

19 Choice Plans May Go

Brewer, Judges In School Fight

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Governor Albert P. Brewer and a three-judge federal court each went full speed ahead--in opposite directions -- on school integration this week.



GOV. ALBERT P. BREWER

Last Monday, the court ordered 19 school systems to show why their freedom-of-choice plans should not be done away with and replaced by a more effective method of desegregation. The next day, Brewer blasted the court for toughening its already "harsh and oppressive" order of Aug. 28.

The court said its Aug. 28 order--which permitted 76 school districts to keep their freedom-of-choice plans, but ordered extensive faculty integration and the closing of many all-Negro schools--has been widely misunderstood.

"Freedom of choice may be allowed to prove itself in operation if, and only if, it offers genuine promise... to convert promptly to a system without a 'white' school and a 'Negro' school, but just schools," the court said.

Monday's order--signed by U. S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.--said the court "appreciates the difficulties" facing school officials in doing away with the dual system.

"The education and future welfare of our children can be wrecked by petty politics and by racial prejudice," the judges said. "Their education in a public school system and their future welfare can be assured by compliance with the Constitution."

Although the court has ordered certain all-Negro grades and schools to be closed by next September, the judges said, it "did not intend to order, and did not order, the abandonment of the physical facilities."

The buildings can still be used "for

'Can't Serve You in Here'

BY ETHEL THOMAS

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--Mrs. Alberta Pickens, Vincent Thomas, and Mrs. Mary Moore walked out of the Willis Truck Stop on the bypass in Northport without a meal earlier this month.

According to Mrs. Pickens, the waitress told the Negro group, "We can't serve you in here. Go 'round the side, in the back. Someone will serve you there."

After reporting the incident to the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee, Mrs. Pickens said, the group went back to the truck stop with two more ladies.

This time, she said, the manager walked up and told them, "You all can't sit here. Go to the back--there's a place in the back for you."

"The restaurant was almost full with white faces, looking at us," Mrs. Pickens recalled. When she asked the manager why the people couldn't be served in front, she said, "he hit the table three times with his hand and said, 'Because I said so.'"

"I thought this was over in Tuscaloosa" because of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, said Mrs. Pickens, "but we must do this all over again."

Asked if the truck stop serves Negroes, one lady employee said "No--wait a minute," and another lady said, "I don't know." But when the question was asked again, a man answered, "Yes."

In the front? he was asked. "Hell, no," he replied.

any public school purpose other than that of conducting a Negro school or grade," the court said Monday.

The judges said 19 school districts have failed either to comply with the Aug. 28 order, or to show "good cause" for not complying. Unless these systems convince the court otherwise by Nov. 18, the judges said, it will require them to adopt another method of desegregation, such as zoning or consolidation.

The 19 non-complying school systems are the counties of Baldwin, Calhoun, Chilton, Clarke, Clay, Geneva, Henry, Limestone, Marengo, Monroe, Morgan, Pickens, Shelby, Sumter, and Walker, and the cities of Decatur, Demopolis, Florence, and Piedmont.

The governor attacked the court for saying that some school buildings "can be used, but not for Negro students." "What the court is trying to get us to do," Brewer said, "is to make white students attend formerly all-Negro schools. This same court has taken judicial knowledge, in writing, that white children will not voluntarily do this. The court is meeting itself coming back."

But the "most shocking aspect" of Monday's order, said Brewer, is that the court issued it without holding a hearing on the state's motion for "modification" of the Aug. 28 order.

"Even an accused murderer or Communist is given a day in court," Brewer said--and so were the students expelled from Tuskegee Institute last spring "because they defied school authorities."

Not Ziegler

SELMA, Ala.--Daniel Lee Jackson, the young Negro who was beaten after an argument with a white waitress earlier this month, was not employed by the R. L. Ziegler Company, as reported last week.

Both in private and in mass meetings last week, Jackson said he was fired from his job at the Ziegler plant after his encounter with the waitress.

But a company spokesman said this week that Jackson never worked for R. L. Ziegler, and that the firm had no part in the incident.

Upon further questioning, Jackson then said he was working for the Hodges stockyard, which is near the Ziegler plant. Hodges officials refused to say whether or not Jackson was ever employed at the stockyard.

'To Be Picked On'



HOBSON CITY OFFICIALS AT INDUCTION CEREMONY

BY FRANCES STUBBS

HOBSON CITY, Ala.--"You've been picked out to be picked on," Mayor J. R. Striplin warned the five elected city commissioners Oct. 7 just before their formal induction. "You have been elected by the people who have confidence in your ability to do the best job for Hobson City."

Attorney David Hood of Bessemer administered the oath of office to the all-black city's new government. The five commissioners and the mayor took the oath solemnly, with "open mind, open thoughts, to do the best we can for our community."

Water Commissioner Clyde Ackerson and Mayor Striplin were the only two officials not taking the oath for the first time. The "new breed" included Sanitation Commissioner Mrs. Maude Snow (Hobson City's first lady official), Street Commissioner Robert Conley, Recreation Commissioner James Turner, and Police Commissioner Moses Springer.

"We have run for office and talked about what we were going to do," Striplin said afterwards. "Now we can put that talk into effect... It is for us to motivate our community--to bring in new ideals, new thoughts, to better it."

"This is a great responsibility, in that the citizens will be expecting campaign promises to materialize," said Conley, who was named council president pro tem. "I think that all promises made during my campaign will come into being, along with others for the improvement of the city."

500 People March in B'ham To Protest Police Brutality

BY BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--

More than 500 black people wound through the streets of downtown Ensley Oct. 10, in one of the largest protest marches that community has ever seen.

The march--protesting the killing and mistreatment of several black people by white Birmingham policemen--began around noon at the First Baptist Church on 19th Street.

Before the journey ended, two stops were made--first at the Ensley police station and court building, and then at the intersection of 20th Street and Avenue O, scene of several recent pedestrian injuries and one death.

"The Negro citizens of this community have assembled here to let the people of our city know what it's like to live in this neighborhood day after day," the Rev. L. H. Whelchel told a large gathering at the Ensley police station.

"The history of police cruelty and harassment to the black citizens of this community is notorious and atrocious," said Whelchel, president of the Ensley-Pratt City NAACP. "Over a period of ten years, more than 30 Negroes have



MARCHERS LEAVING FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

been killed by white policemen. Very few, if any, white persons have been killed by policemen at any time."

The community's patience came to an end, according to black leaders, after the beating of 60-year-old Robert Bas-

Ruling by Federal Court Widens Right to Counsel

BY J. SMITH

GREENVILLE, Miss. -- U. S. District Judge William C. Keady has ruled that Mississippi city and county courts must provide free lawyers for juveniles and misdemeanor defendants who cannot afford to hire attorneys.

Mississippi's current law provides free court-appointed lawyers only to poor people who come before the state circuit courts, where the more serious charges are heard.

In his decision, Judge Keady ordered a halt to the prosecution of six black youths charged with delinquency in Indianola.

He said the Indianola police court and the referee of the county youth court must first determine "in good faith whether (each person) accused is indigent and thus entitled to the assistance of court-appointed counsel."

Five of the six youths, including two teen-age girls, were first brought before the judge of the Indianola police court, Mayor D. L. Cole, on charges of disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, and malicious trespass.

The charges stemmed from a Sept. 9 incident at Carver Elementary School in Indianola. School officials charged that the youths were in a group of about 35 people who "ran up and down the halls creating a disturbance." A student boycott of the school was going on at the time.

Will S. Wells, an assistant state attorney general, told Judge Keady that defendants in the Indianola police court and in county youth courts are "always informed of their rights to be represented by a lawyer."

But, Wells said, state laws "make no provision" for free legal help when defendants in these courts can't afford a lawyer. "No funds are available" to provide court-appointed lawyers for these people, Wells argued.

But the judge's ruling means that the local courts will have to find the funds. There has been widespread speculation



that his decision will force the state Legislature to establish a public defender system.

Under such a system, state or local governments will pay lawyers who devote their practice to the legal needs of the poor.

Judge Keady did say that poor defendants or their legal guardians can give up the right to be represented by a lawyer. But, he said, this must be done by "an intelligent and understanding waiver" of the right.

And in Washington...

WASHINGTON, D. C.--The U. S. Supreme Court is hearing a number of cases this term that could mean the end of the death penalty for crimes other than murder.

The court has always upheld the death penalty against challenges that capital punishment violates the Eighth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. The Eighth Amendment prohibits "cruel and unusual punishment."

But some appeals this term--including at least one from Alabama--are trying to present the question in a different light, in cases where no life was lost.

This week, the court agreed to hear the case of Edward Boykin Jr., a 28-year-old Mobile man now under five death sentences for robbery.

Boykin pleaded guilty to the robberies in September, 1966, and a Mobile Circuit Court jury--which included three Negroes--sentenced him to the electric chair for each one of them.

In his appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court earlier this year, Boykin's lawyers argued that "the punishment of death is disproportionate to the crime, because (Boykin) killed no person in committing the offense."

In one of the robberies--\$373 hold-up of a drug store--the evidence showed that a young girl was shot in the leg.

But the Alabama court refused to rule that Boykin's punishment violated the Eighth Amendment.

kin during his arrest Sept. 29.

Baskin was scheduled to be tried in the Ensley police court the day of the march, on charges of disorderly conduct. But after the announcement of the protest march, Judge Tenant Smallwood postponed the trial until next Thursday, Oct. 24.

"In recent weeks, our community has witnessed instances where policemen have used excessive and unjustified force in arresting Negroes," Whelchel said in a statement. "In some instances, black people are denied the right to ask policemen why they are being arrested."

"On Sunday, Sept. 29, one of our respectable citizens in the community was returning home from church, and when he asked the policemen, 'What have I done?' he was beaten and charged with disorderly conduct."

According to Police Inspector W. J. Haley and Bill Rickers, executive secretary to Birmingham Mayor George Selbels, Baskin refused to walk on the sidewalk and attacked the two officers.

"The police are the most violent group in this community," NAACP vice-president E. N. Nixon told the cheering crowd at the police station. "Every time a black man sticks his head out the door, the police have a stick on it."

"And they tell us how well qualified we has to be to apply as policemen. To be a policeman in Alabama, you just have to be big enough to tote a stick, and nerve enough to hit a nigger."

At the second stopping place, 20th Street and Avenue O, the marchers held a memorial for the people who have been killed by traffic at the intersection.

Despite numerous requests for a traffic light, no action has been taken by the city. Ben Robinson, a city traffic engineer, said no signal light is needed at the intersection.

"As Negro citizens," said Whelchel, "we are fed up with having to pay first-class taxes and receiving second- and sometimes third-class citizenship in return."

In Tuskegee

State's First Black Judge

BY MAURY HERMAN

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Charles S. Conley this week became the first black judge in recent memory to preside over an Alabama court. Conley, a Montgomery attorney, was sworn in last Tuesday as judge of the Tuskegee Recorder's Court.

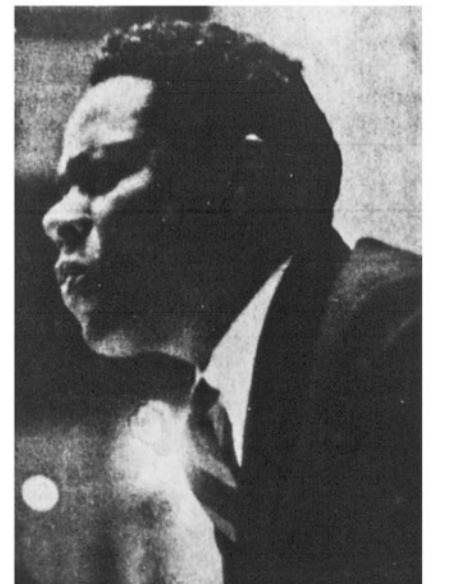
Conley remarked that it was a "new experience, since I have always served as defense counsel." Besides representing criminal and civil rights defendants, Conley also handled the 1962 suit that desegregated the Montgomery public library and museum.

In his first day as judge, Conley dealt with a few routine cases, and dismissed several old charges dating back to 1967. The Recorder's Court generally deals with traffic violations and minor offenses such as public drunkenness.

Conley said he plans an immediate end to installment payment of fines, and he promised to "streamline and modernize" fines and procedures.

The new judge received his bachelor's degree from Alabama State College, master's degrees in history and education from the University of Michigan, and a law degree from New York University.

He was appointed by the Tuskegee City Council last week, after a short squabble over whether a Montgomery resident can be a Tuskegee judge. The council also appointed another Negro civil rights lawyer, Fred D. Gray, as city attorney.



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Editorial Opinion

Until All Are Free

A lot of people have gotten a chuckle out of the fact that George C. Wallace is asking his hated enemy, the U. S. Supreme Court, to help him get on the ballot in the state of Ohio.

In last Friday's dissenting opinion in the case involving the National Democratic Party of Alabama, U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. wryly noted that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution is being invoked in Wallace's Ohio battle.

This is the clause that justified the Supreme Court's 1954 school-desegregation decision, and most of the other civil rights rulings that have been handed down in the past 14 years.

In fact, some of those civil rights decisions have been cited as precedents by Wallace's attorneys. One case that has been prominently mentioned is Wesberry v. Sanders, which applied the "one man, one vote" principle to congressional elections.

The 14th Amendment, the civil rights decisions like Wesberry v. Sanders, and the Supreme Court itself have long been favorite targets for Wallace and other Southern "conservatives."

They have accused the court of making its own laws, of trying to dictate social policy, and of forcing integration on people who don't want it.

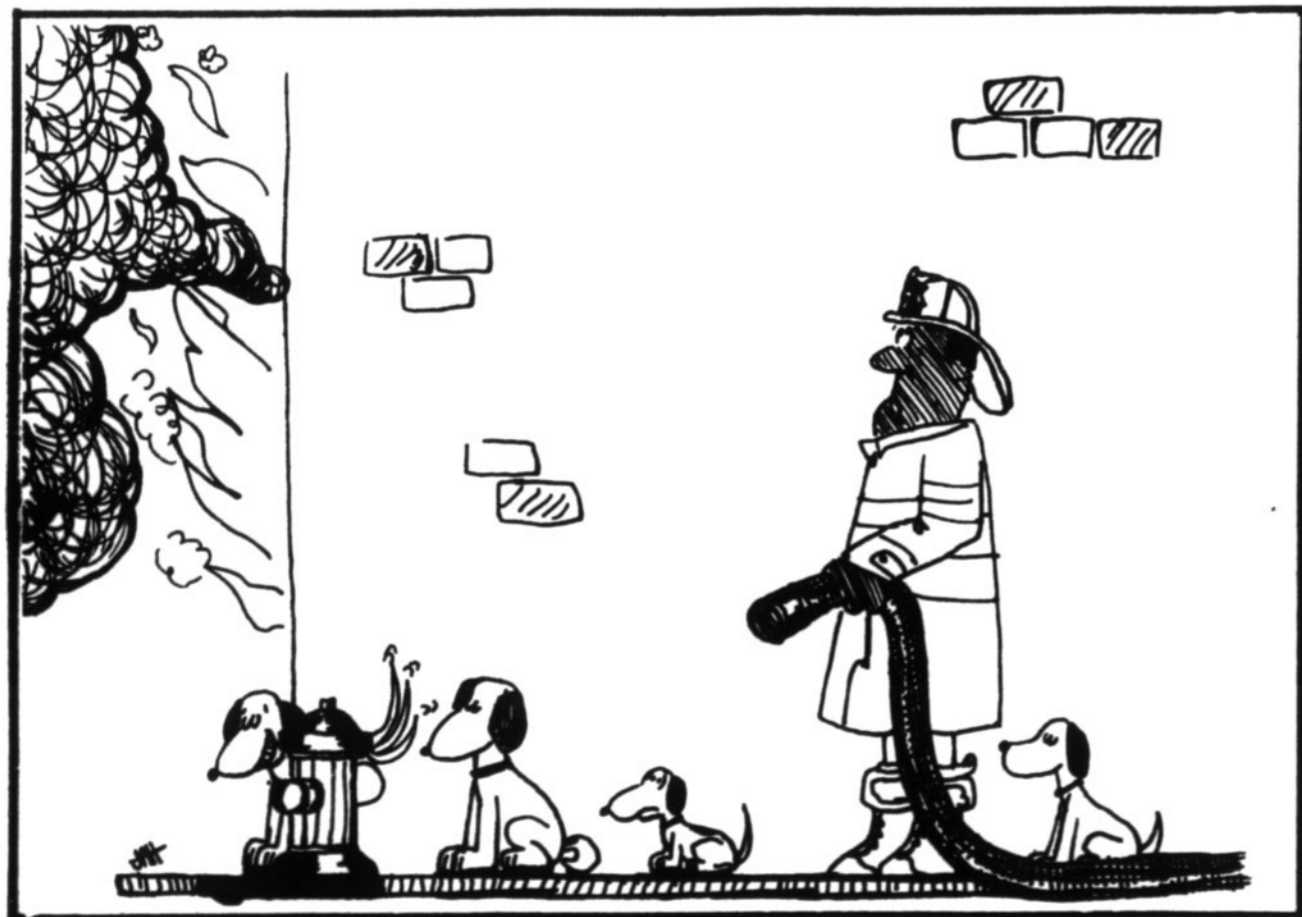
But when Wallace's presidential campaign needed help, he turned to the federal courts--and ultimately to the Supreme Court. When Wallace felt that he was the victim of discrimination in Ohio, he cited the civil rights cases he had always attacked.

And Wallace found that those courts, and those decisions, were there for him, as well as for others.

To make things come full circle, the NDPA--formed to oppose Wallace on every level of government--is now citing a lower-court decision in Wallace's case to aid its own fight to get its candidates on the Alabama ballot.

All this proves that there is a great deal of truth in what the Supreme Court's defenders have always said: that the Constitution and laws of the United States protect the rights of everyone, and that no man--not even George Wallace--is free until all men are free.

Heine-Sight



NDPA Still Kept Off Ballot; Johnson, Wallace May Help

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The National Democratic Party of Alabama has lost the first round in the legal battle to get its candidates on the ballot in November.

A three-judge federal court last Friday refused to order state officials and county probate judges to put more than 100 NDPA candidates on the ballot. By a 2-1 vote, the court upheld the various state election laws challenged by the NDPA--including the Corrupt Practices Act and the letter-of-intent requirement.

But the NDPA gets another chance this Friday, when it takes its case to the U. S. Supreme Court. And in the high court, it will have the aid of U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. (which is not surprising) and of presidential candidate George C. Wallace (which is).

Johnson did not agree with the other two judges on the three-man panel--Circuit Judge John B. Godbold and District Judge Virgil Pittman--and he wrote a five-page dissenting opinion telling why not.

Judge Johnson said the NDPA candidates are in the same position as Wallace, who is now asking the Supreme Court to put him on the ballot in Ohio.

"If the equal protection clause of the United States is invoked to protect the interest of presidential electors seeking to run as candidates for George C. Wallace's Third Party in the state of Ohio," Johnson said, "it can be and must be applied to protect the interests of these Negro and white candidates in the state of Alabama."

The NDPA had asked the three-judge court to restore its candidates for presidential elector, seven U. S. House seats, a U. S. Senate seat, the presidency of the state Public Service Commission, and dozens of county offices.

Secretary of State Mabel Amos and various probate judges had ruled these candidates off the ballot--because the nominees had not filed financial statements required by the Corrupt Practices Act, because they had not filed letters of intent to run for office by last March 1, because the required May 7 mass meetings had not been held, and for other reasons.

The NDPA claimed that the Corrupt



GEORGE C. WALLACE



FRANK M. JOHNSON JR.

Practices Act has been unfairly applied to its candidates--that state officers normally do not challenge candidates who fail to comply with the act.

But if the NDPA candidates want the court to put them on the ballot, said Godbold and Pittman, "they must show that they are qualified to be on the ballot."

Thus, the judges said, the state can invoke the Corrupt Practices Act--even if it was not one of the original grounds for disqualifying the candidates.

The state's Garrett Act--which requires the letter of intent--plays a logical part in Alabama's election process, the court said: "There is no evidence

that enactment of the Garrett Act was in any degree racially motivated or directed at (the) NDPA."

Actually, the court said, the act was intended to protect the Democratic Party--which nominates candidates by primary--from having to face opponents chosen "selectively" after other parties studied the Democratic line-up.

The court said Mrs. Amos should have checked into charges that the NDPA had failed to hold a required mass meeting in Huntsville, before using the charges as a reason for disqualification. But the court's other findings still left the candidates off the ballot.

But Johnson, in his dissent, said the state invoked the Corrupt Practices Act against the NDPA "strictly as an afterthought." He said state officials should not be allowed to make the first attempt to enforce the act on their own "against a small, new, and surely impetuous group of candidates seeking to form a new party in Alabama."

As for the Garrett Law, Johnson noted that it requires candidates to declare their intent eight months before the general election.

"Protection of one political party (the Democrats) from another political party is not a permissible object of legislation," Johnson argued.



Atlanta, Ga.

A bi-racial group of young women met on the campus of Agnes Scott College Oct. 10 to discuss ways of helping to get black voters to the polls for the Nov. 5 election. John Haskell, a community worker, told the mostly-white group that he had come to "get you active in doing something more controversial than selling Girl Scout cookies or working for a polio drive."

Birmingham, Ala.

Grover Smith Jr. has been appointed NAACP labor director for the Southern states of Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.



GROVER SMITH JR.

Smith has previously served as chairman of the Alabama NAACP's labor and industrial committee, and as labor chairman of the Birmingham NAACP. He has filed more than 800 job-discrimination complaints with state and federal agencies. Working out of Birmingham, he will now direct the NAACP's labor program over much of the South.

Montgomery, Ala.

Committees were set up and officers introduced Oct. 1 at the initial meeting of the Education Club at Alabama State College. Officers of the organization are Miss Deloris Cummings, president; Miss Mary Elmore, vice-president; Miss Mary Pearl Bibbins, secretary; and Miss Verna Nelson, treasurer. Committee chairmen are Miss Helen Brown, programs; Miss Sandra Washington, homecoming; Miss Lena Campbell, publicity; and Miss Dessie Nettles, refreshments. The group, composed of education majors, also made plans for the selection of Mr. and Miss Education.

Abbeville, Ala.

Marine Staff Sergeant Halle C. Hogans of Abbeville has been awarded the Navy Achievement Medal for "outstanding achievement in the superior performance of his duties in the field of leadership achievement" in Viet Nam. As a supply sergeant, Hogans' citation said, he "performed his duties with exemplary professional skill and resourcefulness." And as a platoon

Allen Myers was found not guilty of charges at a court martial. Myers--who had distributed anti-war leaflets at Fort Dix--was charged under a base regulation prohibiting handbills that are "in bad taste," "prejudicial to good order," or "subversive."

Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Reva Allman, head of graduate courses in education, represented Alabama State College this month at the inauguration of James A. Lawson as the eighth president of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Allman is a graduate of Fisk.

Montgomery, Ala.

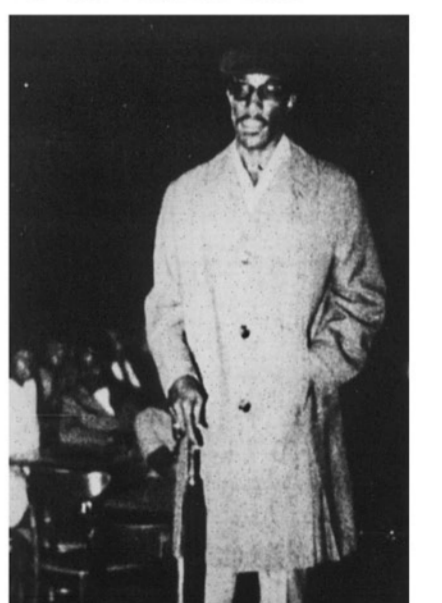
Montgomery life insurance specialist Ed Gray was selected to attend Mutual Of New York's advanced underwriting workshop held recently in Birmingham. The two-day workshop was designed for MONY specialists operating in the business insurance and estate planning markets.

Washington, D. C.

Luther McGlocklin Jr., a 36-year-old retired Air Force sergeant, has become the first Tennessee Negro to be appointed to the U.S. Capitol Police Force. The appointment was made by Republican Congressman William E. Brock of Chattanooga. McGlocklin served one year as an undercover police officer in Maryland. In the early 1950's, he was the lightweight boxing champion of the Air Force. Thirty Negroes are now serving on the Capitol police force.

Montgomery, Ala.

About 200 people came to the Laicos Club last Sunday, to see the second annual all-male fashion show, titled "Fashion from a Man's Point of View." Fourteen local men--ranging in age from nine years to the early 20's--modeled clothing from several Montgomery department stores. The money raised at the affair will be donated to the Capital City Boys Club.



SGT. HOGANS RECEIVING MEDAL

sergeant, the citation added, Hogans "constantly trained his men and molded them into an effective fighting unit, capable of providing excellent reinforcement for any portion of the Da Nang Air Base defense perimeter. As a result of his diligence and seemingly unlimited resourcefulness, he gained the respect and admiration of all who observed him, and contributed significantly to the accomplishment of his unit's mission." (From James J. Vaughan)

Montgomery, Ala.

U. S. Representative William L. Dickinson announced this week that a \$1,500,000 college housing loan has been approved for Alabama State College of Montgomery. The money will be used to construct a new dormitory, designed to accommodate 341 male students.

Fort Dix, New Jersey

Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, was thrown off the Fort Dix military base Oct. 1 for distributing his campaign literature to soldiers. Halstead distributed the leaflets to GI's relaxing at a base store, shortly after Specialist 4



MEN'S FASHION SHOW IN MONTGOMERY



Performs in Montgomery

'King of the Blues'

BY SANDRA COLVIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--There was barely standing room left before the show began, but people kept crowding into the Elks Club Sept. 16, to see and hear B. B. King, the "King of the Blues."

The tables in the club were pushed so close together that there was hardly any room for the chairs. But the crowd was happy.

It seemed that many of the people had really splurged so that they could attend the show. Men and women wore attractive garments ranging from the traditional fashions to the now-popular Nehru style.

But whether or not their styles were new, the people were wearing their "glad rags," and they were ready for a hand-clapping and finger popping good time.

As the five-piece band played tune after tune, the crowd kept cheering the performers on. The people's memories were revived by the countless hits of yesteryear.

Blues talk to the listener. So when the band played its music, many people shouted back. "Sock soul!" they cried.

There was no room for dancing, but several people rose from their seats and began to make twisting motions with their bodies.

Few people left the ballroom--where the show was being held--at any time. During the intermission, it was just as difficult to move around the room as it had been during the show.

King first appeared on the stage wearing a blue suit and a gold shirt. He carried a red guitar, which he introduced as "my gal, Lucille."

After the intermission, the star returned to the stage in a gold suit, with a white turtle-neck underneath.

At last, the show was over, and the blues king left the stage. Suddenly, everything was quiet, as the trumpet and other instruments lay silently in their cases.



*Photos by
Kenneth W. Lumpkin*



It's Happening on Campus

Election May Decide Future for Tuskegee

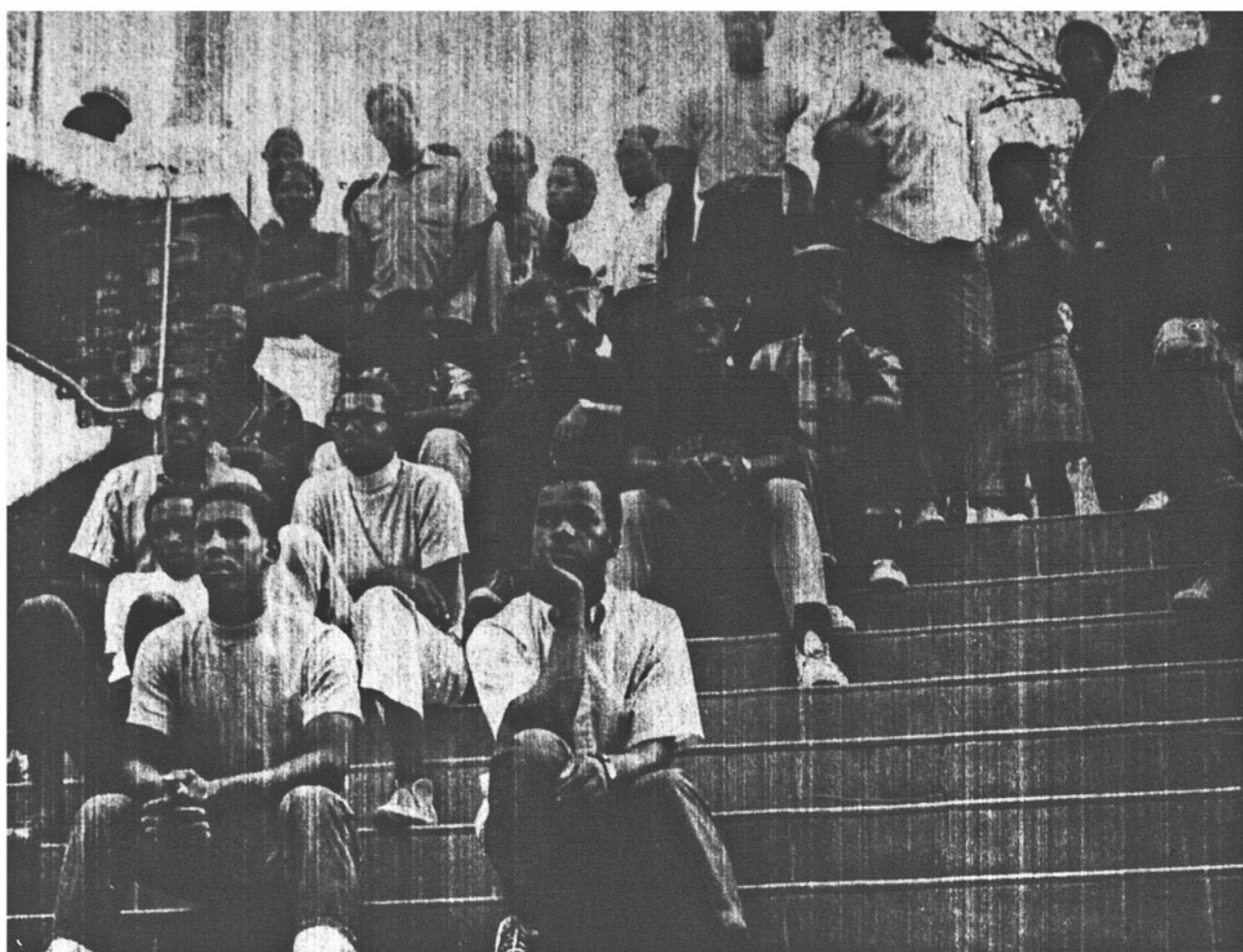
BY CAROLINE HILTON

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--After a hard-fought campaign, Lamont Isom, a newcomer to campus politics, has been elected president of the Student Government Association (SGA) at Tuskegee Institute.

Isom defeated John England, a three-year veteran of student government, in a run-off election Oct. 3. England was a key figure during the student upheaval last April, which resulted in the closing of the school for a two-week period.

A big issue in the campaign was the permanent injunction issued Sept. 30 by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery. The injunction enlarged upon the temporary order issued last spring, during the student unrest.

The permanent injunction--which restrains the student body from committing any acts that would disrupt the Institute or any of its colleges--was the focal point of a speech given by England before the election.



STUDENTS LISTEN TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CANDIDATES

Some students fear the new order will cause a great deal of tension this year, by making the school into what a Campus Digest editorial called "a slave state."

"This action is of such magnitude that it dwarfs any comment on it," wrote Digest editor James Norton in the Sept. 21 issue. "Does Tuskegee Institute think it is so all-powerful, so omnipotent, that it can make laws or rules that would supersede the Constitution of the United States of America?"

Isom's platform called for a better relationship between students and administration, and for an explanation of the injunction. England ran mainly on his record--which, he said, consists of many years of work in the interest of students.

Miss Cozetta Butts--a Californian, and the only woman running for a major office in the SGA--defeated William Merriman in the run-off for vice-president. Miss Butts--who follows the growing trend of wearing a "natural," or "Afro" hair-do--was active in student government affairs before and during the period of unrest last April.

The elections may very well decide what happens to student-administration relations at Tuskegee. Isom, as the new SGA president, will have to determine the role of student government--either in keeping Tuskegee cool, or in letting apathy and tension grow into another year of protest.

An interesting aspect of the election was the choice of Miss Gail Hinton as Miss Tuskegee. Miss Hinton, a Pennsylvanian, won by more than 1,000 votes. She is the first Miss Tuskegee to wear an Afro hair style.



LAMONT ISOM

At U. of Miss.

Court Order Allows Kids to Hear Evers

BY J. SMITH
OXFORD, Miss.--Civil rights leader Charles Evers spoke at the University of Mississippi earlier this month, despite the university's ban against "political" speakers.

Evers--state field secretary of the NAACP, and the Loyal Democrats' national committeeman from Mississippi--had to get a federal-court order before he could speak in the Education Auditorium at the predominantly-white university.

U. S. District Judge William C. Keady over-ruled the State College Board's ban against political speeches just five hours before Evers' appearance at the state-supported institution.

Evers told 350 Young Democrats and Hubert H. Humphrey supporters that he had no hard feelings toward school officials for trying to block his speech. "They felt they had a job to do and they did well," he said. Evers added that the attempt to bar him was "just a face-saving thing--they knew all along how it was going to turn out."

"You can't go further than your black brother," the speaker told the mostly-white audience. "We can't go any further than our white brother." He urged people of all races to support Humphrey for President, because of the Democratic nominee's past civil rights efforts and because of his stand on the Viet Nam war. Humphrey recently said he might stop the bombing of North Viet Nam if he is elected.

Evers said Mississippi has been alienated from the National Democratic Party and the administration for "far too long," and called on state political leaders to re-enter "the mainstream of party affairs."

"If we get with the national administration, we can go places faster than any state in the union," Evers said. "But we will never move forward if we don't vote for someone who can do something for us."

Evers asked the group to "give Humphrey a chance. He's the only man in this race who can save us. But for God's sake, let's not elect (George C.) Wallace."

Evers said white people should accept the Negro, and treat him as a fellow man. He urged Negroes not to "shoot 'em," but to "outsmart 'em.... Let's go to school and get an education. Then if they refuse you, go into federal court and do what we did today."

The Rev. Jimmy Jones--a chaplain at Ole Miss and state chairman of Citizens for Humphrey-Muskie--noted that the university had refused to allow Evers to speak "on the grounds that he is a political figure."

"If this is the policy," Jones said, "it seems to me that even the President or Vice-President of the country would not be able to speak at the University of Mississippi." Vice-President Humphrey spoke at the university last spring.

Earlier, when Aaron Henry, state NAACP president, was informed of the university's decision not to approve Evers as a campus speaker, he said, "It is regrettable that Ole Miss is being led back into the dark ages. We had really gotten up our hopes in recent



CHARLES EVERS

years that the university was about to become an institution of higher learning."

Henry fought and won a similar battle to speak at Ole Miss two years ago.

The board's action also brought criticism from Vice President Humphrey.

"I was surprised and saddened when I learned today that the Board of Regents of the University of Mississippi has refused to honor the invitation extended to my good friend Mr. Charles Evers by the Young Democrats at the university," said Humphrey in a telegram to Ole Miss Chancellor Porter L. Fortune.

"I know you agree with me that students should have an opportunity to participate in the discussion and debates of this election year," Humphrey said. "Surely our universities and colleges have a special obligation to afford every opportunity to students to hear speakers of their choice."

In allowing Evers to appear, Judge Keady ruled that the speaker regulation at Ole Miss has been "varyingly applied," and that speakers are banned from the campus "primarily upon considerations of race and unpopular causes."

Evers said the decision "was a great step, and I say again that law and order may be finally coming to Mississippi."

Students Seek Changes At Atlanta U. Center

BY GUY BALDWIN

ATLANTA, Ga.--The Ad Hoc Committee for a Black Atlanta University Center attracted about 250 students to a meeting earlier this month.

The students were from all five of the institutions that make up the university center--Morehouse, Spelman, Clark, and Morris Brown colleges and Atlanta University. They came to talk about restructuring the present curriculum and changing the general academic tone at their schools.

Nine specific proposals were discussed, and all but one were approved. The proposals, said acting moderator Calvin Butts, a Morehouse sophomore, "articulate change that must be made in the racist American educational system--but even more specifically, in the Atlanta University Center."

The first proposal dealt with "Relative Community Involvement." "We feel that our administration must open its facilities to any student-supported community projects," it said. "It must be the main function of our various academic departments to address themselves to the needs of the black community."

With very little comment, this proposal received unanimous endorsement and wild applause. The meeting then proceeded to discuss the proposal on "Cultural Relevance."

What this means, said one member of the ad hoc committee, is that "any administration-supported cultural activities which do not directly relate to African culture must be abolished." Specific reference was made to a forthcoming appearance of the predominantly-white Atlanta Symphony Orchestra at Spelman.

This proposal, too, was overwhelmingly approved.

"We firmly believe that in order for policies of our institutions to truly reflect the interests of students, the predominantly-white boards of trustees must have student representation," said the proposal on "Student Representation on Various Boards of Trustees."

The power of each student must be equal to that of each present board member, the proposal added. This pro-

posal was adopted--and extended to cover other policy-making bodies, as well as the boards of trustees.

Five other proposals were also accepted during the meeting. Their titles speak for themselves: "Disarmament of the Atlanta University Security Force," "Abolition of Curfews," "Elimination of Compulsory Attire," "Revision in Student-Housing Procedures," and "Retirement of the Compulsory Chapel System."

The audience concurred with the ad hoc committee's statement that "the number of security guards must be substantially decreased, and all guards

must be prohibited from carrying weapons of any type....

"The enforced curfews are another tool used by the white oppressor to enslave the minds of the black students while socially separating them from their brothers and sisters in the community, and should be abolished....

"Whenever an institution refuses to allow blacks to dress in their native African dress, to participate in any social events, then that institution is racist!"

During the entire two-hour meeting, the only proposal presented by the committee that was rejected was the one on

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, COL. 3)

Two Bored Students Rent Their Own Farm

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--College life became so "dead and boring" for two Alabama State College students that they decided to rent a three-acre farm for some excitement and profit.

Miss Genesis Pittman and Wilson Wright Jr.--who plan to be married after graduation--explained that they rented the farm because they were "tired of doing the same old thing."

Their farm, just outside Prattville in Autauga County, has become an extension of classwork for these two science-minded students.

"The farm sort of went right along with our courses," Wright said. "We had to test the soil and do all those things we learned in biology."

Wright, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Wright of Autauga County, said the farm is "just four miles from where I live." He said that makes it easy for him to check on the corn, watermelon, and cantaloupe that he and Miss Pittman are growing.

The young farmers gave the watermelon and cantaloupe to friends, and sold some around the neighborhood. "We aren't going to sell (the corn)," Wright said. "We're going to feed it to the two hogs we just bought."

When asked if they plan to farm after they are married, both students quickly

answered, "No."

Wright said he plans to attend medical school after his graduation next August. Miss Pittman, who will graduate in May, said she wants to study oceanography at Florida A & M University.

Both students always have had an interest in science. At present, Miss Pittman is a laboratory assistant in botany for Alfred Nixon of the ASC faculty, while Wright is assisting James Oliver, head of the biology department.

At ASC, Wright has experimented with flowers and tropical fish. "I was able to cross a guppy and molly, which is rare," he said. He has also done some work with fighter and zebra fish.

Miss Pittman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pittman of Thomas County, Ga., received the biology department's plaque for perfect grades in science courses in both her freshman and sophomore years. "The junior plaques haven't been given yet," she said, "but I'm trying for that one, too."

If farming should become "dead and boring" for Wright and Miss Pittman, they already have found a new project to occupy their spare time--raising pea fowls. The birds are a gift from Alfred Nixon, for all the corn, cantaloupe, and watermelon they gave him.

"We'll probably raise them as show birds," Wright said.

A New Paper

BY BOYD CAMPBELL

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Students in and around formerly all-white Lanier High School have started the area's first underground newspaper.

Editor Cole Wooden, a Lanier student, said the publication, called Human, "was started primarily as an



HUMAN'S FRONT PAGE

escape device for our pent-up frustrations. We also wanted to see if we could do it.... Any other reasons can be lumped together under one title--our masochistic inclinations."

Is Human supposed to represent all points of view?

"No," said Wooden. "We try to give a slanted view--that opposite to those represented by Alabama. You might say we produce a backlash editorial publication."

Human deals with student-vs.-administration issues, Wooden said, such as "intolerance of dress fads (because they cheapen the appearance of our school.) The educator is pretentious, in that he wants the students to look like him."

"There is no representation of the

student in the Student Council," Wooden went on, "and so the students see no rational way of having their complaints heard--just a suggestion dropped into a box, which is laughed at.

"Sometimes it seems the purpose of a school is to keep students in classes so many hours a day, and not worry about whether or not the students learn."

Why don't more students break away from the crowd?

"It's lonely," Wooden replied, "and the average student is too insecure to face the odds and to possibly be a martyr, with visions of Christ and the pain of crucifixion.

"Students basically need some organization of which they can feel a part. They need the qualities of several people, not just one. They are fighting ridiculous odds, and they still must stay in school, because they have been conditioned to worry about the future."

"Some sense of involvement" is important to young people who are aware, Wooden said: "They grew up with the realization that the entire world could be ended in a flash, and that, therefore, living must be in the present. With this in mind, they realize that money means less than nothing, and the ultimate goal is justice and peace, not laws and struggles for power."

Wooden, who is white, said black youth were involved in a "war against the system" long before white students began agitating. "The blacks were there first," he said, "before the anti-war rallies and free speech movements, before the cry for student power.

"They were the first to be arrested, the first to be beaten and killed. Although there is a difference between the various factions, and a vast generation gap between the blacks, I feel that they will be the first to achieve realistic, positive results."

Human has had offices in various locations, Wooden said, and its only stable address is Box 11043, Montgomery, Ala. 36111.

Large Crowd At A Black Curriculum? Schools Meeting

BY BENJAMANT, PHILLIPS

DECATUR, Ala.--Nearly 1,500 people attended the second public meeting of the Alabama Education Study Commission Oct. 7 in the Decatur High School auditorium.

Last month in Clanton, the commission's first meeting drew about 200 people--and 80% of those were school teachers or administrators. A head count at the Decatur meeting, however, showed that about 70% of those present were not educators, but concerned parents and citizens.

"We are indeed pleased by the laymen's turn-out tonight," said one commission member. "It is a vast improvement over the Clanton meeting."

About 19 representatives of the study commission--including two black men--sat on the stage of the auditorium for almost two hours. They heard suggestions from the audience on how to achieve quality education in Alabama.

"What we need is money for these programs," said Mrs. Jean Patterson, a concerned black lady from Decatur, "money to operate."

The "rur-ban" problem was uppermost in the mind of Mrs. Jeanne Tune. Mrs. Tune said she sees three major flaws in education in the growing rural-urban fringe areas:

"The flaws I detect are, number one, failure to supply adequate funds; number two, placing outside activities such as football above the main business of the school; number three, neglecting the fringe areas."

"After 13 years, we've had to abandon the public school system of Alabama," Mrs. Tune told the commission. She said parents in fringe areas have had to resort to fund-raising, "to pay the light bill and buy toilet paper" for the schools.

In one of the best-received speeches of the evening, Mrs. Tune told her listeners that what the "rur-ban" systems need is "new (district) alignments and new consolidation."

"Our tax dollars are being wasted when school buildings stand empty in the evenings," said one member of the



MRS. JEAN PATTERSON

audience. "Those classrooms should be open for use to the general public, to the Job Corps people, and the youth opportunity program. Classes could be held in schools that are now closed."

John D. Balding made a recommendation for the care of retarded children. "Mandatory testing of pre-school-age children for mental defects is a must," he said. "Of the 26,000 retarded kids in Alabama schools, only about 6,000 are being given special treatment. Today 97% of Alabama's school-age retarded youngsters are in public schools."

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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.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

"The Black Curriculum." The discussion on this matter was both deep and prolonged.

The committee's position was that "all classes which are organized within the framework of European culture must not require compulsory student attendance, and those students enrolled in such courses should receive a passing grade for the course--until such courses are replaced by courses which deal with black culture."

"Western European culture is anti-culture," argued Harvey Smith, a Morehouse militant, "and we're wasting our time studying it. We should learn about ourselves." Uncontrolled applause and uninhibited yells greeted these remarks.

But another student stood up and said that in order to keep an eye on the white man, black students should not do away with courses in European culture.

"If you think you can keep an eye on the white man by reading his books," someone shouted, "you're crazy! He doesn't tell the truth."

Finally, the proposal was voted down.

But it was decided to clarify the proposal and take another vote later.

In attendance at the meeting was Cleveland Sellers, a long-time SNCC field worker who is now seeking admission to Clark College. He has said the administration keeps telling him he is not qualified to attend, but refuses to explain why. Sellers remained silent throughout the meeting, but the students knew he was there.

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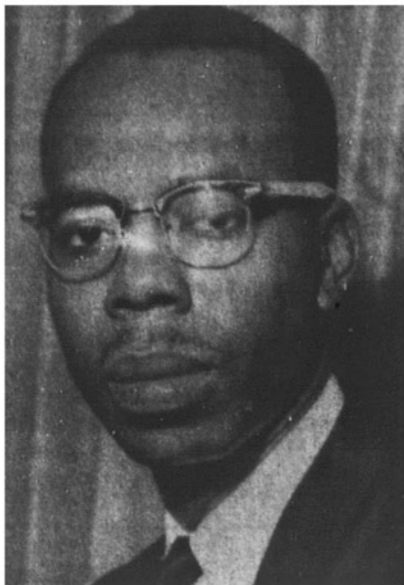
'They Called Me A Smart Nigger'

57 Scholarship Semi-Finalists

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.

BY ETHEL THOMAS
TUSCALOOSA, Ala. -- Around midnight last Sept. 9, two Tuscaloosa policemen arrested John Henry Cox Jr., a Negro youth, and accused him of trying to break into Druid High School. "I left the Druid High parking ground between 11:15 and 11:20," Cox claimed later. "I drove toward 19th Street with two other boys. We heard shooting, and speeded up."



REV. T. Y. ROGERS JR.

The officers "didn't give no signal light or anything," Cox said. "As I turned the curb on 19th Street, my windows and tires were shot, and I stopped...."

"They called me a black smart nigger and other names. They asked me wasn't I trying to break in the school, and I said no. One hit me with a stick and handcuffed me."

When Cox told the policemen he didn't know what they were talking about, he said, one of them told him to "shut up," cursed him, and said, "You might as well tell the truth."

Cox was released on \$400 bond. He said he can't definitely identify either officer. Mrs. Minnie Tice, who lives near the scene of the arrest, said she heard "so much shooting" Sept. 9 that she went to see what was happening. "One police told me to go back in the house--(if we) don't, they would shoot all of us," she recalled. "Bullets were going everywhere."

Mrs. Tice said the police even shot up the tires on Willie Foster's car, which was parked in front of her house. Her daughter, Miss Grace Tice, said she called the police department and reported the incident, and a Negro officer was then sent to the scene.

"He drove up and wanted to know what happened," Miss Tice said. "The white police said, 'We got a smart one here.'" After Mrs. Odessa Warrick brought

the people's complaint to the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee, the Rev. T. Y. Rogers Jr. and other TCAC members went to see Police Chief W. M. Marable.

The committee asked the chief to put a stop to police brutality. "This kinda stuff can start a riot," said Jerry Martin.

"Yes," agreed the Rev. Frank Davis, "I work at night, and I'm not going to have policemen beat and kill me and there won't be a witness to tell what happened."

The group shouted, "Right!" If there is ever another incident of brutality, Marable said, "call me right then and this policeman will be fired."

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

EVANSTON, Illinois-- Fifty-seven high school seniors from Alabama and Mississippi were among 1,500 National Achievement Scholarship semi-finalists announced earlier this month.

These semi-finalists were the highest scorers in their regions on last February's National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test, among students requesting consideration for the Achievement Scholarships. The Achievement Scholarships are awarded to outstanding Negro students.

Alabama and Mississippi semi-finalists are:

- ALABAMA**
Bessemer--Eunice E. Johnson (Bessemer High School).
Birmingham--Ronald Barnes, Cynthia D. Beavers, and Aubrey G. Davis (Carver), Doris Lawson (Hayes), Jonah L. Burriss (Holy Family), Stephen B. Burns, Clarence Mitchell, Deborah P. O'Neal, and AnnElizabeth Wilson (Parker), Don E. Jackson, Gregory G. Johnson, Yvonne E. Mitchell, and Myrtle D. Smith (Ullman), and Vera Marcus (West End).
Brighton--Baldena A. Coleman (Brighton High School), Evergreen--Emmett W. Price (Evergreen High School), Fairfield--Schuyler Lawson (Fairfield High School) and George V. Williams (Fairfield Industrial), Mobile--Monica T. Hall (Central),

Stanmore J. Hinds and Francois L. Moseby (Most Pure Heart of Mary), and Thallia G. Gaillard and Ollie L. Taylor (Murphy).

Montgomery--Severne A. Frazier, Marion J. Freeman, Roulette L. Gledersleeve, Frederic D. Gregory, Claire P. Sams, and Wanda Y. Walton (Alabama State Laboratory High School), John Terrell (Booker T. Washington), Dianne J. Smith (Carver), Edris C. Stevens (Lanier), Stanley G. Eaves (Lee), and Thomasina V. Rogers and Cheryl C. Stringer (St. Jude).

Troy--Alicia Whatley (Henderson), Tuscaloosa--Slias Lewis Jr. (Druid), Tusculumbia--Thurmon Sledge (Trenholm).

Tuskegee--Jeffery Green and Derryl D. Stewart (Tuskegee High School) and Kenneth Mindingall and Elmer A. Taylor (Tuskegee Institute High School).

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Biloxi--Ingrid Y. Hall (Biloxi High School), Greenville--Michael D. Hodges (Coleman) and Wesley B. Williams

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(O'Bannon).
Hazelhurst--Kelvin Christmas (Hazelhurst High School) and Larry D. Watson (Parrish).
Jackson--Evelia L. Jones (Hill), Shirley A. Johnson and Douglas W. Shelby (Holy Ghost), and Carlton A. Brown, Lucille Tarvin, and Hilda L. Turner (Lanier).
Meridian--David C. Nicholson (Harris), Piney Woods--Everett H. Forts (Piney Woods High School), Vicksburg--Rita A. Floyd (Cooper).

Personally Yours

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Q. I'm giving a party next weekend and the menu's really great! But, our basement recreation room is really dull and drab and hanging things like streamers is so trite. How can I fix it up without spending too much money?

A. Go pseudo-psychedelic! It's fun to use your imagination and decorate with Marvalon adhesive covering. Choose a bold, bright pattern and several solid shades to match. Cut out wild psychedelic shapes and flowers. Then, press the patterns onto the walls, ceiling, floor, table tops, chairs, serving trays -- wherever your fancy desires! And Marvalon can be removed afterward without any damage. You'll get raves for the "powiest" party of the season.

Q. I spent a weekend with my best girl friend who lives in another town, and said thank you to her and to her mother when I left. Do I have to write a thank you note, too?

A. Yes. Always write a note to your hostess when you've been a guest in her home. Of course, this doesn't apply to your gal friend who stays overnight at your place as much as you do at hers. But on any occasion when you're a formally invited guest, always follow up with a note. Try to

mention a particularly delightful incident that you all enjoyed while you were there.

Q. I'm a teen-ager with dry skin! I have to add oils to my skin and you can imagine what this does to the bed linens and Mom's temper. Is there any way to manage dry skin, without the nightly face cream?

A. Sure! You don't need to give the bed linens an oil treatment if you smooth on a good, lanolin-rich cream (upward circular strokes only, please!). Then take a long, hot-as-possible shower. The heat will open your pores allowing the oils to seep into your skin. After the shower, spare the towels on your face and use Kleenex man-size tissues to wipe off the cream with firm upward strokes. Finish with a splash of cold water to close your pores. Follow this with a light application of cream, again wiped off with tissues. Enough will remain to moisturize your skin, but your pillow case will stay fresh. Sweet dreams!

(Free: "Your Years of Self Discovery", a new booklet on personal hygiene and being feminine, recommended for girls in their mid-teens. Send your name and address to "Discovery", Education Department, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis. 54956)

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