

What They're Saying in the Governor's Race -- See Below

ADCI Doesn't Mention You-Know-Who

BY ROBERTA REISIG

MONTGOMERY -- From the sound of things at the semi-annual convention of the Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc. (ADCI), you might never have guessed that George C. Wallace is running his wife for governor.

During the Negro political group's two-day meeting here in the Jefferson Davis Hotel, no speaker mentioned the governor or his wife, Lurleen.

Instead, the Negro Democrats pointed to the dozens of Negroes holding public office in Alabama, and heard friendly messages from two white politicians.

Delegates to the convention received a warm greeting from L.B. Sullivan, Montgomery's commissioner of public safety and one-time enemy of civil rights groups. Sullivan hailed the group as "fellow Democrats."

On Sunday afternoon, Robert Vance of Birmingham became the first chairman of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee ever to speak to a Negro audience. The head of the state Democratic party told the ADCI members:

"The time is past when you take one message to one group of people, and another message to another group."

Vance took the Negro Democrats a message of the state



ADCI HEAD TABLE: ROBERT VANCE AT LEFT, PETER HALL AT RIGHT the name Wallace never passed the chairman's lips. Saturday night's guest speaker, E.T. Kehrer of Atlanta, Ga., Southern director of the AFL-CIO's civil rights department, didn't talk about Wallace, either. But he said Lester Maddox, the Democratic candidate for governor in his state, "has one foot in a strait-jacket."

Kehrer noted that the choice in Georgia between Maddox and U.S. Representative Howard "Bo" Callaway, a conservative Republican, "Between whom do you choose?" he asked. "A Kluxer in a bedsheet or a Kluxer in a tuxedo?"

Kehrer claimed that the "so-called riots" in Atlanta last month "were stimulated by agent provocateurs to influence the election." The resulting "white backlash" gave Maddox the Democratic nomination, Kehrer said.

But the ADCI delegates seemed not to be bitter about the nominations of Mrs. Wallace and Maddox. Many speakers re-affirmed their belief in working within the Alabama Democratic party structure.

"We're moving," said Peter Hall of Birmingham. "It may be at a snail's pace, but that turtle, he got there faster than the hare."

It was announced that more than five dozen Negro Democrats hold elective and appointive city and county offices in Macon, Mobile and Jefferson counties.

"To those who would start a third party, I say 'Farewell.' History's overloaded with failures of this sort," said Joe L. Reed of Montgomery. "If you don't like what's going on in the Democratic party, the only way to change it is to work within the framework of it."

"We're Democrats. We've got to support the Democratic party and the Democratic candidates," said Hall. That was as close to an outright election endorsement as the convention ever came.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Stokely Carmichael Challenges Students



SNCC CHAIRMAN ANSWERS QUESTION

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- Stokely Carmichael came to Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night and told 2,000 people that they are part of the black power movement whether they like it or not.

"You are black," he said. "You are discriminated against, not because you are dumb, lazy, eat more, and have good rhythm, but because you are black."

"We can never be equal under a system that forgets our blackness. We must accept our blackness and make white people respect us."

For Negro college students, he said, that meant "you can no longer afford the luxury of being individual. You must see yourselves as a people."

"You are no different from the winos in the ghettos," the chairman of SNCC told his well-dressed, middle-class listeners. "Can't you stay in the ghettos and help the people who need you? Or must you run to the suburbs and make idle chatter about integration?"

"What good is your education if you won't help the rural people of Macon County? . . . You are black, brothers and sisters, and you'd better come on home."

The audience laughed and clapped while Carmichael attacked them, the college, conservative Negro leaders, the U.S. government, and Western civilization. When he was through, people showered him with questions.

"In the past 21 years I've been brain-washed into thinking that I should put my country first, my race second," said one student. "Shouldn't we be in Viet Nam? Aren't we there to stop the communist threat from eventually taking over the United States? Aren't we American citizens?"

"I tried that in Cicero (Chicago) when I applied for an apartment," Carmichael answered. "I said, 'I'm an American citizen,' and the lady said, 'Uh, you're a nigger.'"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)

People Protest Death of CDGM, But New Board Gets Poverty Money

BY GAIL FALK AND PATRICIA JAMES

JACKSON, Miss. -- Nearly 3,000 Mississippians--most of them poor and nearly all of them Ne-

gro--came to the College Park Auditorium here last Saturday to say they didn't want CDGM to stop. But the people they were talking to weren't

there to listen. Federal officials and the 11 members of the new anti-poverty board, Mississippi Action for Progress (MAP), turned down an in-

itation to the public meeting called by the Child Development Group of Mississippi.

And this week, the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) announced Head Start grants to MAP and two other groups in Mississippi--but not to CDGM.

OEO Director Sargent Shriver said CDGM workers could be hired for the new Head Start program. "In those counties where prior Head Start programs have operated," he said, "MAP will hire persons having previous experience with the program, so far as is practical and consistent with acceptable qualifications and work records."

Shriver made it clear that OEO does not want any one group to have control of the Head Start program in the state. So far, 13 Mississippi agencies have received Head Start funds.

MAP's grant was the largest one announced Tuesday--\$3,000,000 to run a full-year program for 1,500 children. The other grants were \$1,200,000 to Rust College (for a one-year program for 600 children in Marshall and Lafayette counties), and \$731,000 to South West Mississippi Opportunity, Inc. (for an eight-month program in Pike, Amite, and Washington counties).

Shriver said the SWMO Head Start program will actually be run by a former CDGM area council. This 22-member, all-Negro council will be expanded to include poor whites, according to Shriver.

On Wednesday, MAP chairman Owen Cooper said he didn't know where the group's Head Start centers would be. Cooper said MAP's proposal, submitted two or three weeks ago, asked

'\$100 If They Aren't Alive'

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

MONTGOMERY -- "Step right up, folks, and get your tickets before the show begins. . . . See the little people from Jamaica. . . . the smallest woman in the world and the only midget brothers in the world. . . . Hurry, hurry, \$100 if they aren't alive and \$500 if anyone can find others like them. . . ."

People who went to the South Alabama State Fair this week (Monday through Saturday) heard and saw things that they wouldn't have believed if somebody had told them. One thing was Bill: Joe, the baby with two heads and one body. Billy Joq lived for ten days after his birth, and now he is preserved in formaldehyde.

Another attraction was the Lobster Family, said to be the strangest family alive. The members of the family are human, but their legs are curved and their hands are like lobster claws.

From left to right, from morning to night, there was entertainment, whether it was the tent with the grave robbers, the half-woman-half-animal being, the long line of men that led to the go-go girls show, 16-inch-tall Tiny Pete, or a ride on the ferris wheel or roller coaster.



Another one of the main attractions was the conservation exhibition. You could see bee-hives and jars of honey and various forms of wild-life, such as diamond-back snakes, raccoons and deer. And there was a model of a burn-

ed-down forest, with exhibits showing how long it takes for such a forest to grow back.

And that wasn't all. You could play games, too, providing you had enough (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 4)

3 WEEKS LEFT--CANDIDATES STUMP HARDER

Martin

BY MARY WISSLER

BIRMINGHAM--"You can't have any weight on the national scene until there is a Republican party in Alabama," James D. Martin warned housewives and students last Monday as he stumped the outskirts of Birmingham.

"Every state with a one-party system has a low per-capita income and low educational standards," Martin said. "The Republicans will clean up the courthouse, we'll clean up the state house, and then we'll clean up the White House."

Martin avoided any direct reference to Governor George C. Wallace. He didn't mention any of his fellow Republicans either. And he didn't say a word about Negroes.

"Those who think we can beat LBJ with a third-party effort are wrong," Martin told 100 well-dressed housewives at the Vestavia shopping center parking lot, (Governor Wallace has talked about running for President on a third-party slate in 1968.)

"He will only be beaten by a Republican," Martin declared.

"I know there are strong feelings running through the state about the federal guidelines," Martin observed.

"But the administration in Montgom-

ery has played right into the hands of the federal government. By passing an anti-guidelines bill that no one will use, they have laid us open to a suit that may federalize our schools."

A few minutes later, the Martin bus drove around the Samford University campus as classes broke for lunch. "I didn't get to finish college," Martin told 70 students who stopped to listen to him in front of the cafeteria. "When I graduated from high school in 1936, times were hard. In 1941, I volunteered for the Army. And when I got out five years later, I went right back to work."

Martin made some special promises to the students. "Last year, Alabama lagged behind every other state in the Southeast in acquiring industrial jobs," he said. "I promise you 100,000 new jobs in the next four years. That is a minimum."

"Four years from now Alabama will not be 47th in its educational standards," he added. "We will be moving up towards the top."

But the students showed real enthusiasm only twice--once when Martin said "I don't want to see Bobby Kennedy president, either," and again when he promised "to change the law so 18-year-olds can vote."

Robinson



DR. CARL ROBINSON

BIRMINGHAM--The floor of the Industrial Arts building was littered with hundreds of political leaflets. Dr. Carl Robinson, independent candidate for governor, stood in front of his booth at the Birmingham State Fair one night last week, sizing up the campaign.

"I got into this race when it became clear that the people of Alabama would have no real choice in the election. I thought the voters ought to have a chance to vote for a third man who is different," he explained.

Robinson counted off Alabama's problems on the fingers of his left hand. "With Wallace as governor we are losing federal money, we got less new industrial jobs in 1964 than any other state in the Southeast, and our taxes have increased more than under any other two governors."

"I'm not keeping quiet on the issue of the guidelines. Wallace is trying to deceive the people into thinking that our schools can get along without federal money. No matter how you figure it, it's not possible," Robinson said.

Robinson would not say whether he was trying to get Negroes to vote for him. But he did say that "Negroes are wise enough to know who will treat them (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 4)

Wallace

BY MARY WISSLER

SYLACAUGA -- Someone hearing Governor George C. Wallace for the first time as he spoke in this prosperous mill town would have thought a President was being elected and the voters were all white.

"If Richard Nixon is for everything (Lyndon) Johnson is for, what have you accomplished by electing him President?" Wallace asked 200 Sylacaugans who stopped to listen to him on their lunch hour.

"If we have to make that kind of choice in 1968," Wallace shouted from his platform on a downtown side street, "we'd just as soon stay at home." The governor often has mentioned himself as an alternative to "that kind of choice."

Even "if we're not successful in selecting a President," he said, "we will have a lot of influence on whoever is elected."

"You elect my wife," said the governor, pointing at Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, "and we'll carry on this movement. We've got millions of people with us now."

"The (school) guidelines," Wallace said, passing on to his second favorite topic, "were drawn up for the purpose

of destroying the neighborhood school in the South. We passed a law in Alabama saying that they were illegal. We didn't take over the local school board. We just relieved them of all the HEW rules."

On the edge of the crowd, two Negroes listened all the way through Wallace's speech. Mrs. Annie Bell Cook fanned herself with Wallace's campaign newspaper, the Wallace Record. "I'm going to vote for him," she said, nodding her head. "I voted for him in the primary. I think he's done a fine job with the schools. My children go to the Negro school, but they could go to the white schools if they wanted to."

Mrs. Cook said she was confused about the guidelines. "I don't understand everything, because I didn't have much school," she said. "But I understand a lot, and I want Wallace to be governor."

John Andrews, who was standing on the other side of the crowd, said he felt the same way. "I think he's the best governor this state ever had," Andrews said firmly. "I stay out in the country and I don't hear much about the elections, but I'm gonna vote for Wallace. I couldn't say much about what he's done, but I know he's done a lot."

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Editorial Opinion

When No One Cares

Once again, a citizen of Philadelphia, Miss., has been the victim of alleged police brutality (See Page Six). The victim this time--cafe owner Theodore Slaughter--was also a victim last June. Willie "Tripp" Windham, a Negro policeman, figured in both incidents. No American should have to suffer the kind of brutality alleged by Slaughter and by many other Philadelphia citizens. But Philadelphians ARE suffering at the hands of their police. The question is what to do about it.

The job of restraining and disciplining officers should lie with the men in charge of the police force. But the Philadelphia officials who control the hiring and firing of policemen have made it clear they are not going to do anything. And Windham still has his job.

If local officials will not protect their citizens, it is up to the federal government to force a change. The U. S. Justice Department made a gesture in this direction when it took over a federal suit against several Philadelphia and Neshoba County officials, including Windham. But the suit has never been heard. Justice Department officials--with their usual too-busy-to-be-bothered, are-you-sure-it's-one-of-our-cases attitude--don't have any guesses about when the suit might come up.

And so the responsibility comes down to those who are most directly concerned--the people themselves. It is apparent that no one else cares. When Philadelphia Negroes must live with the daily fear of police violence, it is too late for shaking heads and waiting for someone else to act.

BULLOCK JUSTICE

MONTGOMERY -- George Thomas wanted to buy a car. So when he was in Union Springs, he tried to buy one from a white man there.

Thomas said the man wanted to sell the car for \$135. When Thomas said he didn't have that much money, the man suggested that he write a check. Then, Thomas said, he told the man he didn't have any money in the bank, either.

Nevertheless, Thomas said, the man wrote out a check. The man told him to sign it, and said it would serve as an I. O. U. With this understanding, Thomas said, he signed the check.

Some time later, Thomas said, the Montgomery sheriff's office called him and told him he was wanted for writing a bad check in Bullock County. Thomas said the officer told him he was not going to come to Thomas' house, because he wanted to "keep down the embarrassment."

When Thomas went to court in Union Springs, he pleaded guilty to writing the check.

But, he said, this happened without a trial, presiding judge, or witnesses. He called it a "kangaroo court." Thomas said the white man was there: "He didn't testify against me or for me. He just wanted his money, and I was glad to pay him because I owed him."

He said a judge did come out of a room and say that he and somebody else had gotten together and fined Thomas \$1. (County records show the case was handled by Bullock County Probate Judge Fred D. Main.)

That was all Thomas thought he had to pay, but when the clerk finished writing out the fine, the total was \$34.75.

"I just didn't understand what the other charges were for," said Thomas. Bullock County Circuit Clerk L. W.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)

Negro Farmers in Miss. Work on ASCS Elections

BY CAROLYN STEVENS

JACKSON, Miss.--Once again, Negro farmers in Mississippi are trying to get Negroes elected to the ASCS county committees.

Farmers are working toward next Thursday's deadline for getting their candidates on the ballot for ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) community committees. For many years, Negro names did not appear on the ballot. In the last two years, the U. S. Agriculture Department has required the local ASCS offices to put in some Negroes' names.

So the county offices have often flooded the ballots with lots of Negroes in order to split the Negro vote. And few Negroes have been elected.

This year, Negro farmers are once more holding mass meetings to select their candidates, and circulating petitions for each candidate they elect. They will also hold mass meetings to mark the ballot, to make sure there is no split in the Negro vote.

In Clay County, local farmers are really working. They have five candidates for each of the ASCS community committees. Workers are canvassing in an effort to find all eligible voters. (All farm-owners, part owners, tenants, and share-croppers over 21 years old can vote in ASCS elections. A farmer does not have to be a registered voter in order to vote for ASCS candidates. A woman can also vote in ASCS elections if her name appears on the deed of ownership, or if her name appears on the tenant's or share-cropper's contract as a joint operator with her husband, or if she owns a farm herself.)

The Clay County farmers have gotten

a list of eligible voters from the county ASCS office. They are taking all the eligible voters they find whose names do not appear on the list down to get their names on the county list.

People who are elected to the ASCS county committees help make important decisions as to what programs will operate in the county, how much cotton a farmer can grow, who will get extra cotton acreage, who will be a measurer, and who will be office managers.

By next Thursday, nominating petitions must be in to the ASCS county offices. The petition for each candidate must have the names of at least five eligible ASCS voters. (Most candidates try to get at least ten names, in case some are disqualified.)

On Nov. 4, the county offices will send out the community committee ballots. They must be returned by Nov. 14. Winners of the community elections will meet at county conventions before Dec. 12 to elect county committeemen.

MFDPP Names Ruled Out

JACKSON, Miss.--The Mississippi Election Commission has refused to put three Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDPP) candidates on the Nov. 8 ballot.

The Rev. Clifton Whitley had submitted a nominating petition to run as an independent against U. S. Senator James O. Eastland, and Dock Drummond and Mrs. Emma Sanders had presented petitions for the U. S. House of Representatives. But on Tuesday, the election Commission said that these candidates would not be placed on the ballot because there

Lady Lawyer Chides Crowd

BY ROBERTA REISIG

MONTGOMERY -- "We, the Negro middle class, have deserted the poor far too often," said civil rights attorney Miss Marian E. Wright.

She spoke here last Sunday to an audience of well-dressed men and women observing Women's Leadership Day at the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church.

"Some of us forgot where we came from and who we really are," said Miss Wright. Negroes may not trust white people, she said, but "we don't really have faith in the black people either."

"We hear the Governor Wallaces and Stokely Carmichaels, and everyone (in between) sits back and keeps quiet," she said.

The SNCC chairman is speaking "wrong and loud," she said, "and whether or not we agree, Stokely Carmichael's going to determine the way this country's going to go."

Miss Wright, 26, is a graduate of Spelman College and Yale Law School. She has been an exchange student in France, Switzerland, Russia, and Africa, and is now the only Negro woman lawyer in Mississippi.

She said Negro moderates must act now, "because while in a sense we've had a little taste of freedom, we stand to lose it all." With the failure of the 1966 civil rights bill, she said, the federal government has "gone wild."

The 1964 Civil Rights Act really just helped the few Negroes who could afford to eat in desegregated restaurants, said Miss Wright. But these Negroes with money shouldn't turn their backs on the civil rights struggle, she said, because "money can't buy decency."

Will Head Start Help 'The Little People'?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

EUFULA--"The way they're going to run it, it won't get the little people," said Mrs. Lillian Phillips, folding her arms and looking angry. "I'll get the people who already got."

Mrs. Phillips is one of several Barbour County parents who don't like the way the Barbour-Henry-Dale County Community Action Program (CAP) has decided to run Head Start.

This week, they went to a meeting at the county courthouse in Clayton, and told Charles L. Weston, the CAP director, how they feel.

"We didn't get nowhere," said Mrs. Phillips. "He just kept telling us it had to come through the CAP."

"We ran our own program in Eufaula last summer. We thought it was going to continue. Now they tell us we can't run it any more. We have to wait till they set up a Head Start program for all three counties next year."

The Rev. G. H. Cossey, who operated last summer's program as head of the local Negro Baptist churches, said this means that 50 or 60 people "thought they had a job but don't."

Those people, the summer Head Start teachers, probably won't get their old jobs back if the CAP runs Head Start, Cossey said.

"They told us they wanted people with B. S. degrees or master's degrees. Where is a poor person going to get a college degree? Wouldn't it be better to take a person who needs money to finish college, and train and pay him all at once?" Cossey asked.

The delay also means that more than 100 children, whose parents signed them up for Head Start this fall, will have to get along without it.

But Cossey, one of 16 Negroes on the CAP's 36-man board of directors for the tri-county program, said he didn't have any luck trying to persuade the board to see things his way.

Tuesday night the board voted 11 to 4 not to allow local groups--like the Negro Baptist churches--to run their own Head Start programs while waiting for the CAP to set up centers in all three counties.

Cossey blamed the action on "ill-will and prejudice. It wouldn't cost them anything to approve it and let us run it," he said.

But Weston, the CAP director, said that wasn't the reason. "What is the purpose of the Head Start program?" he asked. "To help the socially and economically deprived children. Not to make jobs."

"Sometimes people forget the purpose and want to wrangle. If you look

Pickers in Montgomery Ask Fair Treatment, Jobs

BY ROBERTA REISIG

MONTGOMERY -- For the first time in many months, the city that started it all is the scene of civil rights demonstrations.

Members of the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) and a few SCLC workers have been picketing outside the S. H. Kress & Co. department store on Dexter Avenue here in a protest that began last Saturday. They were protesting what they called the store's "discrimination" in hiring and "brutality" against Negro customers.

Two incidents during the previous week had spurred the picketers to action. On Oct. 3, according to the picketers, a white woman employed by Kress kicked a Negro woman shopping there. "They claim she had stolen something, but she didn't have anything," said Miss Mildred Smith, 20, one of the demonstrators.

Two days earlier, Miss Lois Thresher, a Negro girl shopping in the store, was accused of shop-lifting--until Kress employees found sales slips for the "stolen" items in her purse.

When the girl returned with her mother to complain, said the mother and a fellow worker, Kress assistant manager L. F. Ishee told them he "didn't care whether or not Negroes shopped in Kress again."

Ishee refused to comment on the in-



STREET SCENE IN MONTGOMERY

cident, but store manager J. C. Spikes said Ishee "wouldn't say something like that." He called the complaints "just a plain bunch of foolishness."

"We're not picketing because of what we've heard," said Miss Smith. "We're picketing because of the way they treat us. Negroes are 75% of their business, they throw your money in your hand as if they don't even want to touch you. You can't walk in a store down here without them accusing you of stealing something, and we're sick and tired of it."

The marchers said jobs were an issue, too. "I want equal employment regardless of race," said Miss Lula Williams, 20, "and the only way you can get it is to let the man know you're not satisfied. Talking does no good at all."

Spikes said he "guessed" he employed about "18 to 20" Negroes, but picketer Roosevelt Barnett's estimate was seven.



Bessemer

About 60 Negroes are going to school here with white children. Here is what two of them thought of the experience: Spurgeon Seals Jr. (eighth grade, Bessemer Junior High)--"All of the white children acted as if they were crazy, when they saw you coming down the hall. . . . Two of the boys got together and tried to kick us, but neither of us got kicked, and other than that it was all right. And best of all, the teacher treated us the way they treated the other children." Miss Paula Matthew (tenth grade, Bessemer High)--"When I was passing in the hall, a boy told me, 'You'd better watch out, nigger.' The way he said it was so funny that I had to laugh. The (first) day seemed like it would never end, but it did, finally."

The Happenings, who made number one on the charts with their big hit, "See You in September"; The Count Five;



THE ROCKIN' GIBRALTARS

and from England, The Hollies, Ian Whitcomb, and Peter and Gordon, Lou Christie, who made it big with "Rhapsody in the Rain," drew a spontaneous reaction. Last on the program were the stars of the night, The Beach Boys. The night ended with overwhelming applause from the audience. (From Leigh Talant, Miriam Nunnelee, and Vickie Cain)

New York City

The NAACP this week said U. S. Representative Charles Welton's refusal to run on the same ballot with Georgia segregationist Lester Maddox was "an act of political courage with few parallels in our history." The civil rights group predicted that Welton "will return in triumph to political life, and that he will soon resume his fine service to the nation."

Jackson, Miss.

Farish Street lost one civil rights office and gained another last week. The Medical Committee for Human Rights--which has worked to improve health services for poor people and to end discrimination by doctors and hospitals--closed its office here for lack of staff and money. The National Urban League announced the opening of its first Mississippi office at 119 N. Farish St. Melvin R. Jennings, executive director of the new office, said the Urban League would work on job and housing opportunities for Negroes in the greater Jackson area. When the program gets

going, he said, people who need a job can come to the Urban League. He said the office will keep its own job listing, for "better skilled positions."

New Orleans, La.

The Free Southern Theater has ended its 1966 season after running out of money. Between June and September, the theater put on free shows for Negro audiences in New Orleans and in other towns in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The size of the audiences varied from a few dozen in some places to more than a thousand each night in Laurel, Miss. Now the Free Southern Theater is trying to raise money for its 1967 season.

Montgomery

Last month, a local radio station presented its Fall Spectacular rock'n'roll show. Stars included The Rockin' Gibraltars, Montgomery's own soul band;

MACON BOARD

TUSKEGEE -- The Macon County Board of Revenue this week chose a Tuskegee lawyer with a segregationist background to be its chairman from now until next Oct. 1.

The board's one Negro and three white members named attorney Harry D. Raymon to replace banker Edward C. Laslie, the segregationist chairman who died two weeks ago.

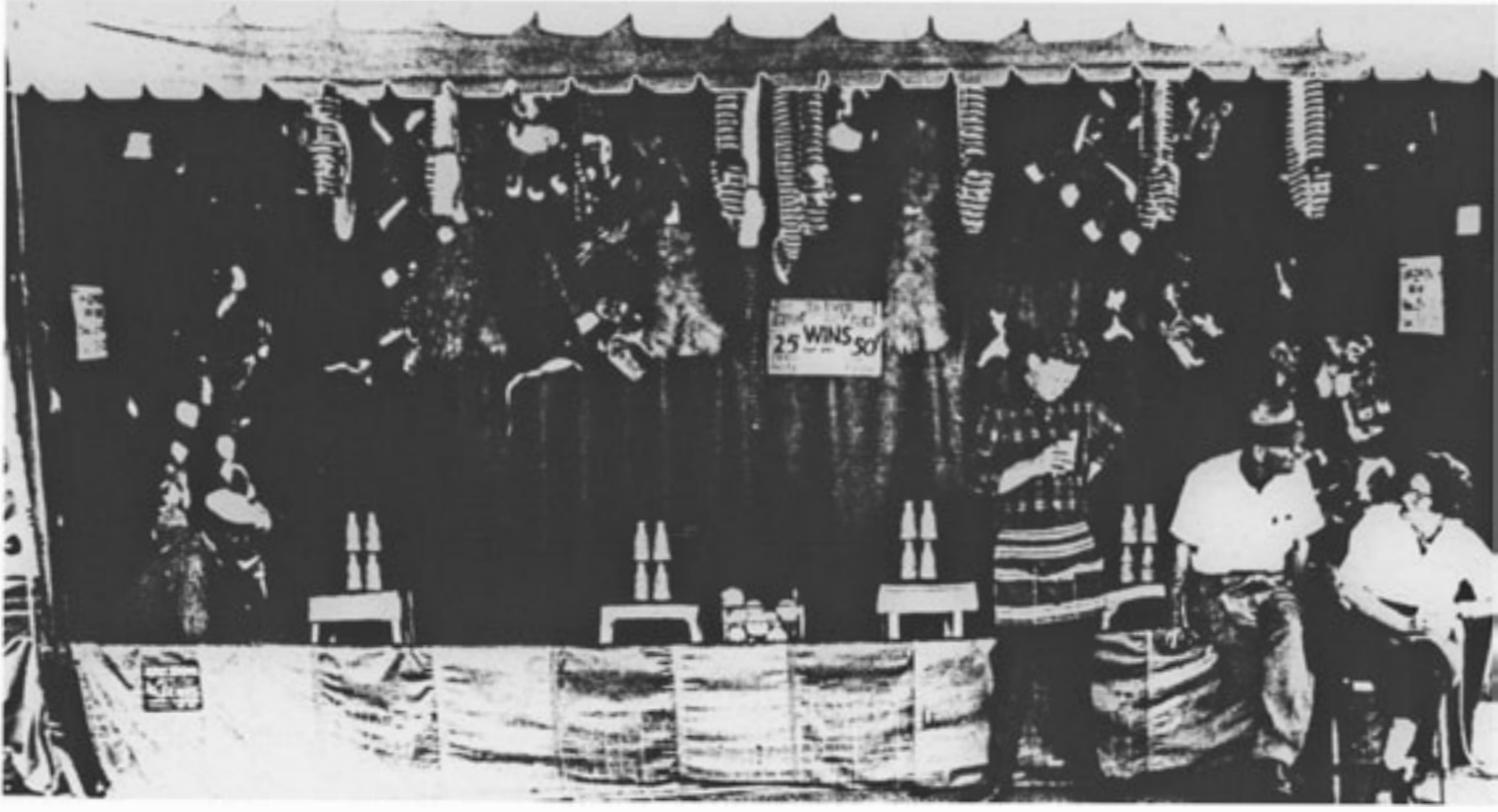
The new chairman is also head of the Macon County Democratic Executive Committee, and was formerly a county inferior court judge.

Raymon was also the board's attorney. It was his legal ruling that allowed the board members to shut the press and public out of their election meetings.

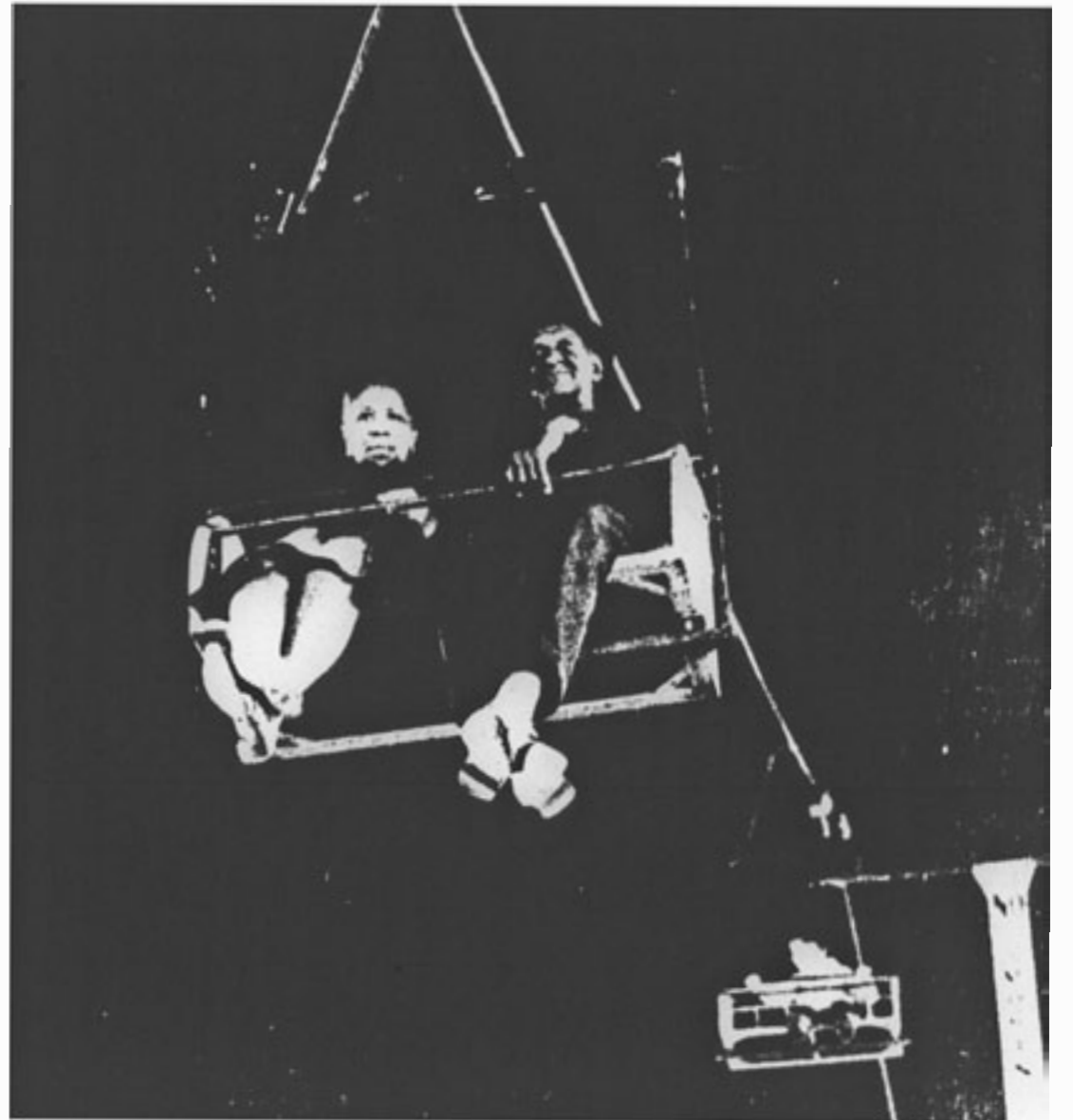
The first meeting Monday afternoon ended in disagreement. After another private session Wednesday, the board members emerged in tight-lipped unanimity.

The Rev. V. A. Edwards, the board's Negro member, said only that "every-one mentioned was considered. We passed them all in review."

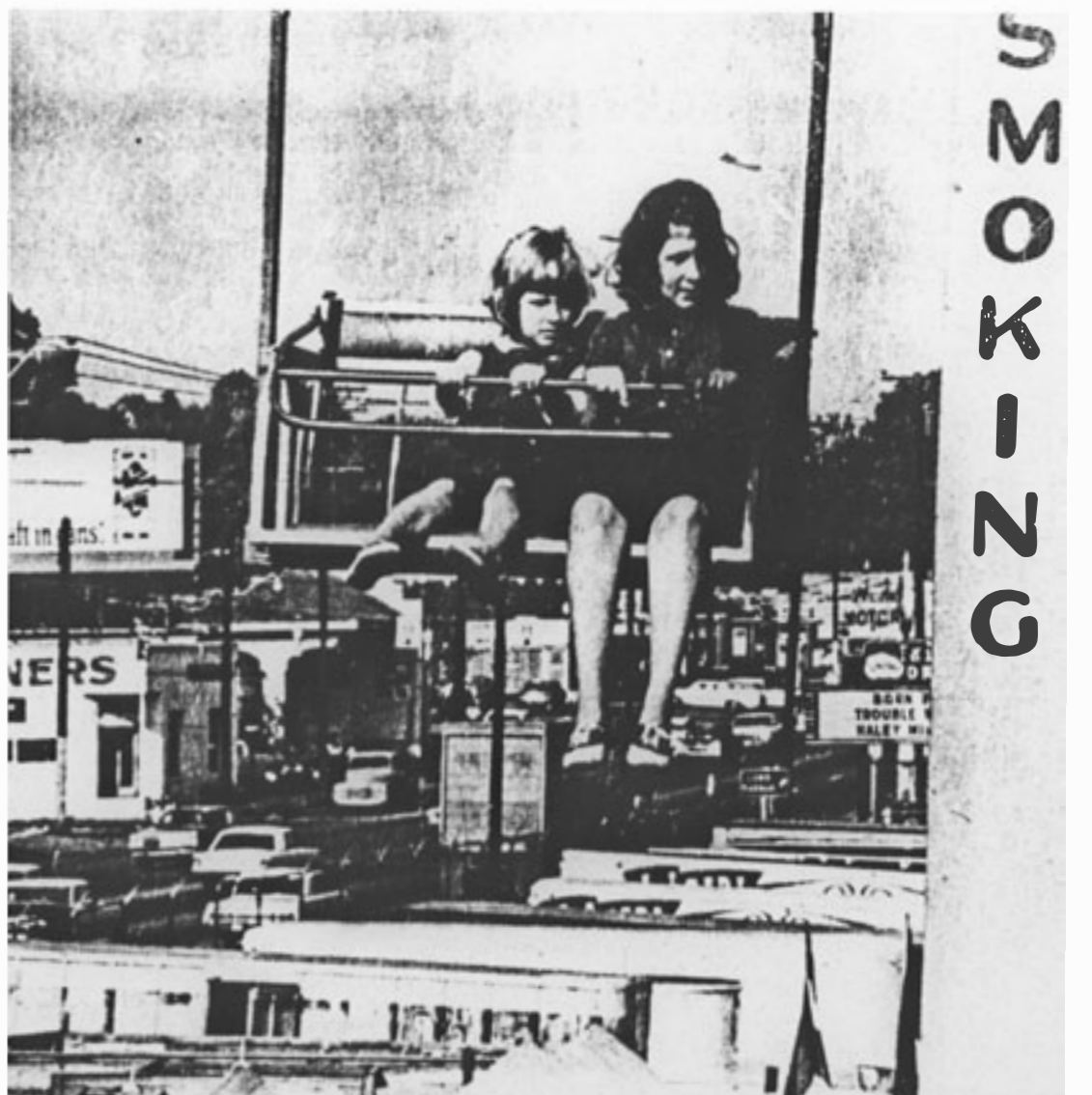
Was Raymon his personal choice? Edwards replied, "It was unanimous."



Black and White
at the
**BIRMINGHAM
FAIR**



Photographs by Jim Pepler



Freedom School Students Learn to Ask Questions

Conversation in an Arkansas Classroom

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY JIM PEPLER

MARVELL, Ark.--The Branch Baptist Church at Jones Ridge is hard to find. You have to travel along a network of back roads just to locate Jones Ridge, a small community 20 miles or so from Marvell.

But here, in the country not many miles north of the Mississippi state line, an experiment in education is going on.

Marvell School District #22 (Phillips and Monroe counties) never sent freedom-of-choice forms to its 1,800 Negro students. When the time came for school to open this fall, the children and their parents decided that the Negroes should not have to go back to their old, run-down schools. On the first day of

classes, about 1,300 Negro students stayed home.

The people also began a campaign to get John Hamilton, a Negro, elected to the Marvell school board.

Now, about 300 more Negroes have returned to their old classrooms. But 1,000 are still not going to the public schools at all.

Instead, they're going to freedom schools like the one in the Branch Baptist Church at Jones Ridge.

Three days a week, for three to four hours a day, some 35 or 40 children show up at the church. There they study all kinds of subjects they might get in regular school. But they are learning something different, too.

Miss Myrtle Glasgow, a SNCC field worker who teaches at Jones Ridge, encourages the children to participate actively in every lesson. She gives them facts, but she encourages them to have ideas about those facts. She tells them

questions are more important than answers.

"To ask more questions means to make more challenges," she said at the beginning of a discussion of American history one day. Then she turned to a book about the contributions Negroes have made to America.

"America was a colony of England," she read. Then she looked up at her students. "Does anyone know what a colony is?"

This is the way the discussion went after that.

STUDENT: "A colony is where you own some other country."

MISS GLASGOW: "A colony is where you own some other country? Then if America was a colony of England, does that mean that England owned America?"

When it looked as if she weren't going to get an answer, Miss Glasgow didn't go back to reading from the book. Instead, she asked another question.

MISS GLASGOW: "Does anyone know of any other colonies in the world? . . . I want you young folks to talk, too. Don't let the older kids do all the talking."

STUDENT: "I don't know if it's a colony or not, but America owns part of Germany. . . . I think Russia owns the other part."

ANOTHER STUDENT: "I don't think we own Germany."

THIRD STUDENT: "Do we own Viet Nam?"

MISS GLASGOW: "Let's start with finding out if America owns part of Germany."

FIRST STUDENT: "We won Germany in World War II and Russia was our ally. We got part of Germany and Russia got the other part."

MISS GLASGOW: "But does that make us own Germany?"

ANOTHER STUDENT: "We got bases in Germany."



MISS MYRTLE GLASGOW TEACHES THE FREEDOM SCHOOL IN JONES RIDGE

MISS GLASGOW: "We are allies to countries. We have agreements that we will help some countries if they ask us, and we keep bases in some of these countries."

STUDENT: "Like Viet Nam?"

ANOTHER STUDENT: "I don't know if Viet Nam asked us for our help."

THIRD STUDENT: "There was a document drawn up during World War II in--I don't know. So we will help them when communism gets too close to us. It's a little too close to us in Viet Nam."

MISS GLASGOW: "Does anyone know where Viet Nam is?"

One of the girls brought out a map and the students looked it over until they found Viet Nam.

MISS GLASGOW: "Viet Nam is below China and across the ocean. So it's not very close. There must be something else that's important to us to be fighting there."

STUDENT: "The Viet Cong came from South Viet Nam to North Viet Nam. We have bases and other things there to make money. We are protecting our rights."

MISS GLASGOW: "So we have interests in Viet Nam and are protecting our rights?"

STUDENT: "It looks like the North Vietnamese might get what we have in Viet Nam. . . . and also, we're keeping the communists out of Viet Nam so communism doesn't get too large. Or it will take over the United States."

MISS GLASGOW: "Just what is communism?"

STUDENT: "Communism is no government. No real president."

ANOTHER STUDENT: "You don't own anything. If you have a store, the government owns it."

MISS GLASGOW: "Where did you learn that?"

STUDENT: "In history class."

ANOTHER STUDENT: "The govern-



EVERY DAY ENDS WITH "WE SHALL OVERCOME"

ment is not run by the people like us. It's run by a dictator. They don't elect officers. Executives are appointed, not elected."

MISS GLASGOW: "People don't run the government--like we do? Do we run our government?"

Everyone in the room sat still for a moment and thought about that.

STUDENT: "We vote for them."

MISS GLASGOW: "In Marvell we're trying to get a school board member elected. What problems are we having?"

STUDENT: "People can't mark ballots. They don't know how."

ANOTHER STUDENT: "A lot of ballots get thrown out."

MISS GLASGOW: "Could you say that it's dictators that throw out ballots to keep people from getting elected?"

None of the students had an answer to that. So Miss Glasgow picked up a loose thread from earlier in the discussion. She and the children talked about the relationship between American bases in Germany, the war in Viet Nam, and the trouble in Marvell, Ark.

STUDENT: "What we want to protect in Germany are our interests."

MISS GLASGOW: "After World War II we helped put Germany back on its feet. Now a lot of our money is tied up in Germany."

STUDENT: "It's the same in Viet Nam. We have a lot of money tied up in Viet Nam."

ANOTHER STUDENT: "The reason we aren't in school is money. They won't fix up our schools and they won't let us go to their schools."

That was the end of the history class.



THE STUDENTS ARE BOYCOTTING THE NEGRO SCHOOLS IN MARVELL



A GROUP OF BOYS LEARNS HOW TO PLAY SCRABBLE



MAKING POLITICAL POSTERS FOR A NEGRO SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATE



MOST STUDENTS LIKE THE FREEDOM SCHOOL.

For Reserve Duty

Opelika Hires 4 Negro Policemen

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OPELIKA--Theodore K. Thomas is a chemist for the Ampex Corporation. William Parker teaches athletics at Jeter and Carver elementary schools. John Pruitt manages stock for the local Woolworth's store. Zack Strickland Jr. works the night shift at the Pepperell textile plant.

But last Friday all four of them took an another, part-time job. They became the first four Negro policemen on the

And a Negro Officer Talks About His Job

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OPELIKA--"This goes along with some of the other responsibilities of being a full-fledged citizen," said Theodore K. Thomas, buckling his gun-belt around the waist of his uniform.

Thomas, 30, a big man who looks like a professional football player, is one of the four Negroes who desegregated Opelika's police force. But he didn't really want the job.

"Then I thought it over," he said, "I figured--rather me than somebody who would take advantage of it. It would ruin relations to have the wrong guy."

If that sounds like Thomas is pretty sure of himself, he has reason to be. He was the first Negro to get--and keep--a white-collar job at the Ampex Corporation here. As a chemical technician, he brings home a good salary to his wife and children.

"It's public relations," he said about his new job. "It's a first step in getting a permanent Negro policeman. It's getting people's minds adjusted to it."

Thomas said he wasn't just talking about white people. "Some of my neighbors don't like it," he said, standing on his porch and looking around at the neat small houses nearby. "They been calling me a 'white nigger.'"

"The ones who make whiskey, they're afraid I'm going to tell on them. That isn't part of my work now. But if it came up one night and I had to raid that house over there, I'd go on and do it."

"The only way to do this job right is to treat everybody alike without thinking about race."

Thomas paused. "I don't say this is always true, but sometimes we don't prepare enough," he said. "We should think about where we're going." He thought for a minute about where he was going.

"I didn't want this job," he repeated, "but now I'm glad I took it."

'Miss. Tricked Aaron Henry'

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) for funds to run centers in 28 counties, half of them counties that had had CDGM centers. But he said the OEO grant was less than MAP had requested, and he didn't know what had been cut out of the program.

At Saturday's meeting in Jackson, the Rev. James McRee, chairman of the board of directors of CDGM, told the audience, "We want OEO to know we people in Mississippi are not divided. Also that we are not going to be divided. We are going to fight, fight, fight, fight until CDGM is re-funded."

"Every day," said the Rev. Ed King, chaplain at Tougaloo College, "I have talked with my good friend, my still-loved Aaron Henry. Every night I call him and tell him what I have said about him. I'm not going to do anything behind his back. But I've been terribly hurt about what he's done behind our backs." Henry was one of the 11 members named to the new MAP board. "Mississippi killed Medgar Evers," said King, "and now it has tricked Aaron Henry."

At this time, about four blocks from the auditorium, people were picketing the Rev. R. L. T. Smith's store, Smith, a Negro minister and a prosperous businessman, is another member of the MAP board.

People from many different counties spoke up at the meeting. Mrs. Rosie Leflore of Lauderdale County said, "We

Opelika reserve force.

They wore complete uniforms and badges, and carried night sticks and guns. "This is not a half-cloak thing," explained Police Chief William J. Trussell. "They will go wherever we need men, just like the other reserves."

Their first assignment was patrolling the football game at Opelika's all-Negro J.W. Darden High School. Each of them worked with a white policeman. Five weeks ago, a riot broke out dur-

ing a Darden football game. The free-for-all began when a white policeman arrested a Negro spectator.

After the riot was over, the city's Negro leaders suggested that Opelika add some Negroes to its police force. They pointed out that although the city is half Negro, its 20 regular and 12 reserve policemen were all white.

Mayor T. D. Davis Jr. and Police Chief Trussell didn't say yes. But they didn't say no, either. So the Negro leaders recommended several men for the job.

And when the police reserves held their first fall meeting last week, there were four new members--Thomas, Parker, Pruitt, and Strickland.

"It had nothing to do with the incident," Mayor Davis said this week. "We've planned all along to hire some colored when we found some qualified. And we did."

Chief Trussell said pretty much the same thing. "That's a world-wide affair now; it's the tone of the whole world situation. We would have hired them anyway."

But the Rev. A. L. Wilson, head of the Lee County Voters League, a Negro group, wasn't so sure. "I guess they would have done it," he said, "but I don't know about when."

Carmichael at Tuskegee

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Another student had a similar idea. "The Negro's lost," he said. "I live in America. It's my country, the only home I know--and don't say I'm an Uncle Tom, but I love America. I wouldn't be happy in Europe, Asia, or Africa. "What is a Negro to do? He has to become a part of his country . . . or it's like being cast in an ocean and you can't swim."

Carmichael agreed that black people are part of the United States. "But do white people set the criteria, or do you?" he asked. "You have to become a man on your own terms."

Most of the discussion was peaceful enough to confuse some people. "Why haven't you explained yourself like this on a nation-wide basis?" one woman wanted to know.

"The momentum of this movement is coming from black people, not from the white press," answered Carmichael. But he replied angrily to some questions. Asked about the "white backlash," he said, "There is no such animal. This country is racist. The harder black people push, the more they will

"We're proud of the fact we have four on the reserve," Wilson added. "But that doesn't suffice us at all. We want men promoted or drafted by some means to the regular force."

"The problem is to find people. They say they want college graduates without police records. Well, there aren't too many Negroes like that in Opelika."

But Trussell said there was another problem, too. "The Negro reserves wouldn't want to be patrolmen," he said. "They make better money at the jobs they have."

The four new policemen said Trussell was right, at least for now. "I was interested in it as part-time," said Pruitt, "but full-time? I don't think so."

"I don't know right now," said Strickland. "I'd have to get the offer first, and then think it over."

The chances are that the offer will be made to someone before too long. Mayor Davis said he'd heard "no complaints, nothing but favorable reaction" to the four new policemen.

"More than likely we will hire a colored officer full-time when there's an opening," Davis said. "I think it's a good idea."



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THEODORE K. THOMAS

THINK AND GRIN

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

HAPPINESS IS . . . seeing the local head of the Ku Klux Klan light a burning cross and catch his sheet on fire.

HAPPINESS IS . . . seeing the smart-aleck next door--who quit smoking and bragged that a cigarette would never harm him--get run over by a Chesterfield truck.

HAPPINESS IS . . . seeing the taxi driver who passed you by in the rain skid into a police car.

HAPPINESS IS . . . seeing the muscular lifeguard all the girls were admiring leave the beach hand-in-hand with another muscular lifeguard.

have one of those representatives from the MAP board in our county. We're gonna picket him."

"I don't approve of the MAP board, because I don't know anything about it," said Cecil Hale of Heidelberg. "I do approve of the CDGM board, because I know something about it."

The people resolved to boycott the MAP board and all other boards "not responsive to the poor."

An entirely different meeting was held Oct. 6 in Mt. Airy Baptist Church in Stallo. The Rev. A. L. Johnson, NAACP project director for Mississippi, told the Neshoba County NAACP branch meeting that "Mudd (CDGM director John Mudd) is mud."

CDGM, Johnson said, was run by "carpetbaggers." Northerners who are taking advantage of Mississippi poor people to earn high salaries. "At least," he said of the new MAP board, "they are all Mississippians."

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NOON SPECIAL 11-1 PM Rick Upshaw	GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Trumon Puckett
AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry	LATE DATE 10-12 Midnight Johnny Jive

Saturday

WEEKEND SPECIAL
6-12 Noon Sam Double O Moore

SATURDAY SESSION
12-6 PM Johnny Jive

SATURDAY EXPRESS
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WANT ADS

BEAUTY PAGEANT--The Uniontown Civic & Business League will sponsor its first beauty pageant, at the Robert C. Hatch High School gymnasium Nov. 25 at 7:30 p.m. The pageant is open to all girls between the age of 16-21. All contestants must be residents of Uniontown. All contestants must submit applications on or before Oct. 25. Contestants may be sponsored by any club, organization, church or social group. Application blanks can be obtained at Moore's Grocery, Robert C. Hatch High School, or from any member of the civic league. The purpose of the pageant is to establish a scholarship fund for some deserving student who has the potentials of making a good college student.

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

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

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WORK IN NEW YORK--Do you wish self-employment? Suitable couple, with or without family, wanted to re-locate 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.

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.

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Man Arrested, Beaten, Jailed

Game of the Week

After Trying to Stop a Fight Mobile County T.S. Romps

BY GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. -- Theodore Slaughter had just begun his nap last Friday evening when he was called to come settle a fight that had broken out in his one-room cafe in Philadelphia's Negro neighborhood.

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Slaughter never did find out what the argument was all about. He was arrested as soon as he walked into the cafe. Slaughter said later that he came in the back door and told the men fighting up front "to go on outside and argue." The next thing he knew, he said, he was being taken to the police truck by Negro police officers Willie "Tripp" Windham and Charles "Steve" Huddleston. Mrs. Versie Lee Tisdale, who was minding the cafe at the time, said the officers "snatched him and pulled him and slung him out the door." On the way to the police station, Slaughter said, he was struck in the

face with a black-jack. After that, the police truck detoured to a hospital, where Slaughter received several stitches in his cheek for the wound caused by the black-jack.

The same doctor that stitched up Slaughter Friday night treated him for head wounds a little more than three months ago, after another arrest by Windham.

Windham made that arrest--for public drunkenness--while Slaughter was working in his own cafe last June. Slaughter charged in a federal court suit that he was beaten that time on the way to the police station.

In June, Slaughter said, Windham beat him more every time he asked why he was being arrested. This time, said Slaughter, "I didn't say a thing." Slaughter said he can't explain his troubles with Windham, since "I never did nothin' to hurt him."

Slaughter spent last Friday night in the Philadelphia jail. He was released Saturday on bond, and found guilty first thing Monday morning of drunkenness, resisting arrest, and not having a driver's license. Slaughter did not attend the trial, but he said he will appeal the conviction. His appeal on the convictions after the June arrest has not yet been heard.

BY GEORGE A. STELL

MOBILE--The Mobile County Training School Whippets defeated the South Girard Bulldogs by a score of 38 to 0 last week. The Whippets--still undefeated--are making a serious bid for city and state championships.

Mobile County began scoring early in the first quarter last Friday, when Edward Allen threw a 35-yard touchdown pass to Gabe Coleman. Later, Larry Shears scored from the eight-yard line.

In the second period, Jackie Miller skirted left end for a 19-yard touchdown run. Late in the third quarter, halfback A. C. Mosley on a pass-runoption threw to Carlos Priester for a 38-yard touchdown.

The Whippets added three more TD's in the final period. Elbert Campbell bulled his way over from the one-yard line for a score. The Whippets struck again when McCarl Bennett intercepted a Bulldog pass and took it 43 yards for a touchdown. Chubby Wilson's kick was good.

Anderson Flynn scored the last touchdown on a quarterback sneak from the one. Wilson added the point.

Saturday night, the Mattie T. Blount Leopards defeated the Toulminville Rattlers by a score of 25 to 14 in a very



exciting game.

The Rattlers, making their football debut this year, put up a tremendous fight in their attempt to defeat the Leopards. In fact, many spectators thought that Toulminville outplayed Blount, and that only the Rattlers' inexperience kept them from coming out on top.

Matthew Hudson and Early Duncan starred for Blount. Hudson scored twice on TD runs of 16 and three yards. Duncan returned a Rattler punt 54 yards for one touchdown, and set up another by intercepting a Toulminville pass.

Abrams received and returned the ball for 17 yards. The Bessemer eleven got a good drive going, and carried the ball to the Carver 20. From there, quarterback Michael Dawson hit end Clarence Wilson for Abrams' first six points.

In the second period, Abrams again got possession of the ball, and put on a drive into scoring range. A five-yard penalty for delaying the game didn't affect Abrams any, as Dawson went over on a 20-yard roll-out.

As the second half opened, Carver came to life. After quarterback Oscar Martin was smothered on a running play, he came back with a 30-yard pass to end Ulysses Jackson that put Carver on the board for the first time.

That set things up for the big play. In the final quarter, an Abrams drive stalled near mid-field. With fourth down and five yards to go, Sammy Shade dropped back in punt formation. But instead of kicking, he hit Wilson with a pass that gave Abrams the first down.

Shortly afterward, Dawson passed to Wilson for 15 yards and the TD that made it 18 to 7.

The fake punt was "a surprise play," said Carver coach Carlton C. Wells after the game. "When they scored their third touchdown, it killed us, more or less. We didn't show much come-back after that."

\$1 and Costs

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

Jinks Sr. explained: Thomas had to pay \$5 for trial tax; \$8.50 for the clerk's fee (\$7.50 for writing up the case and \$1 for a continuance); \$8.50 for the sheriff (\$5 for the arrest, \$2 for bond approval, and \$1.50 for subpoenas); 75¢ for the justice of the peace (for issuing a warrant); \$10 for the solicitor's fee (paid even if the defendant pleads guilty); and \$1 for fair trial tax (different from plain trial tax), in addition to the \$1 fine.

Abrams Tops Carver

BY JAMES CRAIG
 BIRMINGHAM -- Two undefeated teams, Carver High School of Birmingham and Abrams High School of Bessemer, met last Monday night at Fair Park, with Carver the slight favorite. But thanks to a surprise fake-punt play, Abrams ran away with the game, upsetting Carver by a score of 18 to 7. Abrams didn't waste any time in getting started. After winning the toss,

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