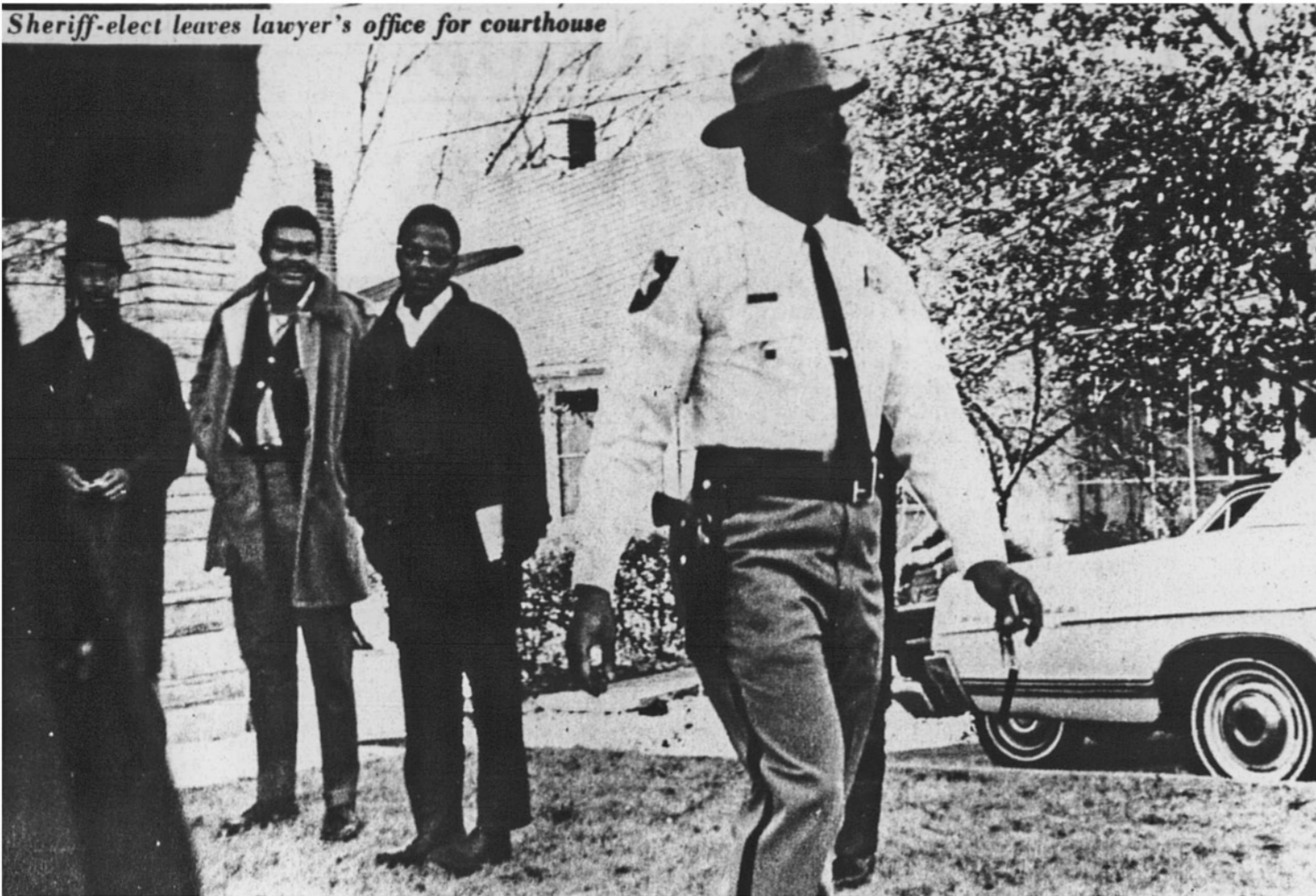


Sheriff-elect leaves lawyer's office for courthouse



Reporter faces Amerson



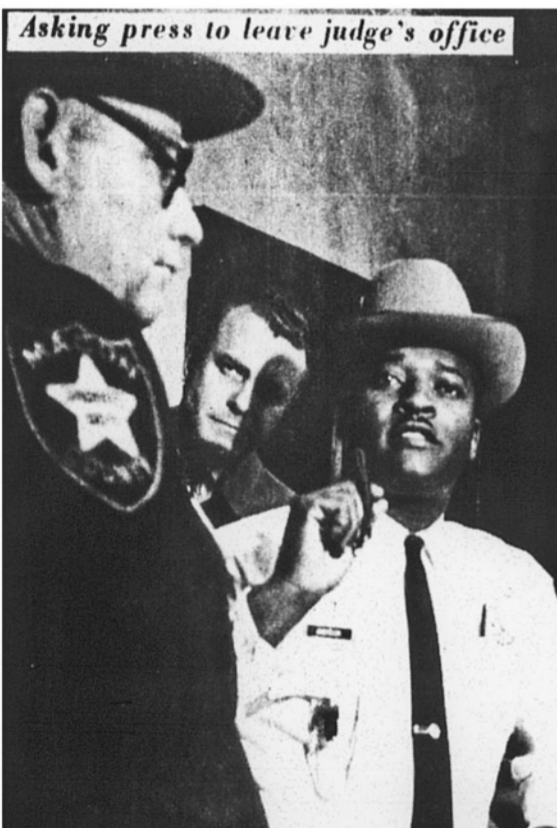
Press conference on courthouse steps



Amerson and deputies approach courthouse



Asking press to leave judge's office



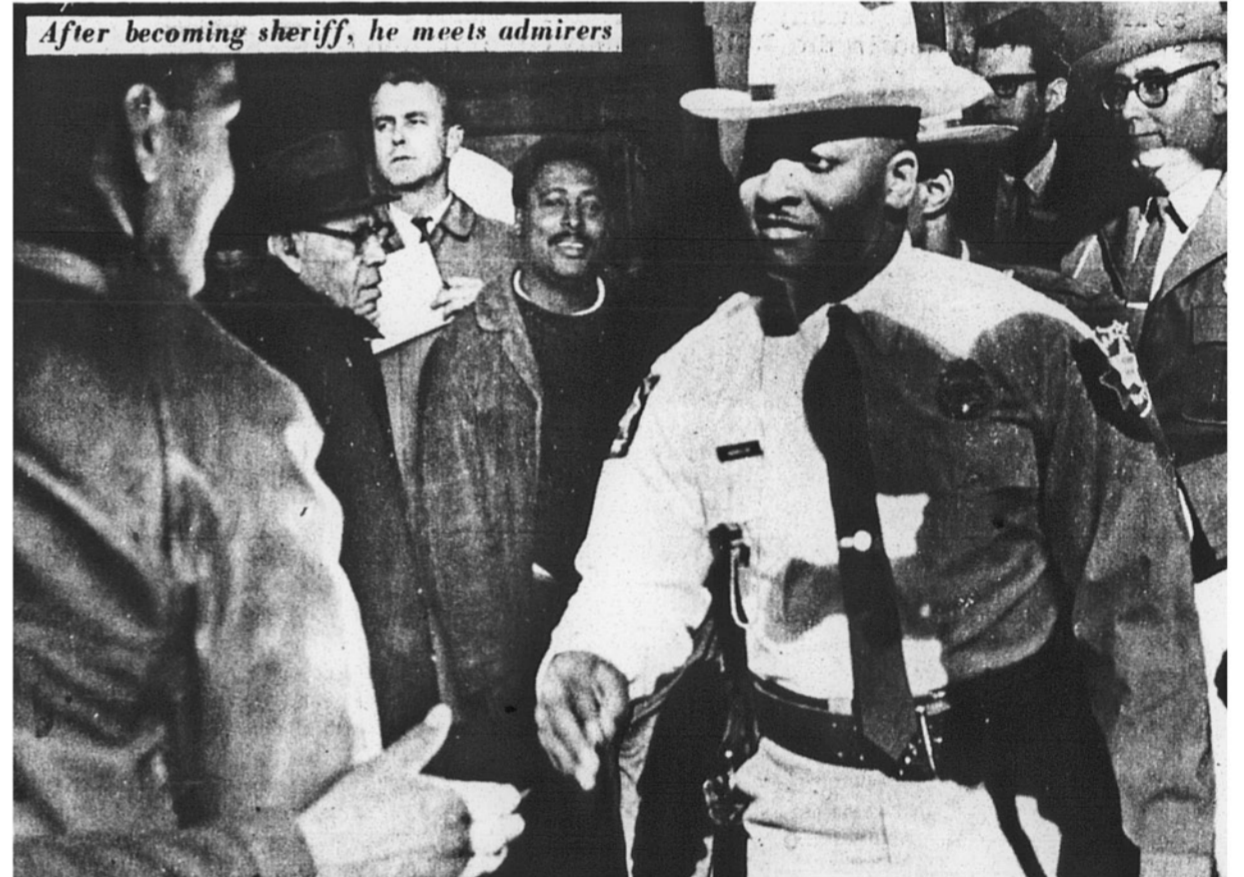
...MEANWHILE IN TUSKEGEE

Without accompanying bands, floats, or cheering multitudes, Sheriff-elect Lucius D. Amerson became sheriff.

Taking the oath



After becoming sheriff, he meets admirers



Photographs by Jim Pepler

SHERIFF Amerson leaves courthouse



Amerson, friends, and son



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FARMER'S BROTHERS WARREN
MOTAMULGA MUTUAL WARREN

CAMP ATKINS: 7,500 MILES TO NAIROBI

Peace Corps Trainees Get Ready for Kenya

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--According to the sign on a tree trunk, Camp Atkins in the woods north of Tuskegee is 7,554 miles from Nairobi, the capital of Kenya.

Fifty Peace Corps trainees, who lived at Camp Atkins for the last two and a half months, set out this weekend on that 7,554-mile journey.

They left knowing a lot of things they didn't know when they came--like how to speak Swahili, trim a sheep's hoof, build a water supply system, and ride a motorcycle on dirt roads.

The trainees arrived at Camp Atkins last Nov. 12. Most of the young men were white, middle-class college graduates from cities all over the United States. The trainees came to learn how to work and live among poor, black farmers in Kenya's land settlement projects.

Their teachers were people who knew something about it from practical experience--natives of Kenya and Peace Corps volunteers who had just returned after two years in Africa.

"The job is like being a county extension agent," explained Jim Jorgenson, one of the returned volunteers. "You try to improve farm production.

"For instance, say you're working with milk cows. You show the farmers how they can increase the amount of milk they get by proper feed, care, and husbandry (mating).

"Or suppose you're working with corn--that's one of Kenya's major crops. You need to know about fertilizer, plowing, and planting--what the best methods are and how to teach people to use them," he said.

The volunteers will also organize and help run co-ops among the farmers in each land settlement project of 125 to 500 families. The projects cover about a million acres of land once owned by Europeans.

Many subjects were taught in the classroom. But the trainees also did plenty of physical work. Their first job was to build themselves huts out of wood and tarpaper.

"Three or four people could build one in a day once they learned how," said Larry Eickworth, a staff member. But some trainees didn't make their roofs



tight enough, and had to patch up leaks later on.

Jay Currin, a trainee from Charlotte, North Carolina, kept the rain out by slanting his roof at a steep angle. "I was lucky," he said, grinning. "I just

happened to do it right." His hut also had a "picture window" made out of thin plastic stretched tightly across a rectangular hole in one wall.

Each trainee lived alone in his own hut. Tom Katus, 26, the staff director, explained that the volunteers will be living alone in Kenya, and the Peace Corps wanted them to get used to it.

After their huts were built, the trainees started learning some basic farm skills. For several weeks, they got up at dawn every morning to milk cows lent to the camp by the Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture.

Each pair of trainees was responsible for the care and feeding of a calf.

But, he added, "even with Swahili there's only a 50-50 chance of communicating what you feel to a man with a different background. The first few weeks I'll make a real effort to listen. It may sound strange, but I think the people can teach me about the things I'm going to have to teach."

The trainees didn't spend all their time at Camp Atkins. Each of them lived for a week with a Negro farm family in or near Macon County. Katus said the idea was to "see what the trainees will do on their own on the farms." The experience also gave most of the white trainees their first close-up look at black farmers.

"I loved it," said Adams, who lives with the family of Aaron Sellers, former NAACP leader in Midway. "I had a very good time. He and his wife were very kind."

"It was the most instructive single week of my training," Adams went on. "I learned a lot about the state I'd been living in--what kind of problems Negroes have. You can't learn from the newspapers. They don't carry anything but who got married and who died."

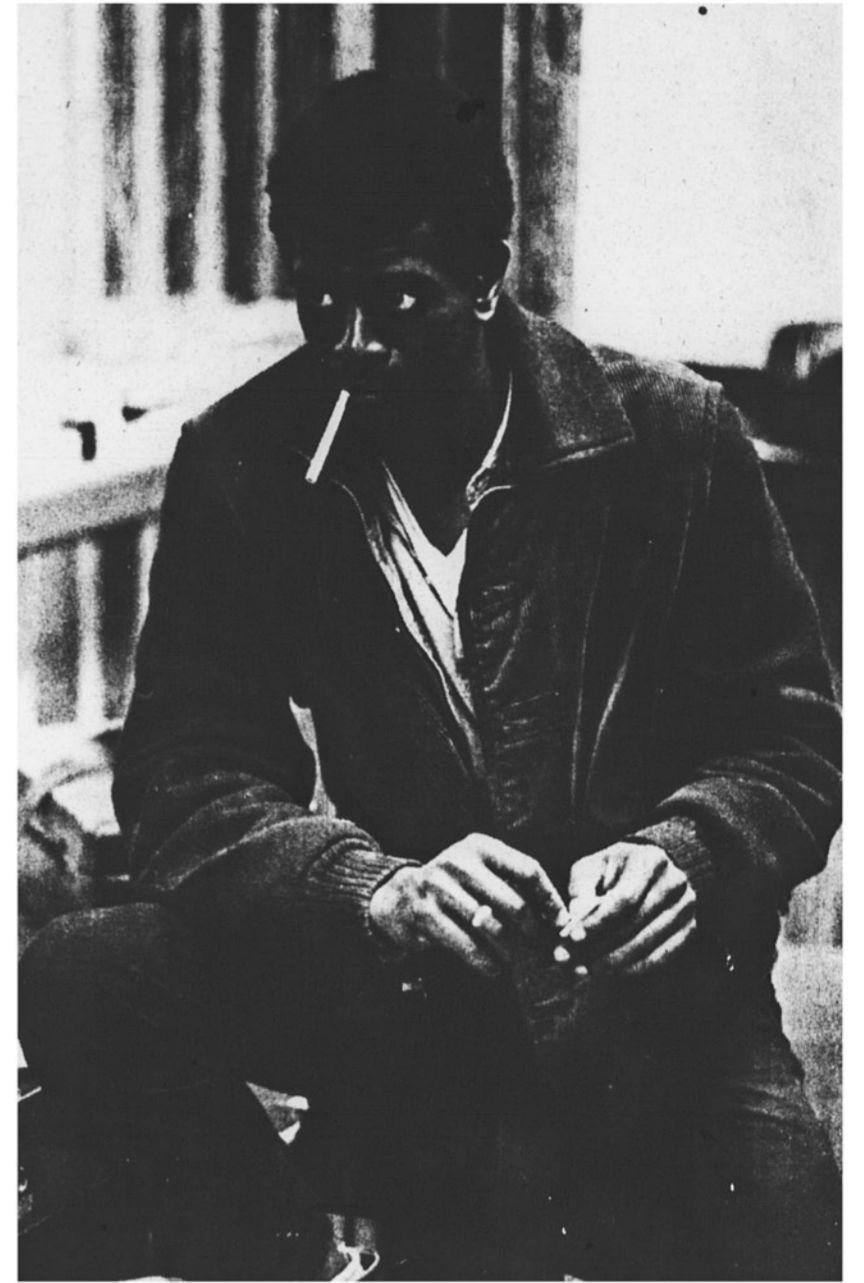
Favero said that although he roomed with a northern Negro at the University of Montana, this was his first close contact with Southern Negroes.

"I liked it," he said. "I liked the way the family enjoyed little things. Going out in the fields--that was a kick. We work and we'd talk about things--farming, the position of Negroes in the community.

"It showed me the problems of some farms--the difficulty in making money. I learned some views of people with little education, like the people I'm working with in Kenya," he said.

But the week didn't work out so well for some trainees. "It was kind of strange," said Larry Silverman of Los Angeles, California. "My family never did get used to me. They didn't know how to treat me, feed me... But it was a good experience. Now I know how to make adjustments."

And Virgil Baker of Oakland, California, the only Negro among the trainees, didn't think much of the idea. "It's kind of using people as guinea pigs," said Baker, who worked with civil rights groups as a college student before



VIRGIL BAKER

joining the Peace Corps. "My family never did get used to me. They didn't know how to treat me, feed me... But it was a good experience. Now I know how to make adjustments."

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my ancestors' continent," said Baker. "Since they won't teach you in the public schools, this seemed like a good way to learn. I also wanted to trade something in return--not just go as an observer but bring something."

Baker said he thought forming co-operatives among farmers in Kenya is probably similar to forming co-operatives among rural Negroes in the American South. "If I come back," he said, stressing the "if," "I plan to do community organizing."

Adams, who went from Gadsden High School to Harvard University, was studying to be a lawyer when he changed his mind. "It didn't seem to be the right thing," he said. "I tried to think of something I'd enjoy more, that would be beneficial to something bigger than myself, and I came up with the Peace Corps.

"Originally, I wasn't particularly interested in Africa. But last year at law school I began talking to a professor who taught courses about Africa. It seemed like a nice place to live--and a place with a lot of potential for doing something worthwhile."

Many white Alabamians wouldn't like the idea of living and working with black people as their equal and their friend, Adams is different.

"Of course I went to segregated schools," he said, "but nobody went around the house saying 'nigger.' Before the racial tensions got so bad, when I was still in high school, I can remember playing football with some Negro fellows.

"It was just a casual thing, but I've thought very often about this kind of communication between the races. It's hard to get with racial tensions at their present level, but it can help a lot."

Favero, like many of the trainees, was interested in the Peace Corps ever since it began. He didn't have any special area in mind when he applied.

"But I'm happy I got Africa," he said. "It has a great potential for the development of human and natural resources."



And each trainee learned how to trim a sheep's hooves, cut off its tail, and shear its thick wool.

The trainees listened to several lectures on topics like "cattle dipping" (running cows through a disinfectant bath to kill ticks). But they spent 300 hours--most of their class time--learning to speak Swahili.

"It's not really difficult," said Njuguna Kirina, one of eight native Kenyans who taught the language to the trainees. "Some of them are doing just great." Most of his students agreed that Swahili is fairly easy to learn, especially the way they learned it. Almost from the beginning, Swahili classes were conversations in Swahili about Kenya's history and government. The camp was filled with signs in Swahili. About the only concession to non-Swahili-speaking visitors was the sign pointing to the "ladies rest room."

The trainees will need and be able to use Swahili all over East Africa, Eickworth said. "But they will have to speak it well, because they will be dealing with farmers who speak Swahili as a second language, after their own dialect."

Katus, the director, said the biggest problem for Peace Corps volunteers in Africa is "cultural shock because they're surrounded by black faces." But several trainees said their biggest worry was the language difference.

"I don't expect any trouble adjusting to people because they're not the same color I am," said Ken Adams of Gadsden, the only Alabamian among the trainees. "My only doubts are about speaking the language well enough--saying what I want to say."

Phil Favero, who grew up in Red Lodge, Montana, said, "I don't have any qualms. I regard people as people."



before joining the Peace Corps.

But staff members said that all the families had asked to have trainees live with them. And each family was paid \$4 a day for housing and feeding its Peace Corps guest.

The trainees also learned to play soccer--the national game of Kenya--and to ride motorcycles on rough, unpaved roads. Each of them will be given a gov-

workers who didn't like the Peace Corps any better than the white segregationists did.

The reason for sending Peace Corps volunteers to Kenya is to help its people turn the old European plantations into modern, efficient farms, Katus said. The volunteers must be able to speak fluent Swahili and teach technical skills.

The director admitted that the Peace Corps' educational requirements tend to cut out rural Negroes, the Americans who probably have the most in common with Kenya's farmers. But, he said, the Peace Corps is trying to increase the number of Negro volunteers by special training programs.

The trainees gave several reasons for joining the Peace Corps and going to Africa.

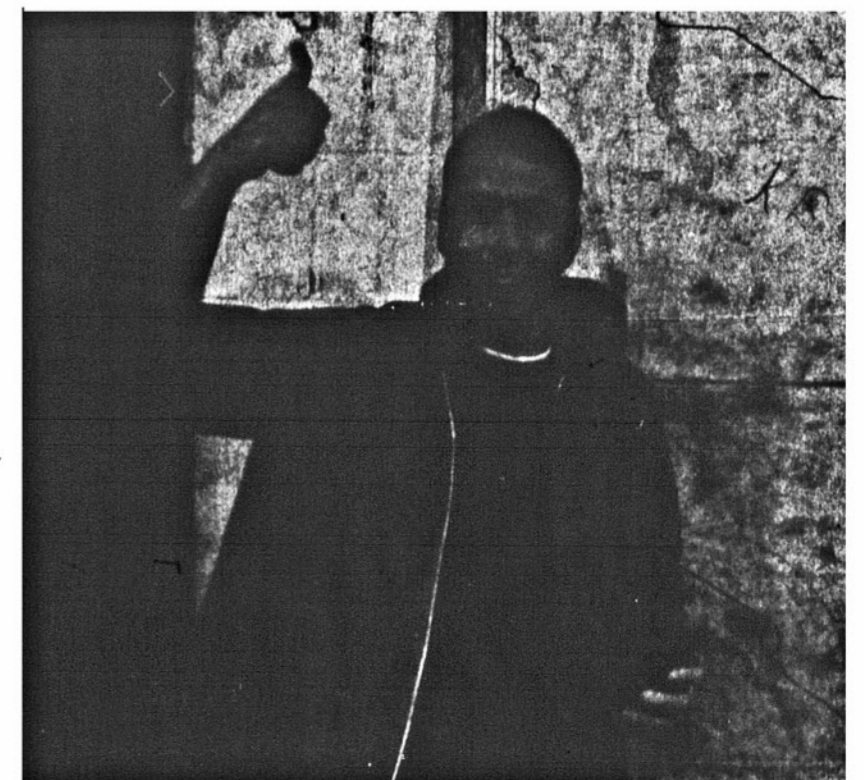
"I wanted to learn first-hand about



FLAGS OF U.S. AND KENYA OVER CAMP ATKINS



A LESSON IN HOOF-TRIMMING



PHIL FAVERO

Head Start Squabble in Montgomery

A Problem of 'Communication'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--Montgomery's 28 neighborhood Head Start centers were being inspected this week, to see if any of them should be shut down for health or safety violations.

Some centers were also under fire because they did not have sufficient playground facilities or enough volunteer workers.

Meanwhile, people interested in the Head Start program were talking--even arguing--about how things got that way. Some people blamed the Montgomery Community Action Committee (CAC) and its chairman, Charles R. Shelton.

But there were indications, too, that the mostly-Negro Child Development Agency (CDA) had been slow in carrying out some of the provisions of its contract to operate the Head Start centers.

A policy advisory committee, made up mostly of parents of Head Start children, was formed earlier this month to oversee the Montgomery program. Mrs. Bertha D. Howard, chairman of the committee, and Shelton agreed last week after a committee meeting that the program was suffering from a "communication" problem, if nothing else.

It was a communication from Shelton to Mrs. M. Y. Forte, CDA chairman, that brought the Head Start fuss out in the open, in a letter dated Dec. 30, 1966. Shelton said the centers could not continue to operate unless they met federal and state requirements.

"We simply cannot continue to procrastinate with regard to these centers maintaining the minimum health and safety standards," the letter said. (The state Department of Pensions and Securities sets these standards for all child-care facilities in Alabama. For instance, such centers must have one face-bowl and one toilet for each ten children.)

The letter also said the CDA must fulfill its agreement to provide \$40,000 in "in-kind" services at the centers. This means the CDA is supposed to furnish \$40,000 worth of volunteer work and playground equipment in the first six months of the Head Start program.

Shelton said this week that CDA was \$7,000 behind in providing in-kind services.

Some friends of the CDA viewed the letter as a threat, and said the mostly-Negro group had never been told what



ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

standards the centers had to meet. Shelton said the standards were outlined in an earlier letter, and were part of the contract signed by the CDA when the program began.

"Nothing is problem-free," Shelton told about 20 parents at a meeting of the new advisory committee Jan. 12. He said the new group should see that the centers meet all requirements in the future.

In the meeting, Shelton answered

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

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

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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Monday through Friday

BIG D WAKE UP SHOW 6-9 AM Sam Double O Moore

MOVIN' HOME SHOW 3:30-6 PM Sam Double O Moore

GOSPEL SHIP 9-11 AM Trumon Puckett

EVENING SPECIAL 6-8 PM Willie McKinstry

NOON SPECIAL 11-1 PM Rick Upshaw

GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Trumon Puckett

AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry

LATE DATE 10-12 Midnight Johnny Jive

Saturday

WEEKEND SPECIAL 6-12 Noon Sam Double O Moore

SATURDAY SESSION 12-6 PM Johnny Jive

SATURDAY EXPRESS 6-12 Midnight Willie McKinstry

Sunday

FAVORITE CHURCHES 6-12 Noon TOP 14 REVIEW 12-4 PM Rick Upshaw SONGS OF THE CHURCH 4-6 PM Trumon Puckett FAVORITE CHURCHES 6-12 Midnight

All-Nite Show--Midnight to 6 AM Johnny Jackson - Lewis White - Rick Upshaw News at Twenty-five and Fifty-five Past the Hour

BIG D RADIO

Mobile Picketing Called Off

MOBILE--The NAACP has halted its picketing campaign against Mobile's A & P food stores.

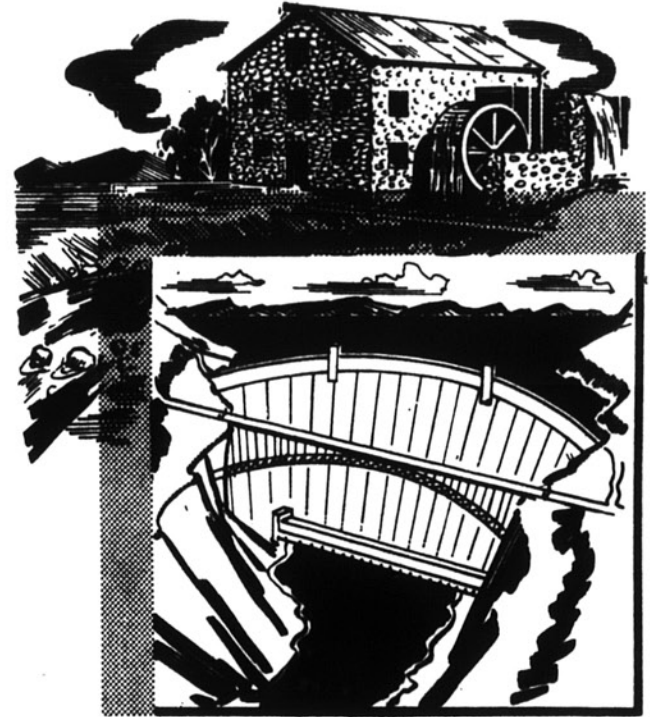
"The NAACP and the A & P reached an agreement," explained Dr. R.W. Gillard, president of the Mobile NAACP. "We accepted the two cashiers and the produce manager they put on. There's another produce manager and a checker being trained."

And, he said, the company had promised to hire without discrimination as future job openings occur.

"It doesn't look like much," said Gillard, who earlier had promised, "We're going to bust this job situation wide open by Christmas."

But, he said last week, "we have reason to believe that the cashier hired recently by the National 'Big D' food store was one of several other results of this effort (the picketing)."

The changes at A & P involved three of the chain's seven stores. National also has seven stores. Both chains serve large segments of Mobile's 100,000 Negroes.



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WANT ADS

NEW LCDC OFFICE--The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee has moved its Alabama office to 1015 Griffin Ave., Selma, Ala.

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.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery will have "Baha'u'llah to the Christians" as the subject of this week's informal public discussions. Discussions of religion will take place at 8 p.m. Saturday in the Featherstone home, 3222 Santee Dr., and at 8 p.m. next Thursday at the Chambliss home, 513 Charles St. No obligations, no contributions.

FEIFFER ON CIVIL RIGHTS--A collection of funny and biting cartoons by one of the leading commentators on civil rights. Feiffer shows up the hypocrisy of race relations in America today. Bayard Rustin has written the foreword. Available at \$1.00 per copy from the Alabama regional office of the Anti-Defamation League, 1715 City Federal Building, Birmingham, Ala. 35203.

CIC MASS MEETING--The Community Interest Corps will hold a mass meeting at 5 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 22, in the gym of the Benjamin Barnes YMCA branch, 2939 18th St., Tuscaloosa. The theme for the meeting will be "The Need for More Citizens to Accept Responsibilities." The Rev. T. V. Rogers, pastor of the First African Baptist Church, Tuscaloosa, will speak on this theme.

CHOICE OPPORTUNITY--For medical records librarian or technician. The challenging task of directing the medical records department of a modern 95-bed hospital awaits the "challenger" at Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, Ala. Exceptional working conditions, fringe benefits, salary open. Letter of application should include character references, work experience, and educational background. Send to Good Samaritan Hospital, P.O. Box 1053, Selma, Ala. 36701.

JOB OPENINGS--The Southern Courier will soon be interviewing applicants for four positions on its business staff. Two people are needed to work on circulation and subscriptions, and two are needed to work on advertising. High pay, generous expense accounts, and the willingness to live and work in a rural community. Write Selma Inter-religious Project, 810 29th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401. or call 758-2301.

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

WANTED--A manager for the Freedom Quilting Bee Handcraft Cooperative. Should have experience in arts and crafts or design, some business sense, and the willingness to live and work in a rural community. Write Selma Inter-religious Project, 810 29th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401. or call 758-2301.

LESSON--SERMON -- "Ascribe ye greatness unto our God, He is the Rock, His work is perfect; for all His ways are judgment: a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is He," This verse from Deuteronomy is the Golden Text for a Christian Science Lesson-Sermon titled "Truth," to be presented this Sunday.

MAKE FRIENDS, MAKE MONEY--Sell The Southern Courier in Tuskegee. Call 727-3412 today.

Flowers Begins 1970 Campaign

MOBILE--In the minds of most Alabamians, last Tuesday was the first full day in the reign of Governor Lurleen B. Wallace. But 200 Mobilians discovered that it was also the opening day in Richmond M. Flowers' 1970 campaign for governor.

Addressing the Mobile Council on Human Relations, the former Alabama attorney general told his integrated audience that "this is my kick-off." He then described the "new brand of Southern politics" he'll be waging for the next four years as a private citizen.

"What happened in the November general elections must never happen again," Flowers said. "For certain leaders sold their influence for quiet deals and future promises."

"You must be wary of Negroes who accept... small gifts," he told the audience. "They always come with strings, strings which can be woven into rope to bind you into bondage."

"The best defense against the political sell-out is broad-based political

Action Sought In CR Deaths

GREENVILLE, Miss.-- The Delta Ministry has joined the U.S. Justice Department in asking Federal Judge Harold Cox to take action in the cases of 32 white men accused of killing civil rights workers in Mississippi.

The judge has refused to call a grand jury to investigate the deaths of Vernon Dahmer, a Negro leader in Hattiesburg, and of civil rights workers Michael H. Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James E. Chaney, who were killed in Neshoba County in 1964.

Owen H. Brooks, acting director of the Delta Ministry, sent telegrams last week to members of the judiciary committees of the U.S. Senate and House, asking for an immediate investigation of Judge Cox. If necessary, Brooks said, Cox should be removed from office.

Brooks said he was calling upon "the men who so energetically and enthusiastically concern themselves with the ouster of Adam Clayton Powell, to apply themselves with equal vigor to the question of whether or not Judge Harold Cox is properly fulfilling his duties."

He also sent a telegram to President Johnson.

The Justice Department has said it is trying to get the judge to call the grand jury. Fourteen white men are accused of killing Dahmer, and 18 are charged with the Neshoba County deaths.

According to published reports, Judge Cox has said he will not call a grand jury for these cases until the government agrees to investigate the CDGM (Child Development Group of Mississippi) Head Start operation.



FLOWERS IN MOBILE

education in the Negro population," said Flowers. He promised to work for this in the coming years, even if such an effort would hurt him politically.

John L. LeFlore, C.H. Montgomery, Dr. R. W. Gilliard and several other Mobile Negro leaders were in the audience as Flowers spoke.

"You must never wed yourself blindly to a particular political party. You may go steady, but marriage to a party is out," said Flowers, a Democrat who has long been at odds with the state party leadership. Negro leaders in Mobile and elsewhere advocated "straight-ticket" voting in last November's election.

Flowers' call for "a total revamping of the social structure, so that there is no underprivileged class, be it Negro or white," was aimed at sympathetic voters all over the state.

But his warning that "you must never again cast your ballots for candidates who make only private or quiet commitments to you or your leaders" seemed to be directed at Mobile, where semi-secret "screening committees" are a fixture in Negro politics.

"He just put his finger on the reason I don't vote," said one listener.

"Private political commitments... are not worth the paper upon which they are not written," thundered the candidate-to-be. "That old way will not do!"

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Alabama Council on Human Relations Annual Meeting

FEBRUARY 3-4, 1967

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FEBRUARY 3--7:30 p.m.

Speech--Dr. Herman Long, President, Talladega College.

FEBRUARY 4--9:00 a.m.

Registration -- No registration fee.
 12 noon--Luncheon.
 12:45 p.m.--Speech by Mr. Frank Smith, former Mississippi congressman and now Executive Director of Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

10:00 a.m.--Workshops on school, hospital, and nursing-home desegregation; employment; voter registration and voter education.

Public is invited
 and welcome to attend



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WRMA--950 on Your Dial

Tuskegee Lady Decides To 'Play Police'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
 TUSKEGEE--"It's no good leaning on a broken stick," said Mrs. Celia B. Quinn. "From now on, I'm going to protect myself."

Mrs. Quinn meant that she's lost her faith in the Tuskegee Police Department. The reason, she said, is that the police failed to investigate properly when she complained about a home-made firecracker someone stuffed into her mailbox late last month.

"I notified the post office and the city police," Mrs. Quinn said this week. "An officer came, chatted amiably, and advised me that the case was one for the post office department. Then he told me to wash the material out of the mailbox."

But Mrs. Quinn didn't take the advice of the officer, Sergeant George O. Prince. Instead, she said, "I decided to play police." She sent the "odd mixture" she found in her mailbox to the state toxicologist's laboratory in Auburn.

In a letter last week, toxicologist C. J. Rehling told Mrs. Quinn that the material from her mailbox seemed like the "crushed heads of matches" used in a "home-made firecracker type of explosive."

"What manner of police training are the law enforcement officers getting now?" demanded Mrs. Quinn. "Are they being taught to destroy clues and not make a report of findings?... If I find it alarming."

But Tuskegee Public Safety Director Alton B. Taylor said he didn't think there was anything to get alarmed about. He said Sergeant Prince didn't make any report on the material in the mailbox because "he didn't have much to go on."

"Anybody can put a thing in your mailbox," Taylor said. "Unless you have some knowledge of who it might be, we don't have much we can do."

Why didn't Sergeant Prince take some of the mixture and send it to the state

laboratory himself? "He could have," Taylor said. "But since she did it, there wasn't any use in both of them doing it."

"She calls us quite a bit," Taylor added. "Don't misunderstand--anyone has a right to make a complaint, and we'll always send someone out to investigate."

Mrs. Quinn said that if she's called the police frequently, it's because she's had plenty of things to call them about.

"For a long period of time, I have been a silent victim of constant harassment in form or another," said Mrs. Quinn, who has frequently criticized white and Negro officials for moving too slowly on matters involving civil rights.

"My clothing gets stolen from my clothes-line, my car gets holes and dents knocked in the chassis, the cable under the hood gets cut into, I get threatening phone calls, my two pet dogs were mysteriously killed, my rifle was stolen, and now, to top it all, explosives are poured in my mailbox and my driveway," she said.

Mrs. Quinn said she didn't know whether the incidents were a result of her stands on civil rights. But, she said, "I pay heavy taxes each year with the understanding that I am entitled to some protection. It seems as if I've got to pay and then protect myself..."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights
 The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Jan. 23, in the East End Baptist Church, 2609 Sixth Ave. S., the Rev. C. W. Woods, pastor. Speaker will be Mrs. Joel S. Boykin, assistant director of the Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity.

Game of the Week Stillman Tops Tuskegee

BY ELLIS SHINHAUSER CARR

TUSKEGEE -- Tuskegee Institute's early first-half lead was easily overcome by a fast Stillman basketball team last Saturday in Logan Hall, as the hot-shooting Tuscaloosans took home a 117-104 victory.

Tuskegee's early lead was built up on the shooting of captain John Halton and fast breaks by playmakers Dewey Varner and Ralph Williams.

With eight minutes remaining in the first half and Tuskegee enjoying a comfortable 10-point lead, the tide suddenly began to turn in favor of Stillman. Floyd Brown of Stillman began to hit with a great degree of accuracy from 30 feet away, Robert Holley began to control the backboards, and James Davis started scoring from the corner. The Tigers from Stillman took a 54-46 lead into the dressing room at half-time.

The Tigers from Tuskegee, trying frantically to regain the lead, came within one point of doing so with 15:59

showing on the clock. Guard Irvin Baukman sank two successive shots to make the score Stillman 62, Tuskegee 61.

But Stillman put the game out of reach after Tuskegee's Williams fouled out of the game. Williams was guarding Brown, who led all scorers with 31 points. With Williams out, Brown scored effortlessly.

Fraternity Workers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Fraternity officials defended the wages. John Hogg, vice-president of the Sigma Nu fraternity, said the Negro employees "don't have any trouble keeping their heads up."

"Since they eat 21 meals a week here and we pay their taxes, they could be coming very close to the minimum wage right now," said Interfraternity Council President John Hurst. The council will meet with the workers Jan. 31 to discuss the wages.

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THE PASTOR'S STUDY is a daily devotional prepared under the auspices of and in conjunction with the Montgomery Ministerial Alliance. Listen to your favorite minister in our Pastor's Study.

Also, for your continuing listening, our GOSPEL PROGRAMS, 4:00 to 6:00 AM and 9:15 to 11:00 AM, and with Gretchen Jenkins from 11:00 AM to 12 Noon, Monday thru Friday.

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