

Bi-Racial Jury Splits on Macon Rape Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The controversial trial of James Harrison Holman--a white man accused of raping a 16-year-old Negro girl--ended late Monday evening without a verdict.

After all 12 members of the bi-racial jury said there was no chance of agreement, Circuit Judge Dan Boyd declared a mistrial, and ordered the case re-scheduled for the spring term of Macon County Circuit Court.

The six Negroes and six whites on the all-male jury deliberated for more than three hours. Occasionally, the sound of angry voices could be heard in the hall outside the locked jury room.

Later, two Negro members of the panel said the jury deadlocked repeatedly along racial lines, voting 7 to 5 for acquittal. The jurors said all six whites and one Negro wanted to set Holman

free, while five Negroes wanted to convict him.

Despite the mistrial, the case made Macon County history. It was the first time a white man had been tried by a bi-racial jury for a serious crime against a Negro.

But some courtroom observers were puzzled by the make-up of the panel. The jurors were chosen from a list of about 70--on which Negroes outnumbered whites nearly 3 to 1.

District Attorney Tom Young--who prosecuted the case for the state--pointed out that Alabama law gives the defense the right to strike (eliminate) two prospective jurors for every one struck by the state.

"Most of my strikes were whites," said Young, adding: "Of course, I struck some nigras--some of those people had no education at all, and you

don't want them on a jury."

One of the Negro jurors--James M. Hopkins--campaigned for the election of Macon County's first Negro sheriff last fall. But the panel also included three white farmers from the town of Notasulga, a segregationist stronghold.

After the jury was dismissed, Hopkins said its often-heated argument centered on the amount of evidence against Holman. "Some of us thought it was sufficient," said Hopkins. "Some of us didn't."

The case--tried in a packed and often noisy courtroom--was surprisingly brief. Young called just three witnesses--the girl who charged Holman with "forcible rape," her guardian, Robert Perry, and a neighbor, Mrs. Jeannette W. Higgins.

Mrs. Higgins testified that Holman stopped at her store in rural Chehaw

last July 25, and asked for directions to Perry's home nearby.

The girl testified that Holman--an insurance agent from Montgomery--came to Perry's house. After she let him inside to look for insurance papers, the girl said, Holman twisted her arm, threw her on the bed, and raped her. She said she kicked, scratched, and screamed, but was unable to break away.

Afterward, the girl said, Holman gave her \$2 "for what he done did to me." She said she told him she didn't want the money, "to take it on home to his wife."

Perry, an elderly school-bus driver, testified that the girl told him about the rape when he arrived home later that day. He said he found the \$2 lying on a table. "I carried it out in my back yard and I burned it up," he said angrily.

On cross-examination by Holman's lawyer, Michael T. Blacker, Perry said he didn't go to the police until the following week because "I wanted to see him (Holman) for myself."

Why didn't he take the girl to a doctor? "She knowed he raped her--she didn't need no doctor to tell her," replied Perry.

The defense was even briefer than the prosecution. Blacker presented three character witnesses--including Holman's sister and his wife.

In the closing arguments to the jury, Macon County attorney W. C. Hare pointed out that the defense had not "refuted" any of the state's testimony.

But Blacker told the jury that he didn't need to disprove the girl's often-contradictory statements about the details of the case.

"We will concede that she was

sure... of some of her answers," said Blacker. "But every time I asked her a question that required thought," he continued, she was confused.

Blacker reminded the jury that Judge Boyd had over-ruled the defense request for a "psychiatric examination" of the girl. In the absence of expert opinion, Blacker said, "we really don't know whether (she) has illusions or watches a lot of television."

The defense attorney also noted that there was no "medical testimony" to indicate that a rape had actually occurred.

Blacker said he thought it was strange that Perry was "interested in protecting (the girl's) rights, but was not interested in preserving that \$2 for evidence--or for fingerprints. There is no evidence about fingerprints" at all,

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. III, NO. 45 WEEKEND EDITION: NOVEMBER 4-5, 1967 TEN CENTS

King in B'ham Jail: 'Small Price to Pay'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--At the Birmingham Airport, it looked like Bonnie and Clyde or the Mafia were coming to town.

At least six plainclothes detectives, two uniformed state troopers, one sher-

iff's deputy (with a belt-load of shotgun shells), and four city policemen paced back and forth last Monday inside the terminal.

In a small room that opened onto Runway 7, there were more plainclothes officers, accompanied by several armed, helmeted sheriff's deputies.

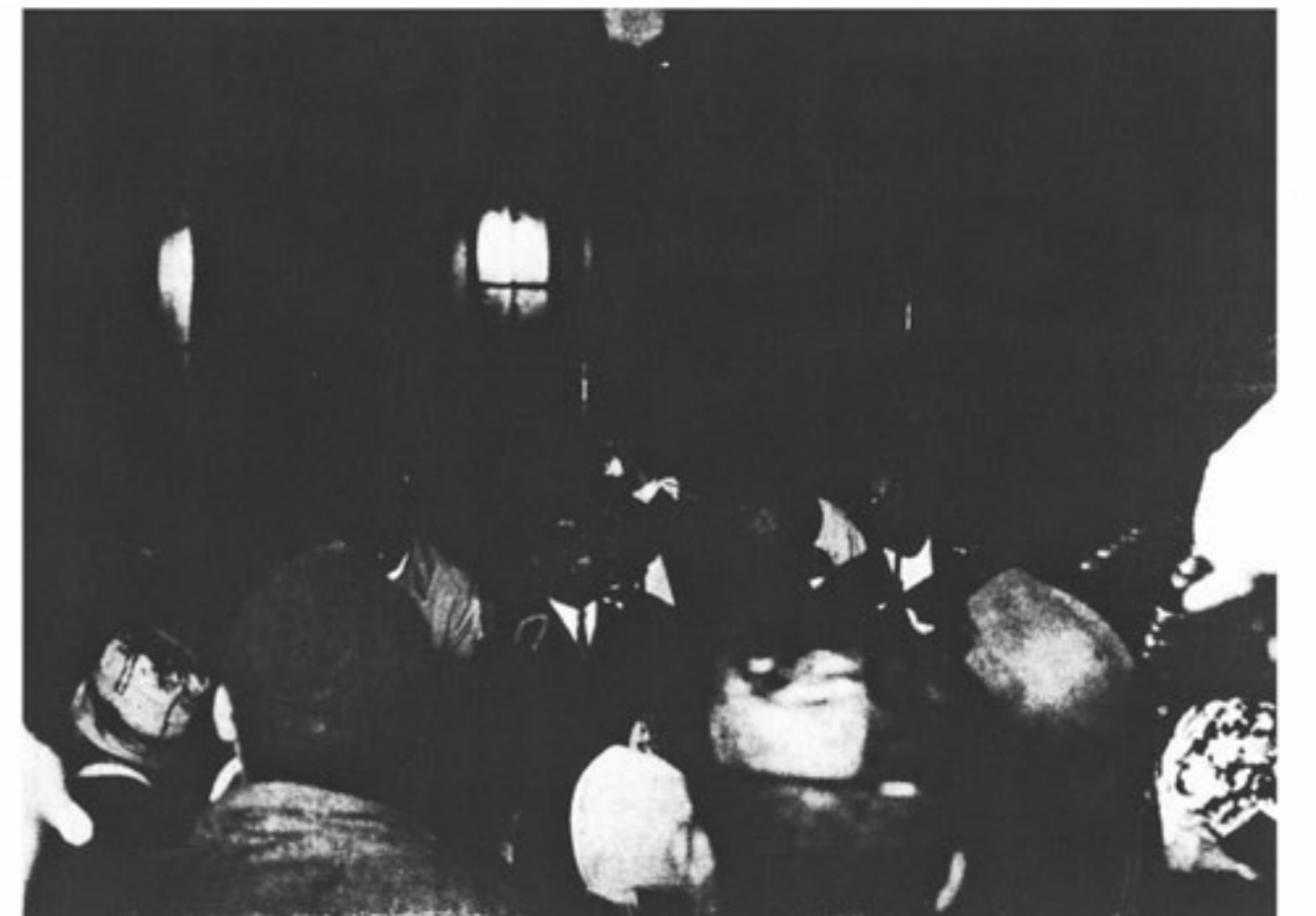
All this law was waiting for the Rev.

Martin Luther King Jr. and three other Negro ministers, flying in from Atlanta, Ga., to serve five-day jail sentences imposed during the demonstrations here in April, 1963.

The U. S. Supreme Court recently ruled that Dr. King and seven others had to serve the sentences. Four Negro ministers had gone to jail Oct. 23, and now Dr. King, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, and the Rev. A. D. King were turning themselves in.

When the plane arrived from Atlanta, the regular passengers were hustled off first. Then eight plainclothes officers approached the plane.

Out came the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth (who went to jail last week), followed by the Rev. Andrew Young, the Rev. Bernard Lee, and Hosea Williams, all of SCLC.



Protests, Answers About Renewal in Montgomery

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Negroes living in the area of the Alabama State College Urban Renewal Project have asked federal and local authorities not to go through with the project.

Last week, 106 people sent a petition to Robert J. Weaver, U. S. secretary of housing and urban development; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wright, director of Montgomery's Urban Redevelopment Agency; and other officials, listing several complaints about the project.

The project will not only make way for Interstate Highway 85, but will also improve sub-standard housing in the area and provide land for the expansion of Alabama State College.

In the petition, residents of the area charged that predominantly-Negro Alabama State is being expanded to keep Negro students from going to the proposed Montgomery branch of Auburn

University.

"None of the three bulletins issued over a period of several years to residents in this area by the local Urban Redevelopment office gave information or indication that there would be the acquisition of property for Alabama State College," the petition charged.

In any case, it added, other land could be used for the college.

"Due to the acute shortage of adequate housing for Negroes in Montgomery," said the petition, "there seems to be little logic in displacing persons presently living in above-standard housing, with only the hope of relocating them... in segregated housing developments located mostly on the outer boundaries of the city... or by moving them into neighborhoods vacated by white citizens."

Mrs. Wright said the charges in the

petition were "faded denims and an old brown sweater."

In downtown Birmingham, about 100 members of SCLC and the Alabama Christian Movement (ACM) were waiting for Dr. King and the others at the Jefferson County jail.

But sheriff's deputies piled the ministers into two cars, and headed off in another direction--toward the other county jail in Bessemer. The sheriff's cars went through Birmingham at speeds up to 60 m.p.h., running several stoplights in the process.

Finally, the prisoners appeared--A. D. King, Walker, and Abernathy in dark suits, and Dr. King in his "jail outfit" of faded denims and an old brown sweater.

At demonstrations Monday night and Tuesday noon, speakers protested the sheriff's move.

And Tuesday afternoon, about 50 people drove in a motor caravan to Bessemer. They paraded in the rain in front of the Bessemer county jail, and said they would keep coming back as long as Dr. King and the others were there.

So on Wednesday, the prisoners were moved to the county jail in Birmingham. March leaders previously had not been allowed to see the prisoners, but on Wednesday, the Rev. Edward Gardner of the ACM and the Rev. T. Y. Rogers of SCLC talked to Dr. King and the others for an hour.

Gardner reported that all the prisoners were "doing fine," although Dr. King had a "slight cold."

He said Dr. King asked the people to stage "a sympathy march--not a protest" in support of the jailed ministers.

Last Monday in Atlanta, before boarding the plane for Birmingham, Dr. King told what he thought about his historic case, and about going to jail.

"We wish to make it crystal clear that we depart for jail in Birmingham convinced that our imprisonment is a small price to pay for the historic achievement which directly flowed from the convictions on the streets of Birmingham, Ala.," he said.

"History has since recorded how these non-violent demonstrators led to the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964--legislation which finally brought the end of legal segregation."

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Kids Protest Bandmaster's Transfer

'I Don't Think It's Fair'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
UNION SPRINGS, Ala.--"He was my band director, and I just don't think it was fair," said Miss Lillie Kay Banks, a pretty girl who used to play first clarinet in the Carver High School band.

"He had the kids comin' along so fine," said Mrs. Lillie Banks. "He's been working with them four years, and they know his ways. When you're used to a person, you can do a lot better."

Miss Banks is one of some 20 students who quit the Carver band three weeks ago, when director Thomas Anderson was transferred to Merritt High School in Midway.

Her mother is one of some 20 parents who visited the school last week, to talk

with Principal Theodore White. "We really went to find the cause why the bandmaster was removed," Mrs. Banks said. "But we couldn't get an answer."

And so, she continued, three parents went to see Bullock County Schools Superintendent Edward M. Lindbloom, to ask the same question.

"He say that he feel like it wouldn't be fair to Mr. Anderson and Mr. White to discuss it," Mrs. Banks recalled. She said the parents wondered whether Anderson's involvement in civil rights--as vice president of the local NAACP--had anything to do with the transfer. "We feel like that was part of it," she said.

But Superintendent Lindbloom said

this week that he didn't know Anderson was a civil rights leader. "He and the principal were not getting along," Lindbloom said. "That was the only reason."

"According to the (Alabama) school code, we can transfer people wherever we want to," the superintendent added. He said Anderson was one of many people who have been moved from one school to another under a federal court school-desegregation order.

What was the trouble between Anderson and White? The principal said only, "I can't discuss my personnel with the newspapers or the public. That wouldn't be a professional thing to do."

But Jack Harrington, a bass-horn player who was band captain before he quit, said one of Anderson's problems was that he spoke up for the students in a disagreement with Principal White last May.

Miss Patricia Young, vice president of the senior class and of the student council at Carver, said the band was upset when a concert was called off at the last minute.

She said the band members spoke to White about it, but didn't get an explanation, and finally voted not to play at graduation ceremonies. Eventually, she said, Anderson called the band together and persuaded the players to change their minds.

When Anderson was transferred, she continued, most of the band members blamed White. "Everybody was mad," she said. "Everybody started quitin'."

Harrington, the former band captain, said a student group asked White why Anderson was moved. "He told us it was none of our business," Harrington said.

This week, Anderson said he was sorry to leave Carver. "You get at-



HARRINGTON (RIGHT), MISS BANKS, AND OTHER BAND MEMBERS

MONDAY NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AT THE BIRMINGHAM JAIL

Sheriff Mel Bailey said later that taking the prisoners to Bessemer was "just plain routine."

"The order (jailing Dr. King and the others) said Jefferson County," Bailey explained. "We have two county seats--I can choose either one."

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'Make a Journey To the Polls'

BY ESTELLE FINE
TCHULA, Miss.--"Put aside all your work, and make that journey to the polls, Holmes County sheriff candidate Robert Smith told 150 people last Sunday in the Nazarene Church here.

Smith and 32 other black candidates will be up for election in Mississippi next Tuesday. All but one of them will be running as independents.

Of the 16 Negroes nominated in last August's Democratic primary, only one--James Joliff, running for supervisor in Wilkinson County--will have an opponent in Tuesday's election.

The total of black candidates would be higher, but 19 independents have been disqualified, most of them for voting in the August primary. A 1966 Mississippi law says that independent candidates may not vote in party primaries.

Last week, a three-judge federal court refused to say the law is unconstitutional, and it denied a request to put the challenged candidates back on the ballot.

Alvin J. Bronstein of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to take action--before the election, if possible.

After the court's ruling, Lawrence Guyot, state chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, said, "MFDP takes the position that at this very moment, the government of Mississippi is more successful in disenfranchising Negroes than in 1870."

Guyot also caused a stir last week by personally endorsing Rubel Phillips, the Republican candidate for governor. (The MFDP executive committee later did the same.) Phillips had made a televised speech asking for Negro votes and urging racial cooperation.

"John Bell Williams (the Democratic candidate) represents everything evil," Guyot told the crowd in Tchula. "I am not asking you to support Republicans, but to support a person."

When asked later if his endorsement would hurt Phillips' chances of getting white votes, Guyot replied, "I think the day has long gone when those of us

who are attempting to change the political arena in Mississippi have to take into account the racist reactions or lack of reactions.

"There are 200,000 Negroes registered to vote in Mississippi now. It is time for us to decide on the basis of issues, not on the basis of personalities, which has permeated Mississippi politics."

The Mississippians United to Elect Negro Candidates, co-sponsor of the meeting in Tchula, announced that it had raised another \$5,000, and that \$625 was being sent to each of eight "priority" counties.

"Mississippians United is the only organization in the state raising money for independent candidates," said Joseph Harris, chairman of the group.

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Wrenn Last

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Tommy Wrenn of the Alabama Christian Movement finished last in a field of eight in Tuesday's run-off election for four City Council seats.

Wrenn, the only Negro candidate, polled 15,880 votes--about 3,500 less than the next lowest finisher, A. A. Billingsley. M. E. Wiggins, Tom Woods, Dr. John E. Bryan, and R. W. Douglas--all present or former council members--were the winners.

Before the run-off, people were wondering whether the vote would be affected by the Rev. Martin Luther King's presence in Birmingham.

Tuesday's results indicated that if Dr. King brought a few more Negroes to the polls to vote for Wrenn, he also brought out some more white people to vote for the other candidates.

In the race for mayor, Councilman George Seibels defeated attorney George Young by about 3,500 votes.

Lady Cleared In ADC Case

JACKSON, Miss.--Hinds County Justice of the Peace Homer Edgeworth last Wednesday cleared Mrs. Mozella Dixon of charges of taking welfare money under false pretenses.

Mrs. Dixon, a Negro mother of five, was accused of receiving \$1,822 in Aid to Dependent Children from October, 1963, to March, 1966, while a man was allegedly living with her. Under welfare rules, an ADC recipient must not have a man in the house.

John T. McMullen of the Hinds County Welfare Department testified that some of Mrs. Dixon's neighbors had told the department she was living with a man.

Which neighbors? asked Mrs. Dixon, who was serving as her own lawyer.

"Several," answered McMullen.

Edgeworth ruled that McMullen's testimony was based on hearsay. "There's nothing wrong with visits from a man," the J. P. observed. "That in itself is no proof against her."

Testifying on her own behalf, Mrs. Dixon said the only people living with her were her children.

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Table with 2 columns: City, Alabama and Phone Number. Lists various Alabama cities and their corresponding phone numbers for the newspaper's offices.

Vol. III, No. 45 November 4-5, 1967

Lowndes People Graduate; Ground Broken in Wilcox

A Wind-Up and a Beginning

BY BETH WILCOX
ASH CREEK, Ala.--The adult-education classes of the Lowndes County anti-poverty program held a graduation ceremony last Friday at the Ash Creek center.

The graduates displayed their talents as singers and actors, as well as their new skills in reading, spelling, and mathematics.

Ed Moore King, a teacher at Whitehall Elementary School, was the featured speaker. He said many people are "too big to come back to learn," but the people in the program had shown great courage in "coming back to learning."

The people who can write their own name don't have to "put an 'X' on a check, and let someone else write the name," Moore said. And, he said, the people who can read don't need to "have someone else read a letter for you, when you didn't want others to know what was in the letter."

"Whether or not you (the anti-poverty program) are re-funded, I think you should continue to study and learn," King told the graduates.

Mrs. Alice Moore, director of the Calhoun center, said, "Lots of people used to say 'I can't do that.' But I said, 'You're going to do it,' and they did. I can truthfully say all of them can read, write, and do arithmetic now."

"I have never had the experience--the joy of working with adults before," said Mrs. Sarah B. Logan, director of the Ash Creek center. She commented that her star math pupil, R. C. Fuller, had gone from the beginners' section to the highest math section in ten months.

Other presentations included a slave auction--featuring a boisterous slaveowner with shotgun and cigar--and a poetic recital (through a heavily-veiled hat) by Mrs. Lula B. Arnold.

Miss Clara McMeans emceed a modeling of clothes sewn in the program's pre-vocational classes. More than 25 dresses, suits, turbans, and hats were displayed, as well as quilts, embroidered pillow cases, and towels.

Home economics graduates served punch, cookies, sandwiches, and hors d'oeuvres to the guests.

Meanwhile, a week after program director D. Robert Smith left the county, the Lowndes County Christian Movement (LCCM) apparently had not decided on a replacement.

The LCCM gave Smith 30 days to re-sign last September.



LOWNDES GRADUATION

YELLOW BLUFF, Ala.--A groundbreaking ceremony for the Southwest Alabama Self-Help Housing Project (SHHP) was held last Saturday in a cleared corn field. The land will be the site of four of the homes to be built by the project.

"This land cost us \$500 an acre," said one home-builder, Mrs. Thomas Johnson. "It did?" said another, Mrs. Charley Murry. "I didn't know it cost us that much."

Braxton LeCroy, Wilcox County supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), called the ceremony an "ice-breaking," not a ground-breaking. "It is perhaps an ice-breaking for self-help housing in Alabama," he explained.

But, LeCroy added, "there is nothing new about self-help housing. There were barn-raising where people would help each other, find the wood, and raise a barn in one day.

"Of course, it's going to take a little longer than a day to build these houses. But I'm anxious to see these houses on the land as soon as possible."

LeCroy was introduced by the Rev. Daniel Harrell, director of the project. Harrell said LeCroy gave an "immediate response" when asked to help get loans for the families who will be building new homes. And, he said, LeCroy has been at every SHHP meeting, answering questions for the families who



WILCOX CEREMONY

will be borrowing money from FHA. More than 40 families will participate in the SHHP, which is supported by a \$38,000 grant from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. About two dozen families will help to build their own new homes, using materials financed by FHA loans.

Claude Hurst of the International Self-Help Housing office told the people that self-help home-building is now going on in half of the 50 states, and in Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Guatemala.

"What about the future?" he asked.

"You should be thinking about getting more people into self-help housing. Many people are afraid in the beginning of anything, but you were not afraid. Many people think you are kidding when you say you are getting a decent house on low payments over a long period of time. Tell them about it."

Afterwards, some of the people who will be building houses were talking about their new homes. "I just can't wait," said Mrs. Johnson. "I'm gonna buy some trees to put in my yard, and plant some geraniums."



Tuskegee, Ala.

The board of the Macon County Community Action Program last week spoke out in favor of another anti-poverty organization--the new South East Alabama Self Help Association (SEASHA). The CAP board voted unanimously to support SEASHA's efforts to fight poverty in 12 counties. Last August, a group of Alabama CAP directors--including Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson of Macon County--visited Washington to oppose funds for "single-purpose" agencies like SEASHA unless the agencies were willing to check all their projects with local CAP groups. But the Macon County CAP board approved of SEASHA without asking for any authority over its programs.

Tougaloo, Miss.

William Bush, the new dean at Tougaloo College, and the Rev. Ed King, college chaplain, have resigned. George A. Owens, president of Tougaloo College, gave no reasons for the resignations. But King had been planning to leave for some time, and Bush's home on campus was recently hit by a bomb.

Cleveland, Miss.

Mrs. Roxie Crump, the mother of Professor W. J. Crump, is a patient at the Sarah Brown Memorial Hospital in Mound Bayou. (From G. M. Manning)

Cleveland, Miss.

Oct. 15 was a very high day at the New St. Philip M. B. Church on Ruby St. The Rev. J. D. Story's 19th anniversary as pastor was celebrated by church members and friends. At the 11 a.m. service, Story preached a soul-stirring sermon. The church auditorium was filled to the brim. In the afternoon, the Rev. John Matthews of Indianapolis, pastor of the St. Paul M. B. Church here, was the guest speaker. (From G. M. Manning)

Montgomery, Ala.

The East Montgomery Branch of the NAACP held its first meeting at the People's Baptist Church last Sunday. About 30 people were present at the meeting. One of the speakers, Alvin



RUFUS A. LEWIS

Orrville, Ala.

The Orrville Farmers Co-op met with Lawrence Alsbrook and C. D. Scott of the agricultural Extension Service last week, to hear about the possibility of loans to start feeder-pig projects. The co-op hopes to have a feeder-pig program in the near future, according to president Nathan Payne. "If you want to grow a small number of sows--say, five--and if you are really interested in working on it, then we will help you," Alsbrook told the group.

Abbeville, Ala.

Mrs. Velda "Jennie" Baker passed Oct. 10 in the Henry County Hospital. Her funeral was held Oct. 15 at the Mary Magdalene Baptist Church, the Rev. J. A. Smith officiating. (From James J. Vaughan)

Editorial Opinion

Get Ready

If this weather keeps up the way it has, somebody better start building an ark.

Dr. King Explains Stand

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

order was probably unconstitutional, but the ministers should have challenged it in court, not in the streets.

The SCLC head said he was going to jail willingly. "If and when we engage in civil disobedience," he said, "we will not litigate, we will not appeal, nor will we seek to flee the punishment. It is the heart of civil disobedience that one accepts the consequences willingly and openly."

But Dr. King was strongly critical of the Supreme Court ruling that sent him to jail.

He said the Supreme Court has placed "a weapon of repression"--an injunction against protest, granted in a one-sided hearing--"in the very hands of those who have fostered today's malignant disorder of poverty, racism, and war."

With the Viet Nam war and other pressures, said Dr. King, "we are witnessing an escalating disregard for constitutional freedom. . . ."

Band Director

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tached to the kids," he said. "It takes some time for them to get used to you, and to produce a good band."

Anderson said he asked for a reason for the transfer, but--like the parents and the students--didn't get one.

Will the Carver band members eventually go back to their instruments? Harrington said, "I'm going to stay out until this thing is justified."

Miss Young said, however, that "a lot of band members quit off and on--some have drifted back." Nevertheless, she added, "the band right now is running on beginners."

She said some teachers and many students have urged her to change her mind: "I told them, 'Why don't you go join the band if you're so crazy about it?'"

Your Welfare Rights

How to Get Old Age Assistance

BY LAURA ENGLE

When a person reaches the age of 65, and meets the standards of need set by the state in which he lives, he is eligible for Old Age Assistance.

Many people refer to this type of welfare as the "old-age pension," but it is not really a pension such as you might get from a factory or business. You must be in need before you are eligible for any type of welfare--this is not true of pensions.

And in the case of Old Age Assistance, you must prove you are old enough to qualify.

It is sometimes very difficult to establish proof of age. The easiest way, of course, is to use a birth certificate. However, many old people who have spent their lives in the South do not have birth certificates.

If you know the state and county of your birth, you can write to the health department in that county and ask for a birth certificate. If you don't know your birth place--or if for some reason the health department will not issue the certificate--there are other things you can use to prove your age, in order to receive welfare help:

1. A record of your baptism or confirmation, or any other church records

that are old enough.

2. A family Bible in which births are recorded.

3. Old family records that have dates on them, and that list your name and age at a certain time in the past.

4. A marriage license--if it shows the date of your marriage and your age, or if it is more than 50 years old.

5. Proof of your child's age--if the child is more than 50 years old, or if your age is on his birth certificate.

6. School records.

7. Civil Service or other employment records.

8. Plantation records.

9. Any court or prison records.

10. Proof that you are receiving Social Security (at age 65).

11. Hospital or doctor's records, including those of a public clinic.

12. Insurance policies that list your age, including burial insurance.

13. Records of registration for the draft, and any other military service records.

14. Any licenses you may have held, such as a midwife's or beautician's license.

If all these methods fail, it is possible to prove your age by having two people--who know you well, and whose in

Bus Driver Loses Job After Whites Protest

BY EDWARD RUDOLPH

MOBILE, Ala.--William Hamilton, a Negro bus driver, was fired last week, for the second time in less than a month.

About two weeks ago, Hamilton said, he was driving the Westlawn bus. "I was waiting on one lady," he said, "and another came and dropped 35¢ into the fare box, and got her own zone ticket."

"I told her that the bus driver was the only one to give her a zone ticket. She said, 'Huh, huh.'"

Then, said Hamilton, the lady (who was white) went to the back of the bus, and started passing a paper around to other women.

"Several days later," he said, "I was notified by Mr. J. L. Statter (superintendent of the bus line) that four ladies had called, complaining that I was the rudest and most disrespectful bus driver they ever had rode with."

As a result, Hamilton said, he was fired. He said he went to John LeFlore

of the Non-Partisan Voters League for help, but LeFlore was "too slow."

So, the bus driver said, he went to see Dr. R. W. Gilliard, president of the Mobile NAACP, and Gilliard sent two representatives to see Statter. Statter said later that the drivers' union decided to give Hamilton another chance.

But on Oct. 26, Hamilton said, he had a dispute with Statter and a supervisor because he finished his route 15 minutes early. They asked him what he was doing off his route, he said, and he told them he was running ahead and didn't want to go back to the garage early.

The driver said Statter told him his explanation "wouldn't hold cold water." Hamilton said the superintendent also criticized him for giving "false" information to a newspaper reporter. Then, said Hamilton, he was told he could either resign or be fired.

Statter said this week that he isn't "at liberty" to discuss the case.

a position to know your age--swear in affidavits that you are old enough for welfare.

Generally, the welfare departments will not accept these affidavits, unless the applicant is more than 70 years old, or unless the person swearing to the affidavit knows the applicant's exact birth date.

On occasion, welfare departments have also refused to rely solely upon the testimony of people related to the applicant.

Therefore, it is best to use two people not related to you, who are old enough--and have known you long enough--to be able to swear that you are more than 65 years old.

If this is not possible, you may request a search of the census records for the year when you were born.

Some welfare offices have been satisfied with a doctor's testimony that the applicant's physical condition indicates advanced age. This will usually be accepted only in the case of a very old applicant, and only if all other methods of proving age have failed.

Many people confuse Old Age Assistance with the welfare department with Social Security benefits. Others feel they can't qualify for Old Age Assis-

tance if they are receiving a Social Security or veteran's check.

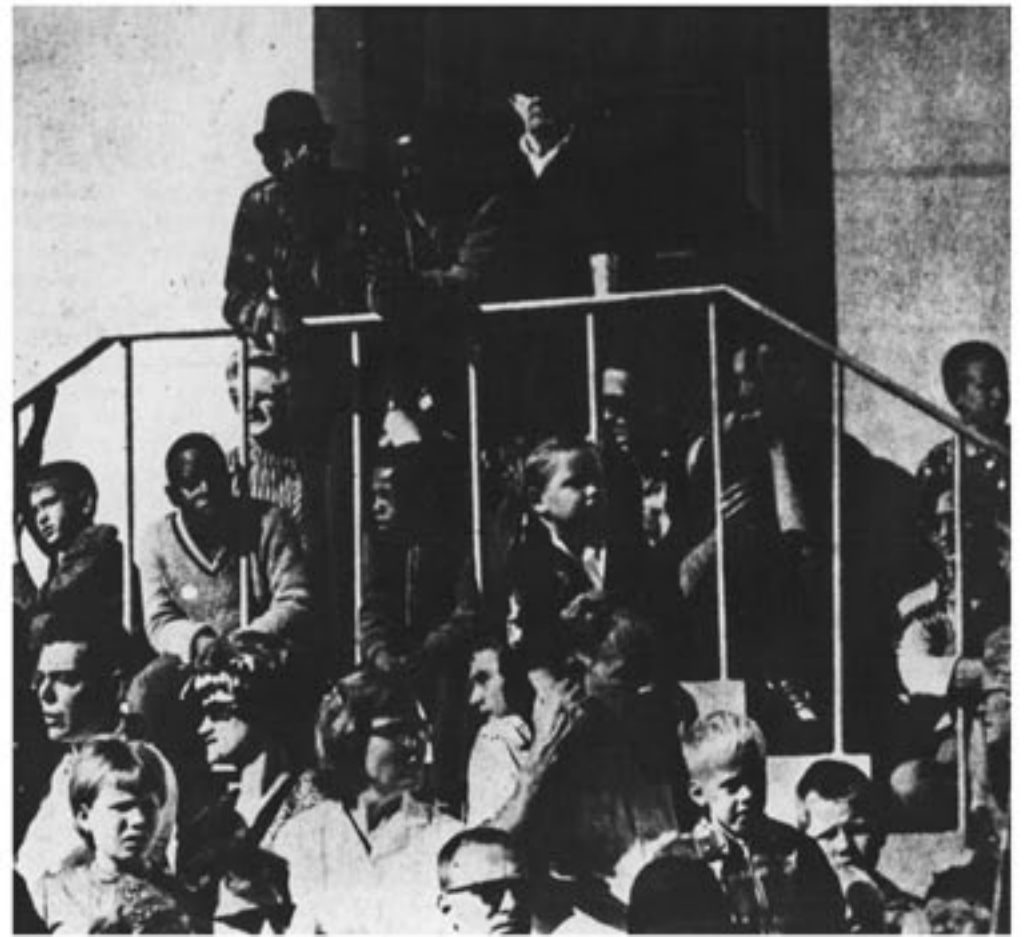
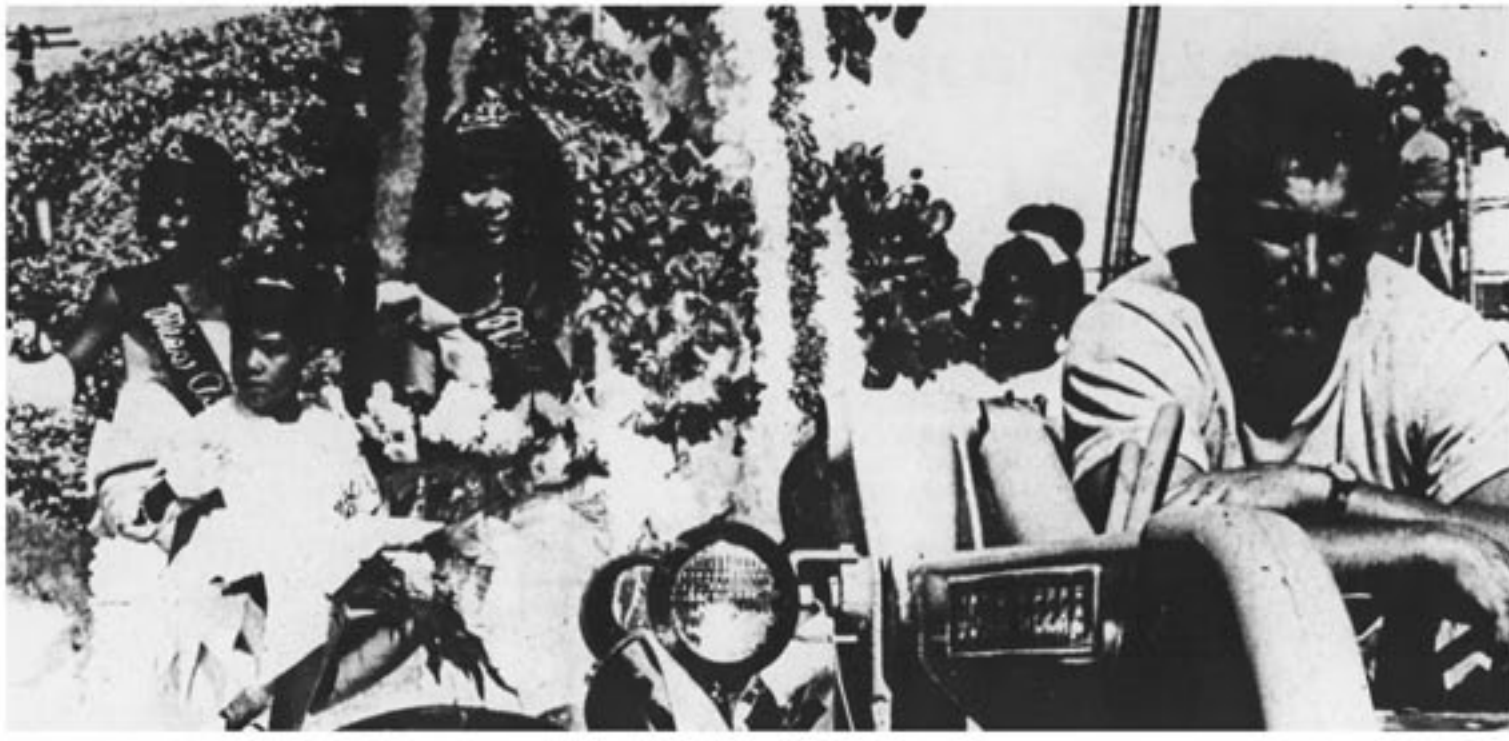
But Social Security is entirely separate from welfare, and you don't have to meet the state's definition of "need" to receive it. It is available to all people who have worked in jobs where Social Security was deducted from their pay over a period of time.

Whether or not you are eligible for Social Security, you are eligible for welfare if you can meet your state's standard of need.

Most people who have worked at low-paying jobs receive only \$44 per month from Social Security if they live alone, or \$66 per month if they have dependents. If there is no other income, most of these people can also qualify for at least a small welfare grant.

There is also a "special" form of Social Security for people who have reached the age of 72, and haven't been receiving Social Security because they didn't work long enough at the right kind of job.

This pays \$35 per month. However, a person who elects to take this special Social Security is automatically ineligible for welfare benefits. Therefore, you should investigate thoroughly before deciding to take it.



What There Was of It

The Integrated Festival

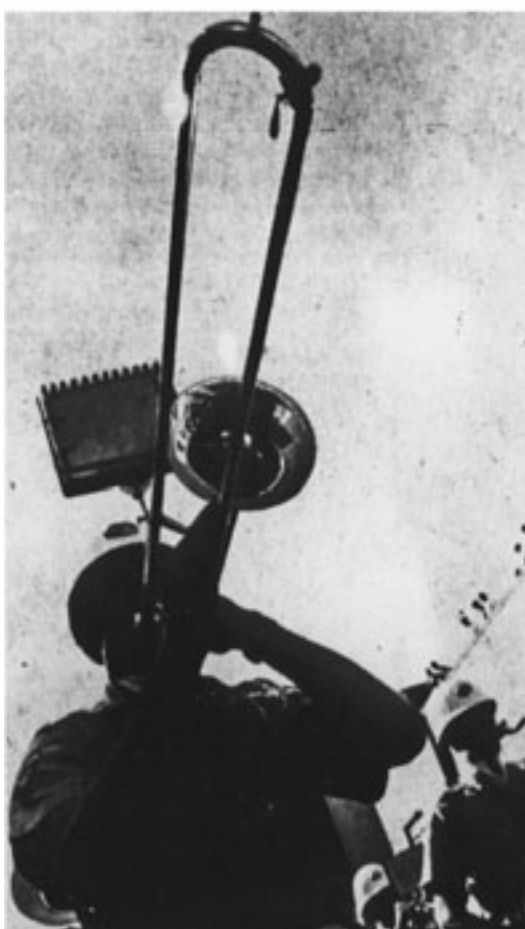


DOTHAN, Ala.--Most of the activities at last month's Peanut Festival were segregated, but a few were not.

Fairs, of course, always seem to be integrated--they'll take anybody's money. But there were also Negro participants in the calf scramble and greased pig contests, at the Farm Center, and in the Festival Parade downtown.



Photos by
Jim Pepler



996 Youths Turn in Draft Cards At Protest Rally in Washington

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Young men turned in 996 draft cards at a rally conducted by the Resistance and the Conscientious Resistance (CR) on the steps of the Justice Department, the afternoon before the anti-war march.

The Resistance is a loosely-formed organization of draft-age men, most with academic, religious, or other draft exemptions. The group's purpose is to resist cooperation with Selective Service laws and thus with the Viet Nam war--and to encourage other people under 26 to moral acts of civil disobedience.

The CR is composed of roughly 500 artists, professionals, and university teachers who have decided to actively support those who resist the war and the draft. They are seeking

arrest under a law which prohibits anyone from encouraging or aiding others to break draft regulations.

"This single celebration is a new chapter in Viet Nam protest," announced the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, chaplain of Yale University, as the cards were brought forward.

"This is not our thing ordinarily," he continued. "We are professors and professionals--many of us are veterans and we have the highest sympathy for our boys in Viet Nam.

"No wonder they hate us--who say that there will be no cleansing waters to wash clean the sins of those who kill.... The draft is immoral. It not only places the burden of the war on the poor, but it also forces young men to betray their consciences or go to jail."

But the policy of the government--as more than 3,000 draft cards were burned or turned in around the nation--was to ignore such prominent lawbreakers. In Washington, Assistant Attorney General John R. McDonough received the delegation, but refused to accept the cards.

The delegation finally left a briefcase full of draft cards with the Justice Department.

The Resistance and the CR say the United States is defying international law--and common morality--in Viet Nam. Some leaders predicted that there would soon be an active underground in the United States. "This is not a one-shot public exhibition, but a continuing movement," said one.

So far, however, it is still a Northern movement. No students or professors came forward on behalf of John Otis Sumrall, the 21-year old Mississippi Negro who last summer refused induction by an all-white draft board. He is now serving the maximum five-year prison term.

At first, it seemed as though things would be different for the thousands of white youths who defied the draft during the week of protest. "We're not anxious to prosecute these kids," said officials.

But last week, FBI men began visiting college campuses, and seeking out students who had turned in their cards.



GATHERING DRAFT CARDS

Movement's Battle Cry: 'Hell No, We Won't Go'

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.--Four years ago, 250,000 Americans assembled before the Lincoln Memorial for the civil rights movement's symbolic March on Washington.

Two weeks ago, 70,000 Americans from 47 states and 600 campuses gathered in the same place to announce to the nation that the anti-war movement had tired of demonstrations.

In 1963, the marchers petitioned the government to ally itself with the civil rights movement. But in 1967, the marchers urged their fellow Americans to defy the government.

The 1967 slogans were: "From dissent to resistance," "Support our men in Viet Nam--Bring them home now, alive," "Self-determination for black liberation," "End the draft," and "Hell no, we won't go!"

Most of the blacks and whites in the civil rights movement came together at the 1963 march, in a spirit of brotherhood and unity.

But not even all the whites in the anti-war movement came to the 1967 march. Some stayed away because they disagreed with the announced plan for civil disobedience, others because they didn't like the choice of the Pentagon--the huge home office of the U. S. military forces--as a location for civil disobedience.

And two weeks ago, black people were a distinct and angry minority, numbering only several hundred. Although they did attend the rally, most did not march to the Pentagon with the young whites.

Instead, they went to a second rally near Howard University, sponsored

by the Black Nation's Viet Conference. While the whites marched to the Pentagon, the blacks marched through the black ghettos of Washington, distributing leaflets and speaking against the war.

In 1963, most of the Negro leaders, their white liberal allies, and their protest were accepted by what people call the "establishment." Their march--which included many poor black people--was highly organized,

poorly financed, and emotionally united against the symbol of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"He has lost the reputation of America's leadership of the free world," declared Dr. Benjamin Spock, a leader of the 1967 march. "They--the Viet Cong--have only defended their country as Americans would have done if a country from the other side of the earth had imposed a puppet government on them."

Four years ago, white liberals cautioned black people not to hurt their cause by sounding too militant. And the leaders of the march spoke in terms of dreams.

But two weeks ago, the dreams had ended for many marchers. Instead, people spoke of the nightmares of napalmed Vietnamese villages and burning American cities.

Lincoln Lynch, associate national director of CORE, said that "with this war, President Johnson will go down in history as the architect of the downfall of the American dream."

To thunderous applause, Lynch pleaded with "our black brothers in Viet Nam to lay down their arms by the thousands--and come on back home, come on back home, to Mississippi... to fight to tear down the old institutions of black and white, and of poverty."

And John Lewis of SNCC told white people that "all over the country, through the peace demonstrations, you're finding out what happens... Some honky cop whips you... white people are just beginning to find out (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)



MARCHERS HEAD FOR PENTAGON tightly disciplined, well-financed, and politically united against the symbol of Jim Crow.

But most of the speakers and the crowd two weeks ago were white middle-class radicals, whose convictions have been scorned by the government. Their march was loosely organized and disciplined,

Violence Flares During Peace Demonstration

Federal Troops Stop March at Pentagon

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.--The March on the Pentagon to Confront the Warmakers left the Lincoln Memorial at 2:30 p.m. on the pleasant, sunny afternoon of Oct. 21.

An hour later--after tangling briefly with a small group of counter-demonstrators--the marchers began arriving at the Pentagon's north parking lot for the biggest anti-war demonstration in American history.

The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam organized the march as the climax to a week-long, nation-wide protest against the war. The original plans called for a rally in the parking lot, followed by a march on the Pentagon.

There, individual marchers were to make their own decision whether to commit a peaceful act of civil disobedience, by trying to enter the heavily-guarded building.

The rally came off as planned--except for the presence of a group of Nazis (who were beaten by the demonstrators), a right-wing sound-truck (which was ignored), and a band of hippies (who advocated a love-in).

Anti-war speakers sharply attacked the U. S. military effort in South Viet Nam. "There are two million refugees out of a country of 15 million as a result of our bombing, which has destroyed the social and (physical) fabric of that country," said a march leader.

"What madness to murder millions of people in one country (Viet Nam) in order to scare another (such as China or Russia)," he cried.

Meanwhile, half of the 70,000 marchers--most of them under 25--were already heading for the Pentagon. Before the last demonstrators left a day and a half later, more than 50 people had been injured and 700 arrested.

The first confrontation came about 4 p.m., when several thousand demonstrators (A and B in the diagram below) surged up the main steps to the mall in front of the Pentagon. At the same time, military police rushed from the building's main entrance and blocked the marchers at the top of the stairs (1).

For the first two hours of the demonstration, hundreds of marchers at the top of the stairs were in danger of being beaten and trampled. Arriving demonstrators taunted the military and occasionally pressed forward--throwing trash and trying to trigger a major conflict.

Everyone was tense, but the 200 U. S. marshals--the only officials with the power to arrest--seemed more nervous than the young soldiers. One marshal charged a marcher who had been teasing him about his "fat beer-belly." In the ensuing scuffle (2), the marcher threatened to beat the marshal with his own club. But the military soon restored order.

At about 4:45 p.m., a group of 40 march leaders--including chairman David Dellinger, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Spock, and author Norman Mailer--sat down near the west side of the building (3). Many of them were arrested.

Meanwhile, people kept crowding up the stairs (4), forcing the soldiers back. But they pushed forward again, aided by the marshals.

One girl was seriously injured by a marshal's billyclub as the crowd and the soldiers traded shouts of "Hell no, we won't go!" and "Hold that line!"

People with bullhorns urged the marchers to charge the military line. But no one came forward to lead the charge.

At 5 p.m., the parking-lot rally ended and some 30,000 more demonstrators joined the crowd in front of the Pentagon. Many of them flowed up the stairs and packed the crowd more tightly against the soldiers (5). Some march leaders arrived, and offered suggestions ranging from an immediate sit-down to a retreat--for the purpose of civil disobedience all over Washington.

But five minutes later, the front of the line decided to sit down on the steps to avoid further violence.

At the same time, the first of several platoons of soldiers hustled out onto the lawn in front of the mall. They tried to break up the mass of newly arrived marchers. But the soldiers were repeatedly surrounded and forced to retreat, finally leaving the area to the crowd.

As people continued to pour toward the mall, other troops formed a human wall six ranks deep in front of the building's

main entrance. At 5:10, the military police sent reinforcements to back up the men at the top of the stairs--who by now had fixed bayonets and leveled them at the crowd.

"Think what is happening here!--What is going on in America!" cried the marchers, as they faced the soldiers across the line of bayonets. "Join us, join us!" the demonstrators chanted to the soldiers.

Suddenly, at 5:35 p.m., the action shifted from the stairs to the parking lot and the building's left entrance. One wing of the marchers charged through the line of soldiers guarding the driveway and made a dash for the door. Nearly 25 managed to get inside the Pentagon for a moment (6).

Soldiers wearing gas masks re-grouped on the driveway and fought the crowd with clubs and several rounds of tear gas (7). (The Pentagon later claimed that the marchers brought their own tear gas and used it on themselves to gain sympathy.)

When one student covered a girl with his body, a marshal pulled up the youth's shirt and clubbed him repeatedly in the back and abdomen, despite the protests of marchers and newsmen.

By 5:40 the troops and marshals had forced the marchers back out of the building in the bloodiest struggle of the day (8).

"The cops are mean," shouted one marcher, referring to the marshals. "They're swinging at your head." The crack of clubs on heads could be heard across the mall.

Several girls were beaten to the pavement. Other young people staggered around, holding their heads and dripping blood on the Pentagon stairs.

In the parking lot, two lines of soldiers found themselves back to back (9), squeezed between arriving marchers (D) and a group which had swarmed over the low wall near the main stairs (C).

By 6 p.m. the parking lot was almost filled. Marchers seized ropes which had been tied between wooden barricades, and lowered themselves over a 20-foot wall. Hundreds of other demonstrators then climbed these ropes from the lawn to the parking lot (10).

At this point, guns were leveled at the heads of three groups (C, D and E). Many young people fell silent as they stared into gun barrels held by soldiers of their own age. Other marchers responded by sticking flowers in their rifles.

"Everybody be calm--think things over carefully," the marchers urged each other as the tension mounted, and soldiers wearing gas equipment moved closer to those with the bayonets. The soldiers and the marchers held back, and for a moment there was quiet.

By two minutes after six, the marchers controlled the Pentagon driveway and the parking lot. A group of hippies entered, carrying a ten-foot-long yellow submarine.

Later, however, the troops sealed off the driveway, opening their line only to let marchers depart.

At 6:30, in the last light of day, the marchers burned at

least 150 draft cards and a few scraps of paper--holding them aloft like candles. As the flames turned to wisps of smoke, the crowd of young whites sang "We Shall Overcome." The old civil-rights song was used throughout the night to restore calm.

By 7 p.m., the Pentagon's floodlights had been turned on. But the marchers had their own light--from about 20 bonfires, fed with wood from the army's barricades. By 7:30, food, water, blankets, and sleeping bags began to appear.

At 8 p.m., most marchers were eating--sandwiches, yogurt, ice cream. The five separate groups communicated to one another through bullhorns, and exchanged food by tossing it over the troops.

At 8:47 p.m., the crowd roared with joy at the rumor that a soldier had joined the demonstration. Later, a soldier broke ranks and was grabbed by the marchers. But other soldiers snatched him back and dragged him into the Pentagon.

Dozens of marchers said later that at least two soldiers had joined the anti-war group, and had been disguised in civilian clothes by the crowd.

By 9 p.m., several students were giving "teach-ins" to the soldiers. The marchers delivered friendly, detailed speeches about American involvement in Viet Nam. "We are all human beings--you too could have said no to the draft," said one student to the troops nearby.

The crowd thinned as the night grew cold. By 10 p.m., only about 4,000 marchers remained.

But at the road where the fifth group of demonstrators (E) had been pushed back from the Pentagon entrance near the Potomac River, the marshals were beginning to seize and arrest girls (11). As some marshals used their clubs to hit and jab the girls, other demonstrators cried out, "No, no! Please don't hurt them!"

In the parking lot, a line of soldiers prodded and kicked a line of seated marchers (12). The group almost panicked when the glare of camera lights revealed clubs and rifle-bullets striking crumpled, huddling marchers. And a wave of alarm swept through the crowd as an injured marcher--whom some thought had been killed--was carried off by the military on a blanket-covered stretcher.

But members of the crowd restored order by singing, by urging people to sit down and remain calm, and by condemning the few who were still throwing things from time to time.

"We have no leaders and that's why this beautiful thing happened--in spite of the leaders," one person explained to his group. "But just because we have no organization doesn't mean we don't have sense--please don't scare the soldiers--there are only a few people up here in the front rows."

Later, the marchers and the soldiers grew peaceful. There were exceptions--mostly older officers, like the sergeant who spent an hour kicking marchers in the back wherever he

went. But many federal marshals remained a major source of tension and trouble.

Some marshals would reach through the line of soldiers, seizing people--apparently at random--and pulling them back through the lines for arrest. When demonstrators went limp, the marshals would roughly jerk and drag them away.

Marchers from the five groups began exchanging the same message: "They (the soldiers) are not our enemies--they've been reluctant to let the marshals through--it's the white hats (the marshals) who are the bad guys."

As the crowd angrily protested the arrests, several spokesmen for the marchers demanded to know who was in charge of the marshals and what their orders were. But no one answered, and no one restrained the marshals.

David Brown, a spokesman for the Justice Department, later said James G. P. McShane, head of the Executive Office for U. S. Marshals, was the man in charge. Brown--who was not at the scene--insisted that "McShane was everywhere where there was activity."

The last major alarm came around midnight, just after newsmen were called into the Pentagon for a press conference. The marshals and troops together then tried to clear one side of the main stairs (13).

As the seated marchers linked arms to resist arrest, marshals began swinging clubs. In the struggle that followed, several youths were badly beaten and roughly 50 were arrested.

Other groups afterwards cautioned each other not to link arms, but to accept arrest "if the marshals picked your number."

The later and colder it got, the more cheerful and relaxed the young marchers and soldiers became. As the opposing groups shared the heat of the last fires, several girls blew soap bubbles and kisses at smiling soldiers. "Those troops belong to us, not to the generals," said one marcher through a bullhorn, shaking a fist at the Pentagon.

By 2 a.m. most of the group (A) had been cleared from the main stairs, after spokesmen persuaded the marshals to let people walk through the military line and then to arrest the demonstrators without violence. These arrests were the kind originally planned by the march leaders.

Four hours and a few hundred arrests later, the majority of the remaining marchers decided they had won a victory, by holding out through the night. Leaving behind one last pocket of 300 resisters (B) on the main stairs (14), they abandoned the area to a streetsweeping machine.

For a while, it looked as though all 3,000 returning marchers were going to gather at the White House to wake up Lyndon Johnson. But at 7 a.m., only 150 marchers had arrived. They chanted, "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" and "Peace now!" (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)

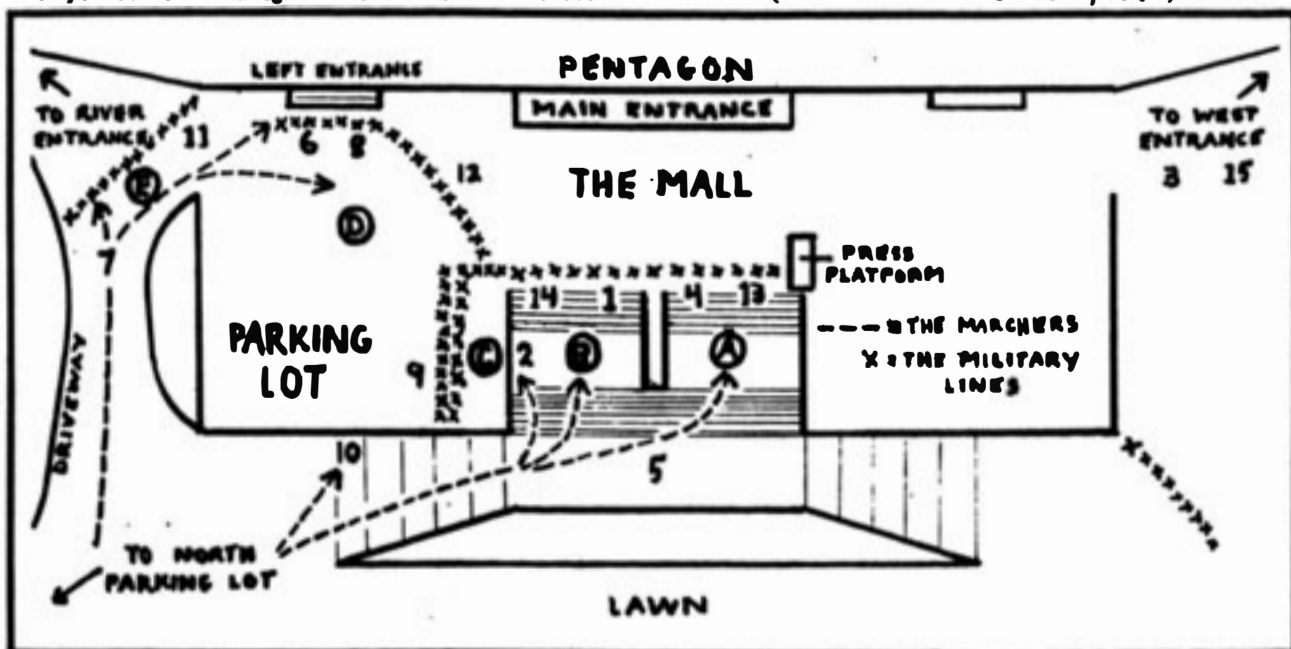


DIAGRAM OF THE AREA IN FRONT OF THE PENTAGON

Why Does Wallace Need 16 Troopers?

'More Threats Than Anyone Else'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Former Governor George C. Wallace explained to curious newsmen this week why he travels around the country with a 16-man "security force" of Alabama state troopers.

"Well, of course we have had threats, a number of threats," said Wallace. The former governor said he gets "more threats than anyone else" campaigning for the presidency because of his opposition to "left-wingers who advocate violence in our country."

Wallace--on a ten-day West Coast tour in search of supporters--appeared last Sunday on the CBS television program "Face the Nation." He was interviewed in Portland, Oregon, by CBS newsmen John Hart and Bill Stout, and by Jack Nelson, chief of the Atlanta, Ga., bureau of the Los Angeles Times.

Nelson observed that the Wallace entourage includes two captains, five lieutenants, and nine regular state troopers, as well as "eight state officials and half a dozen legislators."

The newsmen asked if the size of the group has led to "criticism in your home state."

"The law of Alabama says police protection will be furnished for the governor's family," replied Wallace. "I am the husband of the governor."

As for the legislators and state officials, he said, they "came to help us on the West Coast"--specifically, to help Wallace gather the 66,000 signatures he needs to appear on the California primary election ballot next spring.

The newsmen and the former governor tangled over the meaning of Wallace's attack on "pro-communists," "liberals," "anarchists," "activists," and "revolutionaries."

Isn't the "breakdown" of law and order a "code word for the racial problem?" Wallace was asked. "No, it's not," he replied. "The overwhelming majority of Negro citizens are against rioting. . . . My wife received over 87 1/2% of the Negro vote in Selma, Ala. (last year)."

"I'm advocating the use of force to stop riots (because it is) the only way we can stop them," the former governor said.

When newsmen suggested that it might be better to consider the "underlying causes," Wallace shot back: "There are no underlying causes to burn down cities unless you don't love this country."

Wallace was asked how he--as "a segregationist former governor"--could hope to unify the country if he were elected President.

"The American people have seen that I have not talked against people because of color," said Wallace. "I have talked about philosophy of government."

\$25 Fines for Marchers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

A Negro man and a white youth were arrested and three people were injured in a brief scuffle with Washington police. The disturbance came when the Negro--neatly dressed in a suit and tie--tried to pick a flower in the park opposite the White House.

On Sunday, Oct. 22, many marchers traveled out to Occoquan jail in Virginia, seeking children, friends, students, and professors who were among the 500 arrested during the night.

Most of those arrested paid a \$25 fine and were released. But members of the Lawyers Committee to Defend Demonstrators complained that they were not allowed to see their clients until 3 p.m.

Some 4,000 or 5,000 people drifted back to the Pentagon on Sunday. But almost none chose to stay with the last group (B)--which had decided to stick it out till Monday morning, Oct. 23, to try to disrupt a working day at the Pentagon.

This group, mostly women and girls, was warned that they would be arrested at midnight, when the march permit expired. A few accepted a ride back to

Washington in a government bus. The rest--about 200--stayed until midnight. Then, each remaining marcher was escorted by two MPs to the marshals for arrest. As the demonstrators were driven away to jail, several MPs gave the marchers their own V-for-victory signal and blew them kisses.

Two MPs called out "Peace now--peace in Vietnam!" With the exception of two people who had car trouble, arrived late, and were arrested Monday morning (15), the "October 21st resistance" had come to an end.

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Different from 1963

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

what it's like--so welcome to the club!" Mrs. Ella Collins, the sister of Malcolm X, told middle-class whites that they had now joined black people in being "at the mercy of the power structure."

The mood of the '63 march was one of respectful silence aimed at the conscience of America. But the anti-war demonstrators--from 70-year old men who fought in the Spanish Civil War in the 1930's to thousands of young students--claimed that they alone were the conscience of America.

They listened sadly when Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, founder of Women Strike for Peace, told of her recent visit to North Viet Nam: "I was trying to comfort a child of six who was weeping for an arm that had been blown off in a bombing raid. . . ."

"Another raid came through, and we (American women) protected the children with our bodies--the only thing women can do in a war they cannot control."

They cheered when Rennie Davis, a Chicago organizer who had just flown in from North Viet Nam, brought the message "that an ordinary people can win against the greatest technological might in all history."

The '63 march was conducted with

the agreement and cooperation of the federal government. But two weeks before the 1967 march, the government tried to deny a permit to the organizers. The permit was granted only after great public and legal pressure.

The government erected fences and barbed wire around the Pentagon, mounted security guards all over Washington, and locked the Capitol. Roughly 8,000 army troops, National Guardsmen, police, and federal marshals were flown in from around the country.

In 1963, the movement had fastened its hopes on the government, and particularly on the U. S. Justice Department--whose marshals were needed to protect civil rights workers and voters in the deep South.

But in 1967, the Justice Department was the enemy. Anti-war marchers fought with federal marshals and, in some cases, were beaten or arrested.

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

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But Bama State Edges A&M

Nothing Goes Right

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. -- Alabama A & M's football team played to win--and lost. Alabama State played to tie--and won.

Almost nothing went according to plan last Saturday, as State's Hornets downed the A&M Bulldogs, 13 to 7, in the Magic City Classic at Birmingham's Legion Field.

Alabama State had lost seven straight to the Bulldogs from Huntsville, but the Hornets dominated the early action on Saturday. Late in the first period, quarterback Charles Mitchell tossed a 12-yard TD pass to Charlie Weeks, and then kicked the point for a 7-0 lead.

But A & M came right back in the second period. Alvin Presnell capped a Bulldog drive by scoring from the three-yard line, and Nduka Oriah (from Benin City, Nigeria) tied the score with a soccer-style conversion.

Then followed a long stretch in which both teams fascinated the 20,000 spectators by devising new ways not to score.

A & M--with one of the country's best passing quarterbacks in Onree Jackson--decided to stay on the ground most of the time. Despite Presnell's gallant attempts, the Bulldogs got only 96 yards rushing all afternoon. And Jackson completed just nine of 30 passes for 120 yards.

Meanwhile, State put the ball in the air more often than the Harlem Globetrotters. Mitchell and sophomore Henry Dawson attempted 39 passes, completing 14 for 151 yards.

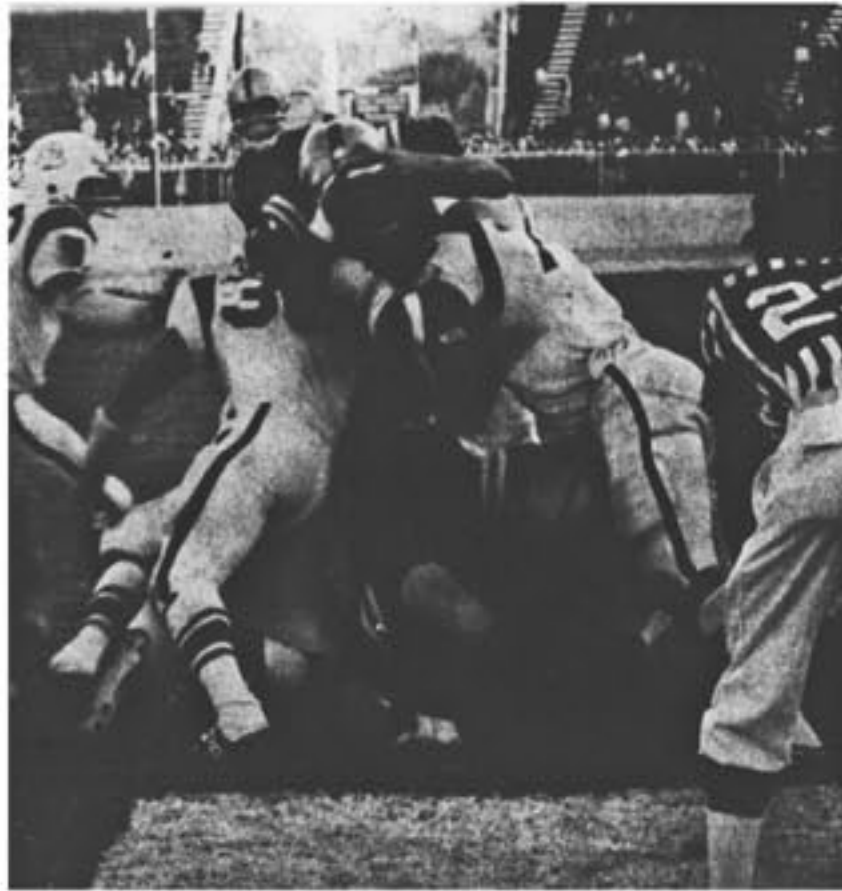
Both sides were crippled by penalties. For a while, it seemed that every big gainer was wiped out by the officials.

But with two minutes left to play, Demopolis 11 Spoils Hale's Homecoming

BY ANDREW J. MCKEAN
GREENSBORO, Ala. -- The U. S. Jones Blue Devils from Demopolis surged from behind to edge the Hale County Trojans, 9 to 7, in last Friday's football game.

The win put a damper on homecoming festivities for Hale County, and for homecoming queen Miss Judy Lynn Trince and her attendants, Miss Barbara Pickens and Miss Brazzle Tubbs. Midway through the second period, Hale County pulled ahead, 6 to 0, on a one-yard plunge by Tommy Jones. The powerful senior then made it 7 to 0 with a well-placed kick.

But later in the quarter, Blue Devil Al Brown put the score at 7 to 6 with a two-yard run. And late in the third period, Jimmy Hawkins booted a 33-yard field goal to give the Blue Devils the ball game.



THE PLAY BEFORE STATE'S WINNING TOUCHDOWN

State was driving. A spectacular pass play--Mitchell to Jerry Allen--put the ball on the Bulldog 40. Allen, injured in his acrobatic catch of the deflected football, had to leave the game.

But then Mitchell--who passes, punts, place-kicks, and plays defense for the Hornets--threw two aerials out of bounds. A third pass bounced off Ralph Miller's hands in the end zone.

With a minute to go, fourth down and ten on the A&M 40, the Hornets shocked everybody by playing it safe. Mitchell's punt rolled dead on the Bulldog seven, and that, everyone thought, was that.

But on the next play, Jackson's darling, go-for-broke pass from his own end zone was intercepted by Hornet linebacker Johnny Flen. Flen carried the ball back to the A&M one-yard line. Two plays later--with 23 seconds showing on the clock--Mitchell pushed over for the score.

Hale Ladies Sew for New Center

BY ANDREW J. MCKEAN
AKRON, Ala. -- Mrs. Lizzie Mae Bradley pointed over at the Akron Community Center and Freedom House. "It isn't much now," she said, "but we're aiming to make something pretty fine."

Mrs. Bradley and about 20 other women from the Hale County communities of Akron and Stewart meet in Akron every Thursday, to make quilts and dresses. Then they sell their products, to raise money for a new and better Akron Community Center and Freedom House.

The ladies--led by Mrs. Mattie Walton and Mrs. Robena Averoy--have already put away more than \$100 for the new center, which will include a sewing room, a library, and an auditorium. They are hoping for more business as the Christmas holidays approach.

At the same time, the group is also giving away much of what it makes, to help needy families.

Mrs. Betty Miller said she likes the work, but wishes the ladies had better equipment and more opportunity to sell

their goods. "We sure do need new machines," she said, "but we're not able to buy them now."

Mrs. Miller said the Rev. Francis X. Walter of Tuscaloosa--one of the founders of the Freedom Quilting Bee--has promised to help organize the ladies in Hale County.

The ladies in the quilting bee are also working to improve their communities. In conjunction with the Akron Improvement Association, they recently petitioned the Akron town council for paved streets and improved lighting. Some of their requests have been granted.

Mrs. Bradley said her group and the Akron Improvement Association have met with opposition. And, she said, many Negroes are afraid to help her: "It will take a long time for them to

get convinced enough it's their own business to stand up on their own feet."

Teachers and officials in Akron's Negro school won't openly support the ladies either, charged Mrs. Miller. "You'd think educated people would pick up the fall of humanity," she said. "They don't have anything to do with us no way."

ATTENTION LEE COUNTY

Extra registration days now open. Opelika courthouse, through Nov. 15. (Closed Saturday and Sunday.) Hours 9 a.m. to 12, 1 to 4 p.m.

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(Miss Price is the daughter of Mrs. Georgia W. Price.)

SELL THE SOUTHERN COURIER

For information, write to 1012 Frank Lea Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, or call 262-3572 in Montgomery.

WANT ADS

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

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

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

MAKE MONEY--The Southern Courier needs distributors in Huntsville, Ala. and Jackson, Greenville, and Sunflower County, Miss. If interested, write or call collect.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "Adam and Fallen Man" is the subject of this week's Bible Lesson, to be read in all Christian Science churches on Sunday, Nov. 5. The Golden Texts from Isaiah: "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?"

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

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 4, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, please call 263-6938 or 265-4394. No money accepted. Have you heard of Baha'u'llah?

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

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Tuskegee will conduct their weekly fireside--an informal, public discussion on the essential oneness of the major religions of the world--at 8 p.m. Friday, Nov. 3, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon, 33 Gaillard in Tuskegee.

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

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Household workers who fail to give their Social Security numbers to their employers may lose part or all of the payments they have coming. Social Security payments are based on earnings. If a worker's Social Security number is missing from the earnings report filed for him by his employer, he gets no credit for his wages. That can mean lost money for him and his family. If a household worker earns \$50 or more in a calendar quarter (three months), the employer is required to report these earnings to the Internal Revenue Service for Social Security purposes.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES -- A directory of accredited private home-study schools, listing 95 schools with quality courses, may be obtained free by sending a postcard to National Home Study Council, 1601 18th St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20009.

STUDENTS--If you want a chance to attend one of the country's top high schools, apply to the ABC Independent Schools Talent Search. Scholarships and expenses are provided for deserving needy students. Write to The Southern Courier, or to ABC, 376 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116.

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