

## Private School Starting in Auburn

### Entrance Policy Not Decided Yet

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN -- A private elementary school will open here next September, one year after large-scale desegregation of the public schools.

The Lee County Educational Fund--sponsor of the school--mailed a fund-raising leaflet to white Auburn residents last month.

"Only the private school, we believe, now can provide an atmosphere free of pressures and other obstacles which make impossible the practice of (the) traditional American educational philosophy," the leaflet noted.

It also said that the school would be "dedicated to academic excellence" and would try to enroll "the more able children, as determined by nationally-used tests."

Some people thought those two state-

ments meant that the new school would be dedicated to segregation, and would accept only white students.

Bob Valder, associate director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, which has its state offices in Auburn, cited "past experience."

Alabama, he said, has many "private schools" which in reality were formed with the sole intention of finding legal means of maintaining segregated schools.

"I think one would be justified in viewing this particular institution with some degree of skepticism--until such skepticism is proved to be unfounded," Valder said.

But Bernard Breyer, an Auburn University professor and president of the Lee County Educational Fund, said the new school's board has not talked about admission standards yet.

"The policy has not been fully enough defined" for him to say whether qualified Negro students will be accepted, Breyer said. "This is not an issue I would feel justified in discussing," he added.

The main reason for founding the school was "to get as good a school as we can get," Breyer said. Were there



PICKWOOD ACADEMY BUILDING

other reasons, such as providing an escape from public-school desegregation?

"A lot of people had a lot of ideas in mind," Breyer replied. "I cannot speak for a whole board,"

Another Auburn University faculty member said that Breyer himself resigned from the university when the first Negro student was admitted under a court order 3 1/2 years ago.

Breyer--who rejoined the faculty last

summer--said that was true. "But my letter of resignation made no mention of race," he added. "It made a good deal of mention of political interference with the academic process. I am opposed to the courts telling a university--or the public schools--what to do."

The private school, to be named Pickwood Academy, is now under construction on five acres of land along Shelton Mill Road, in a white residential section. The plans include eight classrooms for seven grades (kindergarten through sixth), and a playground, a tennis court, and a swimming pool.

Tuition will be \$30 a month for the first child from each family, and \$20 a month for his brothers and sisters.

Breyer said that "150 children is the most we could possibly take care of" the first year. Although most of those children would probably leave the Auburn schools to attend Pickwood Academy, City Schools Superintendent E. E. Gathers said he doesn't consider the private school a threat to the public school system.

"There's plenty of room for both of us," he said. "Desegregation is working out with no trouble at all. I don't think this will make any difference."

## Negroes To Fight Move By Wallace

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY -- An SCLC education specialist said this week that Alabama Negroes will fight any Wallace Administration move to block state-wide school desegregation.

John Reynolds of Greensboro, an SCLC special assistant on education, said:

"If Lurleen (Wallace) stands in the schoolhouse door, I'm going to make it my personal business to stand in the door with her, to make sure black children get into the schools.

"If she calls out the National Guard, I'm going to call the SCLC staff back into Alabama.

"We will meet the violent force of Lurleen with the non-violent soul of black men."

Reynolds said his pledge had the backing of SCLC.

Governor Wallace was to make a televised address Thursday night, to outline her plan for defying last week's federal court order. Three federal judges have given the state until next September to desegregate the 99 school districts that are not already under court order.

"Negroes must have the determination to continue to try to put children in school," Reynolds said. He said he will soon call a meeting of the state's Negro leaders, "to organize for a massive turn-out in September."

Warming up for the governor's Thursday appearance, the state Legislature last Tuesday passed a resolution urging all Alabama congressmen to seek the removal of Harold Howe, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Howe is responsible for drawing up and enforcing the federal school desegregation guidelines.

In the state Senate, the only law-maker to speak against the resolution was Tom Radney of Tallapoosa County. He said the Senate should "quit passing meaningless resolutions," and concentrate on state business. Radney said Senators Stewart O'Bannon Jr. of Lauderdale County and W. H. Lindsey of Choctaw County joined him in opposing the bill on a voice vote.

Then on Wednesday, school segregation in Alabama--and everywhere else--suffered another legal set-back. By an 8-4 vote, the Fifth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La., again said that public school boards have an "affirmative" duty to integrate. The full court upheld an earlier ruling that adopted the federal guidelines as the standard for all schools.

## Police in Enterprise Accused of Beating

BY DANIEL JACKSON AND MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

ENTERPRISE--Ivory Lee Edwards was still in bed this week, recovering from head injuries he allegedly received at the hands of Enterprise police.

Enterprise Negroes were forming a citizens committee to do something about the incident. James T. Scott, a local leader, said the committee will "go down to the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council."

"There's some pretty nice white people here," he said. "They wouldn't go along if they knew what was happening." Edwards, a Negro, was injured the night of March 18. Scott, who looked into the case as "an interested citizen," said someone called the police after Edwards had an argument with a lady friend.

Two white officers arrested Edwards as he drove away from the lady's house, Scott said, but Edwards "took off" when the policemen went to search his car.

At that, said Scott, one policeman tackled Edwards, and handcuffed him after a scuffle. By the time the second officer approached, said Scott, Edwards was bleeding from the mouth. Edwards spit blood in the direction of the second policeman.

Then, Scott continued, the second officer started beating Edwards--who was still handcuffed.

Willie Clarence McCray, a witness to

the incident, told Scott he saw Edwards fall to the ground, face first. When McCray asked the officers what was happening, he told Scott, they ordered him to "get away from here--this is police business."

Edwards was charged with resisting arrest.

Scott said he asked District Attorney Lewey Stephens Jr. and the FBI to look into the alleged beating. Stephens said this week that the case was "under investigation . . . We're trying to find out exactly what happened." Police department officials could not be reached for comment.

## More Confusion In Dahmer Case

BY GAIL FALK

PASCAGOULA, Miss.--A few minutes before midnight last Tuesday, 12 Jackson County jurors reported that they couldn't agree whether or not Travis Buckley, county attorney for Jasper County, was guilty of obstructing justice.

It was only one of several confusing developments last week involving central figures in the Vernon Dahmer civil rights case. Dahmer, an NAACP leader in Hattiesburg, died in January, 1966, after his home was fire-bombed.

Buckley--attorney for 11 of 12 men charged with conspiracy in the Dahmer killing--was being tried in Pascagoula on a charge that he tried to interfere (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

## Hazelhurst Boycott Ends

BY MERTIS RUBIN

HAZELHURST, Miss. -- The big school boycott is over in Hazelhurst, but the civil rights movement is here to stay.

The Rev. Dudley Stewart, head of the local NAACP, said Negro leaders and the Hazelhurst school board reached an agreement last Friday night, and the people accepted the agreement.

As a result, said Stewart, A. J. Dillion no longer holds any position with any Negro school in Copiah County.

Dillion, a Negro, was principal of all-Negro Parrish High School until last week. Complaints about his al-

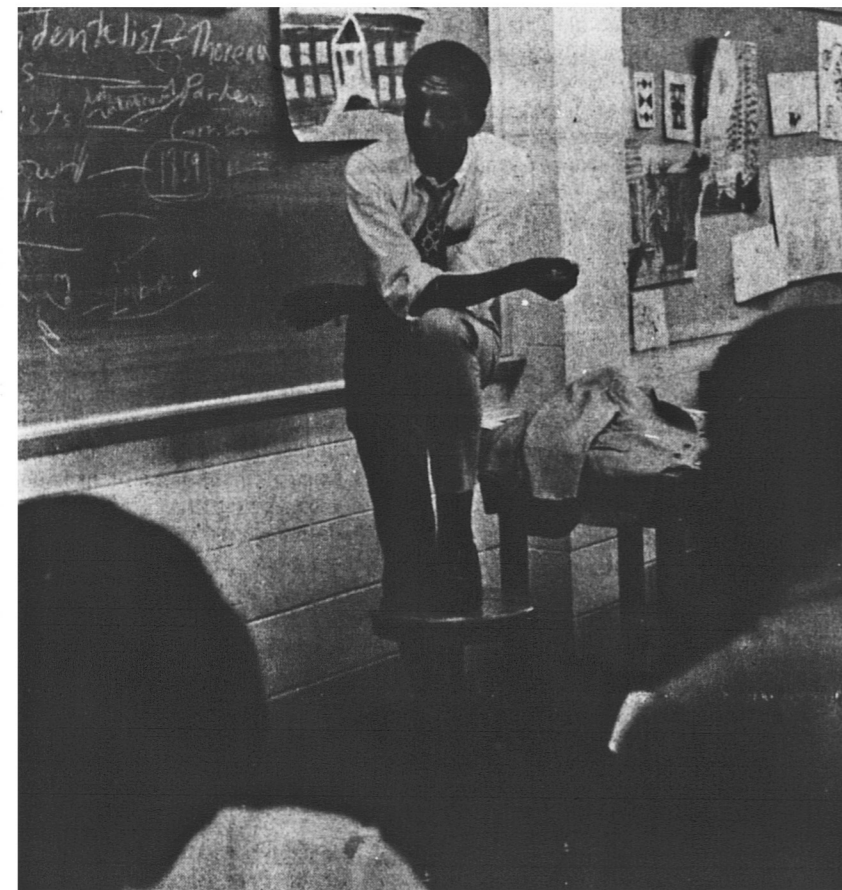
leged misuse of money led to the boycott.

The people had rejected an earlier agreement, under which Dillion would have been removed from Parrish for the rest of the year, but would have had other duties in the school system.

Last Tuesday night, about 1,000 people attended a mass meeting here, to talk about other projects. They were told that 2,500 of the county's 7,000 eligible Negro voters had been registered--many of them during the NAACP's month-old registration drive. And they heard that Hazelhurst has had a Negro policeman for almost two weeks.

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STOKELY CARMICHAEL AT STILLMAN

## 'To Hell With Laws of U.S.'

BY ROBIN REISIG

TUSCALOOSA--Stokely Carmichael came to Stillman College last Wednesday, and asked the students to question themselves, their college, the Viet Nam war, and the laws of the United States.

He told the students of the "beauty" of black people and their history, and of the ugliness and "violence" of America. He called the U. S. "a nation of murderers in Viet Nam," and "a nation of thieves. They stole us," Carmichael quoted Negro abolitionist Frederick Douglass, who said that a slave will always be a slave if he obeys the laws of his master. "If you want to be free," the SNCC chairman said, "you've got to say 'To hell with the laws of the United States.'"

"This country has law and order, but it doesn't know a damn thing about justice," Carmichael told a gathering of more than 400 on Wednesday night.

The audience in the college auditorium clapped and cheered loudly at almost everything Carmichael said. "They train you to be a hired killer. The Viet Cong has never called you a nigger," Carmichael told the draft-age students.

Negroes are 10% of the population, but they are 30% of the Army, he said: "That's black urban removal, and nothing else. White people tell you not to be violent, and send you to Viet Nam."

"Let's embalm the rest of the world. Let us create a life of humanity for ourselves," he said.

Carmichael had spent the day talking to students about Negro history, and telling them what he thinks is wrong with Stillman.

"You need a black school," he said in one class. He criticized Stillman for having too many white faculty members, and for having an educational system that taught black people about Booker T. Washington ("an Uncle Tom of the worst kind"), but not of Crispus Attucks ("the first American to die in the Revolutionary War") and Malcolm X ("the CIA killed Malcolm X").

"You don't know how much you're missing," he told another class in a very, very quiet voice. "Life's going on all around you, and you're dead."

"The pacifists who preached non-violence and love and all that junk--it is junk--came to preach where?" Carmichael asked. "The South," shouted the students. "To whom?" he asked. "Black people," they answered. "Who needed it?" came the question. "White people," was the answer.

"If I slap you, what do you do?" said Carmichael in another exchange.

"Slap you back," answered the students.

"If I keep slapping you, what do you do?"

"Kill you,"

"RIGHT!" shouted the SNCC leader.

"If you want to love, you get married," Carmichael said. "If you start a political movement, you go for power."

## MFDLP Loses

WASHINGTON, D. C.--The U. S. Supreme Court decided last Monday that there was nothing wrong with the way Mississippi's new congressional districts are drawn. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) had challenged the new districts after they were drawn by the state legislature last year.

Before now, the MFDP's suit claimed, the heavily-Negro Delta had always been a single district with its own U. S. Representative. By splitting the Delta among four other districts, said the MFDP, the legislature had ruined chances for electing a Negro congressman anytime soon.

Under the plan that the Supreme Court refused to review, one of Mississippi's five congressional districts--the First--has a slight majority of Negroes. More whites than Negroes are registered in this district, however.

## Theater Closed Since 1957 Boycott

# Movies Will Return to Tuskegee

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- Until last month, the Macon Theater in downtown Tuskegee was just another one of the South's abandoned movie houses. If there had been a sign on the door, it might have said, "Closed by segregation."

But now the theater front has a new coat of blue and white paint, and workmen are busy fixing up the battered building.

"We hope to open May 1," said Julius C. Robinson, the man who bought the theater. "But we're planning complete renovation, and we don't know just how long it will take."

One of the first things the workmen will do is close off the theater's west entrance.

"That was the Negro side," explained Robinson. "The place was really two theaters, with two separate entrances--and a brick wall down the center."

"We can't hardly take the wall out," he said. "It's connected to the roof by steel beams. I think we'll just open up the one side and see how we get along."

When the Macon Theater was built, segregation in Alabama's public places was just as strong as the brick wall. But now the Civil Rights Act of 1964--and Tuskegee's own year-old "public accommodations" law--make segregated theaters illegal.

A lot of Southern movie houses went out of business in 1964, rather than obey the Civil Rights Act. But the Macon Theater wasn't one of them--it had

already been closed for years. "The boycott closed it," said Robinson, "along with most of the businesses downtown."

The boycott he was talking about began in the fall of 1957. Negroes stopped shopping in white-owned stores after the Alabama legislature re-drew Tuskegee's city limits to keep out Negro voters. When the U. S. Supreme Court ruled in their favor, many Negroes started buying downtown again--but the movie theater never re-opened.

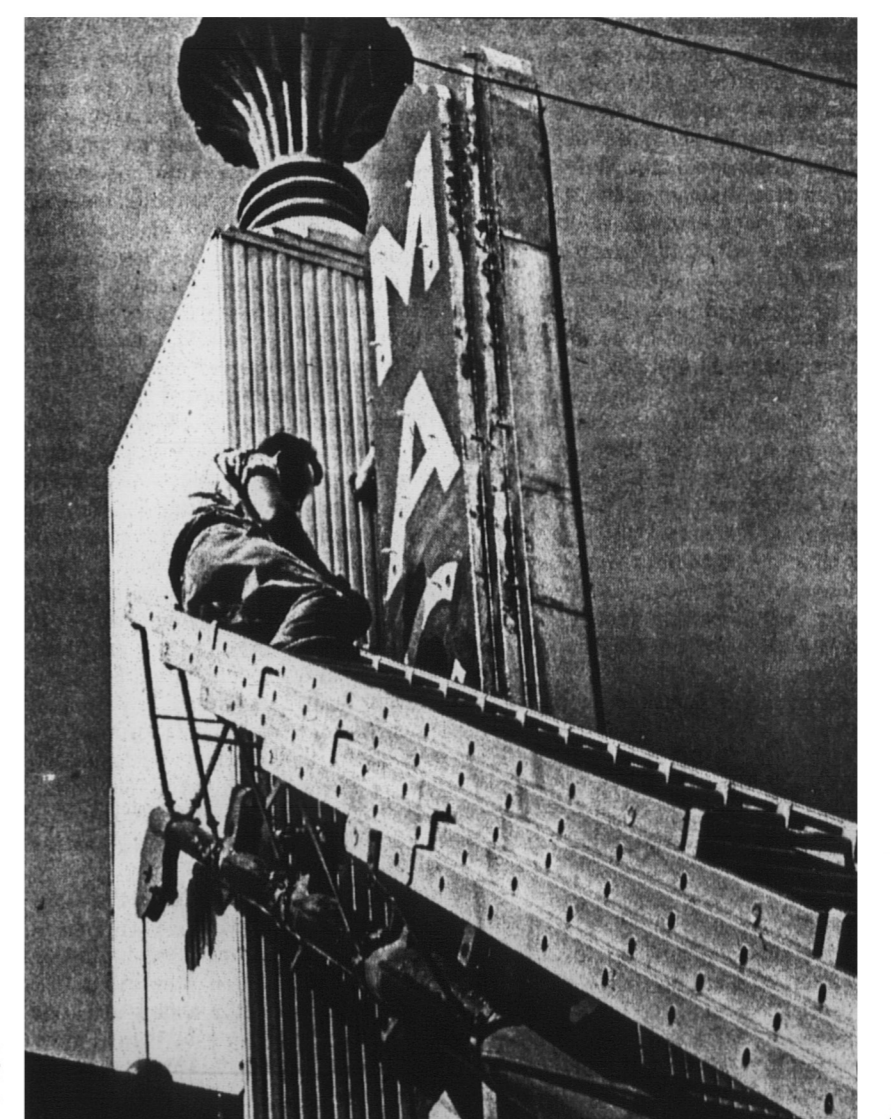
Some of Tuskegee's white people blamed the Negroes for making the town do without first-run movies, but Robinson said he doesn't see it that way.

"It was because of the attitude of the whites that the theater closed," he said. "The Negroes were always for it. There never were enough whites without the Negroes. The Negro side supported it."

Robinson, a county supervisor for Tuskegee Institute's adult education program, made a survey of movie-goers before he bought the theater.

"To me, there's always been a need for it," he said. "Now the potential audience has doubled. If we get one-fifth of the potential, that'll be more than we can handle. We'll only have 350 seats."

And he expects some of his customers to be white. "Might be about 5%," he predicted. "We do have a few whites patronizing Negro businesses now. If it's clean and comfortable, some white people will come."



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Editorial Opinion

Don't Let It Get You

The state of Alabama is no doubt going to appeal the federal-court order that desegregated every school in the state. And Governor and Mr. Wallace are no doubt going to make a lot of noise about resisting the order.

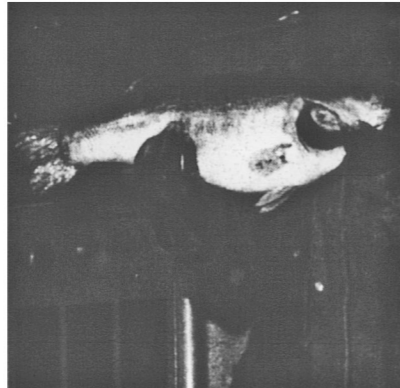
But people in Alabama--and Mississippi, too--should not be distracted or discouraged by the loud cries of defiance. Students who want to go to better schools should say so when they fill out their freedom-of-choice forms this spring.

Because all the noise is not going to change anything. This fall, the schools are going to be desegregated, regardless of what the Wallaces think. Don't hesitate now, and you won't miss out in September.

Fish of the Week



ROBERT JORDAN



FISH

EUFALA--Robert Jordan was fishing at the end of Center St. one day last week when he felt a tug on the end of his line. "I started winding up," he said, "but that fish put up a terrible fight. One time I thought I was hung."

When Jordan finally reeled in, he discovered that he had a 7 1/2-pound bass. "It was the biggest fish I ever have caught," he said. It was also the biggest fish ever caught in Lake Eufaula, and Radio Station WLA in Eufaula gave Jordan a prize for catching it.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

In John Diamante's comprehensive article on the hospital situation in Mobile (Courier, Feb. 25-26) occurred a statement which angered two friends and parishioners of mine: "...Dr. E. B. Goode and Dr. J. P. Dixon (are) Negroes who have not been associated with the civil rights movement in Mobile."

May I observe, unhappily, that there is no civil rights movement in Mobile which anyone could notice, a fact agreed upon by nearly everyone, including Mr. Diamante, the two physicians, and myself. In fact, I understand from Mr. Diamante that the offending sentence was an editorial coinage, compressing several paragraphs of his original copy. In Mobile we speak of the civil rights movement as of a distant phenomenon.

Drs. Dixon and Goode have given me permission to cite the following facts, to temper whatever impression the questionable sentence may have conveyed. Dr. Goode is the oldest present member in point of service on the Alabama Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights; he has been a member of the NAACP for some 39 years, and is a long-time member of the Alabama Council on Human Relations; he has been active in Mobile civic affairs of many sorts; and he is currently involved in establishing an Urban League in this city.

Dr. Dixon is a supporter of the NAACP and of the Non-Partisan Voters League; in the late 1930's and early 1940's, he prevented the segregation of the Olive Branch 551 Association of Letter Carriers; in 1954 he signed the "Mobile Manifesto" requesting compliance with the school desegregation ruling; and he caused the integration of the Mobile Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

I trust these facts speak for themselves.

John W. B. Thompson
Rector
Church of the Good Shepherd
Mobile

To the Editor:

Why not have guidelines for the distribution of funds to improve welfare programs?

Recently, a Voice of America news broadcast revealed the withdrawal of welfare funds to Alabama by the federal government. As a daughter of Alabama, I think this is a disgrace to Alabama and the Wallace administration. The federal government is not trying to provide pathways for future intervention in welfare programs of Alabama; it is merely executing its responsibility as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution--"to promote the general welfare."

The question now is--will the Wallace administration match the welfare funds it so foolishly refused to accept from the federal government?

Melzetta Poole
Holy Child Secondary School
Ogoja, East Nigeria

(Since Miss Poole wrote this letter, a federal judge has ordered the federal government not to cut off Alabama's welfare money, at least until a court can hold a full hearing on the matter.--THE EDITOR)

To the Editor:

Little notice has been given in the press to Black Power shown on the past season's basketball courts around the nation. Of all the thousands playing basketball in the colleges this season the five best players in the nation selected by more than 300 sports writers are all colored boys. They are: Clem Haskins of Western Kentucky, Houston's Elvin Hayes, UCLA's Lew Alcindor, Louisville's Westley Unsel, and Jimmy Walker of Providence.

In Atlanta two colored high school teams ranked first and second in all of Georgia, and in Washington, D.C., five Negro players were selected as the five best in the Metropolitan Washington area, comprising the District of Columbia and adjacent Virginia and Maryland. Negro boys have been similarly acclaimed in cities north and west.

Perhaps the intelligentsia pay little attention to the sports pages, but to the vibrant youth these events are of prime importance. We read and hear much irrationality in the oratory and philosophy of Black Power, but to this writer the courage, stamina and sportmanship of our Negro athletes evidences real power.

E. B. Henderson
Tuskegee, Institute

From Viet Nam Gov't
Medals For Dead Soldier

BY JAMES O. HADNOTT

WETUMPKA--The Republic of Viet Nam has awarded two medals to the parents of a slain Negro soldier who could not be buried in his home town.



SOLDIER'S PICTURE AND MEDALS

Johnnie Williams and his wife, Mrs. Annie Mae Williams, received the Military Merit Medal and the Gallantry Cross with Palm last Friday at a ceremony in their home.

Their son, Private First Class Jimmy L. Williams, was killed in action in Viet Nam last May 18. When his body was brought home for burial, authorities told the parents that Wetumpka Cemetery was filled, except for the section for poor people and unknowns.

Finally, the 19-year-old Special Forces soldier was buried in the Andersonville National Cemetery near Americus, Ga., with full military honors.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon request.

Summer Arts Studies Offered for Teachers

All teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools are eligible for special programs in the arts and humanities.

The programs, financed by the federal government, are offered at 12 colleges and universities across the U. S. They are intended to give teachers more knowledge and understanding of subjects like drama, dance, literature, and Latin.

There is no charge for these summer institutes. In fact, teachers chosen to participate receive a weekly stipend of \$75, plus \$15 a week for each child or dependent. The teachers must pay their own travel expenses, however.

You must apply for these programs no later than April 15. Applications and further information can be obtained from the sponsoring colleges and universities.

Officer OK After Delay

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

FORT BENNING, Ga.--Silas Norman Jr., a 25-year-old former SNCC worker, is now a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. But it took him a little longer than his classmates at Fort Benning's Officer Candidate School (OCS).

Last Jan. 8--three days before the OCS graduation--Army Intelligence told Norman he would have to wait for a "background investigation" before he could receive his commission.

The Army called the delay "routine." But, last month, Norman charged that it was "an exception to normal procedure."

Norman worked with SNCC in Selma for 18 months. He was SNCC's Alabama project director for six months in 1965. But he didn't know whether his civil rights work had anything to do with the investigation.

He said Army Intelligence apparently held up his security clearance after he admitted that he had met socialists and communists while he was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin.

A few days after Norman spoke out about the delay of his commission, the problem was solved.

"Without any explanation, I was called and told things had been cleared up, and boom! I was commissioned," Norman said last week.

He was assigned to Fort Benning's 74th company as a platoon tactical officer. "My only problems now are the ones that naturally come with my duties--long hours and hard work," he said.

As for the trouble over his commission, Norman said, "It was a little odd. I still don't know precisely what happened--what the conditions were. But things are straight now, and that's sufficient for me."

Negro People, CAP Head Still Battling in Barbour

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

EUFALA -- After two stormy election meetings, Barbour County's advisory board to the Barbour-Dale-Henry Community Action Program (CAP) has 17 new members. But the long-running battle between Negro leaders and CAP officials isn't over yet.

"We are not satisfied," said John Kelly Jr., president of the Eufaula Voters League. "We caught ourselves going through the motions of an election--but it wasn't right."

Kelly said that after the first election meeting ended in confusion last Feb. 7, "people in the communities sent back names to the second meeting."

"When we got there," he said, "they handed us out a long ballot for the new target-area (poor people's) representatives. There was 27 Negroes and eight whites nominated."

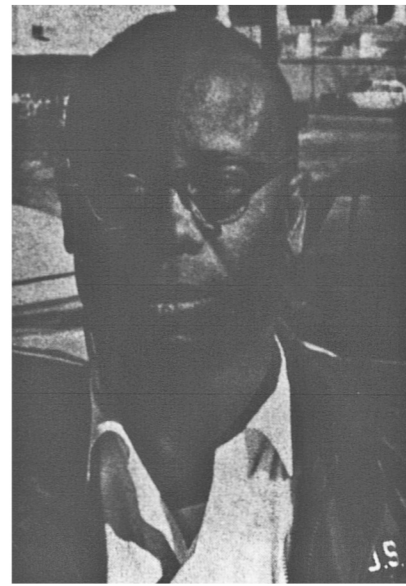
Kelly said CAP officials told the poor people at the meeting to choose nine Negro and eight white representatives from the list they were given.

"There was 350-400 people there," Kelly said, "more people than at the first meeting. More people was informed. I think they should have been given a chance to nominate from the floor."

The main reason there should have been more nominations, Kelly said, was that the list didn't include representatives from all parts of Barbour County: "The peoples over there in Gamity and Rocky Mount in the north or Bakerhill and Sandville--that's south--they don't have anybody to represent them on the board."

"I don't agree with only eight white peoples on the ballot," Kelly continued. "There should have been a group and a choice."

He suggested that the white people might have held a separate election before the second public meeting. The only whites who attended the second



JOHN KELLY JR.

meeting were a few CAP members--and the eight nominees, Kelly said. But Charles L. Weston, the CAP director, said the election was conducted in "complete compliance" with federal guidelines for the anti-poverty program.

There was no separate meeting, he said. "It was all together. Everybody that was nominated was put on the ballot. It just happened that there were only eight white people, by coincidence. "I know it would be one time in a million it would work out like that," he said, "but there was nothing premeditated at all."

The CAP director said that Kelly's complaints about unrepresented sections of the county were based on a misunderstanding of the anti-poverty



CHARLES L. WESTON (RIGHT)

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Weston considers the target-area elections finished. "We're all through till June, when we elect a third of the board of directors and the advisory committees," he said.

But Kelly said he spoke for a large group of dissatisfied Negroes. "We're not just accepting this," he said. "There may be a protest. We're considering getting a petition from the people who don't feel they are represented. These are big large areas, and most of them is Negro and poverty-stricken."

PASCAGOULA CASE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

with the conspiracy case by kidnaping and assaulting Jack Watkins March 4.

Watkins told the court that Buckley and Billy Ray Pitts (a defendant in the Dahmer case) tried to force him into making a false confession. Watkins testified that they wanted him to say he beat incriminating information out of Lawrence Byrd, a key witness in the Dahmer case.

The charge against Buckley was answered last week in a counter-charge by Buckley's attorney, Charles Blackwell of Laurel. Blackwell filed documents in Jones County, saying Watkins really did kidnap and assault Byrd.

Byrd testified in PascagoULA Tuesday that he had been assaulted by two men shortly after Dahmer's death, and that after the assault he signed a statement. He said, however, that he could not identify Watkins as one of the men who beat him.

According to Blackwell--also a lawyer for Dahmer case defendants--the statement signed by Byrd gave the FBI the names of some of the men who allegedly conspired to fire-bomb Dahmer's house. If the Dahmer case defendants can prove that Byrd's statement was forced out of him, the information he gave might be barred from the trial.

Watkins has not been arrested on Blackwell's kidnaping charge. District Attorney Donald Cumbest--who is handling the case against Buckley and Pitts--says two constables from Jones County came to PascagoULA at 3 a.m. March 23 with warrants to arrest Watkins.

"I asked them not to serve the warrant until daylight hours so we could have a look at them," said the district attorney. As it turned out, the warrants were improper, and no new warrants were ever sent down.



Letter From Arizona

Dear Folks,

Dick Gregory, who values civil rights work more than show business, spoke to an enthusiastic audience of 2,400 students and faculty members here at the University of Arizona.

Gregory came on stage smiling. On his suit coat was a blue-and-white button that said, "Write in Dick Gregory for Mayor--for Right." (He's running for mayor of Chicago.) He began his 90-minute speech with 30 minutes of jokes--jokes mixed with serious talk. For example:

"My daughter told me Christmas that she didn't believe in Santa Claus. I said, 'What, you don't believe in Santa Claus?' 'No,' she replied, 'You know darn well ain't no white man gonna come in our neighborhood after midnight.'"

"If the nuclear bomb ever came on a weekend, I'd get sloppy drunk, go out, and try to catch it. When I did, I'd holler, 'Black power,' put it on my back, and carry it down to Montgomery, Alabama, to the Capitol, and sing 'We Shall Overcome.' When Wallace comes out and sees it, he'll join me and sing 'You Done Overcome.'"

"Then I'd carry it to the White House in Washington, go across the lawn--stepping on Lady Bird's tulips--and go to LBJ's window and holler, 'Hey birdman, wipe that barbecue sauce off your gouth and come on down here. I want to talk to you.'"

"When I heard about the black-out in New York, I dropped to my knees and prayed, 'God, please let Governor Wallace be in New York, trapped on an elevator with 17 Black Muslims coming from a karate lesson!'"

"I've got to go to Kansas to help a white man who moved into an all-Negro

neighborhood. Some Negro bigot burned a watermelon in his front yard."

Then Gregory became serious, and the audience calmed down. "I'm not here to impress you, but to inform you about the social problems that exist here," he said. "The tricks and lies that have allowed Americans to ignore the truths about their country and its social problems have all been used up, and reality must finally be faced. . . . The tricks are up, and we must all accept the fact that the United States is one of the most racist countries on the face of this earth."

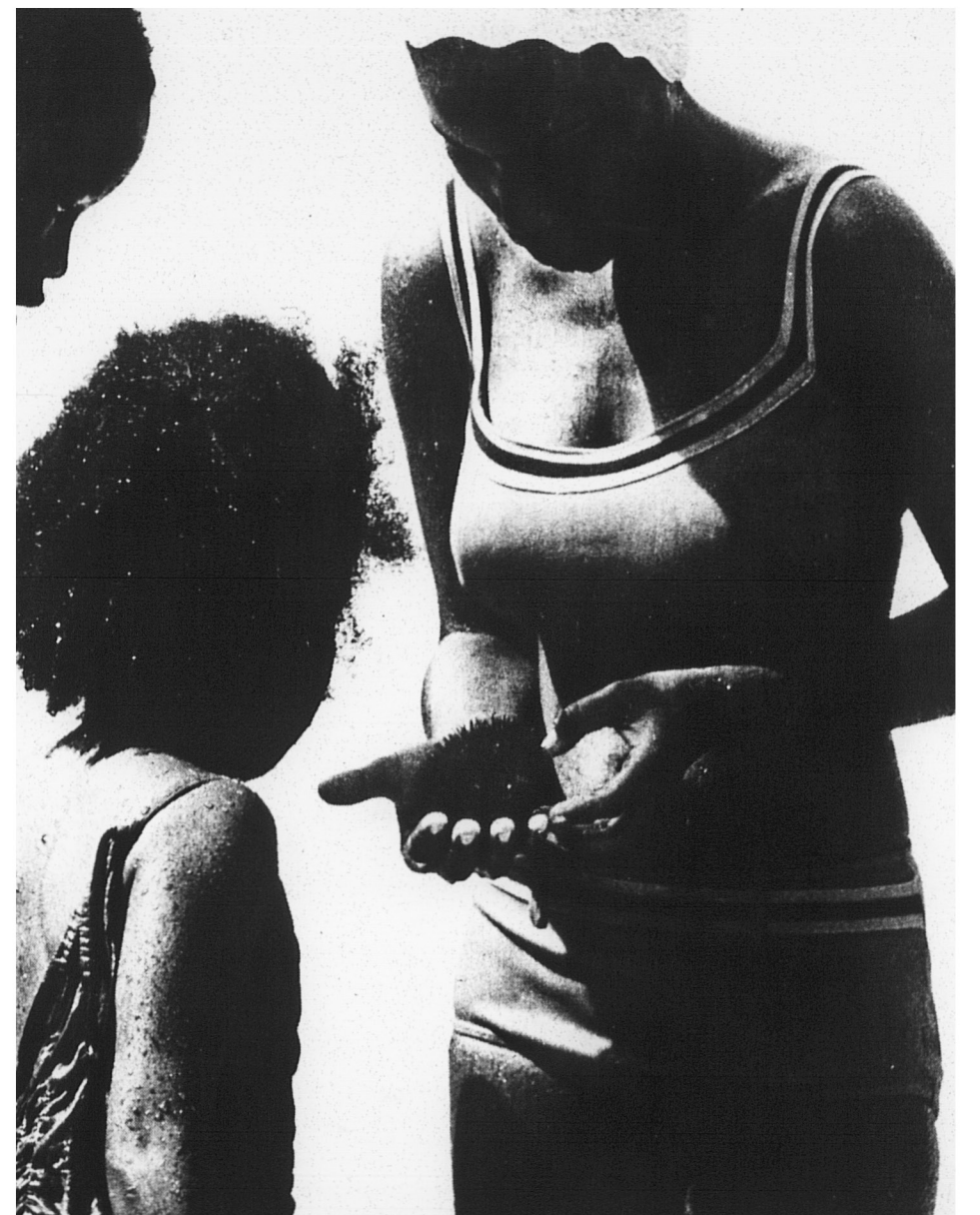
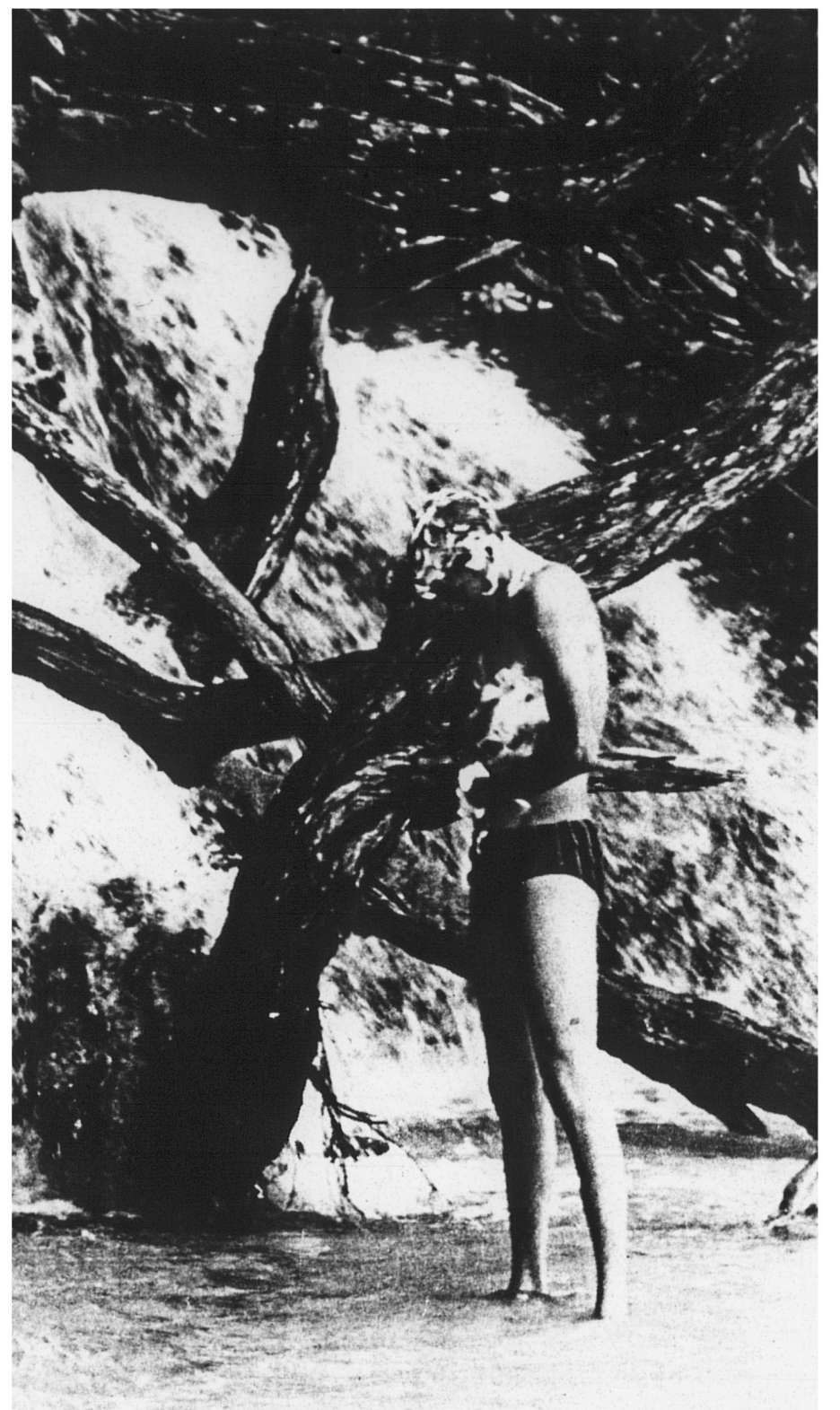
Both the Negro and the white man are racists, Gregory said. "The average Negro is not even aware that he is a racist," he said. "It is a problem we inherited. The problem is with attitudes, rather than laws."

"Riots," Gregory continued, "have not hurt our cause. If you get justice, THEN you get law and order." He said "the fact that riots help only shows what a sick society we are."

The comedian also talked about the Viet Nam war. "Negroes who fight for America in Viet Nam are being misled," he said, "because they are trying to give a bunch of illiterate peasants more freedom than their wives have in Chicago."

Summing up the civil rights movement, Gregory said it is a great social revolution of right against wrong, not black against white: "We have exposed the cancer, and now it is up to America to cure it."

Disco B.



## SUNDAY at the BEACH in Jamaica

Jamaica has a beautiful national motto--"Out of many, one people." Dunn's River Falls Beach on Sunday is a reflection of that motto.

The beach is open to everyone, but on weekdays it is usually taken over by American tourists. On Sunday, however, residents of Jamaica come from all points of the island, to make the beach a truly cosmopolitan scene. Everyone is there, doing almost anything that seems to please him.

There are games of dominoes and checkers. Members of a small band

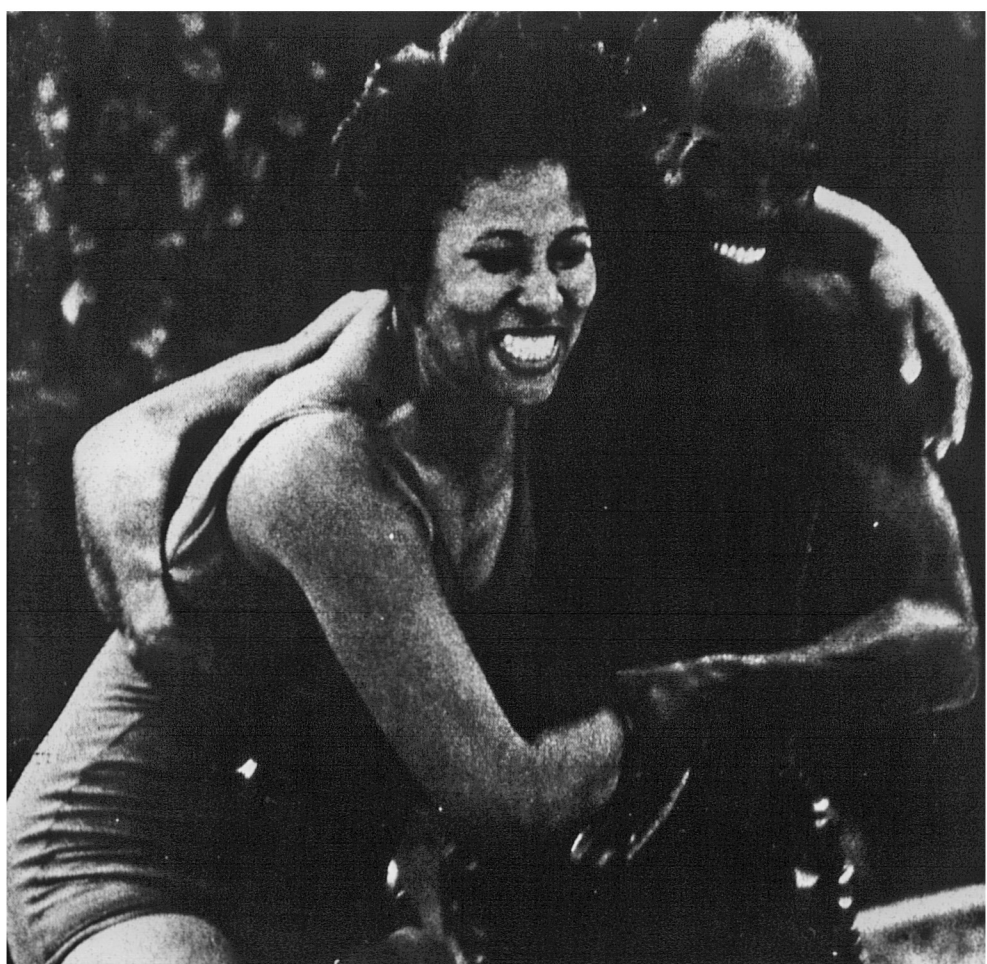
play for tourists, and then pass the hat --or they play for pretty girls and keep their hats on their heads. One man reads while lying on a float, while another bathes in the falls. Children climb on the rocks, and swimmers search for prickly sea urchins. And everyone seems to have a camera.

In Jamaica, people never ask, "Is he black or white?" The question is always, "What shade is he?" On the Dunn's River Falls Beach, there were all shades. And the national motto seemed accurate indeed.

Photos & Text

by

Bob Fitch



**'It's a Matter of Racial Pride'**

**People Run Their Own Supermarket in Natchez**



400 STOCKHOLDERS OWN THE COMMUNITY MART

BY MERTIS RUBIN  
NATCHEZ, Miss.--You can buy just about any kind of food or household supplies at the Community Mart in Natchez. But the people who shop there are getting something besides meat and greens and paper towels.

The shoppers are Negroes, and they are buying self-respect and independence.

The Community Mart, a modern supermarket, opened last spring. About 400 people pooled their money to pay for the mart.

Leaders of the Natchez Business and Civic League, a Negro group, had been thinking about starting a business of their own for several years. But for a long time, they couldn't get the rest of the community interested in the idea.

Then, in August 1965, local NAACP president George Metcalfe was seriously hurt when a bomb exploded in his car.

The incident touched off a series of protests and demonstrations. Many Negroes in Adams County began to feel that they needed to organize a business and become less dependent on white merchants.

So the Business and Civic League started selling supermarket shares at \$25 apiece. In a little over six months, there was enough money to begin opera-

ting the store.

The Community Mart stocks the same items any other supermarket carries. The prices are generally the same.

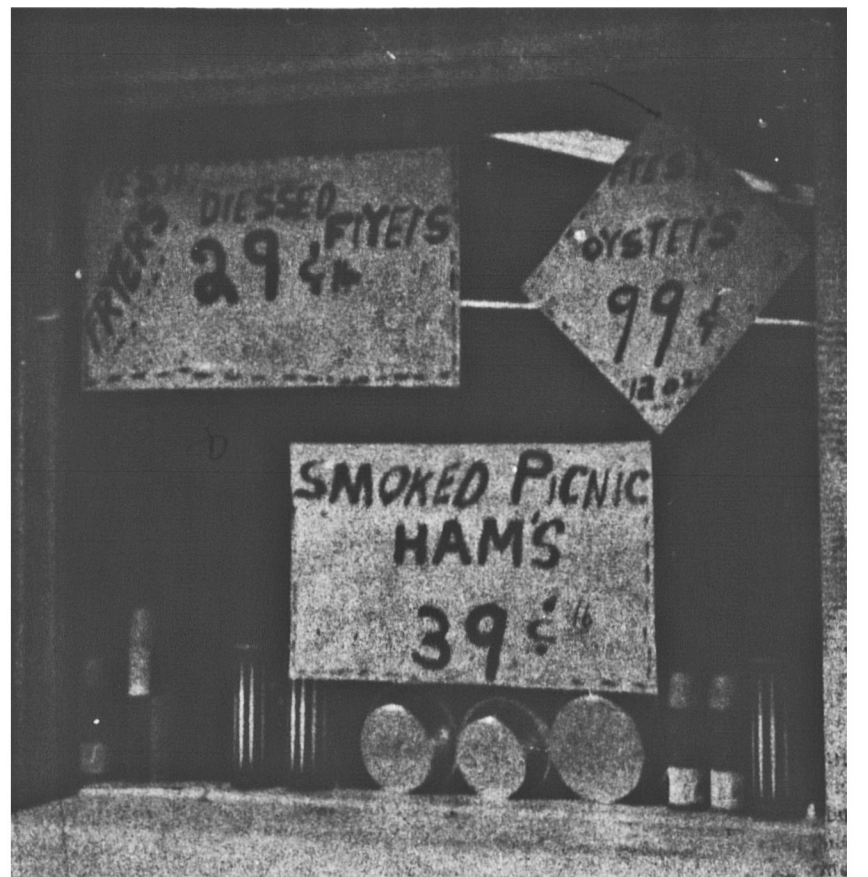
Theodore C. Johnson, the store manager, said the majority of the Negroes in Natchez and surrounding Adams County shop at the supermarket. "We've had good cooperation from the community," he said.

The support has been strong enough that now "we've got some plans for putting up a clothing store, but it's still in the very early planning stage," he said.

The supermarket is run by a board of 15 directors. Although there are now about 450 stockholders, Johnson said, the mart is still selling shares at \$25 apiece. (Shares may be obtained by writing to the Community Mart Inc., 37 St. Catherine St., Natchez, Miss.)

Johnson hopes Negroes from other towns will come take a look at the Community Mart--and go home with the idea of starting up a supermarket of their own.

He said he thinks the store has reached one of the major goals it was set up for: "It was a matter of racial pride. We wanted to show that Negroes could own and operate a good clean business and provide employment for some of our people."



THE MART SELLS ALL KINDS OF FOOD

**STARTING A REVOLUTION IN MOBILE**

**Church Group Ponders 'Social Change'**

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE--"Suppose you were made bishop of Alabama--what would you do with the church?"

"History just doesn't happen--it is made! And we're the ones who decide to change it."

"We have to face reality. . . to say, 'To hell with waiting--how am I going to get my life into history?'"

More than 30 adult and teen-aged members of the Toulminville-Warren Methodist Church sat around a table one weekend last month to discuss questions like the ones above.

The purpose of the session was more than just idle talk. The Rev. Dallas Blanchard called the meeting to convince his bi-racial congregation that it could and should organize to attack the problems of poverty and racial discrimination.

The discussions were called "Religious Studies I, a week-seminar conducted by the Ecumenical Institute of Chicago." But they were more lively than their name.

The 44-hour session was designed to change people's ideas about themselves, their religious faith, and the world they live in. It began Friday evening with a sweeping question: "What is taking place in the 20th century?"

Most of the participants didn't know what to say. So the leaders--the Rev. Jimmy Jones, University of Mississippi chaplain, and several men from Louisiana who were trained by the Ecumenical Institute--talked about a few ideas.

"The day of dealing with theory is over. . . In the 'giddy teens,' we went off to fight the war to end all wars, with the spirit of optimism. . . In the roaring twenties, all those men came back to drown out what they had seen over there. . .

"In the thirties, the Lord punished us in our pocketbooks, but we were still optimistic. . . and in the forties, we began to see life the way it is--we were pushed up against the reality of World War II."

As for modern times, the speaker said, "In our day, we've just faced non-being, yesterday, and all the cracks in our world which we patch up with religion."

After that, some of the 50 people in the room got up and left. But most of them stayed.

Next, they were handed an article by a distinguished theologian. The speaker explained a reading method called "charting." He said it would enable everyone to understand perfectly what all those long sentences and five-syllable words meant.

He asked the group to make a "covenant" with one another that everybody would "chart" the meaning of the articles so the group would be able to understand--not interpret--what was being said.

A few more people left after they read the article. Some of them felt that it was silly to talk about religion with middle-aged people who could barely read a newspaper, and children who usually read comic books. "It's a complete waste of time--sitting around with all those teen-agers," said Mrs. E. B. Goode later.

But the people who stayed were pretty sure that they had all understood what the article meant when it talked about "the idea of God." They used that understanding to discuss a statement by the man from the Ecumenical Institute--that "the place where you meet God is not in a holy place, but in life!"

Seven hours later the group met again at breakfast. For the next 16 hours, the people read articles, listened to lectures, and talked.

At meals, everybody had a chance to discuss what he meant by two "word-symbols"--"Christ" and "the Holy Spirit." And everybody tried to answer questions like "How would you run the church?"

The group looked at and talked about painting and sculpture. The discussion leaders said that "art is our response to it." Then everybody saw a movie called "Requiem for a Heavyweight," and no two people had the same opinion about what was going on in it.

Each of the teachers read a poem and claimed "It is the best poem written in the 20th century--because I say so, and that's how things happen in the 20th century."

And the teachers gave a new definition of Christianity: "To say yes to reality is to participate in the Christ-event; to say yes to what you are, and to what the world around you is, means that the future is open."

"If you are a Negro, and you accept that that's the way it is, you are creating a life-style that is free," the teachers said.

To be a Christian means to say yes to life and death, one speaker said. "The only way I decide history is to decide where I'm going to put my one death."

After the session ended on Sunday, different people had different opinions of it.

Mrs. Dorothy DaPonte, a white lady, said that the weekend made her "feel very uncomfortable. I don't like to see familiarity of using people's first names, especially for Negroes. It took

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 5)



"ART IS OUR RESPONSE TO IT," SAID ONE SPEAKER



THE ECUMENICAL INSTITUTE'S IDEAS WERE NEW TO MOST PEOPLE

**...And Plans Attack on City Problems**

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE--Eight people gathered at the Toulminville-Warren Methodist Church one night last month to start a revolution.

The eight people were all members of the church congregation. They were among some 30 parishioners who had attended an unusual weekend seminar sponsored by the Ecumenical Institute of Chicago.

The Ecumenical Institute is a group of churchmen and laymen. It operates from a base called "fifth city" in a Chicago ghetto. Its purpose is to make the Christian church take the initiative in what the Institute calls "the social revolution of the 20th century."

The people who met at the Toulminville church last month think the Ecumenical Institute has the right idea. "They said they were ready to go," the Rev. Dallas Blanchard, the church's pastor, reported after the meeting. "They wanted to get with it."

The first thing the bi-racial group recognized was that eight people can't make much of a revolution. So everyone agreed to get five other people to come to the church the next weekend to learn about the Ecumenical Institute's view of "the theological revolution of the 20th century."

After that, Blanchard hoped to have enough people to begin an all-out attack on Mobile's "social" problems--poverty, discrimination, unemployment, and illiteracy.

Blanchard said the group will begin working in the heavily-Negro Davis Avenue area, and try to move the church offices there by early June.

"We'll be working with schoolteachers, doing community organization, tutorial and vocational programs," he said. "We want to bring the whole world to the Avenue. We have a whole cultural program for Negro drama and art."

"Davis Avenue is the place to begin," Blanchard continued. "We're aware of the fact that we've got to deal with poor whites, but if you're talking about the Avenue, you're talking about the whole city."

The ferment at Toulminville has already attracted outside attention. White businessmen, theater people, and students and teachers from the University of South Alabama are beginning to vol-

unteer for different parts of the church's program for social change. Blanchard and Brett Smith, intern pastor at Toulminville, got interested in the Ecumenical Institute when the Rev. Bill Alerding of Prichard invited Institute teachers to Mobile for a week-long series of lectures and discussions last January.

Blanchard and Smith were among about 50 Gulf Coast clergy and laymen who attended the sessions. They went back and talked the Institute's ideas over with the Rev. Joseph H. Griggs, a Negro minister who also serves Toulminville's integrated congregation.

They decided to bring another group of Institute teachers to Mobile last month to meet with a group of church members.

Some of the 50 people who came to that weekend session left before it was over. Some of them stayed, but didn't accept the Institute's argument that they should "take responsibility" for changing Mobile. But some of them--like the eight people who met at the church later--were ready to do what they could in the Davis Avenue area.

And another group--mostly ministers who attended the January sessions--are planning to work in Trinity Gardens. Led by the Rev. Alerding, they have set uncompromising long-range goals for Mobile--for instance, 100% literacy and full employment.

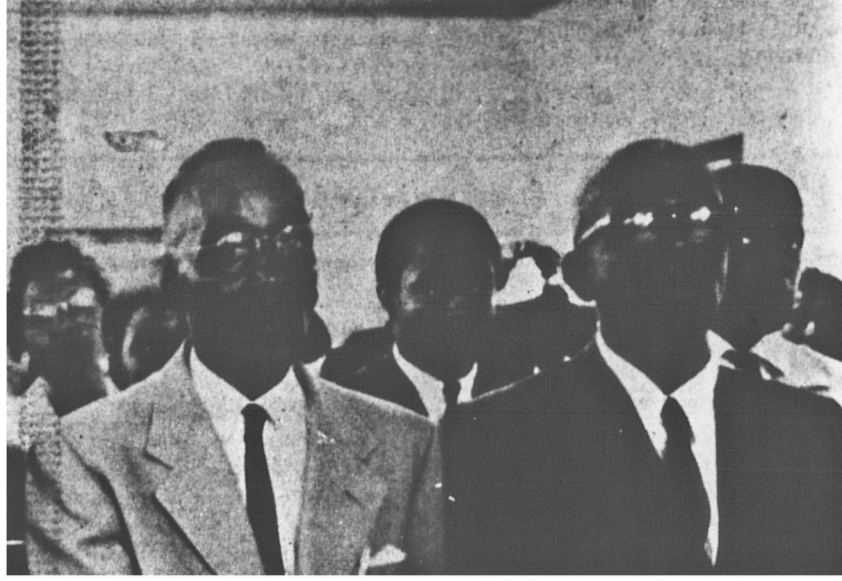
They are starting with Trinity Gardens, an outlying Negro section, because "we'll be working in, and the Toulminville group'll be working out. Between us we'll have it covered," Alerding said.

The Ecumenical Institute's plan for social revolution has two parts. First, the revolutionaries relate the problems of an area--like Davis Avenue or Trinity Gardens--to the problems of the rest of the state, country, and world. Then, they set up a time-table for reaching modest objectives.

"If we say 100% literacy is a goal for ten years from now," Alerding explained, "that gets scaled down. Our goal for next month might be to win the support of certain educators; for the month after that, to form one adult-education center; and so forth."



# Lowndes County Folks Get Plenty of Advice



MOVEMENT MEMBERS LISTEN TO RALPH FEATHERSTONE

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

HAYNEVILLE--People came to Mt. Moriah Church from near and far last Sunday, to give advice to the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights. The occasion was the LCCM's second anniversary.

Featured speaker Ralph Featherstone, from radio station WRMA in Montgomery, said people should seek the best for themselves and their children.

"If there's a white teacher and a Negro teacher standing side by side--and if the white teacher has a better education and can teach my children better--then I want my children taught by a white teacher," he said.

Bob Mants, who used to work for SNCC in Lowndes County, came back from Baker County, Ga., to tell the Movement members to "keep on keepin' on."

Mants talked about the three recent church fires in the county. The next speaker, Rap Brown of SNCC, talked about them, too--particularly the one that destroyed a white church in Benton.

Lightning hit over here at Good Hope

Presbyterian," said Brown, as the audience chuckled. "Lightning can hit a lot of things . . . I hope Good Hope Presbyterian straightened things out in white folks' minds."

Brown said Negroes need "black power" because they are surrounded with examples of "white power"--like Santa Claus, Tarzan, and even band-aids. "Those clear, flesh-colored plastic strips--I haven't seen a black one yet," he said. "That's white power."

Then another SNCC speaker, Scott B. Smith of Tuskegee, took the floor. "I've learned how to hate," he said. "I know how to hate. I was trained how to hate. And I love to hate."

That was too much for the Rev. James Black, a 94-year-old Lowndes County resident.

"Now listen, I want to help you some, young generation," roared the white-haired minister, jumping up and poking the air with his cane. "What we white folks and colored folks got to do down here--we got not to hate each other. . . . Let's be better people, both white and colored."

Afterward, LCCM leader Robert L.



Strickland said threats and police harassment had increased since the church burnings. Strickland said the LCCM had sent telegrams to federal and state officials, because the group feared further incidents. "There's going to be some trouble if people keep up that kind of stuff," he said.

completed by July 1, 1969.

On the night of March 23, the MTA's guest speaker was Horace Mann Bond--dean of the school of education at Atlanta University, author, and authority on Negro culture.

Bond said he had some misgivings about the benefits Negro children are supposed to get from desegregated schools. In a desegregated system, he said, Negro children lose all concept of their own historical background.

But he added, "Teachers should be realistic about the kind of education Negro children are getting, which we know is frequently wretched."

# Auburn Voters League Meeting 'Never Get Nowhere This Way'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN -- "These meetings have just about gone dead," said Will Barnes, looking around the almost-empty benches at Ebenezer Baptist Church one night last week.

"The weather's gettin' warm. People ain't doin' nothin' else. They ought to be gettin' to work on gettin' registered," Barnes said. "We never will get nowhere this way."

Then Barnes turned to Arthur Hill, chairman of the Auburn Voters League. Hill had just told the 20 people at the league's monthly meeting that the State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting wanted each county to bring \$150 to a meeting in Birmingham.

"We ought to help ourselves before we help anybody else," Barnes said. "Here in Lee County, what we're payin' out don't show nothin' in return. We gave them all that money last year for the May election--it sure didn't do no good then."

"I may be wrong," Barnes said, "but all this sendin' money off to help folks--I don't see no good."

But Hill told Barnes that the money did some good, even though Barnes didn't see it. Hill said the money went to people like "the lady they burned her home down because her daughter inte-

grated the school in Elmore County," "Sometimes may seem like it's water goin' over the dam. . . ." Hill said. "Yessir, it does," Barnes replied.

Payton Jones, assistant chairman of the voters league, said he partially agreed with Barnes. "I do think it's for a good cause," he said, "but it is time to know the purpose of doin' these things. It's not enough to know we're doin' good. We want to know what good."

But the other people at the meeting said they were ready to raise money for

the State Coordinating Association. "Whatever it is, we're going to do our share," one lady promised. "We always do our share."

Barnes and Jones both joined in the planning to get other Lee County communities to contribute toward the \$150.

But, after the meeting, Barnes said he still believes the money would be better spent on local problems. For example, he said, "I don't think anybody is registerin' now. I've worried my neighbor till I'm ashamed, but he won't go."

# Miss. Teachers Meet

BY MERTIS RUBIN

JACKSON, Miss.--The Mississippi Teachers Association (MTA) held its convention here last weekend, one week after the all-white Mississippi Education Association (MEA) held its annual meeting.

But there were signs that one day, the two groups would meet together.

MTA President E. T. Hawkins of Forest told the Negro teachers that a committee composed of five members of each association "has worked in harmony and good spirit" on the proposed merger of the MTA and the MEA.

Hawkins said the merger is to be

completed by July 1, 1969.

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But he added, "Teachers should be realistic about the kind of education Negro children are getting, which we know is frequently wretched."

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### Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

A joint session will be held at 7 p.m. Monday, April 3, in St. John Baptist Church, 2401 Carlos Ave., Powderly, the Rev. M. Perry, pastor. Speakers will be Hosea Williams of SCLC and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

### 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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### WEDDING NOTICE--ADVERTISEMENT

Miss Shirley Boykins and Mr. Willie K. Austin were married Saturday, Feb. 25, at 7 p.m. in Morning Star Baptist Church. The Rev. L. B. Baldwin performed the ceremony. The nuptial music was by Mr. Clinton Bean of Troy, pianist, Mr. Jernigan Sanders and Mr. Charlie Terry of Troy, and Miss Lovie Flowers of Brundidge were soloists.

Parents of the bride are Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Boykins of Troy. Parents of the groom are Mr. and Mrs. R. Austin of Riceboro, Georgia.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a white taffeta gown, accented with Chantilly lace and bounded by seed pearls. Her mantilla was attached to satin petals encircled with seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

The matron of honor was Miss Evelyn Warren of Ozark, a cousin of the bride. The best man was Mr. Buford Dennis of Tuskegee. Bridesmaids were Miss Angela Dingle, Miss Ann Dingle, and Miss Elaine Warren of Troy. The junior bridesmaids were Misses Janice and Cathy Boykins, sisters of the bride, and Miss Cathy Lightfoot and Miss Angela Rollins of Troy. The ushers were Mr. Edward Watts and Mr. Melvin McCain of Atlanta, Georgia, and Mr. Eddie Warren of Troy, cousin of the bride. The flower girl was little Miss Jessica Darnett Grubbs of Troy. The ring bearer was Mr. Robert Frazier of Troy. The train bearers were Miss Alfreda Stringer and Miss Dorothy Sausberry of Troy.

The bridesmaids wore Empire gowns of pink satin. The junior bridesmaids wore Empire gowns of blue taffeta. They carried bouquets of white carnations.

Immediately following the wedding, a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Warren, aunt and uncle of the bride.

After the reception, the couple left immediately for Riceboro, Georgia, where another reception was held for them by the parents of the groom. The couple will make their home in Atlanta, Georgia,

where the groom is presently employed at the Lockheed company. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, with a major in electrical engineering.

The bride is a sophomore at Tuskegee Institute, majoring in business education.

Out-of-town guests included Dean and Mrs. P. B. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Laurencin, and Miss Georgia William of Tuskegee Institute; Miss Annie Thomas of Dannelton, Florida; Miss Jocelyn Boyd of Birmingham; Mr. Jerry Henderson of Brooklyn, New York; and relatives from Ozark.

## WMOO

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### Program Schedule

Monday thru Friday

Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	T. J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Religion)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Dorothy Jo's Pantry Shelf (Women's News)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-10:00	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
10:00-12 Noon	Rubens Hughes Show (R&B)	Rubens Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

COMMUNITY BULLETIN BOARD (Church & Social News)--On the Half-Hour  
NEWSCASTS--5 Minutes Before the Hour

### Saturday

Sign On 6:00 AM	Morning Reveries (Gospel)	T. J. McLain
6:00-7:00 AM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
7:00-9:00	The Gospel Hour (Gospel)	Rev. Greene
9:00-9:30	Gospel Train (Gospel)	Dorothy Jo Stanley
9:30-12 Noon	Rubens Hughes Show (R&B)	Rubens Hughes
12:00-3:00 PM	Jordan Ray Show (R&B)	Jordan Ray
3:00-Sign Off		

## THE GOODWILL GIANT

### MOBILE, ALA.

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## WANT ADS

**JOB OPENINGS**--The Southern Courier will soon be interviewing applicants for four positions on its business staff. Two people are needed to work on circulation and subscriptions, and two are needed to work on advertising. High pay, generous expense accounts. Applicants must be honest, responsible, and willing to work long hours, and they must be experienced or interested in business. A car is required. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery to arrange an interview.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS**--"Unrealities" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, April 2. The Golden Text is from I Corinthians: "The fashion of this world passeth away."

**BAHA'IS**--The Baha'is of Montgomery will have as the subject of this week's informal, public discussion, "Independent Investigation of Truth." Gatherings for the sake of stimulating conversation are held at 8 p.m. at the Featherstone home, 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery, on Wednesday; at the Chambliss home, 513 Charles St. in Montgomery, on Thursday; and at the Brook home, 333 Gaillard in Tuskegee, on Friday. No contributions, no obligations.

**EASY MONEY**--Sell The Southern Courier in Huntsville, and make \$20 for a few hours of work. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery.

**ECUMENICAL SEMINAR**--The Ecumenical Institute of New Orleans, La., is sponsoring a spring seminar for clergy and laymen April 24-28 at the Gulfside Assembly Grounds in Waveland, Miss. Information on courses and costs is available from the Toulminville Methodist Church in Mobile, or from the Ecumenical Institute of New Orleans, 3404 Louisiana Ave. Parkway, New Orleans, La. 70125.

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

**LEARN TO READ**--Learn how to read, or improve your reading. No charge for lessons. For information, call Mrs. Chambliss, 265-4394 in Montgomery.

**FOR A BETTER ALABAMA**--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It has a staff that works throughout the state. The Alabama Council is integrated at all levels: its staff officers, staff, and local chapters all have people of both races working side by side. The Alabama Council wishes to establish local chapters in every county in the state. If you wish to join the Council's crusade for equal opportunity and human brotherhood, write The Alabama Council, P. O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

**MOBILE ROBBERY WITNESS**--If the man who witnessed the robbery of Hermann & Hynde Realty, 257 St. Francis, on the afternoon of Feb. 3 is still in the Mobile area, he should get in touch with the office of District Attorney Carl Booth.

**SOCIAL SECURITY**--You can receive all or part of your Social Security benefits even if you continue to work. If you earn \$1,500 or less in a year, you can get the full benefits to which you are entitled. And if you earn more than \$1,500, you can still get some of your benefits. The Social Security office at 474 S. Court St. in Montgomery--and other Social Security offices--can tell you how to claim your benefit payments. The Montgomery office is open from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. on Monday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Tuesday through Friday. Kenneth W. Jennings, district manager.

**ARKANSAS**--The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has affiliate councils in Conway, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and North Little Rock. We are interested in establishing local councils throughout the state. ACHR is integrated at all levels, working in education, voter education, employment, welfare, and housing. For information, write Arkansas Council on Human Relations, 1310 Wright, Little Rock, Ark. 72206.

**CHOICE OPPORTUNITY**--For medical records librarian or technician. The challenging task of directing the medical records department of a modern 95-bed hospital awaits the "challenger" at Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, Ala. Exceptional working conditions, fringe benefits, salary open. Letter of application should include character references, work experience, and educational background. Send to Good Samaritan Hospital, P. O. Box 1053, Selma, Ala. 36701.

# Jackets Win National Basketball Title

## BTW Five Is Just Too Much

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY -- Most basketball teams rely on one or two men to do most of the scoring. Stop them, and you've stopped the team. But when your opponent has four guys tearing around the court, throwing in baskets from every possible angle, all you can do is hope somebody breaks a leg.

The top Negro teams from four states learned this lesson last weekend, as they watched Booker T. Washington of Montgomery stampede to the national high school championship.

BTW outran the defending national champion, Coleman High of Greenville, Miss., 84 to 70, in the semi-finals. Then the Yellow Jackets swamped Rosa A. Temple High of Vicksburg, Miss., 71 to 56, for all the marbles.

Arthur Roberts, working on the inside, led the Yellow Jacket scoring, with 18 points against Coleman and 20 against Temple. But it was three little men--Willie James, Larry McTier, and Herbert Carter--who really broke both ball games open.

In the semi-finals, the gallant Coleman five pulled within one point of BTW, 52 to 51, near the end of the third period. But McTier, Carter, and James started hitting on long jump shots, and eight minutes later BTW had a comfortable 64-55 lead.

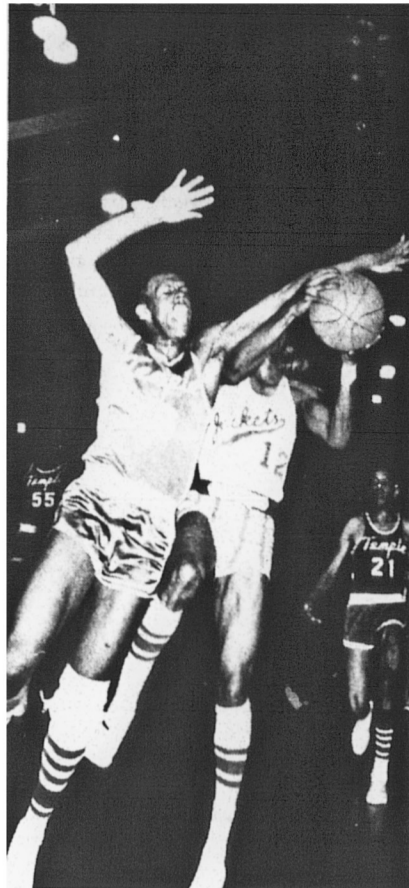
Against Temple, BTW couldn't hit anything in the first quarter, and fell behind, 11 to 8. But a three-point play by Carter put the Jackets ahead for the first time, 13 to 12, early in the second period. After four more quick baskets by Carter, James, McTier, and Carter again, BTW suddenly was sitting on a 21-14 lead. From then on, it was easy. James had 19 and 17 points in the two games. McTier scored 15 and 14, and Carter had 10 and 15.

The biggest surprise of the tournament was the early elimination of undefeated Booker High of Sarasota, Fla. Booker was the only team in the tournament that had won the championship of its entire state, not just of the Negro schools.

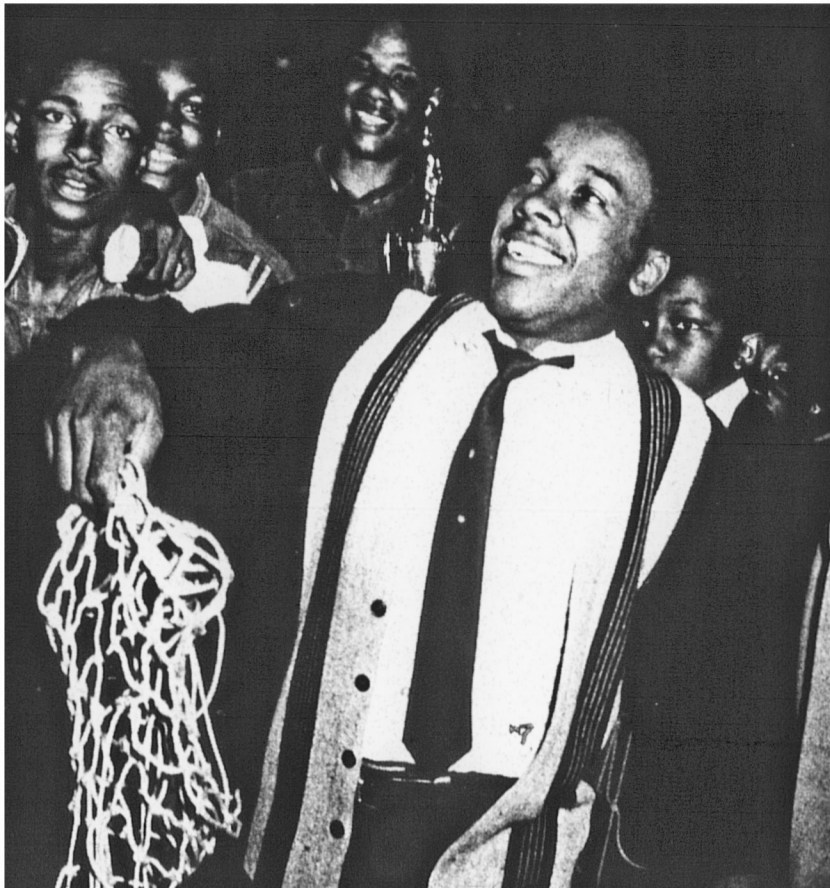
But the Sarasota team lost to I.C. Norcom of Portsmouth, Va., 96 to 87, in the first round. Booker's star 6'8" center, Howard Porter, had four fouls by halftime, and fouled out with almost a quarter left to play. With all his foul trouble, he still managed to score 32 points, but it was not enough.

Porter also fouled out in Sarasota's fifth-place victory over T. W. Josey of Augusta, Ga. One college scout called that game "the worst refereed I've ever seen in my life."

Final standings and season records: 1--BTW, 34-3; 2--Temple, 36-7; 3--Norcom, 27-4; 4--Coleman, 14-14; 5--Booker, 33--1; and 6--Josey, 15-4.



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# Ecumenical Institute

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

us ten years to get them called by their last names--it gives them more dignity."

A teen-ager said he approved of the Ecumenical Institute's teaching methods. "I liked it when he had that painting up there and was asking us things about it--because the people was made different."

A woman said, "I enjoyed it... all that subject matter, really studying the

meaning of symbols."

And some people felt that the seminar had made them see their religion in a new light. "My ideas changed completely," one man said. "The things that are not what we been believing are the things we should be."

"I got my eyes opened," added another participant. "It's a new outlook--seems strange to the teachings of the Old Testament. But I don't believe I can keep my old ideas--I want to get the new ideas, to be a part of it."

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OLE GOSPEL SHIP 9-11 AM Willie McKinstry	EVENING SPECIAL 6-8 PM Rick Upshaw
NOON SPECIAL 11 AM-1 PM Sam Double "OO" Moore	OLE GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Willie McKinstry
AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Rick Upshaw	LATE DATE 10 PM-Midnight Johnny "Jive" McClure

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SATURDAY EXPRESS  
6 PM-Midnight "Little Walter" Anglin

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