

## Killings Stir B'ham, Prattville



FUNERAL SERVICE FOR CHARLES RASBERRY

### Citizens Protest Rasberry Death

BY ROBIN REISIG

PRATTVILLE -- Last Feb. 14, Charles Rasberry, a 43-year-old Negro, responded to calls for help from his duplex-house neighbor James Huffman. Wounded in the left shoulder, Huffman was in a gun battle with three white men.

Two days later, Rasberry himself was dead, shot by Prattville Deputy Police Chief Kenneth Hill.

"Buttercup" Rasberry was buried last Sunday with the military honors of a World War II veteran, but the protests over his death are still going on. The Rev. K. L. Buford, state NAACP field director, said Rasberry--dying of his wounds--told a relative and friend that "they (the police) said he was free to go," and that "as he was leaving, he was shot in the back."

Buford sent a telegram to the U.S. Justice Department, complaining of the "violation of both men's (Rasberry's and Huffman's) civil rights."

Police Chief O.C. Thompson, said Hill shot Rasberry late on Feb. 14, as they were going between the courthouse and the jail. "They say he was attempting to escape," said Thompson. "He hit Hill and knocked him down twice."

Huffman, now confined in the Kilby Prison hospital, is charged with the same crime that Rasberry had been charged with--the murder of William Cranmore, the white man who, according to Huffman's wife, started the shooting.

"A white man's dead and a black man's got to pay," protested one neighbor.

A quarrel over possession of a car led to the shootings that left two dead and one wounded. Huffman had bought the car from Cranmore, his former boss. John Robinson, a relative of Huffman, said Cranmore "nagged at" Huffman about paying for the car.

Before he was confined in Kilby, Huffman told his story to his wife. She said Cranmore and two other white men came to Huffman's house that evening, and asked him to come outside.

"After he got out, Cranmore told (one of the men) to knock him in the mouth,"

### WHY?



MERIDIAN, Miss.--These boys, students at Meridian's Head Start center, are pulling grass out of the ground. To find out why, turn to Page Three.

### Latest Shooting 10th in 14 Mos., Say Birmingham Rights Leaders

#### Negro Youth, 18, Shot by Police

BY JOAN CLARK

BIRMINGHAM--James E. Small, an 18-year-old Negro, was fatally shot in the back last Friday morning while running from the site of a break-in at Albert Martin Elementary School in North Birmingham.

According to Police Chief Jamie Moore, officer R.G. Holtam fired "to apprehend a fleeing felon."

The killing occurred shortly after 2 a.m., two blocks from Small's home. Members of his family say he had left the house at about 1:30 a.m. to buy some cigarettes.

Small's sister, Mrs. Charlena Fortune, said this week that she had given him some money in a clip, and he had told her to wait up for him. Police officers reported finding no money on the victim, but Mrs. Fortune said she was told she could pick up a new pack of cigarettes and his hat at City Hall.

When the officers checked the school as they do every night, said Chief Moore, they discovered that a window had been pried open.

"They got around--one officer on one corner, and the other on the other side," said Moore. Then, he said, Holtam saw someone run away from the building and shouted for him to stop.

"The officer shot, and a short time later the body was found just off the school grounds by both officers," said Moore.

Members of Small's family said they were first notified of the incident after 9 a.m. last Friday. At that time, said Mrs. Fortune, Detective Albert Wallace called and asked Small's mother, Mrs. Rosia Small, if her son was at home. Mrs. Small answered, "No, where is he?" and was told that her son was in the morgue at a funeral home.

Mrs. Small is an active member of the Alabama Christian Movement, and her daughter, Mrs. Fortune, participated in the Freedom Rides and the March on Washington.

Mrs. Fortune said that although her brother had been arrested before, she does not think he was ever arrested for burglary. Moore declined to comment on this, but he said Small did have lengthy juvenile and FBI records.

Small has been out of school for a year, and was working part-time as a mechanic.

"He had a very violent temper," said Mrs. Fortune, "and he don't like white people."



MARCHERS IN BIRMINGHAM

### Miss. Welfare Applicants Tell of Refusals, Insults

BY LAURA ENGLE

JACKSON, Miss.--"You all go out and get those bastards and then expect us to support them."

That's what one mother said she was told by a Mississippi welfare official. The woman--mother of several illegitimate children--was testifying before the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission last weekend in the King Edward Hotel. The advisory committee conducted an open meeting to investigate the policies and practices of the Mississippi Department of Public Welfare.

Other Negro mothers also described their attempts to get welfare help for their children. One woman said she was denied aid because she refused to cross a Freedom Labor Union picket line and work in the fields for \$3 a day. Another said her application was refused because she was unable to locate the father of her last child and bring him to the welfare office.

A man from Leflore County, who had lost an arm and a leg and was suffering from heart trouble, said he was told he was not sufficiently disabled to qualify for welfare payments.

Almost every Negro witness testified that he had been discriminated against because of his race. Negroes said they were called by their first names, treated rudely, and made to wait until all whites had been waited on in welfare offices.

One woman told of waiting seven hours in the cold at a Sharkey County warehouse to get her commodity foods. Whites were taken first, she said, then Negroes who would pay 25¢ to the warehouse man, and lastly Negroes who did not pay.

Many witnesses said the help they did receive was not enough. In Mississippi, an Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) grant cannot be more than 31% of what the welfare department computes as the family's need.

Welfare department officials Thomas Pruitt and Flavius Lambert explained that welfare grants could not be raised unless the state legislature voted more money. Pruitt said the legislature wouldn't appropriate more money for ADC payments because of the high illegitimacy rate among Negro recipients.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)

### 'Hell No, We Don't Like It'

BY JOAN CLARK

BIRMINGHAM--"I am here tonight because of some unfinished business," said the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth at last Monday night's meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement.

Shuttlesworth, president of the Christian Movement and a veteran of Birmingham's civil rights struggles, spoke to an overflow audience at the Jackson St. Baptist Church.

"Every time you turn around," he said, "some Negro's being killed by some trigger-happy policeman in Birmingham. . . . Every time one of your sons is accused of some crime, some policeman's bullets serve as judge, jury, and courts."

"I think we ought to start tonight, he said, "letting the city know we don't like it--hell no, we don't like it!"

Many people did decide to march that night. About 100 Negroes and whites marched along Fifth Ave. to the steps of the Jefferson County Courthouse. There was a police escort, and the streets were lined with squad cars and paddy wagons.

"Thou shalt not kill applies to policemen as well as to anyone else," Shuttlesworth said at the courthouse. The minister said he does not condone crime, and "as much as I've been arrested in this city, I respect policemen."

With Shuttlesworth's appearance on the scene, protest over recent shootings bubbled to the surface.

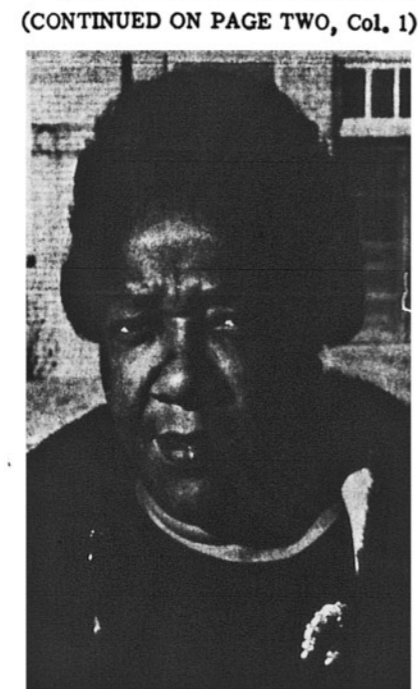
Demonstrations continued through the week.

The protest was growing even before Shuttlesworth arrived. Last Sunday, two days after the death of James E. Small, concerned citizens met in the New Pilgrim Baptist Church.

"We are shocked and distressed at the shocking number of Negroes who are being shot and killed in this community," said the Rev. J.E. Lowery, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

Lowery read a proposed petition on reforms in police-community relations. But the Rev. Edward Gardner of the Christian Movement said, "All these petitions are a waste of time, be-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 2)



MRS. SALLIE HADNOTT

### 'Can't the Government Take the Burden off the Parent?'

## People Talk About Their School Problems

### Montgomery

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY -- "You're doing a good job," said Anthony S. Butler, president of the Alabama State Teachers Association. "But you're leaving so much for us to do."

The people he was talking to--officials from the U. S. Office of Education--looked away. But the people he was talking to--400 Negro parents from 36 Alabama counties--burst into applause.

That was the way things went last Saturday when the federal officials came to Montgomery to explain next year's school desegregation guidelines.

The people listened politely while Richard F. Fairley, acting regional director for the Office of Education, promised that Alabama schools "are going to be desegregated with or without federal money."

But, later, representatives from several counties stood up to ask whether the guidelines are any good if they're not enforced.

"My five children selected Lowndes County High School in Fort Deposit last year," said Robert L. Strickland. "The principal said all right. Then later he said the superintendent would have to tell the bus driver to carry my children."

"The superintendent said he couldn't provide transportation over 30 miles. . . . But the bus takes white children from eight, ten miles further

away."

"This is not actually freedom-of-choice," Strickland said. "What can we do about it? What can you do?"

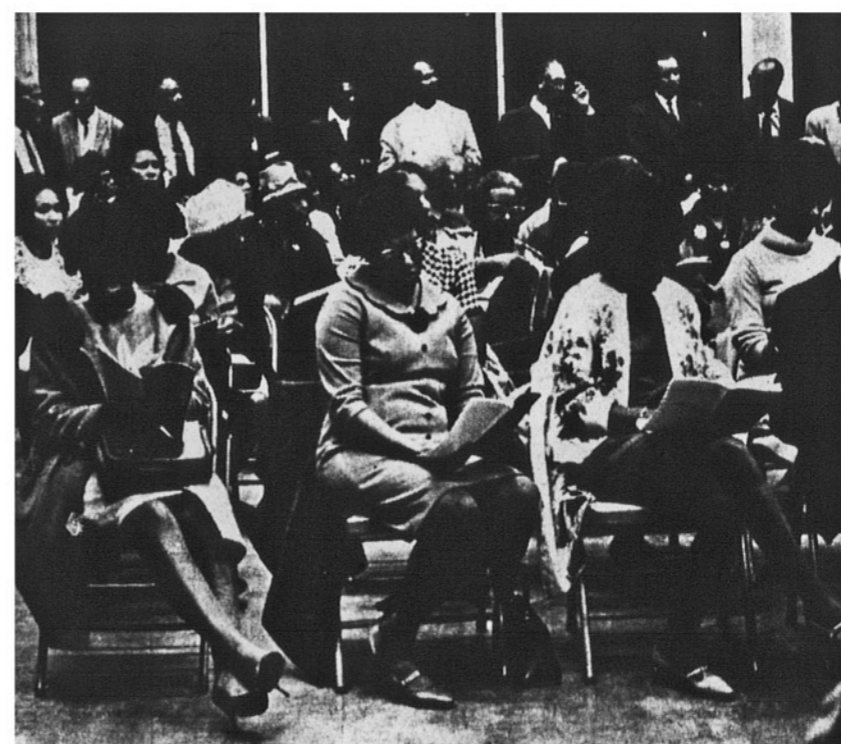
"I frankly don't know," said Judge Edward McLaughlin of Anniston, a member of the Alabama Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

"Serious consideration should be given to re-routing the bus," said Fred D. Gray, a Montgomery attorney who has argued several school desegregation cases.

Collins Harris, a Crenshaw County civil rights leader, said that only a third of the Negro children who applied to white schools there were accepted. "The transportation is segregated, broke down," he said. "They do not have a horn or a heater." When children talk on the bus, the white bus driver "feels like he will report to the principal and have them suspended," Harris said.

"The bus was put on since the court (desegregation) order," he added. "It goes 60 to 100 miles out of its way every month to keep from passing certain houses on the highway. . . . It goes through holes where nobody lives, to camouflage. . . ."

Other parents complained that their children are kept off school athletic teams. Teachers said their meetings are still separate from the white teachers' meetings. And nearly everyone reported that faculty desegregation requirements are being ignored.



DEMOPOLIS SCHOOL GUIDELINES MEETING

"From all that I hear and see," said C. H. Bell of Mobile "the burden (of desegregation) rests with the parent, Can't the government find some money to take the burden off the parent?"

"I don't understand why the Office of Education lets the boards of education wassle out under court orders" that are less strict than the guidelines, said Bruce Rappaport, a Miles College teacher.

Gray explained that "the last word rests not with HEW (the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) but with the courts." Judge McLaughlin said the Justice Department is trying to get some of the court orders strengthened.

Meanwhile, said Miss Deirdre Parker of HEW, "since you're stuck with freedom-of-choice, the best thing to do is work like hell to make it work."

### Demopolis

BY ROBIN REISIG

DEMOPOLIS--"They've kept me in jail as much as possible, ever since my son was the first Negro to enter the white high school," said Mrs. Velma Lankster of Linden, mother of 12. Mrs. Lankster was one of about 200 Negroes and 20 whites from west central Alabama who came to the Demopolis community building last Monday night to discuss the new school desegregation guidelines.

She said she has been arrested "five or six times" since her son integrated the white school. "They search my car," she said. "They find in my handbag one can of beer. Then I was told I have to move from the welfare project."

The Rev. Albert Foley of Mobile, chairman of the committee conducting the meeting, then asked Mrs. Lankster: "Do you have any evidence the school board or the school superintendent had anything to do with this? Because this is the only thing we're dealing with tonight."

When Mrs. Lankster continued to ask for help, one member of the committee--actually a subcommittee of the Alabama Advisory Committee for the U. S. Civil Rights Commission--suggested that she take her story to the NAACP.

But H.D. Coke, vice-president of the Alabama NAACP, stood up and said, "I (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 4)

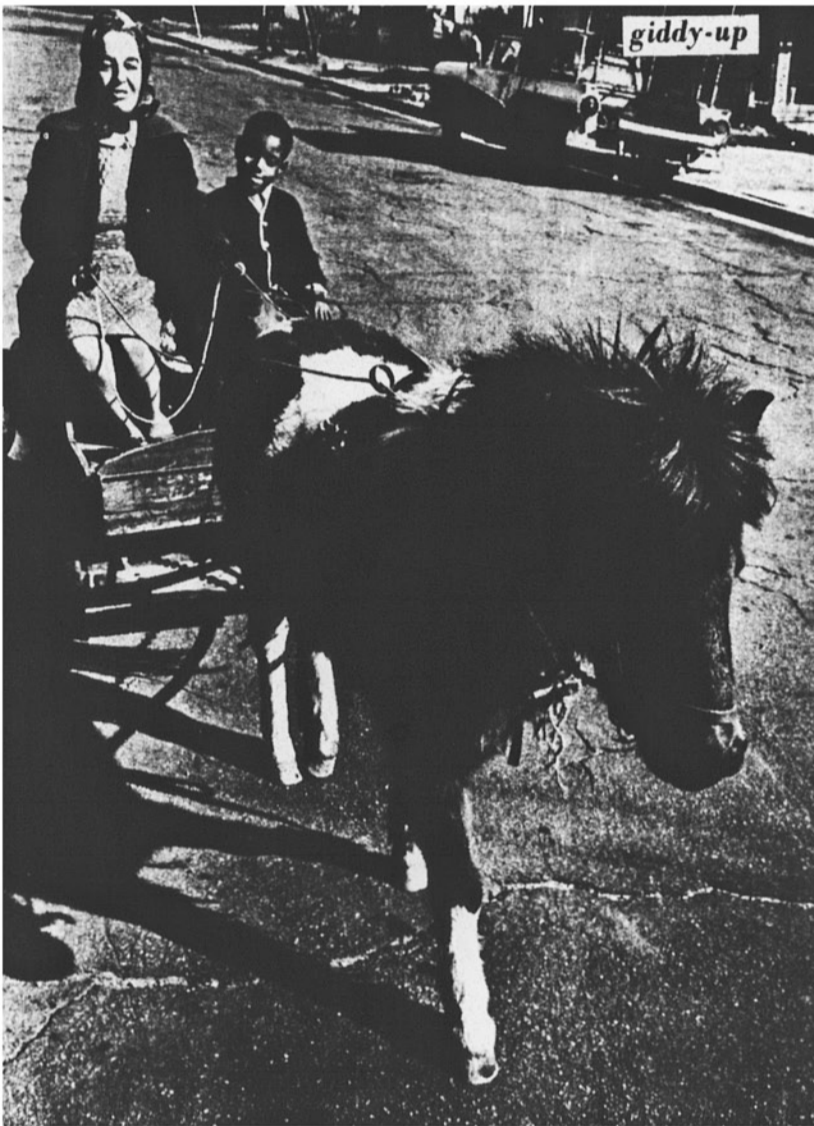




the pony arrives



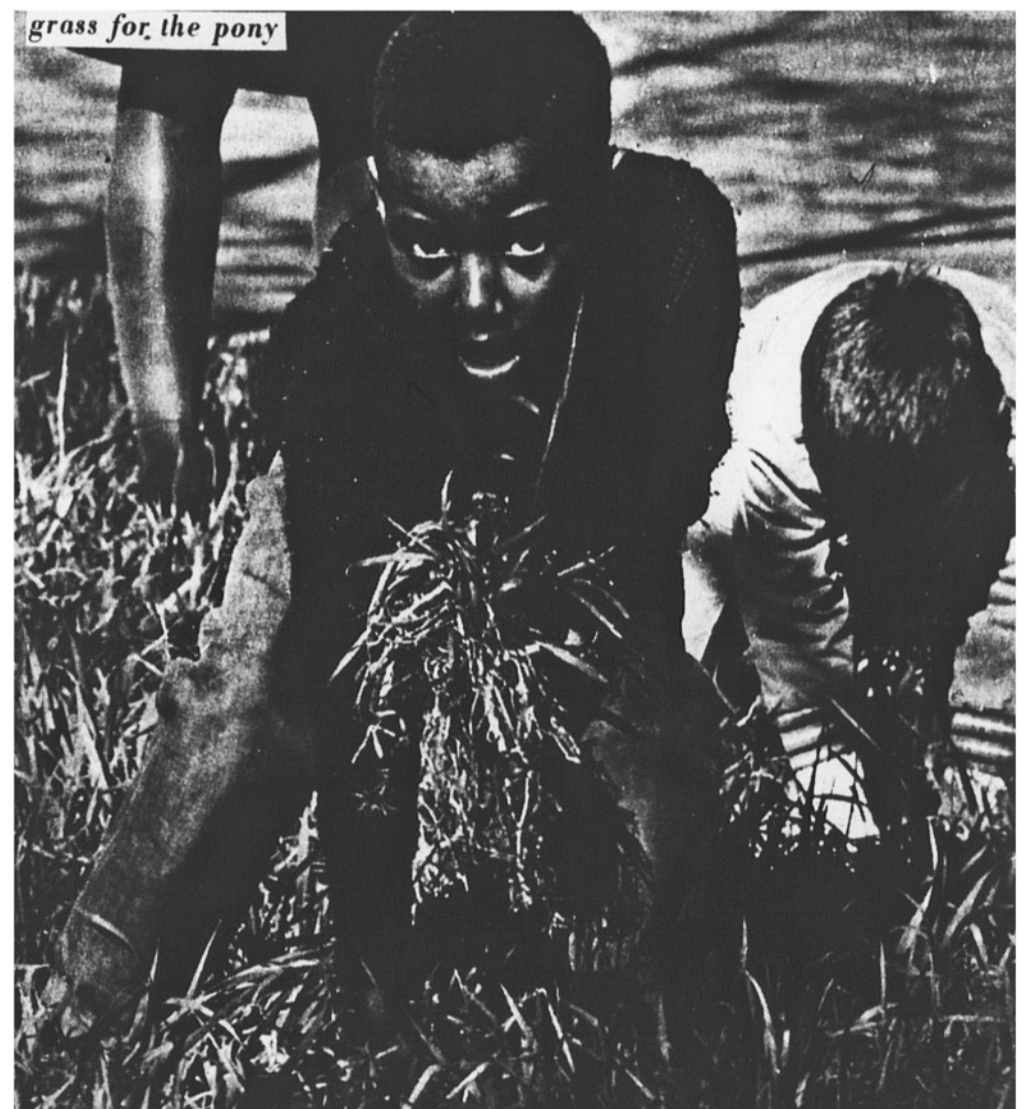
face to face



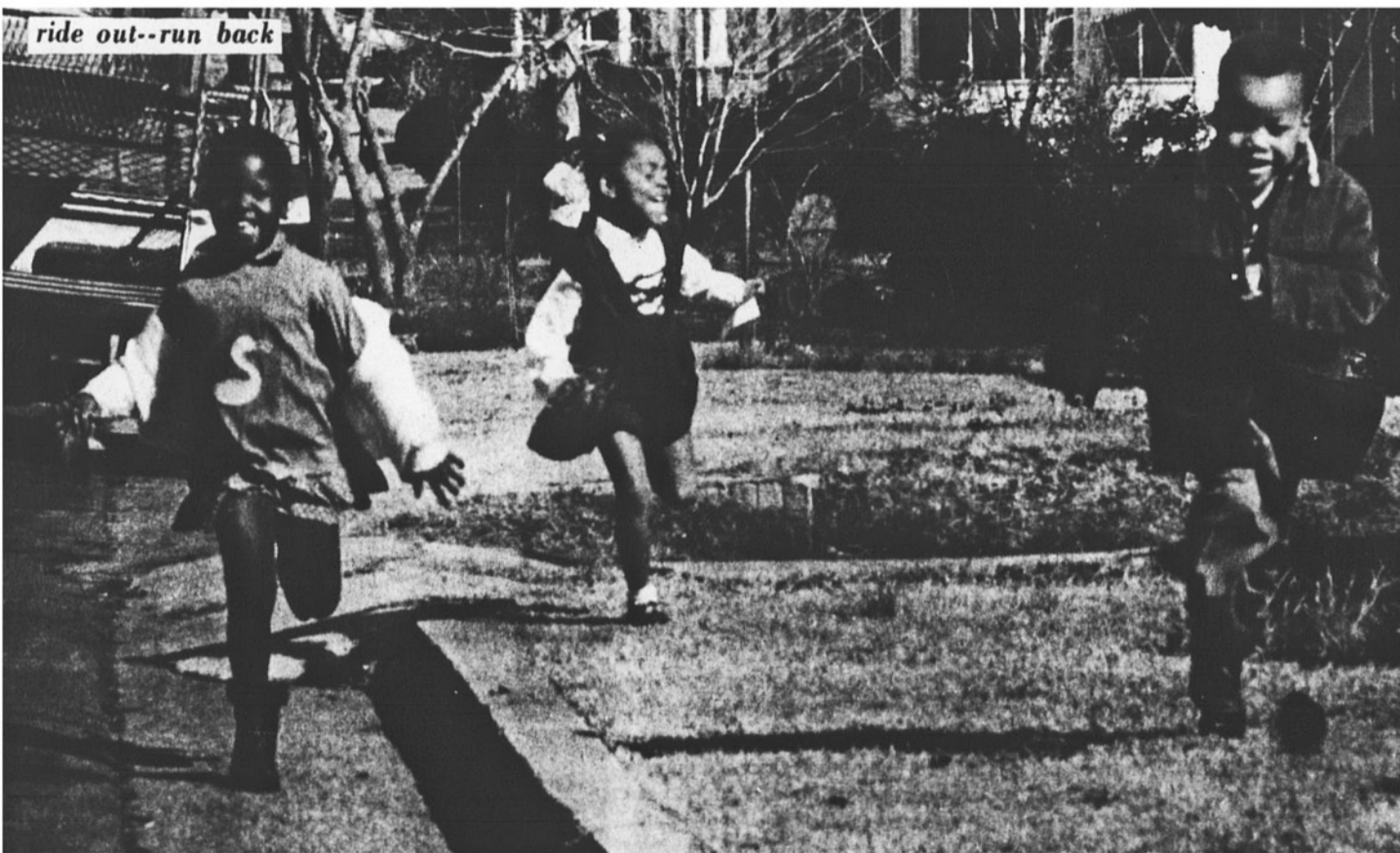
giddy-up

**CHILDREN**  
**MEET**  
**PONY**  
*at*  
**MERIDIAN**  
**HEAD START**

*Photographs by Jim Pepler*



grass for the pony



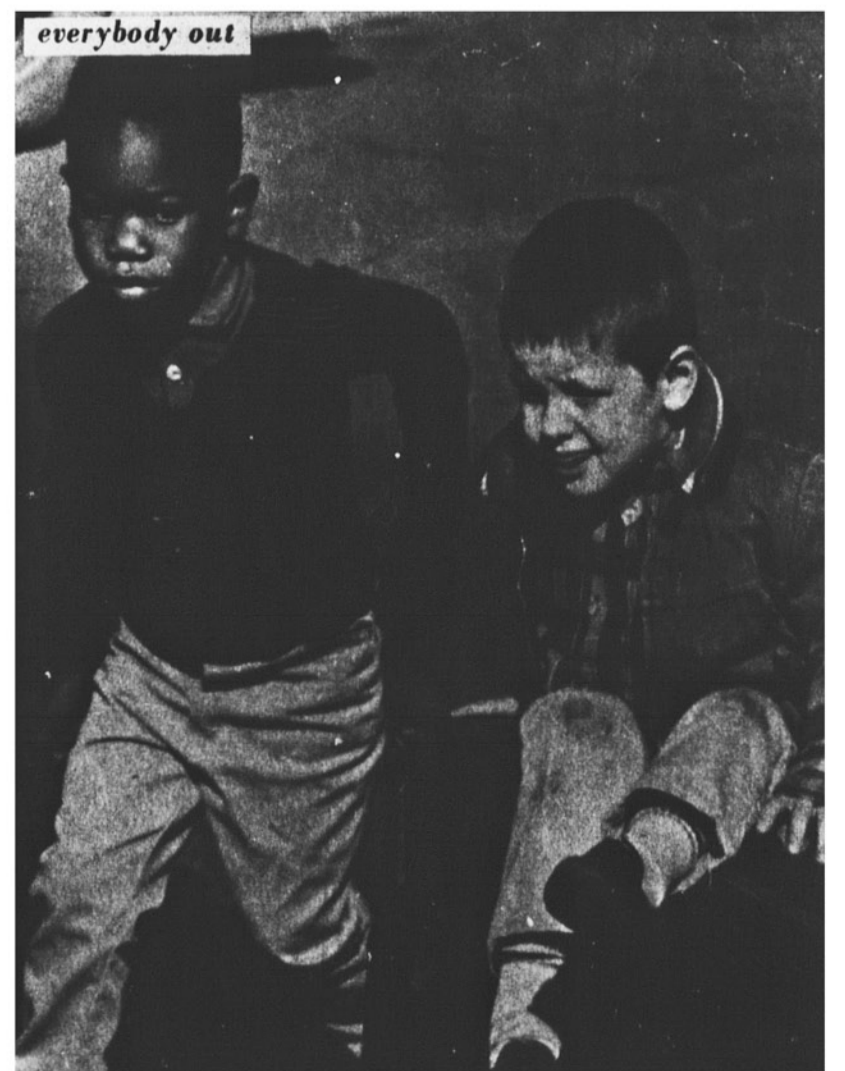
ride out-run back



friends?



liable to see most anything on Meridian streets



everybody out

# 'HELP ONE ANOTHER'

BY JOAN CLARK

**BIRMINGHAM** -- Ten children live with their parents in a three-room house with only two beds. The husband lost his job when he took a day off to look for a new home after being evicted from the old one. There is no water, because he cannot pay for it. An ancient coal-burner provides the only heat for warmth and for cooking.

Another family has seven small children--including twin babies--and no father. The mother is almost blind. Her welfare check won't stretch to buy clothes as well as food.

The Help One Another Club of Birmingham gives assistance--money, clothing, or furniture--to people like these.

Mrs. Geraldine Moore, a writer and newspaper reporter, founded the club in 1965. Her first goal was to help Negro youths get jobs. With gifts from some other people, she rented a fifth-floor office in downtown Birmingham and a typewriter, and bought a table and

a desk. The club's first employee was a girl who did office work such as typing or printing church bulletins. She also got in touch with employers who might be willing to hire other young people. By the end of three months, she had earned \$150.

The club bought wholesale goods for youths to sell from door-to-door. Part



MAKING BOWS FOR SALE

of the office was converted into a shop for the sale of wholesale and hand-made goods. Volunteers printed a newsletter asking people to call in with after-school and Saturday jobs like window-washing and ironing.

Running on a shoestring budget, the club found jobs for 28 children. "We'd

like for this number to be 400 or 500," said Mrs. Moore.

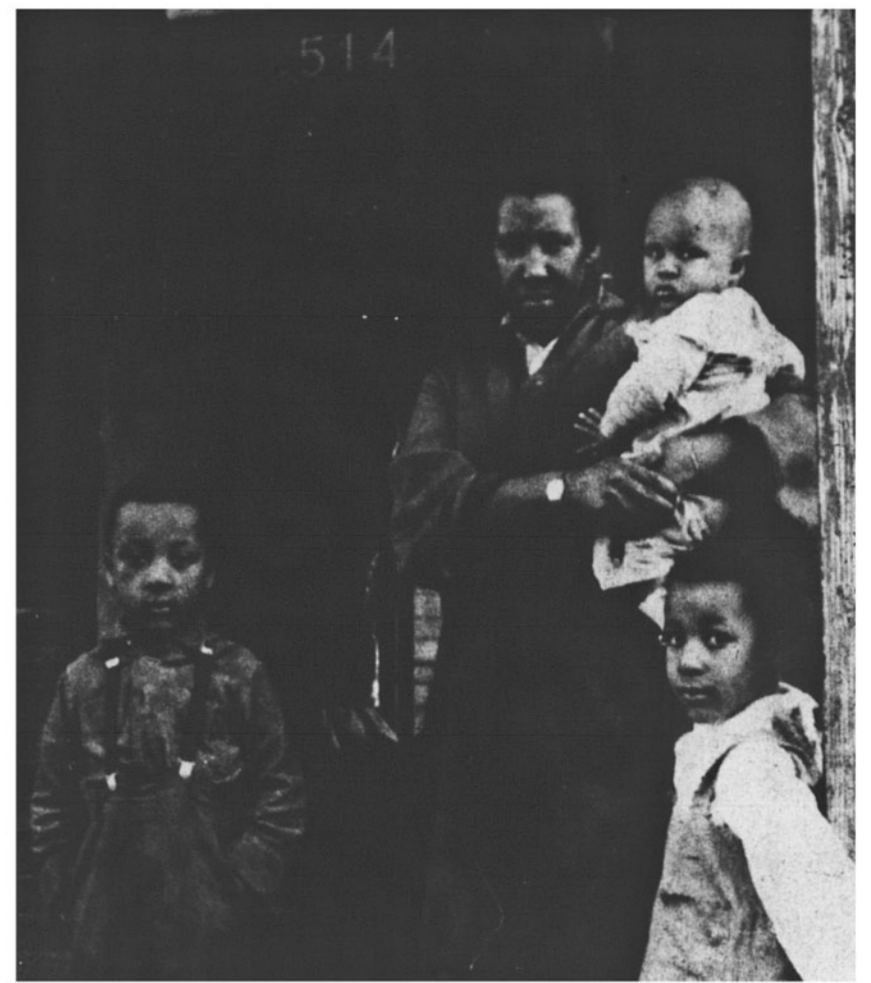
Meanwhile, the club started to help people whose incomes didn't cover their needs. "We realize there are agencies in the community to provide for the needs of the people," Mrs. Moore said, "but unfortunately many people fail to qualify for the kind of assistance they need."

She mentioned the family with ten children and the family with seven children. And, she said, "during the Christmas holidays we found a family in which the father is employed, but his salary is not adequate for the size of his family."

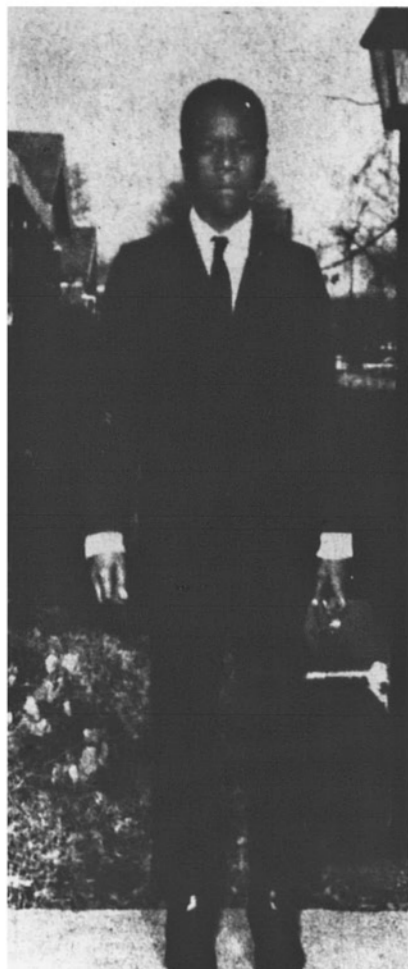
Although the parents used their small income well, Mrs. Moore said, they could not afford medical care for their children and got water "by going around to other people in the community."

"There are people who earn and don't know what to do with it," Mrs. Moore added. "They need education. But our concern now is with those who need material assistance and really can't do anything until someone is willing to help them."

The Help One Another Club wants to do more for these people, but it has run out of space and money. The club is now holding a fund drive and hopes to raise \$1,000.



THE HELP ONE ANOTHER CLUB ASSISTS POOR PEOPLE  
This family has 10 children, a three-room house, and no water



CALVIN HARDY  
He earns money selling door-to-door

# Civil Rights Struggle in Mobile Hospitals

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

**MOBILE**--A civil rights struggle of monumental proportions has been going on in Mobile for the last three years. The battle is over the rights of Negro patients and Negro doctors to equal treatment in the city's hospitals.

In the last 18 months, the Negroes have made some progress. But there is still a long way to go.

Several groups of people are involved in the battle. The city's large Negro community, a small group of liberal white Mobilians, and the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) are fighting to open the doors of Mobile's hospitals to all patients and all qualified doctors, regardless of race.

The Mobile County Medical Society--the doctors' professional organization--and a group of determined segregationists are fighting to keep the doors closed.

There are five hospitals in Mobile: tiny St. Martin de Porres, the Negro hospital; Mobile General, the county's public institution; Providence, a semi-public hospital; Mobile Infirmary, the hospital most used by middle-class white people; and Doctors Hospital, a small institution for the well-to-do.

Until recently all white doctors were members of the county medical society (MCMS), and all 11 Negro doctors were members of the Gulf Coast Medical and Dental Association (GCMDA). Mobile General, Providence, and the Infirmary all required MCMS membership for regular staff doctors--making it impossible for Negro physicians to work at the hospitals. Instead, the Negro doctors all used St. Martin's 35-bed facility, with its lesser range of equipment and services.

But the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provided that hospitals receiving federal money could not use organizations which discriminate against Negroes as a barrier to employment. Mobile General, Providence, and the Infirmary all need and get federal money. They could no longer demand MCMS membership of staff doctors without violating the law.

But the hospitals did not move to comply directly with the Civil Rights Act. Instead, MCMS welcomed two Negro doctors into its membership. The men, Dr. E. B. Goode and Dr. A. P. Dixon, were Negroes who have not been associated with the civil rights movement in Mobile. They were admitted into the MCMS hastily, by procedures which violated the medical society's complicated membership rules.

Since then, five other Negroes have joined the MCMS. But at least one Negro physician, Dr. Maynard V. Foster, has been turned down.

Dr. Foster, who has one of the largest general practices in the city, had protested to Mobile General about segregation, on behalf of the GCMDA. He made his complaints in 1963 and again in 1964.

In 1965, Dr. Foster led a group of Negro doctors in laying plans for a legal battle against segregation in Mobile hospitals. The NAACP Legal Defense Fund and a Mobile civil rights group had promised to help. But Foster sudden-

ly changed his mind.

Late last fall, however, he went to court after all. With his nephew, Dr. LeBaron A. Foster, he sued the Mobile County Hospital Board, which runs Mobile General. The suit charged that General's insistence on MCMS membership violated the Foster's civil rights. It also challenged the legality of special staff privileges for white doctors only, and of segregation at General's nursing school.

But when the case was tried, many of the issues were never raised. The Fosters' lawyers cross-examined other Negro doctors closely, but frequently asked the white witnesses only a few questions.

U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas ruled that the MCMS does not discriminate against Negroes in selecting its members. The case had failed to show that the MCMS used different rules for different doctors. But the MCMS had instructed Foster to get endorsements from "active" hospital staff members, although it accepted other Negroes with endorsements from "courtesy" staff members only.

Judge Thomas further ruled that General and other hospitals did not discriminate in promoting Negro doctors from "courtesy" to "active" staff membership.

But the hospitals require a six-month to two-year term as a courtesy member before granting active membership--a qualification their brand-new Negro doctors cannot yet fulfill. And several hospitals have modified staff rules in ways that make it difficult for the Negro doctors to meet them.

Judge Thomas' opinion said that the right to vote on hospital matters is the "only distinction" between regular and courtesy staff doctors. But the distinction continues to prevent Negro doctors from helping run the hospitals.

Judge Thomas also ruled that General's nursing school does not discriminate against Negroes. He found nothing wrong with the school's admission test, although no Negro high school girls from Mobile had ever passed it.

While the Foster case was getting public attention, other important skirmishes were under way in the battle over the hospitals. Eighteen months ago, Medicare went into effect--and with it came a long list of non-discrimination requirements.

The white doctors called Medicare's desegregation rules an "onslaught of socialism." But Mobile General was in no position to argue. It was desperately in need of the federal money.

Hospital administrators had already delayed opening General's new plant, to wait for the results of a referendum on giving the hospital extra tax money. But Negro and white voters soundly defeated the proposal.

Although white people threatened to boycott the hospital when Negroes were admitted in large numbers, General applied for and received Medicare certification.

The furor at Providence Hospital was much greater. The hospital was just getting used to token integration, after at first putting all Negro patients in the ground-floor wards. White doctors at Providence knew that the Infirmary would resist any move toward integration.

Therefore, some doctors argued in stormy staff meetings, it would be a disaster for Providence to comply with Medicare rules. The white patients would flee to the Infirmary,



MOBILE GENERAL HOSPITAL

leaving Providence a largely-black hospital.

Dr. Jean Cowser, then president of the Providence staff, fought successfully for a more liberal point of view. Eventually Providence decided to comply.

A month ago, Dr. Cowser was found shot to death on her doorstep. Mobile police speculated that she had gone outside to check on a prowler and then fallen on her pistol--the sound of which her father, sleeping in the house, never heard. County Coroner Dr. Earl Wert said it "would take several days to establish the facts." The next day he ruled Dr. Cowser's death accidental. The police will make a final report next week on their investigation of the shooting.

The Providence doctors were correct in assuming that the Infirmary would not easily surrender to desegregation. But administrator E. C. Bramlett and others knew that noncompliance would be futile. The Infirmary had built a new wing with federal funds, and had long-range expansion plans calling for more federal money.

At the same time, the hospital had more than 100 empty beds in the new wing. Any decrease in the number of patients--a likely result of refusing Medicare--could only make matters worse.

But the county medical society had decided to make a last-ditch stand at the Infirmary. The MCMS had lost at Providence. Its strategy of having doctors refer all their Negro patients to Providence and whites to the Infirmary wasn't working as well as planned. Some white doctors were disgusted with the whole idea. And John LeFlore, of the Non-Partisan Voters League, was alerting Washington to the tactic.

By last summer, the Infirmary's administration was making gestures toward Medicare certification by admitting an occasional Negro. But the Negro community was still hesitant about the Infirmary. Many people didn't realize they were entitled to go there.

Last fall, the battle moved into the open. HEW inspectors had come and gone, certifying General and Providence, but refusing to take the Infirmary seriously. Under public pressure, the Infirmary was running advertisements in the local paper, claiming that its doors were open to all.

Meanwhile, the local paper ran pictures of the Infirmary's empty beds, blaming the Negroes and HEW for the plight of the aged Medicare patients who could not get to the non-certified beds. And, finally, the MCMS ran giant advertisements claiming that HEW was meddling with the sacred doctor-patient relationship.

"We're fighting for our patients' civil rights now," said Dr. Herbert Allen, public-relations man for the MCMS. "HEW is demanding that certain patients be sent by doctors to certain hospitals. . . the next step is to control patients going to particular physicians. (HEW) says it's not a numbers game, but it is!"

What HEW said was that "the law requires the absence of racial barriers. . . there is no magic number." HEW argued that the MCMS strategy of letting Negroes choose their hospital only served to confuse Negroes: "It is a device designed to circumvent the prohibition against direct overt discrimination."

The MCMS said that doctors should never be forced to

command a patient where to go for treatment. But throughout Alabama and the rest of the country, the doctor almost always suggests a hospital to his patient, on the basis of medical and financial considerations.

HEW and the medical society still don't agree about what a patient's rights are. But the argument became academic this week when the Infirmary finally received its certification for Medicare.

Although the MCMS claims the certification as a victory, there are signs that things have changed at the Infirmary. The number of Negro patients has approached 30, and is still climbing. And HEW says its approval--retroactive to Feb. 1--was based on a study of admissions at the hospital during January which showed that white doctors had stopped trying to keep Negro patients away.

There are other problems at the other hospitals. For a long time, about 60 Mobile girls left the city every year to get nurses' training. The local nursing schools claimed that Negroes were never able to pass a nationally-administered admissions test.

Two years ago, however, a local civil-rights leader took two girls back to Providence Hospital to take the test again. They passed. Last year, Providence Nursing School admitted its first Negro students.

Nearly all the women and children treated under Mobile General's new, federally-financed program of maternal and infant care are Negroes. But all the doctors are white.

Winston C. Whitfield, General's administrator, claims that no Negro doctor has ever applied for a job. "I can't see why they'd want to be in it," he said, "because there's nothing in it for them."

But Dr. Marlon Carroll says he applied to General in 1964: "I went for an interview on my own initiative; but the medical director talked about repercussions."

Dr. Edward Crippen, head of the Mobile County Board of Health, says the problem is money, not integration. He is presently working with Dr. J. M. Robinson, a Negro, to modify the program to include local physicians.

Whitfield says that Negro doctors at General "don't choose to be on the active staff, I would assume because of the fact that they are not interested in teaching--it means additional responsibilities."

But active staff members at General also get additional money. Doctors on the courtesy staff may admit patients and administer care, but only a member of the regular staff can pick up the insurance fee.

Dr. Maynard V. Foster and others have charged that, since General handles a great many people who are covered by insurance, this amounts to a profitable monopoly for the regular, all-white staff.

The struggle for civil rights in Mobile's hospitals is a long way from over. Some people think the battle may go on for years to come.

"It's all a matter of money, sooner or later," sighed one white physician. "I just wish everybody would quiet down and get to work on the problems."



MOBILE'S WHITE HOSPITALS ARE SLOWLY OPENING THEIR DOORS TO NEGROES

'Could Have More--If They Wanted To'

# New Pulpwood Mill in Cottonton Has Few Negro Employees--Why?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
COTTONTON--"It's real good money for around here," the young man said quietly, twisting his hat in his hands. "The problem is, just a few Negroes is gettin' it."  
The young man was one of many Negroes who applied for jobs at Alabama Kraft Company, the brand-new, \$50,000,000 pulpwood mill three miles north of here.  
"Close on 350 people are workin' there now," he said. "Nine of them are Negroes."  
"After such a long time of discrimination," he said, "a lot of times you can feel like you're being discriminated against when you aren't."  
"But I just feel like they could have more Negroes there--if they wanted to."



COTTONTON MILL in set-up--there isn't any line of progression in those."

The young man looked around his small, neat house. Two of his six children were playing on the bare floor. "It isn't just me," he said. "Plenty of Negroes need that money."  
John Bradley, the middle-aged white man who manages Alabama Kraft, has a big office with a thick carpet. He also has a personnel booklet that says, "It is the company's policy not to discriminate against any employee because of race, color, religion, or national origin."  
Bradley said this means that "if qualified nigras apply, they have an equal opportunity with white people."  
Bradley said he couldn't remember how many Negro employees the mill has now. "The percentage of nigras is not too great," he admitted, "but we have them in just about every line of progression at the mill."  
The young man said that wasn't quite true. "The Negroes are all in the lowest bracket," he said. "Four Negroes are in the service department and two

whether they met our minimum," he said. "But we don't hire everyone who meets the minimum."  
The young man said, however, that none of the Negro applicants ever learned how they did on the tests. "You never see nothin'," he complained.  
"A friend of mine thought he had the job--they interviewed him and told him he was hired. When they never called him in for a physical (examination), he made a special trip there to ask," the young man continued.  
"The lady told him maybe he didn't pass. He said he did. Then she said maybe he didn't qualify for any job. He said, 'I know I'm qualified for common labor.' She looked up his application and said it was still in the active file but they didn't have anything for him."  
Since then, the young man said, "they hired quite a few white people--some of them for common labor jobs.... They took some of the dumbest white people."  
The young man said the nine Negroes who work at the mill are treated fairly. But he wasn't satisfied with that.  
"A lot of people think if they get the same bathroom, that's it," he said. "I'm looking at opportunities... jobs. That's what's needed."

Several white men have moved up from service into better-paying jobs with opportunities for advancement, the young man said, but "the Negroes stay where they are."  
Bradley said every man hired by the mill has to pass intelligence and mechanical tests. "We tell applicants

# Judge Stops Talladega Evictions

BIRMINGHAM--Mrs. Everline Lewis' daughter soon will give birth to an illegitimate child. So will Mrs. Margaret Truss. Because of this, the Talladega Housing Authority wants to evict the two Negro women and their families.

But U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms has ordered the public housing authority not to throw the women out of the Knoxville Homes in Talladega, at least until he holds a full hearing on the question.

The NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF) filed a suit earlier this month, asking the federal court to stop the evictions. The LDF said Talladega's policy of evicting families that have--or will have--illegitimate children "deprives low-income people of desperately needed housing."

### TIME FOR A CHANGE

CAMDEN--Why do people leave the South? Richard Myles, 17, is leaving because he doesn't like being slapped in the face.

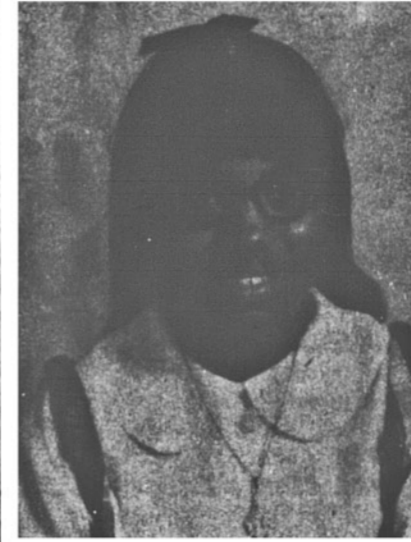
Myles, a Negro, said he and a white boy were talking about how to lock up Francis Gregory's store, where Myles worked. Two older white men, he said, "accused me of cussing (the boy) out, and slapped me. I went around to Mr. Gregory to say I hadn't cussed no one, and the man slapped me again. He (Gregory) just stood there and didn't say nothing."

Myles quit work that day. He plans to go to New York City.

The suit said the women are at least entitled to a hearing before being evicted.

In other legal action, the NAACP has filed a federal-court suit charging the U. S. Steel Corporation's Fairfield works with racial discrimination in hiring and promotion.

The suit, filed on behalf of U. S. Steel's 4,404 Negro employees, said the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, after almost a year of trying, failed to get U. S. Steel to comply with the 1964 Civil Rights Act.



## Sandra McDonald Says:

My name is Sandra McDonald. I go to St. Ann's School. My father and I sell The Southern Courier. I sell the Courier in Decatur, Ala., and Athens, Ala. I was the first girl to sell the paper in these places. I make money every week for only a few hours' work.

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**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. Applicants must be honest, responsible, and willing to work long hours, and they must be experienced or interested in business. A car is required. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery to arrange an interview.

**BAHA'IS**--The Baha'is of Montgomery will have an informal, public discussion this week on the topic, "Are There Answers to the Crime Problem?" Discussion meetings are held at the Chambliss home, 513 Charles St., at 8 p.m. on Thursday, and at the Featherstone home, 3222 Santee Dr., at 8 p.m. on Saturday. No contributions, no obligations.

**MOBILE**--The Happy Tears Club, organized last summer for school-age children on the South side, is looking for more members. The club encourages play activities of all kinds, and urges youngsters to join churches and choirs. More mothers are needed to cooperate in an attempt to get a playground. If interested please call 438-1270 in Mobile.

**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.

**CHURCH SERVICES**--The Bayside Church of Christ in Mobile, 713 Bayou St. at Malin, cordially invites the public to its Sunday worship at 11 a.m. Bible school is held at 10 a.m. on Sunday, and Bible classes at 7 p.m. every Wednesday evening. The Rev. J. F. Gilcrease, pastor.

**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.

**PRATTVILLE**--Make \$10 or more a week by selling The Southern Courier. Call 262-3572 in Montgomery.

**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.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS**--A Bible Lesson "Christ Jesus" will be presented at Christian Science churches this Sunday, Feb. 26. The Golden Text is from John: "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him."

**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.

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

**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.

**ELMORE COUNTY**--The Elmore County Branch of the NAACP will hold a county-wide mass meeting at 6:30 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 26, in the Second Baptist Church in Wetumpka. The theme is "Remember Earl Motley." C. M. George, president; the Rev. J. L. Jones, chairman of the board.



# Private Poverty War May Replace TICEP

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
TUSKEGEE -- Two hundred representatives from 12 Black Belt counties are planning to form a private corporation to tackle the problems of poor people.

The bi-racial group--including white public officials from several counties--unanimously endorsed the idea at a meeting last Tuesday in the Macon County courthouse.

As outlined by Dean P.B. Phillips, director of the Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program (TICEP), the new corporation would move farther and faster than the federal government's war on poverty.

It would seek public and private funds to attract industry, develop businesses, improve agriculture, perform legal and other services, and lend money. It would operate educational, cultural, and other projects.

"I'm not here to talk about black power," Mrs. Vera C. Foster of TICEP said to the mostly-Negro audience. "Color makes no difference to poverty." The only color that mattered, she explained, was "greenery . . . I don't mean plants, trees, and flowers. . . . I mean dollar bills."

To get those dollars, Phillips said, the corporation would bring public officials and private citizens, poor people and rich people, Negroes and whites together in a group legally recognized by the state of Alabama.

It would be, he said, "an organization really of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The corporation would be run by elected representatives from the 12 counties where TICEP has worked in the last 18 months--Barbour, Bullock,



P.B. PHILLIPS

Crenshaw, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Lee, Macon, Montgomery, Pike, Russell, and Tallapoosa.

The group eventually decided to hold another meeting next week. TICEP officials appointed a committee to figure out the best way to give each county a fair say in running the corporation.

"Let us be bold and original," said Stanley H. Smith, a Tuskegee city councilman. "This is something that has not been done before. We should not try to model it on the (federal) community action programs." The audience clapped loudly.

Wylie Yelverton of TICEP reminded the people that TICEP's \$2,100,000 grant runs out next Tuesday. "In a matter of days, some of us are going to phase out of here," he said. "We want to leave something behind."

# Board Attorney Announces Miss. County Will Integrate All Faculties by Next Fall

BY GAIL FALK  
MERIDIAN, Miss.--The Lauderdale County School Board has agreed on a plan to desegregate faculties at all five Lauderdale County schools next September.

School board attorney William B. Compton made this announcement to a meeting of more than 200 Negro and white county school teachers last Monday at Middleton Attendance Center.

Under the school board's plan, Compton said, at least two Negroes will teach at each of the four white schools in the system, and at least two whites will teach at Middleton, the Negro school.

The "integrated" teachers will teach one subject to all fifth- and sixth-grade students at the school where they are assigned.

Compton said school officials would not ask for volunteers to begin teacher desegregation, because the kind of people who would volunteer "are not necessarily the best people to attempt this thing." The teachers most interested in integration, he said, "could have a personal motivation other than desire to teach children," or might go into the new school with a "chip on their shoulder."

The school board attorney said he

didn't know what method would be used to select the teachers for transfer. "No one in this area has experience to say who, how, where, when," he said. "They may all quit and then we'll have to back down on this thing."

The Lauderdale school board has been having trouble with both the U. S. Justice Department and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). The Justice Department asked for faster desegregation in a suit filed last August, and HEW held up about \$250,000 in federal funds in September.

The Lauderdale County system is one of the few school systems in the state to have any sort of faculty desegregation this year. The previously all-white Clarkdale and Northeast schools both have full-time Negro librarians.

## Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Feb. 27, in the Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church, 1530 Fourth Ave. N., the Rev. J. W. Wactor, pastor.

# Huntsville Ladies' Group Planning a Credit Union

BY JOAN CLARK  
HUNTSVILLE--The Sisters of Concern Club (SOCC) is now talking about organizing a credit union for its members. More than 200 domestic service workers belong to the club.

James Steele of the SOCC advisory board explained credit unions to the group at a meeting last week in the First Baptist Church.

"We feel it's something we should have done a long time ago," said Steele. He said people now can get loans only from "loan sharks," who charge high rates of interest.

The club elected a nine-member board for the credit union, and it plans to apply for a federal charter in the near future.

SOCC was started last summer, after several mass meetings were held to discuss the problems of low wages and poor working conditions.

First, SOCC conducted a survey of these problems, by distributing questionnaires to maids, motel and hotel workers, cafeteria workers, and other people.

"We got shocking results," said Mrs. Jane Reed, who helped arrange the summer meetings. She said the survey uncovered many people working 60 hours a week for \$32. One lady, she said, worked 60 hours and got \$25 a week.

SOCC members who had been getting 75¢ an hour began asking their employers for a minimum of \$1.25 an hour, and they usually got what they asked for. The group began a job placement service, and last fall a daycare pro-

gram was provided for children of working mothers.

Getting to work was--and still is--a major problem for SOCC members. The group has organized car pools, and the Association of Huntsville Area Contractors has set up a committee to explore other solutions.

SOCC now has an executive director, Miss Elizabeth Moore, and a field worker on its payroll.

At the close of the meeting Feb. 15, SOCC president Mrs. Authornie Sanders introduced Mrs. Corinne Beasley, who told about her dealings with employers since she joined the group. "I asked all of them for \$1.25," said Mrs. Beasley, "and they all agreed except one lady who said, 'Corinne, I don't think you're worth \$1.25.' I told her that if she didn't think I was worth that, I didn't have to work for her."

## 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.

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OLE GOSPEL SHIP 9-11 AM Willie McKinstry	EVENING SPECIAL 6-8 PM Rick Upshaw
NOON SPECIAL 11 AM-1 PM Sam Double "OO" Moore	OLE GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Willie McKinstry
AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Rick Upshaw	LATE DATE 10 PM-Midnight Johnny "Jive" McClure

**Saturday**

ALL-NIGHT SHOW  
Midnight-6 AM Lewis White

WEEKEND SPECIAL  
6 AM-Noon Rick Upshaw

SATURDAY SESSION  
Noon-6 PM Johnny "Jive" McClure

SATURDAY EXPRESS  
6 PM-Midnight "Little Walter" Anglin

**Sunday**

ALL-NIGHT SHOW  
Midnight-10 AM Johnny Jackson

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