



GOV. LESTER MADDOX GREETS GUESTS

## "How Do Colored People Feel About Wallace?"

# A Visit With Lester Maddox

BY PRINCELLA H. WADE  
MARIETTA, Ga.--Sept. 22 was open house at the Georgia governor's mansion. On hand for this special occasion was Governor Lester Maddox' special friend, third-party presidential candidate George C. Wallace.

My husband and I got directions to the mansion from a policeman who obviously didn't want to tell us where it was. But we refused to feel lost. We figured we'd know the governor's mansion when we saw it.

Finally, after driving for miles, we saw the tall steel gates and the huge house. If it had not been for the large modern fountain directly in front of the house, it would have been a perfect picture of an old ante-bellum Southern mansion.

Just as we expected, we were the only two black people present, and as we

came forward, we received many questioning glances.

However, one lady readily told me that we should have been there sooner to hear Maddox introduce "President Wallace."

Wallace was moving slowly through the crowd, coming to a standstill many times to speak to small groups of admirers. Suddenly, though, most of the attention seemed to be focused on us. I proceeded to ask people in the crowd if they were Wallace supporters, and if so, why they were so attracted to him.

One lady from Atlanta really beamed as she told me, "What thrills me so and makes me so happy is just seeing YOU here."

"I'm not necessarily a Wallace supporter," the lady said, "but I just came to see. I'm a Republican, but I won't decide who to vote for until the day be-



MRS. PRINCELLA H. WADE

fore the election."

I turned from interviewing another lady to find Wallace standing next to me. "Sorry Lurleen is not here," an old

man was saying to him.

"That's very kind of you to say that, sir," Wallace replied.

As the former Alabama governor moved into the midst of the crowd, the atmosphere became livelier. Many people with babies and small children rushed up to greet him and his small daughter, Lee.

Meanwhile, people kept telling me why they supported Wallace. One lady said she did " 'cause he just speaks the same language as I do--law and order."

"And then too," her friend quickly added, "he's a good family man."

"Well, I don't know," explained an enthusiastic old lady. "He's just more like the old South--well, I guess you could say the old school."

A group of Wallace's campaign workers from South Carolina also praised their candidate. When I asked them about the other two presidential nominees, they laughed and asked, "What others? You mean there's someone else running?"

One of the South Carolina people turned things around and asked me and my husband, "Just how do colored people feel about George Wallace in Alabama now?" What can you say at a time like that?

And then we drove away from the governor's mansion--past the Confederate flag flying high against the beautiful setting sun, into the stream of cars with their Wallace bumper stickers.

We couldn't help but chuckle as we recalled the smile on Lester Maddox' face as he greeted us two black people at his front door.

"How y'all, how y'all do," said the man who once waved axe-handles at Negroes trying to enter his restaurant. "Glad you could come, glad you came."

### School Demands OK'd

## Sunflower Drive Off

BY J. SMITH  
INDIANOLA, Miss.--The Sunflower County NAACP has suspended its month-long boycott of the black elementary and high schools here, after eight of the boycotters' nine demands were endorsed by the Indianola Chamber of Commerce's Community Relations Committee.

In a letter to the Indianola school board, Carver A. Randle, president of the NAACP, said his group would take the first step towards solving problems by asking students to return to classes.

Randle asked the school board to take the second step, by meeting the following demands:

1. Bring all schools in the Indianola system up to the standards for accreditation.
2. Establish a functioning PTA in all the schools.



CARVER A. RANDLE

3. Provide free lunches for all students unable to pay for them.
4. Replace the present principals of both Negro schools.
5. Make no reprisals against students who honored the boycott.
6. Install tables in the Gentry High School cafeteria (which presently has none).
7. Include black people on the school board.
8. Provide lockers for students at Gentry High School.
9. Install language laboratories at Gentry.

The Community Relations Committee endorsed all these demands, except the one calling for new principals at Carver Elementary School and Gentry High School by the end of the semester.

The NAACP wanted to replace the principals--Hezekiah Brown at Carver and L. R. Brown at Gentry--because, it said, they appear hostile to programs aimed at solving problems in the community, and are indifferent to parents who try to talk with them.

The CRC's endorsement of eight demands followed a meeting with state NAACP President Aaron Henry and Sunflower County NAACP leaders.

Jack Harper, president of the Indianola Chamber of Commerce, had earlier blamed Randle for creating "tension and turmoil" that led to a destructive fire at Carver Elementary School.

After the meeting, though, Harper, Henry, and Randle said they are optimistic about better relations in the future.

# THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

## School Gripes In Tuscaloosa

BY ETHEL THOMAS  
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--The recent ruling by a three-judge federal court ordered Tuscaloosa's city and county school systems to double the amount of faculty integration they were planning for this year.

The superintendents of both systems have been saying it is difficult or impossible for them to obey the order.

## Negro Family's House Bombed

BY J. SMITH  
CARTHAGE, Miss.--A house being built for a Negro family near a rural white neighborhood was heavily damaged by an explosion last month.

At the time, authorities were still investigating the shooting-up of another Negro family's home, and the burning of a third.

Mrs. Winson Hudson, president of the Leake County NAACP, said the blast last month nearly destroyed the house located in the all-black Harmony community. Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Gates and their family had not moved into the almost-completed house, and no one was injured.

"Mr. and Mrs. Gates have six children that are now attending the previously all-white school here in Carthage," added Mrs. Hudson. "Mrs. Gates is also very active in the movement. She carries on with the movement stuff, and I think this has a lot to do with their house getting bombed."

The FBI and the Leake County sheriff's office are investigating the explosion, which came only a few days after a shot was fired into Mr. and Mrs. Vernon King's home in the same community.

Mrs. Hudson said a bullet was fired from a passing car into the King's home. She said the bullet passed through Mrs. King's bedroom "just above her feet, and went through the closet through her clothes, and then on through to the boy's room."

Mrs. Hudson said she believes the shooting occurred because Mrs. King had been named to work in the Hubert H. Humphrey-Edmund S. Muskie campaign, and because Mrs. King has encouraged voter registration.

Earlier, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boone was burned down in the Ofahoma community.

And Negro teachers and parents have said they don't like the way the superintendents are going about it.

Last August, six days before school opened, the federal court handed down a state-wide order listing the number of teachers of the opposite race that had to be assigned to each school.

For example, the court prescribed 13 Negro teachers for Tuscaloosa High School, and ten white teachers for Druid High.

The city school system announced that it could find the 29 white teachers required to transfer to Negro schools. But the superintendent, H. D. Nelson, said there aren't enough "qualified" teachers to comply completely with the order.

In the view of many Negro parents and teachers, that means there aren't enough Negro teachers that the school board considers fit to teach white children.

People complained that the city and county boards are taking the best teachers out of the Negro schools, and sending them to the white schools. "If we are doing a good job," said one teacher, "why can't we stay in our own school?"

The Rev. T. Y. Rogers Jr., a leader of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee, said there are so many complaints that "we must do what needs to be done, right away."

A special meeting was held at the First African Baptist Church for people who are concerned about what's happening in the schools. The complaints flew thick and fast.

"They are taking all the light-skinned teachers out of the Negro schools and putting them in the white schools, and leaving the others," charged L. V. Hall. Others in the meeting agreed with him.

A Negro principal said a different mathematics teachers comes in every day, and none of them knows anything. "I sit in," the principal said, "and they are teaching second- and third-grade math to seventh- and eighth-grade students."

"I teach English," said a teacher, "and they placed me in another Negro school, and now I'm working in the library. I don't know anything about library work."

Now that Castle Hill Elementary School has been closed, the people said, children and teachers have to go much farther to get to school.

"It's inconvenient for me to teach at East End Elementary School," said

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 4)



MACON COMMITTEEMEN CELEBRATE AFTER ASCS VICTORY

## Macon County Farmers Elect Black ASCS Head

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Otis Pinkard, a Negro farmer, was elected chairman of the Macon County ASCS committee last Monday in the annual county convention.

The people who worked for Pinkard's election said afterwards that he is the first black ASCS county chairman anywhere in the United States. And, they said, he is the first Negro in the Southeast to hold any regular position on a county committee.

Pinkard's election was the result of three years of work by local farmers and by members of the Alabama Council on Human Relations (ACHR). And it was the immediate result of solid bloc voting by the nine black community committeemen elected earlier in September.

Monday's convention brought together the community committeemen from Macon County's five ASCS districts. For the first time, Negroes were in the

majority. In the balloting that ended Sept. 19, black farmers had won nine of the 15 community races.

The first order of business Monday was to elect a new county committeeman to replace T. R. Cunningham, a white man whose term had expired.

The six white community committeemen finished marking their ballots first, and then watched intently while the black farmers--some of whom can barely read and write--marked theirs.

When the ballots were counted, all the white farmers had voted for Cunningham--and all the Negroes had voted for Pinkard. In the same way, the Negro farmers then elected Dr. Ellis Hall, a Tuskegee Institute veterinarian, as first alternate, and William Key, a bus driver, as second alternate.

Then the 15 community committeemen had to choose a county chairman--either Pinkard or one of the two hold-over county committeemen, Jim Weldon and Billy Mack Segrest. The vote was 9 for Pinkard and 6 for Weldon.

So black farmers finally gained a measure of control over the vital Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service programs in 80%-black Macon County.

The ASCS county committee determines how much cotton each farmer is allowed to plant each year, and it administers various other crop and soil programs. The committee also employs half a dozen full-time staff members, and more than 20 part-time workers.

In 1966, the first year there was a concerted effort to elect Negro candidates, civil rights workers did manage to get the community elections thrown out because of a rules violation. But in the re-run, only three Negro farmers were elected.

Last year, four black candidates were elected to community committees. However, Hall, Key, and a number of other farmers challenged that election, and the case is now in federal court.

This fall, said ACHR Associate Director William H. Harrison, black farmers decided to fight the county committee's practice of flooding the community ballots with up to a dozen Negro candidates. "We tried to get the black community to really realize what the committee was doing," Harrison said.

In each community, he said, the farm-

ers settled on three candidates who would get all their votes. And in some places, said Harrison, the candidates whose names were added by the county committee actually "encouraged people not to support them--they campaigned against themselves."

Once that was done, Harrison said, "we just worked"--making sure that every eligible farmer cast his ballot properly and on time. Most of this work, he said, was done by the candidates themselves, and by Pinkard, Hall, and two others who had challenged the 1967 election--James H. M. Henderson and Anthony T. Reid.

Bob Valder--the former ACHR director who worked on the 1966 and 1967 campaigns--came back to Alabama from Charlotte, N. C., to witness the convention balloting.

The community committeemen who put Pinkard in were Dave Fitzpatrick from community 1, Thomas Henderson, William Whitlow, and Ed Van Williams from community 2, Lee Ivory, the Rev. S. A. Coleman, and Oliver Harris from community 3, and Lonnie Hooks and Hosea Guice from community 4.

When the election was over, Pinkard stood outside the National Guard armory--where the convention was held--and talked about his plans for the Macon County ASCS.

"In the future," he said, "I will work to see that all farmers are properly and adequately informed of the information which comes down from the Secretary of Agriculture--all information which is beneficial to the small farmer."

"All people will share equally in the ASCS programs," he pledged, "regardless of their status, and regardless of the amount of land they own."

"Every individual who comes into the (ASCS) office will be treated like a human being, and will be treated equally. There will be no more preferential treatment," he added.

"Another thing which is going to be impressed on the personnel of that office--they are the servants of the people."

Will Pinkard try to make up for past discrimination against Negro farmers? "I don't advocate that type of thing," he replied. "I'm going to start now, to see that justice is done to all farmers."

"We're just going to start from here," he said. "We're going to forget the past."



## Banding Together

BY BENJMAN T. PHILLIPS  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--The Ramsey High School marching band was out practicing the other day, in preparation for its weekly performance at a football game.

If anybody had stopped to think about it, he would have realized that the band is getting to be a thoroughly integrated organization. But nobody stopped to think about it.



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Editorial Opinion

Here We Go Again

History is repeating itself in Alabama.

Everyone remembers how Governor George C. Wallace fought a losing battle over school integration. From his stand in the schoolhouse door onward, everything Wallace did led to more and better school integration.

It should have been obvious that Wallace didn't care much one way or the other about school integration. He simply used the issue for his own personal political purposes.

Nonetheless, Governor Albert P. Brewer is giving it a try.

The worst moment in Brewer's political life must have come in August, when a federal court praised his "good faith" in carrying out its desegregation orders.



--In the Montgomery Advertiser-Journal

Now, nothing could be worse for an Alabama governor than to be praised by a carpet-baggin', scallywaggin' federal court.

So Brewer immediately began trying to antagonize the court. He blasted the order that retained freedom of choice, and made a number of inflammatory remarks on the subject of schools.

In short, Brewer was--and still is--trying to make the court eat its words about good faith. This, we are sure, the court will do.

In a way, this is all to the good. If Wallace and Brewer want to hasten the end of the dual school system in Alabama, why should anyone object?

We firmly believe that most white people in Alabama are ready to accept school integration, and that the great majority of whites are financially unable to send their children to private schools.

If Brewer would just shut up, the state could get on with the business of educating its children. But he won't shut up--until the white people of this state realize that both he and Wallace have been playing them for fools.

Can Outsiders Practice Law?

Louisiana Decision Doesn't Say

NEW ORLEANS, La.--A once-lively campaign to open up Southern courts for out-of-state civil rights lawyers came to a quiet end here two months ago.

On July 22, a three-judge federal court ruled that Richard B. Sobol, a member of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, could not be prosecuted on a state charge of practicing law without a Louisiana license.

But the court refused to throw out the Louisiana law under which Sobol was charged. And the judges--Circuit Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and Fred J. Cassibry--refused to decide the constitutional question of whether a defendant in a civil rights case is entitled to the lawyer of his choice.

Sobol later told Time magazine that the decision "makes pretty clear that an out-of-state lawyer properly practicing this kind of law can't be punished by local authorities."

However, the court said it was stopping Sobol's prosecution simply "because the arrest and prosecution of Sobol was a form of unconstitutional harassment, undertaken without basis in law or fact."

The court did not say what would happen to a civil rights lawyer who did break the law, and it said nothing about the other states--Alabama in particular--that have much stricter laws against out-of-state lawyers.

The Sobol case was the second chapter of LCDC's attempt to guarantee legal representation to all civil rights defendants.

CAC Official Not Guilty

BY JOE MURPHY

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.--R. C. Adams, executive field director of the Huntsville-Madison County Community Action Committee, has been found innocent on a charge of opposing or resisting arrest.

County Court Judge Thomas McDonald found Adams not guilty Sept. 20, two months after the CAC official had been arrested.

In the trial, Adams said Deputy Sheriff Bobby Eddy and a "volunteer deputy" knocked him down and sprayed the chemical Mace in his face July 20, as the officers were arresting another man for highway intoxication.

Adams said he knew the man was not drunk, so he protested the arrest. "We've been hearing a lot of talk about a lot of folk who been arrested and beaten when they only had one or two drinks," he explained to the judge.

After Adams protested, he said, one of the officers said something about a "smart nigger." Then, Adams said, the officers rushed across the street to where he was standing, knocked him down and Maced him, and finally arrested him.

The prosecution argued that people should not criticize police action in a Negro neighborhood, because "riots have occurred in exactly this situation."

Adams said after the trial that he is thinking about taking legal action himself, but that all the Huntsville lawyers he has contacted so far have refused to take the case. There are no Negro lawyers in Huntsville.



GARY DUNCAN

gal representation to all civil rights defendants. The first chapter involved the arrest of another LCDC attorney, Donald A. Jelinek, in Marengo County, Ala.

After Jelinek was arrested, a suit like Sobol's was filed in the federal court in Mobile, Ala. But the Jelinek suit admitted that the law had been broken--and then it challenged Alabama's right to make such a law.

The Jelinek suit argued that Negroes and civil rights workers cannot get adequate representation in state courts from members of the Alabama bar. Therefore, the suit said, it is unconstitutional for the state to deny out-of-state legal help to civil rights defendants.

But before the Jelinek case could be heard, LCDC dropped it. Alvin J. Bronstein, LCDC's chief staff counsel at the time, said the organization was putting its hopes on the Sobol case instead. The U. S. Justice Department also joined in on Sobol's behalf.

The Justice Department asked the court to stop the state from prosecuting Sobol--not because it was harassment, but because such a use of the legal-practice law "deprives persons of a much-needed source of representation in civil rights cases, without serving any legitimate state purpose."

However, in stopping the prosecution, the court said it was doing so because "this was an unlawful prosecution which was undertaken for purposes of . . . harassment," in order to discourage Sobol and others like him from taking civil rights cases.

"This conclusion," the court said, "makes unnecessary our consideration of the attacks on the (legal-practice) statutes. Courts are reluctant to reach the issue of a statute's constitutionality if there is any other basis for decision."

Sobol was arrested Feb. 21, 1967, after he had defended Gary Duncan, a 20-year-old Negro, for several months. Duncan had been arrested in Plaquemines Parish, La., in an incident that occurred as his nephew and cousin were leaving a formerly all-white school.

On Nov. 21, 1966, the federal court noted, a Louisiana lawyer informed the state court that he wished to have Sobol as his associate on the Duncan case. (Louisiana law allows out-of-state lawyers to practice in association with local attorneys.)

After that, the federal court observed, Sobol appeared many times on Duncan's behalf before his sudden arrest in February, 1967.

Then, the court recounted, "Sobol was incarcerated in the Plaquemines Parish Prison for approximately four hours. He was fingerprinted and photographed several times, his belt and tie were taken away, and his brief case containing all the Duncan case papers was taken over his objection."

"We are impressed most strongly," the judges said, "by the fact that Sobol was charged and arrested without a word having been said to him by the (state) court or the district attorney to indicate to him that he was practicing law improperly."

The federal court said it was convinced "that Sobol was prosecuted only because he was a civil rights lawyer forcefully representing a Negro in a case growing out of the desegregation of the Plaquemines Parish school system."

Therefore, the judges said, they were able to decide the case without considering the "serious constitutional questions" it raised.

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HUBERT H. HUMPHREY AND FRIENDS IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Athletic and entertainment stars surrounded Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic presidential candidate, during a rally last month at Kennedy Memorial Plaza. Left to right in the picture above are Chet Walker of the Philadelphia 76ers basketball team, singer Chubby Checker, Vice-President Humphrey, Ray Scott and Earl "the Pearl" Monroe of the Baltimore Bullets basketball team, and Bill Cunningham of the 76ers.

Hollywood, California

Ivan Dixon, a black TV and movie actor, said recently that he's not impressed by all the black faces the networks are putting on television this season. "Of course, there will be lots more faces," Dixon said, "but it still isn't necessarily representative in terms of our contribution to this society, in terms of our sheer numbers or of our involvement in this country. The industry does feel a need to project black images, but they don't really know how. . . . They're still being influenced by Tarzan and the Great White Hunter, and that's why we now have so much of the Super-Negro image. . . . I feel the new stereotype is in many ways as negative as the old."

What would Dixon do? "I'd put simple, honest images of black human beings in black situations--black human situations," he said. "Every time you see a black man on the screen, it shouldn't be in relationship to a white story."

Green Lake, Wisconsin

More than 150 Negro ministers from 15 large cities met with church leaders and SCLC officials last week at the American Baptist Assembly in Green Lake. This was the second meeting of the year for the Ministers Leadership Training Program, organized by SCLC and funded by the Ford Foundation. Ten ministers from each of the 15 cities--including Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn.--are being trained for leadership, with emphasis on black people's needs in an urban society. Among the speakers heard by the trainees were the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. T. Y. Rogers.

Atlanta, Ga.

Jack Hood Vaughn, director of the Peace Corps, presented Morehouse College officials with a \$10,625 check for the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund in a ceremony Sept. 19. Vaughn said the funds were collected in a spontaneous movement after Dr. King was assassinated last April. Contributions came from Peace Corps staff members, former workers, and volunteers in 59 countries, Vaughn said, and they are still coming in.

Sparta, Ga.

Black people won control of the Hancock County government in the Sept. 11 Democratic primary. John McCown--a Negro who is deputy director of Georgia's Human Relations Council--was elected to the three-man county commission. He will join James A. Smith, a Negro farmer who was elected to the commission two years ago. The third commissioner, Dr. George Greene, is a white man described as being "on the liberal side." The voters in the 75% black county also elected Miss Edith Jacquelyn Ingram, a Negro teacher, to the position of ordinary (probate judge). (From the Atlanta Voice)

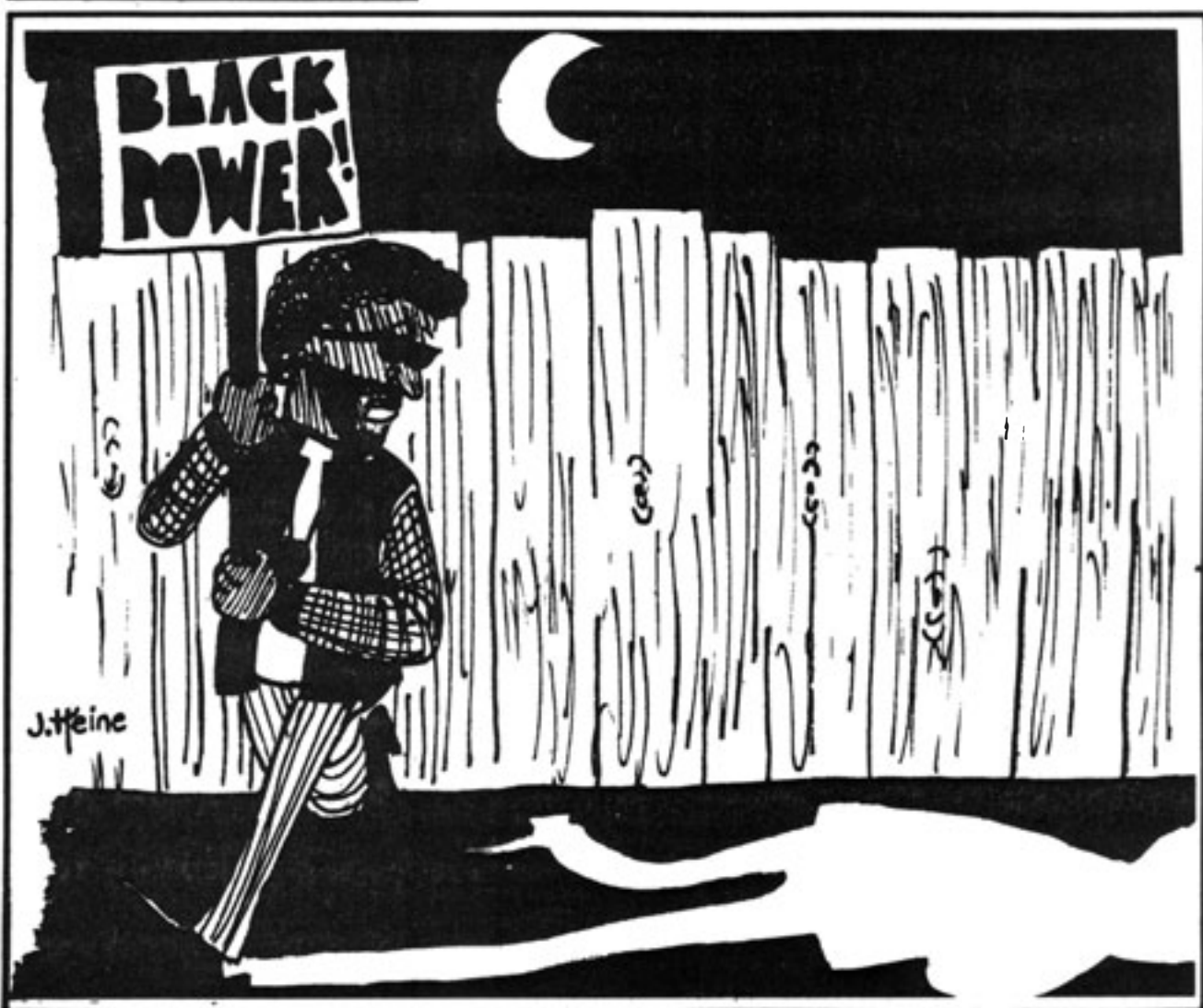
Grenada, Miss.

The Girl Scouts held their Sept. 26 meeting in the home of one of their members on Bell Street. The scouts did some cooking, and also made plans for their annual fund-raising talent show, to be held this month. Mrs. Margaret Bingham, neighborhood chairman and founder of the Girl Scout troop, said its primary aim is to give the girls "some direction in life." The troop offers courses in cooking, sewing, creative writing, and creative arts.

Meridian, Miss.

The Meridian Freedom Democratic Party has moved its office from 25th Avenue to 2505 1/2 Fifth St., where it used to be located in 1964. Mrs. Polly Heidelberg and Mrs. Agnes Smith are still the managers.

Heine-Sight





PHOTOS BY KENNETH W. LUMPKIN; TEXT BY PRINCELLA H. WADE

ATLANTA, Ga.--More than 40,000 people came to Atlanta Stadium Sept. 15 to see "Behold the Man," a passion play about the life and teachings of Christ. The role of Christ was played by a Negro minister, the Rev. William Holmes Borders.

The performance, sponsored by the Christian Council of Metropolitan Atlanta, featured an integrated cast of hundreds and a 2,000-voice choir. The prevailing mood in the audience seemed to justify the stated purpose of the drama's organizers:

"Thousands of people gathered tonight will experience together a thrilling reminder that Christ's love and sacrifice have meaning for our time."

"This great drama is produced with the hope that it will be an expression of the spirit of unity which prevails among the people of this truly great region, where prominent and unknown, rich and poor, educated and untaught work harmoniously together for the common good."

"I think it was very different," said one youth, when asked for an opinion about the performance and the black Jesus. Other comments from young black and white people included:

"I think it was very good, realistic."

"The Jewish people are dark, anyway. I have never really given much thought to a black Jesus, but Rev. Borders did a very good job."

"It has meant a lot to me--I mean, seeing this performance."

"I wish I could think it will make a difference here in Atlanta."



*Performance in Atlanta, Ga.*

# 'Behold the Man'





ALBANY'S PROSPERITY HASN'T REACHED THESE PEOPLE

## For Some People, Anyway

# Albany--'Just About the Nicest Town'

ALBANY, Ga.--"Ah'm so glad my family came to Albany," the young white lady told the friendly check-out man in a grocery store here. "Ah think this is just about the nicest town in the whole South."

From one point of view, she might be right. Albany is big and rich, and it is getting bigger and richer every day.

Immigrants from all over the South--and a few from the North--have been flocking to the town. In eight years, they have made the population soar from 45,000 to nearly 85,000.

When newcomers get here, they find what they've been looking for. Industrial plants ring the city, ready to provide jobs for everyone who comes. The MacGregor Company makes its golf clubs here, Lilliston makes its trucks, and Firestone will soon make its tires. All together, they will make this Southwest Georgia town rich.

But those who come to Albany are looking for more than jobs, and the town has tried to give it to them. In the fast-growing suburbs west of town, luxurious homes are springing up, in housing developments with names like Shoreham Estates and Merry Acres.

There are man-made lakes to beautify the subdivisions, and modern libraries and schools to provide inner beauty. On Sundays, happy families go to the new brick churches to give thanks for their many blessings.

That's the way life is--or can be--for 50,000 of Albany's people. For the other 35,000, though, things aren't quite so rosy. Those 35,000 are Negroes, and

Albany--as many black people here will tell you--is "the most segregated city left in this country."

Albany's segregation is not the obvious kind you might see elsewhere. It's hard to find any "white only" signs here, and storekeepers are generally polite to Negroes who come into their stores.

"The most frightening thing about this town," said a Negro minister, "is that there is no need for 'white only' or 'colored only' signs. The white people

here just assume that the Negroes will stay in their place. And most of the Negroes do."

A white man added, "I don't think many whites in this town even realize there's segregation here. It's not like some hard little redneck town where they're constantly oppressing the blacks. All the whites here just assume that this is the way things naturally should be--it's the same way all the rest of the South was during the Thirties."

But many people here don't think segregation is "the way things naturally should be."

Probably the biggest problem, these people say, is that all the town's growth in the last ten years has been "illy-white." "Those nice new subdivisions--you won't see any black faces in them," said a Negro bus driver.

"And you won't see many Negroes working in the new plants, either," said another man on the bus. "They hire a few--for janitors and truck drivers. But when the new factories come to town, they bring in lots of new white people to do the good jobs."

Lack of jobs is a major Negro grievance, one that has grown more serious in the last ten years.

"It wasn't so hard for them (Negroes) to accept when nobody really had a job," recalled a white Albany native. "But now that there are a lot of jobs--and a lot of white people filling them--the black folk are starting to ask, 'Why can't we get in on this, too?'"

When Negroes ask this question, local leaders said, town and industry officials usually tell them that they are not qualified. But many people said the qualifications are too high, for jobs in the city government as well as in the new factories.

"The city jobs, they're the worst," said a man who has been turned down three times for a job with the Albany Utility Department. "They'll think up one qualification, and if that doesn't stop you, they'll dig another one out of the wall."

"The new factories--they try to be fairer, but they end up being just as bad," the man continued. The reason, he said, is that the testing for jobs at Firestone and the other companies is done by the Georgia Employment Service.

Miss Mary Moss, a Negro attorney, called the state employment agency "bigoted and racist." "There's a real problem with the Employment Service," added a white teacher, "is that all its tests are based on white, middle-class standards. So even if it tried to be fair, it would always end up choosing whites over Negroes."

Many of Albany's Negroes are also unhappy about the city police force. Several dramatic incidents in the last few months--including the "accidental" shooting of a Negro girl at a playground, and the beating of a Negro college student after the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.--have height-

ened resentment against "police brutality."



GEORGE C. WALLACE WILL DO WELL IN ALBANY

ened resentment against "police brutality."

"On the night after Dr. King died," said Miss Moss, "we were ready to file a suit against the police for the things they did that night. They broke up groups of Negroes wherever they found them, they beat one young college student, and they disrupted a gathering of Negroes. The police had machine guns, and they had put tape over their badges."

But, Miss Moss said, she and attorney C. B. King feared that "courts might feel that the police had acted under the stress of a tense situation." So, she said, they decided to sue the police for "customary discrimination" against Negroes, instead of basing their case on

that one night's incidents. A few of the nation's chain motels and restaurants in town--like Howard Johnson's and the Holiday Inn--smilingly welcome Negroes, but many businesses--especially the more expensive clubs and restaurants--are not so broad-minded.

Policies range from the YMCA's flat refusal to admit any "colored" to what a black teen-ager called the Fire House Saloon's "indirect way of letting you know you're not wanted." The YMCA is so strict in its policy that when a group of local ministers recently admitted some Negro members, they were no longer permitted to hold meetings in the 'Y.'

Schools in Albany are officially de-

segregated under a freedom-of-choice plan, and a few Negro parents have chosen to send their children to the white schools. But several Negroes complained that "Albany is trying hard to keep its schools segregated."

"They're building all the new schools way out in the suburbs," said a lady on Jefferson Street. "And it's mighty hard for us to get our children over there." Negroes who do make it to the white schools find other problems. At high school basketball games last year, for instance, Negro students who refused to stand when "Dixie" was played were pelted with ice and popcorn. After several related incidents, there was a near-riot at the high school--which resulted, strangely enough, in the appointment of a Negro to the local school board.

Next to the YMCA, the new housing developments are probably the most blatantly segregated part of Albany. One real estate salesman tells prospective customers, "You don't have to worry. We keep the nigras out of here." The military bases near town have declared some low-rent housing areas in Albany off-limits, under a government rule forbidding soldiers to use segregated facilities. However, an angry Negro soldier pointed out that several suburban areas--"where all the officers live"--are equally segregated, but have not been listed as off-limits.

Several years ago, one Negro lady did manage to buy a house in Albany's white Melrose district. Her experience apparently has convinced other Negroes that the risk is not worth while.

"People started out throwing eggs at her house," Miss Moss said. "And then it turned into watermelons, and finally shots. Finally, people were staying with her at night, to make sure she didn't get hurt."

There are many other items on the list of Negro grievances--the lack of recreational areas for black children, segregation in the churches, "racist" attitudes at the town's new hospital, and an unresponsive city government.

"There are just so many problems in this town," said a Negro mother, watching her child swim in the dangerous Flint River. "I just don't know where we're going to start."



FEW "WHITE ONLY" SIGNS--BUT THERE ARE SOME

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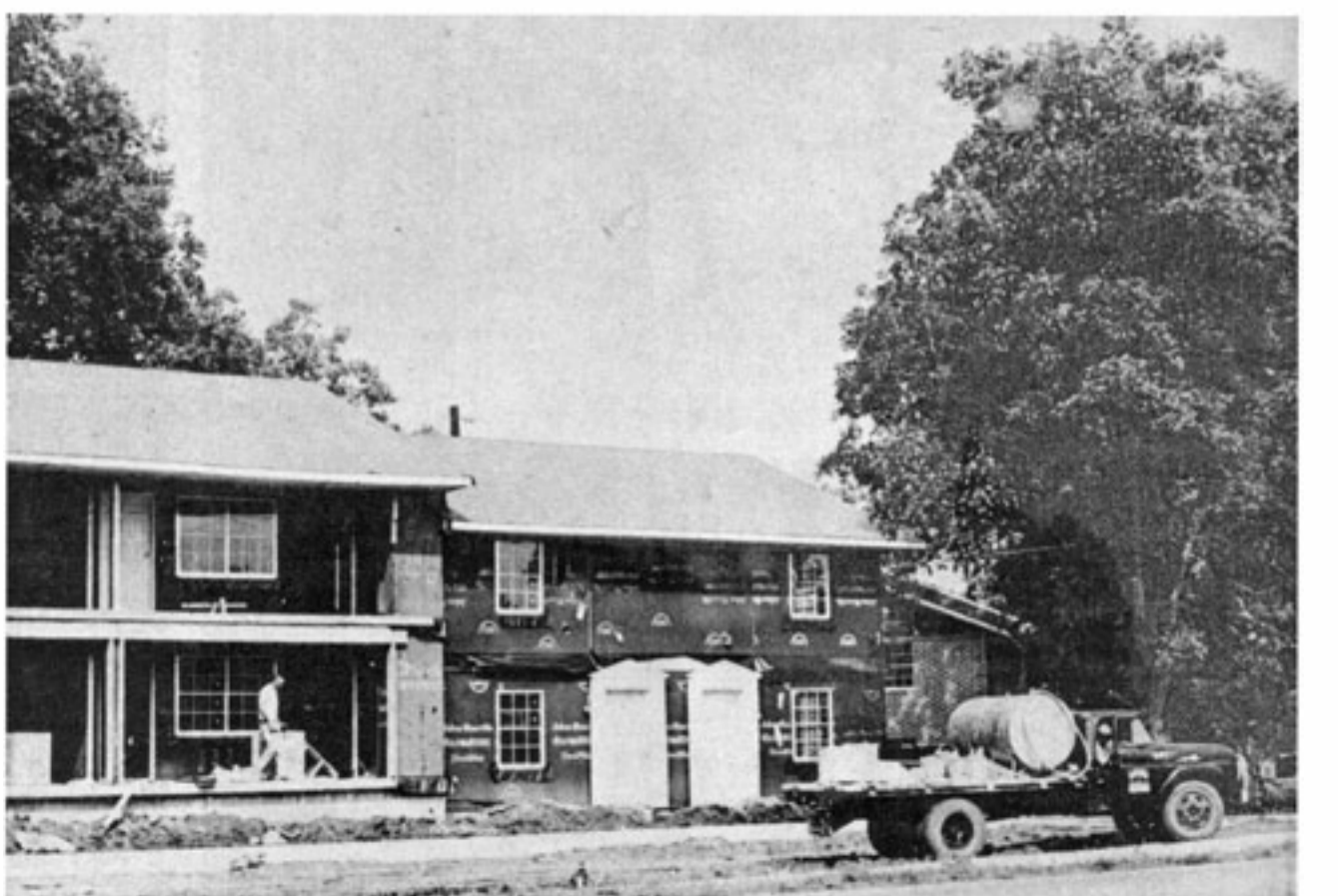
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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. Michael S. Lottman.



NEW HOMES GO UP IN SUBDIVISION

Text and Photos by James M. Fallows

Teachers, Mainly

Who Cares About Schools?

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
CLANTON, Ala.--Who are the people most interested in education in Alabama?

If last week's public meeting of the state Education Study Commission is any indication, practically the only interested people are teachers, principals, and superintendents.

About 200 people--one-third of them Negroes--showed up for the public hearing Sept. 24 in Chilton County High School. A head-count showed that about 80% of the people were educators. And nearly everyone who stood up and spoke during the meeting was either a teacher or an administrator.

So it was not surprising that the main topic of discussion was teachers' salaries.

"On the salary I make," said Robert Hardin, a Chilton County teacher, "I wonder, after I've taught and prepared others to go to college, if I'll be able to send my own son."

Nearly all the speakers said they knew of teachers who had moved to Georgia or Florida because the pay is better there.

Lloyd C. McClenny, superintendent of Coosa County schools, said, "I'd like to see some of you have the job of recruiting teachers at a beginning salary of \$4,920--and hold 'em at that salary."

New Officers In Talladega

BY FRANCES STUBBS
TALLADEGA, Ala.--"I think it's a step in the right direction," said Edward Maxwell.

He was talking about how he and Frank Strickland had become Talladega County's first Negro deputy sheriffs. They were appointed last month by Sheriff Luke Brewer, and will be sworn in on Oct. 15.

"Right now," said the sheriff, "they are in training--just to learn the routine." He said he appointed Maxwell and Strickland because "they are qualified. They are both college graduates, and I hire everybody by application."

Maxwell said he was very surprised when his appointment came through, even though he had filled out an application back in January.

"I was told that it was a promise of the sheriff to hire Negro deputies if he was elected," Maxwell recalled. "So I went by to talk with him about it, and he asked me would I apply. So I filled out the application."

Strickland, too, noted that Brewer had promised to hire Negro deputies during his campaign for the sheriff's job. "He (Brewer) had told me several times that he wanted me in the department with him," Strickland said, "but there was no money. As soon as the money was appropriated, he called us in."

Both newly-appointed officers said they like the job. "It hasn't been eventful," Strickland added. "Nothing particular has happened. Of course, we are only working part-time, to find out what is happening and how it happens."

"The (sheriff's) department treats us just as any other officer--no bias, no anything," said Maxwell. "Everyone has been very co-operative. . . . With the co-operation of citizens as well as the department, this will make things in Talladega County a lot better."

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H. BASCOM WOODWARD

home than teach for \$4,920 a year."

The study commission's director, H. Bascom Woodward Jr., agreed. Last spring, he said, representatives of the De Kalb County, Ga., school system were recruiting teachers on the Auburn University campus. For teachers with no experience and only a bachelor's degree, he said, the Georgia system was offering \$8,500 a year.

"That's more than you find anywhere in Alabama," Woodward added later, "even in Mountain Brook."

Some of the non-teachers present said, however, that teachers' salaries aren't the most important thing. "Until educators show (the state Legislature) that they can produce better students," said Walter Gregg, a retired Navy commander, "they're going to find it very, very rough to get any more money."

Gregg said teachers should follow the example of Paul "Bear" Bryant, the University of Alabama football coach. Bryant took over a losing football operation and produced a winner, Gregg said.

"He had the same stadium, the same buildings, and the same people. But he came there with one thing in his mind--'we're going to be number one.' He drove his kids like mad."

What teachers need, Gregg said, is Bryant's brand of "dedication."

"Dedication is a wonderful thing," replied Billy Wyatt, principal of Clanton Elementary School. "I'm sure Bear Bryant has dedication. But the university's alumni didn't go to Bear Bryant and say, 'You show us some dedication

for five years and get to be number one, and THEN we'll give you \$50,000."

Mrs. A. N. Colby, a lady from Tuscaloosa, said she was disappointed because the discussion had centered "almost entirely on money." She said more attention should be given to new developments in education, such as team teaching, ungraded schools, and computerized instruction.

The teachers in the audience--who weren't sure they had convinced anyone that teachers should be paid at all--seemed to be startled by the mention of these advanced ideas.

"Those ideas are great--in fact they're fabulous," said Delton Lowery, a teacher at Jemison High School. But, he said, paying for them would require "possibly double the budget that education in the state of Alabama now has." Would parents be willing to support the improvements by paying higher taxes? he asked.

"I am willing," answered Mrs. Colby. "I am willing--yes, sir."

A lady from Pickens County told the commission that the state's free-textbook program is not as good as it sounds.

"I understand that English, history, and science books are now in their sixth

year of use," she said. "At this time, they're falling apart." She said there are plans to use textbooks for six, seven, or even eight years before replacing them.

"When parents were buying books," she said, "books were adopted on a four-year basis."

Now, she said, there is a shortage of textbooks in some classes, and some of the books are obsolete: "Many of the science textbooks are out of date--things are changing so fast."

A dozen representatives of the study commission heard the discussion last week, including three Negro associate members--Levi Watkins, president of Alabama State College; Lucius Smiley, principal of Trenholm Trade School; and Mrs. Lula M. Beatty, a Fayette teacher.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Oct. 7, in the 17th Street AOH Church of God, 630 N. 17th St., Bishop Jasper Roby, pastor.

WEUP Radio Station Huntsville, Ala.

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



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

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

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Located In An Office Building In The Heart of Town! Bishop Gaylor warns you of these wandering Gypsy parasites who operate on trailer wheels and downtown slum districts, who are here today and gone tomorrow!

I do not give advice outside my office--those claiming to be Bishop Gaylor, going from house to house, are impostors, and I personally offer a REWARD OF \$100 for the arrest and conviction of any person representing themselves to be Bishop Gaylor. Bring this card for special reading!

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Model Cities for B'ham?

BY BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--"Segregation was expensive, and now you've got to pay the price," Clarence Wood told the Birmingham chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Wood, director of the Birmingham Urban League, addressed the Sept. 26 meeting of the architects' group. Also present was James Wright, Birmingham's city planning director.

The question discussed at the meeting was whether the federal government will choose Birmingham as one of the recipients of a Model Cities renewal grant.

Many community leaders have said the city badly needs a Model Cities program. For one thing, they point out, the demand for low-income public housing

keeps increasing, while the supply remains limited.

However, Wright said it is unlikely that Birmingham will be chosen for a Model Cities grant.

He blamed this on the NAACP's recent protest to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The government prefers to give the grants to cities that "don't show divisions," Wright said.

The NAACP complained to the government after the city denied its request to let the communities involved have the last word on Model Cities planning.

Wood told the architects that "there are no representative blacks" in positions of importance on the City Council, County Commission, Housing Authority, or Chamber of Commerce.

Announcements

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It has a staff that works throughout the state. The Alabama Council is integrated at all levels: its staff officers, staff, and local chapters all have people of both races working side by side. The Alabama Council wishes to establish local chapters in every county in the state. If you wish to join the Council's crusade for equal opportunity and human brotherhood, write The Alabama Council, P. O. Box 1310, Auburn, Ala. 36830.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Unreality" is the subject of the Bible Lesson-Sermon to be read in Christian Science churches, Sunday, Oct. 6. The Golden Text, from the Gospel of John, is "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

VETERANS INSURANCE--Thousands of disabled veterans--most of them young--are failing to take advantage of a valuable insurance opportunity. The Veterans Administration gives disability ratings to about 7,000 veterans each month, and these veterans are then informed that they are eligible for RH National Service Life Insurance. But only 16% of the disabled veterans apply for the RH insurance, despite premiums so low that a 25-year-old veteran, for example, can start a \$10,000 insurance program for only \$2.60 a month. RH National Service Life Insurance is available to veterans separated from the service after April 24, 1951, who have been rated by the V. A. as having a service-connected disability. Disabled veterans should get additional information from their local V. A. office.

MISSING PERSON--Lester Morris Vinson, the son of Mrs. Susie Vinson, left home Sept. 9 in a Decatur, Ala., cab. Vinson is 27 years old, stands about 6'2", weighs about 200 pounds, and has black hair and a dark complexion. He was employed at the Tip Top Grocery Store. If you have any information, please contact Mrs. Vinson at 519 12th Ave. in Decatur, or call 353-3857.

ART EXHIBIT--The works of Mrs. Sybil Gibson, a native of Alabama and a former school teacher, will be on display from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, until Oct. 12 in the Kilby Hall Art Gallery at Alabama State College in Montgomery, Ala. Mrs. Gibson works with simple colors on brown paper bags.

VETERANS--Many newspapers have carried articles this year about dividends supposedly being paid on 1984 GI life insurance policies. This information is completely false--all 1948 dividends have already been paid. The Veterans Administration advises veterans to disregard any news articles or other information on this subject.

WANTED--A job-development coordinator and a resource and training co-ordinator for the Southern Rural Project of the National Sharecropper's Fund (112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y. 10003). The job-development co-ordinator will be responsible to the project director. He will consult with industry and relevant government officials on behalf of the groups of rural poor people organized by SRP field representatives. He will encourage more realistic hiring standards and testing methods, and promote efforts to train and employ the unskilled. This will include attempts to establish training programs which will offer the participants stipends while they are learning a skill. The job-development co-ordinator will approach local businesses and industries to discover labor needs. He will assist in the phase-out program for trainees, helping to find positions where the trainees may use the skills they have developed while working for SRP. The salary range for this position is \$7,500 to \$9,000. The resource and training co-ordinator will be responsible to the project director in the carrying-out of tasks that include providing direction to all of the project activities and helping to plan the scope and content of the field staff's work. He will assist field representatives in planning programs to meet local needs in such areas as manpower development, consumer education, voter education, Medicaid and Medicare, day care, housing, and farm programs. He will maintain full current information concerning all government programs that may be useful in implementing the

goals of the project, and will conduct formal and informal briefings to help the staff make effective use of such information. The research and training co-ordinator will conduct training sessions for SRP staff and trainees. He will visit the field sites as often as necessary, to see that the project's work is progressing smoothly. The salary range for this position is \$10,000 to \$12,000. If interested in either position, write to the National Sharecroppers Fund, or call collect to Miss Fay Bennett at (212) 982-1755 or William Peace at (404) 524-7343.

JOB PROGRAM--The Huntsville (Ala.) Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), a federally-funded training and placement program for unemployed and under-employed people, is now enrolling applicants. The program will operate in a target area bounded by Oakwood and Carmichael avenues on the north, Andrew Jackson Way and California Street on the east, Brogler Branch and Triana Boulevard on the west, and Governors Drive and Ninth Avenue on the south. Residents may apply for the program at their Model Cities neighborhood office--area I at 816 Peachtree St., area II at 211 Stone St., and area III at 614 Madison St. People living in the part of the target area that is outside the Model Cities area may apply at the CEP's central office, 501 Washington St.

LOOKING FOR A BETTER JOB?--Protective Industrial Insurance Company is among the nation's fastest-growing companies. Because of rapid growth and expansion, we have jobs for aggressive men and women. If you are 23 years old or older, apply now. You will be paid while you are being trained. We offer up to \$100 per week. We need people in many sections of Alabama, especially in Birmingham. Write to Protective Industrial Insurance Company, c/o H. D. Coke, P. O. Box 528, Birmingham, Ala. 35201, or call 252-3298 in Birmingham.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. this Saturday, at the Community House, 409 S. Union St., Montgomery, Ala. For transportation, call 265-9992. Meet Baha'u'llah.

GOSPEL SINGING--The Silver Lilies of Mobile, Ala., will be singing at the Pine Chapel No. II Baptist Church in Jackson, Ala., at 3 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 6. The performance is sponsored by the Pastor's Aid Club. Everyone is invited. Mrs. Virginia Creighton, president; the Rev. W. L. Dixon, pastor.

NEGRO IN AMERICAN CULTURE--The first lecture in a 24-part series on the role of the Negro in American culture will be held at 7 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 9, in the auditorium of the Science Building at Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala. John Duncan, associate professor of music at Alabama State, will discuss how Negro music began about 330 A.D. in Africa. The series, which is free and open to the public, will continue each Wednesday until April 30, 1969.

SUMTER COUNTY VOTERS--The Sumter County (Ala.) Movement for Human Rights is sponsoring a county-wide registration campaign, as part of a nation-wide drive to enroll 5,000,000 new Negro voters in time for the November elections. October has been designated as National Registration Emphasis Month. The registration days in Sumter County are the first and third Monday of each month, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the courthouse in Livingston. For free transportation, call 392-4661 in York. If no answer, call 392-4877. The Rev. S. Little, president; the Rev. F. N. Nixon, registration project director.

## A Marine from Alabama



(Lance Corporal Henry Clay Moorer --recently promoted from Private First Class--is now in Viet Nam with a company of U. S. Marines. A native of Greenville, Ala., he was a reporter for The Southern Courier from July, 1965, to June, 1967, and then attended Alabama A&M College. The Southern Courier is publishing his letters telling what life is like for a Marine from Alabama.)

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER  
SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH VIET NAM --Here in Viet Nam, white and Negro soldiers are treated equally. Some black soldiers have called Viet Nam "a soul brother's paradise, despite the war."

The black soldier is given equal rights and is treated right, because his fighting ability is highly spoken of. And perhaps the whites feel that "if I mess with him here, he's in a free zone to kill me." No man likes to die when he can compromise.

But the question that remains is: Will the Negro man enjoy the same equality upon his return to the U. S. that he now enjoys in Viet Nam? We are here fighting for a cause, but we left a greater cause back home.

And while I'm on the subject of home, I want to say to all friends and relatives of servicemen that a letter from you wouldn't hurt.

Every day, I see a young Marine get hurt--not by the Viet Cong, but by the people back home. These Marines are hurt because when mail call comes, they are left out--because you, a parent or a wife back home, won't write to them.

When your Marine was home, you probably told him you wouldn't trade him for anything. Perhaps you said your love was worth \$1,000,000. But now that he is thousands of miles away from you, he isn't even worth a 6¢ stamp, a sheet

of paper, and an envelope once a week. The Marines and other servicemen in Viet Nam see a great deal of hardship in the course of a day. You never see a happier look on their face than when they are eagerly tearing open a letter from home. It is the job of the people back home to keep up the morale of U.S. servicemen during their tour in Viet Nam.

I've known some Marines who have been here for three months without receiving one single letter. It's like being thrown away by your own people. If he was worth a smile back home, why not force yourself to sit down once a week and drop a few lines to your son, or your husband, or your friend? It'll build his morale, and give him something to look forward to.

I think he's worth it, because I too am a Marine in Viet Nam.

### NAACP Stand

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The Alabama NAACP has strongly disagreed with Governor Albert P. Brewer's suggestion that the state's teacher-tenure law be abolished.

"We are unalterably opposed to the proposal... to abolish the teacher-tenure law," the NAACP said, "in view of the fact that it has protected and served all the teachers of the state of Alabama, regardless of race or color."

The law prohibits school boards from firing teachers after the teachers have served a probationary period. Brewer has said the law is permitting a number of incompetent teachers to keep their jobs.

The NAACP's stand was adopted at the group's annual convention here last week. The NAACP also protested "discriminatory practices against Negroes in employment in state agencies," and said Negroes should be appointed to policy-making bodies.

### Tigers Have Better Team, But...

# Cards Should Win World Series

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

All good baseball fans will have their noses glued to a TV set or a radio stuck in their ear for the next few days. Why? Because baseball's annual fall classic--the World Series, in other words--will be going on between the St. Louis Cardinals and the Detroit Tigers.

The Series is expected to hang on the outcome of the duels between two of the game's great pitchers--Denny McLain of the Tigers and Bob Gibson of the Cardinals.

McLain led the American League with 31 victories this year--the most games any pitcher has won in a season since 1931. Gibson, with a less spectacular 22-9 record, chalked up the lowest earned-run average in National League history--1.12 runs per game.

Despite McLain's 31 wins, Gibson has to be given the edge in their head-to-head competition. The big right-hander from Omaha, Nebraska, is simply the fiercest competitor and the best clutch pitcher the game has ever known.

Gibson has played in two previous World Series--and in both, he was the whole show. He beat the New York Yankees twice in 1964, and he won three from the Boston Red Sox last year.

However, once you get past Gibson vs. McLain, the Tigers certainly look like the better team. They won 103 games this year and finished strong, while the Cards practically won the pennant during spring training and spent most of the season disintegrating.

The Detroit line-up is packed with power. In fact, all eight regulars--Dick McAuliffe, Mickey Stanley, Al Kaline, Norm Cash, Willie Horton, Jim Northrup, Bill Freehan, and Don Wert--are home run threats.

For the Cardinals, Mike Shannon hits



BOB GIBSON

an occasional home run--and that's about it. Orlando Cepeda was a hitting fool last year--when he was a unanimous choice for Most Valuable Player--but this season he is batting .248. Neither team has a great deal in the way of second-line pitching. The Cards'

### Tuscaloosa Schools

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Mrs. Marjorie Edwards, who was at Castle Hill for 25 years. "It's farther from where I live,"

Transportation is a big problem for the children, said Roosevelt Coleman, who was principal of Castle Hill: "Parents are quite disturbed because of the inconvenience."

"The reason for this," said Rogers, "is that the Negroes pass by the white school and go to the Negro school, when there is a white school right in our back yard."

Under the court order, East End too must be closed by the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.



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

### WRMA

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Nelson Briles (19-11) and the Tigers' Mickey Lolich (17-9) look good on paper, but they have been battered around on numerous occasions.

Despite the Cardinals' obvious shortcomings, it is hard to go against them in the World Series. St. Louis' lead-off hitter, Lou Brock, drove Boston pitchers crazy in 1967, stealing everything but their wallets. And Roger Maris--playing his final games before retiring--is a fantastic clutch hitter.

In the Series, clutch is the name of

the game. And no one knows it better than Maris and Gibson.

If you want people to read about your football team, send a report to THE SOUTHERN COURIER. The best kind of report is a story about a game, combined with information about your team's lineup and prospects. Remember to include full names and details. When reporting on a game, include facts about both teams.

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