

Whatever Happened to Jesse Parham?

BY BOB LABAREE

BESSEMER, Ala.--It was a month ago this Saturday that Jesse Parham had an argument with his employer, the owner of a small grocery store in North Bessemer. Some words were exchanged, and Parham went home angry.

People can't agree on just what happened in the hours that followed. But one thing is certain--the next morning, Parham and his entire family had disappeared, leaving everything but a few clothes behind.

Artis Parham, Jesse's father, said he hasn't heard from his son since that weekend. "All I know is what folks tell

me," said the father. "He never spoke a word to me before he left."

There is a rumor going around that Parham's sudden departure was the result of night visitors. (Bessemer has a reputation as a Ku Klux Klan stronghold.) But no one knows anything for sure.

On the afternoon of Nov. 4, the neighbors say, Parham returned from delivering a load of packages. They say he told his employer, Ralph Autry, that three white boys had tried to hijack his groceries out in back of the store.

Parham told friends later that evening that Autry said Parham was "talk-

ing foolishness," and that "if it was anybody, it was nigger-boys who did it."

When Parham got angry at this, the story goes, Autry fired him, and Parham went home--some say to get his gun.

"Jesse said Ralph paid him off, took out what Jesse owed him, and let him go," a neighbor recalled.

Autry's mother, co-proprietor of the store, denied this. "He (Parham) was acting nasty, so we sent him home," she said.

Employers and neighbors disagree on whether Parham was drunk that af-

ternoon. Between 4 and 5 p.m., Parham showed up at a friend's house and told his story to the friend's wife.

"He hadn't had any then," the lady recalled, "but when he came back to my husband around 6, you could tell he had drunk a bit of something."

Mrs. Autry said Parham had been "nipping a bit" when the incident occurred.

The people agree that Parham was talking about a gun, but they aren't sure whether he was actually carrying one.

Around midnight that day, a young man from the neighborhood saw four white men walking down the street past

Parham's house.

"They said something to me," he recalled, "but I didn't stop, so they must have been looking for somebody else."

At about the same time, a lady across the street was awakened by a commotion at the Parham home. "I looked out the window and saw two cars in front of Jesse's house," she said. "Sounded like someone banging on a door."

"The next morning we detected they were gone," said the lady's husband. "Everything was still there, furniture and all."

The Autrys complained that some people have been staying away from the

store since the incident. "I don't understand why they're doing it," said Mrs. Autry. "We've always had a good relationship with the colored people around here."

A brother-in-law said Parham is now in St. Louis, Missouri, working at a good job. But in a phone call about a week ago, the relative said, Parham didn't say why he left so suddenly.

Mrs. Autry thinks she knows. "He had a paid vacation to St. Louis not long ago, and liked it," she said. "He probably just decided to go back."

But people are still wondering. As one man said, "It just don't seem right."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. III, NO. 49

WEEKEND EDITION: DECEMBER 2-3, 1967

TEN CENTS

9 Kids, No Bail

BY BOB LABAREE

BESSEMER, Ala. -- Lawyers have been working since March to get bail for Mrs. Ada Pearl Smith, a Bessemer lady accused of killing a white bill collector.

Last week, the Alabama Supreme Court reversed its earlier opinion and set bail at \$5,000, but since Mrs. Smith has no money she is still in jail.

Meanwhile, her nine children have been living on welfare and on donations from friends. Along with two of Mrs. Smith's sisters, they are staying with their grandmother.

The incident occurred on March 10, when two men from the General Acceptance Corporation visited Mrs. Smith's home in the George Washington Carver Housing Project in South Bessemer. They were coming to collect a debt of \$300 owed by her husband.

Mrs. Smith has said she informed the men that her husband was not home, and asked them to leave. In the moments that followed, neighbors say, they heard loud sounds of kicking and banging.

Mrs. Smith later testified that the men were trying to enter, so she shot one of them -- Marc Hammaker -- through the front screen door.

Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Narcisus Dove, said this week that her daughter's children still show the effects of the incident. "All that knocking and hammering scared the children," she said. "They were locked up tight around her legs. Now, every time a white person comes to the door, the children run."

Attorneys Harvey Burg and Oscar Adams have argued that depriving Mrs. Smith of bail was a violation of her rights under the U. S. Constitution.

"Besides," said Burg, "it often works out that those who remain incarcerated get the convictions. It would help us prepare the case better if she were out."

Mrs. Dove wants to raise the \$500 premium for her daughter's bond by this weekend. She said she is getting help from Walter Jenkins of the Bessemer area NAACP.

For the past nine months, she has had almost sole responsibility for the children, who range in age from four to 15. "I had to work myself for two months before we could get welfare," she said. "I hated to leave these children all alone here during the day, but what could I do?"

Both of the children's parents were employed at the time of the incident, but since May the father has not had a job.

Shots Awaken Lowndes Folks

BY BETH WILCOX

WHITE HALL, Ala. -- Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Sellers' store was shot into last Saturday night. "They just shot--bow, bow," said Mrs. Sellers. "I went to the door and looked out. Nothing."

A bullet went through the window of the store, and just missed the Coke cooler and the freezer. "If they got that, they would've gotten me for \$1,000 or more," said Mrs. Sellers.

Other Negro residents--including Henry Seaborn, the Rev. M. D. Thomas, and A. D. Reeves--said their cars were shot up the same night.

Lowndes County Sheriff John "Bitsie" Julian said this week that "we got some ideas" on who did the shooting.

Many people wondered if there could be a connection between Saturday's shootings and the death of Joe Cephus Thomas at a homecoming dance last week.

"We had a follow-up with the FBI on that (Thomas) shooting, because their civil rights might have been violated," said Julian. "I would say in this case, the people whose houses were shot had their civil rights violated."



SWAFCA HEAD JOE JOHNSON (SECOND FROM LEFT) LISTENS TO BERRY SELMA, Ala.--Theodore M. Berry, a top official of the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), had congratulations and a warning for the Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association (SWAFCA) last Saturday.

Berry, the national director of community action programs, came to SWAFCA's open house to praise the "few men and women who caught the spark and developed the idea for creating a farm marketing co-op in the deep Southwest of Alabama."

"The success you have realized this summer is the beginning of a larger success you can achieve in the years to come," Berry told people from all of SWAFCA's ten counties.

But, Berry warned, "it is not certain, it is not written" that SWAFCA will get any more money from OEO. He said a new law "would make it impossible for us to make a grant like this, unless it had the approval of (Selma) Mayor (Joe) Smitherman."

Smitherman led the fight against the original SWAFCA grant.

Among the government officials who sent telegrams or personal representatives to the celebration at the SWAFCA office were President Johnson, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz, OEO Director Sargent Shriver, and at least 13 U.S. congressmen.

Man Shot Four Times, Held in Assault Case

BY SARAH HEGGIE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Charles L. Johnson, a Negro youth who was shot four times by a white parking-lot attendant, was bound over to the grand jury last Wednesday on a charge of assault with intent to murder.

Johnson, 19, was shot by Daniel D. Brown, 74, last month in downtown Montgomery. Last Wednesday in Municipal Court, Brown--who signed the warrant against Johnson--was the chief witness against him.

Brown testified that he had told Johnson and Sam Smith III not to throw paper on the parking lot. "The other subject (Smith) threw the parking ticket in my face," he said.

Johnson and Smith drove half-way out of the lot, Brown said, and then Johnson took out a pistol and shot at him. "My pistol was in my belt," said Brown, "and I pulled it out and shot."

Johnson's lawyer, Jerry Cruse, asked Brown if he had shot Johnson in the back. "No," Brown replied.

"Well, he was shot in the back," said Cruse. "I guess that you didn't do it?"

"No," said Brown. "But he (Johnson) shot while I had my back turned."

Police Lieutenant R. D. Moody, who investigated the incident, testified that Johnson had not been questioned before Brown signed the warrant. Moody said police never went to Baptist Hospital to get Johnson's version of what happened, because the victim was in serious condition.

But Johnson testified--and hospital authorities confirmed--that he was released from the hospital Nov. 12.

Johnson got to tell his story Wednesday, after Smith's testimony set the scene.

Smith said that as he and Johnson were leaving the parking lot, Brown came up to their car and told them not to come back. Smith said Johnson remarked, "Come on, man, let's go."

Then, said Smith, Brown went around to the other side of the car and asked Johnson, "What did you say, boy?"

When Brown said that, Johnson testified, he got out of the car, and Brown shot him in the foot.

"I reached inside the car and got the gun, and shot twice and missed," the defendant said. As he "broke and ran," Johnson said, Brown shot him three more times--once in the back, once in the arm, and once in the leg.

Johnson showed Judge D. Eugene Loe the places on his body where he had

been shot.

In sending the case to the grand jury, Judge Loe indicated that he was relying on testimony given by William L. Mason of the Montgomery County sheriff's office.

Mason--who was within hearing distance of the incident--said he concluded that Johnson had shot first, since Johnson had a .22-caliber pistol and Brown a .38. Mason said the first two shots he heard came from the "smaller gun."

Tuskegee Forum on South Africa

'We're Not Americans, Brother'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"The revolution has begun in South Africa," said the Rev. Gladstone Ntlabati, a leader in the nation's struggle for black equality.

And, he said, "It has become very clear that the American government does not support us--it supports white South Africa."

"The Western world watches, because it is black people who are being killed. White people will not shoot white people for the sake of black people."

South Africa's all-white government now appears to be winning the struggle, Ntlabati said. "But the determination a people have for freedom and justice ultimately becomes victorious."

"When we win," he warned, "it might be very, very difficult for Africans to forget the years of suffering and the years of slavery."

The South African spoke to some 450 Tuskegee Institute students and faculty members at a forum sponsored by the Student Government Association. Appearing with him were James Forman, director of international affairs for SNCC, and G. Edward Clark, director of Southern African affairs for the U. S. State Department.

Forman joined Ntlabati in condemning U. S. policy on South Africa as "racist." He urged "the millions of Africans living in the United States" to support the blacks in South Africa.

"We are not Americans, brother, we are not Americans," said Forman. "We are victims of the U. S. force which has colonized black people all around the world."

Forman quoted at length from SNCC statements presented to a United Na-

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

EUFULA, Ala. -- NAACP leaders in Barbour County have accused school officials of discriminating against Negroes in the use of federal funds.

In a letter made public this week, two local NAACP branches charged that the Barbour County Board of Education has misused thousands of dollars received under Title I of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Although Title I funds are meant to improve the education of low-income children, the NAACP said, the county school board has "systematically spent more money per pupil in affluent, predominantly white schools than in poor Negro schools."

The NAACP letter--signed by John Kelly Jr., president of the Eufaula branch, and John D. Knights, president of the Southwest Barbour County branch --was sent two months ago to the Rev. G. H. Cossey.

The NAACP leaders said they wrote to Cossey because he is the highest-ranking Negro board member of the Barbour-Dale-Henry Community Action Program (CAP).

They pointed out that, under federal law, the CAP board must approve the county's application for Title I money.

The NAACP leaders asked Cossey--and other Negro board members--not to endorse Barbour County's application for 1968-69 funds unless certain conditions were met.

Specifically, the NAACP leaders asked Cossey to get "assurance in writing" from county Schools Superintendent Raymond E. Faught that the Title I program would comply with federal laws against racial discrimination.

They also asked Cossey to "require that the money be spent in schools where the greatest poverty exists," and to get a guarantee that free lunches



JOHN KELLY JR. would be provided for children too poor to buy food.

About two weeks ago, Kelly said, he learned that Cossey and two other Negro CAP board members had approved Barbour County's Title I application without making any conditions.

"This is something against us, not for us," Kelly said this week. "This will not help progress for the Negro."

But Cossey--who recently moved up from vice-president to president of the CAP board--said he approved the Title I application because "it was satisfactory on paper."

"Of course, action is something different," he said. "But complaints, to be effective, have to come from parents --not from the CAP committee."

In their letter, the NAACP leaders noted that federal law requires Title I projects to be "developed in cooperation with" the local CAP. This, the letter said, means a "continuous and genuine working relationship," not just a blanket approval of the school board's plans.

But Cossey said, "The first time I had any information on it was when we (a CAP committee of three Negroes and

three whites) met with the superintendent. He explained the program, and we were satisfied with the explanation."

He said the CAP board members had "no other information" to indicate that the Title I money would be spent unfairly.

Kelly said, however, that everyone in the county knows the Negro schools are inferior to the white schools, especially in rural areas.

One rural school--Center Ridge--was included in a survey last year by the Alabama Council on Human Relations (ACHR). An investigator reported that the classrooms and cafeteria were almost without equipment, and that the three frame buildings were badly in need of repair.

"One building was once a barn owned by a white farmer," the ACHR report noted. "When he decided it was unfit for cows, he sold it to the board of education."

Superintendent Faught has declined to discuss the schools on several occasions. A secretary said this week that he was not in his office and could not be reached.

Another Bombing

JACKSON, Miss.--Police have been working extra shifts since the area's fourth bombing in a little more than two months. A total of \$50,000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bombers.

Robert B. Kochitzky, a white moderate whose house was bombed Nov. 18, asked, "Why did they have to wait until the bombings hit exclusive white neighborhoods? As long as they bombed Tougaloo or a Jewish synagogue, that was all right."

The home of a dean at mostly-Negro Tougaloo College was bombed Oct. 6, and the Beth Israel temple was struck Sept. 18. The home of Perry Nussbaum, rabbi of Beth Israel, was shattered in the most recent bombing Nov. 21,

ter of policy we couldn't support violence." "What about Viet Nam?" called out Forman.

"We're not talking about Viet Nam," Clark replied.

Several questioners pressed Clark to say which side the U. S. will take in South Africa's "revolution." But Clark insisted that the U. S. doesn't expect "a bloodbath, or revolution if you wish to call it that."

"I don't think any responsible government can answer a hypothetical question," he added. "You must know the issues at that particular time."

"The issues are very clear," shot back Ntlabati. "The problem (the U. S.) is hoping will be solved peacefully is being solved ruthlessly by our government. . . . There is no peace for us (black people). We are dying."

Clark admitted that U. S. business has invested "a considerable amount" in South Africa. But he said such investments could not be prevented by the U. S. government.

"We don't have any investments in Cuba," said Forman. "We don't have any investments in China. Don't let anybody tell you we can't stop investments in South Africa."

Clark also conceded that the U. S. embassy in South Africa is staffed by white people. "As long as we have diplomatic relations," he explained, "we have to abide by the controls one finds in the country where you are."

A fourth speaker--Vere G. Stock, South African consul-general in New Orleans, La.--was also invited to participate in the forum. But he refused to attend. In a letter, Stock cited "the circumstances of race relations within the United States."



REV. GLADSTONE NTLABATI SPEAKS TO TUSKEGEE CROWD

Forman said, "The U. S. government is saying, 'Damn black folks, because they don't mean anything anyway.'"

Clark, the State Department representative, defended the U. S. refusal to use military force against the South African government, or to give military training to black refugees from South Africa.

"I still think that the hope of the U. S. government is there will be a peaceful solution," said Clark. The audience--which gave standing ovations to Ntlabati and Forman--shouted and booed in reply.

Clark also explained that "as a mat-

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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

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Vol. III, No. 49 December 2-3, 1967

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:
I have a son was drafted in the Army, served in USA and overseas, was 18 in March, was called in June. His name is Curtis William Jones, serial number 34633030.
He went in a well person, came out a sick person. He was operated on in Camp Shelby on his way out.
He was refused his unemployment in Mississippi, and he left for Flint, Michigan. There he received his first check.
When he came home, he would sleep all night, get up and eat, and go back to sleep. He has tried several times to draw his pension. Every time they turn him down.
He is yet sleeping, go to sleep standing still, eating, sitting down, while talking, can not hold a job, isn't able to work.
Yet he served 3 1/2 years, has an Honorable Discharge.
What are we fighting for?

Mrs. Mattie H. Jones
Philadelphia, Miss.

To the Editor:
On a weekend visit home, I discovered that the people in Bullock County can realize Christmas is getting close. Each year this time, more people are paying more money than any other time of the year. Why? Because the Police Department is trying to get rich by getting the poor man's money, so their families can have a big and happy holiday.
If the Negro voters had voted together during election time, "is probably wouldn't happen. Of course, I am not saying no one would never get arrested, but I am sure, if someone did, there would be a reason of law-breaking to cause one to get put in jail.
Maybe this injustice is just the thing

to show the Negroes what a mistake they made when they voted "white." It takes a white man to show the "big-minded" Negro man that he did wrong. The Police Department is serving the county just right. This is their way of thanking the voters for voting "white." This doesn't mean that everyone voted "white," but 20% for a Negro and 80% against him will not put a Negro man in office. Everyone must stick together.
I hope you as registered voters have learned your lesson and will think twice before you "X out Mr. White" and get anger with "Mr. Black" for being a candidate.

Miss Jessie Reynolds
Student
Miles College
Birmingham, Ala.

Soldier Jailed, Students Picket

GREENWOOD, Miss.--Walter Frank Leonard, a 22-year-old Viet Nam veteran, was bound over to the grand jury last Monday on a charge of killing James Melvin Parkerson, a white gas station operator. Leonard was ordered held without bond until the grand jury meets next May.
According to testimony before Justice of the Peace C. C. Williamson, Leonard and Parkerson scuffled Nov. 10 after the soldier ignored an order to move away from the white man's gas station. Parkerson went into the station, witnesses said, and Leonard shot him when he came out again.
Eleven college students from St. Paul, Minnesota--including Miss Rosemary Freeman, a Greenwood native--demonstrated here Nov. 17, seeking Leonard's transfer to a federal prison.

Selma Strikers Look Ahead To Opening of New Plant

BY BETH WILCOX
SELMA, Ala.--Strikers at Laura Industries say an official of the Villager dress chain has promised to start building a new plant in Selma within 90 days.
According to Miss Annie Wynn, Samuel Altman of the Philadelphia (Penn.)

sylvania) firm told a strikers' meeting that he will soon pick "45 or 50" workers for a pilot training project.
"We will be paid while we are training at Hayden's old (garment) plant," said Miss Mae Lois Morrow.
"From what I can understand, they have bought some land, it's right across from the Laura plant. I imagine the people who train on the pilot project will be helping in the training of other people."
As she sewed a friend's cotton dress on a machine in the union hall, Miss Beulah Lee Brown added, "Mr. Altman said he would choose the ones who go into training by how many children they have--how much they need work, you know."
The shop would be a union shop, said Miss Doris Simmons, "but he (Altman) said there would be no contract until we go into the new plant."
The strikers said Altman showed them samples of the goods that would be made in the plant. "It was beautiful, the things he showed us--knits, quilted housecoats, dresses," said Miss Jettie Minor.
About 250 workers are striking against the Laura raincoat plant. The strike--seeking recognition of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union--is now in its fourth month.
"It hasn't been too bad," said Miss Minor. "This is my first dealings with a strike, so I got disappointed fast. If there ever was another strike, I guess I wouldn't get so disappointed--but I hope there isn't."
Miss Minor said the promise of a new plant "sure has brought our hopes up. Only thing is, it's so hard with Christmas coming up."



UNIONTOWN, Ala.--"This is the biggest thing to come this way in a long time," said master of ceremonies A. M. Hayden last Friday, before the annual Miss Uniontown pageant began in the gym of Robert C. Hatch High School.
Later, his daughter, Miss Jean LaMaude Hayden, won the title of "Miss Uniontown." In the interview part of the competition, Miss Hayden--a senior at previously all-white Uniontown High School--had said she wished most of all for peace in the world.

What Do They Want? JOBS

Tuskegee: Long Way to Go

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Although Tuskegee has made progress toward ending racial discrimination in employment, there is still a long way to go.
That was the opinion expressed by most of the 30 NAACP members who attended the local branch's monthly meeting last Sunday.
James A. Johnson, chairman of the group's labor and industry committee, reported on a new survey of local businesses.
"We sent out 50 or 60 questionnaires," he noted. Of the 25 firms which have responded so far, he said, "23 replied that they had an open policy on hiring, training, and promotion--or would have an open policy in the future."
"The survey also shows that Negroes are steadily moving into skilled, white-collar, and managerial positions, Johnson said: "Two years ago, there were only two or three (Negro) salesmen. Now there are 21."
He said the 20 white and five Negro businesses together employ more Negroes than whites in all positions except the top ones. Of the total of 166 employees, he said, 64% are Negro and 36% are white.
"Progress is being made," he said, "and even greater progress is being made in atmosphere. Two years ago, one firm wouldn't even discuss it. This time, they filled out a questionnaire."
The City Bank of Tuskegee--a long-time holdout--is now under new management, and has agreed to hire Negroes on the same basis as whites when it opens a new building, Johnson noted.
But several NAACP members pointed out that some of Tuskegee's largest employers--the Leemar sewing factory, and the A & P and Big Bear grocery stores--have not yet replied to the questionnaire.
"I am more concerned with the 25 who didn't answer than those who did," said the Rev. K. L. Buford, the NAACP's Alabama field director.
Buford, formerly a Tuskegee city councilman, reminded the group that "Tuskegee has an ordinance forbidding discrimination in employment," He said the firms which did not reply "are in violation of federal laws and possibly of local laws. We should look into this."

Drive Opens In Coptah



EVERS IN CRYSTAL SPRINGS
BY ESTELLE FINE
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Miss.--About 150 people marched from the Morning Star Benevolent Society to City Hall last Saturday, to dramatize a selective buying campaign that began here Nov. 21.
Among other things, the people are asking for two Negroes on the four-man police force, Negro clerks and cashiers in all stores, improvements in the Negro section of town, and immediate desegregation of the Coptah County Hospital.
After an invocation by the Rev. Percy Baggett of the local NAACP chapter, State NAACP Field Secretary Charles Evers addressed the curious white people who had gathered: "Whites have always boycotted Negro stores. Now it's our turn to boycott yours."
One white service station attendant remarked, "I'm not for giving them nothing. We had to work for what we got." The manager of Bennett's Foods explained his empty store by saying that business always drops off after Easter.

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"I'm not afraid to name names," said Buford. "Down here at the A & P there is a real die-hard segregationist that doesn't want any Negroes in there. The only reason we have any is that I called the personnel manager in Birmingham."
Another NAACP member said he doesn't think the Negro employees at either chain grocery store are moving up into better jobs.
"I have seen a Negro on the cash register later carrying out groceries," Johnson replied. "But I have also seen the manager on the cash register and later carrying out groceries. It seems to be a rotation system."
"Now, how they are classified and how they are paid is a big problem in my mind," he added. "We need more information. This is just an initial report. We will follow it up--and take (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 5)



BY BOB LABAREE

BESSEMER, Ala.--After almost two weeks of rest, Negropickers are out on the streets again, seeking more jobs in the stores where they buy.
Earlier, nine days of picketing and boycotting ended Nov. 13, when four large department stores agreed to nearly every Negro demand on jobs. Local leader Asbury Howard Sr. said the victory won Negroes a measure of respect from the white community.
"Now we begin on the food stores," Howard said this week. "This time it's Bruno and the 20th St. A & P. But we intend to hit each one, one by one--unless they get wise sooner."
Bruno's and the A & P both have Negroes employed as stock clerks or package boys, but the picketers are insisting on jobs as cashiers.
"The man from A & P came out here yesterday and said he had a colored boy in training, but he (the boy) wasn't ready yet," said one veteran picketer. "I told him we'd be here until he was."
Managers of both stores refused to comment.

celebrated the NYC's first year Nov. 21 with a party at the St. Jude Catholic Center. The Rev. Isaac Forbes, assistant NYC director, said the trainees voluntarily contributed \$2,500 out of their earnings to pay for the party. Al Dixon of radio station WAPX provided free entertainment.
New Orleans, La.
The NAACP Legal Defense Fund last Friday asked the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to allow Negroes in Florida prisons to receive Negro newspapers and magazines. Earlier, a lower federal court refused the request, made on behalf of Herman Jackson Jr., a Negro inmate of the Florida State Prison.
Jackson, Miss.
Alvin J. Bronstein, Southern chief staff counsel for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC), has left Mississippi. He will take a vacation, and then join the Institute of Politics at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Richard Sobol, who has been with LCDC in Louisiana, will become chief staff counsel. Jim Lewis--recently admitted to practice in Mississippi--will remain in the Jackson office.
Montgomery, Ala.
"Operation Goodwill," sponsored by Ralph Featherstone of radio station WRMA and Roosevelt Barnett of the Alabama Action Committee, made Thanksgiving happier for 30 families last week. On the air, Featherstone asked people to give what they could for less fortunate families. The listeners responded--for instance, band-leader Bob Moore contributed seven turkeys. And several Montgomery-area grocers opened their store-rooms to Barnett. The food was distributed the night before Thanksgiving. Another "Operation Goodwill" is planned for Christmas.



Troy, Ala.
Mrs. Clewana Wooten and her daughter, Miss Annie Grace Wooten, are spending the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays together for the first time



MRS. WOOTEN AND HER DAUGHTER in six years. Miss Wooten has been a patient at Partlow Hospital in Tuscaloosa, and Mrs. Wooten hasn't had enough money to visit her. But the Community Action Program for Area 23 (Bullock, Pike, and Coffee counties) made Miss Wooten's visit possible. When Mrs. Johnnie M. Warren, a CAP field counselor, took some people up to Tuscaloosa for interviews, she brought Miss Wooten back to Troy with her.
Washington, D. C.
U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said convictions have been obtained against 580 of the 625 adults arrested during October's anti-war demonstration at the Pentagon. Fifty-one people have served or are serving jail sentences of as much as 35 days, he said, and convicted demonstrators have paid fines totaling \$7,944. The convictions were on federal charges of disorderly conduct, assault, or contempt of court.
Montgomery, Ala.
Some 55 Neighborhood Youth Corps trainees, parents, staff members, and Community Action Committee officials

celebrated the NYC's first year Nov. 21 with a party at the St. Jude Catholic Center. The Rev. Isaac Forbes, assistant NYC director, said the trainees voluntarily contributed \$2,500 out of their earnings to pay for the party. Al Dixon of radio station WAPX provided free entertainment.
New Orleans, La.
The NAACP Legal Defense Fund last Friday asked the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to allow Negroes in Florida prisons to receive Negro newspapers and magazines. Earlier, a lower federal court refused the request, made on behalf of Herman Jackson Jr., a Negro inmate of the Florida State Prison.
Jackson, Miss.
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Some 55 Neighborhood Youth Corps trainees, parents, staff members, and Community Action Committee officials

'I'm Going to Tell It To the High Heavens'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"I tried to work it out (in private)," said Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, director of the Macon County Community Action Program (CAP). "But from now on, I'm going to tell it to the high heavens. And I haven't told near as much as I'm going to tell."
With those words at an NAACP meeting last Sunday, Mrs. Johnson launched an attack on the CAP board members who want to dismiss her from her job.
Earlier--in a letter distributed at several churches Sunday morning--Mrs. Johnson charged that many CAP board members are trying "to keep deprived people from benefiting from programs which could give them a better daily life."
And that, she told the NAACP meeting, is why the board members want to replace her as CAP director.
"This is not directed at me personally," she said. "It is an effort to keep the (anti-poverty) program from functioning in this county. As has been said to me, 'If we can't run it, we will tear it up.'"

"I bring you this information because the way things are going, this county stands to lose. . . every program you have," Mrs. Johnson said.
She charged the CAP board members with telling "untruths" about her activities as CAP director.
"I have sought opportunities to keep you informed--but I have been shut up time and time again," Mrs. Johnson said. "I have wanted to give detailed reports, but I was not allowed."
Although board members have said she mismanaged CAP money, Mrs. Johnson said, they are the ones at fault. She charged that the board tried to make her pay employees who were attempting to cheat on transportation expenses.
In one case, she said, the board told her to pay a janitor who was already receiving a salary from the county board of education.
Mrs. Johnson said there is a "little trick" behind the CAP board's attempt to fire her. "A member of one person's family is involved," she explained.
Last August, the CAP board voted to replace Mrs. Johnson with Freddie L. Washington, now the assistant director, and to hire Miss Roselyn A. Price as the new assistant. Her father, John A. Price, is a CAP board member.
Mrs. Johnson noted that the Southeast regional branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) refused to accept the board's vote to dismiss her, and told the CAP to re-write its employment rules before taking any personnel action.
But two weeks ago, OEO approved the CAP's re-written employment rules, and lifted the ban on personnel action. The board members planned to meet late this week to decide whether or not to fire Mrs. Johnson.
In her letter to the churches, Mrs. Johnson said the community shares the blame for the CAP's problems.
She asked each church to elect a CAP representative to attend future board meetings. "If we fail in Macon County," she warned, "we must accept the responsibility for and bear the results because we had no vision. Remember--where there is no vision the people perish."

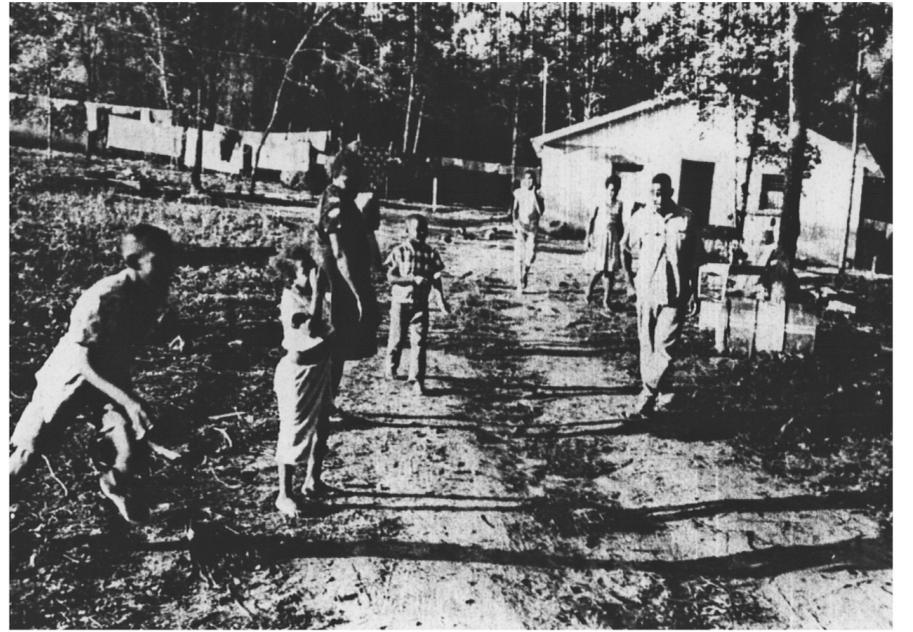
MACAC Hit

BY EDWARD RUDOLPH
MOBILE, Ala.--At a MACAC (Mobile Area Community Action Committee) meeting last month, Dr. Hollis Wiseman of the planning committee read a resolution saying that after Dec. 31, MACAC will have control of Head Start here. The program is now under the auspices of Roman Catholic Archbishop Thomas J. Toolen.
The meeting became disorderly, and some people said they didn't know what they were voting on. The matter was set for discussion again last Monday, and a record crowd of more than 350 people showed up for that meeting.
A lady got up and said so many people were present because Head Start had sent letters home with the children, saying MACAC is trying to take over Head Start.
One man kept repeating, "MACAC haven't helped poor people, and now they're trying to take over the program that is helping the people."

Some 55 Neighborhood Youth Corps trainees, parents, staff members, and Community Action Committee officials



FEATHERSTONE AND BARNETT (LEFT) DISTRIBUTE FOOD



HOME FROM APRIL, 1966, TO MID-1967 (TOP LEFT)

NEW HOME (ABOVE)

The Story of the Bracy Family

On Jan. 1, 1966, the House Was Bombed



ALEXANDER BRACY (ABOVE)

WETUMPKA, Ala.--In August, 1965, my sister Sophia and I were two of the 20 Negro students who enrolled at formerly all-white Wetumpka High School. Trouble began for us about two weeks after we enrolled.

First, the bus driver told us he couldn't pick us up at home any more. Then on Sept. 14, I jabbed a white boy with a pencil after getting hit in my back by a rubber wad. That got me an assault and battery charge, and a "five-day" suspension--which lasted until Jan. 3, 1966.

On Jan. 1, 1966, the house was bombed. We managed to save a mattress, the sewing machine, a dresser, and the washing machine before the house was engulfed in flames.

After that, we went to live with my uncle and aunt. In their five-room house, there were four beds for 12 people.

In April, 1966, we moved into an old two-room house. In the winter, we had to stuff rags in the cracks of the house, and we stacked coats, quilts, and other coverings on the beds when we slept. But we made it through the struggle.

Now our new house is almost finished. There are six rooms and a bath, and we have water in the house.

For the time being, most of our work is centered around our farm. It takes some time to gather the crops, especially with the children in school. However, it is our own, and we are very proud of it.

Text by Debra Bracy



DENISE BRACY AT HOME (BELOW, CENTER)

ON WAY FROM SCHOOL (ABOVE)



MRS. MARIE BRACY (ABOVE)



Photos by Jim Pepler

ONE OF BRACY COWS (BELOW)



SOPHIE SERVES DINNER (BELOW)

ED BRACY PILES COTTON (ABOVE)





BOB WRIGHT OF THE SRRP INTERVIEWS A DALLAS COUNTY FARMER

Family Shares Home With Rats

(Last summer, workers from the Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP) investigated living conditions and food and health problems through interviews with 986 Negro farmers in five Alabama Black Belt counties.

(The Browns--not their real name--are not unusual. According to the SRRP, hundreds of Negro farm families live in similar conditions and face the same problems.)

COY, Ala.--The Browns, a family of tenant farmers in Wilcox County, live three miles off the nearest paved road in a one-room wooden shack surrounded by cotton fields.

The narrow dirt road leading to the Browns' home is in a state of almost total neglect. When it's dry, a car can bounce among the ruts at a speed of about five miles an hour. When it's wet, you have to walk.

The Browns' home is a frame box, with one door and two shuttered windows. Unlike most farm homes, it has no porch. The door-step is a sawed-off tree stump.

To escape the summer heat, the family often sits outside on an old horse cart. But there is no escape from the winter cold. The tar-papered roof does not always keep out the rain. Holes in the roof and walls are covered with pieces of cardboard, but the wind gets through.

The only heat comes from a small fireplace and

a wood stove, which is also used for cooking.

The inside room is dark and cluttered. A naked light-bulb dangles from the ceiling. Two foldaway beds are shared by six of the Browns' eight children--and by fleas, flies, and cockroaches. Rag quilts on the floor provide beds for the rest of the family.

Dust, dirt, paper, and food scraps are swept into a large hole in the floor, left by a rotting plank. At night, rats crawl up through the hole to gnaw at the fertilizer sacks the family uses for bedding.

There are no toilet facilities, not even an outhouse. But the Browns are lucky--they have a water pump in the back yard. Some Negro families have to walk a mile or two to get water from a friend's pump, or from a creek.

The Browns usually eat two meals a day. They often have grits for breakfast, and greens or field peas and chicken necks for dinner. Most of their food comes from a small vegetable garden. Sometimes, the children catch squirrels or wild turkeys in the woods nearby. The family spends about \$5 a week on other food supplies such as rice, cornmeal, sugar, and fat-back.

Mrs. Brown's husband has not been home for several months, so she manages the rented, 40-acre cotton and truck farm. With the help of her six oldest children (ranging up to age 16), she

clears, plants, and harvests the land.

Like most Alabama farmers, Mrs. Brown works from sunrise to sunset. Last year, her farm products sold for about \$1,200. But the cost of seed, the family's debts, and other expenses gave the Browns very little money to live on.

The Browns seldom buy clothing. Mrs. Brown works in an old janitor's dress that someone gave her. Her daughters work in old slippers, polo shirts, and material scraps, saving their few dresses for school.

The children are all small and thin. In the summer, when they are not working in the fields, they sleep or sit. There is none of the active play--or mischief-making--of healthy, well-fed children.

The youngest child, a two-year-old, cannot walk because his stomach is swollen by hunger and improper food, and because his legs are so thin. He does not talk yet. The oozing sores on his head attract flies and fleas, which he does not bother to brush away.

Mrs. Brown, like many Negro farmers in their 40's, complains of headaches and fainting spells. She thinks she may have high blood pressure. But she has not seen a doctor herself or taken her children to see one.

It wouldn't do any good, she says, because the price of medicine is too high for her to pay.

Says Farm Agents Deny Help to Negroes

Rural Study Links Poverty With USDA Discrimination

BY SARAH HEGGIE

SELMA, Ala.--"Poverty in the Negro South is directly related to active discrimination by Southern federal employees of the USDA (U. S. Department of Agriculture)."

This charge is made in a report issued by the Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP), which has spent six months investigating poverty among Negro families in Alabama and Mississippi.

The report is based on interviews with 1,800 Negro farmers--over 1,000 of them from eight Black Belt counties in Alabama.

Eventually, SRRP workers hope to talk with more than 10,000 black farmers in Alabama, Mississippi, and southwest Georgia.

But already, the report says, replies to the SRRP questionnaires show that local USDA employees have prevented Negro farmers from getting the help they need to make a good living from their land.

And, the SRRP charges, the national USDA has chosen to ignore the situation--leaving the farmers with nowhere to turn for aid.

As a result, says the SRRP report, most Negro farm families live in flimsy frame houses, wear rags for clothing, have little to eat, and cannot get medical care.

The children of these families face one of two choices, the report says. The young Negroes either stay on the farm and repeat the pattern of poverty--or flee to a city ghetto, where the problems are different but just as hard.

On the basis of replies from black farmers in Alabama and Mississippi, the SRRP reports that:

1. "The vast majority of Negro farmers are not aware of the federal farm programs for which they are eligible and, therefore, are not able to participate in them."

2. Negro farmers who do apply for the programs are usually turned down by the USDA's local representatives,

"who often do not even record the request."

3. Most Negroes who go to federal offices "are treated in a degrading and humiliating manner, and usually only dealt with after all white farmers have finished their business."

4. Negro farmers are given smaller cotton allotments (acres to plant) than white farmers and smaller "projected yields (a figure which determines the amount of the government subsidy check)."

5. The USDA's two food programs--food stamps and surplus commodities--do not work properly, because "the very poor cannot afford food stamps" and the surplus food is not "sufficient."

The SRRP made specific charges against the three largest USDA agencies active in the South.

According to the report, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)--which tells farmers how many acres to plant--systematically favors whites over Negroes.

Although landowners, sharecroppers, and tenant farmers have "an equal vote" in elections for the powerful ASCS county committees, the SRRP notes, "Negroes have been unable to elect decision-making officials, even in counties where there is an 80% Negro majority."

"The reasons were violence and intimidation previously, but more recently it is fraud and intentional lack of educational programs," the SRRP charges.

The Federal Extension Service--which provides technical aid to improve farming methods--"denies effective... assistance to Negro farmers, preventing them from properly using their land," the SRRP says.

The report charges that the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) "grants loans to Negroes for operating expenses which further increase (the farmers') debt," but is reluctant to lend Negroes the money to buy land of their own.

"One farmer in Selma... was afraid even to let the FHA agent know that he was buying land--lest the agent spread the word which would eventually intimi-

date the white landowner involved from selling the land to a Negro," the report says.

The SRRP began last April 20 in Selma, when local Negroes met with project director Donald A. Jellinek to discuss ways of fighting farm poverty in the South.

In mid-June, a group of SRRP workers came to Tougaloo, Miss., to hear a panel of experts--ranging from a university professor to SNCC chairman Rap Brown--talk about farm problems.

Then some 150 interviewers--two-thirds local people, one-third college students--fanned out across Alabama, Mississippi, and southwest Georgia to begin gathering data.

They worked in eight Alabama counties--Autauga, Crenshaw, Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Perry, and Wilcox--and 23 Mississippi counties, including Bolivar, Grenada, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Quitman, Simpson, and Sunflower.

Besides investigating the effect of federal farm programs on Negro poverty, the SRRP also began collecting information on the related problems of food and health.

Jellinek--a lawyer who has handled many civil rights cases--said the SRRP hopes to give this data to legal groups to use as evidence in civil rights lawsuits.

The SRRP staff is continuing to interview Negro farmers. When the results are compiled, the project workers hope to suggest new ways of solving the old problems of poverty and racial discrimination.

The just administration of federal farm programs could halt the flight of Southern Negroes to Northern cities--"a circumstance that would have a dramatic effect on ghetto riots where overcrowding is a major contributing cause," the report notes.

"There are over a quarter of a million Negro farmers in the South," the SRRP report concludes. "These are the Negroes who will be forced into the ghettos of Northern cities if their farms or livelihoods peter out."

"Proper application of the federal (farm) programs could give Negroes a chance to work the land, obtain cotton and other crop allotments, improve farm and soil conditions... make a profit, and employ more labor to work the land--and remain on the land,"

Federal Programs Fail to Reach Black Farmers in Hale County

BY BETH WILCOX

SELMA, Ala. -- Joseph Nicholas, who once planned to be a priest, came to Alabama last summer to work for the Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP).

Nicholas and Stephen Weintraub interviewed 450 Negro farmers in Hale County for the SRRP. Like most of the survey workers, they were paid only \$5 a week.

Smoking a pipe and wearing a university sweatshirt, Nicholas last week recalled his experiences in Hale County.

"We stayed with a family at first," he said. "Then we moved into a freedom house rented by the community. Since electricity wasn't connected, we read by candlelight or kerosene. We could've bathed in a tub, but we often took a bath in a river."

"Many people gave us meals, but

two ladies in particular--Mrs. Betty Miller and Mrs. Lizzie Mae Bradley--helped us the most. They fed us, and they often drove us to the houses where we were to interview people."

Getting the interviews wasn't easy, Nicholas said, although he attended the SRRP's training session in Tougaloo, Miss.

The real stumbling-block was his ignorance of agriculture and farm programs, Nicholas said. "But the more I learned from the people, the better my interviews became."

Nicholas said he and Weintraub "found in a lot of cases we had to interview a while before we got more sincere answers. A lot of times what people would say in conversation, at the end, completely contradicted what they had said during the interview."

"It was hard to get an estimated income from people," Nicholas noted,



Going North

BY BETH WILCOX

SELMA, Ala.--The Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP) plans to work in the North as well as in the South.

Miss Kathleen A. Veit, associate director of the SRRP, said the group's interviews with 10,000 Southern Negro farmers will be supplemented by "a follow-up survey in the North."

SRRP workers will go into big-city ghettos, to talk with people who have migrated there from farms in the South.

"They will be asking people where they came from and what they were looking for--and whether they would come back to the South if things were different," Miss Veit said.

Miss Veit said the SRRP thinks the survey will show a relationship between the riots in the North and the number of recent migrants from the South.

"The places that exploded this summer--like Newark--were places where there are a lot of new people," she noted. "Not like Harlem, which has just been there for centuries."

In the South, Miss Veit said, the SRRP plans to study the effect of poor food on growing children. "We think these protein-caloric deficiencies contribute to mental retardation during the first three years (of life)," she explained.

The SRRP also plans to study the origins and history of the black people in Dallas County.



FARM IN GREENE COUNTY

--Photos by James E. Lytle

How Many New Voters in Lee?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
 OPELIKA, Ala.--How many Negroes registered to vote during a 30-day special session of the Lee County Board of Registrars?

"I think we got between 900 and 1,000," said William H. Harrison, associate director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations (ACHR), which led the voter registration drive.

The 30 special registration days were held between Oct. 1 and Nov. 15--the six-week period when most Alabamians visit their county courthouse to buy auto tags and pay property taxes. Harrison said ACHR workers made good use of the coincidence.

"We just worked the courthouse when the people were there," he said. "It may not sound like much--but people never did it before. And we got voters we wouldn't have gotten any other way."

But Mrs. J. B. Norris, chairman of the Lee County Board of Registrars, said the Negro voter registration drive wasn't quite as successful as the organizers say it was.

"I haven't had time to do a count yet," she said, "but a rough estimate would be 400 or 500. I'm sure it wasn't as many as 1,000."

The ACHR workers and Mrs. Norris also disagreed about the way Negroes were treated when they came to register.

Harrison said that, at first, employees of the board of registrars "let the whites wait on the inside and told the Negroes to wait on the outside. They (the employees) said, 'Don't let those niggers in.'"

Some people reported that the registrars asked personal questions that had nothing to do with voting qualifications, Harrison said:

"The registrars asked things like, 'Who do you work for?' 'Why don't you have a job?' or 'Where do you get your money?'"

He said the problems didn't stop "until we got some Justice Department lawyers down here for three days."

But Mrs. Norris denied the charges, "I just don't know why they start those

rumors," she said. "Everybody is treated just alike."

"Our courthouse office is so small it will hardly accommodate us. There's no special place for people to wait. They all wait together wherever they can."

And, she said, "we asked the white people the same questions we asked the Negroes--the questions on the (registration) sheet."

"They never mention this," Mrs. Norris said about the civil rights workers, "but we stayed there after office hours to register people who couldn't get there in the morning. They requested us to stay two afternoons a week, and we did."

Equal Streets?

OXFORD, Miss.-- Negro residents of Shaw and Itta Bena have asked a federal court for an order giving them the same city services that white people get.

In suits filed last Friday by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hawkins of Shaw and Scott Harris of Itta Bena asked for more paved streets, sidewalks, street lights, and fire hydrants, and better trash collection.

The suit said city officials should be ordered not to spend any more money on white neighborhoods "until the facilities and services furnished the residents of Negro neighborhoods have been brought up to substantially the level now enjoyed by white residents."

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People Hit Plans For Renewal in Tuscaloosa

BY ANDREW J. MCKEAN
 TUSCALOOSA, Ala.-- Tuscaloosa's urban renewal project--still in the planning stage--is already running into opposition.

A triangular piece of land, located on the east side of town and bordered by Hackberry Lane, University Ave., and Tenth St., has been designated as an urban renewal area.

About 90 Negro families now living there will be re-located, many of them in a new housing project. But where will the new project be built?

Hal McCall, Tuscaloosa housing director, said there has been no final selection of a site for the new project. McCall said the city is still waiting for the go-ahead from Washington.

But many people think the new project will be built on the city's West Side, possibly in the College Hills area west of Stillman College.

Dr. Emmett Parker, president of the Tuscaloosa Council on Human Relations, said he has "no reason to doubt" that the city will give advance warning and a reasonable amount of money to the families who must re-locate.

But Parker said he doubted the ad-

visability of building the new project on the West Side, because many of the people who will have to move are employed in the vicinity of their present East Side homes.

Noting a tendency of whites to move east and Negroes to move west, Parker charged that the West Side is beginning to become a "ghetto."

And W. H. Henton, leader of a group of middle-class Negro families in the College Hills area, said he doesn't want public housing in his neighborhood. He said his group will fight any attempt to put the new project in College Hills.

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NAACP Discusses Jobs

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

action if necessary."

Several NAACP members suggested publishing the names of stores which do not reply to the questionnaire or refuse to provide equal employment opportunities.

Johnson said the committee will probably do that--eventually. "We don't want to use stiff-arm tactics," he said. "We want to be open-minded."

"Integration is a two-way street," Johnson pointed out. He said the manager of a Negro business "said to me, 'What would my customers think if I put a white person in here?'"

When one man suggested that all firms advertise job openings publicly, Johnson noted that the Negro-operated Tuskegee Federal Credit Union recently hired a new employee without advertising.

"We have to do a big selling job on both sides," he said. "We must try to build a community where employment and promotion will be based on ability."

Announcements

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opeleka-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, Alabama.

ARKANSAS--The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has affiliate councils in Conway, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and North Little Rock. We are interested in establishing local councils throughout the state. ACHR is integrated at all levels, working in education, voter education, employment, welfare, and housing. For information, write Arkansas Council on Human Relations, 1310 Wright, Little Rock, Ark. 72206.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR WANTED--The Alabama communities of Coosa and Elmore counties have established an agency to study the problems of poverty, and to develop new solutions and new efforts to combat these problems. The agency is established by, and functions under, a group of volunteer leaders from all parts of the community, including the poor themselves. The paid staff consists of Director Elizabeth T. Edwards of Wetumpka, and some professional and non-professional employees who are in this work because of a deep personal dedication to helping the poor raise themselves out of the continuing clutches of poverty and ignorance. These are not easy "9-to-5" positions, and the pay is not fancy. But the rewards of personal satisfaction and pride are great.

QUALIFICATIONS DESIRED (The "ideal" assistant director would have all of the following qualifications. However, since there are very few ideal people, do not hesitate to apply if you have most of these qualifications):

1. Education. A liberal arts education is desirable, preferably including study at the graduate level, with majors in such fields as community development, education, sociology, or psychology.
2. Experience. Three years of supervisory or managerial experience, involving responsibility for the organization, direction, operation, and administration of five or more employees. Six months' experience working with the Office of Economic Opportunity or other federal anti-poverty agency would offer important advantages.
3. Important Personal Qualities. Dedication, appreciation of the need for community development, philosophy of maximum feasible participation by the groups to be served, exceptional energy and drive, mental and emotional stability, and physical stamina. Better-than-average communications and persuasive skills. An exceptional combination of diplomacy, aggressiveness, and initiative. Ability to enter new communities, quickly win the confidence of residents, and identify and develop existing and potential leadership. Ability to recruit and train others to do this type of work.

Male and female applicants accepted, but must be willing to contribute some evening or weekend work as necessary to ensure the success of the program. Ownership or access to a car is very important--mileage will be paid. Salary scale is \$7,000 to \$8,400.

To apply: For preliminary discussion, call 567-9377 in Wetumpka between 8:30 and 11:30 a.m. Monday through Friday, and ask for Mrs. McDonald. Or send letter with summary of your qualifications to Elizabeth T. Edwards, Director, Coosa-Elmore CAC, P.O. Drawer H, Wetumpka, Ala. 36092.

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In Football Classic

Tuskegee Tops ASC

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Thanksgiving was really Turkey Day for the Alabama State football team. Losing the ball six times on fumbles, the Hornets bowed to an inspired Tuskegee Institute eleven, 21 to 8, in the annual classic in Crampton Bowl.

A relentless Tuskegee pass rush, led by Maurice Crump, Melvin Jones, and Robert Stewart, paralyzed the Hornet offense.

Tuskegee took a 7-0 lead when Crump smeared Hornet quarterback Charles Mitchell on a pass attempt, and Stewart fell on Mitchell's fumble in the end zone. Later in the opening period, State's Roosevelt Anderson decided to run a punt out from four yards deep in the end zone. Anderson got to the ten, where he was hit by half the Tuskegee team.

Crump recovered the resulting fumble on the Hornet four-yard line, and Ralph Jenkins scored for the Tigers four plays later.

In the third period, State came to life. Mitchell passed 23 yards to Ralph Miller for a TD, and Ralph Patterson--holding the ball on a fake kick--passed to Sylvester Scott for a two-point conversion, making it 14 to 8.

As the fourth quarter began, Tuskegee started on a 94-yard TD march that clinched the game. Jenkins covered the final 42 yards on an off-tackle run, and Cecil Leonard added his third PAT.



ARTHUR BROWN OF TUSKEGEE DIVES OVER HORNET LINE

The victory gave the Tigers an 8-0-1 record, and the section B championship of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. It was the Hornets' first loss, after nine straight wins.

Meanwhile, Booker T. Washington of Montgomery, Cobb Ave. of Anniston, and Abrams of Bessemer were declared state high school co-champions.

A Nov. 18 game to break the Northern Division deadlock between Cobb Ave. and Abrams ended in an 18-18 tie.

Laurel High Tops Russell In Basketball Scrimmage

BY CHARLES THOMAS
ALEXANDER CITY, Ala. -- In a game-type scrimmage that lasted seven quarters, the Laurel High Hornets outscored the formerly all-white Benjamin Russell Wildcats, 150 to 115. Russell is a highly-rated 4-A power, while Laurel is a Class A Negro school.

Led by their first team of Theo Wyckoff, L. M. Hunter, Hershel Godfrey, A. J. Jones, and Morris Shepard, the Hornets got better as the long scrimmage wore on.

After four quarters, they held only a four-point lead. But in the last three periods, the boys from Laurel exploded, while the Wildcats all too noticeably collapsed.

In the B game, the Hornets took a hard-fought 56-51 victory.

Russell took a quick 12-point lead in the first period, and stayed ahead until there were three minutes left in the game. Then, with Alvin Stephens and Charles Ransaw leading the way, the

Baby Hornets turned on a perfect full-court press and caught the Wildcats. Ransaw led the Hornet B team with 18 points. The high scorer for the Baby Wildcats was Charley Thomas, with 14. Thomas, incidentally, came to Benjamin Russell from Laurel this year.

Mrs. Lena Frost of Demopolis, Ala., sells 600-1,000 Southern Couriers every week in Marengo and south Greene counties.



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Here are some questions you might wish to know: Can I get my husband back? Can I get my wife back? Can my loved one stop drinking?

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Montgomery, Autauga Get Food

BY SARAH HEGGIE
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Poor people in Montgomery and Autauga counties will soon be able to participate in federal food programs.

Civil rights leaders in both counties--including the Rev. Richard Boone, Roosevelt Barnett, and Dan Houser of the Alabama Action Committee--requested the programs months ago.

The Montgomery City Commission's budget for the coming year includes about \$21,000 to be used for setting up a food stamp program in Montgomery County. The county Board of Revenue has promised to put up a like amount.

When asked why the city decided to help finance the program, Mayor Earl

James said, "The county has approved it, and we work in conjunction with each other."

Before the program can go into effect, said Henry Suddath, clerk of the board of revenue, "the state Department of Pensions and Security has to submit an application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has to approve it."

Suddath said the county decided to approve a food stamp program because "several people came to our office and requested it."

Between the first and 15th of January, the people of Autauga County will be able to get free surplus food. Probate Judge E. A. Grouby said the county decided to institute the program because "the people need it."

Grouby said the county would rather have a stamp program, but the free-food plan is less expensive.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Dec. 4, in the New Hope Baptist Church, 1154 Tenth Ave. S., the Rev. H. Stone, pastor. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth will be the speaker.

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Letters to ABC Maids

(Listed below are letters received from women who have recently been employed as maids in Boston and New York by ABC Maids Employment Agency, Florence, Ala.)

Dear Sir:
Let me apologize again for arriving at your office on Friday instead of Saturday. I guess I was too excited and didn't read the instructions to well.

But I enjoyed my overnight stay there in Florence for one day. I was a little scared at first, because I had never been away from home before. Next to Mr. Hawkins Bar-B-Q, I liked Wilson Dam best. I was surprised to see so many colored girls working as typists and clerks at TVA.

I intend to work here in Boston for a year. Then I'm going to business school and be a typist too. I like my job in Boston very much. Everybody here is so nice to me. My pay is \$50 every week.
Charlotte Simpson
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Dear Mrs. Liner:
I know that you are disappointed for not hearing from me before now. I am fine. I arrived here fine, and the people I work for is very kind to me. They have two daughters and they are sweet too. The oldest girl goes to kindergarten, and the baby is too young to go to school. I have one day off, and that is on Sunday. Thank you, Mrs. Liner. I am sorry that it took me so long to write back to you.
Josephine Gray
Hayneville, Ala.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Liner:
I Janet arrived in New York on Tuesday around 8:25 a.m. The people I work for are very nice and they have only one child, a boy, and he is a nice young boy at the age of seven. Mr. Harry Greenbry happen to be a manager of a radio station, WBAB, and he gives me records everyday.

Mr. Liner, I am doing fine on my job. I would have written before now, but I just got everything layed out O.K. Thank you for all the information and help you and your wife did for me, and may God bless you and your family.
Janet Chapman
Mt. Vernon, Ala.

Women between the ages of 18 to 65 are needed for more maid jobs in Boston and New York. Salaries range from \$45 to \$85 weekly, often with free meals, room, and TV. Friends are placed close to one another. All jobs are guaranteed. Tickets sent. All expenses advanced.

For more information, write or call collect to ABC Maids, 712 W. Mobile St., Florence, Ala. 35630, phone 766-6493; or Mrs. Hattie Mae Scott, 120 Harris St., Atmore, Ala. 36502, phone 368-5740.

Dear Agency,
I am working for a very nice family. Thank you very much for sending me to New York. I have my private rooms and TV. Last week I went to the Apollo Theatre, they had a good show. At Xmas time I'm coming home to visit my family. The lady I work for is going to pay my fare one way and I pay one.
Sarah Mills
Meridian, Miss.

Dear Sir:
Thank you for the good job you got for me here in Roslyn Heights. As you know, I am 63 years old, and it is hard for a woman my age to get a good job like I have here. The people I work for pay me \$60 every Thursday. I am off Saturday and Sunday. I clean an eight-room house twice a week and cook two meals a day. There are no children. The lady I work for will do anything for me. She takes me to church every Sunday.
Annie M. Harrison
Gadsden, Ala.

Dear ABC Maids:
Thank you for the job. I am working in Great Plains, New York. It is a nice place here. I got in touch with my daughter here. I like my job very much.
Martha Cunningham
Millry, Ala.

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