

REV. GEORGE "NED" MILNER LEADS MOBILE MEETING

Ga. Professors, Housewives Fight YMCA Discrimination

BY JOEL BLACKWELL
ATHENS, Ga. -- Last Aug. 31, a white couple paid the \$50 membership fee and joined the "white" YMCA here.

Minutes later, a black couple was told that there were no memberships available, either for the couple or for one of their children.

According to University of Georgia history professor Robert Griffith, who accompanied the couple, the desk clerk made the statement that "we don't take colored kids here."

Griffith then filed a complaint with the U. S. Justice Department. Among other things, he claimed that since the Athens YMCA is segregated, it is not entitled to tax-exempt status--which opens the way for contributions.

The professor and others have cited a recent ruling of the Internal Revenue Service on what constitutes a tax-exempt, charitable organization.

"Exclusion of a part of the entire community on the basis of race, religion, (or) nationality," the ruling said, "would prevent the purpose from being recognized as . . . charitable."

U. S. Attorney Floyd Buford, in Macon, has ordered an investigation into the charges against the "Y."

Meanwhile, various groups in Athens have begun their own campaign against the YMCA and the YWCO (Young Women's Christian Organization)--and the Athens-Clarke County Community Chest, which raises money for both of them.

As has been done in other places across the South, the name of the YWCA here was changed to YWCO early this year, and the organization now has no connection with the YMCA. This was apparently done because the constitution of the national YWCA takes a



ATHENS GROUP PICKETS COMMUNITY CHEST MEETING

strong stand against discrimination. On Sept. 23, a group composed almost entirely of professors and clergymen picketed a "kick-off" breakfast for the

Community Chest, held at the YWCO. About 20 housewives demonstrated at another Community Chest breakfast Sept. 30 at the YWCO, and a group in-

cluding housewives, professors, students, a priest, and a nun picketed a third breakfast last Monday.

The picketers represent no organized group, but are "concerned members of the community," said one of them, Mrs. Jane Nemetz.

The Community Chest is supposed to begin its fund-raising drive next Monday. The University of Georgia will make payroll deductions for any faculty members or employees who wish to contribute.

A leaflet handed out at last Monday's demonstration noted that the white Y receives \$35,000 from the Community Chest, while the black Y gets \$6,000. In contrast to the well-equipped white Y, the leaflet said, "the Negro YMCA occupies three rooms in a building designed to serve as a recreation hall for the Rock Springs Housing Project. There is no full-time director, and the program is meager."

The only service offered to Negroes by the YWCO, the leaflet said, "is a small day-care center for working mothers." The Community Chest contributes \$24,000 to the YWCO and \$2,000 to the day-care center, the leaflet added.

It urged people to refuse to support the YMCA, the YWCO, and the Community Chest, "so long as they support and perpetuate racial discrimination."

Similar situations involving YMCA's have cropped up in numerous places in Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama. In Athens, however, many groups have joined in the protest against discrimination.

At its Oct. 1 meeting, the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors passed a resolution urging the university's faculty members to refuse to participate in the Community Chest campaign until the YMCA is desegregated.

The AAUP urged individuals who want to support other charitable causes to contribute to them directly, "until the YMCA, YWCO, and the Athens-Clarke County Community Chest meet the requirements of common decency."

Other groups taking similar stands include the Athens Council on Human Relations, the Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship, the Campus Ministers Association, and the Student Inter-faith Council.

The university's student newspaper, The Red and Black, editorially condemned the Community Chest drive on campus. "It is insulting to the Negro members of the university community," the paper said, "that they be asked to contribute to the development of facilities that they are forbidden to use."

Local YMCA officials have refused to comment on the charges. Richard W. MacMorran, Southern area executive for the Y, has explained, however, that the national organization has no direct control over local YMCA's.

Local Y's must meet eight standards to maintain their affiliation with the national YMCA, MacMorran said, and any Y that violates these standards for three straight years will be suspended.

However, MacMorran said, the standard on non-discrimination was not adopted until 1967, so no local Y can be suspended for racial segregation until 1970.

'Black Students Seek Help, Too

BY JOHN SINGLETON
MOBILE, Ala.--A meeting was held last week for the black students attending formerly-white Shaw High School. Members of STAND (Stand Together And Never Divide), a militant white organization, have referred to the black students as "dangerous elements." But at the meeting in Hillsdale Heights, the students talked about organizing for protection against the "lawful elements."

The meeting was called by the Rev. George "Ned" Milner, the "ex-white" Lutheran minister. (After being ousted by his congregation for participating in civil rights march, Milner was quoted 25 Stitches in Head

Boy Fined In B'ham

BY BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Late on the night of Sept. 27, McKinley Moore, a black Ensley youth, was carried to the emergency ward of University Hospital.

"The doctor said, 'This boy has been



McKINLEY MOORE AFTER ARREST beaten," Moore later testified. Twenty-five stitches were required to close the gashes on his head.

But when Moore was tried Oct. 3 for assault and battery and resisting arrest, the two Birmingham policemen who arrested him testified that he "just sort of fell down."

"We didn't drag him over the fence," officer Carl Owens told Judge T. M. Smallwood in Ensley police court. "We didn't kick him, either. I don't know how he got those injuries."

John Sanders, the alleged assault victim, told the court, "He (Moore) accused me of threatening his brother. Then he grabbed me, and snapped off some of my shirt buttons and my tie."

Several people who were at Pete's Place--the scene of the fight--said it was Sanders and not Moore who started the fight.

"Sanders walked up to him (Moore), took off his glasses, and put his hand down in his pocket," testified Andrew Williams, an eye-witness. "But Moore, he got hold of Sanders' hand with both of his hands before Sanders could draw on him."

The policemen said that they came up on Moore and Sanders while the two were still struggling. But Williams claimed that "Moore started running before the police ever got there. When they did arrive, Sanders pointed in the direction he (Moore) ran, and hollered, 'There he go, there he go!'"

Moore said he was beaten in the front yard of Stuart's Beauty Salon, Mrs. Doris Stuart, who was home at the time, testified, "I heard the licks. They were hard licks."

When the judge asked if she actually saw the beating, Mrs. Stuart replied, "I

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

as saying, "I'm sick of being a white man.")

Milner said he feels a responsibility to organize the black youths--since he now lives in a Negro community near the school, and since there is no one to hear the black students' complaints about unfair treatment.

About 60 students attended the meeting, along with a handful of parents. Complaints ranged from one student being suspended for having a button missing on his shirt, to others not being allowed to wear their "soul brother" medallions.

One youth said the white students in his shop class are making lead-filled billy-clubs as a class project. He said the instructor is helping them, as though the teacher doesn't know what they are making.

The students also said that white parents have been frequenting the school, sitting in their cars or even in the classrooms to "protect" their children. (The school has an enrollment of around 1,400 whites and 200 Negroes.)

One day, a Negro girl recalled, a white mother was walking around in the school, holding her daughter's hand. The mother turned her daughter's hand loose for a moment, and then--without looking--grabbed the Negro girl's hand and continued talking.

When the mother finally turned around and looked, the Negro girl said, the mother exclaimed, "My baby, you sure have changed!"

Probably the most startling report was given by 17-year-old Miss Katie Edwards, who said she had to go to trial this week for fighting a white girl. When Milner asked what the charge was, the kids answered, "Attempted murder."

"Good God!" said Milner. "What kind of weapon did you use?" The girl held up her fist. It turned out she really had been charged with assault and battery.

The trial was scheduled for last Tuesday, but was continued for two weeks, because the white girl--who brought the charge--didn't have a lawyer.

Milner told the students to keep a written daily account of the happenings at the school.

The parents at the meeting also decided they had a right to sit in at the school, if the white parents were doing so. They planned to go to Shaw the next day. But the next morning, police were placed at the school. School officials told Milner that the white parents were no longer there, so the Negro parents abandoned their plan.

Selma Man Beaten

BY SANDRA COLVIN
SELMA, Ala. -- Dallas County blacks have turned out in large numbers for meetings in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, as a result of the beating of young Daniel Lee Jackson.

Jackson said this week that the incident began as he was sitting in a cafeteria near Ziegler's stockyard, where he was employed, on Oct. 2.

The white waitress seemed reluctant to wait on him, Jackson said. When she brought him a glass of water, he said, he accidentally spilled it.

According to Jackson, the waitress, using profane language, then told him she would kick him in a certain part of his anatomy. He said he invited the waitress outside to kick him, and at that point she burst into tears.

After leaving the restaurant and returning to his job, Jackson went on, he was called by his employer's office and was fired.

As he left the office, he said, he felt

Birmingham Folks Angry After Two DJ's Lose Jobs

BY BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--On Sept. 24, radio station WJLD lost the two most popular black disc jockeys in Birmingham. This week, after much protest, the station got one of them back.

The two hectic weeks began when Shelly "the Playboy" Stewart was fired. Shortly afterwards, Dextrel "Mad Lad" Alexander, moderator of the popular "Sound Off" talk show, resigned in protest.

Alexander especially has been speaking out recently on black pride and self-determination.

When numerous phone calls to WJLD had made clear the mood of the black community -- extreme anger -- station manager George Johnston III, who is white, issued the following statement:

"On Tuesday, Sept. 24, WJLD Radio terminated the employment of Shelly Stewart. . . . It has been wrongly reported that his termination was racially motivated and due to an intention to turn WJLD into a 'white only' radio station.

"This is totally false and untrue. The plain fact is that Mr. Stewart's employment was terminated solely for disciplinary reasons."

In a prepared statement, Stewart



SHELLY STEWART (LEFT) AND DEXTRAL ALEXANDER

quoted a man identified as Freeland Martin as saying he had had a telephone conversation with Johnston.

According to the statement, Johnston told Martin that "he (Johnston) did not need Shelly nor any other Negro, because he could turn his station into a white operation within 24 hours."

The Rev. Edward M. Gardner and the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights formed a committee to negotiate with WJLD and its officers.

"Things look pretty black right now," Gardner said last week, after the third meeting with WJLD. The Christian Movement vice-president also indicated that his group might have to picket against what it considered to be discriminatory practices.

"We just announce we're goin' to march, and then we puts on our marchin' shoes," Gardner told a mass meeting held to consider the WJLD situation.

Finally, last Saturday, WJLD yielded. Johnston announced that Stewart had been re-hired. But he also announced that Stewart had accepted a position elsewhere--Nashville, Tenn., as it turned out.

WJLD has also re-hired Alexander, who said he had resigned "as a gesture of black unity."

But "they don't trust me to run the 'Sound-Off' program anymore," Alexander complained after he was assigned to a regular record program instead of his former talk show.

People in Phenix City Want Negro Fireman

BY MAURY HERMAN
PHENIX CITY, Ala.--The Phenix City Betterment Association has been picketing the municipal building here every day for the last three weeks. The demonstrators--from three to 24 each day--are trying to get the city to hire more Negroes.

The chief issue in the campaign is the failure of the city to hire Willie Wyatt Jr., the first Negro to pass the civil service test for firemen. The 41-member fire department is currently all-white.

Wyatt--who gained experience in fire-fighting while serving in the Navy--passed the test six months ago. However, the city has made no move to hire him.

In fact, said Betterment Association leader Arthur Lee Sumbry, long-standing vacancies in the fire department have vanished since Wyatt passed the test.

City Fire Chief James Montgomery said, however, that the department's policy is to hire the man with the highest score first. Thus, according to Montgomery, Wyatt could be passed over if an one had a higher score than

his--or if anyone receives a higher score on Oct. 21, when the test will be given again.

But Sumbry claimed that the civil service board releases only a "pass" or "fail" score, not numerical ratings.

The scores were not available for inspection, Montgomery said, because the board has them. He said the board meets only once every three weeks, and does not have an office or a full-time secretary.

When the city was threatened with demonstrations, Sumbry charged, it said it would "probably" hire two Negro firemen--if there was no picketing.

Sumbry said he resented the city commission's ignoring the picketers, and he threatened to call some form of economic boycott unless the city responds.

Mayor John M. Anthony, who recently took office, denied that he or any of the new city commissioners tried to head off the picketing by offering to hire Negro firemen.

But, he said, his stand on the issue has been "misinterpreted." He said he welcomes Negro applicants for all city jobs.

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BY MAURY HERMAN

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--A brief ceremony and a festive celebration last Monday marked the beginning of another term for Mayor Charles M. Keever and councilmen William Peterson and L. M. Gregg. Three other City Council members--Frank C. Bentley, A. C. Bulls Jr., and Frank J. Toland--began their first term in office.

Macon County Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson administered the oath of office to the officials, and then made all six men honorary sheriff's deputies. Keever then made a speech, calling the installation ceremony "the high moment of my life" and noting that "we have many things to do."

The newly installed council met in the mayor's office, where Gregg--the only white council member--nominated Toland for mayor pro tem (when Keever is absent). The nomination was unanimously approved.

Several hundred people stayed after the ceremony to watch the mayor and his wife cut up a flag-decorated cake (above).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

This is an open letter to you and the people reading The Southern Courier.

When, in July and August, I was in the (United States), I had many reasons to reflect on the American social, economic, and political system. And this was just the reason of my trip--to verify what I read in the books. Now I have seen what USA are, what they represent, why they have a certain position in international politics.

Before coming to the States, I was believing that racism was a tremendous way of thinking, a psychological attitude. I was wrong--it's not only this thing. First of all, it's an economic and political system of exploitation.

When we speak of exploitation in Europe, we have a Marxist concept of the word. But I know you don't agree very much with Marxism. Then I would speak of my impressions from a different point of view--the one of what I saw.

First of all, I must thank all black people whom I met, 'cause their humanity. The black people--I mean the Afro-American people--are teaching me and many others to struggle against oppression everywhere it is--like here in my country.

What I saw in the South remembered to me some photos on several magazines showing poverty and hunger--in Africa, Asia, Latin America--what we call "Third World." The same poverty, the same hunger, the same frustration. There are some whites poor, but quite all black people are poor.

Why? Who is the one who oppresses? Who is the one who kills, burns, beats people and property among the black community? It's a shame to me, but the answer is only one--white people.

I was in Selma, in Birmingham, in Jackson, in Atlanta, and some other towns. Segregation and discrimination are clear, open, and then I wondered if the Civil Rights Bill made any progress.

Some black people told me, "It's not the law which has to be changed--it's the white man." I would say more--it's the system. I don't believe the Establishment wants to give human rights to black people--if America is so rich, it's just

for the exploitation of blacks.

I definitely recognized it looking at the ghettos in the Northern cities--there is no clear discrimination or segregation, but the poor is always the black man.

Why near the magnificence of the Rockefeller Center, near the Central Park, is there Harlem? Why near the Loop in Chicago is there the South Side? Why the poor are always the same? That was my question. Now the only answer I can find is this one--the white power wants and needs this situation.

Then you have--this is my impression--two ways to follow: to try "to redeem white America," or to fight against its system. In Italy, we only can follow the second way. We also have a kind of racism, from the Northern people to the Southern one. But more exactly, here the racism is represented by the exploitation of the workers in the fields and in the factories.

Here we have recognized that it's not possible to redeem people who keep the power. Then the only way to give human dignity, civil possibilities--instruction, freedom of thinking--is, for us, to fight.

The discussion on "non-violence" is not a discussion on different philosophies, but on two different tactics--we must use the non-violence, but only until it's useful. Then violence becomes a necessity. If the master doesn't understand people's requests--or better, he understands, but he doesn't want to follow them--there are no more ways if not to compel him.

We could call this thing "revolution," but it's not very important the name. What's important are the facts, is what we do to make us and our people free--but really free, not only on a paper.

USA are exploiting the Vietnamese people--this is a very common phrase. But we must not forget the USA are exploiting other communities in the world--even here in Italy, we can really say we are a colony of the States.

If we want peace, we must fight to have it. Otherwise, we have the peace that American guns are giving in Viet Nam--the peace of death. And it's not important if we die at once, or slowly, in poverty, hunger, and so on. It's useful to distinguish between the physical death and the psychological one, but they are both deaths.

On the edition of 25 August of The Southern Courier, I read some later

Humphrey 'Lesser of 3 Evils'

Folks Discuss Presidential Election

BY PRINCELLA H. WADE

ATLANTA, Ga.--One Friday evening last month, a bi-racial group of concerned citizens met at the home of Hosea Williams, to discuss Williams' and SCLC's plans for the November presidential election.

The people talked about how to get black people across the nation to vote--preferably for Democratic candidate Hubert H. Humphrey. "The black vote is asleep," said Mrs. Helen Howard, "and we just must wake it up."

"Humphrey won't be an angel," said Williams, a leader in SCLC's Poor People's Campaign. But as far as the PPC is concerned, he said, "it's not what Humphrey gives us to campaign for, it's what (Republican Richard M.) Nixon and (third-party candidate George C.) Wallace give us to campaign against."

"With Humphrey, black and poor people alike can at least bid for time," Williams told the group. "But you let them go fishing on voting day and Nixon get elected, and then they'll know what real hell is."

Nixon would be even worse than Wallace, Williams said: "You see, we can reckon with a fool like Wallace. To prove it, just add up all the freedoms we made while Wallace was governor of Alabama. And if I thought Wallace had half a chance of being elected president, Pd. . . support him."

But, Williams said, Wallace may end up throwing his support to Nixon. Therefore, he said, "we must choose the lesser of three evils," meaning Humphrey.

One of the great dangers of a Nixon-Spiro T. Agnew administration, said the SCLC leader, would be the evolution of the country into a police state. He reminded his listeners what Mayor Richard J. Daley's police were like during the Democratic convention in Chicago, Illinois.

"Daley's police were souped up like they were on dope," Williams recalled. "They beat up piles of white folks, and had them thrown in piles on the street like trash. With my own eyes, I saw these kids lying unconscious and their blood running into the gutter."

"And these were white kids. Lord knows what they'd do to us." Williams noted that Agnew, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, has said "he'd have done the same thing to Resurrection City that Daley did to the hippies in Chicago."

"You've painted a brutal picture," Assistant U. S. Attorney Theodore Smith said to Williams. "But it seems as if we're going to be caught in this trap, because black people aren't voting like they should."

Williams said the Poor People's Campaign will make a nation-wide tour to get out the black vote.



HOSEA WILLIAMS IN 1966



DAVID VANN

People Move From Slum

BY ETHEL THOMAS

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--Kaulton Slum residents will soon be moving to new homes.

These people are living in an area that has been called the worst slum in Tuscaloosa. Their new homes will be in housing projects located in the western section of town, below College Hills.

Some residents of College Hills said they aren't happy about their new neighbors. "We don't want the projects over here," said one Negro lady, as she stood on the steps of her house. "This will lower (the value of) our homes."

A man standing in his yard added, "It seem as if they are trying to put all the Negroes together, and all the whites are moving somewhere else."

"Some of the people in College Hills think they are better than other people, now that the poor people are moving close to them," remarked Mrs. Idora Taylor. "The buildings will help the community."

Mrs. Ruth Cummings said she has been getting people to write and ask the housing authority to name the new projects in memory of the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. A committee also presented this demand to Charles Moody of the housing authority.

"Mr. Moody told me he couldn't name the project after Dr. King," L. V. Hall reported at a meeting. "He said it would be named after a local person."

"Name the projects after the Rev. T. Y. Rogers," one lady shouted out. "He's a local person."

Rogers is a long-time leader of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee, the city's biggest civil rights group.

Tuscaloosa Gets Bi-Racial Board

BY ETHEL THOMAS

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. -- Joe Mallisham, who owns and operates a service station here, was elected president of the new Community Relations Advisory Board last month at its organizational meeting.

The group was appointed by the Tuscaloosa City Commission last summer, as a result of requests by the Tuscaloosa Council on Human Relations and the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee.

Mallisham, a Negro, said the advisory board is "one of the best things that has ever happened in Tuscaloosa."

Eleven whites and 11 Negroes were invited to be members of the board, he said. The Negro members, he added, are people who will be respected and trusted by Negroes.

One lady said, "I don't want them (the board members) to ask the (city) commission, not for me. I'll ask them myself when I'm ready."

But Mallisham said that "most of the blacks on this committee have participated at one time or another in civil rights activity." They represent "a cross-section of the community," he said.

And, he added, "this will help the city in federal programs." Mayor George Van Tassel said recently that the advisory board will probably have official status in programs under the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--"Few men," said David Vann, "bear more responsibility for the racial problems which now trouble all our land than does George Wallace."

"But instead of recognizing the blame he bears," Vann told the Birmingham Downtown Civitan Club last Friday, Wallace "now seeks to fan throughout the country the fires of racial prejudice --which resides in some degree in the hearts of all men, black or white."

Vann, vice-chairman of Alabama Citizens for Humphrey-Muskie, blasted the former governor before a luncheon audience. He called Wallace's "law and order" stand a "phony" position. "Every position Wallace has taken, in his so-called fights to defeat the legal rights of the helpless black citizens of his state, has been in defiance of . . . the law, the courts, and the police officers involved," Vann said.

"He fanned the fears of change that naturally resided in the citizenry that looked to their governor for leadership. He forced the black citizens to despair of legal processes, and to resort to civil disobedience to secure justice.

"Then he capitalized on the increased fears which the white reaction to the Negro demonstrations produced."

On the other hand, Vann also blamed Wallace for making the resulting civil rights laws as strong as they are: "He created pressures on Southern con-

gressmen and senators which prevented them from engaging in the process of legislative compromise, that might have softened and made that legislation more palatable, without reducing the rights secured."

Vann hinted that an administration with Wallace as President might be like Germany under Adolf Hitler.

"I do not say that Wallace intends to become a second Hitler. I do say that he has a touch of similar madness," Vann went on. "The risk of chaos in one America cannot afford to take."

Alabamians can stop Wallace at home, Vann said, by voting under the donkey emblem for electors pledged to the national Democratic candidates, Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie.

Vann is chairman of the Alabama Independent Democratic Party, whose emblem is the donkey. The state's regular Democratic party has put up a slate of electors under the rooster label, pledged to Wallace.

The AIDP chairman charged that Republican nominee Richard M. Nixon is "rapidly adopting" Wallace's "brand of demagoguery . . . through the Jim Martin Republicans."

Martin, a leader among Alabama Republicans, came back from a meeting with Nixon recently, saying that the GOP candidate will not push the South on integration.

RUBBER TALKING BUSINESS NECK SUE FOLKS AND HERS TOO

Birmingham, Ala.

"We need great people to purify America," the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth told the Sept. 23 meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement. "We need to be



REV. F.L. SHUTTLESWORTH

ready to livethrough a period of revolution." Shuttlesworth said he wasn't discouraged by the things that happened at the Democratic National Convention: "When have we seen the Alabama delegation so shook up? When have we seen half of the Georgia delegation sent back home? And when have we ever seen the moss-backs of Mississippi tossed out?" Applause rang like thunder at these remarks. Shuttlesworth called Democratic presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey "the greatest liberal that has ever lived." But, he said, he hopes Humphrey won't follow President Johnson's policy on the Viet Nam War: "Brother Lyndon didn't hear the people's voice."

Abbeville, Ala.

Deacon John Henry Brooks passed last month, and was funeralized Sept. 29 in the St. Paul Baptist Church. The Rev. O. L. Bryant officiated. (From James J. Vaughan)

New York City

The Ford Foundation has appointed Roger W. Wilkins, an assistant attorney general in the U. S. Justice Department, as a program officer in charge of the social development section of its national affairs division. Wilkins has been director of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service since 1966.

Tuskegee, Ala.

"New Dimensions in Christian Service" was the theme of the Women's Day morning service Sept. 23 in the Butler Chapel AME Zion Church. Mrs. Jeanette Branche, director of the Head Start program in Tuskegee, was the guest speaker. She referred to the passage in Matthew that says, "Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock. And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock." At the evening service, Mrs. V. A. Edwards was the guest speaker. The women of the church passed a grand total of \$1,515.55. (From R. T. Adams)

Montgomery, Ala.

Earl F. Hilliard, who recently joined the administrative staff at Alabama

State College, has been notified of his admission to the state bar association. Hilliard, administrative assistant to college President Levi Watkins, is the first faculty member ever to be admitted to the bar while employed by the college. He received his law degree from Howard University in Washington, D. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (ESCURU) last week urged all Episcopal bishops to speak out publicly against the "widely accepted practice of excluding persons from membership in fraternal, service, and social organizations purely on the basis of their color." In a letter to the diocesan leaders, ESCURU said such clubs have a right to exist, but people who consider themselves Christians "have the obligation not to co-operate with evil." ESCURU said laymen as well as ministers should resign from such organizations.

New York City

Eight hundred Harlem boys who participated in organized football were the guests of Richard M. Nixon Sept. 28 at the college football game between Morgan State and Grambling in Yankee Stadium. State Republican Chairman Ben Frank presented a \$2,400 check to Livingston Wingate, president of the New York Urban League, to buy tickets for 800 boys between the ages of eight and 20 who play in the United Block Association's Buddy Young Football League. Frank said Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate, "personally endorsed" the ticket purchases. Morgan State, from Baltimore, Maryland, beat the team from Grambling, La., by a score of 9 to 7.

Montgomery, Ala.

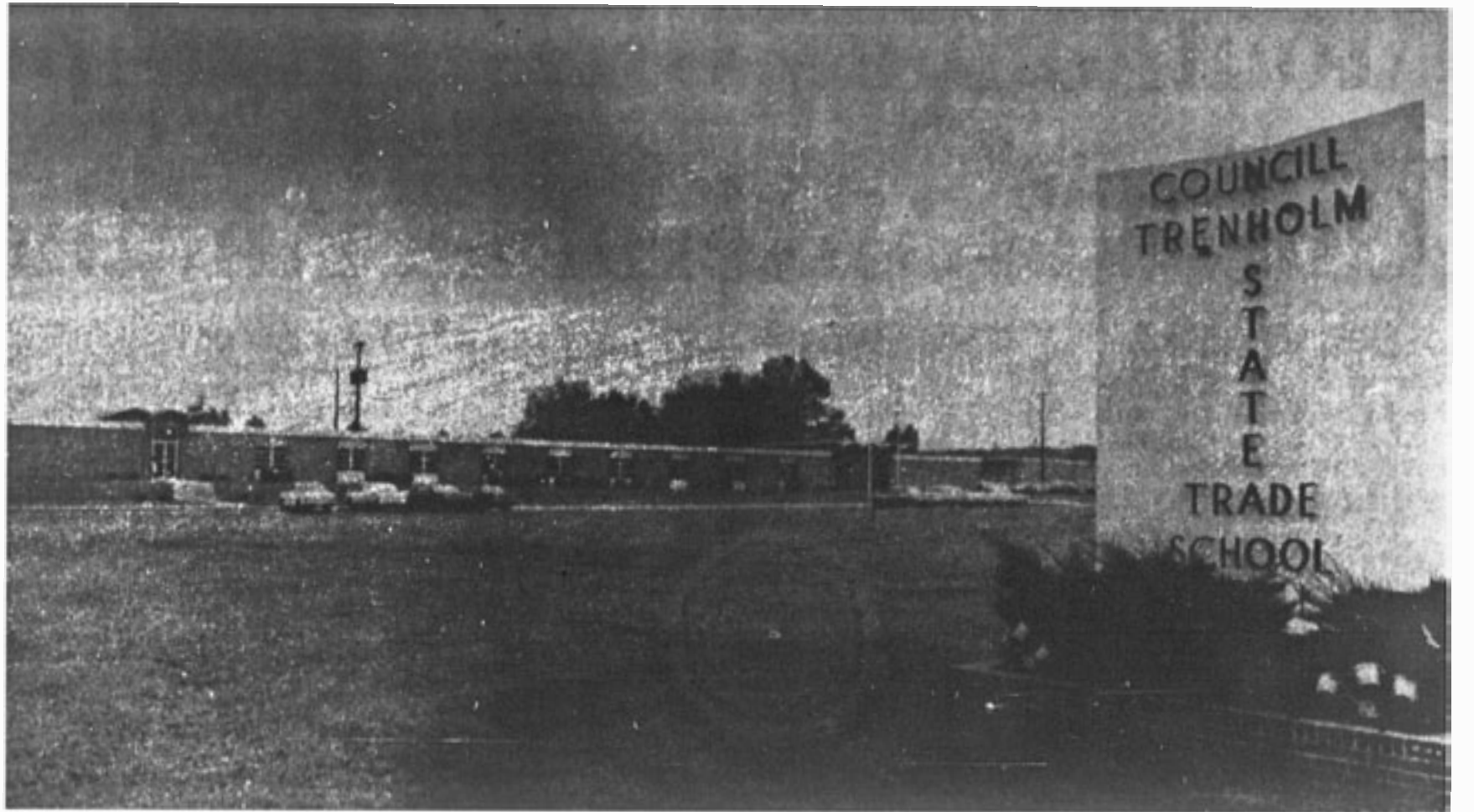
Levi Watkins, president of Alabama State College, told an all-college convocation Oct. 3 that "being black and proud carries no inalienable right to freedom from responsibility." The black student "must speak up and be heard, but without expectation that his voice will be determinative," Watkins said. "He must value order as well as freedom, for he cannot have freedom without order." "In some ways," Watkins told



LEVI WATKINS

the audience, "your (college) president is militant. He does not stand in the crowd and shout blame. He does stand up and fight for your college among people who have the power to do something about it. And he fights, not because it is a predominantly black institution, but because it is an institution of higher learning"

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



Says Trade School Director

'Big Step' in Student's Life

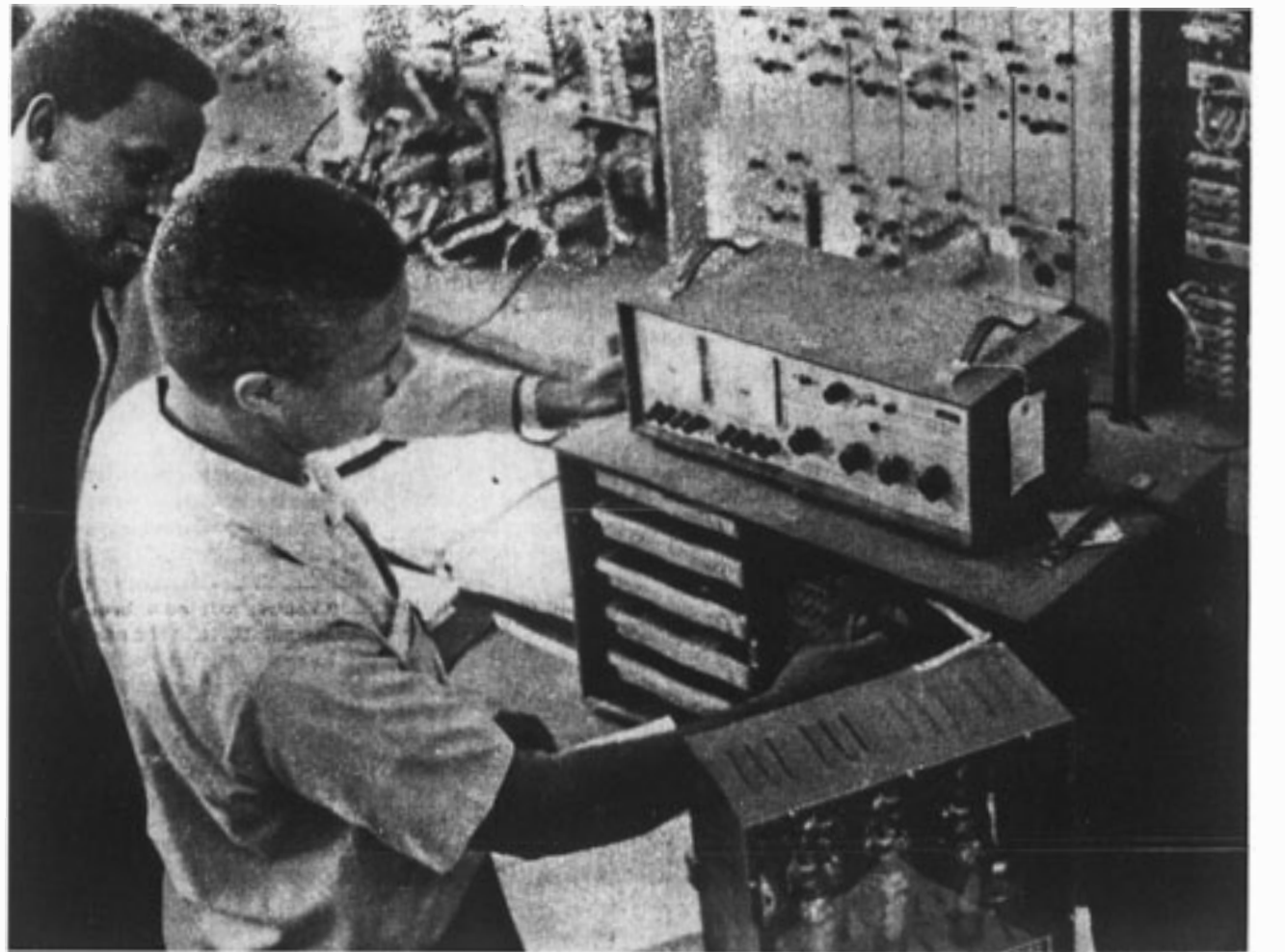
MONTGOMERY, Ala. --Since August of 1966, the H. Council Trenholm State Trade School has been providing vocational instruction to people in an 11-county area.

Located on a 35-acre campus, the school has 14 departments, 21 teachers, and a total staff of 36.

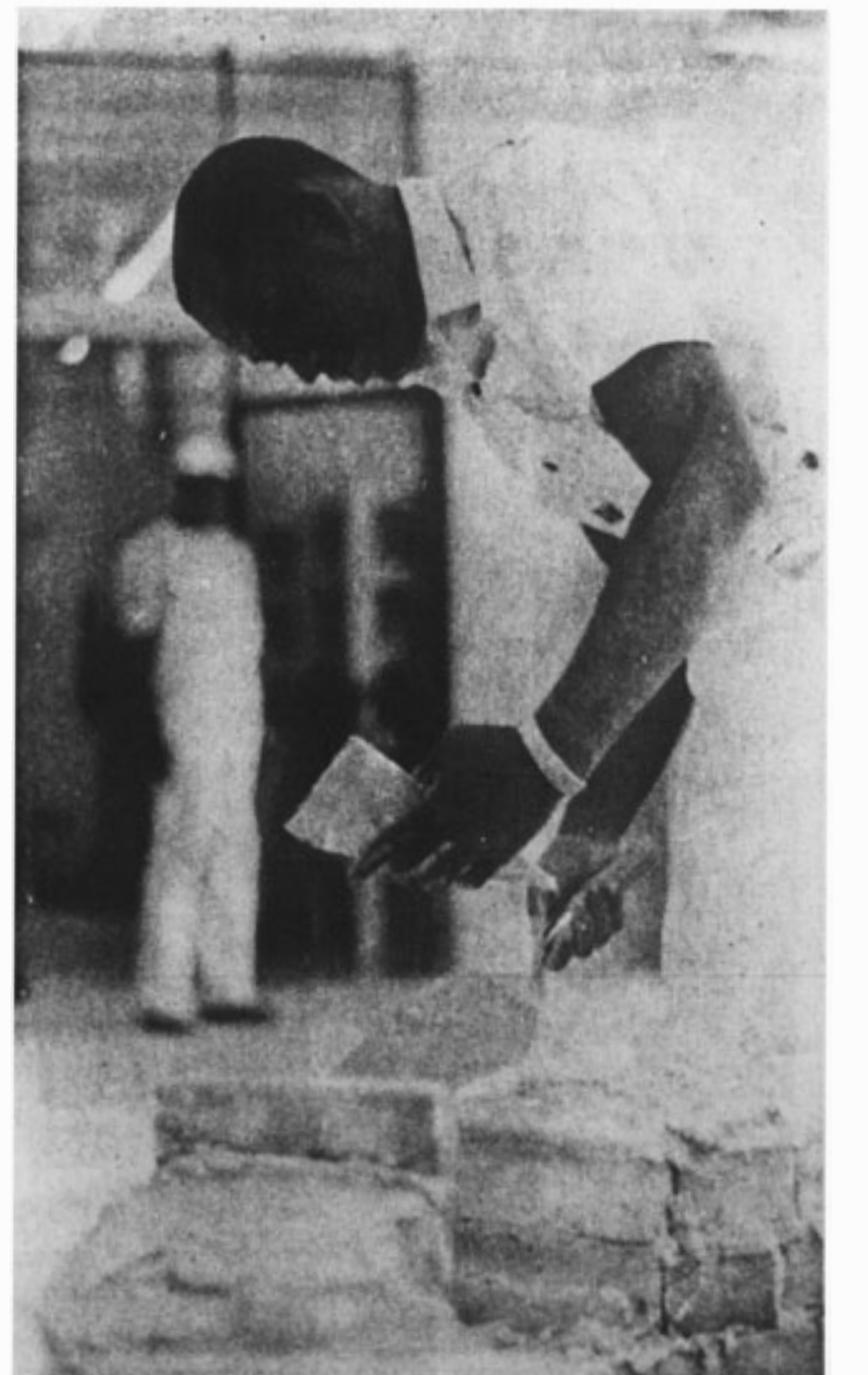
Director Lucius Smiley said he hopes the school will be expanded by the 1969-70 state Legislature.

Smiley said the school's graduates have been successful in finding employment after they graduate. "We feel that this is the key to our program," he said.

The training received at Trenholm, he added, can be "a big step" in the student's life.



*Photos by
Kenneth W. Lumpkin*



Montgomery Girls Talk About Job Corps: One Was Miserable, Another Was 'Lucky'

BY SANDRA COLVIN
MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Three Montgomery girls have returned from the Job Corps recently, with different reactions to the experience.

One of the girls is wondering if the Job Corps is all it's cracked up to be. But another has used her Job Corps training to get into college.

According to its official description, the Job Corps is a federal program designed to provide "disadvantaged young men and women with an opportunity to acquire the skills and attitudes needed to become useful and productive members of the community."

Anyone from 16 to 21 years of age is eligible for the Job Corps, if he is a permanent resident of the United States and is no longer in school. "The main qualification," says the Job Corps, "is that the applicant can gain from the experience."

And those with the most to gain, the Job Corps says, are "those who have tried and failed in school, who have few other avenues of opportunity open to them, and who are likely to continue living in poverty if they are forced to continue in their present environment." Even a criminal record is not necessarily a bar.

Men chosen for the Job Corps live and work at conservation centers--usually in national parks or forests--or at urban centers. There are urban centers for women, too. In all centers, the trainees learn basic skills like reading and writing, as well as specialized job skills.

So far, so good. But 17-year-old Miss Patricia Ann Johnson of Montgomery said she spent three miserable months at the Job Corps center in Portland Springs, Maine. "I'm telling you," she said, "it was just terrible."

Miss Johnson recalled that she had talked with a Montgomery Job Corps representative, K. R. Lambert, before enrolling in the program. She said Lambert explained the benefits and advantages that would be hers as a Job Corps trainee.

Lambert also visited Miss Johnson at home in Montgomery, and talked with her mother, Mrs. Eula Mae Johnson.

At first, Miss Johnson said, she couldn't convince her family that the Job Corps was just the thing for her--a young girl with no place to go, who had dropped out of school four months earlier.

But, she said, Lambert's assurances and his explanation of the program persuaded her mother to let her join the Job Corps.

So one afternoon last May, Miss Johnson took a plane--at the Job Corps' expense--to her training center. It was



JOB CORPS GIRLS LEARN ABOUT GOOD GROOMING

her first plane ride, she said, and it was a "horrifying" experience.

"All I could think about was Otis Redding (who died in a plane crash)," she said, "and we seemed to be flying over all the water in the world." She said she "promised God that if I made it OK, I would never again fly anywhere."

Up to now, that promise has not been broken, even on the return trip from Maine. Miss Johnson said she still remembers how stuff and sore she was after her three-day bus ride back to Montgomery.

Arriving in Portland Springs, Miss Johnson said, she was excited and looking forward to her "new world of opportunity and fulfillment."

One of the first things she noticed, she said, was that most of the girls at the center wore their hair in the "natural," or "Afro," style. Miss Johnson had been using hair straighteners.

"I really hadn't planned to go natural," she said. "But as soon as I washed my hair on the day after my arrival, I was told to report immediately to a room where pictures for identification were being taken."

Miss Johnson was unhappy about "having my picture taken with my hair

sappy. But when I saw my picture, it wasn't bad at all. And by then, I had begun to read about blackness and black beauty, so I kept my Afro."

The first two weeks at the Job Corps center were an orientation period. Miss Johnson was assigned to a Job Corps staffer each of the two weeks, and got tips on what to expect. During the second week, Miss Johnson was assigned to lunchroom work as part of her orientation, and she also received her class schedule.

Of all her classes, Miss Johnson said, she liked health the best, because "the instructor made it seem worthwhile and useful." But it wasn't long before she decided she had made "the biggest mistake in my life."

One of the worst frustrations, she said, was the 10:30 p.m. bed check: "The man (the Job Corps staffer in charge of recreation) would cut on the television set at 6 p.m., and he'd turn it off about 10 p.m. A good picture could be on, and he would still snap the set off right in your face."

On the nights when the girls were allowed to have company, their boyfriends were permitted to stay until 1 a.m. On other nights, Miss Robinson recalled, "a big yellow bus took us to the boys' center. It really took a long time to get there, because it takes so long to get passes to leave the (girls') center checked."

Other than the bus trips, Miss Robinson said, the girls were not allowed to leave the center unless they were escorted by boys.

At first, she said, "I didn't have a boyfriend, but I went to the boys' center with one point in mind--to find a boyfriend, so I could stop crying and get

away from the women's center for a few hours."

And she did find one, she said--not someone she "really deep-down liked," but someone to "give me freedom from that place."

When the time came for the clothing allotment, Miss Johnson said, she waited eagerly for "the \$75 worth of brand-new clothing that Mr. Lambert told me about." But to her surprise, she said, "they gave me a bunch of Salvation Army-looking things. The skirts were almost ankle-length, and had to be measured and cut. Boy, was I surprised!"

Miss Robinson said she also received "a pair of loafers, a pair of sneakers, a navy blue blouse, a navy blue blazer, a navy blue sweater, a light blue prison-looking blouse, a dog tag that said 'under 21,' and a raincoat--which they reclaimed when I left."

The recreational facilities at the center were fine, Miss Johnson said, and she enjoyed most of the games.

But the thing that upset her the most, she said, was the frequency of homosexuality among the girls. Many girls were badly beaten when they refused to comply with homosexual advances, she said, and she herself was threatened with physical harm.

"You really had to keep your room locked," Miss Robinson added.

For three months, she said, "I stayed and cried, pleading to be given permission to leave. It was like a prison for women."

Finally, her chance came. Her mother became ill, and it was necessary for her to return home immediately. "I hate to feel that I was happy that my mother became ill," she said, "but I'm just happy to be back home at last."

Miss Johnson said she has not contacted her hometown Job Corps representative, and has no immediate plans to do so. She said she only wants to

"find a nice close-around-the-home job, and I'll be just fine."

Miss Elizabeth Scotta Harriel of Montgomery seems to have had a better experience with the Job Corps. At 19, she is a Job Corps graduate, after spending nearly two years at the Portland Springs center.

Miss Harriel dropped out of school three years before she enrolled in the Job Corps. But she completed the required high school courses while in the Job Corps, and this fall, she entered Alabama State College as a freshman.

Miss Harriel said she encountered many of the same problems Miss Johnson did--although she adjusted more easily. "There were many lesbians around," she said, "but you just had to make it clear that you don't want to be bothered, and be ready to defend yourself."

One advantage for Miss Harriel, she said, was that she was used to traveling, and "was not as lost as many girls are who leave home for the first time

and are not close to the security of their own homes."

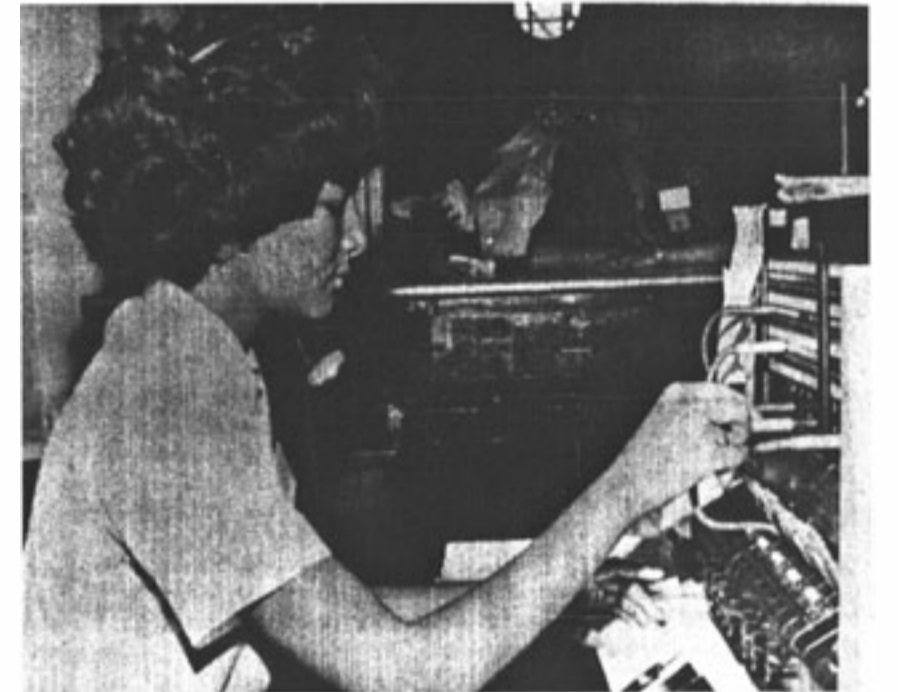
Miss Harriel took courses in shorthand and typing in the Job Corps, and did well in them. This summer, she was able to use her skills in the library at Maxwell Air Force Base.

"Yes," she said, "I was one of the lucky ones."

Miss Shirley Tolliver, who is 18 years old, also went to the Portland Springs center, for about eight months. She worked with plants and flower arrangements, and she enjoyed the recreational facilities and all of her classes.

"We did many educational things that I had never had the opportunity or interest to do before," she said.

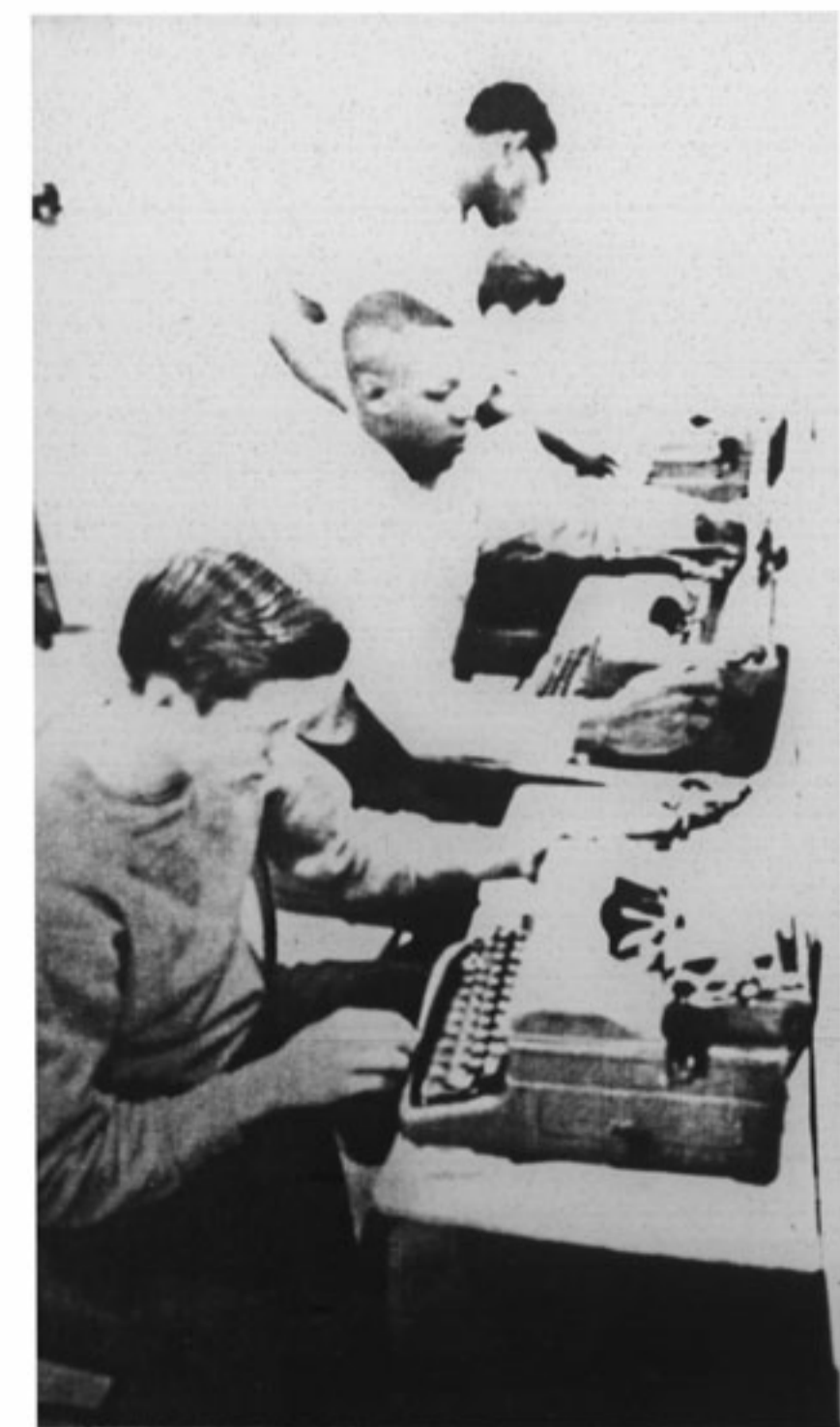
Miss Tolliver returned home on a leave of absence, and plans to return to the center, or to work with the local Neighborhood Youth Corps. She said she, too, had some of the problems Miss Johnson described, but was able to deal with them successfully.



TRAINING AT CENTER IN CLEVELAND, OHIO



JOB CORPSMEN SURVEY ROAD IN ARKANSAS



LEARNING SKILLS AT JOB CORPS CENTER

Advertisement from President's Council on Youth Opportunity

DAY IN THE LIFE...

I'M EUGENE JEFFERSON, TOUGH DUDE, A COOL GUY. SCHOOL, I DIDN'T DIG IT. NOTHING BUT A DRAG. I COULDN'T USE THOSE TEACHERS ALWAYS YELLIN, AND THOSE BOOKS WEREN'T SAYING TOO MUCH. I WANTED TO GET OUT AND DO SOMETHING, SO I QUIT.

THE FIRST FEW DAYS WERE DYNAMITE. I HUNG AROUND THE GYM, HIT THE POOLROOM, A FEW PARTIES, YOU KNOW. AND THEN THERE WEREN'T ANY HAPPENINGS AND I NEEDED SOME DOUGH, SO I FIGURED TO CHECK ME OUT A JOB.

RIGHT AWAY THIS DUDE ASKS ME IF I HAVE A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA. AND WHEN I SAID LIKE NO, DAD, HE STARTED TALKING ABOUT AUTOMATED PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES AND SKILLED PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS. I SAID I DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THAT JIVE, BUT DID HE HAVE A GOOD JOB FOR ME. HE SAID HE HAD NO JOB FOR ME.

IT AIN'T LIKE I COULDN'T GET SOME KINDA JOB, BUT MAN, AFTER THEY TAKE OUT FOR SAM AND WHATNOT, YOU WANT TO HAVE SOME FOLDING STUFF LEFT TO FRONT WITH. BESIDES, WHAT CHICK IS GONNA GROOVE WITH A DUDE WHO'S GOT NO DOUGH.

THE MAN SAID I LOOKED LIKE A NICE BOY AND THAT MAYBE HE COULD FIND SOMETHING FOR ME. I TOLD HIM BOY PLAY WITH TARZAN AND THAT I WANTED A MAN'S JOB. HE STARTED RAPPING ABOUT HOW I DIDN'T HAVE THE SKILLS TO DO A MAN'S JOB, BUT THAT HE COULD TEACH ME A LITTLE. HE SAID I DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH EDUCATION TO REALLY KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

THE JOB IS REALLY A DRAG AND THE MAN GIVES ME NOTHING BUT GRIEF. HE SAYS HE MIGHT HAVE TO LAY ME OFF NEXT WEEK. I WONDER IF I CAN FIND ANOTHER GIG? WONDER IF I COULDA GOT A BETTER JOB IF I'D STAYED IN SCHOOL? I WONDER WHAT I'M GONNA DO FOR SCRATCH NEXT WEEK?

EUGENE JEFFERSON WILL SPEND MANY YEARS WONDERING ABOUT HIS FUTURE. IF HE HAD SPENT JUST A FEW MORE YEARS IN SCHOOL, HE WOULD HAVE KNOWN.

THE SCHOOL

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YOUTH OPPORTUNITY

Quaker Tells B'ham Group

'Be a Peace-Maker'

BY BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--The predominantly black membership of the New Hope Baptist Church turned out in force Sept. 29 to hear a white Quaker from North Carolina.

must learn to believe in the moral capacity of others."
Many people feel that this country is headed for a period of revolutionary change, Jeffries said. And, he said, revolutionary change is what he and the AFSC are hoping for.

Jeffries urged his listeners to speak out against the war. "Write to your congressman, your senator--yes, write to the President," he said. "Make your voice heard."



JEFFRIES, ZELL, AND REV. STONE

Afterwards, it was not clear how many people in the crowd are going to write to their representatives to protest the war in Viet Nam. But one hand after another was extended to shake that of the guest speaker.

Patronize Courier Advertisers

Sumter Stand

YORK, Ala. -- The Sumter County Movement for Human Rights and the Sumter County NAACP have begun a campaign to take full advantage of the rights guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In a statement, the two groups said they have decided to "participate, use, and enjoy all our God-given rights and privileges" under the act, particularly the right to be admitted to restaurants, movie theaters, and other such places.

Special Notice

To the City of Mobile, Ala. The prophet William Ridgeway, one of Alabama's greatest divine healers and spiritual advisers, will soon arrive to hold one of the greatest deliverance services ever held in Mobile, Ala.

WEUP Radio Station Huntsville, Ala.

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



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

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

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



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.

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.

ANTI-POVERTY JOBS -- Applications are being sought for the following positions in the Concentrated Employment Program of the Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity (JCCEO):

assistant director for programs (\$11,000 per year maximum), assistant director for administration and supportive service (\$11,000 per year maximum), and day-care center teacher (\$5,796 per year). Applications can be obtained from the Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity, 2308 Fourth Ave. N., Birmingham, Ala. 35203.

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, Broglar Branch and Triana Boulevard on the west, and Governors Drive and Ninth Avenue on the south.

JOB TRAINING -- The Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) is being organized in Montgomery, Ala., with headquarters at 238 Monroe St. The center's main objective is to train or re-train men and women, young and old, who are unemployed or under-employed. OIC is now recruiting trainees for its program.

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.

WANTED -- A job-development co-ordinator 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.

BLACK THEATER -- The Black Theatrical Company was founded last summer in Shelby, Miss., as a pilot attempt to give black youth an identity. It is concerned with presenting black drama, black poetry, black fashion shows, black creative discussions, and black debates. The company needs grants and contributions to do these things.

CONCERT -- The Mobile Symphony Orchestra, Alabama's only fully professional touring orchestra, will perform at 8 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 17, in the Arena Auditorium at Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala. The orchestra, conducted by James Vestad, will offer works by Rossini and by John Duncan of the Alabama State faculty. The performance is sponsored by the College Lyceum Series.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." This verse from Romans is the Golden Text of the Bible Lesson-Sermon titled "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" that will be read in all Christian Science churches Sunday, Oct. 13.

GOSPEL SONGS -- The Truly Seal Gospel Song Birds are sponsoring programs of preaching and gospel singing each night this week, through Saturday, Oct. 12, on behalf of the Rev. H. N. Peetrie, pastor of the Union Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, Montgomery, Ala. We are asking all groups to come by the church and do two numbers or more.

Radio Station WAPX HAS INSTITUTED The Pastor's Study BROADCAST DAILY MONDAY THRU FRIDAY, 9:00 to 9:15 AM THE PASTOR'S STUDY is a daily devotional prepared under the auspices of and in conjunction with the Montgomery Ministerial Alliance. Listen to your favorite minister in our Pastor's Study.



Lesa Joyce Price Says:

I enjoy selling papers for The Southern Courier. This is a paper that carries all the news first-hand. If you miss buying The Southern Courier, you will miss important news and information about Negroes and whites in different communities in Alabama and Mississippi.

SELL THE SOUTHERN COURIER

For information, write to 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, or call 262-3572 in Montgomery.

THE BORN LOSER by Art Sansom. A cartoon strip with four panels. In the first panel, a character says 'TRICK OR TREAT, EH? HEH-HEH, WELL, THIS IS FOR UNICEF!'. In the second panel, another character asks 'WHAT DID THE EARTHLING SAY?'. In the third panel, the first character says 'HE SAID, 'THIS IS FOR YOU, NICEF!'. In the fourth panel, the first character says 'HOW SHOULD I KNOW? I CAN'T EVEN FIGURE HOW HE KNEW MY NAME!'.

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As His BTW Team Dumps Mobile Central

Buddy Davis Just Watches

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--It's easy to spot the coach at most football games. He's the one who runs the farthest, jumps the highest, yells the loudest, and has to be helped off the field at the final gun.

Modern-day coaches are an excitable bunch. They are accustomed to shrieking at the referees, berating their players, fighting with the fans, and chewing up several towels during a game out of sheer nervousness.

But Buddy Davis of Booker T. Washington High School isn't like that. To see him standing on the sidelines during a game, you would think someone else's team was playing. He just stands there, and leaves the acrobatics to his players.

Last Friday night, as Davis' Yellow Jackets were defeating a stubborn Mobile Central eleven, 29 to 12, the coach ran the gamut of emotions from A to B. Good breaks, bad breaks, nothing seemed to faze him.

Davis' strongest outburst of the night came after a bonehead play let Mobile Central get into shooting range at 16 to 12. "C'mon, fellas," said Davis, "we gotta get goin'."

But even without a coach playing "King Lear" on the sidelines, the Yellow



BTW'S DWIGHT FLEMING (44) OUTRACES CENTRAL DEFENDERS

zone for a safety. But the Wildcats weren't giving up. They blocked a Yellow Jacket punt, and recovered on the BTW 40. After losing ground to the 49, the Wildcats came up with the one play that worked consistently for them all night--a screen pass from Showers to Joseph Jackson.

Jackson took the short pass at the line of scrimmage, and skittered 32 yards to the Yellow Jacket 17. Then Showers whipped a TD pass through BTW's disorganized defenses to Levan Rox. That made it 9 to 6.

Later in the second quarter, the BTW line rushed Central's Davis off his feet on a pass play. Davis managed to get the ball away, but it was a real balloon, and Ferguson picked it off at the Yellow Jacket 30.

Fleming bulled for 25 yards on a third-down play, and a penalty put the ball on Central's 20. Another Crawford-to-Jeter pass covered 19 of the remaining yards, and Scott got the other

one. But BTW's 16-6 lead began to crumble in the second half. Central tackle Joseph Johnson snatched a Yellow Jacket fumble out of the air, and rambled 35 yards untouched for a TD. Suddenly, the Wildcats were back in the game. They didn't stay there for long, though. The Yellow Jackets set out on a steady march--featuring a 16-yard run by Fleming and other good gains by Scott and Edwin Jeter--that put them on the Central nine.

The next play looked like a foul-up, but

but it ended with Crawford circling right end for six points. Fitzpatrick's kick made it 23 to 12.

Central's Jackson made two more heroic runs with screen passes in the final period. He carried three BTW defenders on his back for eight yards, and then caromed off several tacklers for 24 more. But BTW's Ferguson broke up a fourth-down pass, and that was the end of the Wildcats.

As time ran out, Crawford connected with Ralph Stokes on a 23-yard pass for the final BTW touchdown.

As matters stand now, BTW and Wenonah of Birmingham are the two Negro schools with the best chance of making the state 4-A championship play-offs. It will be interesting, to say the least, if BTW ends up playing someone like Lanier of Montgomery for the state crown.

But one thing's for sure--Buddy Davis won't get too excited about it.



DAVIS CONFERS WITH CRAWFORD

low Jackets put on an awesome display of offense against the smaller Wildcats from Mobile.

Quarterback Henry Crawford passed for one touchdown, ran for one, and set up two others with his aerials. His favorite targets were two towering ends, Flournoy Jeter and Charles Hamilton.

Meanwhile, beneath the aerial bombardment, runners like Tharon Stokes, Dwight Fleming, and Willie Scott were tearing up large chunks of turf. Scott scored two touchdowns, but Fleming was even harder to stop. At times, it seemed that the only way for Central to bring him down would be to hit him with the bench.

The Yellow Jackets were no slouches at defense, either. The front four of John Hamilton, Jessie Dumas, Frank Pollard, and Ruben Hendricks, along with linebacker Allen Garner, made life miserable for Central quarterbacks Kenneth Showers and Tommie Davis.

Interceptions by Ronald Collins and Alonza Ferguson led to two BTW touchdowns, and when Collins got hurt, Crawford showed that he knows how to break up passes as well as throw them.

Collins' second interception of the game gave BTW its first scoring opportunity at the Central 37. Crawford promptly lofted a pass to Jeter, who made a juggling, diving catch on the three. Scott took it in from there, and Jesse Fitzpatrick added the point.

The Yellow Jackets made it 9 to 0 with just 12 seconds left in the opening period. After the BTW defense pushed Central back from its 22 to its nine, Garner and Pollard nailed Showers in the end

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Q. I always forget to polish my shoes and purse until 15 minutes before leaving for a party. The problem is my hands! I'm left with the decision to wear unpolished shoes and purse or ruin my neatly manicured hands with the polish stains. Is there any way I can do the polishing without messing up my hands?

A. Polish away -- wearing gloves! And we don't mean your pretty white ones. Try plastic Handgard gloves. They're "thin-skinned" to fit, and strong enough so that fingernails won't break through. When you're through, put them in your polishing kit for later use. Wash your hands, apply your favorite lotion, and voila! Pretty shoes, purse, and hands.

Q. All the heels on my shoes are sort of ground down at the outside edges. Does that mean there's something wrong with the way I walk?

A. Probably. Take a stroll around the room. Notice how your weight falls to the outside edges of your feet? Now shift your weight slightly to the inside of your feet. If your walk is a habit rather than a physical

problem (check with your doctor to make sure), concentrate on keeping the weight off those outside edges of your feet. As a first step, take all your "ground down" heels to the shoemaker for a beauty treatment. Then work on developing good walking habits. Remember, beauty begins at your toes, because the way you walk affects your entire carriage.

Q. Our class is going to take several weekend trips this year. Is there any way to keep my clothes presentable without an iron? We'll be going out to dinner, so I want to look nice. Are there any tricks?

A. Would you believe paper towels as an alternative to ironing? When packing, place long strips of Kleenex paper towels on your dresses and inside the sleeves before you fold them. When you arrive at the hotel, hang the dresses on hangers in the bathroom. Let hot water run in the tub until the room is full of steam. After a half hour to an hour your dresses will be virtually wrinkle free! Keep the paper towels for the trip home, and you'll save yourself some ironing when you return.

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

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