

Will Tuskegee Be Wiped Out on Dec. 8?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--One weekend last month, the Tuskegee Institute student newspaper filled a quarter of its front page with a letter printed in big, black type.
The letter was addressed to Dean of Students P. B. Phillips. It was signed by Mrs. Jeane L. Dixon, a nationally-famous lady who makes her living by predicting the future.
The letter said:
"Never have I made any predictions concerning a burning, bombing, or desecration of your campus. . . . Thank you for your inquiry, and relate to your student body they have nothing to worry about."
The student newspaper--the Campus Digest--didn't bother to comment on the letter. No explanation was needed--because everyone on campus knew what the letter was about.
The story of Mrs. Dixon and her alleged prediction made its way around the campus shortly after the students returned to school this fall.
By the time her letter was printed in the Campus Digest,

Mrs. Dixon was just about as well-known as SNCC chairman Rap Brown.
In fact, the rumor linked the two names together. Several groups of students discussed the rumor one day this week. The separate groups agreed on nearly all the details.
Sammy Davis Jr., news editor of the Campus Digest, said the students heard Mrs. Dixon had appeared on a late-night television show and predicted that "there wouldn't be a graduating class here in 1968--because everyone on campus would be wiped out on Dec. 8."
"Only two men were going to be left. One in Tantum Hall (a girls' dormitory) and one in Logan Hall (the gymnasium)."
According to the rumor, Davis said, "she didn't say how it was going to happen. But then we heard Rap Brown was coming to speak on campus Dec. 6. People started making the connection."
"Some students were pretty upset. It got all the way back to their homes. Some parents called and told their kids to

come on home."
The faculty heard the rumor, too. Several instructors tried to trace it down, by asking their students where they first got the story.
But, said Eric Krystall, assistant professor of behavioral science at Tuskegee, "we never found anyone who had actually seen the television program."
An engineering student, eating lunch in the student union this week, said the faculty didn't look hard enough. "I saw her (Mrs. Dixon) on the Joey Bishop show," said Leroy Rhodes. "I don't know just when--several weeks ago."
"She was talking about Negro schools. She said there would be no graduating class at Tuskegee Institute. Then she said it would be destroyed--except for two survivors--in late '67 or early '68. But she didn't say how . . . and she didn't say what that man was going to be doing in the girls' dorm."
A companion glared at Rhodes and said, "I don't believe in that garbage myself."

"I do," said Rhodes. "My family's from Haiti. They have things like this there." Then he grinned. "When it happens," he said, "I plan to stay here and loot."
Student Government Association President Warren Hamilton--who invited SNCC chairman Brown to the campus--doesn't plan to postpone the speech. "Some people are up tight--but nobody's taking it (the rumor) seriously," he said.
Phillips, the dean of students, agreed. "I don't think it was really a big thing," he said. "Most of us don't believe in predictions."
But, Phillips said, he wrote to Mrs. Dixon because "we wanted to show that the rumor was just a rumor. We feel that this prediction was not made."
How, then, did the story get started? Mrs. Dixon's letter offered a clue: "So many times people misinterpret my statements," she wrote, "and it is only through direct inquiries such as you have just made that I can clear up any false rumors."

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Parade Doesn't Go Into Town

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
UNION SPRINGS, Ala.--When Bullock County High School held its homecoming parade earlier this year, the band marched right through downtown Union Springs.
But when Carver High School held its homecoming parade two weeks ago, none of the participants got anywhere near downtown. Instead, they marched through a Negro section called "the Bottom."
This week, some angry parents said they thought the difference was that Bullock County High is mostly-white and Carver High is all-Negro.
They said they didn't know whom to blame--Carver High Principal Theodore White, Bullock County Schools Superintendent Edward M. Lindbloom, or Union Springs city officials.
Principal White refused to discuss the matter. Superintendent Lindbloom said, "They held a parade, and that's fine. Where they hold it is up to them."
And Mayor Frank H. Anderson Sr. said that when he gave Carver High a parade permit, he told school officials, "Help yourself. Have it wherever you want to have it."
What does it matter where the parade went? Clinton Thornton, president of the Bullock County Improvement Association, said it was a question of civic pride.
"It shouldn't have started in the Bottom," he said. "That's one of the lowest areas of the city. It didn't go a step up Main St.--just across. And fast."
"It used to be a big thing downtown, years ago," Thornton added. And

another Bullock County civil rights leader, H. O. Williams, said he could remember when five or six bands from other counties would join the Carver band in the downtown parade.
Neither Thornton nor Williams could remember just when Carver stopped holding a big homecoming parade. But Miss Patricia Young, vice president of the Carver senior class, said she could: "The first year they integrated Bullock County High, that was the end of the parade."
In the past few years, she said, "we just celebrated homecoming at the school." This year, when Principal White announced that there would be a parade "through some Negro neighborhoods," she said, "didn't anybody complain about it. We were just glad to have it."
Miss Mary Howell, another senior, said it was a good parade and the students were satisfied.
But some children on their way home from Carver one day this week weren't so sure. "It should have gone downtown where people could see it," said a senior girl. "Aren't we as good as the white kids?" Two seventh graders--Ronald Smith and Sherman Ivy--said they agreed with her.
Besides objecting to the parade route, the parents complained that White didn't tell anyone about the parade until the last minute.
"Didn't anybody know it until it took place," said Thornton. "It was just a jumped-up thing. It could have been a little better than it was if people had

Miss. Gets First Black Legislator 22 Negroes Win

BY MERTIS RUBIN AND ESTELLE FINE
JACKSON, Miss.--The state of Mississippi no longer has an all-white legislature.
Robert G. Clark, a former Holmes County schoolteacher, saw to that last Tuesday, when he defeated veteran law-maker James Love for a seat in the Mississippi House. Running in Holmes County, Clark got 3,510 votes to Love's 3,394.
As they have done with other successful Negro candidates, people were saying Clark is the first to hold his particular office since Reconstruction days.
Clark noted this week that during those days--around 1875--his grandfather was chairman of the Republican county committee.
The new representative's career in education is reflected in his platform. Among other things, he said he is for an increase in teachers' salaries, equality in school-bus service, a compulsory-attendance law, and elimination of "average daily attendance" as the means of determining aid to schools.
In all, 22 Negroes won offices in Mississippi. Fifteen Negro Democrats (nominated last August) and one black independent ran unopposed. Five Independents and one Democrat defeated white opponents in Tuesday's voting. Democrat James Joliff Jr., chairman



LAWRENCE GUYOT
of the Wilkinson County NAACP, beat white independent Julius Carter, 861 to 761, for beat 1 supervisor.
Joliff said seven highway patrolmen cruised around Woodville all day Tuesday, but they didn't keep people from voting. By a kind of "reverse psychology," he said, the sight of the police cars actually made some people come out to vote.
"Although I won," he added, "many Negroes were kept from the polls by economic coercion and threats of physical harm."



JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
U. S. Rimmer, a black independent, was unopposed for beat 5 justice of the peace in Madison County.
Other independent winners included Kermit Stanton, beat 3 supervisor in Bolivar County; Griffin McLaurin Jr., beat 4 constable in Holmes County; and Melvin Smith, beat 4 constable, and Matthew Walker, beat 5 J.P., in Issaquena County.
But there were disappointments, too. Alfred H. Rhodes--the independent candidate for the state House from Hinds County--polled just 5,294 votes, to 5,577 for Republican Harry McMain and 26,593 for Democrat Robert Ferguson.
Robert Smith of Holmes County, the lone independent candidate for sheriff, lost to Calvin Moore, 3,884 to 3,227.
Sunflower County Negroes--who had failed to elect any black candidates in city races last May--suffered another blow Tuesday, when all the Negro contenders lost by wide margins.
According to poll workers, Negro voters in Sunflower County made numerous errors in voting--like putting their sample ballots into the ballot box. And, said Clover Green--unsuccessful candidate for beat 2 constable--"some of these people still believe whites are better than Negroes."
As expected, segregationist John Bell

Williams, a Democrat, swamped Republican Rubel Phillips in the contest for governor. Phillips--probably hurt as much as helped by Negro support--got 113,375 votes, to 263,613 for Williams.
But Lawrence Guyot, state chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, said he isn't sorry MFDP openly endorsed Phillips. "We will no longer have the back-room politics that has permeated Southern politics," he said.
(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

Death Comes After Arrest

BY ROSCOE JONES
MERIDIAN, Miss.--Members of the NAACP and other local civil rights groups said this week that there are no plans to protest the death of John Cooley.
Cooley, a 27-year-old Negro who worked in a local drug store, died in the East Mississippi Mental Hospital Oct. 31, about three days after an attempted arrest by two Negro policemen.
Patrolmen Leslie Roberts and Aaron Thompson had tried to arrest Cooley on a drinking charge. According to Meridian Police Chief Ray Gunn, Roberts tried to hit Cooley with a slapjack (a flat leather black-jack), but "Cooley moved his arm and deflected the blow into his (Cooley's) eye."
Cooley's eye was operated on at Riley Hospital, and the victim was then transferred to the mental hospital, where he had been confined shortly once before.
Last week, after an autopsy in a Negro funeral home, a coroner's report said Cooley's death was not caused by the blow from the slap-jack.
A coroner's jury--including George F. Sims, the owner of the funeral home where the autopsy was performed--then ruled that Cooley died from natural causes.
Both Negro patrolmen are still on duty, and no charges have been filed in connection with the death.

As King Gets Out of Jail

It's Like Old Times in B'ham

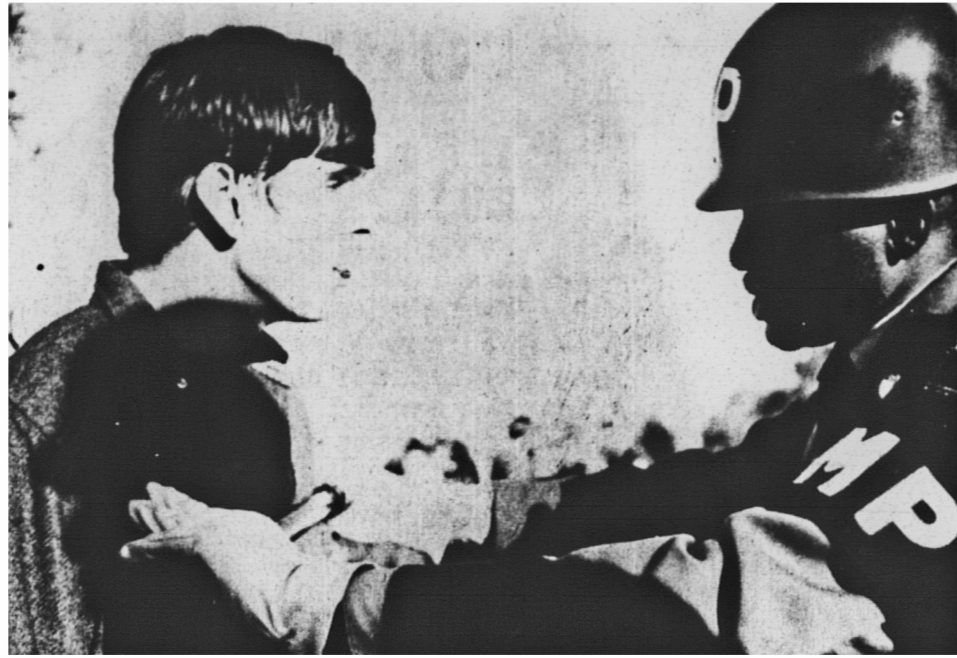
BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--"This looks like '63," said the Rev. Edward Gardner, as he looked around the Tabernacle Baptist Church last Friday.
Among the people in the old brick church were the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, the Rev. Andrew Young, the Rev. Bernard Lee, and Hosea Williams.
They had all been in Birmingham during the massive demonstrations in 1963. And now they had returned, as Dr. King and seven other Negro ministers served jail sentences that were first imposed during the demonstrations.
Dr. King, Abernathy, Walker, and the Rev. A. D. King were released from the Jefferson County jail here last Friday, after serving less than four days of a five-day sentence.
Members of SCLC and the Alabama Christian Movement had planned to march to the jail on Friday, and hold an all-night vigil until the prisoners were released. But Circuit Court Judge William Barber, saying he didn't want "to work a hardship on anybody," released the ministers even before the march began.
"I don't blame Judge William Barber," Gardner said that night. "I had been the judge, I guess I'd do the same thing--get 'em out as quick as possible!"
Then the crowd in the church settled back to hear three of the best speech-makers in the civil rights movement--Dr. King, Abernathy, and Walker. To some of the people in the audience, it must have seemed like 1963 again.
While serving their sentences, Abernathy said, he and the others counted up "61 times that we have been to jail for the freedom of our people."
This time, he said, "most of the wardens were kind and cooperative, but there were some that were not."
Dr. King had a virus during the week, but some wardens "didn't want to give him his orange juice," Abernathy said. "One time, they just brought it up and gave him some sour orange juice."



THE REV. T. L. FISHER (LEFT), DR. KING LAUGH AT ABERNATHY REMARK
"Oh, no!" gasped someone in the crowd.
Abernathy said one deputy told the ministers, "My mother always taught me to be nice. (She said.) 'Whenever Fannie Jane gets sick, you must take care of Fannie Jane. We all just LOVE Fannie Jane.'"
"I didn't say a word," Abernathy recalled, but "that's not what we want." He said Negroes want equal opportunities, "so we can get a job and buy our own medicine."
"This America, this country where we live, is a sick nation," said Abernathy. He said the U. S. is fighting an "ungodly war" in Viet Nam, while
"right here in Alabama, we can't walk the streets as a decent human being."
"I don't know about you, but I don't like it," he said. "And I'm not going to take it any more. I'm going to enjoy the blessings of this land, or I'm going to report to God in person, and tell Him I did the best I could."
A recent study showed that it takes a yearly income of \$9,500 for a family to live comfortably, said Abernathy: "And just think what we make . . . Think what we live on--white potatoes, neck bones, pig feet, and hog snoots."
He and Dr. King both talked about a program of "massive civil disobedience," applying the methods that

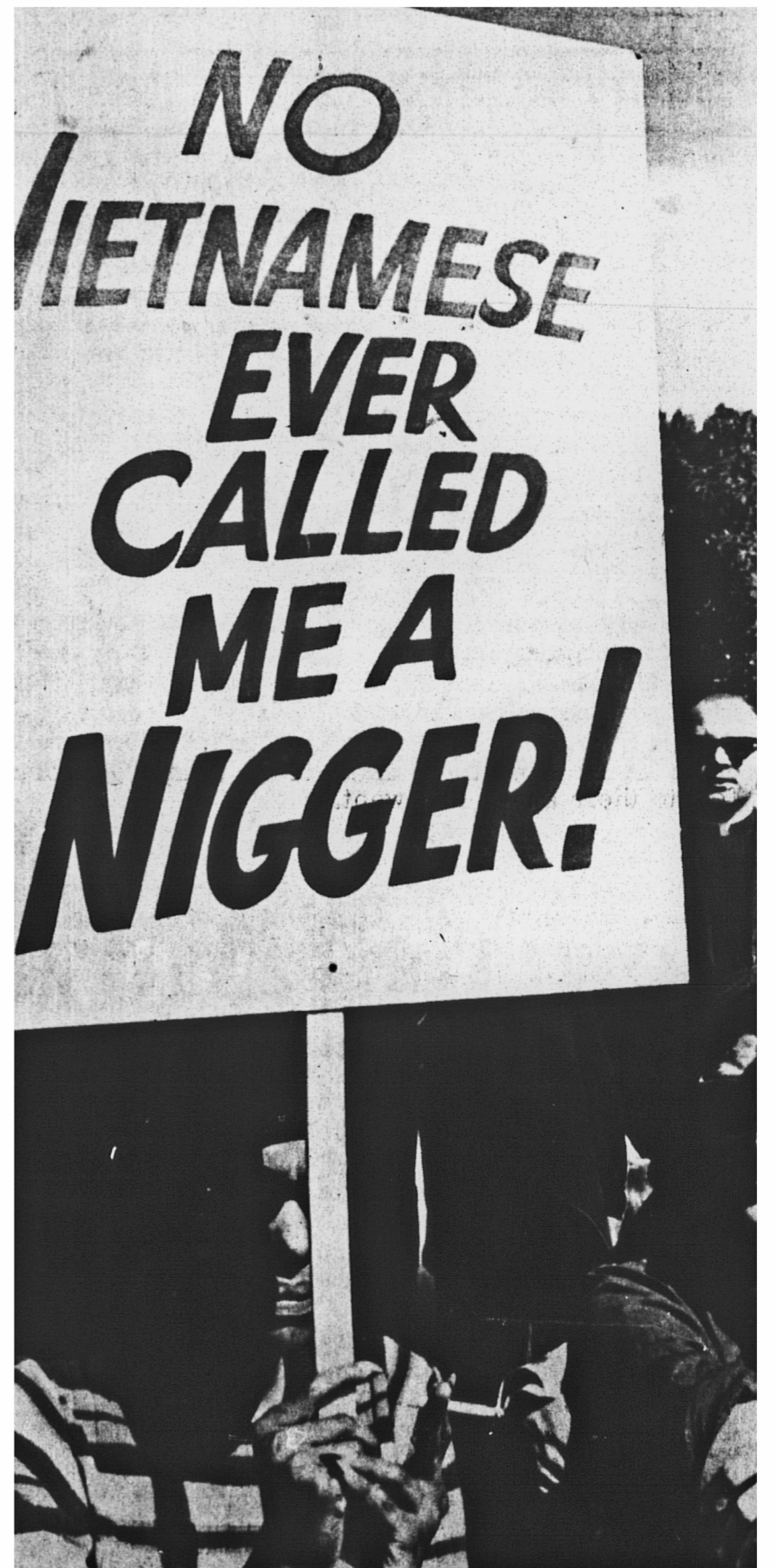
It's Different in La.: 252 Negro Candidates

BY MERTIS RUBIN
NEW ORLEANS, La.--There is no active state-wide civil rights group in Louisiana. Negroes make up about one-third of the state's population, and about 20% of the registered voters.
But in last Saturday's Democratic primary, 252 Negroes ran for office across the state.
One black candidate, Ernest Morial of New Orleans, was apparently nominated for the state House of Representatives. And some Negro nominees for justice of the peace and police jury were reported in Northern Louisiana.
Morial, an attorney and a graduate of Louisiana State University (LSU), has been actively involved with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. He once served as an assistant U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.
Why did Louisiana have so many more Negro candidates than Mississippi? Morial explained, "We're more politically sophisticated in general throughout the state."
New Orleans, especially, is unlike any city in Mississippi. Negroes here were able to canvass some white areas for votes.
Morial said "it's hard to tell" whether he got many white votes. "I got no endorsement of the morning and evening daily paper (the Times-Picayune)," he said.
Even though Negroes can canvass white areas, Morial said, the white candidates still have an advantage: "They can go into a Negro area and speak at Negro meetings, while we (Negro candidates) haven't been invited to speak to a white group."
While Morial was winning, Benjamin E. Smith--a white attorney who has taken cases for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and other civil rights groups--went down to defeat. Smith finished sixth in a field of ten.
Some other Negro candidates in New Orleans didn't do so well, either. Earl J. Amedee, who ran for the state House on a "Soul Ticket" in ward 9, had predicted, "With almost 13,000 Negroes registered. . . we could elect our entire ticket in the first primary."
Amedee said there would be a "breakthrough," if "the Negro political leaders who have delivered the Negro vote to the white candidates in the past can now deliver the Negro votes to the Negro candidates."
But it appeared that none of the Negro candidates in ward 9 was nominated.

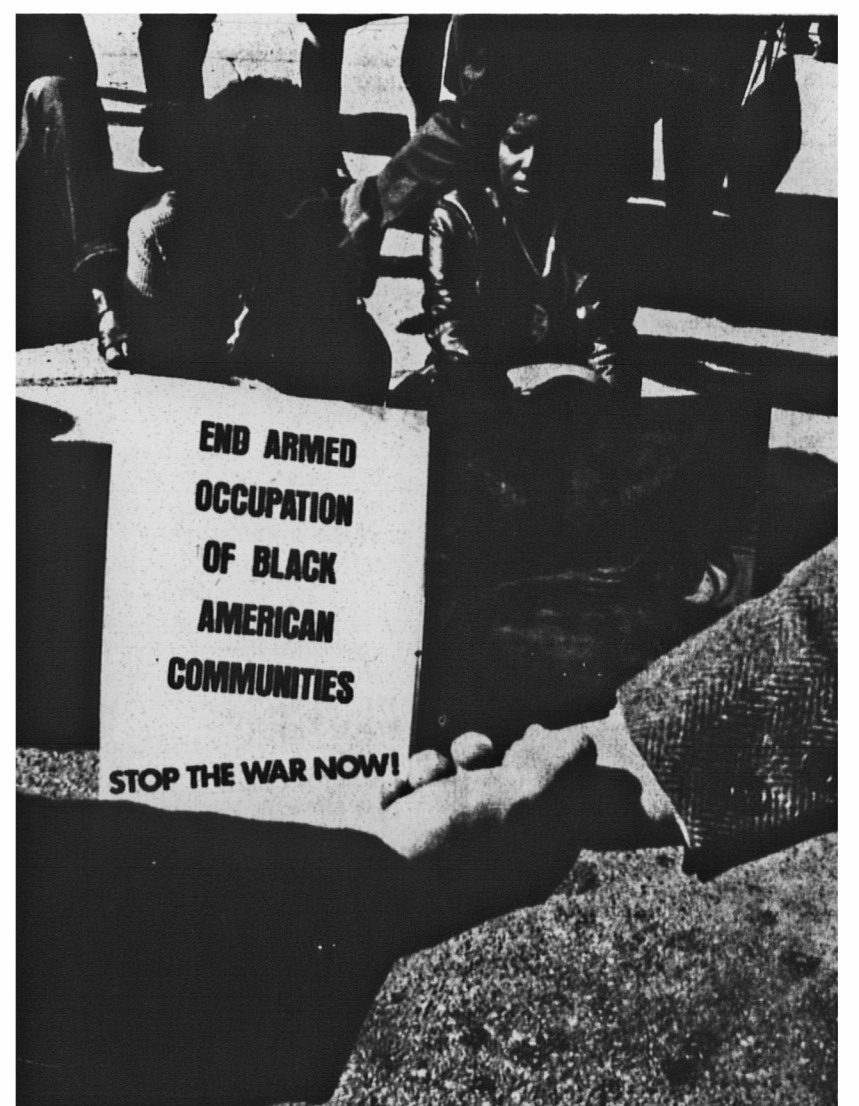


ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Oct. 20-23, 1967



Photos by Tony Ganz



People From All Over the Nation Helped Rebuild Mt. Zion Church



CORNELIUS STEELE LOOKS AT MT. ZION RUINS

Civil Rights Leader Opens Up New Laundry in Philadelphia

BY GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. -- Alvin Burnside ran a mop over the floor of his new washeteria, around his 15 gleaming white washing machines.

"I'm not asking nobody to come," he said. "But I'm going to keep this place up. Those that wants a nice place--they'll come."

Until Burnside opened his washeteria a few weeks ago, the only laundry in the Negro section of Philadelphia was a dark, narrow storefront run by a white man.

According to Mrs. Mary Batts, who used to wash there regularly, most of the machines were usually broken down. The floors and the machines were dirty.

Burnside, a Neshoba County civil rights leader, decided to set up a laundry Negroes could be proud of. He already owned a building--the old Evers Hotel, formerly the local CORE headquarters. There haven't been any civil rights workers staying in Neshoba County for more than a year, and the building was idle, except for occasional Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) meetings.

To pay for the improvements he wanted to make, Burnside applied to the Small Business Association (SBA) office in Jackson for a loan.

"It used to be there was no way for a Negro to qualify for a loan like that," Burnside said. But, he continued, the SBA gave him "exactly what I asked for."

PHILADELPHIA, Miss.--The children who play at the Longdale Head Start center every weekday seldom look at the pile of rusted metal scraps down the hill from their playground.

But their parents and teachers still speak often of the fire that melted the tin roof of Mt. Zion Methodist Church into those twisted sheets more than three years ago.

In a federal courtroom in Meridian last month, the Rev. Delmar Dennis--a Ku Klux Klansman who turned FBI informer--told what happened the night of the fire. A group of Klansmen went to the Mt. Zion church on June 16, 1964, Dennis testified, because they thought civil rights

worker Michael Schwerner and his co-worker, James Chaney, had recently come to meetings at Mt. Zion to talk about voter registration, Dennis said.

On this particular night, the meeting at Mt. Zion didn't have anything to do with civil rights--it was a routine meeting of church officers, according to church trustee Cornelius Steele, (Schwerner and Chaney were in Ohio at the time.)

But the Klansmen didn't know this. They blockaded the road going north and south from the church and stopped every car that left the meeting. Some of the Negro churchmen were beaten.

Late that same night, the Mt. Zion church burned to the ground.

A graceful red-brick church now stands in the clearing where there were charred ruins three years ago. Three aluminum crosses are mounted on the front of the building. They are dedicated to Chaney, Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman--who were killed June 21, 1964, on a trip to investigate the burning of the old church.

Before the church service on a recent Sunday, Steele talked about the rebuilding of Mt. Zion.

Money was the first problem, he said. The church had no fire insurance, and only a few hundred dollars were put away in the treasury. The Longdale community is made up of families like the Steeles--farmers who work hard to make a living on their small plots of land. It might have been years before they saved enough to build a new church.

But with the publicity about the death of the three civil rights workers, people far away from Mississippi heard about Mt. Zion and wanted to help. Contributions came in from around the country, said Steele. Some people gave just a few pennies, some gave many dol-



HEAD START CLASS PLAYS OUTSIDE NEW CHURCH

lars, Citizens of Longdale gave what they could, and the Methodist church made up the balance with a long-term loan.

The only place help didn't come from was right next door, Steele said. Except for one or two ladies in Philadelphia, "the local white people didn't give us no kind of hand," he recalled.

A Negro architect from Memphis, Tenn., was hired to design the new church, but finding someone to do the building was much harder. Most local contractors wouldn't even make a bid, Steele said. Finally, Joe Lyon, a Negro contractor from the northern part of Neshoba County, agreed to take the job.

Lyon said he expected trouble when he agreed to do the work. He thought the Ku Klux Klan wouldn't want to see the church rebuilt.

One morning, Lyon continued, he found "KKK" painted all over his construction materials. Crosses were burned in his yard, but he kept on build-

ing.

Steele said he got threatening letters while the building was going on. The members of Mt. Zion started guarding the new church at night, and even now, said Steele, the building "is watched pretty close."

The citizens of Longdale don't go to Mt. Zion to mourn. Instead, the church is a center for community activities--like Head Start. Classroom walls are covered with paintings and cutouts made by the young children.

But visitors are always shown a bronze tablet in the front hall. It bears this inscription:

"Out of one blood God hath made all men. This plaque is dedicated to Michael Schwerner, James Chaney, and Andrew Goodman, whose concern for others, and more particularly those of this community, led to their early martyrdom. Their death quickened men's consciences and more firmly established justice, liberty, and brotherhood."



ALVIN BURNSIDE

But Problems Remain in Neshoba County

Negroes Move Ahead After 1964 Killings

BY GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss.--When civil rights workers Michael Schwerner and James Chaney arrived in Neshoba County in 1964, there weren't any Negroes registered to vote in the Longdale community.

Cornelius Steele, a farmer, had made four or five unsuccessful attempts to register and had been threatened by white men after every try. On his last attempt before 1964, Steele said, Circuit Clerk T. A. Sansing offered to "put my name on the books if I didn't tell nobody and didn't talk to nobody about registering." Steele turned down that offer.

Now, three and a half years after the civil rights movement came to Neshoba County, residents estimate that 90% of the eligible voters in all-Negro Longdale are registered.

And last summer, before the Democratic primary, white candidates for offices like constable, sheriff, and chancery clerk visited Longdale for the first time to hand out their cards and ask Negroes to vote for them.

The road supervisor, who was running for re-election, sent out several loads of gravel for Negroes' driveways--the first time he had done so. In fact, Mrs. Beatrice Cole said, the truck driver started to pour so much gravel on her driveway that "I had to run to save my rock garden."

Widespread Negro registration is one of many changes in Neshoba County since the Freedom Summer of 1964--when three young civil rights workers were slain near Philadelphia.

The killings drew national attention to Neshoba County. Last month--when an all-white jury convicted seven of 18 men charged with conspiracy in the deaths of Schwerner, Chaney, and Andrew Goodman--Neshoba was back in the spotlight.

And in Philadelphia, Negroes talked about what things were like in Neshoba county before the killings, and about the changes since then.

"It was rough for Negroes in the years before 1964," recalled Alvin Burnside, an independent farmer and bricklayer. "But it was quiet. It wasn't talked about."

Negroes were beaten "pretty regular" by Philadelphia policemen and Neshoba County deputies, Burnside said. "You pretty well had to be in off your porch after 10 o'clock to stay out of trouble."

Negroes left the county to escape from the violence. Between 1950 and 1960, Neshoba County's population dropped by 5,000.

Only one person talked openly about voter registration before 1964. That was Charles Evers, now an NAACP field secretary and Mississippi's best-known civil rights leader.

Evers came from his home in neigh-

boring Newton County in the early 1950's. He set up a funeral home and the Evers Hotel--located in a two-story building that later became Neshoba County Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) headquarters.

Evers worked as a disc jockey for the local, white-owned radio station, WHOQ. "but he went to talkin' the 'wrong' thing," said Obadiah Bester. "He started tellin' 'em (Negroes) to register and vote." Before long, Evers began receiving threats, and left town.

A few people were members of the NAACP, and some, like the Rev. Clint Collier, occasionally attended NAACP meetings in Jackson and Meridian. But, said Collier--now the county's most militant civil rights leader--"it was just to listen and give money." No civil rights meetings of any kind were held in Philadelphia before 1964.

Then--on June 21, 1964--Schwerner, Chaney, and Goodman disappeared on a lonely dirt road south of Philadelphia.

Until the killings, Negroes hadn't thought of Neshoba as a particularly rough county. "I had always heard about 'Bloody Kemper,'" said Mrs. T. C. Jackson, a Philadelphia storekeeper. (Kemper County, east of Neshoba, is noted for Negro lynchings.)

But suddenly the whole world was talking about Neshoba County as a symbol of racism in America.

In August, 1964, CORE started a civil rights project in Philadelphia, and persuaded Burnside and other local Negroes to help. CORE had not originally planned to concentrate on Neshoba County, because less than 25% of the population is black. But after the killings, the national civil rights organiza-

tion sent in staff members to work on voter registration. The project went slowly at first, Mississippi was still using a 20-question registration form that required new voters to interpret a section of the state constitution. Many people who tried to register, or were related to someone who tried, lost their jobs. An elderly lady, Mrs. Lillie Jones, was cut off welfare after she registered, and after that many poor people stayed away from the circuit clerk's office.

Registration would have gone even more slowly, said Burnside, except for the memory of Schwerner, Chaney, and Goodman. "You could get more people to go down by talking about 'the three who died for you' than any other way. People felt it was their duty to join in," he said.

much political power. Although the FDP endorsed candidates in last summer's Democratic primaries, in many cases it was like "choosing between a devil and a witch," said J. R. Cole. And few FDP-approved candidates were elected.

Deputy Sheriff Cecil R. Price--one of the seven men convicted of conspiracy in the deaths of Schwerner, Chaney and Goodman--did not make the run-off for sheriff. But another defendant, E. G. "Hop" Barnette--who will be re-tried because the jury could not reach a decision in his case--this week was elected sheriff of Neshoba County.

Mrs. Mary Batts is the only Negro who has run for political office in the county. As a candidate last year for school board representative from beat 5, Mrs. Batts came in a poor fourth.

Although Negroes have put up candidates three years in a row, they have not been able to elect a representative to the county or community ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) committees.

But Negroes in Neshoba County have learned from civil rights workers about using the power of the federal government to get what they want.

In 1965 Philadelphia had house-to-house mail delivery to all neighborhoods except the Negro part of town, called Independence Quarters by white

people. That year, Mrs. Lillie Jones, who is in her 80's, went to Washington with a delegation of Philadelphia Negroes.

Mrs. Jones told John Doar, head of the U. S. Justice Department's civil rights division, that Negroes were not getting equal mail service. A few weeks later, the post office started house-to-house mail service in Independence Quarters.

Because of federal pressure to end job discrimination, Negroes now work at Philadelphia's three major industries--the Garon trousers plant, Wells Lamont glove factory, and U. S. Motor. Before 1964 none of these plants hired Negroes for regular factory jobs.

Now, claims Miss Ruby Savell, a secretary in U. S. Motor's personnel department, "qualified Negroes are hired just the same as whites."

But Charles Henson, one of the Negroes recently hired at U. S. Motor, says he doesn't believe discrimination has ended. Henson said he is one of only nine Negroes on the night shift, and that there are about the same number of Negroes on the day shift. "About 700 men work out there in all," he said. "I guess you can tell from that."

Negroes have gotten raises, he said, "and we're treated nice." But, he added, no Negroes have yet moved up to supervisory posts or office jobs.

One area where federal power has not



CECIL R. PRICE

helped is in the schools. Neshoba County's schools, desegregated in 1965, are now almost completely resegregated. At Philadelphia High School, academic pressure discouraged Negro students. The only three Negroes--all seniors--enrolled in 1965-66 failed to graduate. Last year two of those girls went back to try again, and a few more Negro students came along. One boy was expelled for refusing to say "yes, sir" to the principal, and the others all flunked. This year there are no Negro students at Philadelphia High School.

At Neshoba Central, pressure was less subtle. Twenty-two Negroes enrolled at Neshoba Central last year, but their parents started keeping them home after they complained that white students beat them and attacked them with cigarette lighters, knives, and spit balls with rocks.

Last March U. S. District Judge Harold Cox refused to order protection for Negro children at the integrated school. This year there are no Negro students at Neshoba Central.

Philadelphia Elementary School--now the only desegregated school in the county--has only about a dozen Negro children.

This fall, a group of parents in the FDP organized a boycott to force changes at all-Negro G. W. Carver High School. They asked for publication of a financial report, removal of the concession stand, a free lunch program, and better discipline.

During the first few days of the boycott, almost one-third of the student body stayed away from school. But the effort fizzled because, said Collier, "we didn't keep the punches up. Plus they kept punching."

The grievances were turned over to the Mississippi Teachers Association. The MTA "settlement" was a huge public meeting where school officials explained why none of the demands could be met. Law enforcement in Neshoba County has improved in recent months. Several Negroes said they could not recall any time a white officer had beaten a Negro since January, 1965. That was the month when nine Neshoba County men--including several law enforcement officers--were first indicted in the Neshoba County conspiracy case. But the beating didn't stop just because white officers stopped doing it. (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 3)

'See You In Wash.' Says Head of Ala. State New College No Threat

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
 "camp-in," right in front of the White House.

"I bid you, not farewell, but so long," he said at the end of his talk. "I may not get back here in the next few weeks, but I look forward to seeing you in Washington."

And Walker--now the pastor of a church in New York's Harlem--shouted, "When you all pull into the station, me and the fellows from Harlem and the South Bronx and Brooklyn will be THERE!"

Despite the crowd's enthusiasm, there were signs that this is no longer the Birmingham of 1963.

Even with dozens of newsmen present, there was plenty of room in the medium-sized church. The balcony was almost empty.

The people cheered loudly at most of the things the speakers said. But the applause was much weaker when Abernathy--describing the nation-wide protest--said, "When the cry comes out to you, will you march with us?"

As Walker, the last guest speaker, sat down, the audience began to leave. "We've had too good a time to break up abruptly like this," Gardner pleaded.

But the people kept on going. Some of them would not be back until the next time Dr. King is here.

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
 MONTGOMERY, Ala.-- Levi Watkins, president of Alabama State College, is a man in a "unique position," a TV announcer said last Sunday.

The announcer--introducing Watkins' appearance on WSFA-TV--meant the head of Montgomery's four-year Negro college is about to see another four-year state college built in the same city.

But on last Sunday's "Capitol News Conference," Watkins said he does not agree with the Negro educators who have said the Montgomery branch of Auburn University will mean the ruin of Alabama State.

"I'm not sure I could say it would be the downfall of Alabama State College," Watkins remarked. In the years to come, he said, "Alabama is going to need as many schools as it can adequately support," and "Alabama State will continue to be needed."

On an earlier "Capitol News Conference" on Oct. 15, Joe L. Reed of the predominantly-Negro Alabama State Teachers Association called the proposed Auburn branch "an effort to phase out" Alabama State. He has also called it an attempt to preserve segre-

gated education.

But Watkins said Sunday, "I don't think any more that any state government, or the federal government or any other agency, is going to continue segregation. That's a thing of the past."

Though students of one race or the other tend to "cluster" on "certain campuses," Watkins said, "some Negroes are going to show up at Auburn, just as some non-Negroes are going to show up at Alabama State College."

The president said the state of Alabama has to play "catch-up" to improve Negro education.

"We've got to do something for this long period--let's say a period of neglect of Negro education," said Watkins. Negroes need to get high-quality in-

struction, Watkins said. "We must be able to do it better, because there's still a residue of emotionalism that has to be overcome only by competence and respect."

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Game of the Week

161 Points in 2 Wks., But Hill Tops Harris

BY ROSCOE JONES
MERIDIAN, Miss.--"On a given day, Jim Hill can be very tough."

That was the word around Meridian last week, before Harris High's big football game with Jim Hill High of Jackson.

But Harris supporters were pretty confident, because the Tigers had scored 161 points in their last two games. On Oct. 20, in fact, Harris had trampled Bay Springs, 111 to 0, in one of the most fantastic football games ever played.

Quarterback Donald Curry put Harris ahead, 6 to 0, with 8:16 left in the first quarter of the Bay Springs game. After that, it was just a steady stream of Harris TD's.

Most of the scores came on short plunges or passes, but a few of them were spectacular. Quarterback Charles Wiley returned a kick 65 yards for his third touchdown of the evening, and he later got a fourth TD on a 60-yard pass play.

Halfback Willie Lloyd also contributed four TD's to the slaughter.

A week later, Harris kept up its high-scoring ways with a 50-13 win over Pilot High of Newton.

Lloyd scored twice, on runs of 53 and 25 yards. So did Wiley, from the 13 and the one, and so did halfback Lister Keys, from the ten and the 11.

But last Friday, against Jim Hill, it

Miss. Voting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Guyot also called a meeting of candidates, to analyze the election and unify around the need for Negro poll officials. "Until Negroes can be represented and effective as poll officials," he said, "meaningful voting by Negroes and other unpopular elements will be something of a joke."

was a different story. The visitors from Jackson ruined Harris' homecoming with a 19-6 triumph.

A Tiger fumble led to the first Jim Hill touchdown, and a blocked Harris punt led to the second. That just about did it.

Mobile Meeting Called Off

BY EDWARD RUDOLPH
MOBILE, Ala.--People coming to a community meeting one night last week found their way blocked by police.

Heading to the A. F. Owen school, the people met two carloads of policemen, who told them, "There ain't going to be no meeting. Move on."

Henry Williams, director of the Northside center for the Mobile Area Community Action Committee (MACAC), had called the meeting. He said the people were going to try to organize in order to get better jobs, education, homes, and health care.

Williams said he had taken a leaflet announcing the meeting to Owen Principal H. B. Lamar, when Lamar gave him permission to hold the meeting in the school. Lamar said the meeting was cancelled because of a second leaflet.

The second leaflet invited people to come and hear "how Mobile's old civil rights leaders must pay for their crimes against their own people."

Jerry Pogue, a member of the Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW), said he and other NOW members had drawn up the second leaflet, after they saw the first one.

Pogue said he thought poor people should know about the meeting, and "a leaflet must truly be worded for the people to respond."

Neshoba Changes

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

"They hired 'Tripp' and he took care of everything," said Burnside.

Willie "Tripp" Windham, a Negro, joined the Philadelphia Police Department in 1965. Negroes complained bitterly about Windham--and even took a suit to federal court--before he was finally fired in December, 1966.

Later, Philadelphia hired Oliver Lyon, another Negro, to patrol black neighborhoods. Lyon--now the only Negro on the force--has a good reputation in the black community.

With the departure of the national civil rights groups, and with the improvement in conditions, Neshoba does not have an active movement any more. Many Negroes who have gotten good jobs for the first time--either in the factories or with Head Start--have dropped out of civil rights work.

Some Negro leaders, like Burnside, feel that people would not lose their jobs for participating in civil rights. "People are putting pressure on themselves," he said. "They're satisfied, now that they're earning a little money."

Whatever the reason, the movement is in trouble. The FDP, which sponsors the only civil rights activity in the coun-

ty, has not been successful in its most recent efforts--the school boycott and the elections.

In the last three years, black people in Neshoba County have been helped by many federal programs because the notorious name of "Neshoba" caught the eye of Washington officials. The Negroes have made a beginning--in politics, in jobs, in building themselves a better way of life.

But there is still a long way to go, and--as the rest of the nation forgets about the three dead civil rights workers--the Negroes of Neshoba County will be more and more on their own.

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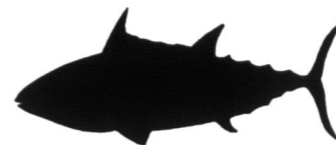
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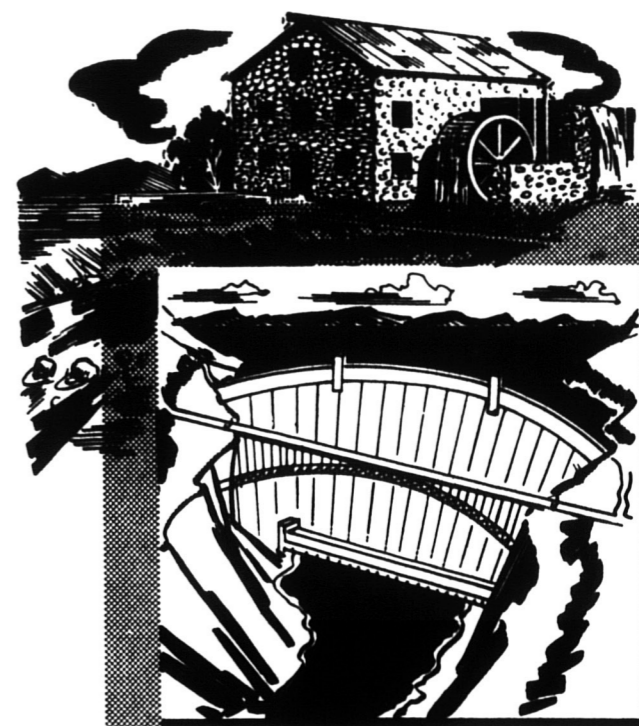
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WANT ADS

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.

SALESMAN WANTED -- Part-time salesman wanted in Central Alabama area for automobile purchasing service. Contact J & J Auto Sales and Purchasing Company, 2209 Hathcox St., Mobile, Ala. 36617.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "Know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself: the Lord will hear when I call unto him." This verse from Psalms is the Golden Text in this week's Bible Lesson on "Mortals and Immortals," to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, Nov. 12.

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

BIRMINGHAM SERVICES -- Worship with the New St. James Baptist Church, 600 N. Fourth Ave. Birmingham--the church with a program, the minister with a message. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., morning worship 10:45 a.m., Baptist Training Union 5:30 p.m. The Rev. L. Clyde Fisher, pastor.

WORK FOR FREEDOM--Interested in direct action for peace, student power, human rights, and free food programs? Work for Kairos-Mobile, and get to the nitty-gritty in Mobile and other places. Come by or write to Director, Central City Headquarters, 304 N. Warren St., Mobile, Ala.

LEARN TO SEW--If you are interested in taking Singer sewing lessons, please contact Miss Mamie Ware at 262-3572 in Montgomery. Eight people are needed to make up a class. The four-week course (two days a week) costs \$25 per person.

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

FEDERAL JOBS--The Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for South Alabama and Northwest Florida has issued Examination Announcement No. AA-7-40 for filling positions of washman; marker, sorter, and checker; laundry press operator; and extractorman-tumblerman. Starting salaries range from \$1.40 to \$1.63 per hour. This examination provides applicants with employment opportunities in the federal service, primarily at Eglin Air Force Base (Florida), Tyndall Air Force Base (Florida), and Maxwell Air Force Base (Alabama). Interested applicants must file Standard Form 57, CSC Form 5001-ABC, and Standard Form 15. Documentary proof is required if you are claiming ten-point veteran preference or five-point veteran preference, based on service in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge is authorized. The forms are available at any Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners and at most main post offices. Applicants must file separate applications for each type position for which they are applying, indicating the appropriate title and announcement number. Additional information may be obtained at any post office, or by contacting the Federal Job Information Center, Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, 107 St. Francis Street, Mobile, Alabama 36602.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 11, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 263-6938 or 264-4394. No money accepted from non-members.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Tuskegee will conduct their weekly informal, public discussion on the major religions of the world at 8 p.m. Friday, Nov. 10, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon, 33 Gaillard in Tuskegee.

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations, Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle. For further information, write the Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Nov. 13, in the Thurgood CME Church, 517 Center St. N., the Rev. Jesse Douglas, pastor.

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