



KIDS PLAY BASKETBALL ON NEGRO BRANCH'S OUTDOOR DIRT COURT

Fund Drive on For 'Negro' Y in Selma

BY BETH WILCOX AND BOB LABAREE

SELMA, Ala. -- The George Washington Carver branch of the Selma YMCA consists of one large building, with a dirt basketball court outside. Inside the old, green wooden building are an aged pool table, two card tables, a TV room with a picture of Negro diplomat Ralph Bunche on the wall, and

be easily closed, if people saw no reason to support it. Support comes from both black and white people, but often the money is ear-marked for specific purposes.

The money for re-building the Carver Y will come mostly from Dallas County, Jones said, and specific people will be asked for as much as \$300.

Will the new branch still be all-Negro?

"Not necessarily," said Parrish. But he said later, "We have no Negro members at the other (Broad St.) Y." "It's going to eventually have an open membership policy, though," he continued. "I don't know how long you've been in the community, but the move to integrate will have to come from the community."

Parrish said the YMCA's in Selma get support from the United Appeal--"very little" of their total budget--and Jones said they also get help from the city.

But Parrish cited a recent federal-court decision in Birmingham, in which U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms said a YMCA is not a "place of public accommodation."

In the Birmingham case last month, Judge Grooms dismissed a discrimination complaint filed against the Bessemer YMCA by two Negro men. Grooms said the YMCA is a private club, not a public accommodation, and therefore is not covered by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Negro men, Blevin Stout and Sammie Bibb Jr., said they had entered the YMCA in Bessemer in November, 1965, and had asked for a room and/or membership applications. Both men said that the executive secretary of the Y, Clyde Hurst, told them they could not use the facilities.

"He flatly denied us--simply because we are Negroes," said Bibb.

Hurst denied that he had rejected the men because of their race. "There's nothing in our by-laws which says we won't take Negroes," he said. "It doesn't mean we have them. But there's

nothing says we can't."

Another federal suit, filed last month by Dr. T. L. Anderson of Birmingham, charges that the Birmingham Y's are segregated, too. According to Anderson, only one of the six branches--the one on 18th St.--is open to Negroes.

Harvey Burg and Oscar Adams, lawyers for the Negro plaintiffs, said one reason they think Y's are "public" is that the organization depends on public charity. Burg said 53% of the money for the Bessemer Y comes from the United Appeal.

"I give to the United Appeal, and so do a lot of Negroes," added Bibb,

So Who's Beer Inspector?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. -- Macon County Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson probably isn't going to be the county's beer license inspector after all.

And the man appointed early this week to replace Amerson--Chief Deputy Eddie M. Ivory--said later that he doesn't want the job.

A disagreement over the beer license inspectorship was apparently settled last month, when the Macon County Board of Revenue voted to give the \$300-a-month job to Amerson.

The move was intended to provide Amerson with enough money to hire a fourth deputy--one more than the county is legally authorized to pay.

But during a visit to the board of revenue last week, a state examiner suddenly told the commissioners that they couldn't award the job to Amerson.

"It's not legal for any elected official to do business with the county," explained the examiner, W. L. Blackmon. J. Allan Parker, chairman of the board of revenue, said he asked Blackmon why former Macon County Sheriff Harvey Sadler was allowed to continue serving as beer license inspector during his term as sheriff.

"He (Blackmon) said it was just an oversight--no one had called it to their attention," Parker recalled. And Blackmon said, "We're not perfect--we don't catch everything."

At last Monday's meeting, the board of revenue agreed to give the beer license inspectorship to Chief Deputy Ivory--the man Amerson recommended.

In a letter to the board, Amerson said he had already hired a fourth man on the expectation of receiving the inspector's salary.

By appointing Ivory, the sheriff said, the board would enable him to keep the new deputy. Amerson said that although Ivory would resign as chief deputy, he would continue to serve with the sheriff's department.

But two days later, Ivory said he doesn't want the beer license inspectorship.

"I appreciate the sheriff recommending me, and I appreciate the board

Victim Had Sued Sheriff Holly Springs Death Is Still Mystery

BY MERTIS RUBIN

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. -- Last Nov. 26, Earnest Richmond was found dead on Highway 311 northwest of Holly Springs. An autopsy report said he died of head injuries, and the Mississippi Highway Patrol listed him as a hit-and-run victim.

But even now--more than six weeks after Richmond's death--no one is sure what he was doing out on the highway, or why his best friend, Jacob "Coon" Johnson, would have driven him to a certain point and let him out.

At least one person who knew Richmond said the victim was "not a civil rights person." But at the time of his death, Richmond was a community worker for a federally-sponsored legal services program.

And in 1965, Richmond had filed a \$1,000,000 damage suit against Marshall County Sheriff J. M. "Flick" Ash and deputies William Hirst and Virgil Lindsey, because of injuries suffered during a traffic arrest early in the year.

According to the suit, one of the officers struck Richmond in the face with a 14-inch flashlight. Richmond's jaw was broken, the suit says, and he suffered from severe headaches for a long time afterward.

The case was to be tried this spring in the federal court at Oxford. One of Richmond's co-workers, Mrs. Lizzie Mae Mitchell, said he told her a week before his death that he had been offered a large amount of money to drop the suit. She remembered the amount as \$25,000.

"But," Mrs. Mitchell recalled, "he said he was going through with it, even if he didn't get a dime."

Johnson--the last person known to have spoken with Richmond--said that on the night of Nov. 26, the victim



EARNEST RICHMOND

"asked me to take him out to Gene Laney's place--he had been trying to get him on welfare.

"We went out 311. Then, after we had passed the Tysons' place on top of a hill, he told me to let him out, that he would walk back."

Johnson said this wasn't the first time he and Richmond had driven out on Highway 311, but it was the first time he had put Richmond out. He said they had not been drinking, and had not had a fight.

"Coon (Johnson) was like a brother to him (Richmond)," said the victim's widow, Mrs. Josephine Richmond. "I heard when they told Coon that Richmond was dead, he said, 'Richmond ain't dead, I just left him a few minutes ago.'"

Osborne Bell--the Negro funeral di-

rector who has been coroner of Marshall County since Jan. 1--said he identified Richmond's body for the highway patrol.

"The reason for the autopsy," he added, "was because there was a hole almost between the eyes, but they couldn't find any place a bullet could have come out the back of his head."

Ash--who is no longer sheriff--said his office had been notified of Richmond's death by a "Mr. Smith." The former sheriff said he can't say much, because the case is still being investigated by the highway patrol.

The new sheriff, Johnny Taylor, said he doesn't have any of the records concerning Richmond's death. "The ex-sheriff has all that," he said. "We just took office on the first of January,"



STOUT

BIBB

an office. A broken Coke machine, a dust-covered piano, and a cracked mirror complete the facilities.

"If anybody looked at this place, they would say we couldn't be doing much," said Calvin Jones, secretary of the all-Negro Carver branch. "We have checker tournaments and baseball tournaments," he said, and in the summer there is swimming at the Moss Brothers pool.

This week, a fund-raising drive got under way in Selma, to raise money for a new Carver branch. The goal of the drive is \$300,000--for a new building with a swimming pool, a gymnasium, and meeting rooms.

But there is already a YMCA in Selma with all these facilities. It is on Broad St. near downtown, and is commonly known as "the white branch."

Why not just integrate the Broad St. Y? Neither Jones nor Wendell Parrish, general secretary of the Broad St. branch, wanted to comment on that question.

But Jones did say that "the Y could

accepting me," Ivory said. "But for personal reasons, I am not going to accept the job."

Sheriff Amerson was not available for comment after Ivory's decision. But Parker--the revenue board chairman--said Amerson is planning to write to the state attorney general's office for a ruling on whether a sheriff may also serve as beer license inspector.

"He said that if the attorney general says no, he doesn't care what we do with it," Parker said. "Frankly, I don't know what to do. I don't think anyone does, right now."

Earlier this week, Amerson--Alabama's first Negro sheriff since Reconstruction--suggested that racial bias might have influenced the state examiners' office.

"I don't believe deep down in my heart that Alabama really has a lawlike that (forbidding the sheriff to serve as beer inspector)," Amerson said.

But if it does, he added, former sheriff Sadler "ought to be required to pay the money back. Not only was he holding the job illegally, he was taking em-



EDDIE M. IVORY

ployment some other man could have used."

Blackmon, the local examiner, said the examiners' office doesn't have the authority to ask Sadler to repay the beer license inspector's salary.

And, Blackmon said, the office is not trying to make things hard on Amerson because he is a Negro: "Not a bit. Definitely not."

Parker and a revenue commissioner--Harold W. Webb, one of two Negroes on the bi-racial board--also said they don't think anyone is trying to discriminate against Amerson.

But Parker suggested that the state examiners may be trying "to be more careful than in the past--for fear that someone might be looking over their shoulder."

And, during the revenue board meeting, the commissioners agreed to ask Amerson to write down an informal request for some new equipment, including a walkie-talkie.

"Otherwise the auditor (examiner) might come over here and ask, 'What authorization did you have for that?'" Webb remarked.

Last week, another state examiner reportedly asked Macon County Schools Superintendent Joe C. Wilson to repay about \$3,000--money he received after

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 4)

Tuskegee Car Dealer Denies It

1st CR Complaint Filed

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. -- Nearly two years after Tuskegee passed its first local civil rights law, someone has finally complained of a violation.

The complaint was made public at this week's City Council meeting by Dr. T. S. Williams, one of three Negro members on the bi-racial council.

Williams said "a citizen" told him that Pritchett Pontiac Cadillac Inc.--an auto sales and service company in downtown Tuskegee--has "white" and "colored" signs on the restrooms in its workshop area.

An investigation by city policemen confirmed the citizen's complaint, Williams said: "Two officers on separate occasions observed persons of different races using the designated lavatories."

The councilmen then agreed to en-

force their laws against discrimination in public places or in "terms or conditions of employment."

Tuskegee's first civil rights law--against segregation in public places--was passed in January, 1966. Nine months later, the council strengthened the old law and approved a new one governing employment. Penalties for breaking either law are a fine of not more than \$100, a jail sentence of not more than 90 days, or both.

"It's an amazing thing to me we have not had a complaint in all these months," remarked a white city councilman, L. M. Gregg. Since this is the first complaint, he said, the Pritchett auto company should be given a warning before any action is taken.

But--later this week--the company's owner, E. W. Pritchett, said there's

nothing to warn him about, or prosecute him for.

"We're not in violation of anything," Pritchett said. "We're wide open. There are no outside locks on those (restroom) doors--they're standing open right now."

What about the "white" and "colored" signs? "They well may be there," Pritchett said. "They were there when I bought this place. But nobody pays any mind. They just use whichever (bathroom) is free."

**Rape Suspect
Re-Captured
--See Page Two**



PRESENT CARVER YMCA IN SELMA

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Editorial Opinion

The 'Anti-Welfare' Law

There is not much for poor people in the new Social Security and welfare law passed by the U. S. Congress. True, the benefits for elderly people under Social Security will be raised--slightly. But with the addition of even more rules and regulations concerning welfare, poor people must now wonder if they will live long enough to see their first Social Security check.

George A. Wiley, director of the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO), says the "anti-welfare" provisions of the new law give "federal sanction to lawless and irresponsible welfare practices which starve, degrade, and harass" poor people.

Of all the new restrictions, the "freeze" on Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) has drawn the bitterest criticism. Under the "freeze," the federal government will support ADC payments to the same percentage of a state's children who were getting ADC on Jan. 1--and no more. (This rule, like most of the others, goes into effect next July 1.)

In Alabama and Mississippi, the federal government pays almost the entire cost of the ADC program. So this new limitation means that many children are going to go hungry in the future, just because they weren't born soon enough. Of course, the states can still make additional ADC payments on their own--but Alabama and Mississippi aren't likely to volunteer. What the states might do is cut down on everybody's ADC grants, so they can spread their federal money even farther than they do now.

If this "freeze" is the federal government's attempt to do something about illegitimate children, it is just about as reasonable as the "substitute father" rule used by the states. And a three-judge federal court has already said that substitute father rules are unconstitutional.

Another part of the new law requires ADC mothers to accept jobs or job-training. If they refuse without "good cause," their payments can be stopped. Welfare rights people say this is another blow at the Negro family structure. "Having forced hundreds of thousands of unemployed men to desert their families so that their children can receive public assistance," Wiley says, "Congress now proposes to force mothers to leave their children and search for work."

U. S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York tried to change the law, so that mothers with small children would not have to leave them at home. But his amendments were knocked out of the final bill. (The law does say that welfare departments must provide care for the children of mothers who are required to work.)

Under the law, it is up to the states to decide what is "good cause" for refusing work. But as Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers told President Johnson in a letter last month, "Those states where welfare standards are lowest, and administration harshest, are least likely to grant the exceptions the measure permits."

There are many other complaints about the new law. For example, it allows ADC families to earn \$30 a month without affecting their eligibility for welfare, and also lets them keep one-third of all they earn above the \$30. Welfare groups say that in most states, even this added income would not give an ADC family enough to live decently. However, the law also allows the family to keep the earnings of children who are full-time students--though this isn't likely to be very much.

The law does not require that all people in compulsory work programs be paid the federal minimum wage. So, despite provisions to the contrary, it is hard to imagine Alabama and Mississippi passing up this chance to replace regular workers with this convenient supply of slave labor. Now, when you see a road gang, you won't know if the workers are convicts--or welfare recipients on a "special work project."

The bill might not be so bad, if it didn't leave all the decisions to the states. If the law really provided beneficial training and employment for welfare recipients, it would deserve a try. But past experience practically guarantees that Southern states will use this law to make welfare more degrading and useless than ever.

In the next year or so, thousands of aid recipients, lawyers, and welfare rights workers will have to spend millions of hours fighting abuses under this law. When they are done, if they are lucky, the welfare system will be no worse than it is now. This is a tragic waste of energy that might otherwise go into building a better society.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:
 The various peace demonstrations held throughout the country should have a mind-blowing effect on all the nation.

The demonstrations should show all Americans what it means to be a true patriot and not an ignorant flag waver like the people who foolishly support the War Monger in the White House.

Black people especially should sympathize with the War of Liberation the people of Viet Nam are fighting against American imperialism, because I'm sure we Black people have experienced at one time or another this racist form of domination.

The brutality displayed toward the demonstrators is nothing more than a prime example of the treatment we

Blacks have suffered from for so long from the hands of fascist punks in disguise as policemen.

So in conclusion may the baby Jesus open the minds and close the mouths of all Viet Nam War Hawks and may God truly bless all those who reject the concept of war.

Written comments and replies will be welcome--both pro and con.
 Lawrence B. Williams
 (510 Graymont Ave. N.)
 Birmingham, Ala.

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

Rape Suspect Re-Captured; People Talk About Escape

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
CLAYTON, Ala. -- A white man--charged with raping an 11-year-old Negro girl -- escaped from the Barbour County jail late in the evening of Jan. 3.

Fifteen hours later, he was back in jail. But people in Barbour County are **B'ham Schools OK'd by Judge**

BY BOB LABAREE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne last week refused to order increased faculty desegregation in Birmingham area schools for the coming semester.

The judge said shifting teachers at mid-year would have a "disruptive" effect on the schools in the Birmingham, Bessemer, and Jefferson County systems.

Although faculty desegregation might not be up to federal-court standards, the judge said, he is "convinced" that the schools have not deliberately violated earlier court orders.

He said the schools' "efforts to comply with the decree have been made in good faith, and substantial transitional steps have been taken."

"Full compliance" with court standards "will be achieved for the 1968-69 school year," the judge predicted.

But Harvey Burg--one of the lawyers who asked for faster faculty desegregation--said this week that he is not so hopeful. "On the basis of their (the schools') performance to date," he said, "it looks like faculty desegregation is going to take several years."

still talking about the mysterious jailbreak, and about the crime the man is accused of committing.

Some members of the Negro community in Clayton--including the girl's family and friends--said the escape has made them wonder whether white law enforcement officials really intend to prosecute a white man for a serious crime against a Negro.

"Somebody must have wanted him free--he got free," said a Negro lady who lives near the girl's family. "But when they re-captured him, it changed my mind a little. Now I'm not sure what to think."

The girl's mother spoke more bitterly. "If that had been my son out there with a white girl," she said, "he probably would have never got to the jail. Somebody would have killed him on the way."

And, she added, "I ain't never heard talk of nothing like that (the escape) before."

But a long-time white resident of Barbour County said there have been several other jailbreaks. The jail in Clayton is "the easiest place in the world to get out of," he said, "You might as well let the prisoners walk around the town square."

According to Barbour County Sheriff Irene B. Adams and deputy Louie Baker, the accused man--Walker Jim Anglin, 28, of Eufaula--escaped from the jail with the aid of five other white prisoners.

They said Anglin and another prisoner jumped on the night-time jailer--Howard Powell, a middle-aged white man--as he was getting ready to lock them in their cells for the night.

The other white prisoners then joined in the fight, thrust Powell in an empty cell, and turned the key on him, said Sheriff Adams.

Why didn't Powell use the gun he was carrying in his pocket? "Wasn't any way he could reach it while they were holding him," said deputy Baker.

With a solid steel door between Powell and the prisoners, Baker said, the jailer did the only thing he could do--he fired several warning shots through the window bars out into the night.

Baker said he and the county's other deputy were patrolling rural areas at the time of the escape. "When we got the word, we called in the dogs," he said. "We had an all-night hunt--and then some."

The next morning, Baker said, "somebody down in Louisville tipped us off." Shortly before noon, Louisville Police Chief Buford Adkinson re-arrested Anglin as he was sitting in a pick-up truck.

Sheriff Adams said she is proud of the quick re-capture--and of the work the sheriff's department did to arrest Anglin the first time.

Although the victim's family didn't know Anglin's name and could identify him only as a self-employed tree-cutter, she said, the sheriff's department arrested him less than 12 hours after the rape allegedly occurred.

"We don't care about color," said Sheriff Adams. "We're going to do our job."

While Anglin remained in jail this week--unable to raise the \$7,500 bond set by Probate Judge George E. Little--the victim and her family recalled the incident.

The girl's 15-year-old brother said he was cutting wood on the afternoon of (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 4)

'Upsetting the Town'

BY BETH WILCOX
MONROEVILLE, Ala.--As Ezra Cunningham of Beatrice and two Southern Courier reporters were eating in a cafe here last month, Negro policeman J. W. Parker strode in.

"You're upsetting the town, driving through with white people," he told Cunningham, a Negro. Their conversation continued outside.

"What are we doing? What's the trouble?" asked Miss Wilcox, who is white.

"You know what you're doing," said Parker. "And the trouble is your face." The officer's legs were shaking noticeably.

"Now wait a minute," said Miss

Wilcox. "I think we can carry on a polite conversation here, can't we?" "Are you calling me stupid?" Parker replied. "I know you wouldn't be doing that."

He then told Cunningham, "You can take your marches and go back to Beatrice." He said he objected to Cunningham's "parading a white girl up and down with Negroes."

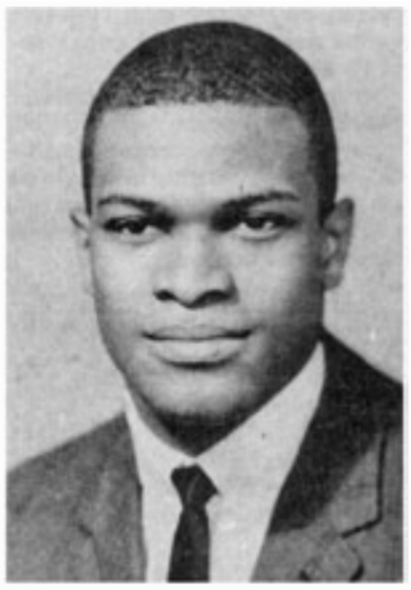
"Are you saying I can't come back to Monroeville?" Cunningham asked.

"No," said Parker. "I'm just saying do your business and get the hell away."

"The movement wasn't ever here," Cunningham said later. "They just aren't used to seeing white and black together."

RUBBER TALKING BUSINESS  **NECK SUE FOLKS AND HERS TOO**

Tuskegee, Ala.
 James Sidney Green, a senior from Tuscaloosa, has won a \$1,000 scholarship from the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In all, 33 senior football players across the country were



JAMES SIDNEY GREEN awarded NCAA grants for post-graduate study. To be eligible for these grants, players must have at least a 3.0 grade average (4.0 is perfect), and must distinguish themselves on the football field. Green, a mathematics major, has a 3.58 average, and was a top-rated tight end for the Golden Tigers for four years. (From Olaf McJunkins II)

Troy, Ala.

Two weeks before Christmas, Mrs. Catherine Williams, president of the Missionary Society of the Bethel Baptist Church, called Mrs. J. M. Warren, an active worker with the Bullock-Pike-Coffee anti-poverty program. Mrs. Williams asked for the name and clothes size of a child who needed help. She said she wanted to share her Christmas spirit with someone who needed it. It was an easy request for Mrs. Warren to fill. She gave Mrs. Williams the name of a family three doors away--a widow with a part-time job, and three girls at home. About five days before Christmas, Mrs. Williams, her husband, her mother, and her niece all took sick in bed, under a doctor's care. Mrs. Williams could have made excuses like most people would have done, but she kept her promise and sent Santa to the needy family.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice-president of SCLC, left this month on a world-wide mission for peace, Aber-

Abbeville, Ala.

Robbie C. Durr, Johnny Baker, Leroy Hunter, and Frank L. Cochran--all members of the U.S. Army--were home for the Christmas holidays. Earlier, two men serving in Viet Nam--James J. Vaughan of the U. S. Marines, son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Vaughan; and Henry Hamilton Jr. of the Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton--were home for Thanksgiving. Other Christmas visitors included Mr. and Mrs. James Ray Collette and their daughter, Rene; Mrs. Earnestine Adams and Mrs. Clementine Boatwright, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Hardaman; and Mrs. Mable Chalmers. (From James J. Vaughan)



GUESTS AT WARRENS' PARTY (Michigan). Also present were Frank Leonard of Detroit and his girlfriend, Miss Annie D. Boykin of Atlanta, Terrell Slayton of Huntsville, and the Rev. L. C. McMillian.

Abbeville, Ala.

Mrs. Lucy Kirkland, a reader of The Southern Courier and one of Abbeville's oldest citizens, caught fire in her home last Friday, and was burned to death. She died in the Henry County hospital, and was funeralized last Sunday at the St. Peter Baptist Church, the Rev. J.A. Smith officiating. Earlier, funeral services for Tom Hutto were held Dec. 17 in the New Mt. Zion Baptist Church. (From James J. Vaughan)

Canton, Miss.

More than 40 citizens of Madison County have signed petitions asking that the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM) be re-funded, and that it remain in the hands of poor black people. The petitions are to be sent to President Johnson, U. S. Senator John Stennis of Mississippi, and Sargent Shriver of the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. (From Andrew Lee Green)

Los Estacos, Mexico

Diana Ross and The Supremes, the singing group, appeared on television this Friday with another great swinger, Tarzan. Miss Ross, Miss Mary Wilson, and Miss Cindy Birdsong played nuns who came to the King of the Apes' native Africa. The show was filmed in Mexico.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Emancipation Proclamation Celebration Committee awarded certificates of merit to several Montgomery residents Jan. 1 in the First Baptist Church. Among those honored were Richard H. Harris Jr., Mrs. Idessa Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Arrington, the Rev. M. C. Cleveland, Jesse Williams, E. D. Nixon, and Rufus Lewis. Mrs. Williams said afterwards that she was glad "somebody finally decided to give somebody credit." She was cited "for loyal and patriotic service as a fearless freedom fighter, courageous advocate of justice and equality, a tireless worker in the area of voter registration and the quest for first-class citizenship." Mrs. Williams--who helps several youths earn money by selling The Southern Courier--was honored over the holidays by a Christmas gift of 25¢ from one of her best newsboys, Clarence Upshaw. Clarence, who is 10 years old, sells 200 papers a week, and his brothers--Tony, Larry, and James--usually sell a total of at least 300.

Troy, Ala.

When Mr. and Mrs. Edd Warren served Christmas Eve dinner in their home, a special guest was John Lewis of the Southern Regional Council (Atlanta, Ga.). Left to right in the picture: Mr. and Mrs. Willie Austin of Atlanta, Mr. and Mrs. George Grubb, Lewis, and Miss Jewel Leonard of Detroit

Montgomery, Ala.

The Alabama NAACP has started a fund drive to assist 41 poor tenant-farmer families in Sumter County. According to the Rev. K. L. Buford, state NAACP field director, these families face eviction from the plantation houses which some of them have occupied all their lives. Late in 1966, after a dispute with their landlord over ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) checks, these people were told that their land could no longer be used for farming. An NAACP emergency fund helped the families to pay house rent and buy food during 1967. Now, however, the families have been told to leave the land altogether.

Demopolis, Ala.

Mrs. Bessie Ellis and John Glover Jr. were here visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Glover, over the Christmas holidays. John Glover Jr. is a service leader in an Apex foundry production office in Elyria, Ohio. Mrs. Ellis is living in Bucyrus, Ohio. Both say they love Ohio, and that there's "no comparison" between Ohio and Alabama.



SCENE FROM "TARZAN" TV SHOW



John Hulett: *Man on the Go* In Lowndes County



HAYNEVILLE, Ala.--When John Hulett, president of the Lowndes County Freedom Party, finally sits down for a minute, he says "I am just organizing people around their needs."

Organizing around needs in Lowndes County does not mean telephoning, because few black people in the 85%-Negro county have telephones. It doesn't mean writing letters, or sitting in an office waiting for people to drop in.

For Hulett, organizing is an all-day, sometimes all-night job. "His wife doesn't know him," said one Freedom Party member.

Often, Hulett goes house-to-house, telling people about upcoming elections, or taking them to Hayneville to register. But sometimes he just stops to talk, or to help a

man on crutches get groceries, or even to play checkers--which he does with gusto and speed.

Hulett doesn't talk much, but when he does, he probably talks faster than any other man in Lowndes County. "I can probably say twice as much in half the time," he commented during one of his busy days.

While he works as president of the new Freedom Party, Hulett is supported by the people of the county. Sitting beside his son Harold in their mud-splattered car--and later, eating his usual huge helping of dinner --he talked about other jobs he has held--as an insurance agent, a labor union president, and a worker for the Alabama Christian Movement in Birmingham.

At one time in his life, "when no

one in Montgomery wanted me," he said, he shot rabbits and sold them to make a living.

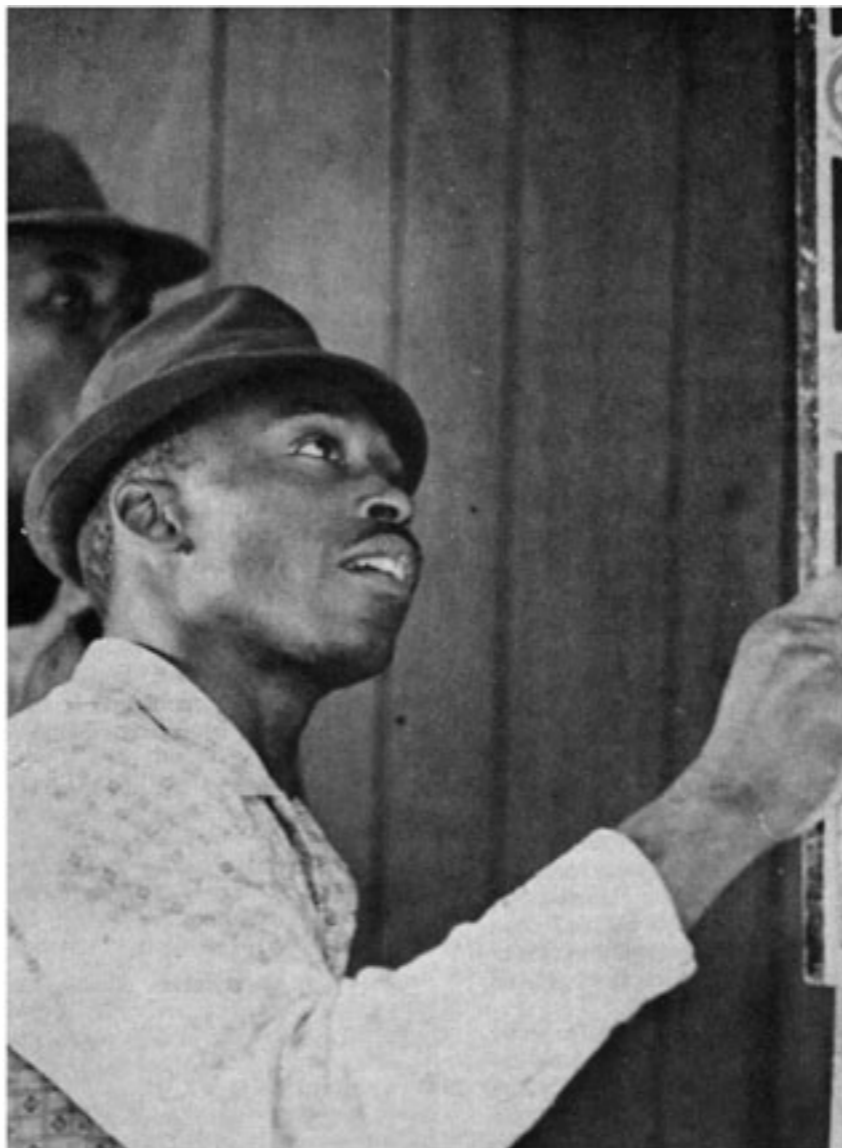
"Our first attempts with the Lowndes County Christian Movement were in registering voters," Hulett recalled. "There were only two registered voters when we started the movement in 1965."

By March, 1966, the number of registered Negro voters had climbed to 2,800. And in the November, 1966, election, the all-Negro Lowndes County Freedom Organization turned out enough votes to become an official political party.

But according to Hulett, there is much more to be done. "I haven't seen the new rolls yet," he said recently, "but I think we still have about 3,500 people to get registered."



Photos by James E. Lytle; Text by Beth Wilcox





A BAHAI "FIRESIDE" IN MONTGOMERY

Baha'is in Alabama 'You Learn to Love People Instead of Hating Them'

BY SARAH HEGGIE
MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- "You learn how to love people instead of hating them," said Willie Richardson of Montgomery.

And that, Richardson said, is the reason why he became a Baha'i.

Richardson, a Negro, is one of a small group of Alabamians--black and white--who have joined the Baha'i faith. There are Baha'is in several Alabama cities, including Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile, and Tuskegee.

The local groups hold religious meetings--called "firesides"--which are open to anyone interested in the Baha'i faith.

There they discuss ways of putting into practice their belief in world peace, the unity of all religions, and the equal-

ity of all races.

But they are not revolutionaries. One of the Baha'is' strongest principles is loyalty to the government of the country where they live.

Despite their peacefulness, the Baha'is have faced several problems in trying to establish their faith in Alabama. Mrs. Kay Chambliss of Montgomery said she and her husband "have received telephone calls from unknown persons who accused us of trying to start a religious war."

Mr. and Mrs. John Ray--a white couple from Birmingham--found a burning cross in their driveway shortly after they held an integrated fireside at their home.

In some cases, people have charged that the Baha'is are communists. A few Baha'i families have been forced to leave their homes because of harassment by their neighbors.

Why are people suspicious of the new religion? David Gordon of Tuskegee said it is because they fear change--and don't understand it.

"A major problem (in winning new believers to the Baha'i faith) is trying to open up the minds of people," he said.

Like some Southern whites, some Southern Negroes are hostile to the Baha'is. Ralph Featherstone, a disk jockey for radio station WRMA in Montgomery, said several Christian ministers speak against the Baha'i faith and accuse him of not having any religion.

Actually, Featherstone said, Baha'is do not reject Jesus Christ or his teachings. Instead, they accept Christ as one of many prophets who have brought the word of God to men throughout history. He said Baha'is worship Christ through Baha'u'llah--the Persian leader (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)

The Story of the Baha'is

New Religion Survived In Spite of Persecution

BY SARAH HEGGIE

Baha'i is one of the newest religions in the world. It began a little over 100 years ago, half-way around the globe from Alabama.

But today there are many thousands of Baha'is, in 260 countries all over the world. About 13,000 Baha'is live in the United States, and some of them live in Alabama. Some of them are black and some of them are white.

What they all have in common is a belief in the teachings of a man called Baha'u'llah--who lived and died in the last half of the 1800's in what is now known as the Middle East.

Like many of the world's religions, Baha'i entered history in the country of Persia (now Iran). The story of the Baha'i faith began in 1845, when a young merchant announced that within 19 years God would send "another prophet made in the image of Buddha, Mohammed, and Christ."

The merchant was known as the Bab--which is the Persian word for "the gate." He called himself a prophet of God, and the herald of "Baha'u'llah"--which means "the glory of God."

For six years after his announcement, the young merchant traveled and spoke throughout the Middle East. He gathered many followers.

But the new religion frightened civil and religious leaders. Converts to the Baha'i faith were persecuted. Thousands of them were killed.

Eventually, the Bab himself was imprisoned. But according to Baha'i history, the Bab was not easy to kill: on the first round of shots from 750 Persian rifles, not one bullet touched him.

The legend of the Bab's death spread among his followers, and gave them new hope in spite of their troubles. They waited for the prophet he had promised would come after him.

Some 13 years later, a follower of the Bab stood in a garden in Shiraz (now the capital of Iran) and announced that he was Baha'u'llah.

Baha'u'llah had already suffered for his beliefs. He and his followers had been exiled from Persia after imprisonment in a famous dungeon, called the Black Pit of Teheran. He later wrote "God alone knoweth what befell us in that most foul-smelling and gloomy place!"

It was only the first of many prisons for Baha'u'llah. From 1863 until his death in 1892, he spent more time in prison than out of it.

After his announcement, he drew many new people to the Baha'i faith. But persecution forced him to leave Baghdad.

Baha'u'llah then went to Constantinople (now Istanbul, the capital city of Turkey). He was hounded to a smaller city, called Adrianople, and finally banished by the Turkish government.

The religious leader and his followers fled to the city of Akka in Palestine (now Syria). After two years in prison there, Baha'u'llah and his family were moved to a house, where they were confined until his death seven years later.

The Baha'is seldom had enough food or clothing. But Baha'u'llah never stopped writing. His teachings are contained in more than 100 books and letters written during the long years of his imprisonment.

In his writings, Baha'u'llah proclaimed the unity of mankind. "Ye are all the fruits of one tree, the leaves of one branch, and the flowers of one garden," he said. "The earth is but one country and mankind its citizens."

From his prison, Baha'u'llah sent letters to many world leaders--including the Pope in Rome, Italy; Queen Victoria in England; and the heads of government in Persia, Russia, France, and Germany.

Only one of them--Queen Victoria--sent a favorable answer.

But other people listened to Baha'u'llah's message. By the time of his death, his faith was established in many corners of the world.

His son, Abdu'l Baha ("servant of the splendor"), brought the new religion to the United States on a visit in 1912. As the world drifted toward World War I, Abdu'l Baha spoke of peace and human brotherhood as the greatest needs of the age.

In the United States, Reconstruction had come to an end, and thousands of black people suffered under the new system of segregation. But in a message to American Baha'is, Abdu'l Baha suggested a better way to live:

"If it be possible," he said, "gather together these two races, black and white, into one assembly and put such love into their hearts that they shall not only unite but even intermarry."

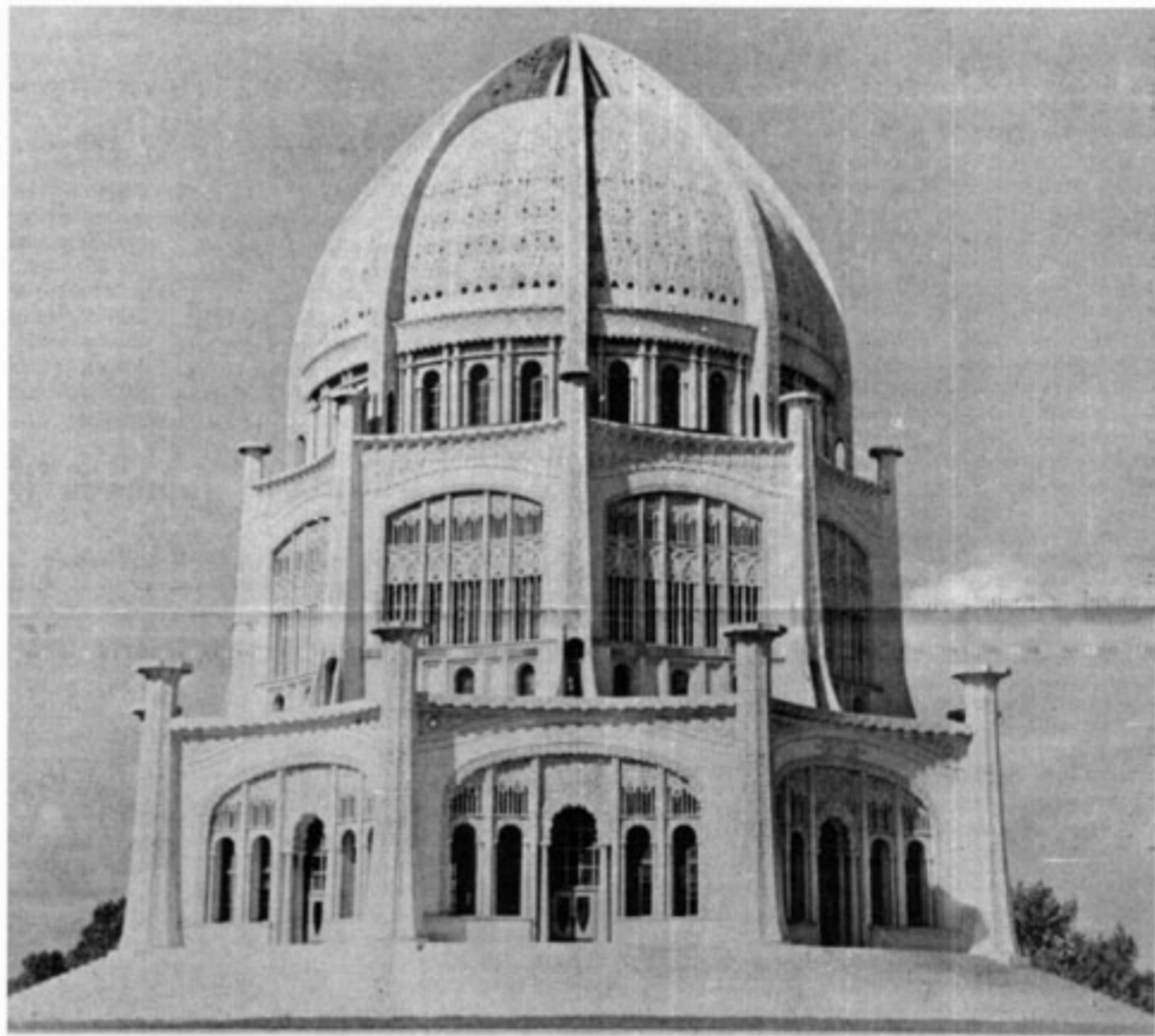
Abdu'l Baha praised America for unfurling "the flag of freedom and banner of liberty." But he also warned that "the happiness and greatness of a country depend upon its hearing and obeying the call of God."

"This is the time for man to strive and put forth his greatest efforts in spiritual directions," he said. "Material civilization has reached an advanced plane, but now there is need of spiritual civilization."

"Material civilization alone cannot satisfy. It cannot meet the conditions and requirements of the present age. Its benefits are limited to the world of matter."

In the years since Abdu'l Baha's visit to the United States, the Baha'i faith has spread to many people in this country. The Baha'is have built a national house of worship--a gleaming white temple in Wilmette, Illinois, on the shore of Lake Michigan.

Many people think the Baha'i house of worship is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. To Baha'is, the temple's nine arches--rising to a single point--symbolize the unity of all religions in the search for God.



THE BAHAI HOUSE OF WORSHIP IN WILMETTE, ILLINOIS

Teachings of Baha'u'llah Stress Racial Equality

BY SARAH HEGGIE

"All men have been created to carry forward an ever-advancing civilization. Soon will the present-day order be rolled up and a new one spread out in its stead. These ruins of wars shall pass away and the Most Great Peace shall come."

This is the faith of the Baha'is, the followers of a Persian prophet called Baha'u'llah who preached the unity of all religions, the brotherhood of mankind, and the necessity of world peace.

Baha'i is probably the most democratic religion the world has ever known. It says that all races--and both sexes--are equal. It reaches out to embrace the teachings of all the major religious prophets in human history.

According to the Baha'is, God makes himself known to man through different spokesmen in different ages. The prophets of God include Buddha, Abraham and Moses, Jesus Christ, Mohammed, and--most recently--Baha'u'llah.

The Baha'is believe that heaven is not a place, but a condition or state of being. They believe that everyone who seeks information about God, follows the teachings of the great prophets, prays, and learns to live in joy and harmony will enter the kingdom of God--or "heaven."

Baha'is do not believe in the physical destruction of the earth. Instead, they say, the "Most Great Peace" will come through the gradual "elimination of those qualities which keep man from recognizing and becoming obedient to the laws of God."

According to the Baha'is, "the spirit is the essential reality of man." It rises at death, and lives in a spiritual realm which is beyond man's understanding during this life.

Anyone who accepts the teachings of Baha'u'llah may become a Baha'i. Children may join the Baha'i community at the age of 15, but do not become full members until they reach the age of 21.

Baha'is have no religious rituals. Instead, they try to practice their beliefs in everyday life. Since there are no priests, all Baha'is are equally responsible for teaching the faith. Pioneers (volunteer teachers) try to spread the religion throughout the world.

Adult believers--those over 21--elect members to local assemblies every year. Delegates from each region elect members to a National Spiritual Assembly.

The national assemblies, in their turn, elect representatives to serve five-year terms on an international governing body, called the Universal House of Justice.

In all countries, the Baha'is welcome members of all races. The United States' national assembly elected Amos Gibson, a Negro educator, to the House of Justice in 1963.

The Baha'is have built houses of worship in Africa, the United States, Germany, and Australia. They maintain an international archives building and a shrine to the Bab (the prophet who foretold the coming of Baha'u'llah) in Israel.

The shrine and the houses of worship are open to everyone. Believers and non-believers, blacks and whites, rich and poor alike are invited to enter.

In local communities, Baha'is of all races and economic levels worship together. They hold religious study groups called "firesides." These are open to anyone who wishes to come and join in the discussions. The Baha'is do not collect money at these meetings or at any other religious ceremonies.

Baha'is believe in world peace, but they also believe in loyalty to their government. Baha'u'llah taught that "In every country or government where any of this community reside, they must behave toward the government with faithfulness, trustfulness, and truthfulness."

In times of war, Baha'is ask to serve in peaceful ways. But if they are ordered to fight for their country, they will do so.

The Baha'i religion has its own calendar, made up of 19 months with 19 days each. New Year's Day is the first day of spring (usually March 21). The years, months, and days are named after the qualities of God--such as "splendor," "beauty," and "sovereignty." The Baha'i day begins and ends at sunset.

Baha'is traditionally set aside the first day of each month for meeting with other members of the faith to express their devotion to God and their feelings of community with each other.

In addition, the Baha'is observe several holy days each year in memory of the founders of the religion. Among these special days is the Feast of Ridvan (April 21 to May 2)--the time of year when Baha'u'llah revealed himself as a prophet of God.



ABDU'L BAHAI, THE ELDEST SON OF BAHAI'ULLAH



PARKER (LEFT) LISTENS TO DAVIS' SPEECH

3rd Transplant Helped Race Relations: Parker

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The world's third heart-transplant operation has done as much for race relations as it has for medicine, a Macon County official said this week.

J. Allan Parker, chairman of the Macon County Board of Revenue, praised Dr. Christiaan N. Barnard--the South African heart surgeon who performed the operation--for giving a white patient the heart of a Negro man.

By doing so, said Parker, "the doctor has done more to bring the world to its senses on racial matters than the U.N. (United Nations) has done in all its existence."

Barnard transplanted the heart of Clive Haupt, a man of mixed African and white parentage, into the chest of Dr. Philip Blaiberg, a white dentist, on Jan. 2.

Parker suggested that the apparent success of the heart transplant shows the absurdity of South African "apartheid" laws--which require almost total separation of the races.

"Here in South Africa--the most segregated nation on the face of the earth, a place where even George Wallace would be accused of being an integrationist--an obscure man suddenly is thrust into the limelight," Parker observed.

"While he's in that spotlight, he takes the heart of a Negro citizen and implants it into the chest of a white patient. The government of South Africa couldn't complain. It didn't dare complain."

Parker -- Tuskegee's best-known white moderate--made his remarks about the heart-transplant operation to a mostly-Negro audience last Sunday.

The occasion was the second annual "official day" service, sponsored by the Brotherhood of Greater St. Mark's Missionary Baptist Church to honor lo-

Vote Group Has to Pay For Machine Practice

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The West Macon Improvement Association (WMIA) will probably get to use some of the county's voting machines for a voter education project. But the civic group will have to pay for the privilege.

Seven members of the all-Negro WMIA came to the Macon County Board of Revenue meeting last Monday to ask for the loan of ten voting machines for two months.

Otis Pinkard, spokesman for the civic group, told the board that the WMIA has a small grant from the Southern Regional Council to educate voters in rural areas.

He said the WMIA wants to place the machines in schools, stores, and churches throughout the western part of the county--giving children and adults the chance to become familiar with the mechanics of voting.

But J. Allan Parker, the white chairman of the bi-racial revenue board, pointed out that the machines cost about \$1,300 each and weigh more than 800 pounds.

"Could you use them here (in the courthouse)?" he asked.

"I'm quite positive we would benefit more people by putting the machines in the (rural) area," Pinkard replied.

"We don't have transportation for large groups. We certainly wouldn't be able to reach the masses by having the machines here."

In addition, Pinkard said, county Schools Superintendent Joe C. Wilson has endorsed the idea of putting voting machines in the schools "to enhance civic education."

"If we can teach the children," Pinkard said, "they will be able to assist their parents--many of whom are functional illiterates."

The board members said they saw Pinkard's point. But then Parker asked if the WMIA would pay the cost of moving the machines from the courthouse to the rural areas under supervision of the county custodian of voting machines.

He also wanted to know if the group would pay for any damage to the machines while they are out in the county.

"We are financially responsible for anything that happens to the machines," Pinkard said. "But if we have to pay (for moving them), we might reduce the number. We have some funds, but this is an additional expense we did not count on."

After the WMIA delegation had left the meeting, the revenue board decided to approve the loan of the voting machines --if the WMIA pays an estimated \$10 per machine in moving costs.



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

FEMALE HELP WANTED--Interviewer wanted for part-time telephone survey work after Christmas. Must have private line. Not a selling job. Air-mail a letter including your education, work experience, and names of references to American Research Bureau, Field Staff Department, 4320 Ammendale Rd., Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

FEDERAL JOBS--The Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for South Alabama and Northwest Florida is holding examinations for deputy U. S. marshals. The list of successful applicants will be used to fill future vacancies at Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla. Starting salary is \$5,867 per year. Interested applicants may obtain necessary application forms and copies of the examination announcements at any board of U. S. civil service examiners, and at most main post offices. Additional information may be obtained by contacting any post office, or the Federal Job Information Center, Room 105, 107 St. Francis St., Mobile, Ala. 36602.

TEACHER EXAM--Alabama State College (Montgomery, Ala.) has been designated as a test center for administering the National Teacher Examinations on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1968. College seniors preparing to teach--and teachers applying for positions in school systems that encourage or require applicants to submit National Teacher Examination scores--are eligible to take the tests. Bulletins of information describing registration procedures and containing registration forms may be obtained from Council Hall 235 at the college, or directly from the National Teacher Examinations, Educational Testing Service, Box 911, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Prospective teachers planning to take the tests should obtain their bulletins promptly.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 13, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 263-6938 or 265-4394. Meet Baha'u'llah.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Sacrament" is the subject of the Bible lesson as Communion Sunday is observed in all Christian Science churches Jan. 14. The Golden Text is from I Peter: "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God."

ART SHOW--Interesting works of art--from sculpture to photography--are on display at Kilby Hall, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., through Jan. 31. Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opeleka-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, Ala. 36830.

TSU DEFENSE FUND--On March 4, five black students from Texas Southern University will face trial and the death penalty on a charge of murdering a white policeman. The accused are Douglas Wallace, whose defense is that he was already in jail when the policeman was shot; Floyd Nichols and Charles Freeman, whose defense is that they were on the other side of the city; and Traze-well Franklin and John Parker, whose defense is that they were in bed. Funds are urgently needed to make possible the freedom of the TSU Five. Donations and statements of support may be sent to TSU Five Defense Fund, Box 21085, Houston, Tex. 77026.

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Davis Leads Hornets Over Stillman

7/8 of a Bill Russell

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--You don't usually hear much about John Davis, Alabama State College's 7/8-size replica of Bill Russell.

While Willie Scott has scored as many as 46 points a game, and Danny Crenshaw has made as many as 51, Davis has quietly been dodging elbows to get rebounds for the Hornets.

Like Russell--the 6'10" Boston Celtics star whom he resembles--the 6'6 1/2" Davis also specializes in crumpling opponents' shots back down their throats.

The Hornet center was a little more noticeable than usual last Friday night, as Alabama State topped a young Stillman College team, 98 to 95.

In one three-minute stretch in the second half, Davis connected on a sweeping hook, went up for a tip-in basket, and slammed a Stillman shot back to the floor.

He played an almost perfect game, and wound up with 14 points--one of the highest totals in his career.

Davis and his teammates had to come from behind to beat the visitors from



JOHN DAVIS (LEFT)

Tuscaloosa, but the game wasn't really as close as the three-point margin indicates.

Floyd Brown's jumpshot put Stillman ahead, 16 to 9, after the first seven minutes of play. But Scott led a Hornet rally, and tied the game at 25 to 25 with a foul shot. A drive by Crenshaw put State ahead, 29 to 27, and Stillman never caught up.

Even in defeat, though, Stillman looked like the team of the future. The Tigers fielded a starting five made up entirely of sophomores--Brown, Nathan Hayes, James Davis, David Floyd, and Jackie Robinson. And their top substitute was Jerry Ceaser, also a sophomore.

Brown--a 5'10" guard who always seemed to have a hand on the ball--led Stillman with 36 points. Hayes--a 6'7" center with the mobility and shooting eye of a guard--had 25 points, and Ceaser added 14.

But Alabama State wasn't neglecting the future, either. Two little guys--Gerald Presley, a 5'10" sophomore, and Leroy Alexander, a 5'9" freshman--showed the fans a lot of moves in the game's closing minutes.

After Presley converted Alexander's missed lay-up for a 92-82 Hornet lead, the two guards combined spectacularly for State's 93rd and 94th points.

Alexander missed a lay-up, but then stole the ball back from a bigger Stillman opponent. He whipped a behind-the-back pass to Presley, who drove in for the bucket.

For the evening, Presley had four points, and Alexander three. They will do a lot more scoring before they're through.

at Laurel's 30-point lead, the home fans screamed with joy. They begged the coach to put the first team back in and go for 100.

The hot shooting of Herschel Godfrey, the play-making of Morris Shepard and Theo Wyckoff, and the rebounding of the big boys--A. J. Jones and L. M. Hunter--had given Laurel a half-time lead of 53 to 28.

In the third quarter, led by the shooting of Willie Graham, the Hornets pushed the score to 77 to 51. The fans hysterically yelled in rhythm, "They've got the fever, they're hot, they can't be stopped!" Laurel slowed down a little--but only a little--in the final period.

Eddie Nolen's scoring and Charlie Barclay's rebounding kept Westside from a worse defeat.

Hornet fans and players knew that the week's activity was only a warm-up for the big Laurel tourney this Friday and Saturday.

Laurel Takes Lumps-- And Then Gives Some

BY CHARLIE LEE THOMAS
ALEXANDER CITY, Ala.--After losing their second game in a row to the powerful Parker (Birmingham) Thundering Herd--and their first in almost five years in the fabled "Hornet Castle"--the Laurel High Hornets took it out on Westside of Talladega this week.

The Hornets completely buried the Panthers by a score of 94 to 68, even though Coach Paul Carney showed mercy by playing his second team for the entire second half.

As the Panthers tried to chop away Beer Job

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) the Board of Education raised his salary from \$8,000 to \$9,000 three years ago.

But this week, the examiners' office and Wilson both said that the money doesn't have to be repaid.

Blackmon said the examiners never asked for it: "We just called his (Wilson's) attention to an old law (limiting the superintendent's salary), and said it never had been repealed, and it should be repealed."

Meanwhile, revenue board chairman Parker announced that the board's clerk, Mrs. Shirley Morgan, is resigning as of Jan. 22.

Mrs. Morgan--wife of one of Macon County's most militant segregationists--told the board she has been offered a better-paying job.

Parker said the revenue board will consider applications from anyone interested in the position.

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Barbour Escape

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

Dec. 29 when a man--later identified as Anglin--came by in a pick-up truck. The brother said Anglin offered to give him some wood if he would help haul it from a yard several blocks away, where Anglin had just cut down a tree. The youth agreed.

After the last load of wood had been dumped in the family's yard, the girl's mother continued, the white man came to the door and told her he needed baby-sitters that evening for his children.

"He had a nice friendly face, like he wouldn't harm a fly," she recalled. So, she said, she agreed that her nine- and 11-year-old daughters could sit for him.

But, said the 11-year-old girl, when Anglin picked the sisters up around 6 p.m., he drove to a wooded area and stopped the truck. After some conversation, she said, the man picked up a knife from the front seat and told her to come with him into the woods.

"I was scared," she said. "I went." While her sister stayed behind in the truck, she said, the man raped her. Then, she said, he gave them \$1, and told them to tell their parents that he didn't need baby-sitters after all because he and his wife had had a fight.

cause he and his wife had had a fight.

She said he threatened to kill them if they told the truth about what happened. "We said, 'Oh no, I won't tell,'" she recalled. "But we was plannin' to, and we told right away."

Now that the incident is over, the little girl said, "I'm about glad he's in jail."

But her mother said, "I'd just like for him to go away--overseas, maybe. I wouldn't like for his life to be took or ootling like that."

"I keep thinking it coulda been worse--he might have killed them. But he didn't. There must be some good in his heart. He has a mother somewhere."

Baha'is

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR) or who founded the new faith about 100 years ago.

Some Negro members of the Baha'is faith say that they were skeptical in the beginning.

"I went to the firesides just for kicks," said Eddie Wallace of Mobile. "I wanted to find out if these people really meant what they said."

After attending several sessions, he said, "I've come to the conclusion that this religion is what I think a religion should be--no separatism or discrimination."

Added Featherstone: "I had been looking a long time for a true religion, where the people practiced what they were teaching. Now I've found it."



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Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Jan. 15, in the Metropolitan CME Church, 1600 Ave. K at 17th St., Ensley, the Rev. L. H. Whelchel, pastor.

Lesajoyce Price Says:

I am only nine years old. I go to Center St. school. I am in the fourth grade. I was the first one of my age to sell The Southern Courier in Birmingham. After I started, my grandfather, Mr. George Walker, became a regional circulation manager.

I earn some weeks from \$10 to \$15. I have a route in my neighborhood. I can go by myself and deliver the papers each week. I would like to encourage others to become sellers for The Southern Courier. (Miss Price is the daughter of Mrs. Georgia W. Price.)



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