

## SCLC Meets in Memphis

# 'I May Be Poor'

BY BARBARA H. FLOWERS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.--The spirit of a freedom-loving people moved through the Club Paradise the night of Aug. 14, as SCLC officially opened its 11th annual convention.

Folk-singer Bernice Reagon and her Harambee (unity) Singers, Miss Shirley Rushing and her folk-dancers, and the SCLC Freedom Singers--all accompanied by a bongo-player--provided the first evening's entertainment, titled "Folklore of an Oppressed People."

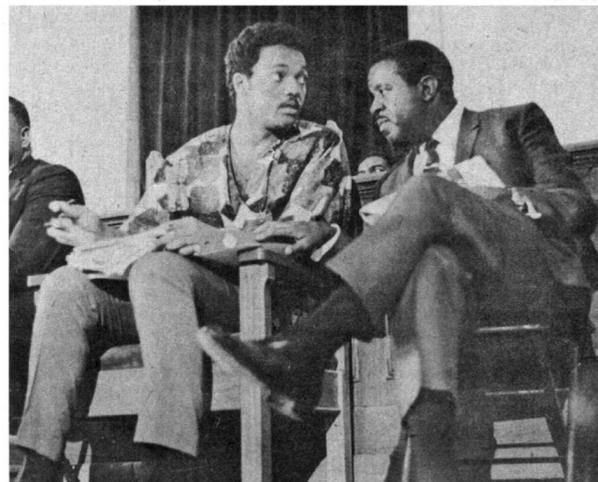
Maybe not the most touching, but definitely a memorable moment came when the Rev. Andrew Young, executive vice-president of SCLC, broke into a mad bougaloo as Ben Branch and the Operation Breadbasket Band & Choir did a jazzy rendition of "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child."

There were cheers, shouts, and applause, as some of the 2,000 people present stood up and leaned over others to see.

But the evening wasn't all laughter, because people could not long forget that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was killed here just four months ago.

When Ben Branch's group played "Precious Lord, Take My Hand"--the song Dr. King requested right before he died--SCLC field secretary James Mock turned to someone next to him and said, "This is just the way Martin would have wanted it."

And all during the convention, people would stop what they were doing and say, "If only Dr. King were here...." All



REV. JESSE JACKSON, REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY CONFER

during the four days, people took on jobs they wouldn't normally do, and nobody complained about the housing, the food, or the other things they griped about in past years.

At every session of the convention, someone would shout, "I am somebody! I may be black, but I am somebody, I may be poor, but I am somebody." The audience would repeat this phrase by phrase, and the whole thing would end with everybody shouting "Soul power!"

Before the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, SCLC president, spoke on Aug. 15, 13-year-old Jimmy Metcalf of Marks,

Miss., was the one who led the chant.

"The greatest tribute we can pay to Martin Luther King Jr.," Abernathy began in his annual report, is "the continuation of his noble efforts to redeem the soul of America and inspire people everywhere to work non-violently for justice, brotherhood, and peace."

In reviewing SCLC's programs for the past year, Abernathy called the building of Resurrection City "the most stupendous feat of the movement."

"Resurrection City and the Poor People's Campaign were a triumph,

even if nothing else would have been done," he said. "We made America see her poor."

As for the 1968 presidential election, Abernathy said, neither Republican Richard M. Nixon nor the probable Democratic nominee, Hubert H. Humphrey, has stirred much enthusiasm among black people.

"Unless a candidate is offered who is free to serve the people and meet their needs," he said, "it will be hard for them to support any presidential nominee. However, we are calling on people to vote as never before, at least in city, county, and congressional elections."

Other speakers at the convention included Mrs. Coretta Scott King, the Rev. C. L. Franklin (whose daughter, Miss Aretha Franklin, also appeared), and Andrew Young.

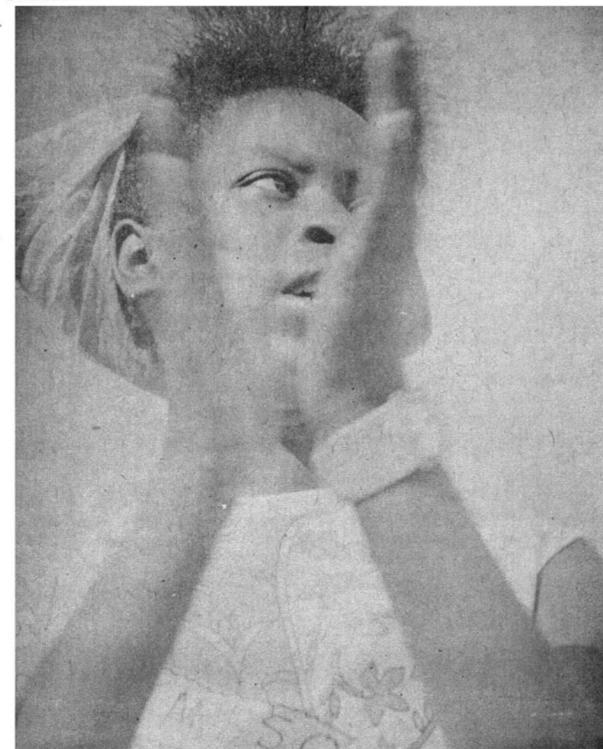
Young talked about a new, nation-wide movement of the poor--to get food and shelter, and to "redeem the soul of America." He said, "The money going for killing and death should be going for learning and life."

At last year's convention in Atlanta, Ga., many people complained that they couldn't understand what was being said in the convention's panel discussions. But this year's panels--under the general convention theme of "New Life for Poor People"--were different.

"Y'all hear that?" the Rev. Jesse Jackson kept asking during the panel on economics. "Do you understand?... I want you to be able to take this home and explain it to your people."

On Aug. 16--after a speech by Richard G. Hatcher, the mayor of Gary, Indiana--the annual SCLC awards were given out. The affiliate-of-the-year award went to Social Circle, Ga., and to Willie Bolden, who organized the movement there. Special awards were given to Dick Gregory and to Sterling Tucker, the Urban League official who organized the June march in Washington.

The last official act of the convention was the presentation of the Rosa Parks Award to the family of Martin Luther King Jr. In a quiet auditorium, 13-year-old Miss Yolanda King accepted the award for her martyred father.



SHELBY PROTESTER WEARS "KMBSO" BADGE

## Kids Carry On Shelby Protest

BY HUMPHREY MORRIS

SHELBY, Miss.--Singing and clapping, 40 people -- mostly kids--surged through the streets of Shelby early this month. As the people marched, a few white merchants stood in doorways. Others gazed out from behind their store windows.

Then a 15-year-old girl climbed up on the back of a pick-up truck, looked toward the store windows, and began to speak through an improvised cardboard megaphone. Kids surrounded the truck, cheering and clapping.

Just one week before, many of the same people had been arrested during a similar rally, and had been taken to jail on charges of disturbing the peace.

"What is a jail, anyway?" shouted the girl. "We're gonna go to more than a jail before we get our freedom in this town."

A few minutes earlier, a white man had been parked across the street with a rifle in his lap. "You don't scare anybody," the kids told him. "We feel sorry for you." The man drove away.

Who are these kids, who wear paper badges saying "KMBSO"? They are members of the King Memorial Black Students Organization, and for the past three months, they have maintained a paralyzing boycott against Shelby's white merchants.

The students have done this on their own. "All of us are really the leaders, that's all," said Al Stacey Hayes, the 15-year-old chairman of the group.

Besides Hayes, the group includes Bennie Clark, 20 years old, who usually has a book of Langston Hughes poems in his hand, and who sings the KMBSO theme song, "Why Was the Darky Born?" And there's Miss Bobbie Jean Johnson, the girl who spoke from the back of the pick-up truck. Some people call her "Little Fannie Lou Hamer."

And there are many others--KMBSO has about 40 active members. Since the boycott began, at least ten of them have been in the streets each day, watching the stores.

The boycott started on May 3, when seven students walked out of all-Negro Broadstreet High School. The students were protesting the firing of two of their favorite teachers, Eddie Lucas and Joseph Delaney, whose contracts were not renewed by the all-white school board.

Lucas, principal of the elementary grades in the school, was campaign manager last year for Kermit Stanton, a Negro who was elected beat 3 supervisor for Bolivar County. Delaney, a social studies teacher, "used to tell us offhand about black history, about our pride and dignity," Clark said.

Soon a boycott was in force against the Broadstreet school, as the students joined the protest against the merchants. No more than 20 of the school's 1,100 ever went back to class at one time.

"We placed the boycott because we thought maybe the merchants would go to the school board," said Hayes. "But then we decided we might as well try to

put things right in the town also." So the students got together with the Shelby Educational Committee (SEC), headed by Mrs. L. C. Dorsey and Mrs. Lucinda Young. The SEC was already working on improving conditions in Negro schools, and the two groups quickly drew up a set of demands and presented them to the white community.

They demanded the re-instatement of Lucas and Delaney, equal representation for Negroes on school and town boards, and paved streets, sewage systems, and stop signs in Negro neighborhoods. Other demands included use of courtesy titles, equal job opportunities, public recreation facilities, and Afro-American history courses in the schools.

Before his recent ruling on Lucas' and Delaney's dismissal, U. S. District Judge William C. Keady made one decision that boosted the Shelby protest. On May 31, he declared that a curfew imposed by the town must be lifted, and that boycotting and picketing must not be interfered with.

The boycott, according to the owner of one large grocery store, has reduced the business of food merchants by 75% to 95%.

During the first weeks, said Hayes, less than five people broke the boycott. Car pools were organized, so that people could go to Mound Bayou, Duncan, or Cleveland to shop.

Now, after three months, the boycott leaders say perhaps 100 people--out of a Negro population of 1,600--are not going along with the protest. But, Hayes said earlier this month, "if Lucas and Delaney aren't re-instated, there won't be any shoppers at all."

But another ruling by Judge Keady--on Aug. 13--was less encouraging to the protesters. Keady refused to rule that Lucas and Delaney were dismissed because of their civil rights activity, and said the court will not order them reinstated.

The judge found that Lucas, while

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

### Moundville Man Disappears

## 'Wonder If My Child Is Living'

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS

MOUNDEVILLE, Ala.--Bubba Stokes has been missing for three weeks now, and some of his friends are beginning to think he's dead. But no one is sure yet, and many people here think the police aren't trying hard enough to find him.

"If this was George Wallace's son that was missing," said one of Stokes' friends, "you can bet that the laws would be tramping all over the state to find him. But when it's just plain Bubba Stokes, they don't seem to be too interested in even lookin'."

Stokes--whose real name is Elmer Smith--disappeared on Aug. 2. He left his mother's house in Moundville that night, telling her that he was going to Tuscaloosa. He said he would be back by morning. She hasn't seen him since.

"The laws tell me that Bubba's just run off somewhere," said Stokes'



HASKINS TURNER

of. In this Black Belt area, the explanation most frequently given for the defeats was that many black people still aren't registered, or are too apathetic or too frightened to vote.

After the Rev. R. V. McIntosh--the first Negro to run for office in Monroe County--lost his race for the Beatrice City Council, local leader Ezra Cunningham observed, "Some of our people still think the white man is more qualified. We've got to do something about them."

Three black candidates qualified for the City Council run-off in Uniontown (Perry County), in local Negroes' first try for city office.

Before they decided to run, the Uniontown candidates--Andrew Hayden, Herbert O. McFadden, and Clarence B. Williams--made a thorough survey of the community, asking such questions as "Would you support a black candidate for city council?" and "Who do you suggest to run for office?"

Then the candidates ran an active

## Where Did Votes Go?

BY ESTELLE FINE

SELMA, Ala.--In some places--like Tuskegee and Fairfield--black candidates were voted into office in last week's municipal elections. But more often, black candidates lost outright, or face up-hill fights in the Sept. 10 run-

door-to-door campaign, topped off by a parade down the main street of town. "We got a majority of our people out," said McFadden, but he added that many Negroes are still not registered--"enough maybe to get us all elected."

In Marion (Perry County), Spencer Hogue, a Negro, still faces a run-off for a City Council seat. But Negroes claimed credit for unseating Mayor R. Leigh Puges--who called in the troops before Jimmie Lee Jackson was killed in 1965, and who twice testified against SWAFCA.

Puges was defeated by C. B. Lockhart. "Ain't no doubt, we put him (Lockhart) in office," said Albert Turner, a Perry County leader.

The Rev. Henry Haskins said he is "not satisfied with what happened" in his City Council race in Demopolis (Marion County). Demopolis doesn't have a Negro voting majority, but Haskins was crushed, 1,510 to 756.

Demopolis people who had voted for the first time in their lives at the Coliseum (box 5) in a previous county election returned there on Aug. 13.

Haskins said some were told to go to all-Negro U. S. Jones High School, where no voting was going on. Others, he said, wandered downtown, and were told they could vote by paper ballot if they got two registered voters to vouch for them. Many people got discouraged or ran out of time, he said.

Probate Judge R. J. Westbrook--whose nephew, A. G. Westbrook, defeated Haskins--and City Attorney Woody Dinning said many of the people had been assigned to the Coliseum box by mistake when they first registered, because they gave only their route-and-box address.

Haskins said that mayoral candidate George Spence--"the first white man

who ever campaigned for our vote"--was also hurt by the changes. Spence will be in a run-off against Mayor Ed Bailey.

The U. S. Justice Department is investigating the conduct of the election in Demopolis.

## Challenge Wins In Chicago

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

CHICAGO, Illinois--The crises in the nation--so successfully glossed over by the Republicans in Miami Beach--are seething here, as the Democratic Party tries to get itself in shape for the formal convention proceedings starting next Monday in Chicago's International Amphitheatre.

In one of the few concrete actions taken by convention officials throughout a stormy week, the credentials committee barred the entire "regular" Mississippi delegation, and seated the bi-racial "loyalist" delegation. The committee acted after the Loyal Democrats of Mississippi refused to accept a compromise.

In 1964, the challenge by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was the biggest event at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. But this year, the successful Mississippi challenge--involving an impressive coalition of MFDP members, moderate black leaders like

Charles Evers and Aaron Henry, and white liberals like Hodding Carter III--almost got lost among all the other controversies.

The greatest controversy is, of course, the Viet Nam war. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, the leading candidate for the presidential nomination, has been fighting in the party's platform hearings for some sort of compromise on Viet Nam--a plank that neither repudiates President Johnson's war policy or sends anti-war Democrats into the waiting arms of fourth-party organizers.

At the same time, the credentials committee has had to deal with a history-making series of challenges. Most of the 13 major challenges were based on discrimination, or on out-moded methods of political control (like Georgia's, where two party officials hand-picked the entire delegation), or on both grounds.

But apart from the Mississippi victory, most of the challenges seem likely to result only in a call for reform by 1972. (In the same way, the Atlantic City challenge resulted not in a victory for the MFDP, but in strong anti-discrimination standards for this year's convention.)

All of these developments--centering on the race between Humphrey and Senator Eugene J. McCarthy for the nomination, with Senator George McGovern possibly holding the balance of power--unfolded in one of the world's ugliest and tensest cities.

Chicago's history--up to and including last April's riots--is one of bitter struggles by labor movements, radicals, and minorities.

The political machine of Mayor Richard J. Daley has lately done everything from patching up sidewalks to hurriedly installing 16 pre-fab homes for low-income families.

The homes--slapped up in a matter of hours--were dedicated by the mayor, who said they were a demonstration of good intentions (apparently to avoid threatened disturbances during the convention).

But the mayor wasn't having much luck with the telephone-workers' and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Phone Number. Includes Alexander City, Birmingham, Enterprise, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Talladega, Tuscaloosa, Greenville, Hattiesburg, Holly Springs, Jackson.

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Talladega People Protest After Car Kills Little Girl

BY FRANCES STUBBS
TALLADEGA, Ala.--The death of six-year-old Miss Annette Garret--who was struck down by a passing car--sparked a four-day picket march by residents of West Battle Street.

Police officials placed no blame on the motorist for the child's death. But minutes afterward, said Mrs. Willman Cokely, "a few feet started marching. Then more feet joined in. Pretty soon, there were many feet supporting this cause."

The marchers covered about five blocks of West Battle Street, carrying signs that pleaded with drivers to slow down and save children's lives.

"This has been going on for years," said Mrs. Floretta Taylor, one of the organizers of the protest, speaking of the high-speed traffic through the heavily concentrated residential area. There are few stop-signs, she said, and no traffic lights or sidewalks.

Residents complained that West Battle Street is used as a "drag strip," and many east- and west-bound cars have plowed into the houses along the street.

And, they said, heavy trucks use Battle Street as a through street, which is illegal by city ordinance. The people said the "No Thru Trucks" signs are in the wrong places--truck-drivers can't see them until they're already on West Battle Street.

"Our main objective is to let them (the city) know that we are concerned, and get something done," said Mrs. Taylor. "We've had six different meetings with the city commissioners already. Maybe this march will help."

The residents drew up a petition demanding three traffic lights at intersections on Battle Street, no-pass yellow lines all the way through the residential district, an immediate stop to truck traffic, extension of sidewalks into the neighborhood, and better patrolling of the area by policemen.

A large number of people then crowded into the small commission meeting room, to present and discuss the petition.



MARCHER IN TALLADEGA

The commissioners discussed a way of detouring trucks away from Battle Street--by making an "island" at the intersection of Battle and Fort Lashley Avenue.

The Talladega College area on Battle Street is a school zone, noted Mayor J. L. Hardwick, and 15 m.p.h. speed-limit signs can be posted to cut down on the speeding. But the people said drivers don't observe the signs that are already up on West Battle Street.

The mayor said some stop-lights can be put up soon, timed so that a driver going 25 m.p.h. won't have to stop. The commissioners said the lights can't be obtained immediately, but no-pass lines can be put down.

"The safety of our streets rests not just in the hands of the commissioners," Mayor Hardwick observed. "It is for all of us to obey the laws and slow the traffic."

"We will do whatever it takes," he added. "No one wants to take a chance on killing a child, or a cat or dog."

Lonesome

BY CHARLEY THOMAS
ALEXANDER CITY, Ala.--People in the Lonesome area of Alex City this week were still waiting for action on their request to re-locate the city dump.

Otis Armour, a prominent Alex City mortician, presented a petition to the City Council last month, asking that the dump be moved.

The petition, signed by 112 people, said the dump should be removed from the North Central Avenue area--popularly known as Lonesome--and put in "some isolated place."

"The dump is creating bad odors," Armour said, "and is a home and nest for rats and other vermin living in and around Lonesome."

The people say that the top of a large hill--actually the entrance to the dump--could be used to cover the garbage. Armour told the council that the residents of North Central Avenue would appreciate "someone coming over and looking at the place."

Mayor W. L. Radney said he had already contacted some land-owners, in hopes of leasing as much as 19 acres for a new dump.

The council said it would give the matter "serious consideration." But as of this week, the dump was still in the same old place.

Negro Y Starts Football League

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The Cleveland Avenue YMCA, Montgomery's Negro "Y," will have Pony League as well as Pee-Wee football this fall.

Two white YMCAs--the South Y and the East Y--already have similar programs. Team assignments are based on the school the players attend, and all the city's Negro schools are under the jurisdiction of the Cleveland Avenue Y.

Last year, said Cleveland Avenue Physical Director Robert James, there was a "little disturbance" when Negro youths attending mostly-white schools tried to enter the football programs at the white Y's.

"They were sending boys to the Cleveland Avenue Y," James recalled, (Cleveland Avenue had Pee-Wee football last year.) But, he said, "we weren't taking them either."

Now, James said, "we've finally got the thing worked out so that the Cleveland Avenue Y is open to all areas of the city."

"If a kid called up who lived in Normaldale, in all logic I would tell him to try the South YMCA. But if he did not get satisfaction--or just wanted to play in the Cleveland Avenue league--we'll be glad to have him."

At the white YMCA's, said William Chandler, general secretary of the Montgomery YMCA, the rule is that "a youth can play in the school that he attends, or, if there is not a team in the school he attends, he can go play elsewhere."

Cleveland Avenue, he noted, "may have slightly different rules."

"If a white youth wanted to play at the Cleveland Avenue Y, he could," said Chandler. "If a Negro youth in school wanted to play in that (white) school, he could."

Chandler denied that the Negro leagues were set up to keep Negroes out of the white football program. "The Kiwanis Club gave us some money so we could serve more people," he said. "The idea is to serve as many youngsters as we can."

Meanwhile, in New York City, the NAACP has asked the national office of the YMCA to do something about the YMCA situation in Jackson, Miss. In a letter to Leo B. Marsh, assistant national YMCA executive director, the NAACP said the white Jackson Y still has not acted on membership applications filed by 28 Jackson Negroes.

"The Negro YMCA in Jackson is located in a house," the NAACP said, "and has no facilities nor programmatic activities comparable to the downtown (white) YMCA."

Marsh said this week that he hadn't seen the letter, but will be "glad to take any steps which may be indicated."

"We have been very concerned about this, and about the other few Y's across the country which have not desegregated," Marsh said. "We've been trying to get the Y's across the country not just desegregated, but completely integrated."

Judge Orders Klan To Leave Negroes Alone

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. has ordered the Crenshaw County unit of the Ku Klux Klan to stop interfering with desegregation of the county's schools.

Noting that protection "is urgently needed to dispel the fears of Negro parents," Judge Johnson issued an injunction Aug. 13 "to prevent further interference with the right of Negro citizens . . . to attend the predominantly-white schools."

The injunction ordered the Crenshaw Klan and 49 named members to stop "harassing, threatening, intimidating, coercing, punishing, boycotting, or discharging from employment" any Negroes whose children choose to attend the county's white schools.

The judge also told the Klansmen that they cannot burn crosses, fire guns, or use Klan symbols "in places where the effect of such activities is likely to be the intimidation of Negroes."

In a hearing on Aug. 1, witnesses called by the U. S. Justice Department testified that Klan members had used several kinds of threats--including economic boycotts and midnight cross-burnings--to keep Negro families from sending their children to white schools under the county's freedom-of-choice desegregation plan.

The witnesses' testimony, Judge Johnson said, "amply justifies the finding of . . . practice of interfering with the freedom of choice of Negro parents."

"The effect of these (threats) on the freedom-of-choice plan in Crenshaw County becomes all too clear when the choices of Negro students are analyzed," the judge added.

He said 202 Negro children chose to go to white schools in 1966--before the Klan threats began--but the number dropped to 81 in 1968. "The situation in Crenshaw County has declined in only two years from one where freedom of choice showed considerable promise. . . . to one where the board of education was permitted to continue it for one more year only," Johnson concluded.

After a U. S. marshal had served him with a copy of the order, C. D. McLeod, exalted cyclops (president) of the Crenshaw Klan, said, "We will obey the injunction, although we are disappointed because we didn't get a jury trial."

"We were treated fair and square by Judge Johnson," McLeod added, "and we have nothing against him." However, McLeod said, the Klan members "do have something against the law."

"We have a right not to believe in integration, and we never will believe in it," he said. "We believe in segregation in the local schools, and we don't believe that integration of the races will ever work."

In addition, McLeod said, "we want everyone to know that we're against violence, and that we're a benevolent, fraternal, charitable, eleemosynary (generous and kind), social, patriotic organization."

SEPT. FOOD BARGAINS

ATLANTA, Ga.--Each month, the U. S. Department of Agriculture issues a list of "plentiful foods"--foods that are likely to be cheaper during the month, because so much is being produced.

Likely food bargains for September are milk and dairy products, broiler-fryer chickens, and peanuts and peanut products. Housewives should check these items when they do their grocery shopping.

A Marine from Alabama

(Private First Class Henry Clay Moorer, a native of Greenville, Ala., was a reporter for The Southern Courier from July, 1965 to June, 1967. He attended Alabama A & M College, and now is headed for Viet Nam with a company of U. S. Marines. The Southern Courier is publishing his letters--some written several months ago--telling what life is like for a Marine from Alabama.)

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER
EN ROUTE TO OKINAWA--The rising sun was a beautiful sight as we stepped aboard the great Continental Airlines jet at the Marine Corps Air Station at El Toro, California.

As I got to the top step of the loading ramp, I looked back out at the view, and said a silent prayer that I would return and see once again this beautiful sight of my country.

I could see by the expressions on my fellow Marines' faces that in their minds was the question, "Oh my God, will I ever return?"

There was a moment of silence before the great jet started down the runway to get airborne. Every Marine looked out the windows, to get his final view of America for the next 13 months--or more.

As we got well up in the air and on our way, a few voices began to make themselves heard: "Stewardess, do you have playing cards?" Then the flight was turned to joy, and everyone was filled with enjoyment.

But every now and then, I looked at a few of my friends, and saw in their eyes the same worry that existed in me. I knew that this was natural, with what we must face in Viet Nam.

As our plane advanced toward its destination of Okinawa, quiet hit the passengers again. Many fell asleep, and many others turned to writing letters after the pilot suggested it. I myself continued to read a novel I had been reading all day. The night grew older, and sleepiness fell over everyone.

Later, we made a landing in Honolulu, Hawaii, for refueling. The Honolulu stop was very disappointing to everyone, because our unit commander--a captain whose name I never wished to learn--made us stay cramped in a small room at Gate 12 of the airport.

called it, everyone got very hot. We were glad to go back to the plane, and we figured the captain did it to arouse us.

About nine hours later, we landed at Kadena Air Base on the Pacific island of Okinawa. We were given instructions on how we were to unload and go to the buses that would take us to camp.

As I walked across the airfield, I thought of the Rev. Martin Luther King's quotation, "We've traveled a long, long way." I knew I too had traveled a long, long way. Within about 15 hours, I had traveled halfway around the world.

Then I silently asked God if I would ever have the opportunity to walk across this field again--on my way home. I am sure that He and only He knows the answer to that.

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

Shelby Boycott

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
principal, had "made statements unnecessarily and without evidence that . . . damaged the proper operation of the school."

"Mr. Delaney is a man of brilliance of a non-conforming and unorthodox type," Judge Keady concluded. "But more than once, he was unwilling to acknowledge that Mr. (Lyt) Evans was principal of the high school, and this is the first duty of a teacher."

Dialogue between the black and white communities has not produced much agreement. White leaders have come to mass meetings several times, but they disagree with KMBSO and SEC on the basic facts.

According to Dr. Robert T. Hollingsworth, a prominent white moderate, "to have done anything less than dismiss Mr. Lucas would have resulted in complete anarchy in Broadstreet School."

"I feel that Lucas' civil rights activity had nothing to do with his release," Hollingsworth said.

But Sam Long, a white farmer and

Troy Loan Funds Cut

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
TROY, Ala.--Congressman William L. Dickinson last week blasted the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for failing to renew the emergency-loan program in Bullock, Pike, and Coffee counties.

On June 18, Dickinson said, the Organized Community Action Program--which covers the three counties--was told that it would receive \$14,500, to pay for the administrative costs of the loan program for another year. But a month later, he said, the CAP learned that no money was forthcoming.

Dickinson noted that the cut-off came at the same time that OEO announced \$480,000 grant to the Southeast Alabama Self-Help Association (SEASHA). SEASHA plans to use the grant to form a credit union and co-operative for raising and selling feeder pigs.

"It is difficult for me to understand . . . how \$14,500 could not be directed toward (the CAP)," Dickinson said. "It is even harder for me to understand the rationale for starting new programs (SEASHA) and giving them \$480,000, and not being able to find \$14,500 to provide administrative costs for a successful on-going program."

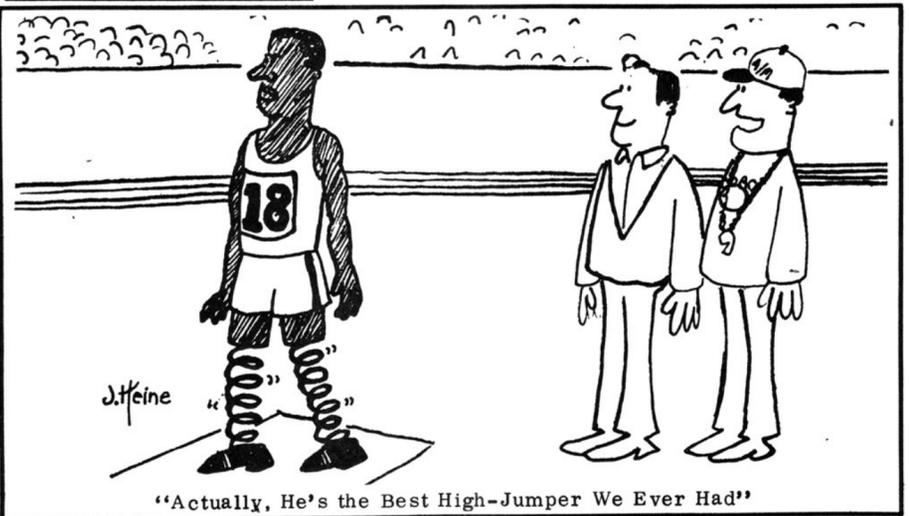
Gene M. Schroeder, director of the Troy-based CAP, said the cut-off is more Congress' fault than OEO's. Congress put the emergency-loan program into this year's anti-poverty bill, Schroeder said, but then "failed to appropriate any money for it." Therefore, he said, the program ended July 31--not just in Troy, but everywhere.

The CAP loaned nearly all of the \$45,000 it had available during the first year of the program, Schroeder said. However, he said, the CAP did get permission to re-loan this money as it is paid back, so about \$1,000 in loans will still be available each month.

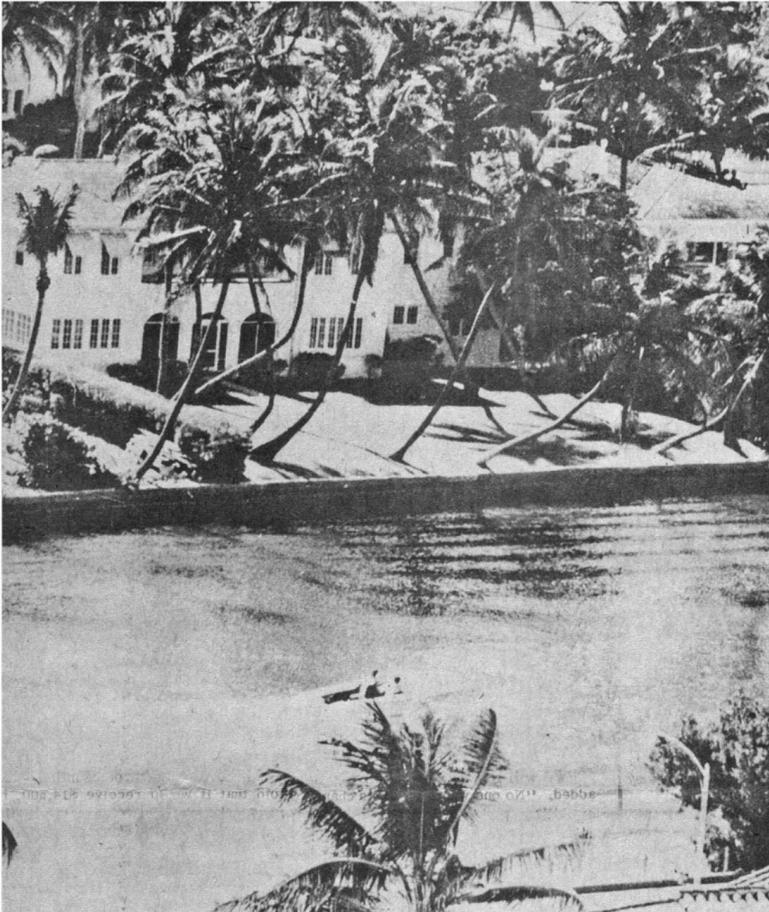
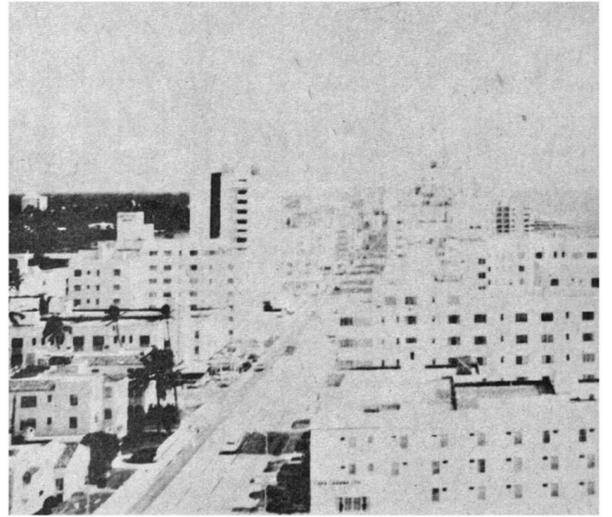
Schroeder noted that Dickinson, a strong conservative, has "gone to bat for us" in obtaining several new programs. The CAP director said he sees the congressman's "general gripe," but added that "SEASHA's been trying to get

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Heine-Sight



"Actually, He's the Best High-Jumper We Ever Had"



## A City Without Blackness

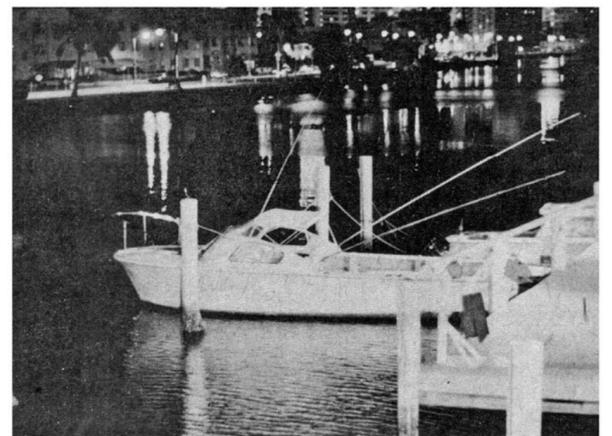
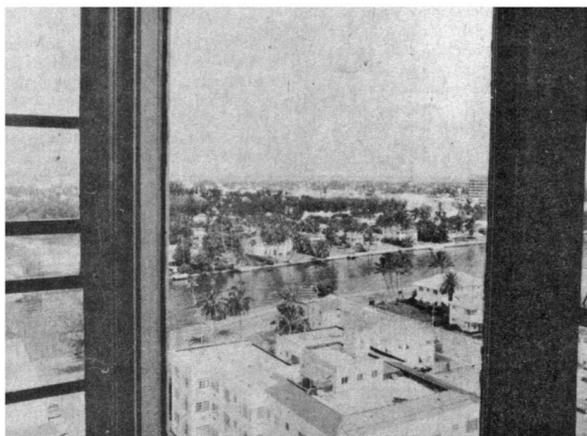
MIAMI BEACH, Fla.--The site of the Republican National Convention is sometimes called a "magic city," because of its elaborate beach resorts and luxurious hotels.

As you enter this year-round vacation-land, you notice its skyscrapers towering high above palm trees, broad avenues, and pleasant blue waters. You can only feel that this is a city of vivid beauty.

But this is also a city that brushes aside the problems of black people in America. It can easily be seen that this was a perfect site for the Grand Old Party's overwhelmingly-white convention.

In this city, there is no unemployment problem, there are no ghetto problems, there are no slums. Because in this city, black faces are only sought to entertain the rich. This city can truly be thought of as a city without blackness.

Text & Photos by Kenneth Lumpkin



*Politics, Politics, Politics*

# And the Beat Goes On

## 3 Delegations Trying To Represent Alabama

## GCW Keeps Talking



DISCUSSION AT NDPA STATE CONVENTION

BY BOB LABAREE  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-- At the Democratic National Convention that began this week, the issues for Alabama are George C. Wallace, racism, and political change.

These issues have come up before, in one place or another. But they are coming up again at the convention--in new and sharper form--because of the three-way fight over who will cast Alabama's 32 votes.

The long fight began with the realization that the traditional Alabama Democratic Party (ADP) this year is bound to and controlled by George Wallace.

The ADP has already nominated a slate of presidential electors pledged to Wallace--instead of the eventual national Democratic candidate. And the ADP convention delegation, if it is seated, may still put Wallace up for the Democratic nomination--even though he has said he doesn't want to be the national party's candidate.

Many people think this dedication to Wallace--a third-party candidate--should be enough to disqualify the ADP delegation, if its members are required to take an oath of loyalty to the convention's candidate.

The racism issue was revived earlier this year, when the ADP seemed likely to send an all-white delegation to the convention in Chicago, Illinois. In late February, though, the ADP moved to head off the racism charge, by including Negroes in the delegation for the first time since Reconstruction. In last May's primary, two Negro delegates and five Negro alternates were allowed to run unopposed.

In fact, this year's convention fight--on the surface at least--will probably not be over the racial composition of the delegation, since all three of the competing delegations will have black people on them.

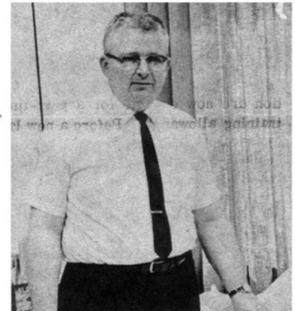
But to the two "challenge" delegations--representing the Alabama Independent Democratic Party (AIDP) and the National Democratic Party of Alabama (NDPA)--the "racist" label still applies to the ADP, if for no other reason than its Wallace sympathies and its long history of segregation.

"Wherever you've got a candidate like George Wallace," said an NDPA speaker this summer, "racism is going to be an issue."

Both of these new groups were

formed at least partly to give Alabamians a way to vote for the national Democratic candidate in this year's presidential election.

Only once since 1948, both groups point out, have electors pledged to the Democratic national candidate appeared on an Alabama ballot. The other times, the Democratic electors have been pledged to Dixiecrats like Strom



DAVID VANN

Thurmond of South Carolina and Wallace.

On the issues of Wallace and racism, the AIDP and NDPA generally agree. Neither party wants Wallace to be a candidate at the convention (and many people in the regular party, including Wallace himself, agree). Both the AIDP and the NDPA say they want an end to racist politics, and both are running "loyalist" elector slates in November. Then why are the two groups fighting each other?

Attorney David Vann--noting that the AIDP's charter papers were filed last December, about a month before the NDPA was formed--said the existence of two loyalist parties in the state threatens the effectiveness of either one.

"I don't call a person loyal if he's dividing the opposition," said Vann, laying the blame for the division on the NDPA.

Since Vann's chief interest is in the November presidential election, his AIDP consists only of party officers, a slate of ten presidential electors, and a list of convention delegates and alternates--all chosen by a committee.

But for Jack Zylman, NDPA executive secretary, the convention fight is about more than Wallace, party loyalty, or even racism.

"Political change for the state of Alabama--that's what it's all about," he

said. "We're not challenging the delegates themselves. We're challenging the whole Democratic Party of Alabama--the same party which has been perpetuating racist politics here...and which has been helping to oppress the poor black and white people of Alabama for so long."

To implement this challenge, the NDPA held a convention last month in Birmingham, where 126 delegates from all 67 counties chose candidates--most of them black--to run for local, state, and national offices against ADP and Republican candidates in November.

"We're out to change the politics of this state," said Zylman. "If he (Vann) were out to change anything, he would be doing the same thing."

The detailed, ten-page platform adopted by the convention clarified the NDPA's differences with the ADP (which has no platform and held no convention).

In the platform, the NDPA called for such reforms as tax revisions to benefit the poor, aid to the small farmer, state backing for school integration, training in race relations for local police, replacement of the draft with a volunteer army, and re-channeling of military spending for domestic needs.

### Some People Are Asking

# Who Needs Conventions?

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

CHICAGO, Illinois -- Every four years, more and more people become disenchanted with the convention as a way of choosing the major parties' presidential candidates. Many people found the Republican convention's windy speeches and phony demonstrations especially offensive this year, in view of the serious questions facing the nation.

Back in the days when people traveled by rail and communicated by telegraph, the national convention brought politicians from different regions together, so they could decide on their party's nominee for the White House.

At these conventions, the writing of the platform served as the definition of common interests. The hours of oratory, the staged demonstrations of support for different candidates, and the conferences in smoke-filled back rooms--where the party's most powerful men balanced their regional interests--all played a real part in the selection of a nominee.

Now, however, the platform is a gesture that is quickly forgotten in the campaign. Politicians (or anyone else) can cross the country in four hours, and modern communications enable party leaders from New York, San Francisco, and all points in between to keep up to date on each other's problems.

Furthermore, television coverage is gradually forcing private arrangements out of the back rooms and into the living room. TV also emphasizes the absurdity of endless favorite-son nominations, and of manufactured demonstrations. The Republicans looked so bad, in fact, that the Democrats have banned all floor demonstrations at their convention here.

The power of television is so great that Richard M. Nixon--asked if he won't be handicapped by the fact that his GOP running mate, Spiro T. Agnew, is virtually unknown--replied that Agnew will be a familiar national figure in a matter of weeks, mainly because

BY VIOLA BRADFORD  
HOUSTON, Tex. -- George C. Wallace brought his third-party presidential campaign to Houston earlier this month, and told his supporters the things they apparently wanted to hear.

The crowd entering the Rice Hotel in downtown Houston was greeted by men in white straw hats trimmed with red, white, and blue ribbons. The men wore white jackets with red, white, and blue handkerchiefs in the pockets, and blue ties with Wallace's name on them.

While these American Independent Party supporters bounced around downstairs, the Wallace girls--looking just as patriotic--worked upstairs, directing the crowd to the main ballroom.

"On behalf of the Wallace campaign, I welcome you to the fastest-growing political movement in the history of America," said Dick Smith, a Wallace volunteer, in opening the evening's program.

There was silence during the opening prayer, and then suddenly a burst of whooping, whistling, and clapping as Wallace arrived. Taking his place at the front of the ballroom, he saluted his audience three times--to the right, the center, and then the left.

Another former governor of Alabama--John Patterson, who defeated Wallace in 1958--introduced the presidential candidate.

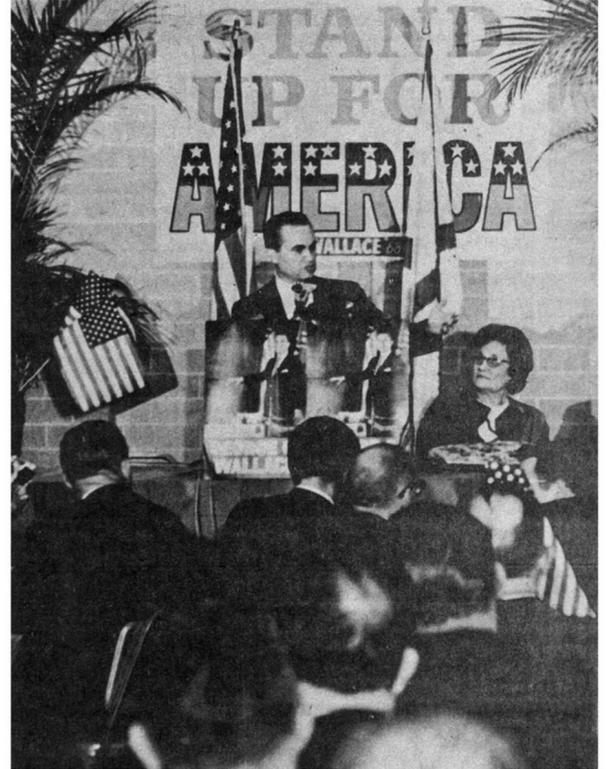
"I know that his word is good," Patterson said of his old enemy. "If he tells you that he'll restore law and order, let you operate your own schools, and stop the looting and burning, he means it."

And later, at a rally in Delmar Stadium, Wallace repeated what he has said over and over again--that he intends to do just that, even if he has to "put 30,000 policemen on the streets, five feet apart, with three-foot bayonets in their hands."

Wallace's speech at the \$25-a-plate dinner in the hotel ballroom was just a thank-you-for-showing-up and a recitation of his victories in getting on the ballot all over the country.

He saved his big ammunition for his appearance at the stadium, where he was cheered by a crowd of more than 11,000, that filled the place almost to its capacity.

When he is elected, Wallace told the crowd, he will "take every communist



WALLACE ANNOUNCING HIS CANDIDACY

of every defense plant in Texas and in the United States." The crowd roared and hollered as he promised to "turn back, lock, stock, and barrel, the right for states to run their own schools."

As for the new open-housing law, Wallace said, "I'm going to ask that the law be repealed (that puts you in jail for not selling your house or property to whoever you don't want to sell it to)."

Wallace boasted of building fine roads, as well as schools "for all the people," during his term as governor of Alabama. He didn't mention that people in Alabama are still paying for his highways, and that some of the schools he helped to build are segregated private schools.

The former governor condemned draft-card burners, and the people who collect money, clothes, and food for the

draft-resisters. Wallace said these activities raise Hanol's morale, and he called them unpatriotic. But he evidently didn't see anything unpatriotic in the Confederate flags flying in front of him.

Many of the people who came to see Wallace may have been just curious, but most of them seemed to be die-hard supporters--those he considers to be the grass-roots people, who "want to change a lot of things in this country."

They appeared to be poor, plain, ignorant people, who just don't know which way to turn--except to Wallace and his "American way of life."

Above the heads of the crowd in the stadium was a sign that said, "Sock it to 'em, Gov. George." And that is what he did. The crowd left the stadium in a jubilant mood, with Wallace's promises ringing in their ears.



NDPA LEADERS AT STATE MEETING

John Cashin at Lectern--Congressional Candidates Boone and Branch at Right



### IS THIS REALLY NECESSARY?

years to nominate candidates, and in other years to discuss national issues. Still others propose a combination of convention and national primary. Under this plan, the convention would merely narrow down the choices for the nomination. Then the two or three top choices would run in a national primary.

If such a system were in use now, the Republicans would have run Nixon, New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, and California Governor Ronald Reagan in the national primary. And the Democrats would probably have run McCarthy, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and South Dakota Senator George McGovern.

But attempts to modernize politics have traditionally met with little success in the United States.

For example, a bill introduced in Congress this year would have financed presidential elections out of taxes, with

all major candidates getting the same amount of campaign funds.

Under the bill, private contributions would not be allowed. Thus, every candidate would be more or less equal, and political success would no longer depend--as it often does now--on how much money is available.

The bill's supporters said it would encourage men of principle to enter politics, and would cut down on high-priced advertising gimmicks and on the practice of making promises in return for campaign contributions.

But in spite of the fact that black people, young people, and others--disgusted with the "old politics"--are groping toward a new system, too many politicians still think they have too much to lose by changing the way the world's most powerful office is filled. The campaign-fund bill--like most other attempts at change--got nowhere.

Though Accuser Fails to Appear

# White B'ham Officer Fired

BY BOB LABAREE  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. -- Early in the morning last April 28, two Birmingham policemen arrested Clarence Marble, a Negro, for drunkenness in the coffee shop of the Municipal Airport. Five days later, Marble signed a complaint charging the two arresting officers and several others with brutality.

The complaint began an investigation by the police department's Division of Internal Affairs and Investigations. And on May 9, a young policeman named William Batson was dismissed from duty, charged with putting an empty gun to Marble's head and clicking the trigger.

On Aug. 12, Batson's appeal of his dismissal was denied by the Jefferson County Personnel Board, by a vote of 2 to 1.

In a hearing before the personnel board Aug. 1, Oden Hamm Jr. and John DeLoach--the officers who arrested Marble--testified that they were in the coffee shop when Marble entered, staggering and mumbling incoherently.

They said Marble sat down at a table with a white woman who immediately moved away, but they didn't arrest him until a waitress complained to them that he had been in the shop earlier, causing a disturbance.

"They called me a black smart nigger, talking to a white woman," Marble said in his complaint. "They took off my glasses, and beat me with their fists."

In the car on the way to the Eastlake police station, Marble said, "they hit me on the side with their sticks." After that, he said, "when we got to another place, they took me out of the car and stood me up, and some other officers came and somebody snapped a gun at my head, but it wasn't loaded."

Marble never definitely identified Batson as the officer with the gun.

Later, at the police station, Marble said in his complaint, one of the officers brought out a white female prisoner, and said, "Nigger, here's a white woman. You want her in there with you?"

But at the hearing, Marble's testimony was offered only on paper. He never appeared in person. Several times during the hearing, Roderick Beddow Jr., Batson's attorney, pointed this out.

"We haven't had anybody come before the personnel board and say that this man (Batson) held a gun to his head," Beddow argued. "This man has a right to be confronted by his accuser."

### Troy CAP

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)  
this going for two or three years--it's not like it's something new."

Another program that Dickinson worked on--a \$72,000 legal-services project--has run into opposition from local attorneys, Schroeder said.

So, said Schroeder, the CAP board has voted to use the \$72,000 for Operation Face-Lift instead. In this program, the CAP trains "hard-core" unemployed people in basic skills, and then pays their salaries while they learn job skills from a private employer. When the people are trained, the employer puts them on his own payroll.

### Convention

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)  
taxi-drivers' strikes, which have considerably disturbed the convention already.

Daley has lined up 26,000 officers to handle demonstrations or riots--including more than 5,000 National Guard troops. The convention hall area has been sealed off with barbed wire, and Army jeeps cruising through the city are covered with the wire, to keep demonstrators from climbing on them.

Despite these measures, protests are still planned by many groups--including the Poor People's Campaign, which is bringing a mule-train and several demonstrators to Chicago.

Without Marble's personal testimony, Beddow said, the case against Batson depended mainly on the second-hand testimony of two police officers.

One of the officers--Sergeant Melvin Gullion, Batson's immediate superior--said he once took Batson aside and told him, "I understand you're the one who put the gun to the nigger's head.... He said, 'Sergeant, I'm the one who done it. I don't know why. It's just one of those stupid things I do.'"

"Was this conversation ever put in writing?" asked Beddow.

"No sir, it wasn't," Gullion replied.

"Were there any witnesses to the conversation?"

"No sir."

Sergeant Frank Horn of the internal investigations division said Batson gave him a similar answer on another occasion, also without witnesses. Horn also testified that Batson said "he didn't know why such a fuss was being made

about such a small thing, when so many big things were going on."

Beddow's defense lasted only a few minutes--just long enough to offer as evidence Batson's personnel file, Marble's record of past arrests, and statements by people who saw the April 28 arrest. No defense witnesses were called, and Batson never testified.

But where was the main witness, Clarence Marble?

Captain Jack Warren, head of the internal investigations division, said

Marble left town a few days before the hearing, to get a job in Tennessee.

But neighbors said Marble was visiting his ailing sister in Nashville, Tenn., and had not returned for the hearing because she took a turn for the worse.

Marble's employer at the Birmingham News said Marble had resigned from his job in late July, after another arrest for drunkenness. Beddow claimed that Marble had been fired.

If he wishes to, Batson can now take his case to Circuit Court.



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

**EDUCATION BENEFITS**--The Veterans Administration will pay up to \$130 a month to help educate each son and daughter of a deceased veteran, or of a veteran who has been totally and permanently disabled as a result of honorable service. These payments are usually provided for children 18 to 26 years of age, for education beyond the high school level, but there are exceptions. Veterans' children who are of legal age may file their own applications for the payments, but parents or guardians must file for minors. Filing can be done at any V. A. office.

**KINDERGARTEN**--St. Paul Lutheran Church (128 Sixth Ave. S., Birmingham, Ala.) will begin its kindergarten year on Tuesday, Sept. 3, with Mrs. Olga McArthur in charge. Tuition is \$7 per month for the morning session, or \$12 per month for the full day. Enrollment will be held from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thursday and Friday, Aug. 29 and 30. For further information, call 323-3265 in Birmingham.

**COAST GUARD ACADEMY**--The annual competition for admission to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, will begin with the College Entrance Examination Board test next Dec. 7. Applications to take this test must be sent to the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, before Nov. 2. Appointments to the Coast Guard Academy are made solely on merit--there are no congressional appointments or geographical quotas. To qualify, an applicant must have reached his 17th--but not his 22nd--birthday by July 1, 1969. Applicants must have a high school education, and must be in excellent physical condition. Additional information and application forms can be obtained from your high school guidance counselor or by writing to Director of Admissions, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. 06320.

**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 265-9992. Meet Baha'u'llah.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS**--Congregations in Christian Science churches around the world will hear a Lesson-Sermon Sunday, Aug. 25, on "Mind." The Golden Text is from Daniel: "Blessed be the name of God for ever and ever: for wisdom and might are his."

**HOUSING JOB**--The Organized Community Action Program, Inc., for Area 23 in Alabama is now taking applications for a supervisor - construction foreman for a low-income housing program. Applicants must be experienced in staking out buildings, co-ordinating work on multi-unit developing, and instructing trainees in all phases of construction from plans and specifications. Applications may be obtained from the program office upstairs in the Folmar Building in Troy, Ala. We are an equal opportunity employer.

**GUIDANCE COUNSELORS**--High school guidance counselors who attend the annual meeting of the Association of College Admissions Counselors will be welcomed to a hospitality suite hosted by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (NSSFNS). The meeting will be held from Sept. 25 to 28 at the Americana Hotel in New York City. NSSFNS urges all guidance counselors to attend this meeting, and is mailing applications for attendance directly to the high schools. Interested counselors should contact NSSFNS at 6 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y. 10028.

**DISABLED VETERANS**--Veterans with service-connected disabilities that qualify them for vocational rehabilitation through the Veterans Administration are now eligible for a part-time training allowance. Before a new law was passed last month, only veterans taking full-time rehabilitation training were entitled to a training allowance. Now, for part-time trainees, the V. A. will pay tuition, fees, and all other training costs, plus part-time allowances of as much as \$130 a month. Details can be obtained from the Montgomery, Ala., regional V. A. office, or any other V. A. office.

**HELPING THE POOR**--The Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW) are trying to help deprived people obtain needed income, jobs, and medical treatment. We assist citizens by writing up and filing job complaints and racial-discrimination complaints with the federal government. Equipment, office supplies, and volunteers are desperately needed to aid the poor. To get help, to volunteer, or to make contributions, contact NOW Inc., 1100 Davis Ave., Mobile, Ala. 36603, phone 432-3252.

**TRAINING JOBS FOR VETERANS**--Government agencies can now hire Viet Nam-era veterans for jobs under special, non-competitive "transitional appointments." These jobs--paying from \$3,776 to \$5,565 a year--are for veterans with less than one year of training beyond high school, who have the required qualifications for the jobs. The veteran must also agree to take at least the equivalent of one school year of education or training under the G. I. Bill. Veterans must have had at least 181 consecutive days of active duty--some part of it after Aug. 4, 1964--to be eligible for these jobs. Veterans remain eligible until one year after their discharge or Feb. 9, 1969, whichever is later. Interested applicants may contact any government agency they prefer, or any office of the Veterans Administration or the Civil Service Commission, or the Veterans Assistance Center in Atlanta, Ga., or New Orleans, La.

**LOWNDES MEDICAL PROGRAM**--Applications for free medical service will be taken on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 26 and 27, in Mt. Moriah Church No. 2 in the Mosses community; on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 28 and 29, in the New Bethel Church in Colerine; and on Friday, Aug. 30, and all the next week (except Labor Day) in the project area in Hayneville. Another team will take applications on Monday morning, Aug. 26, in Braggs; on Monday afternoon, Aug. 26, and Tuesday, Aug. 27, in the Pine Flat Baptist Church in Fostoria; on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 28 and 29, in the First Baptist Church in Lowndesboro; and on Friday, Aug. 30, in the Morning Star Church in St. Clair. People from anywhere in the county can apply at any location.

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For orders or further information, please write:

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Rt. 1, Box 72  
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### Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Aug. 26, in the St. James Baptist Church, 1200 St. N., the Rev. C. W. Sewell, pastor. This will be the second annual Youth Night, featuring the Rev. Robert Smith Jr.

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# 'Run-Around' On Hospital Board?

BY FRANCES STUBBS  
TALLADEGA, Ala.-- The Talladega Improvement Association is trying to get black representatives on the Citizens Hospital trustee board. But, charged TIA President Milton Hurst, "they're going to try to give us the run-around."

A TIA committee met Aug. 1 with George Wooten, a hospital trustee, and Jack Hethcox, an administrator. The TIA demands were to be presented to the hospital board this week.

Frank Strickland, a member of the TIA committee, said an earlier meeting with Hethcox had not gained very much. After that meeting, he said, Hethcox had reported to the hospital board that the TIA wanted further explanation of the board's composition and operation.

"That is not what we wanted," Strickland said. "We want Negroes placed on the board--and we do mean Negroes. We think our objective is fair and reasonable."

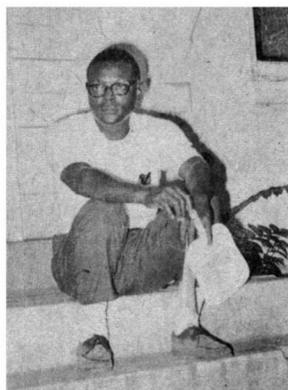
The board is made up of seven people, elected from the ranks of the Hospital Association by the members of the association. It is said that it costs \$250 to join the association.

Some Negroes might pay that much to join, said Strickland, but no one has ever solicited them.

But even if Negroes get into the association, Hurst said, he is afraid of a "run-around, so we'll end up on the association, but not on the board. We want special concessions, and we're not ashamed to say it."

"If Negroes join the association," Strickland added, "I doubt that any would be elected to the board, unless new rules are written or the rules are revised to allow Negroes to be placed on the board. A few Negroes in the association can't beat the white majority otherwise."

"We feel that we are deserving of a place on the trustee board of the hospital," he continued. "We also feel we are deserving of some choice as to which Negroes are placed on the board--not let the whites select whom they think is representative."



MILTON HURST

## Judge Strikes Down Indianola Picket Law

BY J. SMITH  
CLARKSDALE, Miss.--U. S. District Judge William C. Keady has ordered the city of Indianola to stop enforcing an ordinance that forbids groups to parade or picket without a permit.

Judge Keady ruled that the parade ordinance is in conflict with the First and 14th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

Carver Randle, president of the Sunflower County NAACP, had filed a suit against the city when he could not get a permit for a march to dramatize the economic boycott in Indianola. Three consecutive requests for a permit--two of them in writing--were denied.

When Judge Keady threw out the ordinance, Randle said, "Our (NAACP) branch is overjoyed and ready for more action," indicating that the boycott will continue.

"I feel that the achievement by our branch during the past week is definitely one the black man can cherish for many years to come," Randle said.

## Coach 'Real Nice Guy' 3 'Soul Men' Star For Formerly-White School

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala.-- Last year, Charles Lee was the coach of a 9-1 football team that won the Border Conference championship for Benjamin Russell High School.

And he was also the man who wholeheartedly welcomed three Afro-American athletes (as they prefer to call themselves) to the formerly all-white school. With his inspiration, these athletes led the freshman football team to an undefeated 6-0 season, and the freshman basketball team to a respectable 11-11 mark against Montgomery junior high competition.

Actually, these three student-athletes--James Berry, Sheryl Oliver, and Charley Thomas--planned to leave Russell after last year. But mainly because of the kindness and fairness shown them by Coach Lee, they said, they found it impossible to leave.

Oliver, one of the "soul men of Russell"--as the three athletes have come to be known--said the coach is "a real nice guy." Oliver and the others agreed that Lee's apparent blindness as to the color of a boy's face--and his eagle eye for spotting athletic ability--will attract other black athletes to Russell.

This year, Coach Lee expects Berry, Oliver, and Thomas to be three-sport letter-men as sophomores--Berry in football, basketball, and baseball, and Oliver and Thomas in football, basketball, and track.

At the annual football award banquet last year, freshman Coach Danny Hyatt said, "Three years from now, Coach Lee expects these boys to be state champions."

"There's not a man alive that deserves a state football champion more," Thomas said afterwards. "And if I had to play my heart out for anyone, I'd rather do it for Coach Lee."

### Gleaners for Christ

are offering prayers for anyone who is sick, in trouble, heartbroken, or distressed.

Whatever your problems are, send them to The Gleaners for Christ, 411 S. Lowe St., Dowagiac, Mich. 49047.

This Service is Free

### 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.



### MALDEN BROTHERS BARBER SHOP

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LATT MARTIN doing another community service for WRMA listeners--teen-age record hops during the summer time. WRMA--Montgomery's first Negro radio station, serving all of Montgomery County and Central Alabama.

### WRMA

135 Commerce St., Montgomery, Ala. 264-6449

## WEUP Radio Station Huntsville, Ala.

WEUP has served as host to Project Discovery, a part of the Huntsville, Ala., anti-poverty program. Project Discovery contributes to the lives of the children by introducing them to industrial and educational environments not normally part of their lives.



The group pictured here is from the Council Training School and Lincoln School communities, and was accompanied by Mrs. Nina Scott and Mrs. Beatrice Neal of Huntsville.

WEUP, as host, served the group Double Cola, which has been an advertiser on WEUP since the station began. During this time, Double Cola has grown and is still growing--and is a must in the refrigerator of the average family home.

All products grow when advertised on WEUP. Serving Huntsville and surrounding areas from the 1600 spot on the dial. SOUL POWER... EVERY HOUR.

## PATRONIZE COURIER ADVERTISERS

Personally Yours

... answers questions about Junior Miss etiquette, grooming and interests.



Q. My friends and I think the feminine look of ruffles, ruffles, ruffles is yummy. But the inside of the collars get dirty in just a few hours. Can we get around washing them every time we wear them -- and then ironing all those ruffles? Ugh!

A. Ugh is right! Keeping those pretty pastel ruffles clean is a problem for everyone. Carry a Kleenex tissues purse pack. Whenever you get the chance, pat the back of your neck firmly. Some of the oils and perspiration and the dirt will be absorbed -- before they're absorbed on your clean collar! An additional trick: after wearing the blouse or dress the first time, "wash" only the inside of the collar with a tightly wrung out washcloth or sponge. Hang the garment on a plastic hanger; and stuff Kleenex paper towels in the shoulders. Not only will the collar dry quickly, but you won't have to get out the iron at all!

Q. Is there any way to keep clothes with wide necklines or thin straps from falling off the hanger? Especially the groovy

new thin-strapped sun dresses. It's really frustrating.

A. It is frustrating, but the solution is easy. Coat a hanger with glue. Wrap yarn, in a color that blends or contrasts with the color of your room, around the entire hanger. Zany, isn't it? But it works beautifully.

Q. I love the Pow-color patent shoes this year! I must have five pairs! But, how do I polish them -- or do I polish them?

A. You're right! "Powy-patents" are great accents for all the mod minis -- and maxis and midis -- and the accompanying wild hosiery. Before you even wear them, apply a thin coat of Vaseline with a Kleenex paper towel. Leave it on overnight. Wipe off any excess in the morning, and they're already partially protected from dirt! When the shoes do become dirty, use a Kleenex paper towel with soap 'n water to wash and rinse them. A soft brush might be needed for stubborn scratches. Last step: a dry lint-free paper towel can be used to buff back the natural glow and color.

## Radio Station WAPX

HAS INSTITUTED The Pastor's Study

BROADCAST DAILY

MONDAY THRU FRIDAY, 9:00 to 9:15 AM

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

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

### WAPX Radio

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Garrett Coliseum, Montgomery, Ala.  
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The Courier is also looking for full-time writers and reporters. These people have the responsibility for gathering and writing news in the area where they are assigned. They also may be sent off on special assignments--on the Southern caravan of the Poor People's Campaign, to Memphis for the SCLC convention, or to Miami Beach for the Republican convention.

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