

'Don't Want Me Putting a Tape Around Their Women'

U.S. Official Hears B'ham Job Complaints

BY BOB LABAREE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--"I came here to listen," said the tall Negro man at the front of the room. "I'm here to get --not the indirect word from the leaders--but the direct word from you."
The 50 or 60 poor people gathered at the Ensley Community Service Center last week nodded their heads.
The man speaking was Robert Doctor, a field representative for the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. He was in town for just a day, for informal hearings on unemployment and under-employment.
"Tell me," he asked, "is the U. S.

government living up to its responsibilities?"
"No!" came the reply.
Joe Dixon of the Birmingham Urban League said he doesn't think the government is putting enough pressure on big industries to hire Negroes. "What they need to do is withhold some of those (military) contracts and put some of those people in jail," he said.
The Rev. H. H. Wheeler of the Birmingham Council on Human Relations agreed. "Some kids go through the Job Corps, and for some reason they can't find jobs. The government better live up to its responsibilities," he warned.

"It took one match in Watts to get 20,000 jobs, and they (young Negroes) know that now."
"Get 'em trained and we'll hire 'em," said the Rev. Edward Gardner of the Alabama Christian Movement. "That's the old run-around we got before Negroes got trained. 'When you get trained, we'll have jobs,' they said. But when you get trained, there's no job."
One girl told what happened when she got a job at a department store: "He (the manager) told me he wanted me to be a sales-lady. The next day I found

I was washing windows, and the next day I was mopping the bathrooms, and the next I was dressing the window dummies."
"For 44 hours' work, I was getting \$27.50. There was a white lady there who didn't get past the ninth grade, and she makes \$42 for the same time. And I have two years of college."
A man who said he is a skilled dress maker added angrily, "I've been sewing in this town for 27 years. I can make any kind of dress you want."
"And I can't get a job because of this," he said, pointing to his black skin. "That's because they don't want me put-

ting a (measuring) tape around their white women."
"Negroes are so disgusted with not being able to buy food or pay a bill," cried another girl. She told about working as a maid in white people's homes, and being paid "nothin'" for it.
Several other women said they had received \$20, \$25, or \$30 for five or six full days of work. "The white man asks us, why are we on the welfare," the first girl exclaimed, "Because they WANT us on welfare, that's why!"
"Wait a minute," Doctor broke in. "You mean that the system is designed

to keep the Negro subservient?"
"Yes!" the women answered.
After more than 2 1/2 hours, the angry meeting began to break up, and Doctor tried to sum up the feelings of many of the people.
"These jobs are being held up on the pretense that black people need training," he said. "But they've been hiring stupid white people long before they started talking about training Negroes."
"I say to hell with training programs --they're all very nice, of course. But there are jobs in this city that can be filled by black people NOW."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

New Difficulty In La. Election

BY JOHN SISSON
TALLULAH, La.--In this small town just across the Mississippi border from Vicksburg, a new kind of difficulty helped keep Negro candidate Zelma Wyche from winning the election for city marshal (police chief).
Wyche had won the Democratic nomination last fall, and the registration in Tallulah stood at 2,671 Negro and 2,061 white voters. About 4,400 voters--nearly everyone who was registered--turned out for Louisiana's general election last Tuesday.

But according to unofficial results, Wyche lost to Clayton Cox, a white Republican, by at least 200 votes. And between them, Wyche and Cox got only about 3,800 votes.
Why?
Wyche had campaigned by telling supporters to pull the "rooster"--the big handle at the top of the machine that registers a vote for the entire Democratic ticket.

But early Tuesday morning, voters reported that when they pulled the handle, it turned all the levers except Wyche's. Campaign workers found that the ballot had been changed, so that the "rooster" handle did not apply to "special" elections or to votes on constitutional amendments.

Wyche was in a special election, since he and Cox were running to fill a vacancy caused by death.
The Negro candidate spent the rest of the day trying to warn people of the change, but he was hampered by a late start.

Throughout the day, white men in trucks--with shotguns clearly displayed--waited around the polling places. Some took movies of Negro voters, and others took down auto tag numbers.

And Negroes who had voted before said that this time, they were told their names were not on the voters lists.
Wyche's supporters said they plan to contest the election.
On the same day in Indianola, in Sunflower County, Miss., Negro candidate Carver Randle lost the run-off election for mayor. Randle polled 538 votes, to 1,350 for D. L. Cole, his white opponent.

\$\$\$ Problems For CDGM

JACKSON, Miss.--"The state of Mississippi is trying to get this program," C. B. McCully told a meeting of the CDGM board of directors and community representatives here last Saturday. "Let's put up a fight."
CDGM (the Child Development Group of Mississippi) has been operating its Head Start centers on a voluntary basis since Jan. 8.

The federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) has offered CDGM a \$1,600,000 supplemental grant to go to the end of the month--on the condition that CDGM accept a \$5,600,000 grant for the 1968 program.

On Saturday, the board voted to reject the OEO offer, and to fight for a 1968 minimum of \$8,500,000.
It was reported that another Head Start program, MAP (Mississippi Action for Progress), has been offered \$10,000,000--a cut of \$2,800,000.

This may mean that the Friends of the Children of Mississippi--a six-county Head Start program that has been running on private funds--will be cut out of an agreement to be a delegate agency of MAP.



THE YOUNG FAMILY HOME

Auburn Council Rejects Plan Fought by Negroes

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
AUBURN, Ala.--"If Auburn is really liberal," said William H. Harrison, "then we should teach a moral lesson. We should encourage rather than discourage political participation by the minority group."
Harrison, spokesman for a group of Negroes who attended the Auburn City Council meeting Tuesday night, was arguing against a proposal to reduce the council's membership from nine to five.
"I feel that this (would be) done to eliminate the possibility of Negroes being elected to the governing board," Harrison told the council.

In addition, he said, white people without much money or political influence would have less voice in the city government.
Wesley Newton, a professor at Auburn University, also spoke against the proposal. "This move is an attempt to do by executive fiat what the voters of Auburn recently rejected," he observed.
Last year, Auburn residents turned down a proposal to replace their nine-member council with a three-man city commission. The vote indicated that the people do not want to "put control of the city in the hands of fewer interests," Newton said.

And at Tuesday night's meeting, the councilmen agreed. By a vote of 5 to 4, they decided to continue with a nine-member governing board.
The vote wasn't quite as close as it looked. The proposal needed a 2/3 majority--six favorable votes--to pass.
The proposal's failure means that Auburn will probably switch to a ward-by-ward vote for council members after the 1970 census. Ward 1--where most of Auburn's Negroes live--would then have a good chance of electing a Negro representative.

But in discussing the issue, the councilmen talked very little about race. Instead, they argued about the best way of getting good government.
Councilman Elmer G. Salter said a five-member council would "provide the voters with an efficiency not now evident," and reach "quicker decisions."
"Democracy is not noted for efficien-

cy," replied Councilman William S. Smith. "It is not noted for quickness. It is noted for equality and for (expressing) the will of the people."
And Councilman David Herbert said that "saying of time for council members" was not a good enough reason to reduce the membership.
"I'm reminded of the farmer who was told of a more efficient way of slopping his hogs," said Herbert. "The farmer replied, 'What's time to a hog?'"
Mason C. Carter, a councilman favoring the change in size, said he wasn't trying to discriminate against Negroes

--who are about one-third of the city's population.
"I don't really believe any of our Negro citizens would want to be elected because they are prominent Negroes in the community --but because they are prominent in the community, period," he said.
During the meeting, the councilmen noted that--in an effort to involve Auburn citizens in city government--they recently appointed an advisory committee of 118 people.
But several Negro leaders said later

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 3)

For Fairfield Housing Job

Who Has Qualifications?

BY BOB LABAREE
FAIRFIELD, Ala.--The white director of the all-Negro Buck Village Housing Project resigned last week, and a group of people want a Negro to replace him. But the city Housing Authority says the Negroes who have applied for the position have not been qualified.
G. P. Parham--a pharmacist who heads the housing project's advisory committee--disagrees with the authority. "The only qualification we can't meet is white," he said this week.
According to Parham, when the construction of the project began in 1962, the people asked if a Negro would be hired as director. "They (the housing authority) said they had already hired a man, but they would hire a Negro when they had an opening," Parham recalled. "But when he (the first director) left, his secretary took the job."

The third white man to take the position was J. L. Schneider, who resigned last week.
Now Mrs. Eleanor Hill, Schneider's white secretary, is "acting director," until candidates for the job have a chance to apply. Parham claimed that if he and other Negroes hadn't protested, the housing authority would have appointed Mrs. Hill as the new director. "They tried to by-pass the applications. They had right there," he said.



G. P. PARHAM

There were two Negro applicants this time, said Parham, and "both of them had college degrees." One of them, Arthur J. Jones, a school-teacher, said he has made four applications for the position since the project was built.
At Parham's request, the city supplied the Negro group with a list of the job qualifications for director--including a master's degree or 20 years' experience in real estate or public housing.

"None of those men (the former directors) had these qualifications," Parham said.
But C. J. Donald, chairman of the housing authority, said the most important qualification is "experience in accounting." And Mrs. Hill said the job is "primarily bookkeeping--at least for this particular project."
Schneider explained that the job has changed since he took it. Besides supervising the project, he said, "I was head of the urban renewal--but that's all over now."

The budget has been cut, he said, and now "Mrs. Hill has to do a variety of things that I never did, like bookkeeping, typing, and secretarial work. People who don't know, think just anybody can walk into the job."
Jones said he feels he is well qualified, because of his college training in sociology and his experience in dealing with people as a teacher. Parham agreed.
"The project's main objective is to develop the social and moral side of the tenants," he said. "And the person best suited for that in a Negro project is a Negro."
Mrs. Hill said she doesn't think so. Aside from an inspection of the houses once a year, she said, the housing authority has no social contact with the people in the project.



BY ESTELLE FINE
JACKSON, Miss.--"We need a change," said Charles Evers. "We need a man who will get things for Mississippi."
Evers spoke to a cheering crowd of more than 800 people last Friday in the Masonic Temple, at a rally held to kick off his campaign for Congress. He and six white men are running in a special Feb. 27 election for the U. S. House seat formerly held by Governor John Bell Williams.
Evers criticized white Mississippians who reject federal money when the state is one of the most deprived in the nation. He promised to bring industry and jobs to the 12 counties of the Third Congressional District.
The candidate also said he would work for better welfare programs ("change the name to 'workfare,' and give the people more money"), better education, better schools, and more libraries.
Evers promised to set up an office in every county for people to bring in their complaints. These offices, he

said, would be staffed by both black and white workers.
"I stand for law and order, the way it should be, right down the line," he said. "Riots are caused by loneliness, hopelessness, and desperation. Give every American an equal chance, and there won't be any 'Burn, baby, burn.'"
A majority vote is needed to win the special election, and the Third District is about 60% white. Evers said he will not be ashamed to ask for white votes: "Many whites are just as needy as we are."
Earlier in the rally, there were speeches by people from the district.
Dr. S. L. Whitney of Jackson urged black people to set aside their differences. "Whether you like it or not," he said, "Charles Evers is a soul brother."
Ferd Allen of Jefferson County and W. E. Camphor of Claiborne County spoke of the black officials who were elected in their counties last fall, and said there should be more black victories.

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Table with 2 columns: City, Alabama and Phone Number. Lists reporters and their contact info for various Alabama cities.

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Editorial Opinion

Fire When Ready

They don't call State Senator Roland Cooper the Willy Fox of Wilcox for nothing. He has a way of coming up with simple solutions for difficult problems.

Last weekend, for instance, Cooper heard that some teachers want to go on strike, if the Alabama Legislature doesn't raise their salaries for the next school year.

So what was Cooper's solution? If the teachers strike, he said, he will do everything in his considerable power to have them all fired.

Well, we can think of a better way of dealing with the teachers' salary grievances--calling a special session of the Legislature and finding the money to pay them what they deserve.

But Cooper's foxy strategy shouldn't go to waste. Just this month, school officials from the umpteenth district--Fairfield this time--told a federal judge how hard it is to get white teachers to accept assignments to Negro schools.

In the words of the Fox, if they won't go, fire 'em all. If you can fire teachers when they're right, you can fire them when they're wrong.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor: Our Neighborhood Organized Workers of Mobile forward this letter of appreciation for the recent article regarding local Black people living in shacks, disease infested, and inhuman conditions only a few blocks from downtown Mobile.

Through research, we have located more than 16 (sixteen) city codes regarding sub-standard housing not being enforced by city authorities. We also located a city code stating a fine of \$100 or/and six-month jail sentences can be imposed upon any person or agent (city authority or citizen) convicted for not adhering to or enforcing these regulations.

A Mobile minister, the Rev. John Thompson, pastor, Church of Good Shepherd on Donald St., is offering space for donations of food, clothing, and other contributions in connection with our appeal.

Judge Disagrees, Fines Him \$100

'It's a Frame,' Says Macon Man

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"It's a frame-up," said Robert Perry. "I didn't resist at all. . . . No scuffling, no nothing. I got in the car just like a man."



"We asked him to put the shotgun down," said Macon County's chief sheriff's deputy, Eddie M. Ivory. "He said he wasn't going to. . . . (Perry) said the white man had been out there to rape his daughter, and he was going to kill him."

Although Perry "put the gun down finally," Ivory said, "he began to scuffle and all. . . . He said he wasn't going anywhere."

And that, Ivory said, is the reason why Perry was charged with resisting arrest.

Perry and Ivory disagreed in Macon County Court this week about what happened last November, when three law enforcement officers went out to Perry's home in rural Cheshaw.

After listening to two hours of conflicting testimony, Judge Richard H. Powell found Perry guilty of resisting arrest, and fined him \$100 and costs.

When Perry's lawyer--Harry D. Raymon--said his client would appeal to Circuit Court, Judge Powell remarked, "There's no question but that he's guilty. I could have fined him \$1,000 and given him six months in jail."

Perry--an elderly man--and the

ROBERT PERRY
three young law enforcement officers who testified against him are all Negroes. But the case grew out of an inter-racial incident at Perry's home last Nov. 7.

Hughie Riley, a white septic-tank repairman from Georgia, has sworn out a warrant against Perry for assault with intent to murder. Riley charges that Perry fired a shotgun blast at him. That case will come up in Circuit Court later this spring. The court will also re-try another white man--James

New Sounds At ACHR Meeting

BY EMILY ISRAEL
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--"We came to this meeting wondering if the movement was dead. By the end of this morning's discussion, we have discovered that it has not died, only changed."

Dr. Ray Fowler of Tuscaloosa was commenting on the first part of the annual meeting held by the Alabama Council on Human Relations last Saturday in the Stafford Hotel. He had been moderator for a free-swinging panel discussion that touched on everything from



DONALD A. JELINEK (RIGHT) civil rights to revolution.

Panelist Jim Wood of the Southern Regional Council said the growing unrest in the U. S. might be the result of people looking at the country's problems for the first time. But then he rejected this explanation, and blamed the discontent on the government.

"When will we as a country learn that if we're going to sell our system to the rest of the world, the way to do it is to make it work at home--and not by forcing it on someone else with guns," Wood said.

But Allen Black Jr. of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund said, "This is not a bad time, but a good time--a time of searching, of re-evaluating." The rights of the poor in the South have al-

ready been established, Black said, and civil rights workers should go out and tell people what their rights are.

Attorney Donald A. Jelinek, director of the Southern Rural Research Project in Selma, spoke of Southern rural Negroes, "to whom the civil rights movement means nothing because they are starving to death, to whom the Head Start programs mean nothing because the children are being retarded before the age of four by the lack of protein."

The fourth panelist--the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, SCLC's director of affiliates--said "psychological," but not actual, integration "gives rise to frustrations which lead to riots and conflicts, which we faced last summer and will again--unless we come to grips with the problems of war, poverty, and segregation."

In the question and answer period, Bob Valder, executive director of the Human Relations Council, asked, "Aren't we just dealing with symptoms? Are we really talking to the tax structure, the military, to the people who run this country? Certainly, small groups are doing a lot, but aren't we only applying bandages?"

Wood and Black said the country has the "potential" to be reformed without violence, and Rogers said peaceful change would be possible if Negroes could exert enough economic pressure.

But Jelinek said he feared that at this time, "nothing short of bloodshed will be able to change the values" of society. Personally, he said, he hopes for a more middle-of-the-road solution--in which the government might do something to avoid a revolution.

During the meeting's afternoon session, former Arkansas Congressman Brooks Hays interspersed his storytelling with observations on third-party politics, civil rights, and political ethics.

Edwin Stanfield, former director of the Human Relations Council, concluded the meeting by expressing amazement at the way the group has changed. "I would have never conceived of discussing the possibility of armed revolution at one of our meetings a year ago," he said.

Teachers in Tuscaloosa Demand Higher Salary

BY EMILY ISRAEL
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--Tuscaloosa's Negro teachers have voted 179 to 0 not to honor their 1968-69 contracts unless all Alabama teachers get a salary increase.

On Feb. 1, the City Teachers Association lined up behind the predominantly-white Alabama Education Association and other local groups who have asked for a special session of the Legislature to raise teachers' salaries.

Before last weekend's AEA meeting in Montgomery, local groups in Bullock and Tuscaloosa counties had also passed resolutions urging teachers not to sign or honor next year's contracts without a pay raise.

The AEA, however, didn't pass any resolutions calling for a walk-out. The

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

group simply asked for an immediate session of the Legislature.

In the city of Tuscaloosa, a teacher with a bachelor's degree is paid \$4,623 a year to start, and \$5,643 after 12 years of experience.

When the City Teachers Association met at Druid High School, Mrs. Myrtle Gray of the teachers' welfare committee conducted a secret ballot on the salary proposal. "This has never happened to CTA before!" she said after the unanimous vote.

Mrs. Gray also introduced some other requests--including a lower pupil-teacher ratio, insurance paid by the school board for teachers and their families, teacher representation on the board of education, and an in-service training program. She said these requests will be presented to Schools Superintendent H. D. Nelson.

Negro teachers in the Tuscaloosa County school system, meeting at Riverside High School in Northport, also voted not to sign or honor new contracts unless salaries are raised.



HUBERT MADDOX (LEFT) AND LEON WILLIAMS (RIGHT) AT CHURCH Troy, Ala.

Troy police officers Hubert Maddox and Leon Williams took time off from their busy schedule to attend services last Sunday at the Bethel Baptist Church. As some of the people drove up for church, the two officers were standing by an automobile. One lady said, "Look what happen at the church--I see the policeman is here." But when the lady came closer to the officers, she said, "We are so happy to have you all at church today." One of the officers replied, "Oh yes, we come for church." A few days earlier, Maddox and Williams had to do some investigation of five boys. When they reached the boys' home, they saw that no food was in the house. So Maddox and Williams took their own money and bought food for the boys. "Truly we think all law officers should attend church," said one lady last Sunday, "so they all will learn to give out sometimes, instead of taking in all the time."

Montgomery, Ala. Frankfort, Ky.

After a slight complication, the Montgomery chapter of the Alabama Council on Human Relations held its annual Challenge Dinner Jan. 25 in the Old Ship AME Zion Church. Two weeks before the meeting, the Rev. John Martin and Douglas Suddeth arranged to use the facilities of the Alabama Farm Bureau. But on Jan. 19, Martin spoke with Mrs. Mary Durden of the Farm Bureau about the number of people expected. "I said 120," Martin recalled, and Mrs. Durden said she thought the number was supposed to be 50. On Jan. 22, the council was told it could not have the meeting at the Farm Bureau. "We're already overcrowded," Mrs. Durden explained later. "They had told me only 50 people were coming." At the dinner, some 70 council members and friends heard Birmingham attorney David Vann discuss his new Alabama Independent Democratic Party.

Birmingham, Ala.

"Alabama is facing an educational crisis," Joe L. Reed of the Alabama State Teachers Association told the annual meeting of the Birmingham chapter of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. "Yes, there have been some advances," he said Jan. 30, but "they have only brought Alabama up nearer the bottom."

Atlanta, Ga.

Twenty-eight community leaders in Alabama and Mississippi have received the newly-established Urban Service Awards from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The award is for people "whose dedicated efforts to alleviate the problems of the poor in America's cities have helped create a better life for our citizens." Winners in Alabama include Dr. Joseph Stewart, Mrs. Henry Altheimer, and Charles R. Sheldon of Montgomery; Mrs. Peggy Roberson, the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, Mrs. Geraldine H. Moore, and Mrs. Mary E. Dorse of Birmingham; Charles L. Ray Jr., Dr. and Mrs. John Cashin, Mrs. Jane Reed, and Milton K. Cummings of Huntsville; the Rev. Thomas Nunan, Mrs. Lillian Schermer, and the Rev. M. H. Strickland of Mobile; and Dr. J. W. Steward, Joseph Faulkner, and Miss Kathryn Barrett of Gadsden, Mississippi winners are Owen Cooper, Robert Ezelle Jr., Tom Scott Jr., Francis Stevens Jr., Mrs. Emma Saunders, Dr. Aaron Shirley, Mrs. Pearl Drane, Mrs. Helen Bass Williams, Charles Young, and Hodding Carter III. In addition, seven Alabama organizations were cited--the Catholic Charities, the Christmas Charities, and the Fraternal Club of Huntsville; the board of directors of the Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program; the Gadsden Labor Council; the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham; and Springhill College in Mobile.

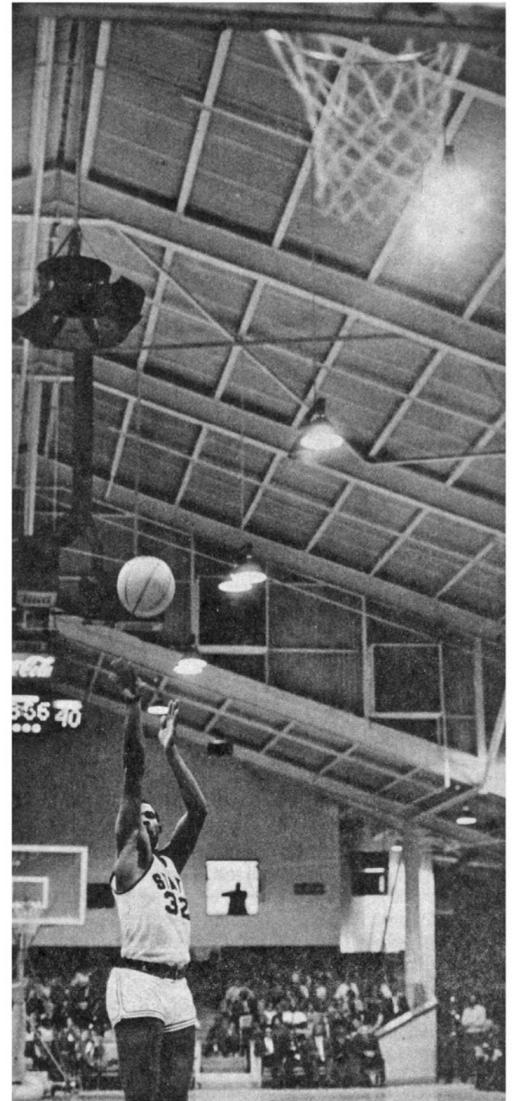
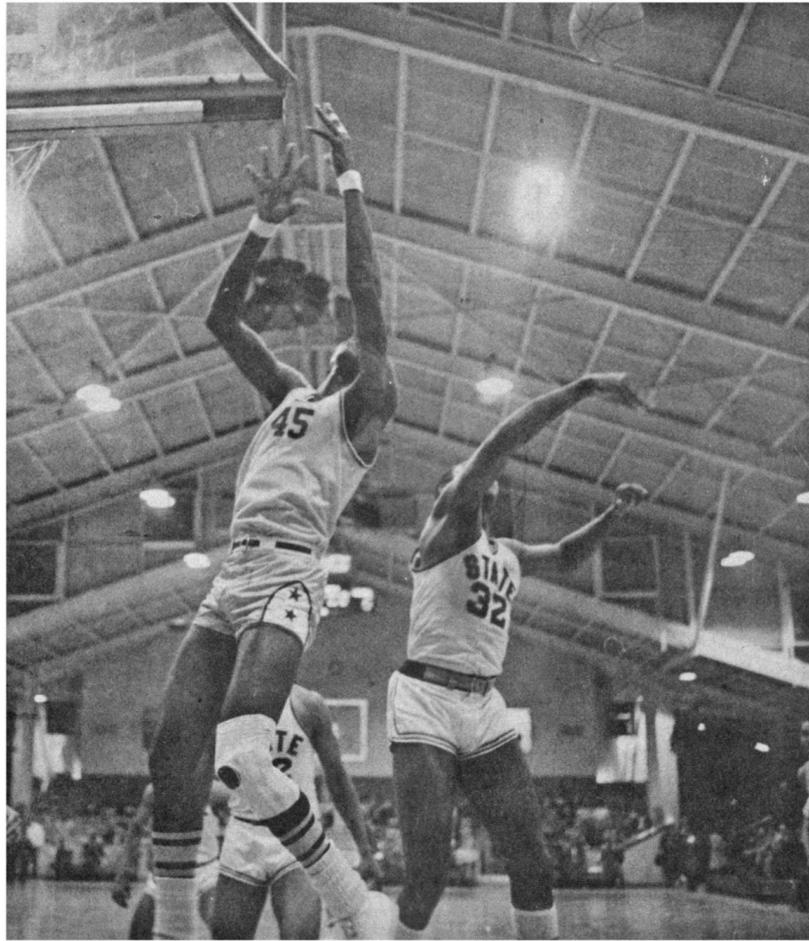
Camden, Ala.

Mrs. Juanita Harrell, wife of the Rev. Daniel Harrell, died last month after a long illness. Harrell, now director of the Southwest Alabama Self-Help Housing Association, was SCLC project director when he and his wife first came to Wilcox County. One county resident remembered Mrs. Harrell during the voter registration marches in Camden: "She walked up and down the lines with her face toward the sky, and she told us, 'Don't be afraid, children, the Lord is on our side.'" The Rev. Francis X. Walter of the Selma Inter-religious Project remembered her, too: "I recall her in the winter of '65, at a typewriter in the ever-drafty, cold church in Camden. . . . Both she and Dan knew that her illness was greatly aggravated by exposure and over-exertion. Her exposure and over-exertion were her contribution to the county, as we gathered nearly 100 cases of eviction for the Justice Department. No case was ever brought to court, none ever will be. It's forgotten. But people will not forget for a long time Juanita's devotion to her husband, and her love for the people of Wilcox County." (From the Selma Inter-religious Project Newsletter)



Atlanta, Ga.

How many members of the SCLC high command--shown above at a recent meeting--can you identify? In the first row, left to right, are Hosea Williams, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and Mrs. Dorothy Cotton. The two men on the left in the back row are the Rev. Andrew J. Young and the Rev. T. Y. Rogers. The two on the right are the Rev. Fred C. Bennette Jr. and the Rev. Bernard Lafayette. Now who's the man in the middle? It's the Rev. James Bevel, with a (more or less) new beard. (SCLC photo)

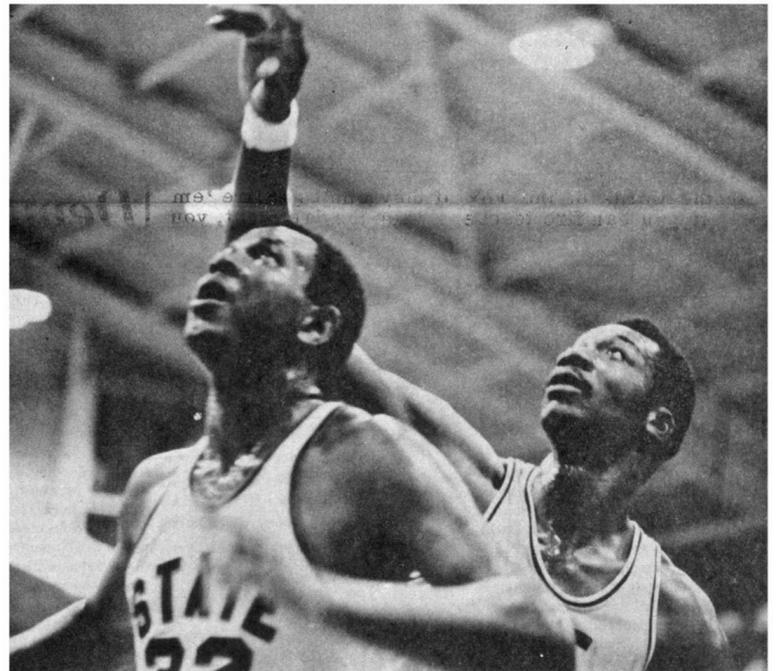
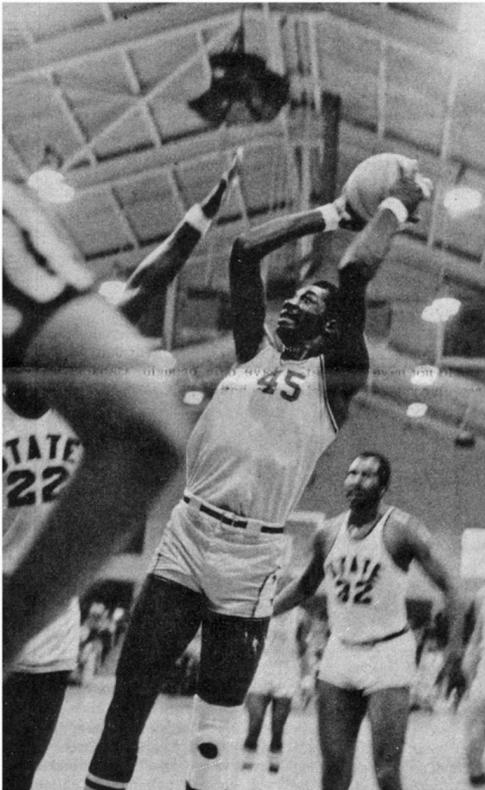


Nation's Two Leading Scorers Duel at Alabama State Arena

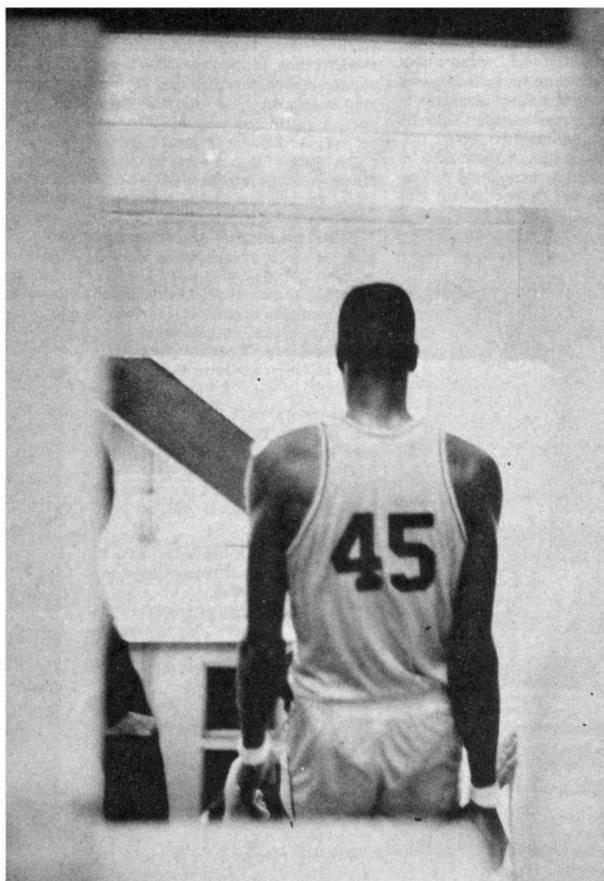
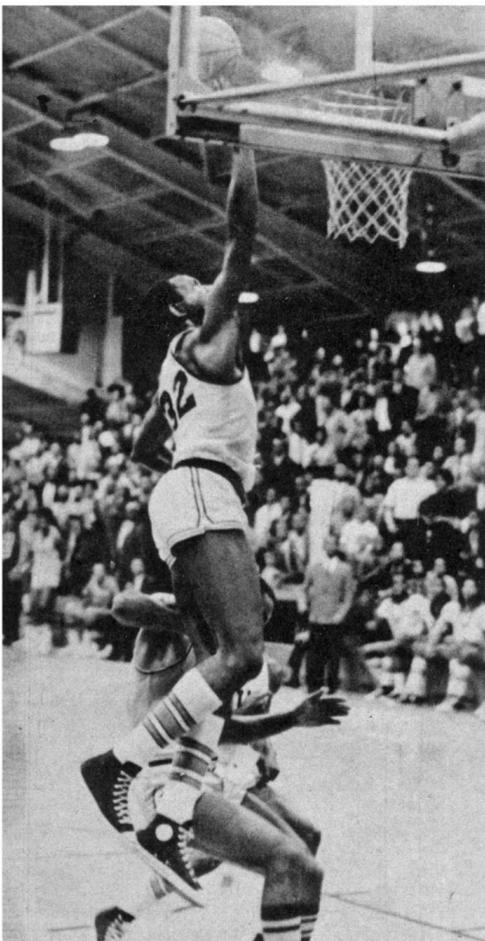
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--For a few hours last Friday night, the Alabama State College Arena was the basketball capital of the nation. The Alabama State-Bethune Cookman game brought together the country's two top small-college scorers--Willie Scott of State, and Johnnie Allen of the visitors from Daytona Beach, Fla.

In the first half, the 6'5" Scott and the 6'7" Allen played head-to-head, Allen (number 45 in the pictures) gained on Scott (number 32) in the scoring race, with 15 points to Scott's ten.

Scott and Allen drew different defensive assignments in the second half. The Bama State star broke loose for 20 big points, while Allen was held to 11. The outcome was Scott 30, Allen 26--and State 94, BC 88.

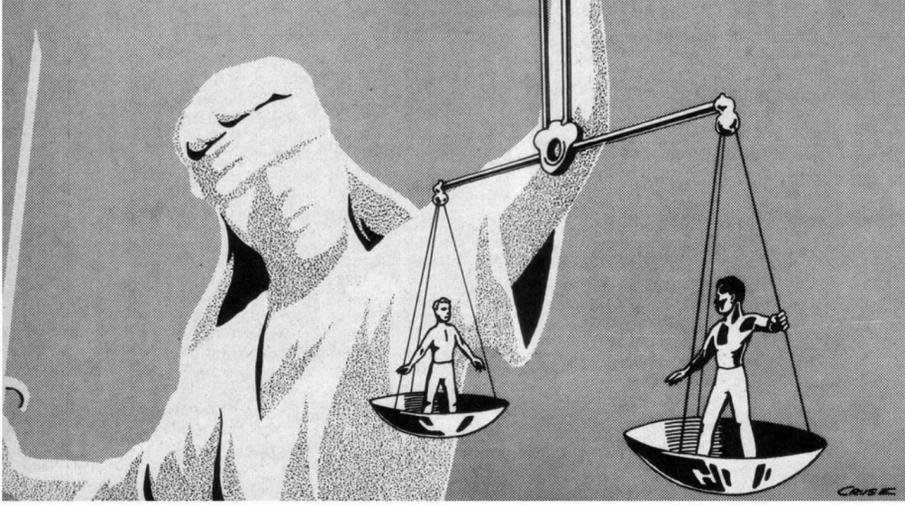


Photos by Jim Pepler



'Don't Want Us--So We Don't Go'

Few Negroes Serve on Bessemer Juries, But Court Finds No Proof of Racial Bias



BY BOB LABAREE

BESSEMER, Ala.--In an area where more than half of the population is Negro, why do Negroes make up less than 15% of the jury rolls?

This is a question which civil rights lawyers have been asking in federal court here for several years. They say the answer is clear--Negroes are "systematically excluded" from the list of prospective jurors.

The all-white jury board for the Bessemer Division of the Jefferson Circuit Court agrees that Negroes are under-represented. The jury board members say, however, that it's not their fault.

The federal court has already ruled twice--in favor of the jury board. The newest decision was handed down this week.

Many Jefferson County Negroes, and the lawyers who defend them, say jury discrimination is so well established that Negroes prefer to ignore the whole problem. As one Bessemer lady put it, "We know they don't want us down there --so we don't go."

Rev. J. A. Salary of Fairfield told what happened three years ago when he received notice to appear in court as a possible juror. "I went down there and waited for three days in a row, and not a single Negro was called that whole time," he said.

Salary claimed the Negroes were all put at the end of the line--so that all the juries were filled with whites first.

Attorney Erskine Smith, chairman of the state advisory committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, said that "in the past, it was sort of a custom" for lawyers to remove the names of Negroes from the jury list.

"Seven or eight years ago," he said, "the cards (with the names of the jurors) were marked 'Negro' and 'white.' They'd pull out a card and say to the lawyer, 'Here's a Negro, shall we call him down?' and he'd probably say, 'No,' and that would be that."

But the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that there is no conclusive evidence of discrimination by the Bessemer Division Jury Board. It isn't enough, the court wrote, to simply say it is unlikely that a fair system would result in so few Negro jurors.

The court added, though, that it was willing to listen to further complaints. "We do not approve of the situation which the record shows to exist in the Bessemer Division," the opinion said.

What does "the record" show? Attorney Demetrius C. Newton pulled some papers out of a two-foot-high stack of documents on his desk. (It had taken him and several other lawyers from the NAACP Legal Defense Fund more than two years to collect the information.)

One paper showed the percentage of Negroes living in the Bessemer Division--55.6%. The other showed the per-

centage of Negroes on the jury rolls--14.9%.

"We think this is what was missing in (the first federal-court case)," Newton said. "They never actually opened the jury boxes and counted the numbers of Negroes. We did, and we found just what we thought was there."

Newton said he would have sued the jury board even if the rolls were as much as 20% or 30% Negro. "We're not asking that it (the jury roll) be an exact mirror (of the community)," he said. "We only want reasonable representation. Especially when we're in majority, as we are here."

The lawyer said there are many

chances for people to discriminate in the jury-selecting process. But he thinks the jury board and its employees are mostly to blame.

"I don't think it's the judge," said Newton. "The judge does the best he can. The discrimination happens before that."

And, he said, names on the jury rolls are no longer marked by race, so it would be difficult--although not impossible--for court officials to discriminate. Besides, said Newton, "we're not getting on the rolls in the first place."

The main problem, he said, is with the "canvassers"--usually women--

who are hired by the jury board to go door-to-door collecting the names of potential jurors.

"First of all," he said, "(the canvassers) are all white. They considered some Negro neighborhoods too rough to send white women into." The result is that some Negro homes are never visited, Newton charged.

"I know Negro homes where only one person in the house is on (the jury) roll," he said. "But you go over to Midfield (a white section), and you find three to four people in every house on the roll."

"I can imagine (the canvassers') whole approach being wrong. Picture them knocking on the door and saying, 'Hello, Mary.' A Negro who says 'yes, sir' on the street will say 'go to hell' at home."

In federal court, Miss Joy Ann Lance --one of the canvassers--testified that "(Negroes) didn't understand and they were afraid. . . someone strange coming into their neighborhood there and not knowing exactly what they wanted."

Newton says the exclusion of Negroes from the jury rolls begins in the segregated community. He thinks that whites don't understand most Negroes well enough to talk with them. "Until they get Negroes out there doing the canvassing, they're not going to get any better results," Newton said.

But the jury board claims that it has gone out of its way to get Negro names for the jury rolls.

Bill R. Whitley, clerk of the Bessemer Division Jury Board, showed proof that, since 1955, the board had sent letters to as many as 124 Negroes in the area, asking them for names of other Negroes to serve on juries. He testified that no more than 13 replies were ever received.

Whitley also said, though, that one main reason for the low percentage of Negroes on the rolls is that Negroes are often "difficult" to talk to.

"I found Negroes are suspicious when I go to the door," he testified. "And in most cases, I can't find out any information about the neighbors from Negroes, and they are just generally uncooperative for some reason."

The jury board has argued that "jury-

men should be selected as individuals . . . not as members of a race." The jury list should include a true "cross-section of the community," but need not represent all the various groups in their exact "proportional strengths," the board said.

Newton's case against the Bessemer jury board is again being appealed to the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court. But in the meantime, some people are asking another question--will more Negroes on the juries make a difference to the kind of justice the courts deal out?

After 14 years of experience, Elmore McAdory--clerk of the Bessemer Division Circuit Court--says the answer is "no." "Whites have bent over backwards to help the niggers being tried," he claimed. McAdory said Negroes judge each other more harshly than a

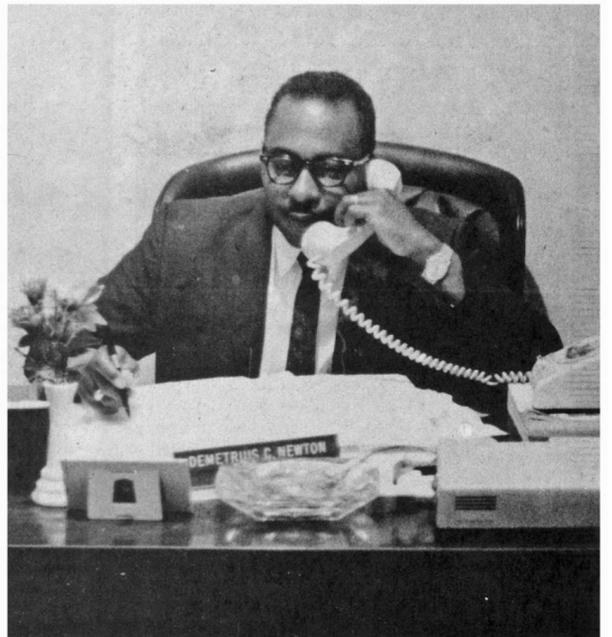
white man would judge them.

Civil rights lawyer Orzell Billingsley Jr. doesn't agree. "Negroes aren't going to get what they deserve from white men, because a white man doesn't understand a Negro the way we do," he said. "A white man will go harder on a Negro against a white than a Negro against a Negro."

Newton said "there's a tremendous difference" when Negroes are on the jury.

For example, he said, a bi-racial jury in Tuscaloosa sentenced three Negroes to six years in prison for raping a white girl. But before an all-white jury in Gadsden, the same crime brought three Negroes a death sentence.

In the Tuscaloosa case, said Newton, the Negroes on the jury "made the difference between life and death."



DEMETRIUS C. NEWTON AT WORK

Many Complaints, But Not Enough Money At Hale Memorial Hospital in Tuscaloosa

BY ANDREW J. MCKEAN

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--

"If I had tuberculosis, Hale Memorial Hospital is the last place you'd find me," a nurse said bitterly. "When we (nurses) asked for more money, the hospital said that they would have to cut down on food and medication for patients to increase our salaries. Now, what kind of a place is that?"

The nurse said salaries have not been increased--and care for patients is still poor. "I earn \$88 for 80 hours of work, and patients are grumbling about not having enough food," she said. "Someone must be mishandling money somewhere."

But administrators at Hale Memorial Hospital say the state of Alabama does

not provide enough money to run the hospital as effectively as they would like. According to their figures, the TB hospital receives only \$8 per patient a day from the state.

The national average for similar hospitals is \$20 per patient a day. Alabama's appropriation ranks 50th--last--among the states.

Dr. David Bahar, the hospital's new director, said "We--like all other medical institutions--are faced with rising costs and can't continue to provide the best of patient care without additional money."

But many people think the hospital administrators could do more with the money they have--little as it may be. Last June the Alabama Department of Examiners of Public Accounts released a report listing thousands of dollars in "illegal" and "unauthorized" expenditures by Hale officials.

State Representative Bert Bank of Tuscaloosa County had called for the investigation, saying he could not sup-

port an increase in the Legislature's appropriation for TB hospitals unless "waste in handling tax dollars can be eliminated at Hale Memorial."

Bank asked for a regular audit of state TB hospitals and demanded the resignation of the board of directors at Hale Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Otis Jordan, Hale's board chairman at that time, indignantly denied the accusations. "I have done no wrong," he said. "I think it's time for the majority of the charges to be proved. I think it's time for Mr. Bank to put up or shut up."

Later, the Alabama Legislature voted to place Hale employees under the state merit system--which provides for job classification, and for equal pay to employees in each classification. The hospital is also supposed to provide insurance, a retirement program, and time off for the state's 13 legal holidays.

But--after the report on Hale's money-handling problems--the Legislature refused to increase state appropriations to TB institutions.

Bahar, the hospital director, charged that the merit system would cost the hospital \$85,000 a year, and would force a cutback in the amount of food and medicine available to patients. Jordan, the board chairman, suggested the possibility of sending a patient with an active case of tuberculosis to see local lawmakers.

But several days later, the argument was settled. Bahar announced that the new system would cost the hospital a maximum of \$12,000 per year--since state officials had said pay raises were not required if money was not available.

Now, nurses still earn less than the minimum wage, and some aides earn as little as \$4 a week.

Bahar agreed that the wages are "inadequate." "That's an understatement," he added. The director said he will continue trying to get more money from the state.

Meanwhile, patients at the bi-racial hospital say they are not getting enough care.

"With nurses being paid the way they are you can understand the problems," said one man. "(But) Dr. Bahar earns \$22,000 a year. Some of his salary could be used to make things better."

Another patient said, "I think Hale Memorial should be run like a regular

hospital instead of a poor folks' home." When he stayed at Druid City Hospital in Tuscaloosa, the patient said, beds were changed and baths were given daily: "Here, they change the beds twice a week and I hardly ever get anyone to help me with a bath."

Bahar said, however, that hospitals for people with chronic diseases don't need to change linen as often as general hospitals do. If there is a reason, he said, "we'll change the bed ten times a day if necessary."

Some patients complain about the food. Most feel they get enough--but long for increased quality and variety. "I'm getting sick of spam and baloney--especially for breakfast," said one lady.

Another patient recalled that the man in the next bed had refused to give up his clothes to a hospital official. The doctor told the man to get into his clothes and get out of the hospital, the patient said. "This man didn't have no money and it was a cold day. He didn't even have a sweater. I had to call up my son and have him bring over \$5 so the man could get home."

Bahar explained that the hospital has certain policies and expects its patients

to follow them. "I make no exceptions," he said. "Of course, if the patient was critically ill, I wouldn't tell him to leave."

Many of the patients' families aren't satisfied either. A wife charged, "The (administrators) won't discuss anything with us. They don't even notify us when my husband's very ill. On one occasion my husband was taken ill suddenly. It was another patient who called me up and informed me."

Bahar replied that if patients or their families want information, they have "an open check--my promise that I'll be available."

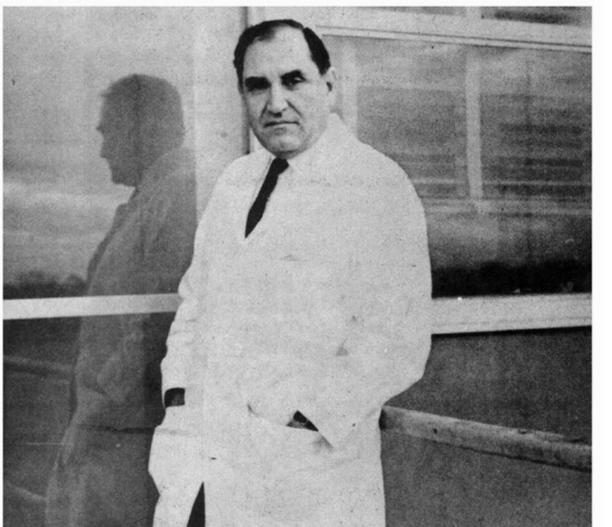
A mother called for the appointment of a medical doctor. "The only doctor here is a lung doctor. These patients get other troubles too. Who helps them then?" she asked.

Bahar responded, "I challenge anybody to show me one case which needed consulting with a specialist on a specific problem which did not get it."

Hale Memorial Hospital is "providing the best professional care without making sacrifices in handling of patients," Bahar said. But he added, "There is always room for improvement."



HALE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



DR. DAVID BAHAR, THE HOSPITAL DIRECTOR

Mrs. Johnson's Appeal Denied

New Macon CAP Head Takes Over

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The big desk in the downtown office of the Macon County Community Action Program was in a new place this week--and a new director was sitting behind it.

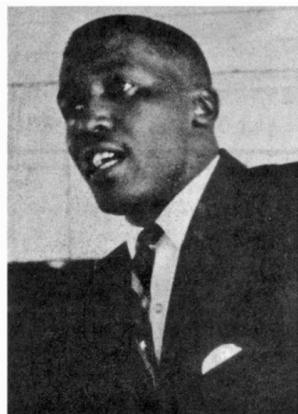
After five months of bitter controversy, the CAP board last week finally succeeded in dismissing its paid director, Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson.

On Feb. 1, she was replaced by Freddie L. Washington, a 33-year-old former teacher who has been the CAP's associate director since August, 1966.

Washington, like Mrs. Johnson, is a Negro. The new associate director, Miss Roselyn A. Price, is white.

The CAP board named Washington and Miss Price to their new jobs last August. But the Southeast regional branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity refused to accept the board's decision until last week--after a stormy hearing on charges against Mrs. Johnson.

Following the hearing--and the board's fourth vote to fire Mrs. Johnson--her attorney, Charles S. Conley, appealed again to the regional OEO office.



FREDDIE L. WASHINGTON

But, said Conley this week, "they sent me a telegram to the effect they didn't feel they could set aside the dismissal," Conley said OEO told him Mrs. Johnson's "next remedy would be in federal court."

The attorney said he will take the case to court if Mrs. Johnson wants him to:

"None of the charges (against her) were proved. None of them."

But Mrs. Johnson--who fought the CAP board's repeated attempts to oust her for several months--said this week, "I haven't decided what to do. I was tired. I've been resting."

The CAP board members who led the efforts to remove Mrs. Johnson frequently accused her of failing to spread the county's anti-poverty program to rural areas.

At his new desk this week, Washington said the CAP staff "will initiate programs to reach these (rural) people."

In the new rural-resources program, he said, "the majority of the employees will come from the poverty area. I'm going to see that those people get those jobs. They know the problems. People will feel closer to them."

CAP board chairman B. D. Mayberry said he plans to coordinate three programs--rural resources, health, and Tuskegee Institute's training project for seasonally-employed agricultural workers--so that "at least one person from each of the (ten) major rural communities will be on the payroll."

In firing Mrs. Johnson, the CAP board also charged her with failure to follow the board's orders, and inability to get along with other staff members.

This week, Mayberry scheduled a CAP staff meeting to discuss "lines of authority--what is our job and to whom we are responsible."

The session--open to the public--was the first such meeting held during the three-year-old CAP program.

"We will also make an effort to ex-

pand to the citizens," he said. "We will hold advisory committee meetings every three months. We hope to get many people involved--to help us make decisions."

But he also warned that the new programs "may experience some delay in funding." "The board thought the proposals were in Atlanta (at the regional OEO office)," Mayberry said, "but Mrs. Johnson had them in Tuskegee. Maybe she forgot to mail them."

Mrs. Johnson said, however, that she gave Washington the documents to mail early last month.

"I've never held up the proposals," she said. "This is not the first time the regional office couldn't find something we had sent. We have repeatedly had to duplicate."



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.

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, 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.

CERAMIC SHOW--The Ceramic Hobbyists Guild of Greater Birmingham, Ala., will sponsor a ceramic show Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 24 and 25, in the Industrial Arts Building on the State Fair Grounds. Anyone may enter the show competition, but only pieces made of clay or glass will be accepted. Entries will be received in the Industrial Arts Building from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 22, and will be judged Friday, Feb. 23. The show will be open to the public from 1 to 8 p.m. on Saturday, and from 1 to 6 p.m. on Sunday. Admission is free.

BABA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 10, at 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery. For transportation, call 265-4394. Meet Baha'ullah.

ARTS FESTIVAL--The South's first Festival of Afro-American Arts will be held Monday through Sunday, Feb. 12-18, at Dillard University in New Orleans, La. Sponsored by Afro-Americans for Progress, a Dillard student group, the festival will feature the work of amateur and professional Negro artists. It will be open to the public, free of charge.

ALL STUDENTS--All high school and college students in Alabama are urged to attend a state-wide meeting Friday through Sunday, Feb. 9-11, in the Bell St. Baptist Church, Oak and Robinson streets, Montgomery, Ala. The topic will be "Have Elected Officials Represented Us in the State of Alabama?" Objects of the meeting will include state-wide unification of students; organization of a political arm to resist such "movements" as ex-Governor George Wallace is advocating; and election of our own candidates to represent us in Alabama and Washington. Sponsored by the Alabama Action Committee.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Spirit" is the subject of this week's Bible lesson, to be read in all Christian Science churches Sunday, Feb. 11. The Responsive Reading of this Lesson Sermon includes the verse from II Corinthians: "Now the Lord is that Spirit; and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED--Student volunteers are wanted to help Welfare/Rights groups get started, and to work for welfare rights. Write to Poverty/Rights Action Center, 1762 Corcoran St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20009.

CERAMIC EXHIBIT--The public is invited to view the ceramic works of Amos White, a graduate of Alabama State College. The exhibition is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday until Feb. 28, in Kilby Hall, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.

MACON COUNTY CITIZENS--The West Macon Improvement Association voter education project will hold a mass meeting at 7 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 11, in the Second Baptist Church, Shorter, Ala. Attorney Fred D. Gray will be the principal speaker.

STATE-WIDE MEETING--A meeting will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday, Feb. 10, in the Berean Baptist Church on Washington St., Marion, Ala., to begin planning a movement organized around the right to eat and live decent. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has decided to go see the King (LBJ) like Daniel did in the Bible, and tell him about the problem. Come to this meeting--you might be able to prevent someone from starving. Albert Turner, state SCLC director.

Board Suspends Officer After Negro Man Protests

BY ESTELLE FINE
NATCHEZ, Miss.--The Natchez Civil Service Commission last month found policeman Walter W. Reeves guilty of conduct "unbecoming an officer," and suspended him for ten days.

Reeves, who is white, had been charged with brutality last May by Timothy B. T. Quinn, a Negro. The commission dismissed this charge Jan. 26, and found the officer guilty of a less serious violation.

The decision was agreed on by all three members of the commission--chairman W. D. O'Quinn, a white moderate; Robert Mackel, a Negro funeral director; and Newton Jones, former president of the (white) Citizens Council of Natchez.

The commission had held a hearing on the incident last July. At that time, Quinn told the commission that he was accompanying a friend to the police station to pay a fine, when Reeves stopped them and called a patrol car to pick up Quinn's friend.

When Quinn said the car wasn't necessary, he testified, Reeves told him, "You shut up and go down the street,

Hoss," Quinn told the commission that he said his name wasn't "Hoss." Then, he said, Reeves struck him and arrested him. At the jail, Quinn testified, Reeves kicked him in the throat and used abusive language.

Reeves, on the other hand, testified that Quinn struck him for no reason on the street, knocking him into a building. Then, he said, he hit Quinn with a nightstick and put him under arrest. The officer denied Quinn's other charges.

"It's one of those things that shouldn't have happened," said O'Quinn after the decision was announced. "It was due to ignorance--the officer was young and new on the force."

Quinn is now appealing a \$100 fine he got last May on a charge of assaulting an officer. Of the commission's decision, he said, "They knocked it out, but I don't see any justice yet. They should have fired him--then I would have felt better."

The session--open to the public--was the first such meeting held during the three-year-old CAP program.

"We will also make an effort to ex-



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16 SOUTH PERRY ST. MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Gophers Win Gold Medal Tournament

Sandtown Star Hits 50

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MT, MEIGS, Ala.--In the eighth and final game of a long, long day of basketball, Sandtown of Millbrook won the 15th annual Gold Medal Tournament by clobbering Georgia Washington of Mt. Meigs, 82 to 57.

The slaughter in last Saturday night's final could have been even bloodier than it was. With Sandtown leading 10 to 9 in the first period, the Gophers put on a full-court press that stopped Georgia Washington cold.

The Gophers would score, the Wildcats would take the ball out of bounds--and Sandtown's Thompson Jackson, Willie J. Thomas, or Richard Peterson would steal the ball back.

If Georgia Washington did get past mid-court, the Gophers' impenetrable zone defense was in the way. And if the Wildcats managed to get a shot off, Peterson, Willie Iverson, or Charlie Oliver would grab the rebound.

Sandtown tallied ten straight points to make it 20 to 9, and the Gophers ended the half with a 47-22 lead.

In the second half, the Gophers eased up on defense, and Georgia Washington's Joe Lewis began hitting some spectacular jump shots. With 35 points in the final two periods, the Wildcats made the outcome look respectable.

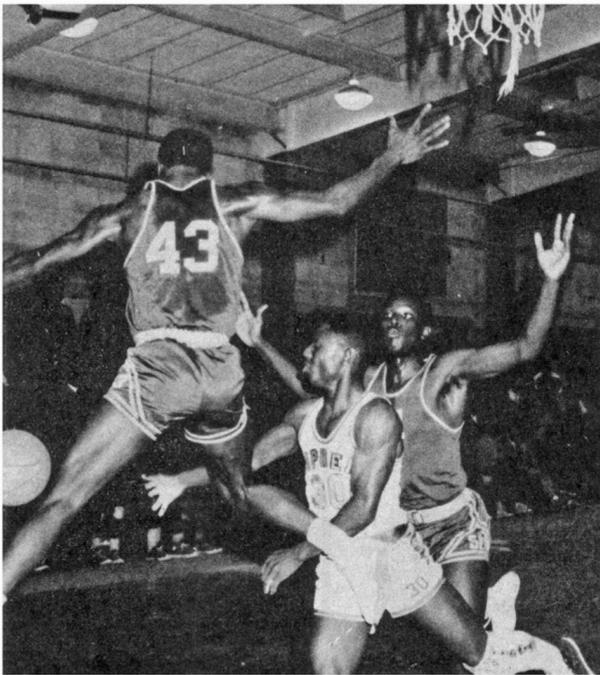
Actually, the real excitement came in the tournament's two semi-final contests.

In the first semi, Georgia Washington was locked in a 30-28 battle with Autauga County Training School (Autauga) with two minutes left in the first half.

Then Lewis, Elijah Pettway, and Ocie Stovall led the Wildcats on an eight-point tear, and into a 42-29 lead at halftime.

It looked like it was all over for Autauga County, but the visitors launched a courageous comeback in the second half. Lonzell Perry's basket and Robert Brown's foul shot brought Autauga within six points, 58 to 52, late in the third period, but Georgia Washington again pulled away.

In the last quarter, Brown put in a rebound, Perry connected from the side, Brown stole the ball for another basket, and suddenly it was 66 to 65 with 3 1/2 minutes to play.



WILLIE J. THOMAS (30) IN ACTION

But Lewis of Georgia Washington made a three-point play--and the foul involved was Perry's fifth, putting him out of the game. Still Autauga came on, Harry Lanier's steal brought the visitors within two, 75 to 73, with 25 seconds left.

Autauga County stole the ball three more times in the last 25 seconds, but couldn't get a basket. A last-second lay-up made it 77 to 73 for Georgia Washington.

The second semi-final, between Sandtown and Dunbar (Ramer) was close, too--for a while. Sandtown led by just 37 to 32 at halftime, but the Gophers collected 53 points in the second half for an easy 90-65 victory.

But by the time the game was over, no one was thinking about the score. Everyone was wrapped up in Willie J.

Thomas' attempt to reach 50 points. Early in the game, Thomas, a 6-ft. junior, made a 30-ft. jump shot for Sandtown's first two points.

That shot was only the beginning. Thomas hit from the key, from the side, and on twisting, acrobatic lay-ups. He had 23 points in the first half, and 46 when he left the game late in the fourth

Auburn Council

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

that the committee isn't very representative, since it includes only nine Negroes.

"We should have at least 30," said Mrs. Mary E. Brooks, a leader in the NAACP and the Auburn Voters League. And, she said, the Negro community should have been asked to select its own representatives.

The Negro committeemen are "people they (white officials) can manipulate," said Mrs. Brooks. Mrs. Georgia Ann Higgins, president of the Auburn branch NAACP, added:

"These people are not active in our community. They wouldn't know how to represent us no way. They don't know what we need or what we want."

In reply, City Council President Mrs. Kenneth B. Roy said, "We picked out the leading Negroes. Through the years, people have learned who they are."

"We picked for the white people, too--and they didn't like it either."

Why were so few Negroes selected? "You have to make a choice," said Mrs.

quarter.

Then somebody on the Sandtown bench did some arithmetic, and Thomas went back in the game with 1 1/2 minutes left, shooting for 50 points.

"Hey, J, bet you don't get it," yelled one of his teammates on the bench. When Thomas missed his first three shots--once not even hitting the backboard--his team-mates laughed so hard they fell off the bench.

Then Thomas made a jump shot from about 15 feet--that gave him 48. With time running out, he tried another from the key, and missed. But he barged into the crowd under the basket, grabbed the rebound, and threw it in--for 50 points--just as the buzzer went off.

The summaries, with game scores and leading point-makers:

First round: Georgia Washington 72 (Lewis 27, Pettway 24), Southside of Greenville 49 (Bernard Smith 20, William Moorner 13); Sandtown 76 (Peterson 12, Iverson, Thompson, and Thomas 11), Lomax-Hannon of Greenville 41 (Ralph Watts 28, Durant Ervin 6); Autauga County 68 (Lanier 15, Alonzo Brown 12), Carver of Union Springs 49 (Barry Dotson 16, Earl Williams 15); Dunbar 98 (Ezekiel McPherson 33, Henry Willis 17), North Highland of Prattville 86 (Darrell Brantley 24, Larry Taylor 17).

Semi-finals: Georgia Washington 77 (Lewis 28, Pettway 24), Autauga County 73 (Lanier 19, Perry 17); Sandtown 90 (Thomas 50, Iverson 12), Dunbar 65 (Ornee Patterson 25, Alfred Bell 15).

Consolation: Autauga County 77 (Lanier 23, Perry 16), Dunbar 60 (Bell 13, Nathaniel Means and Patterson 11).

Championship: Sandtown 82 (Peterson 25, Iverson 23), Georgia Washington 57 (Lewis 22, Stovall 15).

Roy. And she pointed out that another "minority group" didn't do much better than the Negroes--only 12 of the advisory committee members are women.

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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Q. Valentine's Day is almost here and I'm sure that Jim will give me a gift this year -- we've been friends for some time. Would it be all right to reciprocate? If so, have any ideas?

A. An inexpensive token gift is always appropriate -- especially one you've made yourself. Nothing wildly romantic will do -- but a thoughtful and clever gift rates an A-plus with any Valentine. Try this for fun: a mad mod box as a cache for cuff-links or as an overnight store for the things he carries in his pockets. Simply decorate the outside of a cigar box with your favorite pattern of Marvalon vinyl-coated adhesive-backed paper. Then line the inside with Valentine-red felt. Or use Marvalon to decorate the outside of a can -- and presto, a pencil holder for his desk.

Q. My father is an army officer and we're constantly on the move. I'm beginning to dread the thought of another school to adjust to -- and a new group of friends to get to know. Have any suggestions that might move me to Easy Street in a new town?

A. There are some simple guidelines that can pave the road to Easy Street. One of the

best ways to learn about your new friends is to join some of the extra-curricular activities the school offers. Maybe you like volleyball -- you're likely to find other enthusiasts in the after-school volleyball club. Or maybe you're the sort of girl who likes to arrange parties. In that case, join the prom committee. Get to know your classmates. People always feel important when someone comes to them for advice and it's a great way to introduce yourself. Get the idea?

Q. My clothes look so dull and drab. Everything that's in style now is bright colored. How can I bring my wardrobe up to date without spending a lot of money?

A. Mix things up a bit! Color combinations create the latest fashion look. So, to bring last year's clothes up to date, separate your matching outfits and wear tops from one outfit with skirts or slacks from another. Instead of a green skirt with a green sweater, try it with a red, blue or gold one. Instead of a polka-dot blouse with a solid color skirt, combine it with a striped or plaid skirt. You'll find your clothes aren't so dull, after all!

PATRONIZE COURIER ADVERTISERS

Who's Alabama?

JACKSON, Miss.--You can talk about Alabama, Ole Miss, Grambling, and all the other "great" football schools. But in the judgment of the pros, Jackson State tops them all.

There were 27 seniors on the 1967 Jackson State team. Eleven were selected by pro teams in last week's draft, and three others are about to sign without being drafted. No other Southern school can make that statement.

Tommy Funchess, a 6'5", 255-lb. offensive tackle, was picked in the second round of the pro draft, by the Boston Patriots of the American Football League.

Funchess was "one of our better ball-players," Jackson State coach Bob Hill modestly admitted this week.

But, said Hill, flanker Harold Jackson would have been the team's real stand-out, if he hadn't been injured early in the year. Jackson was picked by the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League in the 12th round of the draft.

Other Jackson State draftees, and the teams that picked them, are Doug Chatham (New York Giants), John Outlaw (Boston), Sidney Ellis (the new Cincinnati Bengals), James Hollifield (New York Giants), James Jackson (Baltimore Colts), Edgar Whipps (Cleveland Browns), Cephus Jackson (Los Angeles), Willie Turner (Washington Redskins), and James Smith (Cincinnati).

Why so many--because of Jackson State's great record?

Not exactly, Hill said. Although State did beat Grambling and Southern University this year, he said, its record

was just 6-3. Plenty of schools did better than that.

Hill said the pro teams seem to be thinking about the performance of past Jackson State graduates--like Lem Barney of the Detroit Lions, defensive rookie of the year.

Other draftees from Negro schools in Alabama and Mississippi include Charles Mitchell of Alabama State (Baltimore), Bill Kendrick of Alabama A&M (Cincinnati), David McDaniels of Mississippi Valley State College (Dallas Cowboys), and Sam Moore of MVSC (Chicago Bears).

Blessings Blessings

The man with the gift--Rev. Roosevelt Franklin of Macon, Georgia. Some questions you may wish to know:

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- Can my husband stop drinking?
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- Can my loved ones be returned?
- Where can I get money?

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