

Changes Due For State?

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala. --The death of Governor Lurleen B. Wallace may mean that significant changes are in store for the state of Alabama.

Mrs. Wallace, governor since January, 1966, died in her sleep early Tuesday morning after a three-year fight against cancer.

"This devoted housewife and mother



GOV. LURLEEN B. WALLACE became a symbol of courage to all her friends and countless millions who never met her," said her successor, Governor Albert Brewer. "She has set an example for generations to come."

Last Wednesday, as Mrs. Wallace's body was taken to lie in state in the Capitol rotunda, black and white people stood side-by-side and watched the slow-moving procession on Dexter Ave. Many women wept when former Governor George C. Wallace and the Wallace children escorted the casket up the marble steps of the Capitol.

One of the first mourners to pass by Mrs. Wallace's open casket was Mrs. Sallie Hadnott, a civil rights leader from Prattville. "She was my gover-

nor, too," said Mrs. Hadnott. Mrs. Hadnott said she had failed in earlier attempts to present Negro grievances to Mrs. Wallace. "It would have been far more valuable to see her then," she said. "Today I can only pay her tribute."

"I didn't hate her," Mrs. Hadnott went on. "I feel like she was a leader. She stood up for the things she believed in."

Of course, nearly all Mrs. Wallace's decisions as governor were made by her husband. And many officials of her administration were deeply involved in her husband's cross-country campaign for President.

Brewer has not said what he will do about state employees who spend their time on the Wallace campaign. But for (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 5)

Close Vote In Macon

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--They don't make elections the way they used to in Macon County. And they don't make elections in Macon County the way they do in the rest of Alabama.

While Negroes in other counties battled--or didn't battle--against white political supremacy, in Macon several black candidates squared off against each other.

And the biggest cliff-hanger in Tuesday's Democratic primary was a race between two Negro men--incumbent Rev. V. A. Edwards and challenger Wilber D. "Bill" Johnston--for the county Board of Revenue.

The election wasn't settled until after midnight, when ballot-counters at the courthouse finally tracked down the missing returns from rural Hardaway. According to the final tally, Johnston lost by just 36 votes out of 3,700.

Four years ago, white voters sought to keep Edwards off the ballot. But he defeated a white opponent anyway--and this year he got a lot of white votes.

Johnston--a political newcomer who claimed Edwards was doing too much for his white constituents and too little for his black ones--did well in several rural areas. But he trailed by 250 in downtown Tuskegee.

In another board-of-revenue battle, Preacey "Doman" Campbell, a Negro, lost to W. R. Godfrey Jr., a white man seeking re-election, by about 400 votes.

Godfrey--who has supported the anti-poverty program, the surplus-food program, and the desegregated public schools--lost only three rural beats, and only one of them (Fort Davis) by very much.

Probably the biggest surprise of the election was an upset victory by a school-board candidate who isn't really white or black--Prosanto K. Biswas, a Tuskegee Institute professor from India.

Biswas ran one of the most outspoken campaigns in Macon County history, attacking the bi-racial Board of Education (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

Poor People Head for Washington

SCLC Drive Begins



HOSEA WILLIAMS LEADS MARCHERS IN MEMPHIS

Marchers Learn to Live 'Like Lions in Jungle'

BY BOB LABAREE
MARKS, Miss.--The Poor People's Campaign stayed in Marks this week a lot longer than anyone had planned. Some people--newsmen, local police, and the marchers themselves--began to get restless.

The reason for the delay, the Rev.

Andrew Young said last Monday, was the difficulty in arranging for the "Freedom Train" to carry about 200 poor people from Marks to Washington. These people will build the "City of Hope" shanty-town in the capital.

But SCLC leaders in Marks seemed to feel that the extra time--although

they hadn't planned for it--was being used well.

"We're going to start working together right now," said the Rev. James Bevel, "so that when we get to Washington, we're not going to be a crowd but a disciplined, non-violent army."

Besides, Bevel said several times, "this is a movement where we roll with the punches. We got to learn to improvise, to make up as we go along...."

"Somebody comes up to me cryin' 'Somebody stole my clothes, now I can't do nothin'.' My reaction is, 'Go into town and get somebody to give you some clothes. We got work to do.'"

The weeks ahead in Washington will not be easy ones, Bevel said, and people in the campaign will have to learn to go without certain comforts. "I'm gonna teach you to live like lions in the jungle," he said.

"But we can't have any more stealing from the brothers and sisters," he told the marchers. "Y'all know you could ask anybody here for his last dime and you'd get it. We gotta be so much together that we don't steal what we gonna be given anyway."

The only way the campaign can be a success, Bevel said, is "if we got the ability to stick it out with each other and stand up for each other and respect each other."

"Y'see, the white man has taught us to equate the soul of people with the environment in which they live. But just because a man's house is raggedy, it don't mean he's that way. You don't disrespect folk's property and food, either--the bed they give you may be a box and a board, but it's sacred."

A majority of the marchers in Marks were teen-agers, and several were members of the Invaders, a well-known Memphis gang.

But when you're on the Poor People's Campaign, the Rev. Albert Sampson told them, "you're different from what you were when you were in Memphis chasing girls. You're physicians now. You're out to help heal this sick white man's society."

"Now I don't want to have to go looking for the group captains and marshals and find them drunk," Sampson went on. "When I find somebody drunk or jiving poor folks or hating white folks, I'm just gonna think that the man has hired some folks from Memphis to mess our thing."

Probably the most important lesson to be learned before going to Washington, the marchers were told, is the lesson of non-violence.

Willie Bolden, SCLC organizer for Marks, said the people must agree to be non-violent, or they must not come. "I'd rather be in Washington with 100 non-violent folk than with 2,000,000 crazy folk," Bolden said. "I think we can get more done that way."

But to make sure that everyone agreed, each person going to Washington had to sign a pledge of non-violence. In it, the people agreed not to strike back if they were hit, not to use abusive language, not to resist arrest, and to obey the campaign marshals.

'A Sad Day'

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Two Negro ladies in a Macon County voting line last Tuesday got to talking about the death ten hours before of Governor Lurleen B. Wallace.

The late governor's husband began his long battle against public-school desegregation in Macon County five years ago, and it took a federal-court order to clear the way for Negroes to vote there.

But the ladies in the voting line weren't thinking about that now. "I just hated to hear about it (Mrs. Wallace's death)," said one of them. "She was a good person," replied the other. "She had courage. She really fought for her life."

"She got to spend Easter with her children," the first lady went on, "but she won't be there for Mother's Day. It surely is a sad day for that family."

Judges Hear Suit Against Auburn Branch

'Somewhere to Go' for Whites?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--"In any of your plans so far (for the proposed Auburn University branch in Montgomery), have you made any contact with any Negroes?" asked civil rights attorney Fred D. Gray.

Auburn President Harry M. Philpott, a witness in federal court last week, thought about the question for a few seconds. Then he said the university has "communicated" with Negro administrators and students.

But Robert P. Strong, Auburn's director of high school relations, testified that university representatives have visited only five high schools in the Montgomery area--all of them mostly-white.

One after another, six Negro high-school principals from the same area told the court that no one has invited their seniors to attend the new college. Morris Dees--another attorney--said the testimony shows that Auburn University and state officials are planning "to perpetuate the dual school system" based on race.

And Joe L. Reed, executive secretary of the mostly-Negro Alabama State Teachers Association (ASTA), recalled a conversation with State Senator Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery last summer.

Goodwyn said the Legislature was authorizing the new Auburn branch to



HARRY M. PHILPOTT give local white college students "somewhere to go." Reed testified.

In the hearing before three federal judges, attorneys for the ASTA challenged the state's right to build a four-year branch of Auburn in Montgomery. They said any new school should be administered by the city's own institution of higher learning--mostly-Negro Alabama State College.

Levi Watkins, president of Alabama State, said that "if properly financed,"

the college could expand to "satisfy whatever (educational) needs exist in the Montgomery area."

And, he went on, "the very possession of such resources would place the institution's image in a different light"-- hastening the process of desegregation and attracting better students and faculty members.

Watkins said Alabama State "would be delighted to cooperate with Auburn" on the proposed \$5,000,000 college. But if Auburn goes ahead on its own, he warned, it will endanger the successful integration of both schools.

In reply, attorneys and witnesses for the defendants--the Auburn trustees and state officials--argued that Alabama State is not qualified to offer a "broad-based" program.

Alabama State is "not really" a liberal arts college, said State Schools Superintendent Ernest Stone: "It's more (or) teacher education.... They produce some of the best public-school music teachers."

And Holman Head, chairman of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce committee which pushed legislation to establish the Auburn branch, said the all-white businessmen's group never thought of asking Alabama State to run it.

"We just knew (Alabama State) was a very basic institution," he explained.

James J. Carter, a defense attorney, suggested that Watkins was trying to protect his college from superior competition. "Some of your students have transferred to Auburn?" he demanded.

"Oh yes," Watkins said calmly. "The first time I was in this room, one of them did." (The college president apparently referred to the 1963 court action which ended in the enrollment of Auburn's first Negro student.)

Carter also argued that the Montgomery branch will not be discriminatory, because Auburn now accepts "all races, all creeds, all colors."

"We admit there are some 40 (Negro) students out of 13,000," shot back Gray. "We admit there is one half-time (Negro) faculty member out of 500.... We don't understand that to be a disestablishment of the dual system."

But two of the three judges hearing the case didn't seem to be convinced. "What percentage of Princeton's faculty is colored?" wondered U. S. Circuit Judge Walter P. Gevin.

And U. S. District Judge Virgil Pittman followed up Auburn President Philpott's remark that the branch will not be a "new institution"--and therefore will not be subject to certain federal-court desegregation rulings.

Won't the branch be similar to the University of Alabama's extensions in (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)



REV. JAMES BEVEL SPEAKS AT NIGHT RALLY IN MARKS

BY BOB LABAREE
MEMPHIS, Tenn. -- Ever since the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., SCLC leaders planned to begin his Poor People's Campaign here in Memphis, where he died.

They planned it so that from the very spot where he died--the balcony of the Lorraine Motel--a group of blacks and whites together would leave for Washington, to present the plight of American poor people to the nation's leaders.

On the way, the Memphis marchers were to stop in one of the poorest counties in the nation--Quitman County, Miss.--to call attention to conditions there, and to take along some of the people.

So far, with the campaign now more than a week old, it appears that most of what was planned has come about--in spite of delays and minor changes.

The mass rally at the Masonic Temple Auditorium May 1 displayed the new spirit that Memphis Negroes attribute to the city's two-month-long sanitation strike and Dr. King's death.

Again and again, the crowd of more than 9,000 people drowned out the speakers with cheers. Young people--some of them decorated with earrings, necklaces, and African-style shirts--leaped from their seats as they cheered, stabbing the air with out-stretched arms and chanting about "soul" and "soul power."

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy sent the enthusiastic crowd home with a long speech about where Dr. King's movement is going.

"He (Dr. King) left enough dreams to keep us busy for the next 100 years," said Abernathy. "Plus the fact, I got a dream or two myself."

Abernathy and Mrs. Coretta Scott King appeared at the motel the next morning to place a plaque commemorating Dr. King on the spot where he was shot down.

Then the people who were bound for Mississippi and Washington--most of them young--loaded their baggage on a truck, as SCLC's Hosea Williams walked among the marchers, leading them in freedom songs.

For nearly an hour, the line of about 700 marchers led a police escort and dozens of newsmen over a winding route through main streets and crowded slums on the way to the buses.

It was late afternoon before buses carrying about 350 of the marchers finally set out on the 70-mile trip to Marks, Miss.

At a courthouse rally in Marks, as white men gathered quietly in small groups across the street, Abernathy complained about the way demonstrators had been arrested and injured the day before. Then the 800 marchers returned to church for a meal supplied by the people of Marks.

In the days that followed, while Mississippi state police cars continued a heavy patrol all over the town, the Memphis marchers and the poor people of Marks got down to the business of preparing for the journey to Washington.

The group divided into four companies, each with four units, and then spread out into the county in search of poor people--white and black--willing to take the long trip.

This week, the Memphis group was scheduled to leave for Washington by way of Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)



MEMPHIS MARCHERS GET WATER

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Caravan of Poor People Visits Historic Scenes

BY ESTELLE FINE

SELMA, Ala. -- The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy led the Southern caravan of the Poor People's Campaign through here Monday, on the way to Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, and finally Washington.

At a late-night rally in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Abernathy broke down and wept as he told the people how the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. had died.

"It's been so lonely since he went away," Abernathy said. At one point, when he could not continue, some women began to sing, and then the whole audience took up the song until Abernathy found his voice.

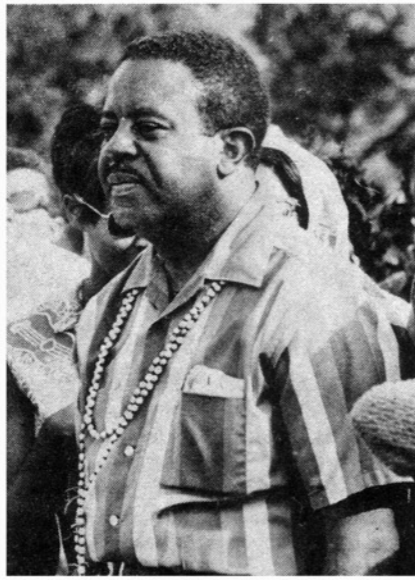
The new SCLC president said Selma Negroes should get together: "If a black man becomes mayor and messes it up, he's got a right to, because the white man's been messing it up for years."

About 300 Selma people, most of them teen-agers, had greeted the four buses from Jackson, Miss., Monday afternoon.

The people marched into town, and over police objections--passed by their original destination, the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and headed for the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

At the bridge, they all knelt in prayer, as Abernathy remembered "this sacred place where so many of us were once kicked and beaten." (Several times in 1965, police at the bridge blocked marchers trying to go to Montgomery.)

Then the people marched back to the church--escorted by city police, sheriff's deputies, state troopers, and



REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY armed National Guardsmen.

After eating, the people at the rally heard speeches by Abernathy, Hosea Williams of SCLC, and the Rev. L. L. Anderson, chairman of the committee that arranged to feed and house the campaigners in Selma.

"We're going to see the White Father of this nation," said Williams, as he explained the schedule of the Poor People's Campaign. The rally didn't end until nearly 1 a.m.

Abernathy announced at the meeting that he was going to go down and get a room at the "white" YMCA. Later, three Negroes showed up at the YMCA, and were told, "The desk is closed." Police cars arrived, and a sergeant explained, "It rents by the month." Before leaving for Montgomery on

'People Haven't Woke Up' Negro Candidates Lose In Bullock and Barbour

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MIDWAY, Ala.--"The people just haven't woke up to the fact they got to be determined in everything," Wilbon Thomas said quietly.

Thomas, a Negro candidate for Bul-



REV. A. B. CLARK

lock County commissioner, was talking softly because he didn't have much voice left. He used it up visiting six churches Monday night, in a last-minute appeal for votes.

But his efforts didn't seem to do any good. According to unofficial returns, Thomas trailed the white incumbent--John C. Trussell Jr.--by 862 votes in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

How did Bullock County--with 3,600 Negro voters to only 2,600 whites--manage to split the difference like that?

"I don't know," said a discouraged Thomas, "but one box in Aberfool (a rural community), 50% of the Negroes went for the other man."

And civil rights leaders at Thomas' campaign headquarters in Union Springs said black defectors weren't the only problem.

"I don't know whether it was accidental or what," said Henry O. "Red" Williams, "but the beats was mixed up every which way." All day long, Williams said, Negroes showed up at the office to complain, "I want to vote--but I don't know where to go."

In some cases, Williams said, the county Board of Registrars assigned Union Springs residents to vote in Three Notch, Fitzpatrick, or Thompson Station--all a dozen miles away.

Mrs. Annie Laura Reynolds, a Negro poll-watcher in Hector, reported that a white poll-watcher was marking ballots for voters there--in violation of Alabama election laws. And in Guerryton, said Williams, people were told they must mark their paper ballots with pencil instead of pen.

Despite all the problems, there was one Negro winner in the Bullock primary--the Rev. A. B. Clark, an unopposed school board candidate whose name didn't appear on the ballot.

But Clark will face his real election test in November against Don C. Parker, a Republican school board member who is running for re-election.

Meanwhile in neighboring Barbour County, three Negro candidates for the county Democratic Executive Committee (DEC) didn't fare much better than Thomas.

But their races may not be over. U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. has ordered the all-white DEC to explain--on May 29 in federal court--why it decided to elect members at large instead of by beats.

The DEC's new rule apparently has "the purpose and effect of abridging the right of Negro citizens . . . to vote for members of the (DEC)," Johnson said.

In a suit filed last week, the U. S. Justice Department pointed out that black voters outnumber whites in the three beats with Negro candidates.

The government noted that Johnson threw out a similar attempt to change the DEC rules in 1966, and then ordered new elections to be held this year.

Meanwhile...

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Miss Mary Grice--the former Little River Community Action Program director who ran for the Second District congressional nomination on a platform of "abolish OEO"--was defeated by Robert F. Whaley by a 2-to-1 margin last Tuesday.

Another prominent figure who went down to defeat in the Democratic primary was Elmore County Schools Superintendent Ross McQueen, who has refused to let Head Start classes use school buildings.

Negro candidates across the state fared badly, losing in Tuscaloosa, Hale, Greene, Lowndes, and other counties, and in nine contests for delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

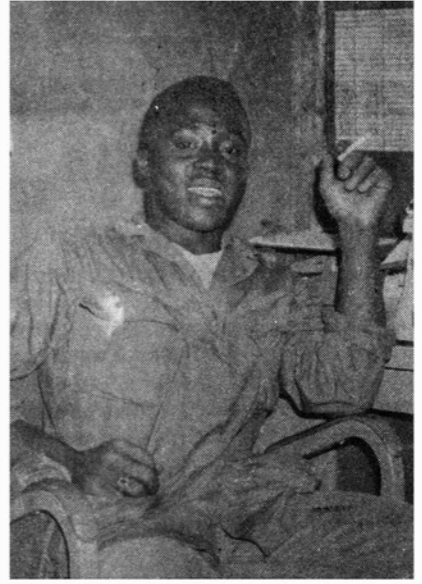
In Florence, William "Lightning" Smith--a Negro who is janitor at the county courthouse--was elected beat 10 constable.

RUBBER TALKING BUSINESS

NECK SUE FOLKS AND HERS TOO

Meridian, Miss.

Theodore Mitchell recently returned home to Meridian after serving in the armed forces in Viet Nam. "I went there and endangered my life for something that is right," he said. In Viet Nam, Mitchell spent several months on reconnaissance--going out on night missions to find enemy positions, and reporting back to commanders who would decide whether to call for mortar



THEODORE MITCHELL

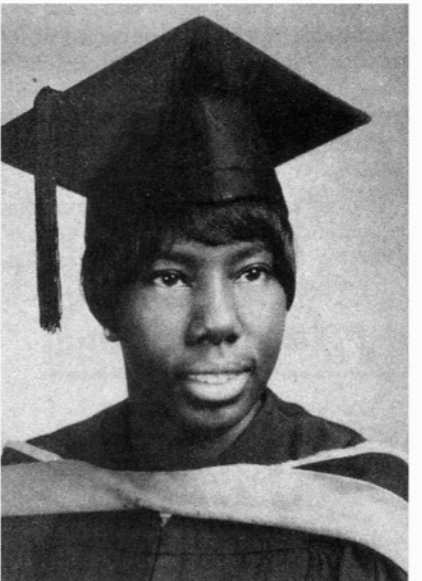
fire, bomb the positions, or just take them over. Mitchell said the biggest problem in Viet Nam while he was there was that the U. S. troops weren't organized. On several occasions, he said, the troops bombed their own men. And, he added, the security wasn't too tight, either--often U. S. soldiers would get their hair cut by Vietnamese, only to find out later that the barbers were Viet Cong. Mitchell said he wouldn't like to stay in Viet Nam as a soldier, because there's too much chance of getting killed. But as a civilian, he said, he would live in Viet Nam: "You are treated more like a human."

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"All of us are soul brothers--in the brotherhood of man," Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey told the 38th Quadriennial Session of the AME Church. "The same God who gave you a soul also gave me a soul," Humphrey explained. "So that makes us soul brothers. And let no one divide us." In his speech--interrupted by applause 66 times--the vice-president promised "to formulate a new and a complete national commitment to human rights." Humphrey is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Union Springs, Ala.

Miss Lovie Geneva Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Lee Smith of Union Springs, received her B. A. degree from Wilberforce (Ohio) University on April 19. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and the Sig-



MR. AND MRS. McCULLOUGH April 26 in the bride's home. The new Mrs. Taylor is a graduate of Academy St. High School, and the groom is the son of Mrs. Wilma McCullough. The couple left after the wedding for a honeymoon in Florida. They will live in Troy.

and anti-poverty bills--then promised to "re-think" his opposition to the War on Poverty.

Wetumpka, Ala.

During the first two weeks of operation, the surplus food program in Elmore County received applications from 1,083 households, with a total of 4,392 people in them. About 937 households, with 3,812 people, were approved to take part in the program. They received about 20 pounds of food for each member of the family--including dried beans, corn meal, flour, grits, lard or shortening, margarine or butter, chopped meat, dried milk, peanut butter, dried split peas, raisins, rice, cheese, and rolled oats. The federal government started the food program here after local officials refused to operate one. Five local people have been hired to help take applications.

Washington, D.C.

Alfred Byrdall Coleman Jr., 18, of Knoxville, Tenn., has been appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, by U. S. Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. Coleman, a senior at Oak Ridge High School in Knoxville, is the first Negro from Tennessee to be appointed to the academy. He will enter his new school on June 26.

Frankfort, Kentucky

Public high schools in Kentucky are now required to offer courses in the history of Negroes and other minority groups. A resolution adopted by the state Board of Education said schools that do not have these courses may lose their accreditation.

Jackson, Miss.

The U. S. Justice Department filed suit last month charging that the freedom-of-choice plan adopted by the Lincoln County school district has failed to end segregation. Four of the district's schools are still all-white, the suit said, and the other three are all-Negro. The government said the county must be ordered "to institute a system of pupil assignment other than freedom-of-choice."

Troy, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edna Taylor, to Eugene McCullough. The ceremony took place the night of



The Selma Beauticians Club held its April meeting in the home of Mrs. Theoda Smith. Mrs. Smith celebrated her birthday, and club members acknowledged the event with gifts. The hostess served a delicious plate luncheon. (From Mrs. Kathleen P. Harris)

Selma, Ala.

Alabama State College's Fine Arts Festival-Workshop began last Sunday with a concert by the College Symphonic Band, conducted by Thomas E. Lyle. The program featured a trumpet solo by Harold Hudson, recipient of the Most Outstanding Freshman Band Award. Numbers were also led by Warren Bryant, the assistant conductor, and Samuel Campbell, the student conductor.

Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Diane Kirksey of Eutaw, a freshman at the University of Alabama, has become the first Negro coed to win the title of Bama Belle. The Crimson-White, the college paper, awards the title to a different girl each week. Miss Kirksey is also a member of the University Players and the University Dancers.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MISS LOVIE GENEVA SMITH ma Omega honor society, and is listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Miss Smith plans to enter the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Social Work on scholarship this September.

Washington, D.C.

The NAACP says U. S. Senator Ernest E. Hollings of South Carolina recently voted against cuts in the anti-poverty program because of an experience he had on a visit to Columbia, S. C. The Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, NAACP field director for South Carolina, convinced the senator and his wife to visit some of the worst slums in Columbia. According to the NAACP, Hollings--who had voted against most civil rights



HAROLD HUDSON

'You're Free to Go'



TUSKEGEE STUDENTS LEAVING COURTHOUSE

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"You are free to go," Inferior Court Judge Richard H. Powell III told a series of Tuskegee Institute students last Monday morning. By the time Powell was through, 13 students and four SNCC workers had been granted their requests for jury trials next October in Macon County Circuit Court. All 17 people were charged with disturbing the peace or trespassing after warning, in the wake of student demonstrations at the Institute last month. The protesters were each released under \$500 bond.

But on the campus, a faculty-student committee came to a different conclusion after hearings for the first five of 54 students who were expelled--and then reinstated by a federal-court order.

The committee suspended two students--Miss Jacqueline E. De Veaux and A. Douglas Jones--until the spring term of classes next year.

Three other students--including Senior Class President William Clark--were placed on disciplinary and social probation until 1969.

As hearings for a second group of students continued this week, attorney George W. Dean Jr. said he may appeal the first set of rulings.

For instance, Dean said, Jones apparently was expelled for describing the Institute trustees as "honkies." "I'd say that's free speech," the lawyer remarked.

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

Good Relations?

BY PRESLEY FRANKLIN

MARKS, Miss.--"We've had good relations with our colored," Marks Mayor H. C. Langford told the news media last week.

Langford pointed out that Marks hadn't experienced any large-scale demonstrations by black people until the Poor People's Campaign came through.

During last week's demonstrations, however, the mayor agreed to talk with the Rev. L. C. Coleman, a local leader, and members of the SCLC staff.

The civil rights leaders wanted to talk about things like Sims Ave., which has been under water for the past six or seven weeks.

The water is two to maybe eight inches deep. Snakes, fish, bugs, mosquitoes, and other insects inhabit the water. And the houses along the street are slowly decaying.

Sims Ave. residents have told Mayor Langford about the problem, but they said, he seems to have closed his ears on the subject.

Cotton St., Sims Ave., and Cooke

St. have been excluded from the city for the past six years, the residents say, even though they run parallel to the other streets in town.

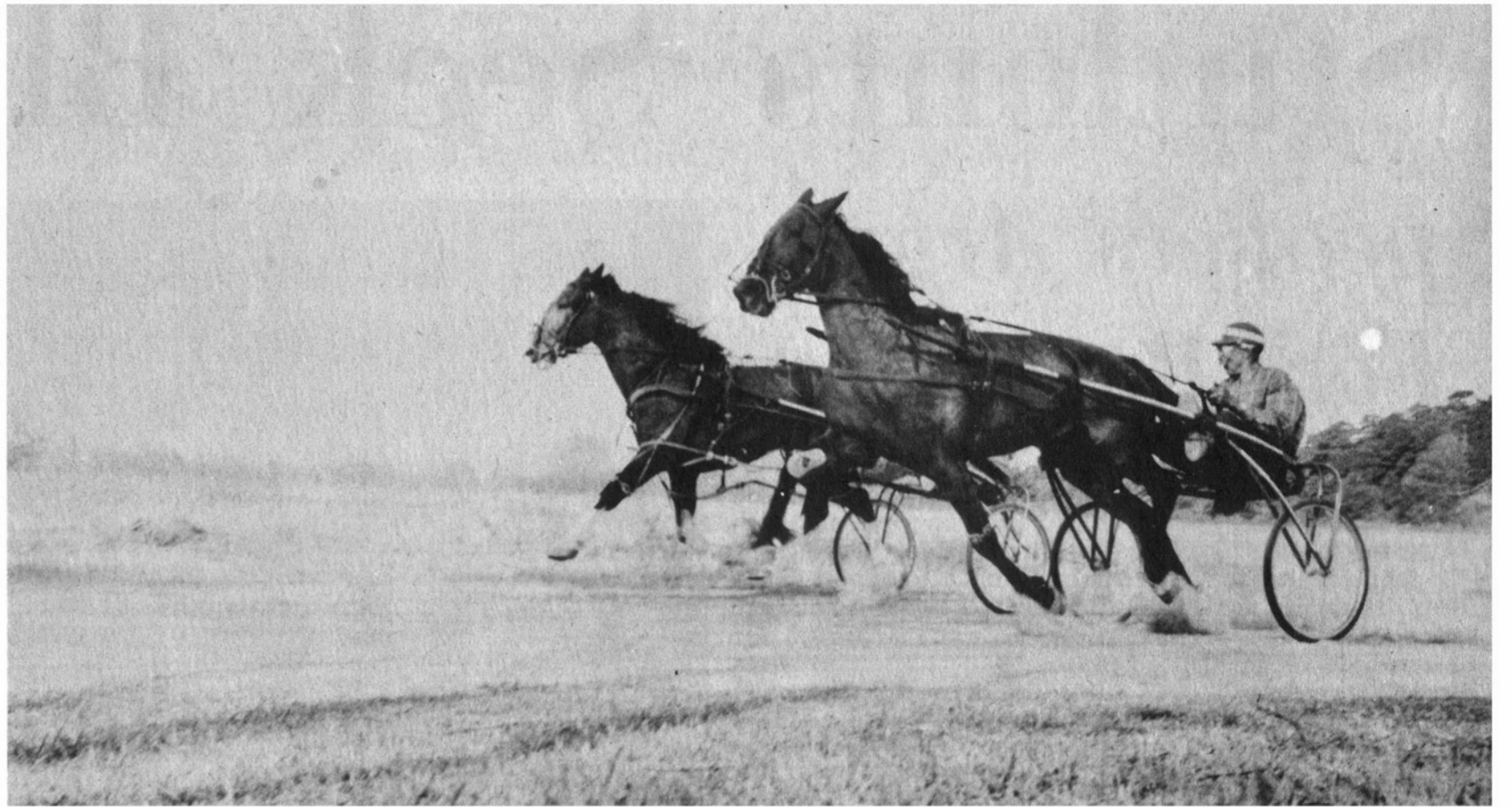
These streets are maintained about three times a year, the people say. Garbage trucks run directly over Cotton St. to dump their trash, but they don't pick up the garbage in the neighborhood.

In fact, the gates to the dump are always kept locked--and the residents of Cotton St., Sims Ave., and Cooke St. think this is to keep them from dumping their trash there.

The four factories in Quitman County employ approximately 400 Negroes, out of a total of 3,000.

The people who live on farms are barely surviving. Cotton is slowly abandoning the black man as a means of making even a sub-par living.

A large number of black students have quit school to join the Poor People's Campaign. These include three students at formerly all-white Marks High School--William Maniece, Miss Rosie Lee Franklin, and George Davis.



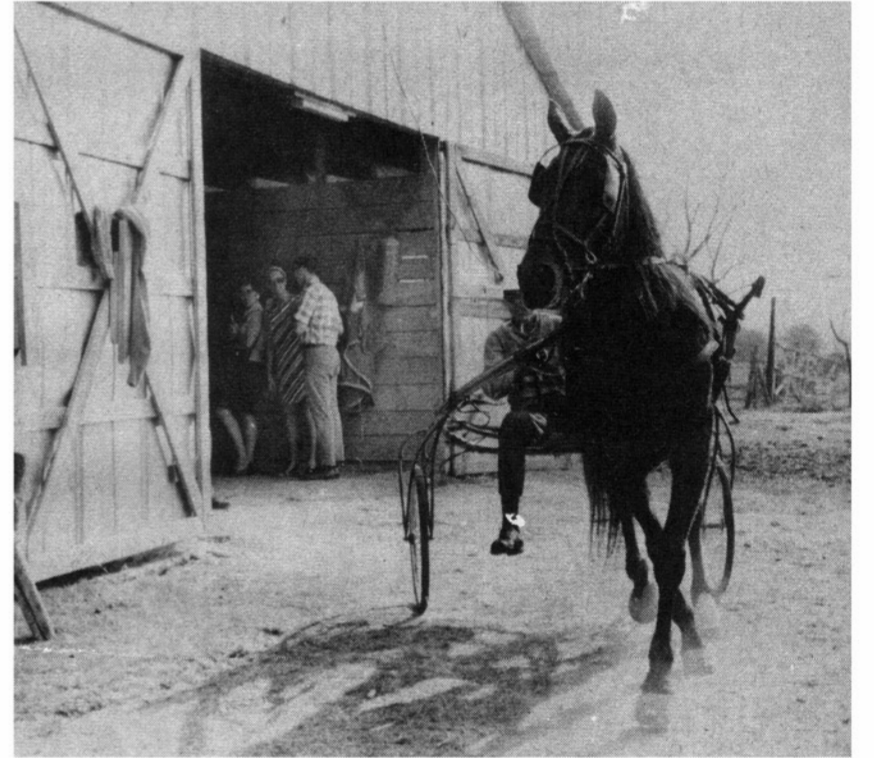
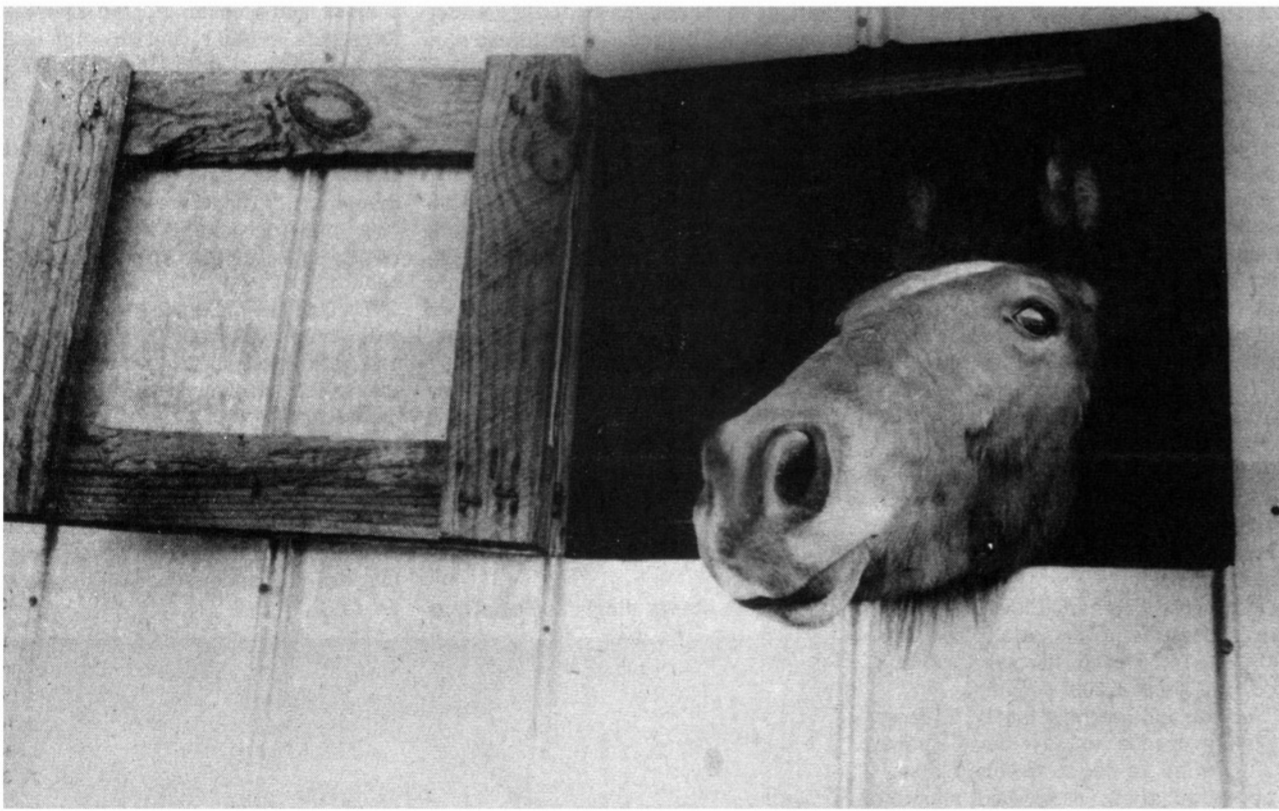
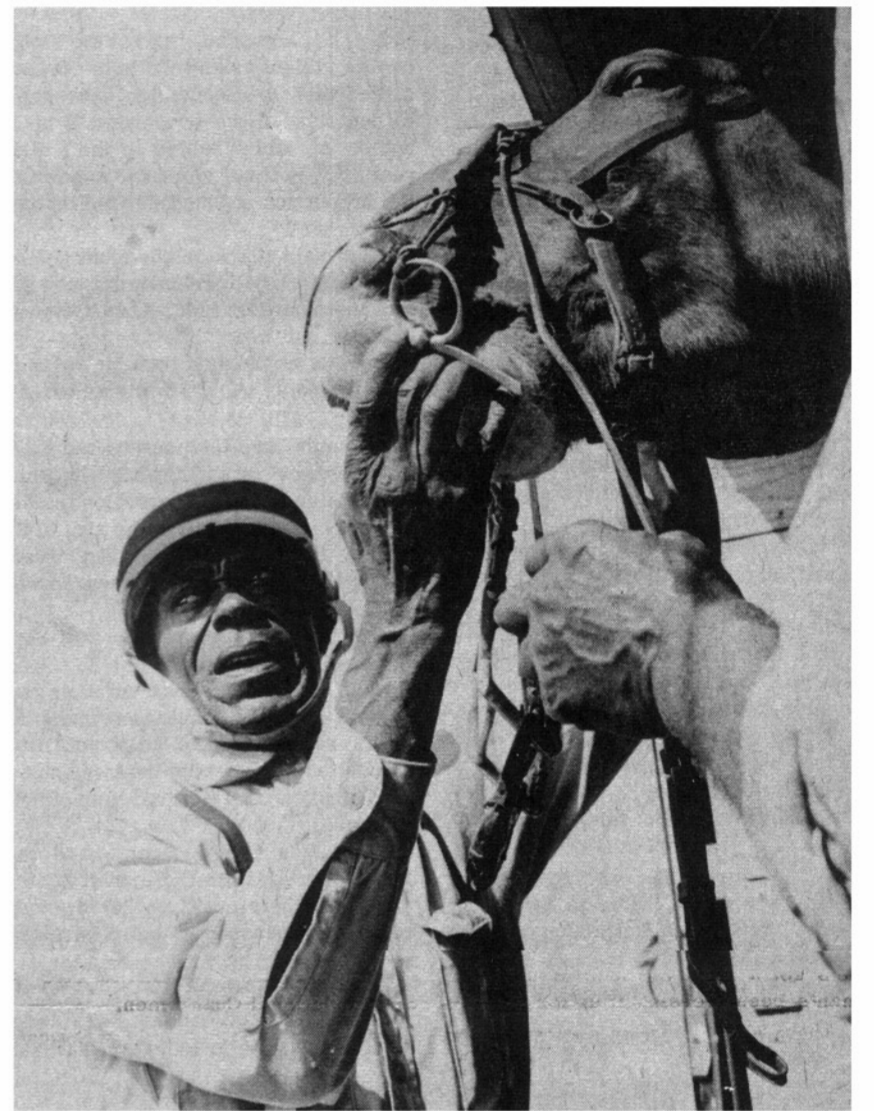
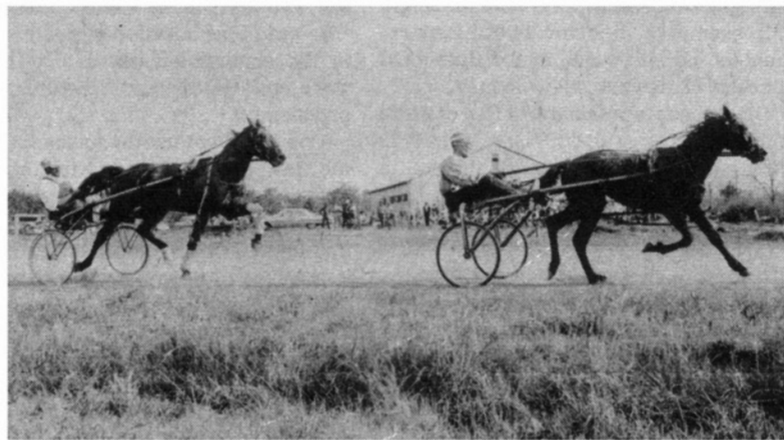
Hard to Believe
Harness Racing
In Alabama?

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Ernest C. Oliver is now racing his harness horses on the big tracks in Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Michigan.

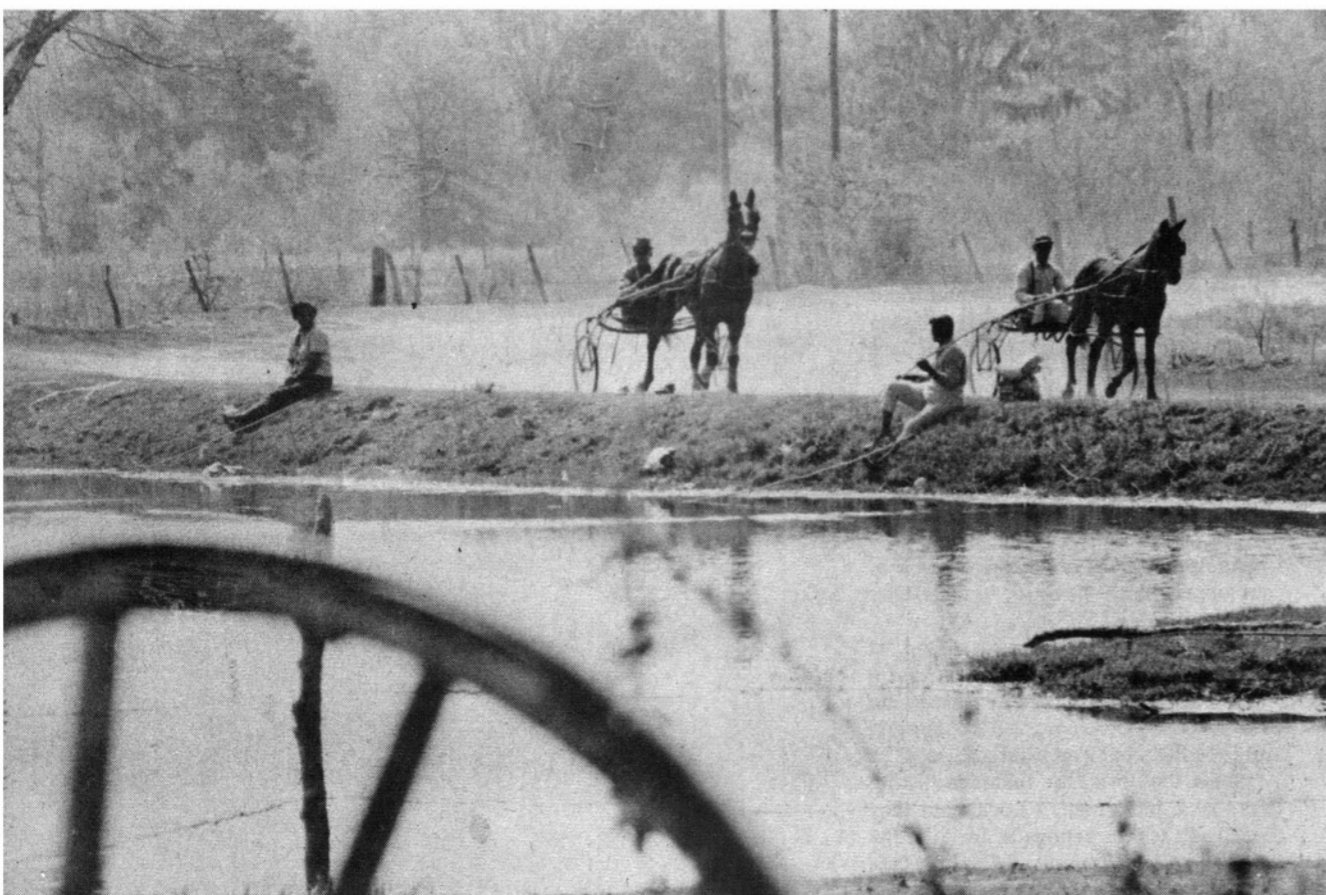
But at the end of May, before he left, Oliver put on a show with his trotters and pacers for about 50 spectators at his Montgomery farm. You would have to go pretty far to see anything quite like it in Alabama.

Oliver's horses are named for deceased members of his family. Bernard Oliver, for example, is named after Oliver's late brother. Giles Oliver takes his name from a first cousin, and Emily Oliver takes hers from an aunt. There is even a baby horse named Seymour.

Two at a time, the horses raced around the dusty track at Oliver's farm. The best race was the first one, in which John Oliver--"our pride and joy"--had to come on strong to defeat his son, Bernard.



Photos by
Jim Pepler



Students Seek Black Unity

Speakers Argue For Revolution

BY SANDRA COLVIN

RALEIGH, N. C.--"On this campus eight years ago," Julian Bond reminded 1,100 people at Shaw University last month, "there was a conference to form the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee."

"I think it is good that once again, a group of black college students have come together," he said, because "there is no one prescription, plan, or program for black people in the United States."

Bond, formerly SNCC publicity director, is now a member of the Georgia House of Representatives. The 28-year-old legislator was the keynote speaker last month at a five-day Congress for the Unity of Black Students.

About 80 black delegates from colleges and universities all over the United States attended the meeting, to found a national student organization "dedicated to the principle and purpose of unifying black students, black communities, and black people."

During the congress, the visitors also joined Shaw University students and local residents to hear talks by a number of well-known black leaders. The speakers didn't agree on everything. But they all said black Americans must unite to help themselves.

"Peaceful protest and the bloodied heads of anonymous thousands have won the lunch counter seat, the bus station bench, the integrated toilet, and the vote," Bond told the cheering listeners.

"The vote," he said, "and concentrated, united political action can be a tool for further, more meaningful gains--the gains that fill bellies, and build homes and schools--but only if we reject the sort of equality that we are winning today."

"That equality gives us an equal chance to be poor, an equal chance to be unemployed, an equal chance to fight for someone else's freedoms, thousands of miles from home."

Bond admitted that America has poor white people too. But, he said, they "enjoy the dubious distinction of knowing they are not poor because they are white, but rather they are poor in spite of their whiteness."

Can riots help black people get what

they need? Bond said he doesn't know.

"Violence as a political technique has not had a real test in this country," he observed, "and the present outbreaks seem to suggest to me that continued repression will follow another long, hot summer."

But, he demanded, "Is not the status quo as violent as any Watts or Newark or Detroit? Is it not violent to condemn to death twice the proportion of black babies as white babies in their first year? . . . Is it not violent to send twice the proportion of black men to Viet Nam every year?"

Bond said black people must get together, identify their enemies, and select their battleground. Only "when we know in our hearts we are right--and only when we demand that our worst off are treated as well as white America's best off--will we begin to see whether this system and this method can make a difference in our times," he said.

At the end of his speech, Bond raised his two clenched fists in the air, in the fashion that has come to mean "Black power!" The audience responded with a standing ovation.

Another opening speaker was Shaw University President James E. Cheek. He told the students that "no other generation of young black Americans has borne so heavily the responsibilities and duties of achieving the freedom and the equality of which our forefathers dreamed."

"But they left a legacy--and that legacy has been uttered in their poetry, chanted in their music, revealed in their religion, expressed in their literature, voiced in their oratory, and made manifest in their deeds."

Cheek said that "in the long struggle for black people to achieve full citizen-



SHAW UNIVERSITY AUDIENCE HEARS ABOUT BLACK POWER

ship in the land of their birth, we have sought both rights and equalities. The major struggle for the rights of citizenship is largely over, but the struggle for equality is now just beginning."

And religious unity is needed to make the fight successful, said Nathan Wright Jr., executive director of the Department of Urban Work, of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, New Jersey.

Black people worship the God of white Christians, he said, but "Christianity is white-anity," and "upholds the public morals of whites."

"Black power is not anti-white," Wright noted. "If you're born white, it's simply natural that you act white. But we as black people must not take being knocked down lightly every time. We sometimes have to make our own power known. . . . Without power, there is no life worthy of the man."

"We don't need OEO (the federal Office of Economic Opportunity), job training, or education," he said. "All we need is a skin graft--and it might turn out to be a whole lot cheaper."

"The nation should be eternally grateful to Stokely (Carmichael)" for using the idea of black power, said Wright. "Black is not only beautiful, it's also glorious."

The Rev. Charles Ward, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Raleigh, said religion must get involved in the world. "I'm not concerned about golden slippers and robes later," he said.

Ward quoted the Bible as saying "the gates of hell shall not prevail." "This statement suggests militancy," he went on. "As I see it, the churches must lead this struggle in which we are engaged, and tear the hell out of hell!"

But some students said now is the time for action rather than words. "It seems to me that the church has been a destructive agency towards the cause of freedom," remarked one conference delegate.

Le Roi Jones--the famous poet and playwright--talked to the group about "academic unity." He said black people are "the original man," and that all other races descended from the blacks.

When a student asked for proof of

that, Jones told him to read the works of Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims. "You'll find a beautiful explanation," he said.

"The white man is a product of an experiment by a black man that turned out wrong," Jones quoted Muhammad. "He said that because of some mistake in the experiment, the desired results were not attained and the white man was produced."

One week before the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Jones said, "he came out to my house and he knew the cracker isn't ready for peace and love. . . because when you deal with crackers, you are dealing with barbarians and con men, who do not know how to deal with peace and love."

Later, Samuel Proctor--president of the Institute for Educational Services in Washington, D. C.--said, "A college campus ought to be vitally concerned about strategy to fully emancipate our people."

And Nathan Hare--formerly a professor at Howard University and now chairman of the Black Curriculum at San Francisco State College--said, "We as black people should re-define our standards of values, re-write our own history, disregard their books, and publish our own."

He also recommended that "we should eradicate George Washington's birthday and replace that observation with Feb. 21--the day that Malcolm X got shot."

The students applauded all these speakers. But they saved their warmest welcome for Ron Karenga, founder and leader of US, a black nationalist group in Los Angeles, California.

Karenga and his fellow nationalists entered the student union ballroom dressed in African robes and bubas. The men's heads were shaven, and they wore beards.

Karenga's brother, Chestyn Everett--a humanities professor at Shaw University--introduced the visitors to a crowd of about 1,200 people.

Smiling and laughing loudly, Karenga asked everyone to say three times, "All praise is due to the black man." The crowd gladly responded, shouting with glee.

Karenga told the audience that the three shouts represented the three goals of black power--self-determination, self-respect, and self-defense. "Bloods (blacks) have a national problem, so they are nationally sleeping late," Karenga observed. "Politics tell us that everyone wants success. The only salvation we have is unity. . . . We need a complete value system that will give us the concept of a culture."

Although Karenga's announced topic was cultural unity, he said that religion must be discussed as an important part of it.

"How can Christianity solve our problem when the KKK (Ku Klux Klan) professes to be a Christian organization?" asked Karenga. "I know they do, because they burn a cross whenever they do one of their evil acts."

"As long as you accept the words of your oppressor," he said, "you will be oppressed."

"Now, bloods, if you need a God, at least let him look like you, and get a black God. Here you are accepting the God of your oppressor. No wonder you ain't getting what you want. . . .

"Take the Jews, for instance. Their God looks like them. Look what they did. They took a renegade Jew like Jesus and painted him up and said, 'This is the way.' The white boys took a white barbarian and painted him up with long

hair and all. Now don't tell me that you're going to worship something looking like the first hippie."

Karenga advised blacks who want to worship a God to "get one from Africa. We've got about 300 or 400 over there, and at least they look like us. Get you two or three if you need them."

"This earth belongs to us," Karenga said in conclusion. The audience stood and clapped for a long time, and shouts of "Black power!" and "Uhuru!" (the Swahili word for freedom) rang through the ballroom.

During the conference, the delegates also discussed political and economic unity, and heard a talk by Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins, a black dentist seeking the Democratic Party nomination for governor of North Carolina.

Hawkins--who has since lost the primary to two white opponents--called himself a "candidate of hope and progress."

He demanded higher teachers' salaries, better education, equal job opportunities, equal administration of justice, open housing, improved health care, a minimum-wage law--and whiskey sales by the drink.

"Things aren't too good in the United States, and we are going to do something about it," Hawkins said.

"We have had the conscience, and the whites have had the power," he said. "We are going to cut the political pie and we're going to cut the economic pie--or else we are going to lie down and die together because, as a people, we're no longer going to take it."

Ethnic and communal unity were discussed by Lucius Walker Jr. and Howard Fuller. Walker is director of the Inter-religious Foundation for Community Organization in New York. Fuller is employed by the Foundation for Community Development in North Carolina.

"Racism stands singly and wholly as

America's No. 1 problem," said Walker. "The black students must be the vanguard of the black revolution."

Fuller--rising with clenched fist extended in the air--was the conference's final speaker. He told the students that many Negro administrators "often cut corners and send parts of grants back to the government and say, 'We were able to cut a corner here and save something there, so, Mr. White Man, we don't need all of your money after all.'"

But, said Fuller, that is the wrong way to get power. When a white man runs a store with 16 jobs--including his own--black people should apply for 15 of them, Fuller said.

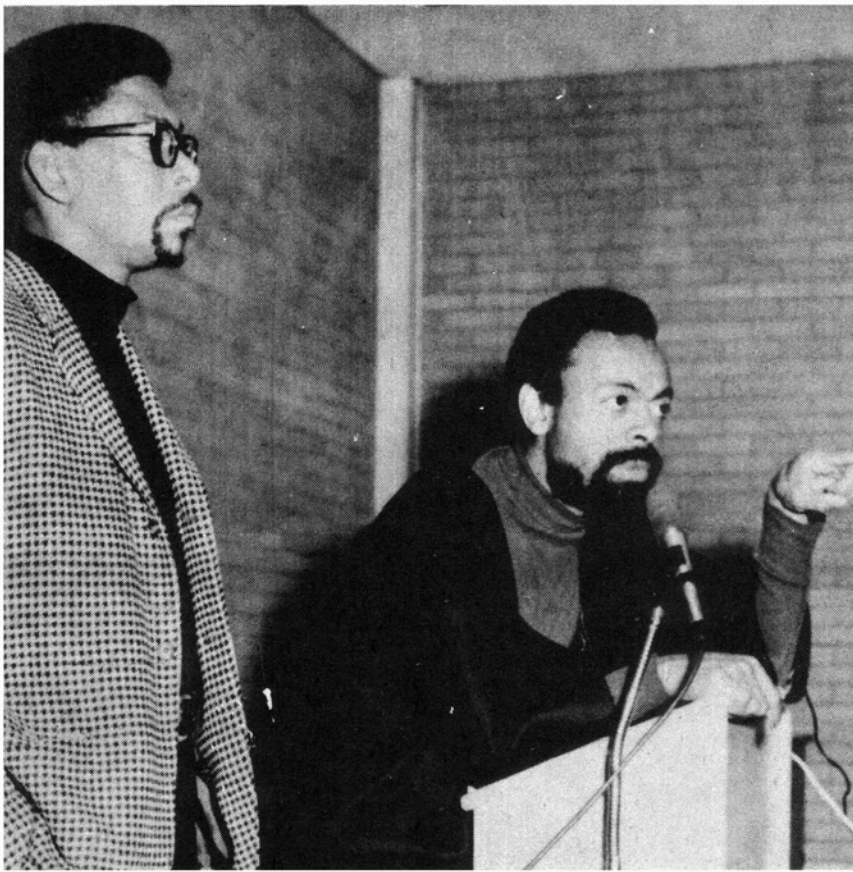
"Work awhile and ask for the 16th position," Fuller advised. "If the owner refuses, then one day he should drive up to the curb where he hopes to find the store, look around, and see nothing"--except smoking ruins.

A masquerade ball was planned for the last night of the congress. Originally, everyone was supposed to wear a mask and a costume. But Everett--Karenga's brother, and director of the Shaw Players--told the students to "come as you are."

"We feel that the black face is too beautiful to cover up, and the black body should not be disguised in a costume," he said. "Therefore, wear anything you want--or nothing at all. The only requirement is that you are black and beautiful."

Throughout the conference, the delegates held workshops with the speakers and with each other. On the last day, they voted to form a national black students' group with a central committee of members from several different colleges, and with headquarters at Shaw University.

The delegates went home to organize chapters on their own campuses and to prepare for another national congress next fall.



CHESTYN EVERETT (LEFT) AND LE ROI JONES



STUDENTS CONFRONT JULIAN BOND (SECOND FROM LEFT)



DELEGATE GREET NATHAN WRIGHT JR. (LEFT)

Hard to Get Services in Trussville

'Rats as Big as Cats'

BY BOB LABAREE

TRUSSVILLE, Ala.--"This is the way we got to live," said Mrs. Mary Heard. As she spoke, her neighbor was plunging a brightly-colored blouse into a bucket of soapy water.

Mrs. Heard's neighbor didn't come by the wash-water easily. Like all the other people living in the all-Negro community along Forty Rd. outside of Trussville, she has to haul her family's water supply two miles up from town.

A man down in Trussville lets the people take water from a faucet behind his store. "We pay him a nickel or a dime for whatever we take," said Mrs. Heard.

But the people who can't carry the water have to pay someone else to do it. And that can get expensive, said Mrs. Heard--about \$1.25 for a 50-gallon barrel. A family can use as many as five or six barrels in an average week during the summer.

Every house in the community has two or three rain-barrels to catch water in, and some people--like Mrs. Fanny Mae Lilly--have dug water-holes which they share with their neighbors.

But a water-hole isn't much better than a rain-barrel, said Mrs. Lilly: "When it rains, it be full. But when it's dry, the hole be dry, too."

Just down the street from Mrs. Lilly, the water-hole in Mrs. Mary McCoy's back yard is fed by a spring, but in the summer it goes dry, too.

"I got so many kids, I got to haul so much water for washing," said Mrs. McCoy. "Sometimes they be only half-clean."

Even the few people who can afford \$1,000 to \$2,000 for a well find that they can't always get the water they need. A man up the road from Mrs. Heard had a well put in, she said, but "on some days his water is so low he can't hardly get enough to wash his dishes."

One reason for this, she suggested, is that the Forty Rd. community is on a hill above the town. At least, this is one of the reasons Trussville Utility Board officials have given for denying the people's request for a water supply. Putting in a water main is expensive enough, they say, but the hill just adds to the cost.

The price the officials mentioned was about \$300 per family, said Mrs. Lilly, "and what poor person can afford that?" Besides, she said, that price doesn't include the cost of bringing the water from the main into each house.

Just last fall, the people say, the utility board told them that a water main would be on the hill by February. "But we ain't got it yet," said Mrs. Lilly.

Waiting to get water has made the people angry, said Mrs. Rosie Lee Allen, and this anger has brought the community together on other problems--like



MRS. FANNY MAE LILLY DRAWING WATER

garbage.

There is no garbage collection on Forty Rd., so every house has a dump in the back yard for the trash that won't burn. Food scraps are thrown to stray dogs, said Mrs. McCoy, and what the dogs don't get keeps the rats alive.

"We got rats as big as cats," she said.

The people have other grievances, too. They say they need street lights, better phone service, and recreation

areas. In fact, said Mrs. Lilly, "we just have trouble getting anything up here."

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MONTGOMERY

800 Hear Wilkins in Meridian

BY PATRICIA JAMES

MERIDIAN, Miss.--More than 800 people gathered in the First Union Baptist Church last Sunday to hear a talk by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins.

Wilkins said two events have shaken the civil rights movement this year--the report of President Johnson's riot commission, and the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King's death, said Wilkins, "is more than a personal tragedy for us. He had a distinct impact on the civil rights movement. He was known around the world."

The NAACP leader talked about two chief concerns of the civil rights movement--jobs and education.

"We must have better employment, more employment," he said. "Who wants to be a porter forever, or a typist forever? You want to move on

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, May 13, in the Hopewell Baptist Church, North Birmingham, 2315 26th Ave., the Rev. Jesse Brown, pastor.

ahead."

Wilkins said unemployment is a special problem among teen-age Negroes. Some of the people who need work--and need to be working--aren't ready to work, he said.

"Some people have said that desegregation of schools is a matter of associating with the whites," Wilkins went on. "But it's not that. It's getting over there for the education."

"Whites need desegregation as bad as you do," Wilkins told the crowd. "They don't know anything about you. It's unfair to the white boys and girls, as well as you."

The Poor People's Campaign, he

said, is an attempt to tell the government in Washington how things are in Mississippi. But he said people should keep working here too, because things are changing in Mississippi.

Wilkins concluded by saying that nothing can be gained by violence. "Remember," he said, "you don't have to tear up to build."

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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.

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.

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'is!

OPERETTA -- The elementary department of Abbeville Junior High School, Abbeville, Ala., will present a three-act operetta entitled "The King Sneezes" at 8 p.m. Thursday, May 16, in the school auditorium.

VETERANS--Some World War II veterans still have more than two years to obtain G. I. guaranteed or insured loans. Final deadline for World War II veterans is July 25, 1970. Those eligible may obtain a guaranteed loan to purchase a home, a farm, or to buy or start a business. Eligibility has been expiring for World War II veterans according to a formula that adds ten years to the date of their discharge from active wartime service, plus one year for each 90 days of that service, plus four days for each additional day of active duty. The date reached by this formula is the individual deadline date for each veteran. Thus eligibility has already expired for most World War II veterans, but the program will end for all on July 25, 1970. World War II veterans who were discharged for a service-connected disability will be eligible until the final termination date of July 25, 1970. This also applies to widows of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities. For information, veterans can contact the Montgomery (Ala.) regional office of the Veterans Administration (474 S. Court St., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, telephone 263-7521, extension 203) or the office closest to them.

PAINTINGS--A traveling exhibition of small paintings is being shown through May 28 at Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.

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.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "Adam and Fallen Man" is the title of the Lesson-Sermon to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, May 12. The Golden Text is from Ephesians: "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

ARTS FESTIVAL--Alabama State College's annual Fine Arts Festival-Workshop continues through Sunday, May 12, on the college campus in Montgomery, Ala. Events include a creative movie presentation on Friday, a Fine Arts Masked Ball on Saturday, and a concert by the college choir at 6 p.m. Sunday. All events except the masked ball are open to the public free of charge.

GREENSBORO -- Curtis Rhodes is now selling The Southern Courier in Greensboro, Ala. To have the paper delivered to your home, call him at 624-7174.

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.

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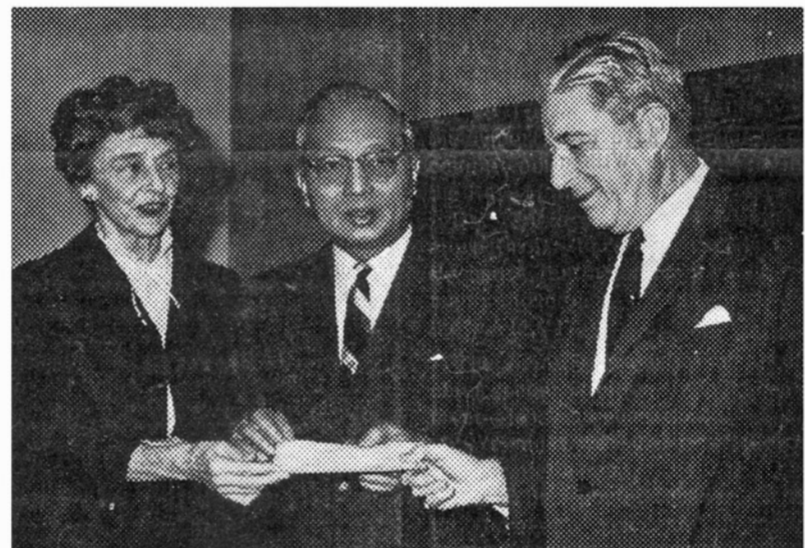
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Kids and Cards Help Raise Record \$5.8 million for UNICEF



Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., President of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, hands a check to UN Secretary-General U Thant and Henry Labouisse, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, as the final payment of a record \$5,850,000 raised by the Committee during its 1967-68 fiscal year ending March 31. The new record contribution is \$274,000 over the previous peak of public support reached in 1965-66, when UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Over half of the total was raised by millions of U.S. school children

in their annual "Trick or Treat for UNICEF" drive last Halloween. The remainder came from the sale of UNICEF Greeting Cards, the college students' Food for India campaign, and other public appeals to help support UNICEF-aided child-care projects in more than 120 countries.

"We see this as heartening evidence of the continuing determination of U.S. citizens to help close the gap between the mounting needs of the world's children and the limited resources available to UNICEF to meet them" said Mrs. Pantaleoni.

Prof. Val

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Quiet in Stands But Not on Field

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--If you want to get away from the crowd for a while, come to a Southern League baseball game.

The Montgomery Rebels opened their season last month with a first-night attendance of about 3,500. Since then, they've been lucky to draw 800, even though Paterson Field is generally considered one of the finest ball-parks in the South.

At that, said General Manager Steve Jackson, Rebel attendance is running about 3,000 ahead of last year.

At the other stops around the class AA pro league--Birmingham, Evansville (Indiana), Charlotte (N. C.), Asheville (N. C.), and Savannah (Ga.)--crowds have run as low as 250.

Things would be better, said Jackson, "if people just realized the caliber of baseball played in the Southern League." Last year, he said, the S. L. all-star team defeated the big-league Atlanta Braves, holding them to just two hits.

But if the stands are quiet in the Southern League, the action on the field is anything but. The Rebels feature two .300-plus hitters in Bob Gilhooley and Jim Covington, and one of the league's RBI leaders in Barry Morgan.

Rebel outfielder Wayne Redmond has been on National Guard duty for two weeks, but before he left he showed signs of being the league's most exciting player.

In an 11-10 victory over Charlotte April 18, Redmond won a new suit by belting a homer over the deepest portion of the centerfield fence. Then he saved the game with a bare-handed catch against the right-field wall.

A Rebel--in fact, a Southern League--specialty this year has been the hitless rally. Against Asheville May 2, the Rebels got off to an unbeatable 6-0 lead in the first inning on four walks, one hit, one wild pitch, and three Tourist errors.

The turning point in this dramatic surge came when Asheville pitcher Daryl Hallmark faced Montgomery shortstop Chico Cartaya--an .075 hitter at the time--and walked him with the bases full. It was Cartaya's first RBI of the season.

Last Sunday, the Birmingham A's tightened their hold on first place with a similar barrage against the Rebels. First, Gilhooley staggered back under a pop-up by Birmingham's Tim Talton--and missed it. Then Cartaya staggered back under a pop-up by Wayne Norton--and missed it.

Finally, Gilhooley--the pivot man on a double-play attempt--fired the ball into the Rebel dugout. All this, plus a legitimate hit by Dick Rowe and two walks, gave the A's a 3-0 advantage.

The Rebels fought back, but after 12 innings, it was Birmingham 6, Montgomery 5.

Auburn

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Birmingham and Huntsville? Pittman asked, "Yes," Philpott replied.

The third member of the panel--U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.--never said a word.

At the end of the day-long hearing, the judges declined to rule immediately. Instead, they asked the attorneys for both sides to submit written summaries by next Monday.

Poor People

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and Danville, Va. A mule-train carrying poor Quitman County families was to begin its 25-day trip to Washington at the end of the week.

Meanwhile, caravans of poor people were heading to the capital from all over the country. The Southern caravan left Jackson, Miss., on Monday, and was in Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday night.

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Black Voters Desert Issaquena Candidate

BY KATY SIEPMANN

MAYERSVILLE, Miss.--"I just don't know what to say. I'm just at a loss. I just don't see how it happened." That's how Matthew Walker, a black justice of the peace, said he felt about the election for beat 4 supervisor in Issaquena County.

Roosevelt Stas, a Negro, lost the April 30 run-off election to his white opponent, B. B. Scott. The vote was 187 to 139.

In the first special election on April 16, Stas got 145 votes, to 101 for Scott and 64 for James T. Mabus Sr. That put Stas and Scott in a run-off.

But in the balloting last week, at least 67 black votes went to Scott. The only explanation people in Issaquena can see for this is that some Negroes sold their votes.

Stas said a large part of the problem is that many Negroes don't understand the value of their vote. "There should be some kind of school set up for people until we understand what does a vote mean to us," he said.

In 1964, Stas was one of the first Negroes to be a candidate for the ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) community committee. He lost that election, and was also unsuccessful in a race for supervisor last November.

But this time, he said, at least people may learn something from the results: "Being a Baptist in a church with a lot of Baptist people, I found out that people said they were serving God and they were really serving the white man. I think the election's gonna build up Baptist people so they understand that we've been faking."

"People get \$15 or \$25 today, and don't understand that the man gonna get it back tomorrow," added Mrs. Unita Blackwell, an Issaquena County leader.

Stas' loss "hurt me," she said, "but it also freed me from ever being tied up again by saying, 'We'll just give them a little longer.'"



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Gov. Brewer Takes Office

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the first time since 1963, control of the governor's office has slipped from the hands of George Wallace.

Although Brewer--as a state representative, speaker of the House, and lieutenant governor--has been a loyal supporter of Wallace programs, people who know the two men say they are different types.

"George Wallace wants to be President," said a veteran Capitol newsman. "But Albert Brewer just wants to be governor."

At 39, Brewer is the second-youngest governor in the state's history. If a

constitutional amendment allowing consecutive terms is passed this fall, he might be able to stay in office for more than ten years.

The Poor People's Campaign came here the same day Mrs. Wallace died.

But the two events never really touched. The closest they came was Wednesday afternoon, when the campaigners held a meeting in the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, a block from the Capitol.

A line of helmeted state troopers--armed with shotguns, bayonets, and what appeared to be cans of chemical spray--formed in front of the Capitol, and none of the marchers tried to cross.

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