

No Negroes Elected to New ASCS County Committees

MONTGOMERY -- Negro candidates didn't do much better in the Alabama ASCS elections this year than they did last year.

According to the latest figures from the state office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, no Negroes were elected to the powerful ASCS county committees.

Only 18 Negroes were elected to the county committees that chose the new county committeemen. Another 76 Negroes were selected as alternates. Last year, there were 11 Negro community committeemen and 85 alternates.

In Lowndes County, where past elections were thrown out and three new county committeemen chosen, Negroes put three white men into office. They did it by electing only three Negro community committeemen and four Negro

alternates. The white community committeemen easily outvoted the Negroes. It seemed like a discouraging end to weeks of work by civil rights groups, who had convinced a federal court to move the election back from mid-August to mid-September.

But Lewis Black, who coordinated the state-wide effort by the Alabama Council on Human Relations, SNCC, SCLC, and the National Sharecroppers Fund, said he wasn't disappointed.

"I didn't expect it to be as many as last year," he said. "Considering everything, I think we did well."

"The morale is different. The movement is leaving Alabama. It gave Negroes a lot of promises and didn't fulfill them. Negroes are losing hope and going back to the old ways."

"There didn't anybody work as hard this year," Black added. "There weren't as many CR folks in here to work anyway. Not as many young peo-

ple joined in. There wasn't as much curiosity."

He said he thought the month-long delay did some good. "We wouldn't have had half as many people to win without

it." But he also said that much more time was needed.

"The whole thing is education," he said. "So many Negroes went back and sold out, after talking like they were go-

ing to raise some sand. Or else they figured it wasn't worth it and threw the ballot in the trashcan."

But it wasn't all the Negroes' fault, Black said. "In Perry County, the whites got their wives to vote. They were listed there in the paper right along with their husbands. In Greene, one man was listed to vote in seven different beats."

"Another trick is that they can't vote in but one new county committee member a year," Black pointed out. (The special election in Lowndes County was held under a court order.) "You gotta have a lot of Negroes pulling together to get just one man in power."

"They got tricks they been using for 100 years. You can't beat 'em in one year. We gotta keep working on education."

Negroes were nominated for the ASCS community committees in two ways: by petition or by the white committee

members already in office.

The Negro winners by county: Wilcox--7 regular (6 by petition), 7 alternate (5 by petition); Lowndes--3 regular, 4 alternate (all nominated by petition); Greene--1 regular and 1 alternate (both by petition); Marengo--16 alternates (2 by petition).

Monroe--3 regular, 12 alternate (none by petition); Clarke--4 regular, 5 alternate (none by petition); Russell--10 alternate (none by petition); Choctaw--7 alternate (none by petition); Washington--4 alternate; Montgomery--2 alternate.

One alternate position was won by a Negro in each of the following counties: Dallas, Bullock, Colbert, Houston, Jefferson, Limestone, Madison, Pickens, Talladega, and Tallapoosa.

No Negroes were elected to any position at all in Hale, Perry, and Sumter counties, despite concentrated work by the civil rights groups.

One More Chance

MONTGOMERY -- Negroes have one more chance to elect an ASCS county committeeman this year. The Macon County election is being run over again because of a rules violation the first time around.

State ASCS director B. L. Collins said the new ballots will be mailed out Monday. They must be sent back, postmarked no later than Oct. 21, or returned to the county office in Tuskegee on that date.

A civil rights worker who watched the first election ballots counted last month said he thinks Macon County has a good chance to elect more Negroes than whites to three of the

county's five community committees.

"When we stopped counting," he said, "one Negro had won and five others were winning. We can do better this time. We're gonna take that county. If we don't do it in Macon, it can't be done."

The community committeemen elect one new member to the three-man county committee by majority vote at a county convention.

Collins said Oct. 25 is the final date for counting ballots in Macon. The county convention will be Oct. 28, and the winner will take office Nov. 1.

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TEN CENTS

Youth in Hospital Says White Man Beat Him, But Sheriff Denies It

BY ROBERTA REISIG

MONTGOMERY--Lawyer James Charley, 11, of Camden, is lying in St. Jude's Hospital here with a fractured skull. Hospital officials say he's lucky to be alive.

Charley entered Camden Memorial Hospital three weeks ago. But he doesn't remember it. He was in a coma from a beating he says two white men gave him.

On Saturday, Sept. 17, Charley said, he and a friend, Clifford Blackmon, 12, were coming home from school "by the railroad tracks by the icehouse."

Two white men came along. Charley said he recognized one of the men, who said, "There's that nigger that comes to the filling station and buys drinks all the time."

Then, Charley said, the man attacked him.

When his friend ran away, they "shot at him," Charley said. "They shouted 'Look at the damn nigger go.'"

Then "they beat me up and I sorta walked off a bit an' I fell."

Charley remembers falling on the rocks and dirt. The next thing he remembers is "the floor of the ambulance." A passerby had seen him lying by the railroad tracks and called the police. He was taken at first to Camden Memorial Hospital.

Everyone thought he was going to die, his mother, Mrs. Carrie Charley said, "and I did, too. He was just layin' there. He couldn't talk or nothing. I wouldn't think he'd be living now."

The next Friday--almost a week after the beating--he regained consciousness. Because the doctors thought he needed brain surgery, he was brought to St. Jude's. Now the doctors think he may not have to have an operation after all. But he will be hospitalized for a long time.

Meanwhile, the man Charley accused

of attacking him is walking around without criminal charges against him.

"There's nothing in the world to it," said Wilcox County Sheriff P. C. "Lum-mie" Jenkins. "We don't know how in the world he (Charley) was hurt, but no white people had anything to do with it. He got hurt, and his folks want to make it appear that some whites did it."

Jenkins said that some "nigger boys" had been playing where Charley was found. "Some of his own cronies could probably have done it."

The sheriff said that he had spoken about the incident to the man Charley accused. Jenkins said the man has "friends" who say that he was at work all day.

The man said the same thing. He denied even seeing Charley on the day of the beating. "I don't know anything about it," he said.

Pak'n'Sak Sues In Miss. Boycott

BY GAIL FALK

GRENADA, Miss. -- Civil rights leaders keep saying that if Negroes stay out of downtown stores long enough, Grenada will have to give in to demands for an "open city" to keep from going broke.

But last week one white store owner tried another way of saving his business. A. G. Corporation, owner of Pak 'n' Sak groceries in Grenada, sued SCLC, the Grenada County Freedom Movement, B & P Supermarket, Bell Flower Baptist Church, New Hope Missionary Baptist Church, St. Vincent Chapel and about 67 SCLC workers and Grenada citizens for \$962,134.

Pak 'n' Sak got a court order last week from Mississippi Supreme Court Justice Neville Patterson. Until chancery court in Grenada takes up the case in December, Judge Patterson said, the defendants must not boycott or picket Pak 'n' Sak, except as permitted by a federal court order last summer.

But the Rev. S. P. Cunningham, pastor of Bell Flower Church and president of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)



JESSE ALLEN (IN DOORWAY) BUILT THIS CDGM CENTER IN ST. MARY. NOW HE DOESN'T KNOW WHETHER IT WILL GET A PROGRAM OR NOT.

Samson Crum Withdraws From Dallas Sheriff Race

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

SELMA -- Freedom candidate Samson Crum is no longer in the race for sheriff of Dallas County.

Crum was chosen to run for sheriff by the Dallas County Independent Free Voters Organization (DCIFVO) at its county convention May 3. But this week he sent a letter to Probate Judge Bernard A. Reynolds, asking that his name be taken off the ballot.

The ex-candidate wouldn't talk about his reasons. He sent questioners to Clarence Williams Jr., chairman of the DCIFVO.

"On behalf of the Negro people of Dallas County, he withdrew," Williams said. "Crum felt that it was best to get out of the race because of his position with the post office. It would hinder him from having an active campaign."

Federal law forbids government employees from working openly on behalf

of any specific political party. Williams didn't say so, but Crum might have lost his job if he had stayed in the race for sheriff.

"There were a lot of people who had high hopes of Crum being in the race," Williams said. "If he were running, we could win hands down. But this is his own decision."

The DCIFVO chairman said Crum is "seriously concerned about the people of Dallas County. His withdrawal will only mean a strong return in the future."

What did that mean? "Crum is planning on running for that same position in the next general election," said Williams. He also said the freedom organization will not support any candidate for sheriff since Crum is out of the race. "This independent organization does not endorse or support any candidate but their own," Williams explained. "We urge people to vote their own convictions."

In Dallas County, that means choosing between racial moderate Wilson Baker, the Democratic Party nominee, and segregationist Sheriff Jim Clark, running as a write-in candidate.

Williams said Crum feels that his withdrawal "will give more support to the other Negro candidates." They are: Mrs. Addie Lilly, running for tax assessor; Horace Griffin Sr., for tax collector; A. D. Bush, Wilmer Walker, Mrs. Agatha Harville and Roosevelt McElroy, for district seats on the board of revenue; Mrs. Nona Day and George Saille, board of education, and Nathan F. Payne, for coroner.

The DCIFVO candidates for 28th district state representative--Jimmie L. Stanley for place 1 and Mrs. Pearl Moorer for place 2--were ruled off the Nov. 8 ballot by Probate Judge Reynolds.

OEO Decides:

NO MONEY FOR CDGM

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--A storm which has been gathering over Mississippi all summer finally broke this week. OEO announced that it will not give any more money to the present Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM).

CDGM is the state-wide Head Start program run by Negroes from the top on down. Late last week, its leaders learned that a new, bi-racial board had been formed to run anti-poverty programs in Mississippi.

CDGM, which has reached more than 13,000 children through 121 centers since last March, came to the end of its grant in mid-September. The Head Start group applied for \$20,300,000 to continue and expand its program during the next year.

In turning down this request Sunday, the federal Office of Economic Opportunity said, "The Director of OEO is under a legal as well as moral obligation not to finance any group which has failed to demonstrate that it is qualified to administer the funds and programs in the proposed grant."

With the statement was a letter from OEO lawyer Donald Baker. He charged that "in most centers CDGM amounts at best to custodial day-care by persons untrained and unskilled, under conditions of inadequate facilities." The letter also said CDGM officials "have shown themselves unable to benefit either from experience or assistance."

A nine-page list of irregularities found by OEO investigators was sent along, too. The list included charges that employees were paid for work they didn't do, that cars rented with government money were used for non-CDGM business, and that CDGM did not hire enough professional help.

CDGM officials said this week that there are good explanations for most of the charges. The OEO report says, for example, that a woman was paid for working in a Head Start center during eight weeks she was at a training school in Kansas. Staff member David Emmons explained that although the woman was on a preliminary list for the Kansas program, she did not go at the last minute.

But the officials also said answering the charges one by one wouldn't make much difference. They said OEO's move to set up a new, bi-racial group called Mississippi Action for Progress, Inc., shows that OEO didn't want to re-fund CDGM.

"The Action for Progress in Mississippi group was formed in secrecy, without any consultation whatsoever with CDGM's democratically elected board of directors," said CDGM director John Mudd.

Although the new group was chartered by Governor Paul B. Johnson Sept. 13, there was no public knowledge of it until the story leaked to the press Sept. 30.

Eleven of the proposed 18 members of Mississippi Action for Progress have been selected. These members are still unwilling to give any information about how the group was started, although OEO officials admit they made the first contacts.

Temporary board chairman Owen Cooper explained that the group is not a public agency now. If the board receives money from the government, he said, then it will talk.

CDGM's Mudd charged that the membership of the new board shows OEOs willing to back away from its policy of giving the poor a real say in running anti-poverty programs.

The three men who signed the charter are all wealthy white men. Cooper is a Yazoo City industrialist. Leroy Percy is a landowner from an old Delta plantation family. Hodding Carter III is a Greenville newspaper publisher.

In its refusal of funds to CDGM, OEO said that the new board will include six poor people later on. The original charter gives the three signers the power to appoint all the other board members.

Most of the Negro board members of Mississippi Action for Progress have been heavily pressured to withdraw by supporters of CDGM, who say OEO would have to re-fund CDGM if there were no other bi-racial group willing to run a Head Start program in Mississippi.

Tougaloo College President George Owen, who was originally listed as a board member, said he would not serve. That leaves five Negroes on the board, including Aaron Henry, state NAACP president.

Henry said, in defense of his participation, that OEO officials told him CDGM could not be re-funded. "I realized that we were talking about a pro-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

But the Negroes Had to Sit Upstairs in the Balcony

BY MARY WISSLER

BIRMINGHAM -- Mrs. George C. Wallace, Democratic candidate for governor, kicked off her campaign last week with a segregated rally in Municipal Auditorium.

The main floor of the auditorium was packed with more than 5,000 foot-stamping, flag-waving Wallace fans. But 50 Negro visitors, most of them from Miles College, were shuttled in through a side entrance and up to the empty balcony.

Most of the Negroes, and the 15 white Miles faculty members who accompanied them, arrived more than an hour before the Wallaces were to speak. While people wearing Wallace pins, hats, and armbands streamed through the lobby in the main floor, the Negroes were told those seats were "reserved."

The bi-racial group was led upstairs. They had the balcony to themselves until all the seats downstairs were filled. Then some white people tried to find seats in the balcony, and word

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THE WALLACES GREETED FANS ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE AUDITORIUM

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Editorial Opinion

Where the Action Was

For the last six months, CDGM was where the action was in Mississippi. It was the single most valuable project that ever wheeled a few thousand dollars out of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

In announcing its decision Sunday, OEO issued a list of reasons. Most of them are petty and some are inaccurate. Not that CDGM didn't make mistakes. Its employees, unfamiliar with bureaucracy and bookkeeping, were slow to learn how to please the paper-passers in Washington.

Where that leaves the poor people of Mississippi is a question nobody in Washington has an answer for. But it is clear that, once again, poor people have been sacrificed to political expediency.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I want to call attention to conditions as they now exist in Crenshaw County and especially Luverne Ala. Some of the White People think Colored People are Inhuman, Begots, Inferrior and Ignorant, this was proven by one of Crenshaw Countie's attorneys in a recently court hearing in Montgomery Alabama.

Referring to a court case of a few days ago one of our Crenshaw County attorneys thought that some of our women were Immoral. He also stated one Negro Boy had been committed to an Insane Institution.

Yes we pay Light, Sewige and Garbage Bills, and hardly get anything for it. Our Street Lights are just a little above that of a Lighting Bug.

If we are so Inferrior to the White Race, why do you call on us to clean your houses, look after your children, and cook your food?

I remember well the 25 Day of December when my son was arrested by the Laws of Crenshaw County taken to jail, and in the meantime he taken sick on the Job was brought back to his mother for medical attention, I taken him to the Doctor & he being a child only 17 years old, this seem to worrie him, so much so, until he can never get it off of his mine.

This was the first time he was admitted to a Mental Institution and I believe this was the sole cause of his condition. As the Lawyer referred to his two fine children, he should remember I love my son the same as he love's his. We all love our children.

In conclusion I say let us get the mote out of our own eye, then we can see clearly how to get the beam out of our neighbor's eye.

Mrs. Beulah Lowery
Luverne

To the Editor:

Great strides have been made in recent years to encourage people to seek early treatment for mental or emotional disorders. We have come a long way in removing the stigma that used to be attached to mental illness.

As a Child Welfare Worker in Iowa I know of several students who needed and who profited by psychiatric help. Most of these students kept on with their school work. In no case were they discharged from school because of either in-patient or out-patient treatment at the Mental Health Institute.

The whole emphasis on early treatment of mental or emotional disturbances will receive a severe set-back if treatment in a Mental Health Hospital labels one as unfit to attend school. Those who use this argument to deny one student the right to attend school may find that other students will hesitate to accept help for fear they also may be stigmatized.

Mrs. Ralph M. Galt
Fairfield

To the Editor:

We have thoroughly enjoyed our year's subscription to (your) paper. I share it with my parents, then we pass it along to a Negro lady who is working for the Mississippi Delta families, and she passes it on to someone else. Sometimes we share them with other friends or relatives who we feel will be interested.

The articles are heart-warming and written in such a calm, matter-of-fact way, which makes them even more appealing and impressive.

My son gave his summer a year ago to work with the SCLC, and it is due to that stimulus that we subscribed. We enjoy every issue. We thank you for sending up North this excellently reported news.

There is progress, I guess, but it is SO SLOW.

Keep up the good work.

Gene Chambers
Riverton, N. J.

To the Editor:

America has more interest in education than in any of her vast industrial corporation. One of the important aims of education is to combine knowledge with an ability to use it. Education enables you to think for yourself. Education encourages self-reliance and initiative. Education give you the ability to do and think what you know should be done and thought.

The rightly educated person knows how to make himself a useful citizen.

Rights Leader Given Six-Month Sentence

BY ROBERTA REISIG

TUSCALOOSA--A civil rights leader sentenced to six months' hard labor for "disorderly conduct" has appealed to the circuit court here.

The man is Ross Bonner, 34. He was given the unusually stiff sentence--and fined \$100--by Municipal Judge Joe G. Burns.

According to Bonner, Judge Burns said that he was "setting an example." Bonner was arrested after a Tuscaloosa Citizens Action Committee march protesting slum conditions on Aug. 19.

He said he was called in by the marchers after their leaders were arrested. Bonner said he tried to restore order after a white policeman told the children, "Scatter, you little niggers." Bonner said the children were "afraid of the white policemen, and were running across a busy main street."

After he had dismissed the demonstrators, Bonner said, Willie Horton, a Negro policeman, took him aside and

"cursed at me. I then asked if the officer was cursing a citizen in his capacity as a police officer."

"I turned to the group and asked, 'Do you hear this officer cursing me?' What do you think we should do about it? Report it?' Turning again to the officer, I said, 'What is your badge number?'"

The officer then arrested him for "disorderly conduct." He was tried, convicted, and sentenced by Judge Burns on Sept. 22.

Judge Burns said Horton was a "good colored officer," and that Bonner was "really out of line. He took hold of one of the officer's badges and called him pimp. A communist got ahold of him or something. I think he's getting paid by the Russians. He just turned scallywag."

"If it'd been my brother," the judge claimed, "I'd have had to burn him up." "They said I touched the officer, but I did not," Bonner countered, "I was (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

'It Was A Good Thing'

Two Churches Desegregate East Alabama Presbytery



REV. LAWRENCE F. HAYGOOD

TUSKEGEE -- The East Alabama Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church quietly lowered its color bar last week.

Two mostly-Negro churches--Westminster Presbyterian of Tuskegee and Cleveland Avenue of Montgomery--were welcomed into the local church organization at its meeting in Enterprise.

"We were very warmly received," the Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian, said after the meeting. "There were no rejections. It was a very good thing."

Haygood said both Negro churches were visited before the meeting by a committee of white churchmen.

"The committee then recommended that the presbytery go along with the synod," Haygood explained. In 1965, he said, the Alabama Synod--state governing body of the Presbyterian Church--had agreed to go along with the national Presbyterian Church in doing away with separate Negro presbyteries and ordering white presbyteries to accept Negro churches as members.

At the meeting in Enterprise, Haygood said, the all-white First Presbyterian Church of Tuskegee promised to end its policy of racial segregation.

"The church has gone on record in harmony with welcoming all persons regardless of race, color, or class," Haygood reported. First Presbyterian was one of three white churches in Tuskegee which refused to admit Negro worshippers this summer.

He knows how to fit himself to conditions which exist. He is able to judge what is best. He has the courage to let his better judgment decide the issues that confront him.

The main pillars of democracy are intelligence and strength of character. To enjoy Life, one must have some measure of success. There is no short cut to success, success depends on hard work, you cannot go through Life without paying your dues.

You cannot get something very often. It may demand great sacrifice. America Democracy is founded on education, Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

One of the people's rights is to criticize their schools. Most human beings learn by doing. Most American schools today, have some kind or some type of student government. Education is the development of those talents which an individual has and the gaining of new ones.

Miss Mary Lee Cobb
Midway

To the Editor:

This is the best race paper I ever read. I would not be without it. Thank you for publishing it. It has brought the race to light.

A. J. Florence
Dozier

Grenada Suit Filed

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) the Grenada County Freedom Movement, said the federal court order is so specific that the state court order "won't stop us from doing anything we are doing now."

In the suit, Pak'n'Sak store manager Gilbert Allen says most of his business used to be Negro, but now only eight or ten Negroes come in per day.

Allen is asking to be paid back \$66,318 for the business he has already lost, \$100,000 for the good will he has lost, and \$795,816 for income he expects to lose in the future.

A person cannot be sued for simply choosing not to buy at any particular store. But the suit claims Pak'n'Sak has a right to get its money back because SCLC and the others engaged in "conspiracy, boycott, interference, and restraint of trade" to keep customers out of the store.

The court order has succeeded in stopping work on the Negro-owned B & P Supermarket, by halting withdrawals from B & P's bank account.

Georgia Election Causes Uproar

BY JIM SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga. -- Georgia politics were in a state of disorder this week after segregationist Lester Maddox upset moderate former Governor Ellis Arnall in the Democratic primary runoff.

Maddox's victory unleashed a storm of controversy and set the governor's race in a new light. Instead of facing a liberal opponent, Congressman Howard "Bo" Callaway, the Republican nominee, will have to fight it out with a more conservative than he is.

While the state's old-line Democratic politicians rallied around Maddox, several younger Democrats, including Congressman Charles Weltner, found they could not support him.

This week Weltner withdrew from the fifth district Congressional race, saying, "I cannot compromise with hatred."

The first act of the new nominee, who identifies himself with Alabama Governor George Wallace, was to appoint Alabama publisher James Gray, a segregationist opponent in the primary, as chairman of the state Democratic Party.

Maddox, who worked his way up from laborer to wealthy restaurant owner, has lost three mayor's races

CDGM Ends

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

gram involving 10,000 children, the majority of which are Negro, and some 2,000 employees, many of whom are Negro. I did not feel it was the responsible thing to permit this program to go by default."

Henry also questioned CDGM's policy of hiring poor people as Head Start teachers. He said he didn't think they could give children "the benefits of affluent society."

The controversial CDGM program, which has been under attack for months by Mississippi Senators James O. Eastland and John Stennis, has been a serious problem to OEO at a time when the whole anti-poverty program is fighting for its life.

"Our weaknesses started to appear (in CDGM)," said OEO spokesman Marshall Peck in Washington, "those were chinks in our armor."

Thousands of telegrams and letters in favor of the program were written to OEO by CDGM parents, teachers, and other friends during the last month. But the program had few politically powerful supporters.

Last Monday a central staff member of CDGM, once a civil rights worker, sat in CDGM's downtown office wearing his businessman's tie and dark suit, "I guess I'll have to put on my old clothes again and start political organizing," he said.

(all to moderates) in Atlanta, and also a race for lieutenant governor.

In 1964, protesting the Civil Rights Act, he closed his fried-chicken business after driving off a group of Negroes who tried to enter. (To make sure no one forgot, he erected a 35-foot-high monument on the restaurant property and laid under it the coffin of "Free Enterprise.")

This time around, casting himself in his old role as the common man's candidate, who "stands up for Georgia" and for "law and order," Maddox rallied the total support of rural and working-class whites.

With resentment high against school desegregation guidelines and Atlanta's recent racial troubles hammered away at by campaigners, the stage seemed set for a huge backlash vote. The election results left many people convinced that liberal Arnall had walked right into it.

Before the run-off, though, there were rumors that "mad Democrats" who switched to the Republican party in 1964 were planning to vote for Maddox in the primary (Republicans can vote in the Democratic primary, since they have none of their own). Maddox would be easily defeated in the general election, the rumors went, because the cross-overs would all go back to the Republican Callaway.

Observers say that this cross-over vote actually took place, since in many instances the same voters who chose Maddox over Arnall elected George T. Smith, a moderate, over a militant segregationist, Peter Zack Geer, in the lieutenant governor's race.

If these voters had really been for Maddox, the theory goes, they would have also voted for Geer.

If the cross-over vote goes back to Callaway, as it was supposed to, Maddox's chances would be considerably less. Now that Maddox has emerged as the backlash champion, though, no one is sure the voters won't stick by him.

In fact, it's a good question now where Callaway, once regarded as almost unbeatable, will turn for votes. Maddox seems to have the 1964 "mad Democrats," including the white bloc vote, the small businessmen, and the John Birch conservatives, back in the Democratic Party.

Although Callaway could go out to the far right frontier and battle Maddox head on, his handsome, youthful image gives him the best chance with young couples and with many students (voting age in Georgia is 18).

To get the liberal vote, Callaway would have to make people forget his civil rights record in Congress, as well as reckon with the original liberal--Arnall himself, who has tentatively agreed to a write-in campaign.

Anti-Poverty Board Ignores the Poor, Says Group Picketing in Birmingham

BY MARY WISSLER



PICKET IN FRONT OF JCCEO OFFICE (Photo by Chris McNair)

BIRMINGHAM--One afternoon last week a car pulled up in front of a tidy one-story brick building downtown. Two Negro men and a white woman got out, picked up three red-lettered signs, and started walking slowly back and forth in front of the building's main door marked JCCEO.

JCCEO is the Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity. The three picketers were dissatisfied customers. Their proposal for a child day-care center had not been given any money by the JCCEO. They charged the anti-poverty board with discriminating against the poor.

The leader of the picketers was the Rev. Johnnie Burrell. Burrell is president of the Christian Community Corporation, which wanted to sponsor the day-care center, and of the Smithfield neighborhood advisory council, which reports the problems of that community to the anti-poverty board.

After Burrell's proposal was tabled, he complained to the board in a letter. "We have no other alternative but to believe or to assume that the JCCEO has denied our request from a discriminatory point of view," he wrote. And then he started picketing.

"We'll be here every day until we get satisfaction," Burrell said. "If the board had \$100,000,000 they wouldn't fund our program. I don't know of any poor people on that board and that's against the OEO guidelines. We want Washington to know what's going on here."

"It's not true that there are no poor people on the board," replied John H. Carr, director of JCCEO. "In any case, the guidelines do not require that the members be poor," he explained. "They require that members be poor or representatives of the poor."

"We have \$6,000,000 in proposals that aren't being considered at this time because federal funds are not available," Carr said. "Whenever there is money available, we will certainly consider Burrell's program."



CLAYTON ALLEY

You know it's not 'white' because it's not paved

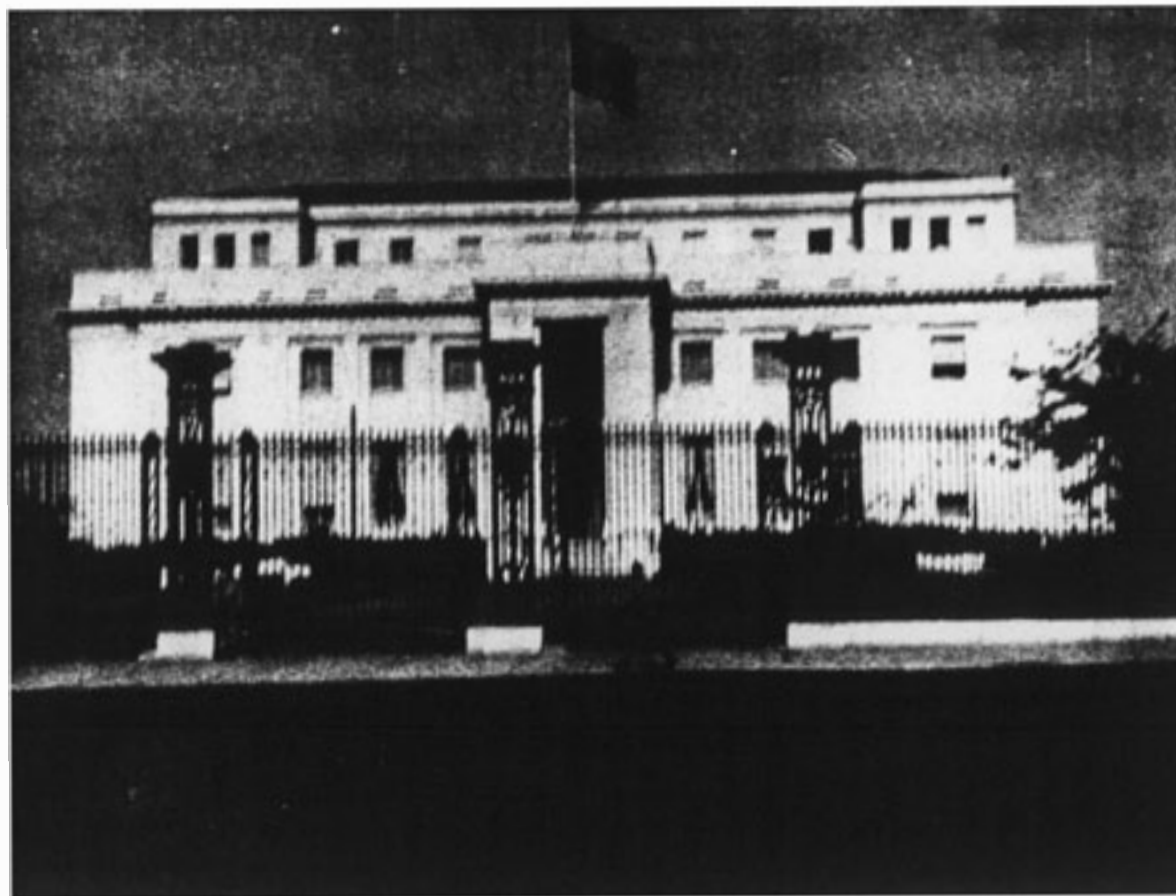


Photographs by Jim Pepler





MARKETPLACE IN NIGERIA



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE IN SENEGAL

AFRICA

New Nations Struggle to Solve Tough Problems

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAURA GODOFSKY

Africa is so big that all of the United States, with an extra Alabama thrown in, wouldn't even begin to fill it up. You could add the whole European continent, India, Japan, and New Zealand. Even then there would be some room left over.

Africa seems a long way away from Alabama, but life in some parts of Africa is very much like life in Alabama and the rest of the United States. Africa has large cities, skyscrapers, factories, and supermarkets. It has traffic jams, newspapers, slums, and rock-and-roll.

It also has small towns, farms, mines, and cotton fields. Among its people are millionaires and poor folks, teachers and preachers, farmers and truck drivers. Arabs live in the northern part of Africa, in countries like Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco. But southern Africa is almost all black.

The Negroes of "Black Africa" face some of the same problems Negroes do in Alabama. But they also have special problems of their own.

Most of the nations in Black Africa are less than ten years old. Before they became independent nations, they were colonies of several different European countries. That means that although most of the people in southern Africa were black, most of the money and power belonged to a tiny white minority.

But Africa's history didn't begin with its white rulers. Long before Europeans moved into Africa, the people who lived there had developed their own way of life. They governed themselves and produced an art and culture of their own. Now they are demanding the right to govern themselves again.

Ghana, which was ruled by the British for many years, was the first black African country to become independent after World War II. That happened in 1957. Since then, about 30 other new nations have been formed from the old colonies.

In some independent countries, just as in the old colonies, a small group of white people controls millions of black people. In South Africa, the white government has made racial separation the foundation of its power.

South Africa's policy of segregation, called "apartheid," is something like segregation in the American South before the civil rights laws were passed. But it is even more thorough. The white South African government tries to put black Africans into special schools and villages and even special sub-countries of their own.



NIGERIAN CHILDREN CARRY FIREWOOD HOME

South Africa's rich mines and growing industries are owned by white people. But they could not operate without black labor. So black Africans are allowed into the "white" part of the country to work. But they have to live in special areas. They have no privileges and few rights under the law. They cannot vote or participate in the government in any way.

There is a freedom movement in South Africa, just as there is in the United States. But it faces even greater opposition. Many hundreds of black Africans have been imprisoned, tortured, and killed by the government in its effort to hold on to its power.

The white government of Rhodesia wants to run things the way the South African government does. That was why Rhodesia declared its independence without waiting for Great Britain's approval. Rhodesia's independent black neighbors are trying to convince Great Britain to force Rhodesia into making plans to turn the government over to the country's black majority.

But politics isn't all of life in Africa any more than it is all of life in Alabama. Like most people around the world, Africans spend their lives trying to make a living and raise their families.

Most black Africans are farmers. They grow enough food or own enough cows, chickens, and goats to feed their families. When they have to go shopping, even in large cities, many of them go to outdoor markets where their neighbors or special traders sell things they have made or grown.

Some Africans dress just like people in Alabama do, but others wear trad-

itional clothes. Women often wear long, brightly colored skirts or dresses and have colorful scarves on their heads.

Africans use their heads to carry things. They can carry heavy firewood, pots, bananas, boxes, or even pocket-books on their heads and use their hands for other things. African women tie their babies to their backs and can easily carry their youngest children with them this way.

Even in large cities, many African homes do not have electricity or running water. At night, lanterns or candles give light. Cooking is done over open fires in large pots. Rice and potatoes are favorite foods. Water often comes from a nearby well.

Health is a serious problem in Africa. Many people have diseases that come from drinking impure water or from eating the wrong foods. There are not enough doctors, nurses, or hospitals to help them stay well.

Africa has too few schools, books, and teachers. Most of the children who go to school stay only three or four years. Those who want to go on to a high school or college have to pass very hard tests before they will be admitted.

Most of the new African nations think education is important, and are trying to build new schools and colleges and the old ones as fast as possible. Every year, thousands of new students--adults and children--are learning to read and write.

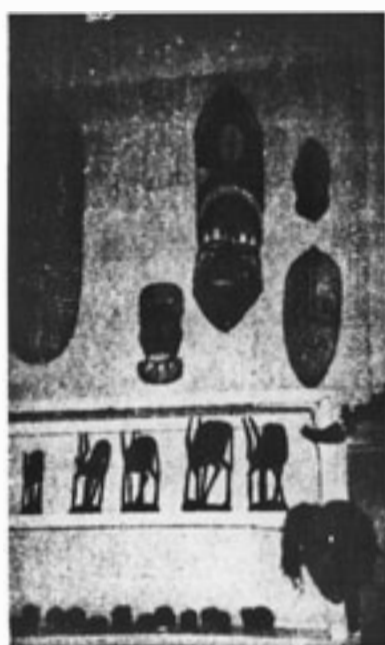
The U.S. Peace Corps is helping to bring education to more Africans. In Nigeria, one out of every three students is taught by Peace Corps volunteers.

Although education gives people new ideas, old ideas and leaders are not easily given up. One reason some of Africa's new nations have had trouble is because the people feel more loyalty to their family and their tribe than they do to the government.

The new governments are working to replace the old family and tribal leaders. They want the people to turn to the government for help, and to support and obey it. The governments also want to collect tax money that the people have paid to tribal leaders in the past.

At the same time they are building new nations, many of Africa's black leaders are trying to hold on to the special things that make Africa different from the rest of the world.

Africans are quick to point out that their art and music have already won respect outside their continent. And leaders of the new black African nations believe that the success of their special experiment in democracy and freedom is very important to the future of black and white people everywhere.



MASKS IN ZAMBIA STORE



MODERN STONE SCULPTURE AT A RESEARCH CENTER IN NIGERIA

Peace Corps Worker Learns By Teaching In East Nigeria

BY PRINCELLA WADE

Bill Shurtleff taught many African children to read and write when he was in the Peace Corps.

He first became interested in learning about Africa while he was a student at Stanford University in California. After he graduated, with a degree in physics, he decided to join the Peace Corps instead of getting a job.

The Peace Corps sent him to a small village in East Nigeria. There, he lived and worked with the Africans for nearly two years.

"I was very impressed with the attitude of the people," he said. "They were such a refreshing group of people to live among."

He explained that they took life as it came, never complaining. They concerned themselves with the basics of living--food and shelter.

The majority of the natives were staunch Catholics, Shurtleff said. However, as a tradition they had different gods to whom they prayed and asked for blessings.

When questioned about their attitude toward him, he only said, "They were overwhelmed with pride and joy to have a foreigner come among them to teach their children."

He pulled out an envelope of photographs taken in neighboring villages in East Nigeria. All the pictures were of art work. The photos revealed the highly refined African skills of carving and painting. There were pictures of elaborate vases, utensils, and festive masks.

"Everything they make, regardless of how exquisite or how beautiful it may be, is used daily," he said. "This is unlike Americans who stash their fineries away until Thanksgiving, Christmas, or Easter."

He said he brought many of these carvings back to the United States. He paid 75 cents or less for each of them in Africa. Here in America none of them have been sold for less than \$50.

He used the profits from these sales to send three young African men to college. "This is one thing I feel is worthwhile," he said proudly. "After all, they will be the future leaders of their country, and every country needs its share of trained leaders."

This brought the discussion to the subject of education in the village. His first remark was this: "In the entire two years that I taught at this school, not once did I have to ask the students to be quiet, or to discipline them in any respect. It was a great pleasure to teach there."

He explained that the privilege of an education is not taken for granted. The average family makes \$45 a year. School costs each student \$150 a year.

The education is so expensive that only those who can afford it attend school. Therefore, unless the child is highly intelligent, the father can't risk sending the child.

The children go to high school for five years. At the end of this period, they must pass a very difficult examination.

When asked about sex and marriage in East Nigeria, Shurtleff said, "Just as the moral codes are changing in America, so it is there. The number of illegitimate births is increasing yearly."

Marriage, however, is much as it was in the old days. The young man has to buy his bride from the father. The more education she has, the more she costs. The young men aren't very concerned about finding an educated wife, Shurtleff said. Instead, the husband's primary concern is that his wife be fertile, strong and healthy of body, so that she can bear him many children.

Shurtleff said that children are so prized that if a woman has twins, two dolls are carved and put on a shelf as symbols. If one of the twins should die, one of the dolls is taken down from the shelf and bathed and treated just as the live twin is treated.

The man's status in the village is determined by the number of children he has. Polygamy (many wives) is still practiced on the continent. Shurtleff said that the principal of the local school had 200 children.



SCHOOLCHILDREN IN LIBERIA



NIGERIAN BOY

Macon Loses Two Politicians

LASLIE DIES

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--Edward C. Laslie, an unwavering segregationist who was chairman of the Macon County Board of Revenue for the last 15 years, died last Saturday in a Montgomery hospital.

Laslie was re-appointed to the chairmanship several times after first accepting the job on March 12, 1951. He could have faced his first real struggle in years this January, when a second Negro will take a seat on the four-man board of revenue.

Instead, the present board--three whites, one Negro--probably will select a new chairman at its regular monthly meeting Monday. Among the possible choices are Probate Judge Preston Hornsby and City Councilman J. Allan Parker, president of the Alabama Exchange Bank. Both are considered moderates.

However, the board may choose almost any county resident, other than one of its own members, to be the chairman.

Either Parker or Hornsby would be a change from Laslie. As president of the City Bank of Tuskegee, Laslie was one of the strongest leaders in the fight to preserve white supremacy.

But his grip on the board of revenue had been loosening for a long time before his death at the age of 64. Illness had kept him away from board meetings for months, and in his absence the board slowly began providing services for Negro as well as white residents.

In the last year the board--pushed by Tuskegee's bi-racial city council--supported the county's anti-poverty program and the free surplus food program.

Laslie was a leader of the Tuskegee Methodist Church, which for two summers in a row has locked its doors rather than allow Negro worshippers to join the white congregation.

One Negro Councilman Resigns in Tuskegee, But Another Is Appointed to Take His Place

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--The city council lost one of its two Negro members last week and gained another to replace him in less than 24 hours. But there were some indications that the switch didn't make everybody happy.

The councilman who resigned was the Rev. K. L. Buford. He explained that he was leaving to become state field director for the NAACP.

"It was a difficult decision," Buford said. But it didn't surprise everyone quite as much as it would have before the Democratic primary elections last spring.

During the campaign Buford, a leader of Tuskegee's middle-class, conservative Negroes, spoke out against Lucius D. Amerson, a young Negro running for sheriff. Buford said that the present sheriff, Harvey Sadler, should be re-elected.

After Amerson won the Democratic Party nomination, some of Tuskegee's younger, more militant Negro leaders said that Buford ought to resign.

But some of those same people were unhappy last week with the way the city council moved to replace Buford.

The morning after Buford's resignation, the council appointed Dr. T. S. Williams, dean of Tuskegee Institute's school of veterinary medicine, to serve for the two years left in Buford's term. Williams will take office at the council's next regular meeting Tuesday night.

Several months ago, the council appointed Williams to the city housing authority. He described himself this week as "one of those who feel Buford has made a good councilman."

"I'll be hard-pressed to equal his record," Williams added. "I hope to do as well for the good of the total com-



T. S. WILLIAMS

munity as he has."

At a meeting of Tuskegee's newest community action group late last week, several people suggested that the community good would have been better served by a public election to fill Buford's council seat.

"Why did the city council appoint instead of elect their new member?" Otis Pinkard asked Tuskegee's other Negro city councilman, Stanley H. Smith, before 75 members of Macon County Community Committee #1.

"That's the way it's usually done," Smith replied. "We would be reluctant to hold an election in terms of the plan-

ning and cost. . . . We didn't want a big time span."

"How did you feel personally?" Pinkard shot back.

"I felt a little queasy about it," Smith said. "We were trying to make a judgment. . . . We weren't sure how people would react."

When Pinkard said he thought an election would have been "more desirable," Smith replied: "There's no question about it."

But the councilman reacted differently when another questioner called the city council's action "arbitrary."

"It wasn't arbitrary," Smith said sharply. "They took the power that belonged to them."

Williams said this week that he hadn't heard about the questions raised at the civic meeting. But he promised to try to represent the people the same way an elected councilman would represent them.

"I go in there with no preconceived notions," he said. "I expect to learn about this business as I go along."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held Monday, Oct. 10, at the First Ebenezer Baptist Church, 420 Graymount Ave. North, the Rev. J. F. Hardy, pastor.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 7:00 P.M.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion
1538 4th Avenue North

GUEST SPEAKER:
REV. C. K. STEELE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 7:00 P.M.

Municipal Auditorium

GUEST SPEAKER:
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 7:00 P.M.

St. James Baptist Church
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REV. WYATT TEE WALKER

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WANT ADS

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE, INC.--ADCI is holding its semi-annual meeting at the Jefferson Davis Hotel in Montgomery this weekend. Robert Vance, new chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, will speak at a public session at 3 p.m. Sunday, E. T. Kehr, southern director of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, will speak at a banquet Saturday night at 8 p.m. Political workshops are scheduled for Saturday afternoon.

WANTED--Experienced typist for temporary position. Call The Southern Courier, 262-3572.

GOOD JOB--Wanted: Agent and managers to earn up to \$500 per month in their spare time, with Merlite Life-Time guaranteed light bulbs. If interested, contact T. L. Crenshaw, 923 Adeline St., Montgomery.

TWIN COVERLETS WANTED --Wanted, two hand-made quilted coverlets for a pair of twin beds, suitable for a girl's room. Write to Mrs. M. B. Olatunji, P. O. Box 358, Millerton, N. Y.

WE NEED tables, chairs, and books for the new Community Center on Ardmore Highway in Indian Creek. Help the Community Center by giving items which you don't need. Call Arthur Jacobs Jr., 752-4989, in Huntsville.

CLOTHES WANTED--The La Ritz Social & Savings Club is sponsoring a charity drive for the Boys Town. The club is soliciting clothing and linen. If you want to contribute to the drive, call Mrs. Nellie Hardy, at 263-0948 in Montgomery, or drop off your donation at her house, 628 Colony St.

WORK FOR FREEDOM--Interested in peace action, academic freedom, civil rights, or poverty? Students for a Democratic Society is forming chapters in Birmingham and elsewhere. Write to P. R. Bailey, Miles College, Birmingham.

MOBILE -- Distribution manager and newsboys needed. Good pay for short hours, chance to increase earnings. Call Andrew Curtis, 457-7004 in Mobile.

RECEPTIONIST -- Glamorous position for African-oriented young lady in AFRICAN cultural center. Requirements: typing, high-school diploma, willingness to pursue further business training. Write M. B. Olatunji, 875 West End Ave., New York, N. Y. 10025.

SKY DIVERS--Four sport parachutes for sale, never been used, perfect condition. Various colors. Call 595-234 in Birmingham, afternoons and evenings.

WANTED -- One parakeet, yellow, with green breast and funny-looking tail, already named Francis if possible, for six little girls. Call 264-4078 in Montgomery.

WORK IN NEW YORK--Do you want self-employment? Suitable couple, with or without family, wanted to relocate in New York State, and take care of retarded children who are wards of the state. 13-room house available for rent. For more information, write to Mrs. M. B. Olatunji, P. O. Box 358, Millerton, N. Y.

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4. TOO MANY TEARDROPS-- Joe Simon (S. S.)
5. BUT IT'S ALRIGHT-- J. J. Jackson (Calla)
6. YOU CAN'T HURRY LOVE-- Supremes (Motown)
7. KNOCK ON WOOD-- Eddie Floyd (Stax)
8. LOVE IS A HURTIN' THING-- Lou Rawls (Capitol)
9. REACH'OUT, I'LL BE THERE-- Four Tops (Motown)
10. BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP-- Tempalons (Gordy)
11. FA FA FA FA FA-- Otis Redding (Volt)
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CR Worker Appeals Sentence Of Six Months at Hard Labor

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO) just standing there smiling at him." The day before Bonner's arrest the Justice Department had sent a representative to Tuscaloosa to investigate a complaint by the Tuscaloosa Council on Human Relations. The complaint, co-signed by Bonner as acting council president, concerned segregation in Judge Burns' court and on the police force, and reports of police brutality. Bonner said he was appealing his conviction "to show the people in Tuscaloosa that they can get justice."

Game of the Week BTW Edges South Girard

BY J. A. ROSS
MONTGOMERY--A quick, smartly drilled Booker T. Washington High football team, revamped by Coach Arthur "Buddy" Davis since bowing to Tuskegee Institute High last week, sneaked by the Bulldogs of Phenix City's South Girard High School, 24 to 19, Saturday night in Municipal Stadium. With two minutes remaining in the first quarter, the Washington Yellow Jackets received a forced kick from the Bulldogs and advanced on first down to the 40-yard marker. On the next play, Quarterback Clinton Drake hit right end Edward Wimberly with a 35-yard pass. Wimberly scampered the remaining 60 yards for the TD. The Yellow Jackets' hard charging forward wall set up another touchdown when they blocked a forced kick and pounced on the oval in the end zone.

Wallaces Open Campaign With Rally in Birmingham



ernor Wallace took the microphone. Shadowed by a huge Confederate flag, the governor attacked the national Democrats, the national Republicans, the national bureaucrats, and the national press. First he welcomed the newsmen and said he was glad to see that some of them had gotten their hair cut since the primary. Then he hit at the liberals. "We'll send the liberal, socialist element in this country a clear, resounding message in November." "I stand for the people of Alabama, for the free enterprise system, and for private property," Wallace told the crowd.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) passed down the stairs that there were "coloreds up there."

"We shall continue," he said, "until the fresh air of our state in the prevailing wind of the country, until the Communist debris is swept away from our shores, for the sake of the Constitution and our children."

During the speeches, the integrated group in the balcony sat quietly, many of them taking notes.

(Originally, Neil Friedman, head of the freshman social science course at Miles, had planned to require that all his students attend the rally to hear what Wallace had to say.)

(But Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles, called a meeting of the student body on the day of the rally to veto that plan. "All of you live at home," he said, "and I can't control what you do independently, but officially this thing is cancelled.")

A white woman watched one of the Negro girls taking notes on Wallace. "You write that down," she called over. "You get it right. He really means it."

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