the Bolivar County district school board, followed Lawler to the podium. He said Miss Netter's hard work should be an example for all the students of the area to follow.

Lloyd Smith, president of the Bolivar County Teachers Association added his group's congratulations, and Willie McCoy, Miss Netter's former track coach, presented a \$160 check to her parents from the teachers' association.

Then it was the star's turn to take the stand. With a warm smile, Miss Netter thanked the people for their support during the time before she was named to the Olympic team.

"Without the support of all of you and the help of the teachers and coaches here, I would never have been able to do it," she said. "I want to thank you all for that support, and for this honor today."

Foul Weather Friends



BY BENJIMAN T. PHILLIPS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--The nation's most elaborate Veterans Day observance took place last Monday in Birmingham.
Despite the foul weather, several thousand people lined the downtown streets for the day's big event, a parade. And as the procession trotted up one avenue and down another for 2 1/2 hours, the crowd on the sidewalks grew even larger.
Of the nine participating ROTC units from local high schools, five were all black. A cynic in the crowd said the disproportionate number of black men in local ROTC programs reflects the disproportionate number of black men fighting and dying in Viet Nam.
When the parade finally ended at 5 p.m., 209 separate units--representing everything from the John Birch Society to Miles College--had passed in review.

BY W. GRAYSON MITCHELL
ATLANTA, Ga.--Approximately 15 black students recently stormed a classroom at Spelman College, and bodily evicted a white teacher from the premises.

This action was a result of an earlier incident that occurred in a speech class. Class members said the white instructor, Mrs. Justina Gionetti, got involved in a heated argument with several students, and lashed out at one of them, calling a black co-ed a "jackass."

News of the incident spread rapidly around the campus. Students from Spelman, Morehouse, and Clark colleges quickly organized and made plans to confront Mrs. Gionetti over what they called "white racism" and "black humiliation."

The angry group of blacks barged in on a subsequent meeting of the class as Mrs. Gionetti was lecturing, and proceeded to disrupt the class. After unsuccessfully pleading with the students to leave the room, Mrs. Gionetti announced, "Well, since you won't leave, I'll leave."

A male student who appeared to be the leader of the group harshly replied, "That's okay, 'cause we're going to throw your damn ass out."

The white instructor was then seized by the arms and dragged from her classroom up to the front entrance of the building, where she was pushed through the doorway and out onto the steps. Other students hovered around and voiced strong approval of her treatment.

Security guards were quickly summoned to the scene, to aid Mrs. Gionetti's attempt to re-enter the building. The students--whose number was greatly increased by this time--blocked both entrances to the building, and dared anyone to enter.

One of the students in the hostile crowd shouted to the guards, "She won't get in here today. This isn't the place for her kind. She doesn't belong here, not with black people."

"We will take any step necessary to get this honkie out of here," said a spokesman for the black student group. "We won't be satisfied until she's fired."
(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)



PROTEST AT TALLADEGA COLLEGE

BY FRANCES STUBBS
TALLADEGA, Ala.--Talladega College students used "passive resistance" last week, when their unrest and dissatisfaction with living conditions came to a head.

When some of their demands were not met by the college administration, the entire student body massed in protest at Foster Hall. "We are all going to be right, or we are all going to be wrong," said Sam McCree, president of the student senate, as he led the mass protest.

Boycotting of classes began at 8 a.m. Nov. 5. Everything stopped except breakfast, lunch, and dinner, as the students decided not to report for campus jobs or even leave their dormitories.

The student protest had begun a week earlier, when the student senate sent a list of demands to college President Herman H. Long, and gave him 24 hours to act on them. Long replied the next day, in a letter to McCree.

Long agreed to have the Foster Hall fire-extinguishers inspected, and to see that they are filled with the proper chemicals. The students had complained that the extinguishers were filled with water.

In response to another complaint, Long promised that "night watchmen will be brought up to two forces of three men, and all deputized. . . . They will wear a cap, arm-band, and badge indicating their status."

The college president also promised action on matters like dormitory repairs and curfew hours. But McCree pointed out in a meeting that some demands had not been met.

On Nov. 5, the students marched to Goodnow Infirmary, charging that it is ill-equipped and under-staffed. They also said Dr. Arthur F. Toole, the college physician, has a segregated office downtown, and doesn't stay at the infirmary as long as he is supposed to.

Toole replied that he is not in charge of equipment for the infirmary, and that a smaller committee of students should have been sent to discuss other matters.

The students also presented proposals to relieve over-crowding in the Foster Hall dormitory, where 22 rooms designed for two people have three occupants each. These were accepted by the administration.

Saying a lot had been accomplished, McCree called off the boycott after one day.

"We have been presented with concrete proposals, which the college has tried to meet," Long said afterwards. "We have not solved all our problems completely, but we will next year."

Henry County Gets New School Superintendent

BY MAURY HERMAN
ABBEVILLE, Ala.--The Henry County school system, long under attack for civil rights violations, changed administrations last week as a result of the election.

"Both whites and Negroes wanted a change," said the new superintendent, William Covington.

Covington defeated W. L. McLain--who had been superintendent for 15 years--in the Democratic primary last spring. After that, McLain resigned, and his assistant, James E. Reeves, took over. Then Reeves decided to run for the office as an independent, but Covington defeated him last week, 4,306 to 828.

In the campaign, Reeves charged that Covington had refused to assume the responsibilities of superintendent after McLain resigned. Covington replied that he was a college instructor at the time, and couldn't break his contract.

Reeves also noted that there was less faculty integration under his administration than there had been the year before.

After the election, a long-time em-

ployee in the superintendent's office said Reeves was defeated because the county's white voters didn't know how to split their tickets.

A charge that the school board had bought Reeves a car with private tags may have hurt the incumbent, Mrs. Alice B. Solomon--the incoming board member who made the charge--said she intends to keep the public fully informed on the board's actions from now on.

The Henry County school system is one of 19 that have been threatened with loss of their freedom-of-choice plans.

Henry County has also been charged with discriminating against Negro children in the use of "Title I" federal funds. The NAACP has complained that the money--intended for the education of low-income students--is largely being spent at white schools, where family incomes are higher.

James C. Malone--a Negro leader who has been working for better education--said he is hopeful that the new superintendent will improve attendance at Negro schools, and will try to get money for new equipment.

16 on Miss. Election Commissions

Black Candidates Win

BY J. SMITH AND
FREEDOM INFORMATION SERVICE
JACKSON, Miss.--At least 16 black people won spots on county election commissions last week in Mississippi.

Their election marked the first time anyone but white Democrats had gotten on the commissions. Up until now, election commissions have had three members per county, chosen by the governor, the secretary of state, and the attorney general.

But this year, the law-makers of Mississippi changed the system. There are now five commissioners per county, elected by the people at large.

Black candidates took four of the five commission posts in both Claiborne and Jefferson counties, which have large black majorities. Rogers Clark, Matthew Gray, M. R. Jennings, and Floyd Rollins were elected in Claiborne, and Leroy Robinson Jr., Ellis Braxton, Sol Jackson, and Mrs. Jalla Banks were elected in Jefferson.

Three black people--Howard Taft Bailey, Mrs. Elma Johnson, and Burrell

Tate--were elected to the commission in Holmes County. Other winners were Mrs. Flonzie Goodloe and W. E. Garrett in Madison County, Mrs. Gladys Davis and C. E. Cage in Wilkinson County, and Marshall Jones in Marshall County.

The black people who will now serve on election commissions around the state can make voting a lot fairer and easier in their counties. The commissioners choose the voting places and the workers who serve at the polls. They get the ballots printed, and supervise all the work connected with holding an election.

The new law on election commissioners also required the candidates to be property holders. But four black candidates won a federal court battle to have their names put on the ballot, pending a case on the constitutionality of this requirement.

However, all four--Elmo Bryant in Coshoma County, and Mrs. Cleo Henyard, James Williams, and John Scrandell in Wilkinson County--lost to white opponents Nov. 5.

In other election results, Mrs. Arenia C. Mallory, president of Saints Junior College, won a post on the Holmes County school board. Other blacks elected to school boards were Horace Lightfoot in Claiborne County, and John Green and Mrs. Marie Green in Wilkinson County.

Meanwhile, in Alabama, the National Democratic Party of Alabama claimed victory in 17 local races, including one for chairman of the board of education.

Samuel Little was apparently elected head of the school board in Sumter County, where Richard Rowe, Mrs. Alice Belle, and Louis Thomas were elected constables, and Mrs. Bettie Wimby, John Hoard, Mrs. Tessie Thomas, and Mrs. Annie B. Williams named justices of the peace.

The NDPA also claimed four JP's in Etowah County--Mrs. Patricia McAlpin, Earl J. King, Aris Morris, and Isaiah Hayes--and five more in Marengo County--R. T. Hayes, Oscar Hildreth, Arthur Woods, Hillie Belcher, and James M. Harper.

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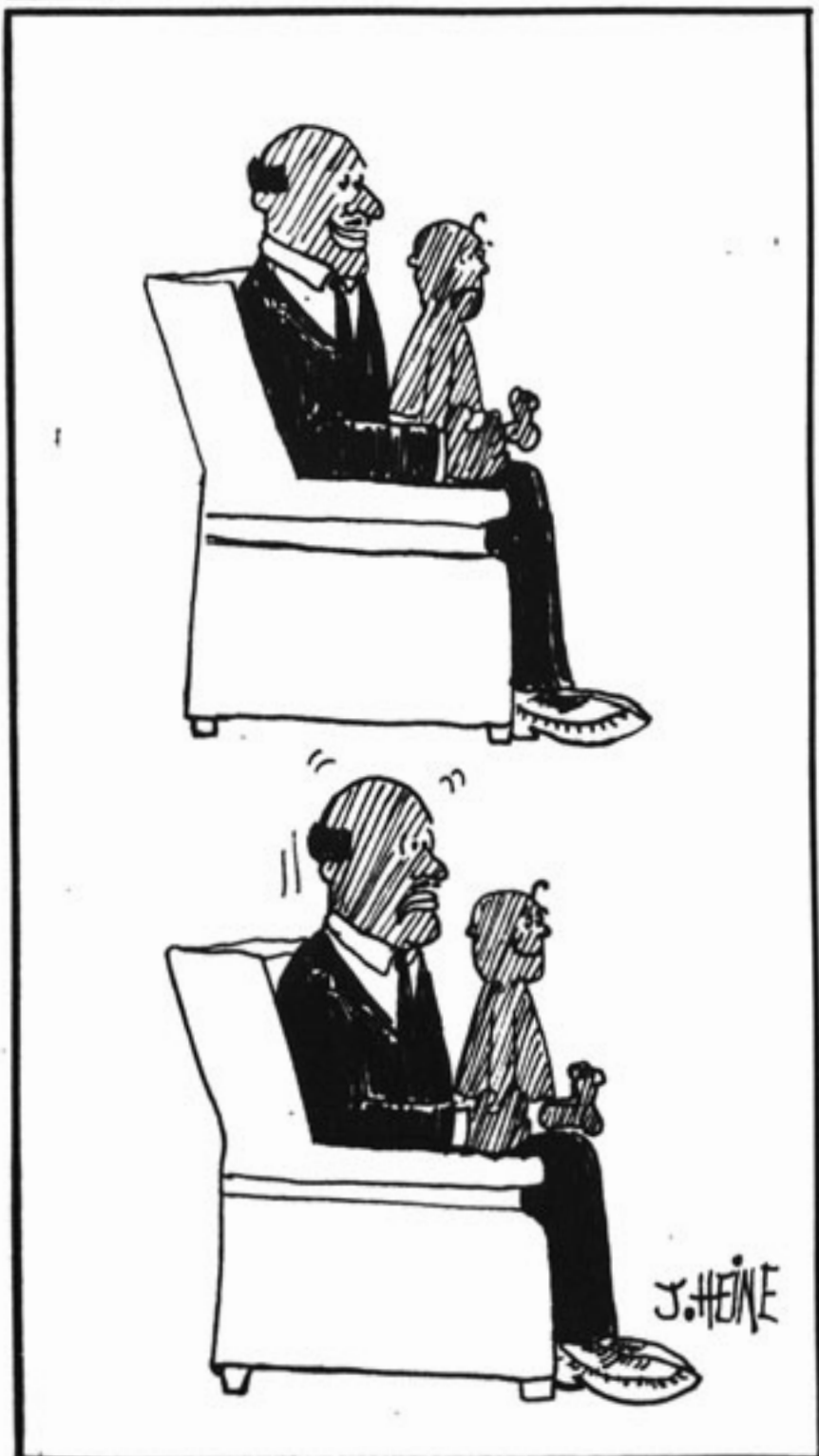
Editorial Opinion

Who's a Republican?

Ever since Richard M. Nixon won the presidential election last week, the daily press has been full of speculation about whom he will choose to dispense federal favors in Alabama and Mississippi. Usually, the administration relies on certain people in each state for advice on appointing judges, postmasters, and the like, and on awarding grants and contracts. This is how a party--or a particular faction of a party--builds its power. We think Nixon should think twice before he crosses the palms of any of the current Republican hacks. The people who now control the state parties in Alabama, Mississippi, and other parts of the South are not Republicans--they are, by and large, disgruntled racists who couldn't make it as Democrats. Few Alabama or Mississippi "Republicans" openly supported Nixon this fall, with the result that he finished a weak third in both states--with just 140,000 votes in Alabama and 85,000 in Mississippi.

Most prominent Republicans adopted the approach taken by Bill Joseph, the GOP candidate for the Montgomery County Board of Revenue. When a Nixon press release named Joseph as an organizer of the "Alabama County Officials for Nixon-Agnew Committee," he reacted as though he had been accused of treason. "I have no intention of participating in any campaign other than my own," he said. "I am devoting my full time and energy to being re-elected--and I certainly am not working against the first Alabamian to actively seek the Presidency of the United States." You can't build a party out of men like that, and Nixon would be foolish to try.

Heine-Sight



AT WORK IN TROY HOUSING PROGRAM

Troy Program Provides Housing, Job Training

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

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

Project Director Floyd Andrews said he used to teach in a high school program that took two years to prepare brick-laying apprentices. He said he expects the trainees to progress much faster, since most of them have families and realize the need for a skill. John H. Fielder, a trainee, said he earned more as a construction worker than he is getting as a trainee. But now, he said, he's "doing what I've seen (other) people doing."

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

lines--is being financed by the FHA at interest rates ranging from 1% to 5 1/8%, with up to 33 years to pay. Payments for most families are from \$15 to \$25 a month, according to James Norrell, Pike County's FHA supervisor.

Sheffield Youth Gets Life Imprisonment

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Black Folks Sue Hospital

BY J. SMITH
BELZONI, Miss.--The federal court in Greenville has been asked to end alleged racial discrimination in services and employment at the Humphreys County Memorial Hospital in Belzoni. Three black residents of the county-- Joe Nathan Coleman, Willie Lee Hazelwood and Aline Hunter--filed a desegregation suit on behalf of all black people in the area served by the hospital. Their suit charges that the hospital maintains separate wards for black and white patients, with separate entrances and waiting rooms. It charges that only white patients and visitors are allowed to use the hospital cafeteria, and that the maternity and incubator facilities are maintained solely for whites. Also, the suit says, the hospital hires and pays its employees on a racial basis. Hospital Administrator M. L. Barksdale and the seven-member board of trustees are named as defendants. Attorney Reuben V. Anderson of Jackson filed the suit.

Ten Arrested At Wallace's Rally

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No Decision

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

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

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

NAACP lawyers aided Houston attorneys in defending Freeman.



Chicago, Illinois

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



Leland, Miss.

MRS. ELIZABETH KOONTZ Atlanta, Ga.

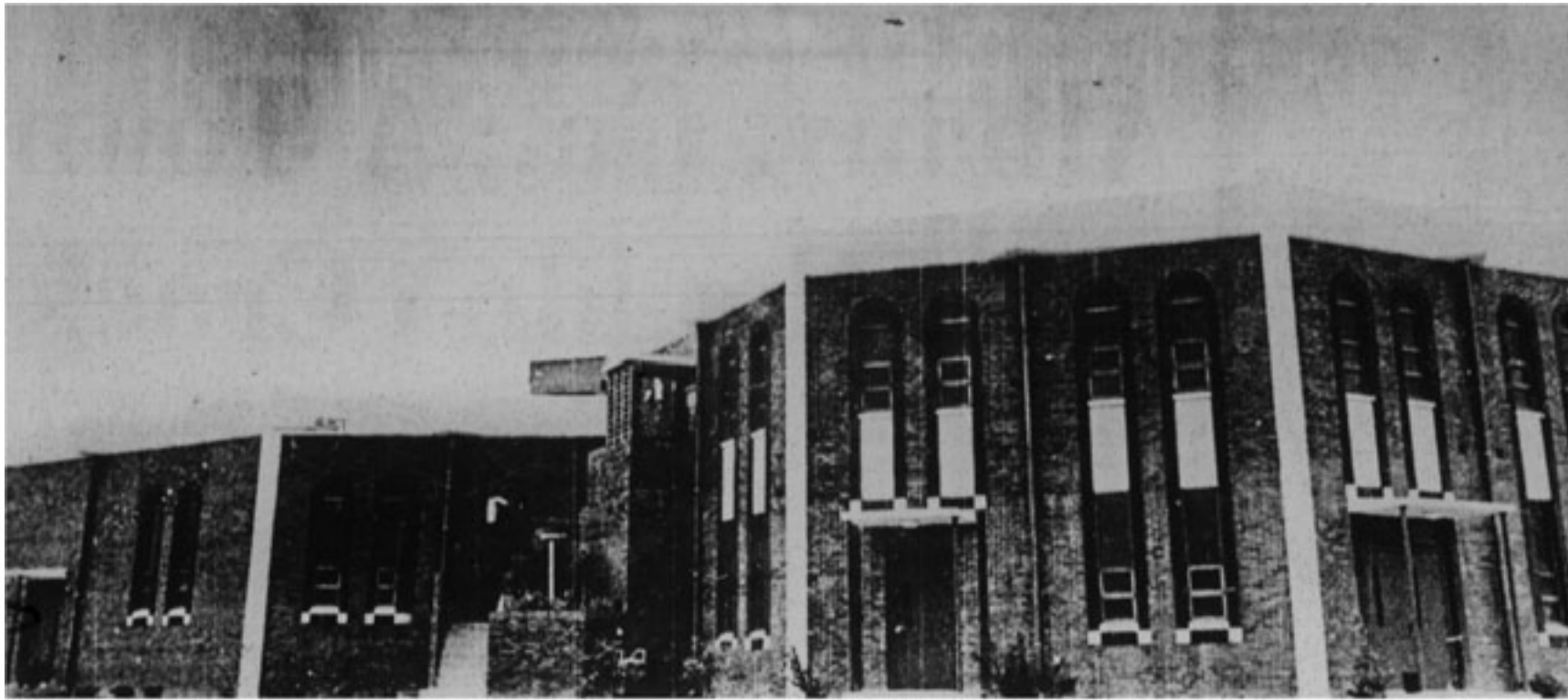
Les Jolies Dames de Charme, a women's club made up of black teachers, has contributed \$25 to an elementary school in Greenville, to be used to purchase lunches for needy children. Mrs. Rosa Keefer of Leland, president of the organization, and Miss Jessie Jones of Greenville, the business manager, said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

Tuskegee, Ala.

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



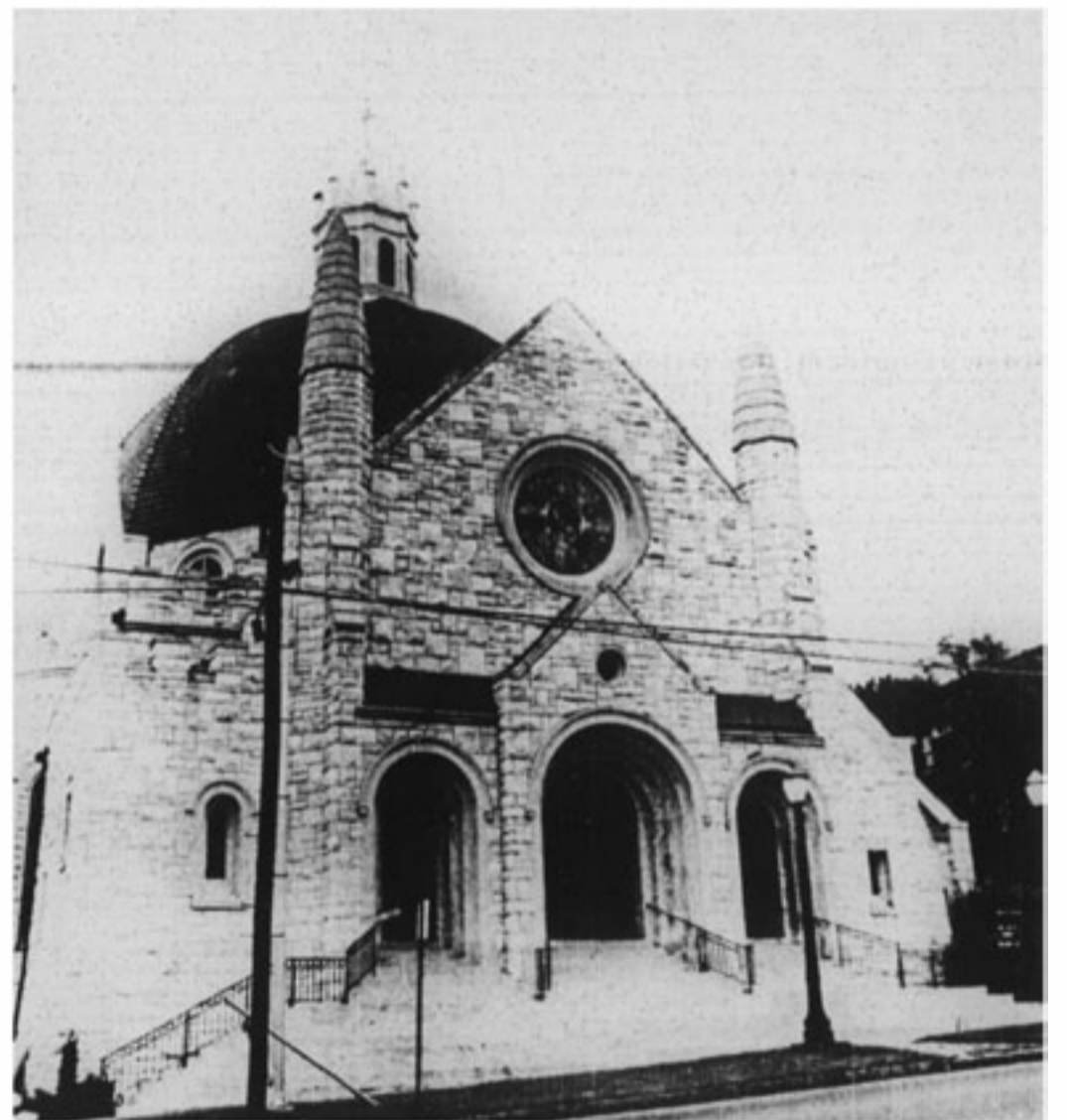
FOUNDER'S DAY AT TALLADEGA COLLEGE



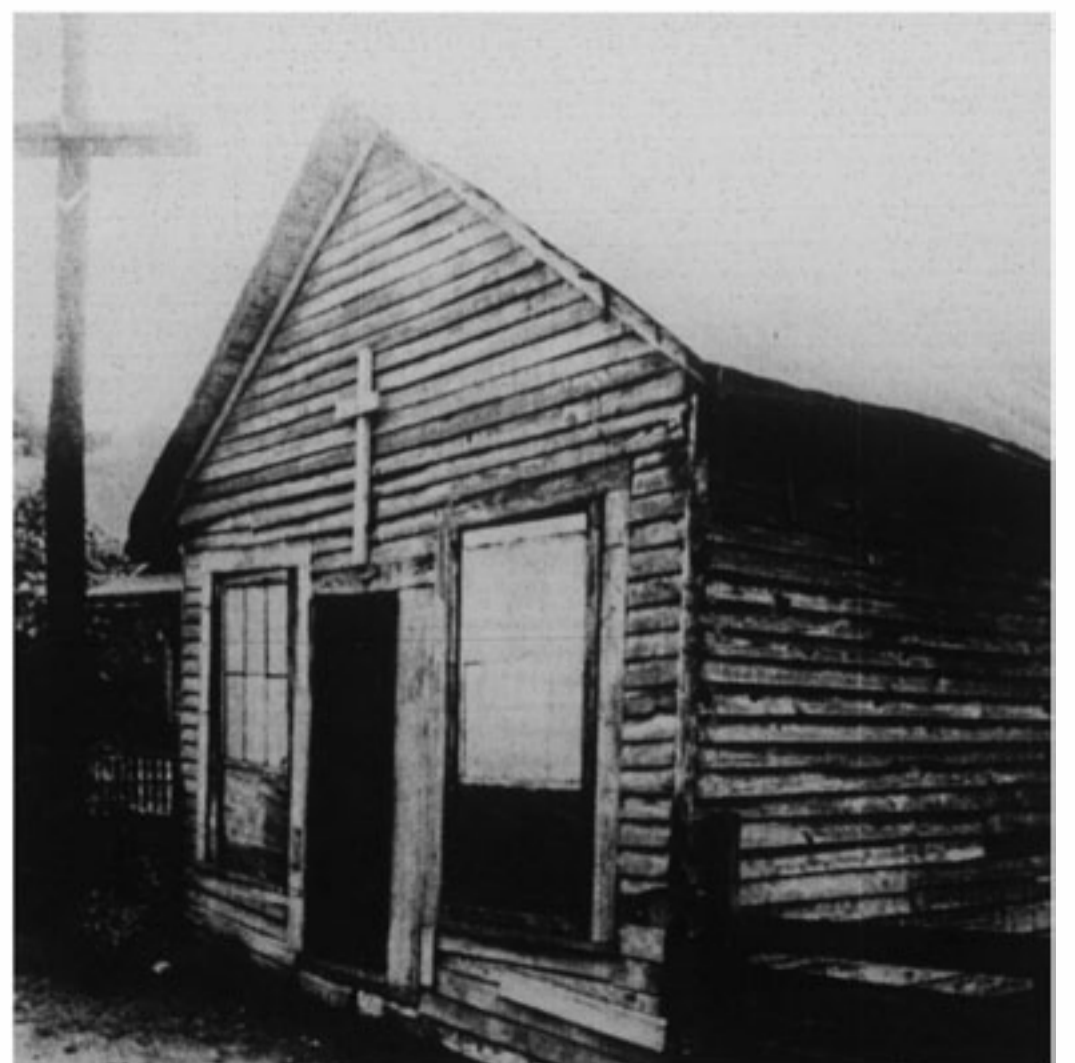
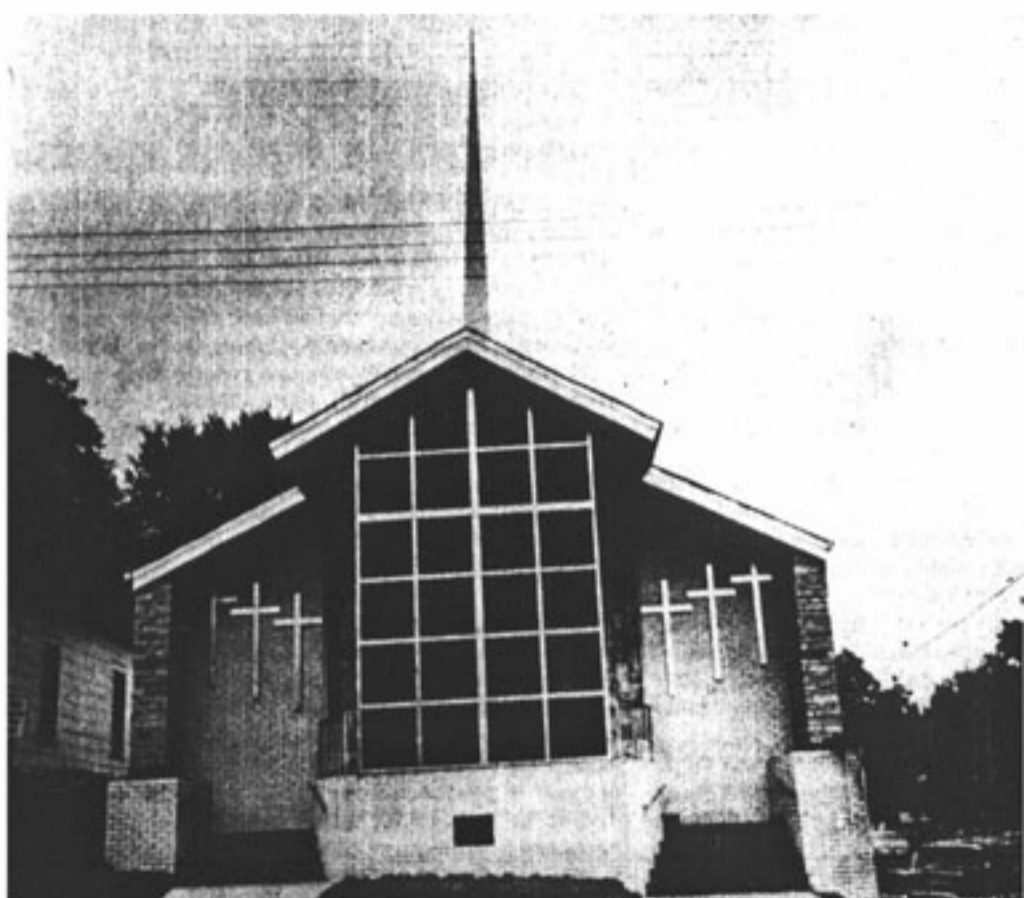
ON THIS ROCK I'LL BUILD MY CHURCH

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

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



Photos by Kenneth W. Lumpkin



'James Gray Froze 'em Out'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

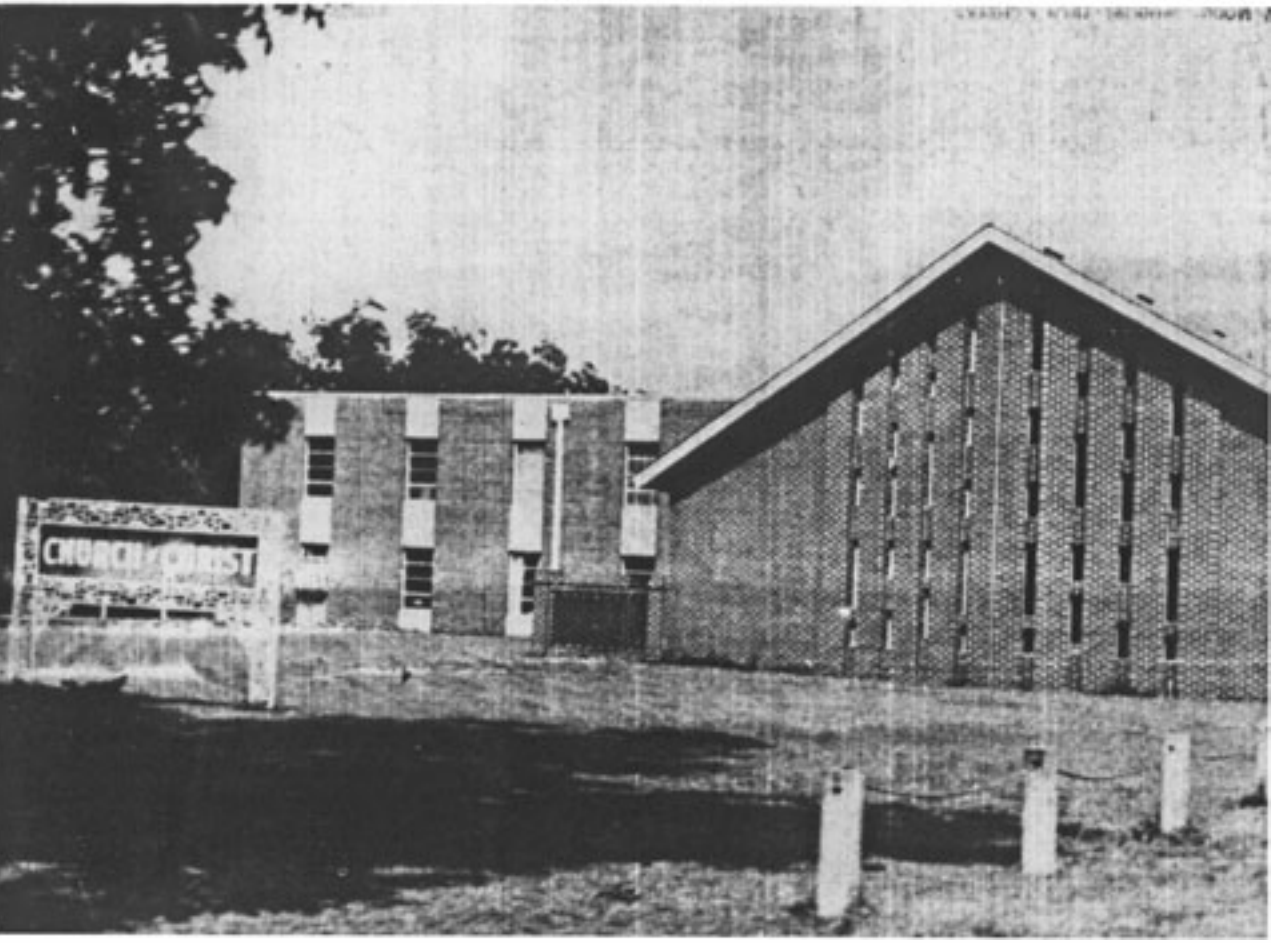
Another problem, said Miss Moss, is that "the black community, on the whole, is not behind us." She blamed not only a lack of communication--"I imagine fewer than 100 people know what we're doing"--but also some "restrictive, overly cautious Negro leaders."

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

Meanwhile, another group has been formed to "serve as a clearing-house for Negro grievances." Albany now has (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 2)



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



ALBANY'S WHITE CHURCHES ARE STILL SEGREGATED



YMCA FOOTBALL IS FOR WHITES ONLY



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

In Southwest Georgia Counties

Project Challenges 'Controlled Society'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sherrod also accused the churches of "supporting the oppressive social system." And, he said, white society controls black men culturally, "by systematically attempting to deny the beauty and validity of the Negro heritage." The only solution to the problem, Sherrod told black farmers, "lies in building the Negro community to a position of power over its own life." "The people can and must build it themselves," he said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



DISCUSSION AT HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL MEETING

Race Relations Group Formed

BY FRANKLIN HOWARD
ALEXANDER CITY, Ala. -- Disturbed by the state of black-white relationships at Alexander City Junior College, several students have joined forces to find a solution for the problem.

The Human Relations Council was formed as a first step towards bringing the school's racial problems into focus. At a recent meeting, the discussion centered on segregation on the school buses and in the student lounge.

Several reasons were suggested for the "group segregation" that is being practiced:

1. Students tend to group with their friends, and with the people they normally associate with.
2. Both black and white students have been rejected at one time or another by members of the opposite race. Therefore, they stay away.
3. No one likes to feel that he is forced on someone else.

TEACHER EVICTED

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
and all the other honkies like her."
"This is a death note today," he said, "and they'd better get the message--and we're not playing."

Mrs. Gionetti--in tears and obviously frightened--was escorted from the campus by police.

A large number of students remained in the entrances to the building, while a few roved among the crowd, cheering a fellow student who kept shouting, "Whitney must go! Whitney must go! Whitney must go!"

Sheffield Protest

SHEFFIELD, Ala.--Sheffield's black community has protested plans to use the Sheffield Community Center for an "anti-Negro" rally.

Andrew Oakes, spokesman for the protesters, said Sheffield Mayor B. F. Walden has granted permission for a right-wing group to hold a rally in the center next Tuesday. He said Mrs. Julia Brown, an "anti-Martin Luther King" speaker, is scheduled to address the rally.

Mrs. Brown, who bills herself as an "anti-Communist Negro," has spoken often to the John Birch Society and other right-wing groups. Oakes said the black community will register its objection by staging a protest at the meeting.

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WEUP has served as host to Project Discovery, a part of the Huntsville, Ala., anti-poverty program. Project Discovery contributes to the lives of the children by introducing them to industrial and educational environments not normally part of their lives.



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.

All products grow when advertised on WEUP. Serving Huntsville and surrounding areas from the 1600 spot on the dial. SOUL POWER... EVERY HOUR.

Albany

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

its own chapter of the Urban League--with James Gray, among others, on the board of directors.

"Whitney Young would revoke the charter if he ever saw what this is like," said the white Open City member. "People tell their problems to the mayor, and he says, 'Well, you realize that I have to listen to the other side of the story.' That means that nothing gets done."



Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Nov. 18, in the New Hope Baptist Church, 1154 Tenth Ave. S., the Rev. Herman Stone, pastor.

Mrs. Lena Frost of Demopolis, Ala., sells 600-1,000 Southern Couriers every week in Marengo and south Greene counties.



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Carver Comeback Falls Short

Cold Can't Stop BTW

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

It was so cold that no one would have been surprised to see Sergeant Preston drive his dog-sled down the field, shouting, "On, King! On, you huskies!"

But in spite of the Arctic weather, the Yellow Jackets and the Wolverines put on a magnificent performance. BTW charged to an 18-0 lead in the first half, but a gallant Carver comeback--led by quarterback Eddie Timmons--nearly pulled the game out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

game was over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Free: "The Miracle of You," a new booklet that explains what happens when a girl grows up. Recommended for ages 9 to 14. Send name and address to "Miracle," Education Department, Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, Wis. 54956)

Wenonah Out Of Play-Offs

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

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

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

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

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