

# THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. IV, NO. 16

WEEKEND EDITION: APRIL 20-21, 1968

TEN CENTS

## A Sad Day in Atlanta



Pictures of Dr. King's Funeral--Pages Two and Five

## Workers Win In Memphis Strike

MEMPHIS, Tenn.--The Memphis garbage strike--which led to demonstrations, arrests, injuries, and finally the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.--was quietly settled this week.

The Memphis City Council approved the settlement last Tuesday, shortly after it was announced by negotiators for the city and for Local 1733 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

Under the agreement, sanitation workers will get a 10¢-an-hour raise, effective immediately, and another 5¢ raise on Sept. 1.

But money was never the big issue in this strike. Even at the beginning, many workers said they were willing to settle for a total increase of just 10¢. The real issue, international union President Jerry Wurf said last week, was "our struggle to be men--our struggle not to be 'boys.'"

The 1,300 members of the local union--virtually all Negro--wanted the city to recognize their union. And they wanted the city to deduct union dues from the workers' paychecks.

"There has never been the unity in the Negro community of Memphis that there is now," said union organizer Jesse Epps during the strike. "And the reason is that recognition of the union involves recognition of the workers as men."

"The mayor wants to say, 'Go on back to work, and then we'll do right about your complaints--you know our words is as good as our bond.' Just as if Memphis were a Delta plantation."

Although the city council several times appeared ready to grant the strikers' demands, Mayor Henry Loeb stood firm. The strike had been going on for 46 days when Dr. King led his first march here--a march that ended in violence, with one teen-ager killed, 60 people injured, and 280 arrested.

Dr. King was making plans for another

## Troy Folks Tell Kids to Cool It

TROY, Ala.--Mrs. J. M. Warren and the Rev. Albert McCarvey met with a group of teen-agers here this week, and urged them to be peaceful and non-violent.

Tempers had been rising in Troy over a report that a white man who runs a grocery in a Negro neighborhood had called the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. an "S.O.B." According to witnesses, the man said Dr. King ought to be dead. Some Negro teen-agers broke a window in the store, and then put up signs urging people not to shop there. The white man pulled the signs down.

Mrs. Warren and McCarvey met with a group of youths on April 10, and again last Sunday. So far, there has been no further trouble. And people in the neighborhood are staying out of the white man's store.

er march when he was shot and killed April 4.

By the weekend, city and union negotiators were meeting almost around the clock in an effort to end the strike. But the deadlock continued until 12 days after Dr. King's death. When the agreement was reached Tuesday, it was quickly and unanimously approved by workers meeting at the Clayborn Temple AME Church.

Meanwhile, the FBI continued its search for Eric Starvo Galt, a white man. This week, Galt was formally charged with conspiracy in connection with the slaying of Dr. King.

After Galt's white Mustang auto was found in Atlanta, Ga., the registration led investigators to a boarding house in Birmingham, Ala. But at mid-week, Galt was still at large.

## Happy Easter



MONTGOMERY, Ala.--About 500 people--mostly children--got some badly-needed clothes and shoes the week before Easter, thanks to the Alabama Action Committee (AAC).

Roosevelt Barnett (above) and the Rev. Richard Boone of AAC collected the clothes from local merchants, and gave them away on three different nights at the Bell St. Baptist Church.

Barnett thanked the merchants who donated clothes, and added, "The ones that didn't are not going to keep sucking seeds off the Negro."

## 'Right Beside LBJ'

BY CHARLEY THOMAS

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala.--Soon after the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a conversation between a white boy and a colored boy went like this:

The white boy said, "Hey, Sam, did you cry when you heard about Martin Luther?"

The colored boy replied, "Did you cry when you heard about (President John F.) Kennedy?"

"No, 'cause he was gone, just like King is," said the white boy.

"You're gonna be gone if you don't shut up," said the young Negro. The white kid shut up.

In another exchange, a white boy said to a Negro, "Hey, Charlie, I heard y'all was going to march downtown." Charlie answered, "That's a lie."

"Were you in that march in Memphis?" the white boy continued jokingly. The young Negro answered sneeringly, "Yeah--right beside LBJ."

Young Alexander City Negroes are sad about the assassination of Dr. King, and they feel a seething hatred for whoever caused that sadness.

The attitude of the young whites is identical, but still quite different. They all seem to believe the killing shouldn't have happened. But most say they would rather see Stokely Carmichael or H. Rap Brown shot.

Actually, most whites believe all three leaders--Dr. King, Carmichael, and Brown--are wrong in one way or another. But all the white people questioned about the assassination said they believe that "all men are created equal."

## Dedication Without Wallace

BY ETHEL THOMAS

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--Former Governor George C. Wallace was scheduled to speak last month at ceremonies dedicating the new Tuscaloosa State Technical Trade School.

But after the Rev. T. Y. Rogers sent a protest to Governor Lurleen B. Wallace and other state officials, the former governor canceled the engagement.

In a telegram, Rogers--president of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee--said Wallace should not speak at the predominantly-Negro school because he is not a state official. Rogers said the people would stage a demonstration if Wallace appeared.

So Ernest Stone, state superintendent of education, dedicated the trade school, along with members of the school's board of directors and of the Tuscaloosa Chamber of Commerce.

Stone told more than 200 people gathered on the lawn of the school that Alabama's problem is not employment, but "untrained and unskilled workers."

He said there is a shortage of auto mechanics, air conditioning and machine workers, barbers, and beauticians.

The superintendent said education will mean opportunity for the youth of Tuscaloosa and Alabama. "Don't let your youths go off on a wild goose chase," he said, "but keep them on the go in the direction of good citizenship."

The Rev. C. A. Fredd, director of the school, spoke about the courses that are available.

## Philadelphia Group Describes Job Program

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Sixty people from 12 Black Belt counties gathered here last week to learn about a program which could bring industry--and jobs--to rural Alabama and Mississippi.

"You can't sit back and wait till industry comes," said Valo Jordan, a staff member of the Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. "It may never come. It won't come just because you say, 'We're poor people, we need money.'"

Instead, he said, "you have to get something started, and then say to industry, 'We have the facilities. We will train people to work in that factory you want to put in our community.'"

Jordan told the people--mostly board members of the South East Alabama Self Help Association (SEASHA)--that OIC is ready to offer help as well as advice.

"If people demonstrate that they really want the program," he said, OIC will give technical assistance, and make contact with industries which need new plants and skilled workers.

OIC--founded and staffed by black people--began job training and placement four years ago in the Negro ghetto of North Philadelphia. Today, said Jordan, OIC has branches in 65 cities and has found jobs for thousands of people--Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Appala-

chian whites.

Although this would be OIC's first rural program, Jordan said there is no reason why its techniques can't work in Southeast Alabama.

And Mrs. Consuello J. Harper--the Macon County civic leader who brought OIC and SEASHA together--said the partnership can be important in several ways.

## Evers, Group Seek Action

BY KATY SIEPMANN

JACKSON, Miss.--"I never seen a day like this one before in Jackson," said Willie Franklin, a Negro gardener. Probably, no one else has either.

Charles Evers of the NAACP and a Committee of Concerned Citizens came to the city council meeting last Tuesday, to demand immediate action on a list of nine grievances.

Mayor Allen C. Thompson, Commissioner Clark Horton and Derwood R. Boyles, and an overflow audience of 250 people (mostly white), heard Evers say: "We Negroes have decided we not gonna back up any further. . . . We're doin' this because we know it's the right thing to do, and we would like for the mayor and the commissioners to take immediate steps. . . . None of this is asking too much."

## 'Too Much Headaches'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

NOTASULGA, Ala.--Ocie Devance Jr. was convicted of disorderly conduct in an 18-minute trial last Saturday morning before Notasulga Mayor Ray Langford.

Devance--a 22-year-old Negro man--has charged two white law enforcement officers with beating and threatening him after his arrest five weeks ago.

But the counter-charges were not discussed during Devance's trial. "We're not up here to make fines and arrest people who are not guilty," observed Langford. "If there was a shadow of a doubt, I'd turn you loose."

He then ordered Devance to pay the minimum fine--\$10--and \$10 court costs. But defense attorney Fred D. Gray immediately appealed the case to Macon County Circuit Court.

Notasulga Police Chief Bobby Singleton--the main witness against Devance--is one of the two officers named in the young man's complaint. Devance says Singleton held a gun on him while State Trooper James H. Bass administered the beating.

But when Gray tried to ask Singleton about the incident, the police chief snapped, "We're not interested in that here."

"Just what I was fixin' to say," added Mayor Langford, as he ruled the question out of order.

Most of the time, however, Langford welcomed legal advice from the defense attorney. "We're not lawyers here," the mayor noted, after Singleton told his story. "Is it proper for you to ask him anything?"

"That's the usual procedure, yes," replied Gray.

Singleton said Devance was among "a group of boys and girls" outside the First and Last Chance tavern the night of March 16. "They was fixin' to fight--or already been fighting," Singleton testified. "They was all huddled up and cursing."

"When we drove up, they scattered like they always do," the police chief remarked. But, he said, "we arrested five of them."

Notasulga patrolman Joe W. Barnes (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 4)

One white lady said the spectators were there "to see Mayor Thompson bend a little. We're for Evers." Evers and the committee received a standing ovation as they arrived.

When the mayor entered, he asked his aides--all seated in the front row--to get up and give the Negroes a place to sit. Later, Thompson gave up his own seat to a Negro lady speaking for the committee.

But the council approved only one of the committee's nine proposals--the one asking for Negro officers to work with the juvenile court.

The mayor flatly rejected a request for a bi-racial civilian review board, to investigate complaints of police brutality. He also said he would not use his influence to persuade Jackson businessmen to hire Negro clerks.

Thompson refused to take any action toward opening the public parks and swimming pools that were closed because of desegregation. "The matter is in court," he said.

All other requests--including demands for equal employment in various city agencies, and a proposed urban renewal program--were held off for further consideration.

Several times, people in the audience drowned out the mayor's comments with laughter or groans. When Thompson smiled and said Jackson is a happy city with no ghettos or slums, there was a chorus of people shouting "Oh no!"

A member of the committee then told the mayor, "We want you to take a conducted tour." Thompson clapped his hands and said, "I think that's a wonderful idea--so help me, we'll work it out together."

Later this week, the committee was to take the mayor and the commissioners to parts of Jackson they have never seen before.

Earlier, Evers--the state NAACP field director--asked the federal government to investigate the Mississippi State Employment Service and the state departments of labor, welfare, highways, and education.

"Discrimination against Negroes by state and municipal agencies here in Mississippi urgently requires congressional hearing," Evers said in a telegram to Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, U. S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and Equal Employment Opportunity Commissioner Samuel C. Jackson.

The telegram also charged that "the failure of the federal government to exercise proper supervisory and enforcement procedures is a major contributing factor" to problems in Mississippi.

## 'A Self-Contained Survival Kit'

Some questioners pointed out that there are dozens of job training programs already--and that few of them have been very successful in the South. But Jordan said OIC is different, because it stays in touch with industrial leaders.

"We train people for jobs that exist," he explained. And before training begins, he added, black people go through a "feeder" course that includes Afro-American history and preparation for the hard work needed to acquire a marketable skill.

"One of the reasons there is so much violence in the cities is people don't feel they belong," Jordan said. "When they understand they have a stake in American society, they want to build instead of burn."

At the meeting, several people pressed Jordan to explain exactly how OIC can help them. But he said that is a local responsibility.

"You're going to have to initiate some design," he said, and it will probably have to include volunteer work by the people the program is meant to help.

Jordan invited people in Alabama and Mississippi to write to OIC at 1225 N. Broad St. in Philadelphia for help in bringing industry to their communities.

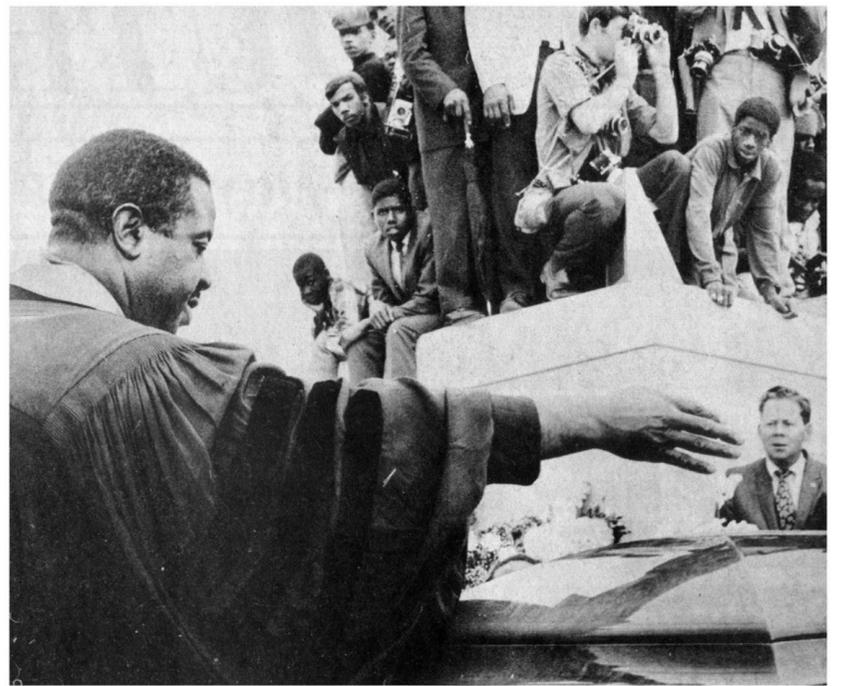
"It doesn't have to be any specific group--just local people," he said. "If you show interest, we will come."



VALO JORDAN ADDRESSES TUSKEGEE MEETING

While studying in Philadelphia for the last six months, Mrs. Harper said, she has talked to many people who came from the rural South.

"If they can develop skills and use them here," she said, "they may not have to leave. If they do have to leave, they will have a self-contained survival kit. They won't be as subject to the pressures of the ghetto."

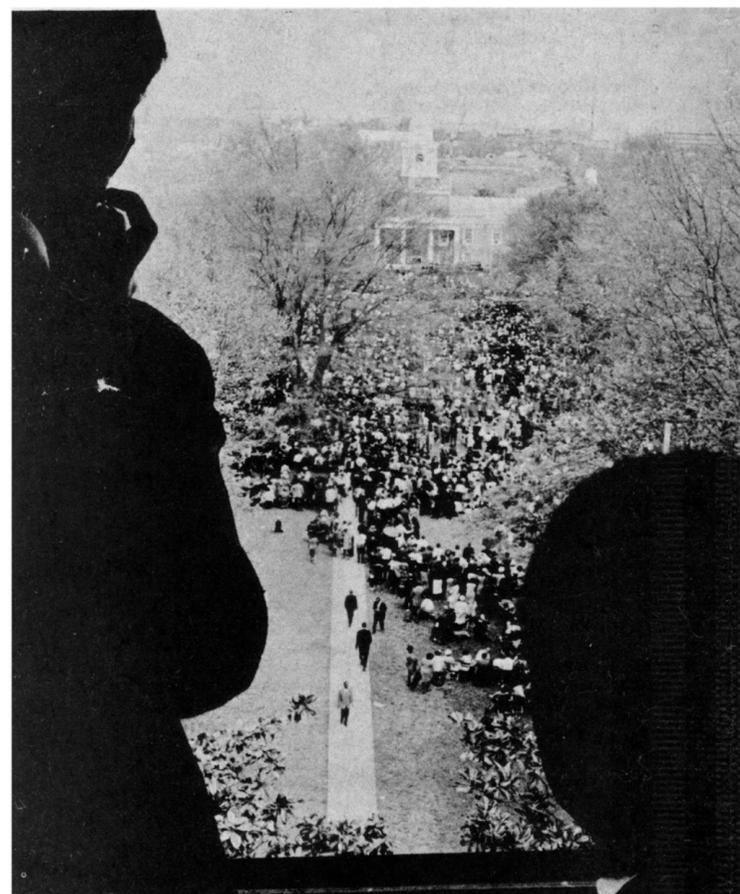
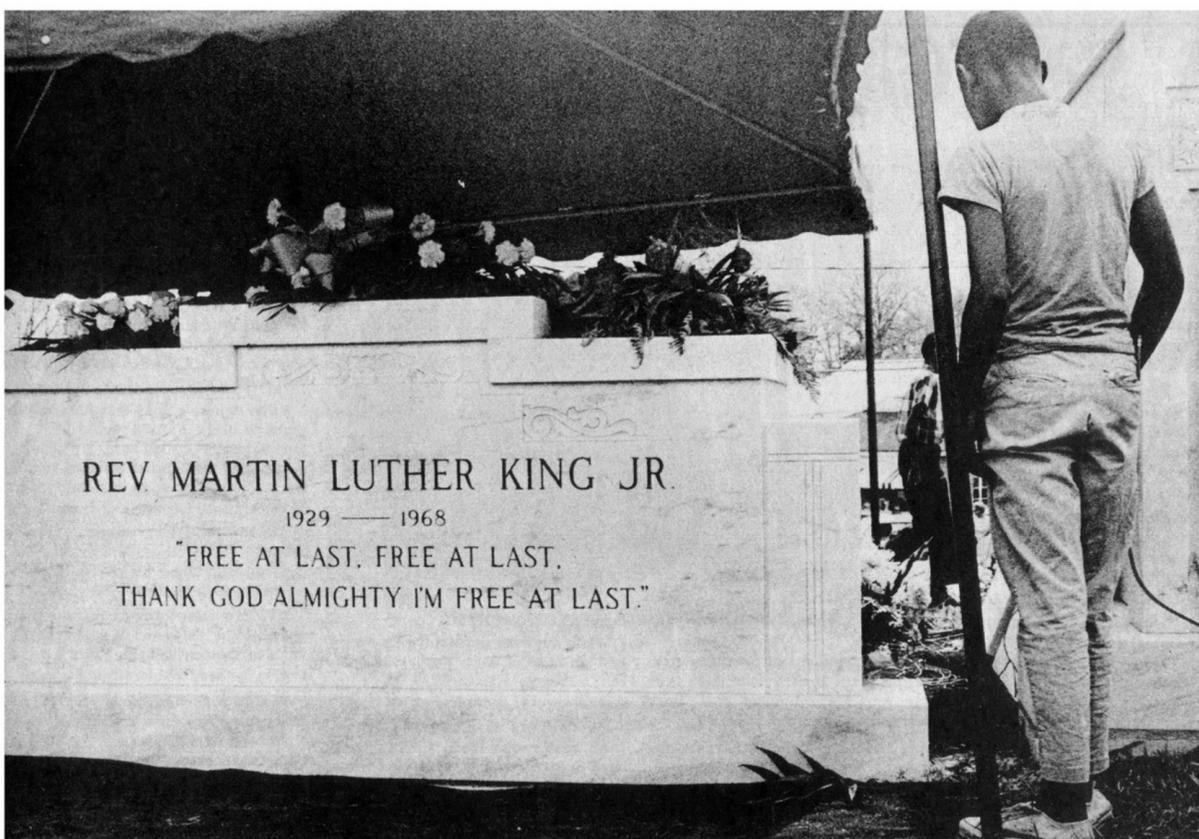


**Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 1929-1968**

*Were You There When They  
Laid Him in the Tomb?*



*Photos by Jim Pepler*



*At Schools in Mississippi and Alabama*

# New Problems, New Solutions

## Lunches for Vicksburg Children Are 'Hauled Like Slop for Pigs'

BY ESTELLE FINE  
VICKSBURG, Miss.--  
"We're not going along with it, hauling food through the streets like slop for pigs," said Calvin Hall.

Hall is one of many parents who object to the "satellite feeding" of children attending Vicksburg's three Negro elementary schools--Ken Karyl, Bowman, and McIntyre.

Johnson: "The food should be cooked at the school. It's unsanitary transferring it by truck."

Since the fall of 1966, the lunches at Bowman and McIntyre have been cooked at the new, all-Negro Jefferson Junior High School. The satellite program started at Ken Karyl in the spring of 1967, and the school's principal, Hollis Denham, doesn't like it either.

"We're not objecting to the food itself," he said, "but that they even

started the program here. This is a new school, with modern kitchen equipment--they even moved some of our equipment out to Jefferson."

Vicksburg Schools Superintendent E. B. Martin said the lunchrooms in Bowman and McIntyre are inadequate, and "equipment representatives" advised him to start the satellite feeding rather than fix up the kitchens in such old buildings.

Bowman was built in 1923--the same year as the mostly-white Carr Junior High School. McIntyre was built in 1939, and so was the predominantly-white McMillan Elementary School. Both white schools have kitchens, and cook their own food.

Superintendent Martin explained that the equipment representatives "didn't go to the other (white) schools--there was no apparent need."

The reason for satellite feeding at the Ken Karyl school, he said, is its small enrollment. According to Mrs. Doris W. McKellar, food service director for the Vicksburg schools, about 250 children eat lunch at Ken Karyl.

Last spring, the three Negro elemen-

tary schools were declared "target area schools" by the federal government, and began selling lunches for 15¢. "Lunchroom attendance doubled and sometimes tripled after starting the reduced price," said Mrs. McKellar. "Colored children haven't been trained like white children in the importance of three meals a day, but they are learning."

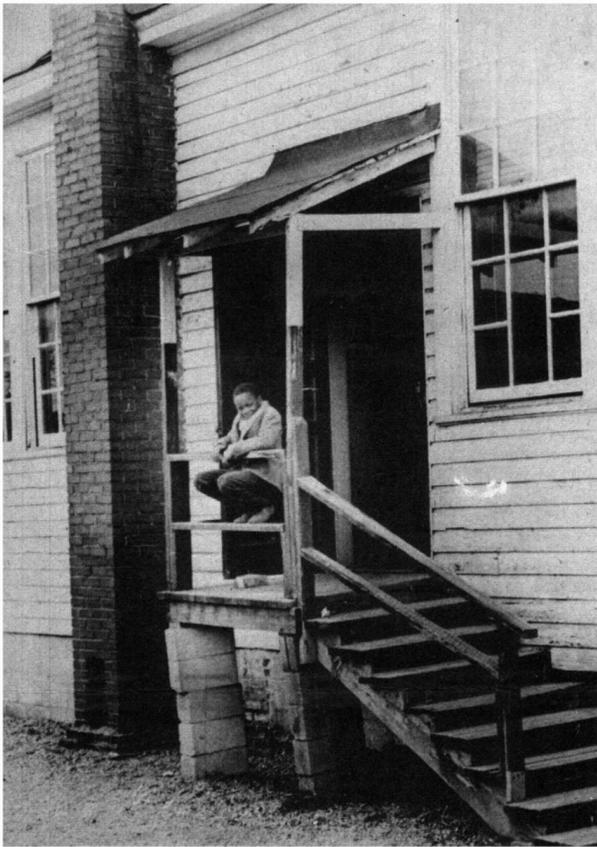
Parents say the new program had something to do with the satellite feeding. Eddie Thomas noted that around the same time lunch prices dropped, the federal minimum wage went up, the cafeteria staff was cut, and Ken Karyl stopped cooking its own food.

Superintendent Martin agreed that there was a connection. "It took more workers to do the job than it was worth," he said. "With the new wage law (\$1 an hour for kitchen workers), it would have increased costs even more."

But the parents aren't satisfied with the explanation. "If the school is too old for a new cafeteria," said Mrs. Verna England, whose children attend McIntyre, "then they should build a new school."



MRS. EFFIE SCOTT IN A SANDUSKY CLASSROOM



FRONT DOOR OF SANDUSKY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

### 'Better for All Concerned'

# Birmingham Prepares to Close Sandusky School--and Outhouse

BY BOB LABAREE  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. -- Sandusky Elementary School is the only school in Birmingham with outdoor toilets. It is one of three schools which have no lunchroom or kitchen.

Sandusky also has the smallest staff of any school in Birmingham. Its two teachers divide up the first six grades between them, and the principal--Mrs. Effie Scott--teaches grades seven and eight herself.

And there aren't very many children at Sandusky. The enrollment this year is 78.

For those reasons, no one was very surprised when the Birmingham Board of Education announced that Sandusky will close down for good at the end of the school year.

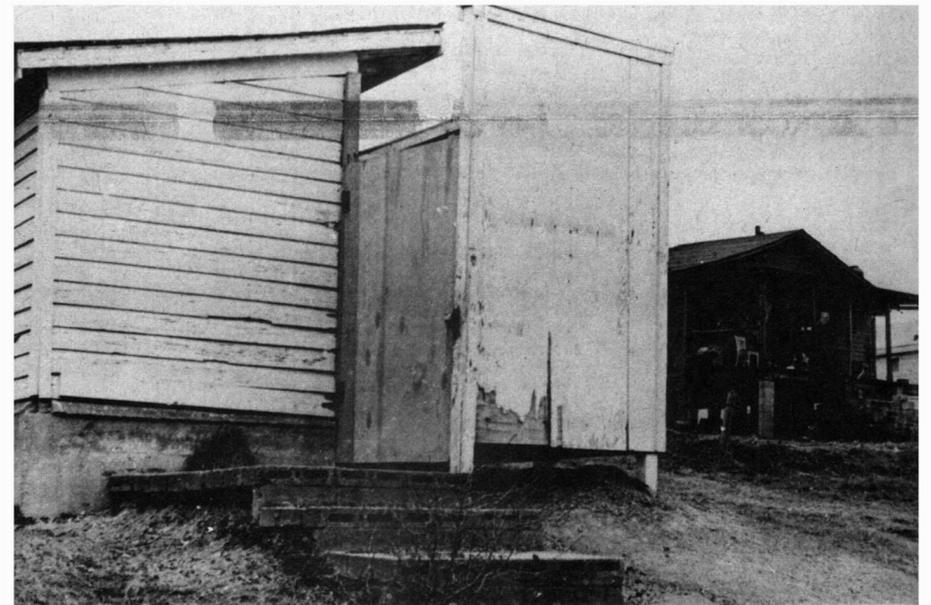
And no one seemed to mind very much, either. "It's going to be better for all concerned," Mrs. Scott said calmly.

Under recent federal-court school desegregation orders, she noted, small schools with poor facilities must be shut, and the children sent to larger, better-equipped schools.

The school board "told me a long time ago that if there were more children, they would build," she said. But the population of the community--and the enrollment--kept falling.

Mrs. Scott--principal at Sandusky for 21 years--said the city annexed the four-room frame building and its three-fourths of an acre of land from Jefferson County in 1952. The enrollment then was 250.

About ten years ago, she said, the school board told her that money had been raised to improve Sandusky. But the money was diverted at the last moment, when a larger school



THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL SYSTEM'S LAST OUTHOUSE

nearby burned to the ground.

"But they've kept it up well," she added. "Anything I needed here, I got--overhead projectors, TV's, and anything any other school has."

If Birmingham officials had pushed integration and school consolidation, Mrs. Scott admitted, Sandusky probably would have been closed a few years ago.

But under the freedom-of-choice plan, the students were allowed to pick their school. "Don't you know," said Mrs. Scott, shaking her head and smiling, "not one of them left. They just prefer to go with their own people--even to this place."

## 'YOU LEARN TO GET ALONG BY YOURSELF'

BY EMILY ISRAEL  
TUSCALOOSA, Ala. -- "Before enrolling in the reading program, I didn't like to read," said the pretty tenth-grade girl. "After these reading classes, I've really begun to enjoy it. "But I only like to read what I am interested in."

The girl is one of 80 Druid High School students participating in a special read-

ing program financed by the federal government.

Mrs. N. G. Williams, head of the two-year-old reading center, says the emphasis is on getting the teen-agers interested. The classes are small--about 20 students--and they cut across traditional grade lines.

Although the students receive help when they ask for it, they are encouraged to solve problems on their own with the new skills they are learning.

A ninth-grade youth said he likes this idea. "When you don't have someone to work out answers for you," he explained, "you learn to get along by yourself."

And Mrs. Williams stressed that "learning to read and reading to learn are part of the same process." As the students begin to read better, she said, they usually improve their grades in other courses--and their attitudes towards school.

The program uses audio-visual aids to make the connection between reading and listening. A "controlled reader"--which moves across a page or screen, covering old material and uncovering new material--challenges students to improve their rate and their comprehension at the same time.

Record-players and tape-recordings are also available in the reading laboratory. The most popular ones are poetry by Negro writers, and the life-story of former President John F. Kennedy.

The classes also read daily newspapers and current books.

# People in Hattiesburg Want Improvements

HATTIESBURG, Miss.--When Hattiesburg civil rights leaders decided to push for improvements in local schools, they didn't just tell it to the mayor and the superintendent. They told it to everybody they could think of.

As a result, a committee from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) visited the Hattiesburg public schools last month.

So far, HEW hasn't issued a report on its investigation. But J. C. Fairley, vice chairman of the Forrest County Action Committee (FCAC), said he thinks that HEW's visit will mean better educational opportunities for Hattiesburg's 3,000 Negro students.

Before giving a list of recommendations to Mayor Paul E. Grady, HEW, and others, the FCAC did a lot of research.

Some suggestions are specific--like the purchase of a baby grand piano for L. J. Rowan High School, the provision of more heat at Eureka Elementary School, and the addition of science

laboratories at all Negro high schools. But the civil rights group also asked for general improvements--re-zoning of school districts to promote integration, complete faculty desegregation, and integrated athletic competitions throughout the school system.

The FCAC said it is "deeply concerned" about "limited course offerings" at Negro schools, "the questionable use of local, state, and federal funds," and "the high percentage of teachers not teaching in their recognized teaching areas."

"These needs and inequalities are the things that have helped handicap Negro children," the FCAC noted.

HEW wasn't the only agency which replied to the list of recommendations. The Rev. J. C. Killingsworth, FCAC chairman, said the Mississippi Department of Education, the National Education Association, and the U. S. Department of Justice also gave "favorable responses."

# Tuscaloosa Nursery Finds a New Home

BY EMILY ISRAEL  
TUSCALOOSA, Ala. -- On a rainy morning last month, Mrs. Celia Bates' day-care center moved from 1025 14th St. to 1017 1/2 14th St.

It was just a one-minute walk, but it meant a big change for the children enrolled in the nursery.

In the old building, the only light came from a kerosene lamp. The floorboards were sagging and dirty. And the kitchen facilities were a sink and some aluminum-foil pie plates.

The new center has electric lights, and a modern kitchen with a gas stove, a refrigerator, and hot running water. It also has toys, storybooks, and mats for the children to sleep on.

The day-care center is about nine years old. It started when Mrs. Bates opened a one-room addition to her home, to care for the pre-school children of working mothers.

The parents liked the nursery, even though they knew it didn't have many facilities. With "loving patience and kindness," one mother explained, Mrs. Bates "tried to teach our children what good behavior is, and how to share with each other."

When anti-poverty workers learned about the day-care center last fall, they decided to help out. "We didn't want to say too much about it, because we were afraid the health department would close it down," noted one staff member.

A few improvements were made, and Mrs. Sylvia Beauchamp--a coordinator for Operation Outreach, part of the Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program (TOP)--began looking for funds.

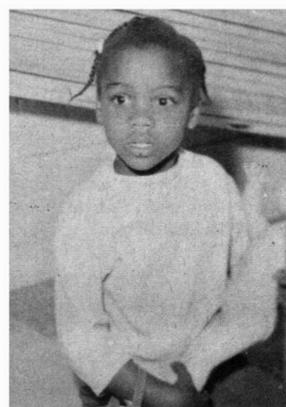
Eventually, the Tuscaloosa Association for Retarded Children donated the money, and Operation Outreach rented an apartment. The four rooms were badly in need of repairs--but they didn't

stay that way for long.

"The response has been overwhelming," Mrs. Beauchamp said. Local merchants offered paint at cost, and provided the stove and refrigerator. Painting and electrical contractors volunteered their time. Churches donated all kinds of toys.

Now the Tuscaloosa Association for Retarded Children is hoping to use the day-care center as an experimental unit, to learn more about the special needs of children from low-income families.

And the parents are happy about the change in the nursery. "I've thought of moving from this neighborhood many times," said Mrs. Minnie Lee Davis. "I've lived here all my life, and this is the most wonderful thing that has happened to 14th St. Now I'm going to stay, I'm going to stick!"



MRS. MINNIE LEE DAVIS (LEFT), MISS BRENDA FOSTER AT NEW CENTER

**THE SOUTHERN COURIER**

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share education corporation, for the study and dissemination of accurate information about events and affairs in the field of human relations.  
Price: 10¢ per copy, \$3.50 per year in the South, \$10 per year elsewhere in the U.S., patron subscription \$25 per year used to defray the costs of printing and publication. Second-class postage paid at Montgomery, Alabama.

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Vol. IV, No. 16 April 20-21, 1968

# Many Memorials For Dr. King

ATLANTA, Ga. -- Morehouse and Spelman colleges have awarded full four-year scholarships to the four children of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. "In consideration of the many contributions that Dr. King has made to Morehouse and all mankind," college President Hugh M. Gloster said last week, "we want to be sure that his two sons, Martin III and Dexter, will have the opportunity to follow in the footsteps of their forefathers."

Dr. King, his brother, his father, and his maternal grandfather all went to Morehouse.

Albert E. Manley, president of Spelman, said scholarships will be reserved there for Dr. King's daughters, Yolanda Denise and Bernice Albertine.

In addition, Gloster announced plans to raise \$2,000,000 for a Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Chapel, to be built on the Morehouse campus. A statue of Dr. King will stand in front of the chapel, and some of his well-known quotations will be engraved on the walls inside.

"The building will become a mecca for those who believe that love and non-violence can solve the problems of mankind," said Gloster.

Meanwhile, other memorials to Dr. King were being proposed and offered all over the country.

Morehouse has set up a Martin Luther King Jr. Scholarship Fund to receive the donations that are coming in. And in Princeton, New Jersey, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation announced that its graduate-school fellowships for returning Negro veterans will be named for Dr. King.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy--Dr. King's successor as president of SCLC--and Mrs. Coretta Scott King asked that contributions to honor Dr. King be made to the Martin Luther King Memorial Fund, in care of SCLC (334 Auburn Ave. NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30303).

Meanwhile in Washington, the U.S. Congress passed what many people thought was another memorial to Dr. King--the Civil Rights Act of 1968. President Johnson signed the new law one week after Dr. King was slain in Memphis, Tenn.

The law forbids discrimination in the

sale or rental of housing, except in certain instances. By Jan. 1, 1970, the only discrimination allowed will be in owner-occupied boarding houses of four units or less, and in single-family homes sold or rented without the help of a broker.

Another section of the law makes it a federal crime to threaten or injure Negroes and civil rights workers who are engaged in voting, jury duty, or other rights activity. Penalties include a fine of as much as \$10,000, ten years in prison if bodily injury is involved, and life imprisonment if death results.

(The law also provides for a \$10,000 fine and five years' imprisonment for certain activities connected with rioting.)

"The NAACP Legal Defense Fund is making immediate plans to enforce the new law in the courts," said LDF Director-Counsel Jack Greenberg. "In this way, the LDF can re-affirm Dr. King's faith that peaceful change is possible."

## Blessings Blessings

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

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

They call me the Rootman. But I am only a servant of God. Because God is the answer to all life's problems. I am the king of all modern-day prophets. Send for my special selected Bible verses--to be read on special days.

Send self-addressed envelope and \$2.00 for Bible verses and spiritual message. You will receive Bible verses by return mail. Send to:

Rev. Roosevelt Franklin  
630 Morrow Avenue  
Macon, Georgia 31201  
Phone (Area Code 912) 745-6475  
I SPECIALIZE IN ALL CASE WORK

## President, SNCC Urge Different Courses

# Join Together -- or Retaliate?

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- President Johnson and Stokely Carmichael differed strongly in their reactions to the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

"The voice that called for justice and brotherhood has been stilled," said the President in a proclamation. "But the quest for freedom, to which he gave eloquent expression, continues."

"Men of all ages, all religions, all regions must join together in this hour to deny violence its victory--and to fulfill the vision of brotherhood that gave purpose to Martin Luther King's life and works."

But Carmichael, in a SNCC press conference, said that "honky Lyndon Johnson"--who had been critical of Dr. King's Poor People's Campaign--can not "co-opt" Dr. King now.

"When white America killed Dr. King, she opened the eyes of every black man in this country," Carmichael said.

"He was the one man in our race who was trying to teach our people to have love, compassion, and mercy for what white people had done. When white America killed Dr. King...she declared war on us. There will be no crying and there will be no funeral...."

"We have to retaliate for the deaths of our leaders. The execution for those deaths will not be in the courtrooms. They're going to be in the streets of the United States of America."

Isn't there any alternative to violent retribution? someone asked. "I don't think so," Carmichael replied.

Also in Washington, the National Welfare Rights Organization proposed a

four-point "living memorial" to Dr. King:

1. A guaranteed income of \$4,000 a year for a family of four.
2. At least 3,000,000 federally-supported new jobs for men.
3. A private fund of \$100,000,000, to be used for community organization and economic development.
4. Repeal of the "anti-welfare" laws passed last year, including the "freeze" on Aid to Dependent Children.

Meanwhile, in a memorial service in Demopolis, Ala., Maloyd E. Jones Jr. told people not to grieve too long for Dr. King, "for he has left his mark on the sands of time."

"He has raised the hopes of the poor, the destitute, and the oppressed," said Jones, president of the Demopolis Civic League. "He planted the seeds of jus-

tice and righteousness and goodness and the respect of human dignity--both black and white alike--in all of those who chose to follow him."

"The King is dead," said Jones.

"Long live the King."

Across the state in Auburn, Mayor G. H. Wright said in a statement, "The Negro race has lost a leader, and as such, our country has lost a leader."



**VOLUNTEERS NEEDED**--The Montgomery Head Start needs all the volunteers 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.

**ELMORE COUNTY FOOD**--People in Elmore County, Ala., can now apply for and receive free food under the federal commodity distribution program. Families on welfare, and others with low incomes, may be eligible for the program. Heads of households should apply at the USDA Commodity Warehouse, 206 N. Autauga St. in Wetumpka. They should bring documents or records showing the total income of all the members of the household. People living in District 1--Eclectic, Chaney Creek, Red Hill, Kent, Good Hope, Friendship, Ware, and Tallassee--were to apply this week, April 15-19. Others are as follows: District 2: people from Wetumpka and Wallsboro on Monday and Tuesday, April 22-23; people from Red Land, Rifle Range Rd., and Montgomery Hwy. on Wednesday and Thursday, April 24-25; those who can't come Monday through Thursday, on Friday, April 26. District 3: people from Titus and Weoka on Monday and Tuesday, April 29-30; people from Central, Seman, Grier, and Dexter on Wednesday and Thursday, May 1-2; those who can't come Monday through Thursday, on Friday, May 3. District 4: people from Millbrook and Robinson Springs on Monday and Tuesday, May 6-7; people from Elmore and Sweetning on Wednesday, May 8; people from Holtville, Deatsville, and Lightwood on Thursday, May 9; those who can't come Monday through Thursday, on Friday, May 10.

**PHOTOGRAPHERS**--The Southern Courier is now accepting applications for the position of staff photographer. Candidates should be willing and able to travel. They should have a driver's license, imagination, and ambition. Experience will be considered, but it is not a necessity. Salary: \$30 a week plus expenses. Write to Jim Peppier, The Southern Courier, 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

**APPRECIATION SERVICE**--Members of the New St. James Baptist Church will celebrate the ninth Appreciation Services of their pastor, the Rev. L. Clyde Fisher, at 2:45 p.m. and 6:45 p.m. on Sunday, April 21, and Sunday, April 28.

**BAHA'IS**--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. this Saturday, at the Community House, 409 S. Union St., Montgomery, Ala. For transportation, call 265-4394. Meet Baha'ullah.

**REGISTERED NURSES**--Lee County Head Start needs a registered nurse for part-time employment, beginning in early April. For more information, write P. O. Drawer 1632, Auburn, Ala. 36830, or call 887-6536.

**ART EXHIBIT**--A special collection of prize-winning works by Negro artists--selected from the permanent collection of Atlanta University--is on display from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday until April 30, in Kilby Hall on the Alabama State College campus, Montgomery, Ala. Included are works by three Alabama State graduates--Herman Bailey, Floyd Coleman, and Harper Phillips--and by two former chairmen of the art department--Hayward L. Oubre and John W. Arterbery.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS**--The Lesson-Sermon to be read this Sunday, April 21, in all Christian Science churches is titled "Doctrine of Atonement." It includes this verse from John: "For God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."

**USHER BOARD**--Usher Board No. 1 of the St. Mark CME Church, Birmingham, Ala., will present its annual program at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, April 21. The Rev. J.L. Douglas, pastor of Thirdgood CME Church, will deliver the sermon. The Rev. H.L. Gilliam, pastor; James Terry, Usher Board president; Mrs. Bessie McKinstry, secretary.

**TUSKEGEE SUBSCRIBERS**--You have TWO local post offices: Tuskegee 36083 and Tuskegee Institute 36088. Your Southern Courier will arrive on time if it is sent to the correct one. Please check your mailing label, and let us know if it should be changed.

**JOB HEARINGS**--The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold hearings from Saturday, April 27, to Wednesday, May 1, at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Ala. The purpose will be to collect information on job security and economic opportunities in 16 Alabama counties--Autauga, Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Clarke, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, and Wilcox. The commission is interested in hearing testimony from federal, state, and local officials, and from citizens of these counties.

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How to win the one you love?	

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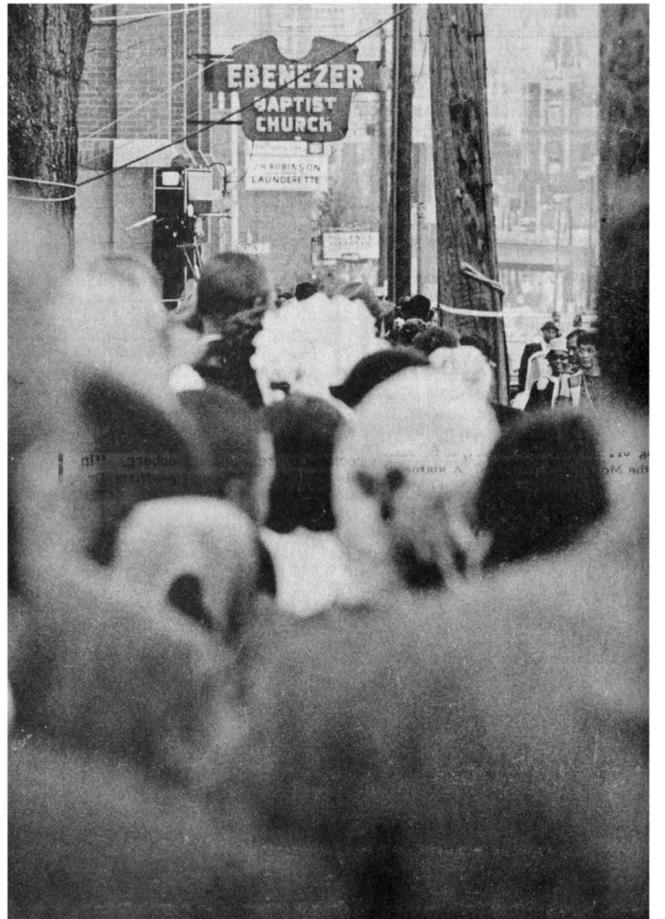
## 16 SOUTH PERRY ST. MONTGOMERY, ALA.



Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1968

Were you there when they  
 laid him in the tomb?  
 Oh, ----- sometimes it  
 causes me to tremble,  
 tremble, tremble, Were  
 you there when they  
 laid him in the tomb?  
 \* \* \*  
 Faith of our fathers! we will  
 love  
 Both friend and foe in all our  
 strife:  
 And preach thee, too, as love  
 knows how,  
 By kindly deeds and virtuous  
 life.

Faith of our fathers, holy faith!  
 We will be true to thee till death.  
 \* \* \*  
 Precious Lord, take my hand,  
 Lead me on, help me stand,  
 I am tired, I am weak, I am worn.  
 Through the storm, through the  
 night,  
 Lead me on to the light.  
 Take my hand, Precious Lord,  
 lead me on.



Seen by Auburn Opponents

# A New Dual System?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
 MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The Alabama State Teachers Association has asked a federal court to rule that any new four-year, state-financed center of higher learning in Montgomery must be operated by Alabama State College.

If the proposed center is constructed as a branch of Auburn University, the ASTA argued last week, then "Montgomery will reflect... all the characteristics of the new-style dual school system as we know it today."

"It will have an all-Negro school (Alabama State College), and an identifiably white school which Negroes are permitted to attend."

The ASTA first challenged the state's right to build an Auburn branch in Montgomery in a federal-court suit filed two months ago. The case is scheduled for a hearing May 2.

Attorney Fred D. Gray expanded the ASTA's complaint after Auburn trustees and state officials asked the court to dismiss the suit.

In a written argument, the trustees said the ASTA is engaging in "speculation."

"Should the educational advantages to the programs of the University of Alabama and Auburn, and the public generally, be stifled because of conclusory allegations of assumed racial discrimination?" the trustees asked.

And Attorney General MacDonald Gallion noted that "Negroes who are qualified are legally permitted to enter Auburn University just as whites do, and qualified whites may enter Alabama State College just as Negroes do."

"This one statement is enough to dispose of the case," Gallion claimed.

But, Gray replied for the ASTA, the trustees and the state officials apparently don't understand what the case is about.

The state of Alabama now has a "racially dual system" of colleges, the ASTA said, and it has "an affirmative obligation to disestablish this dual system."

**Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights**  
 The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, April 22, in the Friendship Baptist Church, 12th St. between Fifth and Sixth Ave. S., the Rev. W. J. Sargent, pastor.

Construction of an Auburn branch in Montgomery would "have the effect of perpetuating, indeed further entrenching, this dual system," the ASTA argued.

The reply also pointed out that "Auburn remains unquestionably identifiable as white--only about .0031% of its students are Negro. All but a few of its faculty are white. All of its administrators and trustees are white."

If Auburn intends to operate a "truly integrated" college in Montgomery, the ASTA said, "it has given no such indication. The history and present nature of Auburn strongly indicate the contrary."

"And, indeed, the very impetus for the proposed extension of Auburn in Montgomery is the need of white students from the Montgomery area to attend a more conveniently located college."

In their defense, the Auburn trustees noted that ten years ago, a federal court dismissed a "similar" suit brought against an urban renewal project in Eufaula. The court said the Eufaula complaint was "premature," because the project wasn't built yet.

But the ASTA said the two cases are

not comparable, because racial segregation in state colleges has been--until recently--"a fact" and "a matter of common knowledge."

And the trustees chose an unfortunate parallel, the ASTA added in a footnote:

"Counsel has investigated the completed urban renewal project which was involved in that case. All of the 'future contingencies' which the (Negro) plaintiffs complained of in 1958, have blossomed into reality. That project today is a lily-white project."

### 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.

## Devance

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

backed up Singleton's testimony. But when Gray asked if Barnes recalled what Devance was doing, the patrolman said, "Not especially."

And Devance testified that he wasn't involved in the disturbance. When the

police officers arrested him, he said, he was sitting in the back seat of a friend's car.

"I wasn't raising no sand or nothing," Devance said.

"Was you drinkin' that night?" demanded Langford.

"I don't drink--period. Nor smoke," Devance told him.

While a clerk prepared the appeal bond, Gray and Langford talked about other matters. Langford said he was originally elected to the Notasulga City Council, and became mayor only after the former mayor left town.

"I don't want mayor," he added. "Too much headaches at a time like this."

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## 'The Store Of Unity'

Our people must learn to accept people of all walks of life. We should be willing to do anything to help our people who are trying to do something constructive.

I have been in business for two years for the purpose of making more jobs for my people, and the way we do this is, we manufacture church robes. Therefore, we have to hire seamstresses to do the work. As a result of this, we have to get business from the churches. The only churches that we get business from are the smaller churches. So, this gives me an idea just how much unity we have among each other.

The only thing that our people know to do is that which is taught to them by our preachers and school teachers. I cannot understand how anyone cannot see that what I am doing is good for our people, but they must not understand it, for the preachers and the school teachers are not telling them to come in and give us more business in order to give our kids more hope in life. This would stop a lot of juvenile delinquency, and would give all of our people more hope in life.

I feel that the poor people are more interested in this business than the Big Cats are. It is proven because we have never had a chance to make robes for the big churches yet.

We also have a clothing store, in which these Big Cats have not traded with us. It seems as though we are serving two Gods. The poor is for the poor and the rich is for the rich. This seems to be all because we do not have enough love for each other, and where there is no love, there cannot be any Unity.

We are in too big of a hurry trying to get ahead of each other, instead of trying to help each other get ahead.

We must realize that we are all God's children, and we must learn to love as He loves. There are a lot of things that we are asking for and fighting for, that we can get for ourselves if we learn to love one another.

Remember, we have a clothing store and have to have the Negro business in order to continue to give our people jobs and continue giving them hope in life, and in order that we may become economically strong, we must Unite.

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